

★ Union Strategy

- ★ Lincoln ordered the Navy to blockade the southern states along the Atlantic coast.
- ★ General Winfield Scott was the main Union commander, and knew that the Blockade would buy time to train the army.
- ★ Scott also proposed to use troops and gunboats to gain control of the Mississippi River, cutting the confederacy in two.
- ★ Scott hoped that his plan would cause the Confederacy to give up without a long war.
- ★ The capture of Richmond, the CSA capitol, was another major strategic goal for the Union.

★ Confederate Strategy

- ★ Confederates hoped the union would just let them go in peace.
- ★ Southern strategy called for a "**War of Attrition**". Continual losses meant to weaken an enemy.
- ★ Southern leaders also convinced traders to stop exporting cotton, hoping the loss of cotton would bring Britain and/or France into the war to help the CSA.

★ Tactics

- ★ Both sides had been trained in old styles of warfare. Numbers of troops were important. More troops could overwhelm an opponent. Weapons were secondary.
- ★ Gun manufacturers, mostly in the north, developed new "rifles" and "bullets" to replace smooth balls and muskets. These new weapons could be reloaded and re-fired much more quickly.
- ★ Artillery also improved, with exploding shells replacing cannon balls. Canister shells rained down bullets on an enemy.

★ War in the "West"

- ★ After Bull Run, Lincoln moved the focus of the war toward the Mississippi River.
- ★ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee were the 4 major southern battleground states in the area.
- ★ The union hoped to take control of the Mississippi River, allowing the Confederacy to be divided and crushed

★ Grant & McClellan

- ★ Ulysses S. Grant was an army colonel, who had major success with his troops.
- ★ Lincoln promoted him to general, sending him to command forces in Kentucky.
- ★ Before this, Lincoln replaced Winfield Scott with George McClellan. At 36, McClellan was young for the job, but a great organizer. But he was also very timid.

★ Grant Advances

- ★ February 1862, Grant takes 15,000 troops and several gunboats down the Tennessee river.
- ★ Grant wanted to capture Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
- ★ The gunboats pounded Fort Henry into surrender before Grants troops arrived, he then marched his forces to Fort Henry, capturing the Fort in 3 days.

★ Battle of Shiloh

- ★ Grant marched his approx. 42,000 troops toward Corinth, Mississippi. He stopped to wait for reinforcements after learning that Confederate General Johnston had assembled 40,000 men.
- ★ Johnston attacked Grant's force before other union troops could arrive. The Confederate force drove Grant back.

★ That night reinforcements arrived, and the Union counter-attacked.

★ Shiloh was the bloodiest battle in American history to that time, with 13,000 Union and 11,000 Confederate casualties

