

The Civil War



1861-
1865



Standard(s)/Element(s) Addressed:

- **SSUSH9: The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War**
- 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 and the impact of geography on these battles.
- e. Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- f. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.

Essential Question :What are the key events, issues, and individuals related to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War?

Key Questions:

- **How did key individuals of the Civil War period affect the course of the war?**
- **What were the war goals of both sides?**
- **How did they try to meet their war goals?**
- **Who are the main generals involved in the war efforts?**
- **How did the Northern strategy lead to victory?**
- **What battles affected the course of the war?**
- **How did the emancipation proclamation and the Gettysburg address affect the course of the war?**
- **How did the efforts of President Lincoln shape the war?**
- **Why did the North win?**
- **Why did the South lose?**
- **What are the consequences of the war?**

Key Vocabulary

- Civil War
- Confederate States Of America (CSA)
- Fort Sumter
- Antietam
- Shiloh
- Vicksburg
- Gettysburg
- Battle for Atlanta.
- Appomattox Court House

- Abraham Lincoln
- Gettysburg Address
- Habeas Corpus
- Ulysses Grant,
- Robert E. Lee,
- "Stonewall" Jackson,
- William T. Sherman,
- Jefferson Davis.
- March to the Sea
- Total war

The Confederate States of America



Border States

■ Stay with the Union

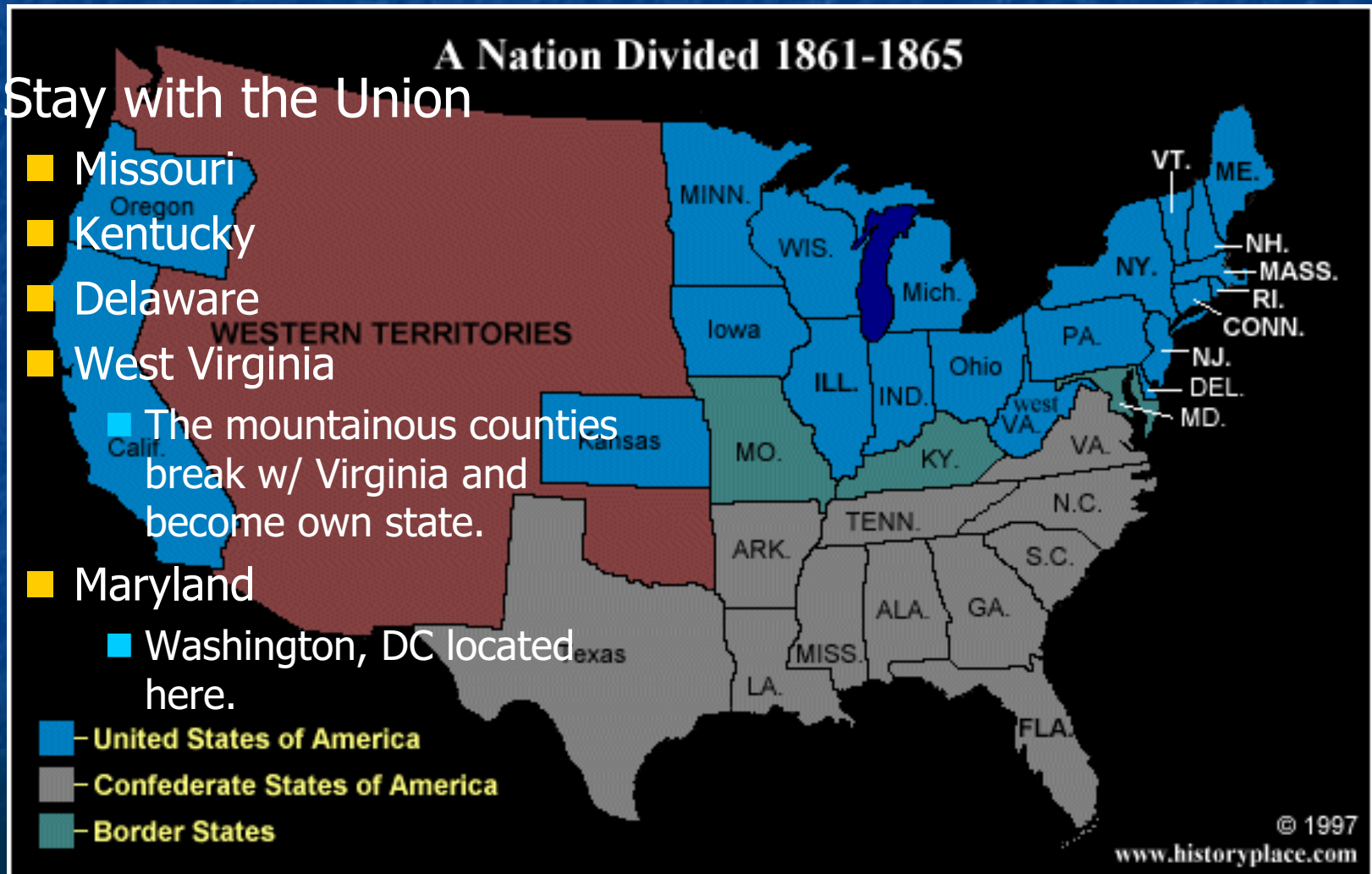
- Missouri
- Kentucky
- Delaware
- West Virginia

■ The mountainous counties break w/ Virginia and become own state.

- Maryland

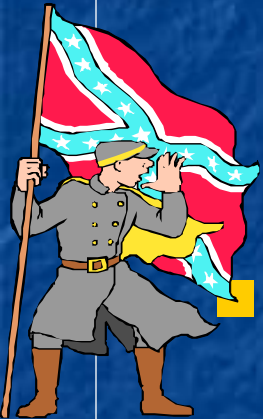
■ Washington, DC located here.

- United States of America
- Confederate States of America
- Border States

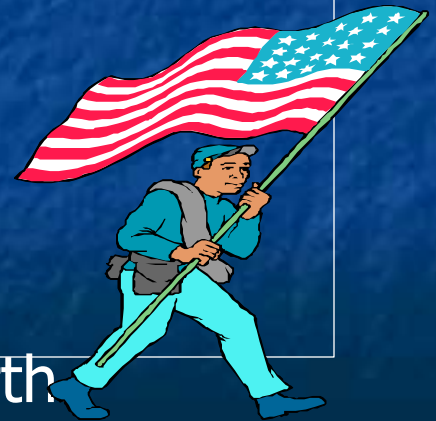


North and South

- Families are torn apart in a civil war: basically a war between family



- Mary Todd Lincoln's brothers fight for the South.



- Robert E. Lee's nephews fight for the North.

The North

■ 4 resources to rely on

1. Total population of 22 million people in 24 states to draw upon.

- South only has 9 million in 11 states. (3.5 million were slaves.)

2. Various economic resources

- "The Industrial North"- coal, gold, salt, iron, etc.
- South has only one foundry

3. Transportation

- Majority of the railroad lines located in the North.
- Easy to carry troops and food.

4. **Banks** - North has most of the banks and money. South's wealth tied up in land and slaves

The South

- 3 resources to rely on
 1. Defensive War- South only had to defend a territory a bit larger than Western Europe, not take it back.
 2. West Point graduates- Top military graduates from the school were originally from the South.
 3. "King Cotton"- belief that France and Great Britain would aid in exchange for cotton.

War Goals

North

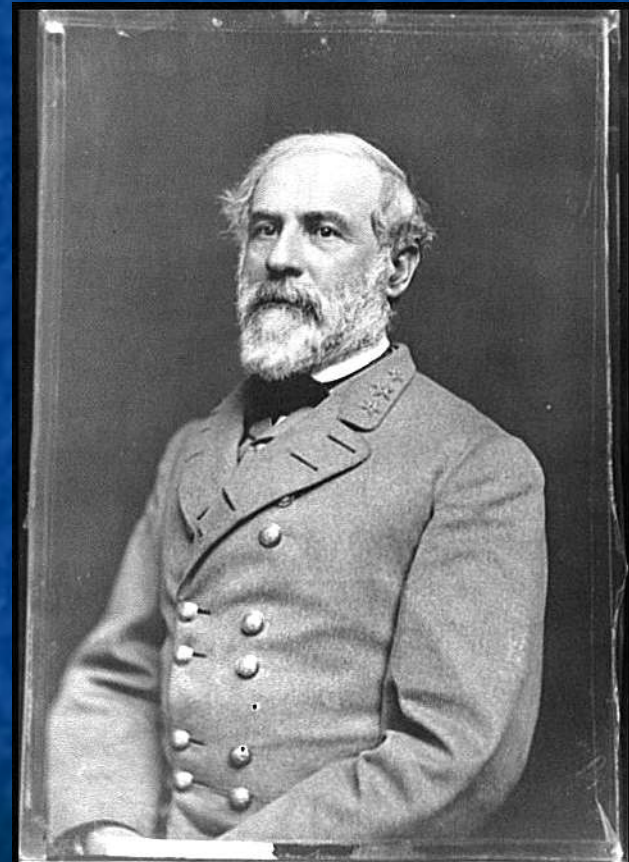
- Original goal of Lincoln was to ***"Preserve the Union."***
- As war progressed, freeing the slaves became a new goal.

South

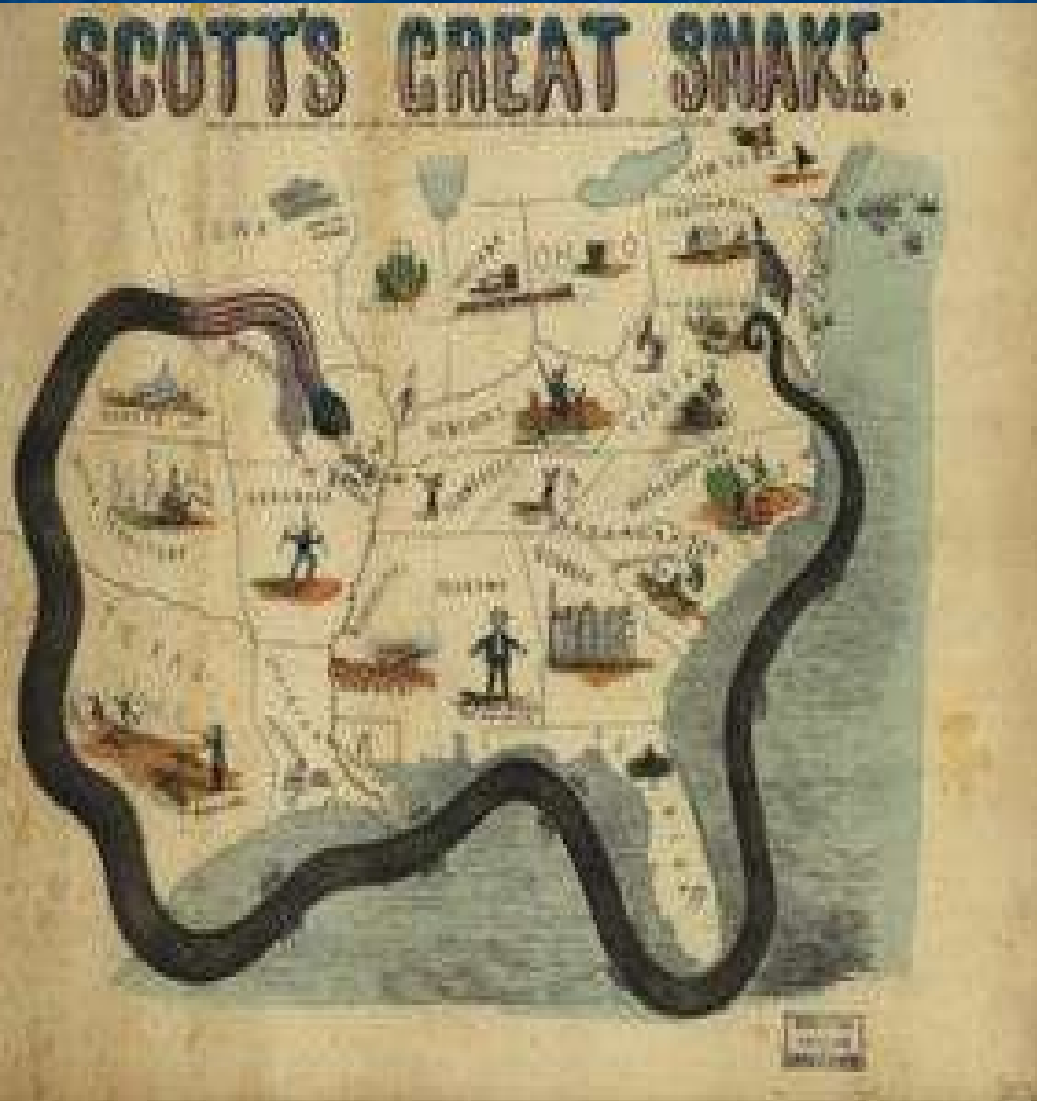
- The sole purpose of the war was for independence from the Union.
- Protection of land and family.
- Fight a defensive war.

