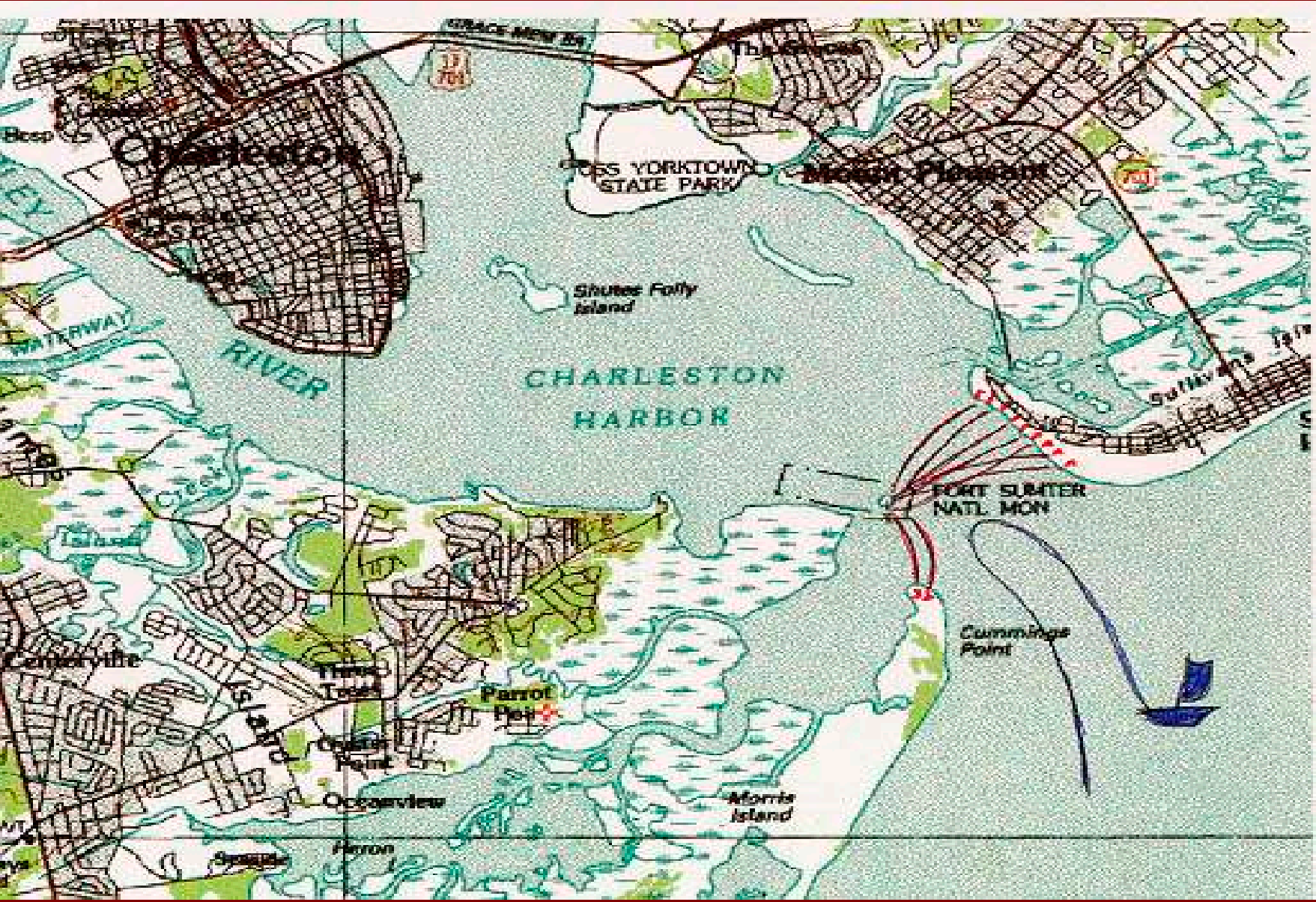


USHd: Fort Sumter

The War Between the
States has Arrived!

The Cause of War!

- **INVASION**



GRACE MEW BR
17
704

CROSS YORKTOWN
STATE PARK

Shutes Folly
Island

CHARLESTON
HARBOR

FORT SUMTER
NATL. MON.

Cummings
Point

Morris
Island

Parrot
Pt.

Heron
Pt.

Occoquiew

Seaside

Beep

WATERWAY

RIVER

Centerville

Travis
Island

Point

Seaside

704

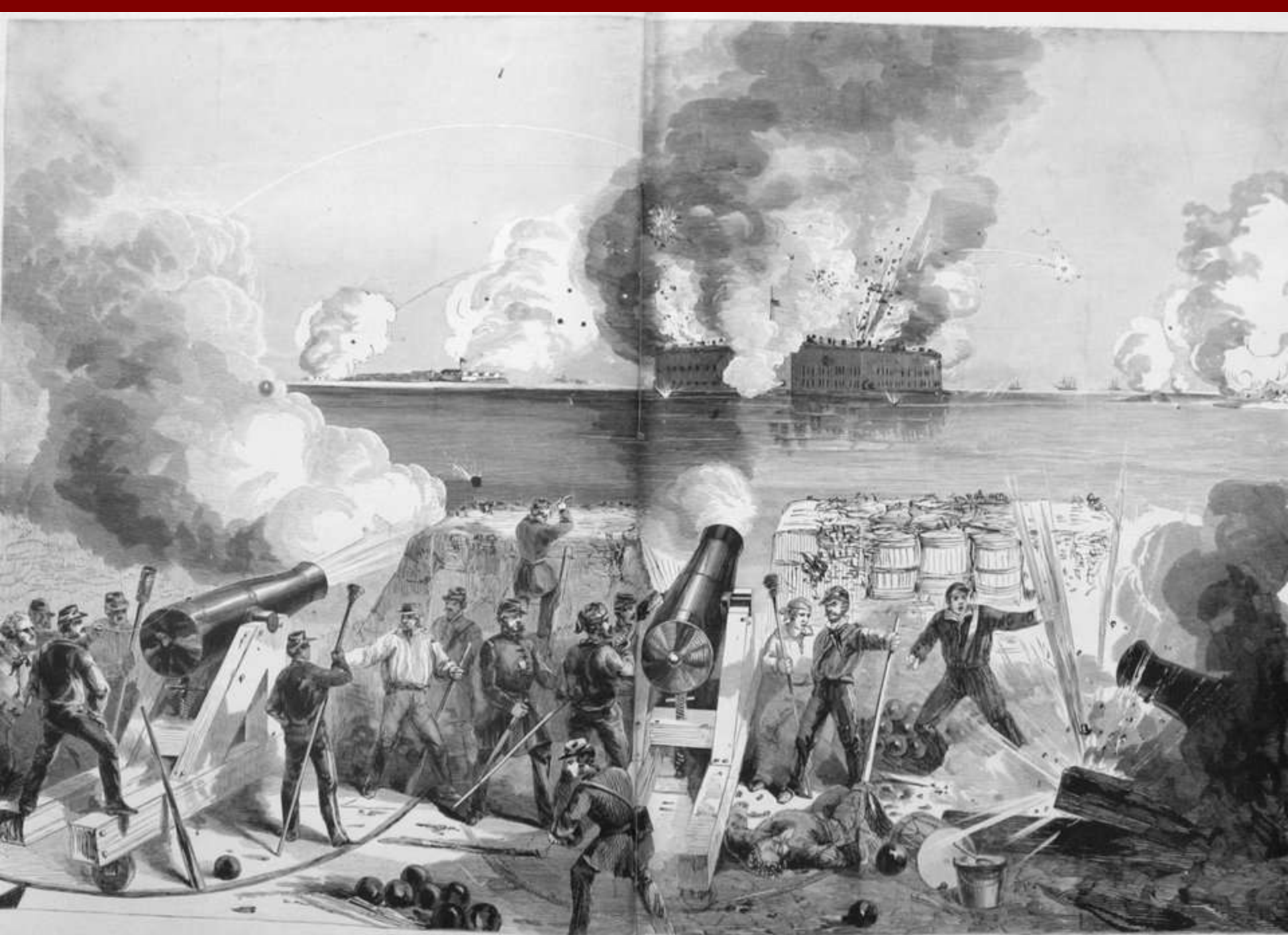
Sullivan's
Island



- “No State Upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union”
 - Abe is going to do what ever it takes to enforce the constitution

WAR





BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER BY THE BATTERIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, APRIL 14, 1861.

- April 12, 1861-
Charleston, SC
- The CSA fired
Upon Ft. Sumter
@ 4:30 am
- Union
Surrendered.
- Lincoln calls up
75,000 militia!



- **April 15, 1861** - President Lincoln issues a Proclamation calling for 75,000 militiamen, and summoning a special session of Congress for July 4.
- **Robert E. Lee**, son of a Revolutionary War hero, and a 25 year distinguished veteran of the United States Army and former Superintendent of West Point, is offered command of the Union Army. Lee declines.
- **April 17, 1861** - Virginia secedes from the Union, followed within five weeks by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, thus forming an eleven state Confederacy with a population of 9 million, including nearly 4 million slaves. The Union will soon have 21 states and a population of over 20 million

- **April 19, 1861** - President Lincoln issues a Proclamation of Blockade against Southern ports. For the duration of the war the blockade limits the ability of the rural South to stay well supplied in its war against the industrialized North.



The Anaconda Plan

- Union ships lined the coast and would not let any CSA ships in or out
- The blockade eventually did squeeze the life out of the CSA
- The defeat of the Confederacy.

- Arlington, Virginia, April 20, 1861.
- General: Since my interview with you on the 18th inst. I have felt that I ought no longer to retain my commission in the Army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed.
- During the whole of that time--more than a quarter of a century--I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors and a most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame shall always be dear to me.
- Save in the defense of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword.
- Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me most truly yours,
- (Signed) R. E. Lee

- **April 20, 1861** - Robert E. Lee **resigns his commission** in the United States Army. "I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children." Lee then goes to Richmond, Virginia, is offered command of the military and naval forces of Virginia, and accepts.
- **July 4, 1861** - Lincoln, in a speech to Congress, states the war is..."a People's contest...a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men..." The Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men

Robert E. Lee

- April 21,
1861
Resigns his
commission
in the U.S.
Army



- "War is inevitable, and there is not telling when it will burst around you You have to move and make arrangements to go to some point of safety which you must select. The Mount Vernon plate and pictures ought to be secured. Keep quiet while you remain, and in your preparations May God keep and preserve you and have mercy on all our people."

– A letter to his wife.

Biographical Info: Robert E. Lee

- Born 1807 in VA to Revolutionary war Hero
- 1829 West Point Graduate
- Led the Northern VA Army from July 1, 1862-April 9, 1865 (Surrendered to the North)

His home after session!

