

UNIT 6: THE CIVIL WAR

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- 1) Slavery:

- Many states in the Union were against letting slavery spread to new territories

- Southern states saw it as their right to own slaves

- Abolitionists: People who wanted to end slavery, make it illegal

- 2) States' Rights/Nullification:

- Slave states said federal government should not be allowed to interfere

- Southern states “nullified” or rejected federal laws they deemed Unconstitutional

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- 3) Compromise of 1850

-Way to keep the peace between pro-slavery and anti-slavery states

-California would be a “free state” and other states would vote on whether they wanted slavery or not

-Fugitive Slave Act included said even if a run away slave made it to a “free state” they would be returned to their “owner”



\$150 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, a negro man, who calls himself *Henry May*, about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ordinary color, rather chunky built, bushy head, and has it divided mostly on one side, and keeps it very nicely combed; has been raised in the house, and is a first rate dining-room servant, and was in a tavern in Louisville for 18 months. I expect he is now in Louisville trying to make his escape to a free state, (in all probability to Cincinnati, Ohio). Perhaps he may try to get employment on a steamboat. He is a good cook, and is handy in any capacity as a house servant. Had on when he left, a dark cassinet coat, and dark striped cassinet pantaloons, new—he had other clothing. I will give \$50 reward if taken in Louisville; 100 dollars if taken one hundred miles from Louisville in this State; and 150 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him again.

WILLIAM BURKE.

Bardonia, N.Y., September 26, 1828.

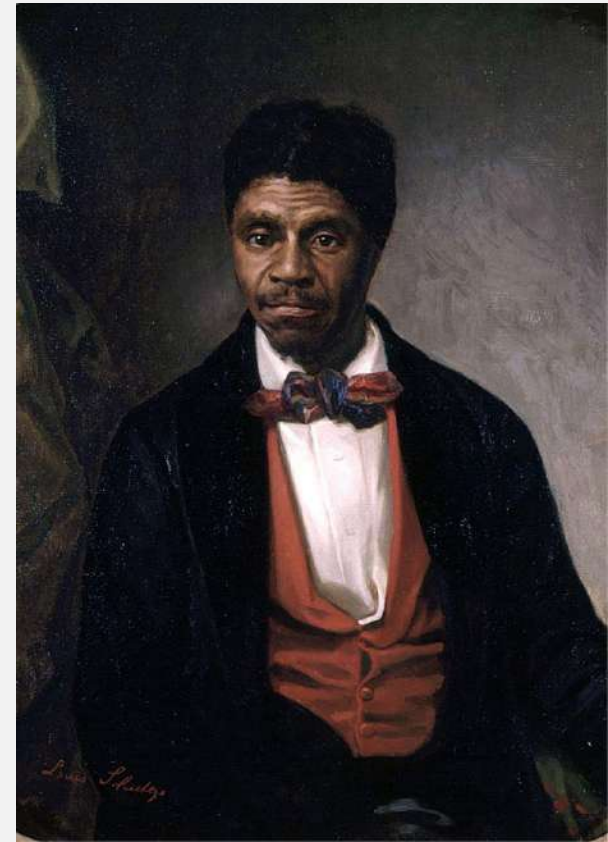
CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- 5) Dred Scott Case

- 1857 Dred Scott went to a “free state” with his owner, he raised a legal case challenging his own enslavement since he had lived in a free state for a time

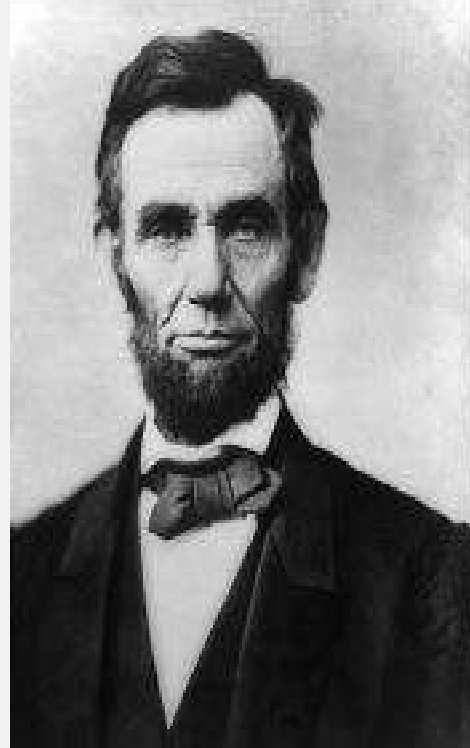
- Went to Supreme Court as Dredd Scott v. Sanford

