

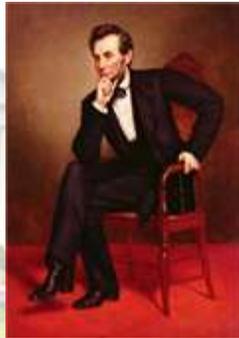
1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!



1860 Presidential Election



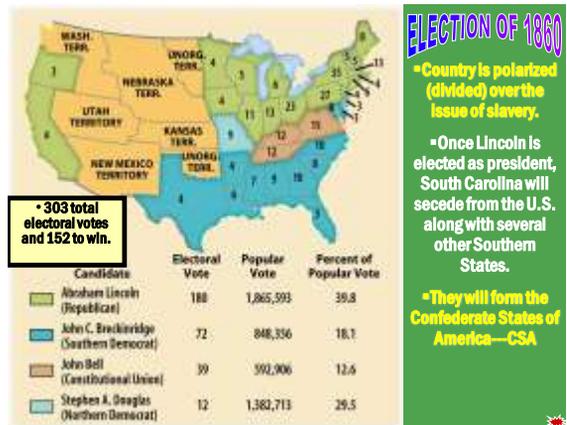
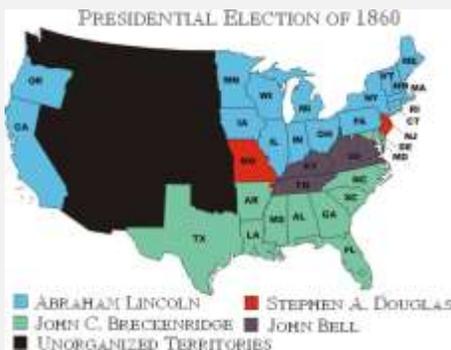
Abraham Lincoln
 (R-IL)
 Sixteenth President of the U.S.
 1861-1865



Democratic Party split
 Election prompted secession of states in the Deep South

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/a16.html>

Secession



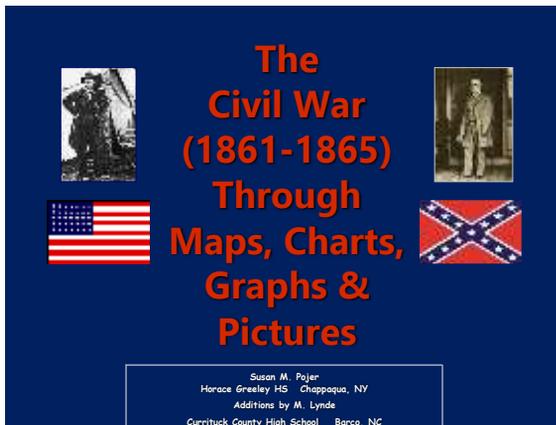
Historical Viewpoints pp. 432-433

Could the Civil War have been avoided?

1. 1890s Nationalist School w/ James Ford Rhodes
2. 1910s Progressives w/ Charles and Mary Beard
3. 1920s Post WWI w/ James G. Randall & Avery Craven
4. 1950s Post WWII w/ Allan Nevins and David M. Potter
5. 1970s w/ Eric Foner & Eugene Genovese
6. Party politics as an explanation
7. Recent Ethnocultural School w/ Michael Holt

Historical Viewpoints pp. 432-433 *Could the Civil War have been avoided?*

1. 1890s Nationalist School w/ James Ford Rhodes - all about slavery - needed to end and preserve the Union
2. 1910s Progressives w/ Charles and Mary Beard -not slavery per se but deep rooted economic struggle b/w industrial North and agricultural South. War caused changes in class relations and shifted political balance of power by destroying plantation power and emphasizing industrial magnates and their power.
3. 1920s Post WWI w/ James G. Randall & Avery Craven -could have been prevented. Caused by breakdown of political institutions and passion of reformers and blunders of political leaders.
4. 1950s Post WWII w/ Allan Nevins and David M. Potter - caused by irreconcilable differences b/w morality, politics, culture, economics which just eroded differences b/w N and S
5. 1970s w/ Eric Foner & Eugene Genovese - caused by paranoid fear of each side to maintain their way of life (N hate slavery b/c threatens free labor)
6. Party politics as an explanation - caused by breakdown of Jacksonian party system. Democratic and Whig national parties split over slavery issue and no national party left
7. Recent Ethnocultural School w/ Michael Holt - erosion of political parties not caused by differences over slavery but due to temporary consensus on all issues except slavery. This meant slavery rose to the front as major issue as all others were settled at the time.



The Civil War (1861-1865) Through Maps, Charts, Graphs & Pictures

Susan M. Pajer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY
Additions by M. Lynde
Currituck County High School Barco, NC

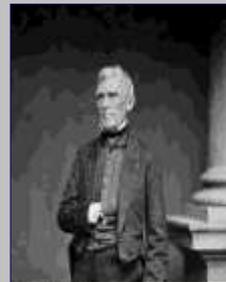
South Begins To Secede

- Dec. 1860 S.C. votes to secede.
- Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas join them
- Feb. 1861 they all meet to formally form the Confederate States of North America with Jefferson Davis as the President
- Time of "lame duck" president Buchanan. Lincoln won the election Nov 1860 but won't take the office 'til March 1861

Alexander H. Stephens (1812-1883), destined the next year to become vice president of the new Confederacy, wrote privately in 1860 of the Southern Democrats who seceded from the Charleston convention:

"The seceders intended from the beginning to rule or ruin; and when they find they cannot rule, they will then ruin. They have about enough power for this purpose; not much more; and I doubt not but they will use it. Envy, hate, jealousy, spite.....will make devils of men. The secession movement was instigated by nothing but bad passions."

Crittenden Compromise: A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity



Senator John J. Crittenden
(Know-Nothing-KY)

constitutional amendment proposed:

- no slavery in territories N of 36-30 line but S of that line - federal protection to all territories existing or acquired later (Cuba)
- future states could come in and choose their status
- Southerners guaranteed full rights in southern territories as long as they were territories, regardless of the wishes of majority under popular sovereignty
- Lincoln rejects the Crittenden Compromise

South Begins To Secede

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Secession!: SC → Dec. 20, 1860



Secession!: SC → Dec. 20, 1860



THE UNITED STATES, 1861



NORTH VS SOUTH



BLUE/USA

- United States of America or Union
- President Abraham Lincoln
- Capital: Washington, D.C.
- Feds-----Federal
- Yanks-----Yankees
- Bluebellies
- Blue coats



GRAY/CSA

- Confederate States of America
- President Jefferson Davis
- Capital: Richmond, VA
- Rebs-----Rebels-----"Johnny Rebs"
- Secesh-----Secession
- Graycoats
- Yellow bellies

The State of the Nation

- Abraham Lincoln solemnly took the presidential oath of office on March 4, 1861, after having slipped into Washington at night, partially disguised to thwart assassins. He thus became president not to the United States of America, but of the dis-United States of
- America. Seven states had already departed; eight more teetered on the edge.