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- Up the Mississippi
- ★ As Grant moved down the Mississippi, a naval squadron commanded by Admiral David Farragut, began pushing up-river in April 1862.
- ★ Starting with two forts in Louisiana, Farragut moved up the river, capturing New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and later Natchez, Mississippi.
- ★ With the capture of Memphis, Tennessee, only two major Mississippi River posts were still in confederate hands: Vicksburg, Miss, and Port Hudson, Louisiana.
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- Naval Advances
- ★ The Merrimack: The C.S.A. had developed a ship with iron sides, more resistant to cannon-fire. Launched March 1862. C.S.A. Hoped this ship could destroy the Union blockade.
- ★ The Monitor: The Union had discovered the confederate plans for such a ship, and constructed their own version.
- ★ While both of these ships would be destroyed before the end of the war, they would make wooden war ships obsolete.
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- Landing at Norfolk
- ★ Union General McClellan landed a force near Norfolk, Virginia in an effort to take Richmond in May 1862.
- ★ McClellan's force of 100,000 men encountered 15,000 confederates near Yorktown.
- ★ McClellan decided to wait to attack, despite orders to the contrary from President Lincoln.
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- The waiting game
- ★ McClellan waited to attack for nearly a month.
- ★ The Confederates retreated toward Richmond, but then turned to fight.
- ★ The Battle of Seven Pines was a Union victory, but inflicted heavy casualties on both sides.
- ★ Confederate commander Joseph Johnston was wounded in this battle, he was replaced by General Robert E. Lee.
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- Fake-Out
- ★ Lee divided his army, sending several thousand troops to reinforce General Jackson, who was preparing an attack on Washington DC while McClellan awaited reinforcements.
- ★ Jackson's attack was a bluff, designed to delay McClellan's reinforcements.
- ★ Jackson rejoined Lee and together they attacked McClellan's forces.
- ★ Despite heavy confederate losses (20,000 men to the union's 16,000), McClellan retreated.
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- General Pope
- ★ Lincoln replaced McClellan with General John Pope, sending Pope's army into Virginia and recalling McClellan's.
- ★ At the second Battle of Bull Run, Pope's forces attacked Jackson, but were counter-attacked by Lee. The Union lost the battle, and McClellan was returned to command.
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- Attack the North
- ★ Lee decided the time was right to attack the north, hoping such action would draw Europe into the fight.
- ★ Lee's army slipped into Maryland, skirting the Union force. McClellan did not know where Lee's army was.
- ★ After discovering their location, McClellan delayed moving his forces to meet Lee's, giving Lee time to prepare.
- ★ At Antietam, Lee had 40,000 men to McClellan's 75,000, with another 25,000 reserve.
- ★ After heavy losses to both sides, the confederates retreated, McClellan was ordered to crush Lee's army, but he hesitated.
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- Antietam
- ★ Antietam was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War to this time.
- ★ Over 12,000 Union soldiers died, and 14,000 confederate.
- ★ The confederate casualties were roughly 1/3 of Lee's army.
- ★ McClellan's hesitation allowed Lee's army to escape back to the south, and regroup.
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- Problems in the South
- ★ Lack of soldiers: North had more population.
- ★ Lee wanted a draft, but confederate states were resistant. Finally passed a draft law.
- ★ 3 Years of service for all white males 18-35
- ★ Allowed for army to conscript slaves as laborers.
- ★ States rights also posed a problem. States wanted to maintain their independence, at times not complying with draft and other C.S.A. National laws.
- ★ Jefferson Davis even felt the need for a stronger central government.
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- Further southern problems
- ★ European recognition: The C.S.A sought European allies to help in the war.
- ★ The British allowed the C.S.A to use their ports to build up privateers, or professional pirates.
- ★ Neither Britain or France would formally recognize the C.S.A.
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- Northern Issues
- ★ Relations with Europe: Britain's talks with the C.S.A. Led to poor relations between the North and Britain.
- ★ Union navy actually took confederate officials off of a british ship. Britain threatened war.
- ★ Money issues: Republicans raised tariffs to protect northern industry.
- ★ Passed first income tax in american history.
- ★ Congress provided for printing of paper money not backed by gold. Greenbacks.
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- Opposition
- ★ Northern draft law led to riots in places like New York City.
- ★ "Copperheads" were openly against the war and wanted it to end.
- ★ Also felt that republican poliices on emancipation would flood the north with freed slaves, taking jobs from northern whites.
- ★ Radical copperheads tried to convince union soldiers to desert the army.
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- Curtailling of freedoms
- ★ Lincoln arrested "disloyal" members of the Maryland legislature. There was strong talk of secession there.
- ★ Lincoln supported an uprising in Kentucky to overthrow their pro-confederacy government, and imposed "martial law"
- ★ Lincoln suspended the writ of habeus corpus, allowing prisoners to sit in jail without charge or trial. 13,000 Americans were jailed during this time without charge.
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- Emancipation
- ★ At first, Lincoln did not seek emancipation of slaves.
- ★ Emancipation became a viable option for winning the war, and Lincoln took that option.
- ★ After Antietam, Lincoln issued The Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in the south.
- ★ Had little effect at first, as the union did not control the south.
- ★ Public reaction in the north was very mixed.
- ★ In England, the proclamation ended any hope of an alliance with the C.S.A.
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- African americans join
- ★ Slaves often escaped to Union camps, many would join the army.
- ★ There were 180,000 african americans in the union army by 1865.
- ★ IN the navy, blacks and whites served together.
- ★ In the army, black troops had separate regiments under white command.

