

# Ch. 14: The Civil War

## Focus Questions:

- ☞ **Explain** the reasons for secession and how it played out. (i.e. what states seceded first and what states followed)
- ☞ **Analyze** the Fort Sumter incident.
- ☞ **Discuss** how the Civil War impacted individuals on both sides.
- ☞ **Compare and Contrast** the advantages and disadvantages of both sides.
- ☞ **Analyze** how the two sides mobilized for war both militarily, politically, economically.
- ☞ **Discuss** the impact the war had on the economies, governments and societies of both sides.
- ☞ **Describe** the role of women and African Americans on both sides during the war.
- ☞ **Explain** the overall war strategy of both sides.
- ☞ **Identify** new technologies and their impact on the war.
- ☞ **Compare and Contrast** Lincoln's leadership with that of Jeff Davis. What difficulties did they face and what did they do well?
- ☞ **Identify, Explain, Analyze, Describe ALL** of the major battles we discussed and their importance. **ALL** of them.
- ☞ **Describe** the toll the war took on Lincoln and the problems he faced at the end of 1862.
- ☞ **Analyze** the impact of both Grant and Sherman's leadership at the end of the war and why they were able to bring a swift end through the use of "total war". **Explain** "total war".
- ☞ **Explain** how the war came to an end.

# The Secession Crisis

## “Fire-Eaters”

- \*southern nationalists who call for secession due to Lincoln’s election

## Withdrawal of the South

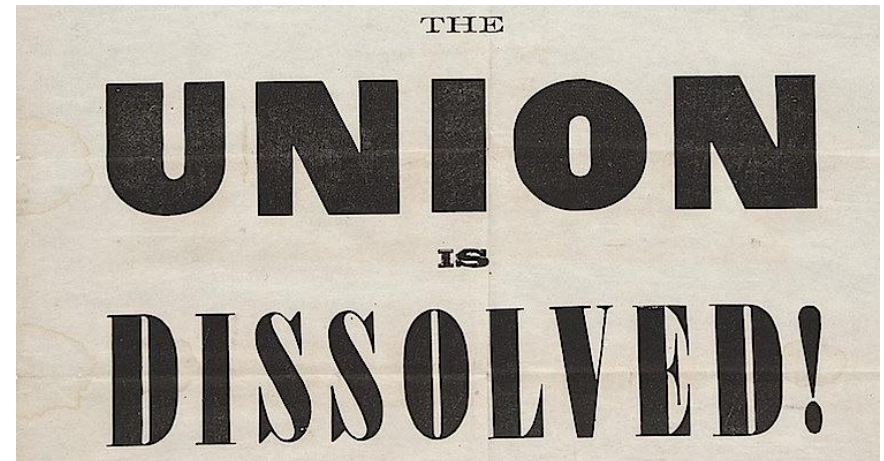
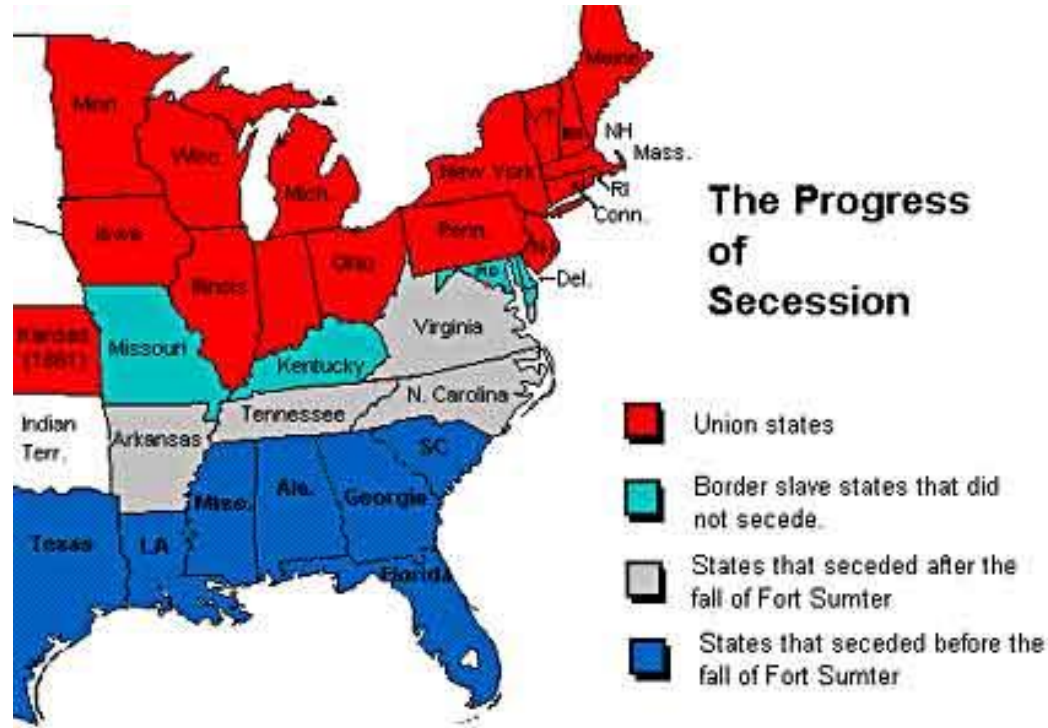
- \*South Carolina first state to secede, Dec. 20, 1860
- \*6 others by March 4, 1861
- \*Pres. Buchanan did little to stop secession

## Establishment of the Confederacy

- \*Federal property seized throughout the south
- \*7 seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama
- \*created new nation with a new constitution

## Crittenden Compromise

- \*Amendment that would guarantee protection of slavery in the south
- \*re-establishment of the MO-compromise line across the nation
- \*Republicans refused to adopt the plan as they wanted to prevent the extension of slavery



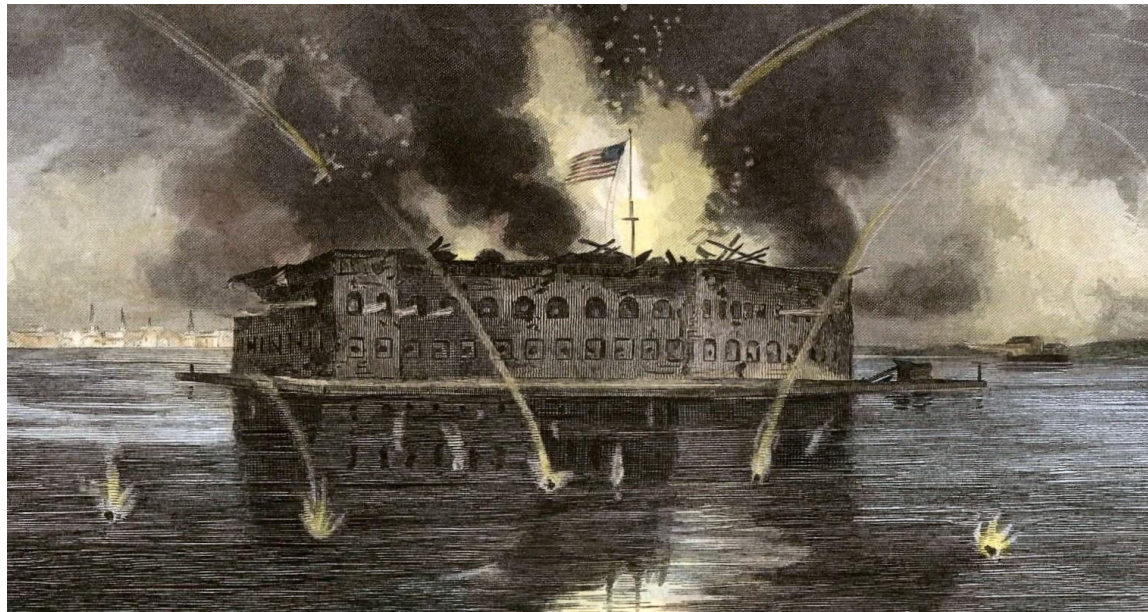
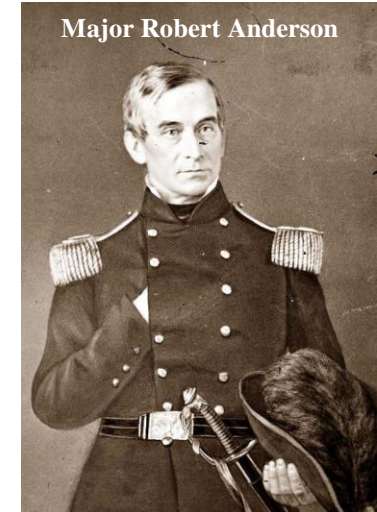
# The War Begins

## Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861

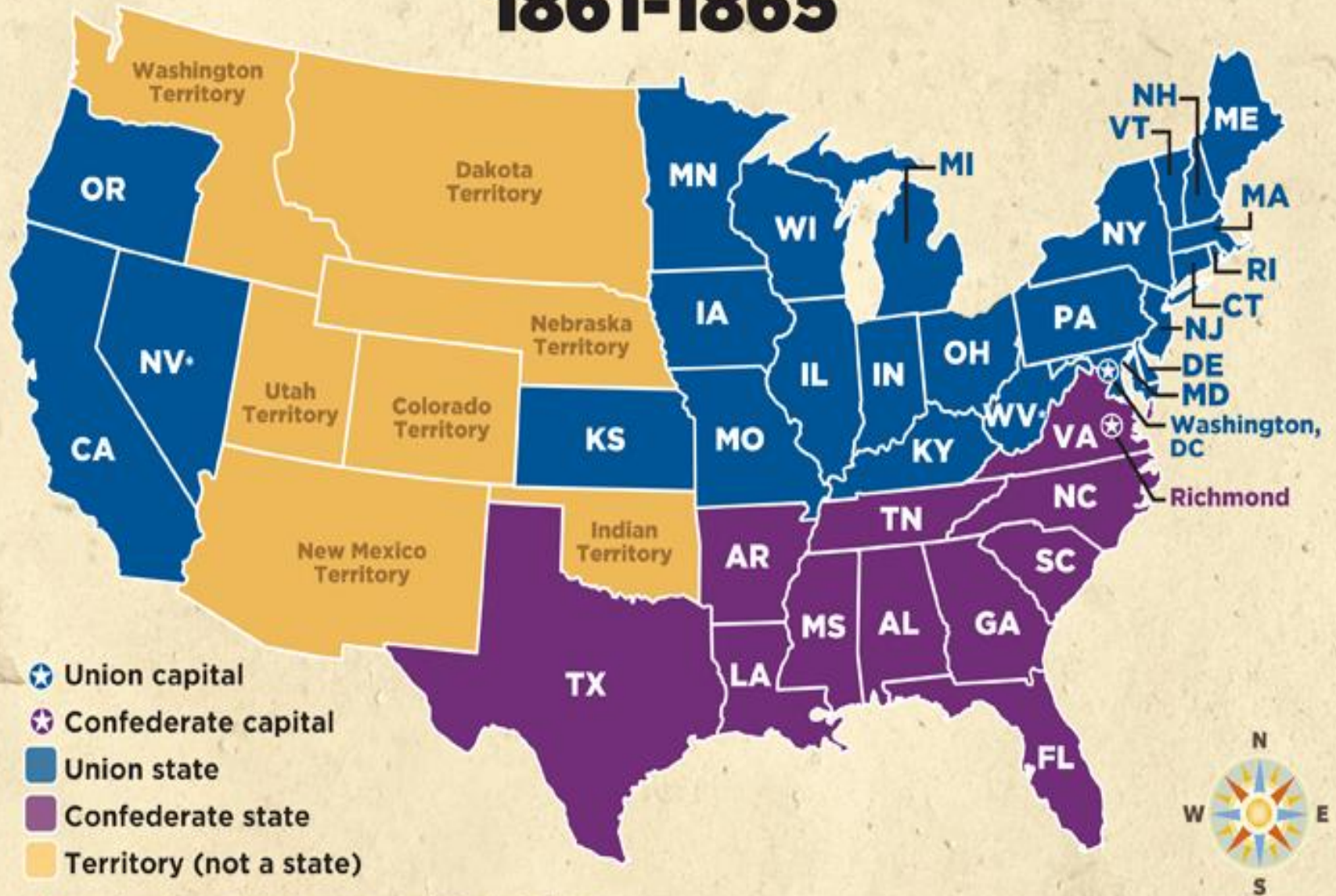
- \*Major Robert Anderson refused to give up fort
- \*Lincoln's verdict to supply the fort
- \*Confederates fire on the fort

## Lincoln's Decision

- \*calls on the remaining Union states to raise 75,000 troops
- \*4 more southern states join Confederacy
  - Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee
- \*Lincoln refuses to allow border states to secede
  - send Union troops into Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware
  - suspends Writ of Habeas Corpus in Maryland



# The Civil War 1861-1865

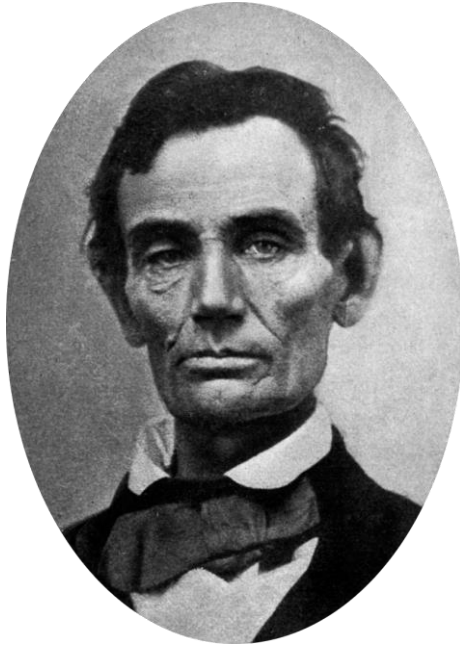


★ Nevada and West Virginia became states during the Civil War.

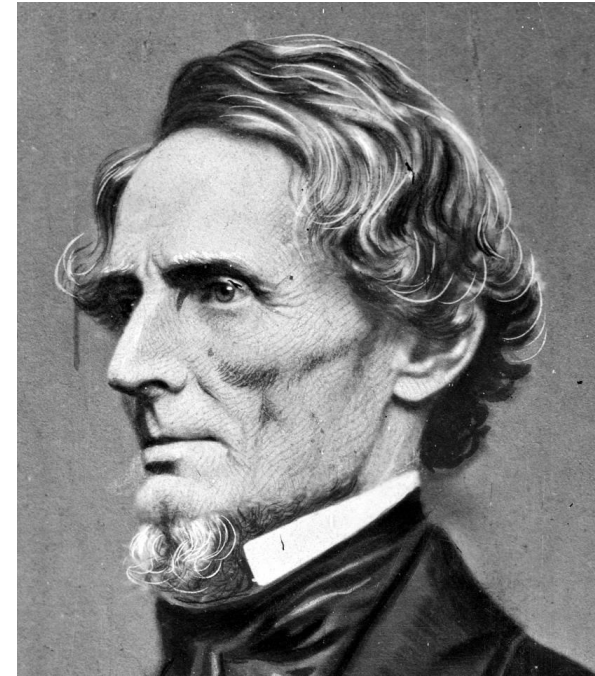


# “A House Divided”

## Abraham Lincoln



## Jefferson Davis



\*Lincoln and Davis were both from Kentucky originally

\*Lincoln was against the Mexican War and Jeff Davis was a Mexican-American War hero

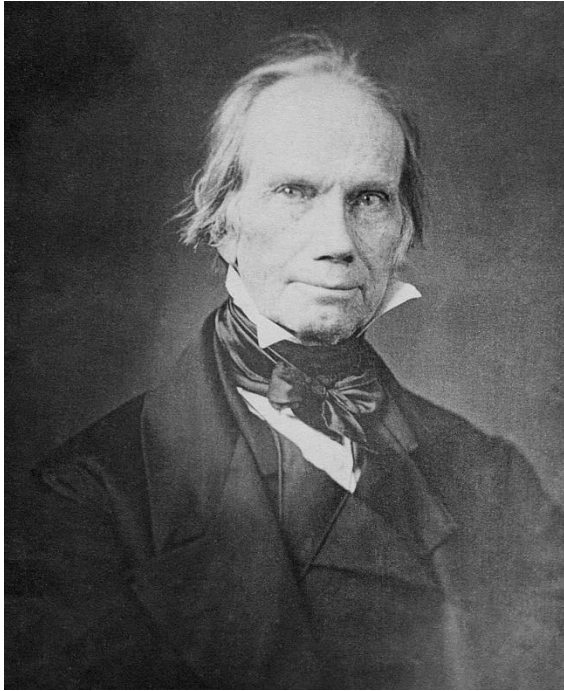
\*both became congressmen in other states

