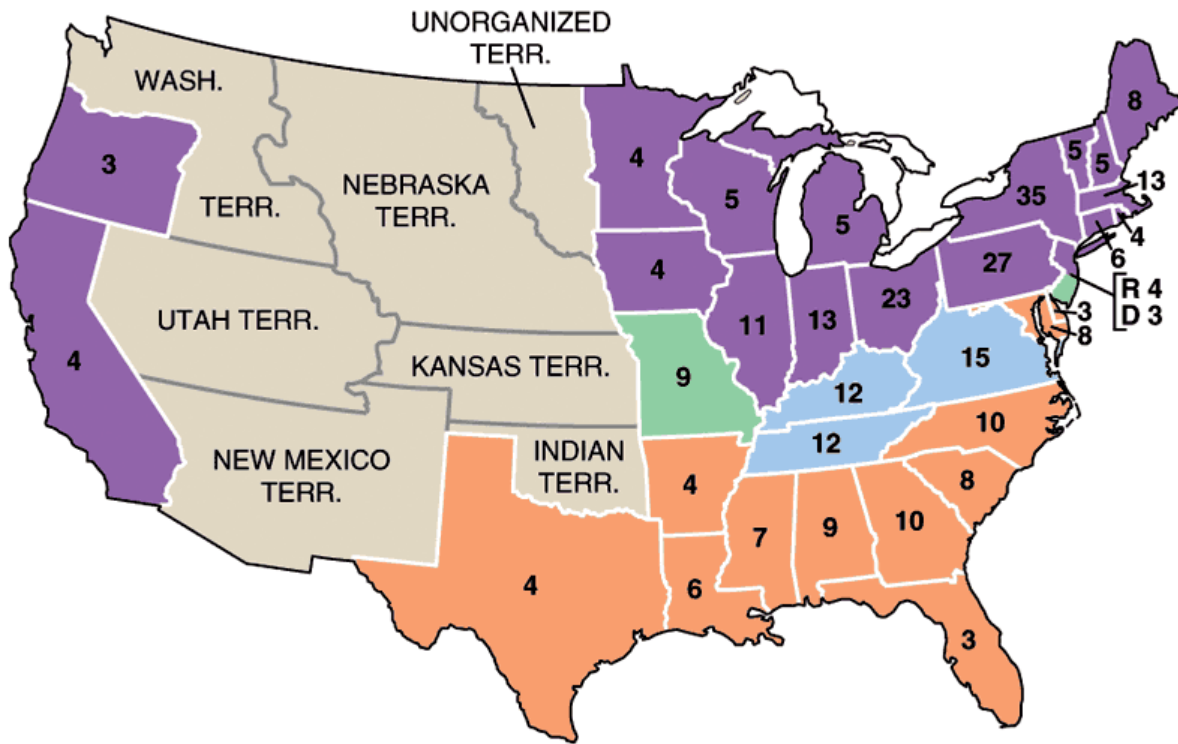


# Civil War

# 1860 Election: 6 November 1860



President Buchanan, a “lame duck” president, had his hands tied to stop SC from seceding because he did not:

–Know if secession was legal

-Did not want the North to start a war

	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
<b>Republican</b> Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
<b>Democratic, Southern</b> John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
<b>Democratic, Northern</b> Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
<b>Constitutional Union</b> John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided	4		

Feb 1861 – “Deep South” slave states formed the **Confederate States of America** and elected Jefferson Davis as their president

In his inaugural speech, he said, “All we ask is to be left alone”

# Crittenden Compromise: December 1860

Contained 6 articles, each of which Crittenden hoped to pass through both houses of Congress with a 2/3rds vote so that they might become 6 new amendments to the U.S. Constitution

-Would solidify Fugitive Slave Laws as constitutional and to be faithfully observed and executed

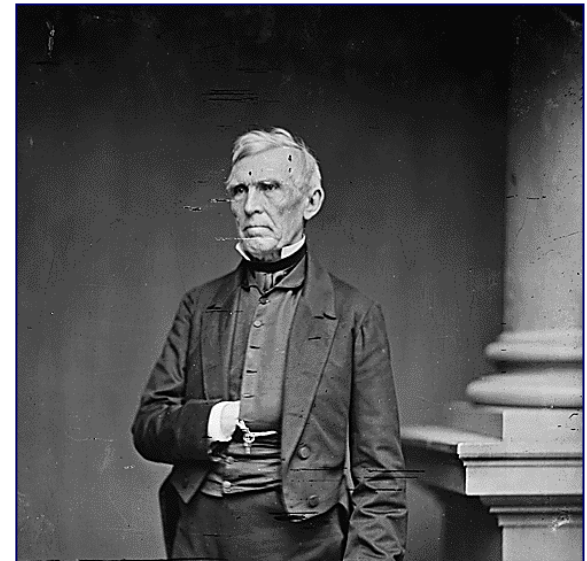
-Would make Personal Liberty Laws unconstitutional and therefore repealed

-Proposed that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 should be modified (aka less controversial) by equalizing the fee schedule for magistrates returning “runaway enslaved persons”

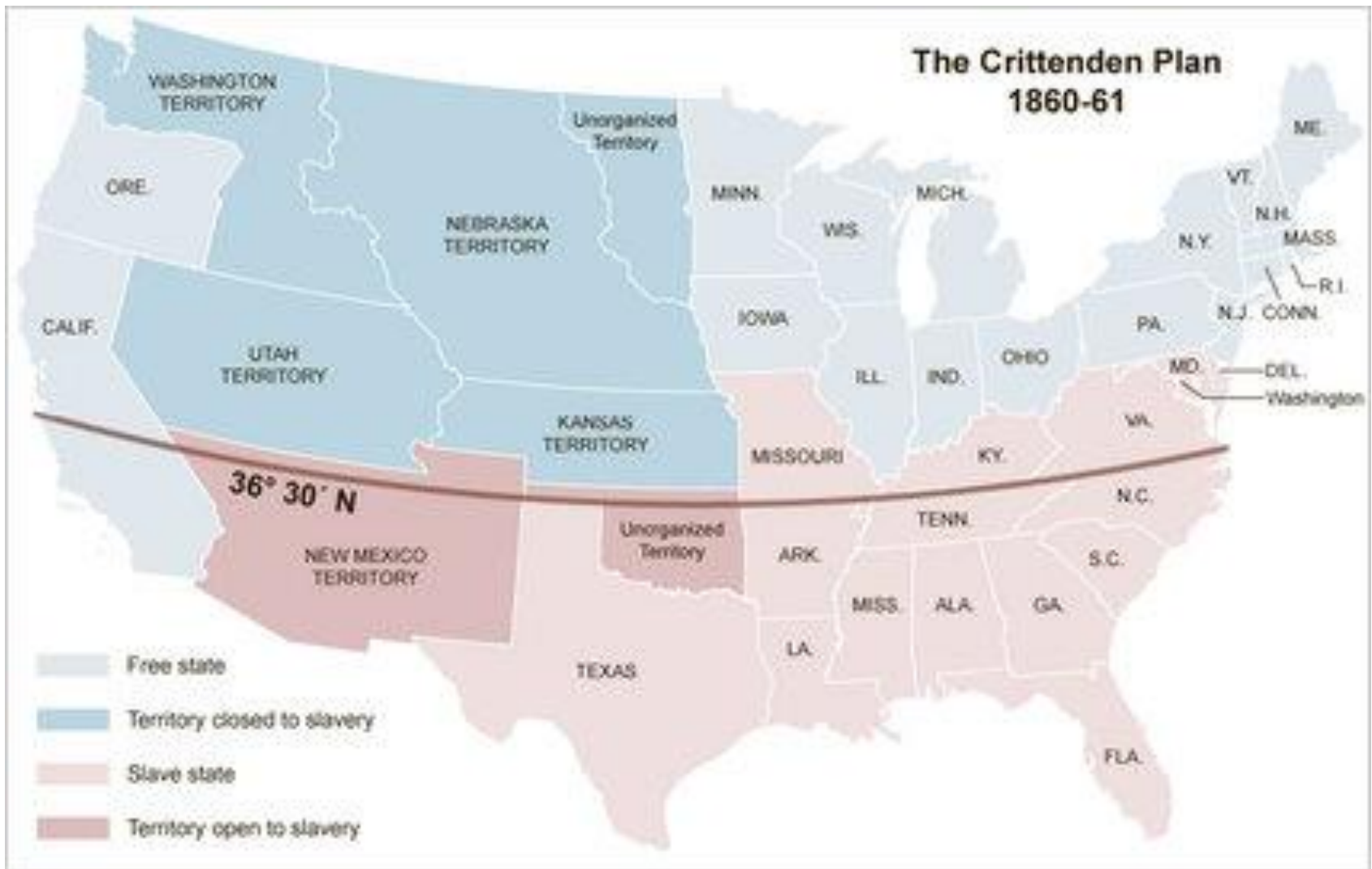
-Slavery would be prohibited in any territory of the U.S. "now held, or hereafter acquired" north of the 36 30 line