- Supreme Court ruled that people of color could not legally sue for they were property and not people



CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- 6) Election of 1860
 - Abraham Lincoln, an abolitionist was elected President
 - Pro-slavery states very unhappy
 - South Carolina secedes, 4 days after his election
 - GA secedes January of 1861
 - Confederacy formed and declares war against the Union



COOL HISTORY FACT...

- Guess who was pictured at Abraham Lincoln's inauguration...



John Wilkes Booth, his future assassin

MAJOR CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF GEORGIA

Union Blockade

Battle of
Chickamauga

Atlanta Campaign

March to the Sea

Andersonville

GEORGIA DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

- After secession, most Georgians hoped to avoid the war and peacefully leave the Union, but the firing on Fort Sumter, SC, on April 12, 1861 made conflict inevitable.
- Most Georgians experienced the war on far-off battlefields in Virginia and Tennessee.
- For the first three years of the Civil War, Georgia was virtually left untouched.



UNION BLOCKADE: BY SEA

- **Where: Union Blockade off Georgia's coast.**
- **What: The Blockade prevented shipping to and from Georgia which led to shortages in everything from military supplies to food.**
- **Effective? It was very effective in blocking much needed supplies for both the military and civilians**



Important to know: Also known as The Anaconda Plan!

UNION BLOCKADE: BY LAND

Where?: 1862, Big Shanty (later known as Kennesaw)

What?: Union spies took control of a train called The General, made it 99 miles North to Ringgold, Georgia.

How effective?: Not very, they did not manage to damage the railroads in Georgia however someone else will later in the war....

