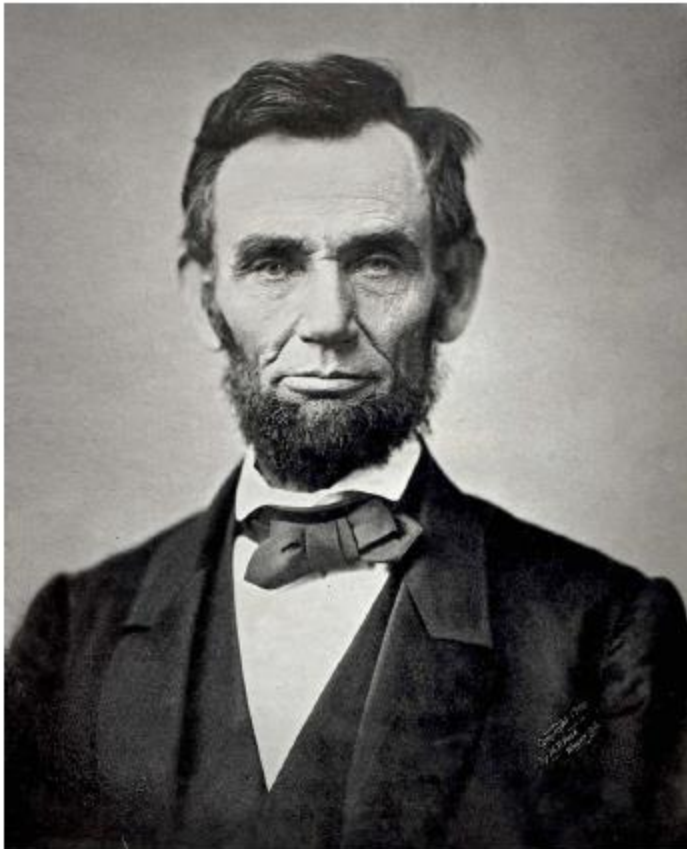


Abraham Lincoln



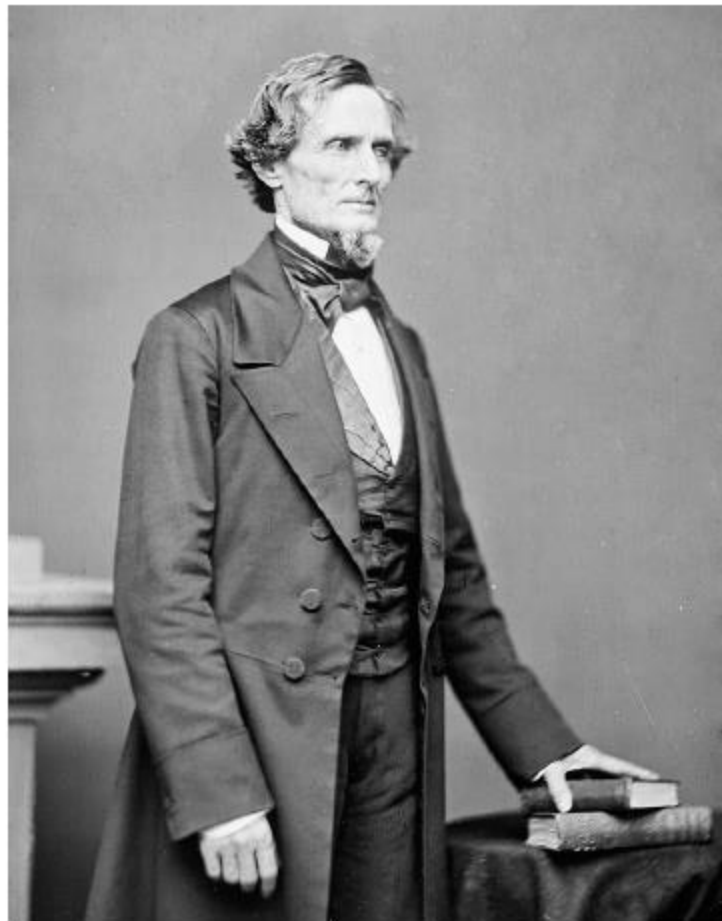
President—16

- Served from 1861 to 1865
- Republican Party
- Was President during the Civil War and is often credited with preserving the Union.
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves in Rebellion controlled territories.
- Was Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

Jefferson Davis

President of the Confederacy

- Served from 1862 to 1865.
- Was a West Point Military Academy graduate and politician from Mississippi.
- Was heavily involved in ALL Confederate war plans throughout the War.
- Failed to gain recognition for the Confederacy by foreign governments.
- Promoted reconciliation of southern states with the Union after the end of the Civil War.



