

The Civil War

GPS SS8H6 B

Georgia Performance Standard

- **SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.**
- b. State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

Opening Review Question

●What is the correct sequence in which the following events occurred?

A.

- Kansas – Nebraska Act
- Missouri Compromise
- Georgia Platform
- Compromise of 1850

B.

- Missouri Compromise
- Kansas – Nebraska Act
- Compromise of 1850
- Georgia Platform

C.

- Missouri Compromise
- Compromise of 1850
- Georgia Platform
- Kansas – Nebraska Act

Opening Review Question

- **Who did the newly formed Republican Party choose to represent them in the Election of 1860?**
- **A. Stephen Douglas of Illinois**
- **B. John Breckenridge of Kentucky**
- **C. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois**
- **D. John Bell of Tennessee**

Opening Review Question

●What important role did Alexander Stephens of Georgia play in the Civil War?

- A.** Led the Union army in the March to the Sea
- B.** Elected as Vice President of the Confederacy
- C.** Chosen to Represent the Democratic Party in the 1860 Election
- D.** Was President Lincoln's running mate in the 1860 election

Opening Review Question

●Who was the first state to follow through with their threats and actually secede the union?

- A. Georgia**
- B. South Carolina**
- C. Texas**
- D. Florida**

The Road to War – Timeline Events

- November 6, 1860 – Lincoln Elected President.
- February 1861 – The Confederate States are born.

Attack on Ft. Sumter South Carolina

- Civil War officially started when Confederate army attacked Union Controlled Ft. Sumter South Carolina
- Confederacy captures Ft Sumter and Union surrendered
- No bloodshed at this first attack
- Lincoln was not happy!!!

Union Blockade of Georgia's Ports

- April 12, 1861 – First Shots of Civil War – Confederacy attack on Ft. Sumter S.C.
- April 19, 1861 – Lincoln calls 75,000 men to join Union army – orders blockade of southern ports SC – TX

Union Blockade of Georgia's Ports

- Goal was to restrict Southern commerce and weaken south.
- Days later, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and captured Ft. Pulaski protecting Savannah
- Savannah is one of the **MOST IMPORTANT** cities to the Southern states and Confederate Government

Battle of Antietam

- September 17, 1862 – Battle of Antietam – Bloodiest single day of the Civil War
- Confederate Troops led by General Robert E. Lee moved his troops to Maryland
- Planned to Capture Washington D.C.
- Met by Union troops led by George B. McClellan

Battle of Antietam

- Union troops prevailed – Confederate Troops retreated to Virginia

**Single bloodiest day of any
American War in History!**

- 13,000 Confederate Troops died
- 12,000 Union Troops died

Battle of Antietam



Union Blockade of Georgia's Ports



Emancipation Proclamation

- January 1, 1863 - Emancipation Proclamation issued freeing slaves in states opposing the Union
- Lincoln was very careful when speaking publicly about slavery because of border states
- Emancipation of slaves was only in Confederate States!

Emancipation Proclamation

- Empowered Northerners to feel like they were fighting to save the Union AND to end slavery!
- Helped North gain favor of British because they were strongly against slavery
- Invited black men to serve in Union Army
- By 1865, nearly 180,000 African Americans had enlisted in the Union Army!
- Ending slavery soon became primary goal of Union Army

Gettysburg

- July 1-3, 1863 – Battle of Gettysburg
- Destroyed any chance of South winning the war!
- November 19, 1863 – President Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address
- Dedicates Battlefield as Memorial Cemetery