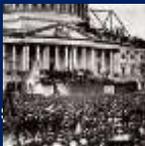
The State of the Nation



- The girders of the unfinished capital dome loomed nakedly in the background, as if to symbolize the imperfect state of the Union. Before the nation was restored – and the slaves freed at last – the American people would endure four years of anguish and bloodshed.
- President Lincoln would face tortuous trials of leadership such as have been visited upon few presidents.

The Menace of Secession

- Lincoln's inaugural address faces reality
- No geographical boundary between N and S
 - Mountains and rivers run north to south
 - National debt
 - Federal territories in the West?
 - European powers
 - Could create animosity
 - Reintroduce colonies for the
 - Defy the Monroe Doctrine



South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter

- South had seized federal property as they left the Union
- Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina
 - Lincoln would re-supply, not but reinforce it
 - **April 12, 1861** – South fired upon the Fort
 - No loss of life, but Northern troops surrendered



Fort Sumter: April 12, 1861



North vs. South in 1861

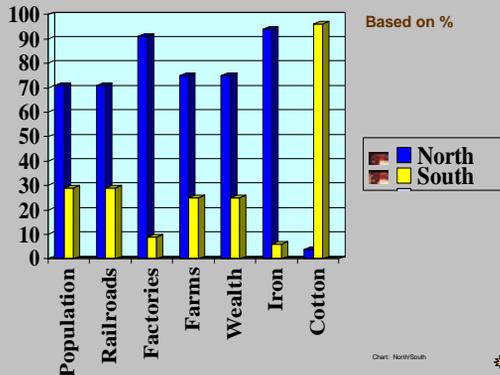
	North	South
Advantages	?	?
Disadvantages	?	?

NORTH VS SOUTH

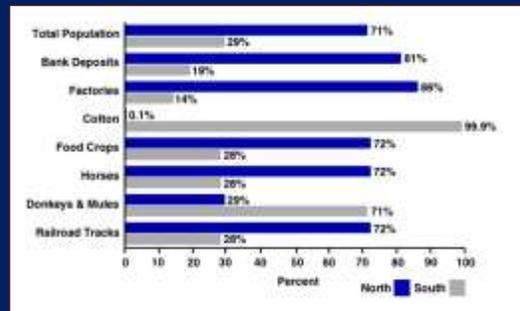
- 22 states
 - 23,000,000 population
 - Industrial economy
 - Majority of transportation
 - Lincoln, a military novice.
 - Asks Robert E. Lee to command Union troops and declines
 - Belief war is about slavery and preserving the Union.
- 11 states
 - 10,000,000
 - includes 4 million slaves
 - Agricultural economy
 - Exports, not food
 - Limited manufacturing and railroad lines.
 - Davis, military experience.
 - Better military leaders
 - Belief war is about states rights, independence and preserving their war of life.

"The North's major advantage would be its economy and the South's main disadvantage was its economy"

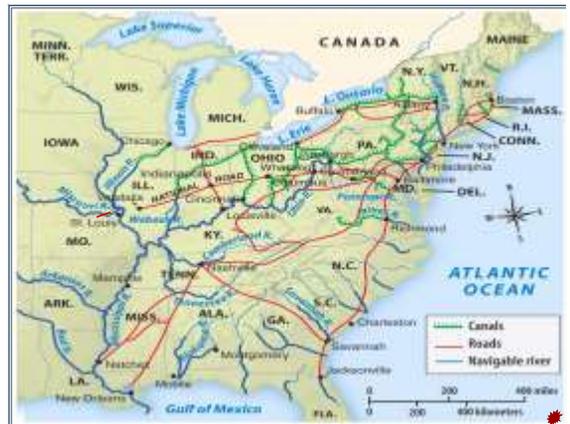
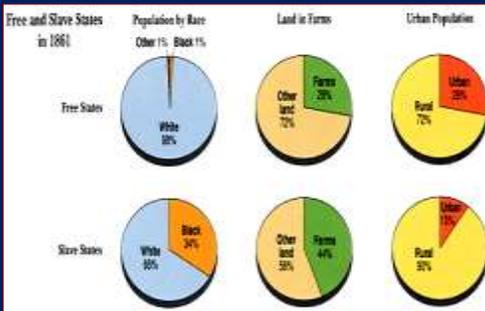
NORTH AND SOUTH COMPARED



Rating the North & the South



Slave/Free States



Railroad Lines 1860



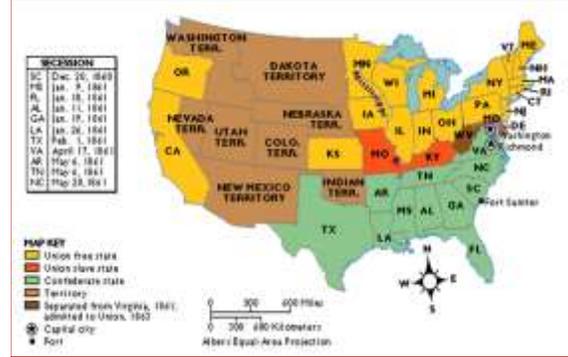
NORTH



SOUTH



The Union & Confederacy in 1861



Men Present for Duty in the Civil



Raising an Army: Volunteers and Draftees

The Draft in the North

1. first nationwide draft passed in 1863
 2. protests against the draft
- provisions of the draft allowed the wealthy to **purchase exemption** for \$300: "\$300-dollar-men" (hire a substitute)
 - NYC **draft riots** (1863)

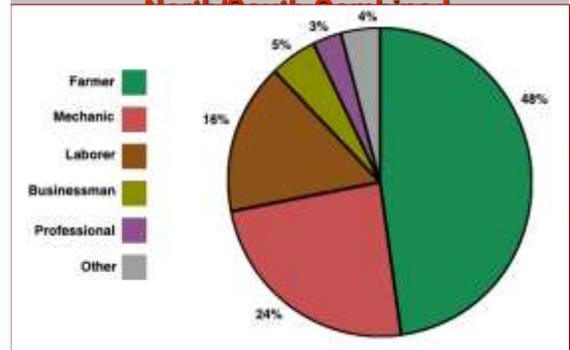
Volunteer Soldiers in the North

1. 90% of all union soldiers were volunteers
- **Desertions** in the North
 - 200,000 desert throughout the course of the war
 - **"bounty jumpers"** - desert and re-enlist in order to pocket bounties

Ohio Military Service

Occupation	Failed to Report	Exempted for Cause	Committed or Hired Substitute	Held to Service
Unskilled Laborer	25%	45%	24%	6%
Skilled Laborer	25%	44%	22%	9%
Farmer and Farm Laborer	16%	34%	31%	19%
Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker	23%	46%	29%	2%
Clerk	26%	48%	24%	2%
Professional	16%	49%	29%	6%

Soldiers' Occupations: North vs. South



Immigrants as a % of a State's Population in 1860

"King Cotton" fails to secure foreign aid

The Confederacy overestimated the power cotton would have in securing British aid

- 75% of cotton supplies in British mills came from the South, but...
- Surplus cotton from bumper crops in 1857-1860 sat in British warehouses
- By the time GB begins feeling the pinch (1862), the US has already announced emancipation; GB will not support the south in a war over slavery.

