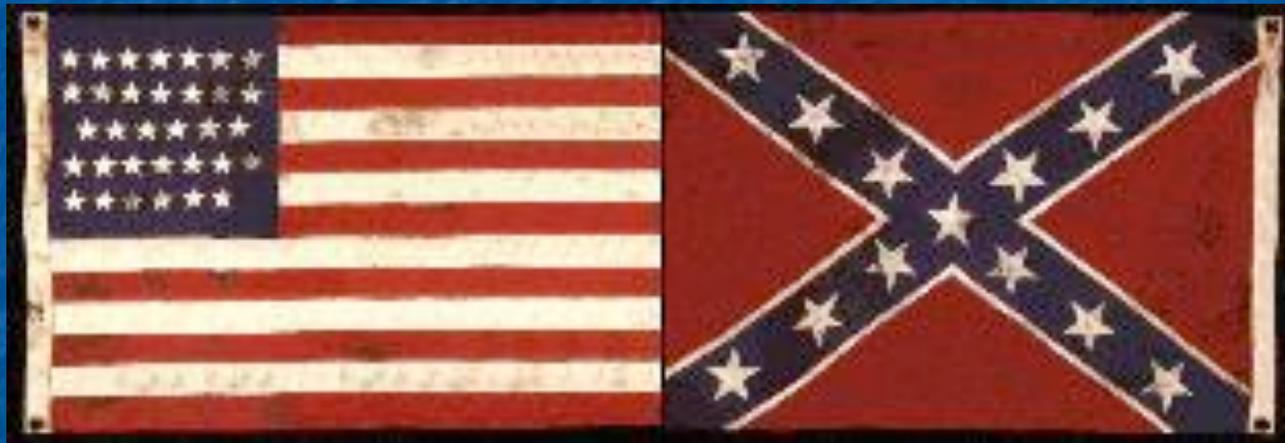


Civil War

Chapter 2

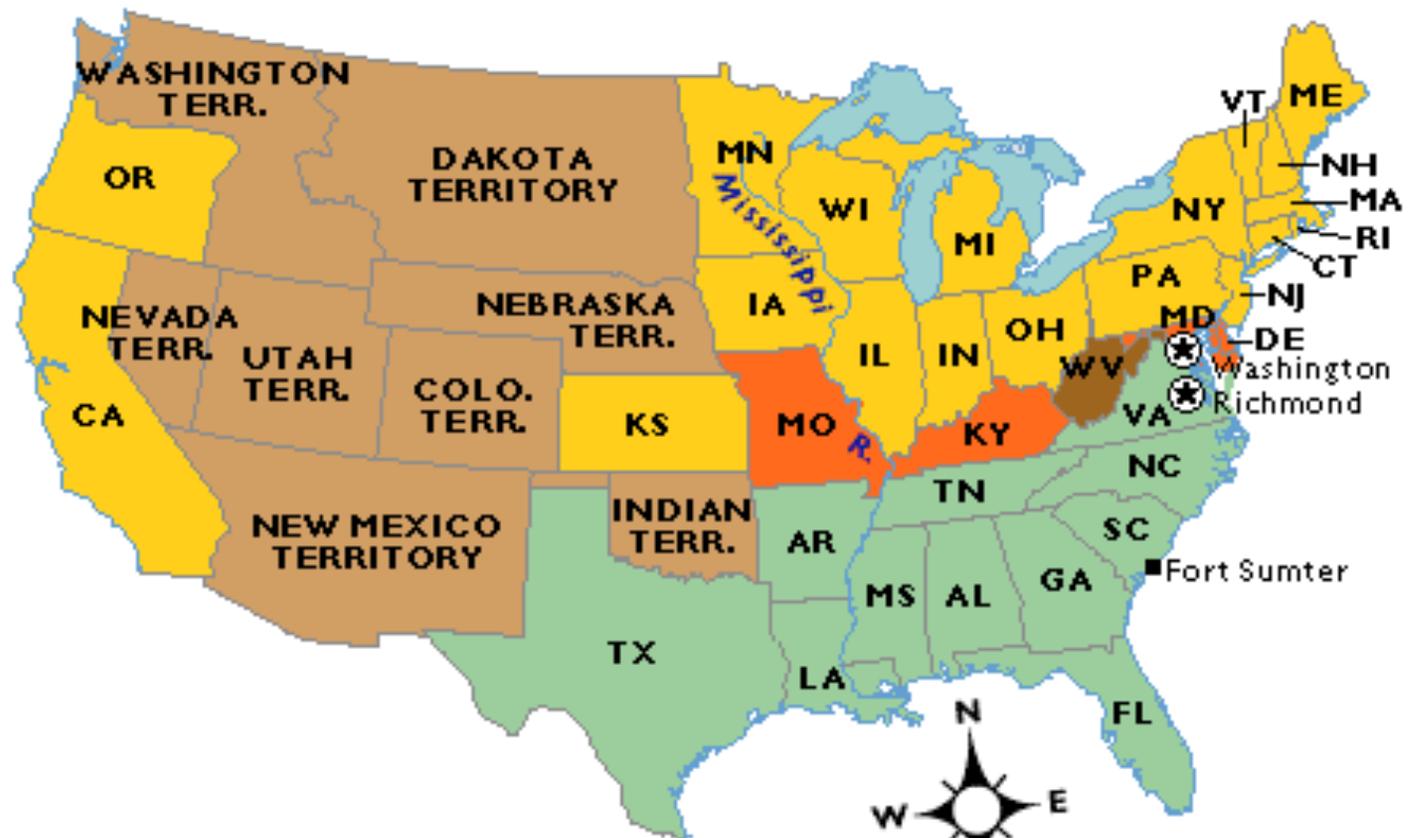


I. The Two Sides (Union & Confederacy)

- A. Aims (Reason for war)
 - 1. Union –
 - Restore the union (1861-1862)
 - End slavery (1862-1865)
 - 2. Confederacy –
 - Independence
 - State's Rights

United States Map 1861

SECESSION	
SC	Dec. 20, 1860
MS	Jan. 9, 1861
FL	Jan. 10, 1861
AL	Jan. 11, 1861
GA	Jan. 19, 1861
LA	Jan. 26, 1861
TX	Feb. 1, 1861
VA	April 17, 1861
AR	May 6, 1861
TN	May 6, 1861
NC	May 20, 1861



MAP KEY

- Union free state
- Union slave state
- Confederate state
- Territory
- Separated from Virginia, 1861; admitted to Union, 1863
- ★ Capital city
- Fort

0 300 600 Miles
 0 300 600 Kilometers
 Albers Equal-Area Projection

■ B. Strengths and Weaknesses

■ 1. Strengths

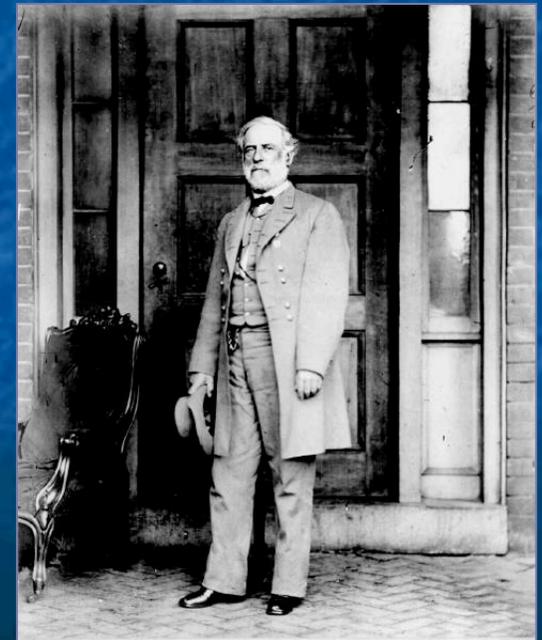
■ A. Union

- U.S. Navy
- Larger Population
- Greater Resources (farms, manufacturing, etc...)

■ B. Confederacy

- Great generals (Lee, Jackson, etc...)
- Fighting on homeland
- Fighting for independence