Drew support from Southern leaders, its rejection by many Northern Republicans

## Senator John J. Crittenden (KY) – Clay Disciple



If passed, no future amendment of the Constitution could change these amendments or authorize or empower Congress to interfere with slavery within any slave state



- Slavery would be considered “existing” in any state below the Missouri Compromise line
- Lincoln refused this plan outright

# Lincoln's Inauguration: 4 March 1861

-He has no power to abolish slavery because it's allowed in the Constitution  
-If war happens, he will fight to "Preserve the Union" **NOT** to abolish slavery; the North will not start a war, the South will

## WHY?

Abolishing slavery would cause more states to secede & the North was not ready to fight a war over abolition

SO...

If the South starts the war, Lincoln would have the moral "upper-hand": self-defense



Copperheads form:  
Northerners  
(Democrats) who  
opposed the war and  
wanted the South to be  
an independent country

# Fort Sumter: 12 April 1861

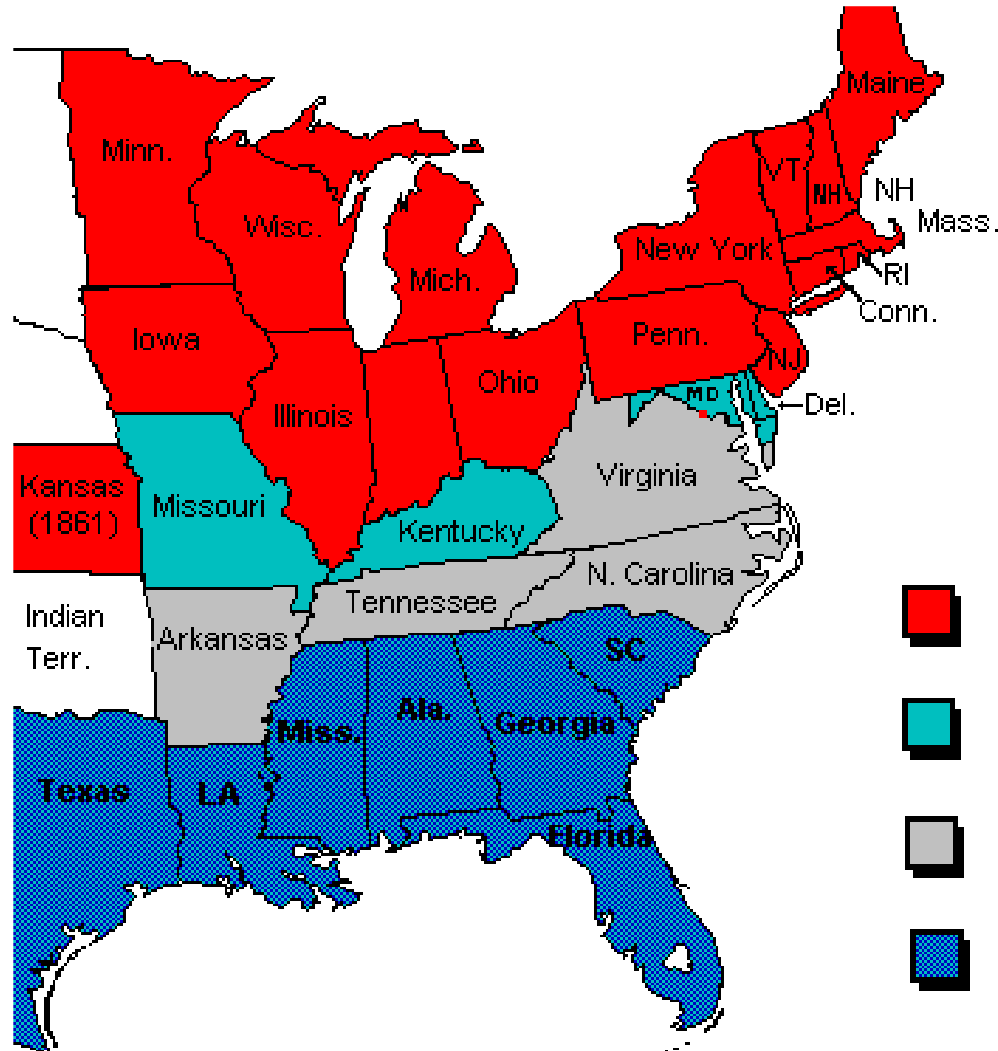


Confederate forces bombard Fort Sumter, SC – Major Anderson surrenders Sumter → Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer troops





As a result, Arkansas, VA (the Western part seceded in 1863 becoming WV), TN, NC secede and Richmond becomes the new capital of the CSA (prior to this: Montgomery, Alabama)

-When VA seceded, Lee resigned his U.S. Army commission

# Border States

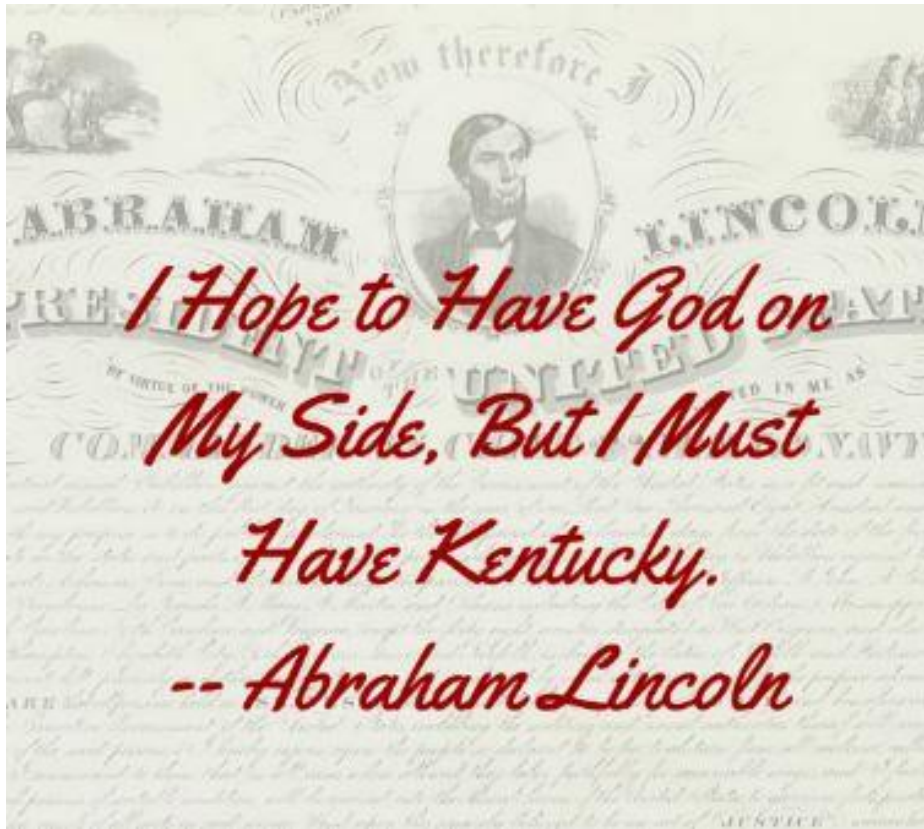


## The Progress of Secession

-  Union states
-  Border slave states that did not secede.
-  States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
-  States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter

# Northern Goals

- Fight defined as one to “Preserve the Union”
- Could not center around slavery



**ON TO RICHMOND!**  
**CITIZENS TO THE RESCUE!**

The Citizens of LYNN, one and all, are invited to meet in  
**LYCEUM HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JULY**  
**AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,**

To consult together, and determine what must be done in  
**THE PRESENT CRISIS,**  
to enable us to raise our quota of men required, by the  
**PRESIDENT'S CALL.**

Men are Wanted, to  
**PUT DOWN THE REBELLION!**

LYNN, has done nobly, and sent more men into the Army, than any other City of its size.  
Let it Now, show itself  
**READY TO DO MORE!**

Men who have the means; men who have the muscle; men who have the will; men who love  
the UNION: Now, is the time to strike for  
**LIBERTY and LAW.**

HAY STAIN PRESS, CENTRAL SQUARE, OFF. DEPOT, LYNN

The poster is a historical document with a yellowish, aged appearance. It features large, bold, black text for the main title and key messages. The background is a light, textured paper with some faint, illegible text visible through it.