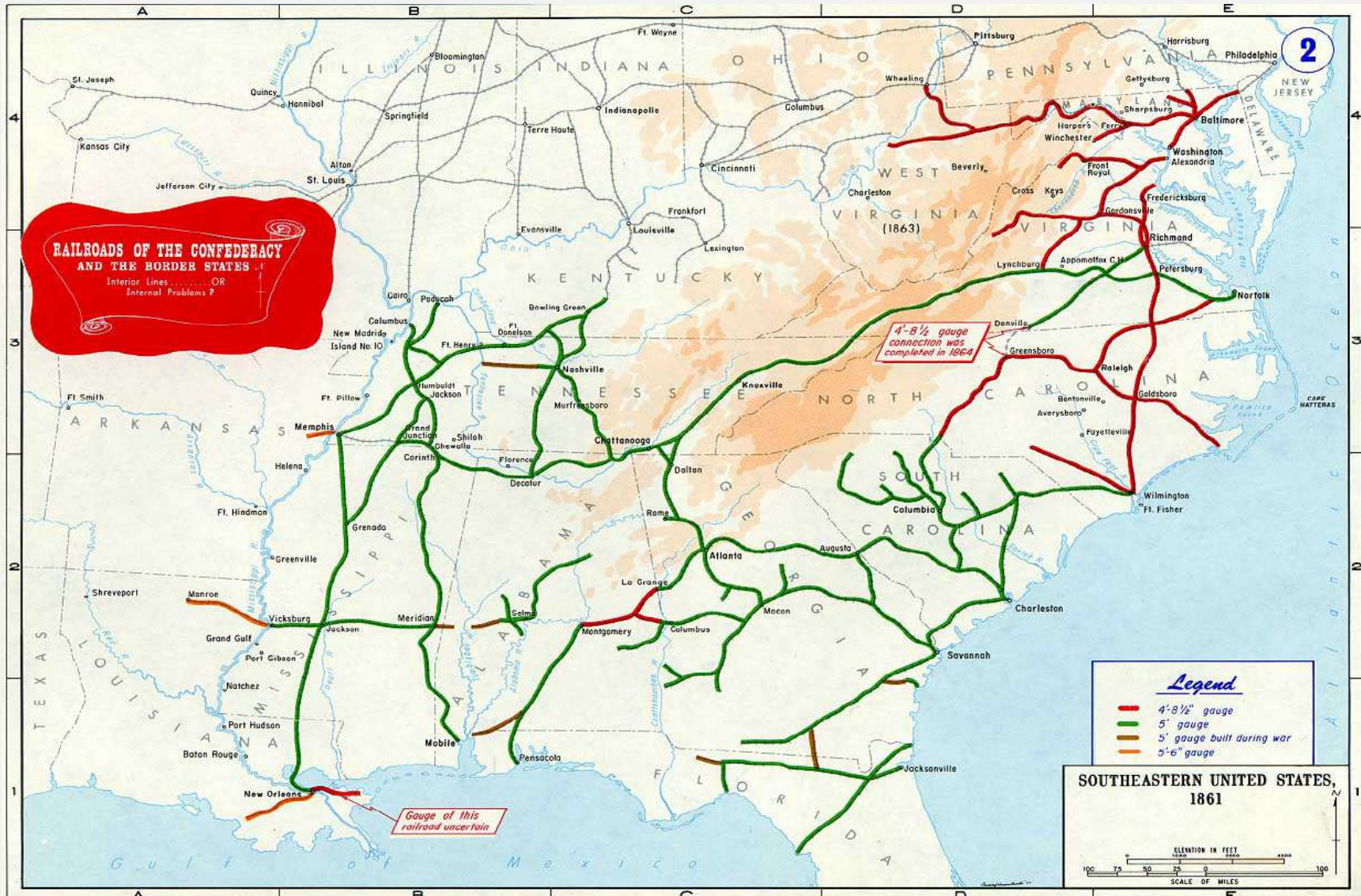


Fun Fact: Disney made a movie about this event called "The Great Locomotive Chase!"

Inquiry Time, Quick Think!

Why would the Union target Georgia's Railroads specifically?

What made Georgia's Railroads so special?



WAR COMES TO GEORGIA BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

- Where?: Chickamauga is located in Walker County just 10 miles south of the Tennessee/Georgia line.
- When?: 1863, lasted two days from September 19-20.
- Why?: The Union wanted capture the city of Chattanooga, which was an important railroad center and eventually capture the most important railroad hub Atlanta