Chickamauga

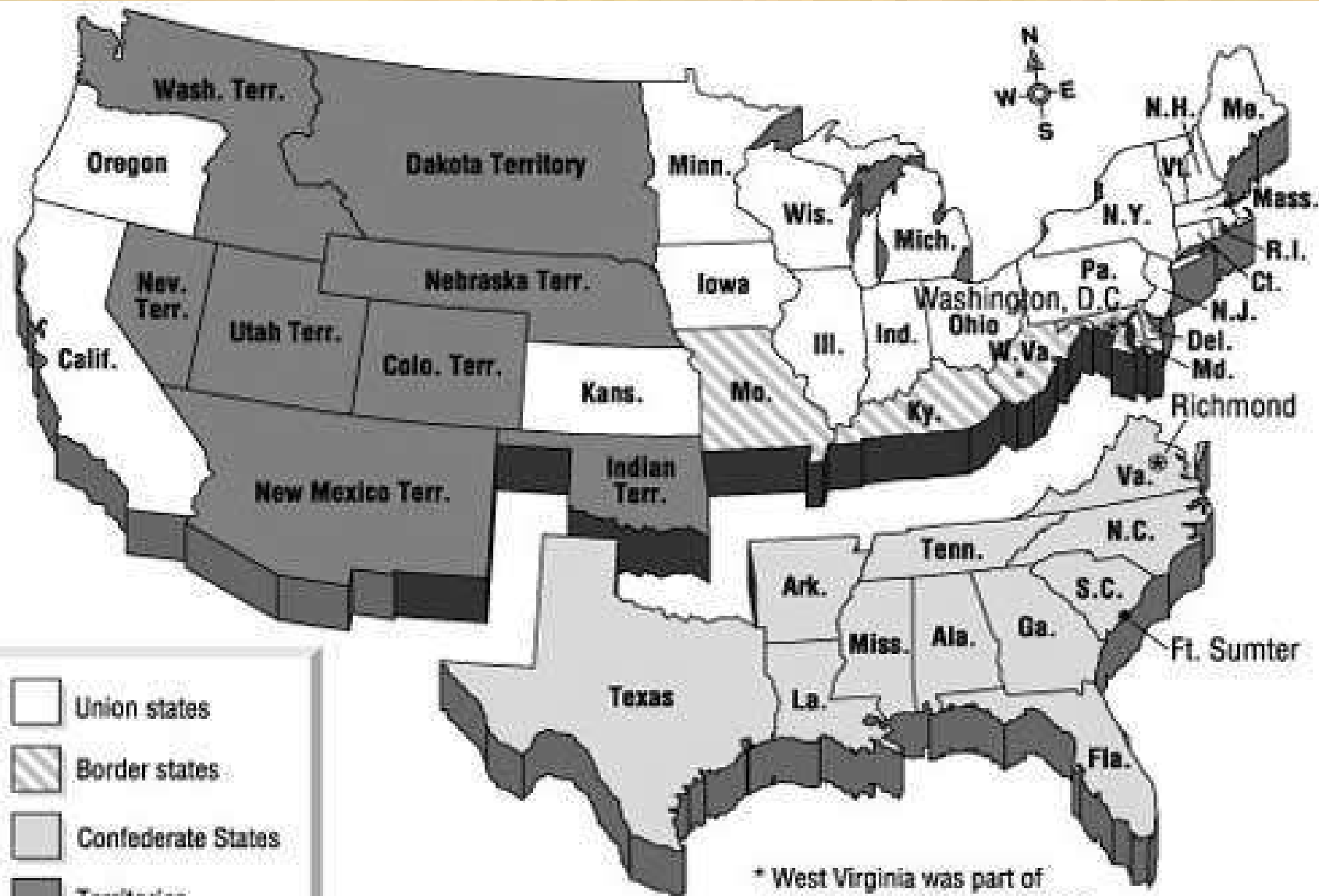
- September 18-20, 1863 – Battle of Chickamauga – Bloodiest battle in GA
- Union lost battle, retreated and captured Chattanooga TN.
- Union Gained control of Confederate Railway cutting supply route from Chattanooga to Savannah

Chickamauga

- Even though Confederacy lost a major supply line (the railway)

They still consider this their victory???

They were not prepared for what was coming.



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

William Tecumseh Sherman



After the battle of Chickamauga –General Ulysses S. Grant left 112,000 Men with Sherman.

He took those men and began a campaign toward Atlanta

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

May 1864, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman entered Georgia.

100,000 Union Troops

60,000 Confederate Troops

His Goal was then to capture Atlanta
marching from Chattanooga

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

Late spring and early summer of 1864, the two armies fought with each other time and again. Major battles at

Dalton – Resaca – Allston – Kennesaw
Mountain and New Hope Church

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

Confederacy had shortage of men and ammunition – started to retreat

They burned bridges and blocked roads to slow Sherman's Troops to about 2 miles a day

Confederacy fought Union for nearly a month.

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

Confederate army fought Sherman until they decided to finally retreat the city on September 1, 1864.

General Sherman Captured the city on November 10, 1864, and gave citizens 5 days to leave

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

- Timeline - November 15th 1864 - General Sherman ordered his troops to burn the city to the ground.
- This Marked the beginning, of the end of the Civil War
- The Next Day Sherman split his army into two, and began his march to the sea.

March to the Sea

From Atlanta, his army traveled in two directions.