\*Lincoln's wife came from a slave owning family in Kentucky (one of the state's largest plantations)

\*she was often blasted in the press as a traitor

\*Lincoln had four brothers in law fight for the Confederacy

# The Brother's War



\*Henry Clay was from Kentucky

\*had three grandsons who fought for the Union and four that fought for the Confederacy



\*brothers, cousins, fathers often fought against each other

\*upper south and border states especially were divided by loyalties

\*states often had regiments on both sides

\*(the story of the Tennessee brothers)

# Northern Advantages

## Population

- \*22 million (more than double the south at 9 million)
- \*only 5 million free people in the south
- \*constant influx of immigrants

## Industry

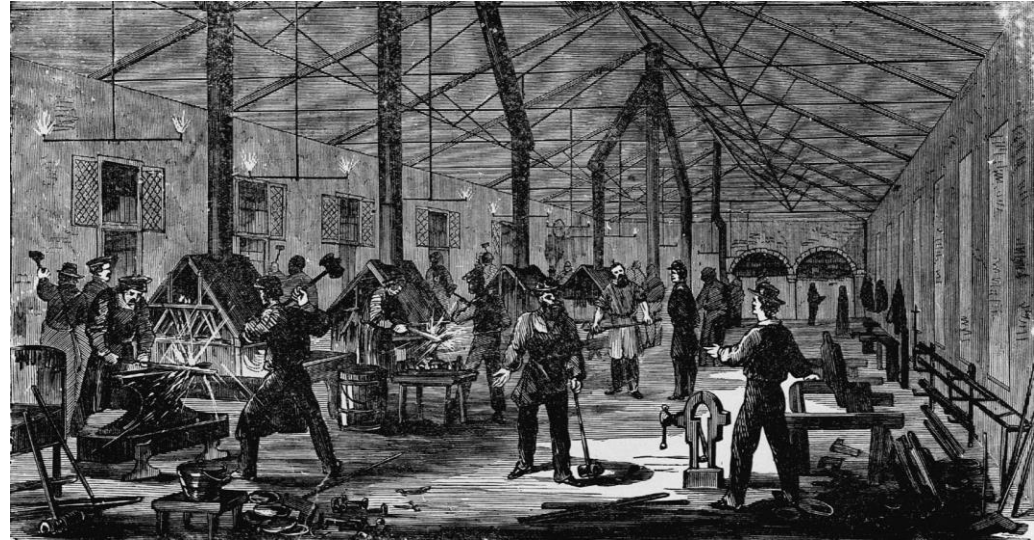
- \*93% of industry controlled by the north
- \*did not have to rely on imports like the south did

## Transportation

- \*22,000 miles of railroad track (9,000 in south)
- \*superior railroad systems, material, standardization

## Banking

- \*north controlled entire banking system
- \*was able to profit off of war production
- \*National Bank Act
  - allowed govt. to control banking system
  - gave out loans to war industries and RRs
  - sold bonds to raise money for the war
  - printed “greenbacks” to inflate money





# Southern Advantages

## Defensive War/Geography

- \*South was fighting a defensive war
- \*knew the terrain and geography
- \*they are fighting on their homeland
- \*internal lines of communication and supply lines
- \*support from the local population (this is huge)

## Leadership

- \*Southern leadership seemed superior
- \*most were graduates of military academies
  - West Point, Virginia Military Institute, The Citadel
- \*Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart
  - smart, aggressive, fast moving, ruthless

## Cause

- \*initially, the south had a cause
- \*fighting against a tyrannical govt.
- \*defending their homes and families
- \*defending their way of life
- \*defending against an invading army
- \*almost like a second Am. Rev.



# Mobilization of the North

## Government

- \*Homestead Act, 1862

  - gave away land in the west in order to promote settlement

- \*Morrill Land Grant Act, 1862

  - gave money to states to develop agricultural, mechanical and technical colleges

- \*Transcontinental Railroad – was approved and began construction in 1862

  - Union and Central Pacific Railroads would connect the nation together in 1869

## Raising an Army

- \*2 million men served for the Union

- \*draft initiated due to lack of volunteers

  - could hire someone to take your place

  - pay \$300 to not be drafted

  - draft riots broke out in New York in July 1863

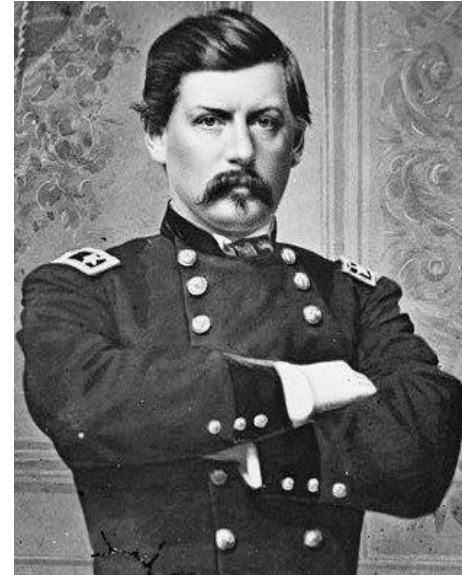
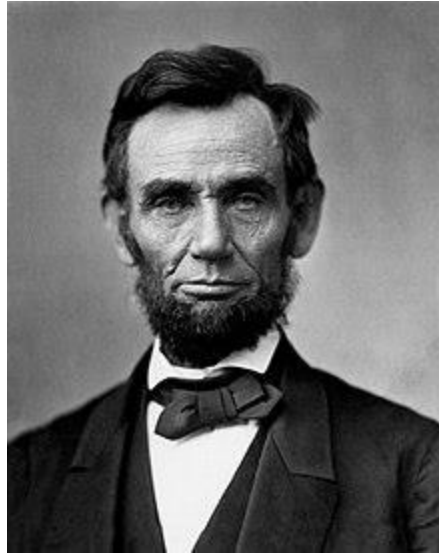
  - many were Irish men angry about being drafted



# Wartime Politics

## Republicans in Power

- \*Republicans took control of Congress, 1861
- \*gave Lincoln immense war powers
  - no declaration of war (complete control of military)
  - blockade of the southern coast
  - suspension of Habeas Corpus
  - martial law in certain areas (border states)
  - repression of certain rights



## Confiscation Acts

- \*freed slaves could join the Union Army

## Emancipation Proclamation – January 1863

- \*freed slaves in Confederate held territory
- \*did not free slaves in Union occupied territory
  - conquered areas and border states still kept slaves
- \*gave the Union a cause: ending slavery

## Election of 1864

- \*Lincoln (R) vs. George B. McClellan (D)
  - former Union general who had been fired by Lincoln twice
  - wanted to end the war immediately
  - critical Union victories in 1864 helped Lincoln win



# African Americans and Women

## African American Soldiers

- \*186,000 former slaves served
- \*unequal treatment
  - usually performed menial tasks (digging, fetching water)
  - higher mortality rate compared to white soldiers
- \*54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts – (*Glory*)
  - led by Robert Gould Shaw
  - half the regiment died taking Charleston
- \*captured blacks sent back into slavery or executed



## Women

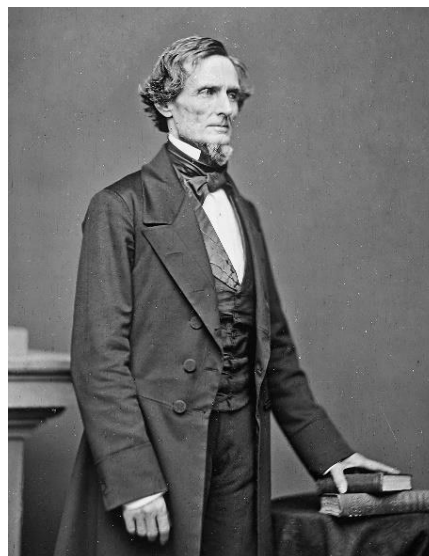
- \*sometimes filled in jobs men had left behind
- \*many became army nurses, and oversaw hospitals
- \*Dorothea Dix – U.S. Sanitary Commission
- \*Clara Barton – the American Red Cross
- \*women in military did laundry and cooked as well



