

The Furnace of Civil War

YANKEES VS.
REBELS
NORTH VS. SOUTH
UNION VS.
CONFEDERACY



Essential Question: What factors and events led to the Union victory in the Civil War?

Objectives

- Evaluate the advantages the North enjoyed in the Civil War.
- Analyze the impact of the Civil War on the North and South, especially the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Explore the outcome and aftermath of the Civil War.



Terms and People

- **Robert E. Lee** – top Confederate general throughout the Civil War
- **Anaconda Plan** – northern Civil War strategy to starve the South by blockading seaports and controlling the Mississippi River
- **Emancipation Proclamation** – 1863 decree by President Lincoln that freed enslaved people living in Confederate states still in rebellion
- **habeas corpus** – constitutional guarantee that no one can be held in prison without charges being filed

Terms and People (continued)

- **inflation** – rising prices
- **Ulysses S. Grant** – important Union general who led Union armies to victory in the Civil War
- **Battle of Gettysburg** – battle in 1863 in which Confederate troops were checked after invading the North and which resulted in more than 50,000 casualties
- **Gettysburg Address** – speech by President Lincoln in which he dedicated a national cemetery in Gettysburg and reaffirmed the ideas for which the Union was fighting

Terms and People (continued)

- **William T. Sherman** – Union general who in the fall of 1864 led Union troops on a 400-mile march of destruction through Georgia and South Carolina
- **total war** – military strategy in which an army attacks not only enemy troops but the economic and civilian resources that support them



What factors and events led to the Union victory in the Civil War?

The North had several advantages in the war, including its **strong industries and transportation systems**, a well-organized navy, and a large supply of immigrant labor.

The success of the **Anaconda Plan** and victories at **Gettysburg** and on **Sherman's March to the Sea** also worked to the North's advantage.

The Big Picture

DESPITE SOME SOUTHERN STRENGTHS, THE NORTH'S POPULATION ADVANTAGE, INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE MORAL HIGH GROUND MADE VICTORY FOR THE UNION LIKELY.



NORTH vs. SOUTH

NORTH AND SOUTH

Total Population

Bank Deposits

Factories

Cotton

Food Crops

Horses

Donkeys & Mules

Railroad Tracks



Percent

North



South



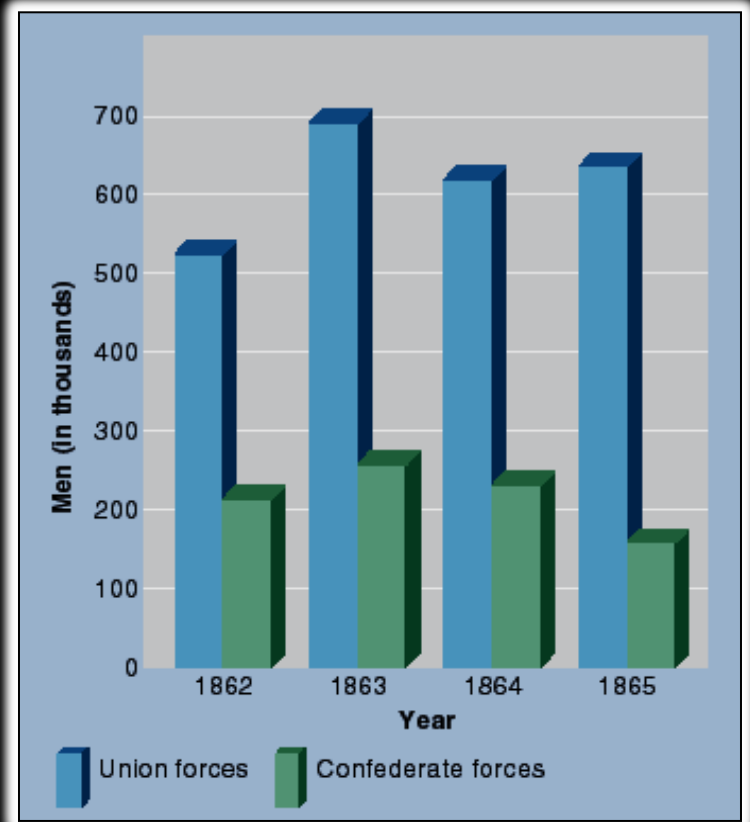
The North's goal was to preserve the Union.



The North's advantages

- A large immigrant work force kept its factories running.
- The North was able to produce more ammunition, arms, and other supplies.
- It had an extensive railway system and naval superiority.

	North	South
Workers	2,000,000	1,000,000
Factories	10,000	1,000
Value of goods produced	\$1,000,000,000	\$100,000,000
Railroad tracks (% of total U.S. mileage)	75%	25%
Textiles (including cotton cloth and woolen goods)	90%	10%
Firearms	90%	10%
Pig iron	90%	10%



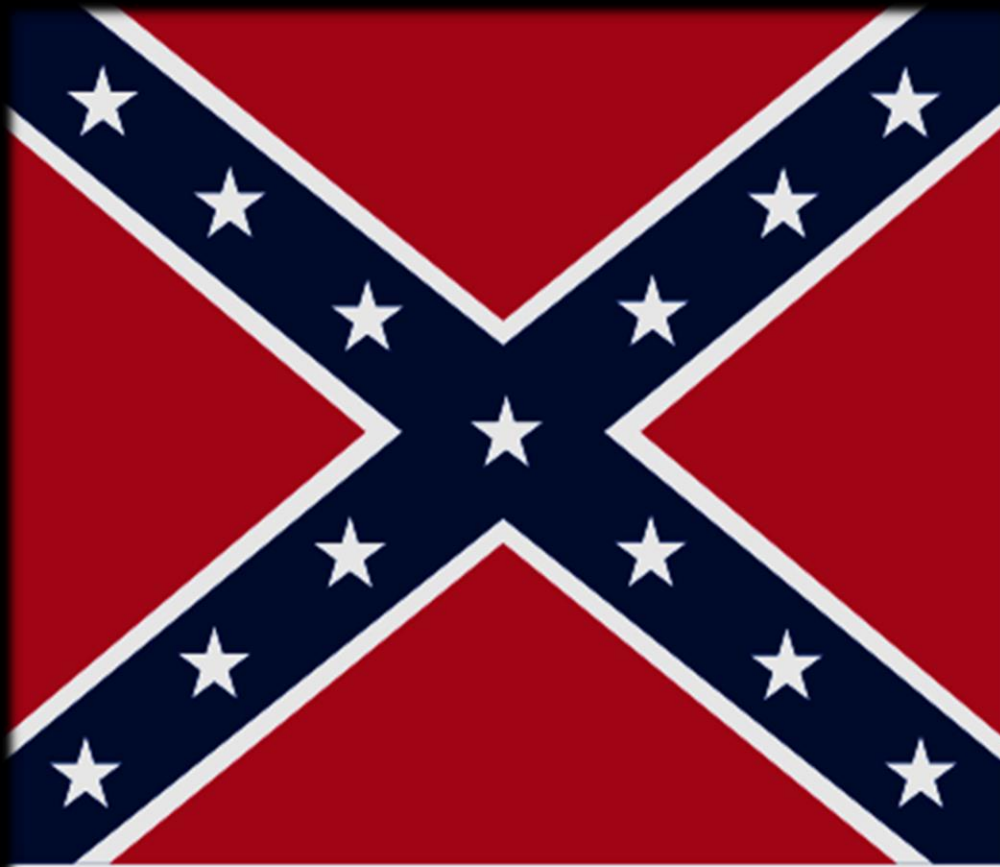
1. the North enjoyed greater manpower and industrial resources, stronger leadership, and the moral high ground (preserving the Union and eventually emancipating slaves)

The South's goal was independence.



The South's advantages

- Although the South had a smaller army, at the outset of the war its troops were more committed to their cause.
- The better military commanders, like **Robert E. Lee**, fought for the South.
- The Confederacy did not have to conquer the North—it just had to survive until the North quit fighting.



2. the South had some advantages in Civil War (South could fight to win or draw)



**"STONEWALL"
JACKSON**



ROBERT E. LEE

3. South had talented officers (Robert E. Lee & "Stonewall" Jackson)



WINFIELD SCOTT



**GEORGE
McCLELLAN**



**AMBROSE
BURNSIDE**



JOSEPH HOOKER



**ULYSSES S.
GRANT**

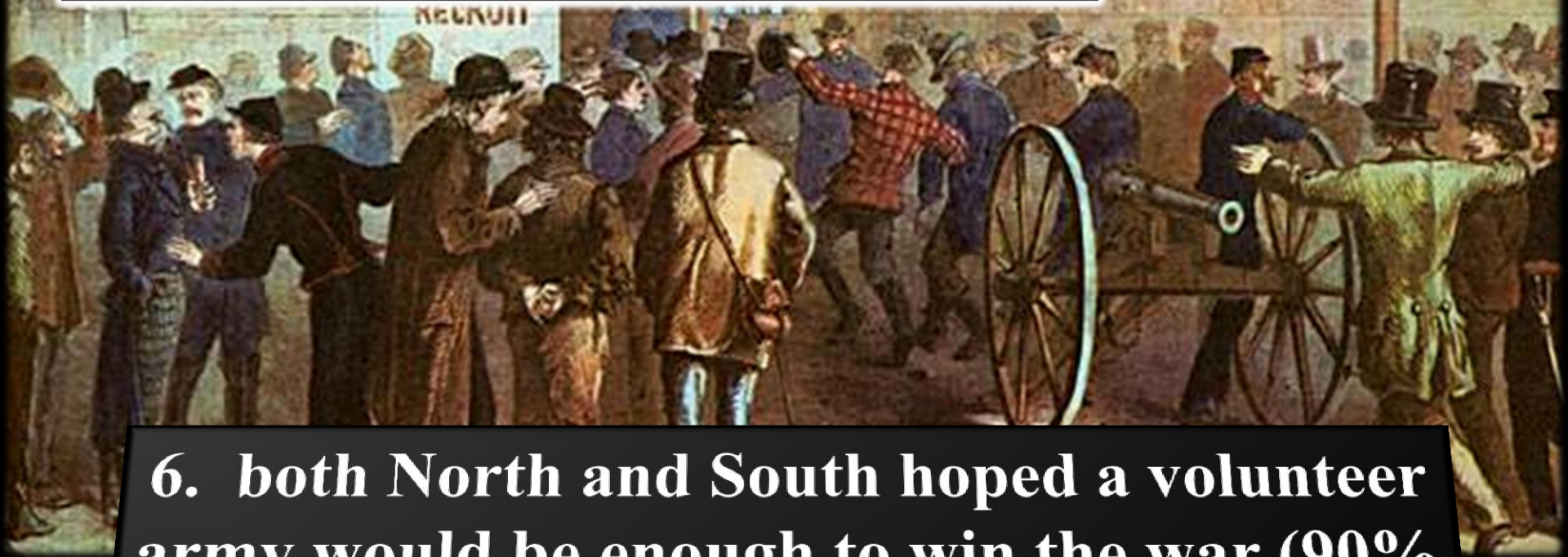
4. Northern military leadership was initially weak but improved through course of the war

5. South had a shortage of factories (South lacked basic supplies as war dragged on)

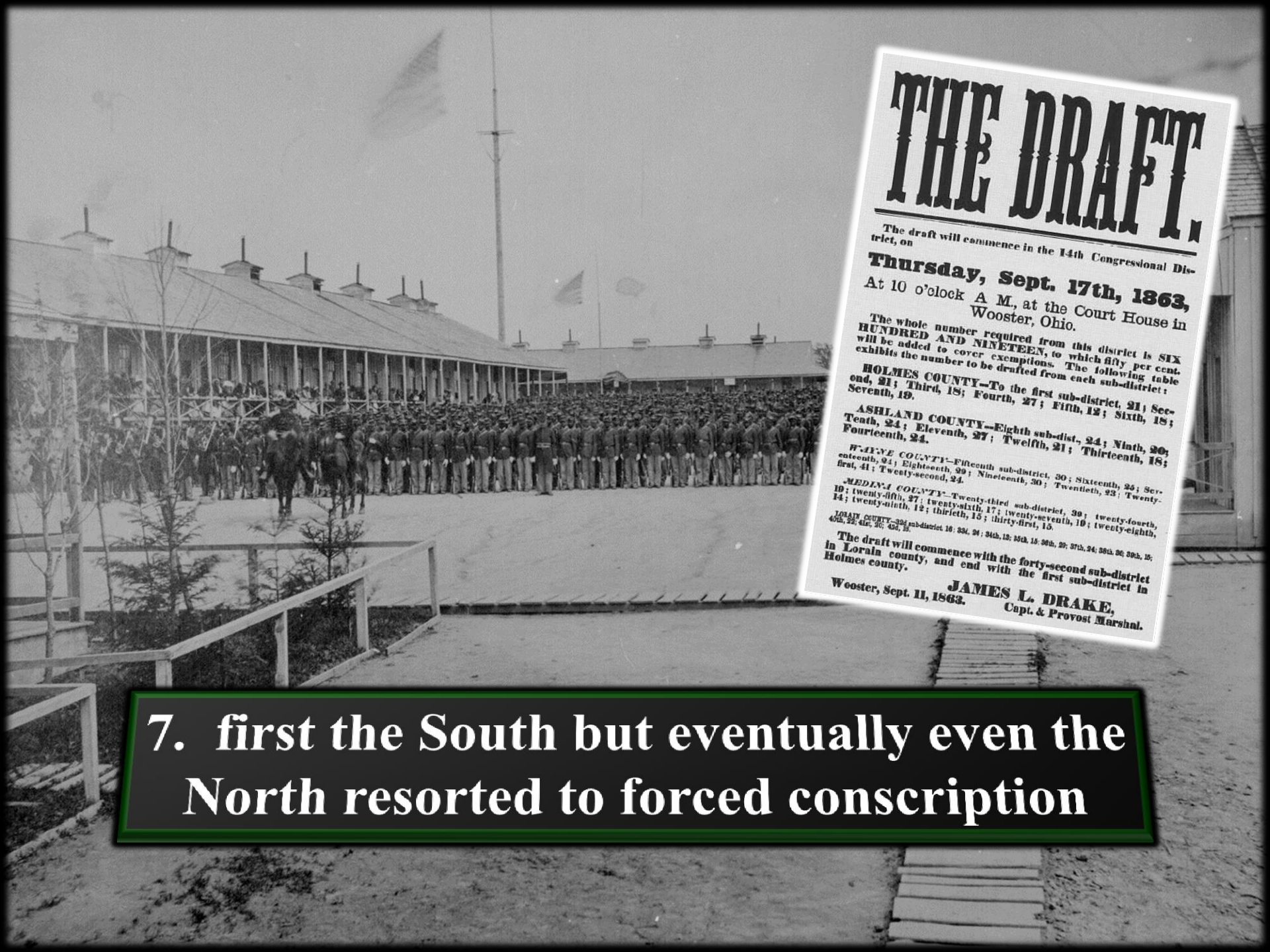


"I DON'T THINK A YOUNG MAN EVER WENT OVER ALL CONSIDERATIONS MORE CAREFULLY THAN I DID. IT MIGHT MEAN SICKNESS, WOUNDS, LOSS OF LIMB, AND EVEN LIFE ITSELF...BUT MY COUNTRY WAS IN DANGER."

-William Saxton, Cincinnati, NY



6. both North and South hoped a volunteer army would be enough to win the war (90% of Union army in 1861 were volunteers)



THE DRAFT.

The draft will commence in the 14th Congressional District, on

Thursday, Sept. 17th, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in
Wooster, Ohio.

The whole number required from this district is **SIX HUNDRED AND NINETEEN**, to which fifty per cent. will be added to cover exemptions. The following table exhibits the number to be drafted from each sub-district:

HOLMES COUNTY--To the first sub-district, 21; Second, 21; Third, 18; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 12; Sixth, 18; Seventh, 19.

ASHLAND COUNTY--Eighth sub-dist., 24; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 24; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 21; Thirteenth, 16; Fourteenth, 24.

FRANKLIN COUNTY--Fifteenth sub-district, 30; Sixteenth, 24; Seventeenth, 24; Eighteenth, 29; Nineteenth, 30; Twentieth, 23; Twenty-first, 22; Twenty-second, 24.

MEDINA COUNTY--Twenty-third sub-district, 30; twenty-fourth, 10; twenty-fifth, 27; twenty-sixth, 17; twenty-seventh, 10; twenty-eighth, 14; twenty-ninth, 12; thirtieth, 15; thirty-first, 15.

LORAIN COUNTY--Thirty-second sub-district 16; 33d, 24; 34th, 12; 35th, 15; 36th, 20; 37th, 24; 38th, 26; 39th, 15; 40th, 22; 41st, 20; 42d, 15.

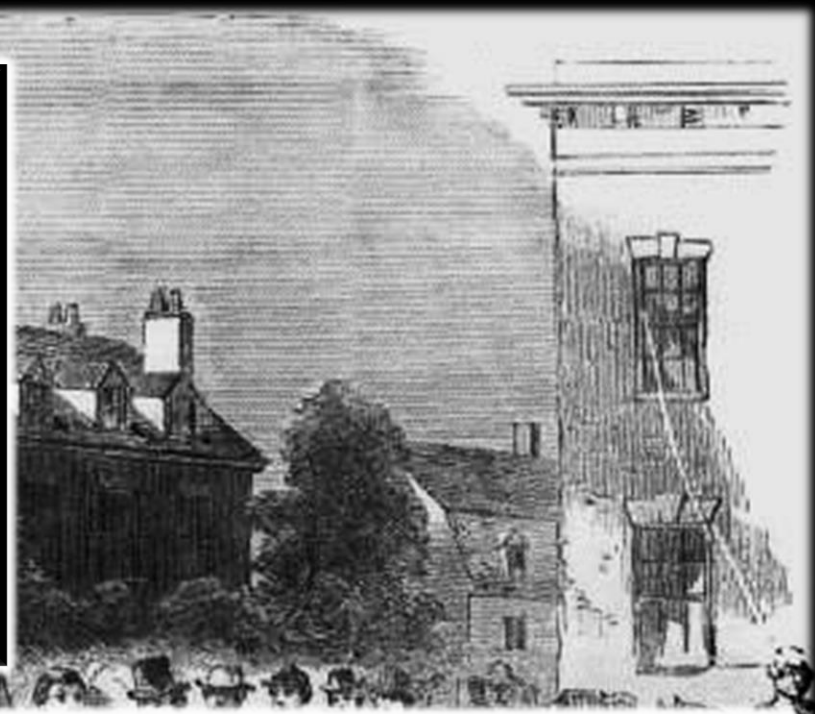
The draft will commence with the forty-second sub-district in Lorain county, and end with the first sub-district in Holmes county.

JAMES L. DRAKE,
Capt. & Provost Marshal.
Wooster, Sept. 11, 1863.

7. first the South but eventually even the North resorted to forced conscription

"WOULD YOU, MY DARLING, ...BE WILLING TO LEAVE YOUR CHILDREN UNDER SUCH A (DESPOTIC UNION) GOVERNMENT? NO-I KNOW YOU WOULD SACRIFICE EVERY COMFORT ON EARTH, RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO IT."

-James B. Griffin, South Carolina, to his wife





THIS IS "A RICH MAN'S WAR AND A POOR MAN'S FIGHT."

-poor Southerner



8. in the South owners of 20+ slaves exempted from duty

Vol. 35
P. 495
Harris & Nelson, Inc.
Proprietors
Sept. 29, 1893



Wanted
A
SUBSTITUTE.



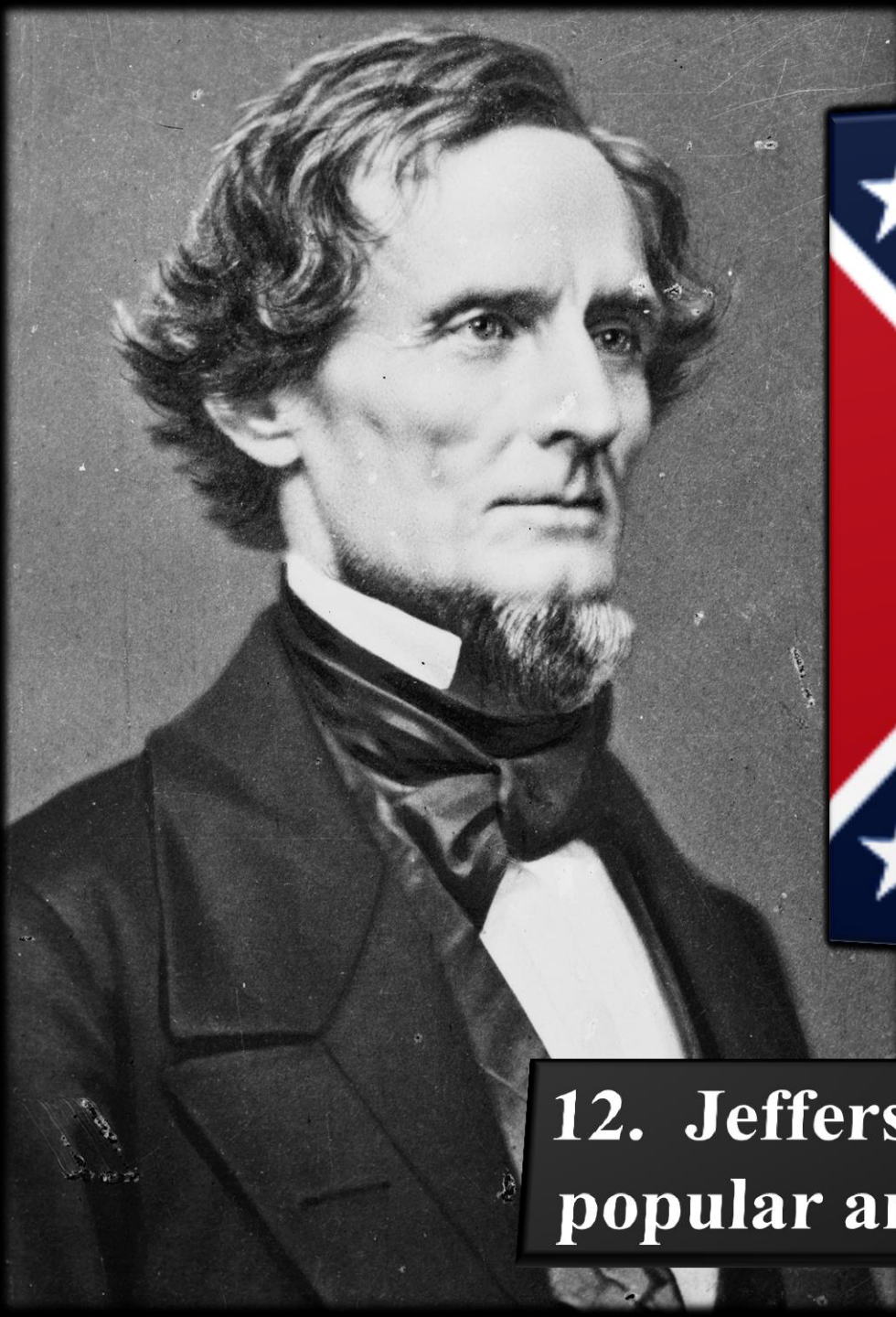
9. in the North the wealthy could hire a substitute for \$300 to Congress (poor people angry and draft riots broke out in NYC)



10. US government (led by Lincoln) was far more powerful and capable of waging war than the Confederacy (led by Davis)



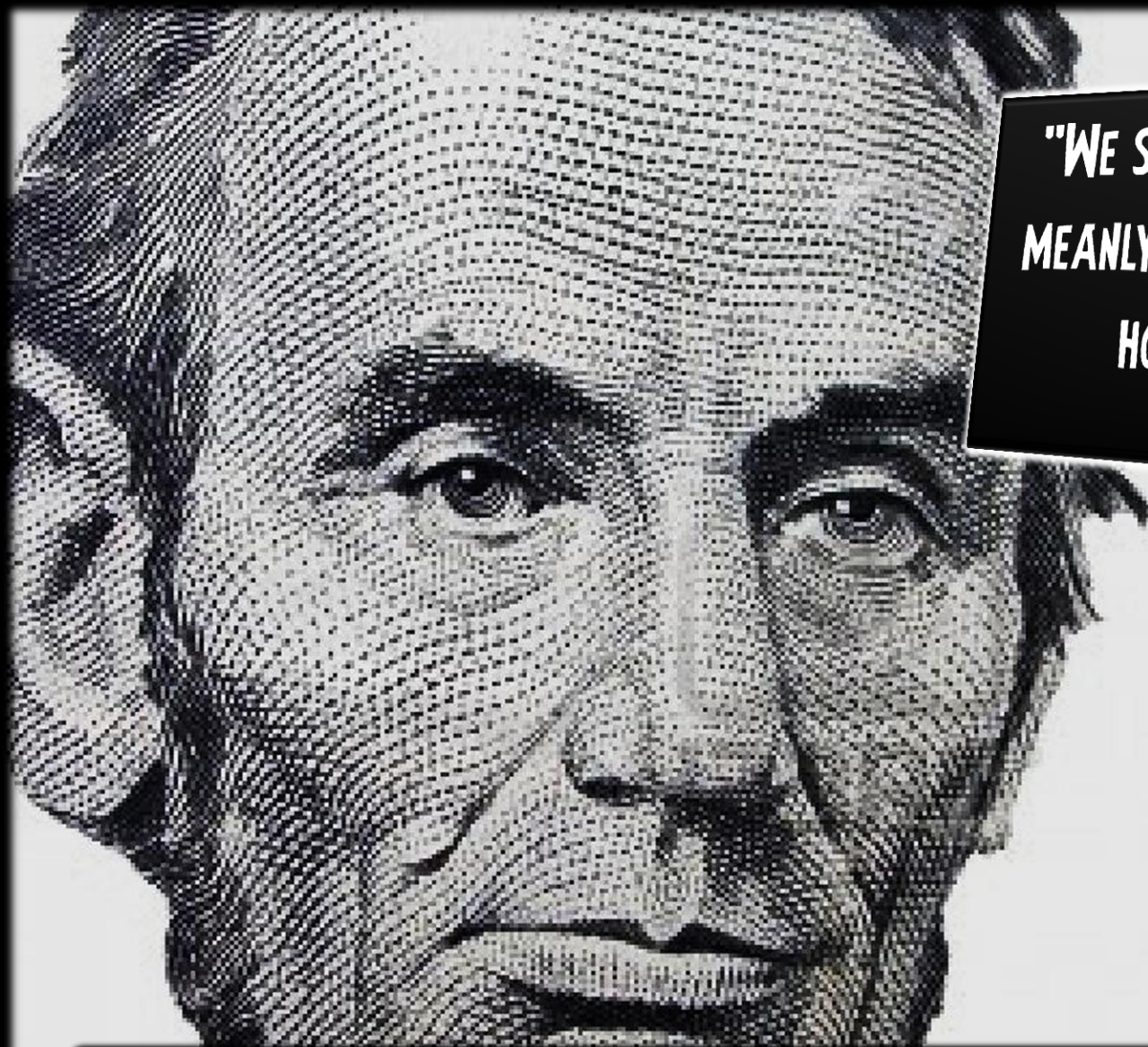
The Confederacy had granted its states the right to secede in the future, therefore they didn't work well together (especially with providing troops)



12. Jefferson Davis was never popular and was overworked

13. Lincoln led an established gov't but assumed war-time presidential powers that stretched and perhaps went beyond constitutionality