Half traveled through Decatur, Covington, Eatonton and Milledgeville.

The other half traveled through Jonesboro and Gordon

March to the Sea

Two groups rejoined forces at Sandersville
Together they headed towards Savannah

At the time his own troops didn't know
exactly where they were headed – Only that
they were following Sherman
Confederates thought he was headed
towards Augusta



March to the Sea

Sherman's Troops moved fast and carried with them few supplies.

They were ordered to live off the land, farms and communities they looted.

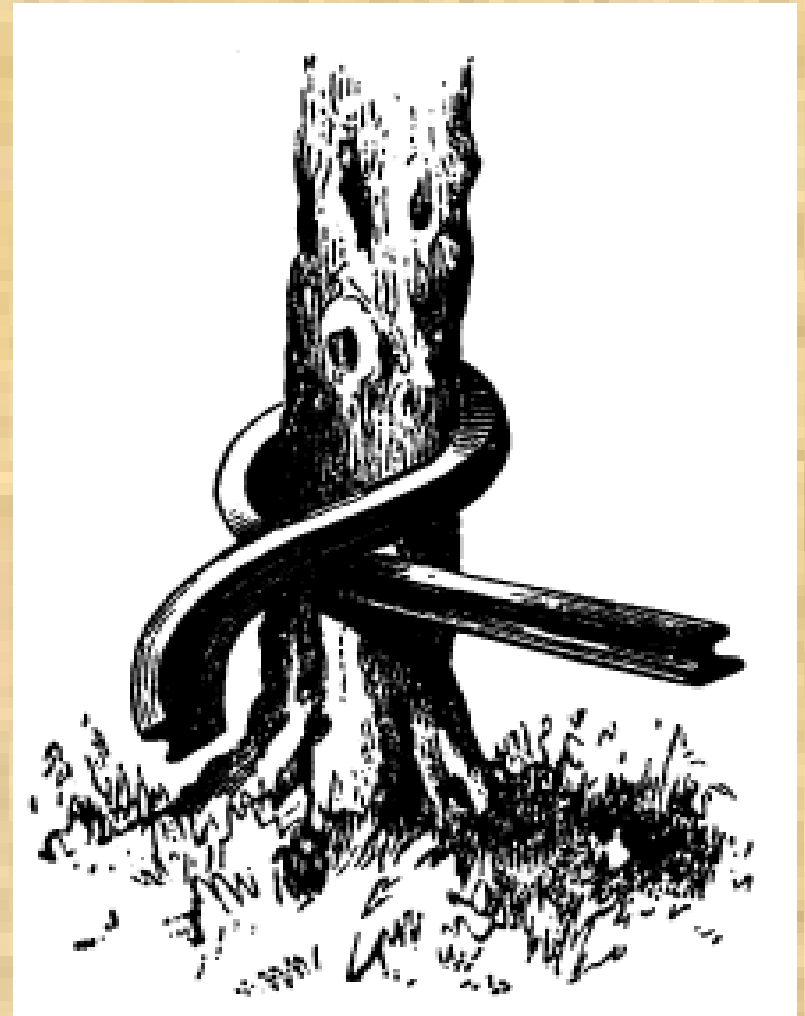
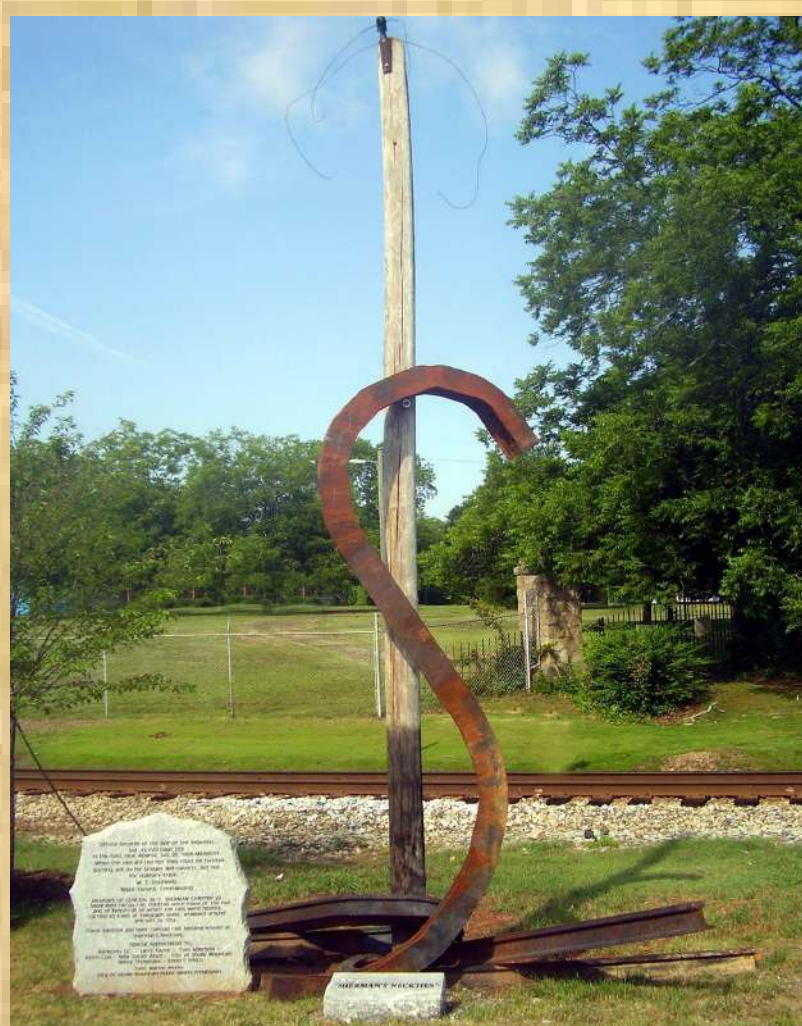
They were ordered to destroy anything they didn't use.