# Mobilization of the South

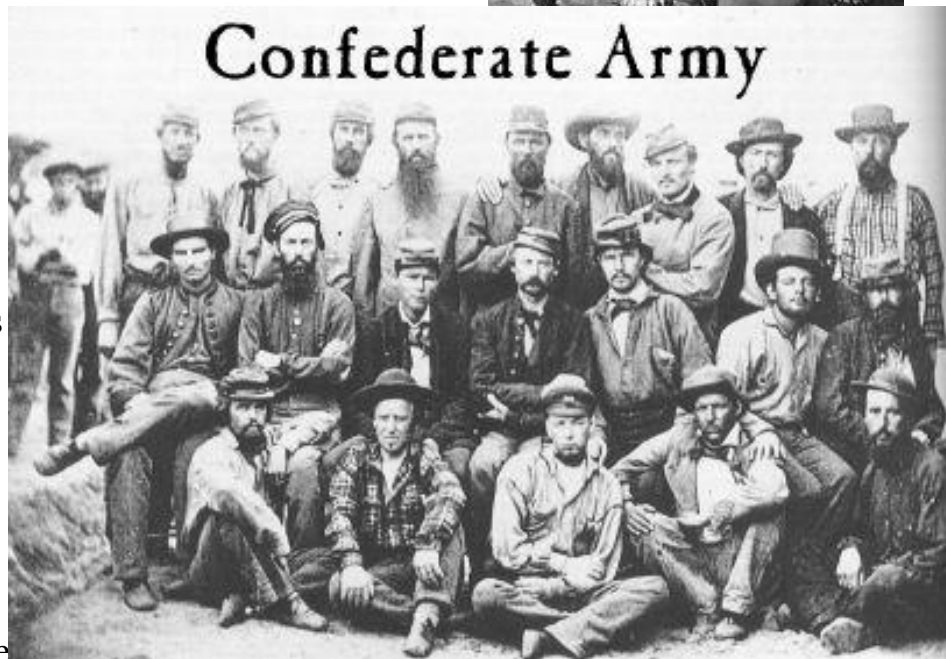
## Government

- \*Confederate Constitution mostly identical
  - slavery added
- \*Jefferson Davis – President/Alexander Stephens – V.P.
- \*heavily divided between those for war and those against it
- \*states rights vs. centralization biggest issue
  - most power lied with the states
  - Confederate govt. grew larger than Federal govt.
  - controlled RR, Private businesses and banks



## Money and Manpower

- \*funding the war nearly impossible
- \*banking system was in shambles, no uniform currency
- \*most investment was in slaves and land
- \*taxing didn't work since most were subsistence farmers
- \*inflation rose by 9,000% (80% in North)
- \*900,000 men served for CSA
- \*not many volunteers after 1861
- \*draft (age 17-50) was initiated
- \*1864 – CSA leaders proposed using 300,000 freed slave



# Economic and Social Effects of the War on the South

## Economic Woes

- \*the War devastated the south economically
- \*had no market to sell their goods
- \*most southern railroads were destroyed
- \*most farmland ruined
  - most battles took place in the south
  - Union took ag. products and destroyed rest
- \*labor shortages due to men going off to war
  - towns had no doctors or blacksmiths
- \*shortages in everything due to Union blockade
  - no coffee (used chicory), sugar, tea, meat
  - civilians saved jars of urine to make ammonia for gunpowder
  - poppies were grown to make opium for soldiers



## Women

- \*were tasked with holding down the farms and plantations
- \*became nurses, teachers, farmers
- \*had to take on the roles of men



# Strategy and Diplomacy



Winfield Scott “Old Fuss and Feathers”

## Winfield Scott’s, “Anaconda Plan”

1. Protect Washington D.C./capture Richmond
  - \*had a massive economic impact on the south
2. Blockade Southern Coast
  - \*this would cut the south in half/hurt trade
3. Control the Mississippi River

## Southern Strategy

1. Gain European support
  - \*Europe relied on southern cotton
  - \*this was never going to happen due to slavery
2. Wear down Union resolve
3. Win decisive victories in the North

## Outcome

- \*Southern strategy was a disaster
- \*Northern strategy took time
  - eventually it worked



# The Commanders in Chief

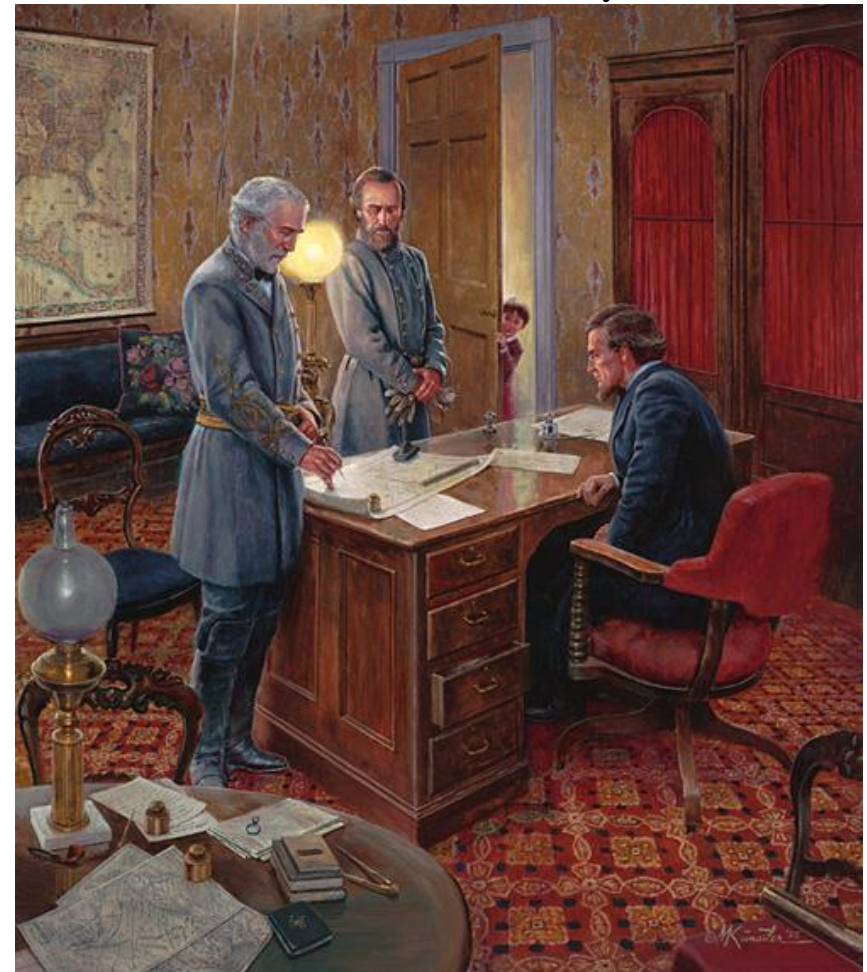
## Lincoln – little to no military experience

- \*had a team of military advisors
- \*struggled to find capable military leaders
- \*9 different generals commanded Army of the Potomac
- \*took advantage of North's material advantages
- \*Grant and Sherman finally ruthless enough to win



## Jefferson Davis – had military experience

- \*was his own military advisor
- \*had good generals
- \*named Robert E. Lee as chief military advisor
- \*failed to create effective command system





# The Course of Battle

## Deadliness

- \*620,000 dead
- 2% of overall US pop. (over 6 m today)
- more than all other wars since combined
- 258,000 Confederates
- much bigger toll on south than the north

## Battle Technology

- \*1st “Modern” or “Total” war due to use of new weapons and technologies
- \*.69 caliber rifled muskets made the war extremely deadly
- \*Colt Revolvers, Gatlin Guns, repeating rifles
- \*much better and more accurate artillery
- \*trenches and fortifications used more than ever before
- \*ironclads and better naval technology
- \*telegraphs, balloons and railroads used extensively

## Railroads

- \*transported enormous numbers of troops and supplies to front lines
- \*campaigns/battles were often centered around RR lines/hubs/cities