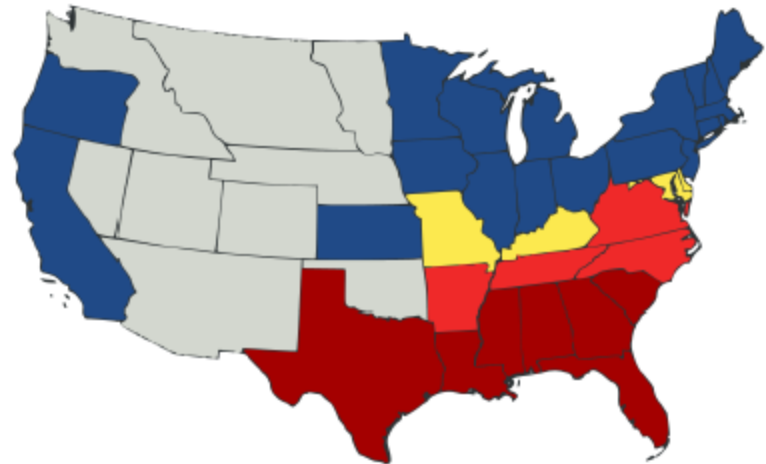
Comparing the North & South

North






Urban Centers
Manufacturing Based Economy
Larger Population
More Miles of railroad
Larger Army trained and ready

South







Rural Farmlands
Agricultural Based Economy
Smaller Population
Control of the Mississippi River
Seasoned Military leaders



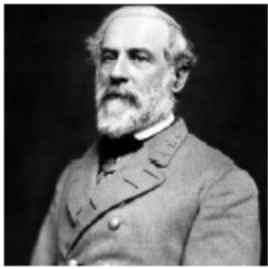




Status of the states, 1861.

-  States that seceded before April 15, 1861
-  States that seceded after April 15, 1861
-  Union states that permitted slavery
-  Union states that banned slavery
-  Territories

Union Military Leadership

General Ulysses S. Grant	General George McClellan	General William Tecumseh Sherman	General Ambrose Burnside	General Benjamin Butler	General George Meade
					
Commander of the Union Army during the later year of the war.	Lead the Army of the Potomac during the early war years.	Most famous for his march to the sea leaving a 60 mile wide path of destruction from Atlanta to Savannah .	Important through the war and provided leadership in multiple battles.	Was the military governor during the occupation of New Orleans.	Key victory was defeating Lee at Gettysburg.

Confederacy Military Leadership

General Robert E. Lee	General P. G. T. Beauregard	General George Pickett	General Stonewall Jackson	General Braxton Bragg
				
Was General in Chief of all Confederate forces.	Best known for starting the Civil War with his attack on Fort Sumter	Known for his assault on Cemetery Ridge on day 3 of Gettysburg.	One of the most feared generals of the Confederacy and fought until his death at Chancellorsville.	Led the army of Mississippi and Tennessee Fought from Shiloh to Chattanooga.

Major Civil War Battles

Fort Sumter

- First Shots of the War
- Confederate Victory

First Battle of Bull Run

- First Major Battle—people began to realize the war would last longer than originally expected
- Confederate Victory

Battle of Antietam

- Single Bloodiest Day in American History
- The battle was a draw (no winner) Confederate troops retreat

Battle of Shiloh

- Gave the Union Control of the Northern Mississippi River
- Union Victory

Battle of Chancellorsville

- Lee's greatest Victory & the death of Stonewall Jackson
- Confederate Victory

The Vicksburg Campaign

- Gave the Union control of the lower Mississippi River
- Union Victory

Battle of Gettysburg

- The Largest Battle ever fought in North America
- Union Victory—Turning Point of War

