


BEFORE THE WAR, IT WAS SAID "THE UNITED STATES ARE...AND AFTER THE WAR, IT WAS ALWAYS "THE UNITED STATES IS."

Shelby Foote, Historian


PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860

<p>Democrat Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selects Stephen A. Douglas (Illinois) as candidate <p>Southern Democrats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After walking out two different Democrat Conventions, meet separate and • Nominate John Breckenridge (Kentucky as candidate). 	<p>Republican Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nominates Abraham Lincoln (Illinois). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A moderate, morally against slavery and against its expansion into the territories. <p>Constitutional Union Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominate John Bell (Tennessee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whigs and former Know-Nothings
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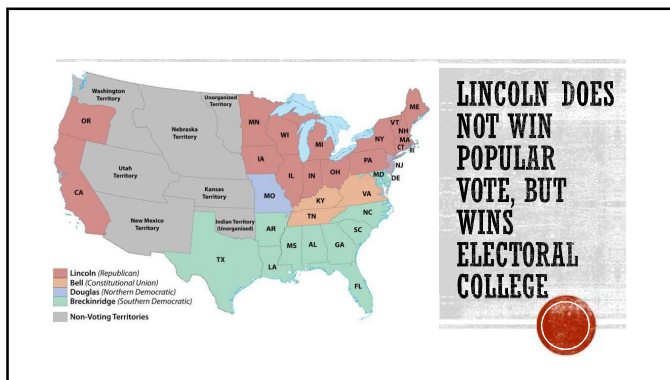
ON THE BALLOT

The Presidential Election of 1860



Abraham Lincoln vs. John Breckinridge vs. John Bell vs. Stephen Douglas

- Republicans gave up on getting any Southern votes.
- Lincoln is not on the ballot in most of the slave states



ONCE LINCOLN WINS...

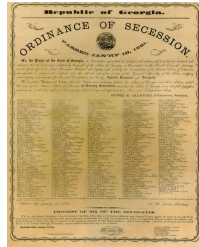


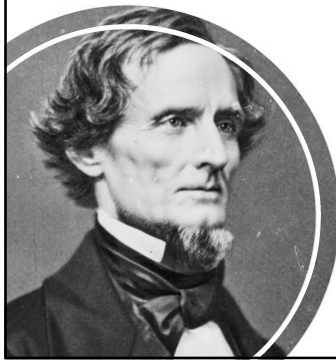
SECESSION

IT ALL STARTS WITH SOUTH CAROLINA

1. South Carolina secedes on December 20, 1860
2. Mississippi secedes on January 9, 1861
3. Florida secedes on January 10, 1861
4. Alabama secedes on January 11, 1861
5. Georgia secedes on January 19, 1861
6. Louisiana secedes on January 26, 1861
7. Texas secedes on February 1, 1861

• NOTE: **Kentucky** passes an order of secession but does not leave and **Missouri** passes one but never presents it to the people so it never leaves either.





CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- February 1861, secession delegates meet in Montgomery, Alabama.
- Form Confederate States of America (CSA)
- Draft Constitution
 - Resembles US Constitution
 - Protects and recognizes slavery.
- Elect Jefferson Davis (Mississippi) as president.



WHO WOULD YOU BET ON?

North – The Union

- Manufacturing/Exports
 - Multiple products
 - More export than import trade
- Transportation/Rail
 - National Roads
 - Rail line/transcontinental rail
 - Same gauge rail lines
- Population
 - 22 million
 - Steady stream of immigrants
- Government
 - Government intact, strong central government

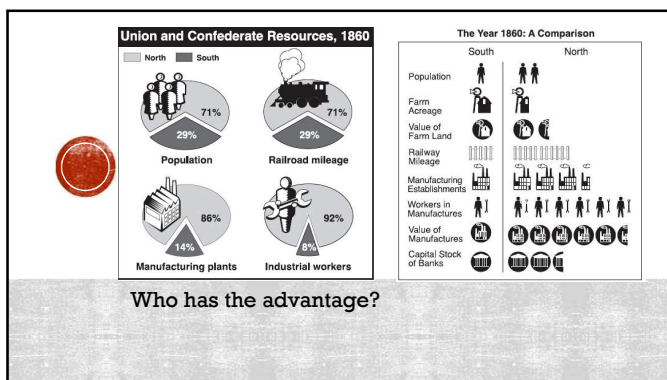
South – The Confederacy

- Manufacturing
 - Only export is cotton
 - Heavily relied on imports
- Transportation/Rail
 - Few roads
 - ¼ the rail lines of the Union
 - Inconsistent rail gauges state-to-state
- Population
 - 9 million
 - 1/3 of that population was slaves
- Government
 - Weak central government, no central control