## Delaware:

- Protected the port of Philadelphia

## Maryland:

- Washington, D.C.
- Surrounded by Confederate Territory

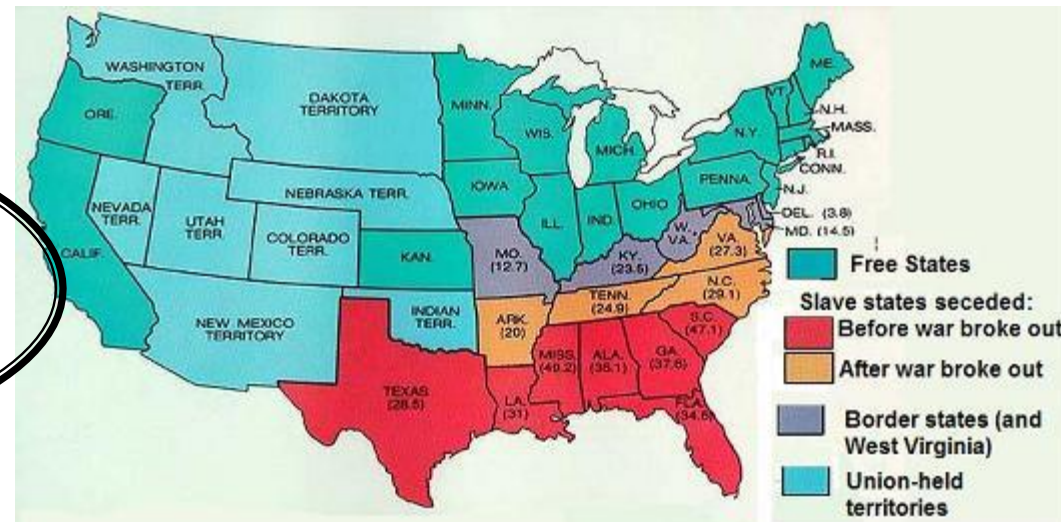
## Missouri:

- Access to lower Mississippi River
- Protected Union farmland to the North

## Kentucky:

- Ohio River left Union open to invasion
- Horses and mules

**Divided loyalties  
meant that citizens  
from these states  
fought on both sides**



# West Virginia

- At the VA State Convention (15 May 1861), nearly all delegates from counties west of the Allegheny Mountains voted against secession
- The "Restored" government was generally supported in areas where secession was opposed
- Union troops also held the 3 northernmost counties in the Shenandoah Valley despite the pro-secession views of most residents



-Border states (MD in particular) put under Martial Law (military control of the area - acts as the law enforcement, judiciary, and legislature)

-Arguably UNCONSTITUTIONAL for the president to enact

-Due to the MD's key position, *habeas corpus* was suspended

-A writ of *habeas corpus* protects citizens from being imprisoned without a charge or due process

-Outspoken secessionists, 27 state legislators (1/3rd of the general assembly), and other officials were arrested and jailed in September 1861

-Arrests made to silence Copperheads

Why does Lincoln “disregard” the Constitution?

-To “Preserve the Union”

-Prevent border states from seceding

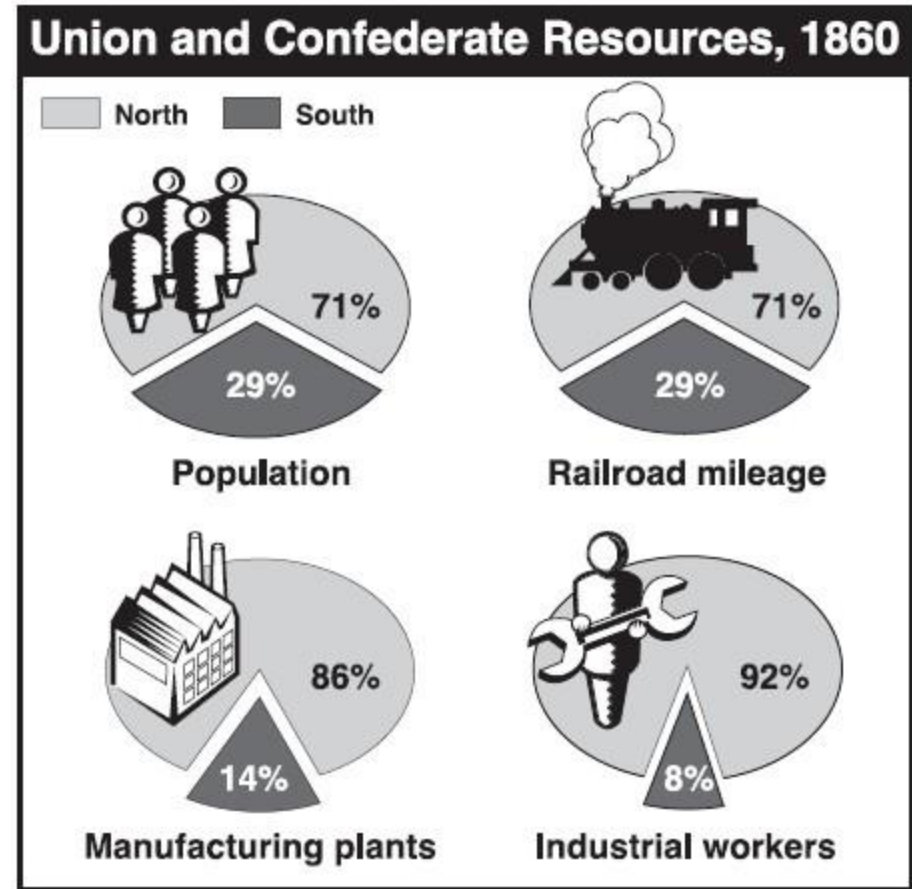


HABEAS CORPUS

Whatever happened to that, I wonder?

# Northern Advantages

- U.S. Navy
- RR mileage
- Large food supply – farms out West (staple grain production)
- Manufacturing plants and industrial workers
- Population of 22 mil.
- Military and political leaders
- Established banking/economy/govt



Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)



THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS before GENERAL BUTLER'S Proclamation.



After GENERAL BUTLER'S Proclamation.

## Union Disadvantages

- Faced hostility
- Southern territory unfamiliar



# Southern Advantages

- Best generals *consistently*
- Defensive war
- Goal: stalemate
- Popular support
- Familiar territory
- Superior military training facilities