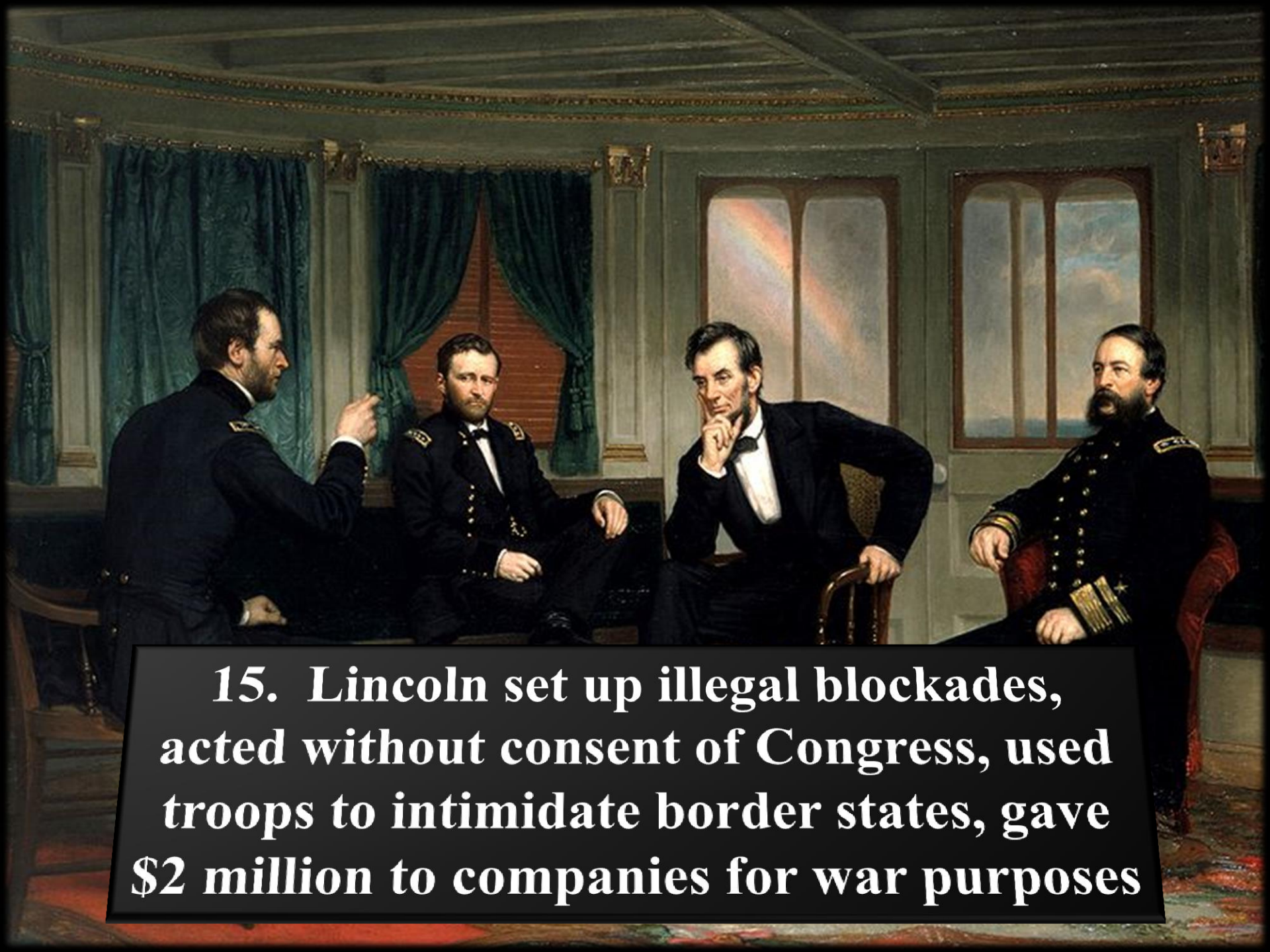




**"WE SHALL NOBLY SAVE, OR
MEANLY LOSE, THE LAST BEST
HOPE OF EARTH."**

-Abraham Lincoln

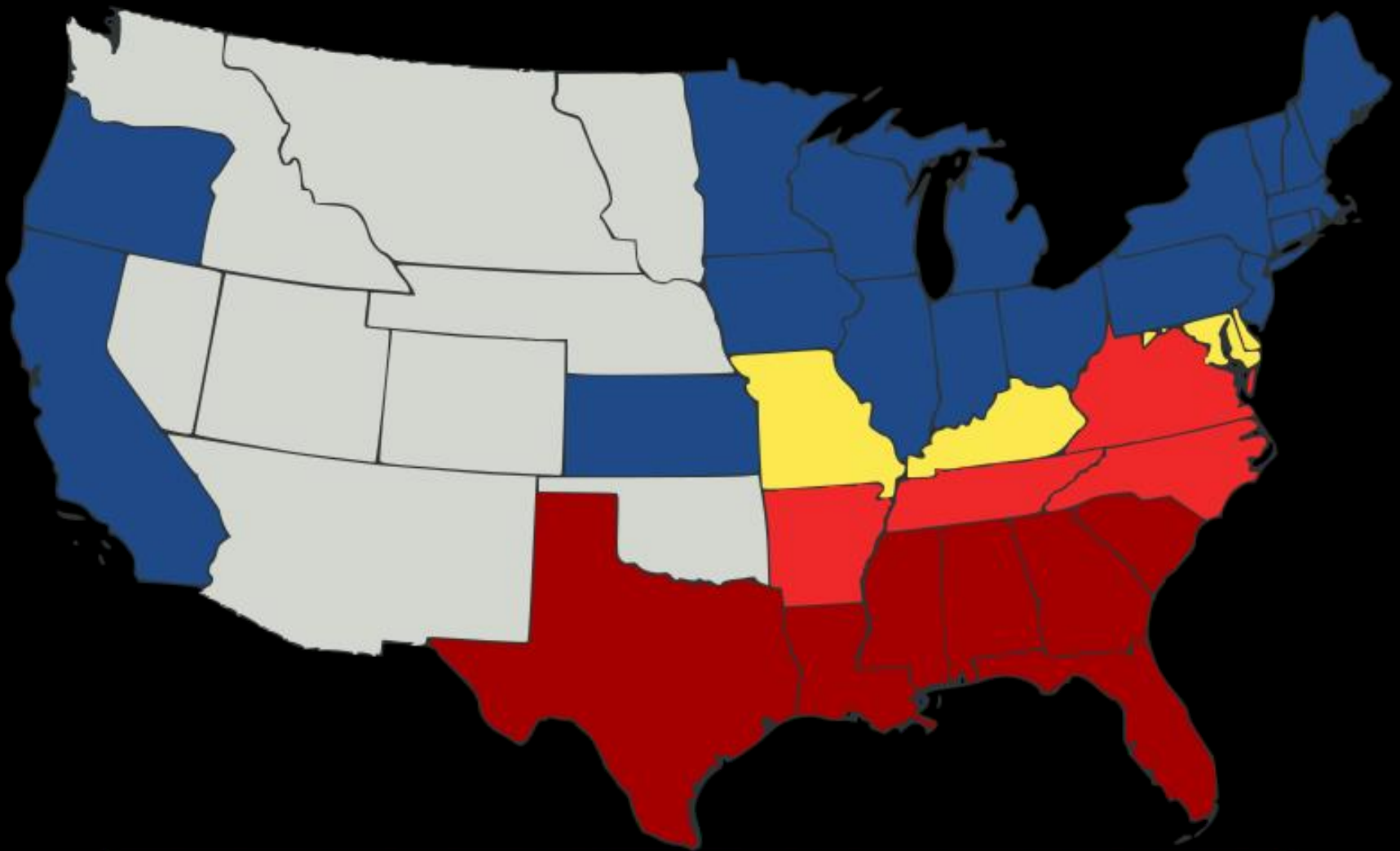
**14. Lincoln used the preservation of the Union
to justify these temporary acts of tyranny**



15. Lincoln set up illegal blockades, acted without consent of Congress, used troops to intimidate border states, gave \$2 million to companies for war purposes



16. he suspended habeas corpus so he could arrest anti-Unionists



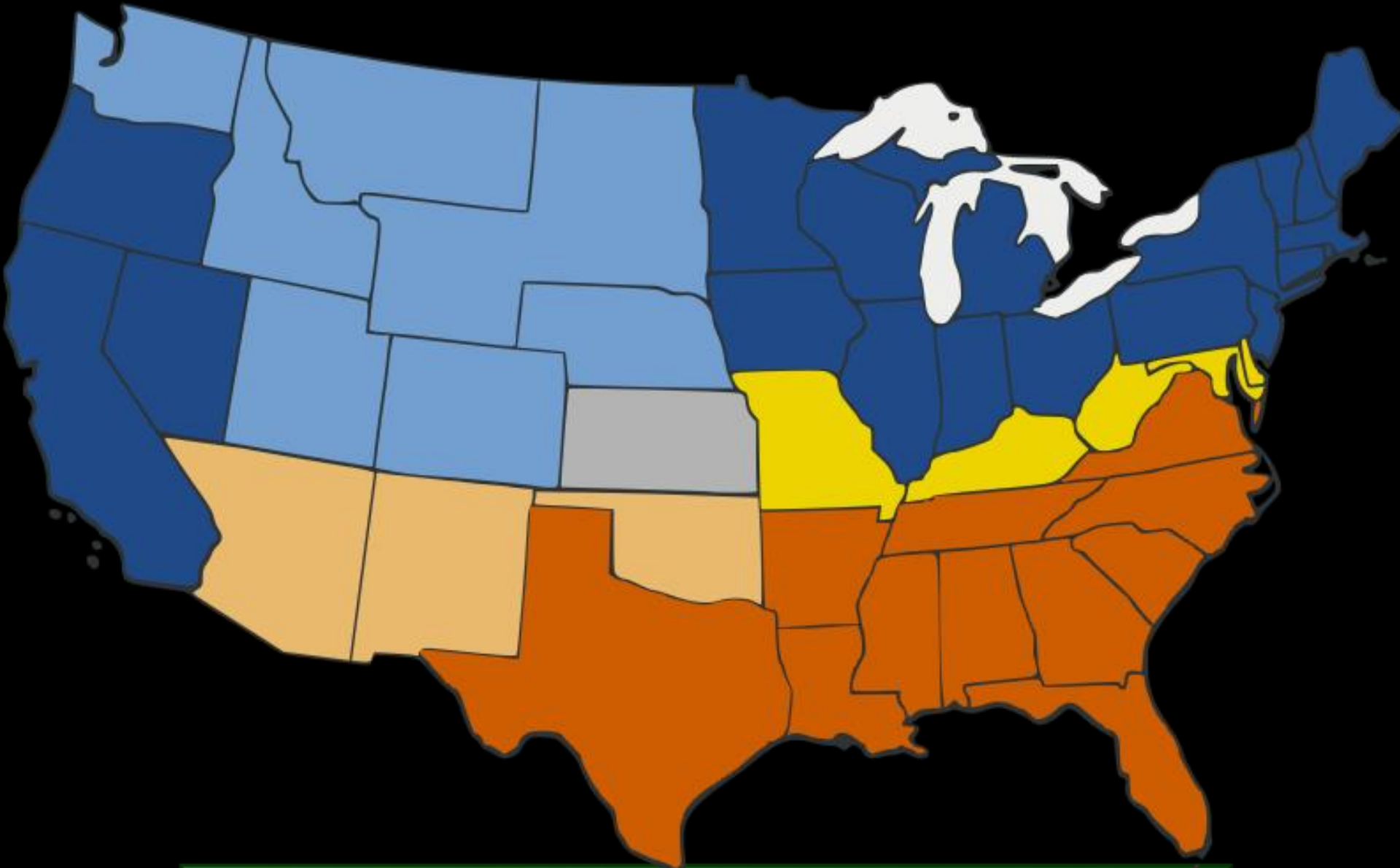
**17. given the North's many advantages
the South's chances hinged on foreign
intervention (they almost got it)**

"REST NOT YOUR HOPES IN FOREIGN NATIONS, THIS WAR IS OURS; WE MUST FIGHT IT OURSELVES."

-Jefferson Davis



18. Lincoln used threats and moral persuasion (Britain had banned slavery) to successfully keep British from helping the South



19. as war dragged on the Northern strengths beat Southern disadvantages



Though both sides won battles, **neither could gain a clear and decisive victory** in the early part of the war.

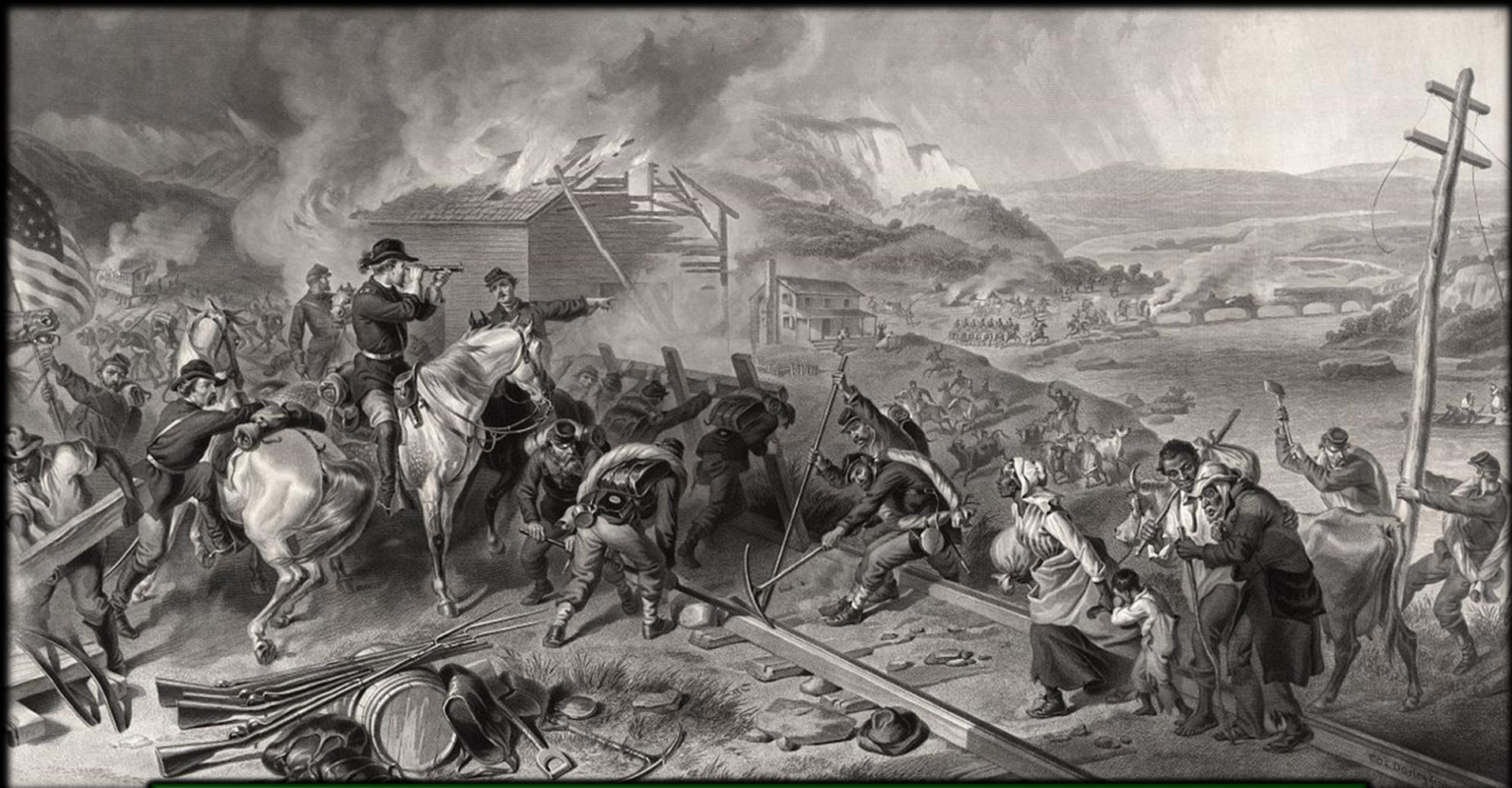
Efficient new weapons produced massive numbers of casualties, and limited medical care ensured that **many of the wounded died of infection.**

A historical illustration of a steamship deck. In the foreground, there are large stacks of wooden barrels. A wooden signpost stands on the deck, with a black sign in the center containing white text. In the background, the ship's structure, including masts and funnels, is visible. Several crew members are seen working on the deck. The scene is set on a body of water.

The Big Picture

THE NORTH USED THE SOUTH'S ABSENCE
TO RAISE TARIFFS AND FURTHER
REGULATE BANKING WHILE THE SOUTH
ENDURED NEAR ECONOMIC RUIN AT THE
HANDS OF THE UNION ARMY AND
BLOCKADE.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WAR



1. both the Union and Confederacy mobilized their economies for war but the destruction of the South's environment and infrastructure proved decisive



2. the North emerged from Civil War more prosperous than before (took advantage of South's absence to pass pro-North legislation)



3. North passed the Morrill Tariff Act increasing tariffs from 5% to 10% (they went higher later)



4. Treasury Dep't went off gold standard by issuing green-backed dollars (notes eventually hit 39¢ per gold-backed dollar)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



NO 1435

\$500

LAND AND PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Know all men by these presents that *J. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna* at present in the City of *New York* am indebted to

the Bearer in the sum of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** which sum I promise to pay the Bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America on the twenty eighth day of June A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight in the City of *New York* State of *New York* with interest thereon from the twenty eighth day of June A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty six at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable annually at the Printing House of the City of *New York*.

\$500

This Bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred Bonds amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars and the Bearer hereof is entitled to the security derived from a MORTGAGE OR DEED OF TRUST duly executed and delivered by the said *Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna* to the Trustees and bearing even date with this Bond and covering several pieces of property in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy eight square miles of land in the State of *Vera Cruz*, Mexico, together with two palaces and grounds one situated in the Island of *St. Thomas* and the other in *Turkey* in the Republic of *New Granada*.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal this twenty

STATE OF NEW YORK - CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Wm. A. B. ...



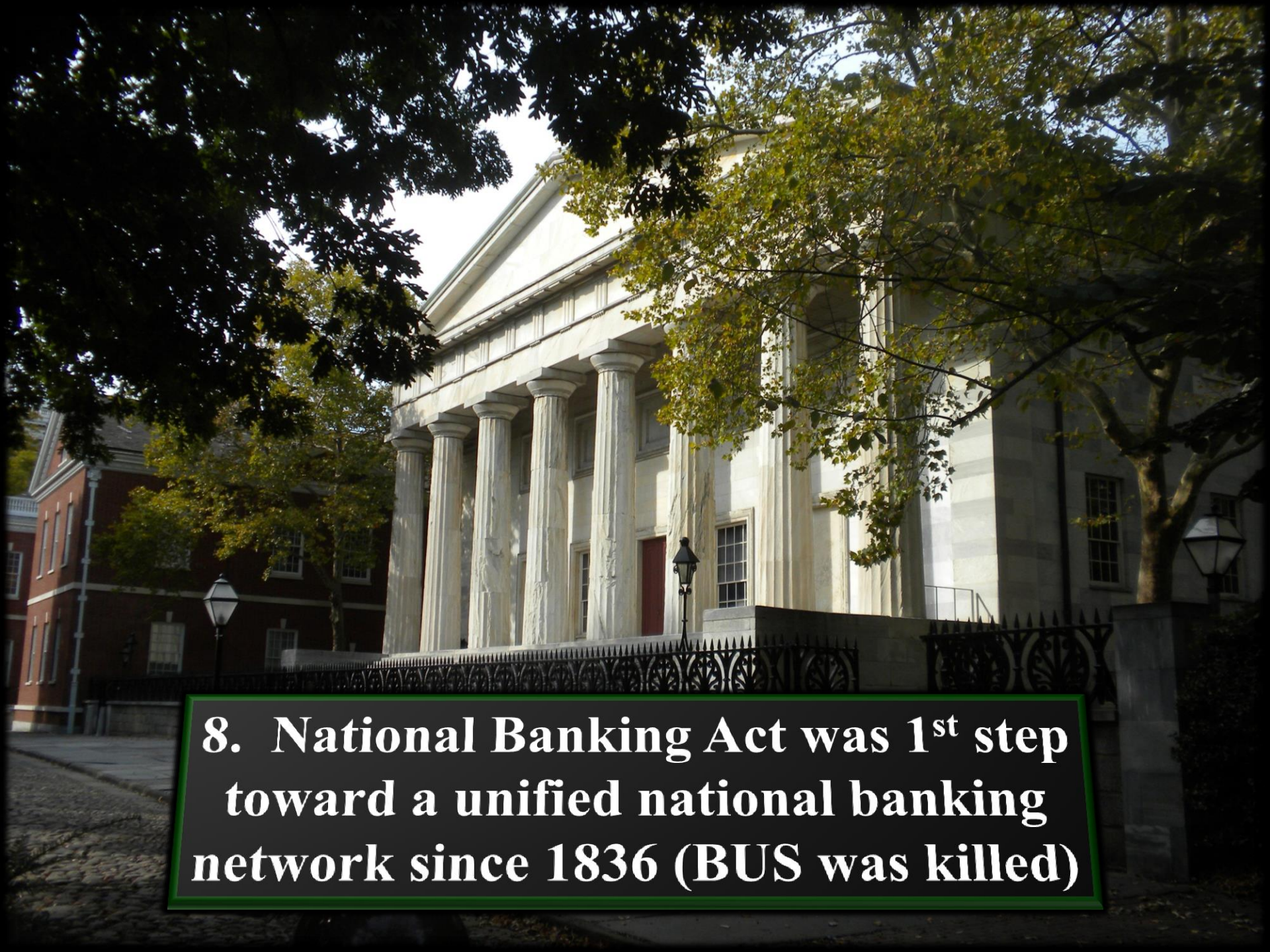
5. the Treasury raised \$2.6 billion with war bonds to help pay for war



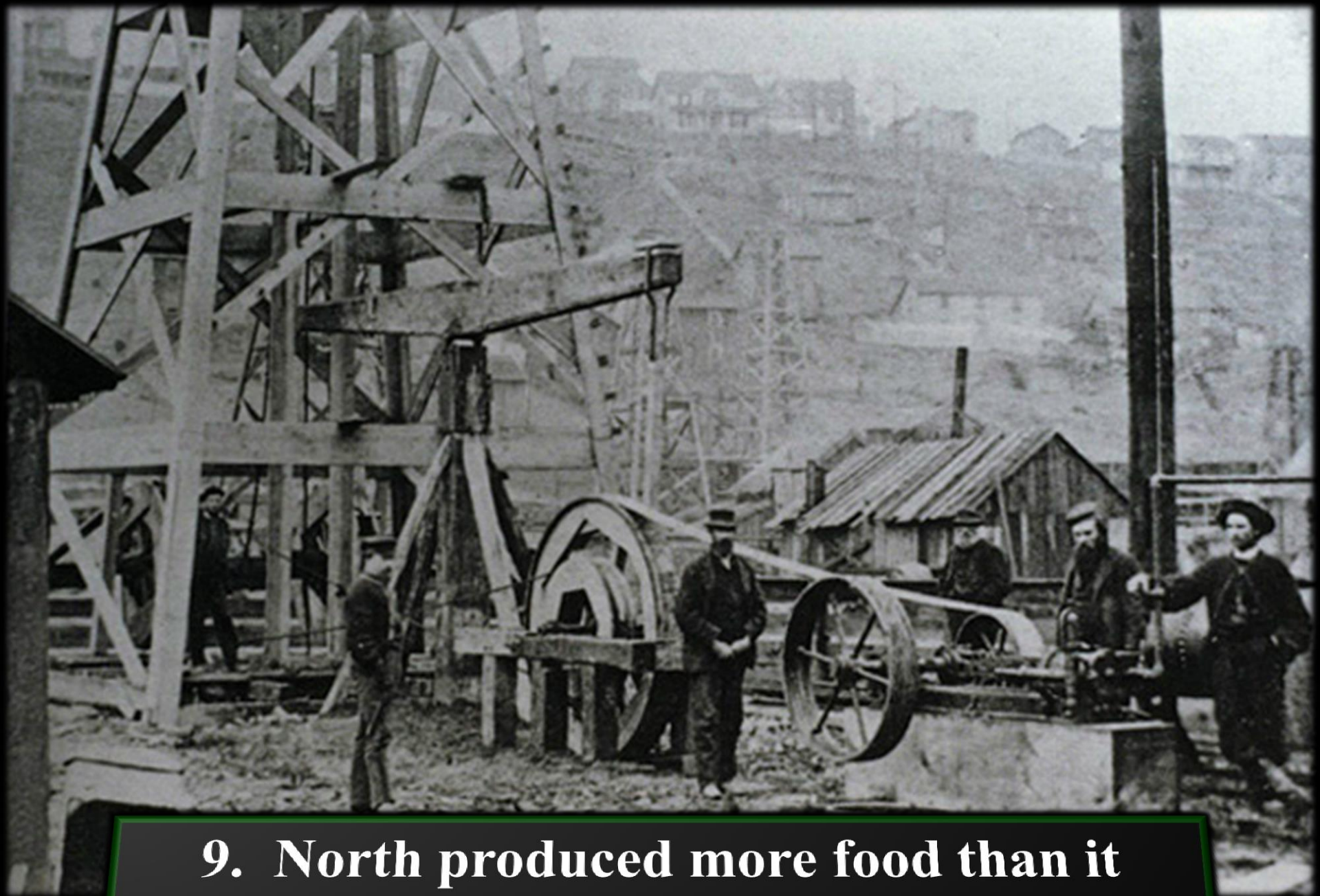
6. the National Banking System was created to establish a standard bank-note currency



7. banks joining National Banking System could buy gov't bonds and issue sound paper money



