

■ Essential Question:

- What were the major events of the early years of the Civil War from 1861 to 1863?

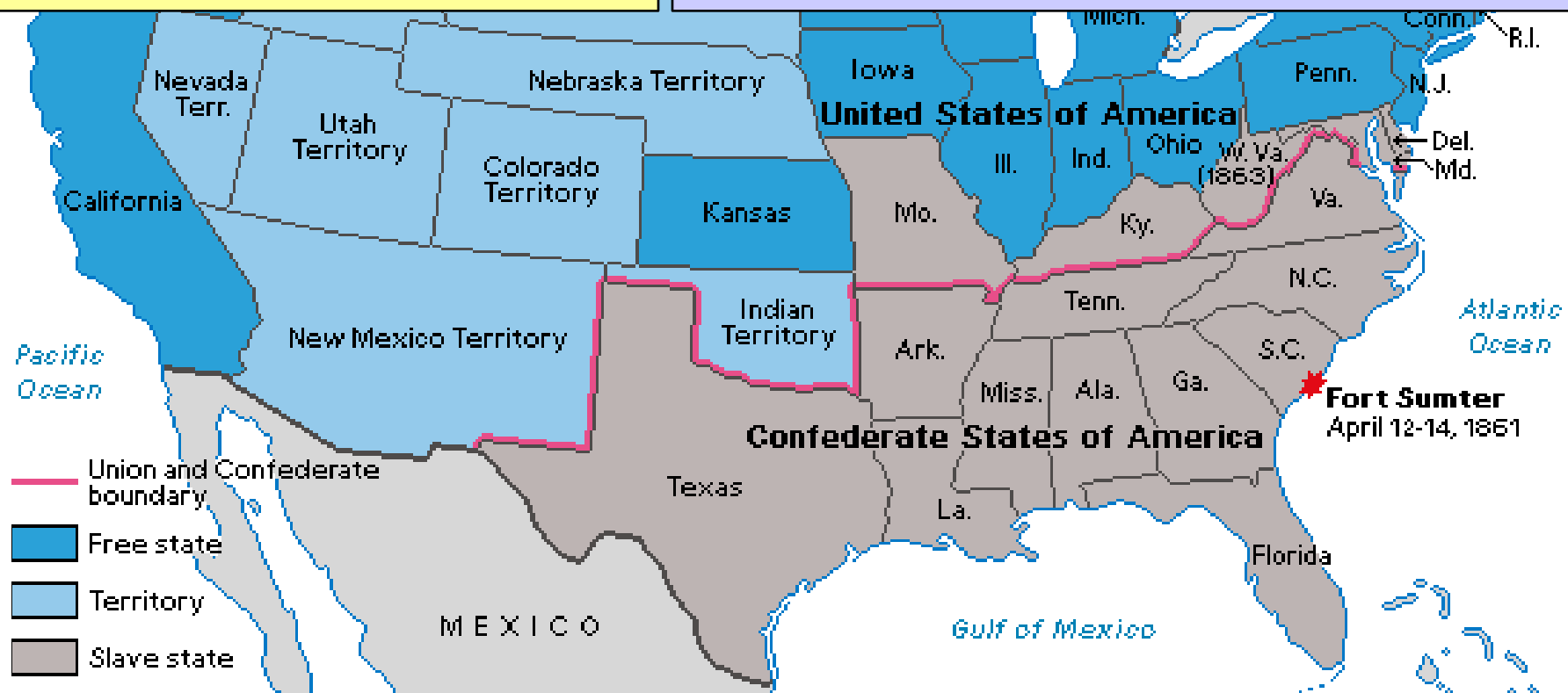
■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 6.2:

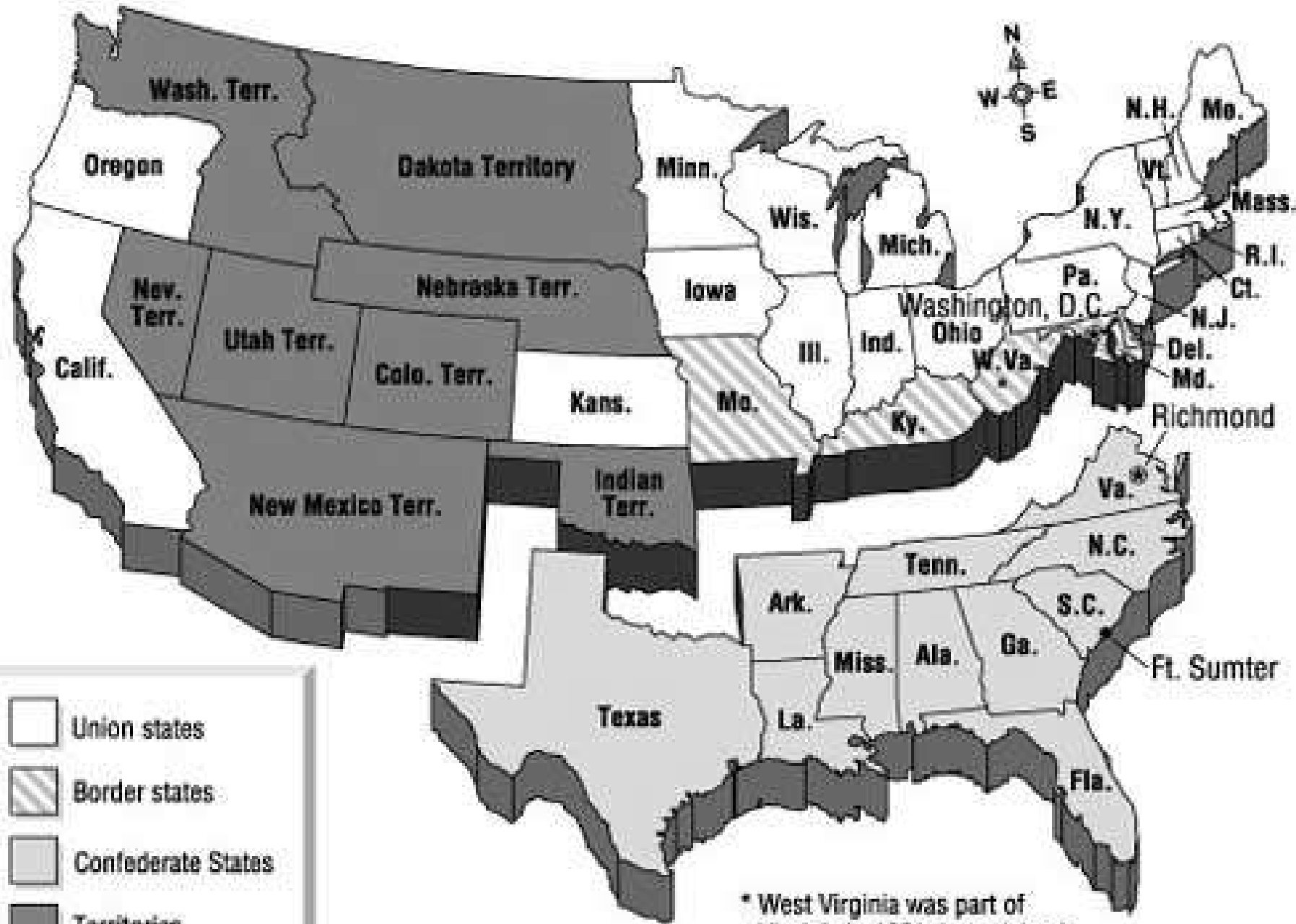
- “Civil War, 1861-1863” notes

When Lincoln was elected in 1860,
7 Southern states seceded from the Union
and formed the Confederate States of America

The Civil War began
when Fort Sumter
was fired upon by
Confederate soldiers

4 more Southern states
seceded in 1861 when Lincoln
called for military volunteers
to “preserve the Union”





* West Virginia was part of Virginia in 1861, but rejoined the Union as a free state in 1863.

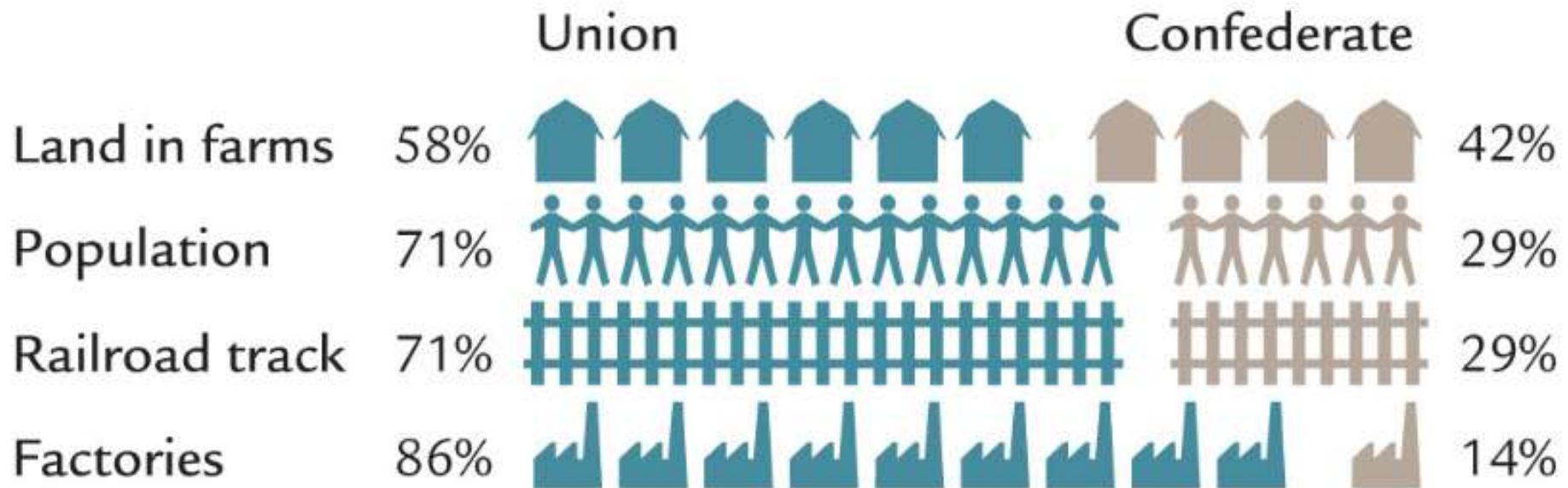
The Union strategy during the war was called the Anaconda Plan

Blockade the coast, seize the Mississippi River to divide the South, and take Richmond



Exploit South's
dependency on foreign
trade and its inability to
manufacture weapons

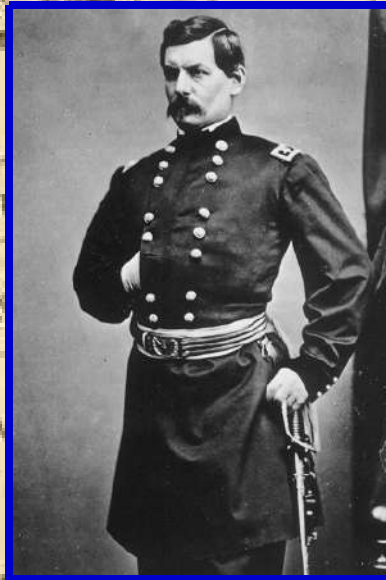
Relied on
Northern advantages
in population,
industry, and military



Union Army Leaders



Ulysses S.
Grant in the
West



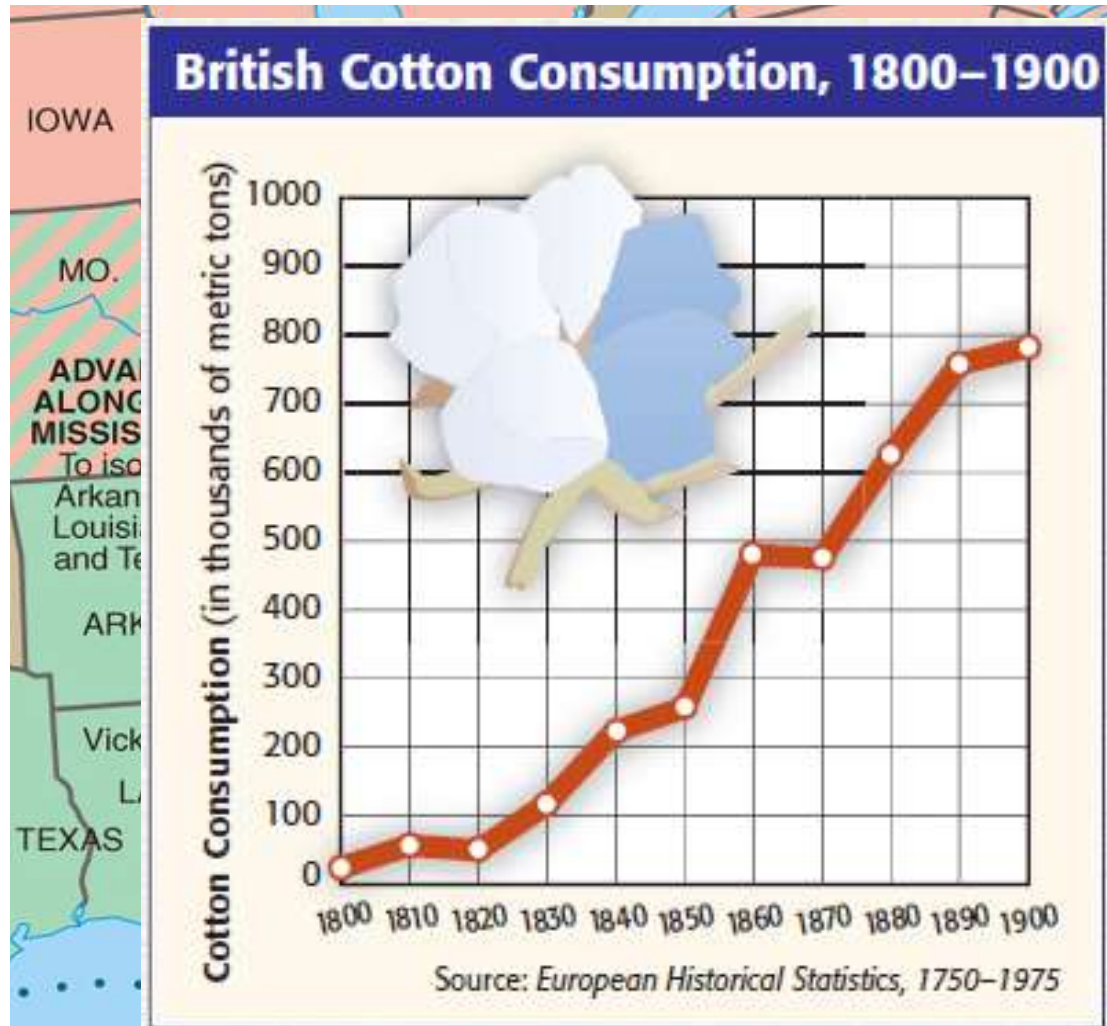
George
McClellan was
in charge of
Army of the
Potomac