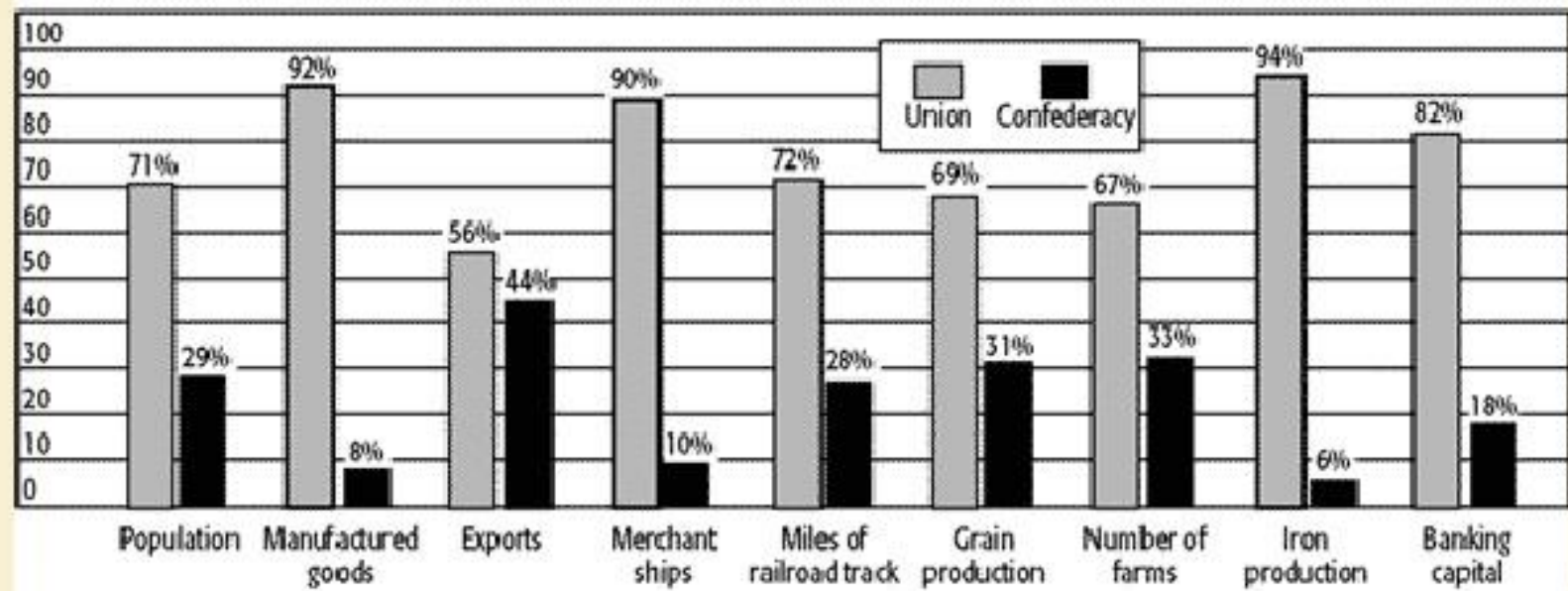
## Disadvantages

- Smaller population
  - Few factories
- Less food production
- Fewer railroad miles
  - Fewer ships
- Jefferson Davis/CSA's Constitution could not deny secession

# Advantages and Disadvantages of the North and South

## Resources:

Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States



The United States of America  
(Union)

“Aka”: The North, Federals, Yankees

Leader: Abraham Lincoln

Generals: McClellan & Grant – “Army of the Potomac”



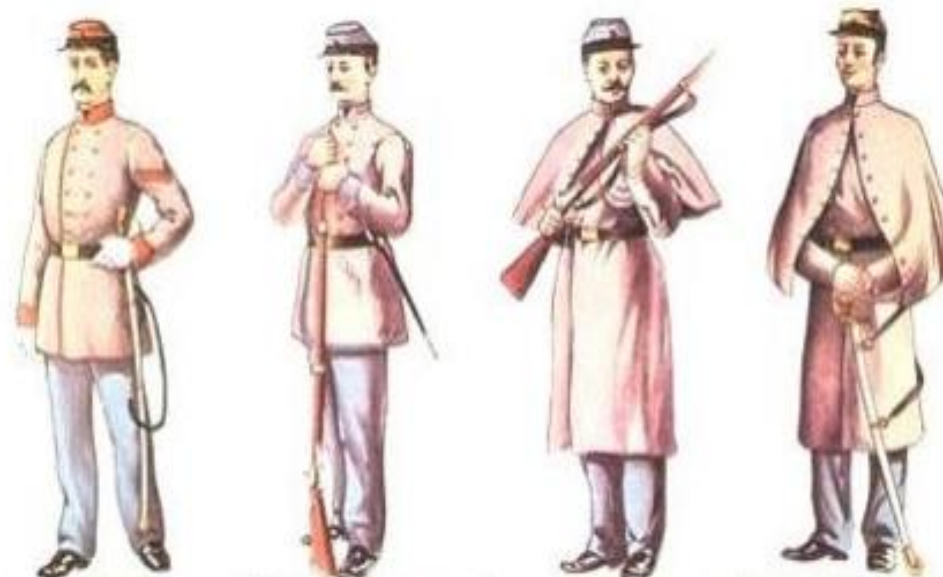
Cavalry Major    Lieut. Colonel Surg.    Sergeant Maj. Artillery    Sergeant Infantry

The Confederate States of America  
(Confederate)

“Aka”: The South, Secesh, Rebels

Leader: Jefferson Davis

Generals: Robert E. Lee – “Army of Northern Virginia”



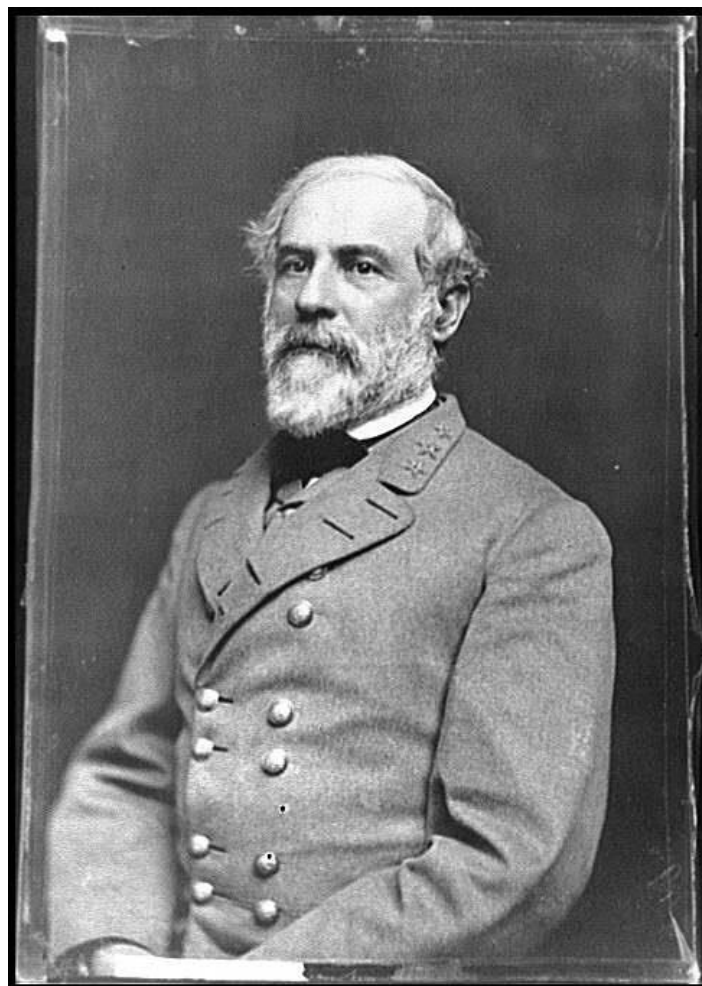
Corporal Artillery    Private Infantry    Infantry Overcoat    Cavalry Overcoat

U.S. Army of the Potomac  
George B. McClellan



# Generals

CSA Army of Northern Virginia  
Robert E. Lee



# Northern Strategy

## General Winfield Scott's plan: The Anaconda Plan

Slowly seal the South off from the rest of the world, and then squeeze →

- 1) Blockade of the Southern coast
- 2) Split CSA (lengthwise) by gaining control of Mississippi → GA and the Carolinas (widthwise)
- 3) Capture Richmond
- 4) Engage their areas of main strength and exhaust them



# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

*Small, illegible text line below the title.*



Division of Maps  
NOV 21 1896  
Library of Congress

# Southern Strategies

Believed foreign and domestic support for the cause would make up for lack of resources

## **Convinced of military superiority**

- Many army officers were Southerners

- Capture Washington, D.C.
- Seize central PA
- Defend homeland until the North grows tired of fighting

Win recognition as an independent nation through

## “Cotton Diplomacy”

- Convinced that France and Britain wanted a guaranteed supply of cotton
- Embargoed cotton to try to make England and France recognize the CSA as an independent nation



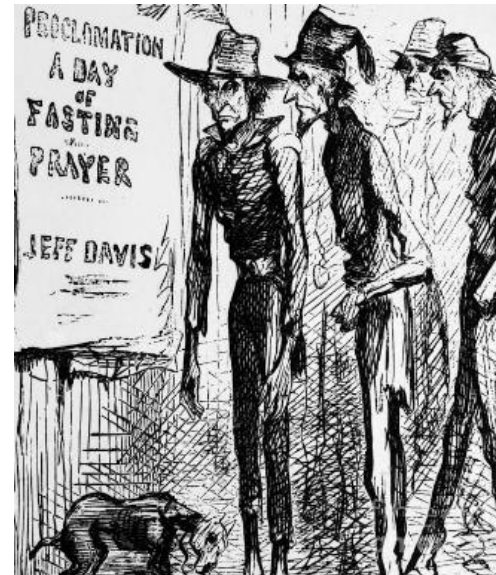
## NORTH

- “Peace Democrats”/Copperheads favored truce
- Enlistments declined:
  - “Conscription” drew names of men 20-45
  - Could buy out of it for \$300
- Draft riots broke out in NY