Southern War Strategies

- "Boys in Gray"
 1. Fight a defensive war.
 2. Seize Washington, DC and move north into Maryland
 3. Drive a wedge between the Northeast and the Mid-West.
- Led by Gen. Robert E. Lee.



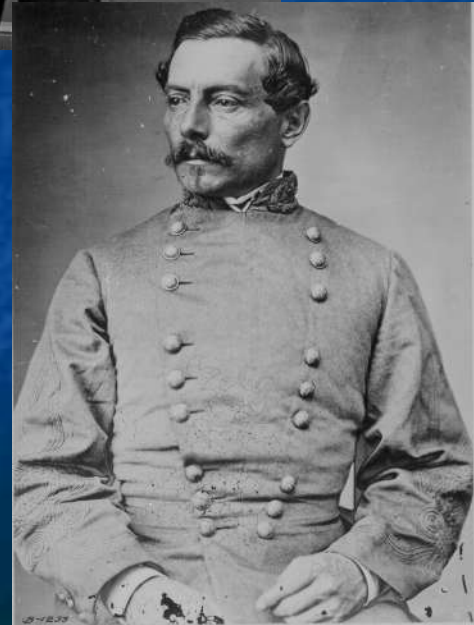
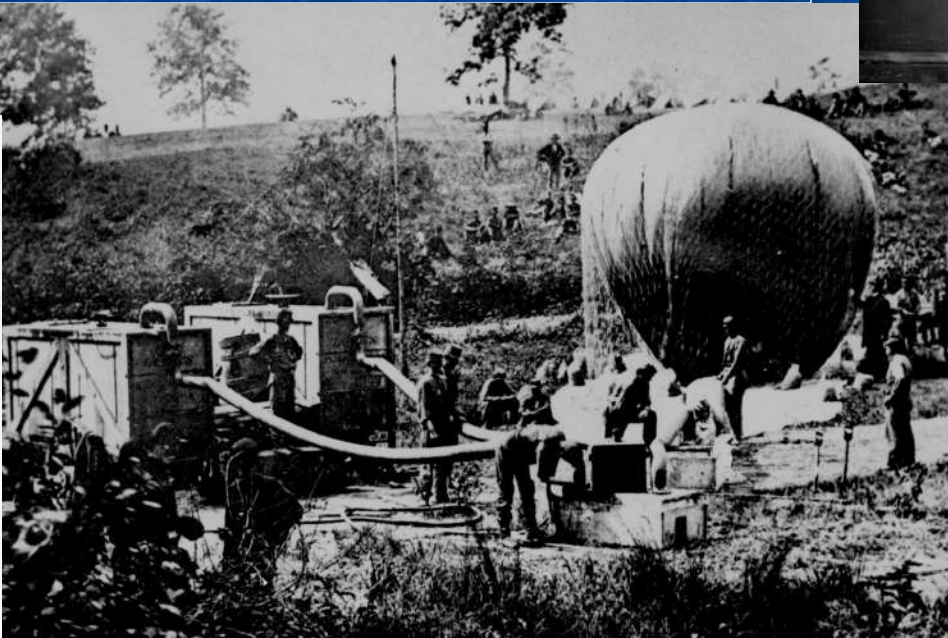
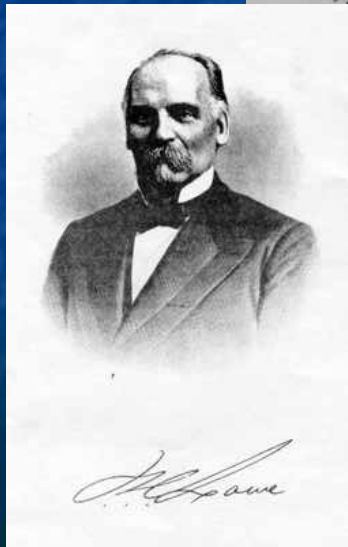
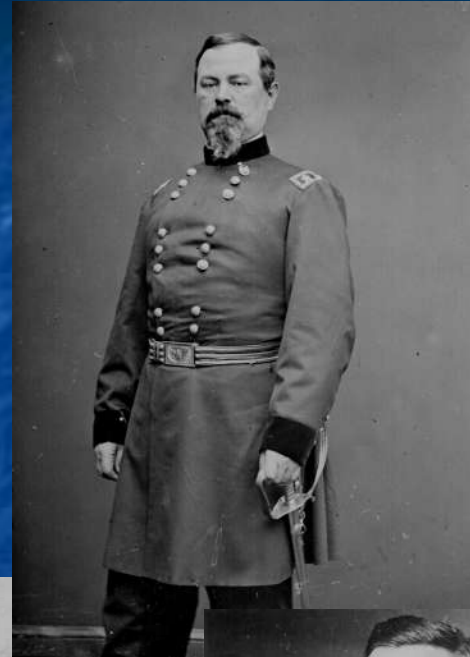
Northern War Strategies or the Anaconda Plan



- "Boys in Blue"
- 1. Blockade the Confederate coastline and cut off supply ships.
- 2. Split the Confederacy in two and seize control of the Mississippi.
- 3. Seize the capital, Richmond and then drive South and link with Mississippi divisions.
- 4. Squeeze

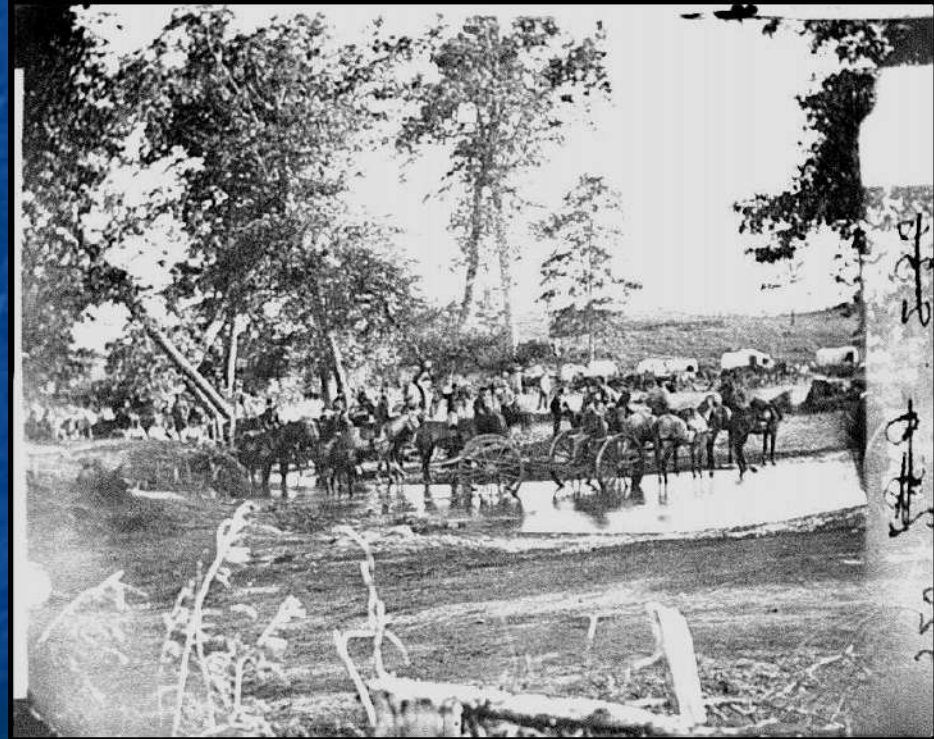
The Battle of Bull Run/Manassas

- Union Army- 28,500 men.
 - Led by Gen. Irvin McDowell
- Confederate Army- 22,000 men.
 - Led by Gen. P.T. Beauregard
- McDowell uses the balloon *Enterprise* for reconnaissance.
 - Developed by Thaddeus Lowe.



The Battle of Bull Run

- July 21, 1861
- Northern Virginia near Washington, DC
- "A holiday feeling in the air."
 - The wealthy come to watch the battle and picnic
 - At first the Union is winning then.....
- Union forced to flee.
 - Underestimated the sheer force and determination of the Confederates.
- Confederates so busy celebrating their first victory that they did not pursue.



Battle of Bull Run



Union Blockade



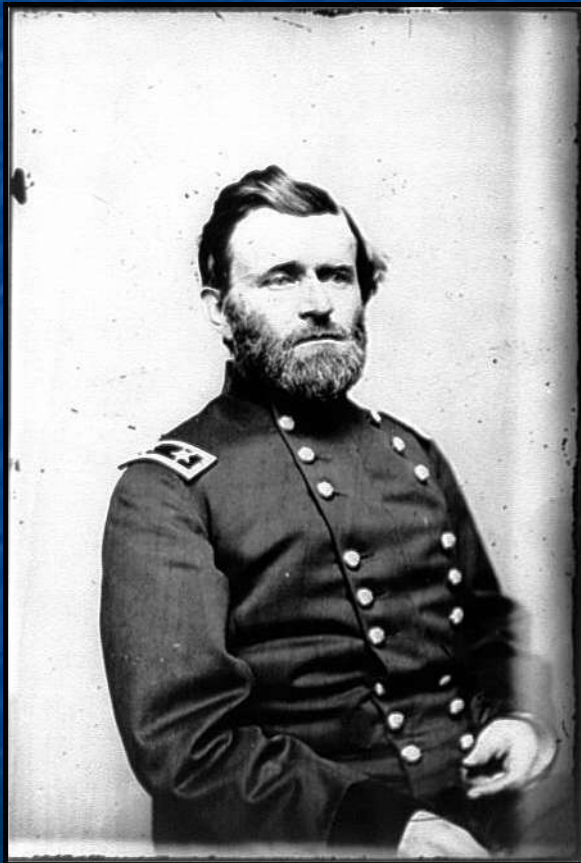
- Union warships block the imports and exports of the South to other countries.
- South had hoped to export cotton, tobacco, and sugar to Europe and then use money to buy military goods.
- Causes a 90% drop in the confederate dollar, which leads to rising prices on goods also called inflation

Eastern Theater

- Gen. George McClellan appointed Commander of the Army of the Potomac by Lincoln.
 - Quickly turns volunteer soldiers into a working army.
 - Army of the Potomac
- Criticized for being too cautious and not taking the offensive.