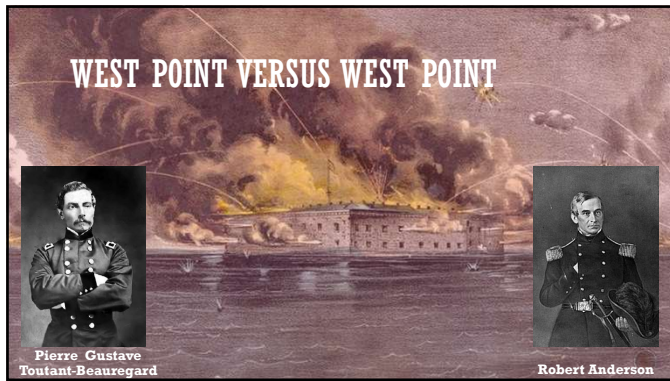
**WHAT DID
THE SOUTH
HAVE ON ITS
SIDE?**

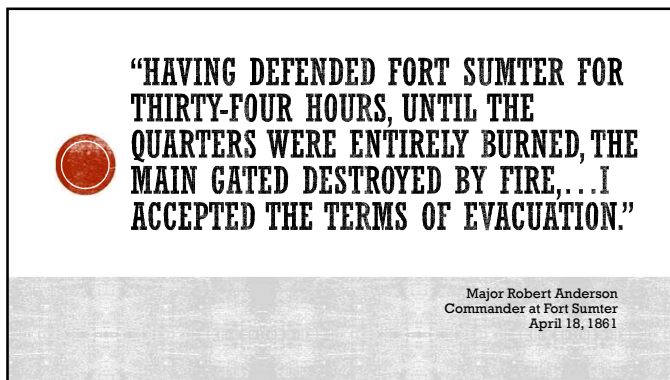
**“...cotton,
slaves, and
Arrogrance.”**



FIRST CONTACT

- Soon after the Confederacy forms, CSA soldiers begin seizing Federal military installations in each secessionist state.
- Primary target: Forts!
- Lincoln is inaugurated on March 4, 1861.
- By that time, only four Forts remain in Union hands, the most important is Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.
- Lincoln decided the Union would neither abandon or reinforce those Forts.
- At 4:30 AM on April 12, 1861, the Confederates attack Fort Sumter.
- Commander P.G.T. Beauregard attacks the Fort commanded by Union Major Robert Anderson.





THE ANACONDA PLAN: GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Objectives

1. The first objective was to set up a naval blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports that were controlled by the Confederacy.
 - Cut off all trade to and from the CSA
2. The second objective of the plan was to transport roughly 60,000 Union troops in 40 steam transports escorted by upwards of 20 steam gunboats down the Mississippi river.

The Union Army named battles after waterways.
Bull Run

The Confederate Army named battles after locations.
Manassas


WHY ARE THERE SOMETIMES TWO NAMES FOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES?

BULL RUN / MANASSAS


CONFEDERATE VICTORY

CASUALTIES:
3,000 UNION – 1,750 CSA

- First major land battle of the Civil War
- Manassas Junction is about 25 miles from Washington, DC.
- People drove out to watch, carried food along with them; some vendors sold food.
- General Ewell McDowell (Union) rode into Virginia with about 35,000 troops.
- General PGT Beauregard (CSA) commanded about 10,000 troops with reinforcements of almost 20,000.
- See-saw battle, Confederates eventually overrun the North.
- War-watchers flee, leaving behind debris and clogging the roads as Union forces retreat.
- Confederates tired; commanders did not push forward and try to take Washington, DC.




“THERE STANDS JACKSON LIKE A STONE WALL...”