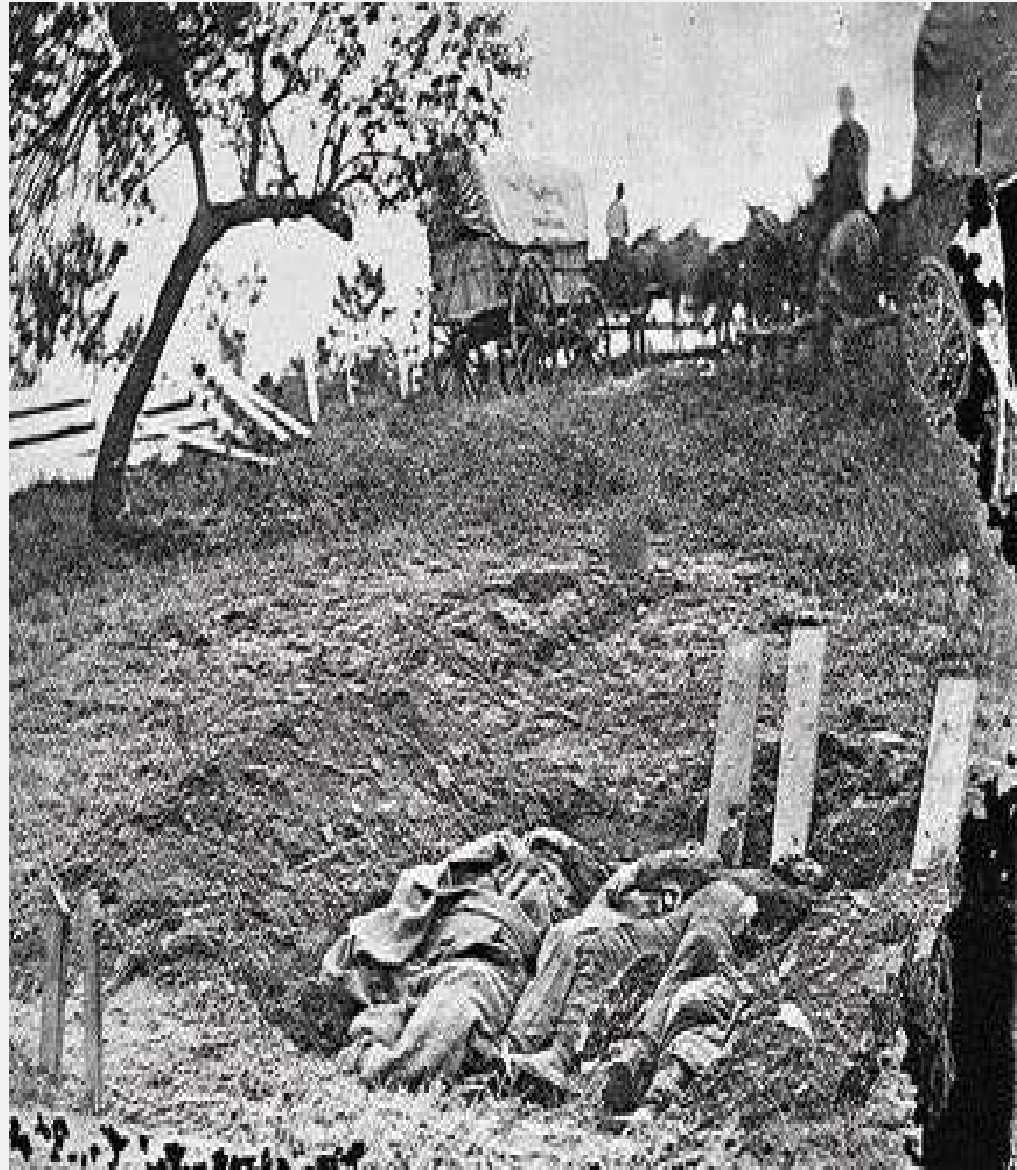
WAR COMES TO GEORGIA BATTLE OF CHICKAMAGUA

Result?:

It was the largest Union defeat in the “Western” theater of the War AND the largest battle fought in Georgia. It was the **SECOND BLOODIEST** battle of the Civil War 34,000 casualties.

What do you think is the bloodiest?

Answer: Gettysburg bloodiest multiple day battle, Antietam bloodiest **SINGLE** day battle



COMPARISON OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES

GETTYSBURG

- 3 Day Battle
- Union Win
- Confederate Forces Engaged- 75,000
- Casualties- 51,112
 - Union- 23,049
 - Confederate- 28,063
 - 17,037 Per Day

CHICKAMAUGA

- 2 Day Battle
- Confederate Win
- Confederate Forces Engaged- 66,326
- Casualties- 34,624
 - Union- 16,170
 - Confederate- 18,454
 - 17,312 Per Day

Antietam

- 1 Day Battle (12hrs.)
- Tie- Union claimed as victory because Lee retreated.
- Confederate Forces Engaged- 55,000
- Casualties- 37,400
 - Union- 12,400
 - Confederate- 10,300
 - Total 22,700

MEANWHILE WARS ARE
NOT WON BY BATTLES
ALONE...
IMPORTANT DOCUMENT:
EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION

- When? President Abraham Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863,
- What? The **proclamation** declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

BUT DID IT
REALLY FREE ALL
THE SLAVES?

