CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF CIVIL WAR

The Civil War was a fight to preserve the Union which was the United States of America. It is because war between Northern versus Southern. The main reason is the economic interest of Northern and Southern. The South was largely comprised of small and large plantations that grew crops such as cotton. The North was manufacturing center, the materials to create finished goods. Slavery had been abolished in the North but continued in the South due to the need for inexpensive labor and the ingrained culture of the plantation era.

At 1860 the conflict between Southern and Northern grew strong when Abraham Lincoln was elected president Carolina. Ten more states would follow with secession: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. On February 9, 1861, the confederate States of America was formed with Jefferson Davis as its president.

The Civil War lasted from 1861 until 1865. During the time, over 600.000 soldiers representing both sides were killed either by battle deaths or disease.

Major Battles of the Civil War:

- First battle of Bull Run- July 21st, 1861. Location: Virginia.
 Confederate victory.
- Battle of Fort Donelson- February 11-16, 1862. Location: Tennessee.
 Union victory.

- 3. Battle of Shiloh- April 6-7, 1862. Location: Tennessee. Union victory.
- 4. Second Battle of Bull Run- August 28-30, 1862. Location: Virginia. Confederation victory.
- 5. Battle of Antietam- September 16-18, 1862. Location: Maryland. While the result was not was not an obvious victory for either side, the battle did give the North a strategic victory.
- 6. Battle of Fredericksburg- December 11-15, 1862. Location: Viginia. Confederate victory.
- 7. Battle of Chancellorsville- April 30- May 6, 1863. Location: Virginia. Confederate victory.
- 8. Siege of Vicksburg- May 18- July 4, 1863. Location: Mississippi. Union Victory.
- 9. Battle of Gettysburg-July 1-3, 1863. Location: Pennsylvania. Union victory.
- 10. Battle of Chickamauga- September 18-20, 1863. Location: Georgia. Confederate Victory.
- 11. Battle of Spotsylvania- May 8-21, 1864. Location: Virginia. Confederate victory.
- 12. Sherman's March to the Sea, (Savannah Campaign)- Late 1864. Location: Atlanta to Savannah. Union Victory.
- 13. Battle of Appomattox Courthouse- April 9, 1865. Location: Virginia. Final Major Union Victory.

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3.1 Slavery

The slavery in America begin when Christopher Columbus find America island and live in that island. One day there is Bartolomo de las Casas, he is Katholik Roma and defender of Indian. He said that Negro is suitable to become slave. They think that Negro is the strong people and protect of warm.

At 1501 slavery begins. There were many Negro become slave. American catch African with cruel and they like animal. Many African brought to America with slave ship and American sold them becomes slave. The African slave commerce culminates in the middle 18th century (1720-1760). At 1713 there was Asiento word of honor (el pacto del asiento de Negros) between Spain and England that give monopoly to England for import Negro slave from Africa to America.

That is the race discrimination and happened in immigrant from Africa or black people that become slave and one of ethnic come to USA with coercion. However African come to USA become slave.

The slaves had gotten from Africa to bring in America to work in the plantation. Since immigration from African to American, there is "Triangular Trade" amends. Triangular Trade is the commerce triangulation and slave ship route from Africa to America exceeded Atlantic than work in America. This system transpires on four ages, from 14th century until 18th century when abolishment happen.

Slaves in Northern America usually work in factory and the slave in southern America work in plantation. Slaves living condition is very funereal, it is because:

- 1. Every day they must work hard from sunrise until sunset without honor and get bad treatment.
- 2. For the living, the slaves must build their own house with patch up things.
- 3. For eat, usually they eat with patch up food.
- 4. In one years just given three underwear, shoes and shirt by their master.
- 5. The slaves do not speak with their language when they work. If they speak will get punishment.
- 6. The slaves do not read and write, but in Sunday they can go to church.

A problem increasingly difference regional and economy in northern and southern region. Northern get much profit from selling cotton, there are many southern society thinks that the lower their district from northern domination. The southern thinks the prosperity of northern because slavery. Since 1830, there are differences about slavery. In northern grudge of non-slavery grow until have big effect; there is support for free land for slavery with oppose of slavery into western. For people in southern that people live in 1850, slavery is the responsibility to teach the slavery used English and make delegation of slavery. In the coastal area in the 1850 transpire until 200 ages, slavery is the integral from the low economy.

In 1860 almost 4 million slave from 12, 3 million people in 15 countries that give for slavery. There are 385.000 have slave around 1, 5 million white

people family. 50 percent not more than 5 slaves they have. 12 percent more than 20 slaves they have. The purpose of the slavery is black people will compete with them about the economy and will erase their social status that most higher.

In the early slave is the punishment for people that have criminal and contravene occur law. People is punished in law with tradition force for execute anything by master or with their mastery. In the next age slave sold with general. At 1804, slavery had removed.

http://mediabacaan.blogspot.com/2012/11/perbudakan-di-amerika.html

John Hope Franklin said with directly:

We should never forget slavery. We should talk about it every morning and every day of the year to remind this country that there's an enormous gap between its practices and its professions." As historians set about this task, it is useful to explore the efforts already under way, the impact of these efforts on interpreters as well as on the visitors, and the contemporary political and social climate that makes these efforts problematic. (Horton: 37)

The statement explains that Franklin cannot forget the slavery. In every hour, every day, every years to remind this history in America. The slavery contemporary happen because politic and social issues. American believes that slavery is a phenomenon. African slaves bring up American economy.

In the 19th century slavery evolved into the most Americans picture.

On the eve of the Civil War, the political stands on slavery defined the battle lines of secession. Even after war brought the abolition of slavery, the racial assumptions that had rationalized slavery continued to circumscribe the lives and racial associations of Americans. For the next century and beyond, slavery provided the political, social, economic, and philosophical context for American race relations. (57)

After civil war, slavery influence by political and bring Negro as Slavery. However, in the next year slavery exist to political, social, economic and philosophical for race in America.