■ 2. Weaknesses



- C. Strategies

- 1. Union

- Anaconda Plan

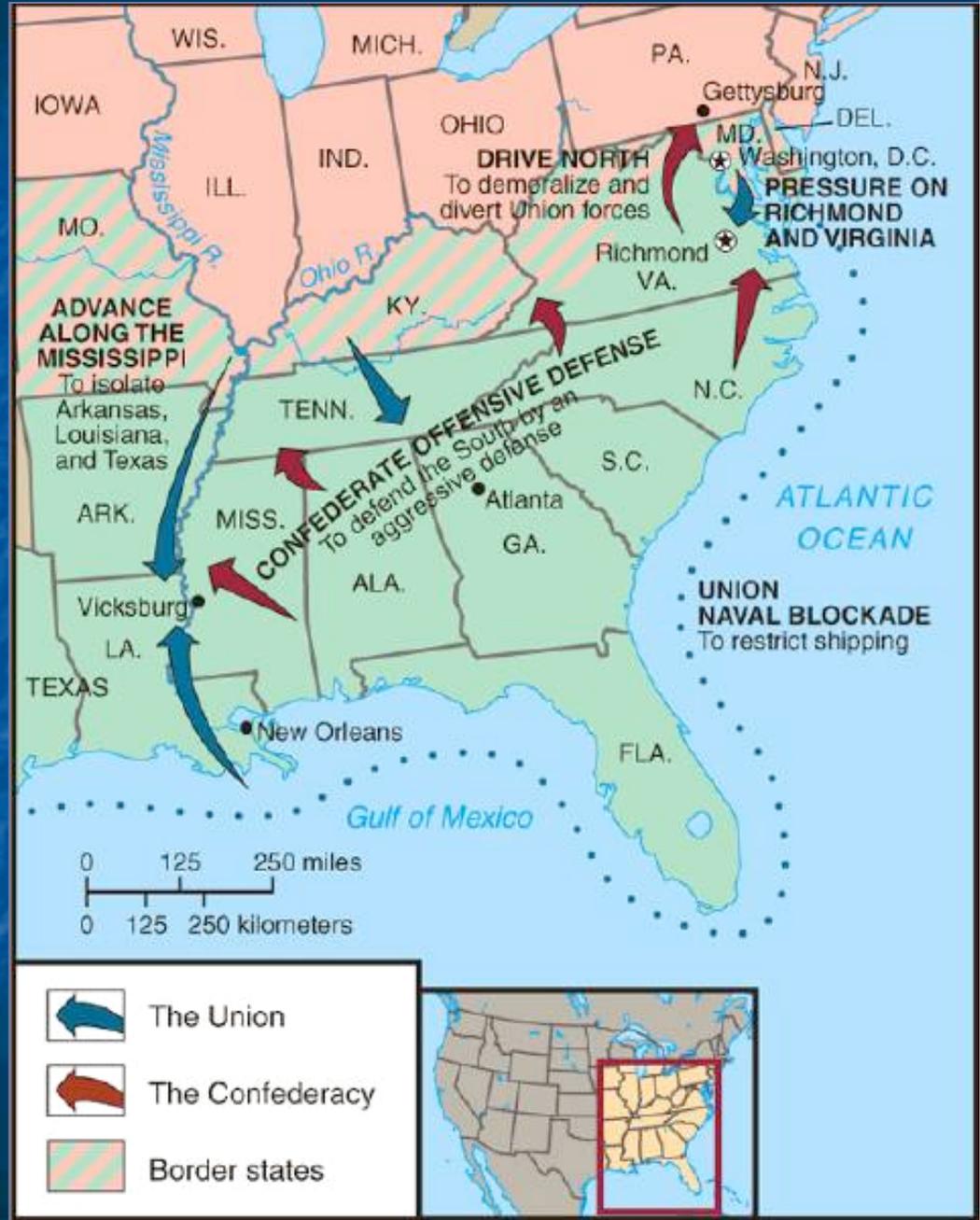
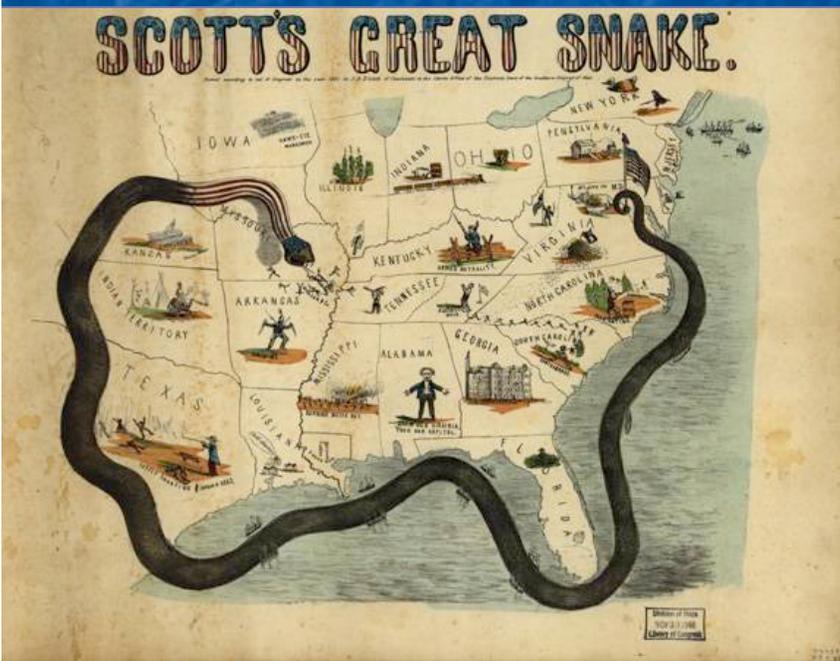
- Capture Richmond

- 2. Confederacy

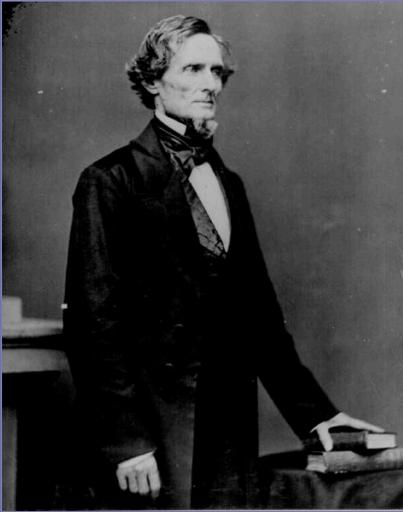
- Fight a defensive war (tire the North out)

- Gain help from England and France

Anaconda Plan in Action

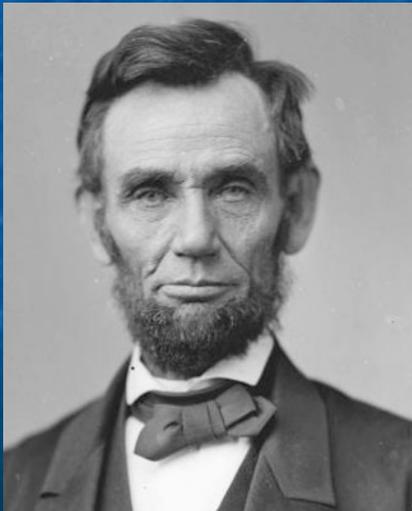


D. Leaders



■ 1. Jefferson Davis

- only President of the C.S.A.
- selected Lee to command armies
- weak powers make leadership difficult
- stubborn and had difficulty working with others



■ 2. Abraham Lincoln

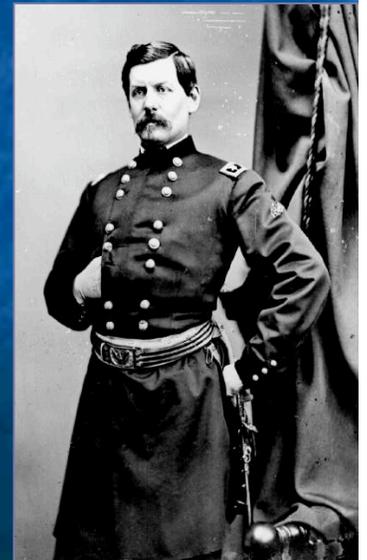
- 16th President of U.S.
- finding the right general is difficult
- expands the power of the presidency
 - Bans habeas corpus
 - Drafts
 - Executive orders – Emancipation Proclamation
- great ability to work with others including rivals

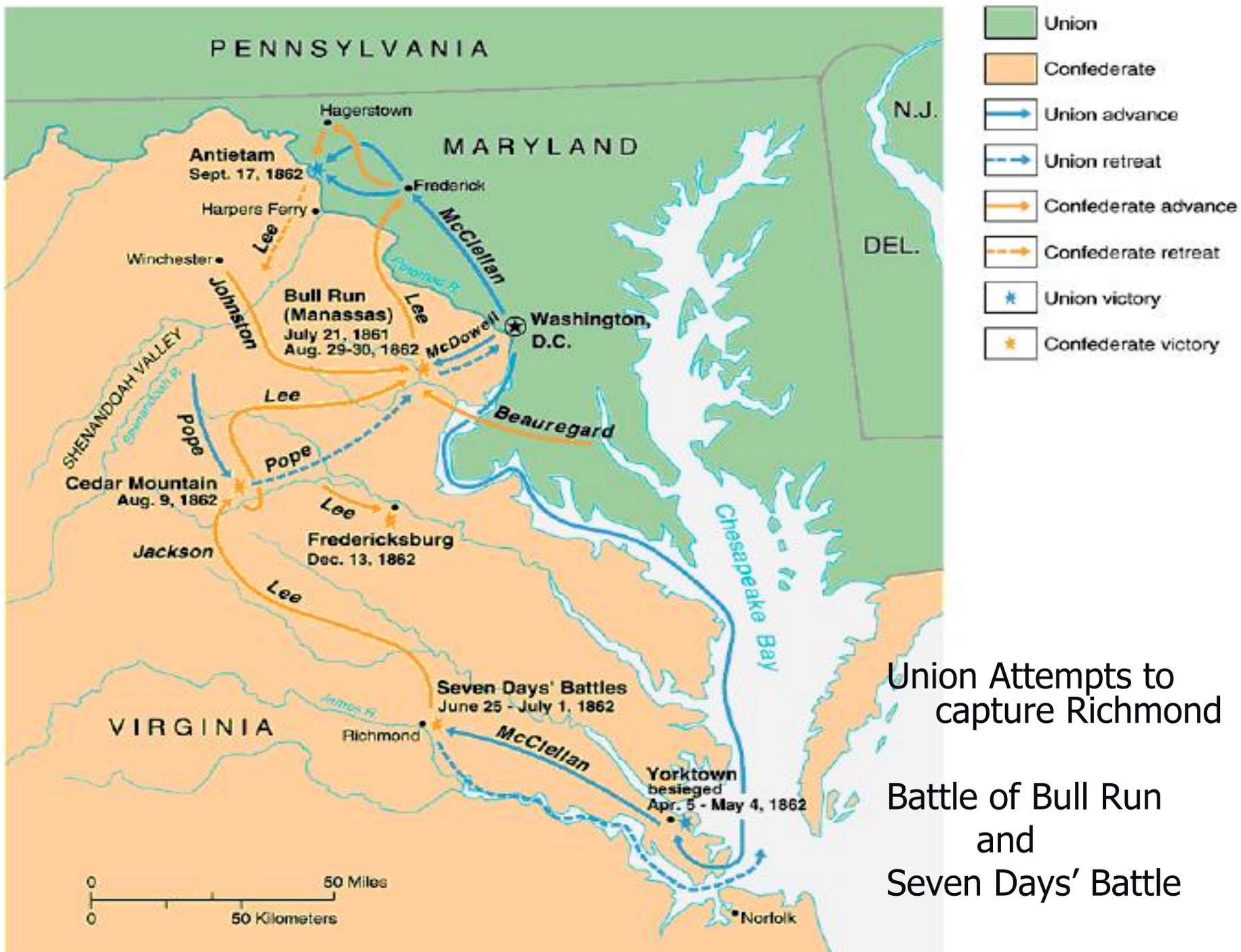
II. Early Stages of the War (1861-1862)

A. Confederate Victories in the East

- 1. Battle of Bull Run (Summer 1861)
 - Union Army of the Potomac defeated in first battle
 - Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson becomes the hero for the South

