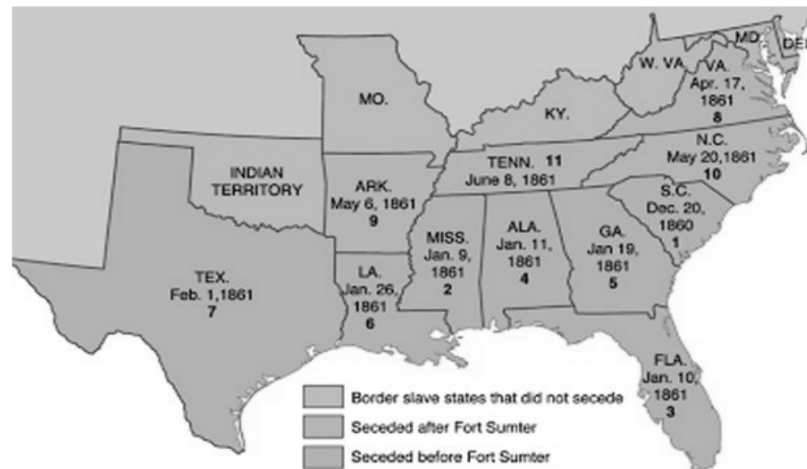


Chapter 12: The Civil War

Section 1: The Union Dissolves

Last Attempts at Compromise

- SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX all seceded after Lincoln's election
- Debate in "Upper South" over secession
- **Crittenden Compromise**: offer to extend old Missouri Compromise line to Pacific Ocean--Lincoln rejected it
- Republicans united over opposition to slavery
- Southerners caught up in excitement to create new nation focused on **states' rights**



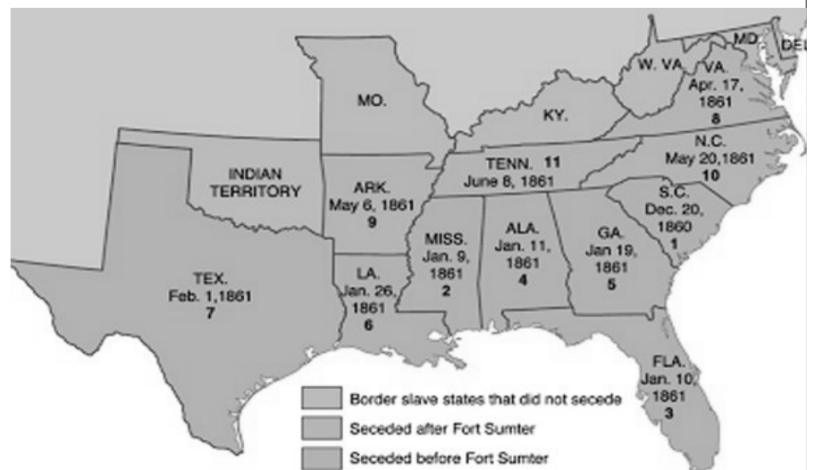
The Fall of Fort Sumter

- Confederacy took over many Federal forts, banks, arsenals through South--little resistance
- Union army held Fort Sumter in South Carolina
- March 1861: Fort's commander asked Lincoln for more supplies
- 8 slave states threatened to secede if Lincoln used force
- Can he let the Fort fall w/o a fight?
- Chooses to send unarmed supply ships--if South fires on it THEY will have started war
- April 6: Lincoln warns Gov. of SC of unarmed ships
 - Confederates demand Fort surrender--refuse
- April 12: Confederates start 34 hour bombardment
 - Union soldiers surrender fort
- April 15: Lincoln declares rebellion in South & orders Union military to put it down



Choosing Sides

- 4 more states (AR, NC, TN, VA) all seceded
- Richmond, VA named capital of Confederacy
- DE, KY, MD, MO all stayed in Union despite being slave states
- Mountains of western part of VA remained loyal--seceded from VA by 1863 to form WEST VIRGINIA
- Not uncommon for people in "border states" to move to new states
- Families often broken apart



