

b. Describe President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union as seen in his second inaugural address and the Gettysburg speech and in his use of emergency powers, such as his decision to suspend habeas corpus.

c. Describe the roles of Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.

d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Battle for Atlanta.

e. Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

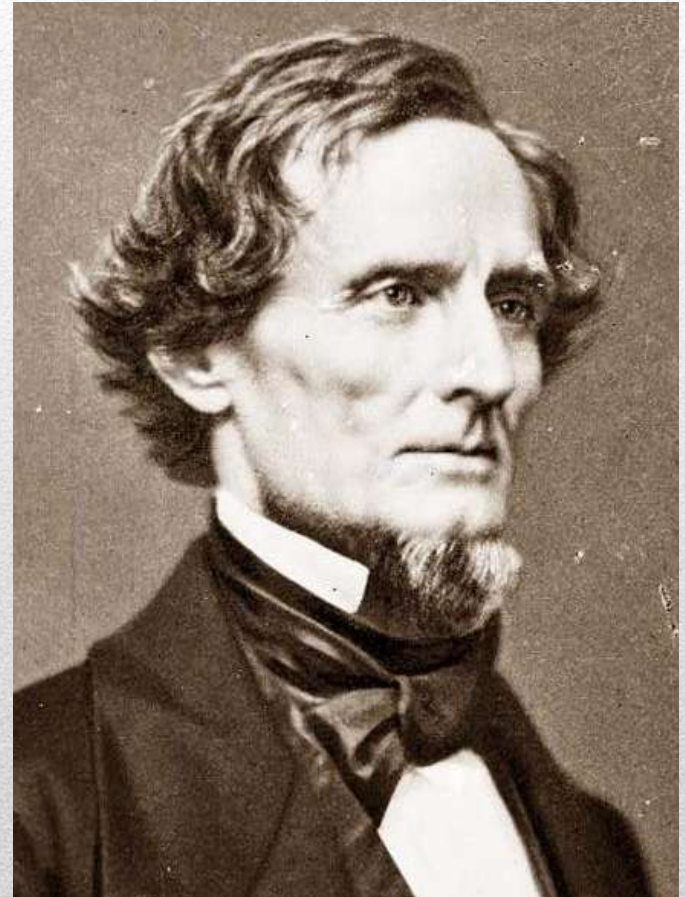


The Civil War (1861-1865)

- The Civil War starts:
 - increased tension between the North and the South (Slavery and sectionalism issues)
 - South Carolina secedes from the Union in December 1860 after Lincoln is elected President
 - By June 1861, ten Southern states had seceded
 - Many of the early battles were Union loses, or fought to a draw
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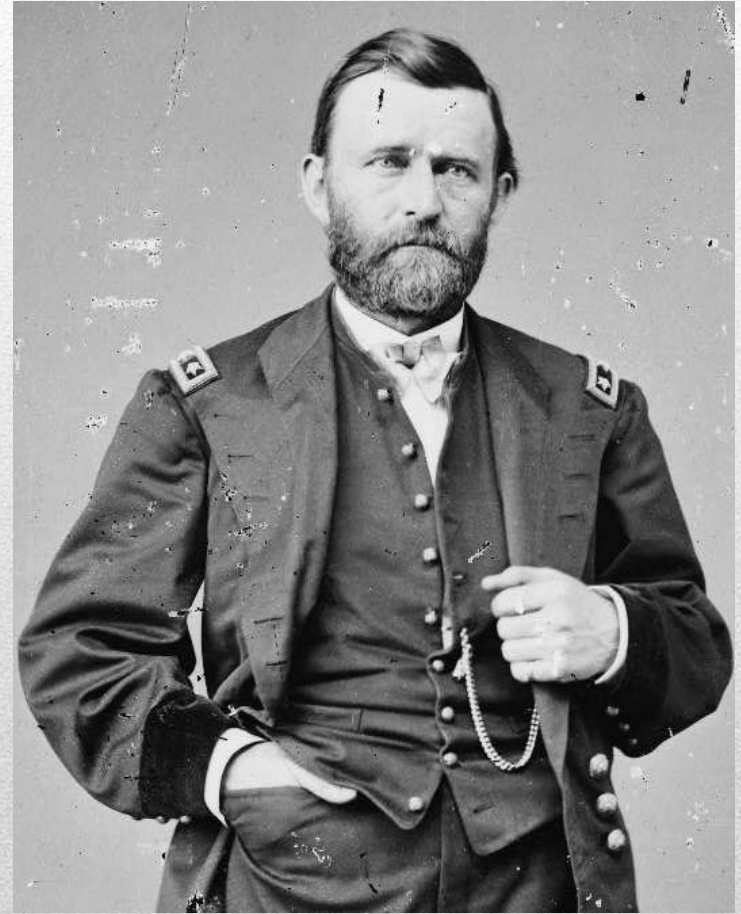
Jefferson Davis

- Was the first and only President of the Confederate States of America (1861-1865).
- Appointed Robert E. Lee commander of Army of Northern Virginia in 1862.
- Captured in Georgia, in 1865.