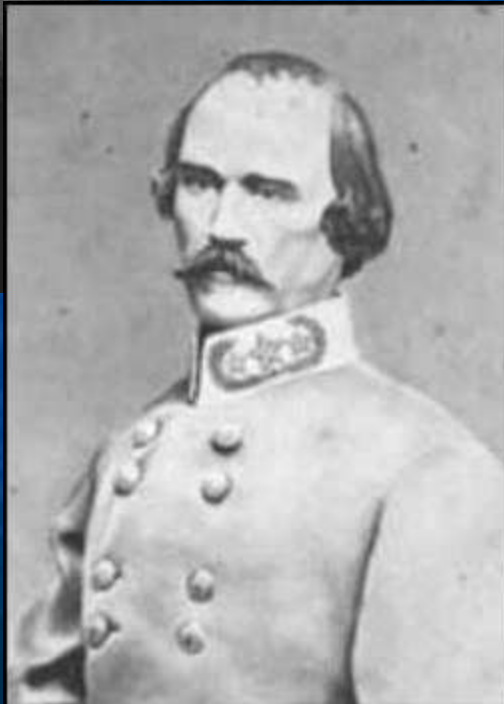
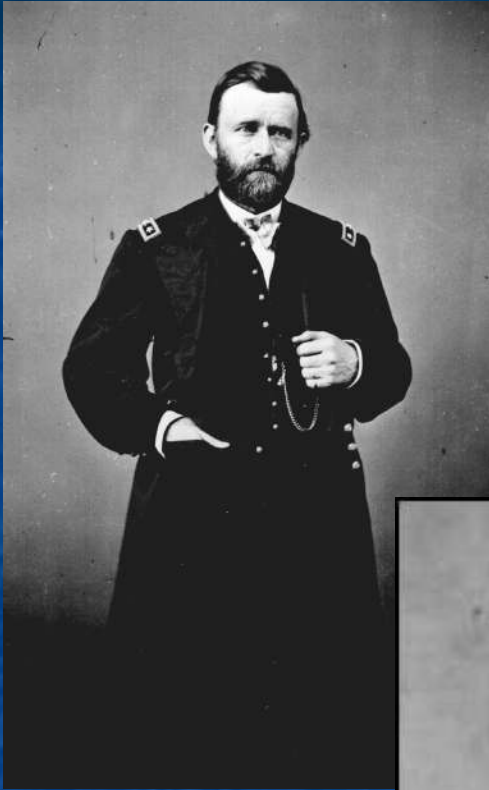
Western Theater



- Gen. Ulysses S. Grant commands the western armies.
- February 1862 captures Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson along the Tennessee River and opens a route to invade the Deep South.
- South's protection of the Mississippi River slowly going away.



Battle of Shiloh



- Union Army- 48,800 men.
 - Led by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
- Confederate Army- 45,000 men.
 - Led by Albert Sidney Johnston
- Grant drives South along the Tennessee River.
- April 6, 1862- Grant is at first surprised by the Confederates and is defeated.

Battle of Shiloh

- Union reinforcements led by Gen. Don Carlos Buell arrive on April 7.
 - Troops number 55,000.
- Bloodiest battle of the Civil War.
 - More troops killed or wounded than in the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Mexican War combined.
 - Union- 13,000
 - Confederacy- 10,600
- Grant wins- Union control of the Mississippi almost complete.

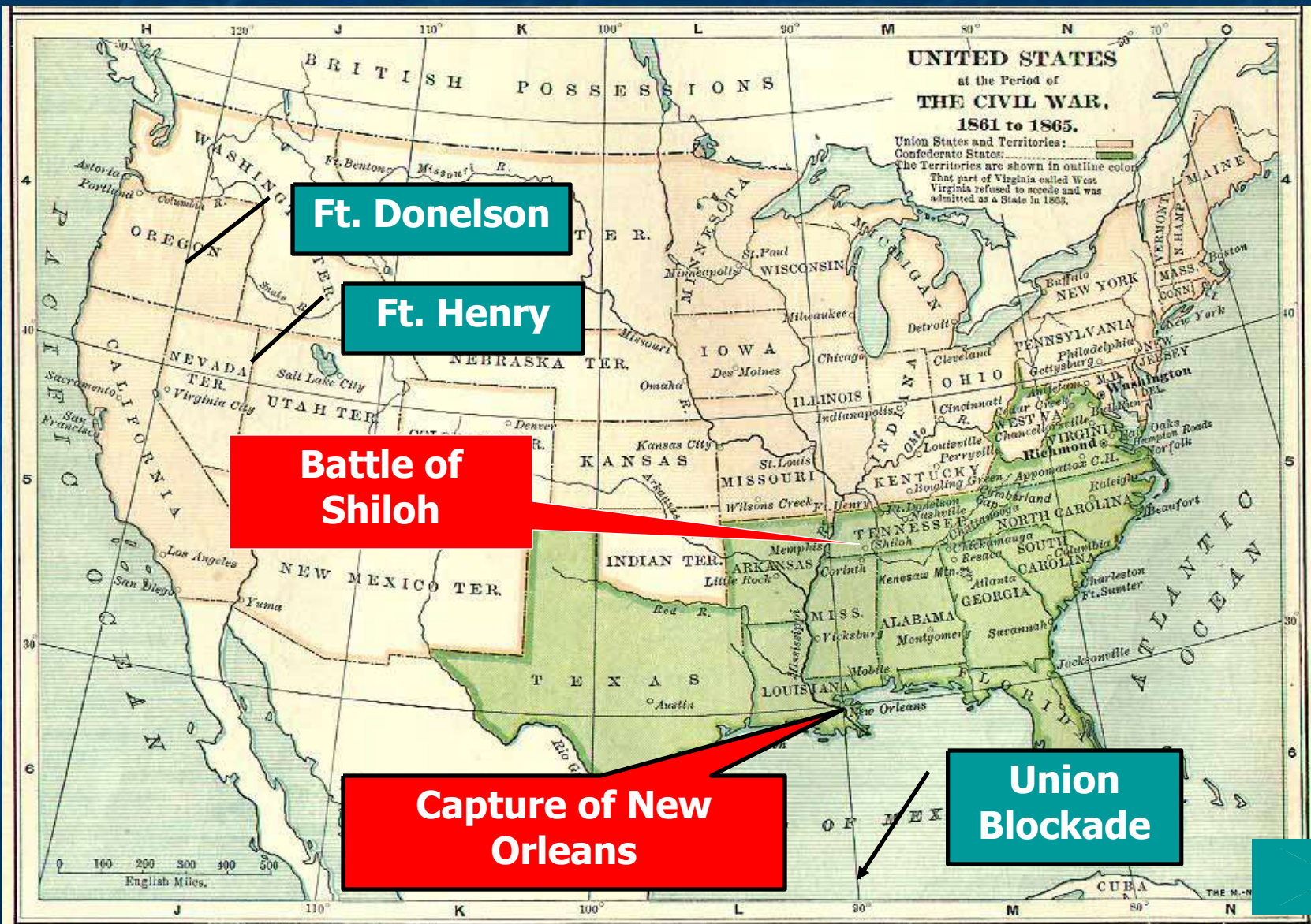


Capture of New Orleans

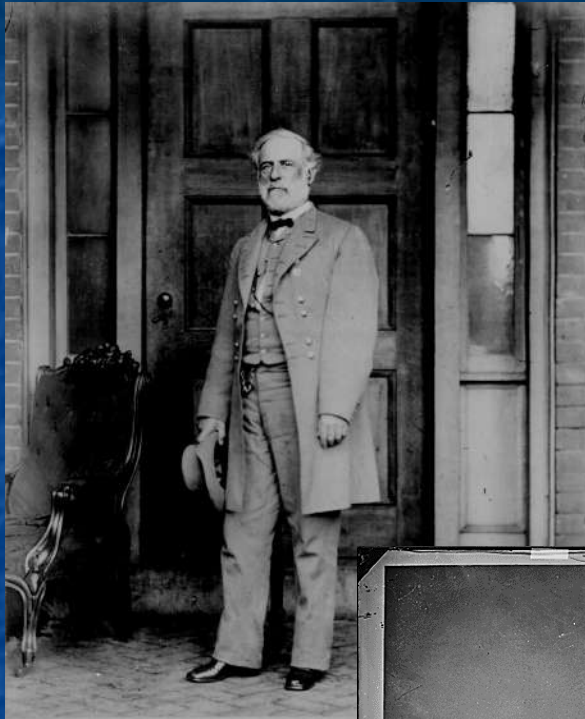
- Union Navy commanded by David Farragut sails into New Orleans.
- April, 1862- New Orleans taken by the Union.
- Complete control of the Mississippi.
 - Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana isolated/split from the rest of the Confederacy.



Western Theater



Battle of Antietam



- Lee crosses the Potomac with 45,000 troops and enters Maryland.
 - Wants to turn Maryland away from the Union. Called March of Lee
- McClellan moves to intercept Lee with 87,000 troops.
- Lee's battle plans discovered wrapped around 3 cigars.
 - Shows that Lee has separated his troops into 3 areas of Maryland.

Battle of Antietam

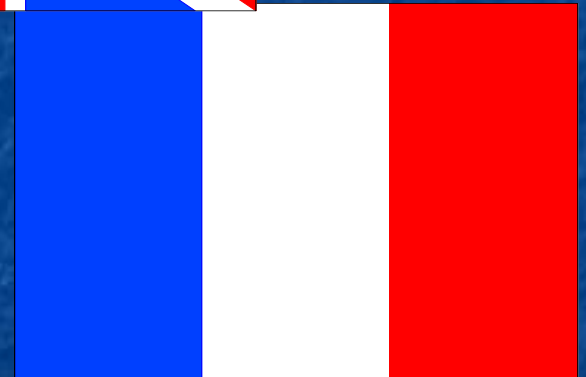
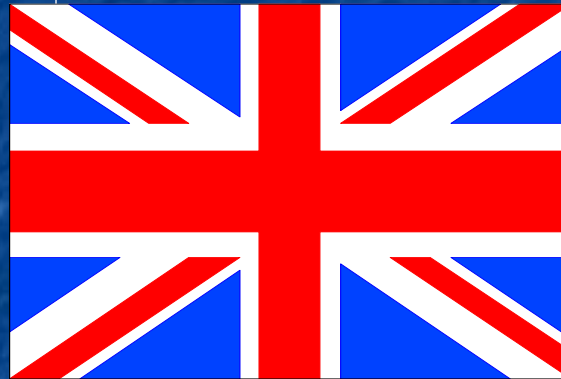


- September 17, 1862- Battle begins at 5:30 a.m.
- McClellan only commits 50,000 troops. The rest are sent on "reconnaissance missions."
- Battle ends at 5:30 p.m.- Bloodiest single day of the war
 - Bloody Lane- 5,600 casualties along the 800 yard road.
 - Union- 12,400 casualties. (25% of the total army)
 - Confederate- 10,316 casualties. (31% of the total army)
- Lee withdraws to Virginia.
- McClellan again does not pursue.
 - Lincoln claims McClellan has a case of "the slows."



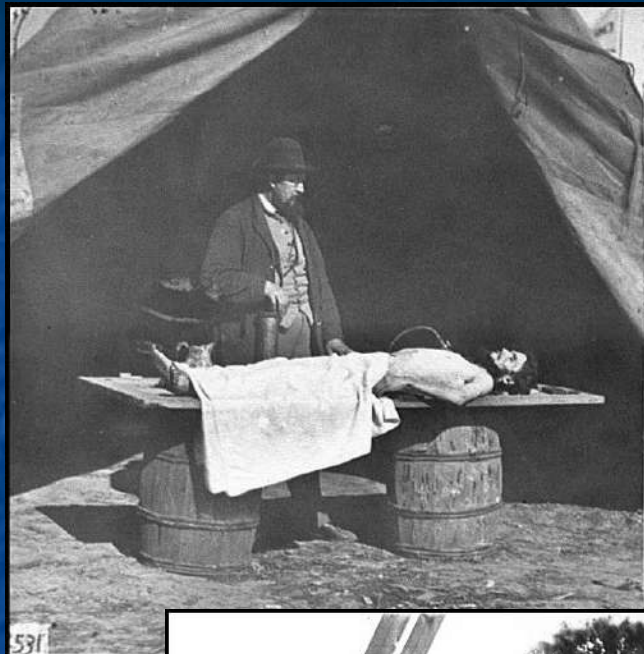
Foreign Intervention

- Threat of Great Britain and France aiding the Confederacy in hopes of getting raw materials and tariff-free imports.
 - Cotton shortage in Europe.
- United States intercepts Confederate ambassadors going to Britain.
 - Holds them until Britain threatens to enter the war.
- However.....General Lee's defeat at Antietam dissolves most hope of Europe helping the Confederates.