Spent more
time preparing
soldiers than
actually leading
them in battle

The Confederate strategy during the war was an **Offensive Defense**

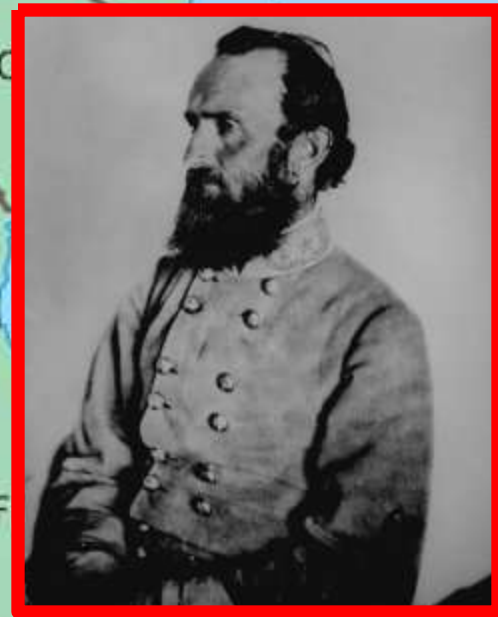
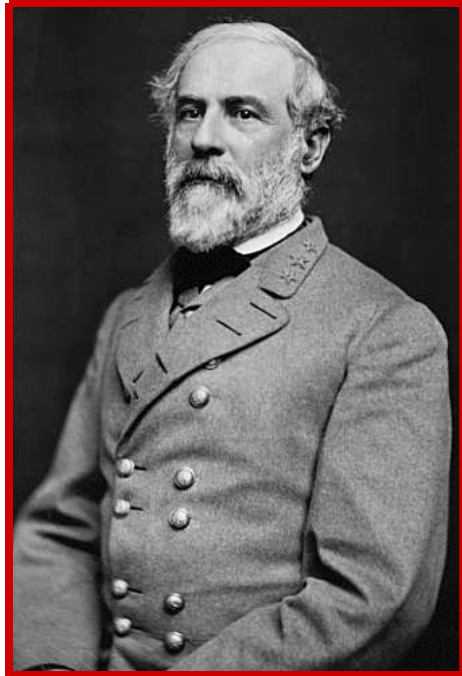
Protect Southern territory from “Northern aggression” but attack into Union territory when the opportunity presents itself

Drag out the war as long as possible to make the North quit



Get Britain and France to join their cause because of European dependency on “King Cotton”

Robert E Lee was in charge of the
Confederate army (Army of Northern Virginia)



Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was a Brigadier
General who led the Virginia militia

Political Leadership During the Civil War

During the Civil War,
President Jefferson Davis
had a difficult time:

- The **CSA Constitution** protected states' rights so state governors could refuse to send him **money or troops**
- CSA currency inflated by 7,000%

During the Civil War,
President Lincoln
used "**emergency powers**" to protect
"national security"

- Suspended *habeas corpus* (Laws requiring evidence before citizens can be jailed)
- **Closed down newspapers that did not support the war**

The national government in the USA and CSA **relied on volunteer armies** in the beginning,
but **soon needed**

Union Forces

Total Size

⚡ 2,100,000

Total Draftees and Substitutes 164,000

Draftees 46,000

Substitutes 118,000

Total Desertions 200,000

Caught and
returned 80,000

Total Deaths 360,000

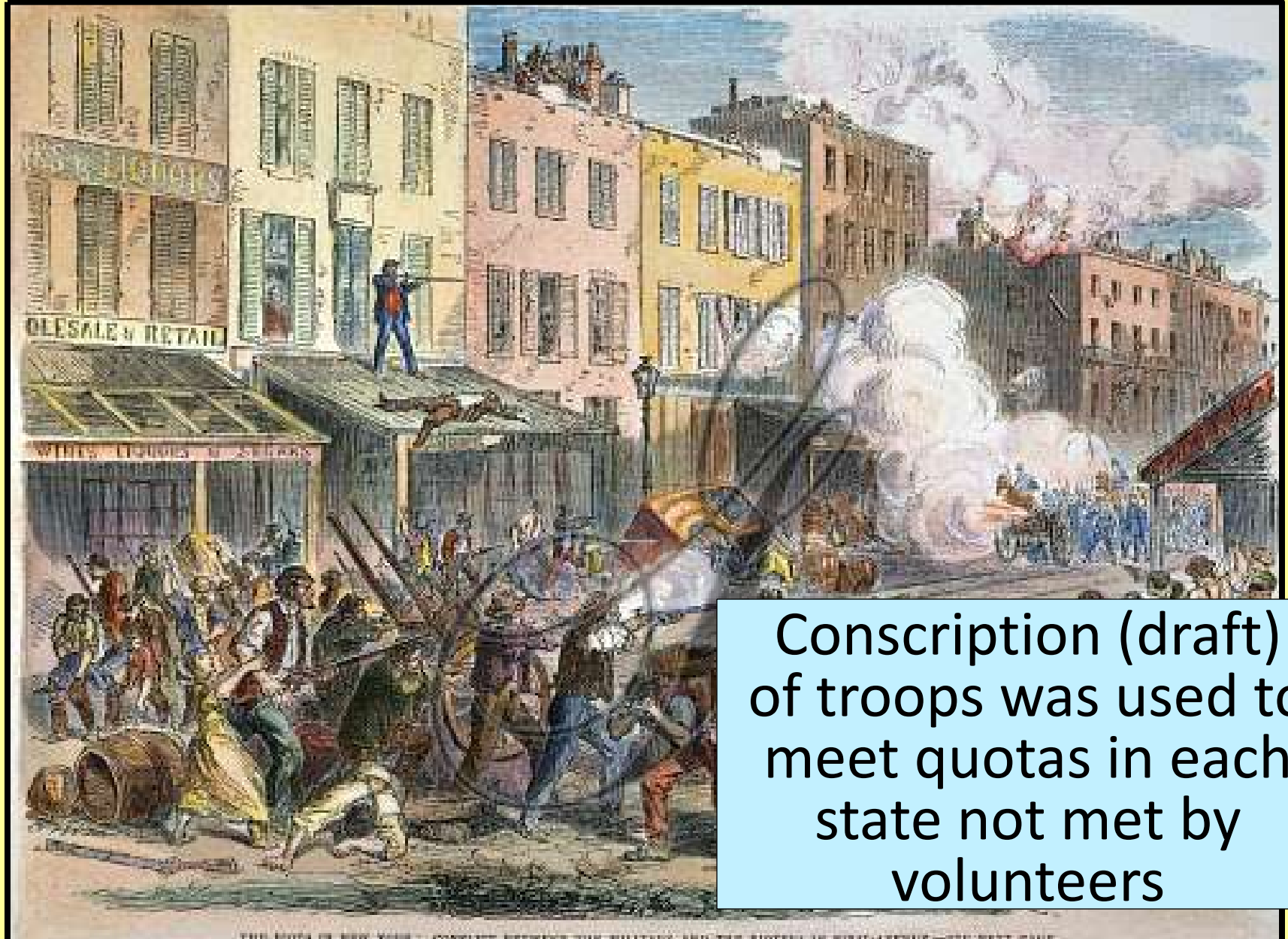
Battle Wounds 110,070

Disease 249,930

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

In hundred thousands

New York City Draft Riots

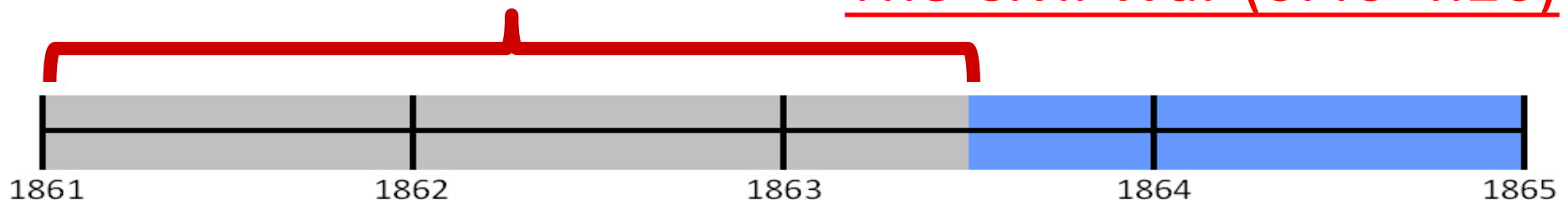


Conscription (draft) of troops was used to meet quotas in each state not met by volunteers

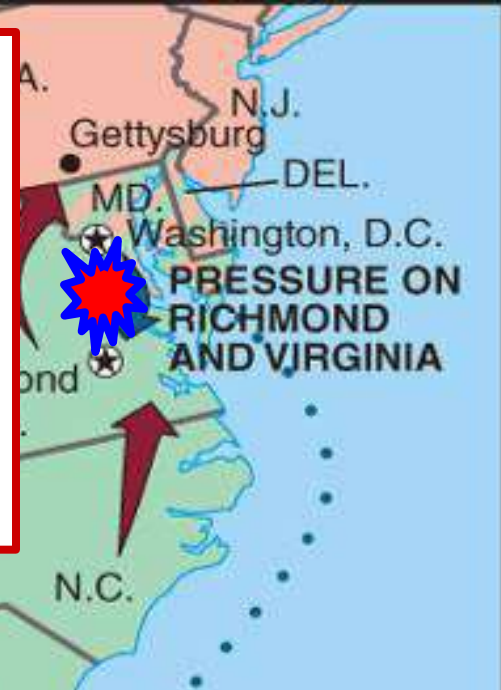
Fighting the Civil War: 1861-1865

- From 1861 to mid-1863, the Confederate army was winning the Civil War:
 - Defensive strategy carried out by superior Southern generals like Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson
 - Disagreements among military & political leaders in the North