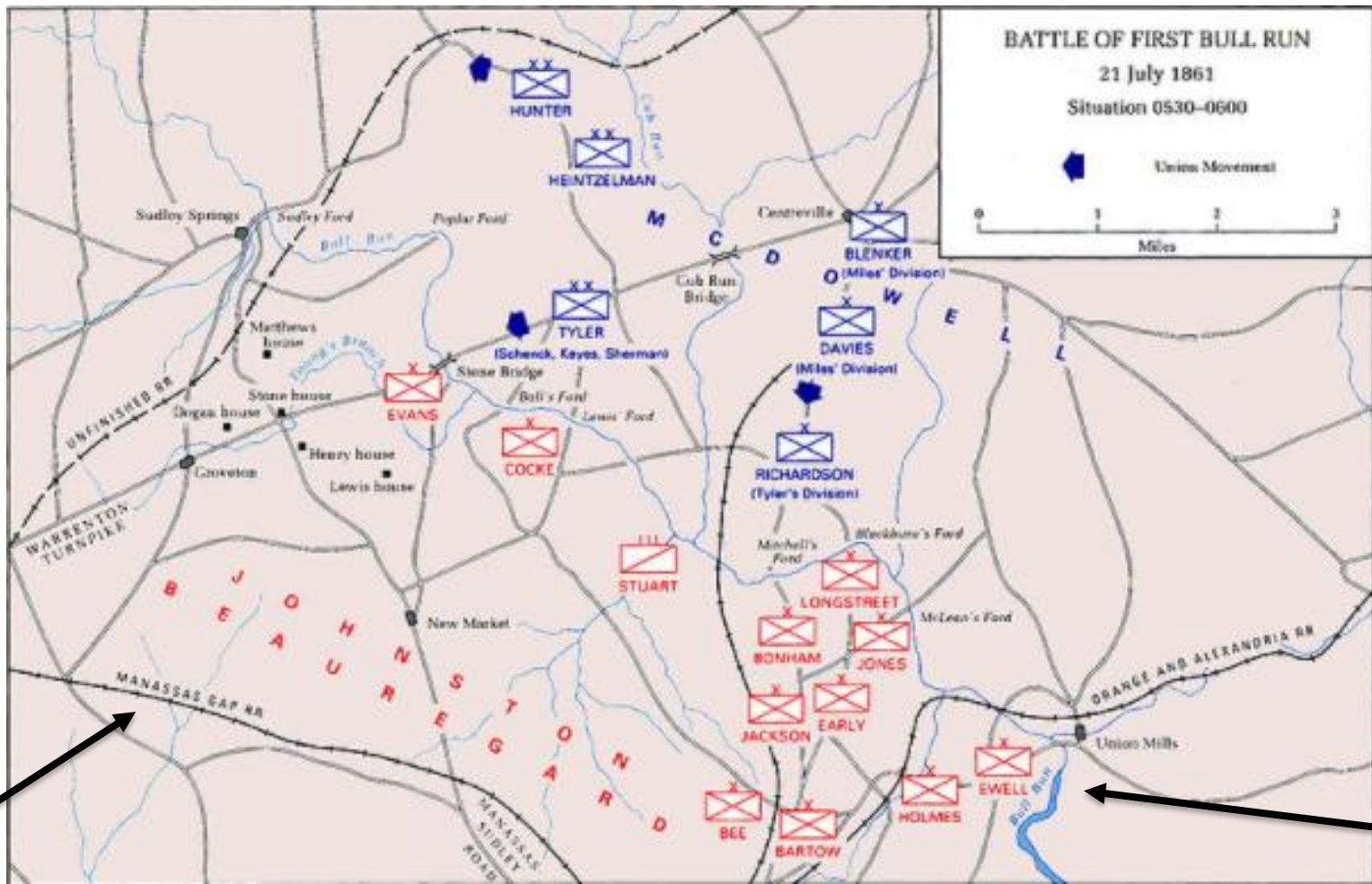
## SOUTH

- Enlistments also declined
- Conscription of men 18-35 yrs. for 3 years
- Could hire a substitute (“Rich man’s war, poor man’s fight”)
- Bombing raids ravaged homes, crops, livestock, RR track
- Blockade caused shortage of goods
- Clothing wore out and could not be replaced



# Naming Battles

- Some battles you will find have more than one name
- Union forces: bodies of water or other natural features that were prominent on or near the battlefield
- Confederates: nearest town or man-made landmark





# Tactics and Technology

## Civil War Weapons - Small Firearms



- Old battle methods (infantry and cavalry charges)
- New weaponry led to huge casualties
  - Increased range and accuracy (minié ball)
  - Shrapnel replaced solid cannonballs



# 1860-1861

Nov 1860 – Lincoln elected

Dec 1860 – SC secedes/Crittenden  
Compromise fails

Feb 1861 – CSA is formed

Mar 1861 – Lincoln inaugurated

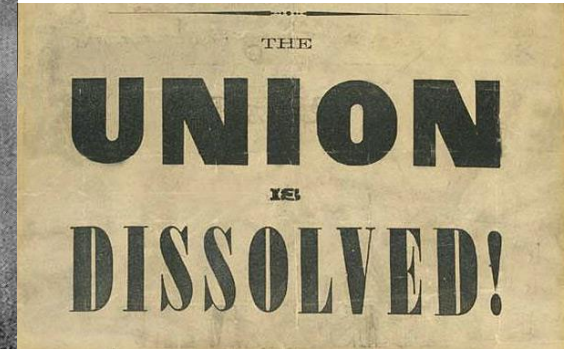
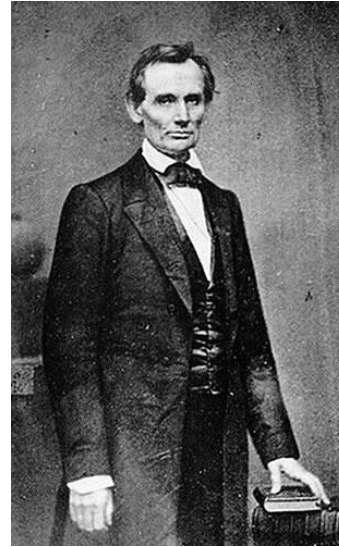
12 April 1861 – Ft. Sumter, SC attacked and surrendered  
to CSA; following the rest of the South secedes

21 July 1861 – First major battle – 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run/Manassas  
(Confederate Victory)

Union: 2,896

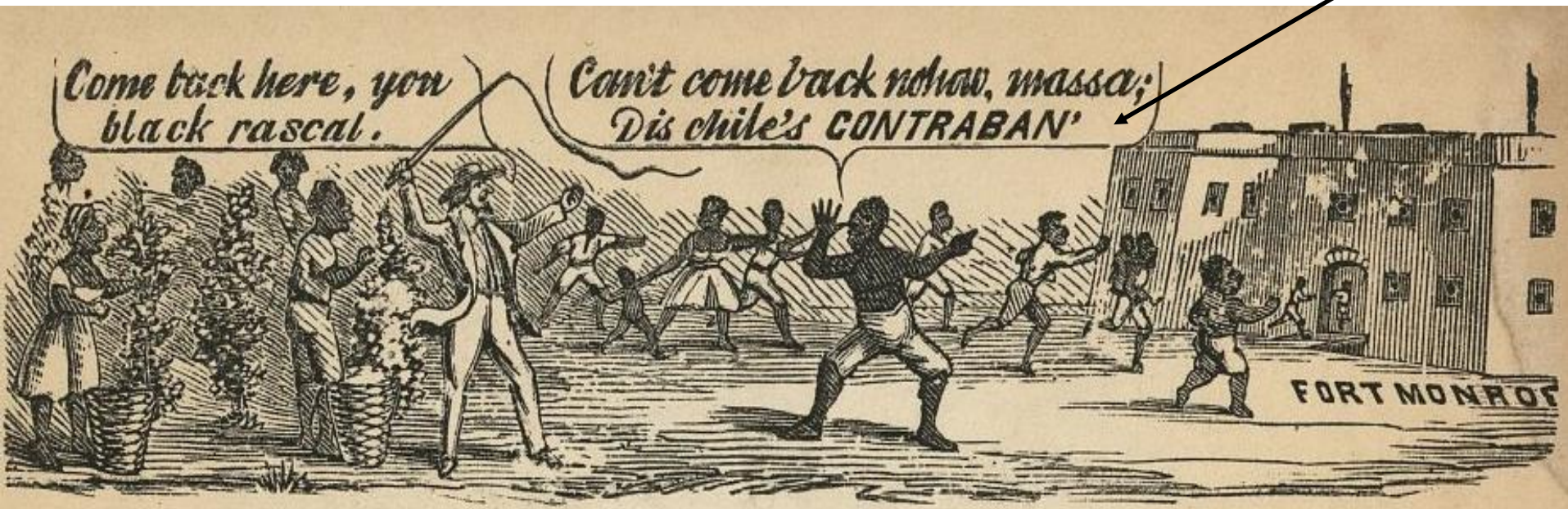
Confederate: 1,982

\*\*\*This is where “Stonewall Jackson” of the CSA gets his  
name and reputation – (we’ll see him again later)



