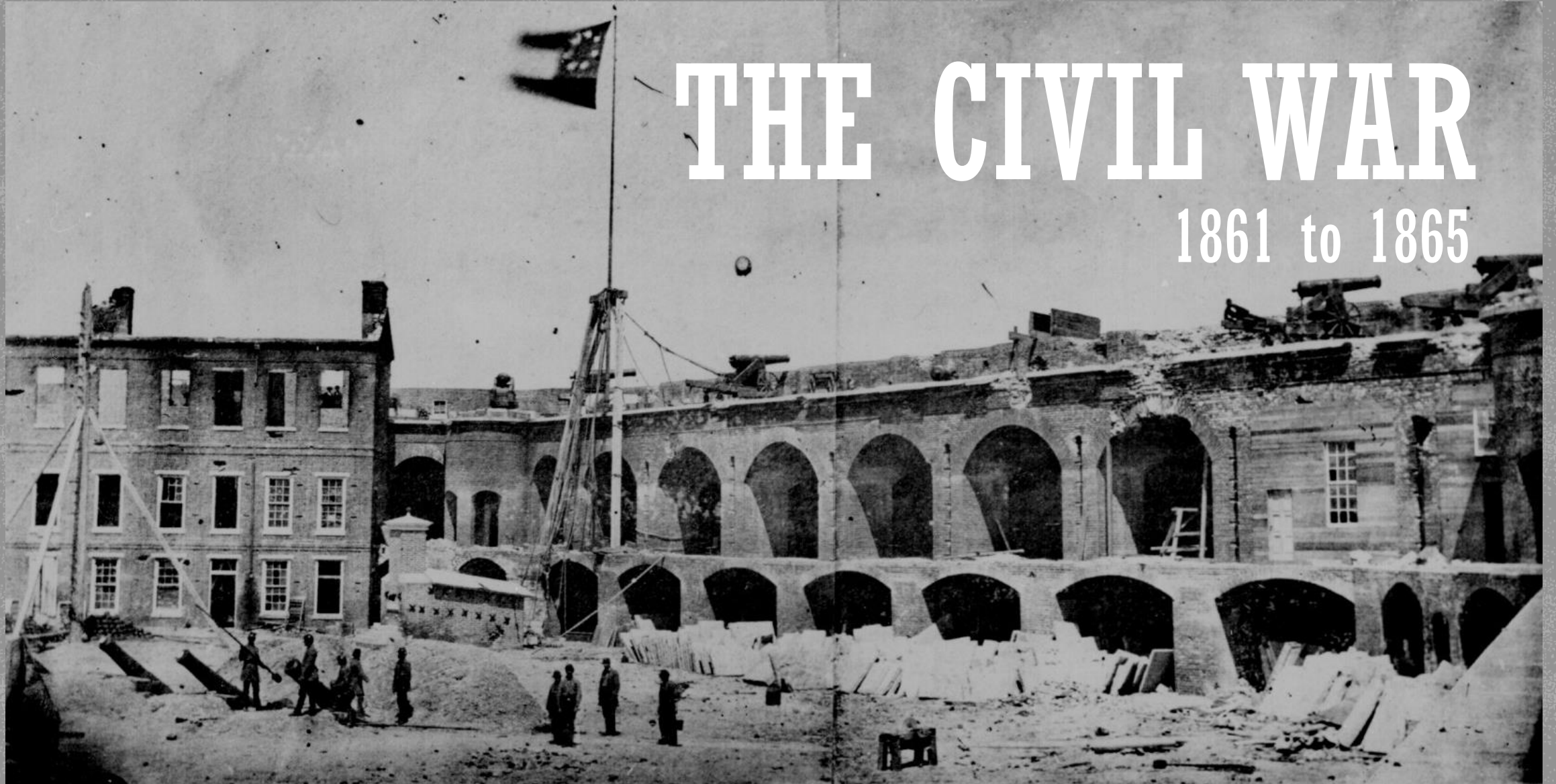
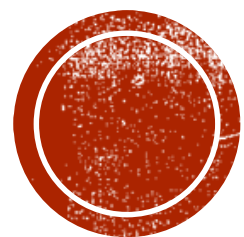


# THE CIVIL WAR

1861 to 1865





**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

## Democrat Party

- Selects Stephen A. Douglas (Illinois) as candidate

## Southern Democrats

- After walking out two different Democrat Conventions, meet separate and
- Nominate John Breckenridge (Kentucky) as candidate.

## Republican Party

- nominates Abraham Lincoln (Illinois).
  - A moderate, morally against slavery and against its expansion into the territories.

