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A COMMEMORATIVE SECTION

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A Civil Divide
State Stanchly Pro-Union, Split On Slavery Race

By DAVID SHERY
Special to The Courant

T he shell from the Conadora was not the dirtiest in the harbor, yet it was decisive. It planted the right to own slaves firmly on the American mind. It would do more than that. It would plant a seed in the mind of a young man named Abraham Lincoln.

The Conadora was a British warship that arrived off the coast of New York in April 1812. It was there to protect American merchant ships from the impressment of sailors by the British Navy. The British had been raiding American ships and capturing American sailors. The Conadora was one of the ships that was sent to protect American ships.

Abraham Lincoln was a young man at the time. He was living in Kentucky, which was then a slaveholding state. He was also a Republican, a party that opposed slavery. Lincoln would later become the 16th President of the United States, and he would lead the country through the Civil War.

The Conadora was a symbol of the struggle between the North and the South over the issue of slavery. The North wanted to abolish slavery while the South wanted to keep it. The Conadora was a reminder of the power that the South had at the time. It was also a reminder of the power that the North would eventually have.

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The Connecticut Civil War Commemoration Commission and other groups are planning numerous events to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. Here’s a look at some of the events:

**Cincinnati, Ohio**
- **Monday, April 18:** A Civil War reenactment will be held at the Ohio State University.
- **Tuesday, April 19:** A four-day Civil War event will be held at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
- **Wednesday, April 20:** A Civil War Dead Day will be held at the Gettysburg National Military Park.
- **Thursday, April 21:** A Civil War discussion will be held at the Library of Congress.
- **Friday, April 22:** A Civil War concert will be held at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

In addition to these events, there will be a variety of other activities and programs taking place throughout the United States. For more information, visit the website of the Connecticut Civil War Commemoration Commission.

**Connecticut Civil War Divide**

By David Derby

As the first half of the 1860s came to a close, the Civil War was shaping up to become a catalyst for change throughout the nation. In this article, we explore some of the key events and figures that helped to shape the course of the war.

### The Battle of Antietam

On September 17, 1862, the Union and Confederate armies clashed in a battle that would be remembered as one of the bloodiest of the war. The battle resulted in over 23,000 casualties, including 12,500 Union soldiers and 10,500 Confederate soldiers.

### The Election of Lincoln

In November 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of the United States. His victory was a sign of the growing divide between the North and the South, and it set the stage for the Civil War.

### The Emancipation Proclamation

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that all slaves held in the Confederate States were free. This proclamation marked a turning point in the war, as it helped to mobilize African American troops and support Lincoln’s efforts to end slavery.

### The First Battle of Bull Run

On July 21, 1861, the First Battle of Bull Run was fought near Manassas, Virginia. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.

### The Peninsula Campaign

Beginning in May 1862, the Peninsula Campaign was fought in Virginia. The campaign resulted in a Union victory, and it demonstrated the importance of naval power in the war.

### The Second Battle of Bull Run

On August 28-30, 1862, the Second Battle of Bull Run was fought near Manassas, Virginia. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.

### The Winter of 1862-63

The winter of 1862-63 was particularly brutal for both sides. The Union suffered from shortages of food and supplies, while the Confederacy struggled to maintain its army.

### The Battle of Fredericksburg

On December 11-15, 1862, the Battle of Fredericksburg was fought near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it demonstrated the importance of accurate intelligence in the war.

### The Battle of Antietam

On September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam was fought near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.

### The Battle of Gettysburg

On July 1-3, 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was fought near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.

### The Battle of Vicksburg

On May 18-22, 1863, the Battle of Vicksburg was fought near Vicksburg, Mississippi. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.

### The Battle of Shiloh

On April 6-7, 1862, the Battle of Shiloh was fought near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. The battle resulted in a Union victory, and it marked the beginning of the war.
Young people may not be confident they can change things. But society can be changed. You go from the Emancipation Proclamation to the election of Barack Obama.