Medical Care

- Casualty- Soldier killed or wounded
- Soldiers wrote name on a piece of paper for body identification if killed.
- Amputations on the battlefield.
- No antiseptics to fight infection.
- Most soldiers killed by disease

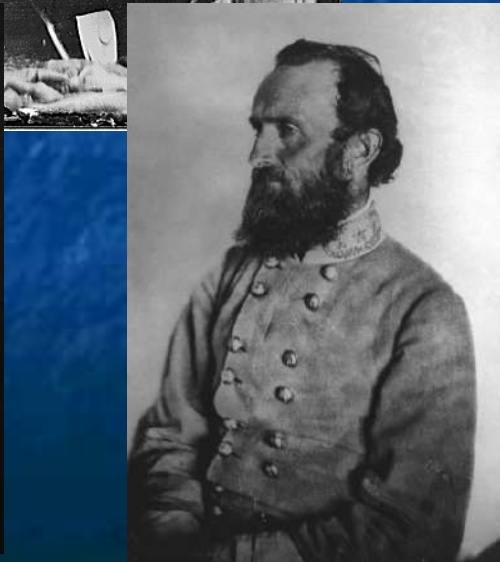
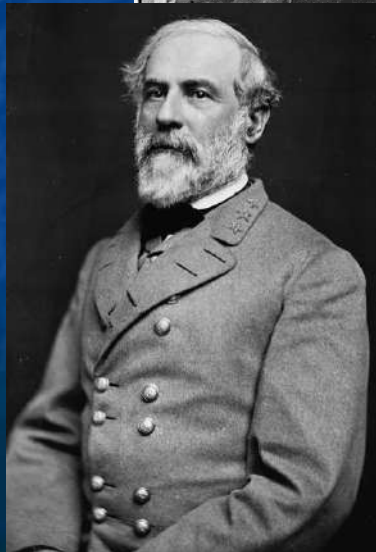


Black Soldiers in the North



- Mostly non-combat tasks-
- Summer, 1862- Congress passes law to allow them to fight.
- 186,000 fight for Union.
 - 68,000 killed.
- White commanders lead black regiments.
 - Less training, less pay, menial jobs.
 - Some do see action and commit themselves with honor

Battle of Chancellorsville



- Northern General Joseph Hooker appointed new commander of the Army of the Potomac.
 - Leads an Army of 133,800.
 - Re-supplied, rested, and ready to go.
- Southern Generals Lee and Jackson lead an army of 60,800 troops scattered all over Virginia.
- Hooker develops a superior battle plan— “on paper.”
 - Fight a defensive battle.
 - Let Lee fight into the troops.
 - Double envelopment of Lee and defeat him.

Battle of Chancellorsville

- May, 1863- General Lee divides his troops and surprise attacks the Union army.
 - Lee takes 12,000 men to attack Hooker.
 - Jackson takes 40,000 men to attack the right.
- Hooker forced to withdraw and the Union Army is defeated. High Point For the South!
- Thomas Stonewall Jackson is shot by “friendly fire” during the night– dies later from the amputation of his arm.
- Hooker fired by Lincoln.



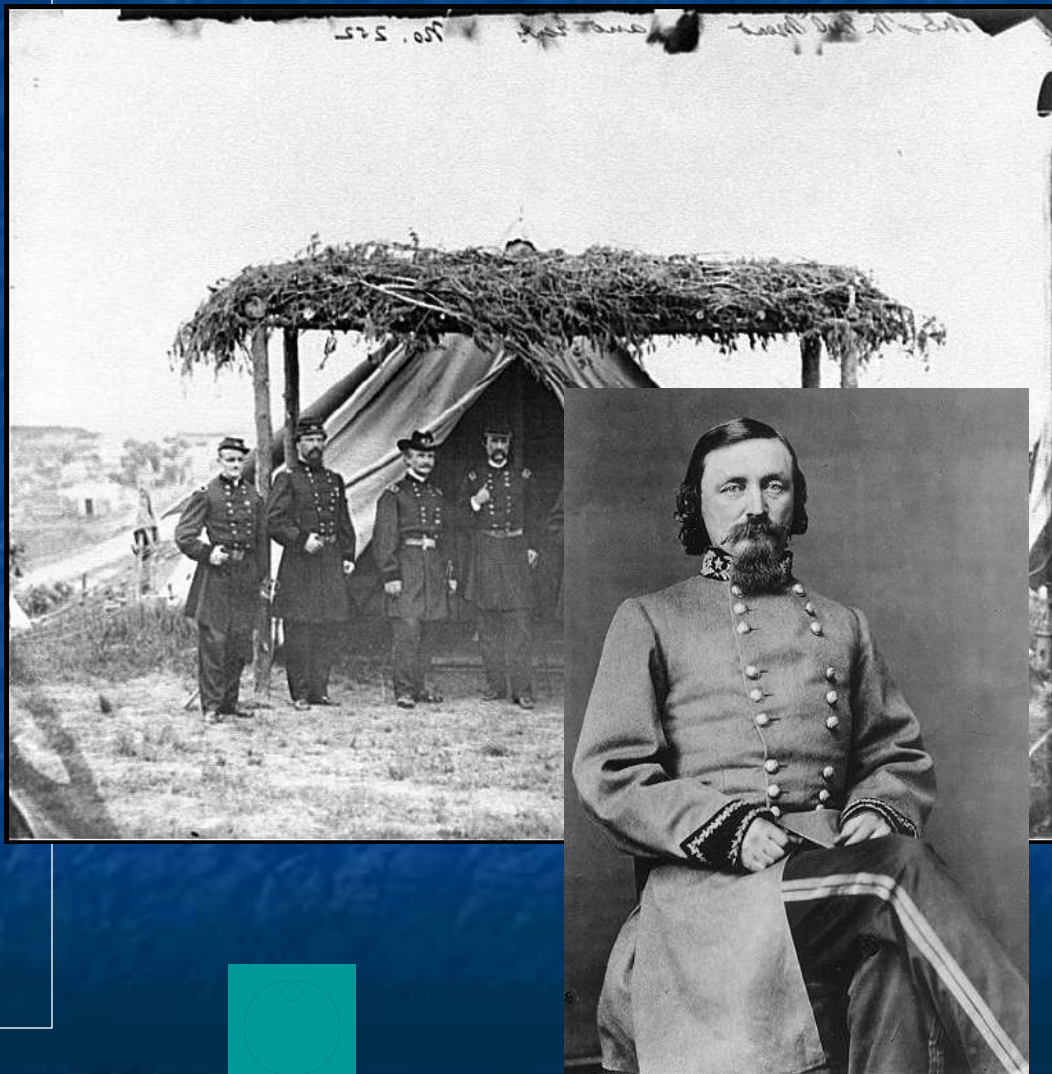
The Emancipation Proclamation

- January 1, 1863
- Lincoln frees all slaves in areas taken by Union troops and the South
- Does not include the 5 border states which are slave states (do not make them leave the North over slavery)
- Many slaves stay with their “masters” because no where else to go but now looking for Yanks to come through their area and “free” them.
- Reason for the Proclamation- keep Europe from coming into the war on the side of the South by making the war about slavery. It works!

- H:\LDesaulniers\US History\video\The_Effects_of_the_Emancipation_Proclamation.asf

Battle of Gettysburg

- June, 1863- General Lee invades Pennsylvania. Farthest North the South will get in the War
- Union army controls the hills around Gettysburg, PA.
- July 2- Longstreet orders General George Pickett's 15,000 troops to charge Cemetery Ridge, but are defeated.
 - 50% casualty rate for Pickett.
- July 4- Lee withdraws to Virginia.
- Meade does not pursue
 - Lincoln angry.



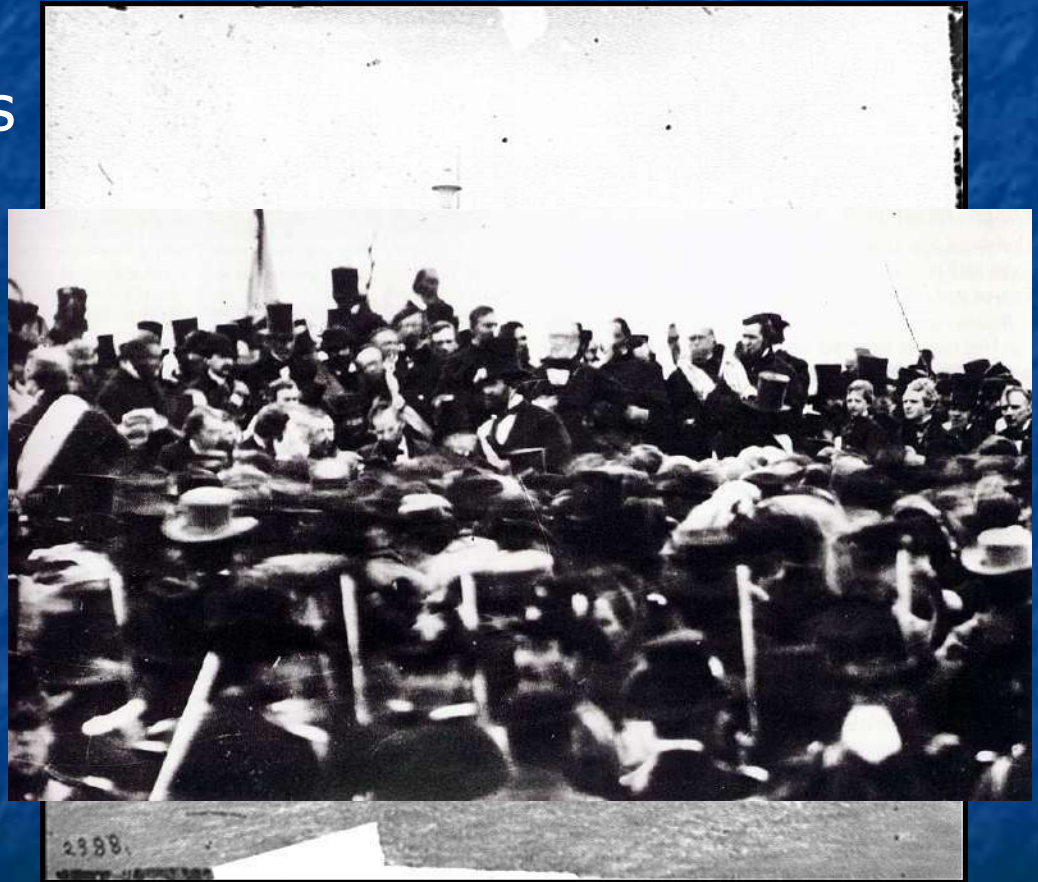
The Battle of Gettysburg



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Gettysburg Address

- November 20, 1863
- President Lincoln dedicates the Gettysburg Cemetery.
- Said that the Civil War tested whether a nation that believed all men were created equal could survive.
 - First indication of changing war goals for the North.
 - Freeing of slaves is now the number one concern