# 1861: Confiscation Act

- “Rebel property” used in the war effort, including slaves, could be confiscated
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> Confiscation Act (1862) punished “traitors” by declaring their slaves “captives of war” who “shall be forever free”



# 1862

-Peninsula Campaign – Union attempt to capture Richmond (Failed)

9 March: naval encounter between the *USS Monitor* and the *CSS Merrimack* – (inconclusive victory)

-Both were “Ironclad” ships that made wooden ships obsolete

-CSA inflicted far more damage to the *Monitor*, which would usually mean they had gained a tactical victory - BUT  
- The loss of the *Merrimack* could be considered a win for the Union



“Battle of Hampton Roads”

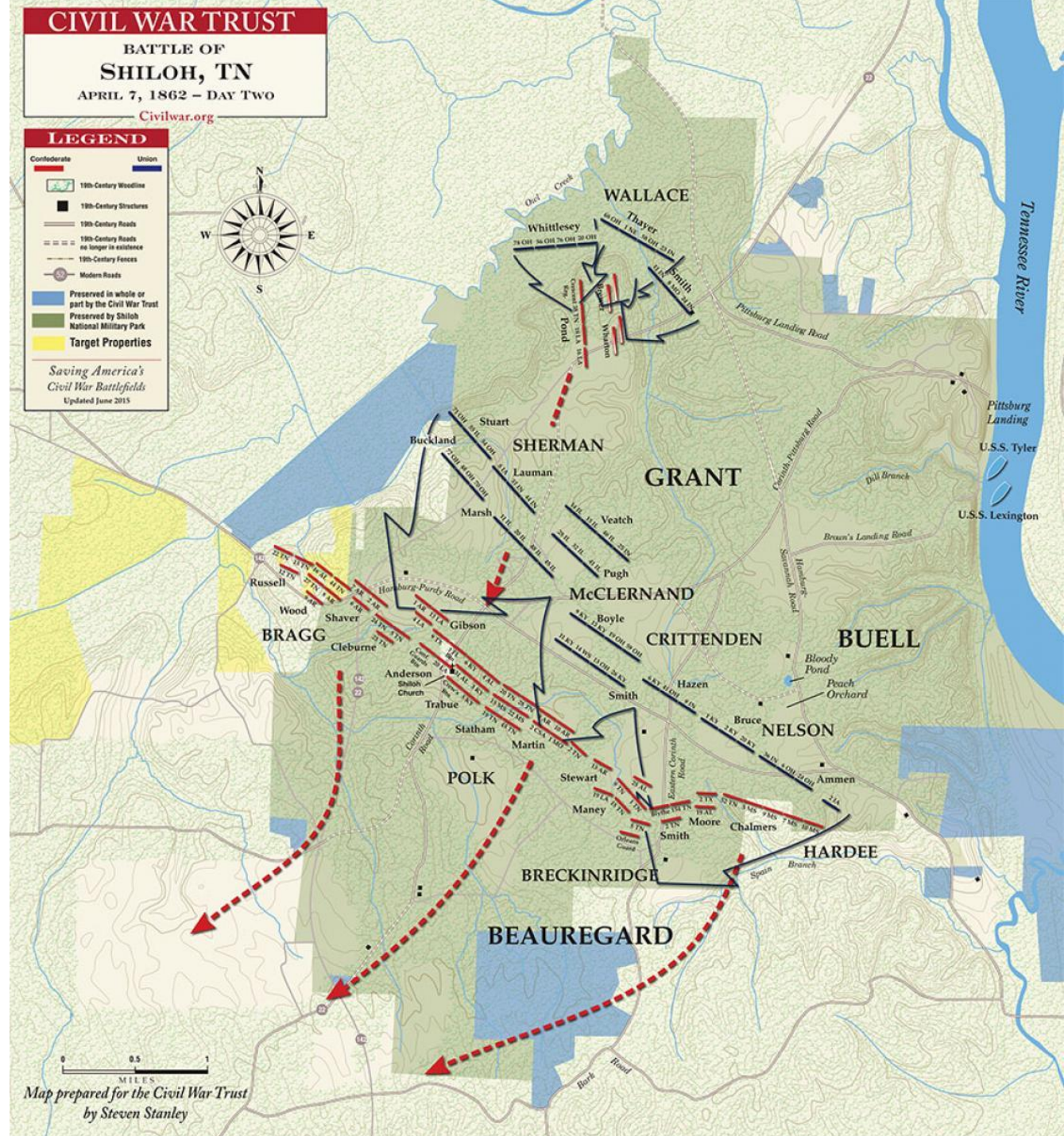
# Battle of Shiloh, TN

-6-7 April: surprise attack on Grant's forces

-Initial success for CSA  
General Johnston's forces on the 6<sup>th</sup>, but Johnston was killed →

-Grant came back on the 7<sup>th</sup>, pushing the rebels back for a victory with a total of 23,000 casualties

-Bloodiest battle of American History (yet)



# 1862

## -Battle of Antietam, MD (17 Sept 1862)

- Lee's 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to invade the North;
- Greatly outnumbered, Lee retreated → McClellan failed to chase after and was ultimately “fired” by Lincoln
- Bloodiest day in U.S. History: 23,000 casualties

## Effects of Antietam:

- Lincoln changes purpose of war from “preserving the union” to abolition
- Emancipation Proclamation (9-22-62) – Frees slaves only in CSA which leads to →
- Abolitionists starting the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts; 1<sup>st</sup> black troops



-Lee withdrew from the battlefield first, and is considered a strategic victory for the Union → it ended Lee's campaign in the North

-25% of total Union forces killed  
31% of total Confederate forces killed

# Emancipation Proclamation

-Formal emancipation of all slaves in “states of rebellion” (except Union-occupied areas) that did not return to Union control by 1 January 1863

-Provided slaves with the support of the U.S. govt—including the Army and Navy; followed Union advancement or freed during capture

-Freed slaves should be paid a wage → urged freed slaves to abstain from violence except in self-defense