# Civil War Technology



**Minié Ball**

# Medical Practices



# Amputation

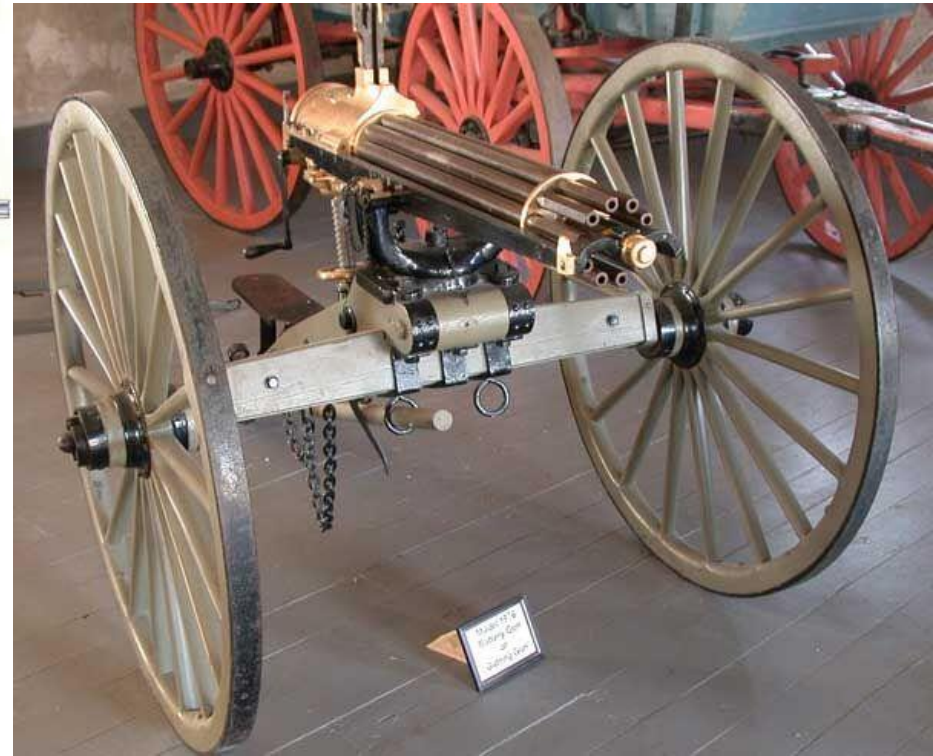
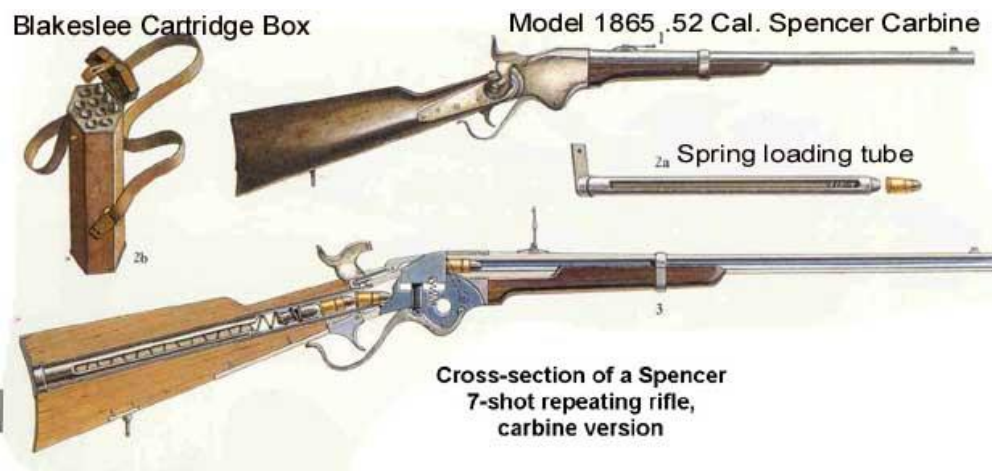
\*Best chance of survival

\*Average amputation lasted 15 mins.



**amc**

# Muzzle Loading and Repeating Rifles



# Artillery: Grape/Canister Shot



# Naval Technology

H.L. Hunley



# Communication





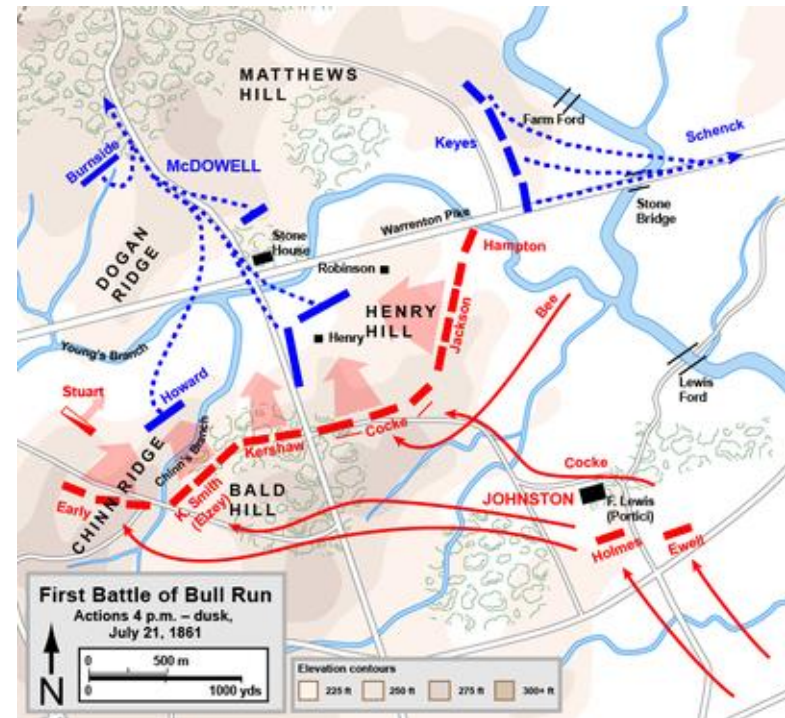
# The Opening Clashes, 1861

## First Bull Run/First Manassas (July 21, 1861)

- \*Confederate victory 30 miles from D.C.
- \*both armies “green” or inexperienced
- \*many thought this would be the only battle of the War
- \*citizens came out and had picnics
- \*Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson saves the day
- \*Union retreats in disarray
- \*Confederacy too disorganized to follow

## Importance

- \*dispelled any notion that the war would be short
- \*Union superiority didn't mean battlefield victories



# The Western Theater

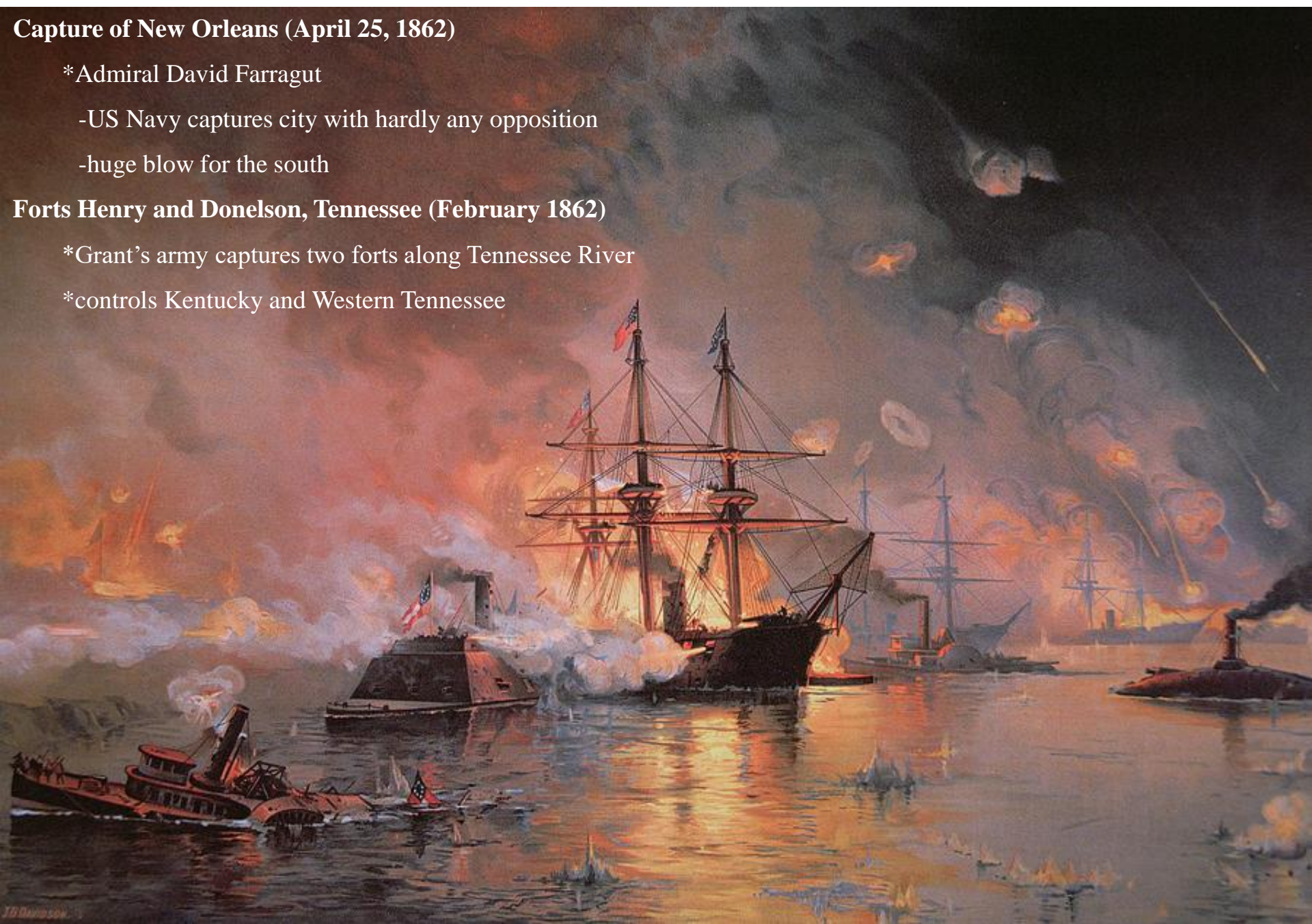
## Capture of New Orleans (April 25, 1862)