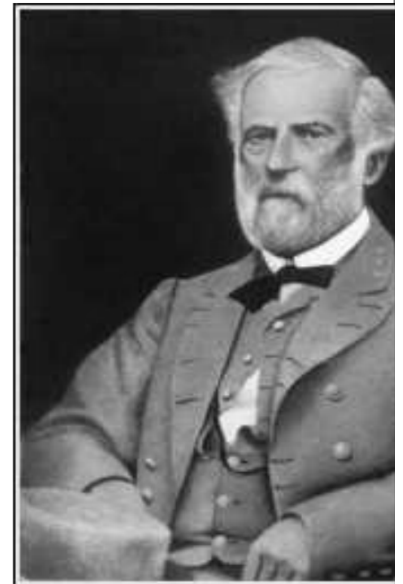
Comparing North & South

- Northern Advantages

- 22 million people
- 9 million people in South (3 million slaves)
- Bigger army (500k-250k)
- 85% of US factories & resources in North
- Easy to make more guns/supplies
- More railroads built in North--easier to move troops/supplies
- Union controlled most of the Navy

- Southern Advantages

- Only had to fight a **defensive war**--outlast the Union until they're tired of fighting
- Union had to conquer the South
- "Defense wins titles."
- Most of the top Generals remained loyal to the South--better leadership
- **Robert E. Lee**: VA general--served in Mexican War, Texas, Harper's Ferry
 - Opposed slavery & secession but refused to fight against slavery



The First Battle of Bull Run

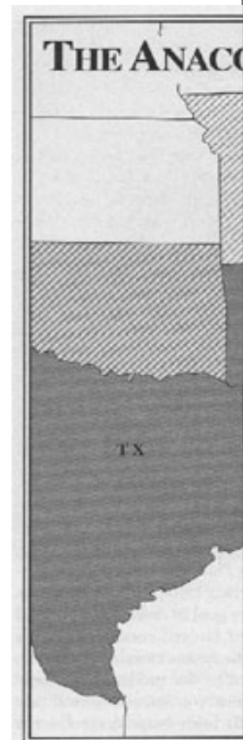
- Union General **Winfield Scott** worried soldiers were too untrained
- July 1861: Lincoln ordered 35,000 barely trained troops to invade Richmond, VA
 - Ran into 35,000 Confederates near **Manassas Junction** near DC @ railroad crossing
 - Rebs dug into high ground near creek (Bull Run)
 - Battle of Manassas or Battle of Bull Run
 - Rebel lines close to breaking
 - Confederate Gen. **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson** led his troops in terrifying attack to push Union back
 - "Rebel Yell"
 - Union retreated to Washington
- Made most people realize this won't be a fast war
 - Embarrassing lost for North
 - South gained confidence
- Serious attempts to train soldiers on both sides
- Robert E. Lee named top military adviser in South & Gen. **George McClellan** named head of Union army