★ Fredericksburg
 ★ Lincoln fired McClellan after his failure to pursue Lee's army following Antietam. Replaced by General Ambrose Burnside.

★ Burnside had 122,000 soldiers to Lee's 79,000.

★ Burnside proved to have poor judgement.

★ At Fredericksburg the union lost 13,000 while the Confederates lost only 5,000.

★ Chancellorsville

★ Lincoln fired Burnside and replaced him with General Joseph Hooker. "Fighting Joe"

★ Hooker wanted to divide his army and surprise Lee from behind. This did not work.

★ Lee sent most of his army to confront Hooker.

★ Lee further divided his men and outflanked Hooker.

★ Lee won at Chancellorsville but lost Stonewall Jackson.

★ Gettysburg

★ Lee marched his army north into Pennsylvania. In Gettysburg they encountered a union force. Would become the greatest battle of the Civil War.

★ Gettysburg would last 3 days. Lee would lose 28,000 of 75,000 men. The union would lose 23,000 of 85,000 men.

★ Battle began on July 1, 1863, on July 4, Lee would retreat back to Virginia.

★ Vicksburg

★ Ulysses Grant tried for months to conquer Vicksburg.

★ After several direct attacks, Grant began a siege of Vicksburg.

★ Vicksburg would eventually fall after sustained attack.

★ By the end of 1863 the Union was now winning the war.

★ Grant Takes Over

★ March 1864 Lincoln puts Grant in command of all Union forces.

★ Grant advanced even when he took heavy losses, unlike previous Union commanders.

★ At the same time, General Sherman moved south from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Toward Georgia.

★ Like Grant, Sherman believed in total war, and no mercy, be it on soldiers or civilians.

★ 1864

★ Lincoln wins re-election against George McClellan. Fresh union victories propelled Lincoln to re-election.

★ The south had hoped McClellan would win and negotiate peace.

★ Grant was now surrounding Richmond, and Sherman was preparing to move north to meet up with the rest of the union force.

★ Sherman's goal was to destroy the resources of the south.

★ End of the War

★ Lee realized he could not defeat Grant.

★ Lee surrendered to Grant at the town of Appomatox Court House.

★ General Johnston would surrender to Sherman a few weeks later.

★ The Last Full Measure of Devotion

★ April 14, 1865: John Wilkes Booth slipped into Ford's Theater where Lincoln was watching a play. Booth shot Lincoln, jumped onto the stage (breaking his leg), shouted "Sic Semper Tyrannus" and fled. He was later caught and killed. Lincoln would die the next day.

★ The assassination plan had also called for the killing of the Vice President, Secretary of State and others.

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- Effects
- ★ Lincoln was the first American president to die by assassination.
- ★ Country left confused and divided.
- ★ Union troops would occupy the Southern states during a period called Reconstruction.
- ★ To this day, interpretations of why the war was fought are numerous and varied.
- ★ In the 20th century, with the invention of Air Conditioning, the south would become an industrial powerhouse.

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RECONSTRUCTION

After the Civil War

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WHAT WAS RECONSTRUCTION?

- ★ Reconstruction: A program to repair damage to the south and restore the southern states to the union.
- ★ The war had taken a tremendous toll on the South, devouring infrastructure, agricultural land, and southern cities.
- ★ Southern farm property lost 70% of its value.
- ★ The south lost 260,000 soldiers, 1/5 of its young white men. 1 in 3 southern white men were killed or wounded. The Union lost 364,000.

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HARDSHIPS

- ★ Black southerners now had to find shelter, food and jobs; many stayed on the plantations to work.
- ★ Plantation owners lost labor valued at \$3 billion. Confederate money was worthless, so they could often not afford to hire labor. Some had to sell their lands
- ★ Poor white southerners now also lost their livelihoods, because of scarce work opportunities. Many migrated to the north and west.

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BALL IN WHOSE COURT?

- ★ It was unclear which branch of government was responsible for reconstruction.
- ★ Also, how should southern states be allowed back into the union?
- ★ What rights would the newly freed slaves have in the nation? Equal rights?