## Constitutional Union Party

- Nominate John Bell (Tennessee)
  - Whigs and former Know-Nothings





# ON THE BALLOT

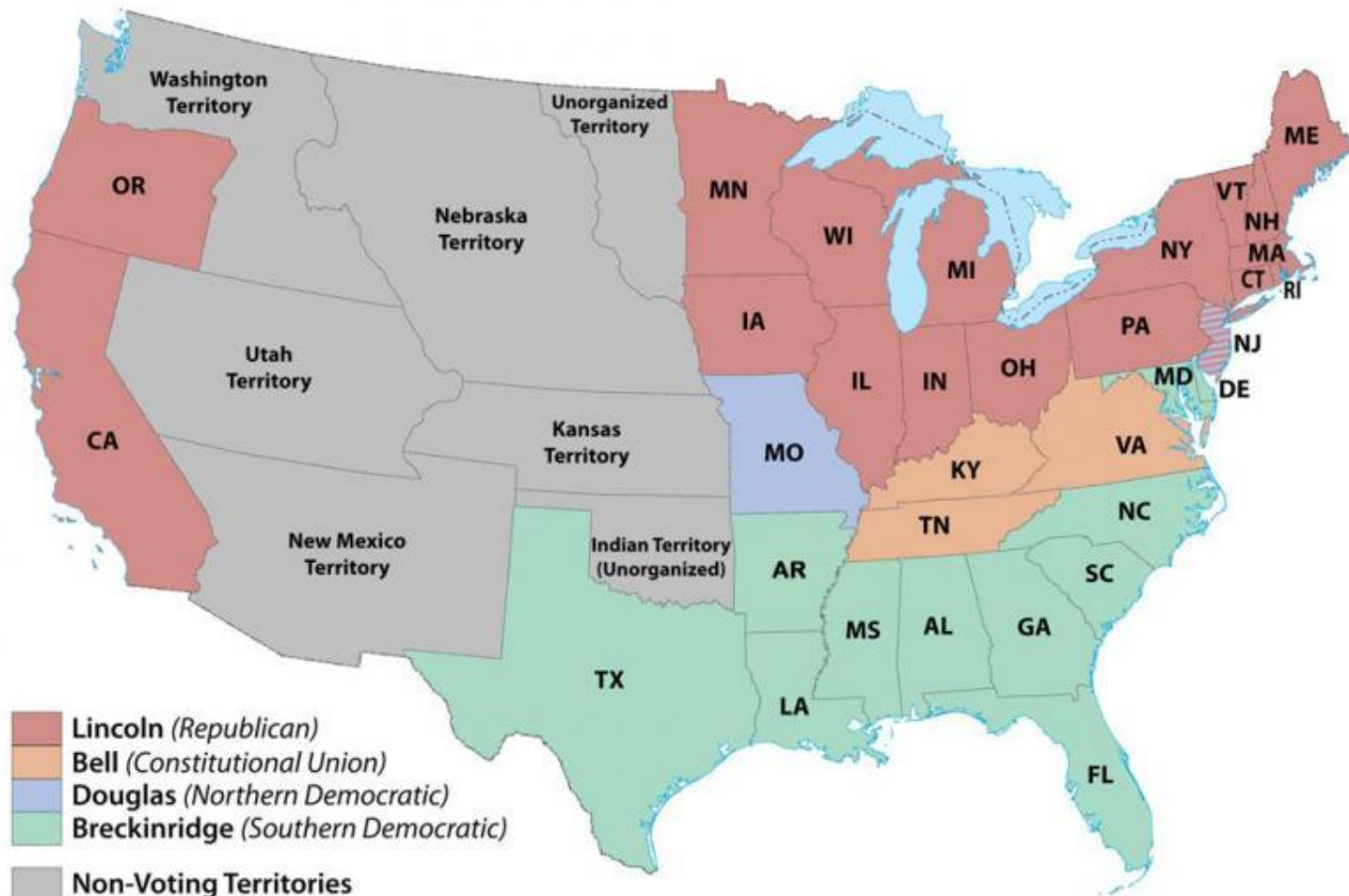
## The Presidential Election of 1860



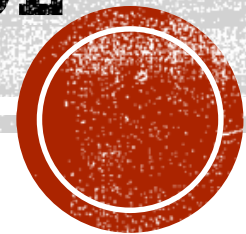
Abraham  
Lincoln vs. John  
Breckinridge vs. John  
Bell vs. Stephen  
Douglas