Section 2: The North and South Face Off

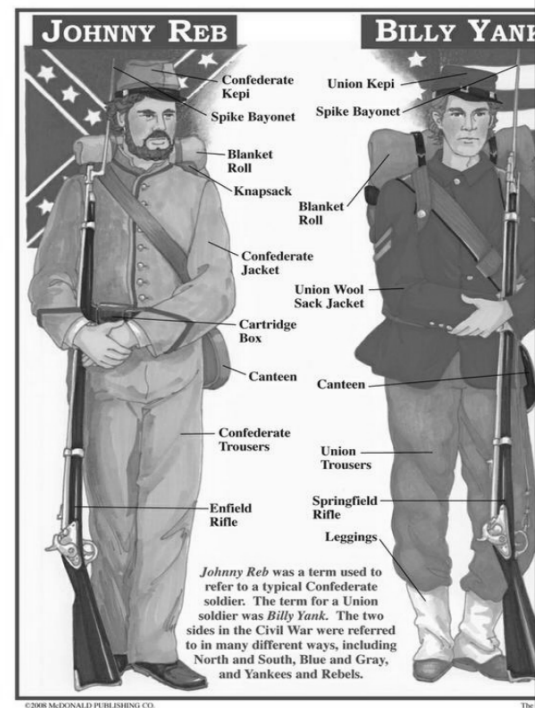
Strategies of War

- Lincoln's strategy:
 - Capture Richmond
 - Gain control of Mississippi River
 - Have naval blockade of South (**Anaconda Plan**)
- Southern strategy:
 - Capture Washington DC
 - Invade somewhere in North (Maryland or PA)
 - Shake morale in North
 - Win support of English & French b/c of their need for cotton—help them break blockade
 - Would fail b/c France was already fighting war in Mexico & England bought cotton from India & Egypt



The Military Experience

- Recruits were enthusiastic but most were untrained
- Massive food, clothing, & gun shortages on both sides
- No standard uniforms @ first--eventually Blue v. Gray
- South lacked good boots and warm coats
- Poor sanitation in most camps led to disease outbreaks
- Food often spoiled
- Hospitals had few supplies--thousands died of Pneumonia, flu, typhoid
- Surgeries often done w/o pain meds
- Minor injuries sometimes led to infections & death
- 65% of all deaths in Civil War caused by disease, infection, and malnutrition
- Worst conditions in Prisoner of War camps
 - Andersonville, GA--100 died each day
- Boredom, loneliness, homesickness



The Home Front

- Reliance on women, children, and elderly to help w/ war efforts
- Women and young boys replaced many men in factories & on farms in North
- Volunteer groups popped up all over North to provide help to wounded soldiers--made bandages, clothing, food, etc.
- Parades often held to encourage men to volunteer to fight
- Fundraisers held to help buy guns and uniforms
- Southern blockade devastated economy--forced many families to sell homes & move
 - Food shortages

Civilian Aid on the Battlefield

- Stories of women dressing as men to fight
- Some women became spies for military
- Catholic nuns often turned convents into emergency hospitals
 - Normally treated wounded on both sides
 - Only group allowed to move freely between North & South
- **Elizabeth Blackwell**: 1st female doctor in US--helped run **US Sanitary Commission** to battle disease & infection
- **Clara Barton**: battlefield nurse--founded **American Red Cross** after war



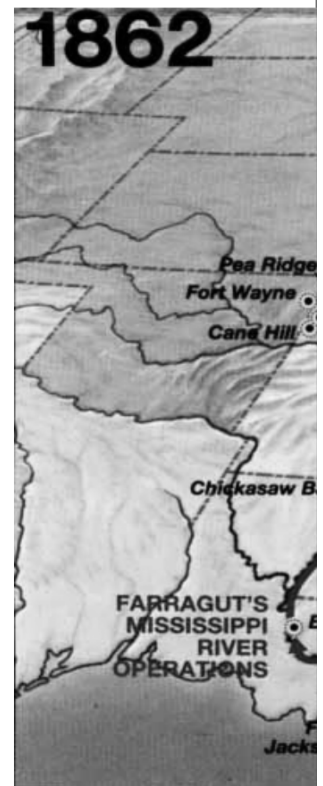
Opposition to the War

- War mostly popular but as it dragged on more people started voicing anger over war
- In South:
 - Spring 1862: Confederacy passed 1st **conscription** law in US history (DRAFT)
 - Most hurt poor & farmers--wealthy usually exempt
 - Tension between wealthy slaveowners & poor non-slaveowners
 - "Rich man's war and a poor man's fight."
 - Is it fair to force people to fight?
 - Food shortages hurt farmers & food riots in cities
- In North:
 - Some sympathized w/ South
 - **Copperhead**--gave speeches--Lincoln ordered many arrested
 - Some thought war cost too much \$ and too many deaths
 - Draft laws in North caused anger--many whites didn't want to fight for freedom of blacks
 - Violence & riots against blacks in some cities

