

The Civil War

In the bloody Civil War, Union forces devastate the South and defeat the Confederacy. President Lincoln narrowly wins reelection, but is assassinated as the war ends.

The Civil War

SECTION 1 The Civil War Begins

SECTION 2 The Politics of War

SECTION 3 Life During Wartime

SECTION 4 The North Takes Charge

SECTION 5 The Legacy of the War



Section 1

The Civil War Begins

The secession of Southern states cause the North and the South to take up arms.

SECTION

1 The Civil War Begins

Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter

The Confederacy Takes Control

- Confederate soldiers take over government, military installations
- **Fort Sumter**—Union outpost in Charleston harbor
- Confederates demand surrender of Fort Sumter

Lincoln's Dilemma

- Reinforcing fort by force would lead rest of slave states to secede
- Evacuating fort would legitimize Confederacy, endanger Union

Continued . . .



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continued **Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter****First Shots**

- Lincoln does not reinforce or evacuate, just sends food
- For South, no action would damage sovereignty of Confederacy
- Jefferson Davis chooses to turn peaceful secession into war
 - fires on Sumter April 12, 1861

Virginia Secedes

- Fall of Fort Sumter unites North; volunteers rush to enlist
- Virginia unwilling to fight South; secedes from Union
 - antislavery western counties secede from VA
- Three more states secede; border states remain in Union

SECTION

1

Americans Expect a Short War

Union and Confederate Strategies

- Union advantages: soldiers, factories, food, railroads
- Confederate advantages: cotton profits, generals, motivation
- **Anaconda plan**: Union strategy to conquer South
 - blockade Southern ports
 - divide Confederacy in two in west
 - capture Richmond, Confederate capital
- Confederate strategy: defense, invade North if opportunity arises

Bull Run

- **Bull Run**—first battle, near Washington; Confederate victory
- Thomas J. Jackson called **Stonewall Jackson** for firm stand in battle

SECTION

1

Union Armies in the West

Protecting Washington, D.C.

- After Bull Run, Lincoln calls for 1 million additional soldiers
- Appoints General **George McClellan** to lead Army of the Potomac

Forts Henry and Donelson

- General **Ulysses S. Grant**—brave, tough, decisive commander in West
- Feb. 1862, Grant captures Confederate Forts Henry, Donelson

Continued . . .



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1

continued **Union Armies in the West****Shiloh**

- March 1862, Confederate troops surprise Union soldiers at **Shiloh**
- Grant counterattacks; Confederates retreat; thousands dead, wounded
- Shiloh teaches preparation needed, Confederacy vulnerable in West

Farragut on the Lower Mississippi

- **David G. Farragut** commands fleet that takes New Orleans, April 1862
 - takes Baton Rouge, Natchez

SECTION

1

A Revolution in Warfare

Ironclads

- New ironclad ships instrumental in victories of Grant, Farragut
- Ironclads splinter wooden ships, withstand cannon, resist burning
- March 1862, North's **Monitor**, South's **Merrimack** fight to a draw

New Weapons

- Rifles more accurate, faster loading, fire more rounds than muskets
- Minié ball (more destructive bullet), grenades, land mines are used
- Fighting from trenches, barricades new advantage in infantry attacks

SECTION

1

The War for the Capitals

“On to Richmond”

- McClellan waits to attack Richmond; drills troops for 5 months
- Spring 1862, **Robert E. Lee** takes command of Southern army
- Lee, McClellan fight Seven Days’ Battle; Union leaves Richmond area

Antietam

- Lee wins Second Battle of Bull Run; marches into Maryland
- Lee, McClellan clash at **Antietam**—bloodiest single-day battle
- Battle a standoff; Confederates retreat; McClellan does not pursue
 - Lincoln fires McClellan

Section 2

The Politics of War

By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln makes slavery the focus of the war.

SECTION

2

The Politics of War

Britain Remains Neutral

Britain Pursues Its Own Interests

- Britain has cotton inventory, new sources; does not need South
- Needs Northern wheat, corn; chooses neutrality

The Trent Affair

- Confederate diplomats travel on *Trent* to get British, French support
- U.S. Navy arrests them; Lincoln frees them, averts war with Britain

SECTION

2

Proclaiming Emancipation

Lincoln's View of Slavery

- Federal government has no power to abolish slavery where it exists
- Lincoln decides army can emancipate slaves who labor for Confederacy
- Emancipation discourages Britain from supporting the South

Emancipation Proclamation

- **Emancipation Proclamation**—issued by Lincoln in 1863:
 - frees slaves behind Confederate lines
 - does not apply to areas occupied by Union or slave states in Union

Continued . . .