- Arlington National Cemetery was established by Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, who commanded the garrison at Arlington House, appropriated the grounds June 15, 1864, for use as a military cemetery. His intention was to render the house uninhabitable should the Lee family ever attempt to return. A stone and masonry burial vault in the rose garden, 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and containing the remains of 1,800 Bull Run casualties, was among the first monuments to Union dead erected under Meigs' orders. Meigs himself was later buried within 100 yards of Arlington House with his wife, father and son; the final statement to his original order

- Lives out his days as President of Washington and Lee College in Lexington, VA



Washington & Lee University and College Chapel

Traveller

- Born 1857 died 1871 a year after Lee. He lived at the college with Lee after the war.
- He weighed 1100lbs and stood 16 hands high.



- "One afternoon in July of this year, the General rode down to the canal-boat landing to put on board a young lady who had been visiting his daughters and was returning home. He dismounted, tied Traveller to a post, and was standing on the boat making his adieux, when some one called out that Traveller was loose. Sure enough, the gallant gray was making his way up the road, increasing his speed as a number of boys and men tried to stop him. My father immediately stepped ashore, called to the crowd to stand still, and advancing a few steps gave a peculiar low whistle. At the first sound, Traveller stopped and pricked up his ears. The General whistled a second time, and the horse with a glad whinny turned and trotted quietly back to his master, who patted and coaxed him before tying him up again. To a bystander expressing surprise at the creature's docility the General observed that he did not see how any man could ride a horse for any length of time without a perfect understanding being established between them.



TRAVELLER
HORSE OF
GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
PLACED BY
VIRGINIA DIV. UDC
MAY 8, 1971

Lee's view on Traveller

- If I was an artist like you, I would draw a true picture of Traveller; representing his fine proportions, muscular figure, deep chest, short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, small feet, and black mane and tail. Such a picture would inspire a poet, whose genius could then depict his worth, and describe his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat and cold; and the dangers and suffering through which he has passed. He could dilate upon his sagacity and affection, and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. He might even imagine his thoughts through the long night-marches and days of the battle through which he has passed. But I am no artist Markie, and can therefore only say he is a Confederate *grey*





MARY CURTIS LEE
DIED NOVEMBER 22, 1900

MARY LEE
DIED 1888

M^{RS} MARY CURTIS LEE

MARY LEE
DIED JANUARY 11
1888

GEN. ROBERT EDWARDS LEE

GEN. P.
DIED

Document with text and a table, possibly a genealogical record or historical document, displayed on the wall to the right of the archway.

GEN. ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

John B. Gordon “Raccoon Roughs”



Joe Wheeler, “The Tiny Giant”



Union General Judson Kilpatrick



Henry Benning



Braxton Bragg



• Graduates

• **Name Class** ADAMS, John 1846 (25) ALEXANDER, Edward Porter 1857 (3) ANDERSON, George Burgwyn 1852 (10) ANDERSON, Joseph Reid 1836 (4) ANDERSON, Richard Heron 1842 (40) ANDERSON, Robert Houstoun 1857 (35) BAKER, Laurence Simmons 1851 (42) BARTON, Seth Maxwell 1849 (28) BEALL, William Nelson Rector 1848 (30) BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant 1838 (2) BEE, Barnard Elliott 1845 (33) BLANCHARD, Albert Gallatin 1829 (26) BOGGS, William Robertson 1853 (4) BOWEN, John Stevens 1853 (13) BRAGG, Braxton 1837 (5) BRYAN, Goode 1834 (25) BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar 1844 (11) BUFORD, Abraham 1841 (51) CABELL, William Lewis 1850 (33) CHAMBLISS, John Randolph Jr. 1853 (31) CHILTON, Robert Hall 1837 (48) COCKE, Philip St George 1832 (6) COOPER, Samuel 1815 (36) COSBY, George Blake 1852 (17) CRITTENDEN, George Bibb 1832 (26) CUMMING, Alfred 1849 (35) DANIEL, Junius 1851 (33) DAVIDSON, Henry Brevard 1853 (33) DESHLER, James 1854 (7) DONELSON, Daniel Smith 1825 (5) DRAYTON, Thomas Fenwick 1828 (28) DUNCAN, Johnson Kelly 1849 (5) EARLY, Jubal Anderson 1837 (18) ELZEY (JONES), Arnold 1837 (33) EVANS, Nathan George 1848 (36) EWELL, Richard Stoddert 1840 (13) FERGUSON, Samuel Wragg 1857 (19) FIELD, Charles William 1849 (27) FORNEY, John Horace 1852 (22) FRAZER, John Wesley 1849 (34) FRENCH, Samuel Gibbs 1843 (14) FROST, Daniel Marsh 1844 (4) GARDNER, Franklin 1843 (17) GARDNER, William Montgomery 1846 (55) GARNETT, Richard Brooke 1841 (29) GARNETT, Robert Seldon 1841 (27) GATLIN, Richard Caswell 1832 (35) GILMER, Jeremy Francis 1839 (4) GORGAS, Josiah 1841 (6) GRACIE, Archibald Jr. 1854 (14) GRAYSON, John Breckinridge 1826 (22) HARDEE, William Joseph 1838 (26) HAWES, James Morrison 1845 (29) HÉBERT, Louis 1845 (3) HÉBERT, Paul Octave 1840 (1) HELM, Benjamin Hardin 1851 (9) HETH, Henry 1847 (38) HILL, Ambrose Powell 1847 (15) HILL, Daniel Harvey 1842 (28) HOLMES, Theophilus Hunter 1829 (44) HOOD, John Bell 1853 (44) HUGER, Benjamin 1825 (8) JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan 1846 (17) JACKSON, William Hicks 1856 (38) JOHNSON, Bushrod Rust 1840 (23) JOHNSON, Edward 1838 (32) JOHNSTON, Albert Sidney 1826 (8) JOHNSTON, Joseph Eggleston 1829 (13) JONES, David Rumph 1846 (41) JONES, John Marshall 1841 (39) JONES, Samuel 1841 (19) JONES, William Edmondson 1848 (10) JORDAN, Thomas 1840 (41) LAWTON, Alexander Robert 1839 (13) LEADBETTER, Danville 1836 (3) LEE, Fitzhugh 1856 (45) LEE, George Washington Custis 1854 (1) LEE, Robert Edward 1829 (2) LEE, Stephen Dill 1854 (17) LOMAX, Lunsford Lindsay 1856 (21) LONG, Armistead Lindsay 1850 (17) LONGSTREET, James 1842 (54) LOVELL, Mansfield 1842 (9) LYON, Hylan Benton 1856 (19) MACKALL, William Whann 1837 (8) MAGRUDER, John Bankhead 1830 (15) MAJOR, James Patrick 1856 (23) MARMADUKE, John Sappington 1857 (30) MARSHALL, Humphrey 1832 (42) MARTIN, James Green 1840 (14) MAURY, Dabney Herndon 1846 (37) MAXEY, Samuel Bell 1846 (58) MCCOWN, John Porter 1840 (10) MCINTOSH, James McQueen 1849 (43) MCLAWS, Lafayette 1842 (48) MERCER, Hugh Weedon 1828 (3) MOORE, John Creed 1849 (17) MOUTON, Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander 1850 (38) NICHOLLS, Francis Redding Tillou 1855 (12) NORTHROP, Lucius Bellinger 1831 (22) PEGRAM, John 1854 (10) PEMBERTON, John Clifford 1837 (27) PENDER, William Dorsey 1854 (19) PENDLETON, William Nelson 1830 (5) PICKETT, George Edward 1846 (59) POLK, Leonidas 1827 (8) RAINS, Gabriel James 1827 (13) RAMSEUR, Stephen Dodson 1860 (14) RANSOM, Robert Jr 1850 (18) REYNOLDS, Alexander Welch 1838 (35) RIPLEY, Roswell Sabine 1843 (7) ROBERTSON, Beverly Holcombe 1849 (25) RUGGLES, Daniel 1833 (34) SEARS, Claudius Wistar 1841 (31) SHOUP, Francis Asbury 1855 (15) SIBLEY, Henry Hopkins 1838 (31) SMITH, Edmund Kirby 1845 (25) SMITH, Gustavus Woodson 1842 (8) SMITH, James Argyle 1853 (45) SMITH, Martin Luther 1842 (16) SMITH, William Duncan 1846 (35) STEELE, William 1840 (31) STEUART, George Hume 1848 (37) STEVENS, Walter Husted 1848 (4) STEVENSON, Carter Littlepage 1838 (42) STEWART, Alexander Peter 1842 (12) STUART, James Ewell Brown 1854 (13) THOMAS, Bryan Morel 1858 (22) TILGHMAN, Lloyd 1836 (46) TRAPIER, James Heyward 1838 (3) TRIMBLE, Isaac Ridgeway 1822 (17) VAN DORN, Earl 1842 (52) VILLEPIGUE, John Bordenave 1854 (22) WALKER, Henry Harrison 1853 (41) WALKER, Lucius Marshall 1850 (15) WALKER, William Henry Talbot 1837 (46) WAYNE, Henry Constantine 1838 (14) WHEELER, Joseph 1859 (19) WHITING, William Henry Chase 1845 (1) WILCOX, Cadmus Marcellus 1846 (54) WINDER, Charles Sidney 1850 (22) WINDER, John Henry 1820 (11) WITHERS, Jones Mitchell 1835 (44)