- Cotton supplies augmented from several sources:
 - India and Egypt
 - southern blockade runners
 - Cotton seized by Union forces sold to GB
- Wheat and Corn from US were ultimately more important than cotton from the south.



British Commerce Raiders

- Built in GB, gets weapons in Portuguese Azores; officered by Confederates, but crew is entirely British; flies the Confederate flag, but never enters a Confederate port.
- "British pirate" sunk 64 union merchant vessels before being sunk itself in 1864.

British-built commerce-raiders destroy about 250 US merchant ships throughout the war.

- Alabama Claims*: In 1872, GB paid \$15.5 million dollars in damages caused by commerce-raiders.



The Laird "rams" (1863)

- two CSA warships being constructed in the Laird Shipyard in GB.
- the ships were designed to destroy Union blockading vessels, and probably would have
- US threatens war with Britain if the ships are delivered-- crisis is averted when the Royal Navy purchases the ships.

Regarding the Civil War, the London Times (November 7, 1861) editorialized

“The contest is really for empire on the side of the North and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of King George III, and the South the Thirteen Revolted Provinces.”

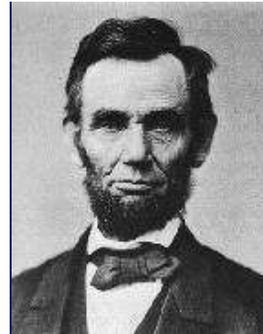
Problems in Canada

- southern agents plot raids into northern cities
- - Irish-Americans launch failed raids into Canada in 1866 and 1870
- - Britain, in order to strengthen Canada against American incursions, grants Canada quasi-independence in 1867 by creating the Dominion of Canada.

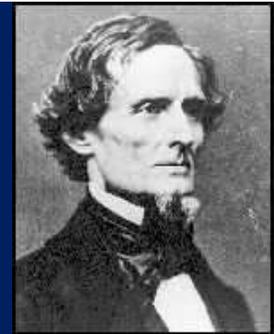


French-American tensions

1. **Napoleon III** sends an army to occupy Mexico City in 1863
2. Austrian Archduke **Maximilian** is installed as puppet emperor of Mexico
3. Napoleon III's gamble: Union will fall, and a divided American won't be able to enforce the Monroe Doctrine...it didn't work and the French abandon support of **Maximilian** in 1867.
(That's where Cinco de Mayo comes from).



Abraham Lincoln
President of the
United States



Jefferson Davis
President of the
Confederacy

LINCOLN VS DAVIS



VS



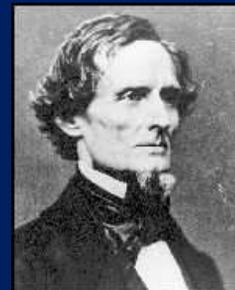
- Born in Kentucky
- Self-educated
- Congressmen from Illinois
- Abolitionist
- First Presidential candidate for the Republican Party
- Minority president

- Born in Kentucky
- Served as Secretary of War
- Senator from Mississippi
- Slaveowner
- Served as Secretary of State
- First and only President of the CSA

Lincoln and Davis

The inherent weaknesses of the Confederate government:

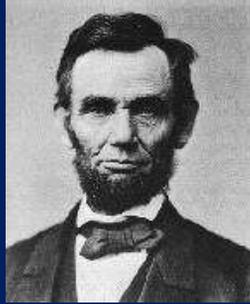
1. The Confederate commitment to "states rights" made it difficult to maintain a strong government
2. Jefferson Davis often at odds with his congress and public opinion



*Imperious and defied public opinion
*Southern cause too much for him

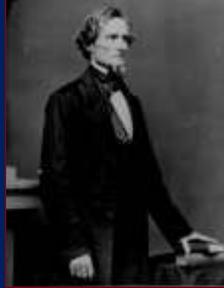
Lincoln and the United States

1. As head of a stable, fiscally sound, fully recognized and long-established government, had less trouble than Davis in leading.
2. Lincoln - less experienced than JD, but better able to interpret and lead public opinion.



Tactful, quiet, patient yet firm,
genius for interpreting public opinion

The Leaders of the Confederacy



Pres. Jefferson Davis



VP Alexander Stevens

The Confederate "White House"



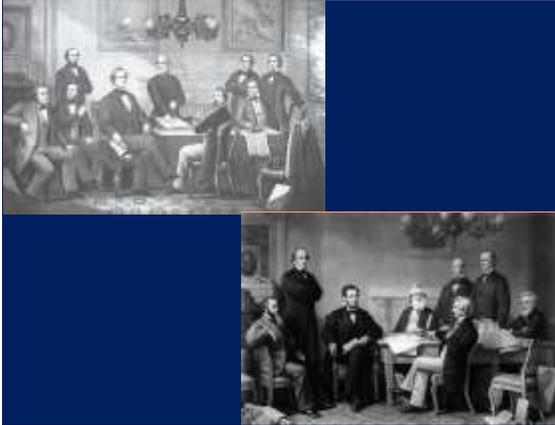
The Confederate Seal



MOTTO → "With God As Our Vindicator"

CONFEDERATE CABINET





CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

Preamble
We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereignty and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America. . . .

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3

—The Congress shall have power—
(1) To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no taxation shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States. . . .

(3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither shall, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except

When the **Confederate States of America** was formed, its founders wrote a constitution similar to the **United States Constitution**. Its differences, however, indicate how the South wanted to change their structure of government.

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

for the purpose of furnishing lights, buoys, and beacons, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors, and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

(2) The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying within the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take in such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

MAIN DIFFERENCES:

- State's rights
- Tariffs are equal throughout the CSA
- Slavery is legal and is allowed to expand!