March to the Sea

Because of the blockades, the South had a surplus of what they could not sell

Animals – Cattle, Chicken
Rice, Cotton, Flour, Corn

March to the Sea



March to the Sea

To make sure they left nothing for the
Confederate Army ...

Animals were slaughtered, but not eaten

Rice, flour, corn and cotton were destroyed

Railways, railroad houses & plantations
were burned to the ground.

March to the Sea

General Sherman
had the determination to

**“set the South on
Fire”
&
“crush the South’s
spirit”**



March to the Sea

- The property damage in 1864 is an estimated \$100 Million By General Sherman alone!!!

Estimated cost in 2010

\$1,377,903,726.23

Over 1 Billion 300 Million

March to the Sea

- **Timeline - Sherman Captured the City of Savannah on December 21, 1864**

- **The General telegraphed President Lincoln**

“I beg to present you as a Christmas gift,
the city of Savannah, with 150 guns and
plenty
of ammunition, also about
25,000 bales of cotton”

March to the Sea

Sherman gave orders not to burn Savannah

Sherman found the stores and surplus of cotton and other various goods the South was unable to export because of the Blockades

Loaded it on ships and sold it all to North for an estimated \$28 Million

General Sherman

After his successful campaign through Georgia and capture of Savannah

He continued his campaign through the Carolina's until the surrender of the Confederate Army in April 1865

Andersonville

- Timeline – February 1864 – Andersonville Prison Camp opened (POW Camp)
- Andersonville Confederate Prison Camp was located in Southern Georgia
- Until the Recent discovery of Camp Lawton, was the Confederate's largest POW camp.