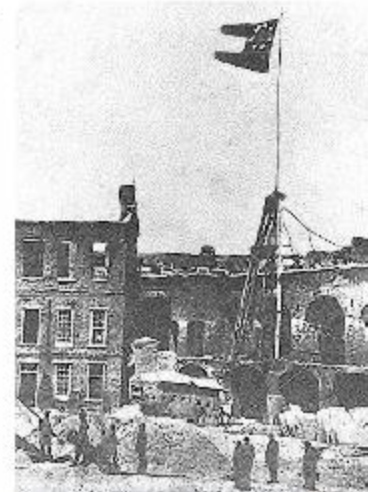
Appomattox Courthouse

- The last battle fought by General Lee
- Lee Surrenders to Grant

Fort Sumter



The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Many civilians (non soldiers) watched the bombardment. General P.G.T. Beauregard led the attack on the fort. The fort was poorly supplied and inadequately equipped for the attack and the fort was surrendered.



First Battle of Bull Run

First Battle of Manassas

The First Battle of Bull Run was the first MAJOR battle of the Civil War. Even though both sides were poorly trained and poorly led, the Confederate forces won the battle and caused the Union to retreat. After Bull Run, people began to realize that the war will not end as quickly as first thought and the human cost would be much higher.



BATTLE OF BULL RUN

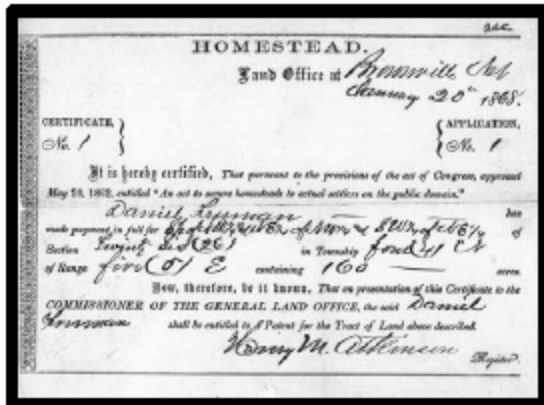
Both sides learned valuable tactical lessons.

Northerners feared that the Confederacy would attack Washington DC next.

Both sides faced heavy casualties.

The Homestead Act

The Homestead Act was originally proposed in 1850 but was not signed into law until 1862 (during the Civil War). It gave applicants ownership of federal lands in the west at little or no cost. 160 acres were available to any woman, person of color or immigrant as long as they had never fought against the Union. Applicants only needed to pay a small filing fee (for paperwork) and live on the land continuously for 5 years before receiving full ownership of the property.



FREE SOIL POLICY



Southern states opposed the original homestead act because it favored small farms and free soil. Southerner wanted this land accessible to large slave holding plantation owners.

The Battle of Shiloh

The Battle of Shiloh was an important victory for the Union. It gave them control of the upper Mississippi River, killed the leader of the Confederate army and weakened the army of P.G.T. Beauregard. Shiloh provided General Grant with key war experience and showed the Confederacy the Union was serious about keeping the United States together.



BATTLE OF SHILOH

ILLUSTRATION BY J. L. LEWIS & CO.

Antietam

The Battle of Antietam was the first major Civil War Battle to take place on Union soil. During this battle General Lee used his entire force while the union only used about $\frac{3}{4}$ of available soldiers. The battle ended in a tactical standstill, but it is often seen as a Union victory because Lee and his men had to retreat.



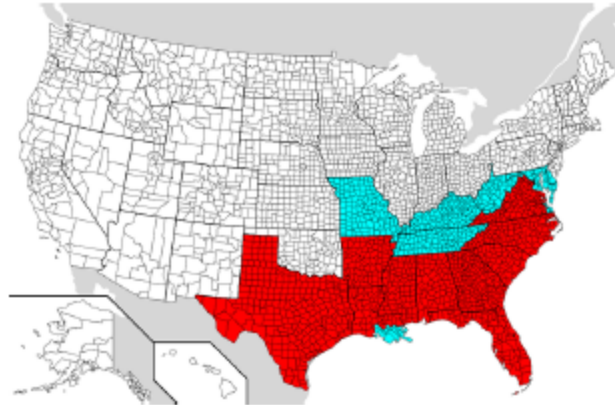
Antietam is the bloodiest single day battle in American history.

The Emancipation Proclamation



Issued by Abraham Lincoln January 1, 1863.

The Proclamation announced that all slaves held in states that were in rebellion were freed. Impacted over 3 million slaves and changed the federal status from slaved to free.



Areas covered by the Emancipation Proclamation are in red. Slave holding areas not covered are in blue.