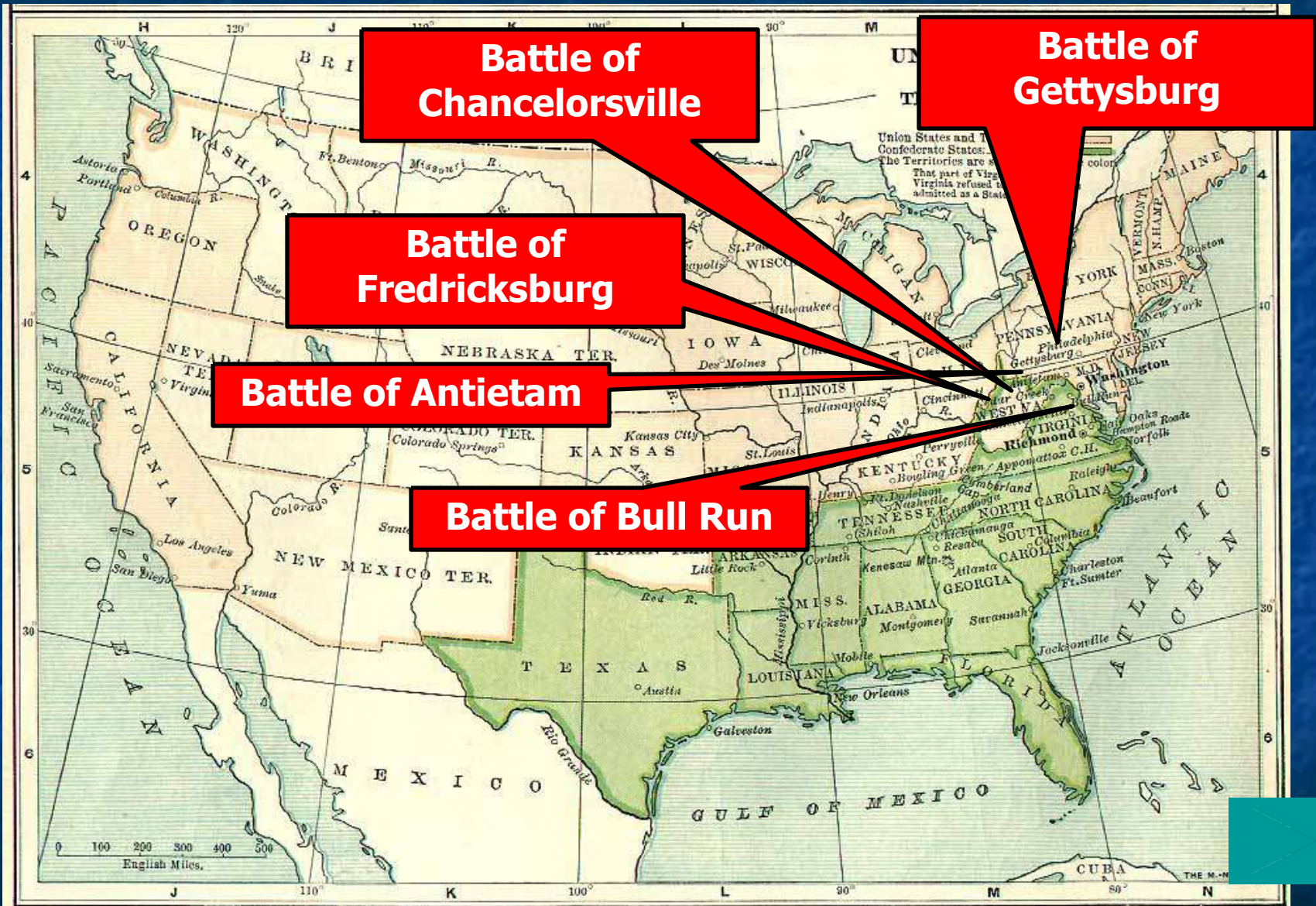




Suspension of Right to Habeas Corpus

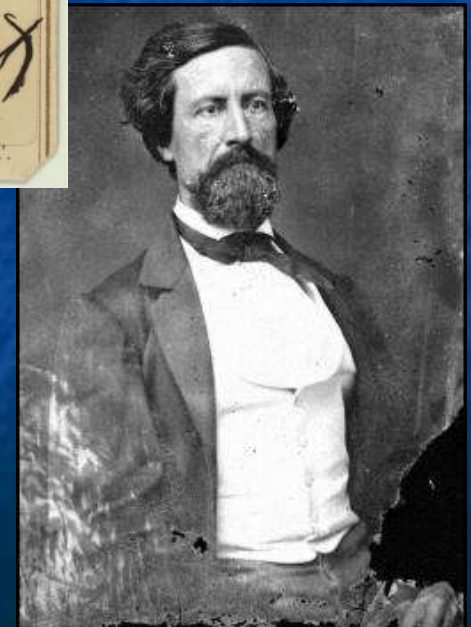
- Lincoln has problems in Maryland- some people think war is going on too long, do not want a draft, and want the war ended. Some are rioting.
- Lincoln orders them arrested and held in jails
- The right of habeas corpus is the constitutionally bestowed right of a person to present evidence before a court that he or she has been wrongly imprisoned.
- Lincoln suspends this right until war's end which he can do in times of rebellion per the Constitution but it is controversial

Eastern Theater



Battle of Vicksburg

- Gen. Ulysses Grant and his 10,000 man army force Confederate Gen. John Pemberton and his 9,000 men to retreat into Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Pemberton hopes for reinforcements, but they never come.
 - Told to sacrifice the city and leave— he refuses.



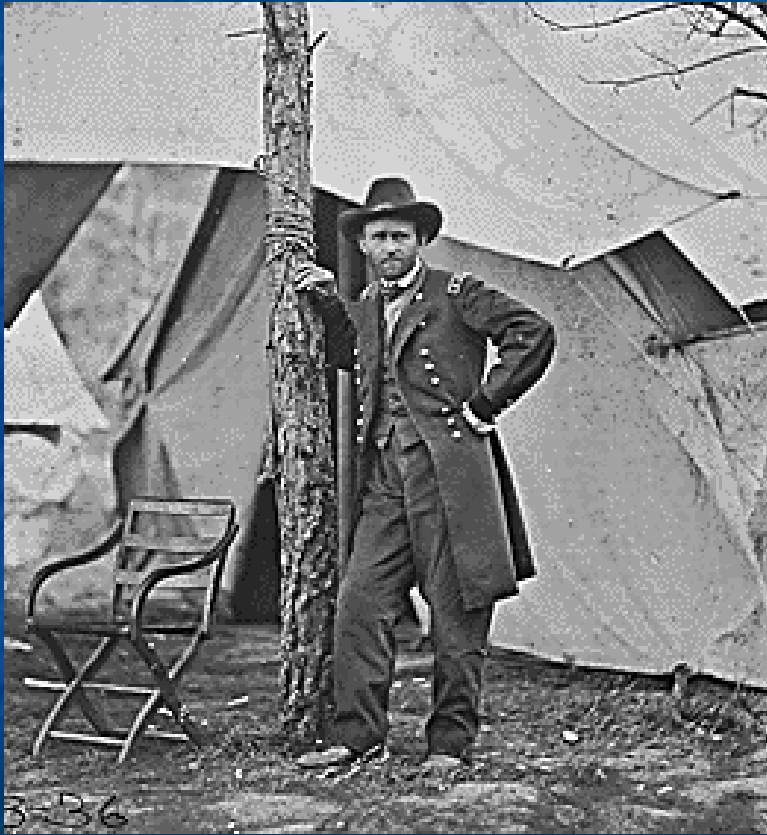
Battle of Vicksburg



- Located on a high cliff overlooking the Mississippi River for easy shelling of boats.
- Union forces come up from New Orleans
- Grant circles around Vicksburg and attacks from the rear.
- July 3, 1863- After 6 weeks of cannon shelling, Confederate troops surrender.
- CONFEDERACY FINALLY SPLIT DOWN THE MIDDLE
!!



Gen. Ulysses S. Grant



- Major victories in the West.

- "Unconditional Surrender Grant"

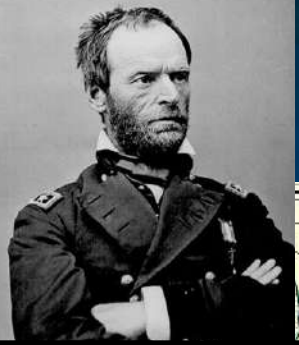
 - Lost 60,000 men in a single month



- Believed in total war-total destruction of the enemy.

- Made Supreme Commander of the Union Army by Lincoln in March, 1864.