- 2. Seven Days Battle (Summer 1862)
 - Union Army led by George McClellan attempts to capture Richmond using naval power
 - Robert E. Lee forces McClellan to retreat in 7 days of battle
(Union is not defeated but too cautious)



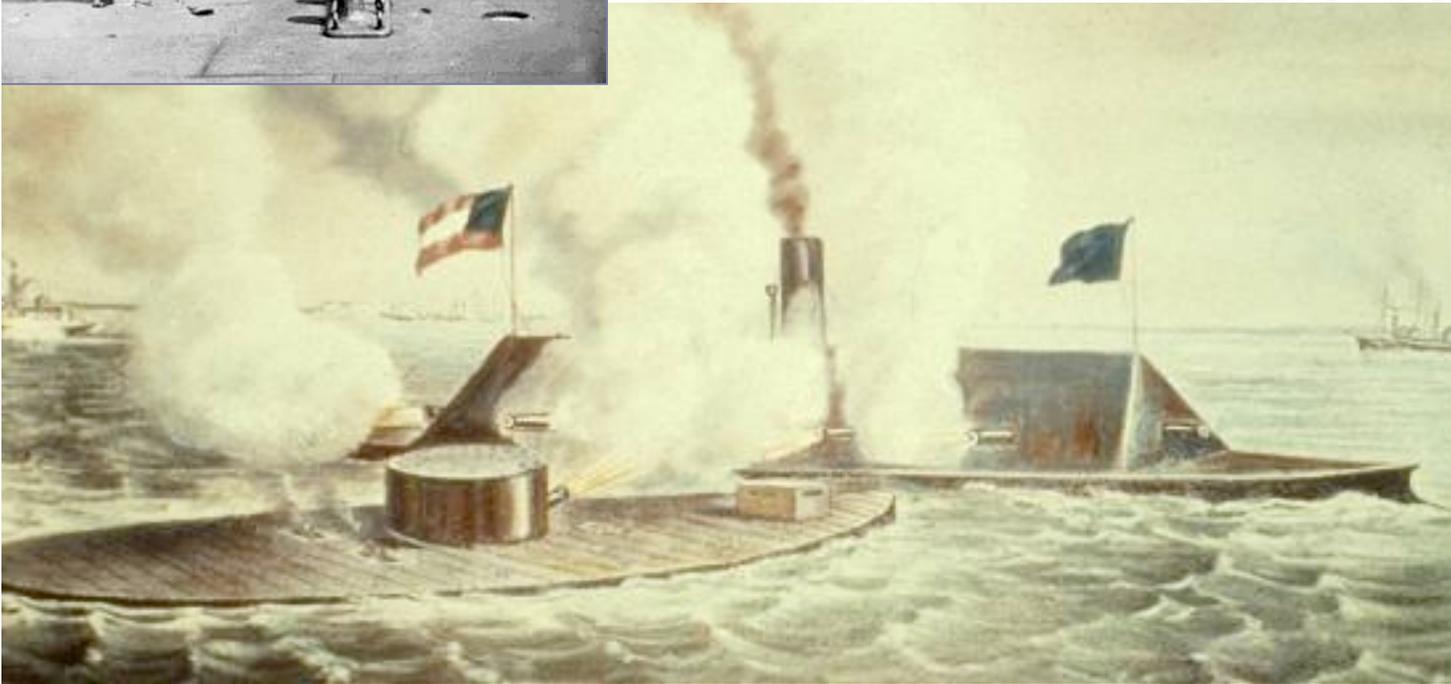
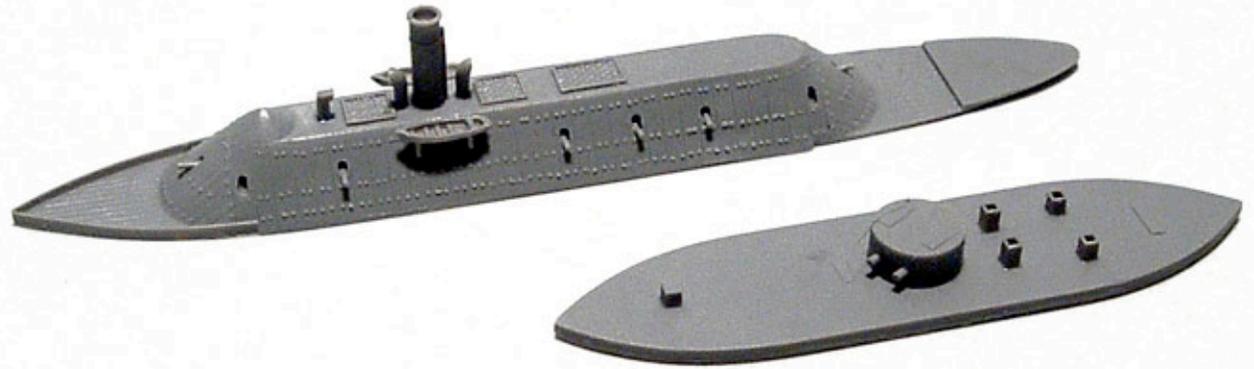


Union Attempts to capture Richmond

Battle of Bull Run and Seven Days' Battle

II. Early Stages of the War (1861-1862)

- B. Union Victories In the West and Sea
 - 1. *Monitor v. Merrimack* (both ironclads) battle in March 1862
(Union blockade continues)
 - 2. New Orleans is captured in April 1862
(Union controls mouth of Mississippi River)
 - 3. Battle of Shiloh – Ulysses S. Grant captures important forts along the tributaries of the Mississippi River and defeats Confederate counter-attack
(huge casualties on both sides)



Monitor v Merrimack (ironclads)

Union captures New Orleans



CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS — THE FLEET PASSING PORTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI



C. D. Benson, 1862

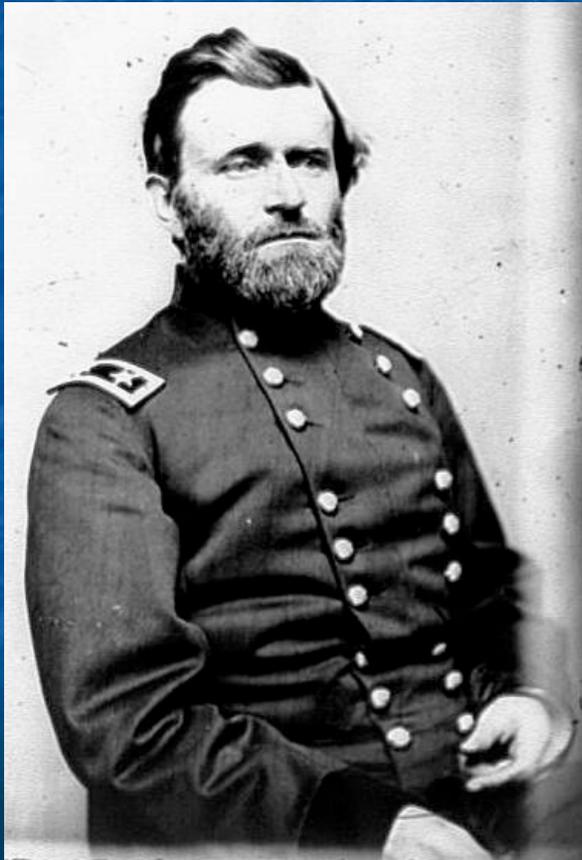
PORT ST. PHELIP Brooklyn Pawnee PORT JACKSON Louisiana from flood heavy landing
 Vicksburg, / Opening through iron clad gunboats Hartford (flag ship) Renascence Mississippi Manassas (iron)
 MORTAR VESSELS IN THE DISTANCE SHELLING THE PORTS.

-  The Union
-  The Confederacy
-  Border states



Ulysses S. Grant

“Unconditional Surrender Grant”



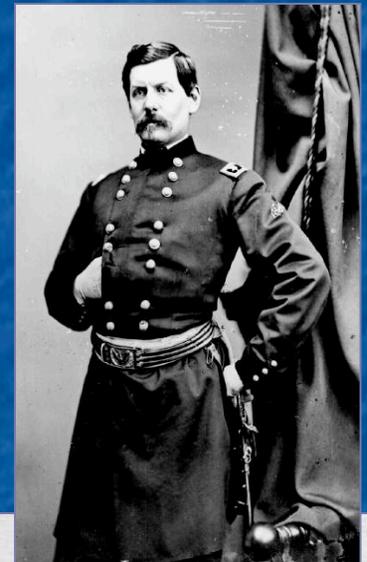
Antietam

- C. Lee Invades the North in 1862
 - 1. President Davis urges Lee to carry the war to the North
 - 2. Washington D.C. is too well guarded
 - 3. McClellan pursues Lee with a large army
 - 4. The Union is victorious at Antietam
 - 5. Lincoln uses victory for Emancipation Proclamation

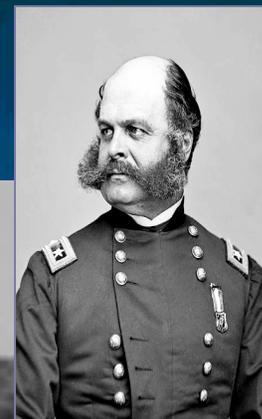
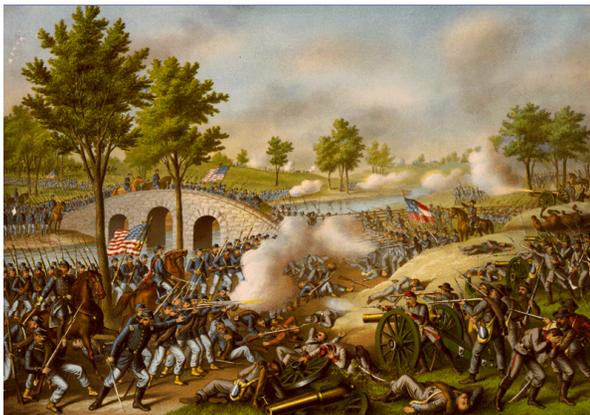
Washington DC at war



Battle of Antietam (The bloodiest day)