Did not free all slaves in the United States. Only those slaves located in Confederate controlled territory.

Did not free slaves in the following areas:

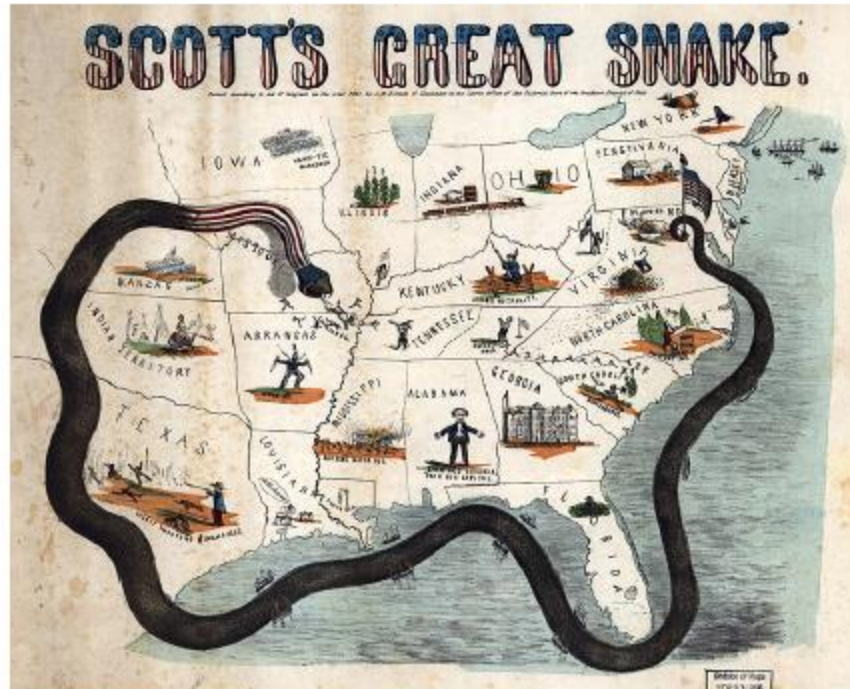
- Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri & West Virginia (Border States)
- Tennessee & South Louisiana (Confederate areas under US military control)

Anaconda Plan

The two step plan designed by General Winfield Scott to strangle the Confederacy into surrendering.

Step 1:

Blockade ALL southern ports preventing European war supplies from reaching the South. It also prevented the shipment of southern cotton to Europe, crippling the Southern economy.



Step 2:

Capture the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in half. This would leave areas west of the river isolated and unable to receive supplies.

Battle of the Ironclads

The first battle of ironclad war ships was between the USS Monitor and the CSS Merrimack. This battle was the most important naval battle of the Civil War.



← Monitor
Merrimack →



Fought in an attempt to loosen the Union Blockade of Virginia's sea ports.



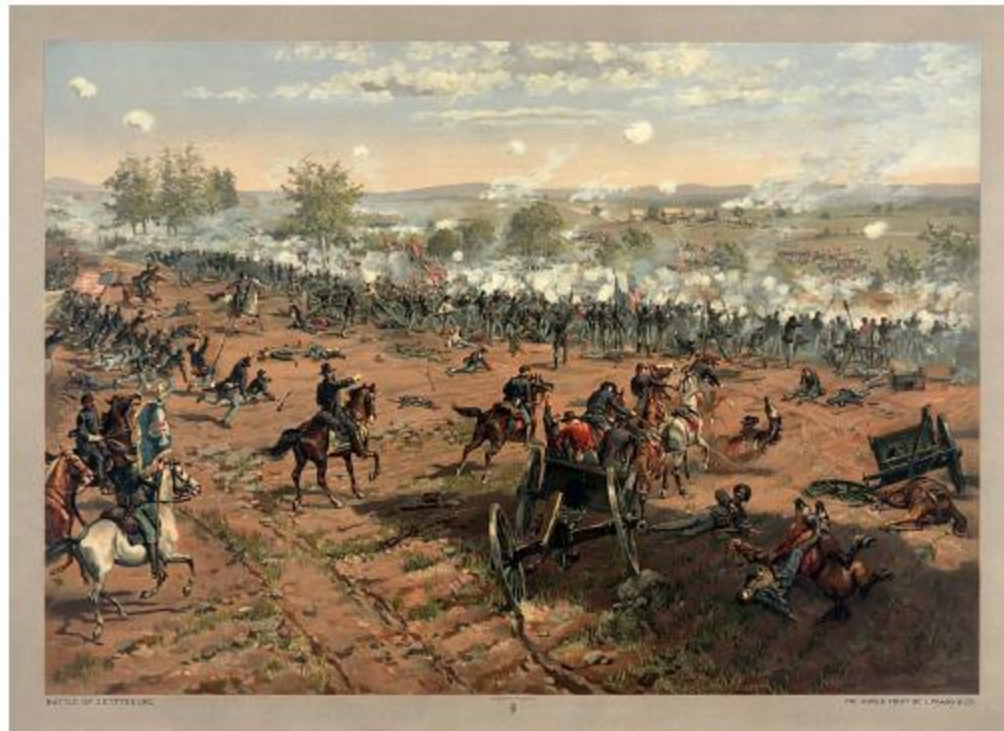
The battle between the Monitor and Merrimack had implications to how warships around the world were going to be built.

