The source behind war are complex and there is rarely only one issue causing conflict. The Civil War is no different, there had been disagreements between the North and South for years. Slavery is considered the main reason for the Civil War and while the major issue, it was not the only one.

The North and South had different economies. The North was moving towards the industrial revolution where factories used paid labor. The South was based in agriculture where crops, especially cotton, were profitable. Cotton was sold to mills in England and returned to the United States as manufactured goods. The North was able to produce many of these same items and northern politicians passed heavy taxes on imported goods trying to force the South to buy northern goods. These taxes seemed unfair to southerners.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act was signed, allowing new states in the west to decide if they would be free or slave states. If either side could bring new states with the same beliefs, into the Union they would have more representation in government. Citizens of the southern states believed the rights of individual states had priority over federal laws.

In 1859, at Cooper Union in New York City, Abraham Lincoln gave a speech outlining his policy at the time on slavery, "We must not disturb slavery in the states where it exists, because the Constitution, and the peace of the country both forbid us." Lincoln opposed slavery and the prospect of the western states becoming slave states. As the Civil War trudged on, Lincoln became more outspoken on his views of slavery. In 1864, Lincoln stated, "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." Lincoln felt his first responsibility was to keep the Union intact. This would not happen and when Lincoln was elected president in 1860 South Carolina seceded from the Union.

Many felt the war would last only a few months. Both sides were steadfast in their belief that their cause was right and many volunteered to serve in their armies. The South felt their way of life was threatened even though only one-fourth owned slaves. As a result of each sides strong resolve, the war lasted four years.

COMMON CORE STANDARDS:
The Source Teaching with Primary Sources at Eastern Illinois University

To learn about the Common Core Standards visit the Illinois State Board of Education site at: www.isbe.net/common_core/default CC.6-8.R.H.2 Key Ideas and Details: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

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If you or your school is interested in learning more about the Library of Congress resources, please contact us. Our program offers individualized professional development using the rich resources offered by the Library of Congress.

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Please visit these resources as well:
The Source Blog http://eiutps.blogspot.com and Tech Talk for Teachers Podcast at Techtalk4teacher.blogspot.com

The Source www.eiu.edu/eiutps
One of a soldier’s worst fears is becoming a prisoner of war. In Illinois, a Confederate prisoner was sent to either Alton Prison, Camp Butler in Springfield, Rock Island Prison or Camp Douglas in Chicago. Whichever prison a soldier was assigned to was destined to be an extremely difficult experience.

During the Civil War, more than 150 prison camps were created in the north and south

Located on a 946-acre island in the Mississippi River, Rock Island Prison Barracks was operational for 20 months during the Civil War. Constructed in 1863 on approximately 12-acres, the prison had 84 wooden-framed barracks that each accommodated 120 prisoners. The prison started with 468 prisoners, but within a few weeks the population was over 5,000 and eventually reached 8,594 prisoners. The prison had a 12 foot high wooden fence, sentry boxes every 100 feet, trenches inside the fence and bedrock that deterred tunneling to contain the prisoners. Escape would be difficult but not impossible, as prison records show 41 successful escapes.

Considered the “Andersonville of the North”, Camp Douglas was one of the longest continuous operating prison camps of the Civil War. Located south of Chicago, the prison was built on land provided to the state by the estate of Stephen Douglas. Camp Douglas held a total of 30,000 Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Like many other prison camps, overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions and inadequate shelter lead to sickness and death. Death also came as a result of withholding rations, torture by prison guards and neglect of soldiers who were ill. Inept record keeping makes it nearly impossible to calculate the number of dead soldiers buried in mass graves at Camp Douglas.

During the Civil War, over 150 prison camps were utilized in the north and south. All were filled to capacity and in dire condition yet the only person held accountable for horrible treatment of prisoners both Confederate and Union, was Major Henry Wirz, Commander of Andersonville Prison, who was hung on November 10, 1865 for war crimes.

Places to go & Primary Sources to See

Camp Butler: http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=4621
Located near Springfield, Illinois at the intersection of Camp Butler Road and Old River Road stands the marker for Camp Butler. Once a prison camp for Confederate soldiers, Camp Butler is now a national cemetery containing the graves of 1642 Union and Confederate soldiers.