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LINCOLN'S PLAN

- ★ Started planning as early as 1863. Plan was forgiving.
- ★ Pardon to any confederate willing to swear an oath to the union.
- ★ Denied pardons to confederate government officials or military, or to anyone who had killed black POWs.
- ★ States could create a new constitution & re-enter the union only after 10% of the citizens had sworn an oath to the union.

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CONGRESSIONAL PLAN

- ★ Wade-Davis Bill: Much more strict than Lincoln's plan
- ★ Required ex-confederates to take an oath swearing they had never taken arms against the union and that they always had and always would be loyal.
- ★ Lincoln killed the bill with a pocket veto.

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JOHNSON'S PLAN

- ★ Presidential Reconstruction
- ★ Pardoned southerners who swore an oath to the US.
- ★ Permitted each state to hold a constitutional convention (No 10% requirement)
- ★ States required to void secession, abolish slavery & repudiate the confederate debt.

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★ **NEW FREEDOMS**

- ★ During reconstruction, African Americans began exploring new freedoms:
- ★ Freedom of movement
- ★ Freedom of worship
- ★ Freedom to pursue education
- ★ Even some limited freedom to own land.
- ★ Freedmen's Bureaus were created to assist newly freed slaves

★ **BLACK CODES**

- ★ As former confederate states were re-admitted they enacted laws depriving blacks of legal rights: Black Codes:
- ★ Curfews, vagrancy laws (not working), labor contracts, land restrictions and others.
- ★ In response, Congress passed a civil rights act banning "black codes", then passed the 14th amendment.
- ★ Congress then took over reconstruction.

★ **14TH AMENDMENT**

- ★ Ratified in 1868
- ★ Assured equal rights under the law. If you are born in the U.S., you are a citizen, except for Native Americans.
- ★ Also attempted to ensure that former confederate officeholders could not hold an office of the United States (President, VP, Senator, Representative, Supreme Court Justice, Federal Judge...) but allowed congress to make exceptions to this provision with a 2/3 vote.

★ **CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION**

- ★ South under military rule, divided into 5 districts.
- ★ New constitutions for southern states
- ★ Required voting rights for all qualified male voters, including blacks.
- ★ Temporarily barred confederate supporters from voting
- ★ Required southern states to guarantee equal rights
- ★ Required ratification of 14th Amendment.

★ **IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON**

- ★ Johnson fired the Sec. Of War, Edwin Stanton, because Stanton was a Radical Republican and would oversee the military occupation of the South.
- ★ Congress felt this action violated federal laws.
- ★ Johnson escaped removal from office by 1 vote.
- ★ Johnson served the remainder of his term, returned to Tennessee and was returned to the Senate, as a Democrat.

★ **15TH AMENDMENT**

- ★ No person shall be denied right to vote by U.S. Or any state on account of race, color or previous status of servitude.
- ★ Large numbers of African americans voted, and some even ended up in elected office. This included P.B.S. Pinchback, the governor of Louisiana. Blacks were also elected to the U.S. House. Hiram Revels became the first black Senator, from Mississippi.

★ **REPUBLICAN SOUTH**

- ★ Carpetbaggers: Northern republicans who moved to the south following the war.
- ★ These people were seen by southerners as being greedy, power-hungry and prepared to profit from a weak south.
- ★ Scalawag: White southern Republican.

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THE NEW SOUTH

- ★ Most newly freed slaves had no money to purchase land of their own, and many whites would not sell to blacks.
- ★ Economic reorganization of the south was taking place.
- ★ Land needed to be worked, but there were not enough workers to do it.
- ★ Other work paid more (\$2/day for railroad workers, 50¢/day for field workers. Women made as little as 6¢/day.
- ★ Newly freed slaves had knowledge to work the land, but did not want to work for others. Could not make money working someone else's land.

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SHARECROPPING

- ★ Sharecropping: Land-owners would hire a farmer to work part of their land. Farmer would keep about half of the harvest.
- ★ System was rife with abuse: sharecroppers could be fined for missing a single workday, some were evicted after the crop came in and never paid.
- ★ Many ended up in debt as land-owner charged rent. Many became trapped in debt on plantations.

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TENANT FARMING

- ★ Tenant farmers rented the land they farmed, could decide what crops were planted. Had a higher social standing.
- ★ Tenant farmers could own farm property (mules, plows, etc... And were essentially their own bosses.
- ★ Could be black or white, most were white.