8. National Banking Act was 1st step toward a unified national banking network since 1836 (BUS was killed)



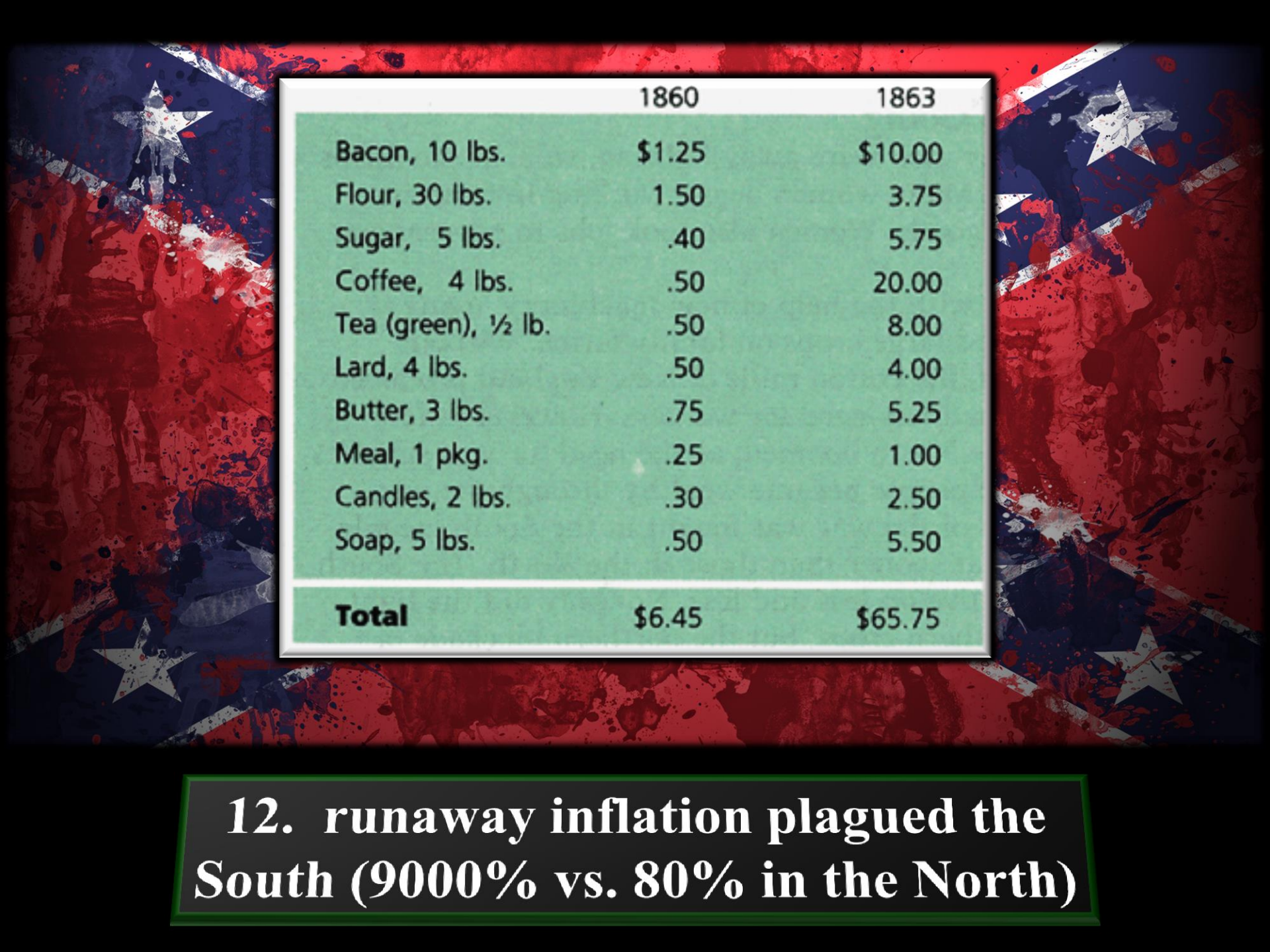
9. North produced more food than it needed and the oil industry was beginning



**10. the Southern economy
was ruined by war**

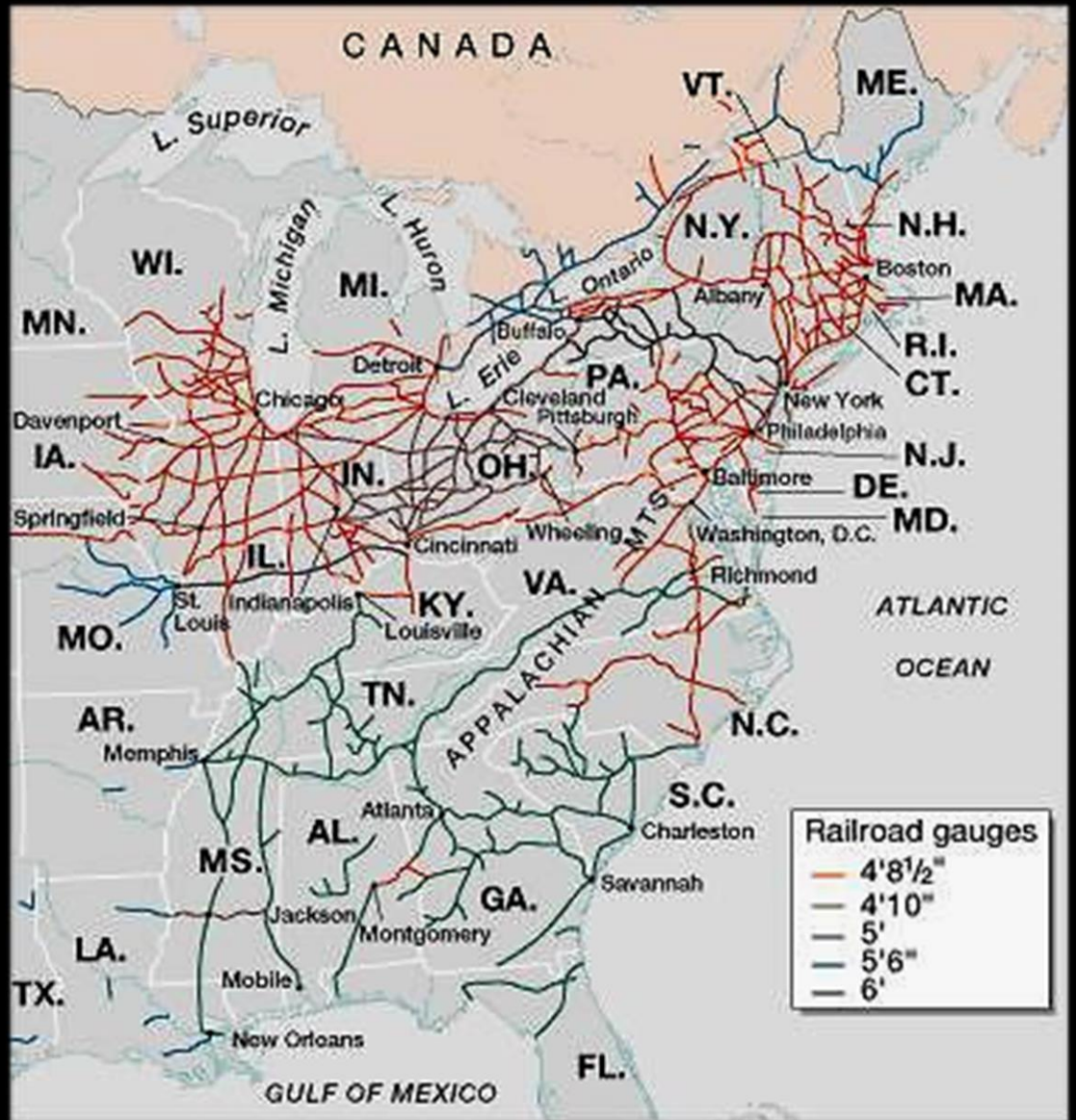
**11. “King Cotton” dethroned
by Civil War (countries became
less reliant on Southern cotton)**





	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75
Sugar, 5 lbs.	.40	5.75
Coffee, 4 lbs.	.50	20.00
Tea (green), ½ lb.	.50	8.00
Lard, 4 lbs.	.50	4.00
Butter, 3 lbs.	.75	5.25
Meal, 1 pkg.	.25	1.00
Candles, 2 lbs.	.30	2.50
Soap, 5 lbs.	.50	5.50
Total	\$6.45	\$65.75

12. runaway inflation plagued the South (9000% vs. 80% in the North)



13. transportation collapsed and supplies scarce



14. the South had generated 30% national wealth before the war (only 12% by the end)



15. average Southerner earned $\frac{2}{5}$ ths wages of Northerner (compared to $\frac{2}{3}$ rds before war)



16. the South was resourceful and spirited but could not win (economic deficiencies)



The Big Picture

THE CONFEDERACY, ENJOYING A SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGE IN MILITARY LEADERSHIP, DOMINATED THE FIRST FEW YEARS OF WHAT MANY SOUTHERNERS CALLED "THE WAR OF YANKEE AGGRESSION."

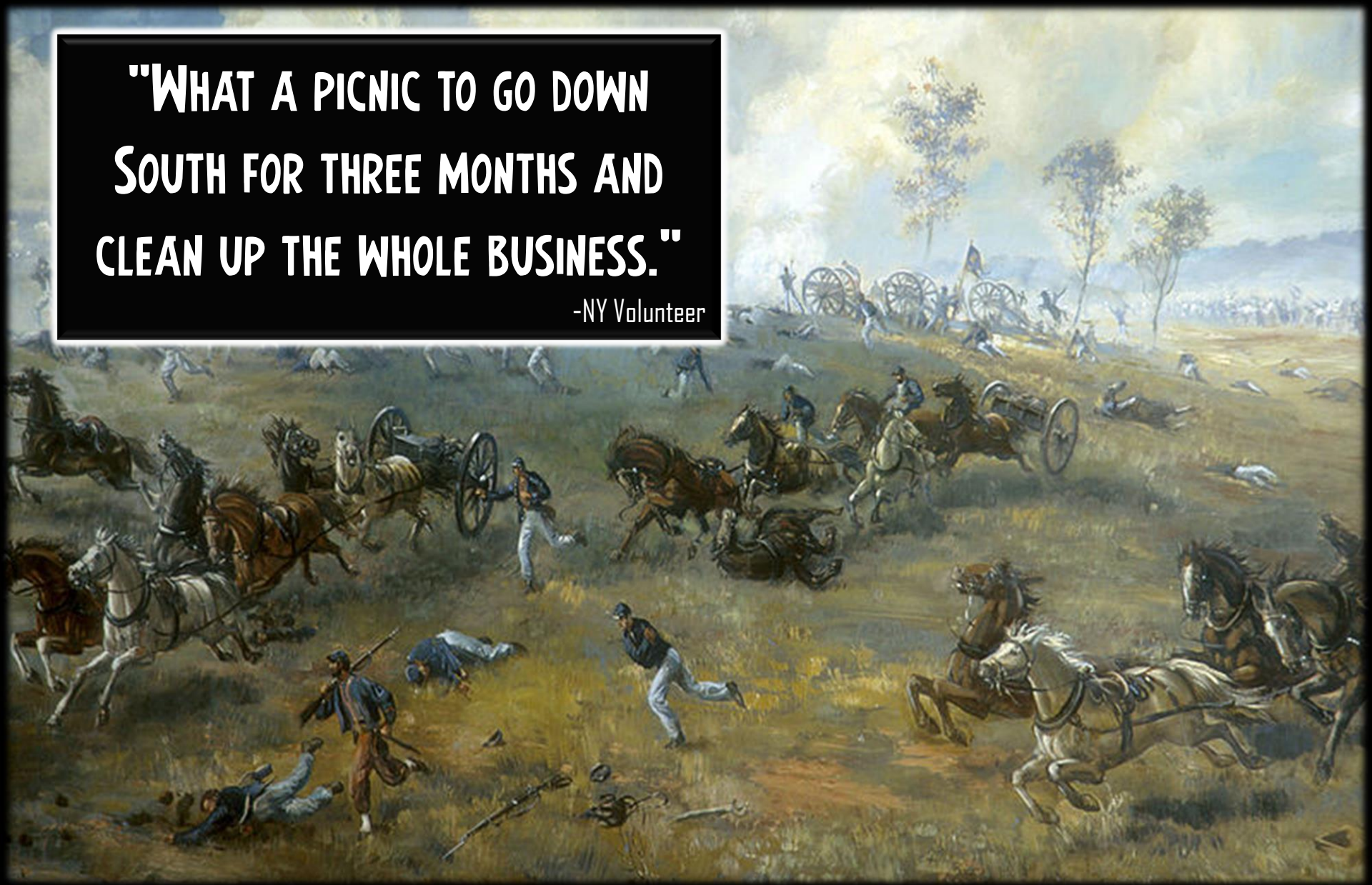
"WHY IS IT THAT 200,000 MEN OF ONE BLOOD AND TONGUE...(ARE) SEEKING ONE ANOTHER'S LIVES?"

-R.M. Collins, Confederate lieutenant

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR (1861-1863)

**"WHAT A PICNIC TO GO DOWN
SOUTH FOR THREE MONTHS AND
CLEAN UP THE WHOLE BUSINESS."**

-NY Volunteer

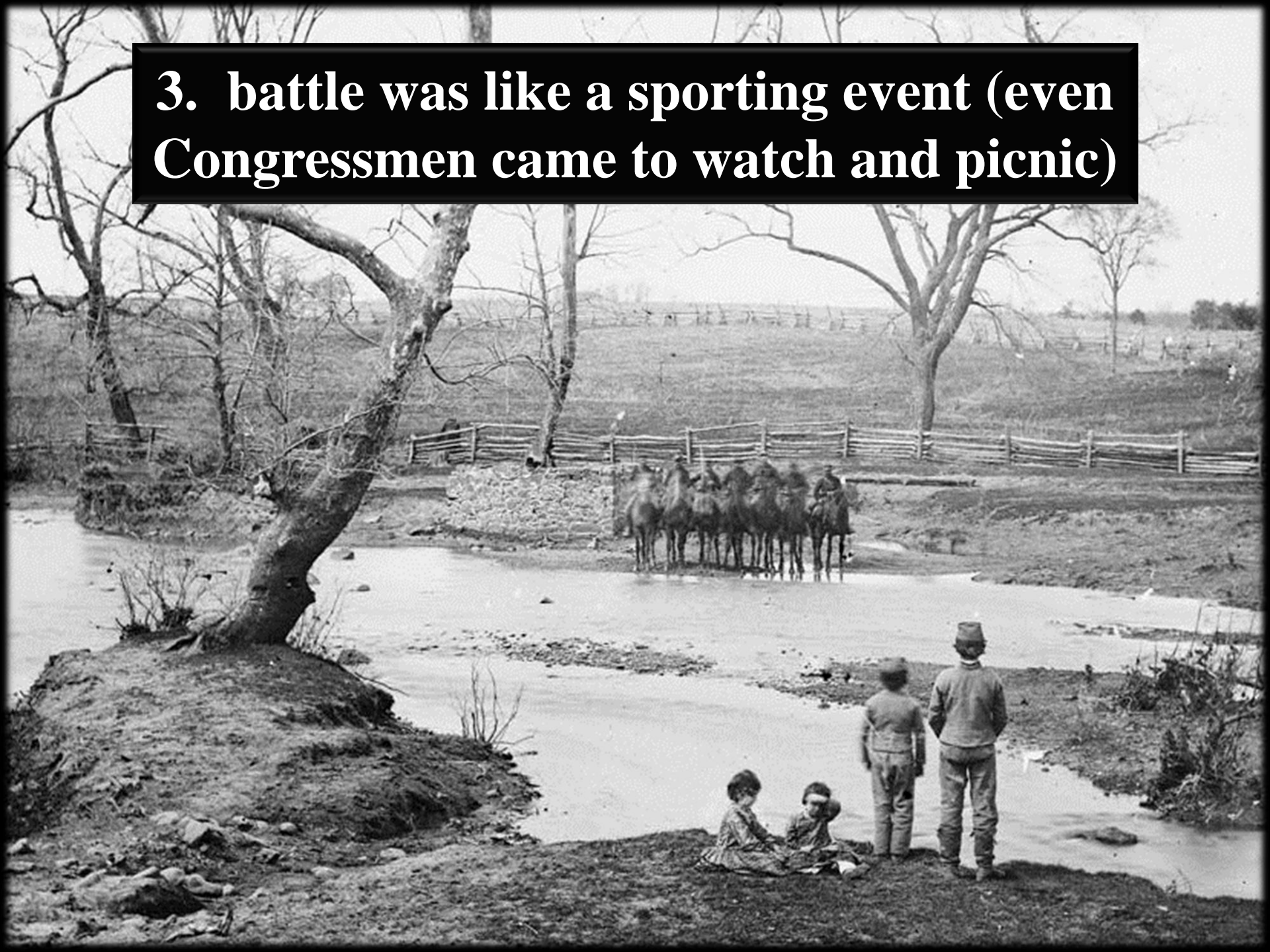


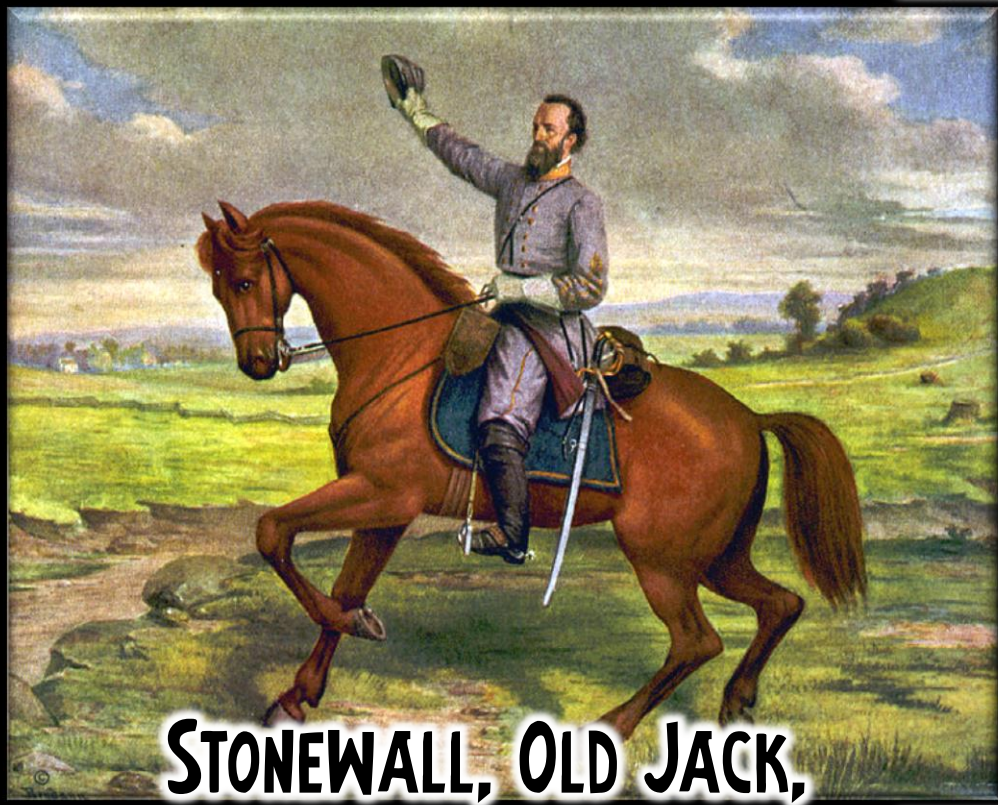
1. North thought war would be over in 90 days

2. (7/21/1861) poorly trained Yankee troops met a smaller Confederate unit at Bull Run



**3. battle was like a sporting event (even
Congressmen came to watch and picnic)**





**STONEWALL, OLD JACK,
OLD BLUE LIGHT, TOM FOOL**



4. Union started strong but Confederate reinforcements and Stonewall Jackson's success led to a chaotic Union retreat

5. Battle of Bull Run showed both sides this would be a long, difficult war

"TODAY WILL BE KNOWN AS BLACK MONDAY. WE ARE UTTERLY AND DISGRACEFULLY ROUTED, BEATEN, WHIPPED BY SECESSIONISTS."

-George Templeton Strong

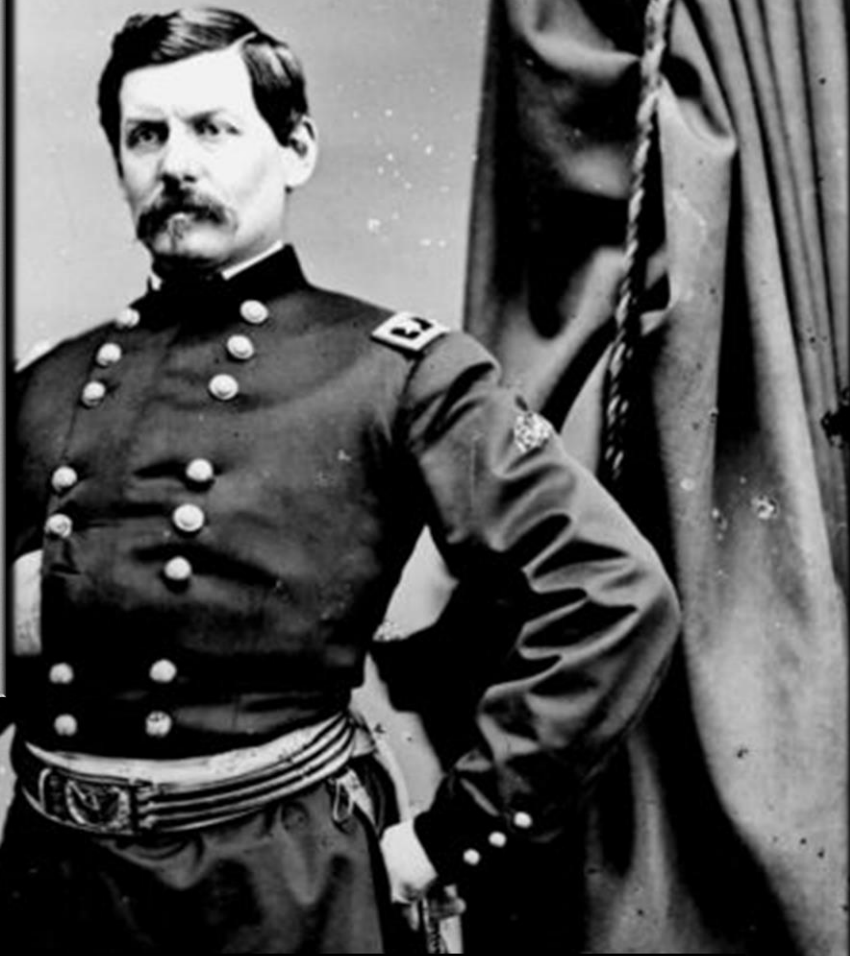
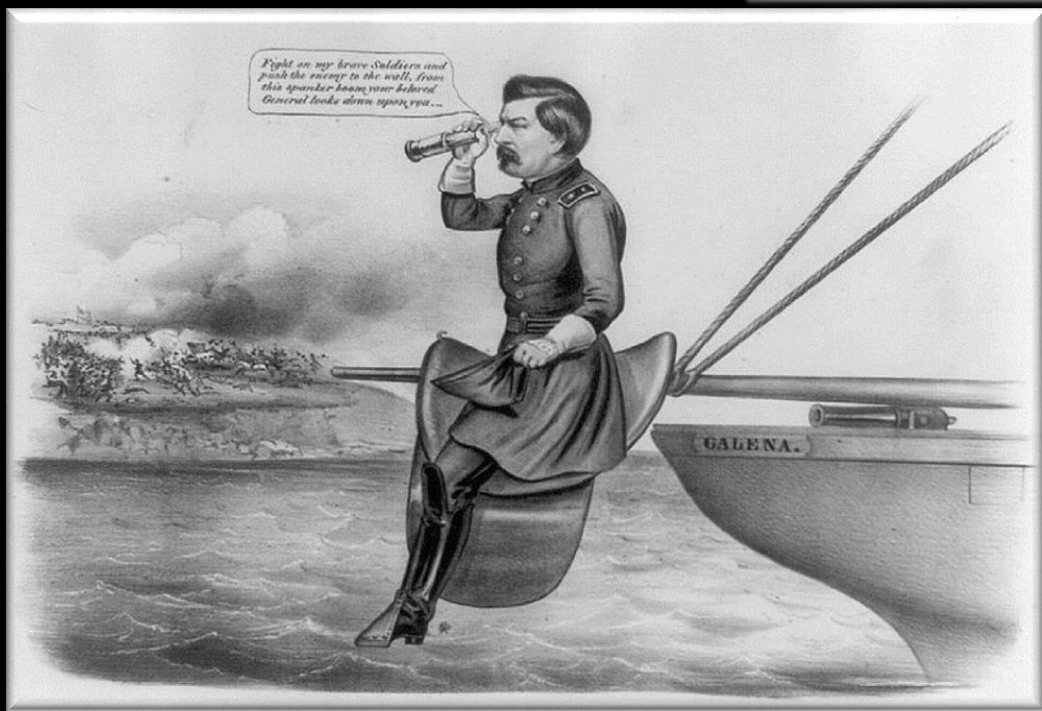
"THERE IS NOTHING IN AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY QUITE LIKE THE STORY OF BULL RUN. IT WAS THE MOMENTOUS FIGHT OF THE AMATEURS, THE BATTLE WHERE EVERYTHING WENT WRONG, THE GREAT DAY OF AWAKENING FOR THE WHOLE NATION, NORTH AND SOUTH TOGETHER. IT ENDED THE ROSY TIME IN WHICH MEN COULD DREAM THAT THE WAR WOULD BE SHORT, GLORIOUS AND BLOODLESS. AFTER BULL RUN, THE NATION GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS."