This website compiled by Gale F. Reed, lists each county in Illinois, the cemetery and the town where Confederate soldiers are buried. You can find your town and visit the local cemetery to find out more about these soldiers who fought for the South.
While the North celebrated the 1860 presidential election results confirming Abraham Lincoln as the sixteenth president, South Carolina called for a state convention to vote on secession. On December 20, 1860, by unanimous vote, South Carolina seceded from the Union. Within 40 days, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas would follow. The Confederate States of America was born.

Jefferson Davis served in the Senate representing Mississippi. Davis was against secession but when Mississippi left the Union, Davis felt he had to follow and on January 21, 1861, he resigned from the Senate. On February 9, 1861 Davis was elected president of the provisional government and on November 6, 1861 was elected President of the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis would have preferred a military assignment feeling he would be better on the battlefield than as president.

The new Confederate government created their own constitution. Very similar to the United States Constitution, it contained a preamble and seven articles. It outlines a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and Senate describing their duties and obligations. One difference between the Confederate and United States Constitution was that the president and vice-president of the Confederacy would hold office for a term of six years. The Constitution was adopted on March 11, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama, the Confederacy’s first capital. Montgomery would not remain the capital long, excessive heat and mosquitoes drove the members to relocate in Richmond, Virginia.

On April 9, 1865, unknown to Confederate President Davis, General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant. Davis felt as long as he could keep the government operating, rally troops and avoid capture the Confederacy still had a chance. Moving the government proved difficult as the Union forces began closing in on the Confederacy. A reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis made travel difficult and little could be accomplished with such chaos. During the Civil War the Confederacy moved to three different capitols. There were few troops left to rally because many soldiers had deserted their regiments to go home and bringing them back to battle would be impossible. No matter how many soldiers the Confederacy could obtain there was no way to feed or supply troops and the Union Army would always outnumber them.

Davis evacuated Richmond and moved the Confederate government to Danville, Virginia, the third and final capital of the Confederacy. Danville did not welcome the government or Jefferson Davis. Many feared that the Union Army would destroy their homes or even kill them for housing the Confederate government. Danville was a temporary capital lasting only eight days before Jefferson Davis was forced to move deeper south to protect the Confederacy. On May 10, 1865, Jefferson Davis was captured in Irwinville, Georgia, bring an end to the Confederacy. After his arrest, Davis was imprisoned at Fort Monroe, Virginia where he was treated harshly. He was accused of high crimes and many believed he was involved in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was never brought to trial but was never pardoned for the crimes and lost his United States citizenship. Jefferson Davis was released after two years at Fort Monroe, his citizenship was reinstated on October 17, 1978 by a Joint Resolution of Congress and signed by President Jimmy Carter.
# PRIMARY SOURCES IN THE CLASSROOM

### The Teacher's Page

The Library of Congress offers classroom materials and professional development to help teachers effectively use primary sources from the Library's vast digital collections in their teaching. [http://www.loc.gov/teachers](http://www.loc.gov/teachers)

### Collection Connections

Historical content and ideas for teaching with specific Library of Congress primary source collections. [http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections)

#### The Hotchkiss Map Collection


This collection contains cartographic items made by Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, a topographic engineer in the Confederate Army. These maps were used by Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson in developing strategies for battles.

#### First Person Narratives of the American South, 1860-1920


Containing accounts of the American South, this collection draws from diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, travel accounts, and ex-slave narratives. You will find stories of prominent individuals as well as everyday people including women, African Americans, enlisted men, laborers, and Native Americans.

#### Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress


You might not think the papers of President Lincoln would have much information about the Confederacy but searching under the History section there is a tab on Secession and Inauguration, this outlines the secession of the southern states and gives Lincoln's views on slavery.

### Themed Resources

One-stop access to the Library's best exhibitions, activities, primary sources, and lesson plans on popular curricular themes. [http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/)

#### The Civil War

[http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/civil-war/](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/civil-war/)

Examine different points of view from both the Union and the Confederacy through poetry, music, images, letters, maps, and other primary documents.