12-3: Fighting the War

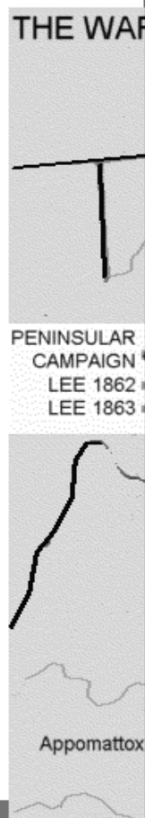
The War in the West

- Lincoln struggled to find general for eastern war (4 generals in first year)
- **Ulysses S. Grant** led US forces in the west
 - Feb. 1862: captured forts through KY & TN--controlled all of KY & much of TN
- **Battle of Shiloh**: April 6, 1862: Confederate attack on Grant in TN
 - Union pushed off battle field--looked bad for Union
 - April 7: Grant receives reinforcements & orders surprise counterattack--fierce fight
 - 13K (Union) & 10K (Rebel) casualties
 - Rebels retreated--major step to Union control of Mississippi River
- Battle of New Orleans: April 24-29, 1862
 - Needed the city to control Miss. River
 - Could cut off shipping
 - **David Farragut** led US Navy in attack
 - 17 warships--major bombardments from both sides
 - All but 4 Union ships survived--city quickly fell
- "Deluge of Victories"--50,000 square miles, 1000 miles of rivers, 2 state capitals, & largest city in South
 - Low morale in South



Eastern Campaigns

- Spring 1862: new General **George McClellan** led eastern army
 - Trained soldiers well but was very cautious
- The Peninsula Campaign: Union attempt to capture Richmond
 - Yorktown & Seven Pines: April 1862--Lincoln ordered attack but McClellan worried too many enemy troops (13K)
 - Decided to attack Yorktown, VA instead of Richmond
 - Southern troops moved into area but lost
 - Union could have wiped them out but McClellan refused to push harder
 - Seven Day's Campaign: June 25-July 1, 1862
 - RE Lee used intelligence from cavalry commander **James "JEB" Stuart** to attack Union
 - Massive losses (16K Union & 20K Rebel)
 - McClellan retreated--Southern victory
 - Lincoln fired McClellan
 - Second Battle of Bull Run: August 1862: Lee defeats Union again near Richmond
 - McClellan rehired



A Shift in War Goals

- Many in North realized we had to push slavery issue harder during war
- July 1862: Congress allows AA's to serve in military & freed all slaves owned by Confederate soldiers
- Lincoln knew slaves in South HAD TO KNOW Union was fighting to free them
 - Freed slaves meant less Rebel troops
 - Wanted slaves to runaway
 - **Emancipation Proclamation:** Lincoln's order that all slaves in rebelling states were now free
 - Wanted to wait until major Union victory

Antietam

- Sept. 1862: Lee planned to attack Maryland
- Needed big victory--wanted England's recognition & help--England was waiting
- Union army lost track of Rebel army for 4 days--Where'd they go?????
- Found Lee's plans wrapped around pack of cigars
- McClellan planned surprise attack @ Antietam Creek in MD
- Bloodiest single-day battle in MILITARY HISTORY (12K Union & 13K Rebel)
- Union victory--but McClellan let Lee escape to VA--Lincoln fired him AGAIN
- Wasn't a major win but South lost support of England
- Lincoln still issued Emancipation Proclamation



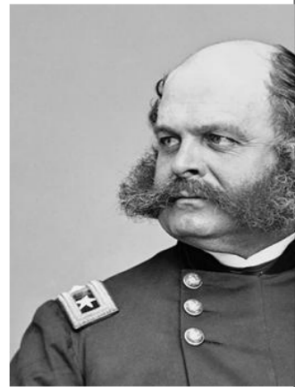
African Americans Take Up Arms

- Aug. 1862: 1st black regiments organized
- Black soldiers faced threat if captured by Rebels
- **54th Massachusetts Infantry**: led charge against forts in South Carolina
 - 1st time AA troops had key role in attack
- Black troops earned half pay
- Only white officers commanded black troops
- Only 100 **junior officers**
- 180K AA men served in Union army
- 32K AA deaths
- 20 AA's earned **Congressional Medal of Honor**