NEXT

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continued **Proclaiming Emancipation****Reactions to the Proclamation**

- Proclamation has symbolic value, gives war high moral purpose
- Free blacks welcome ability to fight against slavery
- Northern Democrats claim will antagonize South, prolong war
- Confederacy becomes more determined to preserve way of life
- Compromise no longer possible; one side must defeat the other

SECTION

2

Both Sides Face Political Problems

Dealing with Dissent

- Neither side completely unified; both sides face divided loyalties
- Lincoln suspends **habeas corpus**:
 - order to bring accused to court, name charges
- Seizes telegraph offices so cannot be used for subversion
- **Copperheads**—Northern Democrats advocating peace—among arrested
- Davis denounces Lincoln, then suspends habeas corpus in South
- Lincoln expands presidential powers, sets precedent

Continued . . .



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2

continued **Both Sides Face Political Problems****Conscription**

- Casualties, desertions lead to **conscription**—draft to serve in army
- Both armies allow draftees to hire substitutes to serve for them
- Planters with more than 20 slaves exempted
- 90% eligible Southerners serve; 92% Northern soldiers volunteer

Draft Riots

- White workers fear Southern blacks will come North, compete for jobs
- Angry at having to free slaves, mobs rampage through New York City



Section 3

Life During Wartime

The Civil War brings about dramatic social and economic changes in American society.

SECTION

3 Life During Wartime

African Americans Fight for Freedom

African-American Soldiers

- African Americans 1% of North's population, by war's end 10% of army
- Lower pay than white troops for most of war; limits on military rank
- High mortality from disease; POWs killed or returned to slavery
- **Fort Pillow**, TN—Confederates massacre over 200 African-American POWs

Slave Resistance in the Confederacy

- Slaves seek freedom behind Union army lines
- On plantations, destroy property, refuse to go with fleeing owners

SECTION

3

The War Affects Regional Economies

Southern Shortages

- Food shortages from lost manpower, Union occupation, loss of slaves
- Blockade creates other shortages; some Confederates trade with enemy

Northern Economic Growth

- Industries that supply army boom; some contractors cheat and profit
- Wages do not keep up with prices; workers' standard of living drops
- Women replace men on farms, city jobs, government jobs
- Congress establishes first **income tax** on earnings to pay for war



SECTION

3

Soldiers Suffer on Both Sides

Lives on the Lines

- Lack of sanitation, personal hygiene lead to disease in camp
- Diets are unvaried, limited, unappealing

Civil War Medicine

- U.S. Sanitary Commission works to better hygiene; hire, train nurses
 - Dorothea Dix superintendent of women nurses
 - Union death rate drops
- Surgeon general orders at least 1/3 of Union nurses be women
- Union nurse **Clara Barton** serves on front lines
- Southern women also volunteer as Confederate nurses

Continued . . .



SECTION

3

continued **Soldiers Suffer on Both Sides****Prisons**

- Living conditions in prisons worse than in army camps
- **Andersonville**—worst Confederate prison, in Georgia
 - has no shelter, sanitation; 1/3 of prisoners die
- Northern prisons more space, food, shelter than Southern
- 12% of Confederate prisoners, 15% of Union prisoners die

Section 4

The North Takes Charge

Key victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg help the Union wear down the Confederacy.

SECTION

4 The War with Mexico

Armies Clash at Gettysburg

Prelude to Gettysburg

- May 1863, South defeats North at **Chancellorsville**
- Stonewall Jackson mistakenly shot by own troops
 - dies 8 days later of pneumonia
- Lee invades North to get supplies, support of Democrats

Gettysburg

- Three-day battle at **Gettysburg** cripples South, turning point of war
- Confederates go to find shoes; meet Union cavalry
- July 1, Confederates drive Union back, take town

Continued . . .