USA Generals

Name**Class**ABERCROMBIE, John Joseph 1822 (37)ALLEN, Robert 1836 (33)ALVORD, Benjamin 1833 (22)AMES, Adelbert 1861 (5)AMMEN, Jacob 1831 (12)ANDERSON, Robert 1825 (15)ANDREWS, George Leonard 1851(1)ARNOLD, Lewis Golding 1837 (10)ARNOLD, Richard 1850 (13)AUGUR, Christopher Columbus 1843 (16)AVERELL, William Woods 1855 (26)AYRES, Romeyn Beck 1847 (22)BAIRD, Absalom 1849 (9)BARNARD, John Gross 1833 (2)BARNES, James 1829 (5)BARRY, William Farquhar 1838 (17)BAYARD, George Dashiell 1856 (11)BENHAM, Henry Washington 1837 (1)BRANNAN, John Milton 1841 (23)BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh 1841 (46)BUCHANAN, Robert Christie 1830 (31)BUCKINGHAM, Catharinus Putnam 1829 (6)BUELL, Don Carlos 1841 (32)BUFORD, John 1848 (16)BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte 1827 (6)BURNS, William Wallace 1847 (28)BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett 1847 (18)CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg 1839 (30)CARLIN, William Passmore 1850 (20)CARR, Eugene Asa 1850 (19)CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg1856 (44)CASEY, Silas1826 (39)CHAMBERS, Alexander1853 (43)COOKE, Philip St George1827 (23)COUCH, Darius Nash1846 (13)CROOK, George1852 (38)CULLUM, George Washington1833 (3)CURTIS, Samuel Ryan1831 (27)CUSTER, George Armstrong 1861 (34)DANA, Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh 1842 (29)DAVIDSON, John Wynn 1845 (27)DAVIES, Thomas Alfred 1829 (25)DELAFIELD, Richard 1818 (1)DENT, Frederick Tracy 1843 (33)DOUBLEDAY, Abner 1842 (24)DYER, Alexander Brydie 1837 (6)EATON, Amos Beebe 1826 (36)EMORY, William Hemsley 1831 (14)EUSTIS, Henry Lawrence 1842 (1)FORSYTH, James William 1856 (28)FOSTER, John Gray 1846 (4)FRANKLIN, William Buel 1843 (1)FRENCH, William Henry 1837 (22)FRY, James Barnet 1847 (14)GARRARD, Kenner1851 (8)GETTY, George Washington1840 (15)GIBBON, John1847 (20)GIBBS, Alfred1846 (42)GILBERT, Charles Champion1846 (21)GILLEM, Alvan Cullem1851 (11)GILLMORE, Quincy Adams1849 (1)GORDON, George Henry1846 (43)GRANGER, Gordon1845 (35)GRANGER, Robert Seaman1838 (28)GRANT, Ulysses Simpson 1843 (21)GREENE, George Sears1823 (2)GREGG, David McMurtrie1855 (8)GRIFFIN, Charles1847 (23)GROVER, Cuvier1850 (4)HALLECK, Henry Wager 1839 (3)HAMILTON, Charles Smith 1843 (26)HAMILTON, Schuyler 1841 (24)HANCOCK, Winfield Scott 1844 (18)HARDIE, James Allen 1843 (11)HARDIN, Martin Davis 1859 (11)HARKER, Charles Garrison 1858 (16)HARTSUFF, George Lucas 1852 (19)HASCALL, Milo Smith 1852 (14)HASKIN, Joseph Abel 1839 (10)HATCH, John Porter 1845 (17)HAUPT, Herman 1835 (31)HAWKINS, John Parker 1852 (40)HAYS, Alexander 1844 (20)HAYS, William 1840 (18)HAZEN, William Babcock 1855 (28)HEINTZELMAN, Samuel Peter 1826 (17)HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen 1817 (17)HOOKER, Joseph 1837 (29)HOWARD, Oliver Otis 1854 (4)HOWE, Albion Parris 1841 (8)HUMPHREYS, Andrew Atkinson 1831 (13)HUNT, Henry Jackson 1839 (19)HUNT, Lewis Cass 1847 (33)HUNTER, David 1822 (25)INGALLS, Rufus 1843 (32)JOHNSON, Richard W 1849 (30)JUDAH, Henry Moses 1843 (35)KAUTZ, August Valentine 1852 (35)KEYES, Erasmus Darwin 1832 (10)KILPATRICK, Hugh Judson 1861 (17)KING, Rufus 1833 (4)KIRBY, Edmund 1861 (10)LOCKWOOD, Henry Hayes 1836 (22)LYON, Nathaniel 1841 (11)MACKENZIE, Ranaid Slidell 1862 (1)MANSFIELD, Joseph King Fenno 1822 (2)MARCY, Randolph Barnes 1832 (29)MARTINDALE, John Henry 1835 (3)MASON, John Sanford 1847 (9)MCCALL, George Archibald 1822 (26)MCCLELLAN, George Brinton 1846 (2)MCCOOK, Alexander McDowell 1852 (30)MCDOWELL, Irvin 1838 (23)MCKEAN, Thomas Jefferson 1831 (19)MCKINSTRY, Justus 1838 (40)MCPHERSON, James Birdseye1853 (1)MEADE, George Gordon 1835 (19)MEIGS, Montgomery Cunningham 1836 (5)MERRITT, Wesley 1860 (22)MITCHEL, Ormsby MacKnight 1829 (15)MONTGOMERY, William Reading 1825 (28)MORELL, George Webb 1835 (1)MORGAN, Charles Hale 1857 (12)MORRIS, William Hopkins 1851 (27)MORTON, James St Clair 1851 (2)NAGLEE, Henry Morris 1835 (23)NEILL, Thomas Hewson 1847 (27)NEWTON, John 1842 (2)ORD, Edward Otho Cresap 1839 (17)PAINE, Eleazar Arthur 1839 (24)PALMER, Innis Newton 1846 (38)PARKE, John Grubb 1849 (2)PATRICK, Marsena Rudolph 1835 (48)PAUL, Gabriel RenE 1834 (18)PECK, John James 1843 (8)PHELPS, John Wolcott 1836 (24)PITCHER, Thomas Gamble 1845 (40)PLEASANTON, Alfred 1844 (7)PLUMMER, Joseph Bennett 1841 (22)POE, Orlando Metcalfe 1856 (6)POPE, John 1842 (17)PORTER, Fitz John 1845 (8)POTTER, Joseph Haydn 1843 (22)PRINCE, Henry 1835 (30)QUINBY, Isaac Ferdinand 1843 (6)RAMSAY, George Douglas 1820 (26)RENO, Jesse Lee 1846 (8)REYNOLDS, John Fulton 1841 (26)REYNOLDS, Joseph Jones 1843 (10)RICHARDSON, Israel Bush 1841 (38)RICKETTS, James Brewerton 1839 (16)RIPLEY, James Wolfe 1814 (12)ROBERTS, Benjamin Stone 1835 (53)ROSECRANS, William Starke 1842 (5)RUGER, Thomas Howard 1854 (3)RUSSELL, David Allen 1845 (38)SANDERS, William Price 1856 (41)SAXTON, Rufus 1849 (18)SCAMMON, Eliakim Parker1837 (9)SCHOFIELD, John McAllister1853 (7)SEDGWICK, John1837 (24)SEYMOUR, Truman1846 (19)SHERIDAN, Philip Henry1853 (34)SHERMAN, Thomas West1836 (18)SHERMAN, William Tecumseh 1840 (6)SILL, Joshua Woodrow1853 (3)SLEMMER, Adam Jacoby1850 (12)SLOCUM, Henry Warner1852 (7)SMITH, Andrew Jackson1838 (36)SMITH, Charles Ferguson1825 (19)SMITH, William Farrar 1845 (4)SMITH, William Sooy1853 (6)STANLEY, David Sloane1852 (9)STEELE, Frederick1843 (30)STEVENS, Isaac Ingalls1839 (1)STOKES, James Hughes1835 (17)STONE, Charles Pomeroy1845 (7)STONEMAN, George1846 (33)STOUGHTON, Edwin Henry1859 (17)STRONG, George Crockett1857 (5)STURGIS, Samuel Davis1846 (32)SULLY, Alfred1841 (34)SYKES, George 1842 (39)TERRILL, William Rufus 1853 (16)THOMAS, George Henry 1840 (12)THOMAS, Lorenzo 1823 (17)THRUSTON, Charles Mynn 1814 (15)TODD, John Blair Smith 1837 (39)TORBERT, Alfred Thomas Archimedes 1855 (21)TOTTEN, Joseph Gilbert 1805 (3)TOWER, Zealous Bates 1841 (1)TURNER, John Wesley 1855 (14)TYLER, Daniel 1819 (14)TYLER, Robert Ogden 1853 (22)UPTON, Emory 1861 (8)VAN CLEVE, Horatio Phillips 1831 (24)VAN VLIET, Stewart 1840 (9)VIELE, Egbert Ludovicus 1847 (30)VINTON, Francis Laurens 1856 (10)VODGES, Israel 1837 (11)WARNER, James Meech 1860 (40)WARREN, Gouverneur Kemble 1850 (2)WEBB, Alexander Stewart 1855 (13)WEED, Stephen Hinsdale 1854 (27)WEITZEL, Godfrey 1855 (2)WESSELLS, Henry Walton 1833 (29)WHIPPLE, Armiel Weeks 1841 (5)WHIPPLE, William Denison 1851 (31)WILLCOX, Orlando Bolivar 1847 (8)WILLIAMS, Seth 1842 (23)WILLIAMS, Thomas 1837 (12)WILSON, James Harrison 1860 (6)WOOD, Thomas John 1845 (5)WOODBURY, Daniel Phineas 1836 (6)WOODS, Charles Robert 1852 (20)WRIGHT, George 1822 (24)WRIGHT, Horatio Gouverneur 1841 (2)

- "As Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Major Jackson was not a success....His genius was in the Science and Art of War." VMI Superintendent Francis H. Smith
- Though I drilled under him for three years, and recited to him daily for a year and a half, I never saw him laugh outright. A very quiet, subdued sort of smile was the nearest thing to laughter that I ever saw him indulge in; and those smiles were very infrequent, and, indeed, occurred only when outrageously ludicrous things took place in his immediate presence.

Thomas J. Jackson



1855 Daguerreotype attr. to H.B. Hull
The National Portrait Gallery
Smithsonian Institution

- 1846 Graduated from West Point
- Joins the CSA 1861
- Bull Run is a victory b/c of “Stonewall” Jackson

“Stonewall Died of Pneumonia”

- May 2, 1863
- “Look, men, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall!” - General Barnard Bee



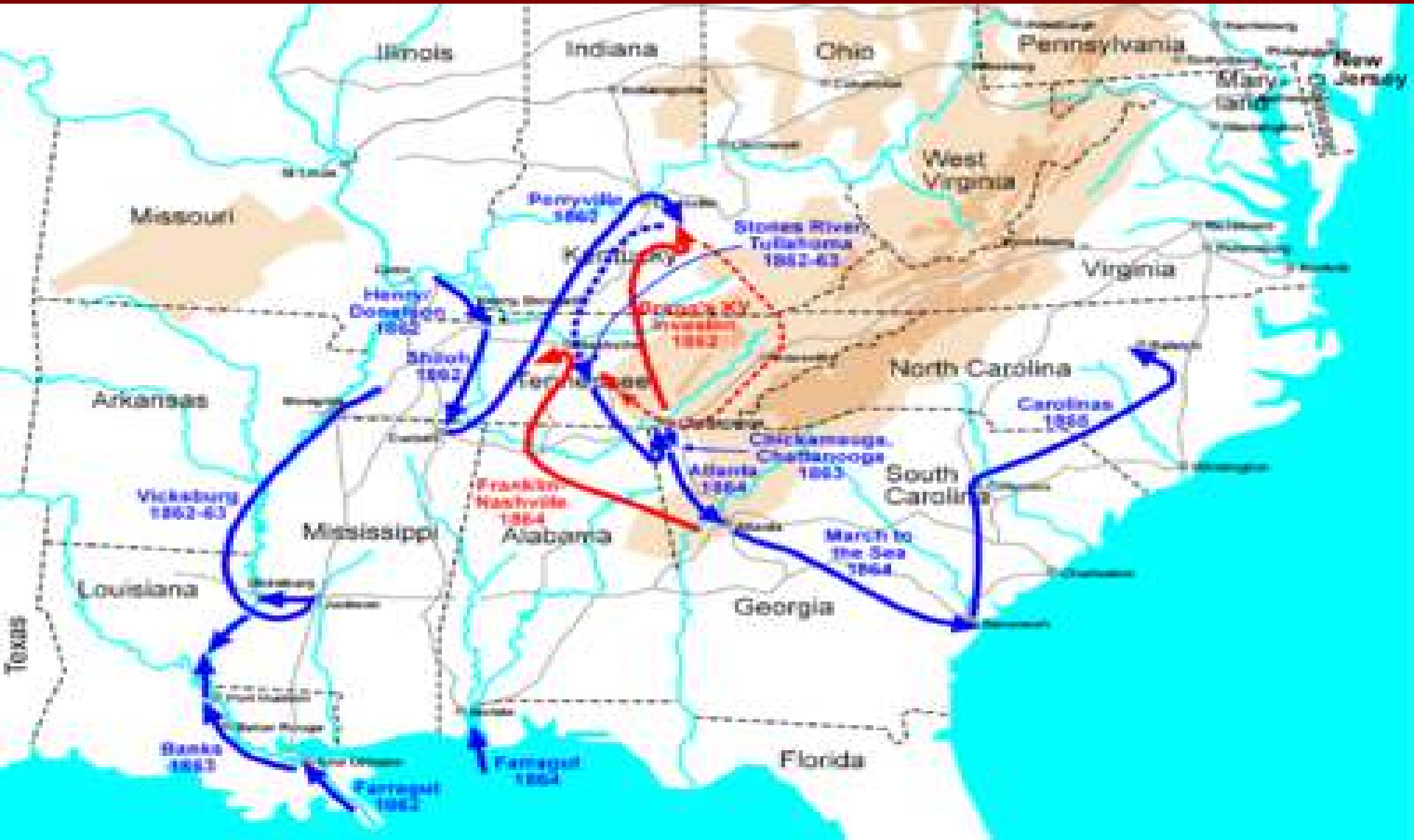
Basics about the War

- Geographic

- Explanations:

- a. Western Theater-East of the Miss. River and West of the Appalachian Mts., GA & S.C.