Burnside Bridge

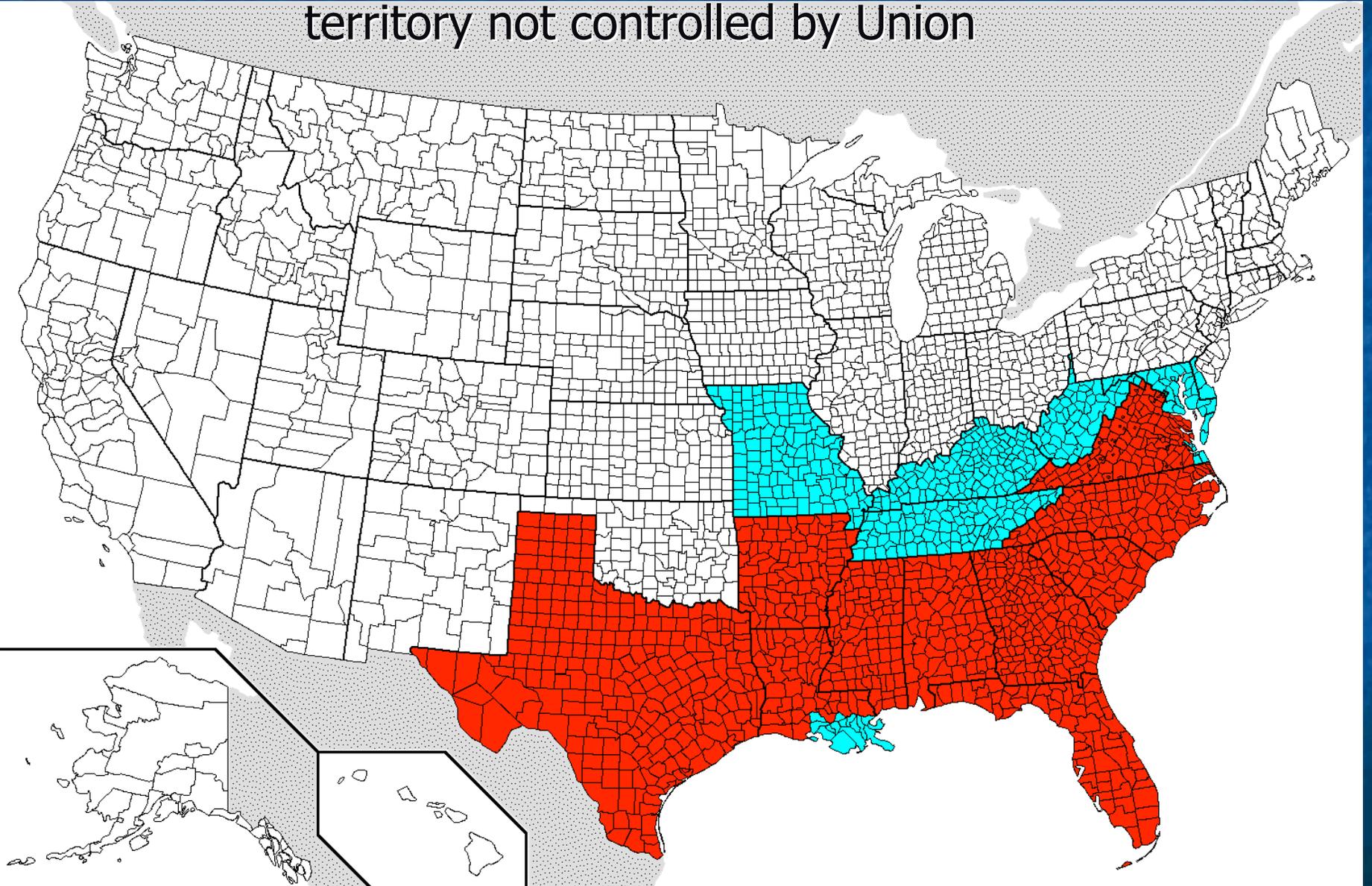


III. Emancipation Proclamation

- A. What is it?
 - 1. Executive Order (President Power) announced on September 22, 1862 that would be in effect on Jan 1, 1863
 - 2. All slaves were freed in rebelling states (NOT border states and some other areas)
- B. Why?
 - 1. Slavery is a moral wrong (good reason to fight!)
 - 2. Slavery is a root to the problems between North & South and needed to be fixed
 - 3. England and France would stay out of the war to end slavery
 - 4. African-Americans would be more willing to serve in military

Emancipation Proclamation by County

Red means freed by Proclamation although territory not controlled by Union



Southern Point of View on Emancipation



IV. Changes in the War

- A. Political
 - Confederacy formed (state's rights)
 - Suspension of habeas corpus
 - Bread riots in the South
 - Draft created (substitutes and bounties)
 - Draft riots in the North (NYC 1863)
 - Copperheads (Peace Democrats)
 - Election of 1864 (Lincoln defeats McClellan)

■ B. Social

- Over 3 million men serve as soldiers
- Women serve as nurses (Clara Barton) and spies & continue work on farms
- African-Americans freed from slavery (220,000 serve in military)

■ C. Economic

- Both gov'ts raised money by borrowing money, new taxes and printed paper money (greenbacks)
- North prospers (economy grows)
- South economy is strained as farmland and railroads are destroyed in war
- Both faced inflation (higher prices)

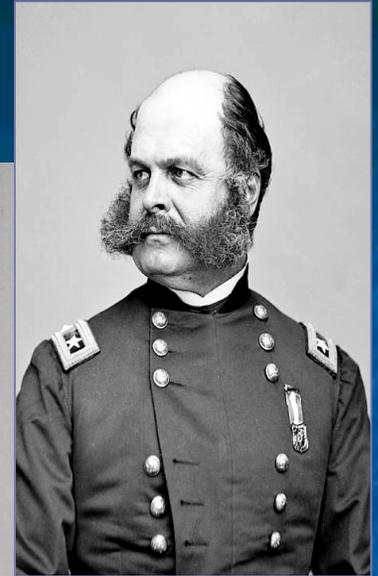
V. Strain of the War (1862-1863)

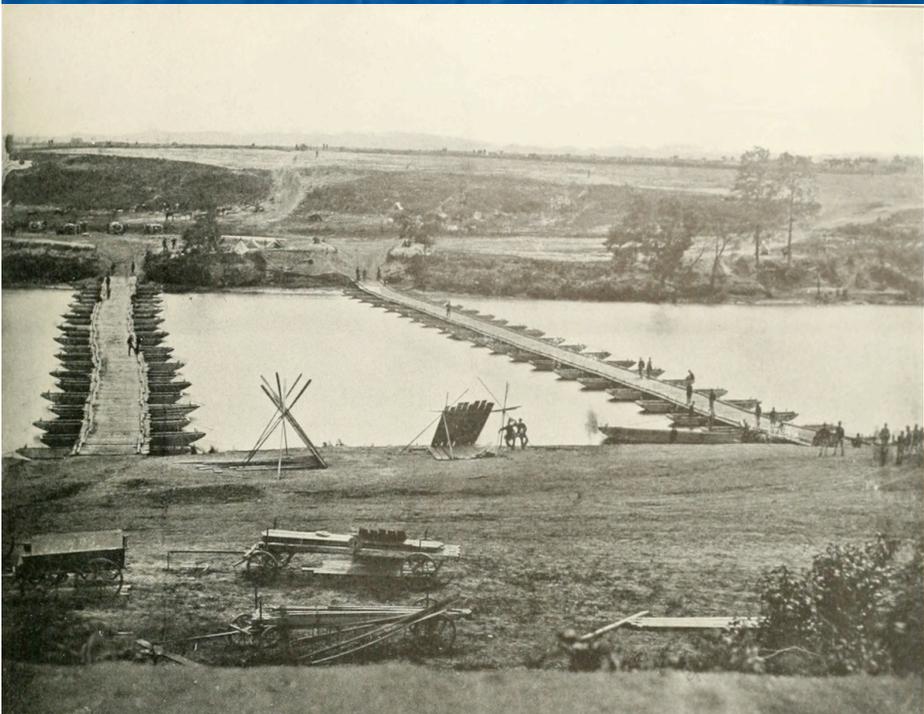
A. Union Failures

- 1. Battle of Fredericksburg (Dec 1862)
 - Ambrose Burnside replaces George McClellan as commander of Union army
 - General Burnside attacks Lee's entrenched army
 - Union suffers high casualties

- 2. Battle of Chancellorsville
 - Joe Hooker replaces Burnside. Hooker states:
"May God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none."
 - Lee attacks Hooker in a double flank attack
 - A much larger Union army is nearly destroyed but escapes

Fredericksburg, VA





Fredericksburg
at the River

Union Attack on Saint Mary's Heights The Irish Brigade



The Sunken Road



Confederate forces
"entrenched" on
top of Saint
Mary's Hill



CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT MARYE'S HEIGHTS, FREDERICKSBURG