- Notice the wording, "that all persons held as slaves in the REBELLIOUS states are and henceforward shall be free."
- Who does that not include freedom for?



SHERMAN'S ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

- When?: Beginning in the spring of 1864, Sherman set out to capture Atlanta after defeating the Confederate army in Chattanooga Tennessee.
- Why?: Due to Atlanta's role as the major railroad hub of the South, along with its industrial capabilities, the capture of the city would bring the Confederacy to it's knees.
- Effective?: 4 ½ months and several major battles took place between the two armies including the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Sherman continued to win battle after battle until he was close enough to bombard Atlanta with cannon fire. On September 2 1864 Sherman won the city of Atlanta, he began his plan to march to Savannah.



SHERMAN'S ATLANTA CAMPAIGN: FACT VS FICTION

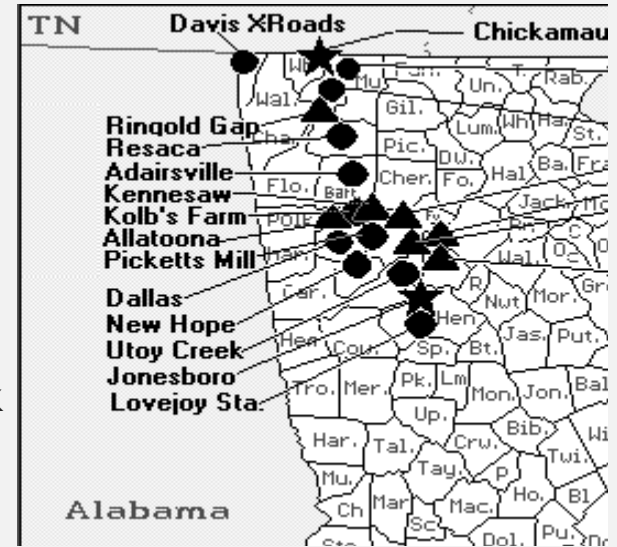
- Even today it is widely said that Sherman burned Georgia as he marched through however historical accounts debate this and say that the people of Georgia burned their own farms and cities to prevent the Union Army from benefitting from anything they had
- What do you think? Who would have more motive to destroy Atlanta?





THE CIVIL WAR IN PAULDING COUNTY

- Paulding County is well known for its role in the Civil War. In 1864, Union General William T. Sherman planned to take over Dallas to control the traffic on the county roads that led to larger cities such as Atlanta and Kennesaw.
- Because of the Union's attempt to control part of Paulding County, three battles took place at New Hope Church, Dallas, and Pickett's Mill. The battles delayed Sherman's attack on Atlanta.
- Paulding County's historic Henderson House served as the Union headquarters.



THE CIVIL WAR IN PAULDING COUNTY QUICK FACTS!

BATTLE OF NEW HOPE

Battle of Dallas

BATTLE OF PICKETT'S MILL

- May 25-26
- Union- William T. Sherman and Joseph Hooker
- Confederate- Joseph E. Johnston
- Casualties
 - Union- 1,665
 - Confederate- 350
- Confederate Victory

- May 26-June 1
- Union- William T. Sherman
- Confederate- Joseph E. Johnston
- Casualties
 - Union- 2,400
 - Confederate- 3,000
- Union Victory

- May 27
- Union- Oliver O. Howard
- Confederate- Patrick Cleburne
- Casualties
 - Union- 1,600
 - Confederate- 500
- Confederate Victory

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MARCH TO SEA

- When?: November 15, 1864, and ended on December 21, 1864, with Sherman's capture of Savannah.
- Why?: Sherman wanted to punish the South for beginning the war and try to cripple the Confederate army so the war would end quicker.
- How effective?: Sherman's army created a path of destruction that was 300 miles long and 60 miles wide. In the end, Savannah surrendered to Sherman without a fight on December 22, 1864. Sherman wrote to Abraham Lincoln that Savannah was his Christmas present.