Western Theater

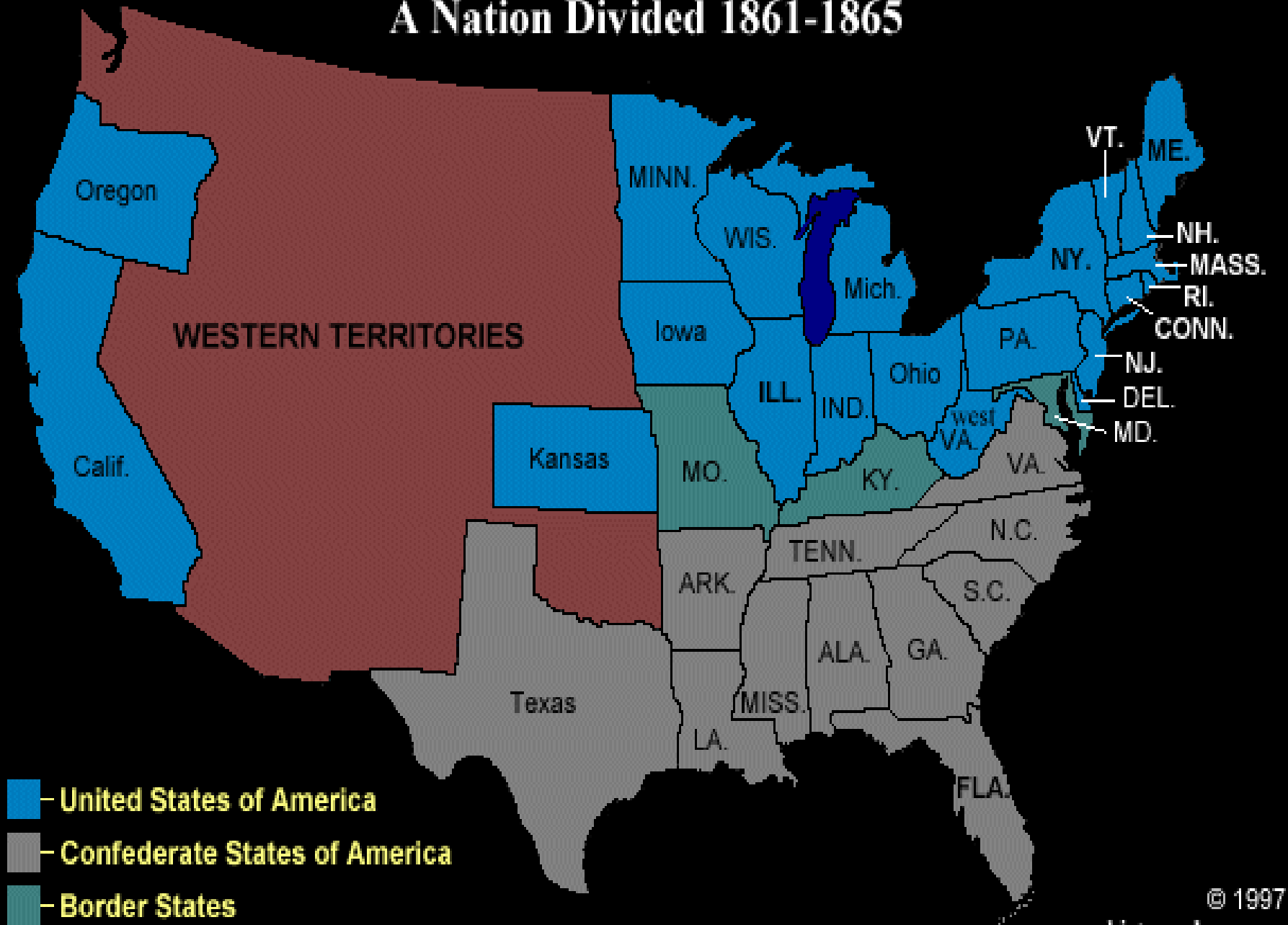


b. Eastern Theater

- Virginia, WV, MD, Penn, Washington, D.C., Coast of N.C. about 100 miles



A Nation Divided 1861-1865



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

War Time Resources

- The South's major resource was cotton. The Union Naval blockade prevented the Confederacy from trading cotton for food, weapons, or any other resources.

- Early in the war, the tactics of brilliant Southern Generals, such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, made up for the lack of resources, and the Confederate won Battle after Battle.

- The lack of resources for the Confederate troops who were starving and exhausted, led Lee to surrender in 1865.

South's Success First Two Years:

- Sympathetic local population
- Knowledge of the area
- Emotional advantage of defending homes
- Natural instincts to live off the land...

Impact on Military History

- The Civil War, called the first modern war, was the first conflict to use trench warfare, mines, and submarines.

- Railroads, telegraphs, and observation balloons were first used for military purposes during the Civil War.

- The Civil War was also the first conflict in which battles regularly involved more than 100,000 troops. Battles of earlier wars rarely involved more than a few thousand soldiers at a time.

Reasons for Fighting

- North:
- For Federal Government
- For Preserving The Union
- Against Slavery

South:

- For State's Rights
- For Right to Leave The Union
- For Slavery

SSUSH9_b: Battle of Antietam M.D. Campaign of 1862



VIEWIMAGES™

a. Generals

1. CSA : Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, & J.E. B. Stuart

2. USA: George B. McClellan, Joseph Hooker, Ambrose Burnside

Location: Antietam Creek, MD

1. September 17, 1862

2. Bloodiest Single-Day
Battle

3. 23,000 men dead,
missing, wounded

b. Three-Phase Battle

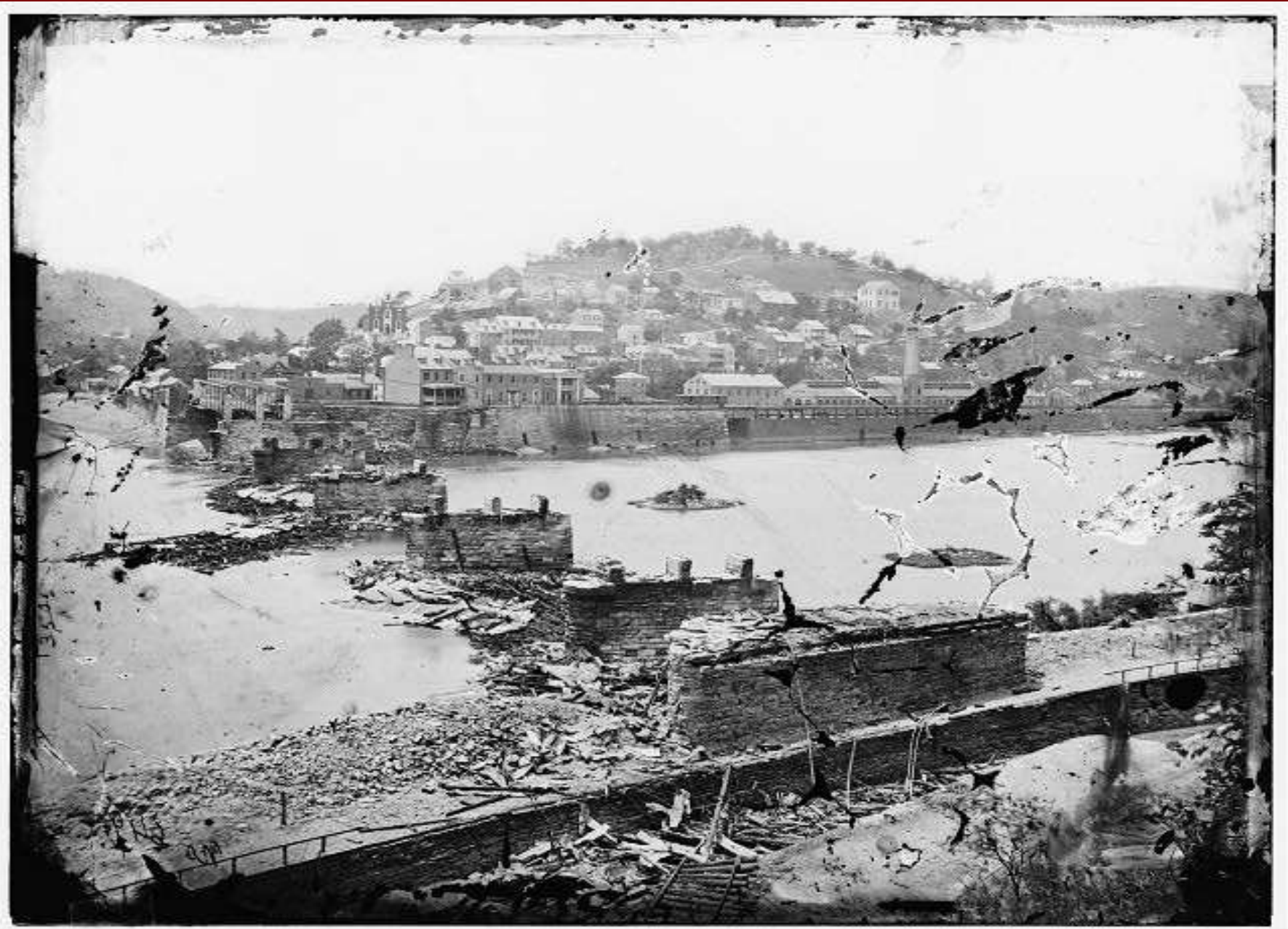
- A.M.: 3 Union attacks bent Jackson's line, but did not break
- Noon: 2 Union divisions pierced the Confederate center
- P.M.: Confederate Line of Retreat is stopped by a late arriving infantry



- Sept. 17:
- 6 am: Hooker's Federal Corps begins the attack but his left bogs down under artillery fire from Nicodemus Hill.
- 7 am: Hood's Confederates counterattack and stop I Corps' advance at the Miller cornfield.
- 7:30-9 am: Mansfield's XII Corps attacks to the Dunker Church but fresh Confederate reinforcements drive them back.
- 10 am: Sedgwick's division of Sumner's II Corps attacks into the West Woods but is flanked and repulsed with heavy losses.
- 1 pm: Richardson's and French's division of Sumner's II Corps capture Bloody lane and breach Lee's center.
- 10 am-1 pm: Burnside's IX Corps seize the bridge across the Antietam after repeated attempts to cross.
- 1 pm: Rodman's division of IX Corps wades through Snavely's Ford and flanks Toombs' Confederates above the bridge.
- 3 pm: Burnside launches a general assault pushing Longstreet's Confederates back to the outskirts of Sharpsburg.
- 4 pm: A.P. Hill's Confederate division arrives from Harper's Ferry just in time to cripple Burnside's advance with a counterattack against the Federal left flank.