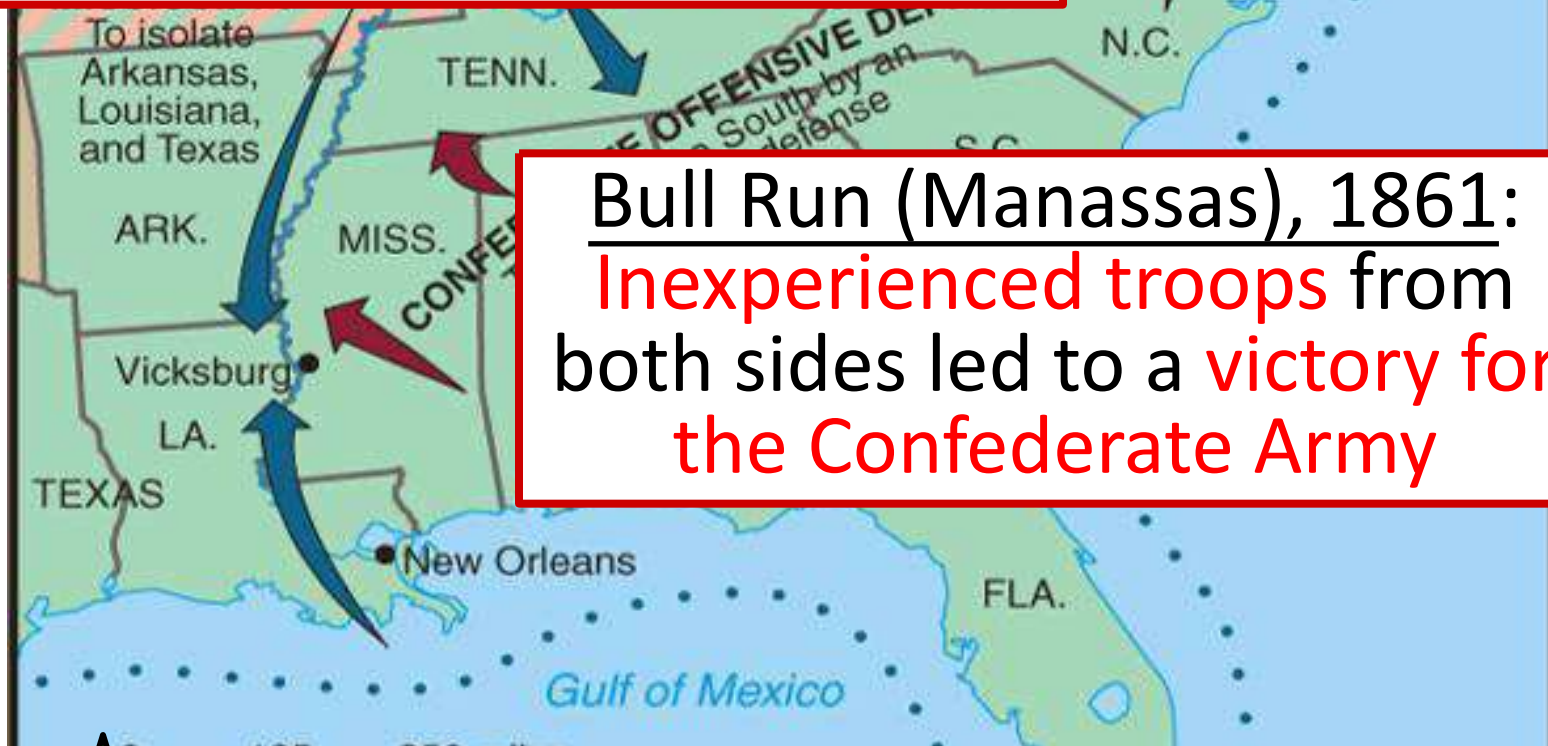
The Civil War (0.40-4.20)



Bull Run (Manassas), 1861:
The 1st battle of the Civil War;
Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
kept the Union army from
taking the CSA capital at
Richmond



Bull Run (Manassas), 1861:
Inexperienced troops from
both sides led to a victory for
the Confederate Army



1861

1862

1863

1864

1865

Seven Pines,
1862 (CSA)

Seven Days,
1862 (CSA)

Shiloh, 1862
(USA)

2nd Bull Run,
1862 (CSA)

“Shovel is as good as a
gun” – trench warfare

From 1861-1862, the CSA
had success in the East,
but the USA had success
in the West



1861

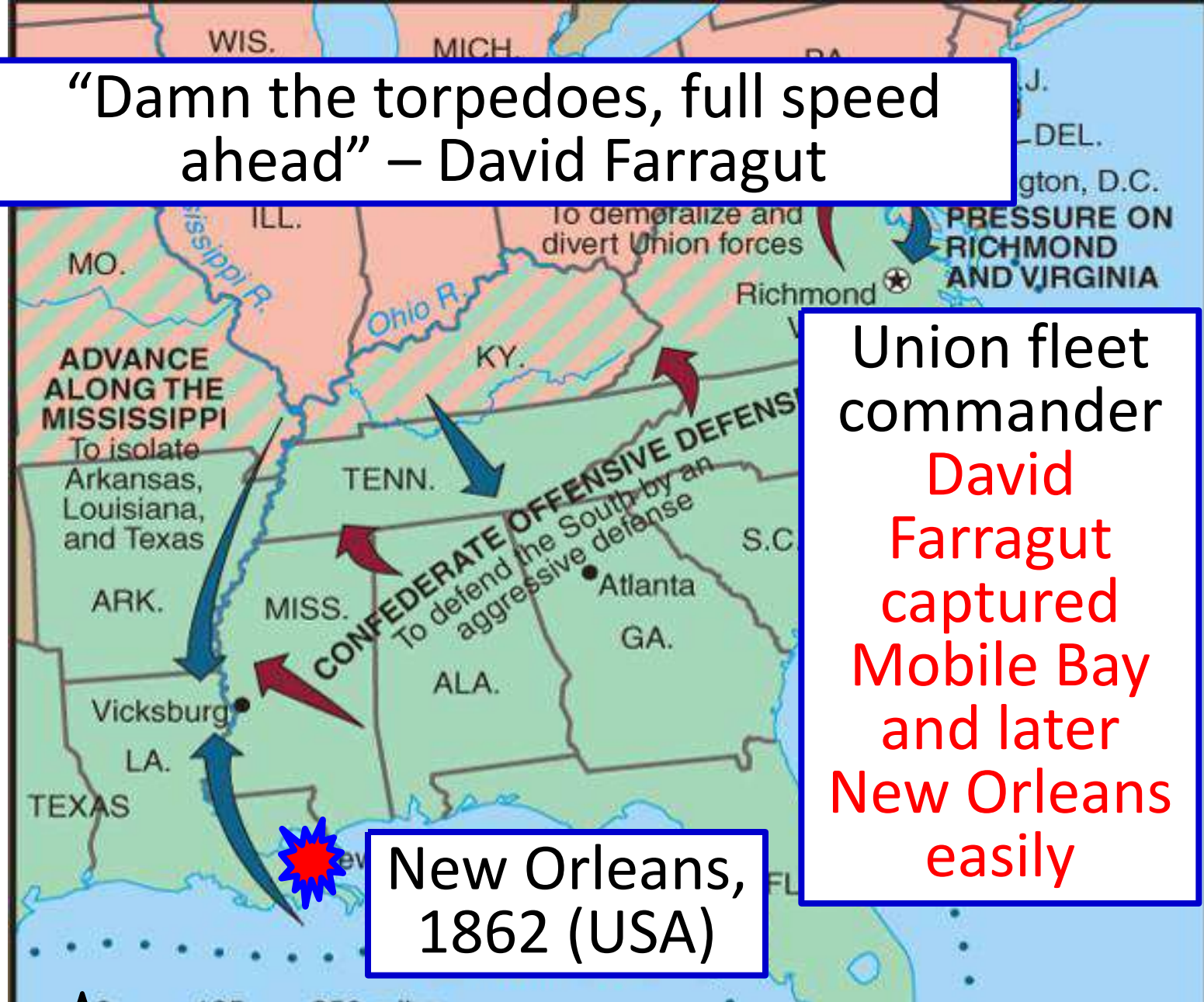
1862

1863

1864

1865

“Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead” – David Farragut



Union fleet commander
David Farragut
captured
Mobile Bay
and later
New Orleans
easily

New Orleans,
1862 (USA)



1861

1862

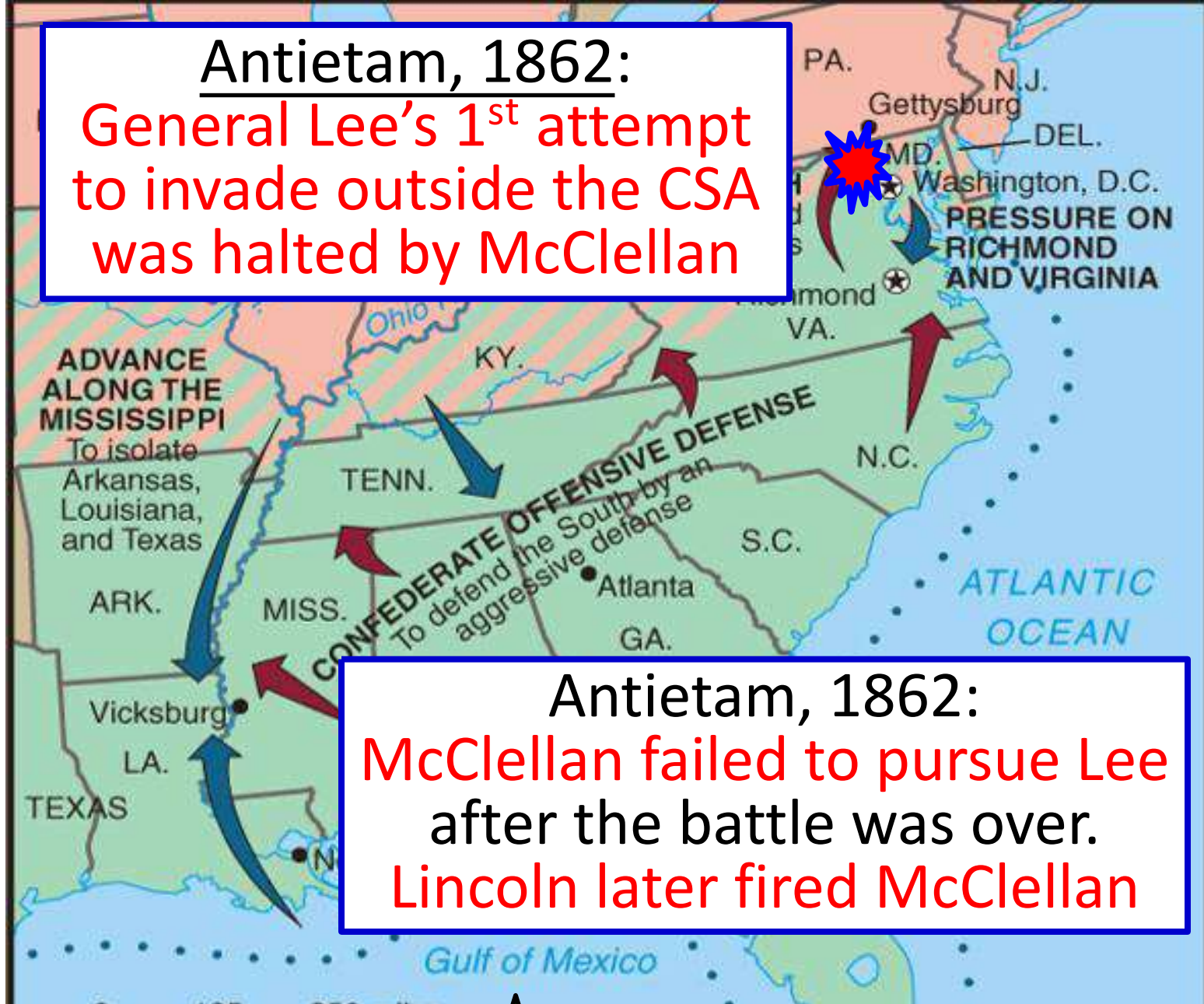
1863

1864

1865

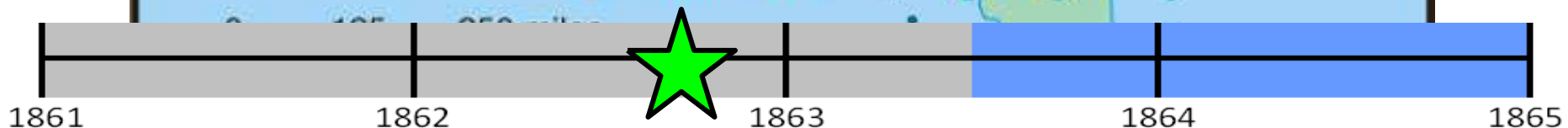
Antietam, 1862:

General Lee's 1st attempt
to invade outside the CSA
was halted by McClellan



Antietam, 1862:

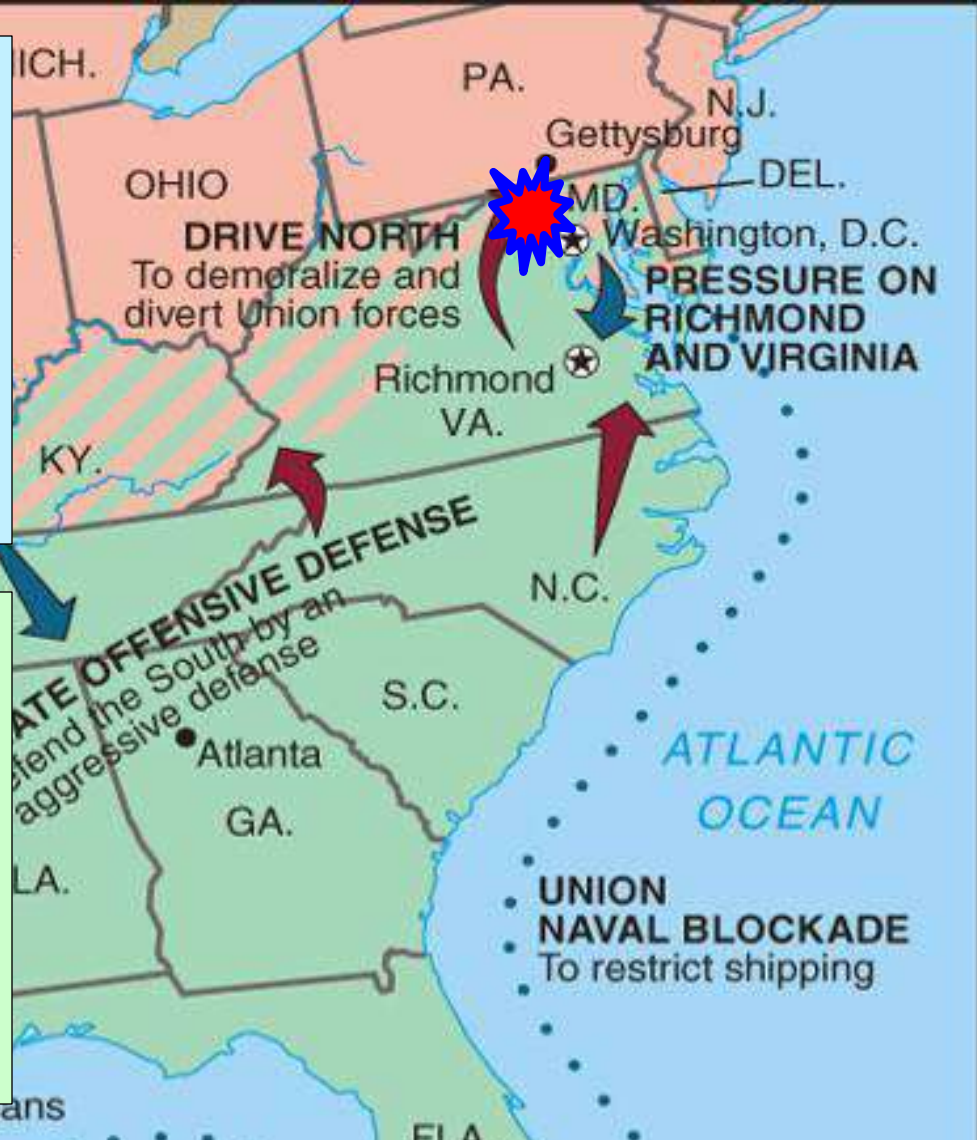
McClellan failed to pursue Lee
after the battle was over.
Lincoln later fired McClellan