Battle of Chancellorsville

Lee and Jackson

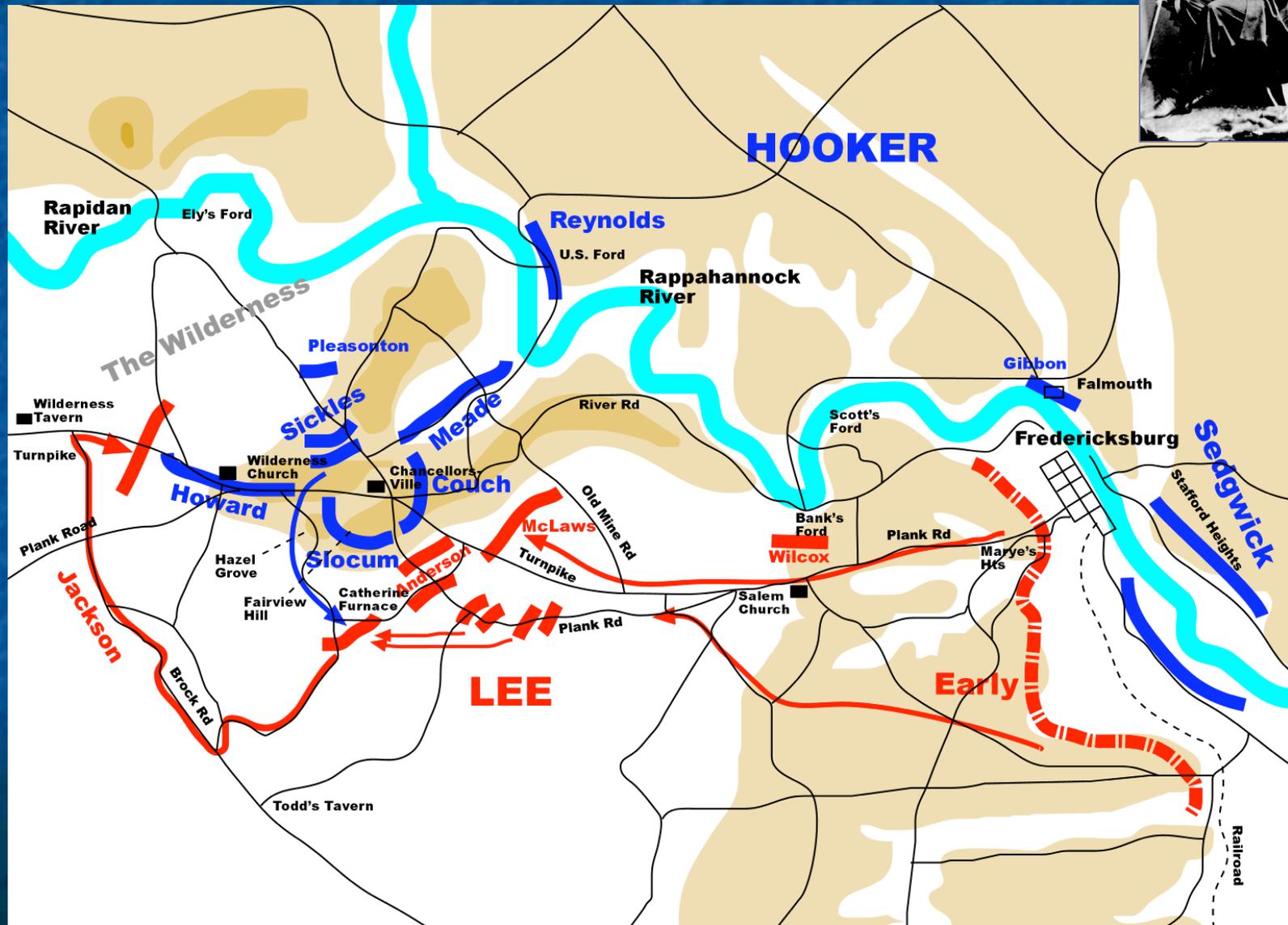
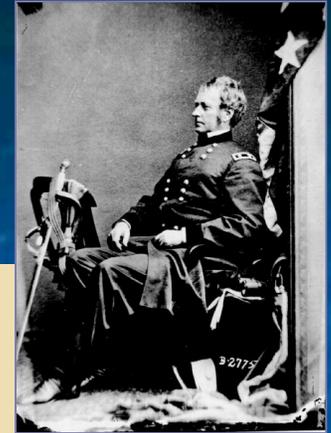


Union Army
130,000 soldiers

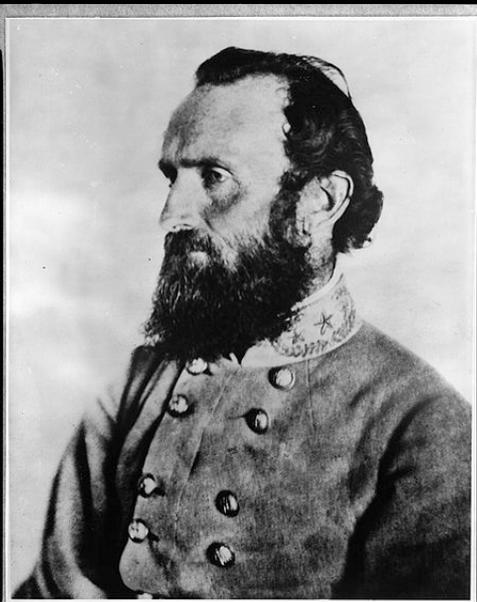
Conf Army
60,000

May 1-2, 1863

Battle of Chancellorsville



The Death of "Stonewall" Jackson



B. Tide Turns

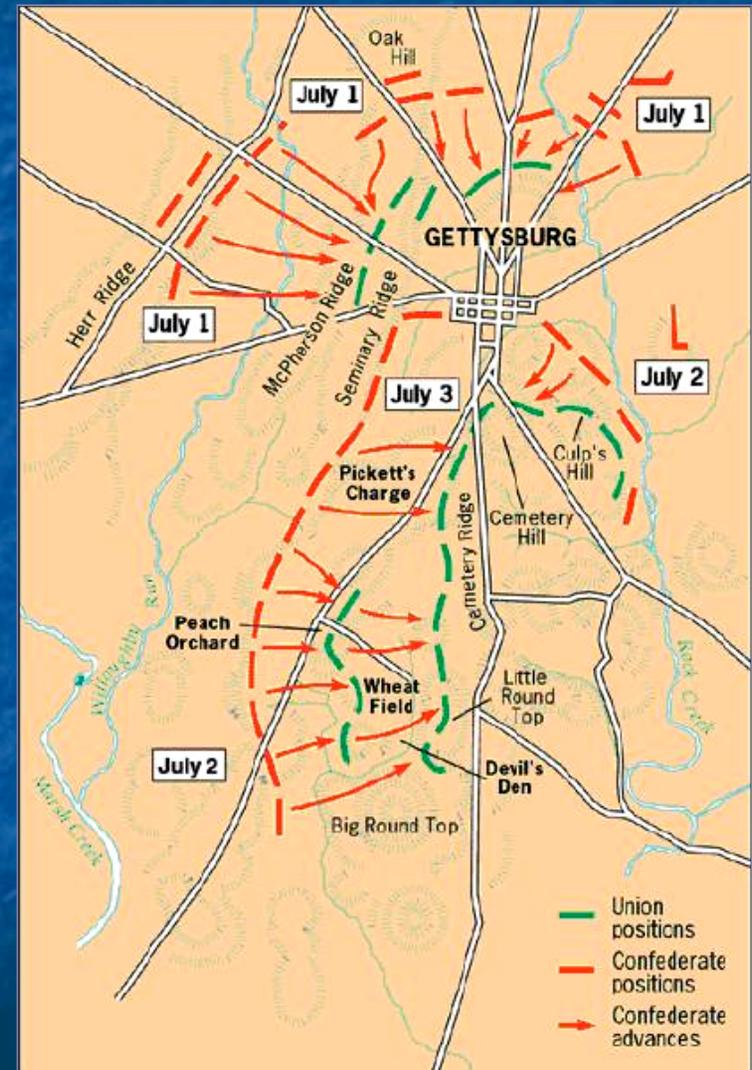
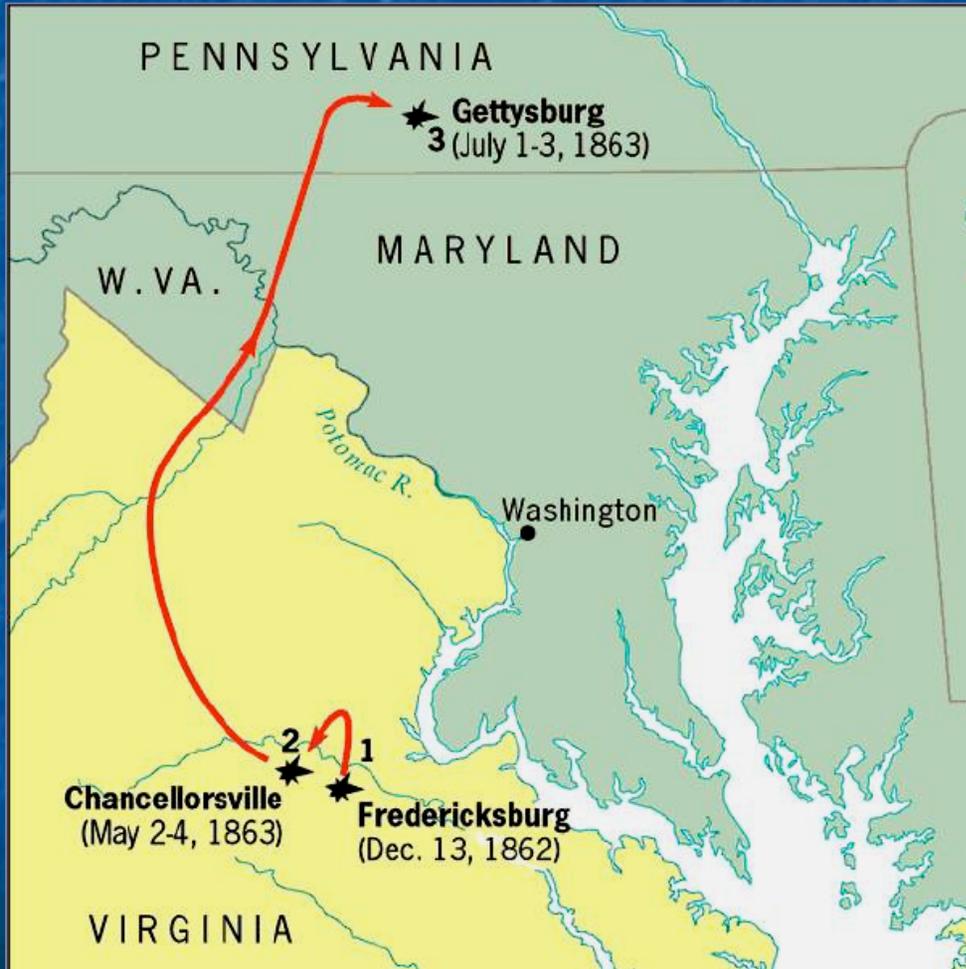
■ 1. Battle of Gettysburg

- Lee invades the North again (without Jackson)
- 3 day battle fought on July 1-3, 1863
- Pickett's Charge failed (greatest moment of Confederacy?)
- Huge Casualties on both sides (25,000 Conf & 23,000 Union)
- Lee retreats to VA (NYC draft riots)