- **Alexander Gardner, *The Battle of Antietam*, 17 September 1862**
- Lee was ultimately forced to fight at Antietam (Sharpsburg). It was the bloodiest single day of the entire war, during which Lee faced frightening odds—his twenty-four brigades were confronted by forty-four. He lost one third of his men. This battle was watched by both photographers and foreign observers. When Lee withdrew; the chance of foreign intervention on behalf of the Confederacy vanished with him.









Potomac River

I Corps (Hooker)

Meade
Doubleday

1

Williams

3

Greene

XII Corps (Mansfield)

Greene

Hood

2

4

Sedgwick

French

II Corps (Sumner)

Richardson

6

7

V Corps (Porter)

Sykes

8

Jackson

Lee HQ
Sharpsburg

Longstreet

Scammon

Sturgis

Willecox

11

12

A. P. Hill

IX Corps (Burnside)

Rodman
Snavelly's Ford

10

On the morning of the 17th, Sumner's Division, XII Corps was near Pry House, about 2 1/2 miles from Sharpsburg. It consisted of 20,000 men, and was the only one to the west of the river.

Note: The position of Sumner's army is shown in red on this map.

Note: The XII Corps' position: The XII Corps moved the Antietam by the upper bridge during the night of the 16th and spent the day on the west side of the river at Lee and Snavelly.



OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
ANTIETAM
Summary of Assaults
September 17, 1862

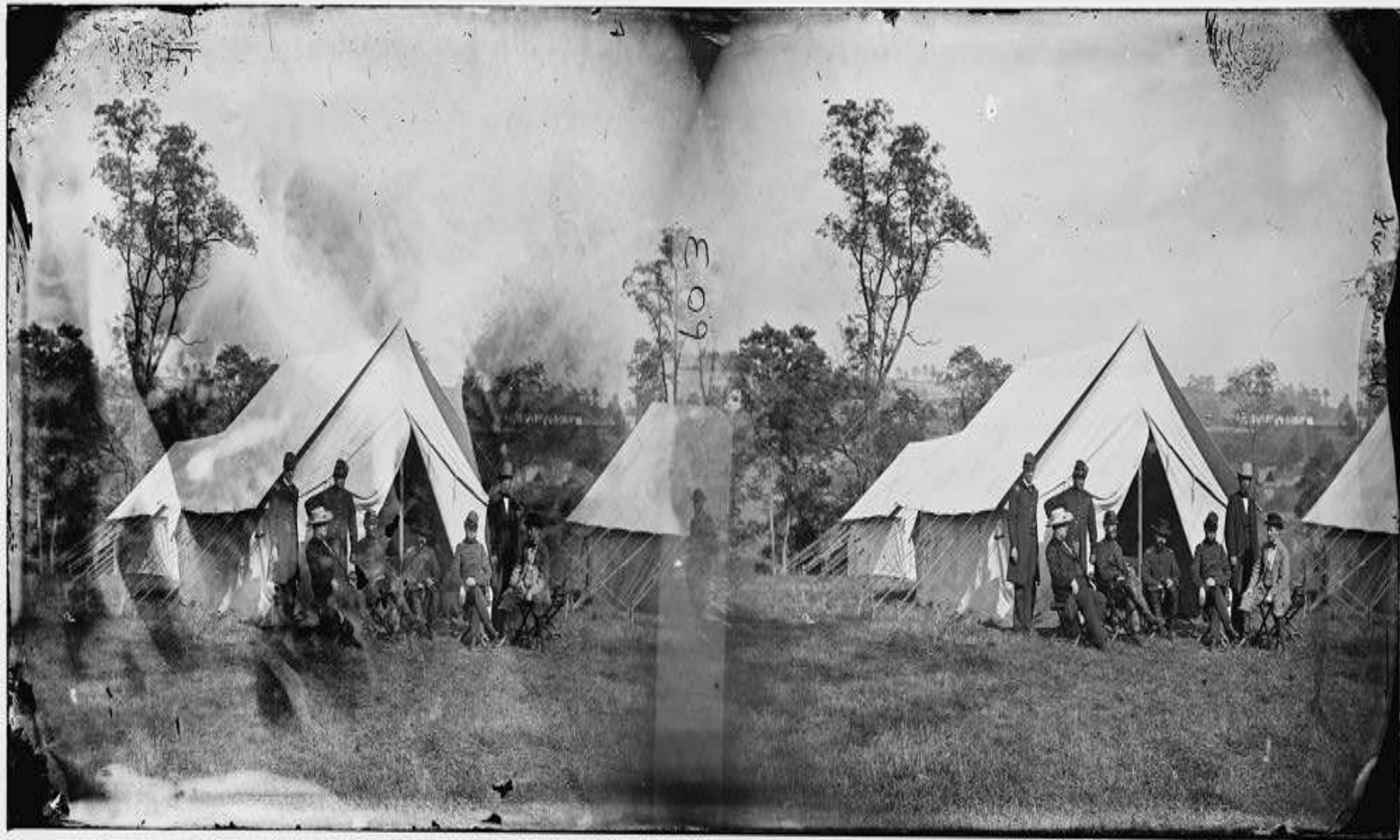
- 1 - I Corps 6 to 7:30 am
- 2 - Hood 7 to 7:30 am
- 3 - XII Corps 7:30 to 9 am
- 4 - Greene 9 am to noon
- 5 - Sedgwick 9 to 10 am
- 6 - French 9:30 to 10:30 am
- 7 - Richardson 10:30 - 11 am
- 8 - Sykes noon to 5 pm
- 9 - IX Corps 10 am to 1 pm
- 10 - Rodman 10 am to 1 pm
- 11 - IX Corps 3 to 4:30 pm
- 12 - AP Hill 3:30 to 4:30 pm

Federal Division, Corps
Confederate Division, Wing











c. The End of the Battle: A political turning Point...

- Federal Victory or lack of Defeat.
- President Lincoln issued the document that converted war into a crusade for destruction of slavery and a moral cause.

SSUSH9:e The Emancipation Proclamation

- President Lincoln:

“I do order and declare that all persons held as a slave within the rebellious states are and henceforward shall be free”

Declares slaves in the CSA free...Problems? Union?

Proclamation Controversies

- Freed Slaves in another Country.
- Maintained slaves in the few states that remained loyal to the Union and some Parishes in Louisiana!
- Encouraged FREE African

SSUSH9: Chancellorsville “Lee’s Perfect Battle”



Stonewall is Shot



- Lee, hearing of his Lieutenant's wounding would write to him, "General: I have just received your note, informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy. Most truly yours, R. E. Lee, General." Upon having the note read to him, the wounded General responded, "General Lee is very kind, but he should give the praise to God



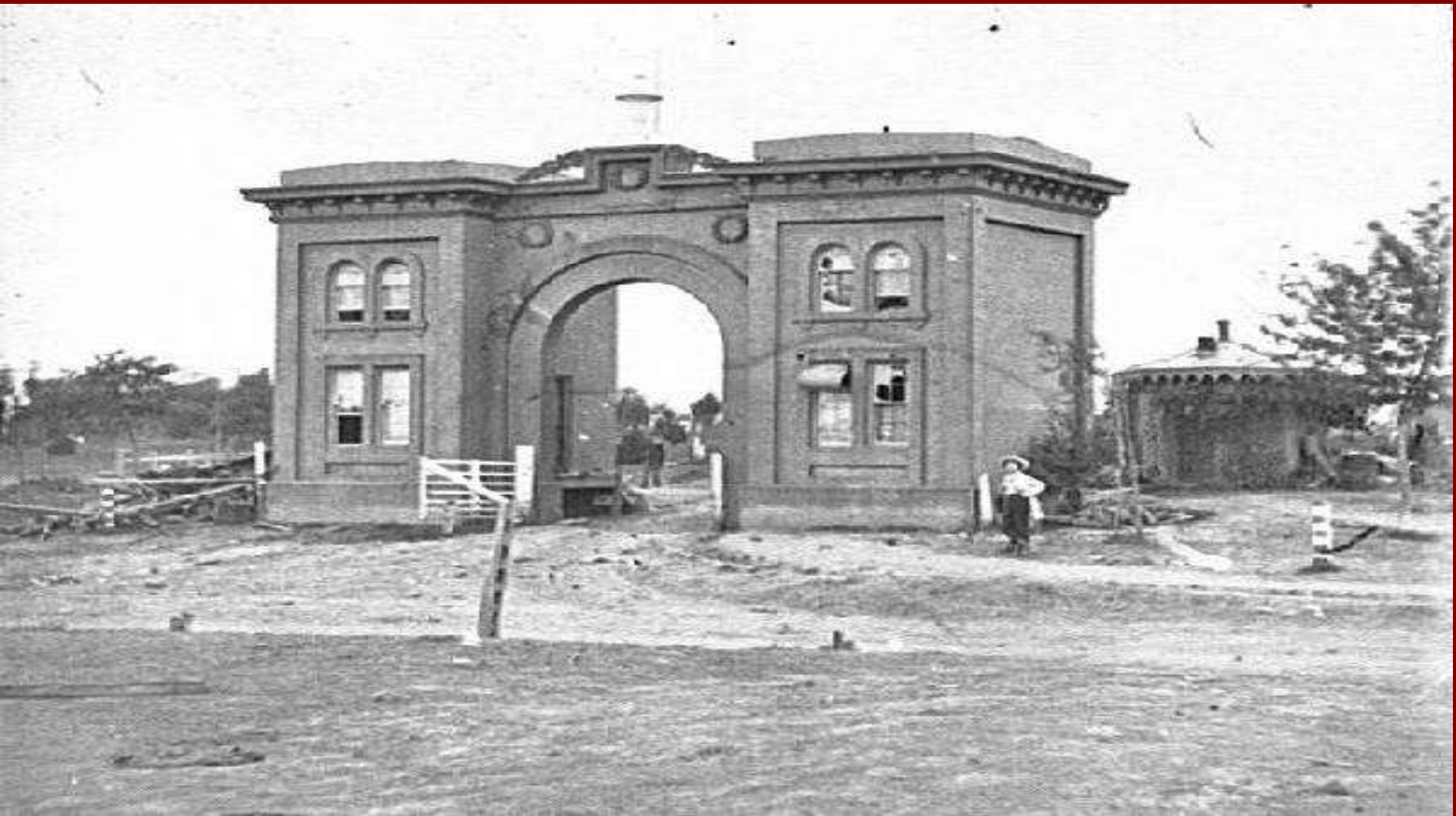


- Upon learning this, General Jackson said tenderly to his wife, "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad. I hope I may yet recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayers to use the petition, 'Thy will be done'."