Even though the Battle of Antietam ended without a clear winner, it had important effects on the North

The battle convinced Britain and France not to support the Confederacy in the war

The battle convinced Lincoln that the time was right to make the emancipation of slaves the new focus of the war for the North



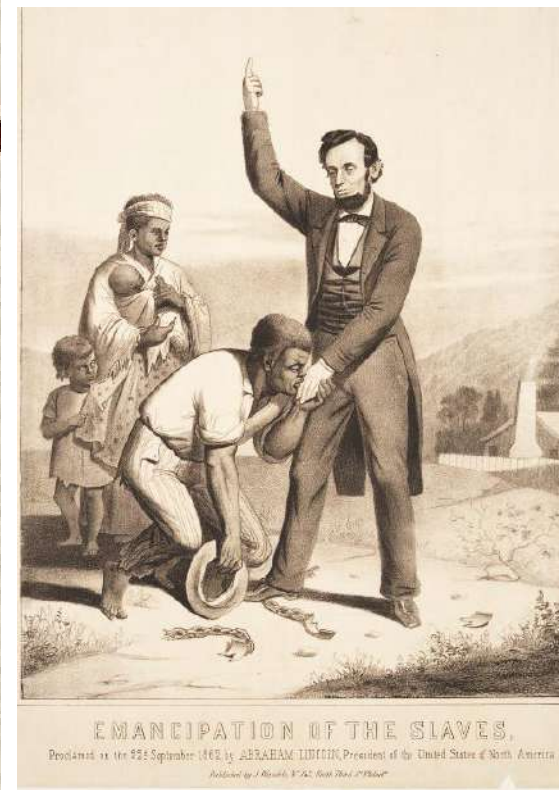
■ Essential Question:

- What were the major events of the early years of the Civil War from 1863 to 1865?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 6.3:

- “Civil War, 1863-1865” notes

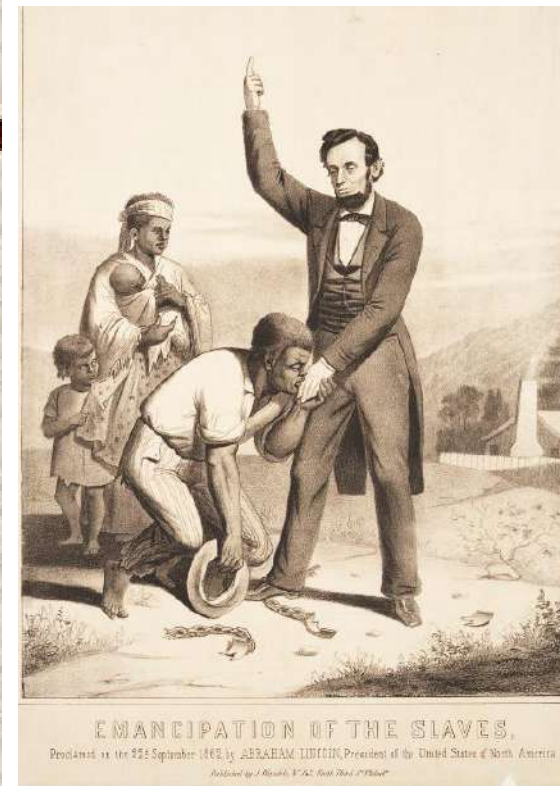
“...all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom...”



The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in Confederate territories

It did not free slaves in the border states but it gave the North a new reason fight

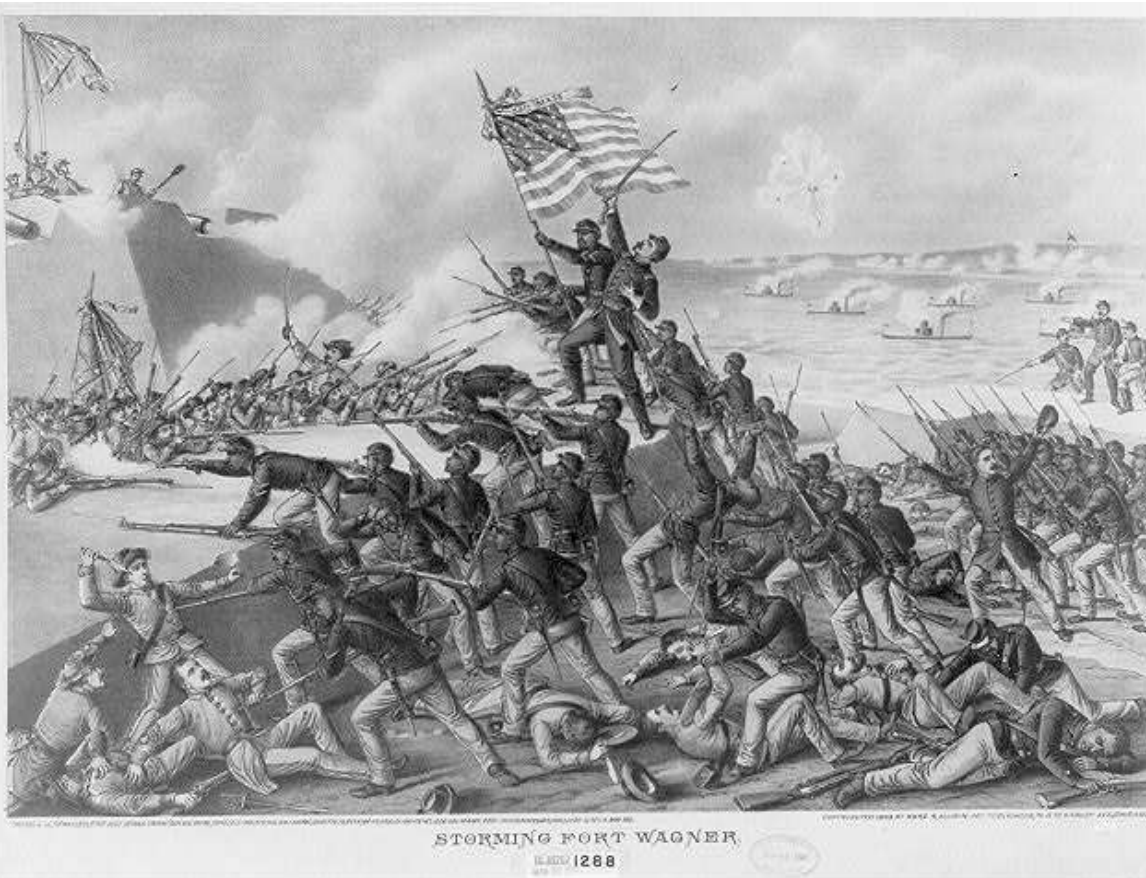
Inspired Southern slaves to escape which forced Southern whites to worry about their farms



In the Emancipation Proclamation, **Lincoln** addressed the enlistment of African Americans in the United States armed forces

African Americans were placed in segregated units of the US military

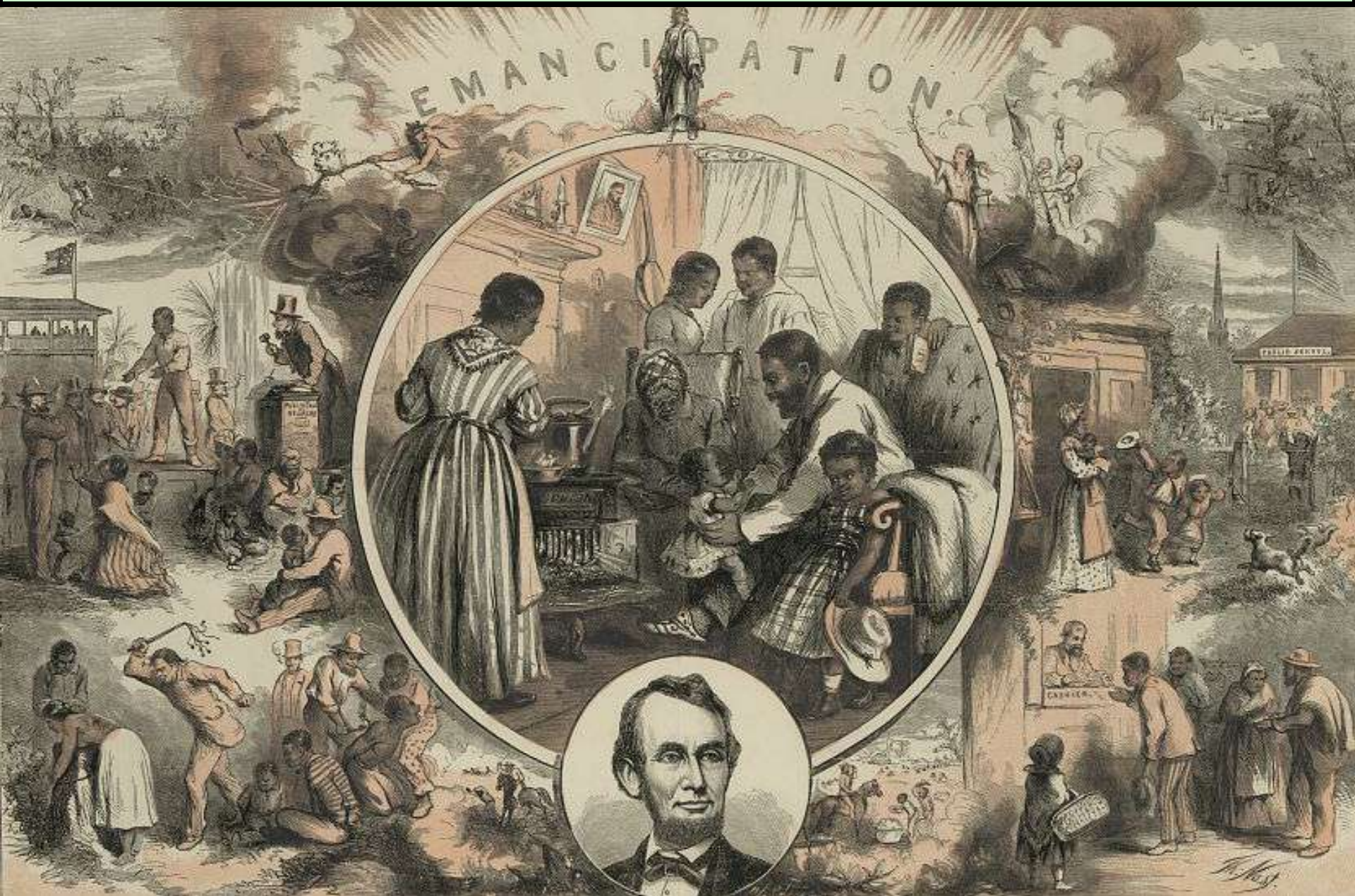
African Americans were **now directly involved in their own emancipation**