-historian Bruce Catton





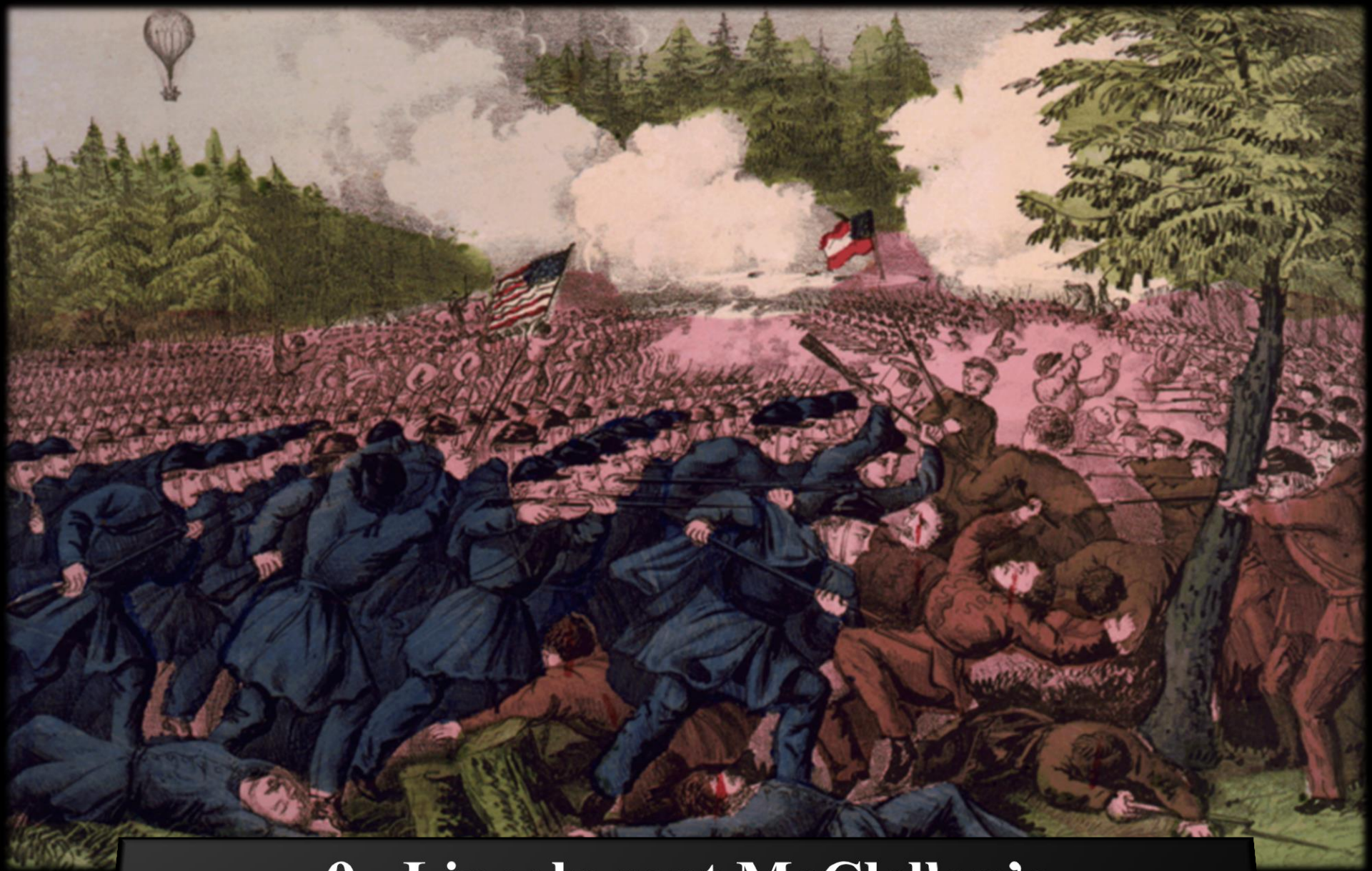
6. (late 1861) Army of the Potomac (Union army) under command of 34 yr. old George B. McClellan



7. McClellan a drillmaster and perfectionist but never took risks (held the army in position until Lincoln ordered him to advance)

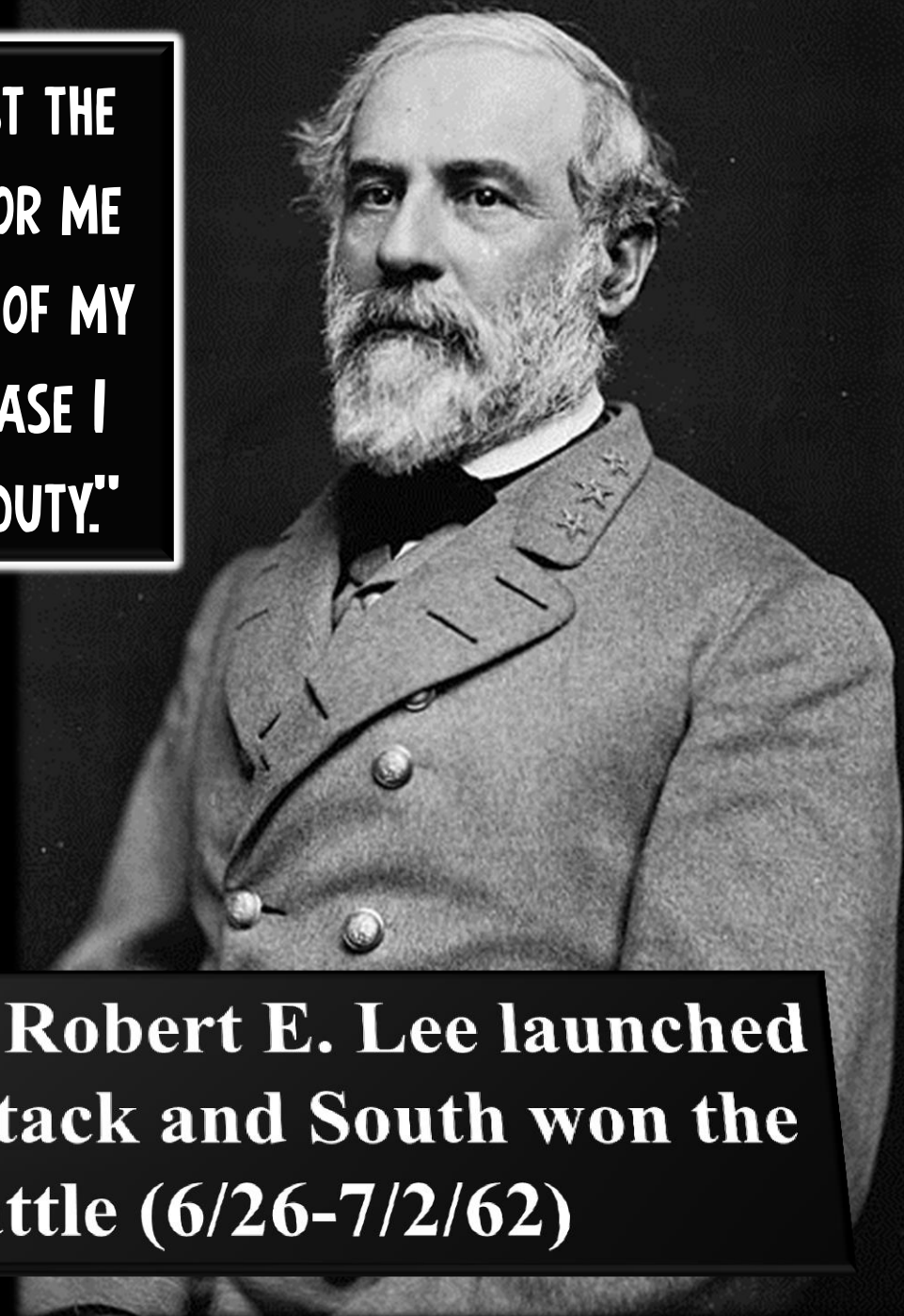


8. the Peninsula Campaign was a planned water-bourn approach to Richmond through Yorktown

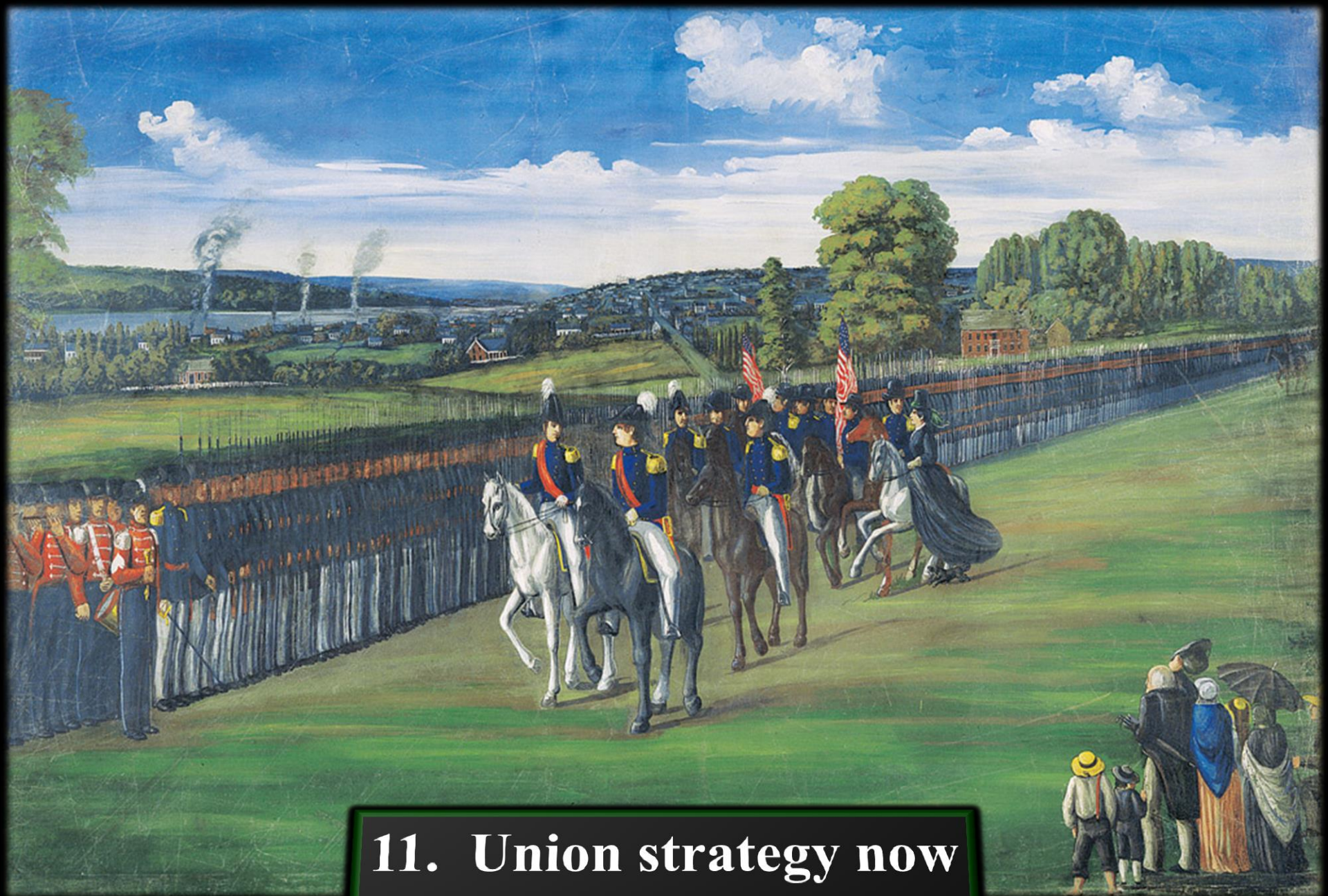


9. Lincoln sent McClellan's reinforcements to chase Stonewall Jackson

"I SHALL NEVER BEAR ARMS AGAINST THE UNION, BUT IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR ME TO CARRY A MUSKET IN THE DEFENSE OF MY NATIVE STATE, VIRGINIA, IN WHICH CASE I SHALL NOT PROVE RECREANT TO MY DUTY."



10. Southern General Robert E. Lee launched devastating counterattack and South won the Seven Days' Battle (6/26-7/2/62)

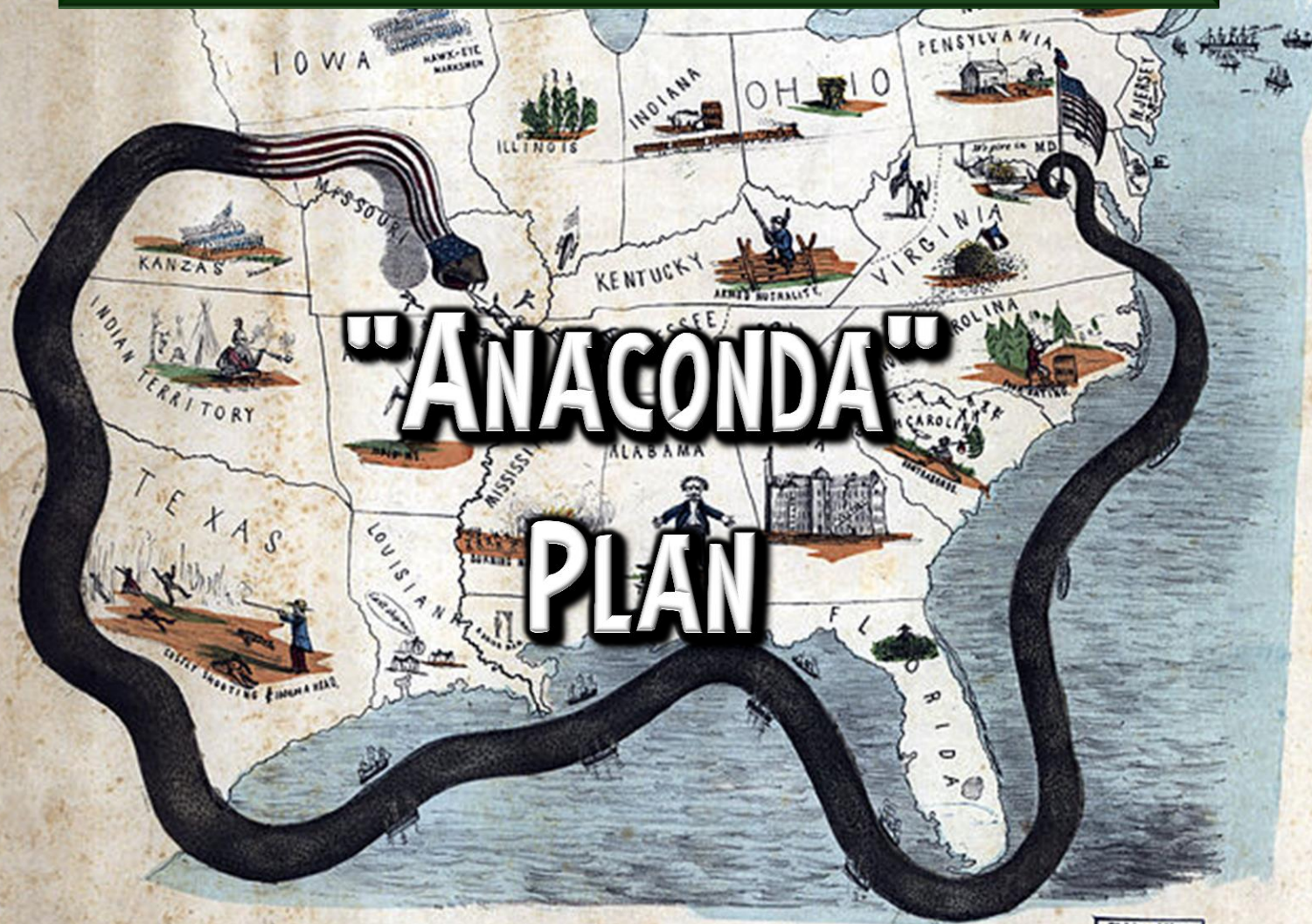


11. Union strategy now turned to total war

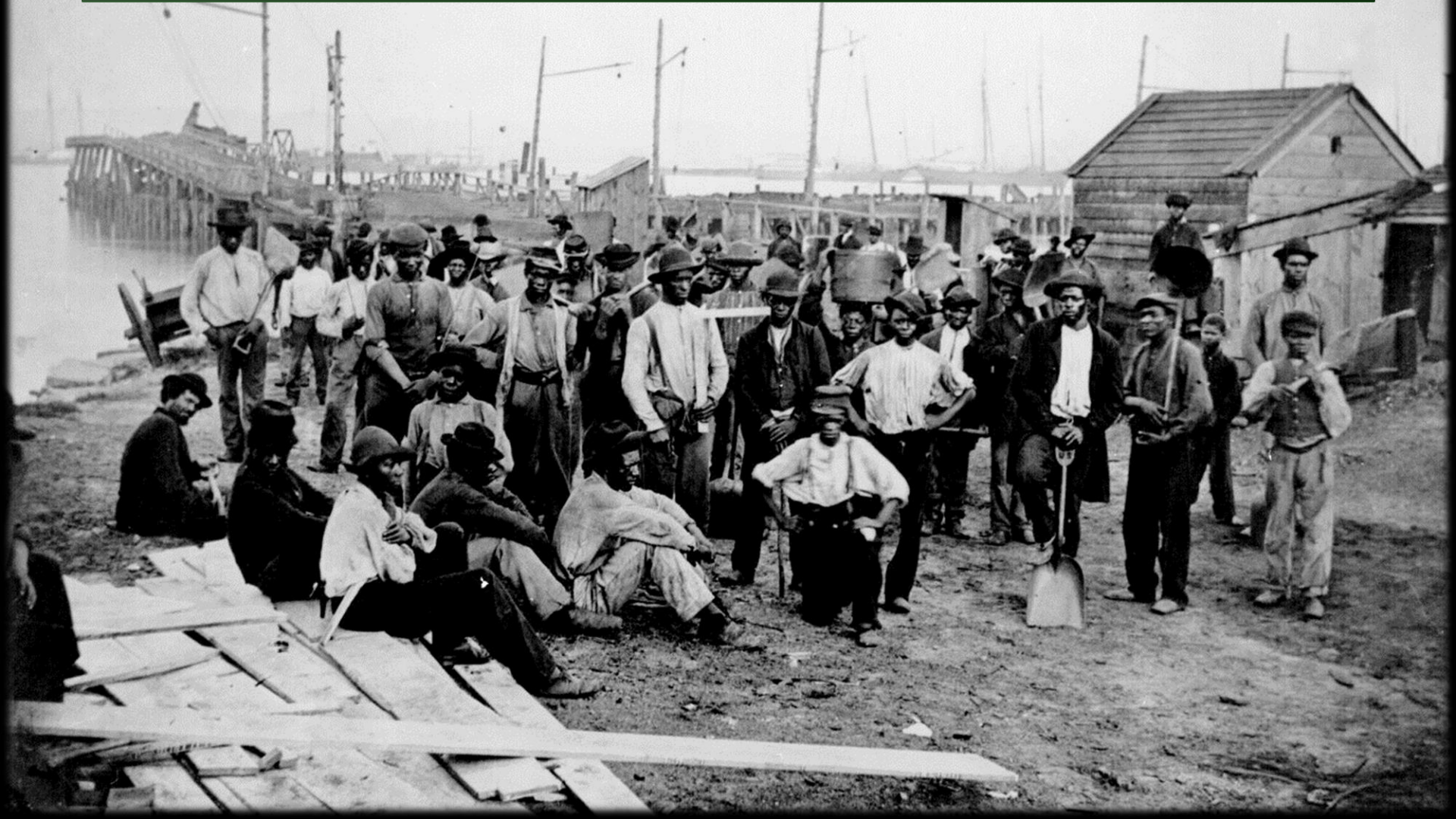
The North employed the **Anaconda Plan** to starve the South into submission.

- Union forces planned to seize the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico so the South could not receive supplies.
- By the middle of 1862, the North had captured most of the Mississippi Valley and a strategic railroad juncture in Tennessee.

12. US navy would suffocate South through an oceanic blockade



13. North wanted to free the slaves to undermine the South's economic foundations





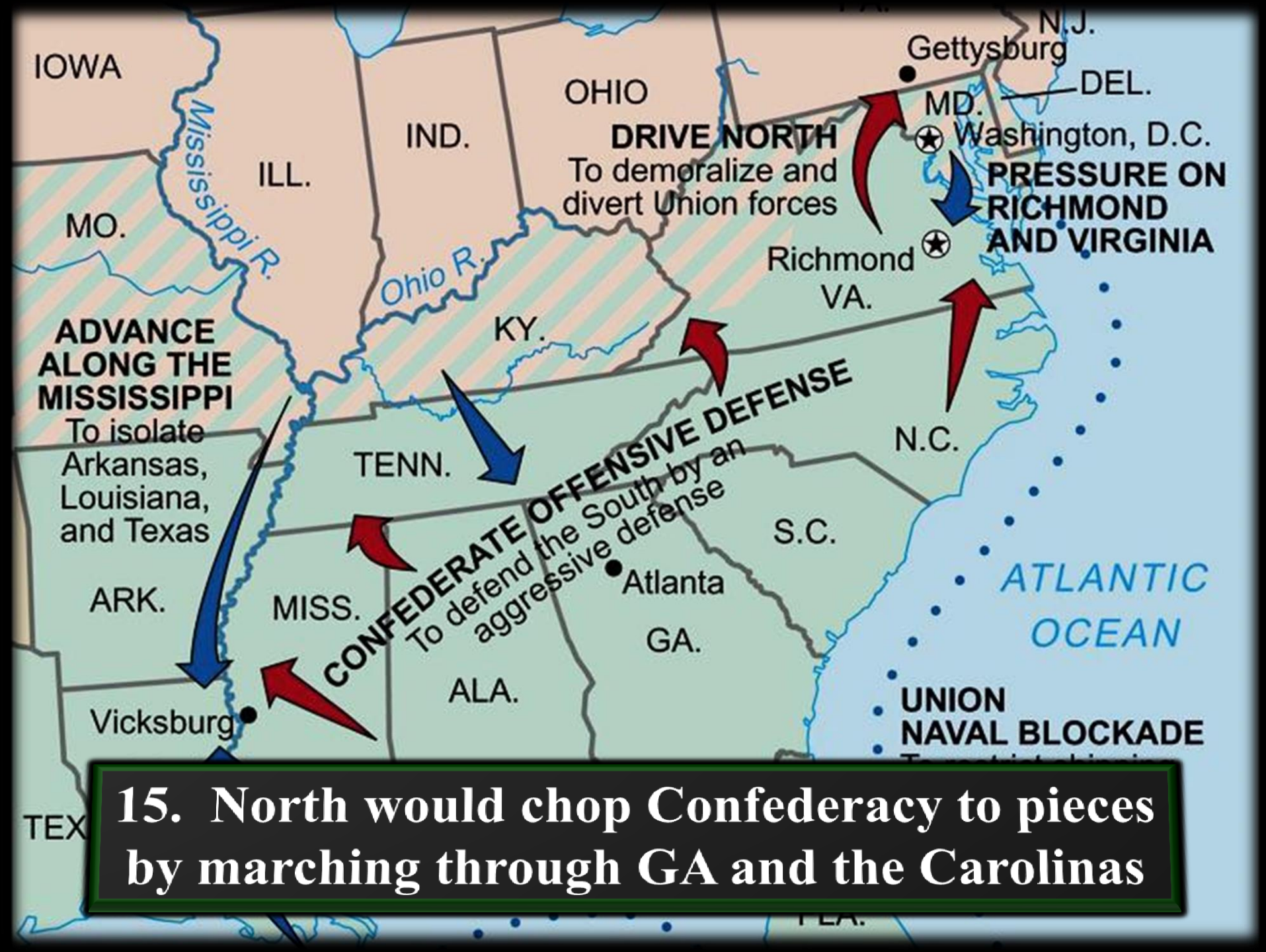
ADVANCE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI
To isolate Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas

DRIVE NORTH
To demoralize and divert Union forces

PRESSURE ON RICHMOND AND VIRGINIA

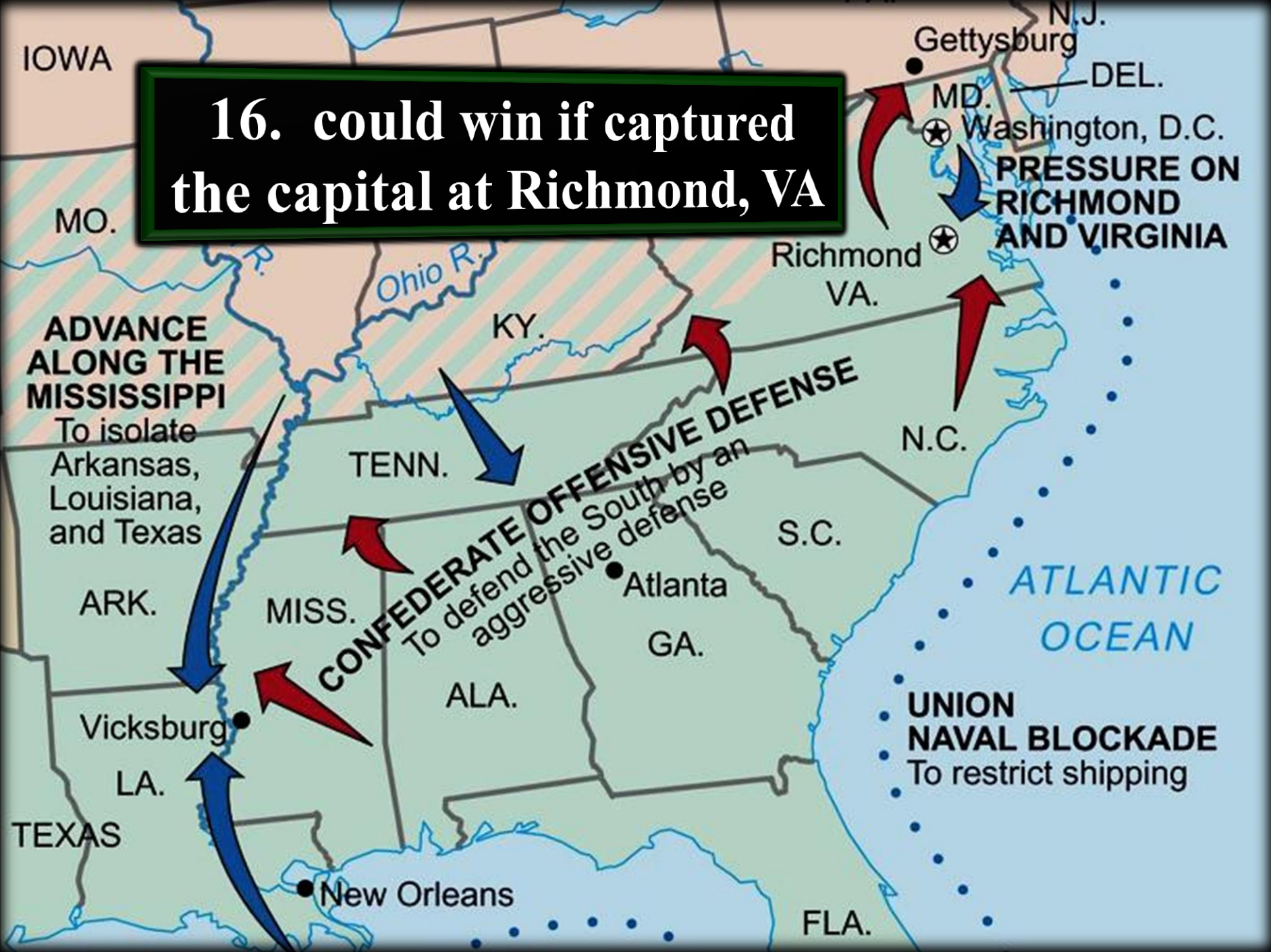
CONFEDERATE OFFENSIVE DEFENSE
To cut the South by an offensive defense