- "A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, 'Order A.P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks' -- then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression, as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.'"

- "Give him my affectionate regards, and tell him to make haste and get well and come back to me as soon as he can. He has lost his left arm; but I have lost my right."

SSUSH9_d: Gettysburg: Turning Point of the War



a. Gettysburg, PA

- Turning Point of the War July 1-3, 1863
- Lee's second invasion of the North
- Never again would Lee be able to mount such an offensive.
- July 4, 1863 the Confederates withdrew

b. Generals

USA: General George

Gordon Meade

CSA: General Robert E.

Lee

c. Descriptions

CSA: 75,000 men 6 brigades of Cavalry, 270 great guns, Lee, “There never were such men in an army before”, “They will go anywhere and do anything if properly led.”

USA: 90,000, fully armed!

- Ended the South's hopes for successfully invading the North. In Addition, many believed that had General Jackson been alive the South Would have won this battle, and quite possibly the war.

The 2nd Day

- **The Battle of Gettysburg - Thursday
July 2, 1863**

The Next Day's Plans

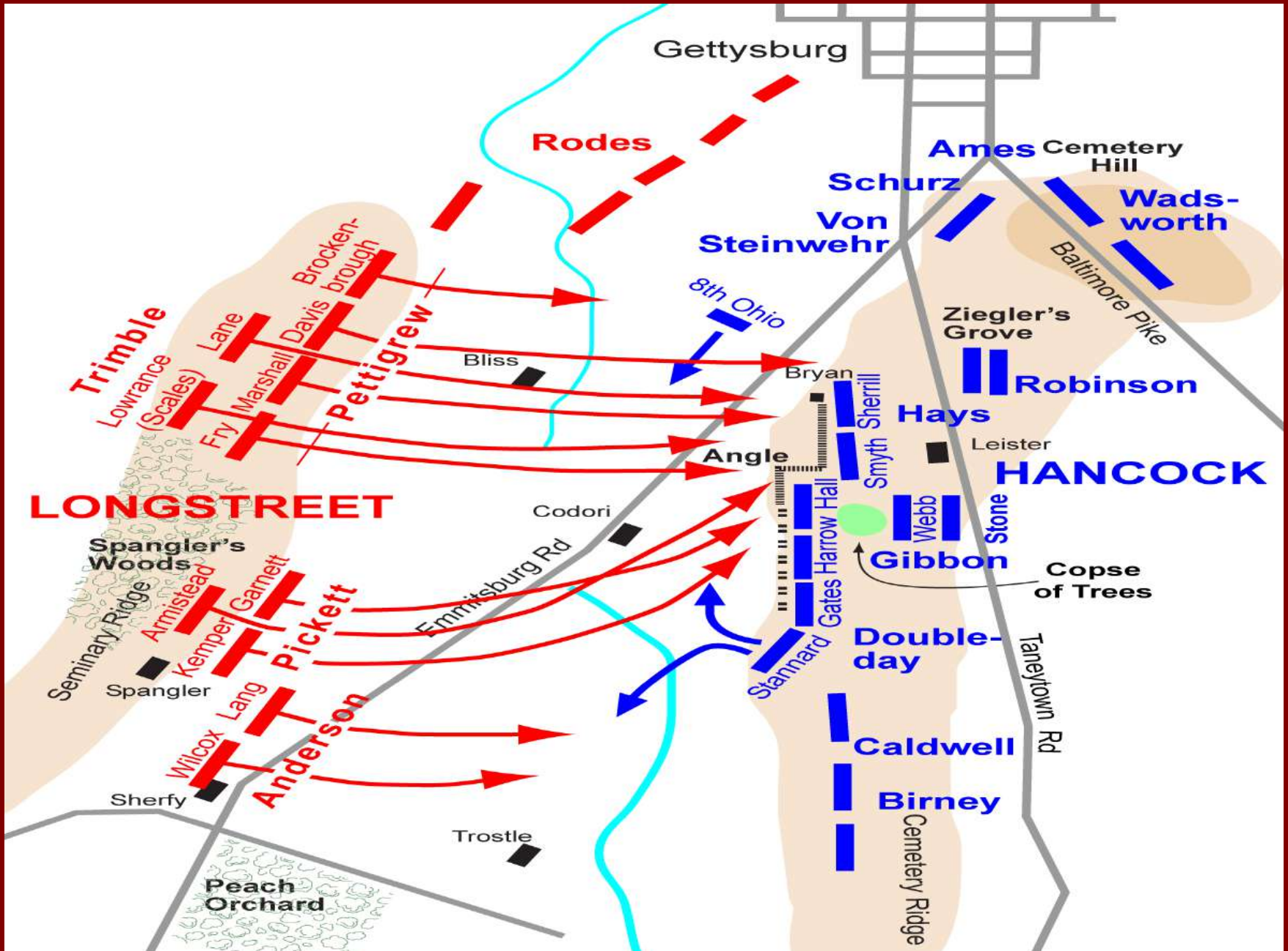
- As the sulfurous smell of gunpowder drifted away with the evening summer winds, a wretched symphony of moans and pitiful cries rose up from all corners of the bloody battlefield.

Pickett's Charge











- On Little Round Top looking toward Big Round Top, the two hills at the southern end of Cemetery Ridge

Vicksburg 1863

-
-
- PHOTO COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
- Abraham Lincoln At the time of the Civil War, the Mississippi River was the single most important economic feature of the continent — the very lifeblood of America. Upon the secession of the southern states, Confederate forces closed the river to navigation, which threatened to strangle northern commercial interests.

President Abraham Lincoln told his civilian and military leaders, "See what a lot of land these fellows hold, of which Vicksburg is the key! The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket...We can take all the northern ports of the Confederacy, and they can defy us from Vicksburg." Lincoln assured his listeners that "I am acquainted with that region and know what I am talking about, and as valuable as New Orleans will be to us, Vicksburg will be more so

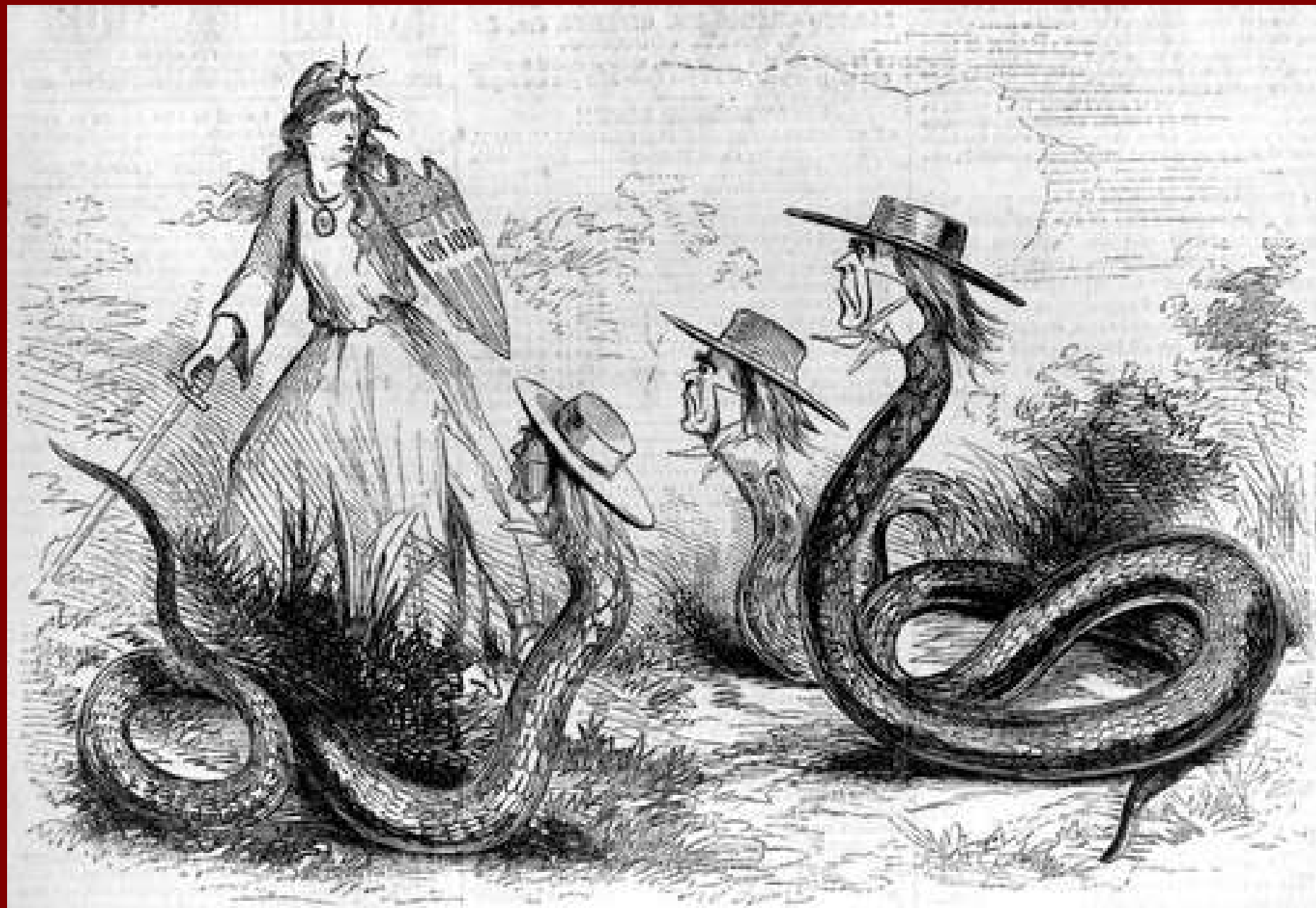
- The Union Army led by General Grant surrounded the city, cut off supplies and starved the people, when the town surrendered on July 4, 1863 the residents were eating horses, mules, dogs, and rats.



- The Union Gained Control of the Mississippi River....
- Lee has just surrendered in Gettysburg, PA.
- Where does the South go from here?

- *This is the middle of the war, with two key victories.....why does it take until 1865 to Unite the Enemy?

