1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!  

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  

1860 Presidential Election  

1852  
1856  
1860  

1860 Presidential Election  

Country is polarized (divided) over the issue of slavery.  
Once Lincoln is elected as president, South Carolina will secede from the U.S. along with several other Southern States.  
They will form the Confederate States of America—CSA  

• 303 total electoral votes and 152 to win.
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 between 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 passions of reformers and leaders of political parties.
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 political parties. 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. The morally very easy point of view is that all parties were settled at the time.

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 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

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

- 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

Secession:
- SC → Dec. 20, 1860

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 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 spoils
    - 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
"I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination"........

**Jefferson Davis On the War**

**Response to Ft. Sumter**

- North angry, determined to not let them go
- North calls for troops
- South infuriated
- Fort Sumter was the site of the first shots of the Civil War.
  - [Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina secede in response](#)

**Brothers’ Blood and Border Blood**

**Crucial border states**
- Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia
- May have joined South had the North fired first
- White population ½ that of entire South
- Large manufacturing capacity
- Horses and mules
- Ohio River, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers ran deep into the South

**Secession!**: SC → Dec. 20, 1860
North vs. South in 1861

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

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."
The Railroad Lines in 1860

The Union & Confederacy in 1861

Men Present for Duty in the Civil War

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
2. Desertions in the North
   - 200,000 desert throughout the course of the war
   - “bounty jumpers” - desert and re-enlist in order to pocket bounties
Buy Your Way Out of Military Service

The North Initiates the Draft, 1863

Recruiting Irish Immigrants in NYC

NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)

NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)

The Draft in the South

1. adopted in 1862
2. exemptions could be purchased; owners of 20 or more slaves also exempted
3. “Rich man’s war, poor man’s fight!”
Ohio Military Service

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

**Soldiers’ Occupations:**

- Farmer 48%
- Mechanic 16%
- Laborer 8%
- Businessman 7%
- Professional 4%
- Other 7%

"King Cotton" fails to secure foreign aid.

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

1. 75% of cotton supplies in British mills came from the South, but...
2. Surplus cotton from bumper crops in 1857-1860 sat in British warehouses
3. 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.
4. Cotton supplies augmented from several sources: India and Egypt - southern blockade runners - Cotton seized by Union forces sold to GB
5. 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.

- British Commerce Raiders
- The Laird "rams" (1863)
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

- Napoleon III sends an army to occupy Mexico City in 1863
- Austrian Archduke Maximilian is installed as puppet emperor of Mexico
- 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).

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

Lincoln and Davis

- Born in Kentucky
- Served as Secretary of War
- First and only President of the CSA
- Imperious and defied public opinion
- Southerns 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.

The Leaders of the Confederacy

Pres. Jefferson Davis  VP Alexander Stevens

The Confederate "White House"

The Confederate Seal

MOTTO → "With God As Our Vindicat"
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**

**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 $2.623,916,786 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**

- **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 choked 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

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
Theater/Battles 1862
Secession
Border states/slaves states remain loyal to the Union
West Virginia secedes from Virginia in 1863 and sides with USA.

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”
**CONFEDERATE STRATEGY**

- Defend and delay until Union gives up.
- Quick victories to demoralize Union
  - Alliance with Great Britain
  - Capture Washington, D.C.
  - Defend Richmond
- Sought decisive battle that would convince the Union it wasn’t worth it
- Use better military leadership to your advantage and outsmart Union generals.

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**MILITARY PREPAREDNESS**

- Professional development of officers.
  - 1802 West Point is formed
  - 55 of 60 largest battles, both sides were commanded by West Pointers.
  - Artillery and Infantry schools opened.
  - Professional staff begins in earnest
- Greater independence for military leaders.
  - Politicians focus on strategy and are less involved in operational and tactical decisions.
- Mexican War
  - Many leaders on both sides gain valuable experience.
- First great post-Industrial Revolution war.

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**Inventions/ Innovations**

- **Telegraph**
  - Davis uses to gather forces for Shiloh.
  - Fredericksburg sees first extensive use on the battlefield.
- **Railway**
  - Greatly changes logistics and strategic maneuver.
  - North had good system; South had acceptable quantity, but no standardized track width.
**WEAPONS**

- Outdated muskets replaced with rifle
  - greatly changes tactics.
  - more accurate, faster loading, fire more rounds than muskets
  - Minie 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

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**KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST**

**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

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

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

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

- 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.
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

- 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 a war to
- abolish slavery
- destroy the South
- preserve the Union

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.

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 Proclamation

- War was NOW fought to end slavery.
- US soldiers were “Freedom Fighters”
African-American Recruiting

The Famous 54th Massachusetts Black Troops

August Saint-Gaudens Memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw

Black Troops Freeing Slaves

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

African Americans in Civil War
The Battle of the Ironclads, March, 1862

The Monitor vs. the Merrimac

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

Damage on the Deck of the Monitor

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

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

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.

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<tr>
<td>Dec. 1862</td>
<td>Fredericksburg</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Lee stops Burnside from taking Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1863</td>
<td>Chancellorsville</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Lee stops Joe Hooker from taking Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>July 1863</em></td>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>George Meade stops Lee from moving into Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Turning point battle*

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**PICKETT’S CHARGE**

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

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*GETTYSBURG*

---

*General George Pickett*
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.

Gettysburg Casualties

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

Source: Data from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (1884–1886; reprinted ed., 1956).
Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address
November 1863

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

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

Gettysburg Casualties

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.
Grant vs Lee

- Graduate from West Point, 1843
- 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

Lee

- 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.

William T. Sherman

- 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

- Total War

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

Presidential Election Results:
- 1864
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

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
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 last hour.

Lincoln’s death

"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.

Booth was a Confederate sympathizer who was dissatisfied by the outcome of the American Civil War.
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 pronouncing 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)

• 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

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

Original Andersonville Plan

Distributing “Rations”
Union “Survivors”

Andersonville Cemetery