GENERAL
SHERMAN'S
MARCH TO SEA
"ORIGIN OF
SHERMAN'S
NECKTIES"

- As Sherman marched through Georgia he would order his men to tear up railroad tracks and twist them into impossible to untangle knots that became known as "Sherman's Neckties"
- Why do you think he did this?



ANDERSONVILLE PRISON CAMP

Where? Macon, Georgia

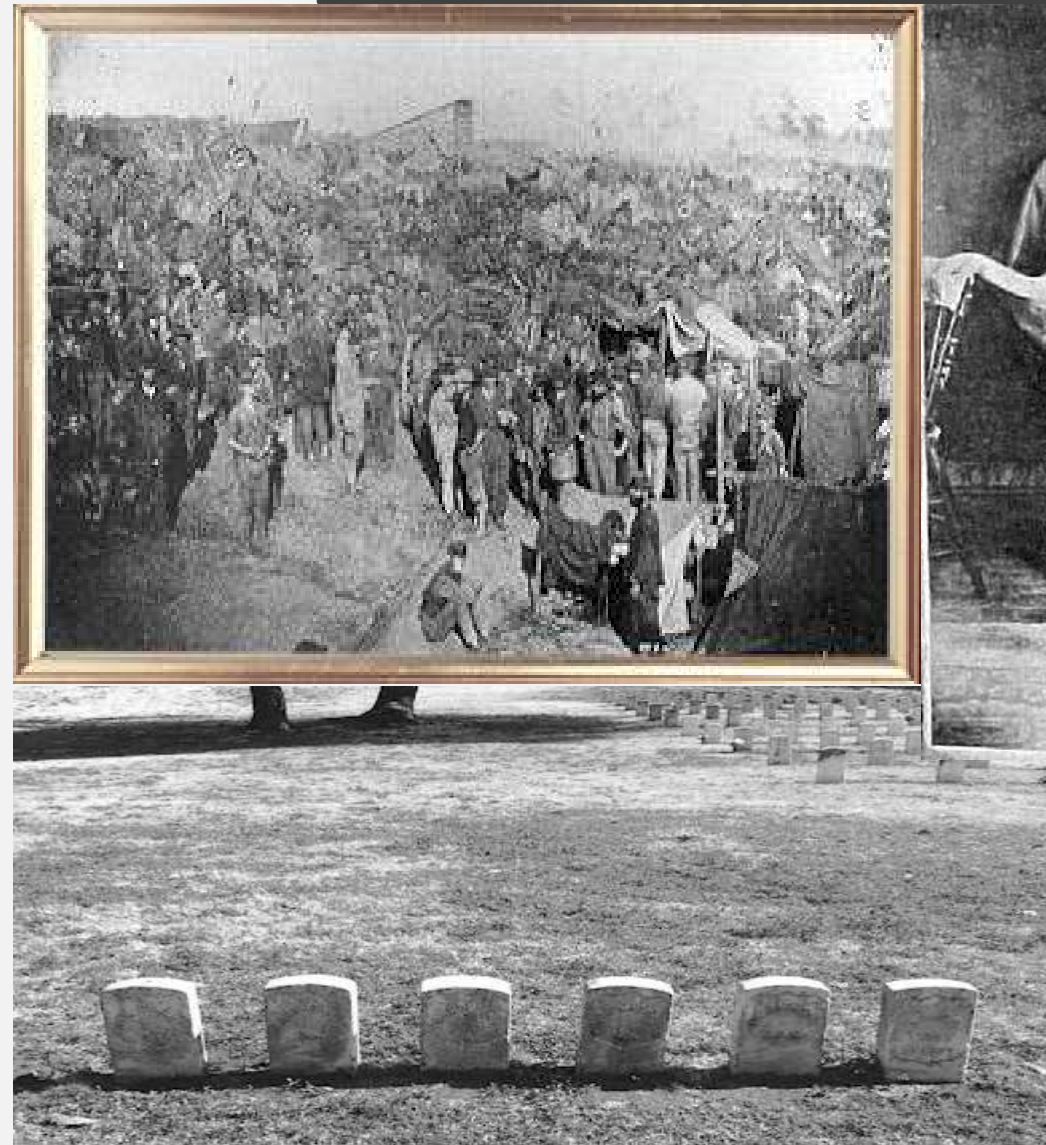
When? Opened in 1864

What? The most notorious prison camp of the Civil War, Confederates held captured Union soldiers in inhumane conditions including over crowding, famine, heat, and unsanitary conditions which led to widespread disease.