14. North hoped to cut the Confederacy in half by seizing control of the Mississippi River



15. North would chop Confederacy to pieces by marching through GA and the Carolinas

**16. could win if captured
the capital at Richmond, VA**

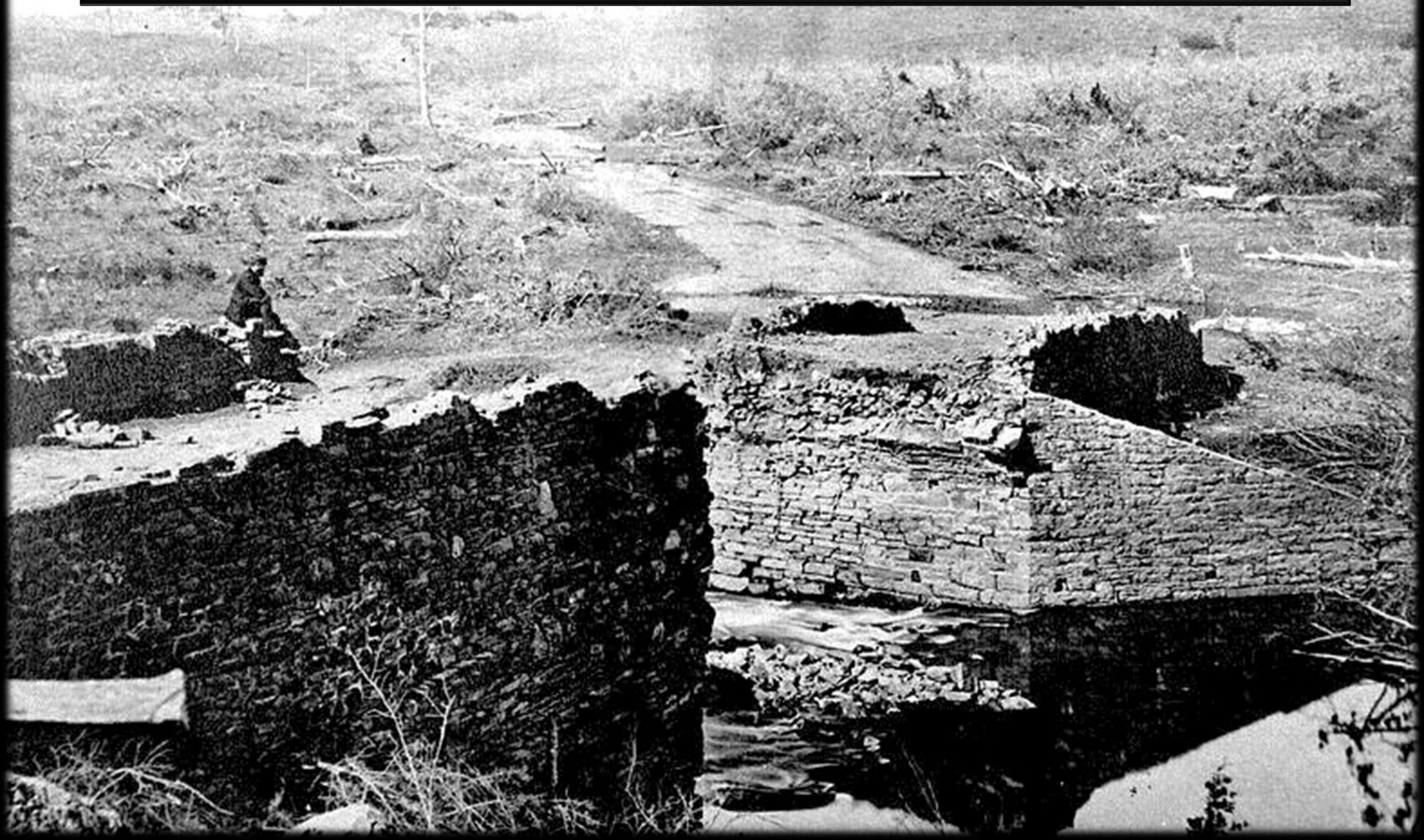




17. North would engage the South's main strength and grind it into submission

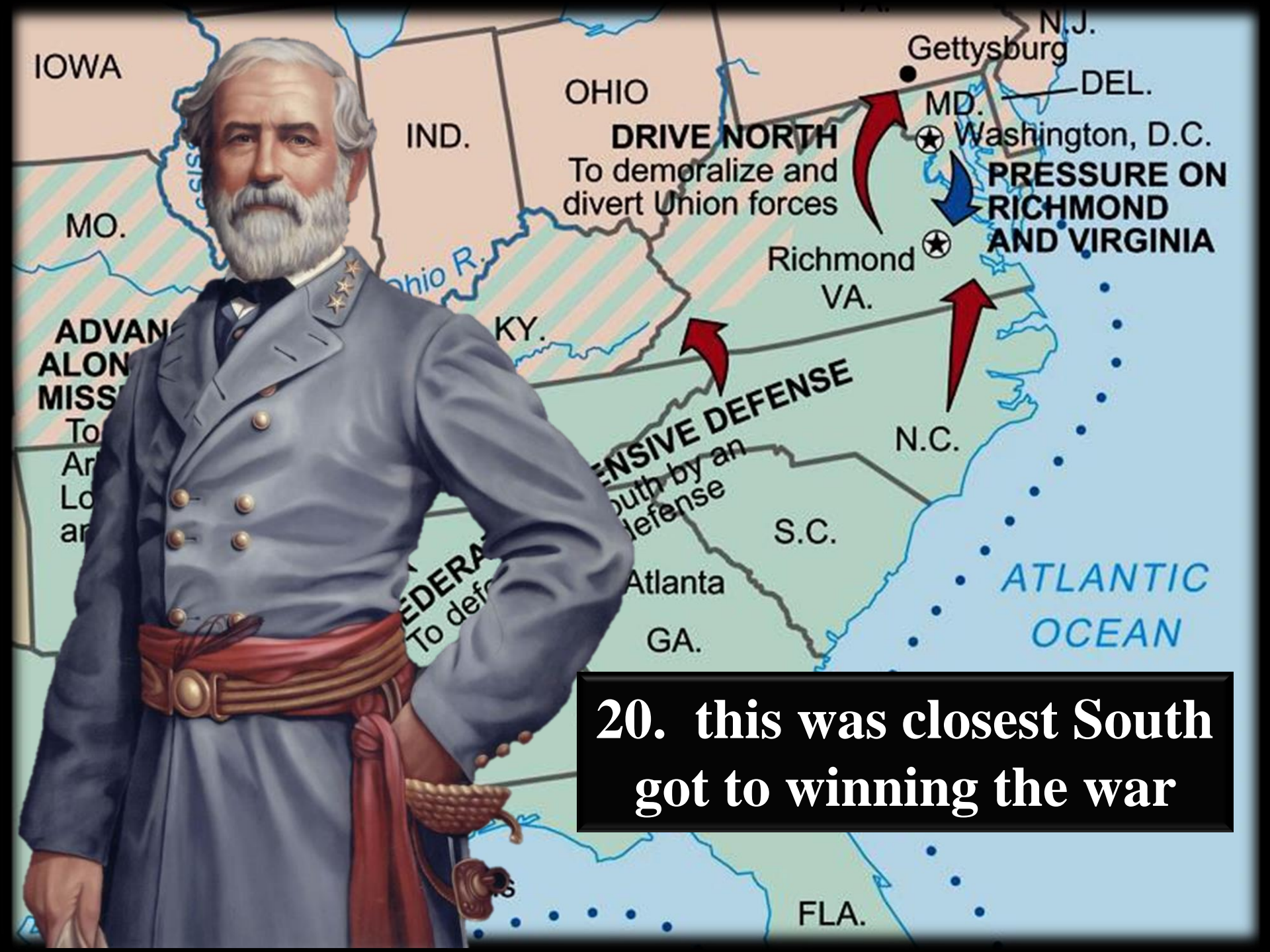
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18. in Second Battle of Bull Run, Robert E. Lee crushed the arrogant General John Pope





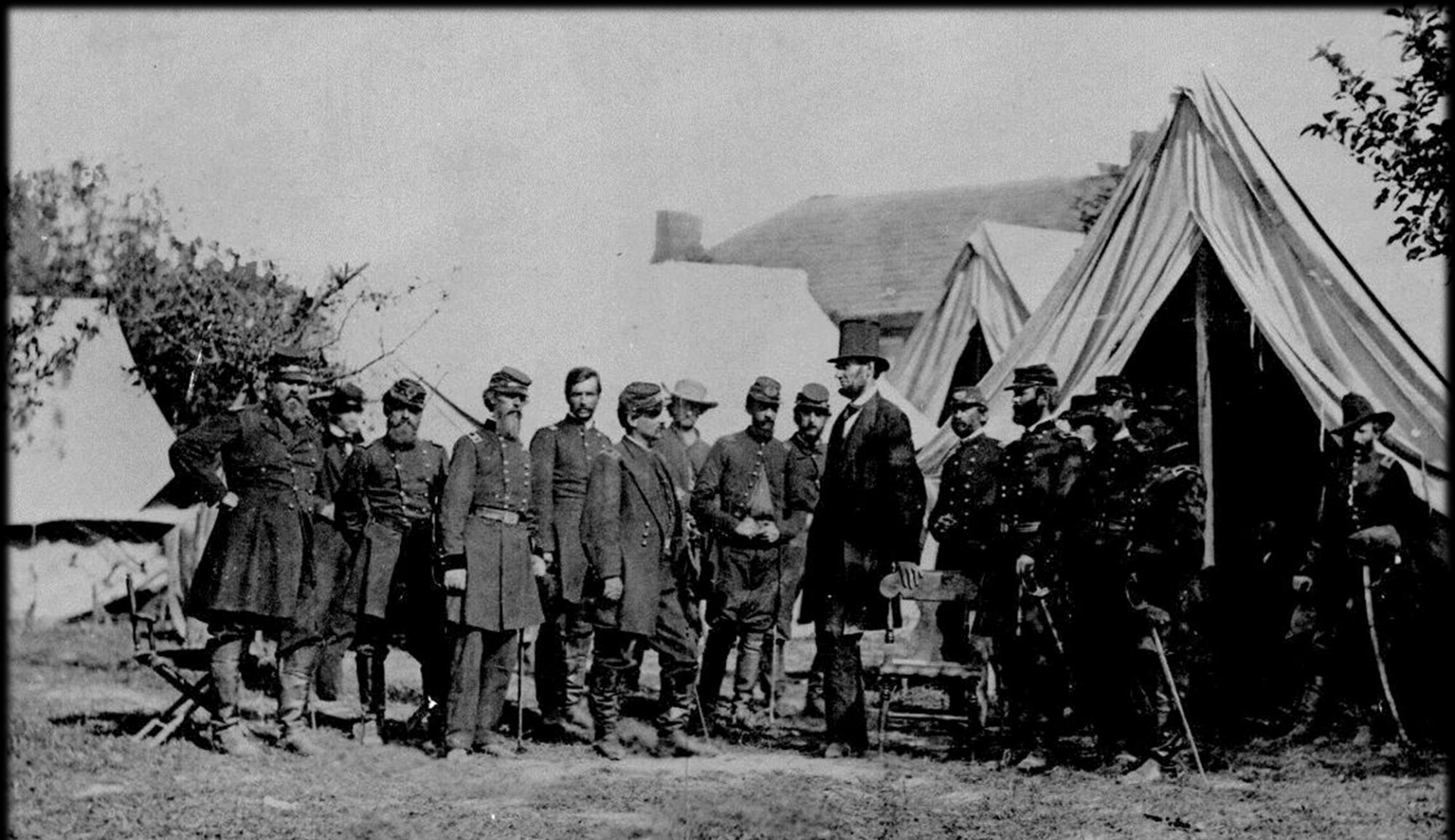
19. after the battle Lee hoped to attack the North and win (gaining support of Border States and foreign nations)



DRIVE NORTH
To demoralize and divert Union forces

PRESSURE ON RICHMOND AND VIRGINIA

20. this was closest South got to winning the war



21. Lincoln reinstated McClellan (who had been fired after Peninsula Campaign)

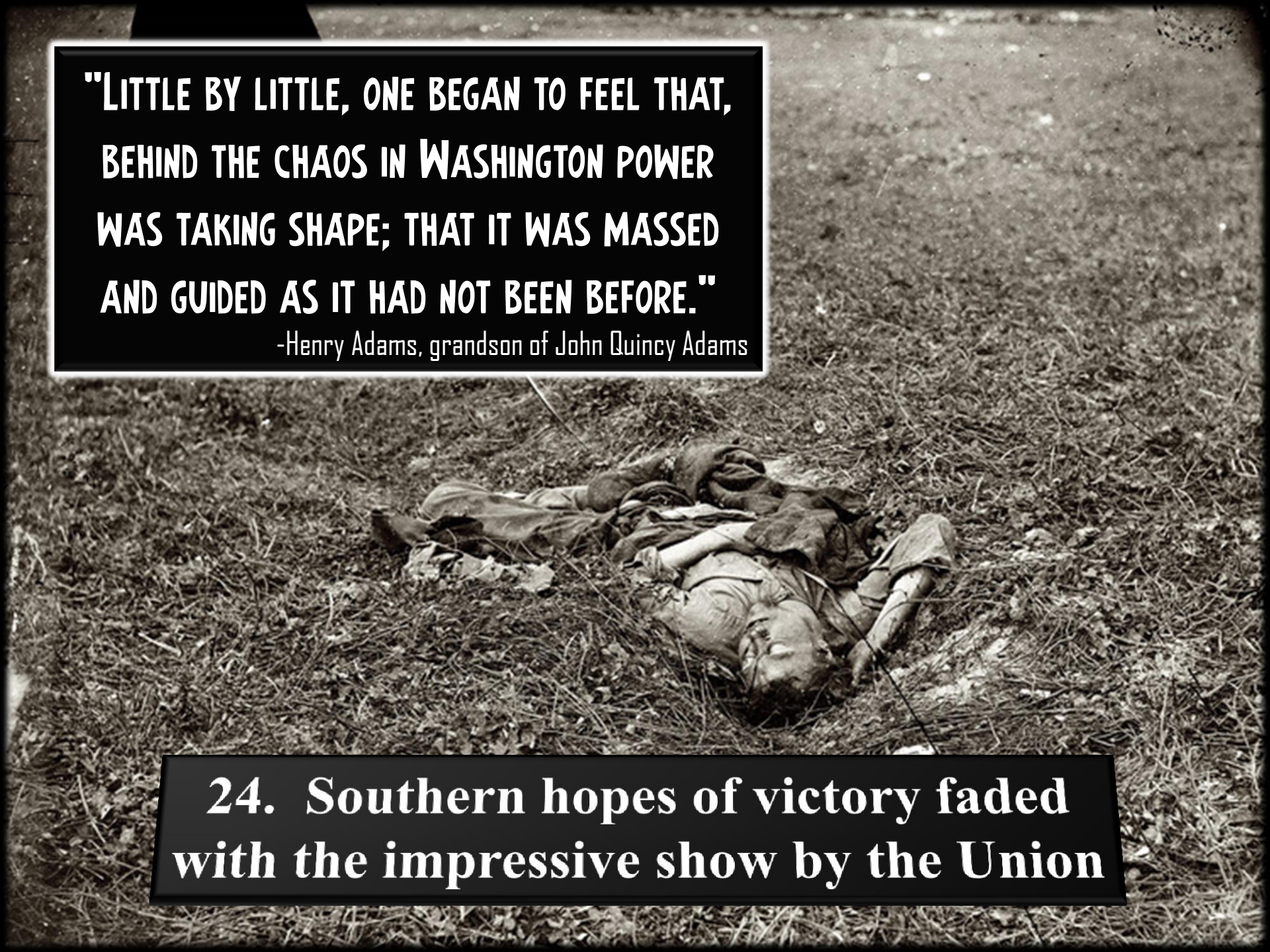


22. McClellan found a copy of Lee's plan and stopped the Southerners at Antietam (9/17/1862)



**23. the Battle of Antietam
one of bloodiest of war**

**23,000 CASUALTIES =
BLOODIEST DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

A black and white photograph of a soldier lying on the ground, possibly dead or injured, with a text box overlaid on the top left. The soldier is wearing a uniform and is lying on their back, with their arms and legs splayed out. The ground is covered in dry grass and twigs. The text box is black with white text.

**"LITTLE BY LITTLE, ONE BEGAN TO FEEL THAT,
BEHIND THE CHAOS IN WASHINGTON POWER
WAS TAKING SHAPE; THAT IT WAS MASSED
AND GUIDED AS IT HAD NOT BEEN BEFORE."**

-Henry Adams, grandson of John Quincy Adams

**24. Southern hopes of victory faded
with the impressive show by the Union**

"IF I COULD SAVE THE UNION WITHOUT FREEING ANY SLAVE, I WOULD DO IT. ...AND IF I COULD SAVE IT BY FREEING ALL SLAVES, I WOULD DO

IT"

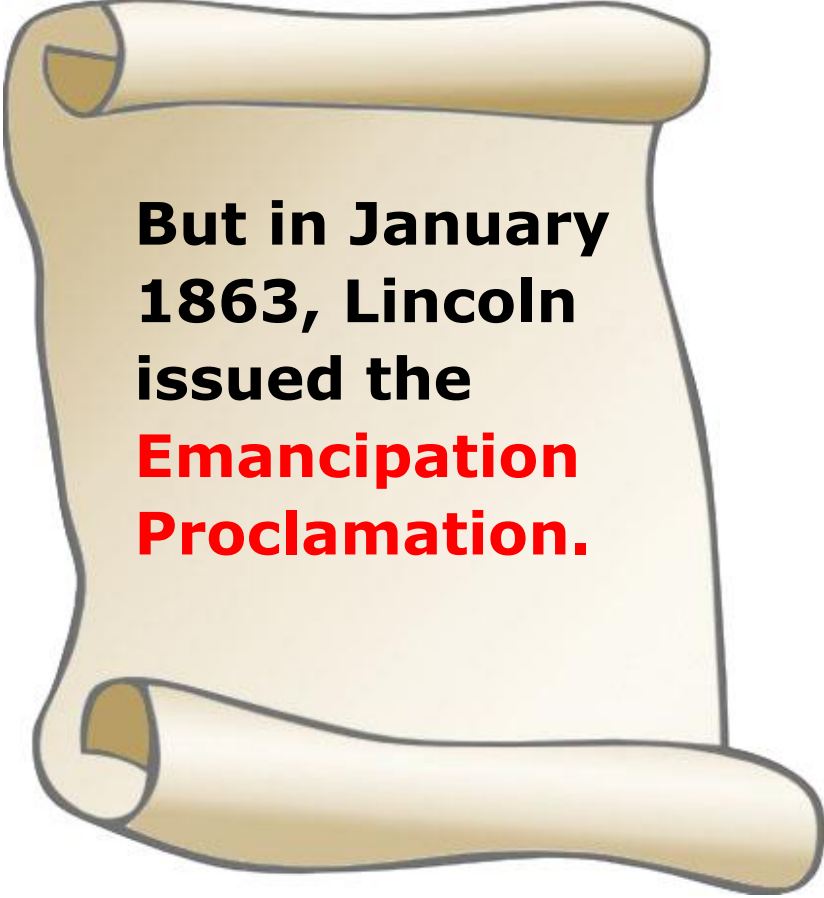
The Big Picture

AFTER ANTIETAM AND WITH NORTHERN VICTORY IN THE WAR MORE CERTAIN, ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SOUGHT TO END SLAVERY. HOWEVER, LINCOLN SOUGHT POLITICAL ADVANTAGE BY FREEING ONLY THE SLAVES IN THE SOUTH, HOPING TO INCITE A SLAVE REBELLION, AND NOT IN THE BORDER STATES, HOPING NOT TO INCITE THEIR SECESSION.

A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION

Lincoln's goal in the Civil War was to preserve the Union.

- While personally opposed to slavery, in the early days of the war, he said that he lacked the authority to end the practice.
- He feared alienating the slave-holding states that remained loyal to the Union: Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri.



**But in January
1863, Lincoln
issued the
Emancipation
Proclamation.**

- Slaves in states **still in rebellion** were freed.
- Southern slaves were now encouraged to **run away and help the Union**.
- Eventually, African Americans were recruited to fight in the Union Army and 180,000 served.



**"IF MY NAME EVER GOES INTO
HISTORY, IT WAS FOR THIS ACT."**

-Abraham Lincoln

**1. after Antietam Lincoln issued the
Emancipation Proclamation announcing
the intention to free the slaves**



2. the war was now more than just saving the Union (it was also saving the slaves)



3. the Proclamation only freed the slaves in not-yet conquered Southern territories

**LINCOLN FREED THE
SLAVES WHERE HE
COULDN'T BUT WOULD**

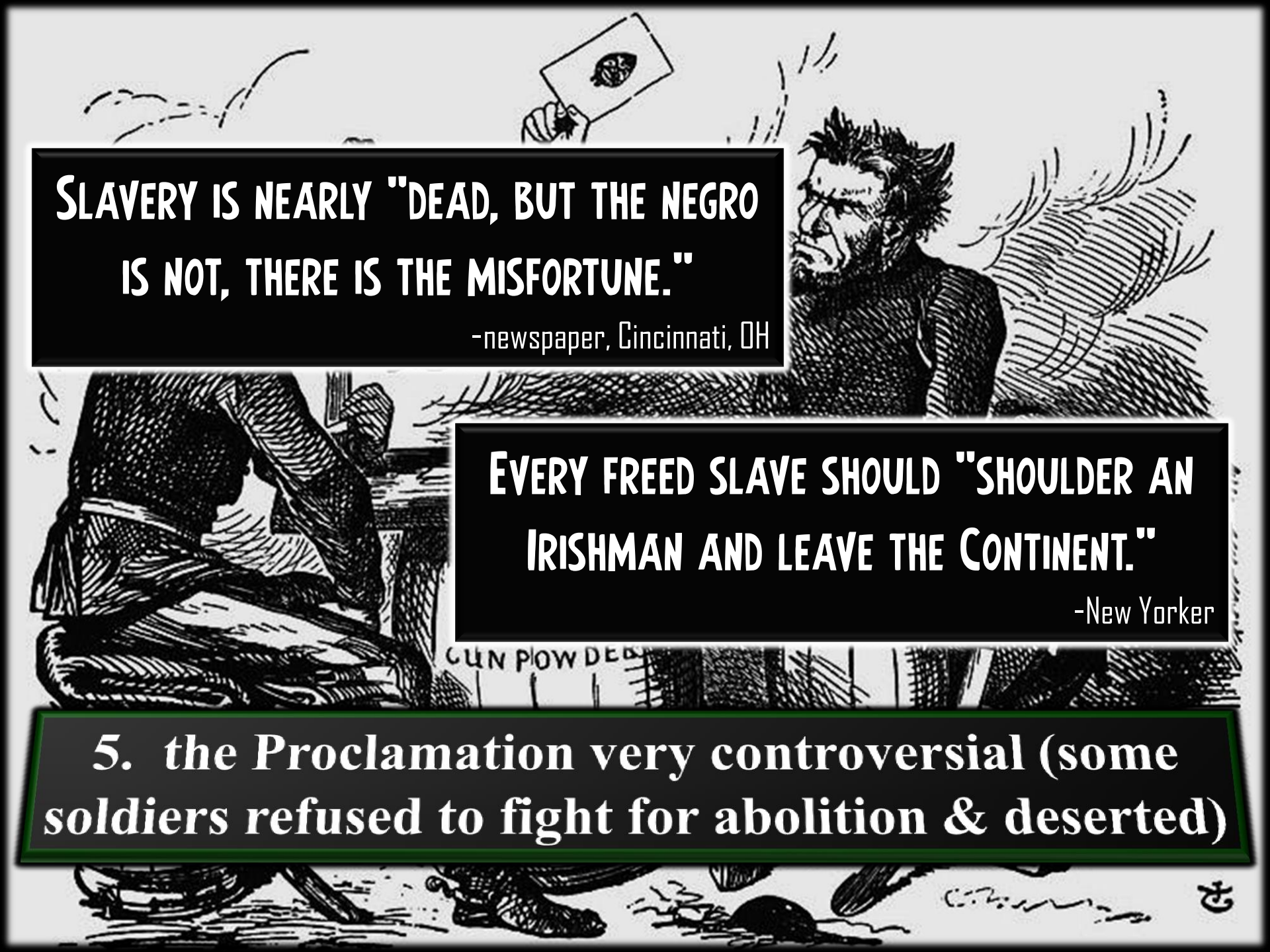
WHERE HE COULD

**"THE PRINCIPLE IS NOT THAT A HUMAN
BEING CANNOT JUSTLY OWN ANOTHER, BUT
THAT HE CANNOT OWN HIM UNLESS HE IS
LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES."**

-The London Spectator



**4. slaves in Border States and
conquered territories not freed**



**SLAVERY IS NEARLY "DEAD, BUT THE NEGRO
IS NOT, THERE IS THE MISFORTUNE."**

-newspaper, Cincinnati, OH

**EVERY FREED SLAVE SHOULD "SHOULDER AN
IRISHMAN AND LEAVE THE CONTINENT."**

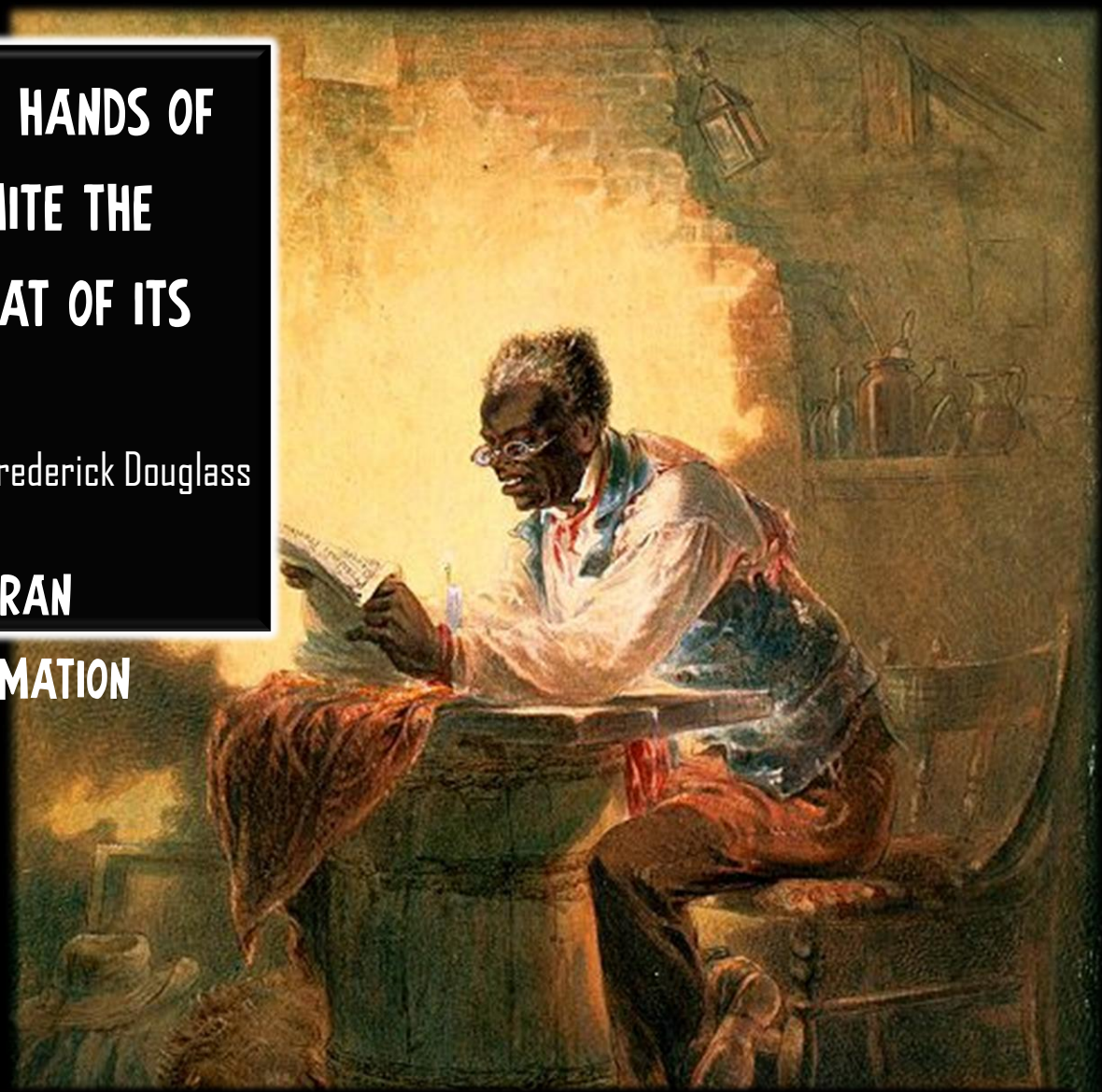
-New Yorker

**5. the Proclamation very controversial (some
soldiers refused to fight for abolition & deserted)**

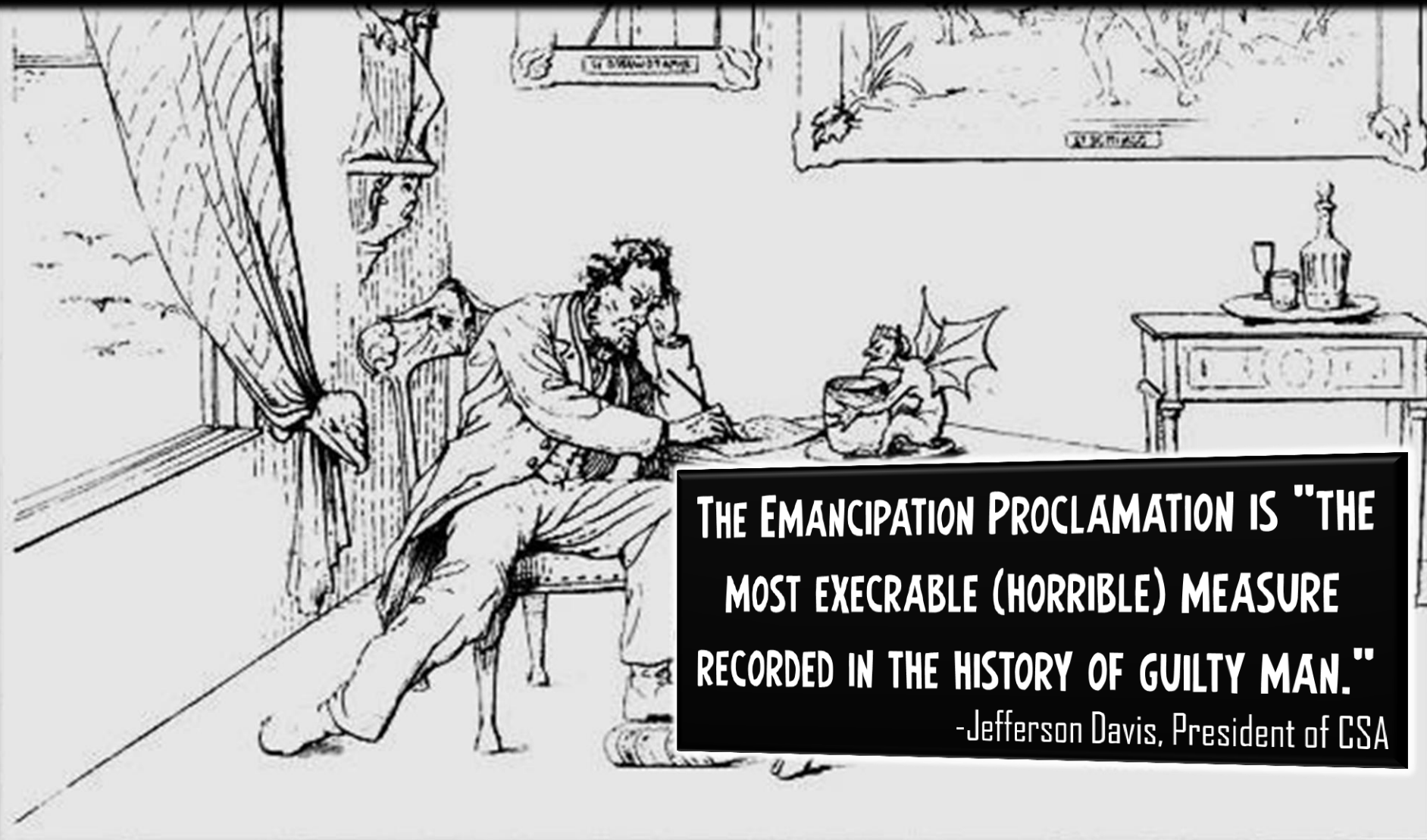
**"ARREST THAT HOE ON THE HANDS OF
THE NEGRO, AND YOU SMITE THE
REBELLION IN THE VERY SEAT OF ITS
LIFE."**