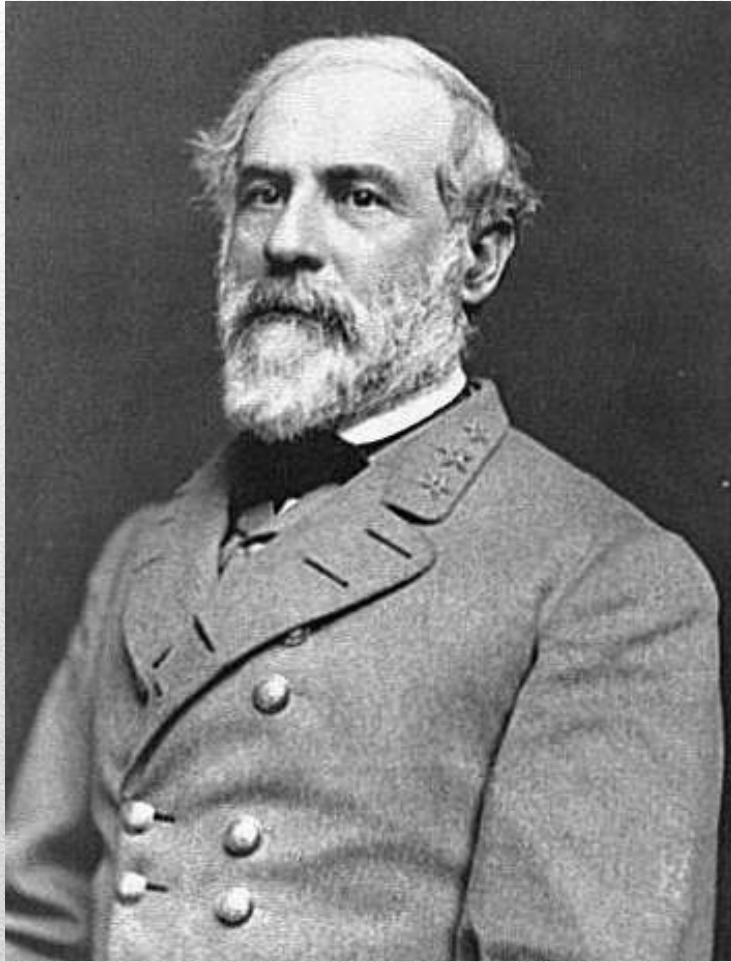


Ulysses Grant (Union-North)

- Had early success fighting in the west (TN, LA, MS).
 - Captured Vicksburg, MS giving the Union control of the Mississippi River.
 - Lincoln promoted him to commander of the entire Union Army in 1864.
 - Fights Lee in a series of battles ending in Lee's surrender at Appomattox in 1865.
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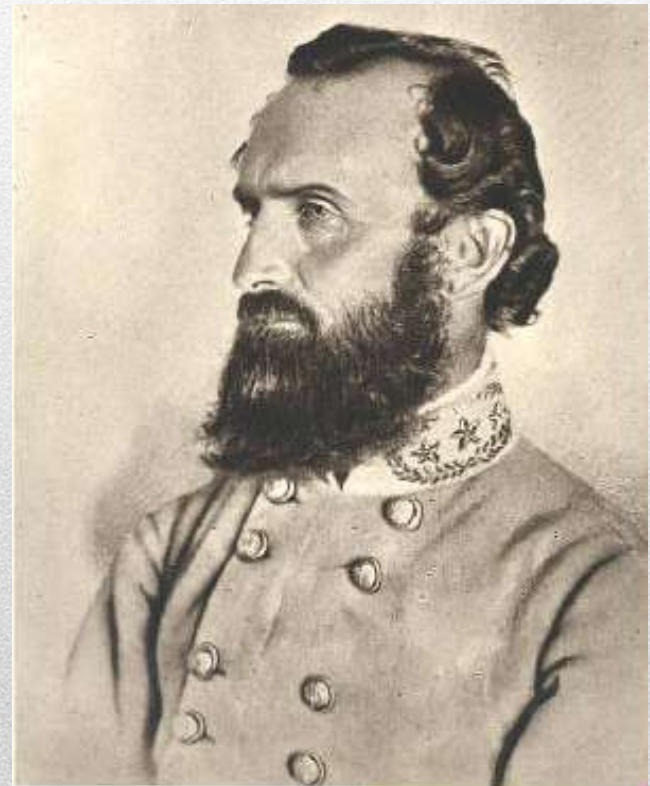
Robert E. Lee (Confederacy-South)