\*Admiral David Farragut

- US Navy captures city with hardly any opposition
- huge blow for the south

## Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee (February 1862)

- \*Grant's army captures two forts along Tennessee River
- \*controls Kentucky and Western Tennessee



# Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee (April 6-7, 1862)

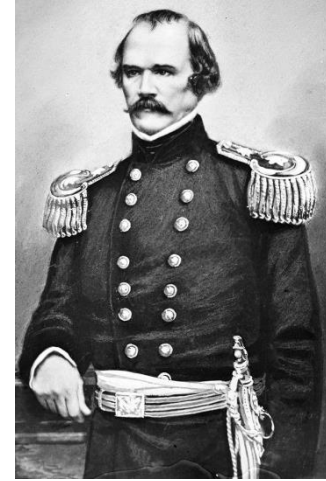
## Union: Ulysses S. Grant

- \*40,000 troops
- \*pinned against river after first day
- \*gets 25,000 reinforcements overnight
- \*smashes Confederate Army and wins on day two
- \*accused of being drunk and fired
- \*Lincoln refuses to get rid of Grant



## Confederates: Albert Sydney Johnston

- \*40,000 troops
- \*Johnston killed
- \*Beauregard halts attack
- \*one of the deadliest battles of the war
- 24,000 casualties total
- major Union victory



# The Virginia Front, 1862 (the Peninsula Campaign)

**Confederacy: Joseph Johnston/Robert E. Lee (85k men)**

\*Lee took command when Joseph Johnston was wounded

\*defended Richmond from much larger army

\*Jackson's Valley Campaign

\*successfully pushed McClellan out of the Peninsula

\*Union army reorganizes and marches toward Manassas

\*Confederates win Second Battle of Manassas (April 1862)

**Union: George B. McClellan (100k men)**

\*controversial general appointed to Army of Potomac

\*accused of having a "case of the slows"

\*superb organizer but terrible field general

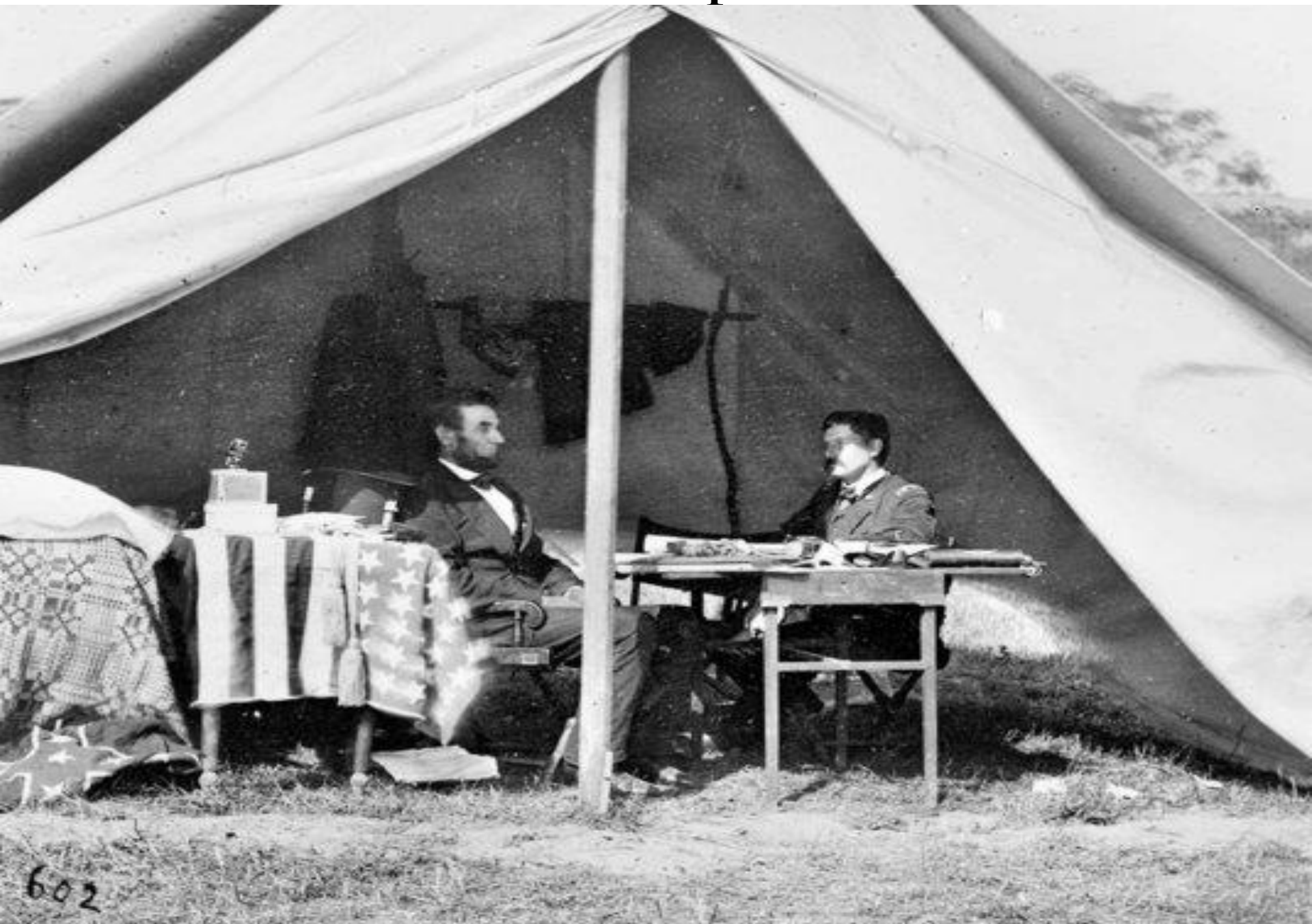
\*always claiming to be outnumbered and under supplied