Limitations on Wartime Liberties

Lincoln and the Constitution

1. Lincoln at times **circumvented the Constitution** in order to save the Union (generally with the consent of Congress)
 - proclaimed a **unilateral blockade** no Constitutional authority
 - increased sized of **federal army** (the constitution reserves this right to Congress under Art. I, Sec. VIII, para. 12)
- directed the **Sec. of Treasury to advance \$2 million** to three private citizens for military purposes without appropriation or security. (see Art I, Sec. IX, para. 7)
- **suspended habeas corpus** without congressional approval (see Art I, Sec. IX, para. 4)
- arranged "**supervised voting**" in the **Border States**,
- **suspends certain newspapers** and arrested anti-Union editors.

The Economics of War

- **Economics of War in the North**
- **1. New taxes** issued to raise revenues
 - - excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco
 - - **the first income tax**
 - During the Civil War, a person earning from \$600 to \$10,000 per year paid tax at the rate of **3%**.
 - Those with incomes of more than \$10,000 paid taxes at a higher rate.
- **2. Customs revenues increased** through higher tariffs
 - the **Morrill Tariff** (1861)
 - raised as high as 49%
 - It played a modest role in the financing of the war, funding about 11% of the war effort
 - The Morrill Tariff was met with intense hostility in Great Britain.
 - When the Civil War broke out in 1861, British public opinion was sympathetic to the Confederacy due to lingering agitation over the tariff.

The Economics of War

- **Greenbacks**
- **-\$450 million** dollars printed; not fully backed by gold, therefore value depends on nations credit
- **Borrowing**
- - **\$2,623,916,786** raised through the sale of bonds
- **National Banking System** instituted in 1863 to facilitate the sale of bonds and the distribution of greenbacks



Economics of war in the South

- 1. **Union blockade** chokes southern customs duties
- 2. **Bonds** totaling \$400 million are issued
- 3. **taxes raised**, but opposition of states righter's to this approach limits tax revenues to **1% of the total income of the CSA**
- 4. **Printed money** (worthless) more than \$1 billion in Confed. notes printed
- - **inflation** racked the Confederate economy, by the end of the war = **9,000%** (compared to 80% in the North)

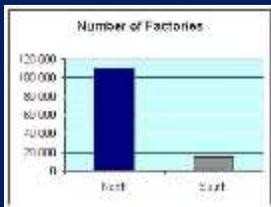


Inflation in the South

	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75
Sugar, 5 lbs.	.40	5.75
Coffee, 4 lbs.	.50	20.00
Tea (green), 1/2 lb.	.50	8.00
Lard, 4 lbs.	.50	4.00
Butter, 3 lbs.	.75	5.25
Meal, 1 pkg.	.25	1.00
Candles, 2 lbs.	.30	2.50
Soap, 5 lbs.	.50	5.50
Total	\$6.45	\$65.75

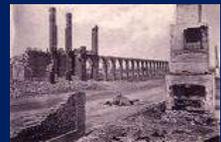
The Northern Economic Boom

1. The Civil War stimulated an economic boom in the north
2. **Profiteering** - dishonest practices and "shoddy" manufacturing
3. Changes in manufacturing - garment "sizes" and standards - women drawn into industry in greater numbers



A Crushed Economic Kingdom

- The South fights to exhaustion**
- 1. the south had 30% of the total national wealth in 1860, 12% in 1870
 - 2. per capita income of southerners drops during war from 2/3 of northerners to 2/5 of northerners
 - 3. scarcity of goods and services
 - 4. effects of the Union blockade on trade



Overview of the North's Civil War Strategy: "Anaconda" Plan



The "Anaconda" Plan



Lincoln's Generals



McClellan: *I Can Do It All!*



The Confederate Generals



The Battles of the Civil War

The Battles of the Civil War





LINCOLN'S "NECESSARY" ACTIONS



- ❖ Suspended "**civil liberties**" or parts of the Constitution
 - writ of **habeas corpus**: Protects from unfair arrest and trial by jury.
 - Occupation of Baltimore: Controlled by military---- "**martial law**"
 - Arrested over 15,000 civilians: Without "**probable cause**"--- suspicious "Rebel" sympathizers.
 - Closed "rebel" newspapers: Violated 1st amendment rights of "**free speech and press**".
- ❖ **First Income Tax**
- ❖ **Greenbacks**
 - 1st paper money



UNION STRATEGY

- ❖ Aggressive offensive to crush the rebellion...
 - **War of attrition**: South has less manpower...
- ❖ Gen Winfield Scott's **Anaconda Plan**
 - Control river systems: Ohio and Mississippi
 - Blockade and seizure of ports
- ❖ **War goal**: Preserve Union and later abolish slavery
- ❖ Capture Richmond
- ❖ Don't allow Confederacy to rest.
- ❖ Napoleonic tactics at first----later "**trench warfare**"

WEAPONS

- ❖ **Outdated muskets replaced with rifle**
 - greatly changes tactics.
 - more accurate, faster loading, fire more rounds than muskets
 - Minié ball (more destructive bullet)
 - **Cold Harbor**: 2k dead in 20 minutes, another 5k wounded.
- ❖ **Calvary used for reconnaissance**
 - Scouting and skirmishes
- ❖ **Artillery**
 - invention of shells, devices that exploded in the air.
 - fired canisters, special shells filled with bullets.
 - Grenades
 - land mines are used
- ❖ **Ironclads**
 - replaces wooden ships
- ❖ **Trench warfare** replaces Napoleonic tactics

The Progress of War: 1861-1865



KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST



CSA General
Robert E. Lee

Union Strategy

Capture Richmond, Virginia

Union Leaders

Several different leaders: Winfield Scott, George McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose Burnside, Joe Hooker, George Meade, Ulysses Grant

Union Army

Army of the Potomac

Confederate Strategy

Capture Washington, D.C.

Confederate Leader

General Robert E. Lee

Confederate Army

Army of Virginia

Battle of Bull Run (1st Manassas), July, 1861



- Lincoln sent 30,000 inexperienced soldiers to fight at **Bull Run**.

Battle of Bull Run (1st Manassas), July, 1861

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	Irvin McDowell	P. G. T. Beauregard
Troop strength	17,676	18,053
Losses		
Killed	460	387
Wounded	1,124	1,582
Captured	1,312	13
Total Losses	2,896	1,982

- Northern troops were pushed back to D.C.
- South won this battle but "**lost the war**".
- **WHY?** Failed to capture Washington, D.C.
- Would never be so close to Washington, D.C.