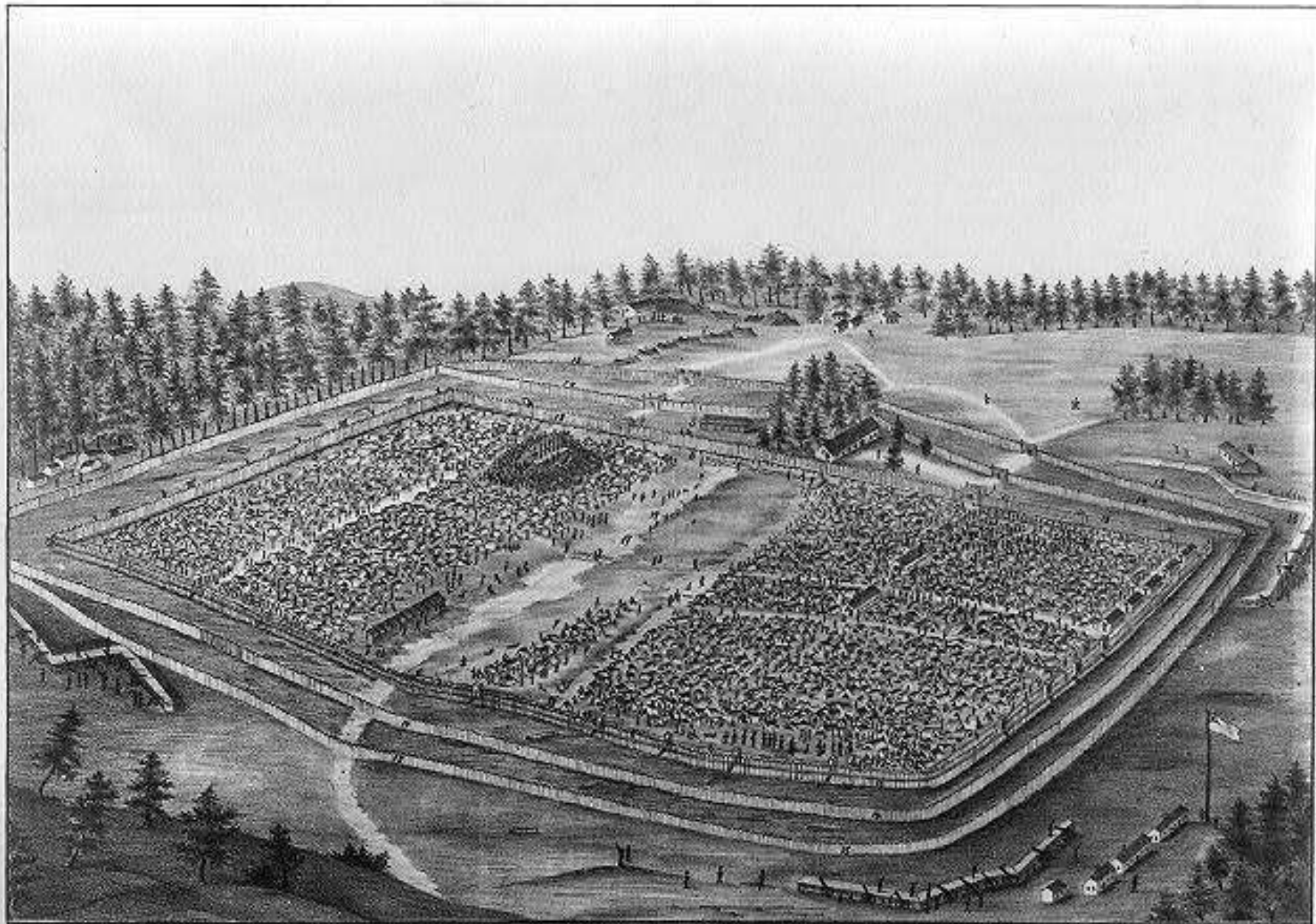
Andersonville

- Conditions were very bad
(comparable to Concentration Camps in WWII)
- Unhealthy Sanitation conditions,
- Malnutrition
- Starvation
- Disease

Andersonville

Out of 45,000 prisoners
Estimated 13,000 died.

Today Andersonville is part of the
Andersonville Historic Site and is a memorial
for all American prisoners of War.



AS SEEN BY J. L. RANSOM, AUTHOR OF "ANDERSONVILLE DIARY, ESCAPE AND LIST OF THE DEAD."

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1. Head Quarters.
2. Rebel Camp.
3. Hospital.
4. Cook House.
5. Death House.
6. Death Line.
7. The Island.
8. Soldier's Camp.
9. Prison Quarters.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

AS SEEN BY

JOHN L. RANSOM,

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF "ANDERSONVILLE DIARY, ESCAPE AND LIST OF THE DEAD,"
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10. Hospital along the Death Line.
11. Market Street.
12. Guard House.
13. Inside Stockade.
14. Second Line Stockade.
15. Third Line Stockade.
16. Lines Head Quarters.
17. Washing Place.
18. Rifle Pit.
19. Army House Mass.



The End of the Civil War

With the Confederate Army tired and running low on supplies and morale...

On March 2, General Robert E. Lee requested to meet with Grant to discuss ending the war.

President Lincoln refused to allow the meeting unless the South was prepared to Surrender.



The End of the Civil War

- Timeline – April 9, 1865 – Robert E. Lee surrenders Confederate army to Ulyses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.
- This marked the end of the American Civil War.
- The Union was preserved, and slavery was outlawed.

Reconstruction

- During the last few weeks of the war, President Lincoln developed a plan to rebuild the South, and restore the Union as quickly and easily as possible.
- **Timeline – April 15, 1865 President Lincoln was assassinated**, just 6 days after the war ended.