Originally built to hold only 10,000 prisoners but would hold 34,000 at its most crowded.

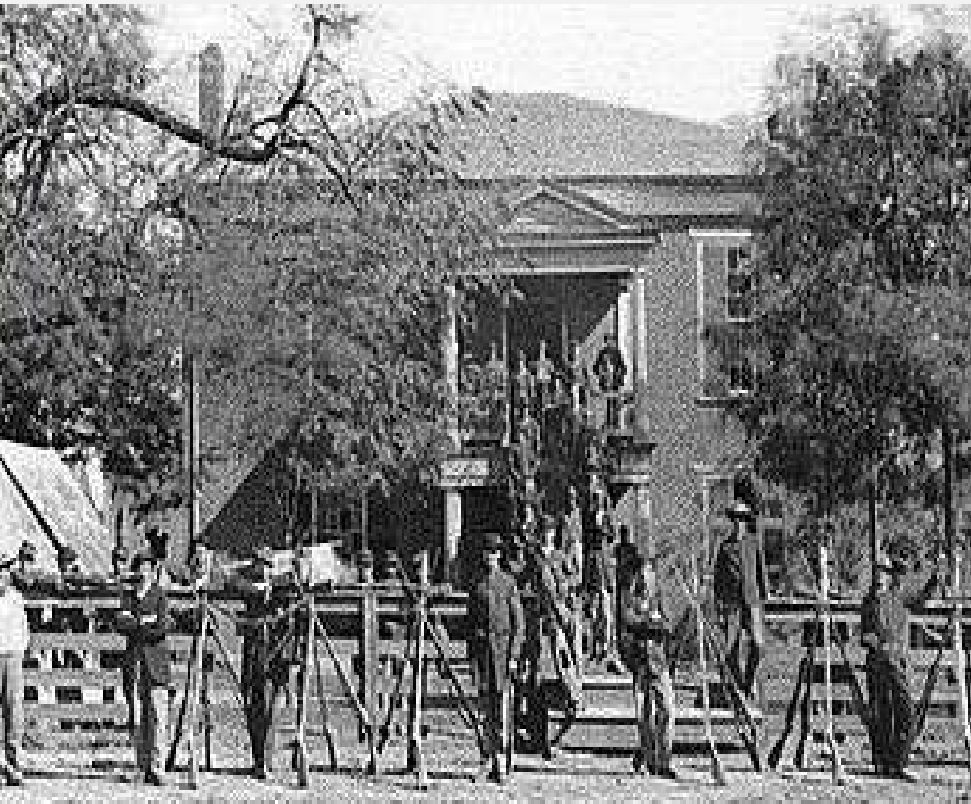


MAKING HISTORIC CONNECTIONS: WHAT OTHER EVENTS IN HISTORY DO THESE PICTURES FROM ANDERSONVILLE REMIND YOU OF?



LEE SURRENDERS

- Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, at the McLean House in the village of Appomattox Court House. In an untraditional gesture and as a sign of Grant's respect and anticipation of peacefully restoring Confederate states to the Union, Lee was permitted to keep his sword and his horse, Traveller.



LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

- On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer. Lincoln died early the next morning, and Andrew Johnson became president.



THE CIVIL WAR ENDS

- Confederate forces across the South surrendered as news of Lee's surrender reached them.
- President Johnson officially declared an end to the war on May 9, 1865.
- Fighting continued in other places. It wasn't until General Watie surrendered on June 23, 1865 when the last major fighting occurred.