Gettysburg

Many see the Battle of Gettysburg as the turning point of the Civil War. During this three day battle both the Union and the Confederacy loss thousands of men. This was Robert E. Lee's last attempt to invade the North.

Day 1: Pieces of both army's begin to fight.

Day 2: Reinforcements arrive and the fighting continues.



Day 3: The Confederacy leads an assault against the Union on Cemetery Ridge called Pickett's Charge costing many lives.

Gettysburg Address

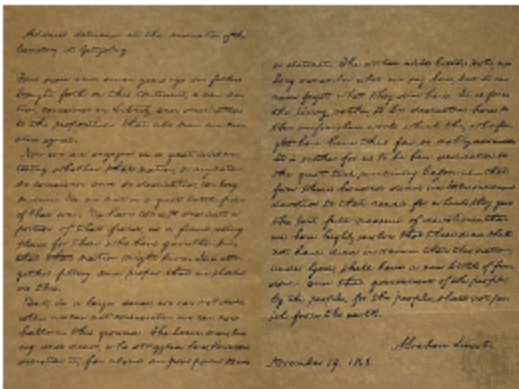
A short speech made by Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

This address emphasized the purpose of the USA and the War.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not 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, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



Vicksburg



The capture of Vicksburg was a key victory for the Union and General Grant. It completed the mission of the Anaconda Plan. During this battle, earthworks, series of trenches and hills were dug out and were used to protect soldiers from both sides of battle.

After the Siege of Vicksburg, the Union controlled the entire Mississippi River except for the portion guarded at Port Hudson in Louisiana. This victory came one day after the Union victory at Gettysburg.



Siege of Port Hudson

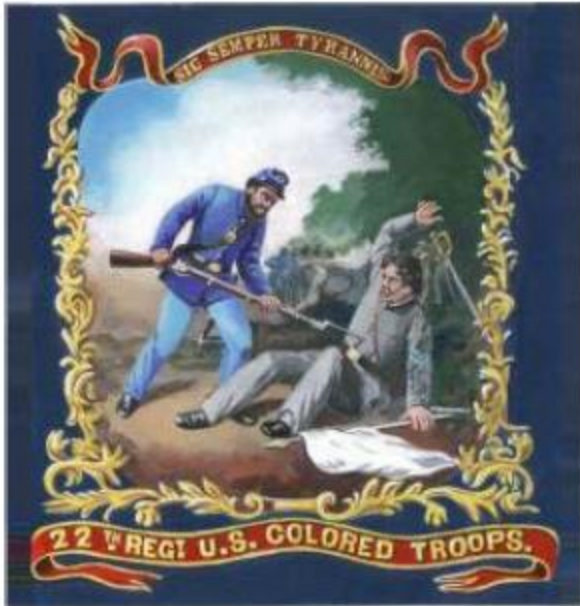


Earthworks (a series of trenches and mounds) were dug to protect soldiers. During the siege all food was consumed and starving soldiers had to eat the horses and then the rats.

Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. The 48 day siege was the longest in US military history. Although many see Vicksburg as the battle giving the Union control of the Mississippi. Port Hudson surrendered after the fall of Vicksburg.



African American Roles in the Civil War



By the end of the Civil War, African Americans were about 1/10 of the manpower of the Union army. With more than 180,000 men serving.