-Frederick Douglass

***ABOUT 1 IN 5 SLAVES RAN
AWAY AFTER THE PROCLAMATION**



**6. many slaves left their plantations upon hearing
of Proclamation undermining the labor of South**



THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IS "THE MOST EXECRABLE (HORRIBLE) MEASURE RECORDED IN THE HISTORY OF GUILTY MAN."
-Jefferson Davis, President of CSA

7. angry Southerners claimed Lincoln was inciting a slave rebellion



8. Lincoln's decision to issue the Proclamation helped prevent Confederacy from gaining diplomatic support from European powers

AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN CIVIL WAR BATTLES

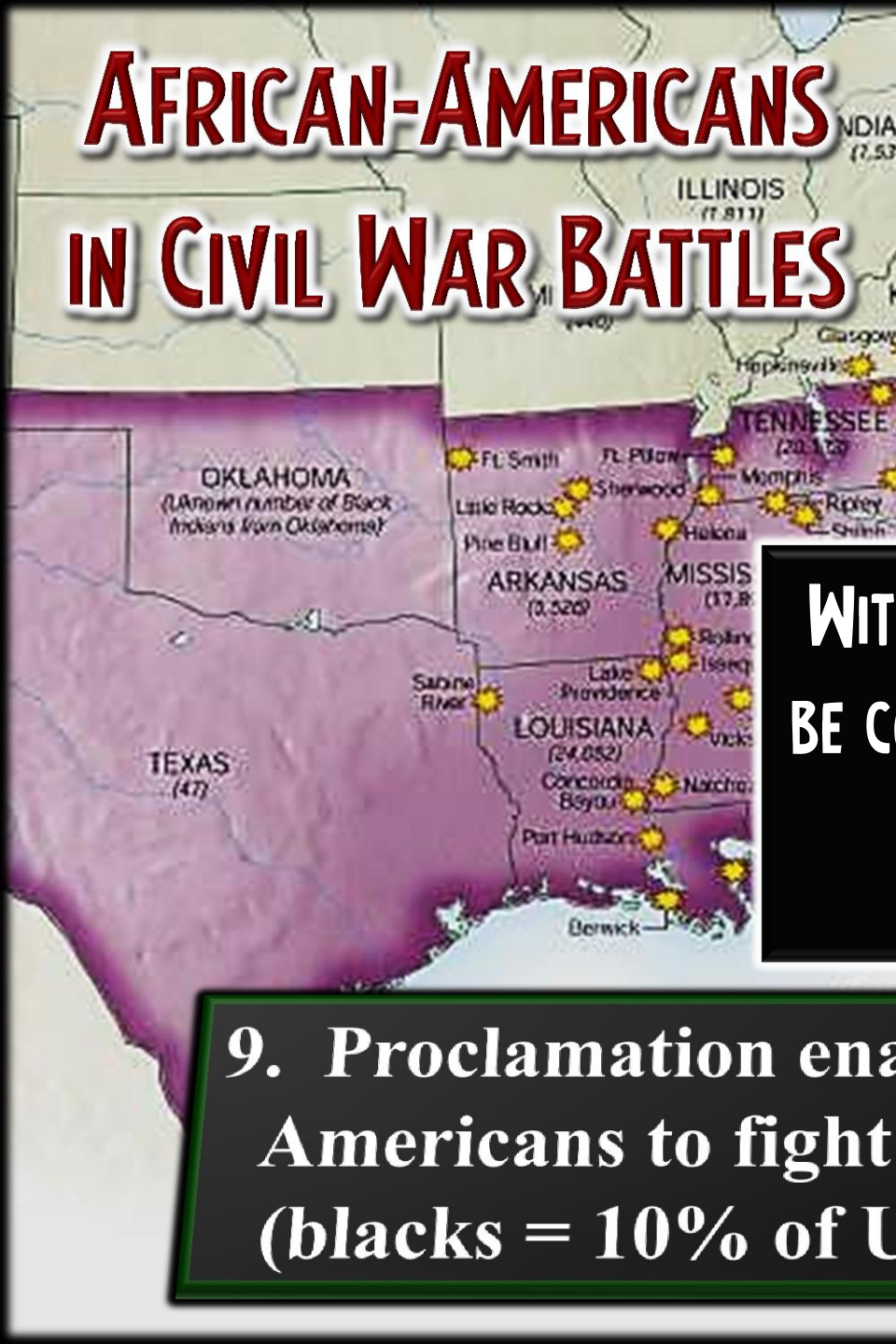
"I AM AS MUCH OPPOSED TO SLAVERY
AS ANY OF THEM BUT I AM NOT
WILLING TO BE PUT ON A LEVEL WITH
THE NEGRO AND FIGHT WITH HIM."

-NY soldier

WITHOUT BLACK SOLDIERS "WE WOULD
BE COMPELLED TO ABANDON THE WAR IN
THREE WEEKS."

-Abraham Lincoln

9. Proclamation enabled many African-Americans to fight in the Union army (blacks = 10% of Union army at end)



"REMEMBER FORT PILLOW!"



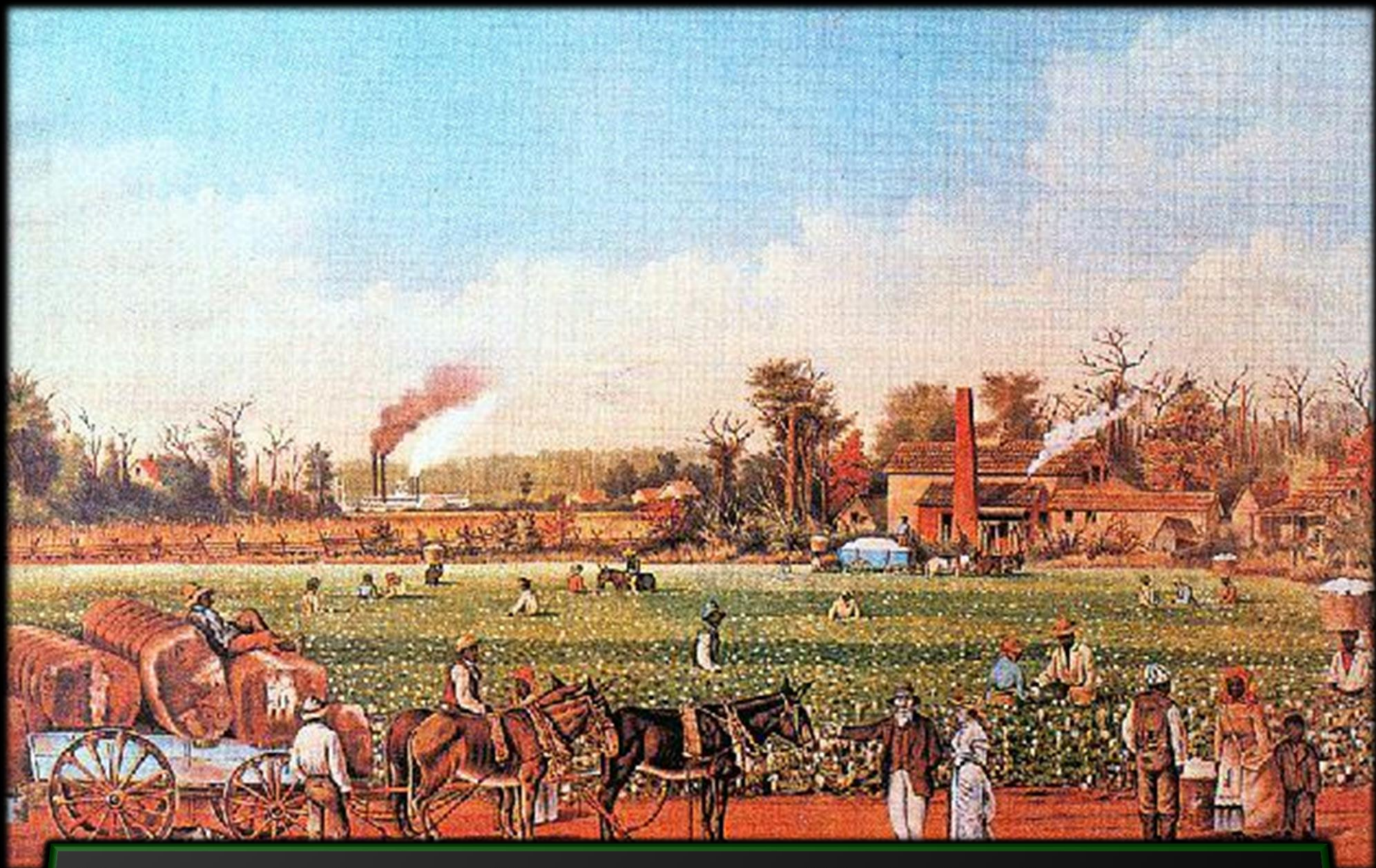
10. Southerners didn't treat captured black soldiers as prisoners of war (often executed them as runaways or rebels)

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

(CAPTURED FORT PILLOW)



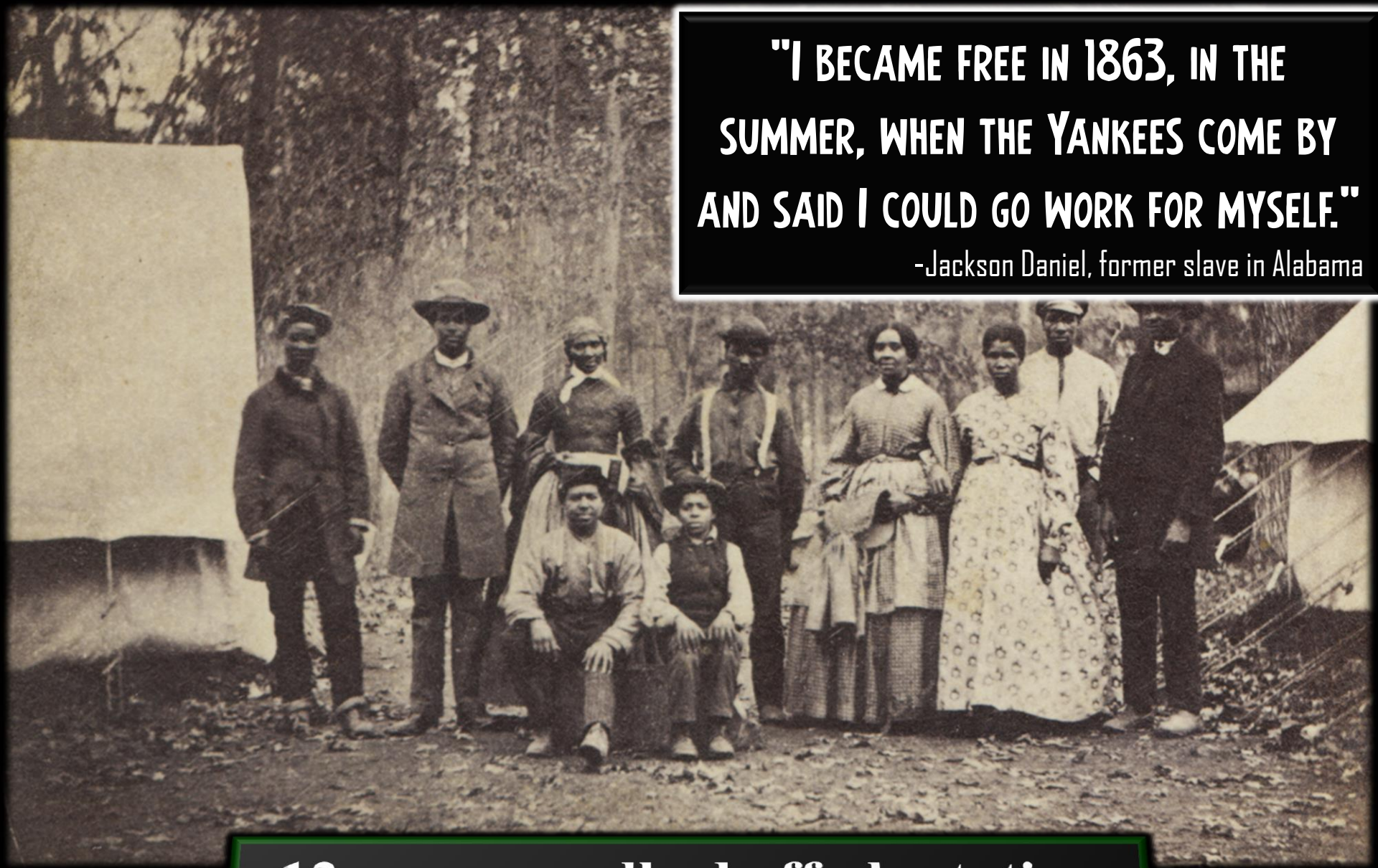
- 262 AFRICAN-AMERICANS
- 295 WHITE UNION SOLDIERS
- ORDERED BLACK SOLDIERS MURDERED AFTER THEY SURRENDERED! [MANY WHITE SOLDIERS KILLED AS WELL]
- THE SOUTH DIDN'T USE SLAVES AS SOLDIERS. ONE GENERAL NOTED, "IF SLAVES WILL MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS, OUR WHOLE THEORY OF SLAVERY IS WRONG."



11. most slaves didn't cast off their chains when heard of Proclamation (fear, loyalty, policing?)

**"I BECAME FREE IN 1863, IN THE
SUMMER, WHEN THE YANKEES COME BY
AND SAID I COULD GO WORK FOR MYSELF."**

-Jackson Daniel, former slave in Alabama



**12. many walked off plantation
when Union armies came through**



The Big Picture

THE CIVIL WAR TURNED IN FAVOR
OF THE UNION IN 1863 WITH
VICTORY OVER THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG
AND VICKSBURG.

1863: "THE YEAR OF DECISION"

The war greatly affected life in the North.

Mines and factories stepped up production of war supplies.

For their service, Congress offered soldiers land in the west.

The federal government raised tariffs.

The federal government imposed an income tax.

In July 1863, Congress imposed a draft on men 20-45 years of age, and draft riots ensued.

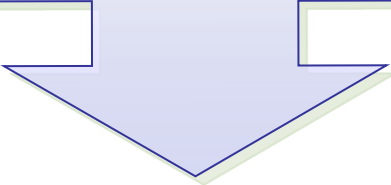
As the death toll for the war rose, Northern critics demanded peace.

Civil War Casualties, 1861–1865

	Total Forces	Wounded	Battle Deaths	Other Deaths in Service	Total Deaths
Union	2,213,363	280,040	140,414	224,097	364,511
Confederate	1,050,000	226,000	94,000	166,000	260,000

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy*

Lincoln suspended the right of **habeas corpus, which guaranteed no one could be held in prison without specific charges.**



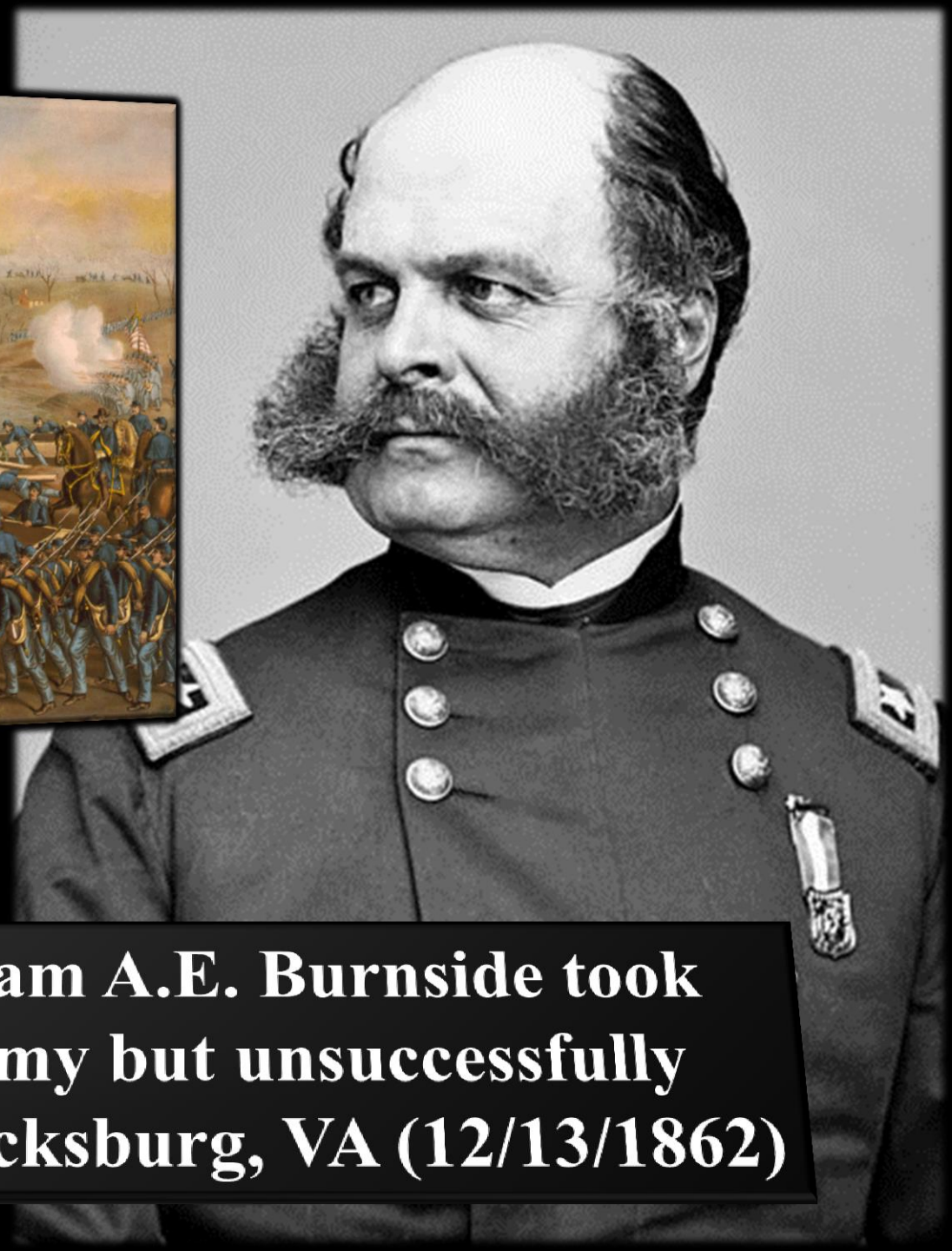
- Troops arrested many people suspected of disloyalty.
- Lincoln felt this was a necessary action to help preserve the Union, but others criticized the move as unconstitutional.

The South suffered damage and hardships.

Most battles took place in the South,
which caused massive destruction.

The Confederacy printed worthless paper
money, which caused severe **inflation**.

The combination of rising prices and food
shortages sparked food riots in the South.



1. after Antietam A.E. Burnside took over Union army but unsuccessfully attacked Fredericksburg, VA (12/13/1862)

"I HAVE THE FINEST ARMY ON THE PLANET. I HAVE THE FINEST ARMY THE SUN EVER SHONE ON. ... IF THE ENEMY DOES NOT RUN, GOD HELP THEM. MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON GENERAL LEE, FOR I WILL HAVE



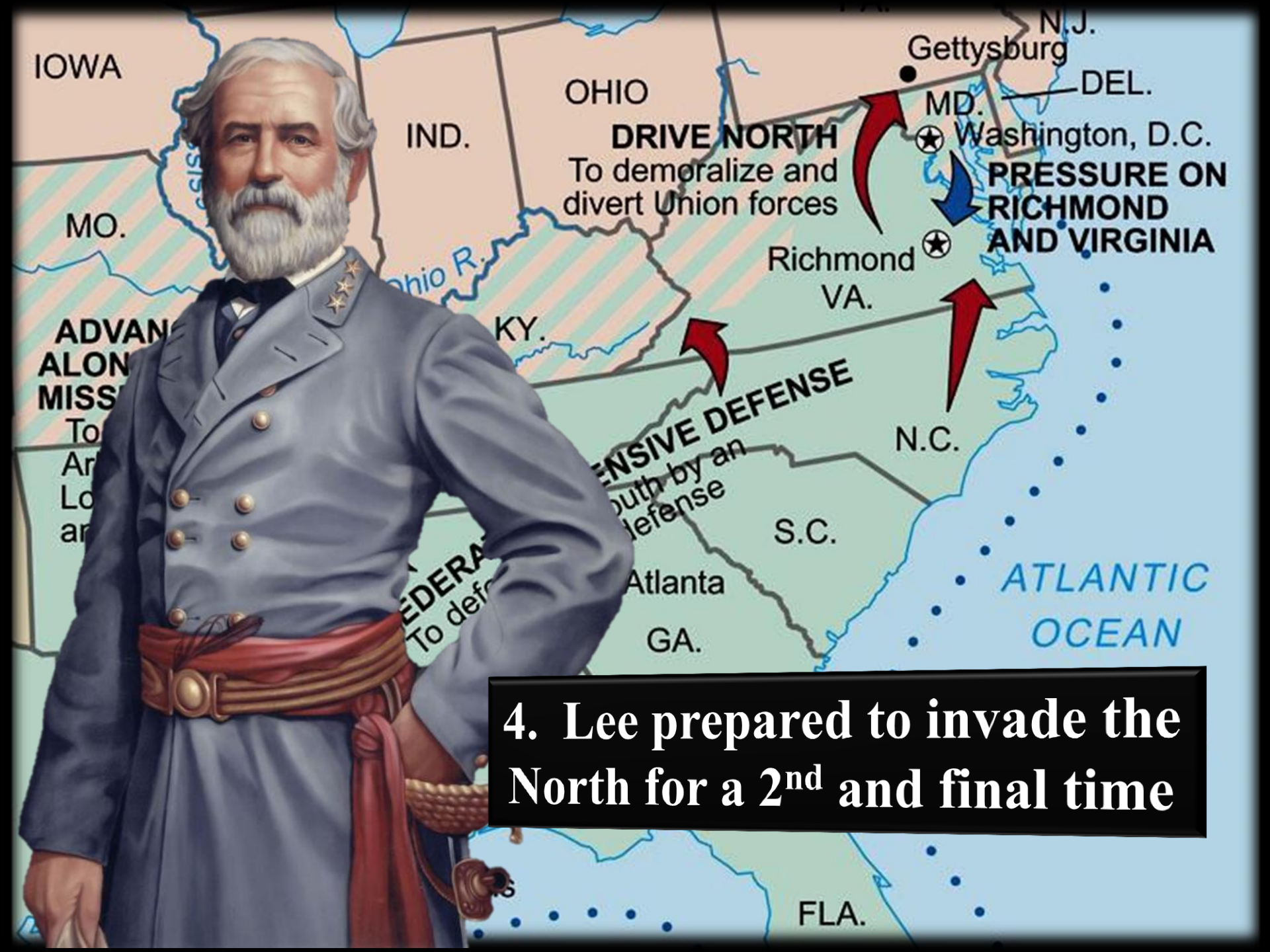
2. "Fighting Joe" Hooker (known for his prostitutes) badly beaten at Chancellorsville, VA



HIS HEADQUARTERS WAS A COMBINATION OF A "BAR-ROOM AND A BROTHEL"



3. an outnumbered Lee victorious but Stonewall Jackson accidentally killed by own soldiers



DRIVE NORTH
To demoralize and divert Union forces

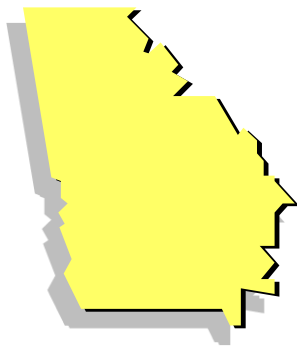
PRESSURE ON RICHMOND AND VIRGINIA

DEFENSIVE DEFENSE
South by an offensive defense

4. Lee prepared to invade the North for a 2nd and final time

In July 1863, Union troops defeated Lee at the **Battle of Gettysburg**. The battle was a turning point in the war.

In his 1863 **Gettysburg Address**, Lincoln reaffirmed the war's purpose – to preserve the Union.