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





**LINCOLN DOES  
NOT WIN  
POPULAR  
VOTE, BUT  
WINS  
ELECTORAL  
COLLEGE**



**ONCE  
LINCOLN  
WINS...**

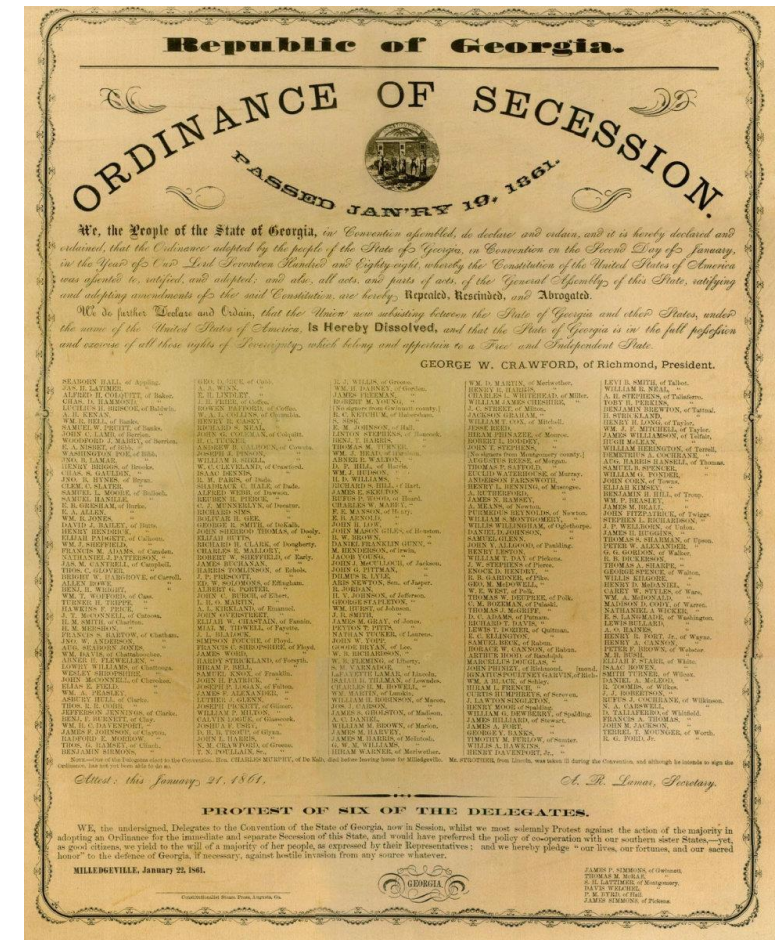


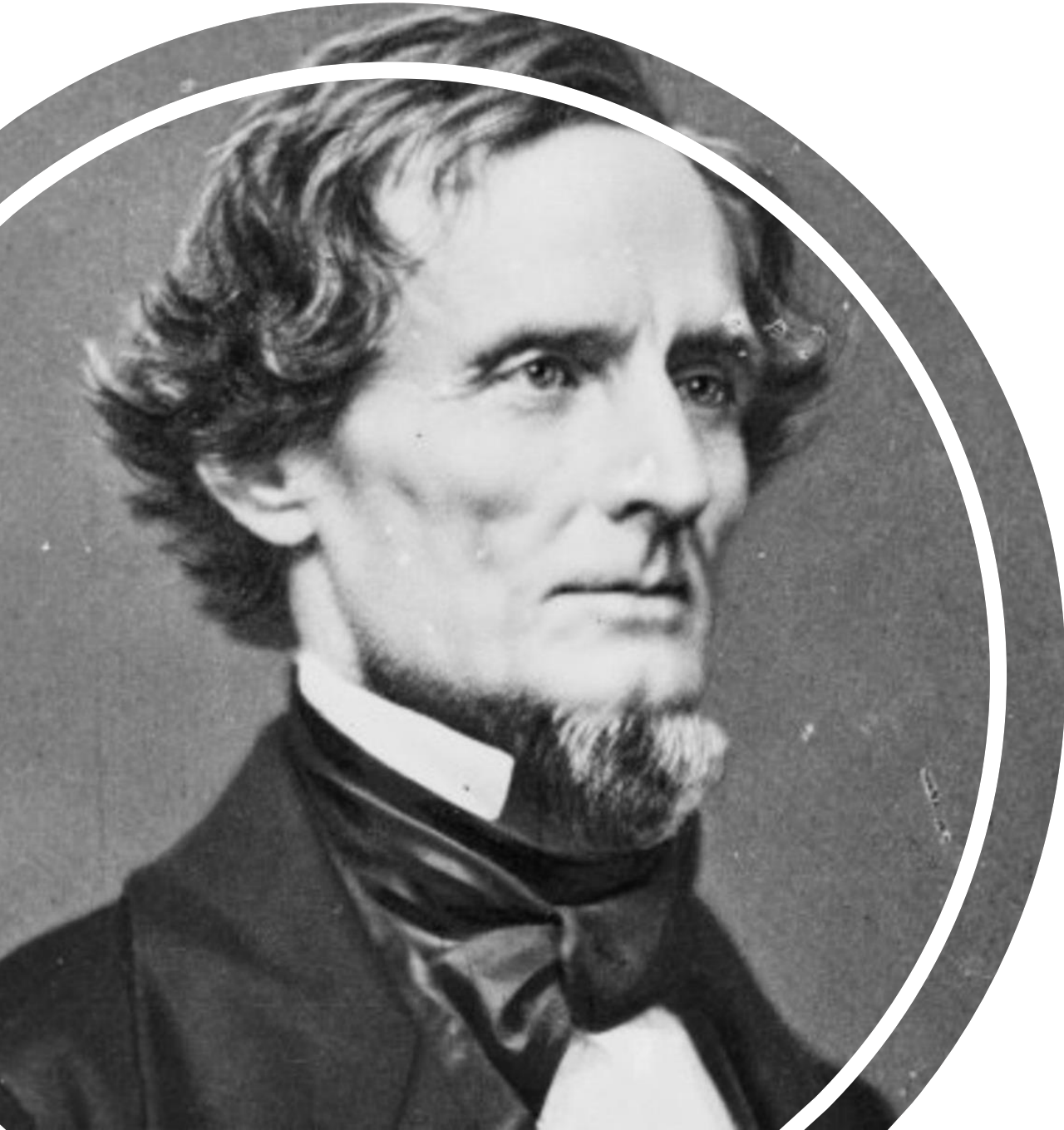


# IT ALL STARTS WITH SOUTH CAROLINA

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

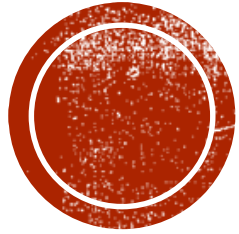
- Manufacturing
  - Only export is cotton
  - Heavily relied on imports
- Transportation/Rail
  - Few roads
  - ½ the rail lines of the Union
  - Inconsistent rail gauges state-to-state
- Population
  - 9 million
  - 1/3 of that population was slaves
- Government
  - Weak central government, no central control



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

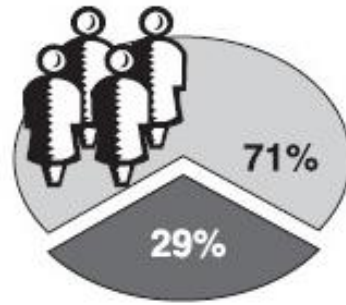
“...cotton,  
slaves, and  
Arrogrance.”





## Union and Confederate Resources, 1860

North South



Population



Railroad mileage



Manufacturing plants

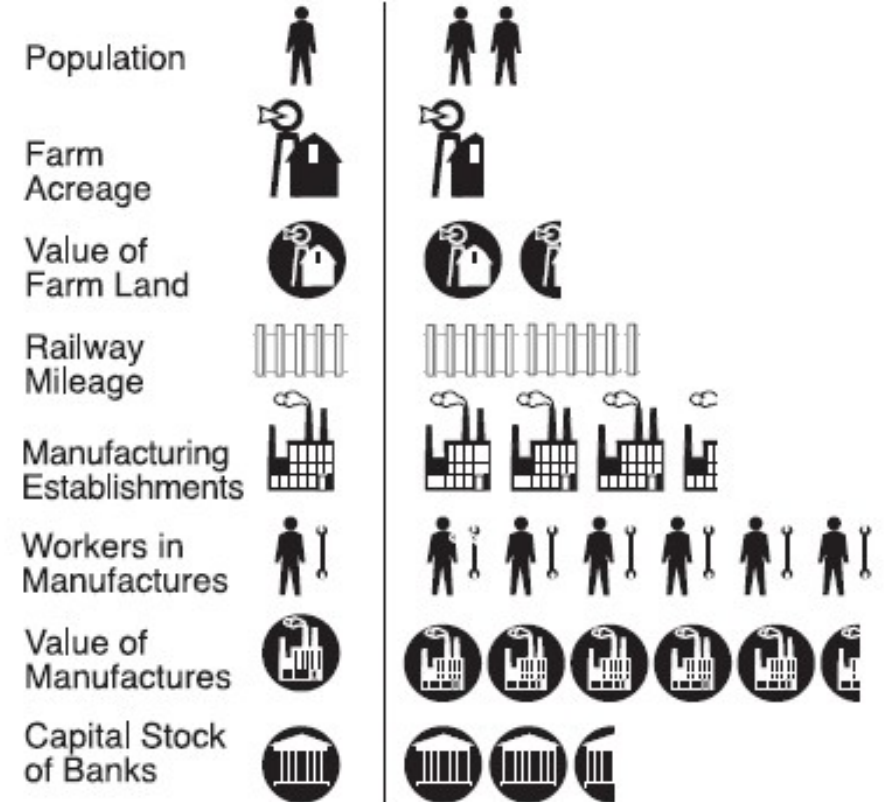


Industrial workers

## The Year 1860: A Comparison

South

North



Who has the advantage?