### Lesson Plans


#### Women in the Civil War: Ladies, Contraband and Spies


This lesson uses primary sources - diaries, letters, and photographs - to explore the experiences of women in the Civil War. By looking at a series of document galleries, the perspectives of slave women, plantation mistresses, female spies, and Union women emerge. Ultimately, students will understand the human consequences of this war for women.

#### Civil War Photographs: The Matthew Brady Bunch


Students become reporters, assigned to sort through photographs and find one that will bring the war alive to their readers. They write a newspaper article based on their chosen photograph and publish it on the World Wide Web.

### Presentations and Activities

Presentations and Activities offer media-rich historical context or interactive opportunities for exploration to both teachers and students. [http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/)

#### American Memory Timeline: Civil War and Reconstruction, The South During the Civil War


Students can examine documents telling about life in the Confederacy during the Civil War.

#### American Memory Timeline: Civil War and Reconstruction, Civil War Soldier's Stories


These documents tell stories of and about soldiers during the Civil War.
Created for children, the Library of Congress, America’s Story wants you to have fun with history while learning at the same time through interactive games and stories. http://www.americaslibrary.gov

Jump Back in Time: http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/

January 10, 1861: Florida Seceded http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_florida_1.html

November 6, 1861: Jefferson Davis Elected President of the Confederate States of America http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_davis_1.html

February 18, 1865: Charleston Surrendered http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_charlstn_1.html

April 9, 1865: Lee Surrendered http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_surrender_1.html

May 10, 1865: Jefferson Davis was Captured http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_jeffdav_1.html

November 10, 1865: Henry Wirz, Former Commander of Confederate Prison was Hanged http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_hanging_1.html


Atlanta’s Role in the Civil War http://www.americaslibrary.gov/es/ga/es_ga_atlanta_1.html Atlanta played an important role during the Civil War, do you know what it was?

The Carroll County Ghost Walk http://www.americaslibrary.gov/es/md/es_md_ghosts_1.html Does your town play host to any ghost?


Wise Guide


May 2007: A Confederacy of Copyrighters http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/may07/confederacy.html When the 11 southern states seceded from the United States in 1861 to form the Confederacy, they took copyright law with them.

Exhibitions

Diary of A Confederate Woman http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm135.html Read an entry from Betty Herndon Maury’s diary, which recounts the difficult experience of relocation that many Confederate women and families faced at the eruption of war.

Civil War Maps http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tm010.html View three items representing the work of Jedediah Hotchkiss.
The Battle of Fort Sumter
http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm117.html
Read about the battle that started the Civil War.

Ruins in Richmond
http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm110.html
As the Confederate government collapsed and people rioted, fires meant to destroy the arsenal, bridges and anything of military importance spread to the city’s commercial districts.

Antonia Willard
http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm160.html
Learn more about this woman who was a spy for the Confederate Army.

Today in History
Each day an event from American history is illustrated by digitized items from the Library of Congress American Memory historic collections.

http://www.loc.gov/ammem/today

January 21, 1824: Stonewall Jackson
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan21.html
One of Robert E. Lee’s most outstanding generals in the Army of Northern Virginia, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia.

January 10, 1861: Florida Secedes
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan10.html
Delegates to the Florida Convention in Tallahassee voted to secede from the United States of America.

July 21, 1861: The First Battle of Bull Run
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jul21.html
Union and Confederate troops clashed outside Manassas, Virginia, in the first major engagement of the Civil War, the First Battle of Bull Run.

November 6, 1861: Jefferson Davis Elected
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/nov06.html
Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederate States of America.

November 8, 1861: The Trent Affair
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/nov08.html
En route to Europe to rally support for the Confederate cause, two Confederate commissioners were arrested.

May 13, 1864: Arlington National Cemetery
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/may13.html
The first soldier buried at Arlington National Cemetery was a Confederate prisoner of war.

September 1, 1864: The Fall of Atlanta
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/sep01.html
Confederate General John B. Hood evacuated Atlanta, leaving the city, a crucial supply center for the Confederacy, in Union hands.

February 18, 1865: Charleston Surrenders
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/feb18.html
With commanding General William T. Sherman’s arrival imminent, the mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, surrendered control of the city.

April 9, 1865: Lee Surrenders
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr09.html
General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant, general-in-chief of all United States forces, which hastened the conclusion of the Civil War.

May 10, 1865: Jefferson Davis Captured!
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/may10.html
Union troops captured Confederate President Jefferson Davis near Irwinville, Georgia.

Prints and Photographs
The collections of the Prints and Photographs Division include photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters, architectural and engineering drawings.

http://www.loc.gov/pictures

Photographs of Women during the Civil War: Selected Images
http://www.loc.gov/nr/print/list/107_civw.html
View images of African-American and white women from the North and South.

Civil War
http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/civwar/
Explore the faces, places and events of the U.S. Civil War through photographs, prints and drawings.
The Source             www.eiu.edu/eiutps

Civil War Glass Negatives and Related Prints  http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cwp/ This collection provides access to portraits made during the American Civil War and its immediate aftermath.

Highsmith (Carol M.) Archive  http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/highsm/ This collection contains images from the Confederate White House, the Confederate Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama and Confederate monuments.

Liljenquist Family Collection of Civil War Photographs  http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/lilj/ Most images in this collection are portraits of unknown soldiers, over 100 are of Confederate soldiers.

American Memory provides free and open access through the Internet to written and spoken words, sound recordings, still and moving images, prints, maps, and sheet music that document the American experience. It is a digital record of American history and creativity. These materials, from the collections of the Library of Congress and other institutions, chronicle historical events, people, places and ideas that continue to shape America, serving the public as a resource for education and lifelong learning.

America Singing: Nineteenth Century Song Sheets  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amshtml/ammshome.html The variety of subjects and viewpoints conveyed by song sheets make them a unique historical resource. The popularity of song sheets reached its peak during the second half of the nineteenth century and a large portion of this collection relates to the Civil War.


The Hotchkiss Map Collection  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkiss/ Major Jedediah Hotkiss, a topographic engineer in the Confederate Army, created detailed battle maps of the Shenandoah Valley.

Civil War Treasures from the New York Historical Society  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcorp/nihhtml/cwnyshome.html This collection presents materials that document the lives of ordinary citizens from both sides who were involved in the Civil War. The collection also has the first and only issue of The Prison Times handwritten by Confederate prisoners in Fort Delaware.

Historic American Sheet Music 1850-1920  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ncdhtml/hasmhome.html Sheet music presents a significant perspective on American history and culture through a variety of music types. The collection is particularly strong in antebellum Southern music, Confederate imprints, and Civil War songs and music.

Selected Civil War Photographs  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwp/home.html Most of these images were made under the supervision of Mathew B. Brady, and include scenes of military personnel, preparations for battle, and battle after-effects. The collection also includes portraits of both Confederate and Union officers, and a selection of enlisted men.
Image Sources and Citations

Prints and Photographs

- Library of Congress
  - The Conquered Banner
- Library of Congress
  - Jefferson Davis, three-quarter length portrait, facing right
- Library of Congress
  - Portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee, officer of the Confederate Army
- Library of Congress
  - Stonewall Jackson, Bull Run, Aug. 17, 1861
- Library of Congress
  - Assault on Fort Sanders
- Library of Congress
  - Up a tree

American Memory

- Letter with colored sketch, James W. Duke to an unidentified cousin, written from a Union prison camp, 31 August 1864 Words and Deeds in American History
- Painting of Camp Douglas by Edgar S. Cameron
  - Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933
- God save the South, Our national Confederate anthem. 186- Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920
- Map of Cedar Mountain and vicinity—and battle
  - Civil War Maps
- The bail bond of Mr. Jefferson Davis, late president of the Confederate States, with all the original signatures thereto
  - An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera
- Virginia electoral ticket. Election November 6, 1861, For President Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. For Vice-president, Alex H. Stephens, of Georgia, Electors. For the state at large.

Citations

2. National History Education Clearinghouse, Causing the Civil War by Bruce Chadwick, accessed 11.28.11 http://teachinghistory.org/history-content/beyond-the-textbook/23912
13. Encyclopedia Virginia, Richmond during the Civil War, accessed 11.30.11 http://encyclopediavirginia.org/Richmond_During_the_Civil_War
15. Library of Congress, America’s Story, Jump Back in Time, Jefferson Davis was Captured, accessed 12.5.11 http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_jeffdav_1.html