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
July 1861	Bull Run Manassas	South	Union retreats to Wash. D.C.
June 1862	7 Days	South	Lee stops McClellan from taking Richmond
August 1862	Bull Run	South	Lee stops John Pope from taking Richmond
Sept. 1862	Antietam	Draw	McClellan stops Lee from taking Washington, D.C. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
	Turning Point battle		

War in the East: 1861-1862

- 1st - Seven Days
- 2nd - 2nd Bull Run
- 3rd - Antietam (Sharpsburg)



Battle of Antietam

"Bloodiest Single Day of the War"

September 17, 1862




23,000 casualties

The Emancipation Proclamation



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



- **Abolitionists** pressured Lincoln to free the slaves.
- After the **Battle of Antietam**, he announced that the slaves would be freed.
- Became effective on Jan. 1, 1863, in those states still in **rebellion**.

- **Emancipation Proclamation** did not end slavery in US
- Lincoln's "**first**" step towards ending slavery.
- "**Final step**" **13th Amendment** to the Constitution on Dec. 1865 would legally and constitutionally abolish slavery.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



- Freed all slaves in states in rebellion against the US
- Did not apply to slaves in border states fighting for US
- No affect on southern areas already under US control.

- War was NOW fought to end slavery.
- US soldiers were "**Freedom Fighters**"

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



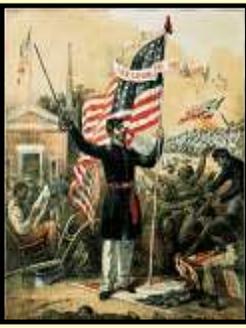
- Kept **Great Britain** from siding with the **South** and becoming an **ally**.

War was now a war to

- **abolish slavery**
- **destroy the South**
- **preserve the Union**

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Freedom to the Slave, 1863



- Picture celebrated the **Emancipation Proclamation** in 1863.
- While it placed a white Union soldier in the center:
 - It also portrayed the important role of African American troops and emphasized the importance of education and literacy.

Emancipation: What Does It Really Mean?

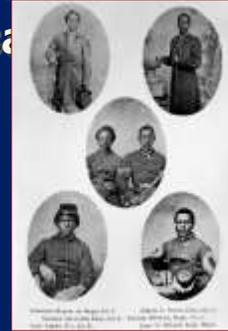
- Slaves captured as part of battle already "winnings of war" and were released
- Emancipation DID NOT free slaves in border states
- Emancipation freed slaves in areas in rebellion but not in areas controlled by the Union. Therefore, not one slave was immediately freed
- The war's purpose now took a moral tone.
- British and French diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy was not unlikely

Emancipation would finally be secured by the passage of the 13th Amendment.

African-American Recruiting



The Famous 54th Massachusetts



BLACK TROOPS

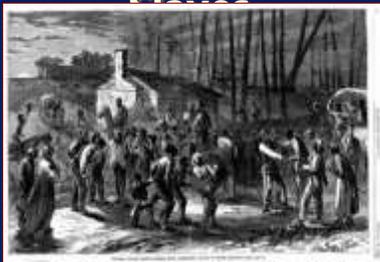


•Famous 54th Black Regiment of Massachusetts which was organized by Frederick Douglass.....

August Saint-Gaudens Memorial to



Black Troops Freeing Slaves



African Americans in Civil War



The Battle of the Ironclads, March, 1862



The Monitor vs. the Merrimack



Damage on the Deck of the Monitor



James River, Va. Sailors on deck of U.S.S. Monitor; cookstove at left
 Created/Published July 9, 1862
 Photograph of the Federal Navy, and seaborne expeditions against the Atlantic Coast of the Confederacy – the Federal Navy, 1861-1865
 Photographer: James F. Gibson, born 1828

Extensive Legislation Passed Without the South in Congress

- 1861 - Morrill Tariff Act
- 1862 - Homestead Act
- 1862 - Legal Tender Act
- 1862 - Morrill Land Grant Act
- 1862 - Emancipation Proclamation (1/1/1863)
- 1863 - Pacific Railway Act
- 1863 - National Bank Act

KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST



USA General Ulysses S. Grant

Union Strategy

Control river systems and split the Confederacy in half and isolate the 3 sections.

Union Leaders:

General Ulysses S. Grant

Union Army:

Army of the West

Confederate Strategy

Fight a defensive war and drive Union out of South

Confederate Leader:

Several different generals

Confederate Army:

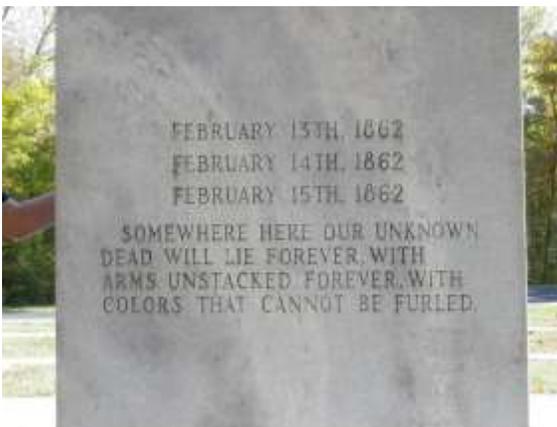
Army of Tennessee

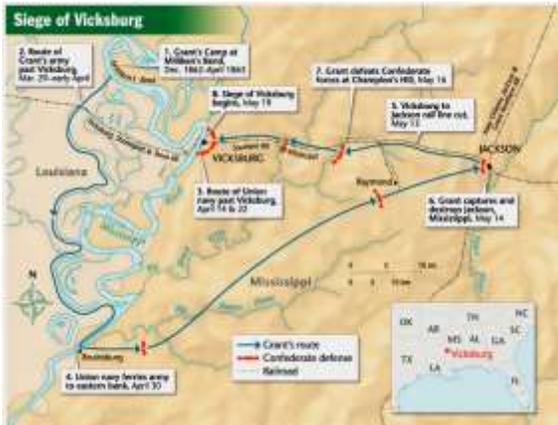
KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Feb. 1862	Fort Donelson	Union	Controlled the Ohio River
March 1862	Fort Henry	Union	Controlled Cumberland River
April 1862	Shiloh	Union	Controlled Tennessee River
April 1862	New Orleans	Union	Controlled mouth of Mississippi
* July 1863	Vicksburg	Union	Controlled Mississippi split Confederacy in half

*Turning Point Battle



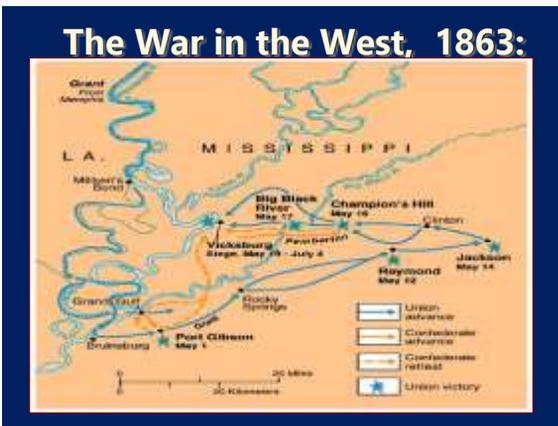




VICKSBURG

On July 4, 1863

- ❖ 30,000 Confederate troops defending Vicksburg surrendered their arms.
- ❖ Grant captured 260 cannons, 60,000 stand-of-arms, and more than 2 million rounds of ammunition.
- ❖ Former slaves celebrated Independence Day for the first time.
- ❖ 4 days later, the Mississippi River was in the hands of the Union army
- ❖ Effectively cutting the Confederacy in two.



KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
July 1861	Bull Run	South	Union retreats to Wash. D.C.
June 1862	7 Days	South	Lee stops McClellan from taking Richmond
August 1862	Bull Run	South	Lee stops John Pope from taking Richmond
Sept. 1862	Antietam	Draw	McClellan stops Lee from taking Washington, D.C. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation

Turning Point battle

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Dec. 1862	Fredericksburg	South	Lee stops Burnside from taking Richmond
Jan. 1863	Chancellorsville	South	Lee stops Joe Hooker from taking Richmond
*July 1863	Gettysburg	North	George Meade stops Lee from moving into Washington, D.C.

*Turning point battle

Refer to Part 2

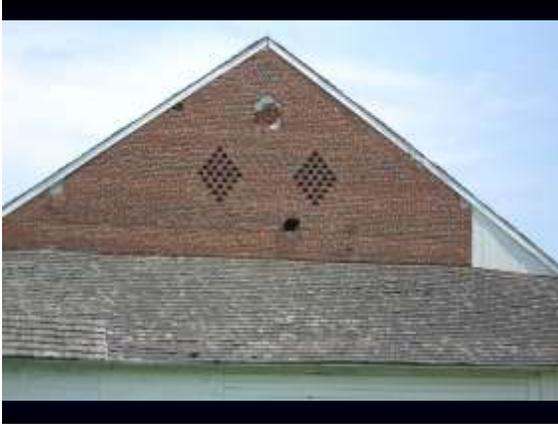


PICKETT'S CHARGE

General George Pickett

General Lee orders a frontal assault on Union lines to break through, surround and destroy the North.





Gettysburg Casualties

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

Source: Data from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1966).

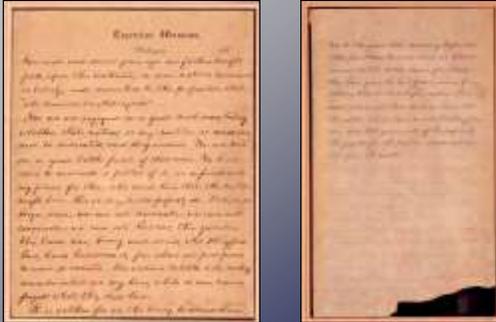
- The defeat of Lee at Gettysburg would be the last time Lee would invade the North and try to take Washington, D.C.
- Lee's retreat at Gettysburg on July 3rd and Grant's defeat of the South at Vicksburg on July 4th would lead to the eventual surrender of the South by 1865. 



Lincoln at Gettysburg



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address November 1863



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

- On November 19, 1863, some 15,000 people gathered at Gettysburg to honor the Union soldiers who had died there just four months before.
- President Lincoln delivered a two-minute speech which became known as the ***Gettysburg Address***.
- He reminded people that the Civil War was being fought to preserve a country that upheld the principles of freedom, equality, and self-government.
- The Gettysburg Address has become one of the best-loved and most-quoted speeches in the English language.
- It expresses grief at the terrible cost of war and the importance of preserving the Union.



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

*Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.....Now we are ***engaged in a great civil war***. . .testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated. . . can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.....*

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

We have come to ***dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live***. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this...But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate. . . we cannot consecrate. . . we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. ***It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced***. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. . .



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom ***and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth***.



The Road to Gettysburg: 1863



Gettysburg Casualties

	Union Army	Confederate Army
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Losses		
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Source: Data from *Battle and Leaders of the Civil War* (1864-1868; reprinted ed., 1986).



Gettysburg, 1863

- Turning point battle
- July 3rd 1863
- Crippled the South so badly that General Lee would never again have enough force to invade the North



55,000 dead

The Gettysburg Address

Funeral Eulogy: In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens. It would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant, defined democracy in terms of government of the people, by the people, for the people, and defined republicanism in terms of freedom, equality and democracy.

UNION CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP

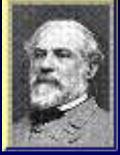


❖ After Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, **President Lincoln** appointed **General Grant** as the Commanding General of all Union troops.

❖ Grant commanded the Army of the Potomac in the East and was instructed by Lincoln to force **General Lee** to surrender.

- ❖ Grant appointed his 2nd in command **General William T. Sherman** to head up the Army of the West.
- ❖ It is here that Lincoln, Grant and Sherman devise a new strategy of "**total war**" or bring the civilian population into the war, destroy the South and free the slaves.




VS


- Graduate from West Point, 1823
- Served in the Mexican War
- Shoe salesman before the War
- Successful in Western Theater
- Appointed by Lincoln in 1864 to command all Union forces
 - The Butcher
- Unconditional Surrender Grant
- Supported "total war" concept

- Graduate from West Point, 1829
- Served in the Mexican War
- Arrested John Brown
- Lincoln asked Lee to head up the Union Army
- Refused because of loyalty to Virginia.
- Defeated Union in battles from 1861 to 1863 in the Eastern theater
- Excellent in military strategy

TOTAL WAR

- ❖Tactic of war where the Union marched through the South and destroyed all resources the civilian population needed to survive.
- ❖**Goal:** To make war as horrible and destructive as possible to force your enemy to surrender.
- ❖Total war brings the civilian population into the war to demoralize the enemy and force them to surrender.
- ❖It is **"in your face warfare"** or you (South) started this war and until you surrender, we will destroy the you.