- identify: Writ of Habeas Corpus
- Copperheads
- Pg. 349



SSUSH9: Battle of Atlanta

- Sherman's Atlanta Campaign
- September 2, 1864
- Atlanta General Hood Surrenders... Sherman burns Atlanta!-heads for the Sea

General Hood

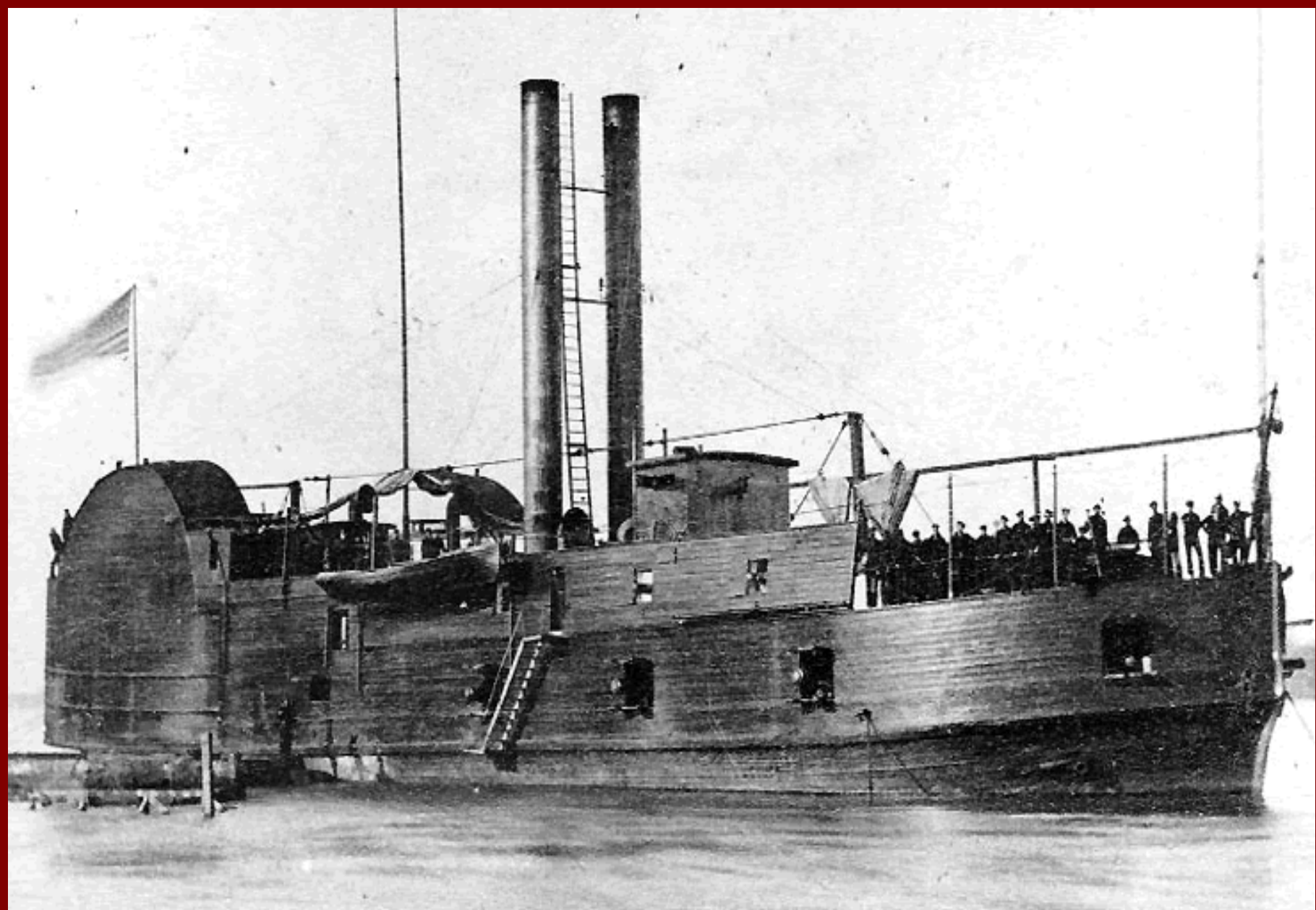


- 6'2
- Lost a leg @ Chickamauga
- Left Arm had dangled since Gettysburg
- Had to be strapped to his saddle
- Had Cork Leg...ordered from Europe. He wore one the other dangled from his saddle.
- West Point Graduate: “If you can’t behave yourself, don’t come home. Go to the nearest post and butt your brains out”

General Polk

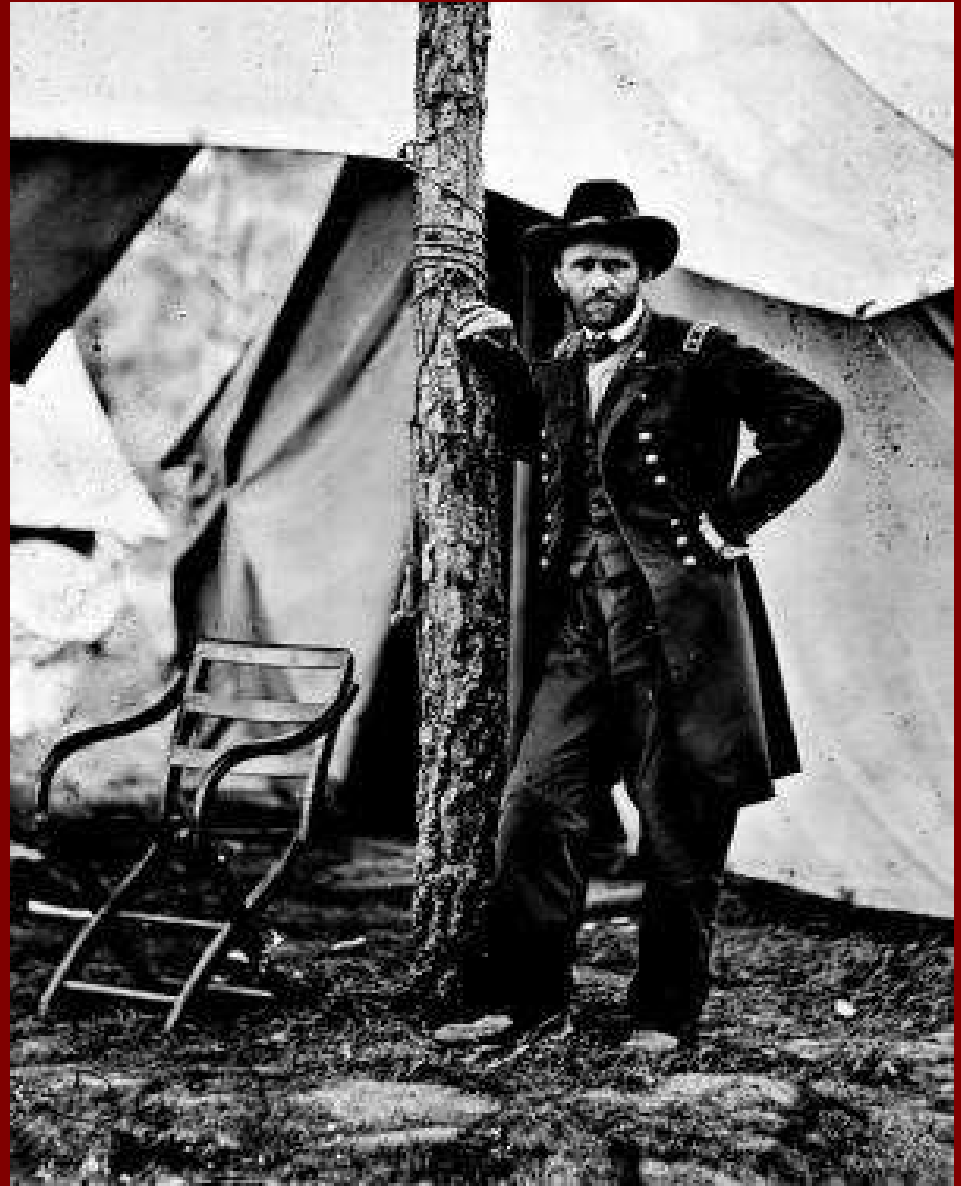


- Bishop, President Davis Classmate at West Point, General Johnston's roommate
- Did not use profanity
- Chetham would say, "Give'em hell boys"
- The Bishop said, "do as he says, boys"



Union Generals!

Ulysses S.
Grant
(1822-
1885)



William Tecumesh Sherman



- A West Point Graduate
- Schoolmaster
- Tall, nervous, red-head, chain-smoker of cigars,
- Upon hearing about secession, “This county will be drenched in blood. God knows how it will end...Oh, it is all folly, madness, a crime against civilization. War is a terrible thing”...think back to Stonewall & Lee and their opinion on war.

May of 1864

- Enters GA with 97,987 men
- 257 cannons, wagons, mules, and ambulances
- Sherman takes Atlanta in September 2, 1864
- The Band played “Yankee Doodle”

November 15, 1864

- Hood has blown up all of his ammunition and head up north
- Sherman gave orders to burn Atlanta to the ground
- He cut all line of communication with a wire to Lincoln: “Atlanta is ours and fairly won”





6717



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BILLIARD - SALOON

SALOON

SALOON



- The Victory over Atlanta ensures Habeas Corpus.

- *Proclamation Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus*
- BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
- A PROCLAMATION
- during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all Rebels and Insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to Rebels against the authority of United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial or Military Commission:
- Second. That the Writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority or by the sentence of any Court Martial or Military Commission.
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN
- By the President:
- WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

- Sherman taking Atlanta impacted the election of Lincoln in 1864 by assuring people in the north that victory was in sight, thereby increasing the popularity of President Lincoln and allowing him to win re-election.

November 1864

- Sherman set off with 60,000 soldiers, 60 miles wide, ordered to live off the land.
- This they do, they eat, and what cannot be eaten or carried is burned! Livestock is killed and women are tortured.