■ 2. Battle of Vicksburg

- Important city guarding the Mississippi River
- Grant lays siege of the city for 47 days
- 9,000 Conf and 10,000 Union soldiers died
- Confederates surrend on July 4, 1863
- Union gains control of Miss. R. and cuts off TX, LA & AR

Map of the Battle of Gettysburg



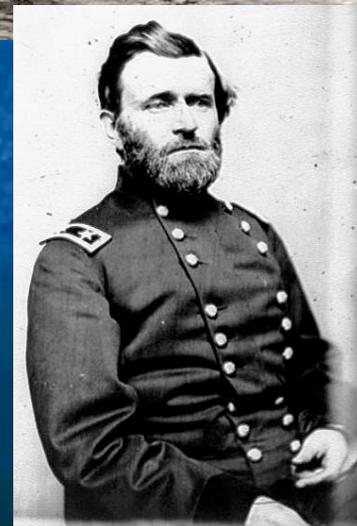
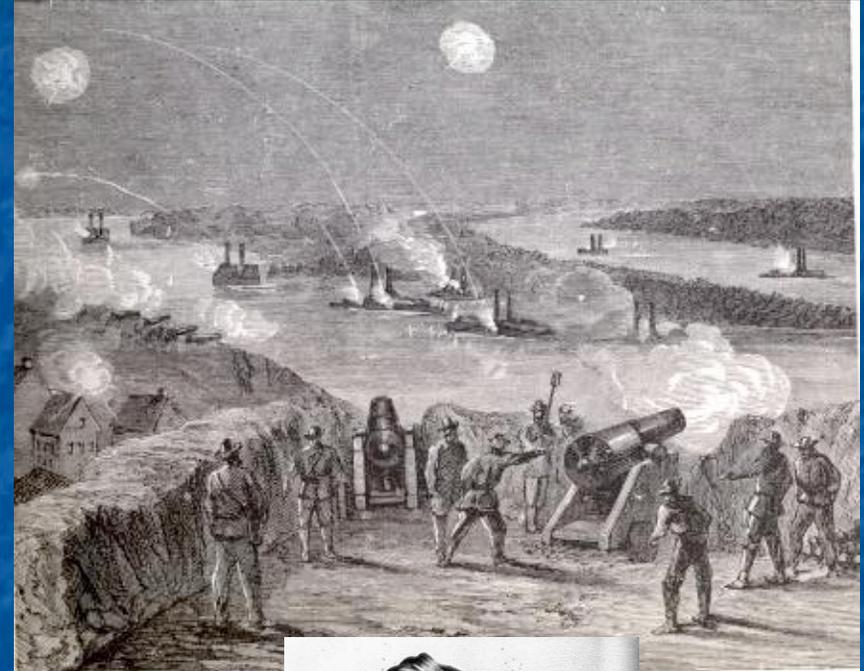
Pickett's Charge at Battle of Gettysburg



Riverboats and Mississippi River



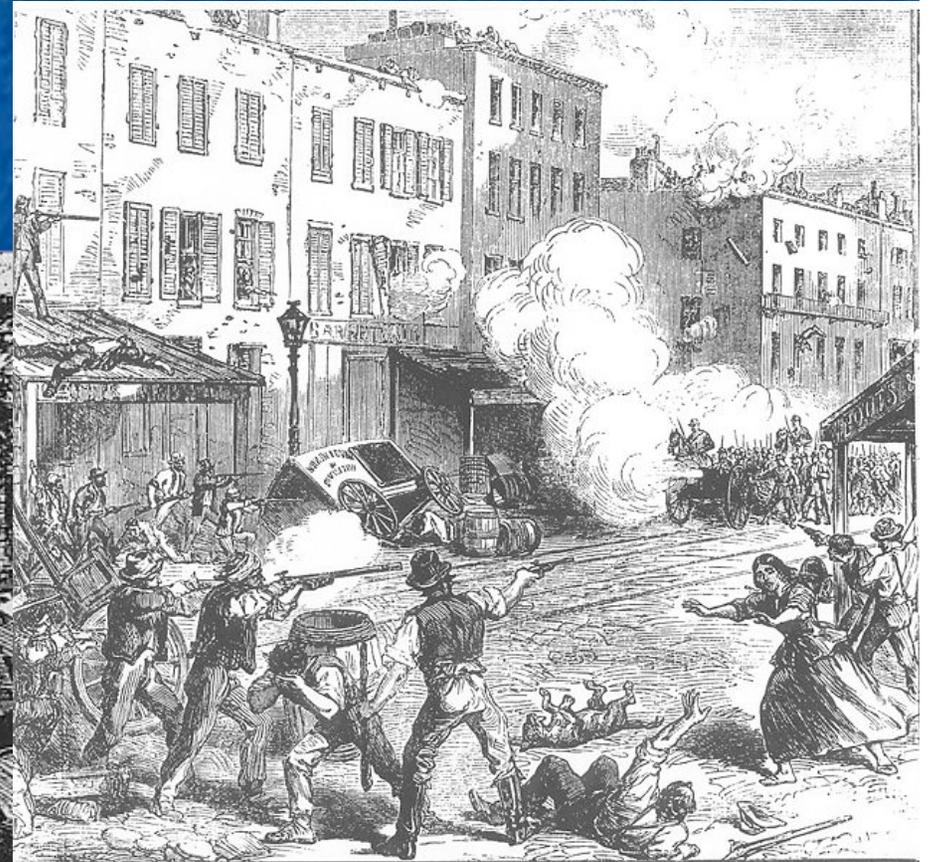
Siege of Vicksburg

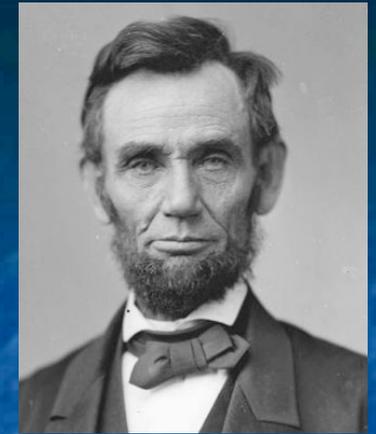


Siege of Vicksburg



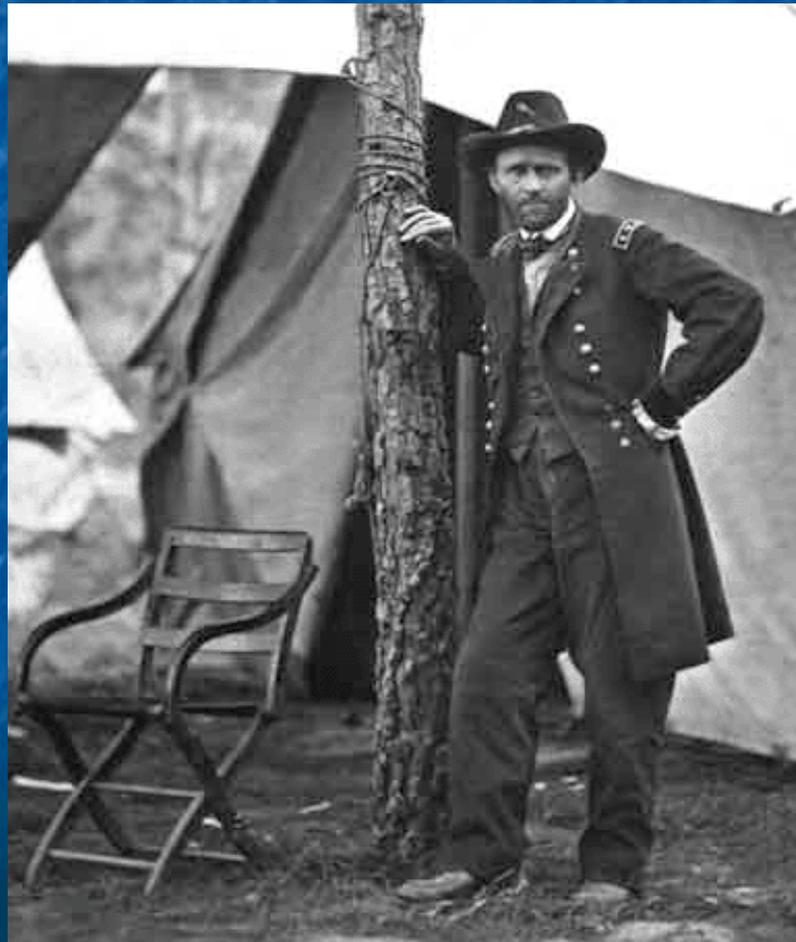
Draft Riots in NYC (July 11-13th) (Some African-Americans are lynched)





- C. Gettysburg Address (see p62)
 - Lincoln's speech on Nov 19, 1863 at the dedication of cemetery on the battlefield
 - Famous quotes:
 - "...a new nation conceived in **liberty** ... that all men are created equal..."
 - "We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as final resting place for those who here **gave their lives** that **nation might live.**"
 - "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."