New Union Commanders

- Lincoln hired **Ambrose Burnside** to replace McClellan
- **Battle of Fredericksburg**
 - VA
 - Dec. 11-12, 1862
 - Burnside ordered 114K troops to attack 75K rebel troops
 - Lee had hills around town
 - 12K Union dead
 - 5K Rebels dead
 - "Great slaughter pen."
- **Chancellorsville--Battle of the Wilderness**
 - Lincoln fired Burnside & hired **Joseph Hooker**
 - Split army into 3 groups to cut off Rebel supply lines
 - 134K Union & 60K Rebel troops
 - Lee divided his troops faked retreat but surprise attacked Union
 - Several days of massive fighting
 - Union retreats
 - **Stonewall Jackson** was shot by Confederate guard on accident--led to amputation of his arm, infection, and death



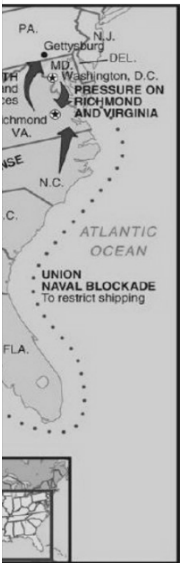
Section 4: The Final Phase

Gettysburg

- Lee is emboldened by win @ Chancellorsville--wants full fledged invasion of North
- Spare VA from fighting
- Feed troops & resupply by taking from North
- June 1863: Lee crosses into PA
- Lincoln orders Hooker to attack but he's afraid--gets fired & replaced by **Gen. George Meade**
- 75K Rebels gathered near **Gettysburg**
- Small #'s of Union troops held hills around Gettysburg
- July 1-3: 3 days of violent attacks/counterattacks
 - July 1: Rebels push Union off battlefield
 - July 2: Lee orders attack of high ground (LITTLE ROUND TOP)--fails
 - July 3: **Pickett's Charge**: George Pickett & 15K men charged through 1 mile long field to Cemetery Ridge--less than 1/2 reached Ridge
 - Lee retreated to VA & Meade didn't follow
 - 28K Rebels dead--23K Union dead
 - Lincoln angry
- Site of Nov. 1863 **Gettysburg Address** to create National Cemetery

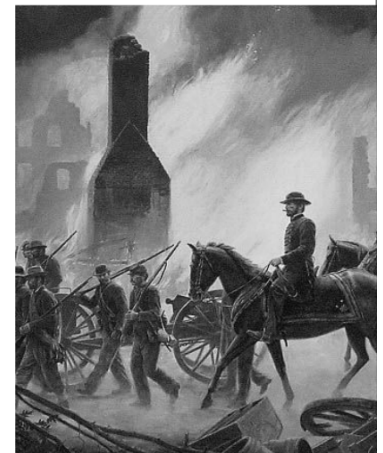
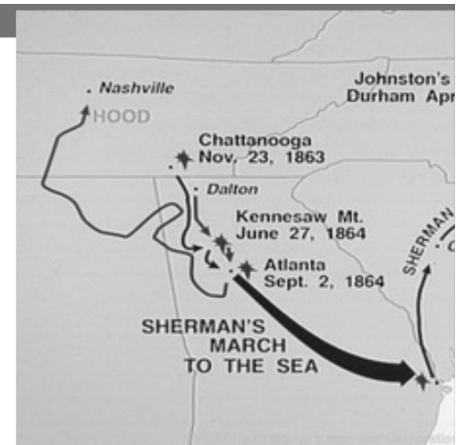
Lincoln Finds His General