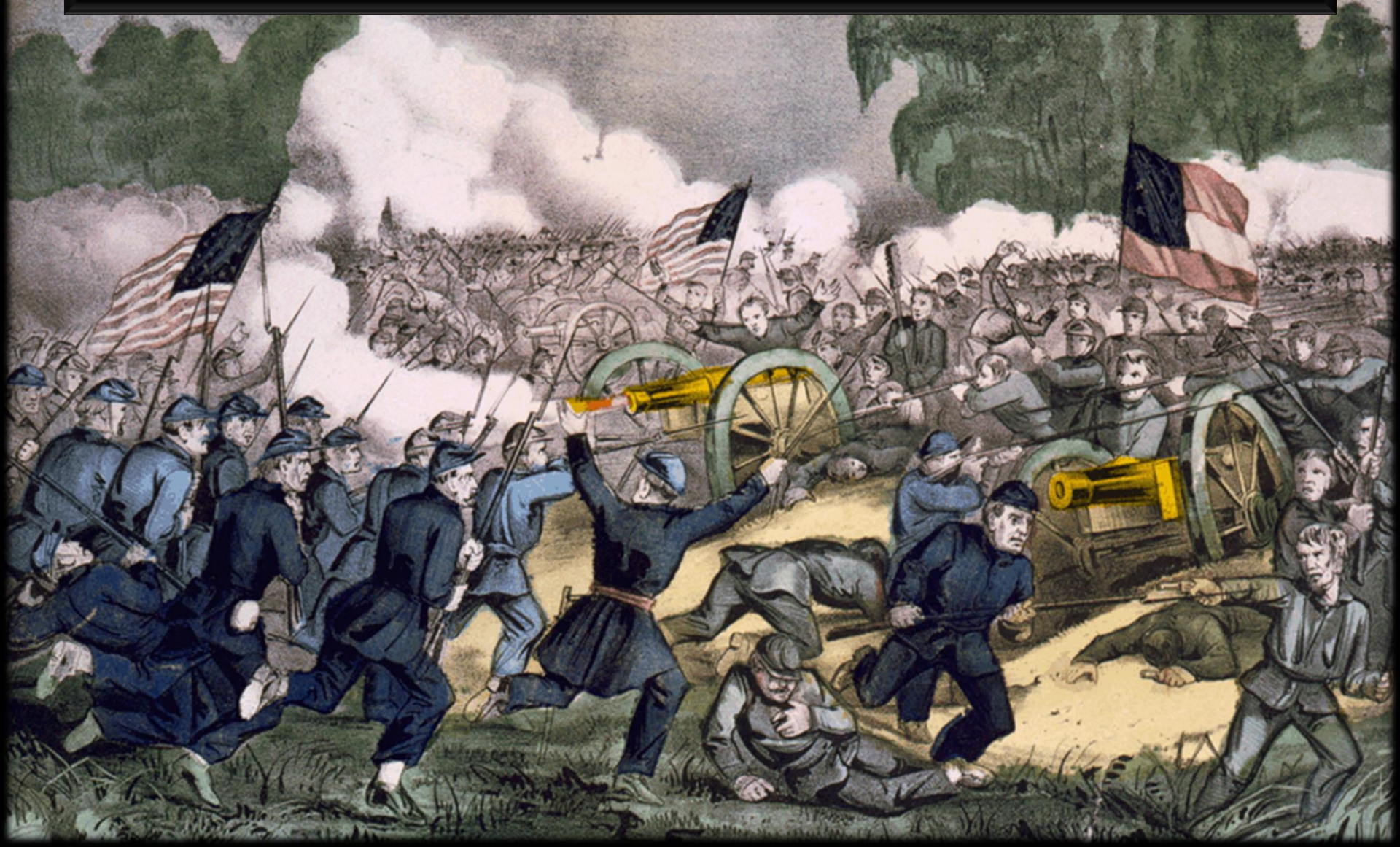
In 1864, General **William T. Sherman** marched across Georgia and South Carolina. Using a **total war** strategy, his troops destroyed buildings, crops, and railroad tracks.

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

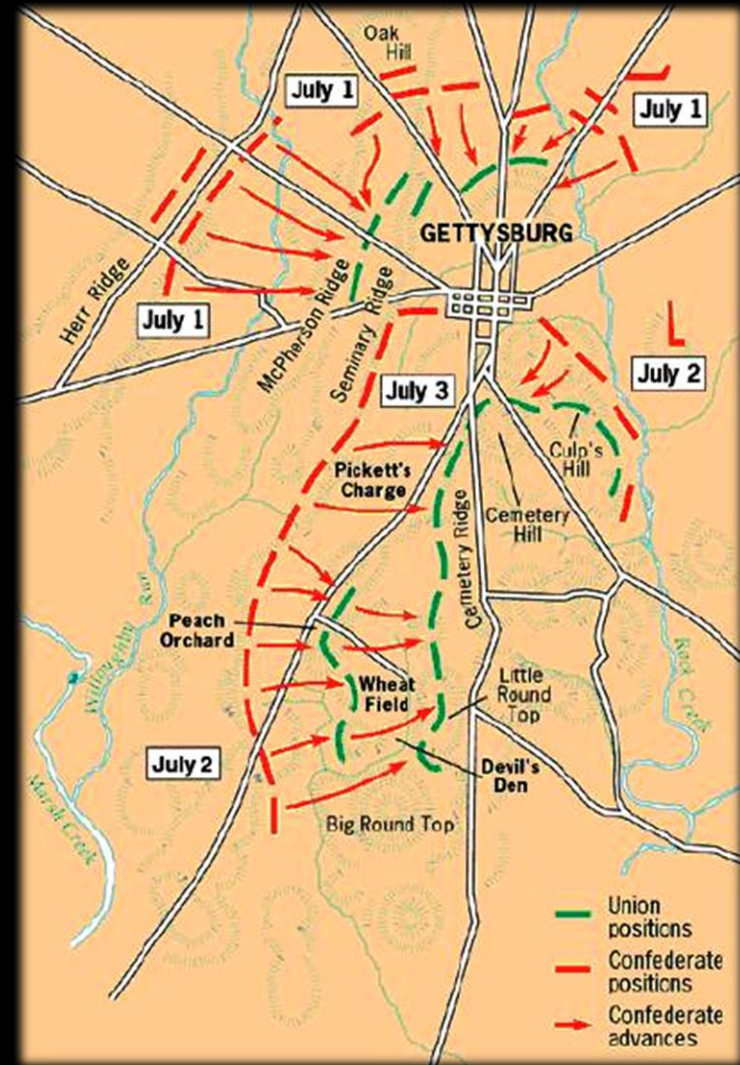


5. met by Gen. George Meade at Gettysburg, PA

6. the Union and Confederate armies fought a bloody and brutal battle that the North won



**"I'VE ALWAYS THOUGHT THE
YANKEES HAD SOMETHING TO DO
WITH IT."**



**7. in Battle of Gettysburg (7/1-3/63) Southern
Gen. George Pickett led a bloody and pitiful
charge up hill (Confederates slaughtered)**



Executive Mansion,

Washington, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon 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 battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. 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 hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us, the living, to stand here, ^{we have but a few} ~~to stand here,~~

8. a few months later Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address

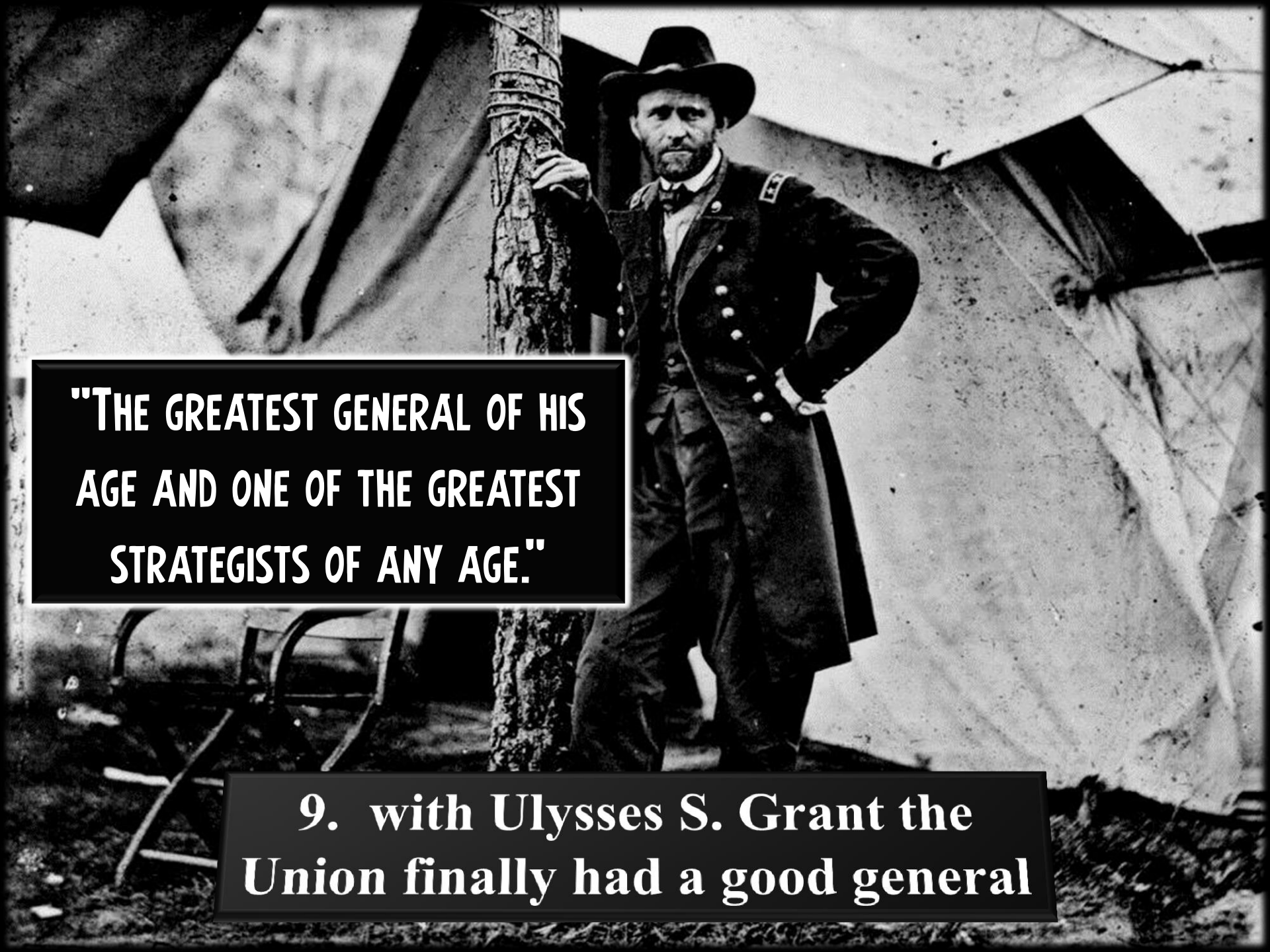
THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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 BATTLE-FIELD 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.

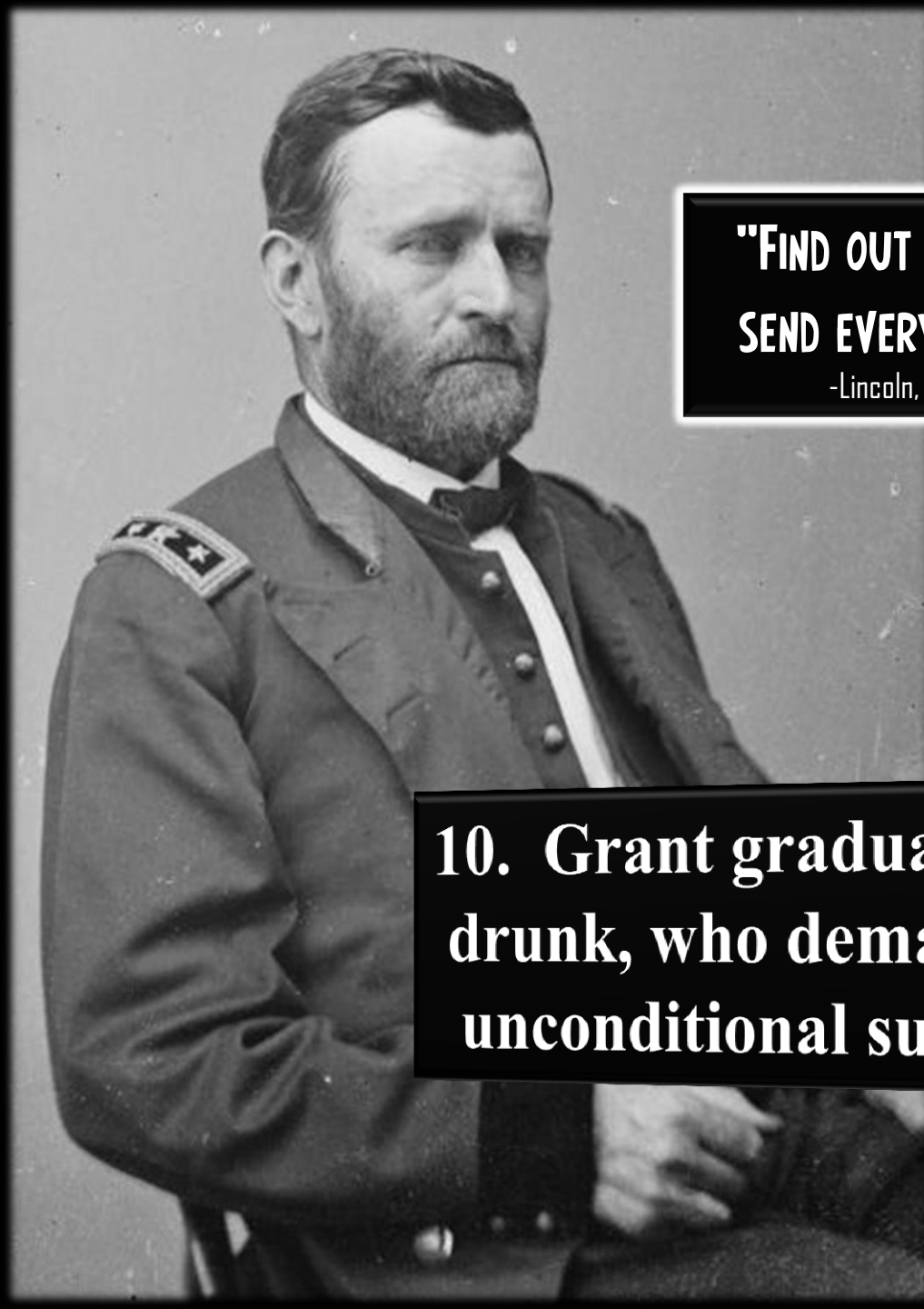
IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS.

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.



**"THE GREATEST GENERAL OF HIS
AGE AND ONE OF THE GREATEST
STRATEGISTS OF ANY AGE."**

**9. with Ulysses S. Grant the
Union finally had a good general**



**"FIND OUT WHAT BRAND OF WHISKEY HE DRINKS AND
SEND EVERY GENERAL IN THE FIELD A BARREL OF IT."**

-Lincoln, responding to critics who tried to get Grant fired for drinking too much

10. Grant graduated from West Point, a drunk, who demanded "immediate and unconditional surrender" of the South

**THE FIELD WAS "SO COVERED WITH THE DEAD
THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO
WALK OVER THE CLEARING IN ANY DIRECTION,
STEPPING ON DEAD BODIES, WITHOUT A FOOT
TOUCHING THE GROUND."**

-Ulysses S. Grant, describing the Battle at Shiloh



**11. Grant won at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
then lost hard battle at Shiloh (4/6-7/62)**

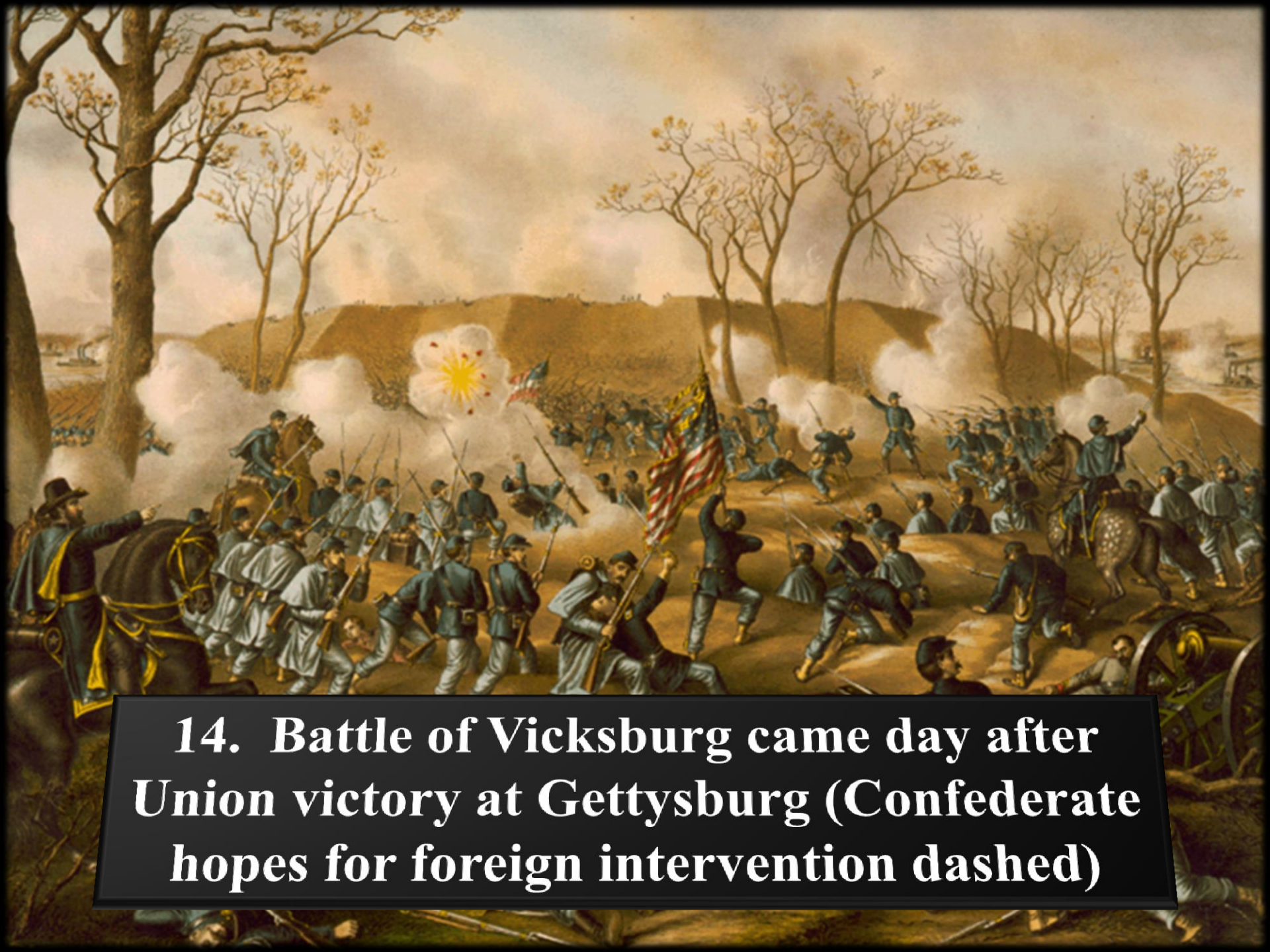
"Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"



**12. (spring 1862) flotilla under David Farragut
joined Northern army to seize New Orleans**



13. at Vicksburg, MS Grant captured city (7/4/1863) securing Mississippi River



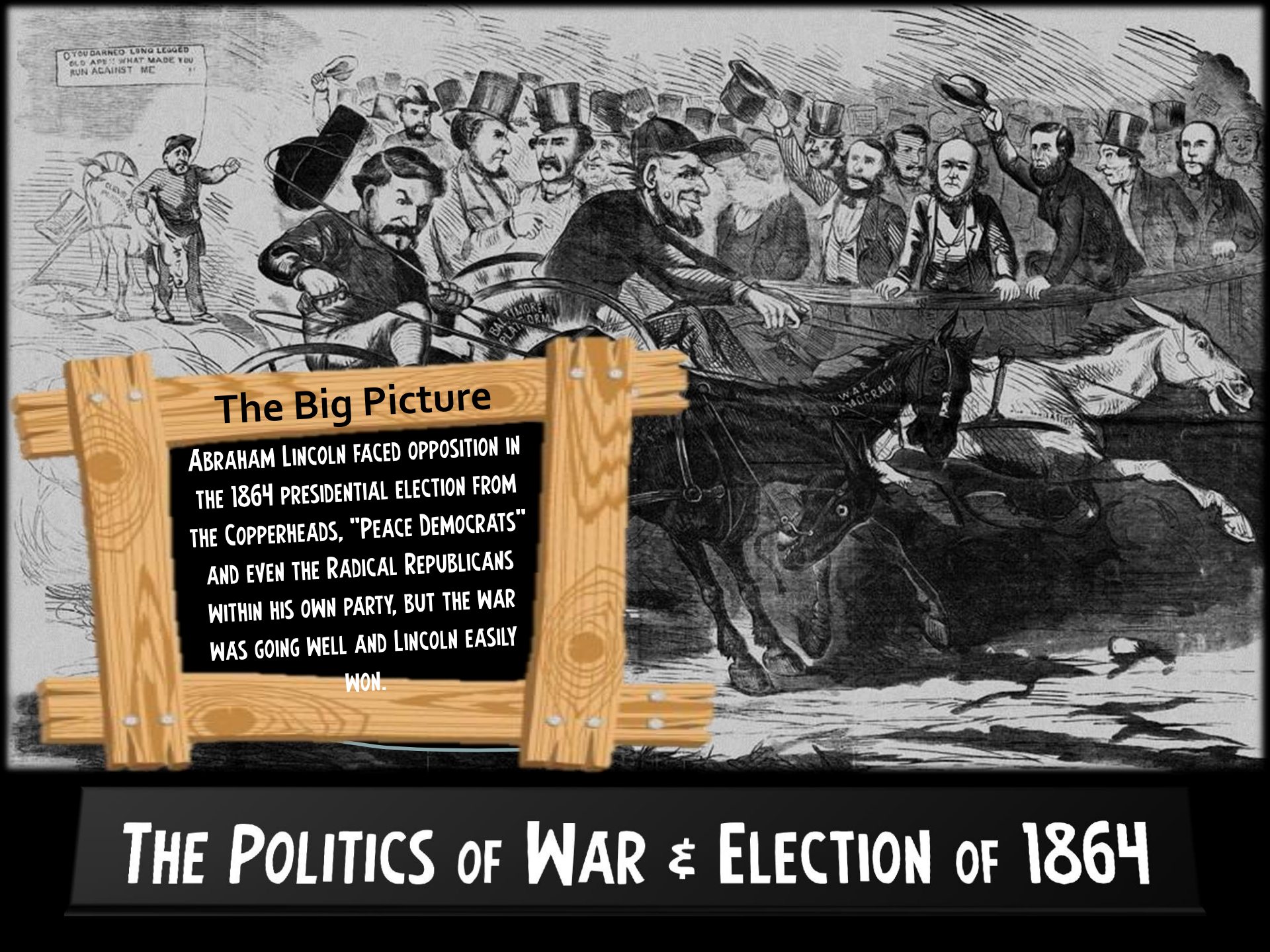
14. Battle of Vicksburg came day after Union victory at Gettysburg (Confederate hopes for foreign intervention dashed)

O YOU BARNED LONG LEGGED
OLD APE!! WHAT MADE YOU
RUN AGAINST ME!!

The Big Picture

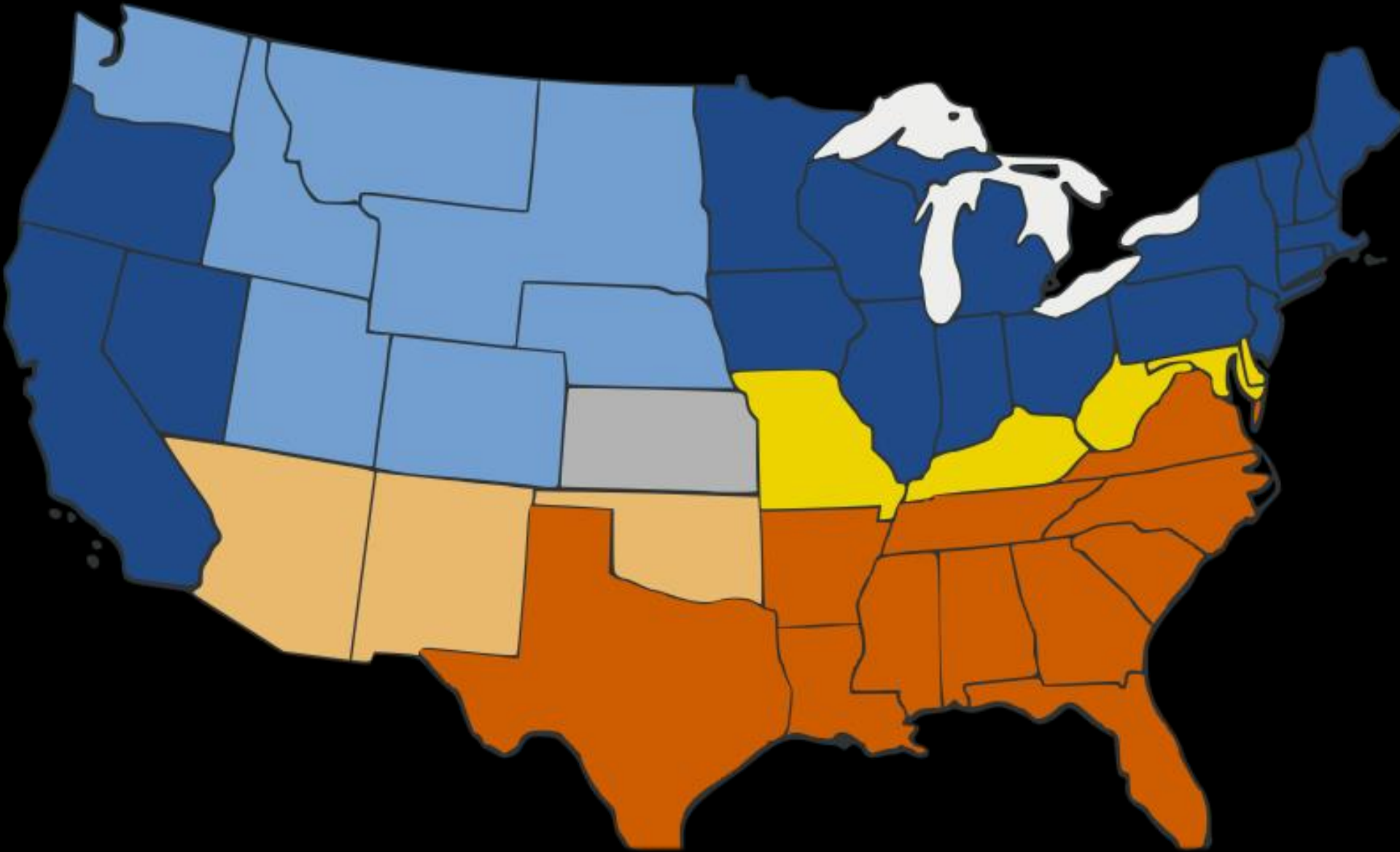
ABRAHAM LINCOLN FACED OPPOSITION IN THE 1864 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FROM THE COPPERHEADS, "PEACE DEMOCRATS" AND EVEN THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS WITHIN HIS OWN PARTY, BUT THE WAR WAS GOING WELL AND LINCOLN EASILY WON.

THE POLITICS OF WAR & ELECTION OF 1864





1. (1861) the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War created (dominated by radical Republicans who gave Lincoln trouble)



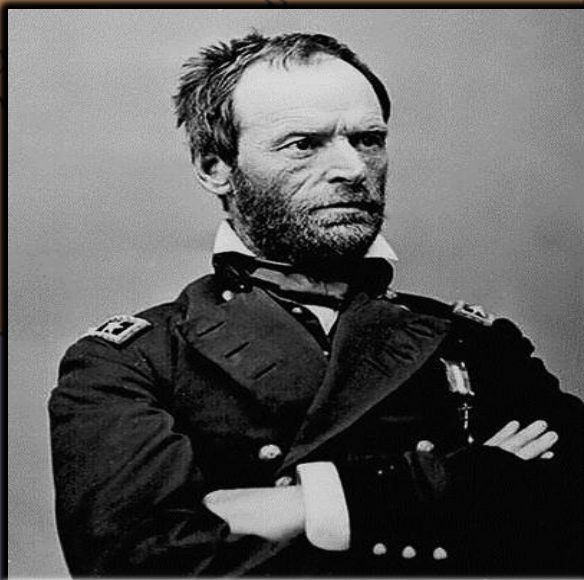
**2. during Civil War (without the Democrats)
Republicans passed laws favorable to the North**



The Big Picture

ONCE THE UNION AND GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT BEGAN UTILIZING A TOTAL WAR EFFORT, NORTHERN POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES SOON FORCED THE SOUTH INTO SURRENDER.

THE END OF THE WAR







"THE FIRST MODERN GENERAL"



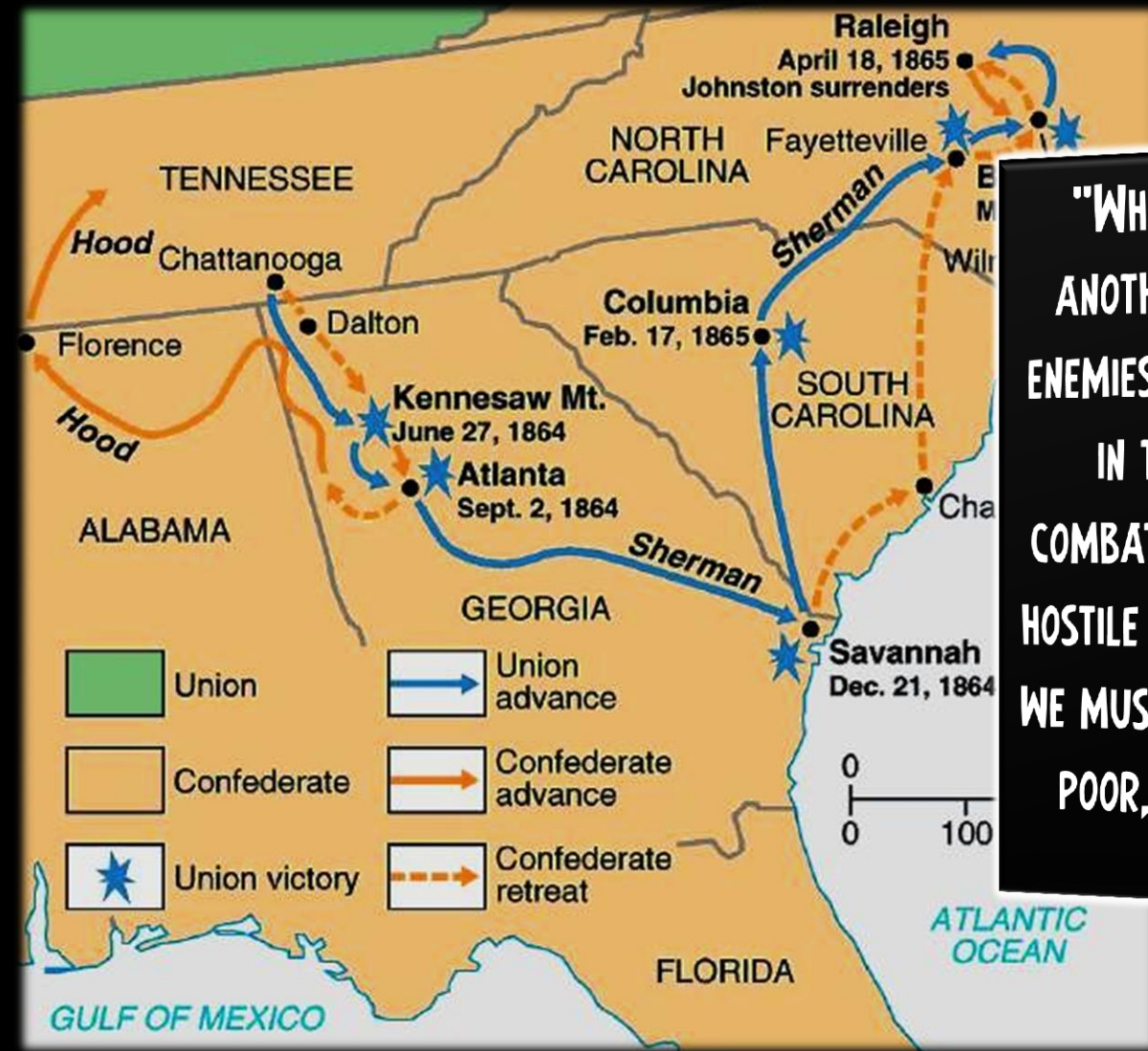
"ALL THAT HAS GONE BEFORE IS MERE SKIRMISH. THE WAR NOW BEGINS."

-General Sherman
Southern limit of free states at beginning of war
Union gains in:
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865

1. after Grant cleared TN, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman marched through GA

-  Union victory
-  Confederate victory
-  Union naval blockade
-  Sherman's March





"WHEN ONE NATION IS AT WAR WITH ANOTHER, ALL THE PEOPLE OF ONE ARE ENEMIES OF THE OTHER. WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN TREATING ALL INHABITANTS AS COMBATANTS. WE ARE NOT ONLY FIGHTING HOSTILE ARMIES, BUT HOSTILE PEOPLE, AND WE MUST MAKE OLD AND YOUNG, RICH AND POOR, FEEL THE HARD HAND OF WAR."

-General Sherman

2. Sherman burned down Atlanta then completed "march to the sea" at Savannah

3. Sherman cut a trail of destruction one-mile wide (waging total war by cutting RR tracks, burning fields, destroying everything)





**I "GAVE UP ALL IDEA OF SAVING THE
UNION EXCEPT BY COMPLETE CONQUEST."**

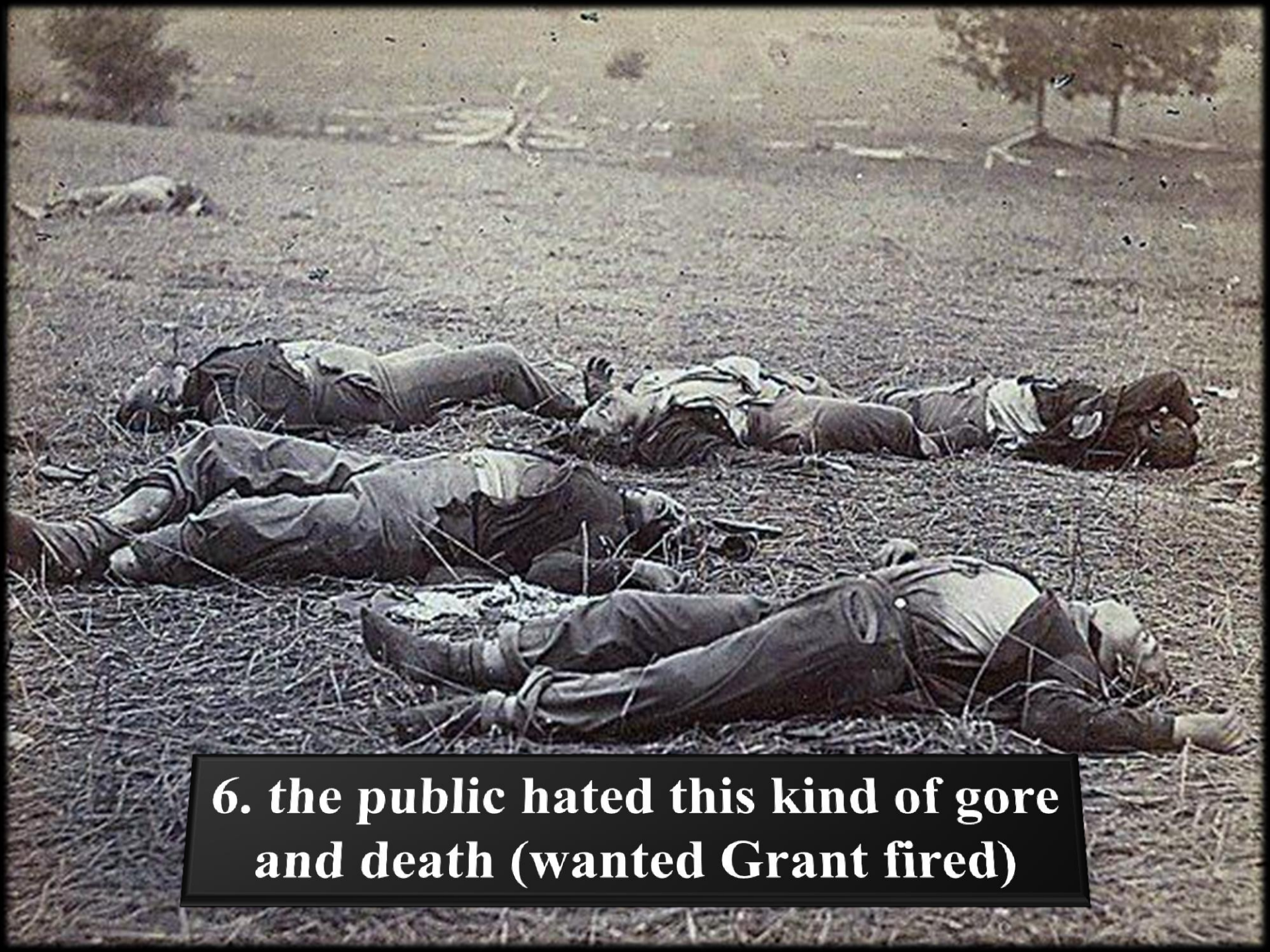
-Ulysses S. Grant

**4. Grant could afford massive casualties
in order to defeat Confederacy**

AT COLD HARBOR, UNION SOLDIERS WERE SENT INTO BATTLE WITH PAPERS PRINTED ON THEIR BACKS SHOWING THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES (7,000 DIED IN FIRST FEW MINUTES)



5. Grant fought Lee in series of wilderness encounters (Grant lost 50,000 men)

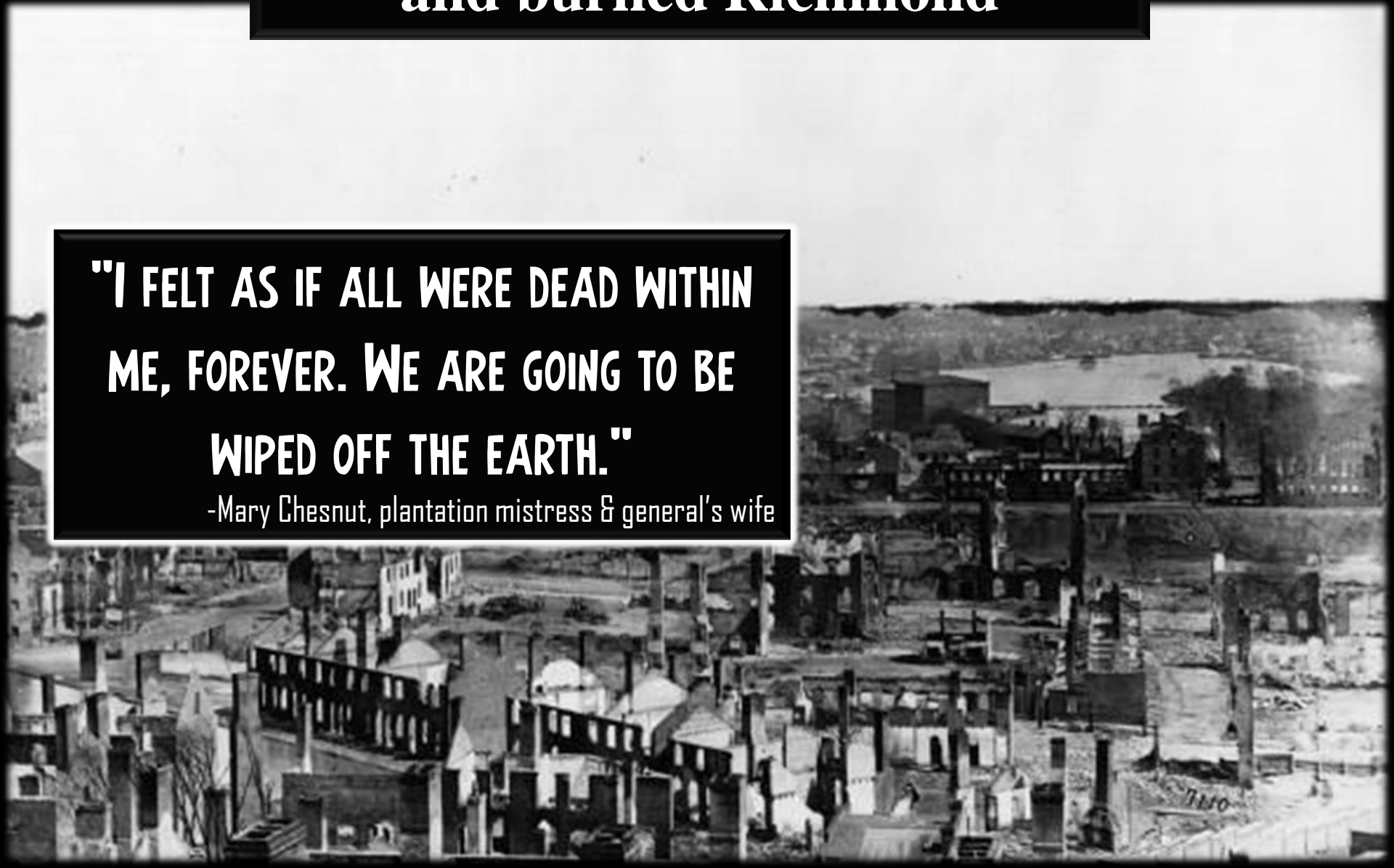


6. the public hated this kind of gore and death (wanted Grant fired)

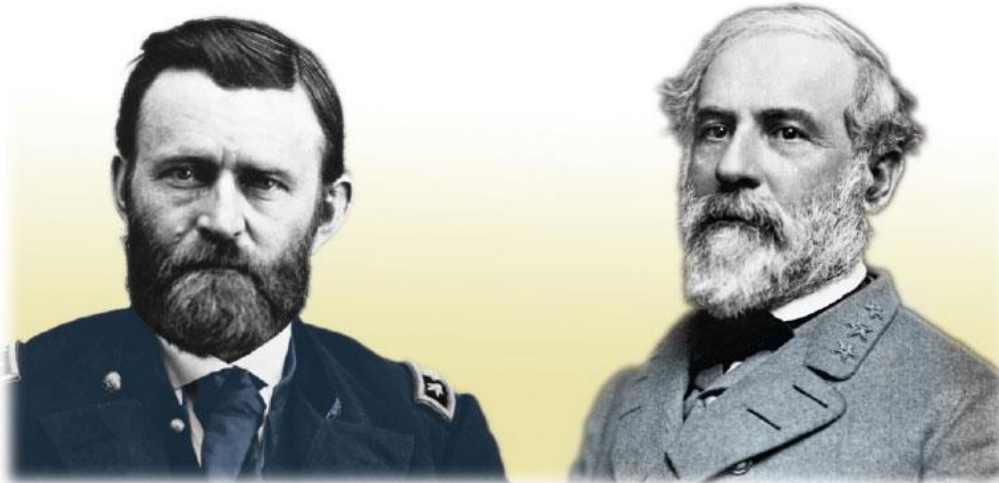
7. (1865) finally Grant captured and burned Richmond

"I FELT AS IF ALL WERE DEAD WITHIN ME, FOREVER. WE ARE GOING TO BE WIPED OFF THE EARTH."

-Mary Chesnut, plantation mistress & general's wife



In the spring of 1865, Union troops captured the Confederate capital.



On April 9, General Lee surrendered to General **Ulysses S. Grant** at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.



8. (April 1865) Lee was cornered at Appomattox Courthouse in VA and formally surrendered ending the war

Total strength

Wounded
(non-mortally)

Died from
wounds

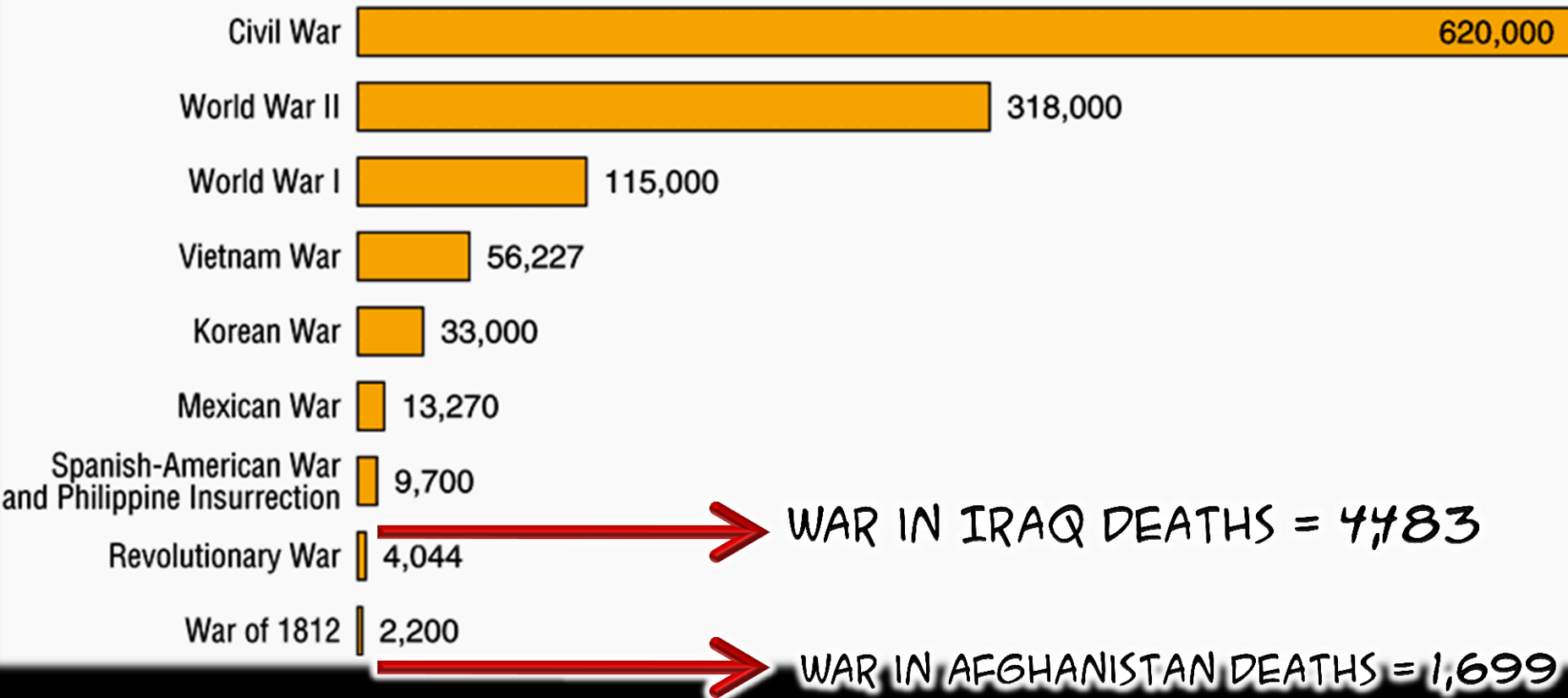
Died from
disease

Death rate

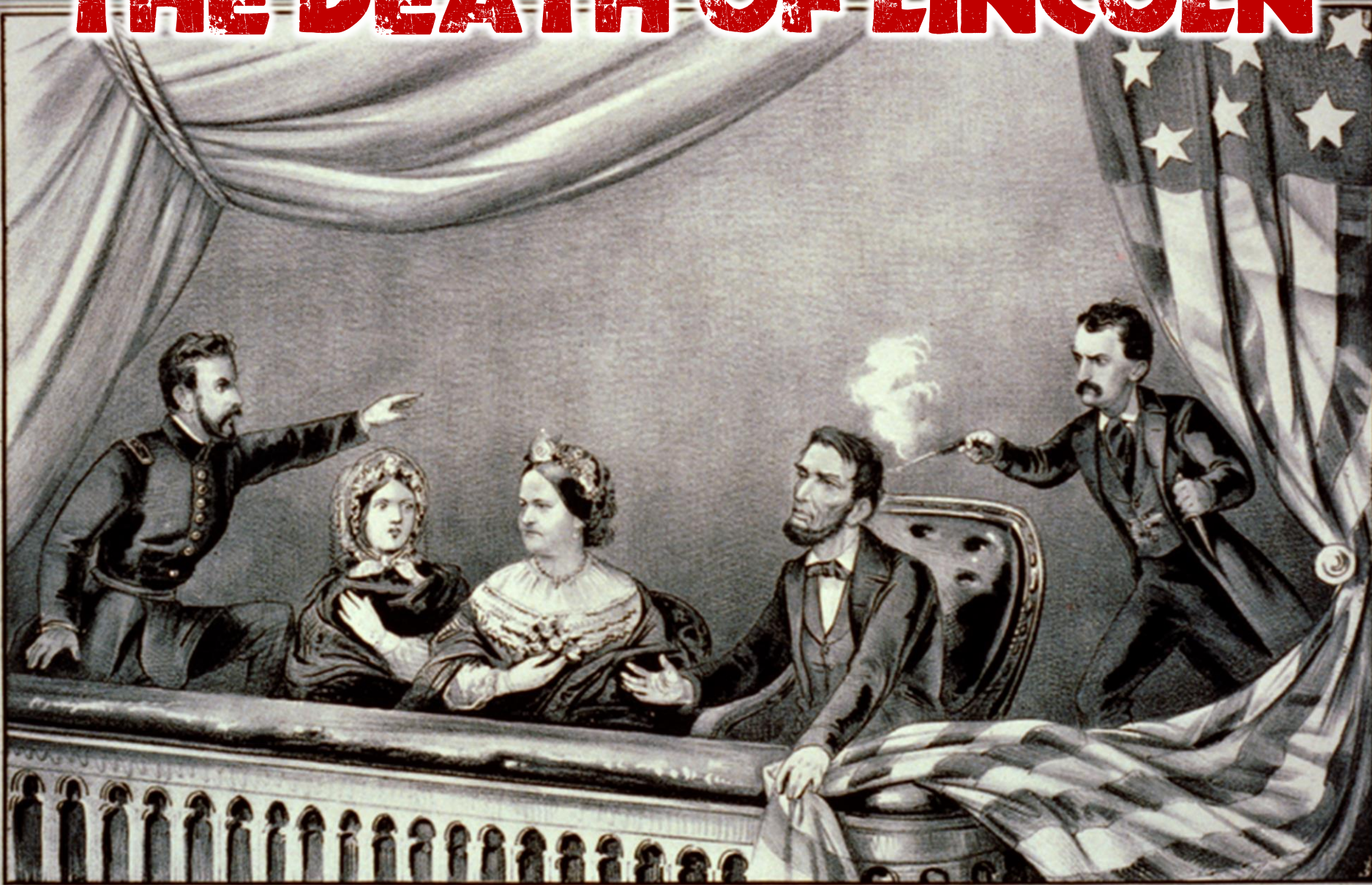
Casualties on Both Sides

CIVIL WAR CASUALTIES IN COMPARISON TO OTHER WARS

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



THE DEATH OF LINCOLN



Maj. Rathbone.

Miss Harris.

Mrs. Lincoln.

President.

Assassin.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

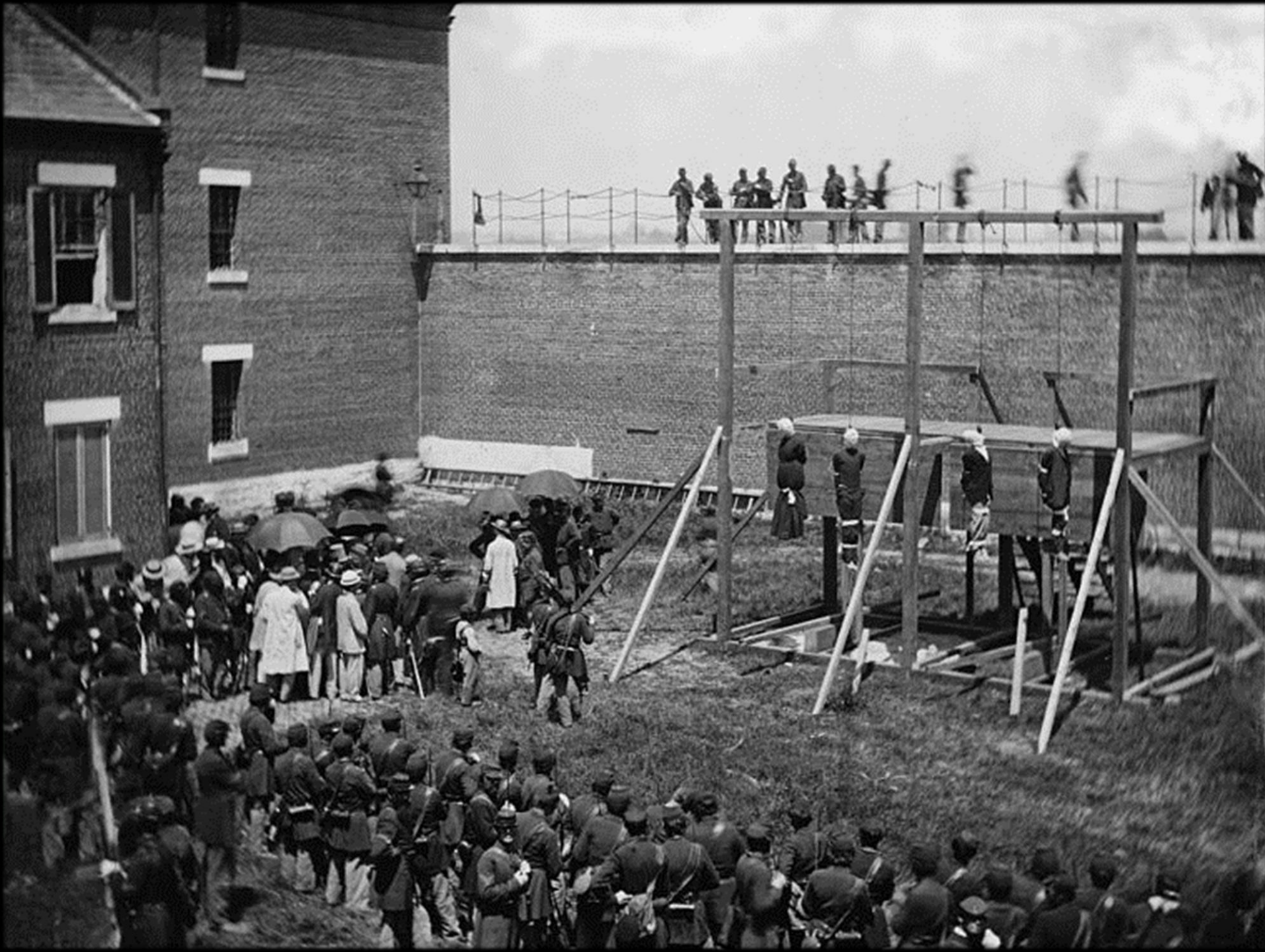
AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

**"INCONTESTABLY THE GREATEST
MAN I EVER KNEW."**

-Grant



**10. his death led people to realize his
greatness and overlook his shortcomings**



Essential Question

Essay

Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in the following regions: the South, the North, the West.



11. South glad Lincoln died but he would likely have been kinder to the South during Reconstruction than Radical Republicans

The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare and had a lasting impact on the country.

- More than one-third of all soldiers were killed or disabled.
- The Southern landscape and economy were destroyed.
- African Americans saw the promise of freedom and opportunity.