Grant takes Command (at the Battle of Cold Harbor)



■ D. End of the War

■ 1. Ulysses S. Grant

- Lincoln places Grant in control of ALL Union armies
- Grant uses TOTAL WAR strategy
- Takes Army of the Potomac toward Richmond and never stops moving
- Battles include the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg (outside Richmond) and Appomattox
- Some call Grant a butcher of men (army suffers 50,000 casualties in 30 days in 1864)

■ 2. William T. Sherman

- Sherman commands Army in the West
- Atlanta falls after a two month siege
- Marches army on a path of destruction through GA (tore up farms, kills livestock, and destroyed railroads)

Grant and the Wilderness Campaign



Union Army at Siege of Petersburg



Large Weapons at Siege of Petersburg



Richmond, Virginia after its fall on April 2, 1865



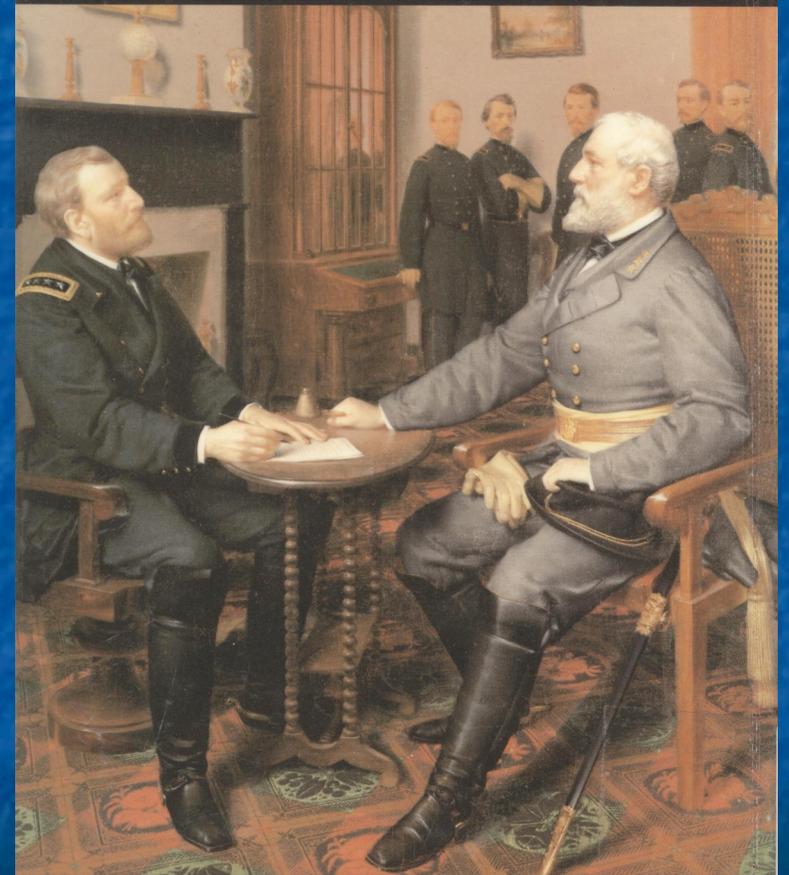
E. Surrender

- On April 2, 1865, Confederate lines break at the siege of Petersburg
- Richmond is captured by the Union
- On April 4th, President Lincoln visits Richmond with his son Tad
- On April 9th, surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House
- On April 14th, Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Boothe

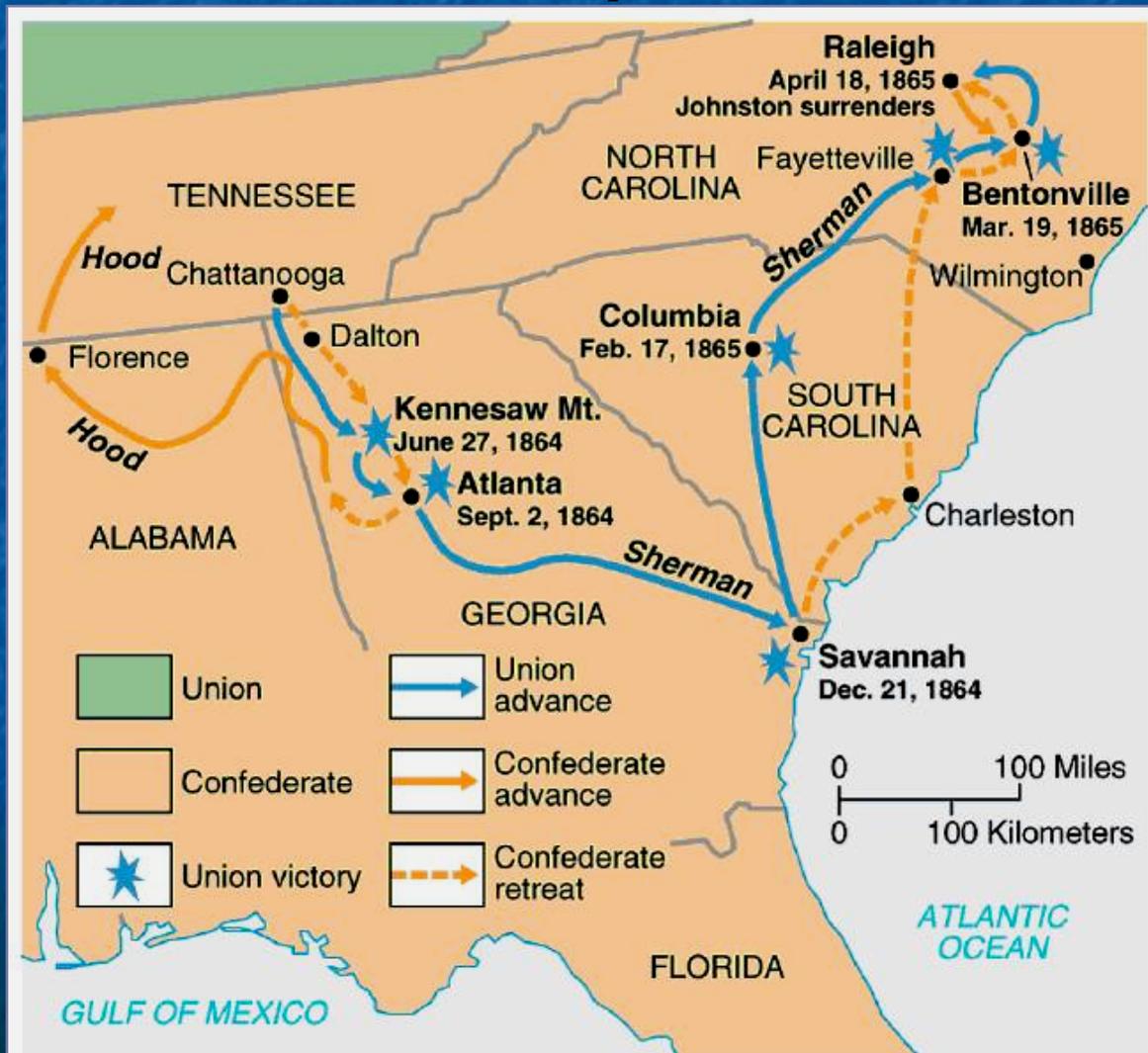
Grant and Lee



Grant and Lee at Appomattox



Sherman's "March to the Sea" and beyond...



Union's Anaconda Plan (Gaining more control)

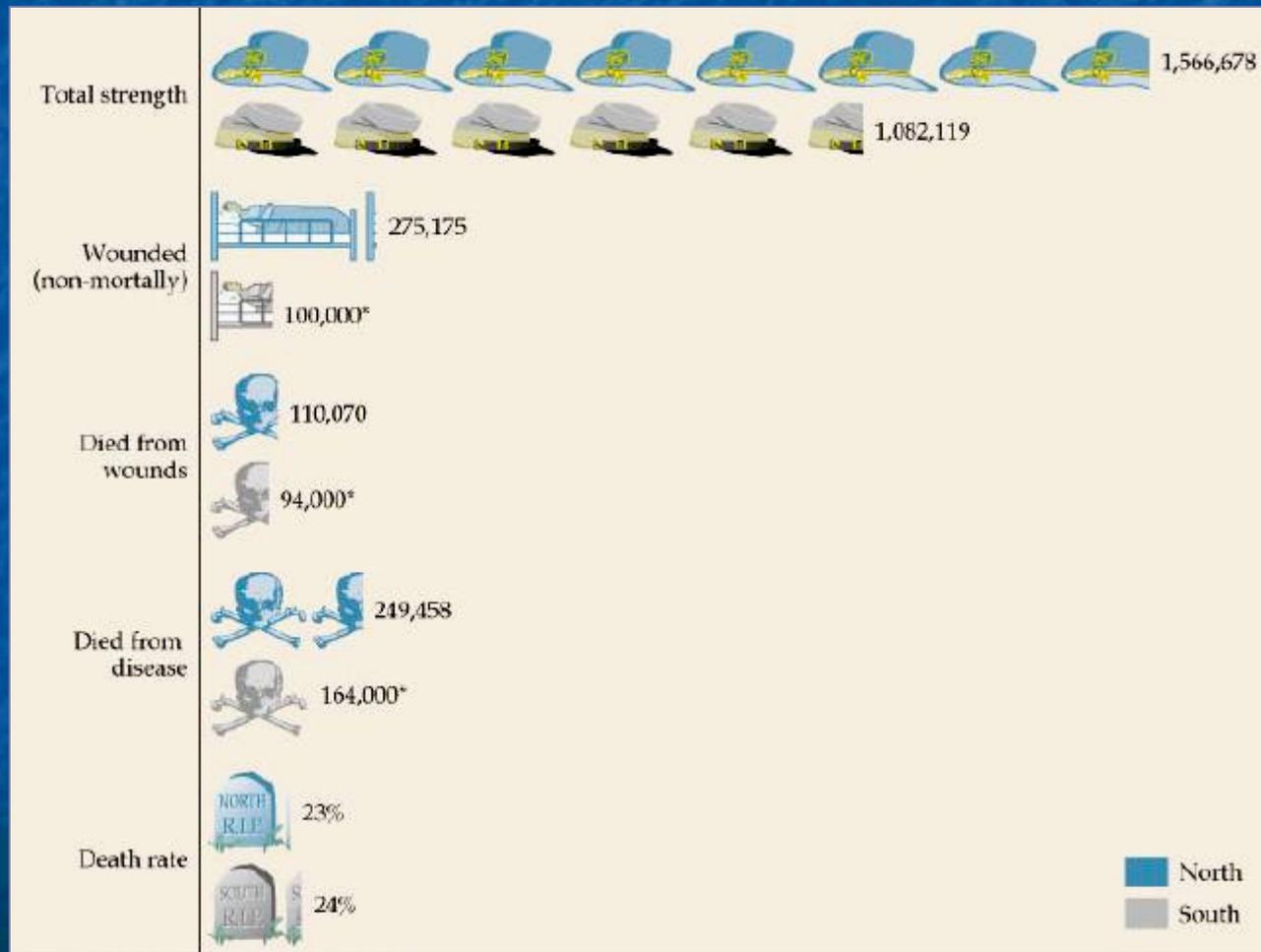


IV. Essential Questions

- 1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South?
- 2. Why did neither the Union nor the Confederacy gain a strong advantage during the early stages of the war?
- 3. What social, political, and economic changes resulted in the war?
- 4. How did the events at Gettysburg and Vicksburg change the course of the war?
- 5. What events led to the end of the war?