# 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.

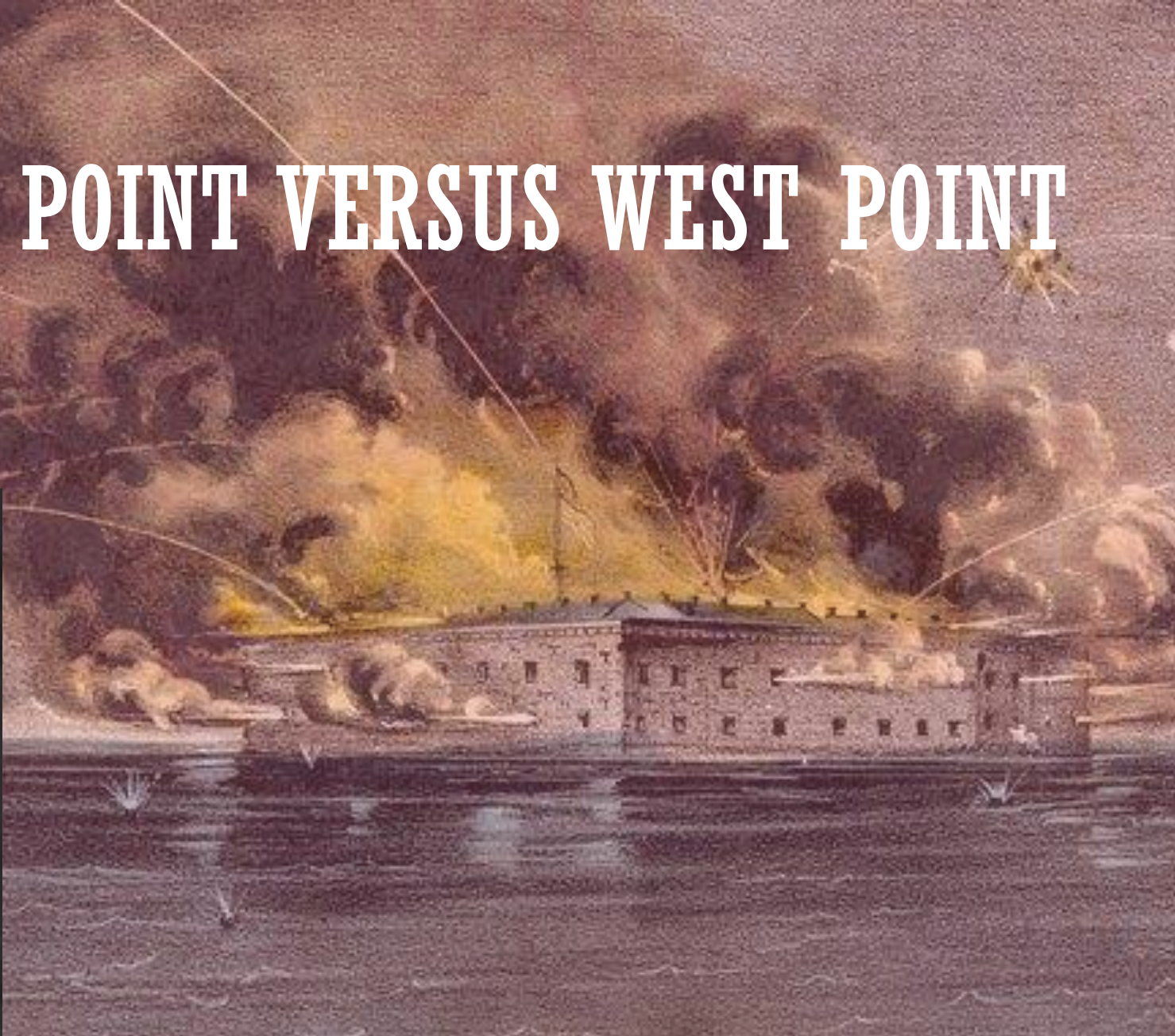




# WEST POINT VERSUS WEST POINT

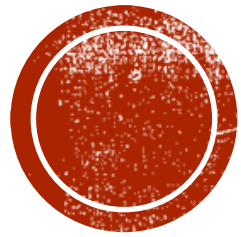


**Pierre Gustave  
Toutant-Beauregard**



**Robert Anderson**





**“HAVING DEFENDED FORT SUMTER FOR  
THIRTY-FOUR HOURS, UNTIL THE  
QUARTERS WERE ENTIRELY BURNED, THE  
MAIN GATED DESTROYED BY FIRE,...I  
ACCEPTED THE TERMS OF EVACUATION.”**

Major Robert Anderson  
Commander at Fort Sumter  
April 18, 1861



# 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

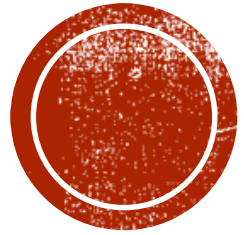
### CASUALTIES:

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





# **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 stonewall.”
- 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:
  1. Appoints General George McClellan the leader of the Union Forces in the East.
  2. 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.

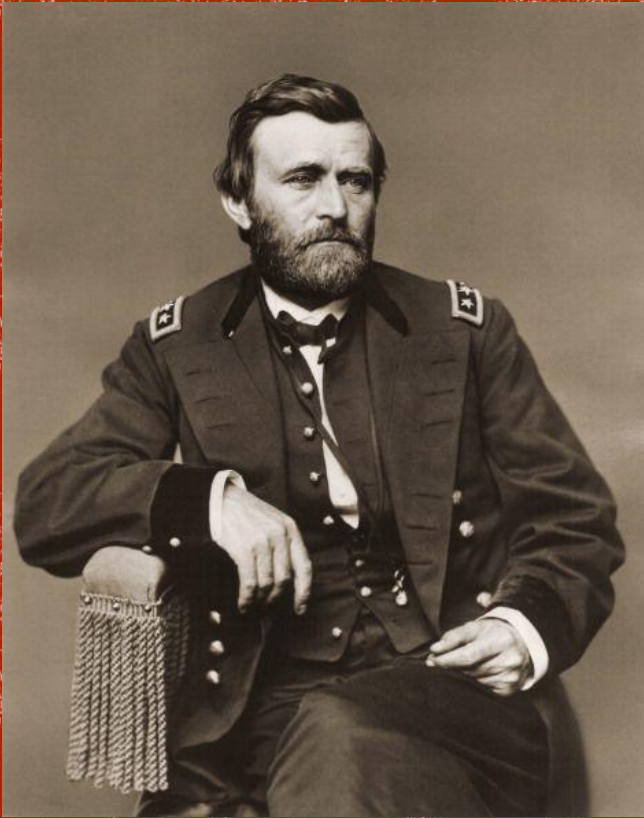




# WAR IN THE WEST

- 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.





# 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



# BATTLE OF SHILOH/ PITTSBURGH LANDING

## UNION VICTORY

### KILLED:

1,754 UNION — 1,728 CSA

### WOUNDED:

8,408 UNION — 8,012 CSA

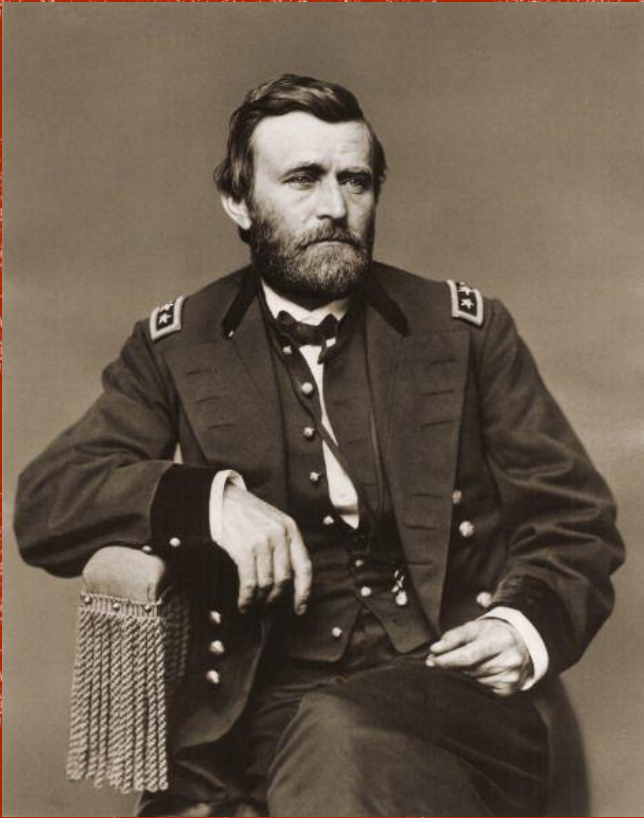
### MISSING/CAPTURED:

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

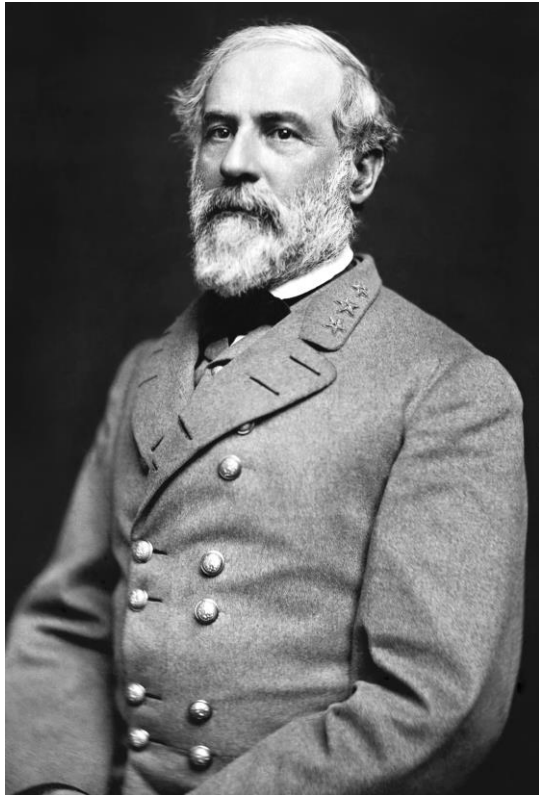
By June 1862:

- 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....