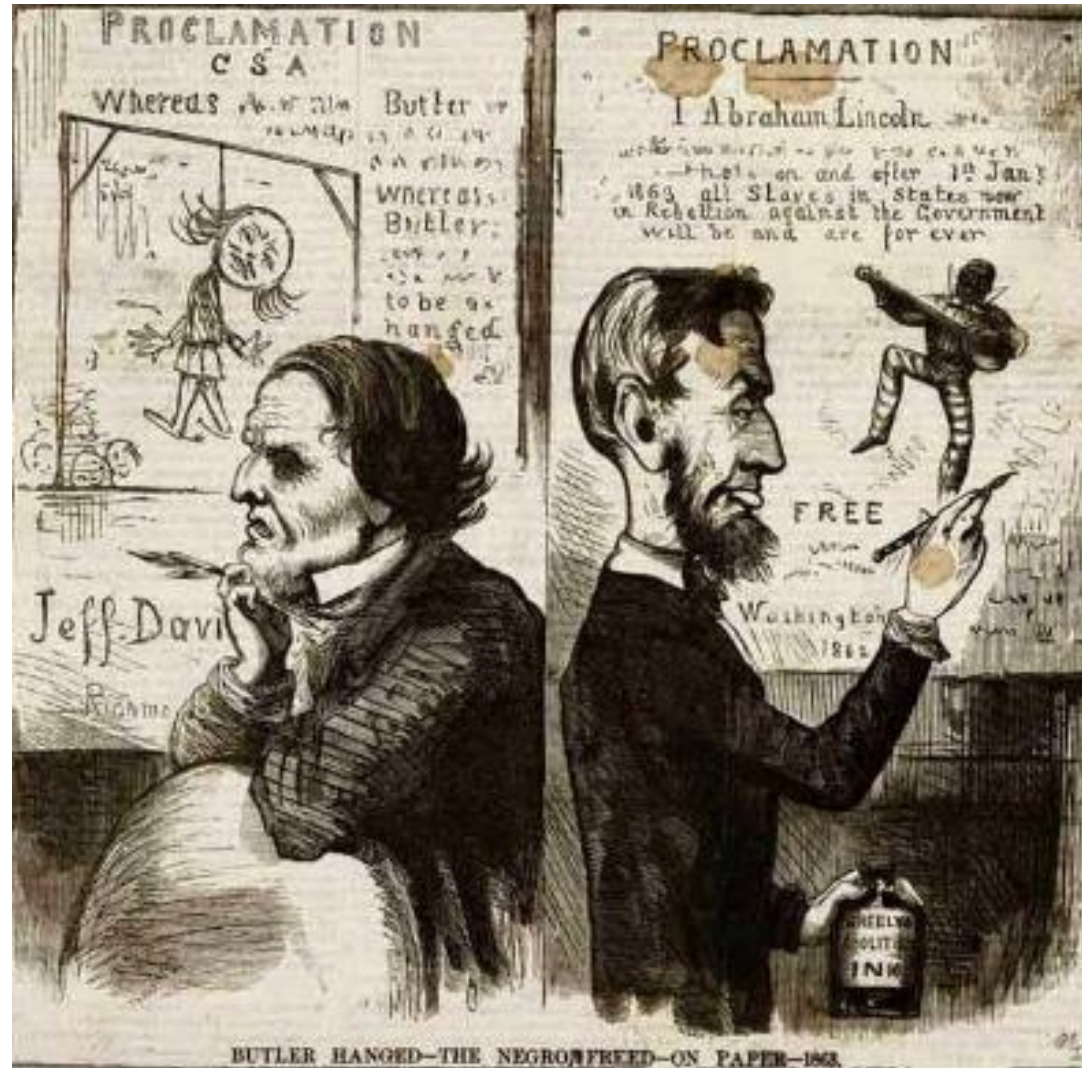
-All suitable freed men would be accepted into the armed services to fight in the war

...No states returned to the Union, so the order was signed and issued 1 January 1863



# Lincoln's Motivations for the E.P.

- Wanted to cripple the South – slaves were being used during the war to help back at home and work the battlefields
- GB and France had been considering intervening on the South's behalf
- Lincoln issuing the E.P. told the world that the goal of the Union was now emancipation, so Europe rallied behind the North
- A military/diplomatic/economic move on Lincoln's part – not really social – total “freedom” would come later





# 1863

1 Jan – E.P goes into effect

22 May – Siege at Vicksburg, Mississippi begins

1-3 July - Battle of Gettysburg (Union Victory)

- Lee's 2<sup>nd</sup> invasion of the North
- Turning point** of the Civil War
- Pickett's Charge (3 July)
- Lee retreats to VA

4 July – Vicksburg on the Mississippi falls to Grant

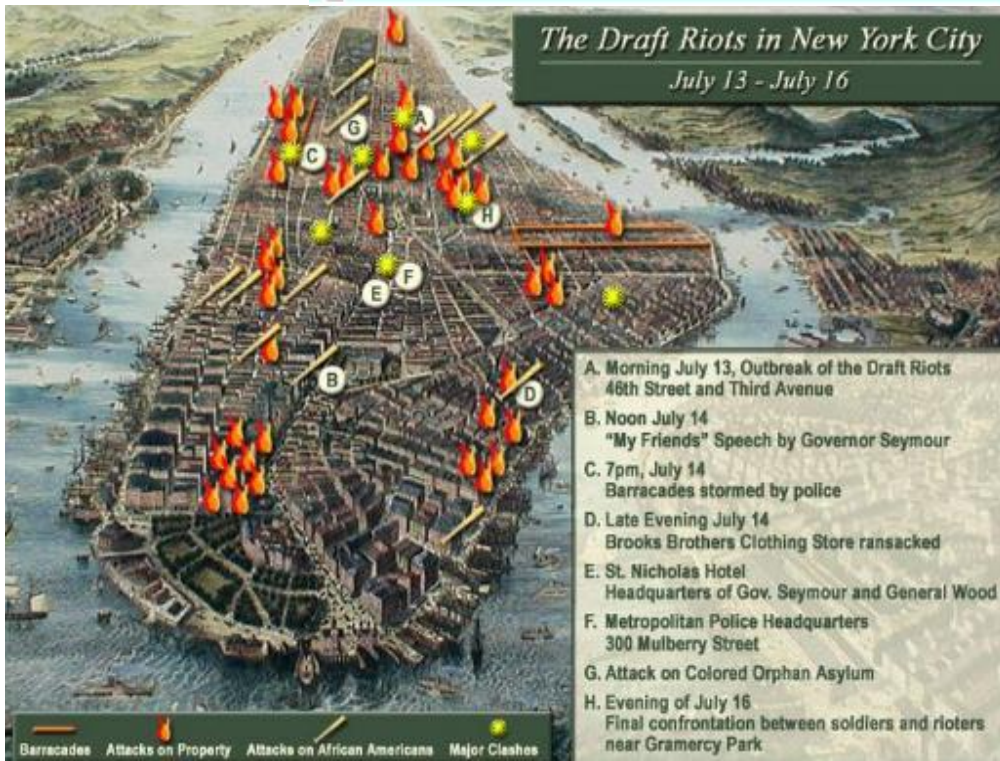
- The South is divided, Union has Mississippi, preventing supplies from TX & Arkansas that could sustain the war effort East