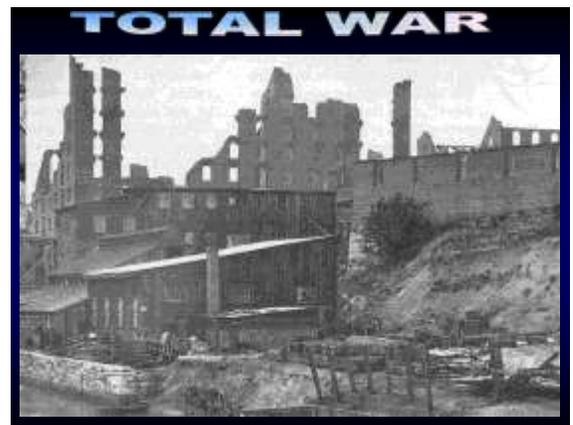
WAR HERO OR WAR CRIMINAL

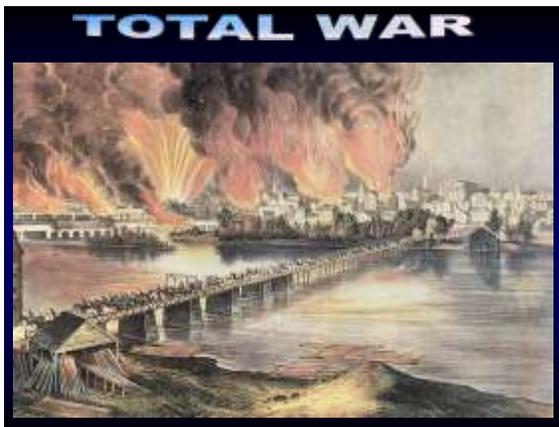
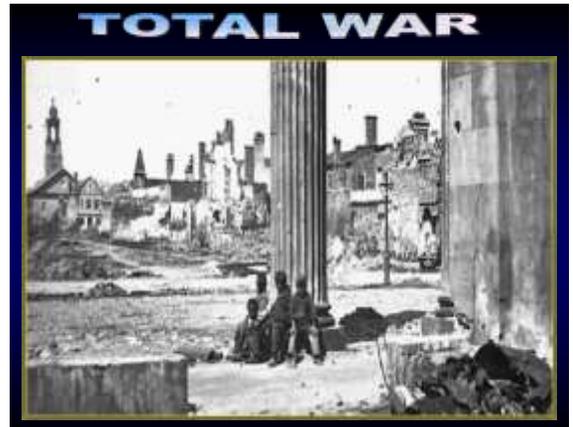
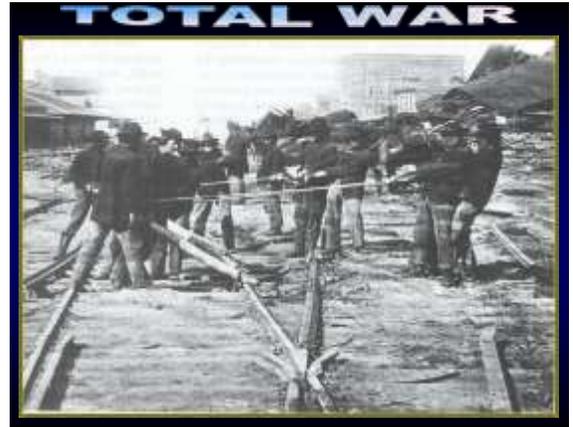


- ❖Grant's right hand general.
- ❖Fought with Grant in the West.
- ❖Most noted for this saying;
"War is hell and the worse you make it the sooner it will be over."
- ❖Put in charge of the Army of the West after Lincoln appoints Grant as head of all Union troops.
- ❖Responsible for the March to the Sea and using **"total war"** in destroying the South.



Sherman's
March
through
Georgia
to the
Sea, 1864





Sherman's "March to the Sea" through Georgia, 1864



1864 Election



Pres. Lincoln (R)



George McClellan (D)

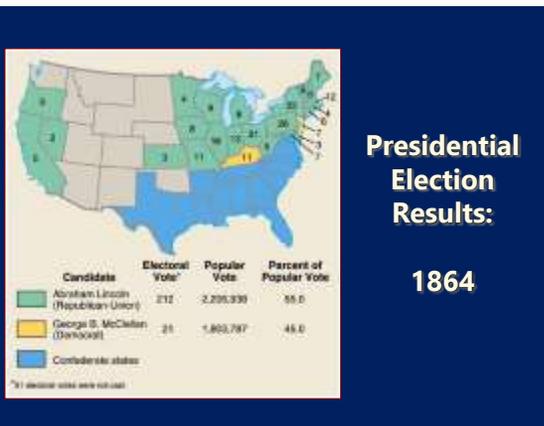
The Peace Movement: Copperheads



Clement Vallandigham



1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster



KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Sept. 1864	Atlanta	Union	Sherman's <u>March to the Sea</u> to destroy the South and free the slaves.
Dec. 1864	Columbia	Union	Union destroyed Georgia and South Carolina turned north to meet up with Grant
March 1865	Raleigh	Union	Sherman destroys North Carolina and continues north to meet up with Grant
*April 1865	Appomattox	Union	Lee surrenders to Grant which ends war

Battles in West 2

*Turning Point battle

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

Union change in leadership: President Lincoln appoints General Grant as the Commanding General of all Union troops. Grant heads up the Army of the Potomac in the East. Grant appoints his 2nd in command General William T. Sherman to head up the Army of the West. It is here that Lincoln, Grant and Sherman devise a new strategy of "total war" or bring the civilian population into the war, destroy the South and free the slaves

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Sept. 1864	Wilderness	North	Grant pursues Lee Richmond
April 1865	Richmond	North	Grant takes Richmond moves to surround Lee
*April 1865	Appomattox	North	Lee surrenders to Grant

Battles in East 3

•Turning Point Battle----war ends

The Progress of War: 1861-1865



THE FINAL SURRENDER

5 PM, April 7, 1865.....

To: General R. E. Lee, Commanding CSA

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion (spilling) of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.....

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U.S. Grant

THE FINAL SURRENDER

April 7, 1865

To: General U.S. Grant:

General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

Commanding General of CSA,
R. E. Lee

THE FINAL SURRENDER

April 8, 1865....

To: General R. E. Lee, Commanding CSA

Your note of last evening just received. In reply would say that there is but one condition I would insist upon---namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States.....I will meet you at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

General U.S. Grant, Commanding Officer, USA

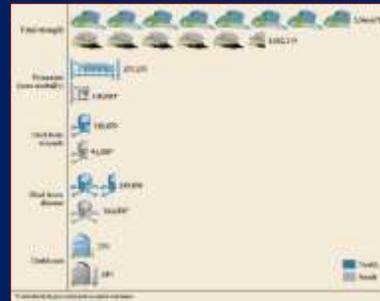
Surrender at Appomattox April 9, 1865



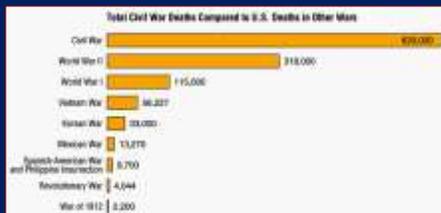
THE FINAL SURRENDER



Casualties on Both Sides



Civil War Casualties in Comparison to Other Wars



- Abraham Lincoln did not live to see the official end of the war.
- Throughout the winter of 1864–1865, a group of Southern conspirators in Washington, D.C., had plotted to kidnap Lincoln and exchange him for Confederate prisoners of war.
- After several unsuccessful attempts, their leader, John Wilkes Booth, assigned members of his group to assassinate top Union officials.