- US Grant needed to win **Vicksburg, MS** to control whole Mississippi River
- May 1863: surrounded city & Rebel troops--prevented supplies & reinforcements to enter
- 6 week **seige**
- Rebels ate mules & rats
- July 3, 1863 (same day as Gettysburg)--Rebels surrender to Grant--gain control of whole river--cut off AR, LA, TX from Confederacy
- Spring 1864: Grant promoted to control WHOLE army
 - New strategy--**war of attrition**: continue fight so long that the South would run out of supplies, men, and food
 - May 1864: lost 18K men @ loss near Chancellorsville, VA
 - Vowed to push on--opposite of every general before him
 - Battles through spring/summer causes massive casualties--refuses to quit--shocks Southern army
 - Even Union losses helped--South was running out of men



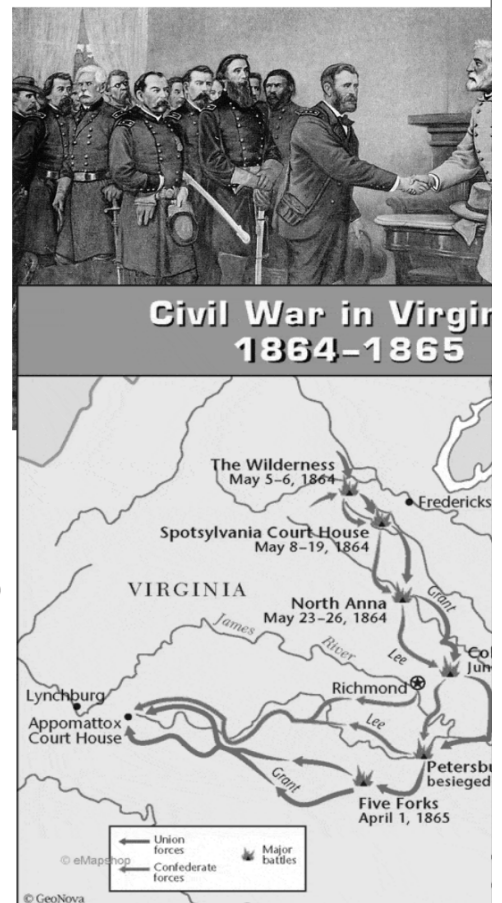
Sherman's March to the Sea

- **William Tecumseh Sherman**: Union General
 - Led 100K troops from TN on march to Atlanta
 - Goal was to destroy railroads & factories
 - Took almost no supplies w/ them
 - Plan was to take from the land & Confederate citizens
 - Constant attacks & battles through march
 - Burned cities/towns to ground
 - Sept. 2, 1864--orders people of Atlanta to evacuate & torched city
- Victories helped Lincoln get reelected in 1864
 - Defeated Dem. **George McClellan** (the guy Lincoln fired over & over) :-D
- Began destroying crops & burning farmhouses
- Slaughtered livestock
- **Total War**: to win war you need to target enemy's economic resources--make them poor
 - Make all people scared of war
 - Dec. 22: Sherman reaches Savannah, GA & resupplied by Union Navy--reaches the Atlantic Ocean



Surrender at Appomattox

- Sherman's troops marched North through Carolinas
- Grant's troops attacked Richmond--Lee retreated from the city
- April 2, 1865: Union captures Richmond
- Lee's army 1/2 size of Grant's
- Lee tries to move army west to meet w/ other troops
 - Less than 30K men
 - Lack of food, supplies, guns
- Lee asks for terms of surrender
 - April 9, 1865: Grant & Lee meet in tiny village (**Appomattox Courthouse**)
 - Rebel troops were fed, allowed to keep their horses/mules, and allowed to return home--no one tried for **treason**
 - April 26, 1865: final Rebel soldiers surrender to Gen. Sherman in North Carolina
 - WAR IS OVER



What happens next?

- Lincoln plans **Reconstruction**--rebuilding of North & South back into 1 nation
- April 14, 1865: Lincoln assassinated by **John Wilkes Booth** while watching play
- VP **Andrew Johnson** becomes President