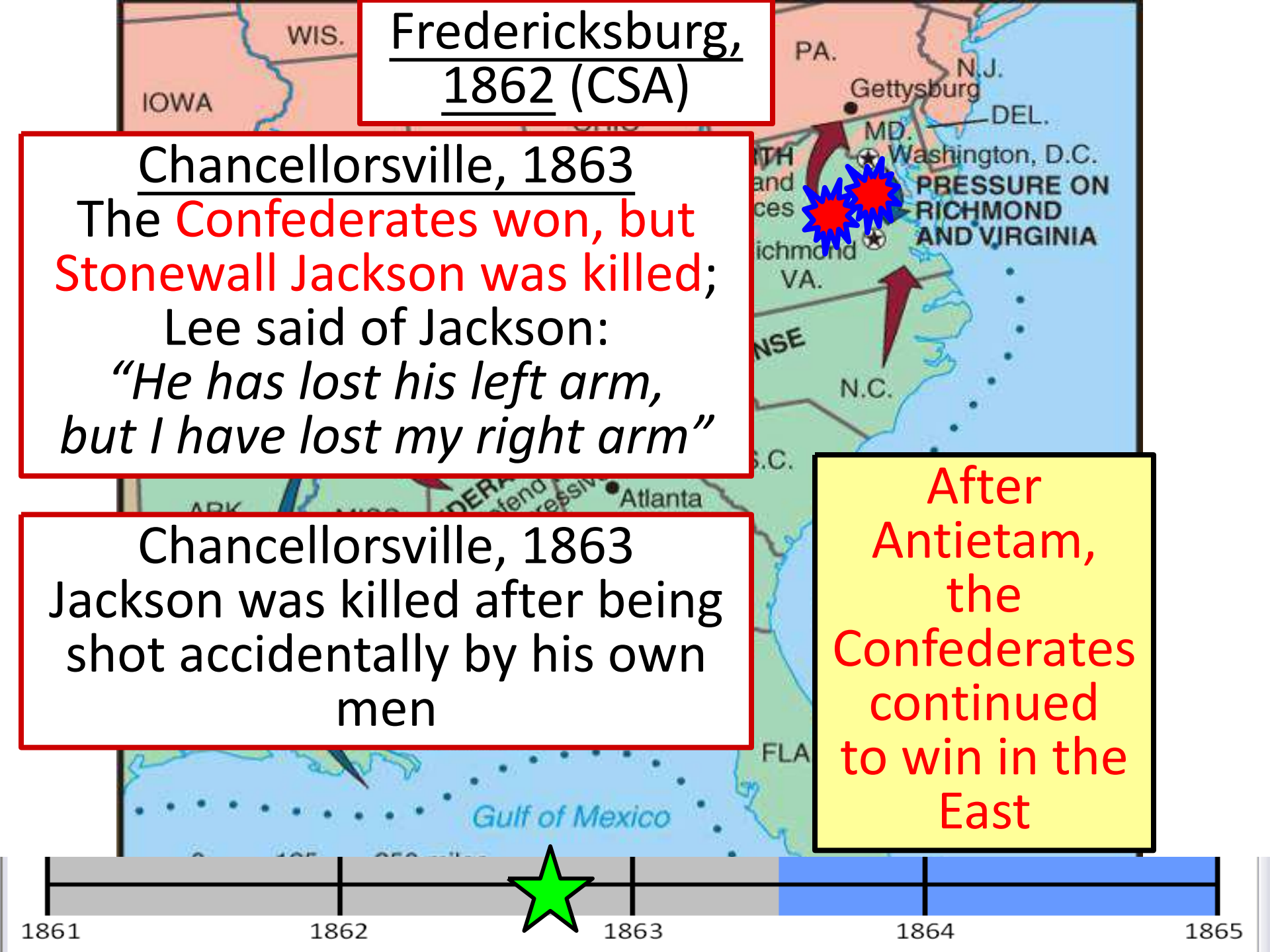


America: The Story of US

Abraham Lincoln (3.48)

Lincoln, “The Great Emancipator”



A map of the Eastern United States from 1861 to 1865. It shows state boundaries and names: WIS., IOWA, PA., N.J., DEL., MD., VA., N.C., S.C., ARK., TENN., and FLA. Key locations marked include Gettysburg, Washington, D.C., Richmond, and Atlanta. Red arrows indicate military movements, including one from the north towards Richmond. Blue starburst symbols are placed near Washington, D.C. and Richmond. A yellow box on the right contains text about the Confederates' success in the East after Antietam. A timeline at the bottom shows the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, with a green star marking the year 1863.

Fredericksburg, 1862 (CSA)

Chancellorsville, 1863

The **Confederates won, but Stonewall Jackson was killed;**

Lee said of Jackson:

*“He has lost his left arm,
but I have lost my right arm”*

Chancellorsville, 1863

Jackson was killed after being
shot accidentally by his own
men

After
Antietam,
the
Confederates
continued
to win in the
East

1861

1862

1863

1864

1865

Despite being outnumbered and under-equipped, the CSA dominated the fighting in the East from 1861-1863 due to better generals and a defensive strategy

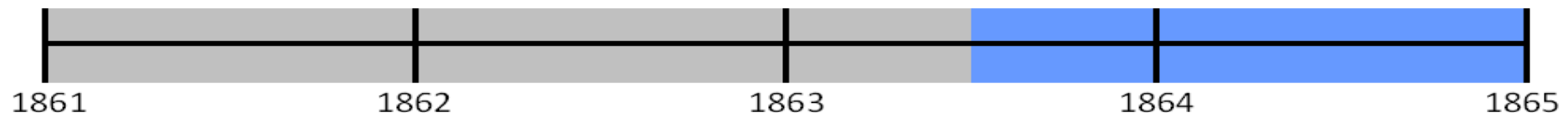
By mid-1863, the weight of the Northern population and industrial capacity will begin to turn the tide of the war in favor of the Union

But, the Union Army was having success in the West under the leadership of Ulysses S Grant



Fighting the Civil War: 1861-1865

- When the Civil War began, most expected the fighting to end quickly, but the war lasted until 1865 due to:
- The commitment of the Union and Confederacy to “total war”
 - Excellent Southern generals like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson
 - Improved, industrial weaponry

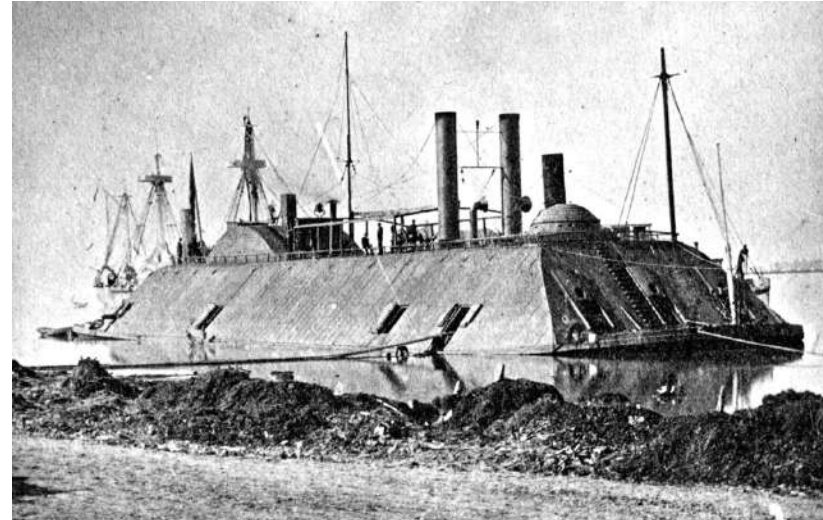
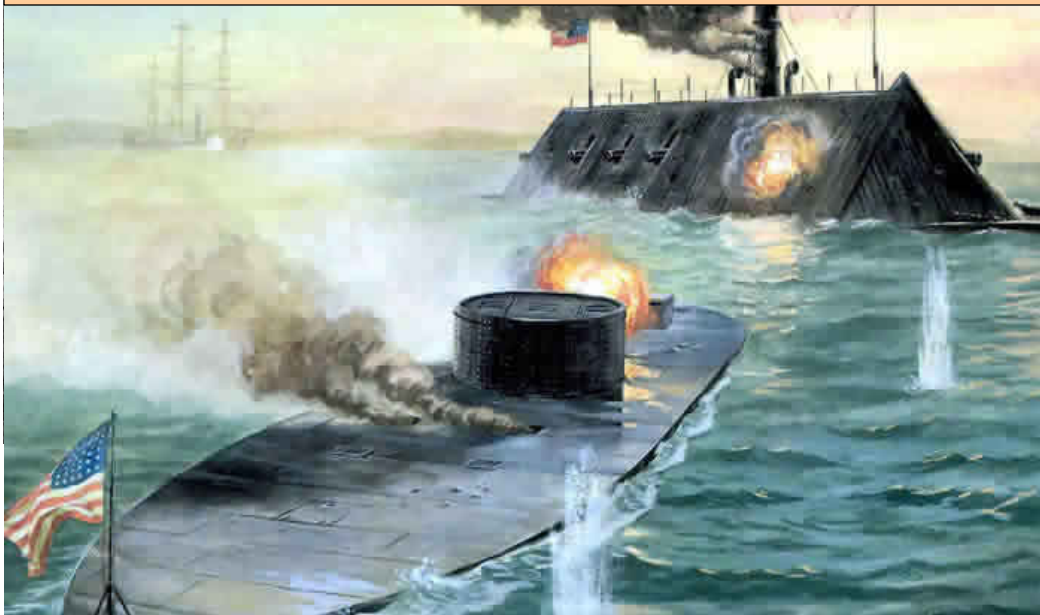


New weapons

Long-range artillery
and the Gatling gun
(1st machine gun)

Cone-shaped bullets
and grooved barrel
rifles for more accuracy

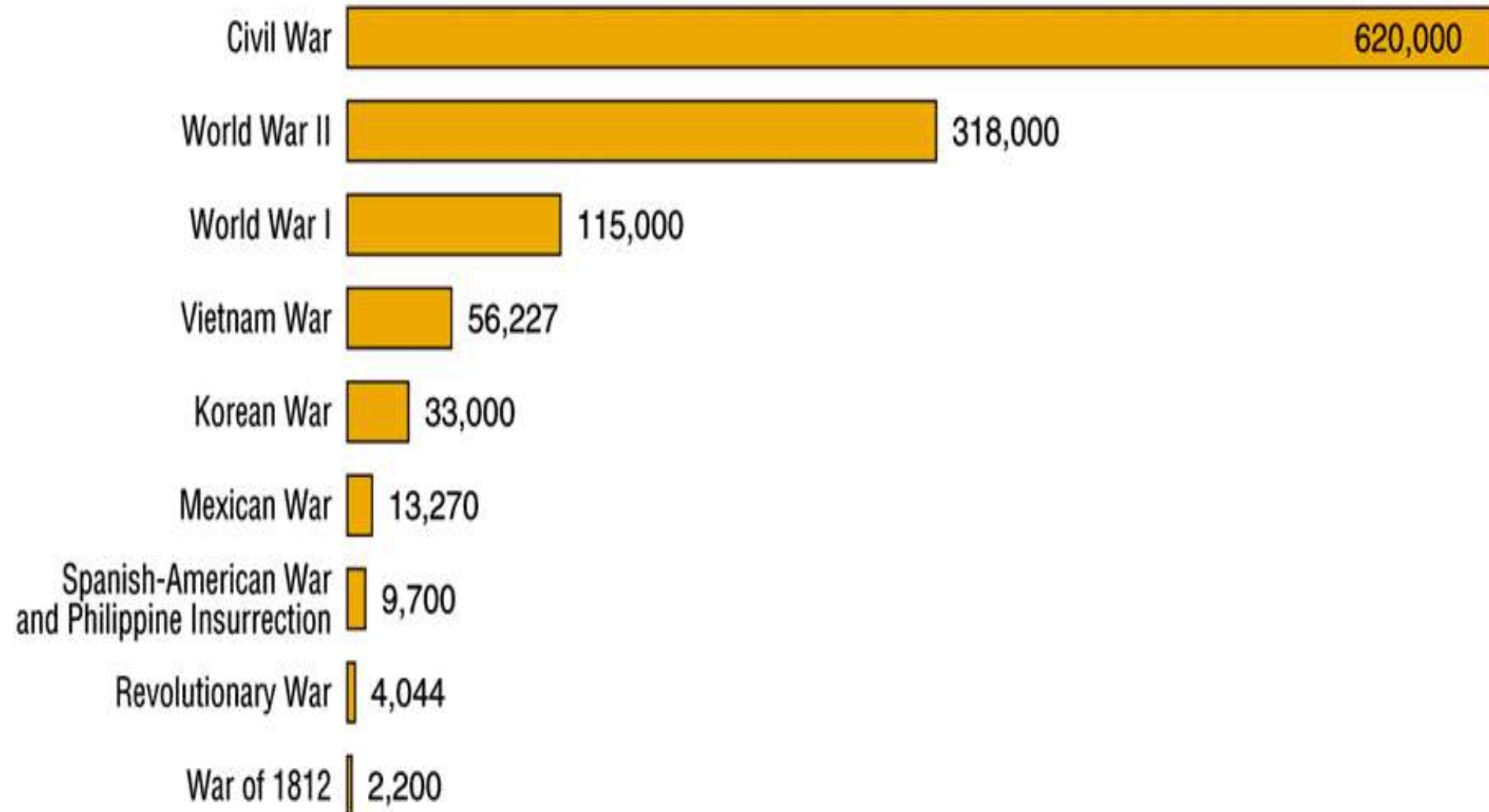
Ironclad naval ships like the
USS Monitor and CSS Virginia
(Merrimack)