-Grant is made commander of & goes to VA

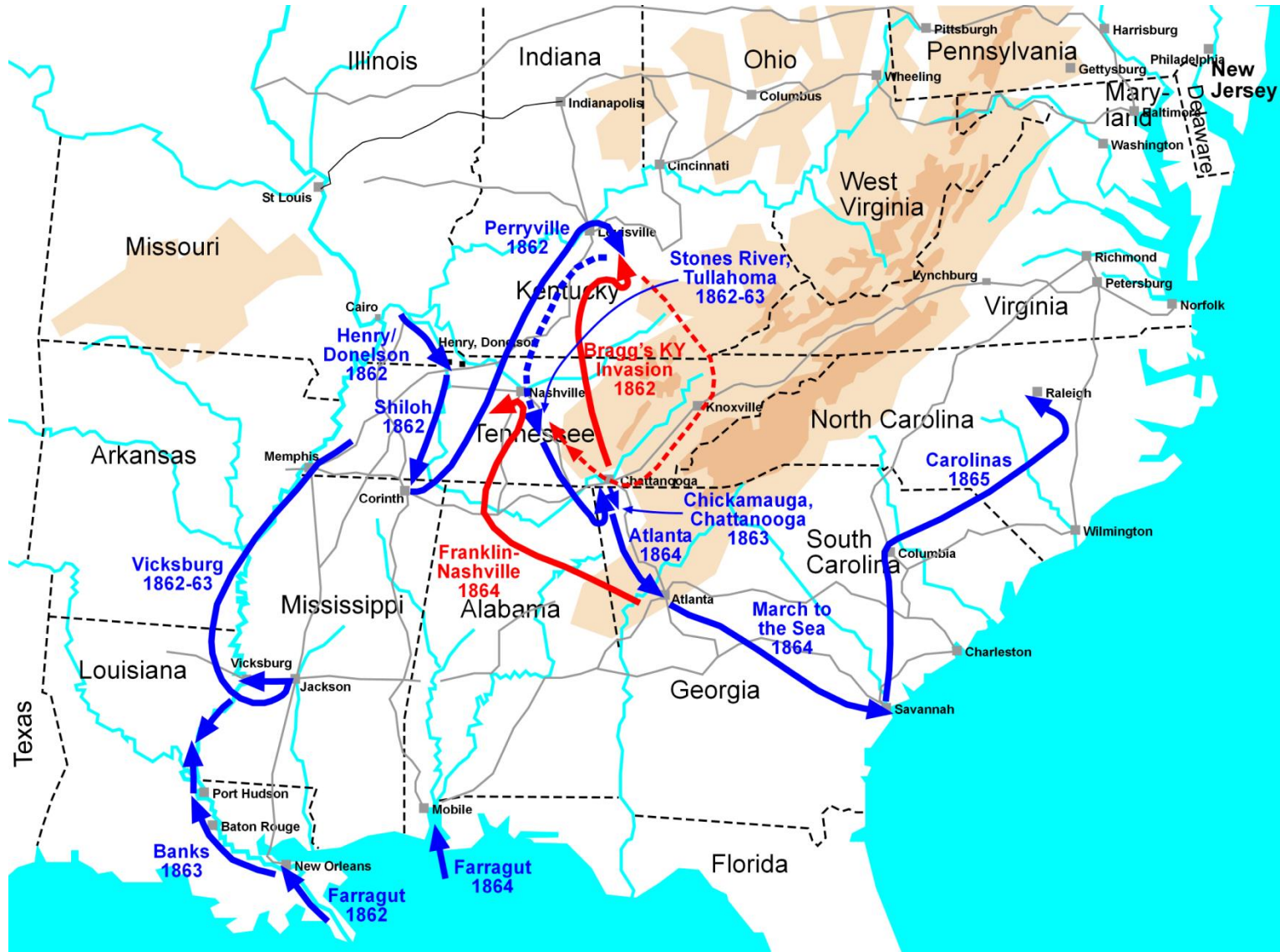
-NYC Draft Riots

19 Nov – Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

8 Dec – Lincoln issues his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (AKA the 10% plan)



# Western Theater



# 1864

Overland Campaign – Grant chases Lee into VA for a series of battles; high casualties

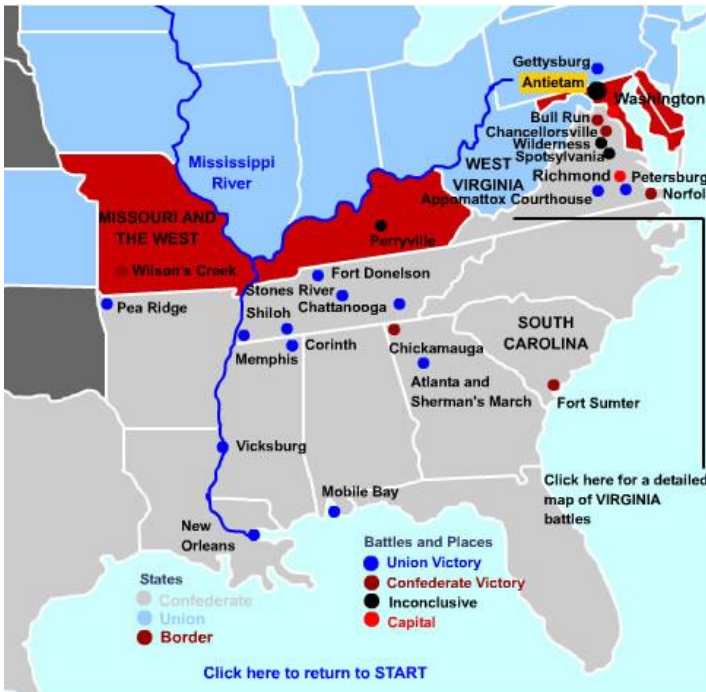
9 July – Siege at Petersburg, VA begins – Battle of the Crater (Union Victory)

Nov – Lincoln reelected after Sherman captures Atlanta, GA

15 Nov – 22 Dec: Sherman's "March to the Sea"

-From Atlanta to Savannah, GA

-“Total War” tactic; later known as “Scorched Earth” - Sherman destroys viable resources on their way



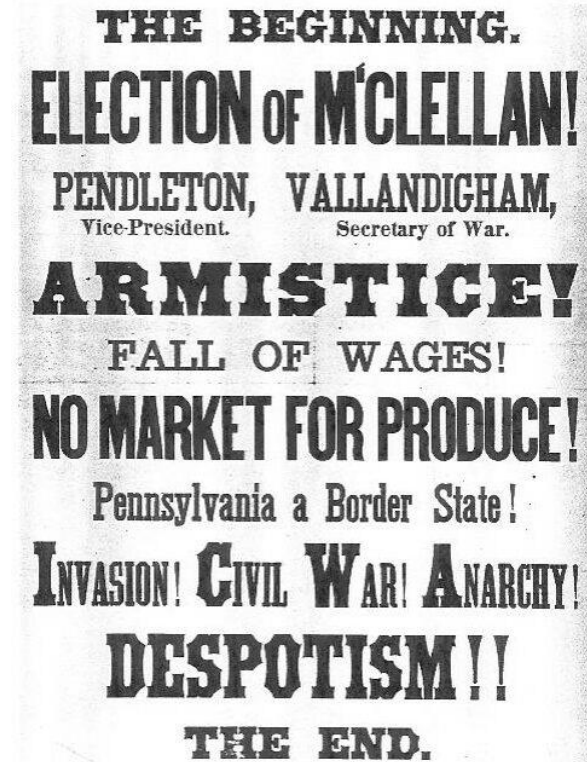
# Election of 1864 – 8 November



McClellan campaigned with the promise of peace with the South by allowing them to stay a separate nation – which effectively kept slavery alive

Lincoln was concerned that Americans were growing tired of war, threatened by the E.P. and an incumbent president hadn't won reelection since Jackson

...and then Sherman saves the day



# “War is hell” – William Tecumseh Sherman



“It is only those who have neither fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.”

*William Tecumseh Sherman*



-Sherman himself estimated that the campaign had inflicted \$100 million (over \$1.6 billion in 2019) in destruction

-Sherman's telegraph to Lincoln:

"I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton"

# 1865

15 Jan – Fort Fisher, NC falls & Union captures  
Wilmington

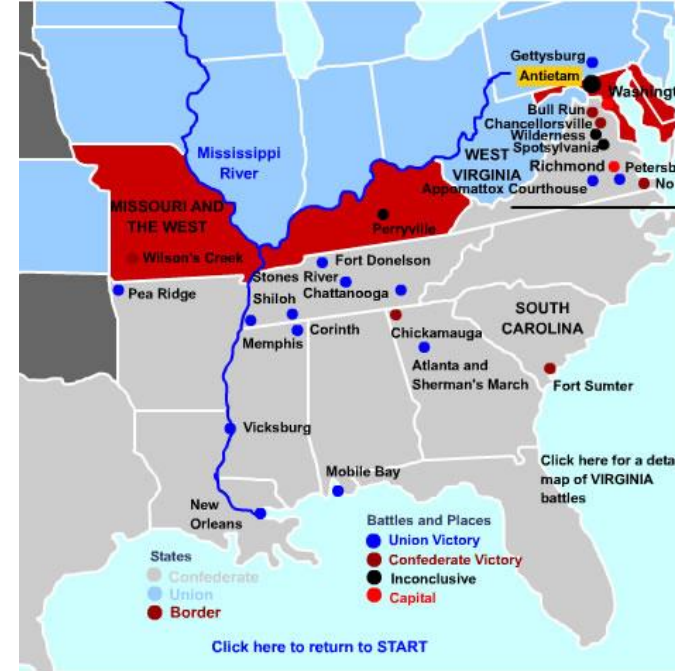
19-21 Mar – Battle of Bentonville, NC - Sherman chases  
Johnston (Union Victory)

25 Mar – Petersburg falls to Grant, Richmond abandoned  
by CSA

9 Apr – Appomattox Courthouse, VA  
-Lee surrenders to Grant  
-Civil War ends

-To ensure the abolition of slavery everywhere in the  
U.S., Lincoln pushed for passage of the Thirteenth  
Amendment. Congress passed it by the necessary 2/3  
vote in February 1865 and it was ratified by the states  
December 1865

14 Apr – Lincoln assassinated by actor John Wilkes  
Booth



# Legacy of the Civil War



	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75



-The “War Between the States,” “The Brother’s War,” and the “War of Northern Aggression” was now over with over 600,000 American lives lost  
Effects:

- Supremacy of the federal govt reestablished
- National economy severely impacted  
North: industrial boom, women in the workforce, labor unrest, low wages, inflation  
South: severe inflation, shortage of goods, destroyed infrastructure, food riots
- Civil War Amendments (13, 14, 15): **FREE, CITIZENS, VOTE** - however blacks will continue to face economic, social, and political discrimination and waves of violence for decades to come