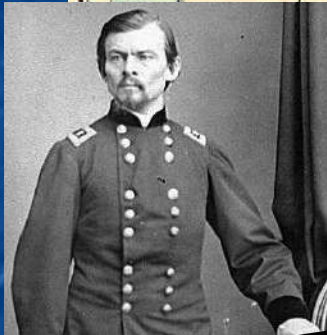
Total War



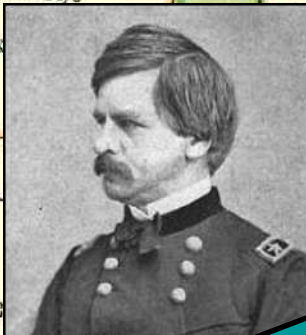
Gen. William T. Sherman



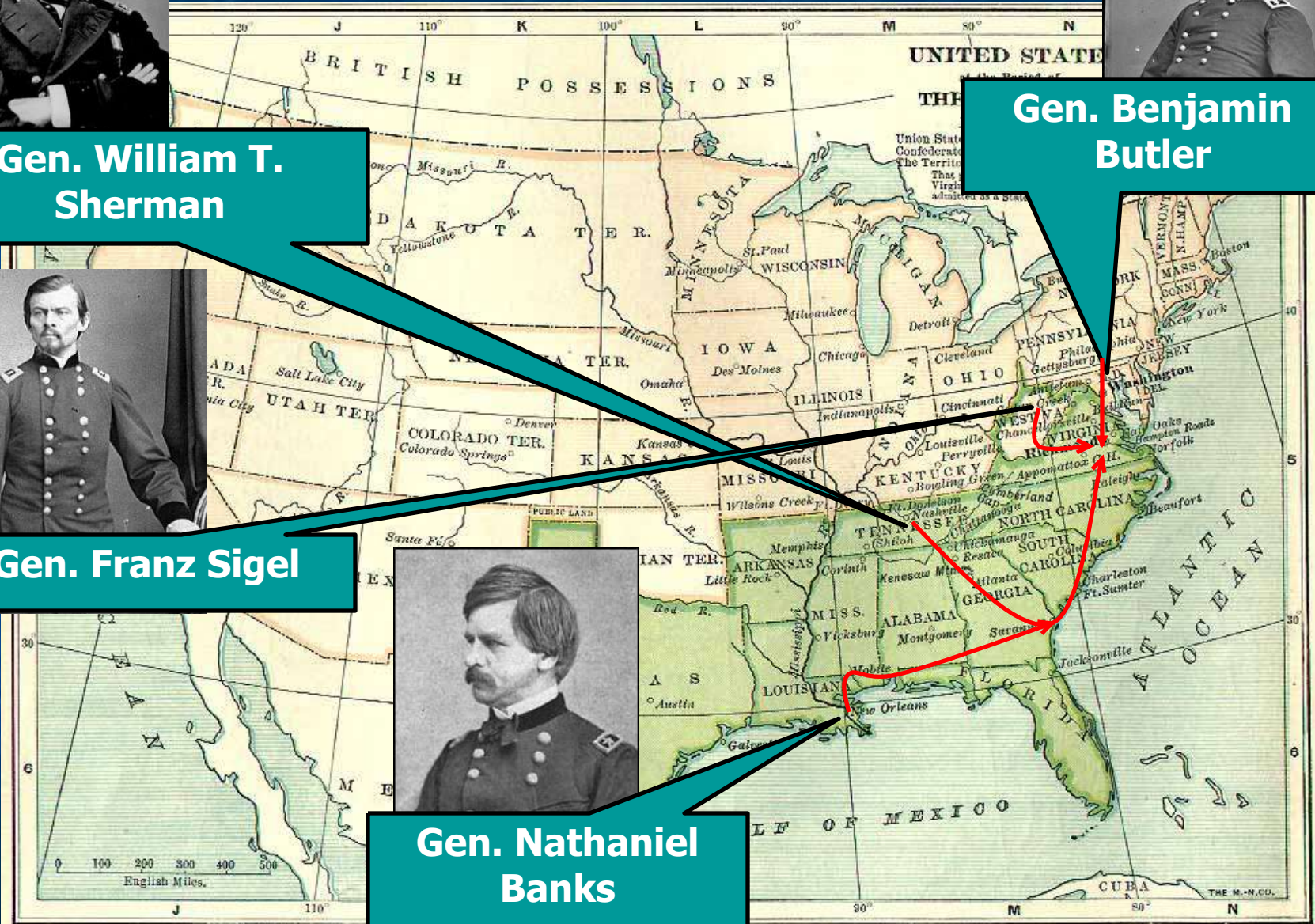
Gen. Benjamin Butler

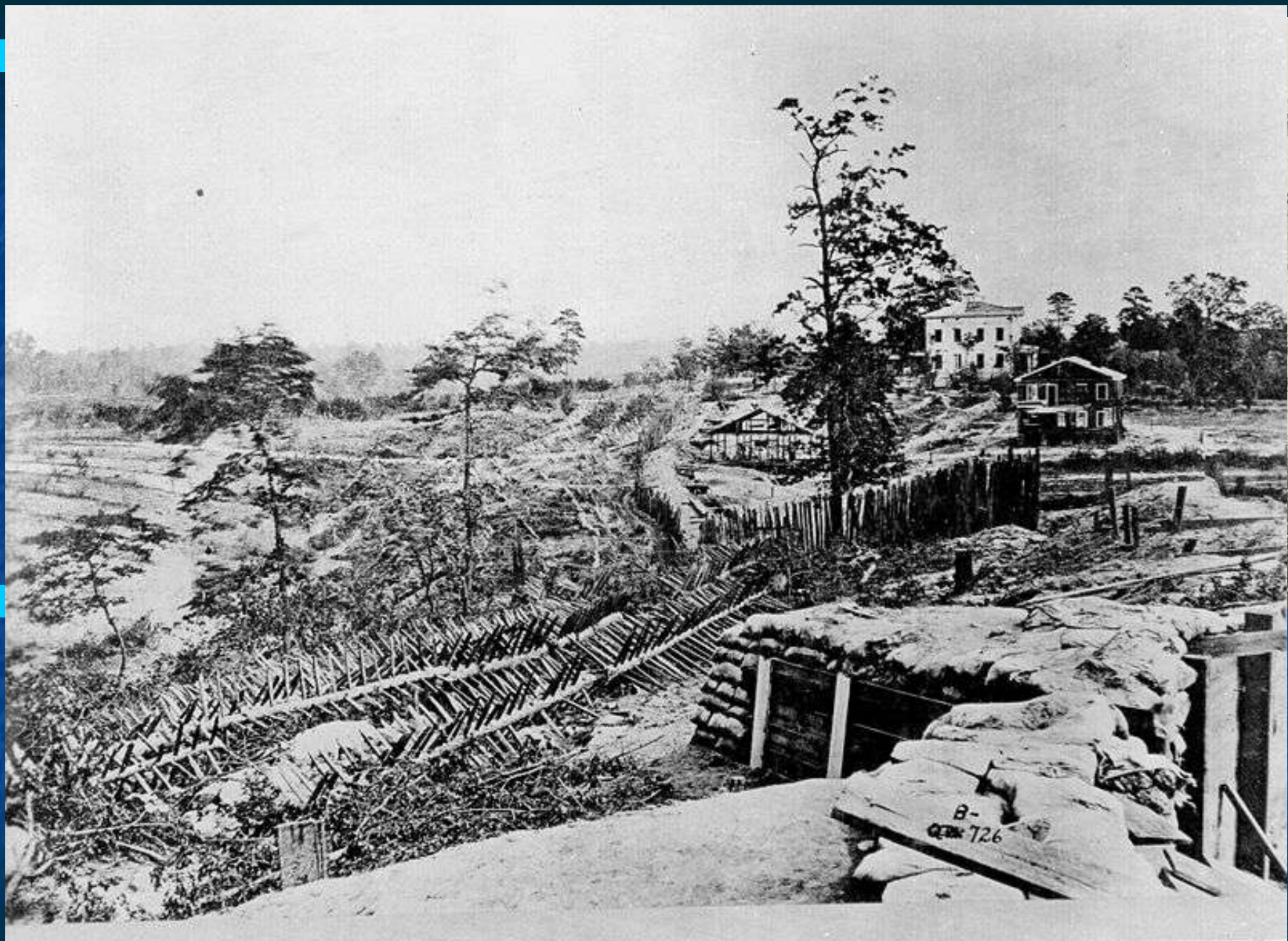


Gen. Franz Sigel



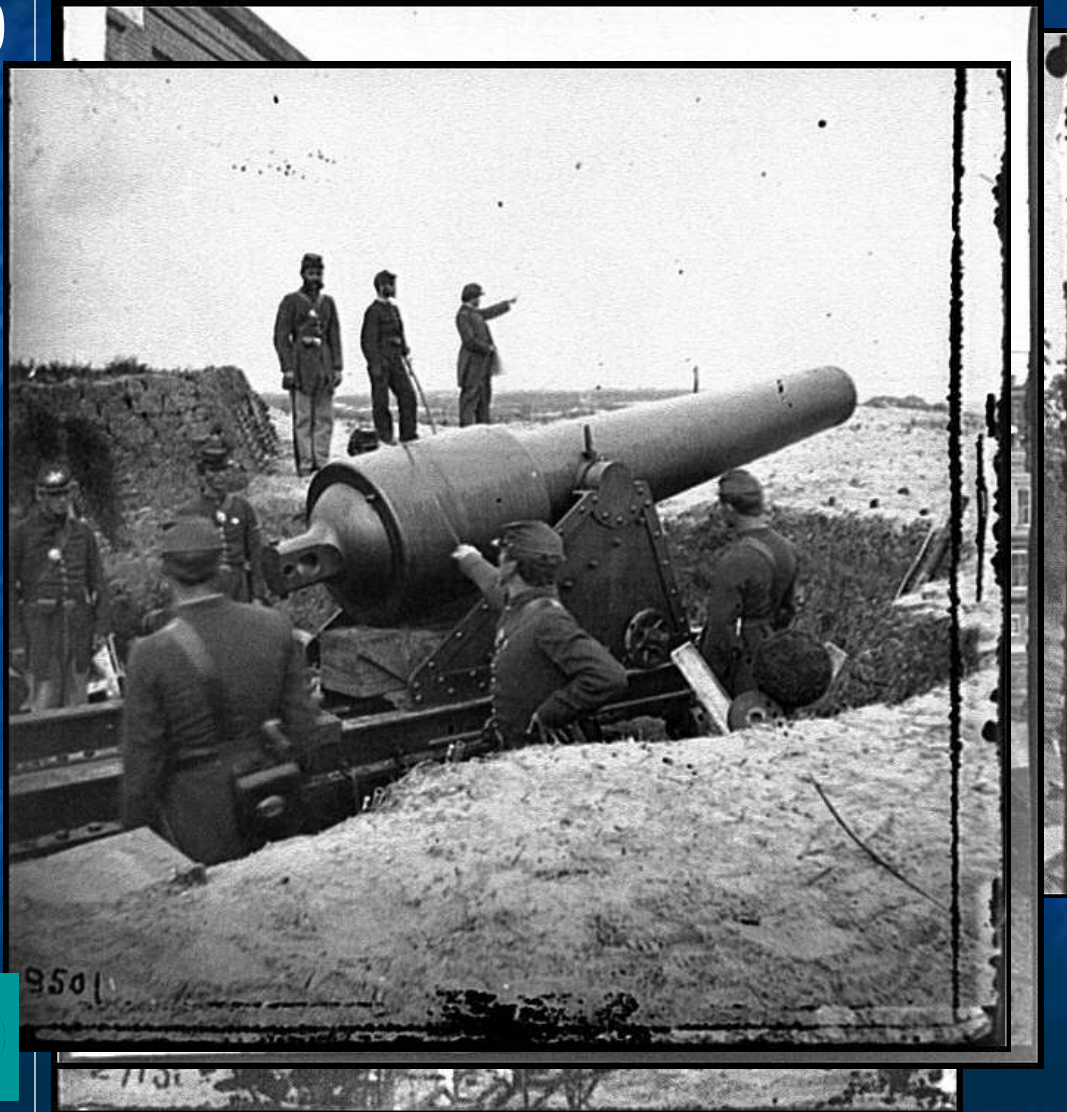
Gen. Nathaniel Banks



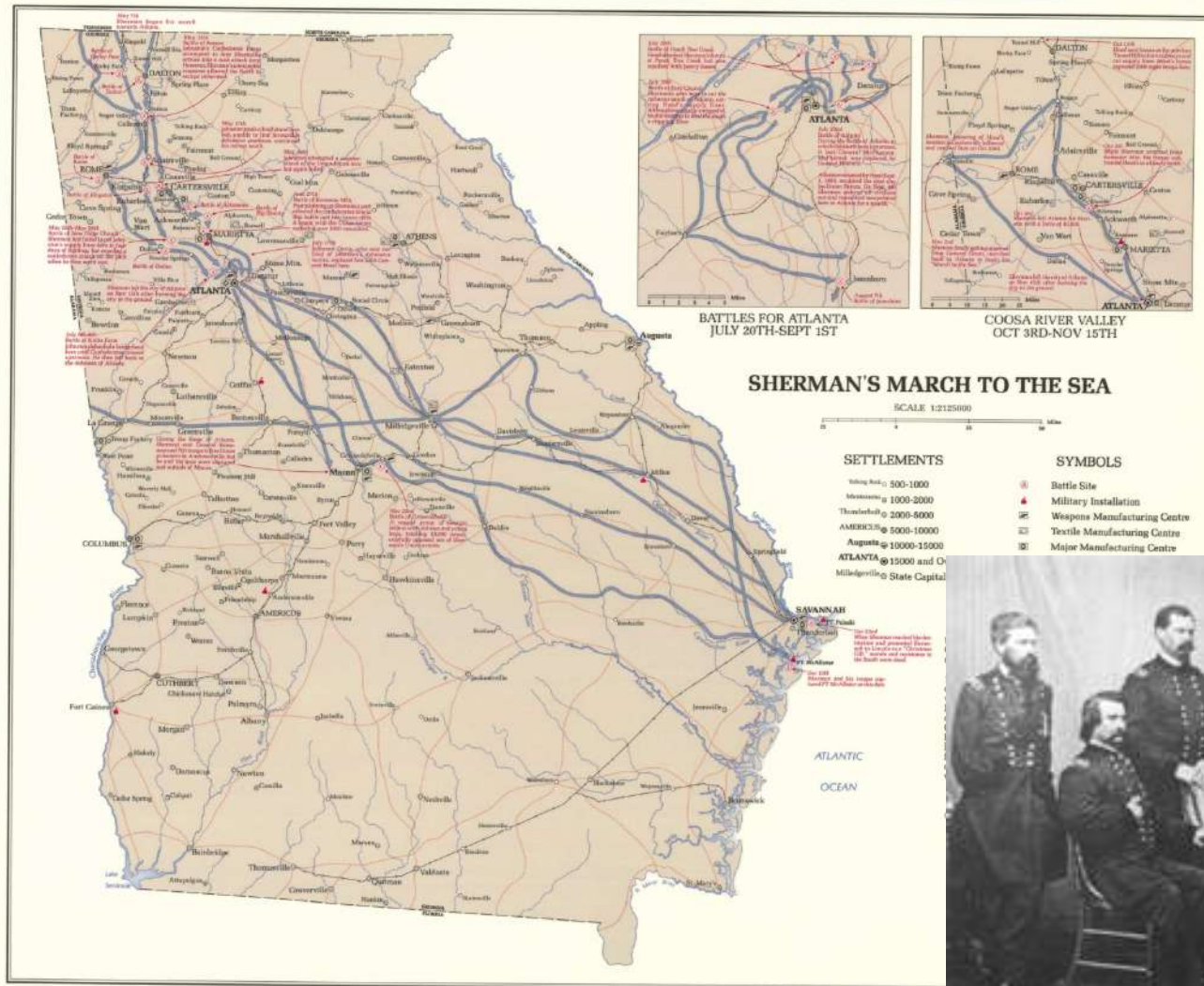


"March to the Sea"

- General Grant sends General William T. Sherman and 100,000 troops with orders to burn Atlanta, march to the Atlantic, and destroy everything along the way.
- Offers Lincoln the city of Savannah as a Christmas present.
- From Atlanta to Savannah, nothing stands



Sherman's March to the Sea



Cut a 40-60 mile wide path, and inflicts \$100,000,000 in damages.



Sherman's Neck Ties and technology

- <http://www.history.com/videos/shermans-neckties-destroy-confederate-rail>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/shermans-march/videos#civil-war-rifle-demonstration>

The March to Richmond



- May, 1865- Sherman turns north to the Carolinas.

- Grant "hammers away" at Richmond and General Lee.