Old tactics such as massed formations and frontal assaults

Led to huge casualty rates

Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars



Women also aided the war effort on both sides

Some women dressed like men and cut their hair to join the army for their side

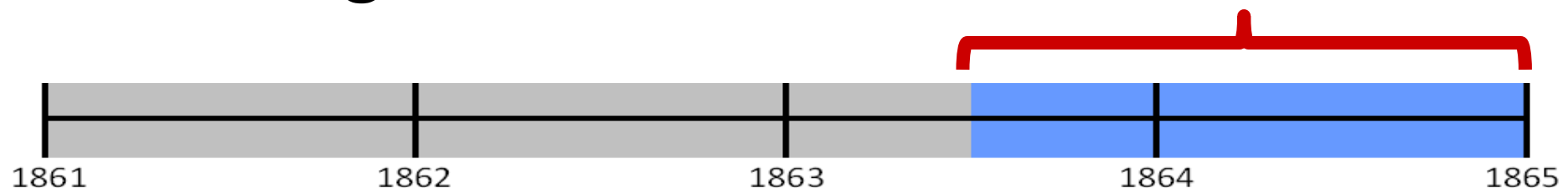
Clara Barton, a nurse, helped supply the Union Army with wagons of aid supplies



Barton later founded the American Red Cross

The Tide of the War Turns in 1863

- By 1863, the Confederacy was having difficulty sustaining the fight:
 - Attempts to lure Britain and France into the war had failed
 - The Union blockade, limited Southern manufacturing, and lack of grain fields left CSA soldiers ill-supplied
 - To pay for the war, the CSA printed money leading to massive inflation



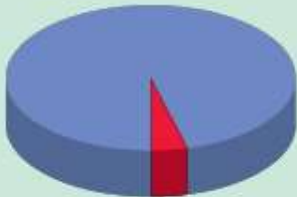
America: The Story of US

Lincoln's War Machine & the Impact of Railroads (3.00)

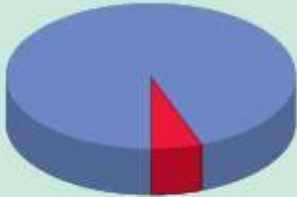
Northern and Southern Resources, 1861

Military Strength

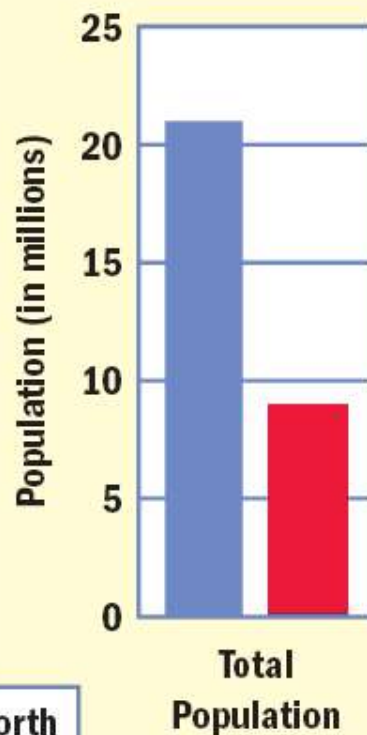
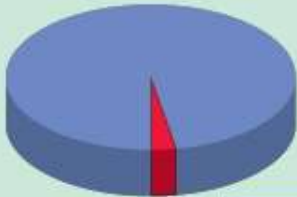
Naval Ship
Tonnage
25 to 1



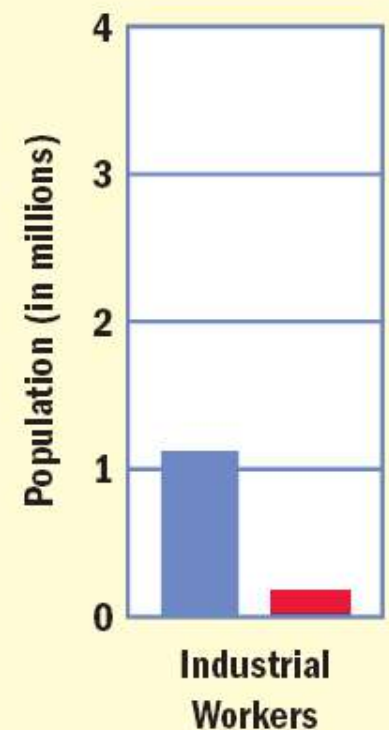
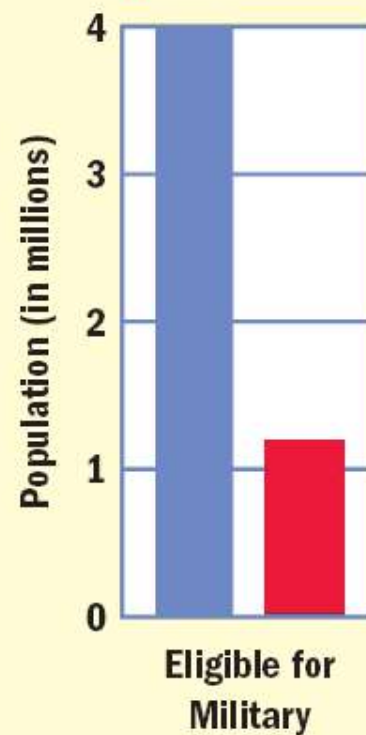
Iron
Production
15 to 1



Firearms
Production
32 to 1



Population



Source: *Times Atlas of World History*, 1989

North
South

Source: *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1956)

■ Essential Question:

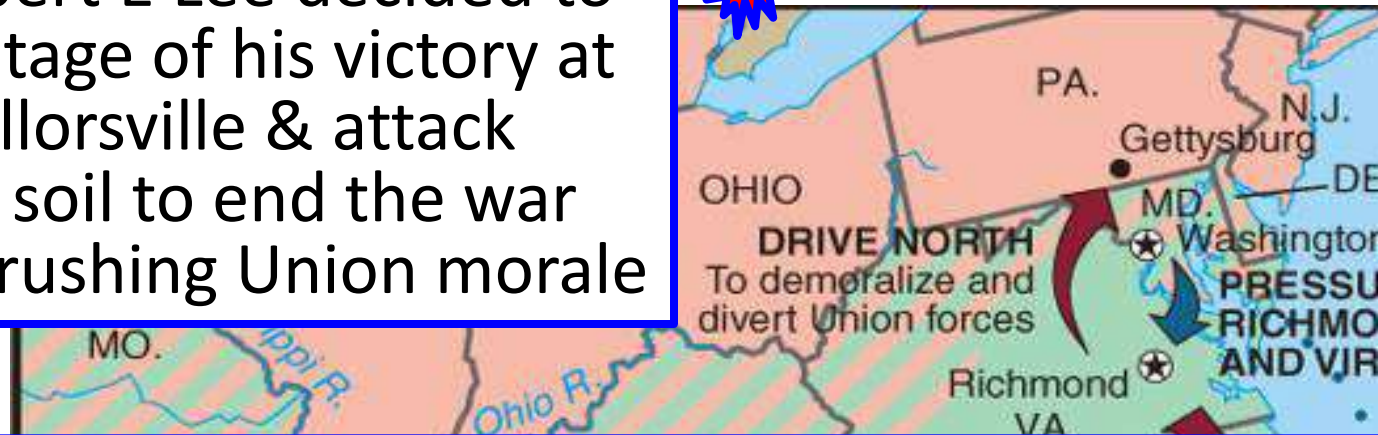
- What were the major events that brought an end to the Civil War by 1865?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 6.4:

- “Civil War, 1861-1865” notes

Gettysburg, 1863:

In July, Robert E Lee decided to take advantage of his victory at Chancellorsville & attack Northern soil to end the war quickly by crushing Union morale



Vicksburg, 1863:

Grant cut off Southern access to Mississippi River & divided the South into two halves; Grant was then promoted to lead the entire Union army



Gettysburg proved to be the turning point of the war; Lee was halted, the CSA never again attacked Union soil, and the Union army began winning the war



1861

1862

1863

1864

1865

The Aftermath



Lincoln Arrives to dedicate Soldiers' National Cemetery



Gettysburg Address

November 9, 1863

rather for us to be
e dedicated to the
at task remaining
ore us—that from
e honored dead we
increased devotion
at cause for which
y gave the last full
sure of devotion—

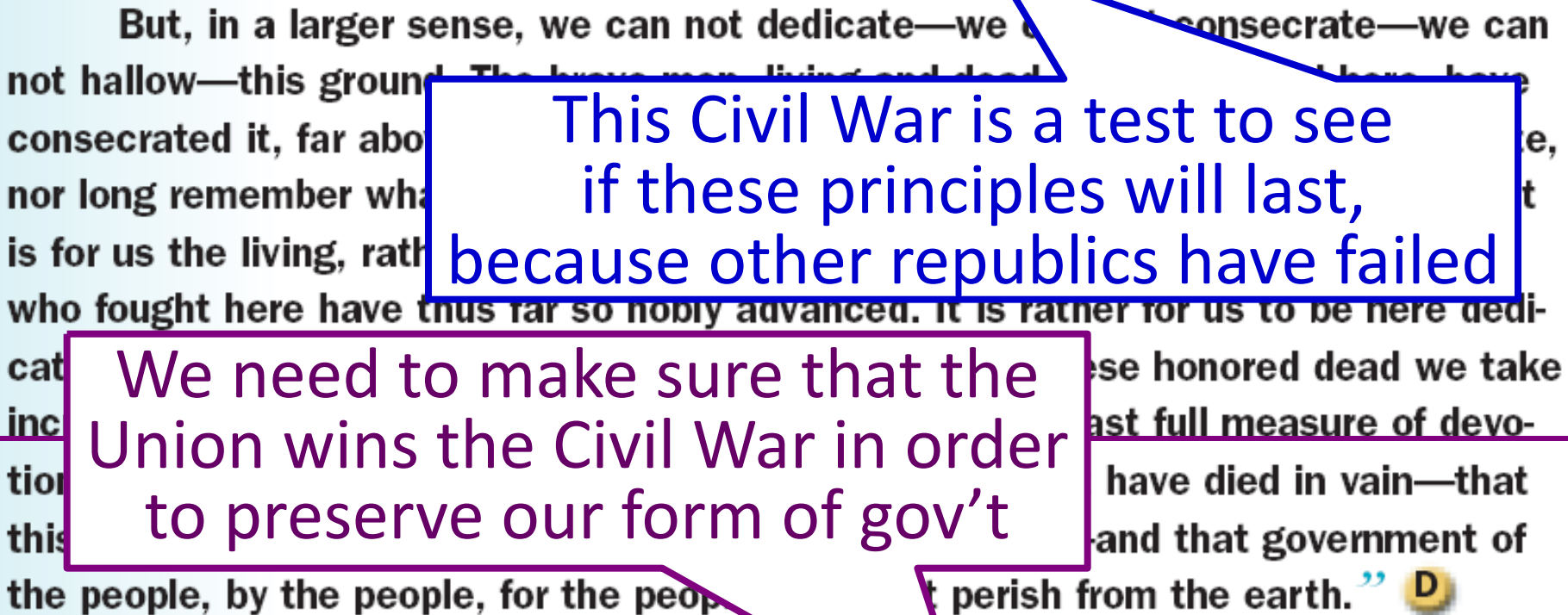
The world will little

—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, and for the
people, shall not perish
from the earth

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

The principles that our government were founded upon



But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to do by what we can do by the pen, will long remember what they said here, and what they are here for us the living, rather than to ourselves. It is rather for us the living, rather than to ourselves, 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—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 government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” D

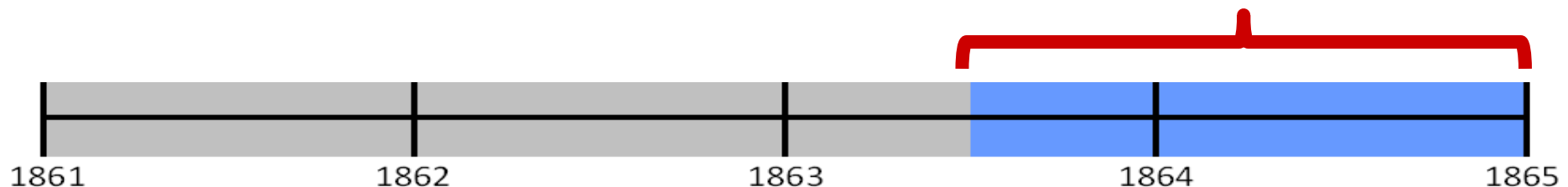
This Civil War is a test to see if these principles will last, because other republics have failed

We need to make sure that the Union wins the Civil War in order to preserve our form of gov't

Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

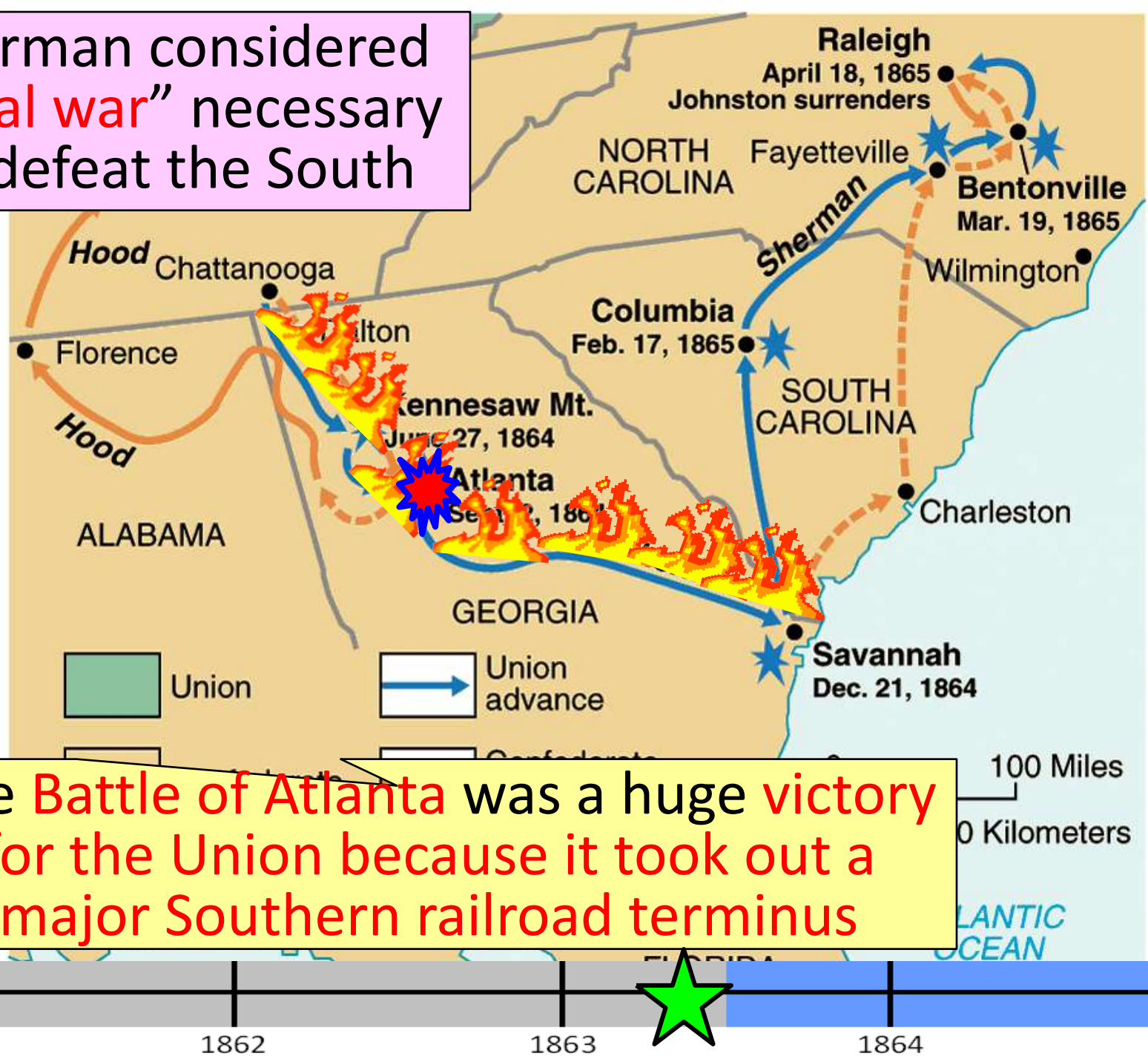
Fighting the Civil War: 1863-1865

- Under Grant's leadership, the Union army was more aggressive and committed to destroy the South's will to fight:
 - Grant appointed William Tecumseh Sherman to lead Southern campaign
 - Sherman destroyed everything of value to the South & emancipated slaves during his “march to the sea”



America: The Story of US
Grant and Sherman (4.00)

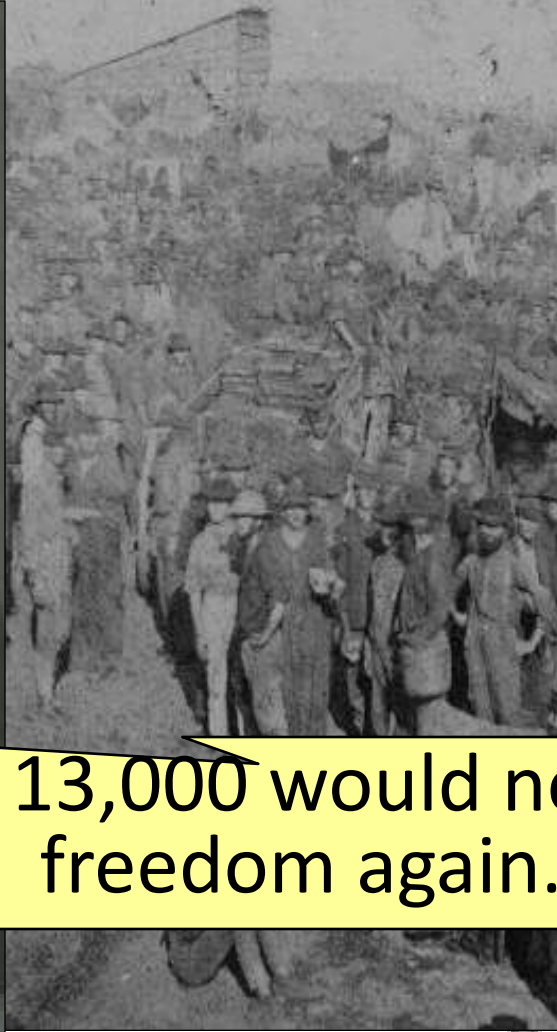
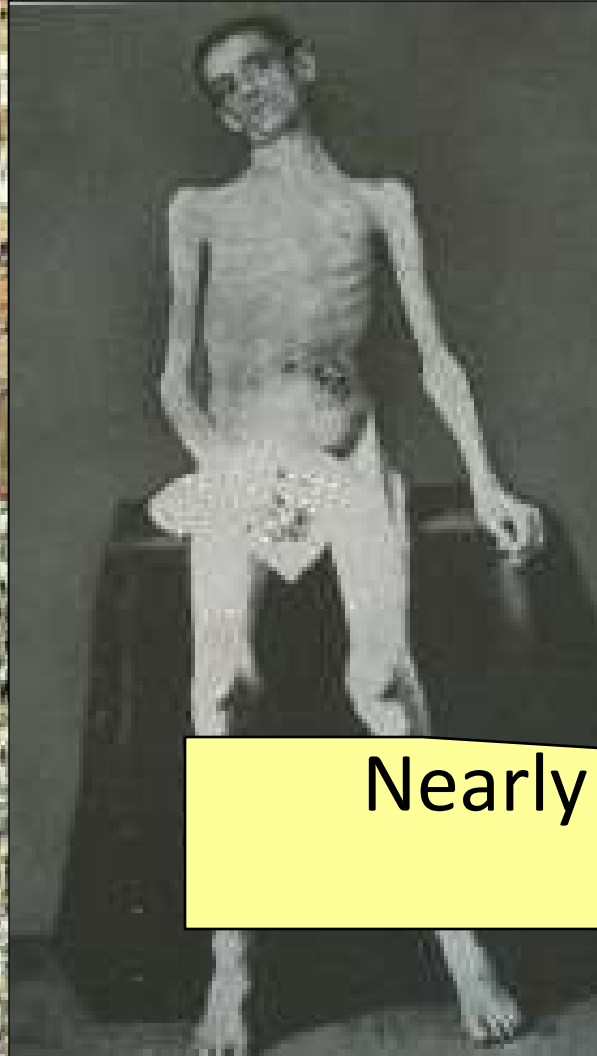
Sherman considered
“total war” necessary
to defeat the South



The Battle of Atlanta was a huge victory
for the Union because it took out a
major Southern railroad terminus

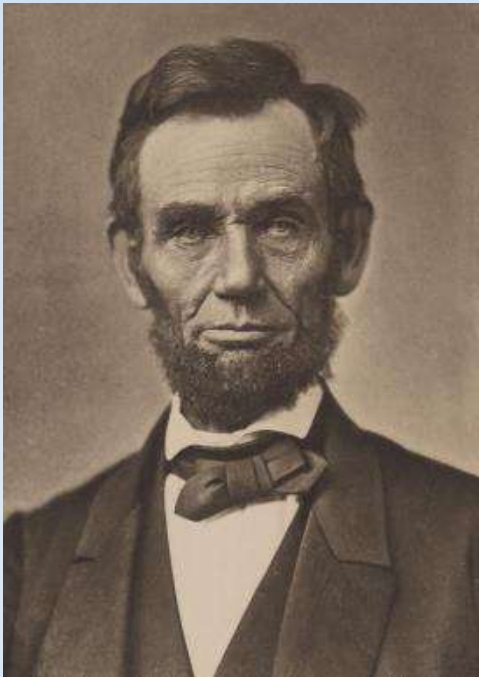


Approximately 45,000 prisoners would enter Andersonville's gates during its 14-month existence.

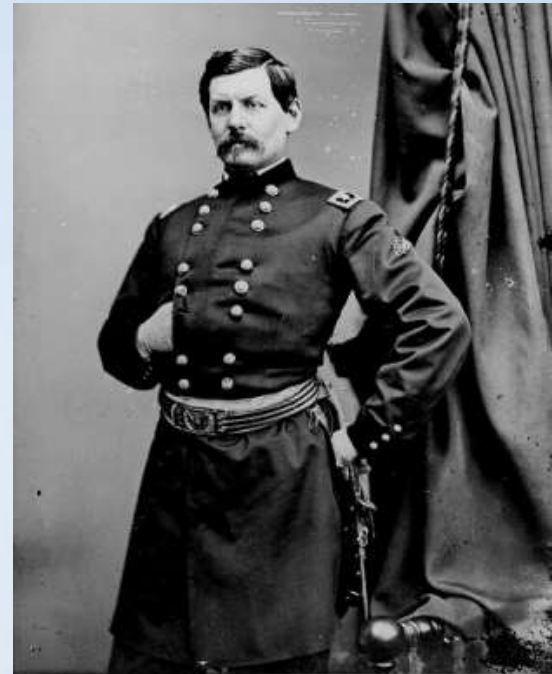


Nearly 13,000 would never see freedom again.

Election of 1864



Abraham Lincoln argued that the war must be won, the slaves freed, and the Union preserved at all costs.



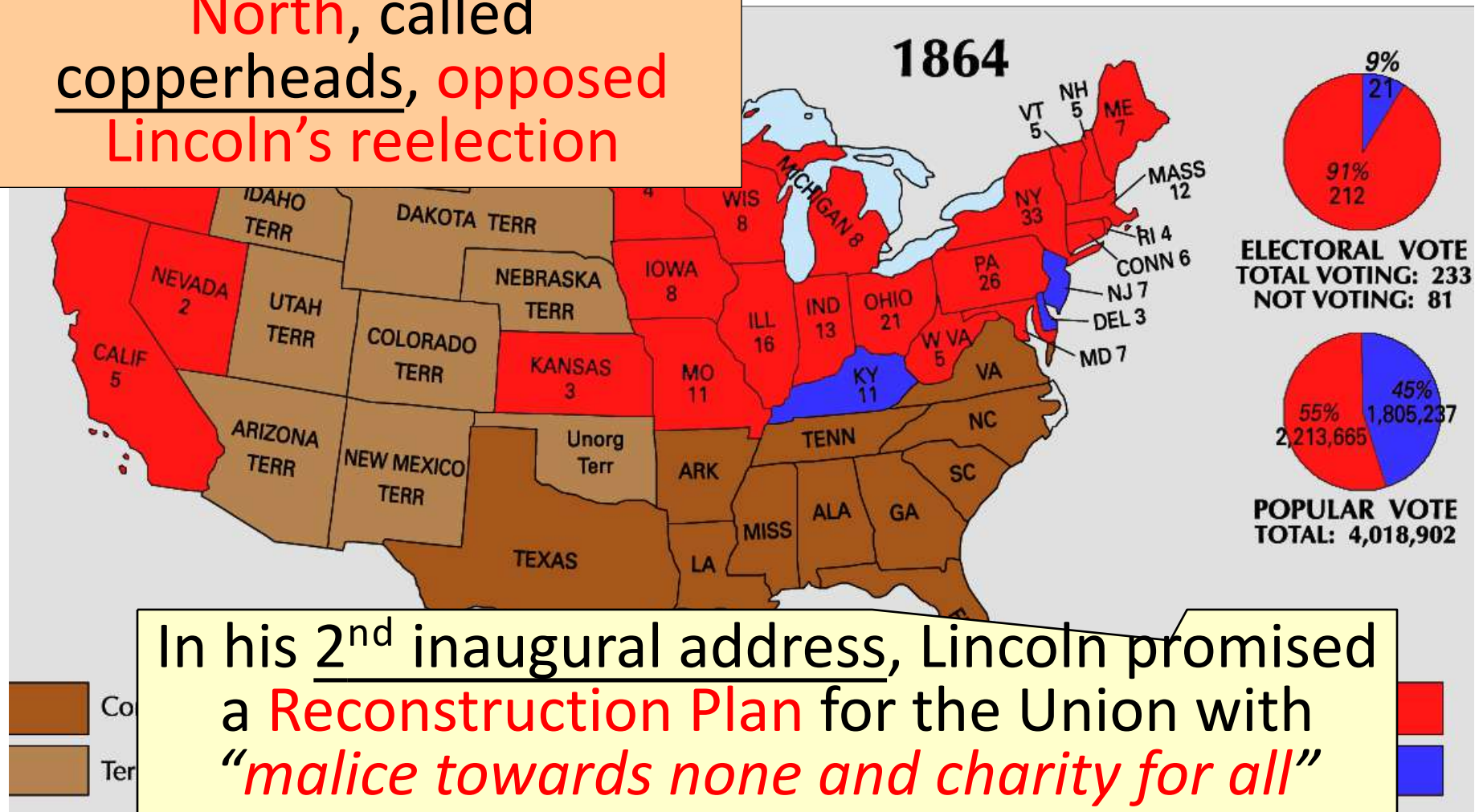
George McClellan argued that the war had gone on long enough and that the South should be allowed to secede in order to save American lives. This meant that slavery would continue in the Southern states.