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CHANGES IN THE SOUTH

- ★ Emphasis on cash crops: Tenant farmers grew what they could sell. Cotton production outpaced pre-war levels. South had to import more of its food.
- ★ Cycle of debt: This year's profits pay last year's bills. Only about 5% of black families owned land in the South.
- ★ Merchants and stores sprung up and sold goods on credit to poor farmers.

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GROWTH OF SOUTHERN CITIES

- ★ Atlanta was rebuilding and would eventually become a southern metropolis.
- ★ Southern railroads were rebuilt. 40% increase in amount of track (3,300 miles).
- ★ Cities of Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Little Rock, Montgomery, Charlotte, Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth were all rising to become major centers.

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INDUSTRY

- ★ South began to develop industry, but mostly early stage processing, and not finished products.
- ★ Cotton mills sprung up in the south to spin cotton grown there into thread and fabric. Production in cotton mills increased in S. Carolina from \$713,000 in 1860, to over \$3 million by 1880.
- ★ Bigger profits went to northern factories that made finished goods.

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INFRASTRUCTURE

- ★ Work was plentiful rebuilding roads and other public property and services (infrastructure).
- ★ Federal government provided money for rebuilding, and states allocated more. Heavy taxes were levied by states.
- ★ Many southerners were angered by the heavy taxes and public funds being lost to corruption.

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CORRUPTION

- ★ Earlier laws on ethics of businesses were not set up for the massive post-war growth
- ★ Public money was mis-used to pay for many personal costs, even gambling losses of elected officials.
- ★ Even President Grant's administration was implicated in a scandal involving mis-spending of federal money on a Union Pacific Railroad sub-company.

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- RISE OF THE KKK
- ★ In 1866, former confederate soldiers formed the Ku Klux Klan in an effort to intimidate republican voters and to keep african americans in the role of laborers.
- ★ The Klan wore white robes, posing as the ghosts of confederate soldiers
- ★ Spread throughout the south due to rage over the loss of the confederacy, as well as new freedoms for former slaves.

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- RISE OF THE KKK
- ★ 1867 - The Klan chose former confederate general Nathaniel Bedford Forrest, famous for his harsh treatment of captured black Union soldiers, as their “Grand Wizard”
- ★ The Klan set out to destroy the Republican Party in the South by intimidating Republicans and blacks.
- ★ Klan violence in Arkansas killed 300 Republicans. In 1868, 1000 people were murdered by the Klan in Louisiana.
- ★ Half of the white male population of New Orleans belonged to the KKK.

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- FEDERAL RESPONSE
- ★ Congress passed anti-Klan laws in 1870 & 1871.
- ★ The Enforcement Act of 1870 banned the use of terror, force or bribery to prevent voting.
- ★ Despite use of federal troops to wipe out the Klan, after reconstruction ended, so did most black voting rights.

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- THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION
- ★ 4 factors contributed greatly to end Reconstruction:
- ★ 1. Corruption: Reconstruction legislatures were rife with abuses of public money and trust
- ★ 2. Economy: high taxes and high spending put southern states in massive debt.
- ★ 3. Violence: as troops left violence increased against blacks, allowing Democrats to regain control. Intimidation!
- ★ 4. Democrats return: pushed for an end to Reconstruction.

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- SOLID SOUTH
- ★ Democratic Dominance of Southern Politics became known as “The Solid South”
- ★ The new Democratic bloc reversed many Reconstruction reforms.
- ★ Whites used intimidation to keep blacks from voting and exercising rights.

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- LIMITS ON 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS
- ★ The supreme court interpreted the new amendments very narrowly, giving power over civil rights to the states.
- ★ Limited the federal government’s ability to protect civil rights of individuals within states.

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- COMPROMISE OF 1877
- ★ Presidential Election: Democrat Samuel Tilden vs. Republican Rutherford Hayes.
- ★ Very close, electoral vote disputed. Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina disputed.
- ★ The parties made a deal: Hayes would win if he agreed to remove the remaining troops from the south and end reconstruction, support levees across the Mississippi River and funding for southern rail lines.