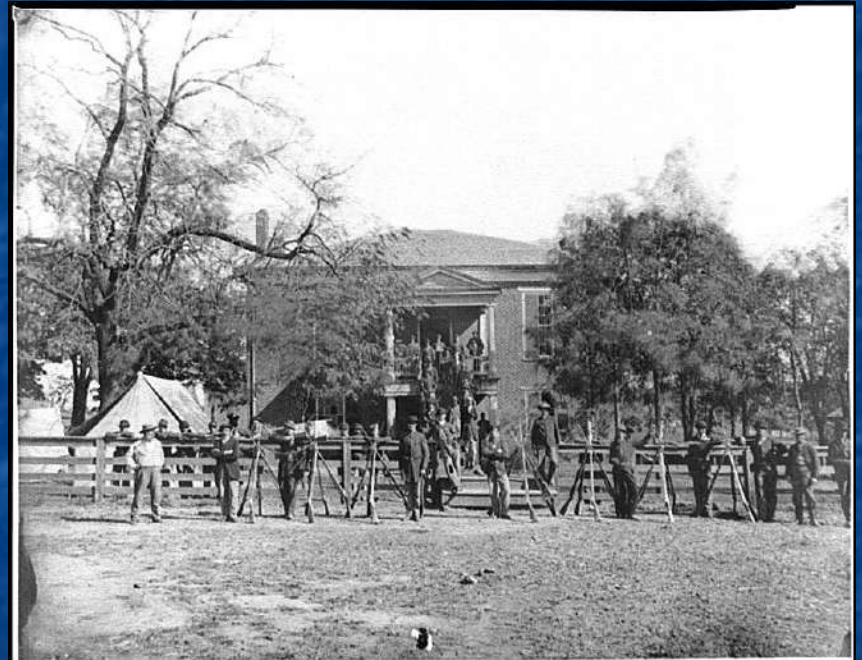
- Lee withdraws from Richmond.

- April 9, 1865- General Lee surrenders.

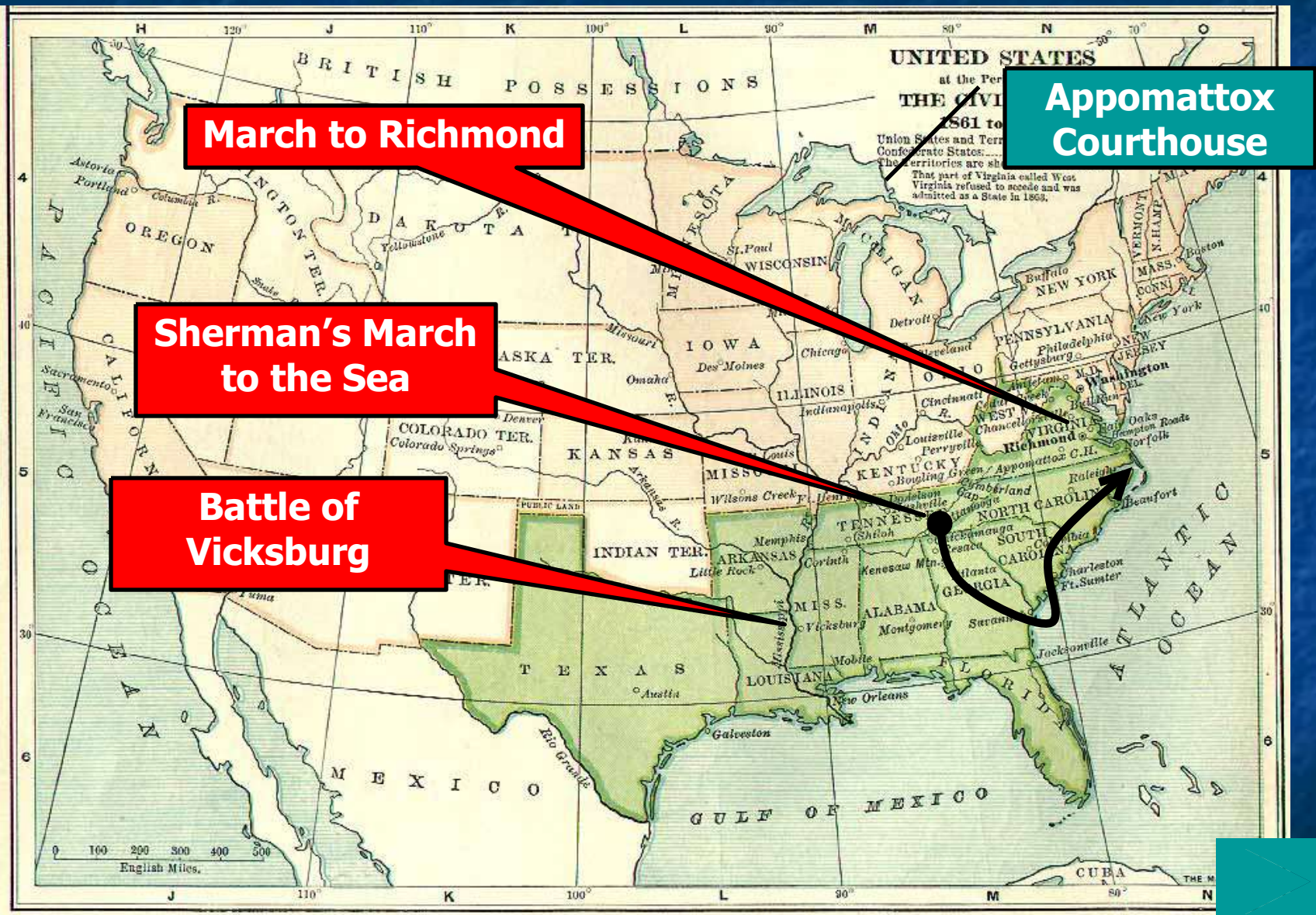


Appomattox Courthouse

- Location of the surrender.
- Grant's terms of surrender
 1. Troops could return home.
 2. Troops surrendered their weapons. Officers could keep theirs.
 3. Troops with horses could keep them and use on their farms.

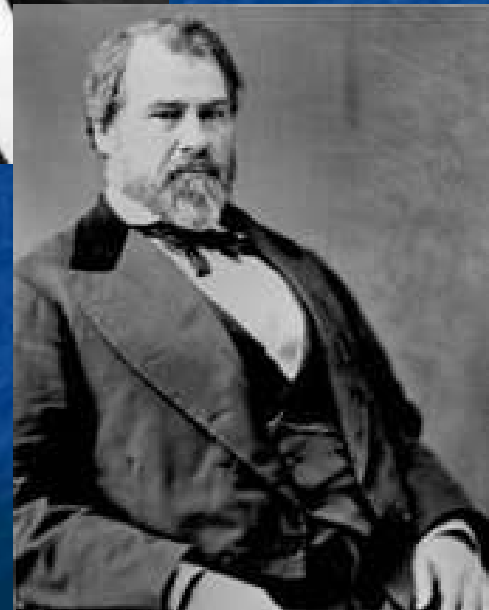
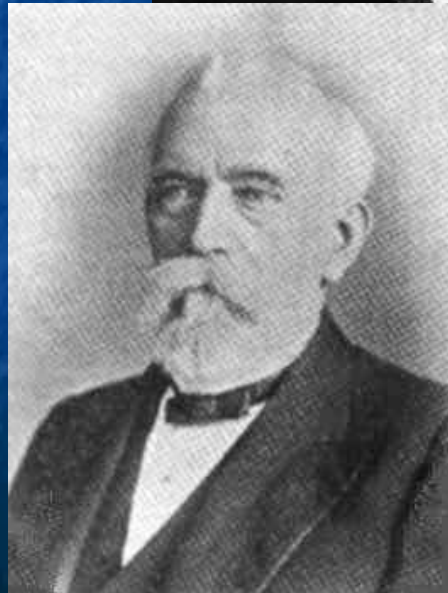
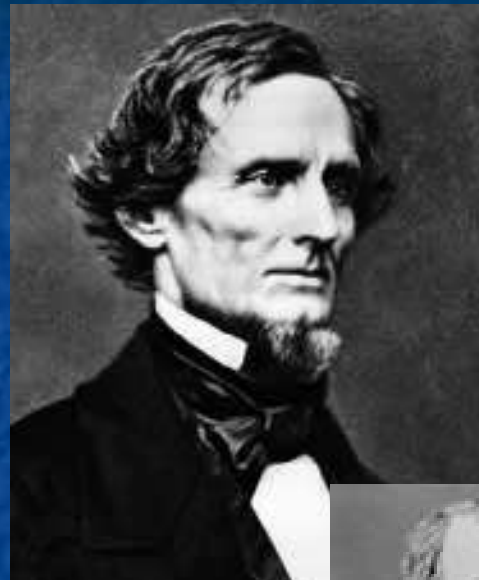