Lincoln faced a tough re-election campaign against George McClellan

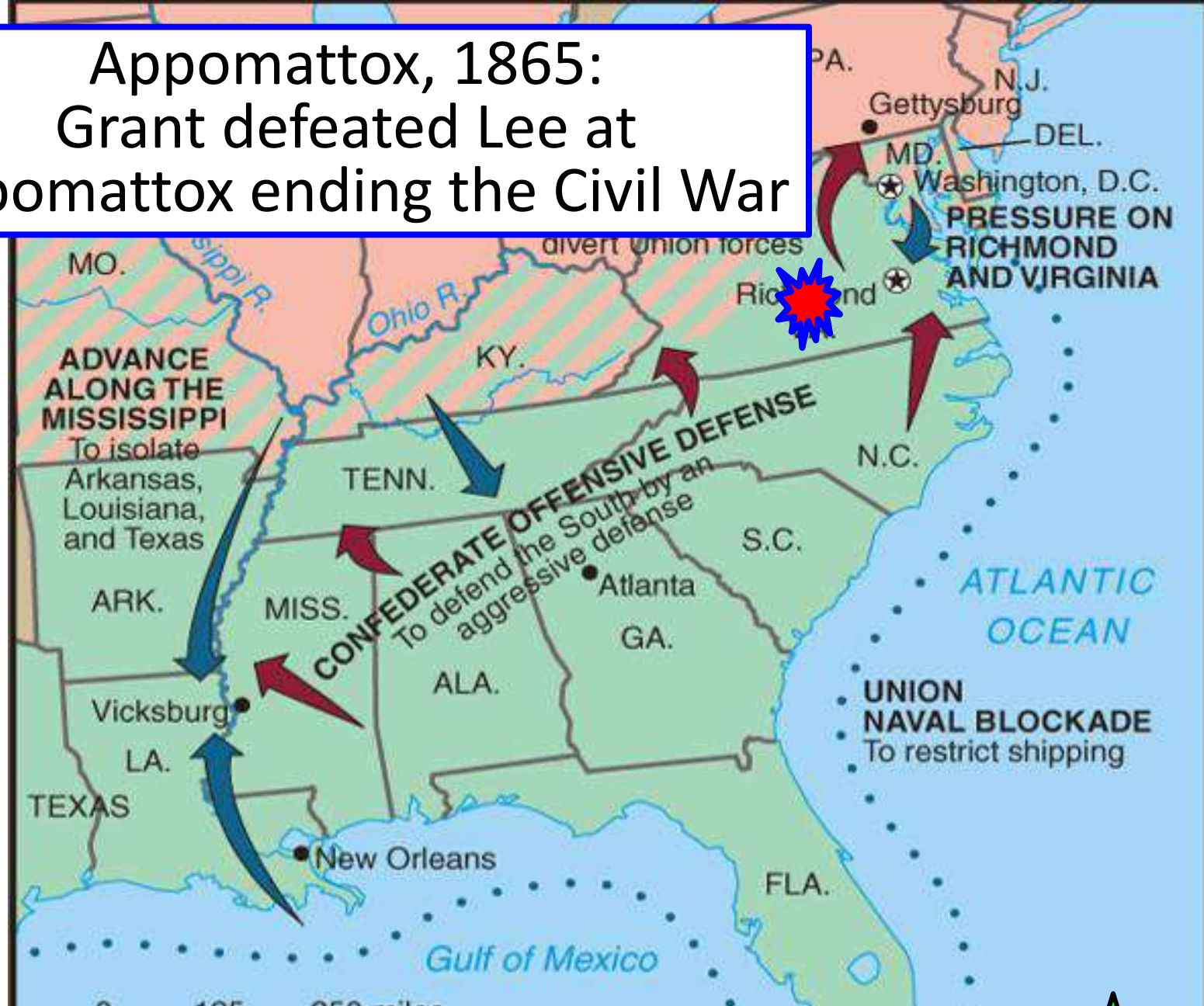
When Atlanta fell during Sherman's "March to the Sea," Lincoln was overwhelmingly reelected

Anti-War Democrats in the North, called copperheads, opposed Lincoln's reelection



In his 2nd inaugural address, Lincoln promised a **Reconstruction Plan** for the Union with *"malice towards none and charity for all"*

Appomattox, 1865: Grant defeated Lee at Appomattox ending the Civil War



1861

1862

1863

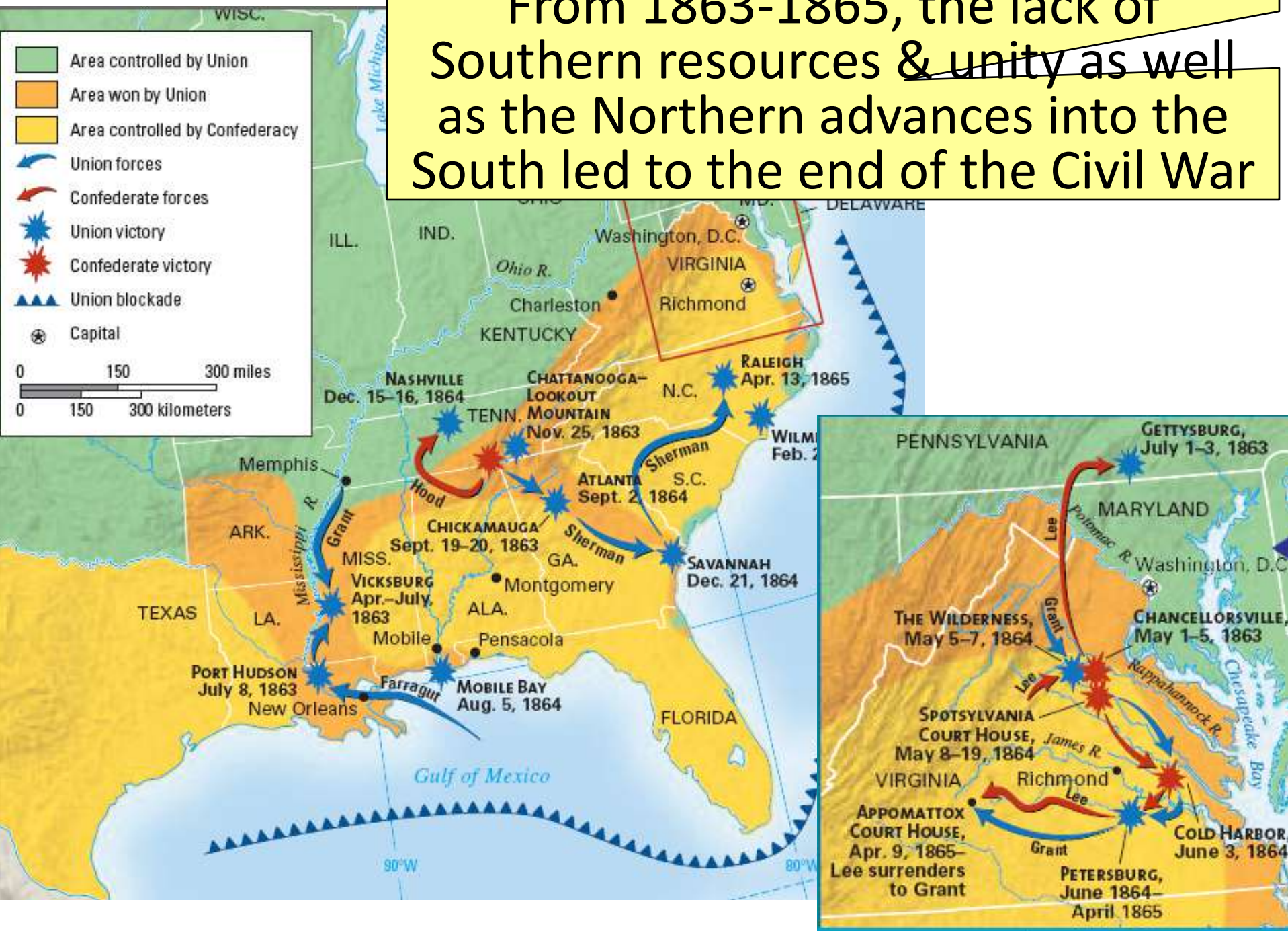
1864

1865

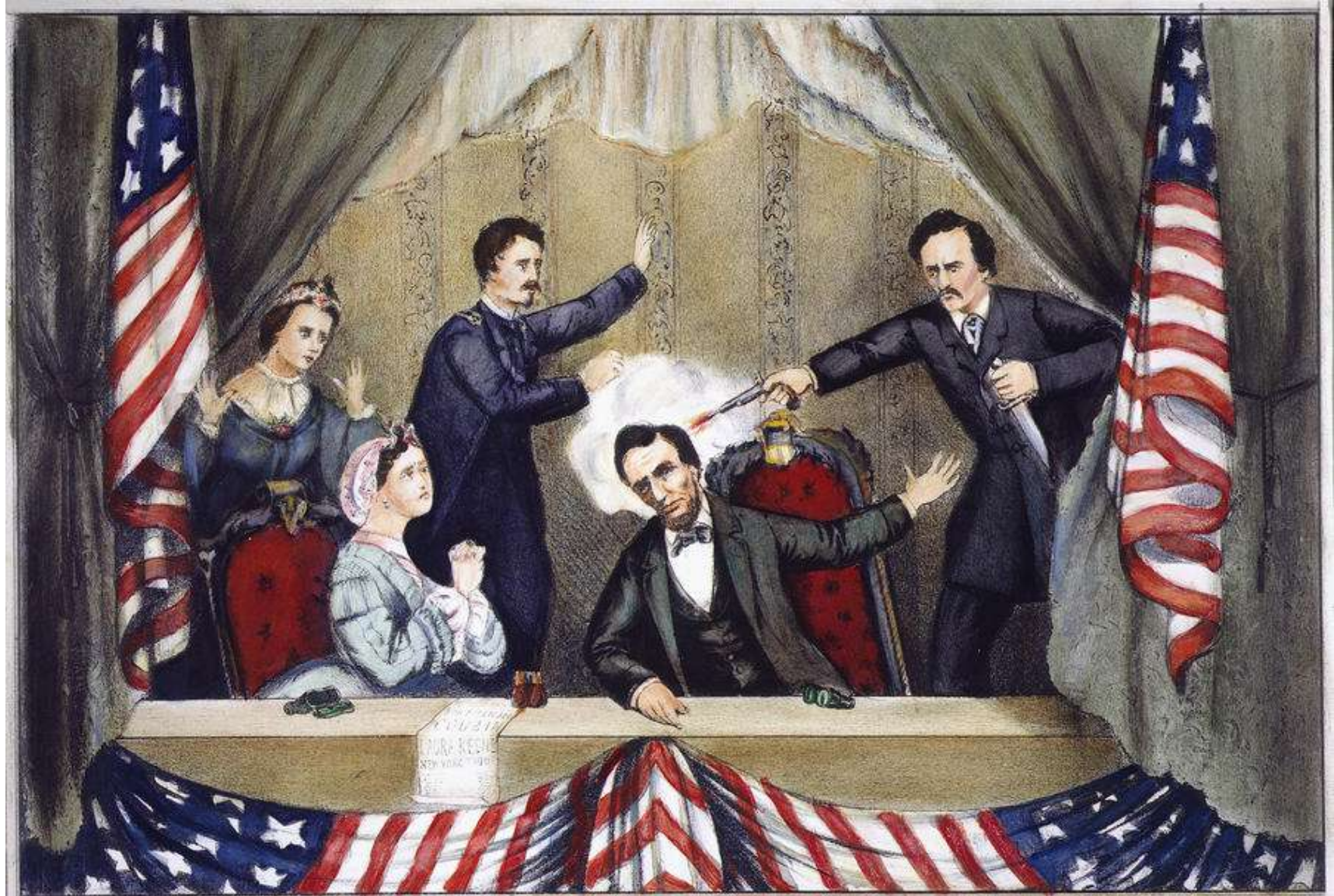
On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, ending the fighting of Civil War



From 1863-1865, the lack of Southern resources & unity as well as the Northern advances into the South led to the end of the Civil War



Northern celebration was short lived; **On April 14, 1865,**
Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT A. LINCOLN,

April 14th 1865 at Ford's theater, Washington, D.C.

Effects of the Civil War

618,000 troops were dead;
More than any other U.S. war

The 13th Amendment was ratified in 1865 ending slavery

The war forever ended the states' rights argument

The South was destroyed; A plan was needed to admit Southern states back into the Union



What If? Activity:

For each of the following
“what if” prompts, create a
logical effect and explain how the
Civil War would have changed

What if...

Lincoln would have allowed
South Carolina to take
Fort Sumter in 1861?

What if...
the Confederacy
would have won a decisive
victory at Antietam in 1862?

What if...

Lincoln would have
emancipated all slaves in 1863,
including slaves in the
border states of Missouri,
Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware?

What if...
the cotton gin
had never been invented?

Now that the Civil War is over, what do we do?

Design a plan to “reconstruct” America