Many African Americans that joined the Union Army served under the United States Colored Troops. By the end of the war there were about 175 regiments of troops serving in different capacities.



Sgt William Harvey Carney was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1900 for his role in the Battle of Fort Wagner.

1st Louisiana Native Guard

The Louisiana Native Guard was the first ALL African American Regiment in the Civil War. Originally it was a Confederate unit made up of free men of color. After the Union took control of New Orleans, these men agreed to serve the Union and became the first African American Soldiers in the Union Army.



African American Soldiers in the Union Army faced discrimination and lower wages than their white counterparts. Their bravery in battle and hard work outside of battle proved their loyalty to the Union and showed their willingness to fight for freedom and equality.

Massachusetts 54th Regiment

The Massachusetts 54th Regiment was one of the first African American regiments in the Union Army and one of the first to be used in active combat (not just as laborers). It was commissioned after the Emancipation Proclamation. White officers from prominent Abolitionist families were chosen to lead the regiment.



The Story of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment inspired the movie *Glory*.

Siege of Fort Wagner

The Second Battle of Fort Wagner was led by the Massachusetts 54th Volunteer Infantry. Their commander, Robert Gould Shaw led the 54th in the ground attack of the Fort, even though this was a tremendous loss to the Union. The publicity gained attracted additional black volunteers to the Union army and led to further action for black troops in combat roles. This battle is where William Carney earned the Congressional Medal of Honor by recovering and returning the unit's combat flag.



The men who died at Fort Wagner were buried in a mass grave on the beach and have since been washed to sea.

Sherman's March to the Sea

The March to the Sea was led by General William Tecumseh Sherman. The campaign began in Atlanta, Georgia and ended in Savannah a little over a month later. During the march Sherman ordered that all military targets, possible industry or infrastructure and property be destroyed. The railroad was dug up and a 60 mile path of destruction was left.



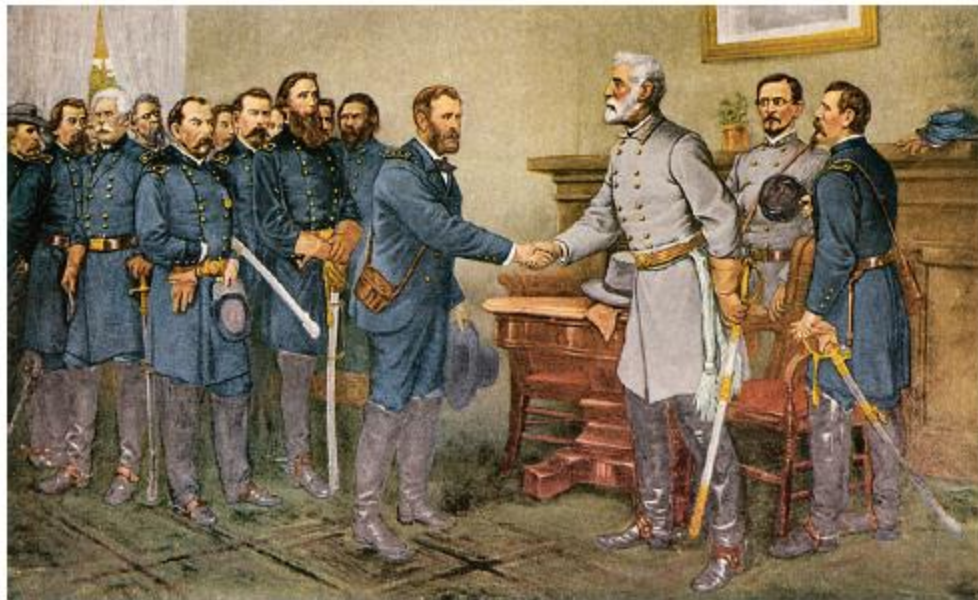
It is estimated that Sherman left over 100 million dollars in property damage. The march is also credited with shortening the war.

Appomattox Courthouse

General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia ending the Civil War.

Conditions of Surrender

- Officers were allowed to keep their weapons
- Men were allowed to keep their horses and mules
- Soldiers and officers were not to be arrested or tried for treason
- Food was given to Lee to feed his starving troops.



The Surrender at Appomattox did not end all fighting in the war. There were different groups of troops throughout the Confederacy had to surrender to different Union Generals. This is seen as the symbolic end of the war.