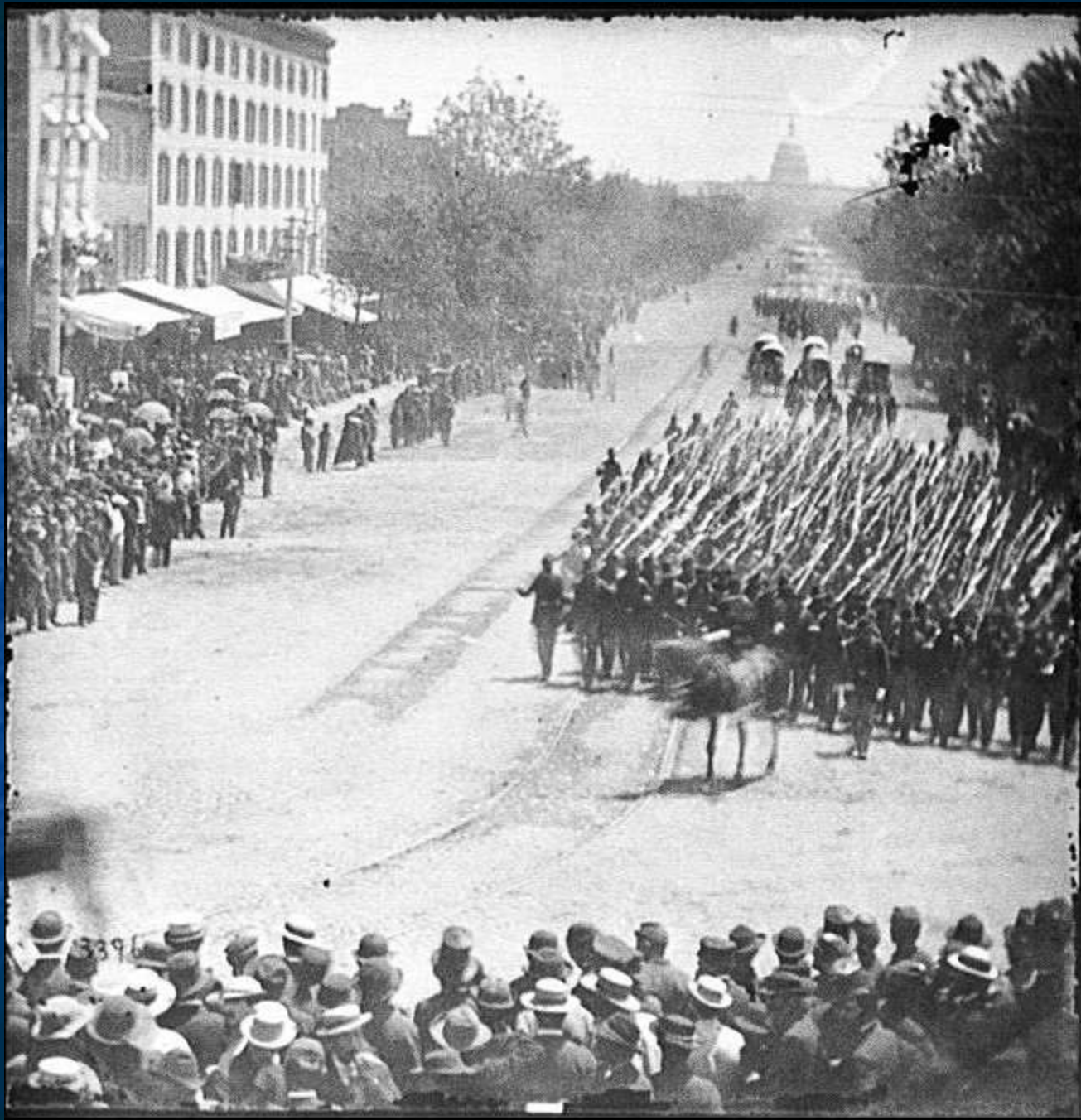
End of the War



Capture of Jefferson Davis

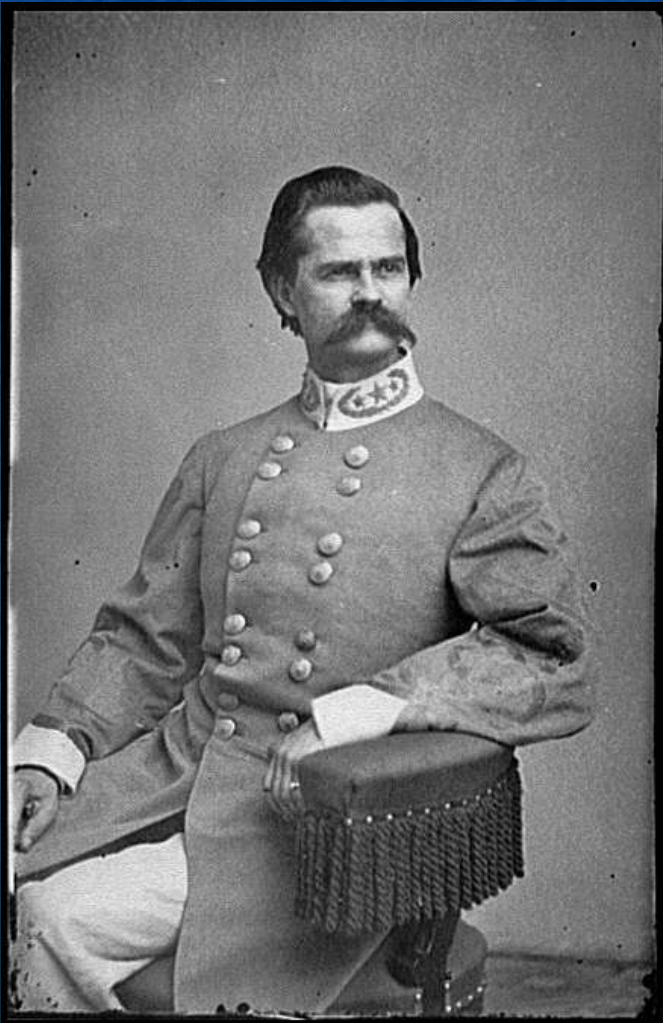
- April 16, 1865- Davis and cabinet members flee Richmond.
- Captured in Georgia on May 10 May, 1865- Imprisoned for treason
 - 1866 released on bail.
- Never tried for treason. Davis went on to head up an insurance company.
- December, 1889- dies at age 81.





WHY
DID THE
NORTH
WIN?

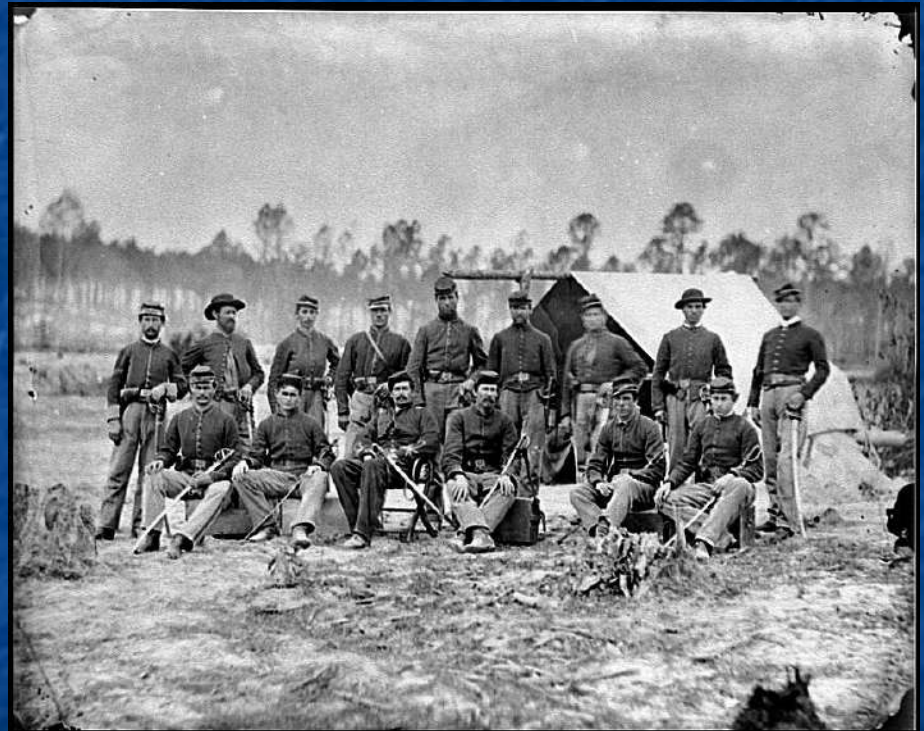
The Confederate Army



- Did not begin the war with a standing army as the North did
- Made up an army of 600,000 soldiers
 - Volunteers
 - Conscription- drafted white male citizens between age 18-35.
- Could hire a "Substitute".
- Became so desperate for soldiers that actually promised slaves freedom if they would serve.
- 75,000 battle deaths.
- 60,000 "other" deaths.

- 2.2 million serve
 - Bounty paid to any volunteer.
 - Conscription Act- all male citizens of age 21-45 would serve in the Army.
- Exemption could be bought for \$300.
- 140,000 battle deaths.
- 225,000 "other" deaths.
- 280,000 wounded.
- More deaths than south but more people in the North

The Union Army



- Southern wealth was in land and slaves.
- Only 3 ways to raise money
 1. \$100 mill. in war bonds.
 2. Borrowed \$15 mill.
 3. Raised \$100 mill. in taxes.
- Value of the Southern dollar declines because \$1 bill. is printed with promise of gold return. No gold.
- 1865- worth on 1.6 cents in gold.

Southern Finances



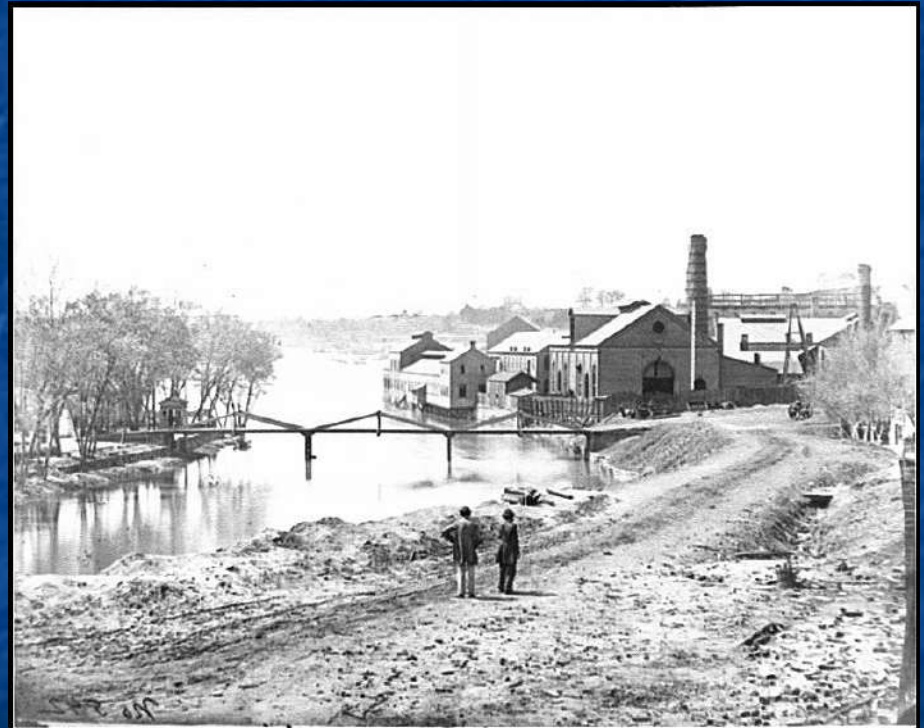
Northern Finances



- 4 sources of revenue
 1. The Tariff- Raised import duties to 47%.
 2. War Bonds- Allowed the creation of National Banks, with the requirement that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the capital be invested in U.S. war bonds.
 3. Income Tax levied in 1861- 3% tax on all income over \$800. Taken away in 1872.
 4. Issuance of Paper Money- Greenbacks issued with ability to redeem in gold. They have gold

- Many more factories and foundries
- Inflation never got out of hand because Northern industry could supply all the material demands.
- Sewing machine invention helped to make uniforms faster.
- Repeating rifle invented
- Profiteering- greedy businessmen taking unfair profits in a time of national crisis.

Northern Industry



- Minimal industry in the South-mainly agricultural
- Union blockade ruins Southern industry.
 - Creates a shortage of goods and high prices.
- No railroads to transport the food to the troops.
- Branch rail lines torn up to repair main lines.
- Therefore there are major food shortages in the Southern cities.

Southern Industry



Politics-Homestead Act of 1862



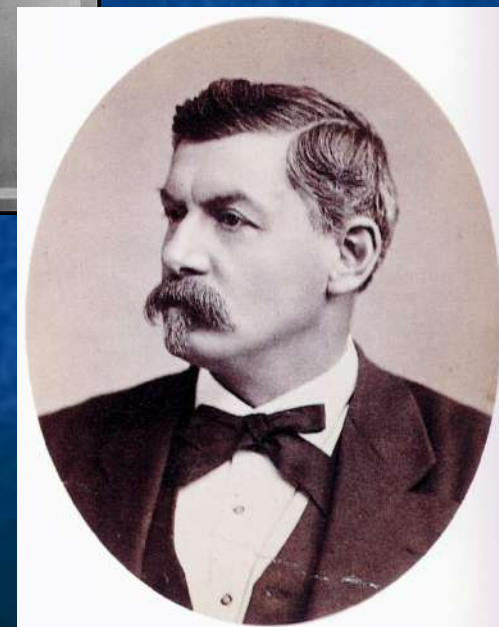
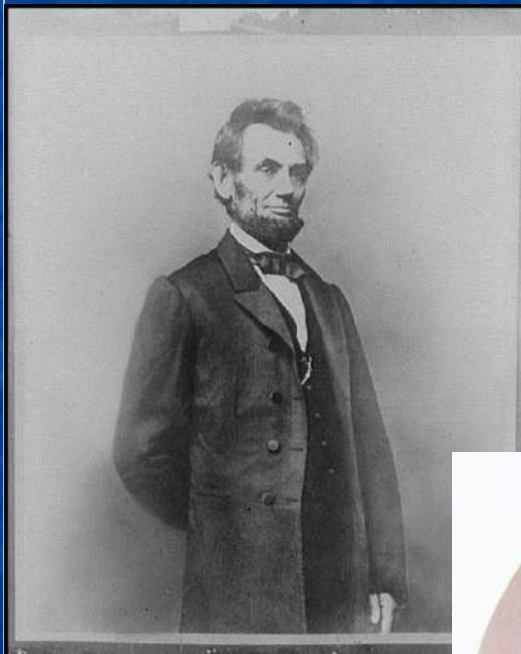
- In the Midwest, North gave 160 acres of land to anyone who would pay a registration fee and live on the land for 5 years.
- 2.5 million acres given to 15,000 plus settlers.
- Kept the Congress popular with people in the North
- South had no land to give

Role of Geography

- Ambrose Bierce is credited with the sardonic comment, "War is God's way of teaching Americans geography..."
- Slavery is profitable in flat fertile agricultural areas .
- Industry profitable where there are steeply inclined rivers and water power
- South is a nation split by a river which makes it harder to keep the Confederacy together and supplied
- Insufficient rivers in South that can help supply troops or make water power for factories
- Coastline is easy to blockade in South, Not many places for a ship to hide
- Many cities close to the coast. Easy to access and bombard
- Insufficient forests to build a navy in the South even if there had been monies
- The Anaconda plan works because of geography
- Fighting on more than one front usually means that you lose because of difficulties with transportation over a variety of geographical features
- Battles are fought to take control of centers for resources such as battle of Saltville
- Battles are fought to take control of strategic geographic areas such as Vicksburg (on a bluff) and New Orleans which control trade on the Mississippi
- California and Washington stay out of war because they are 1500 miles away . Maybe could have ended sooner if they were a part.

Election of 1864

- Union (Republican) Party
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Believes he may actually get defeated because of anti-war feelings.
- Democratic Party
 - Gen. George McClellan
 - Disagrees with party platform that the war is a failure.
- Sherman's successes occur just before election.
- Lincoln wins !
- Next Big Question- How does Lincoln re
—construct or rebuild the
country as a whole again?
Answer on the next slide.



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. "
- "Forgive and Build again" in a nutshell

**The
End**