Civil War Statistics

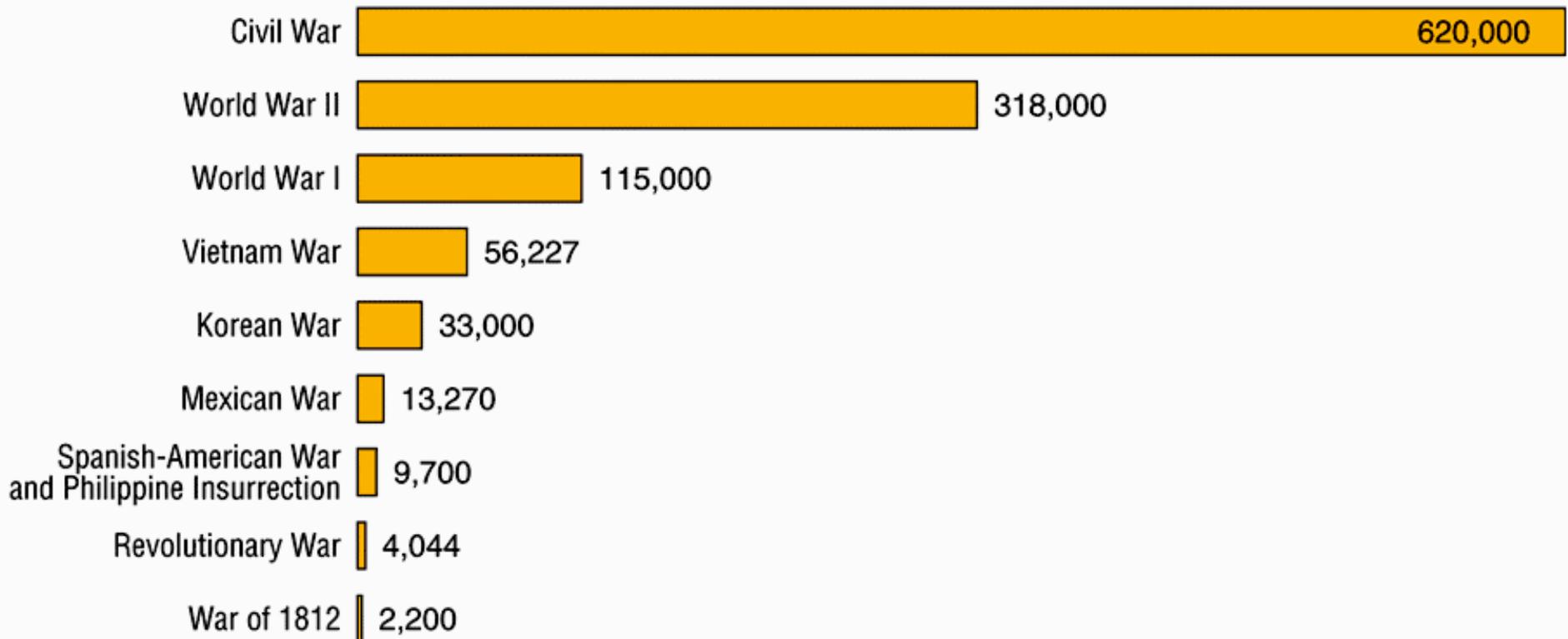
Size of Armies & Casualties



*Confederate figures represent accepted estimates.

Deaths of Americans at War

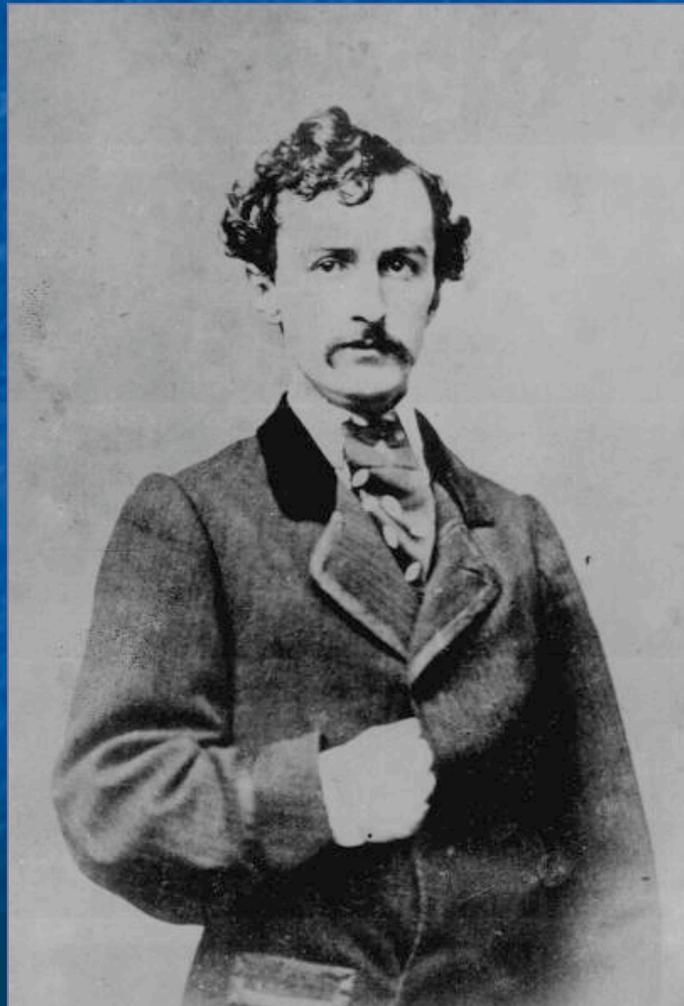
Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars



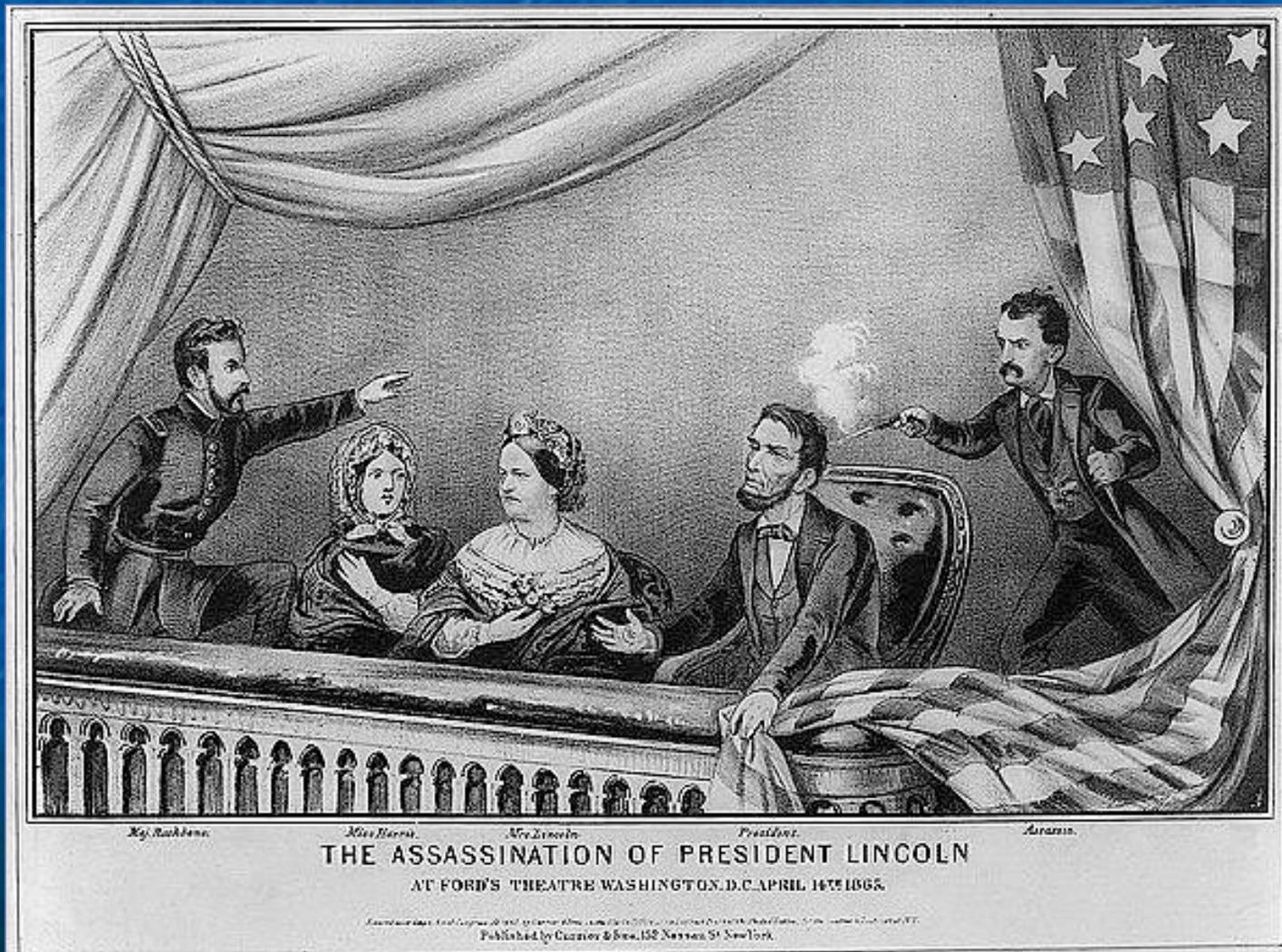
Ford's Theater



John Wilkes Boothe



Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



Reward for the arrest of the conspirators



War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

 **\$100,000 REWARD!**

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURREAT, one of Booth's accomplices.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or assisting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or abetting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accessories in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are solicited to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and not suffer sleep nor day to be unaccomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 1 or 2 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black mustache.

JOHN H. SURREAT is about 5 feet 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wears light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; chest broad rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Part of hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are finely set. A thin nose.

DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, hand short and bony, feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly cross his eyes when looking at a person.

Execution of the conspirators



Legacy of the Civil War