\*attacked Richmond from the south

\*eventually withdrew in defeat and fired by Lincoln



# Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862



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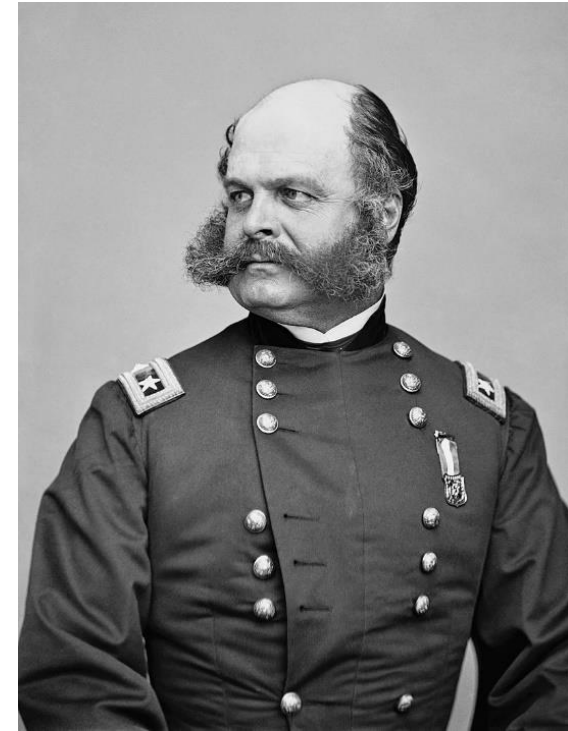
# Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862

**Confederacy: Robert E. Lee (72k men)**

- \*Lee retreats to heights outside of Fredericksburg
- \*fortifies his position and waits
- \*utterly destroys waves of Union attacks
- \*one of Lee's greatest victories (5k casualties)

**Union: Ambrose Burnside (110K men)**

- \*trying to attack Richmond after Antietam
- \*stopped by Lee at Rappahannock River in Fredericksburg
- \*makes disastrous decision to attack against fortified rebels
- \*suffers 12k casualties
- \*retreats and then removes himself from command



# The Progress of the War

## Pressure on Lincoln

- \*war in the east has been disastrous
- \*lots of pressure on Lincoln to end the war peacefully
- \*Lincoln refuses to listen to detractors

## Emancipation Proclamation, January 1863

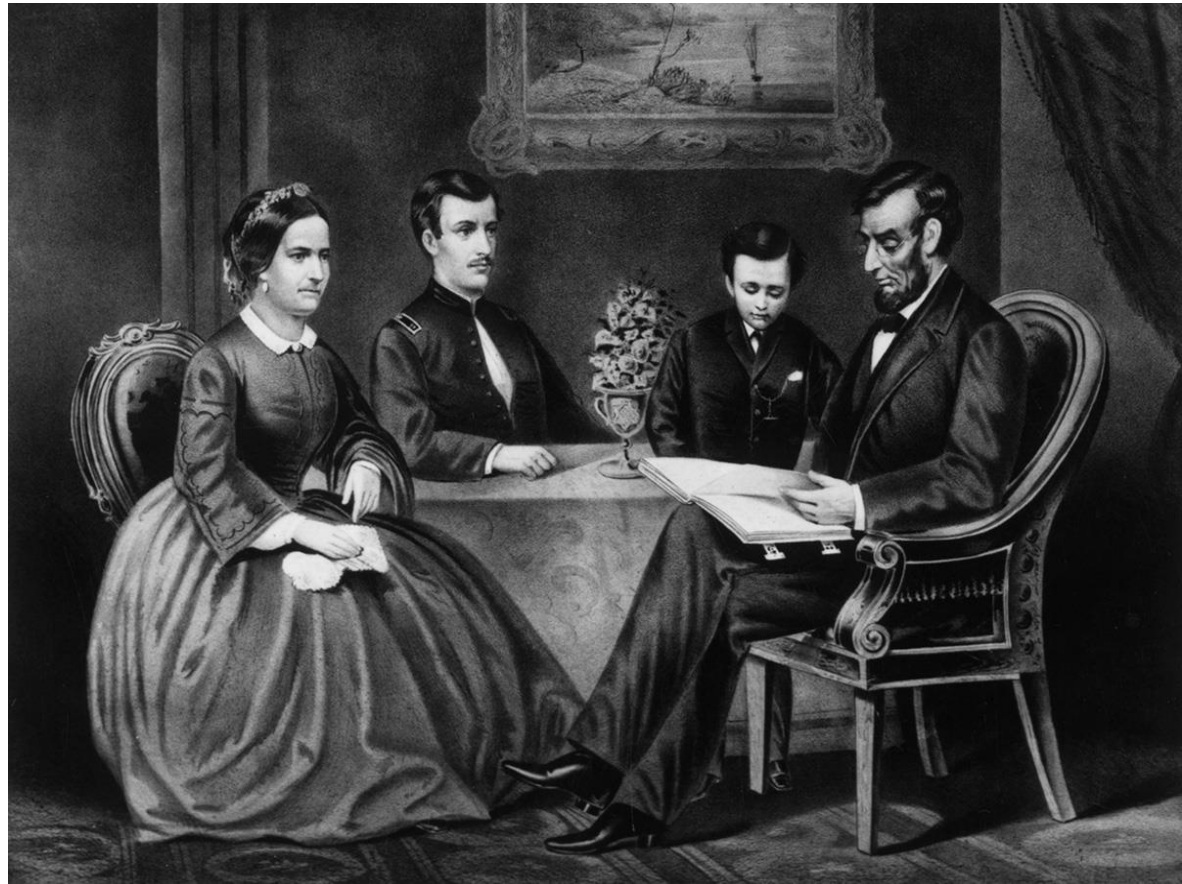
- \*early version issued after Antietam
- \*meant to reinvigorate the Union cause
- \*huge political risk

## Personal toll on Lincoln

- \*death of sons
  - Tad died of pneumonia before the war
  - Willie died of typhoid during war
  - Robert only surviving son
- \*Mary Todd Lincoln
  - had some mental health issues
  - several times Lincoln threatened to have her committed

## Lincoln's sense of Humor

- \*was his coping mechanism
- \*dueling
- \*Ethan Allen story



# Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863

**Union: Joseph “Fighting Joe” Hooker (120k men)**

\*takes command of largest Union Army to date

\*caught by surprise and retreats in disarray

**Confederacy: Robert E. Lee (60k men)**

\*makes bold decision to attack much larger Union Army

\*several confederate units get caught behind enemy lines when it gets dark

\*Jackson goes looking for them and is shot by his own men

\*Jackson loses an arm and dies later of pneumonia

\*Lee’s greatest victory but at a huge cost





# Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, June-July 1863

## Importance

- \*major city along Mississippi River
- \*whoever controls Vicksburg controls M. River

## Grant's plan

- \*decided to lay siege to the city
- \*completely surrounded it for months
- \*slowly starved the inhabitants out
- \*Confederates surrendered the city on July 4, 1863
- \*YUGE victory for the North and a turning point
- \*huge redemption for Grant
- \*Union just won a major victory in the East the day before



# Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863

**Union: George Meade (90,000 men)**

- \*Meade follows Lee cautiously
- \*runs into Confederates at Gettysburg
- \*fall back into defensive positions and let Lee come to him
- \*victory for the Union and turning point in war
- \*Meade fails to destroy Lee's army while it's retreating
- \*bloodiest battle of the war (50k casualties)

**Confederacy: Robert E. Lee (76,000 men)**

- \*Lee decides to invade the North a 2<sup>nd</sup> time
- \*wants to draw Union Army out of D.C. and crush it
- \*starting to think his army is invincible
- \*loses contact with JEB Stuart (cavalry officer)
- \*some regiments looking for shoes in Gettysburg
- \*forced to attack entrenched positions
- \*Lee's biggest defeat