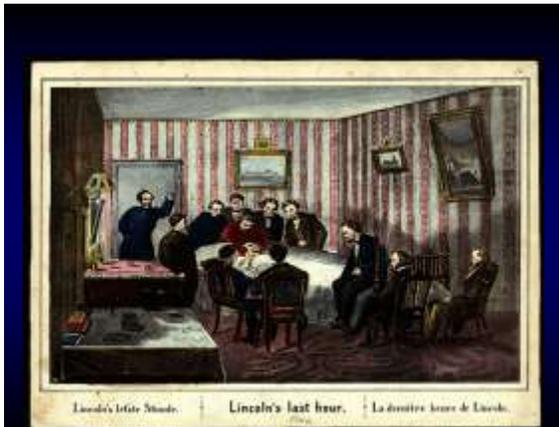
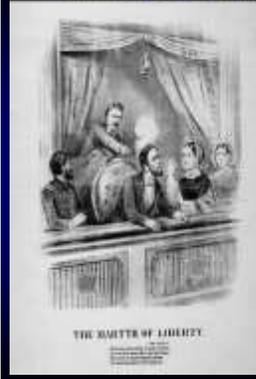
On April 14, 1865, Booth shot President Lincoln while he was watching a play at Ford's Theater. Booth was shot to death after he had fled from the theater and was found hiding in a tobacco barn. Lincoln's funeral train took 14 days to travel from Washington, D.C., to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois.

Twelve days later, an actor named John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln. Davis and his cabinet had just arrived in Charlotte when he heard the news. Davis responded, "I certainly have no special regard for Mr. Lincoln; but there are a great many men of whose end I would much rather have heard than this. I fear it will be disastrous for our people and I regret it deeply."

Ford's Theater (April 14, 1865)



LINCOLN'S DEATH



LINCOLN'S DEATH

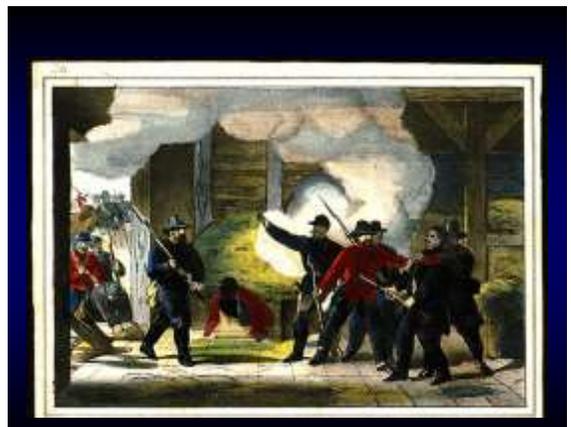
War Department, Washington, April 26, 1865.

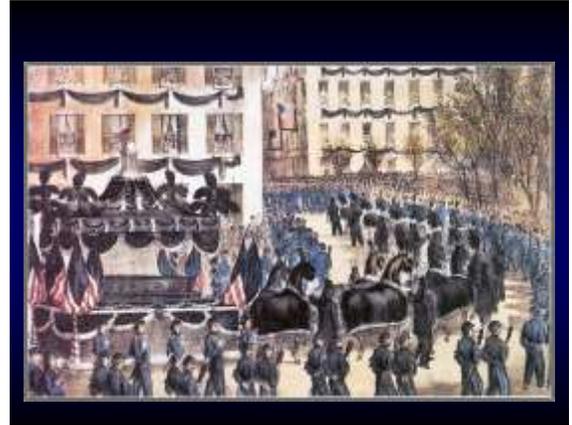
\$100,000 REWARD!
THE MURDERER
 Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD
\$25,000 REWARD
\$25,000 REWARD

“Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.”
 John Wilkes Booth

- Born (May 10, 1838–April 26, 1865) was an American actor who is most famous for being the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.
- A professional and extremely popular stage actor of his day.
- Booth was a Confederate sympathizer who was dissatisfied by the outcome of the American Civil War.





The powerful London Times, voice of the upper classes, had generally criticized Lincoln during the war, especially after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862. He was then condemned as "a sort of moral American Pope" destined to be "Lincoln the Last." When the president was shot, the Times reversed itself (April 29, 1865):

"Abraham Lincoln was as little of a tyrant as any man who ever lived. He could have been a tyrant had he pleased, but he never uttered so much as an ill-natured speech. . . . In all America there was, perhaps, not one man who less deserved to be the victim of the revolution than he who has just fallen."

LINCOLN'S DEATH



Left to right: Atzerodt, Arnold, Herold, and Mary Surratt



Left to right: Mudd, O'Laughlin, Paine, and Spangler



•On July 7, 1865 a large crowd gathered in the courtyard of the Washington Arsenal.

•An unexpectedly large number of people wanted to witness the multiple hanging, so many that it became necessary to issue tickets.

•Mary Surratt, Paine, Herold, and Atzerodt were all found guilty in a military trial and sentenced to be hanged.



•Vendors sold lemonade and cakes, creating a party atmosphere.

•At about 1:26 p.m. the executioner clapped his hands together three times dropping the bodies some 5 to 6 feet.

•As each reached the end of the rope, the body jerked upward, then settled into a slow swaying motion.

•The bodies hung for nearly 25 minutes, at which time they were cut down and doctors examined them pronounced each one dead.

•The bodies were then placed inside the coffins, the lids were closed, and the four were buried in shallow graves near the gallows which had taken their lives.

Day is done,
Gone the sun,
From the lakes,
From the hills,
From the sky.
All is well.
Safely rest.
God is nigh.

The Assassin



John Wilkes Booth

The Assassination



WANTED ~ ~ !!



Now He Belongs to the Ages!



The Execution



The Massacre at Fort Pillow, TN (April 12, 1864)



Nathan Bedford Forrest (Captured Fort Pillow)



- 262 African-Americans
- 295 white Union soldiers.
- Ordered black soldiers murdered after they surrendered! [many white soldiers killed as well]
- Became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.

Confederate Prison Camp at Point Lookout, MD



- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had almost 50,000 at one time.

Union Prison Camp at Andersonville, GA



Original Andersonville Plan



- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had over 32,000 at one time.

Distributing "Rations"



Union "Survivors"



Andersonville Cemetery