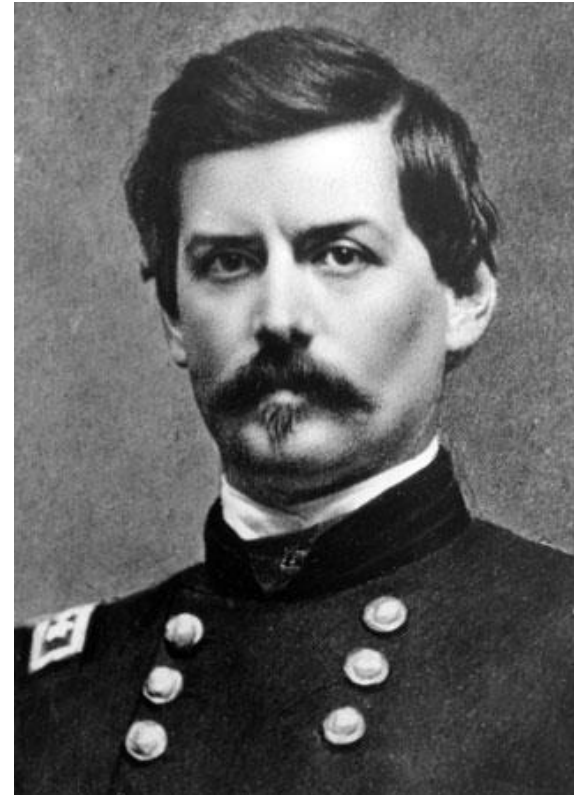
# BATTLE OF ANTIETAM/SHARPSBURG

**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

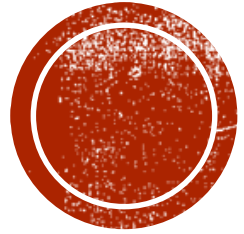
### MISSING:

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

# THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- 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.



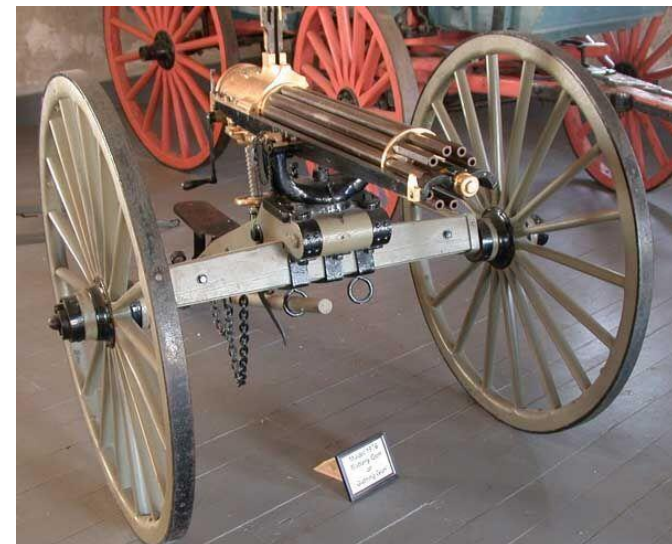
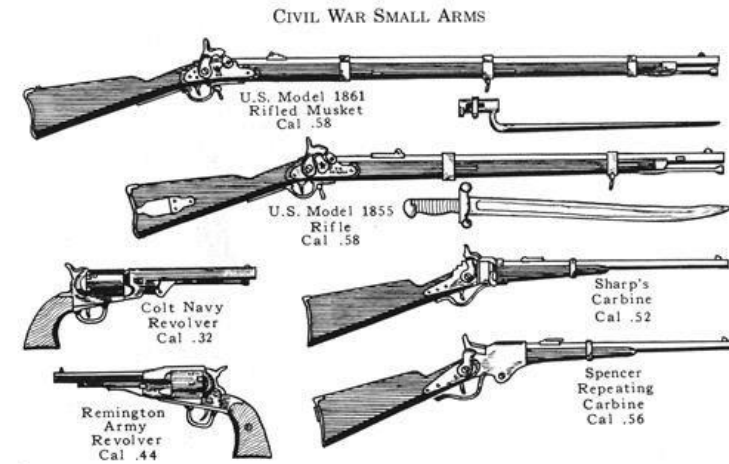
# TURNING POINTS: TECHNOLOGY

## Technology and Medicine

- New military technology produced greater casualties than ever before.

Spencer Carbine Rifle: 7 rounds in 30 second

Gatling Gun: 200 rounds per minute





# TURNING POINTS: MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY

## Field Medicine

Field Doctors had to treat casualties with:

- Injuries\*
  - Amputations
  - Gangrene
- Illness (killed 1000s of soldiers)
  - Smallpox
  - Dysentery
  - Typhoid
  - Pneumonia

## Mary Edwards Walker (Union)

Female Frontline Surgeon

- Few women had medical degrees.
- Worked near battle fronts
- Crossed lines to treat civilians
- Arrested as a spy in 1864
- Awarded the Medal of Honor in 1865
  - Only woman to win the award



# OTHER TECHNOLOGY: IRON CLADS & SUBMARINES

An **ironclad** is a steam-propelled warship protected by iron or steel armor plates.

- Developed to end the vulnerability of wooden ships to explosives or incendiary shells.
- The first ironclad battle ship was launched in November 1859 by the French Navy.



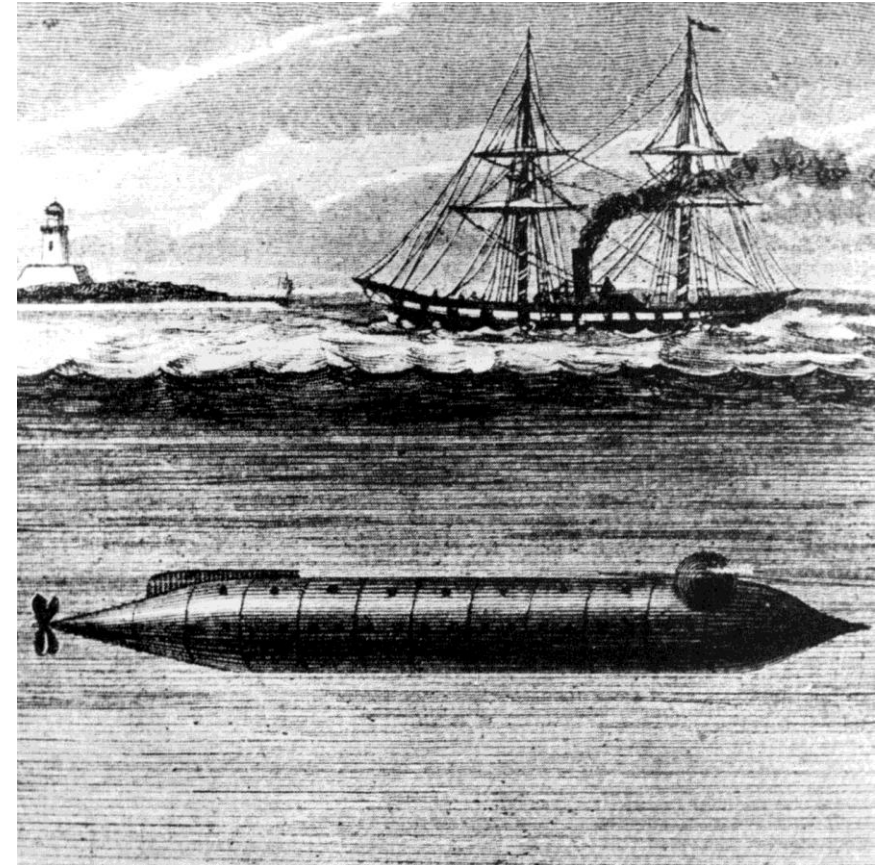
**Battle of the Monitor and Merrimack**, also called **Battle of Hampton Roads**, (March 9, 1862), notable as history's first duel between ironclad warships and the beginning of a new era of naval warfare.