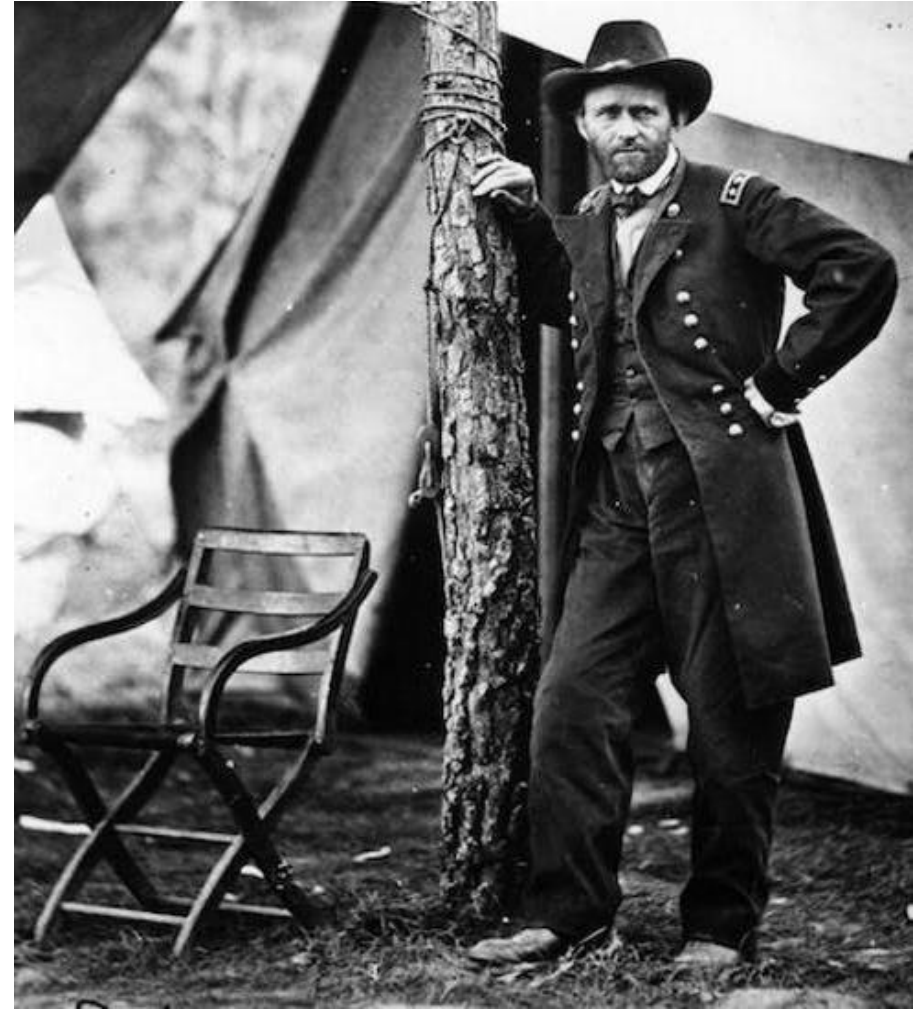
# The Last Stage, 1864-1865

## Tennessee & Georgia, 1863

- \*Confederates win the Battle of Chickamauga, GA
- \*chase Union Army into Chattanooga, TN
- \*Grant's Army reinforces Union Army and wins
- \*Union controls almost all of TN and TN River

## Ulysses S. Grant (the "Butcher")

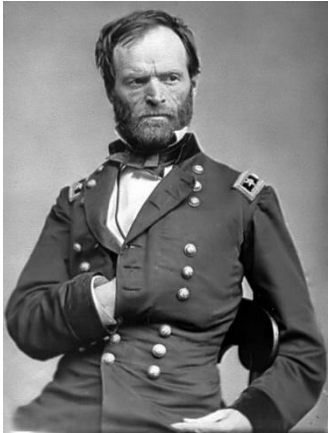
- \*appointed General-in-Chief of all Union Armies
- \*brought east by Lincoln to take on Lee
- \*leaves behind William Tecumseh Sherman in west
- \*Grant/Sherman believed in "Total War"
  - using all available resources for war (railroads, industry, money, men)
  - taking the war to the civilian population as well
- \*wanted to overwhelm the south with men and materials
- \*not afraid to suffer high casualties b/c he would do the same to Lee's army which couldn't replace men
- \*put constant pressure on Lee
- \*make him fight large, costly, battles
- \*the plan eventually worked and wore down Lee's army



# “War is Hell” – William Tecumseh Sherman

## Capture of Atlanta, September 2, 1864

- \*Sherman takes command in west
- \*John Bell Hood tasked with defending Atlanta
- \*Sherman burns Atlanta to the ground and practically destroys Hood’s Army.



Sherman



Hood



## Sherman’s March to the Sea, 1864

- \*Sherman moves south toward Savannah, GA
- \*living off the land and destroying everything he can
  - destroys railroads (Sherman Bowties), burns cities, burns plantations and farms, emancipates slaves
- \*capture Savannah and then heads north to South Carolina
- \*completely destroys South Carolina...why do you think?
- \*Hood surrenders to Sherman April 18, 1865



# The War Ends

**Appomattox Courthouse, VA., April 9, 1865**

\*Lee's Army has dwindled down to 15k soldiers compared to Grant's 70,000

\*realizes continuing the war is futile and surrenders

**Grant's Terms (really they were Lincoln's terms)**

\*exceptionally lenient

\*allowed Confederates to go free with no punishment

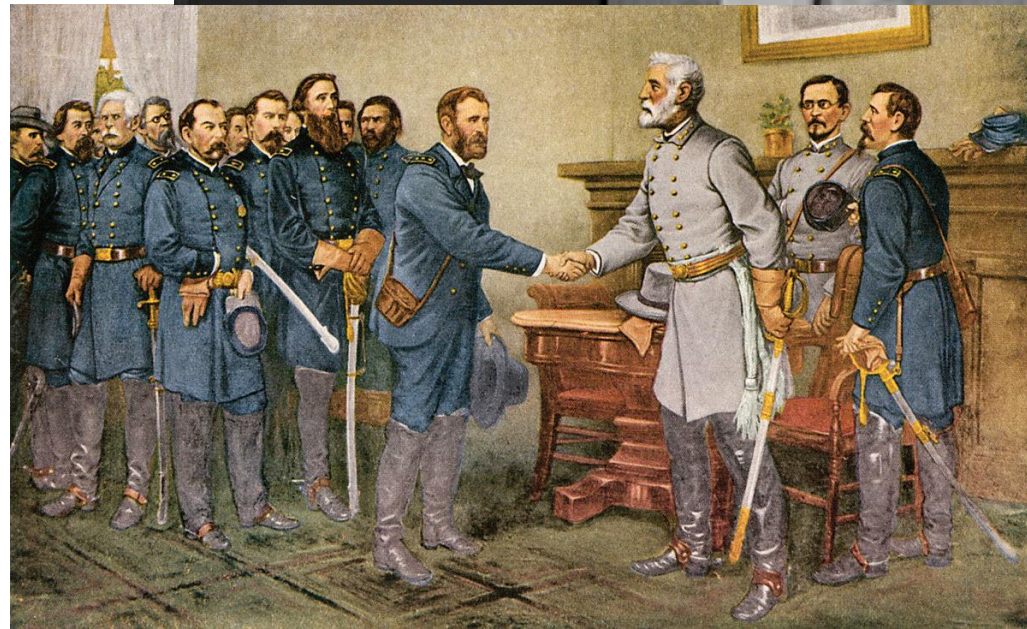
\*were offered food, medical treatment, supplies and could keep their personal weapons, horses, mules

-it was Spring, they needed to be able to farm

\*Union Army saluted confederates as they marched back home

\*was the beginning of reconstruction

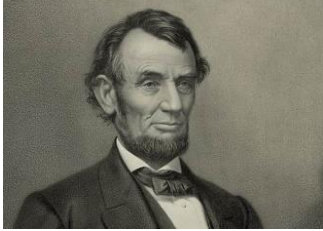
**Lincoln Assassinated three days later on April 12**



# The Lincoln vs. Kennedy Parallels

(Many things were eerily similar between the two men)

## Abraham Lincoln



Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846.  
Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.  
Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in 1808.  
John Wilkes Booth was born in 1839.  
Booth ran from the theater and was caught in a warehouse.

## John F. Kennedy



John F. Kennedy was elected to Congress in 1946.  
John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960.  
Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy, was born in 1908.  
Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1939.  
Oswald ran from a warehouse and was caught in a theater.

The names Lincoln and Kennedy each contain seven letters.  
Both were particularly concerned with civil rights and African Americans.  
Both lost children while in the White House.  
Both Presidents were shot on a Friday.  
Both were shot in the head.  
Both were assassinated by and succeeded by Southerners.  
Both successors were named Johnson and had 13 letters in their names.  
Both assassins were known by their three names.  
Both names are comprised of fifteen letters.  
Booth and Oswald were assassinated before their trials.

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# Ch. 14 SAQ

- A. Briefly explain why ONE of the following areas led to the downfall of the Confederacy during the Civil War:**
- \*Economic
  - \*Political
  - \*Cultural
- B. Explain why ONE of the OTHER areas led to a Union victory during the Civil War:**
- C. Provide historical evidence to support ONE of your claims.**