SECTION

4

continued **Armies Clash at Gettysburg****The Second Day**

- South attacks Union led by General George Meade on Cemetery Ridge
- North repulses repeated attacks on Little Round Top
- Many exhausted Confederates surrender; Union line holds

The Third Day

- Armies exchange vicious artillery fire
- Lee orders attack on Union lines; North cuts down Confederates
- Meade does not counterattack; Lee retreats to Virginia - staggering losses on both sides



SECTION

4

Grant Wins at Vicksburg

Vicksburg Under Siege

- Confederate **Vicksburg** prevents Union from controlling Mississippi
- Spring 1863, Union destroys MS rail lines, sacks Jackson
- Grant's assaults on Vicksburg fail, begins siege in May
- Starving Confederates surrender on July 4
- Port Hudson, LA falls 5 days later; Confederacy completely divided

SECTION

4

The Gettysburg Address

The Memorial Ceremony

- November 1863, ceremony held to dedicate cemetery in Gettysburg
- Edward Everett, noted speaker, gives flowery two-hour speech
- Lincoln's two-minute **Gettysburg Address** asserts unity of U.S.
 - honors dead soldiers
 - calls for living to dedicate selves to preserve Union, freedom



SECTION

4

The Confederacy Wears Down

Confederate Morale

- South unable to attack; hopes to undo North's morale, get armistice
- Civilian morale plummets; public calls for peace
- Discord in government prevents Davis from governing effectively

Grant Appoints Sherman

- March 1864, Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union armies
- Grant appoints **William Tecumseh Sherman** commander of MS division
- Grant, Sherman believe in total war to destroy South's will to fight

Continued . . .



SECTION

4

continued **The Confederacy Wears Down****Grant and Lee in Virginia**

- Grant's strategy: immobilize Lee in VA while Sherman raids Georgia
- May 1864–April 1865, Grant and Lee fight many battles
- Heavy losses on both sides; North can replace soldiers, South cannot

Sherman's March

- Sept. 1864, Sherman takes Atlanta; South tries to cut supply lines
- Sherman cuts wide path of destruction in Georgia; lives off land
- December, takes Savannah, turns north to help Grant fight Lee
 - inflicts even more destruction in SC

Continued . . .

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continued **The Confederacy Wears Down****The Election of 1864**

- Democrats want immediate armistice, nominate McClellan
- Radical Republicans—harsh conditions for readmission to Union
- Republicans change name, choose pro-Union Democrat as running mate
- Lincoln pessimistic; Northern victories, troops' votes give him win

The Surrender at Appomatox

- After Petersburg, Davis' s government leaves Richmond, sets it afire
- Lee surrenders April 1865 at village of **Appomattox Court House**
 - Lee' s soldiers paroled on generous terms

Section 5

The Legacy of the War

The Civil War settles long-standing disputes over states' rights and slavery.

SECTION

5 The Legacy of the War

The War Changes the Nation

Political Changes

- War ends threat of secession; increases power of federal government

Economic Changes

- **National Bank Act** of 1863—federal system of chartered banks
- Gap between North and South widens:
 - North: industry booms; commercial agriculture takes hold
 - South: industry, farms destroyed

Continued . . .



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continued **The War Changes Lives**

Costs of the War

- Hundreds of thousands dead, wounded; lives disrupted
- Financially, war costs the government estimated \$3.3 billion

SECTION

5

The War Changes Lives

New Birth of Freedom

- 1865, **Thirteenth Amendment** abolishes slavery in all states

Civilians Follow New Paths

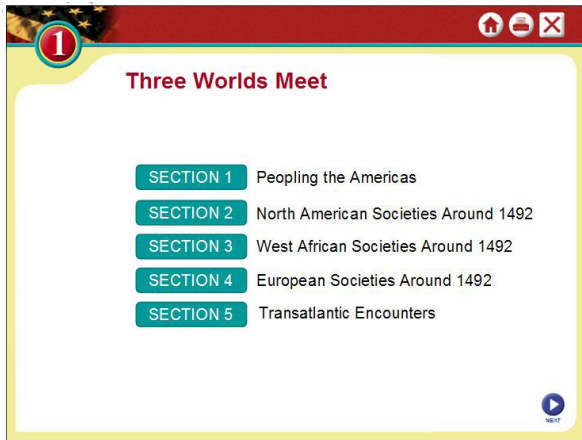
- Some soldiers stay in army; others become civilians; many go west
- Clara Barton helps found American **Red Cross** in 1881

The Assassination of Lincoln

- April 14, 1865, Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre
- Assassin **John Wilkes Booth** escapes, trapped by Union cavalry, shot
- 7 million people pay respects to Lincoln's funeral train



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