# OTHER TECHNOLOGY: IRON CLADS & SUBMARINES



H.L. Hunley, CSA

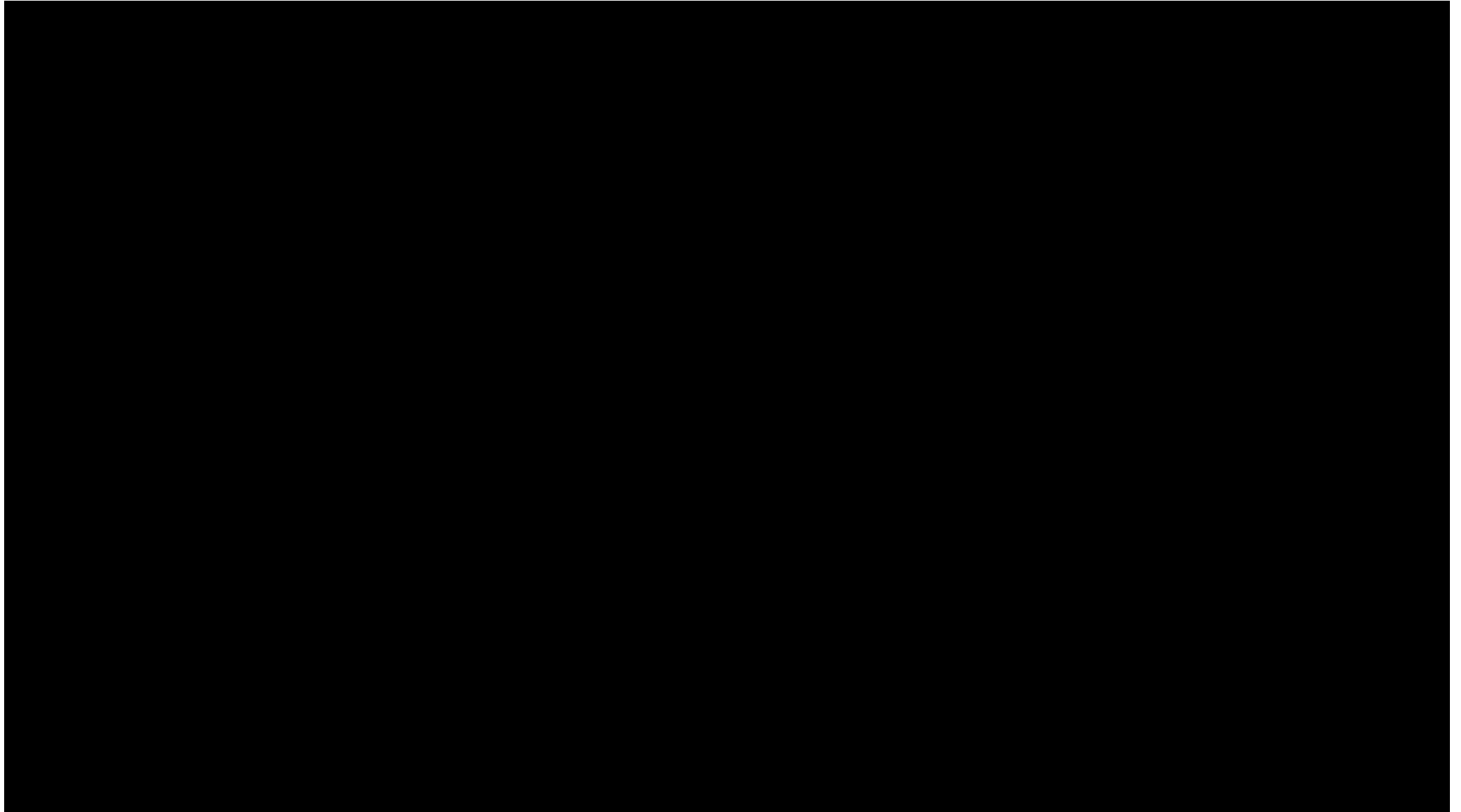


Alligator, USA





# OTHER TECHNOLOGY: SUBMARINES





# **OTHER TECHNOLOGY: HOT AIR BALLOONS**

**Aerial  
Reconnaissance**

**CW “Drones”**

**Used by the  
Federal troops**







## OTHER TECHNOLOGY: PHOTOGRAPHY

- A gift to a loved one before a soldier left for war.
- Mathew Brady - Union
- Memories: good and bad
- Same technique used for portraiture was also used for battlefield images.







## OTHER TECHNOLOGY: PHOTOGRAPHY

- A gift to a loved one before a soldier left for war.
- Mathew Brady - Union
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- Same technique used for portraiture was also used for battlefield images.





Shots fired on  
Fort Sumter

CSA Surrender at  
Appomattox, VA

**Summer  
1863**

**4/12/1861**

**4/9/1865**

Battles of Vicksburg  
and Gettysburg



# SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

UNION VICTORY (DECISIVE)

CASUALTIES:

4,835 UNION — 2,302 CSA

SURRENDERED:

32,697 CSA

Siege: a military blockade of a city or fortified place to force it to surrender.

Vicksburg was the last Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River.

May 1863: General Grant surrounds the city, cutting off food and supplies for 40 days.

July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrender.

Cuts the Confederacy in two – completing one phase of the Anaconda Plan.

Major turning point in the war!





# BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

UNION VICTORY (DECISIVE)

CASUALTIES:

23,000 UNION — 23-28,000 CSA

June 1863: After defeating Union forces at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, General Lee decides to invade the North.

July 1-2, 1863: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

- July 1: Lee's troops happen to meet two Union brigades of Union cavalry and pushed them out of the city.
- July 2: Both armies mobilize to the area and Lee attacks. Union troops hold their ground.
- July 3: Pickett's Charge at Cemetery Ridge— a massive assault, 15,000 people charge forward
  - Charge across  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of open land
  - 7,000 casualties within less than a half hour BUT UNION LINES HOLD.



# BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

## UNION VICTORY

### CASUALTIES:

23,000 UNION — 23-28,000 CSA

July 1-3, 1863

- Lee retreats to Virginia. Loses 1/3 of his army at Gettysburg.
  - “...all this has been my fault. It is I that have lost this fight.”
- Lee disheartened
  - lost Stonewall Jackson to friendly fire in May 1863 near Chancellorsville.
  - Lee and the Confederate forces will be on the defensive the remainder of the war.
- Loss at Gettysburg strengthens the Republican Party in the North.
- Ensures that Great Britain will not recognize the Confederacy





# GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY



Four score and seven years ag our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the propositional that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come here to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might life. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.





# GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

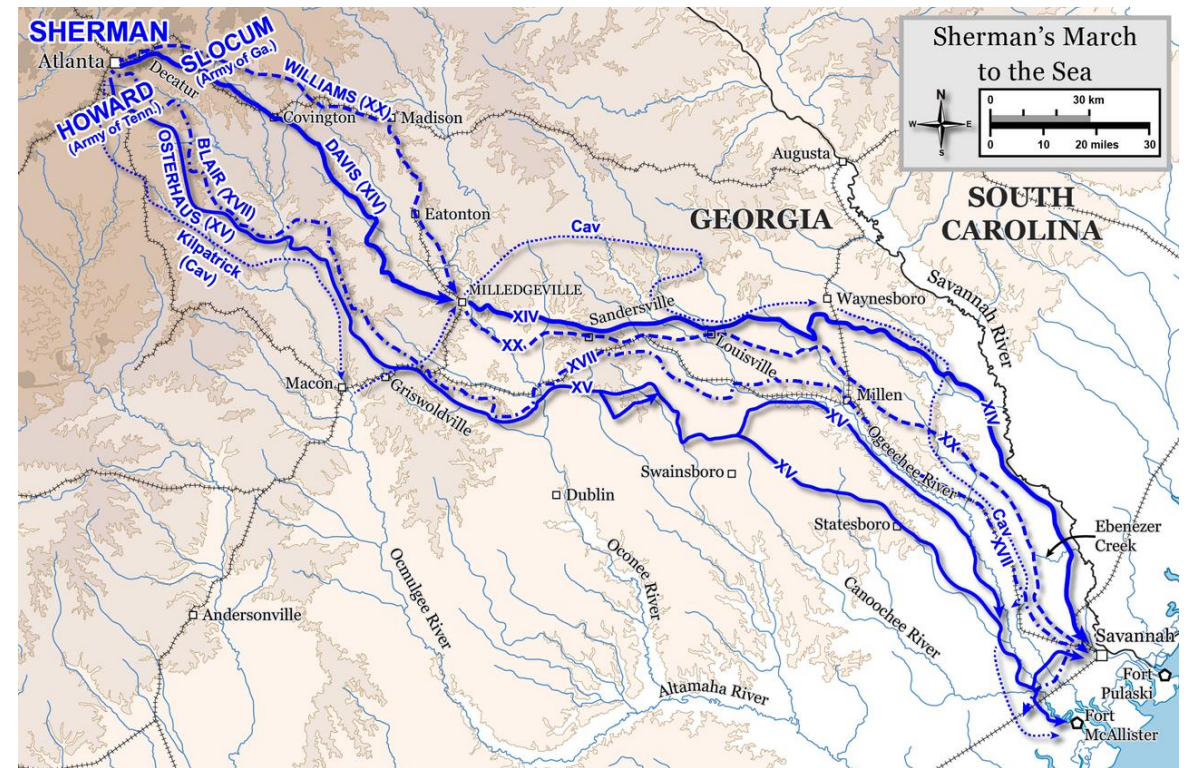
But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate – we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow – this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”



# SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

## Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman

- Commander under General Grant
- April – December 1864
- Forces lived off the land, away from supply lines.
- Foraged from what they could find on farms, houses, etc.
- Fought militias, destroyed transportation and communication lines. etc.



# LINCOLN'S 2<sup>ND</sup> INAUGURATION

## **Lincoln's Re-Election: November 1864**

- Lincoln's re-election campaign in November.
- Inauguration in March, 1865

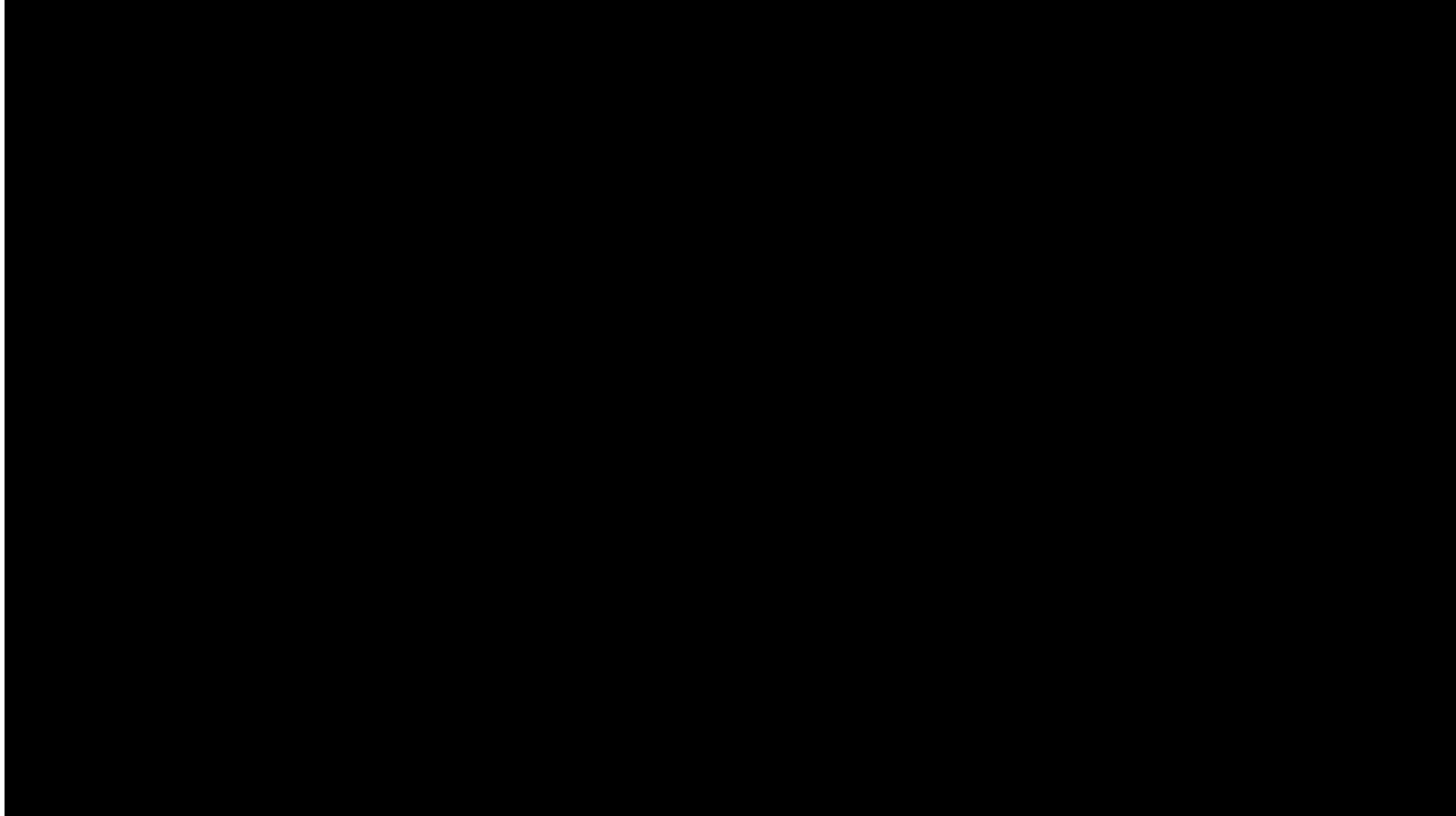
“With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and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

## **Lincoln's 2<sup>nd</sup> Inaugural Address**





# SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA



# SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

**Richmond Falls: April 2, 1865**

Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy.