Sherman's March to Sea

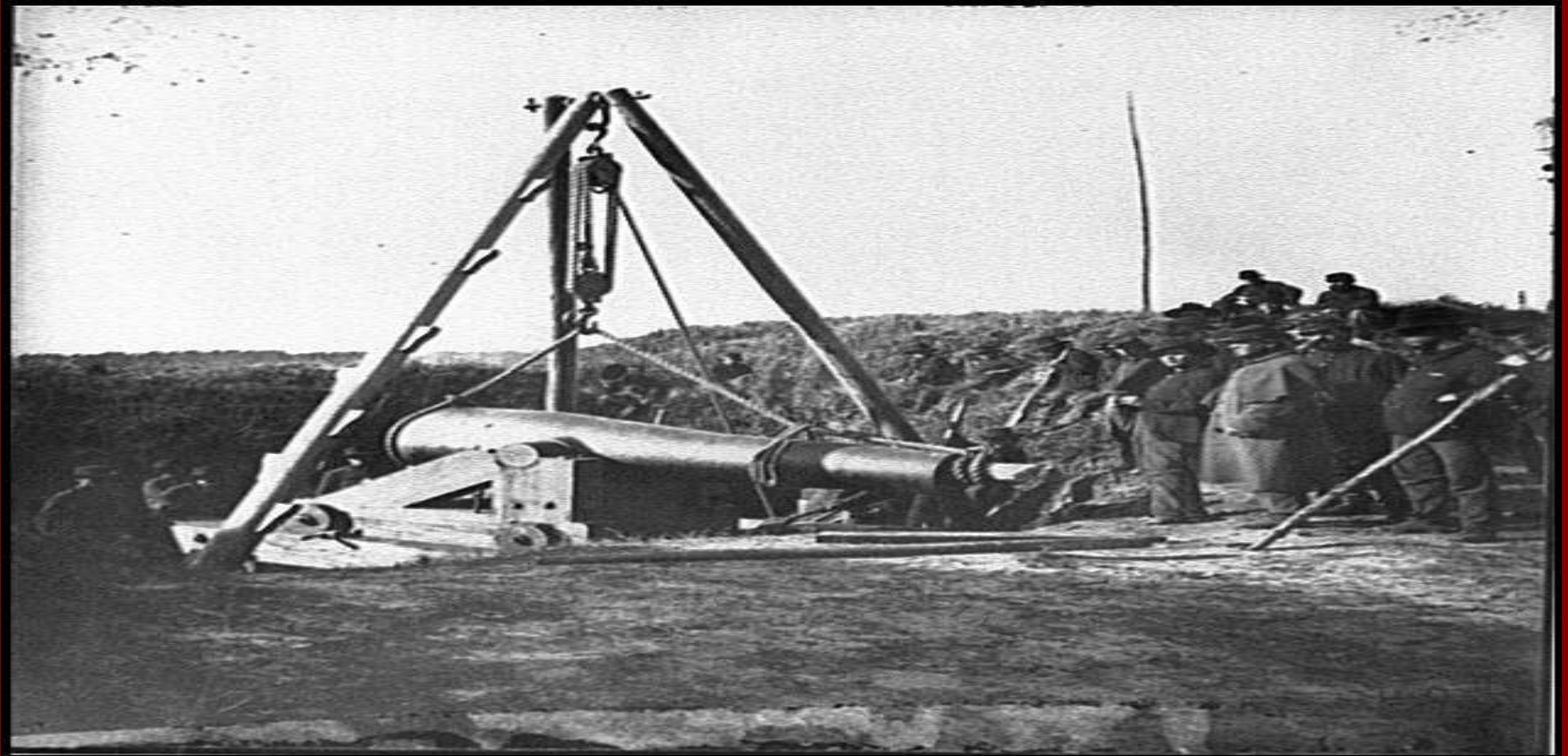


Milledgeville:

- Stabled horses in churches
- Held Mock elections
- Poured Syrup into the organ, “to make the music sweeter”

December 13, 1864

- Fort McAllister fell to Sherman's men...





Merry Christmas Lincoln!



December 21, 1864

- Sherman sent a telegram from Savannah to President Lincoln: I beg to present to you as a Christmas present the City of Savannah with 150 guns and plenty of ammunition, also 25,000 bales of cotton
– (Actually 38,500 bales)

- Sherman's men feasted on Oysters, broiled shad, turtle soup, and other delicacies.
- He wrote, "like a man who had walked a narrow plank, and wonder if I really did it"
- Homesick he wrote, "My children are growing up home strangers to me"
 - In the mist of pure bliss he was heart broken, homesick, and tired of war.

1865: The New Year

- Sherman enters South Carolina...were the war had started...the only place Sherman does personal damage to materials.

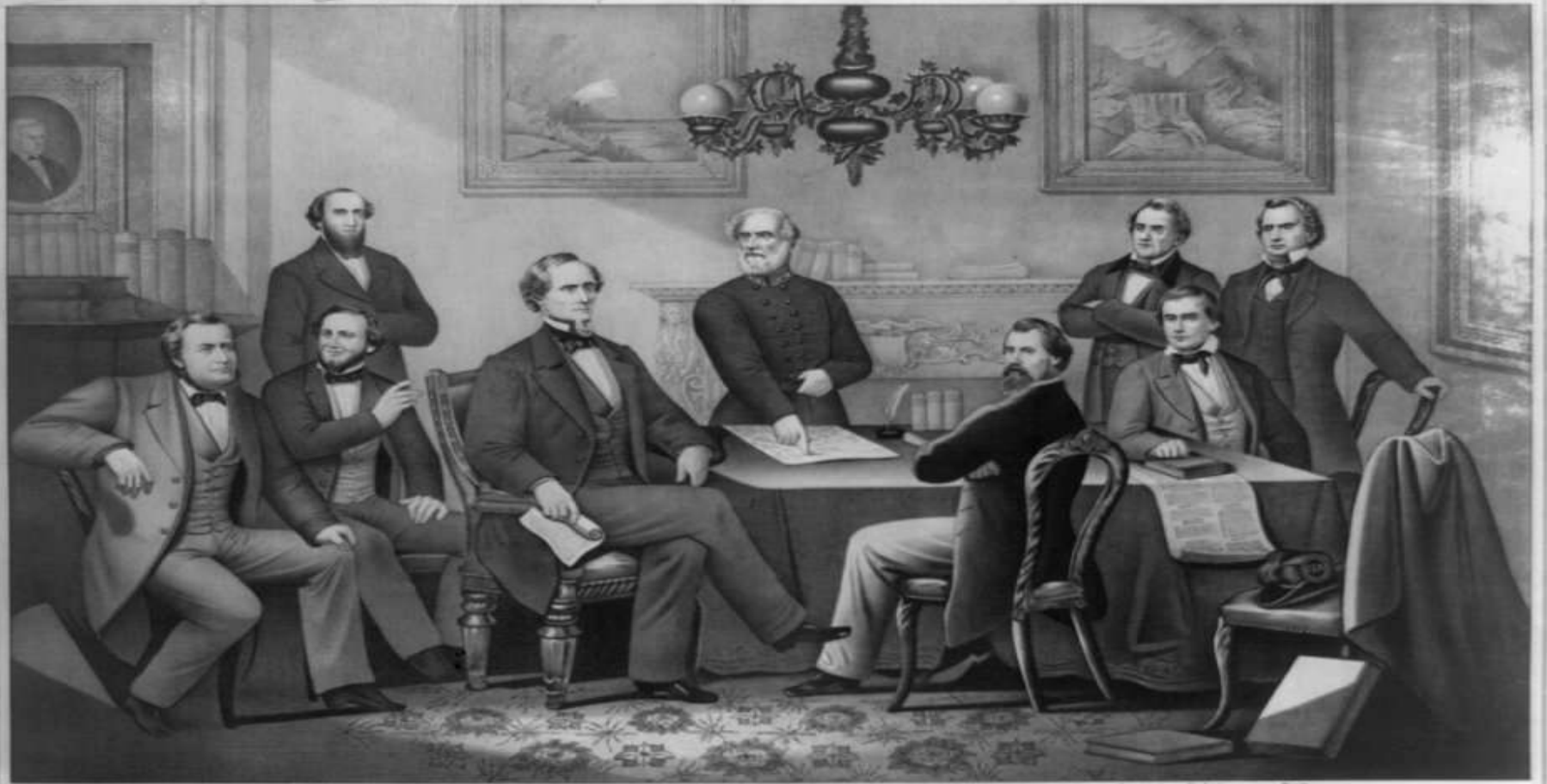


March 4, 1865

- While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, urgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

- In th 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

April 1864



JEFFERSON DAVIS  AND HIS CABINET.

With General Lee in the General Assembly at Richmond.

- President Davis received a letter while attending Church from General Lee...he is surrendering to Grant.

April 8, 1865

- The last attempt to stop the Yankee Calvary failed, Lee replied, “Then there is nothing for me to do but go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths.”

April 9, 1865

- A few minutes before 4:00 pm. The Army of Northern, Va passed into history. Lee mounted Traveller, and rode slowly to the Confederate lines surrounding Appomattox courthouse he approached his men and said, “We have fought this war together” as his voiced thickened, “I have done the best I could for you,...my heart is too full to say more” he rode a way while a 500 gun salute fired.





General Grant Reflects

- I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which people ever fought.

- General Lee was dress in full uniform which was entirely new, and was wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword which had been presented by the State of VA; at all events, it was entirely different sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, the uniform of a private with straps of a lieutenant-general, I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterwards.

Conclusions to the War.



- "Whenever I hear any one arguing for slavery I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally."
- Abraham Lincoln, March 17, 1865, Speech to 140th Indiana Regiment.
Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865. Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. Volume 8.
- -----
- "Although volume upon volume is written to prove slavery a very good thing, we never hear of the man who wishes to take the good of it, by being a slave himself."
- Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865. Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. Volume

The Georgia History Text Book

1960's

- “GA was desolate, GA Lost a ¼ billion dollars in slaves, a 100 million dollars worth the damage,
- 2,000 miles of RR destroyed
- There was no money
- No school to educate the children
- Little food to eat
- Few sees to plant
- Georgians never forget the agony.

- "I was in Richmond when my Soldier fought the awful battle of Five Forks, Richmond surrendered, and the surging sea of fire swept the city. News of the fate of Five Forks had reached us, and the city was full of rumors that General Pickett was killed. I did not believe them. I knew he would come back, he had told me so. But they were very anxious hours. The day after the fire, there was a sharp rap at the door. The servants had all run away. The city was full of northern troops, and my environment had not taught me to love them. The fate of other cities had awakened my fears for Richmond. With my baby on my arm, I answered the knock, opened the door and looked up at a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man in ill-fitting clothes who, with the accent of the North, asked:
 - "Is this George Pickett's place?"
 - "Yes, sir," I answered, "but he is not here."
 - "I know that, ma'am," he replied, "but I just wanted to see the place. I am Abraham Lincoln."
 - "The President!" I gasped.

- The stranger shook his head and said, "No, ma'am; no, ma'am; just Abraham Lincoln; George's old friend."
- "I am George Pickett's wife and this is his baby," was all I could say. I had never seen Mr. Lincoln but remembered the intense love and reverence with which my Soldier always spoke of him.
- My baby pushed away from me and reached out his hands to Mr. Lincoln, who took him in his arms. As he did so an expression of rapt, almost divine, tenderness and love lighted up the sad face. It was a look that I have never seen on any other face. My baby opened his mouth wide and insisted upon giving his father's friend a dewy infantile kiss. As Mr. Lincoln gave the little one back to me, shaking his finger at him playfully, he said:
- "Tell your father, the rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of that kiss and those bright eyes."
- He turned and went down the steps, talking to himself, and passed out of my sight forever, but in my memory those intensely human eyes, that strong, sad face, have a perpetual abiding place-that face which puzzled all artists but revealed itself to the intuitions of a little child, causing it to hold out its hands to be taken and its lips to be kissed."
- Sally Corbell Pickett, Wife of Major General George E. Pickett, April 1865
"The Heart of a Soldier, As Revealed in the Intimate Letters of Genl. George E. Pickett C.S.A."
Pickett, George Edward, 1825 -1875