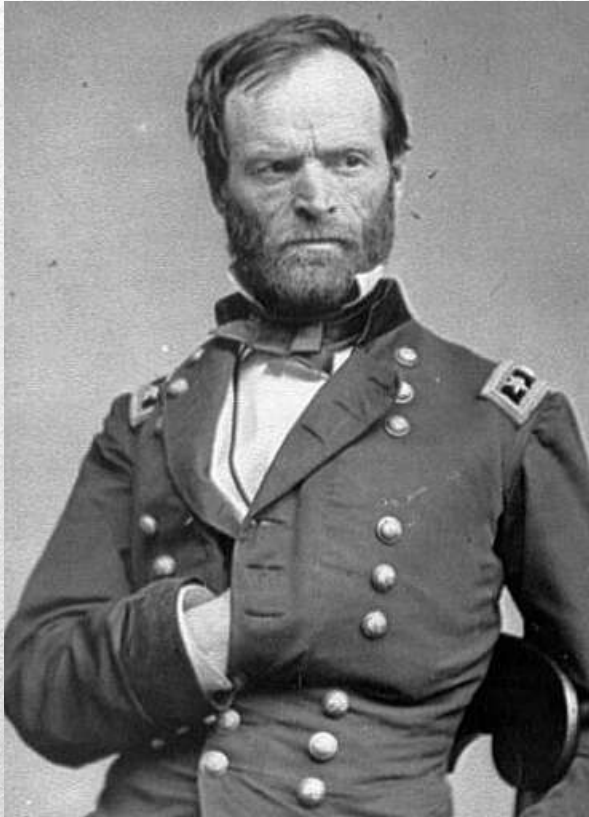
- Resigned from the US Army to fight for the Confederacy: was against slavery.
 - Named commander of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862.
 - Lee invades Maryland (1862) and loses a major battle at Antietam, forcing him to retreat.
 - After two major victories against the Union, Lee again decided to invade the North, this time into Gettysburg (PA) where he lost a 3 day battle to the Union: after the loss, Confederate forces had to remain on the defensive for the rest of the war.
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Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (Confederacy-South)

- Played a major role in defeating the Union Army at the first major battle of the war -Fought with Lee at Antietam.
- Was accidentally shot at night by his own men-eventually died from his wounds.



William Sherman (Union-North)



- Fought with Grant at Vicksburg.
- Attacked and destroyed the city of Atlanta, a major southern railroad center, in 1864.
- The Atlanta victory helped Lincoln secure the political support that allowed him to be reelected in 1864.

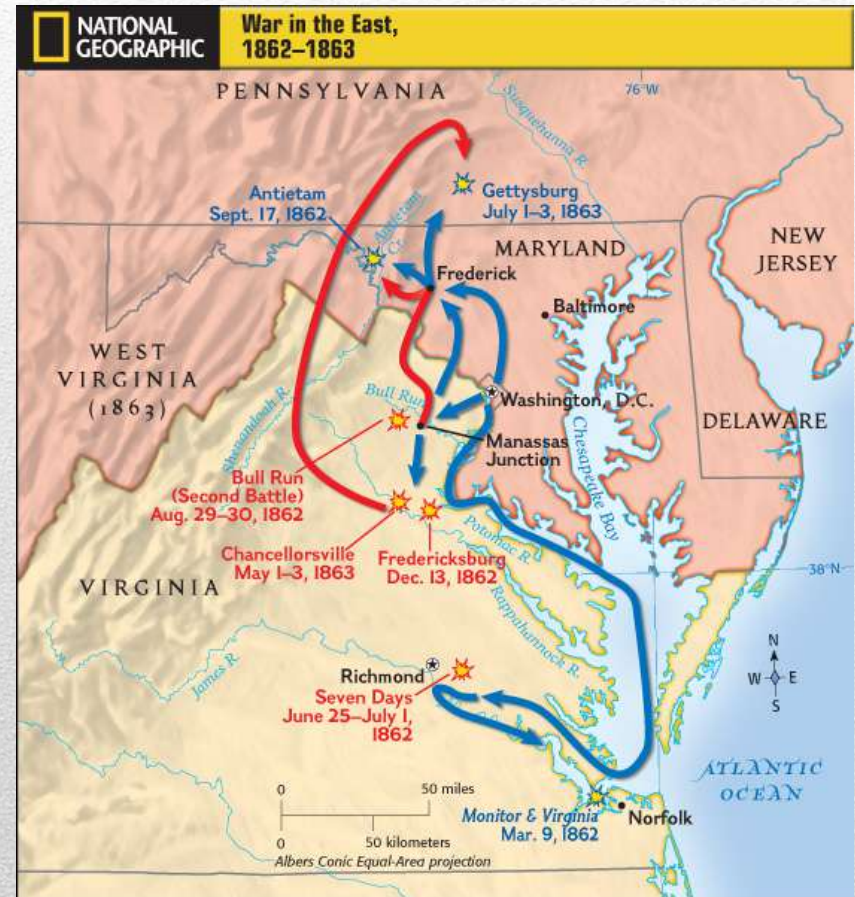
Sherman's capturing Atlanta was important for what two major reasons?

d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Battle for Atlanta.

e. Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.



Major Battles of the Civil War



Fort Sumter, Charleston, SC

- Fort Sumter, a Union fort in Charleston Harbor, is surrounded after South Carolina secedes in 1860.
- The Union refused to surrender the fort and Jefferson Davis orders Southern troops to bombard the fort.
- The fort surrenders, starting the Civil War.



Lincoln suspends habeas corpus (1862)

- The habeas corpus is a person's right not to be imprisoned unless charged with a crime and given a trial.
- Lincoln suspended these common rights in an effort to stop anyone from supporting the Confederate cause and to prevent those who encouraged others to resist the draft (conscription).
- The suspension of habeas corpus was the result of draft riots in many northern cities.



Antietam: 1862

- Lee marched into Maryland hoping that a Southern victory would convince the North to settle for peace, gain support from the British, and find food for his men
- The two armies fought at Antietam, which became the bloodiest one-day battle in American history (over 22,000 casualties)
- Lee is forced to retreat back into Virginia
- The Union victory led Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation

What might have happened if Lee defeated the Union Army at Antietam?



Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln, amid growing war casualties, used the Union victory at Antietam to issue the Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862.
- The Proclamation:
 - freed only those slaves in the states in rebellion
 - did not free the slaves in the border states
 - gave the Union Army another reason to fight: the liberation of slaves



Emancipation Proclamation



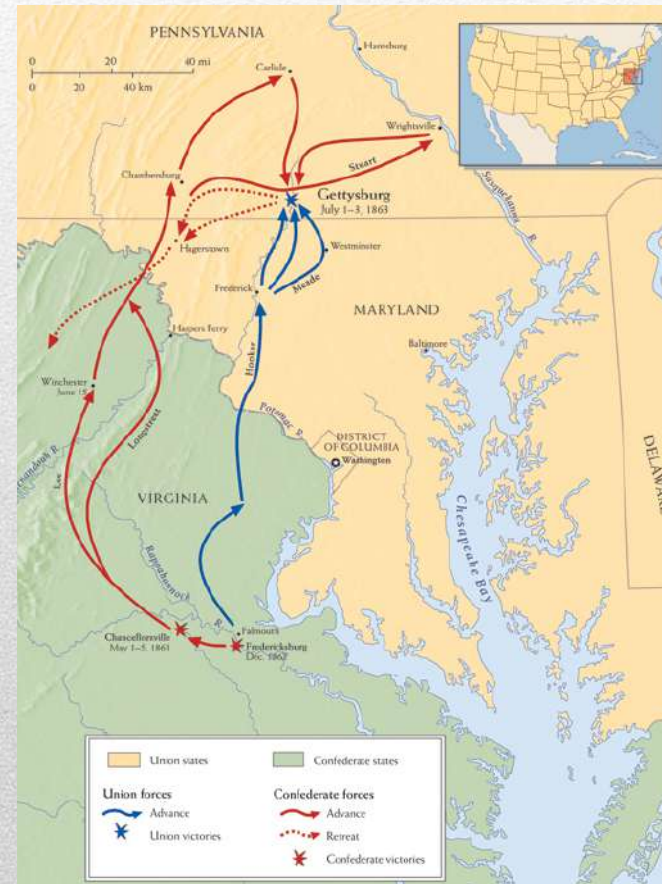
*Which slave states were not included in the Proclamation?
Why did Lincoln plan this?*

Gettysburg (PA): July 1st - 3rd 1863

- Lee again decided to invade the North in hope that the North would settle for peace
 - On July 2nd, Lee ordered an attack, known as “Pickett’s Charge” against Union forces
 - The South loses 7,000 men in under 30 minutes of fighting

Which state did Lee invade the first attacked the North?

What were the results?



Gettysburg (PA): July 1st-3rd 1863

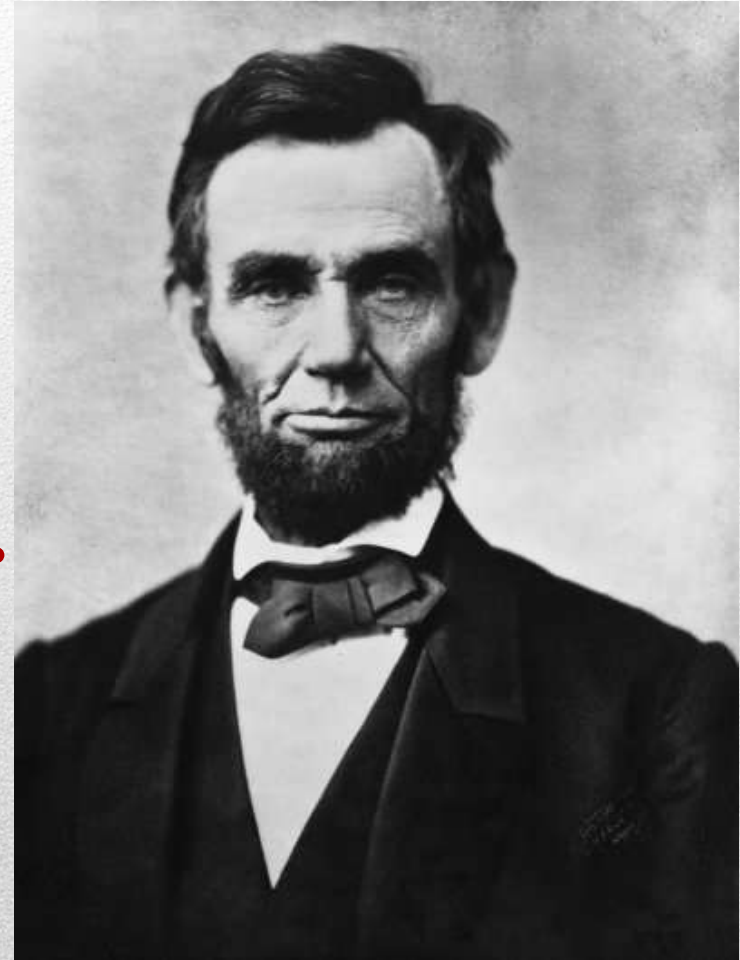
- Lee retreated on July 4th, having lost 1/3 of his entire fighting force.
- The loss forces the South to fight a defensive war and strengthened the will of the North to continue the fight.

**Why do you think
Gettysburg is considered
the turning point of the war?**



Gettysburg Address

- In November 1863, Lincoln gave his now famous speech at Gettysburg to dedicate the Gettysburg National Cemetery.
- Lincoln used the speech to redefine the purpose of fighting the war: the reunification of the Union.
- <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/gettysburgaddress.htm>



Vicksburg (MS) July 4th 1863

- By 1863, Vicksburg was the last major Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.
- Grant launched a siege of the city cutting off it's food supply and placing it under constant bombardment.
- The Confederate forces surrender July 4th 1863, which gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in half.

Which Confederate states were isolated from the rest of the South with the fall of Vicksburg?



Battle for Atlanta: August 1864

- Sherman marched his army south towards Atlanta, a major railroad center in the South.
- He ordered all civilians out of the city and then began to burn and destroy everything of military value.
- Atlanta was the beginning of Sherman's "March to the Sea" and helped the Republican Party gain political strength.



Lincoln Wins a 2nd Term

- Sherman's capture of Atlanta helped Lincoln win a 2nd term.
- Lincoln reiterates his message from the Gettysburg Address when in his Second Inaugural speech he states "With malice towards none, with charity for all."

Who do you think Lincoln was talking about in his Second Inaugural Speech? Do you think this was his only option by 1865?



Northern and Southern Resources