There is a small battle a few days later at Appomattox.

The army of Northern Virginia, Lee's forces, are tired and starving.



**McLean House, site of Lee's  
surrender: 4/9/1865**





# SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

**April 9, 1865: Lee surrenders to General Grant in Appomattox, VA**

The **terms** of the **surrender** were generous:

- Confederate soldiers would have to turn in their rifles.
- Immediately paroled as prisoners of war.
- They could return home immediately and keep their horses or mules.
- They were also given food as many of them were very hungry.



**McLean House, site of Lee's surrender: 4/9/1865**



# SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX





# AMENDMENTS: 13<sup>TH</sup> AND 14<sup>TH</sup>

## **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Abolishing Slavery**

- January 31, 1865 narrowly passes House of Representatives
- Sent to states for ratification.
- By December 1865, enough states have ratified for it to go in effect.
- The Abolition Movement achieves its ultimate goal.

## **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Citizenship/Equal Protection**

- June 1866
- Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and
- Reinforces “due process of law” for all people; not state can deny rights, liberty, or property without due process.



# LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

## APRIL 14, 1865

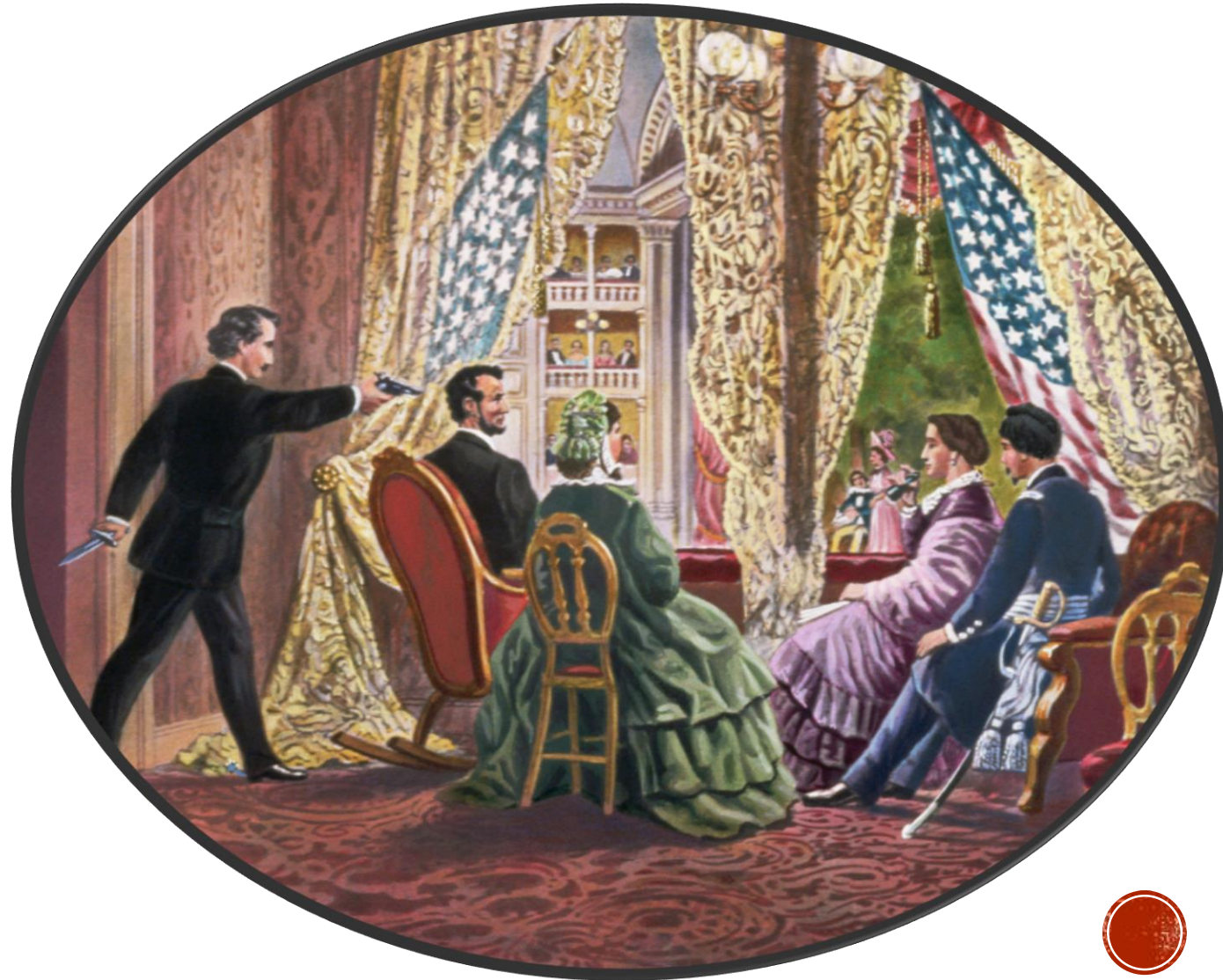
### Ford's Theater "Our American Cousin"

Lincoln is assassinated while attending a play at Ford's Theater.

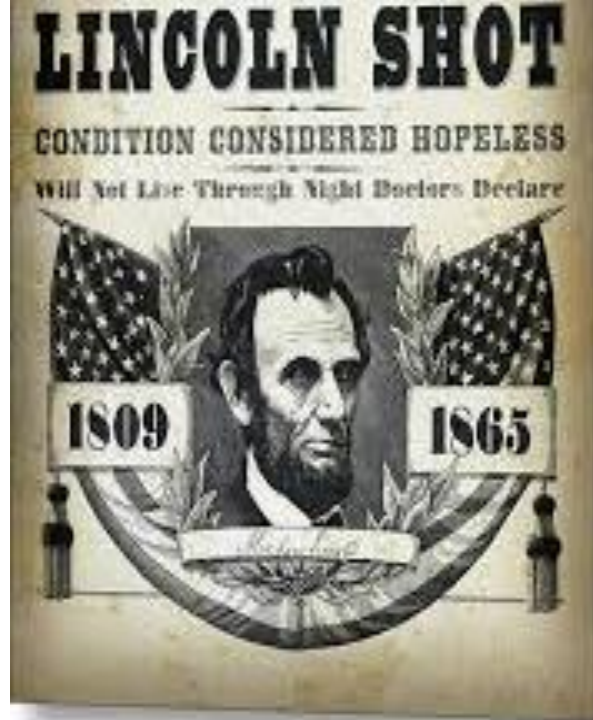
**John Wilkes Booth**, during the third act, shoots Lincoln in the back of the head.

**"Sic temper tyrannis!"**  
(*Death to tyrants*)

Booth jumps from the balcony to the floor, breaking his leg.







# LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION APRIL 14, 1865

- Booth escapes.
- *"Your name is Mudd."*
- Lincoln dies the next morning.
- Manhunt finds Booth 12 days later.
- He is shot by a Union soldier in a barn in Virginia.