Union General at the First Battle of Bull Run
July 21, 1861

A1 an
Author, 10/1/2019



THOMAS J. JACKSON
"STONEWALL"
 (1824-1863)


- Confederate General - Virginian Graduate of West Point
- Veteran of Mexican-American War
- Joins the Confederate Army after the attack on Fort Sumter (April 1861)
- Earns his nickname at the First Battle of Bull Run
- "There stands Jackson, like a stone wall."
- Horse: "Little Sorrell"

BULL RUN / MANASSAS

CONFEDERATE VICTORY

CASUALTIES:
3,000 UNION – 1,750 CSA

- Some Confederate soldiers took the win as a sign of victory in the war and went home.
- Union leadership realized this was going to be a war and not a rebellion.
- Lincoln does two things:
 - Appoints General George McClellan the leader of the Union Forces in the East.
 - Increases enlistments (people joining the army).
- McClellan is great at drilling his men into an army but he's not so quick at marching into battle.



WAR IN THE WEST

- General Ulysses S. Grant begins to take control of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers
- This splits Tennessee and gives the Union a route into the Confederate territory.
- He takes Kentucky and most of Tennessee.
- "Unconditional Surrender" Grant
 - West Point Class of 1843
 - Mexican American War

WAR IN THE WEST

- The North successfully blocks large ships from coming into Confederate ports but cannot block small vessels.
- **Blockade Runners:** small boats that can break blockade lines.
- April 1862: Union seizes New Orleans
 - Confederacy's largest city
 - Gives them control of the entry to the Mississippi River.



BATTLE OF SHILOH/ PITTSBURGH LANDING

UNION VICTORY

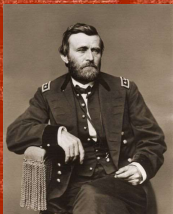
KILLED:
1,754 UNION – 1,728 CSA

WOUNDED:
8,408 UNION – 8,012 CSA

MISSING/CAPTURED:
2,885 UNION – 959 CSA

- April 6-7, 1862
- Gens. Grant and Buell (Union) and Gens. Johnston and Beauregard (CSA)
- 63,000 Union troops/40,000 CSA troops
- After several wins back-to-back, Grant almost loses the battle.
- Surprise Confederate attack.
- Grant reorganizes troops and repels Confederates.
- Nearly 25,000 men were killed, wounded, or captured during the battle.
- Another reminder that this will be a bloody war.





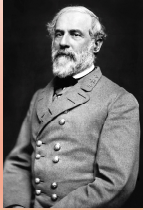
WAR IN THE WEST

- By June 1862:
- New Orleans is captured by Admiral Farragut
 - Union controls most of the Mississippi
 - Almost effectively cutting the Confederacy into two pieces
 - Only Vicksburg, Mississippi remains in Confederate hands....



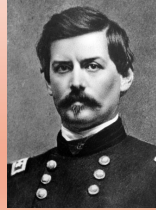
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM/SHARPSBURG

General Robert E. Lee - CSA



West Point 1829/Mexican American War

General George McClellan (Union)



West Point 1846/Mexican American War



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM SHARPSBURG

UNION VICTORY

KILLED:
2,108 UNION – 1,567 CSA

WOUNDED:
9,549 UNION – 7,756 CSA

MISSING:
753 UNION – 1,018 CSA

- September 17, 1862
- Gen. Robert E. Lee (CSA) and General McClellan (Union)
- Bloodiest one day battle in American History
- McClellan did not break Lee's lines but inflicted so many casualties that Lee retreated to Virginia.
- Crucial victory for the North
- British had been waiting for a big CSA victory to determine if they wanted to intervene/help the Confederacy – this caused them to wait.
- Lincoln used the win as a platform to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.



“...ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES WITHIN ANY STATE OR DESIGNATED PART OF A STATE, THE PEOPLE WHEREOF SHALL THEN BE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, SHALL BE THEN, THENCEFORWARD, AND FOREVER FREE.”

The Emancipation Proclamation
Signed September 22, 1862
Effective January 1, 1863

- Lots of disagreement about when and how to end slavery but...
- This was no longer a little revolt, it was a war and Union casualties were rising.
 - Punish the South
 - Justify Union casualties
- Lincoln announces the proclamation on 9/22/1862
 - Freeing all slaves in states still in rebellion after January 1, 1863.
 - Did not address slavery in border states
 - Transforms the war from states' rights to a war for liberation of slaves.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION