



The American Civil War: 1861-1865



Underlying causes of the war

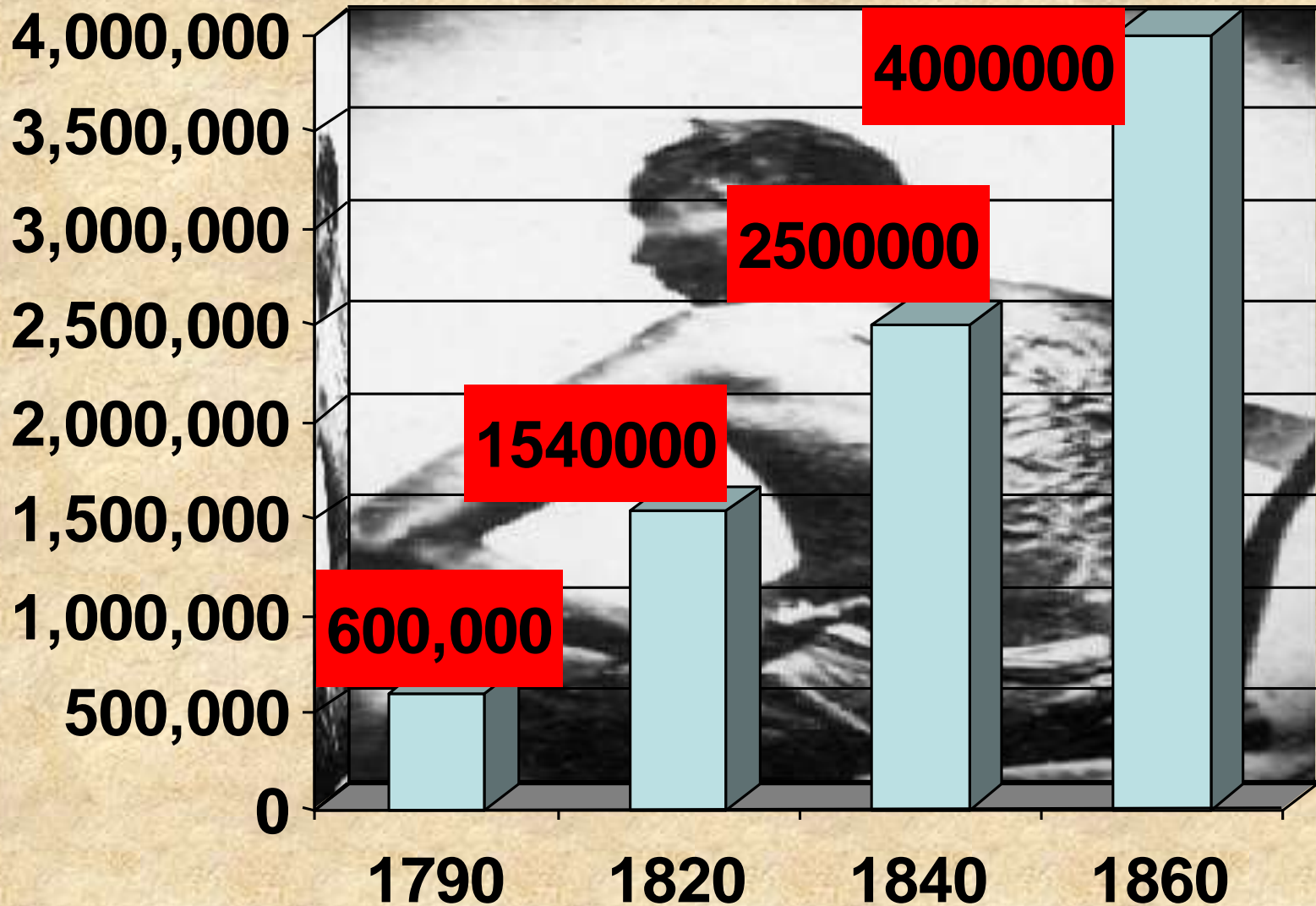
- **Sectionalism**
- **Economic concerns**
- **States' Rights**
- **Slavery**



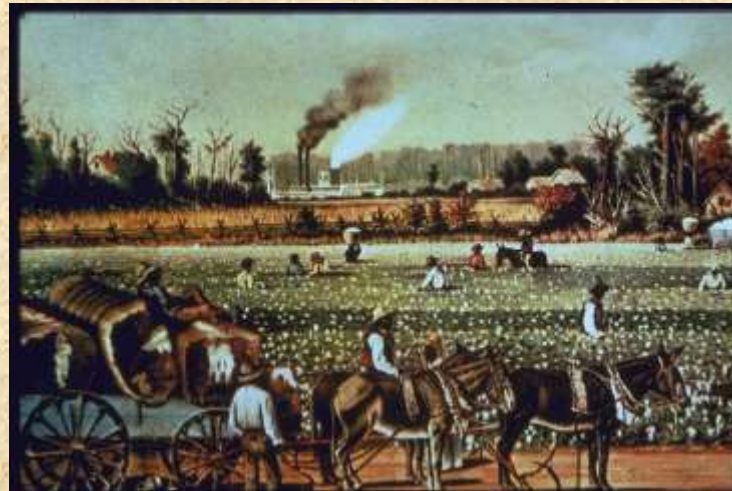
The North and South developed along different lines

NORTH	SOUTH
Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture	Economy based on agriculture
Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization	Mainly rural with a few cities
Massive immigration strengthened the economy	Few immigrants
Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs	Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs
The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest	Sought to expand by creating more slave states
Economy based on free labor	Economy based on slave labor

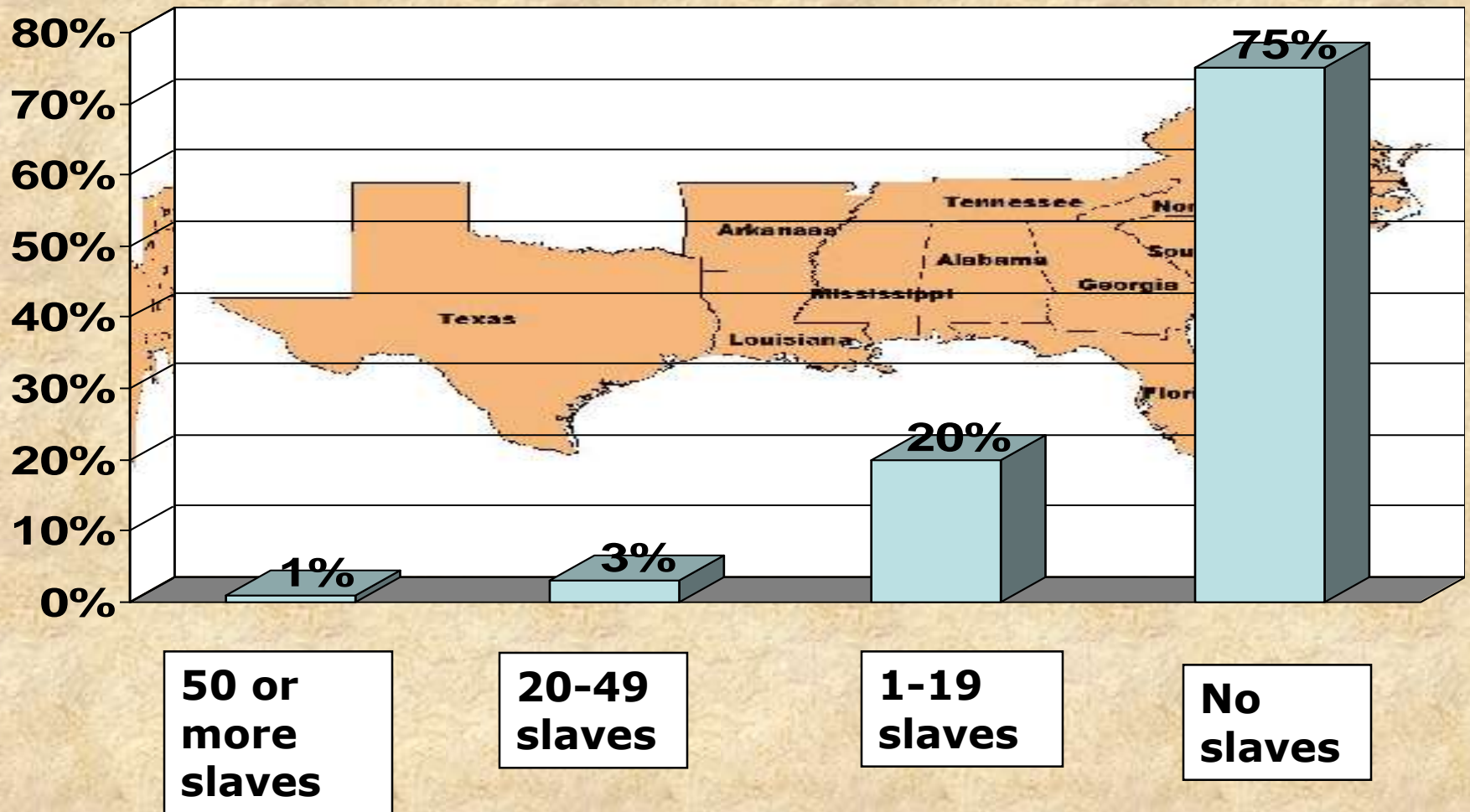
GROWTH IN U.S. SLAVE POPULATION 1790-1860



Southern slave states-1860



% of slave ownership in the South-1860



Northern Free States

1860



The Civil War began

- **Election of 1860**
- **Secession**
- **Border states**
- **Strengths of the North and South**
- **Fort Sumter**
- **Martial law**
- **Northern & Southern strategy**
- **Mobilization**
- **Dissention**



Four *parties* ran candidates in the 1860 election



Republicans

Abraham Lincoln

Northern Democrats

Stephen Douglas

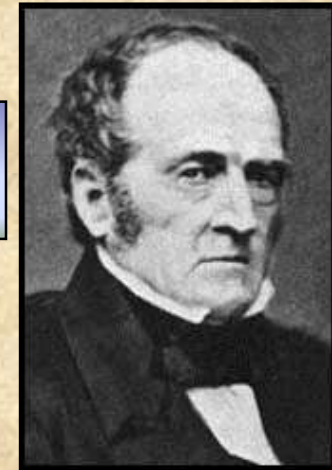


Southern Democrats

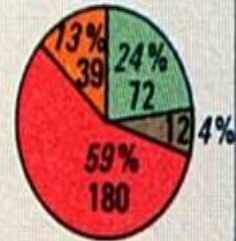
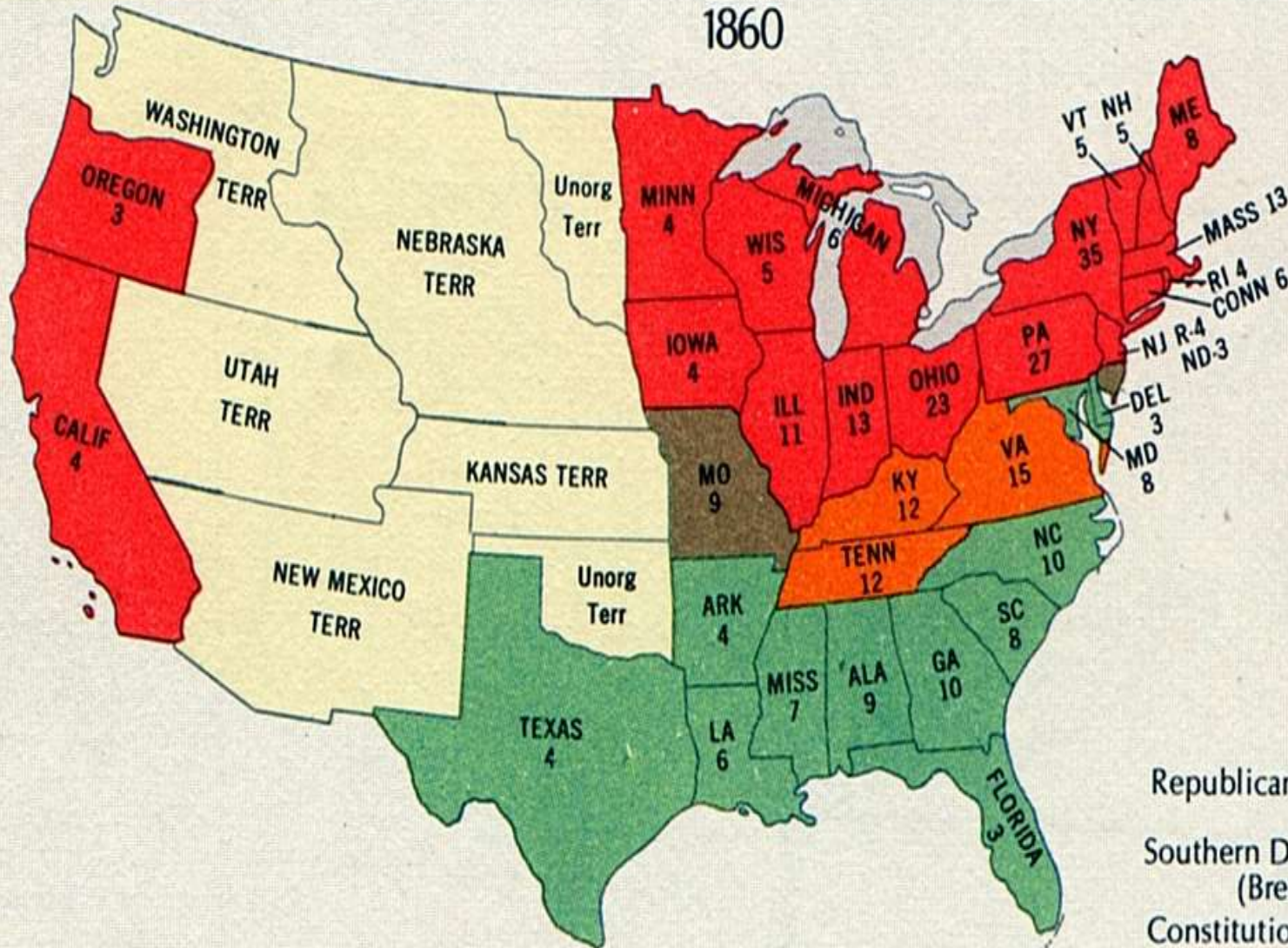
John Breckinridge

Constitutional Union

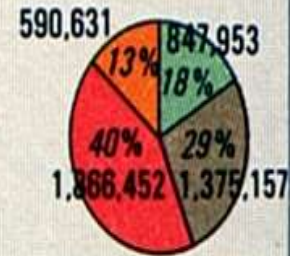
John Bell



1860



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 303



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 4,680,193

- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

By the time Lincoln takes office in 1861, 7 states had seceded.

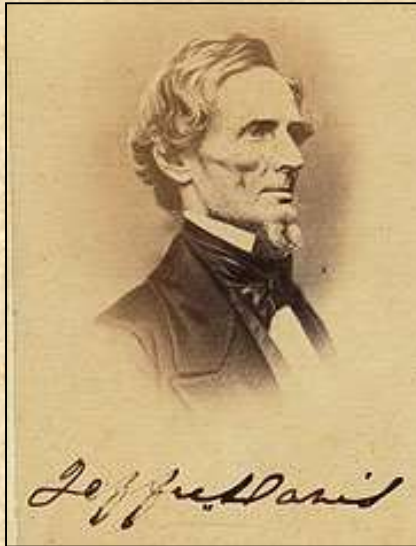
Secession map 1860-1863



The election of Abraham Lincoln was the trigger that set off the first wave of secession in the southern slave states.



Formation of the Confederate States of America



- Southern state delegates met in Montgomery, Alabama
- Wrote constitution to protect the rights of slave owners
- Elected Jefferson Davis first CSA president



Confederate States of America (CSA)



Union states



The shaded states were the loyal border slave states

Strengths of the North and South

Union

- **Almost 5 times more free population**
- **2 1/2 times as many soldiers**
- **80%+ industry and railroads**
- **Better economy and food production**
- **Recognition as an independent nation**
- **Better political leaders**

Confederacy

- **Better military leaders and military**
- **“The Cause”**
- **Importance of cotton to the world economy**
- **Fighting on home territory**
- **Fighting a defensive war**

Fort Sumter, located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, was the major focus as Lincoln refused to surrender it.

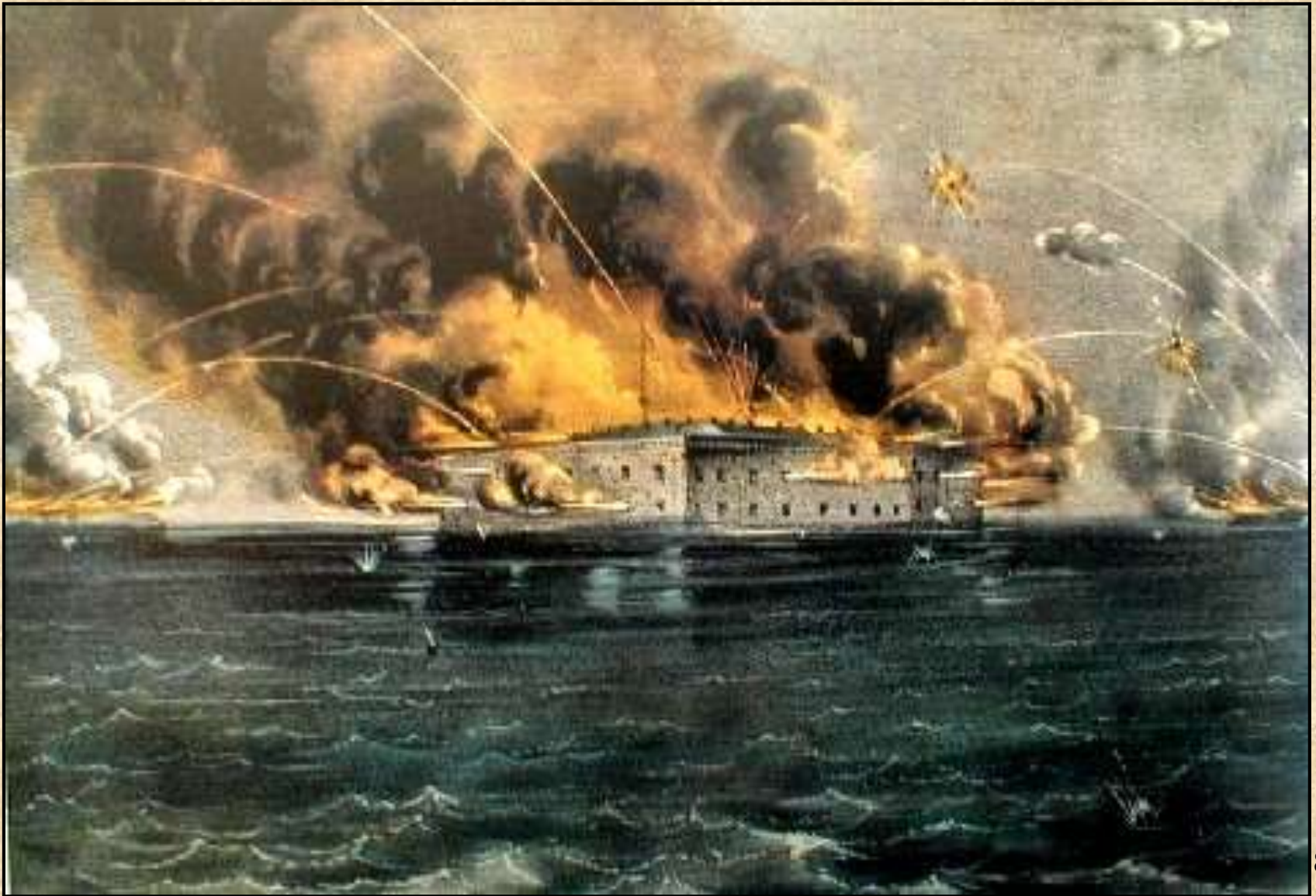


Fort Sumter before the crisis.



Major Anderson and officers

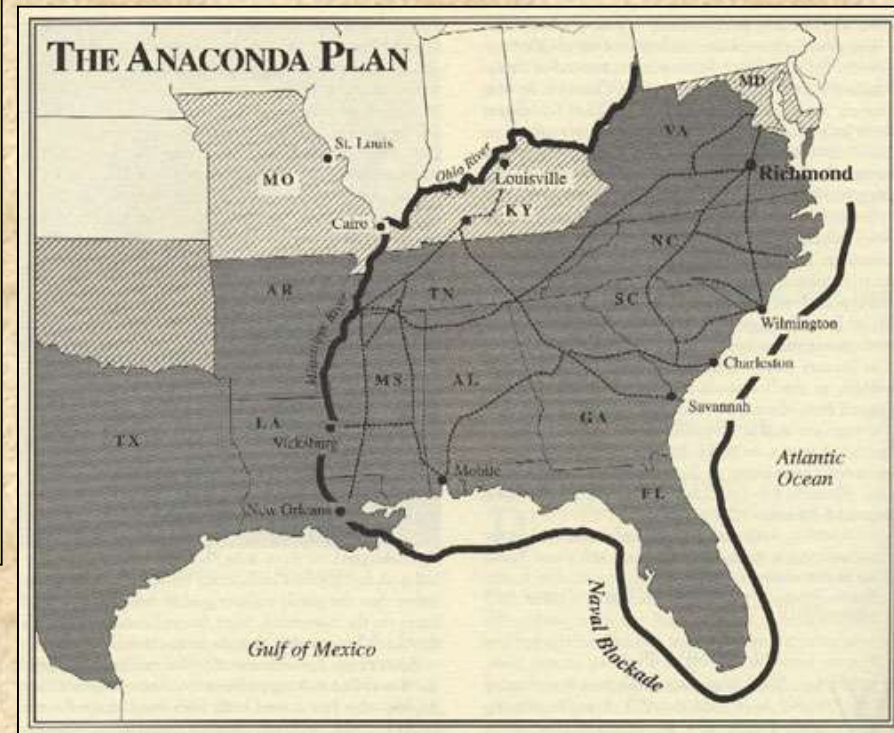
On April 12th, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort. The next day, Fort Sumter surrendered.



Northern strategy to win the war: “Anaconda Plan”

General Scott’s plan :

- 1) Capture the Confederate capital city of Richmond**
- 2) Capture the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy**
- 3) Blockade all southern ports to prevent imports**

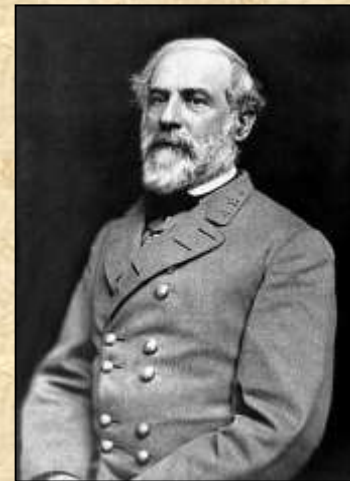
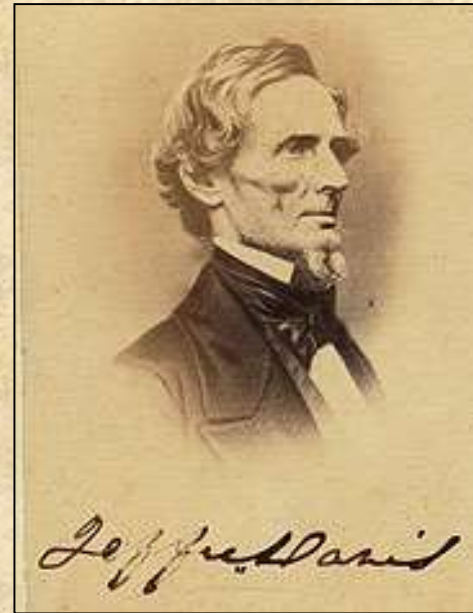


Southern Strategy

The South desperately needed help from foreign nations

South counted on Europe's need for Southern cotton

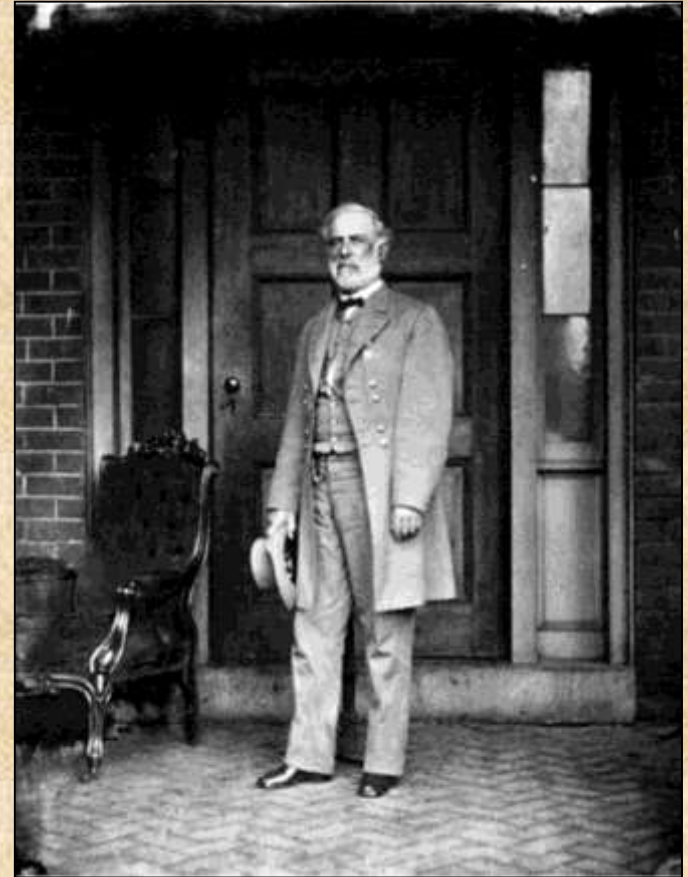
Their strategy was the fight a defensive war and only attack when victory seemed likely.



General Robert E. Lee

Robert E. Lee's dilemma

- Offered command of Union Army
- Virginia seceded the next day, and Lee resigned his commission



The Conscription or Draft "substitute" system

"A rich man's war...but a poor man's fight"

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED

THE 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

THE CITY UNDER ARMS.

**Six Men Killed and Over One
Hundred Wounded.**

THREE REGIMENTS CALLED OUT.

Riots in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards.

**"Dead Rabbits" Against the
"Bowery Boys."**

Metropolitans Driven from the 6th Ward.

THE FIGHT AT COW BAY.

**Chimneys Hurl'd Down Upon the
Populace.**

ORDER RESTORED AT MIDNIGHT.

**Northern men could hire someone to
take their place in military service for
\$300.**

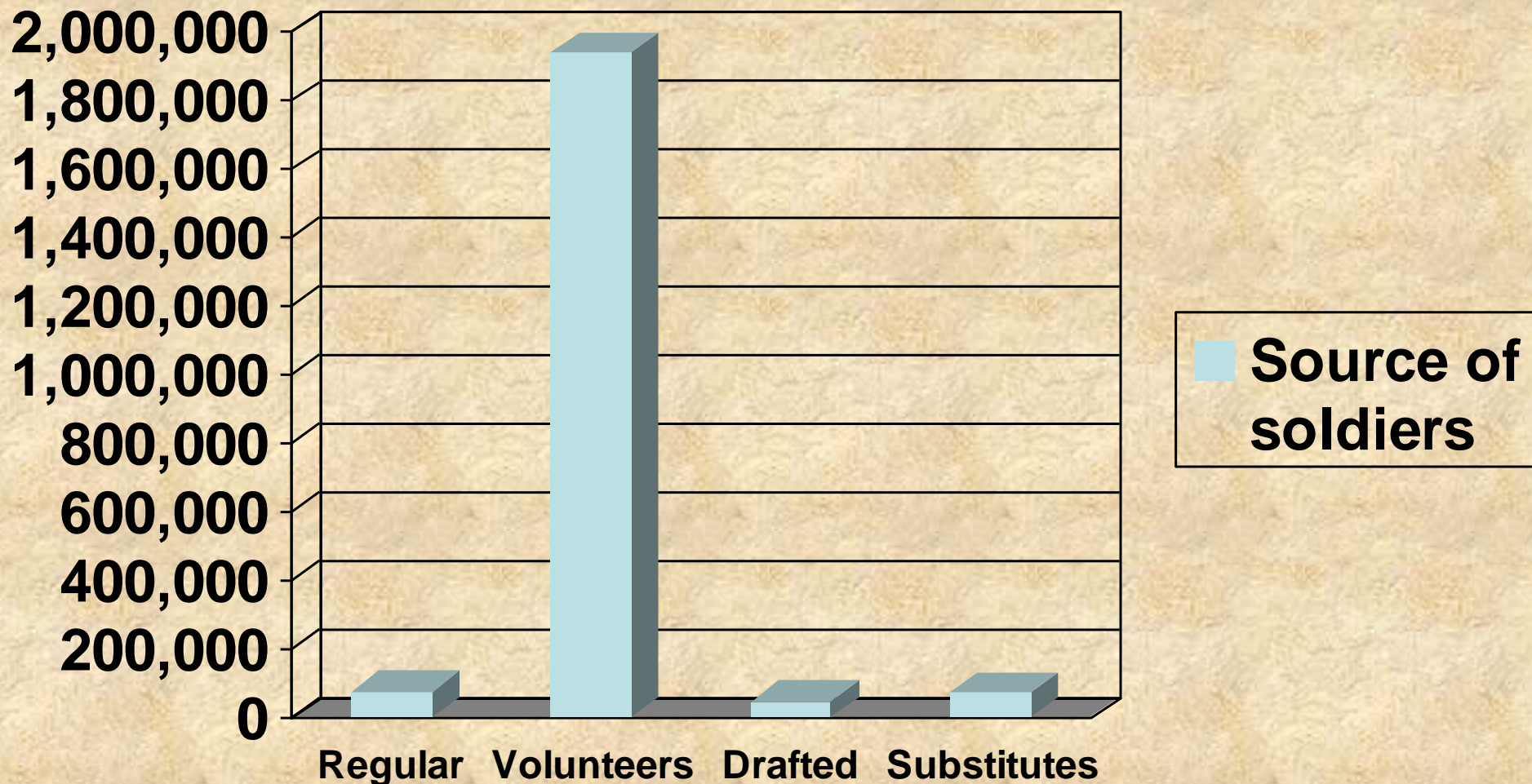
**Substitutions were legal under the
Enrollment Act of 1863.**

**Substitution rate eventually raised to
\$400.**

**Confederate law also allowed for
substitutes and exemptions for
planters with more than 20 slaves.**

**Draft riots in New York targeted
those thought to be able to afford
substitutes as well as blacks.**

Civil War soldiers in the North and the South. Chart depicts how they joined the military.



Dissenters

Lincoln took the following steps to deal with dissenters:

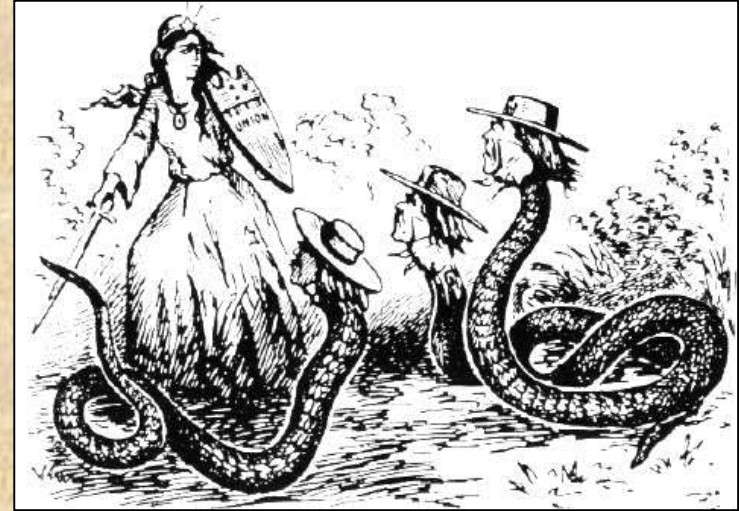
- ❖ **Sent troops to stop protests**
- ❖ **Suspended habeas corpus (a citizen's right to a court of law)**
- ❖ **Seized telegraph offices**

The Supreme Court ruled that Lincoln went beyond his Constitutional authority. He ignored the ruling.

Lincoln and the Copperheads

***Copperheads or Peace Democrats* were Northern Democrats who sympathized with the South.**

The most famous Copperhead was Congressman Clement Vallandigham of Ohio who encouraged soldiers to desert.



Vallandigham

New Weapons of the Civil War

o **Submarines**

o **Balloons**

o **Gatling guns**

o **Ironclads**

o **Mortars**



Submarines

In 1864, the Confederate submarine *Hunley* became the first sub to sink a warship.



Photo # NH 58769 Cutaway drawings of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley

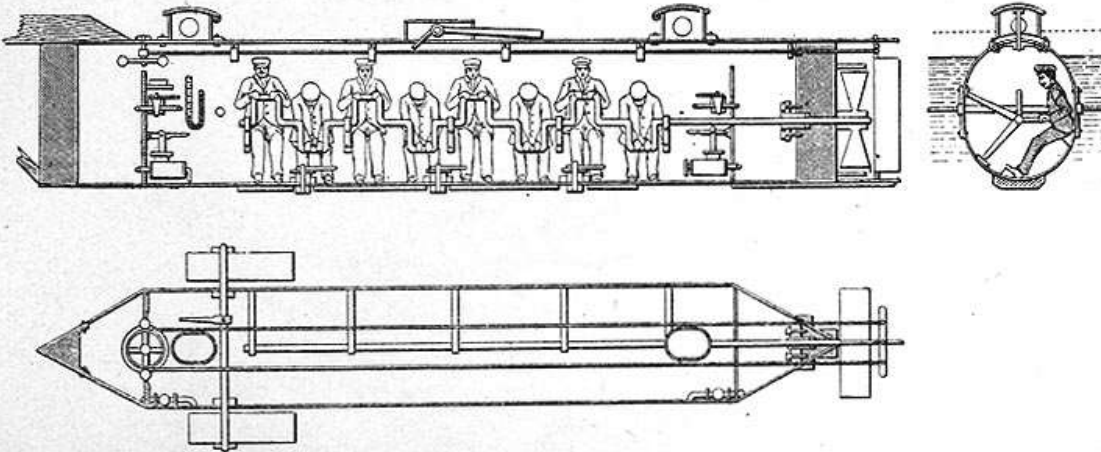
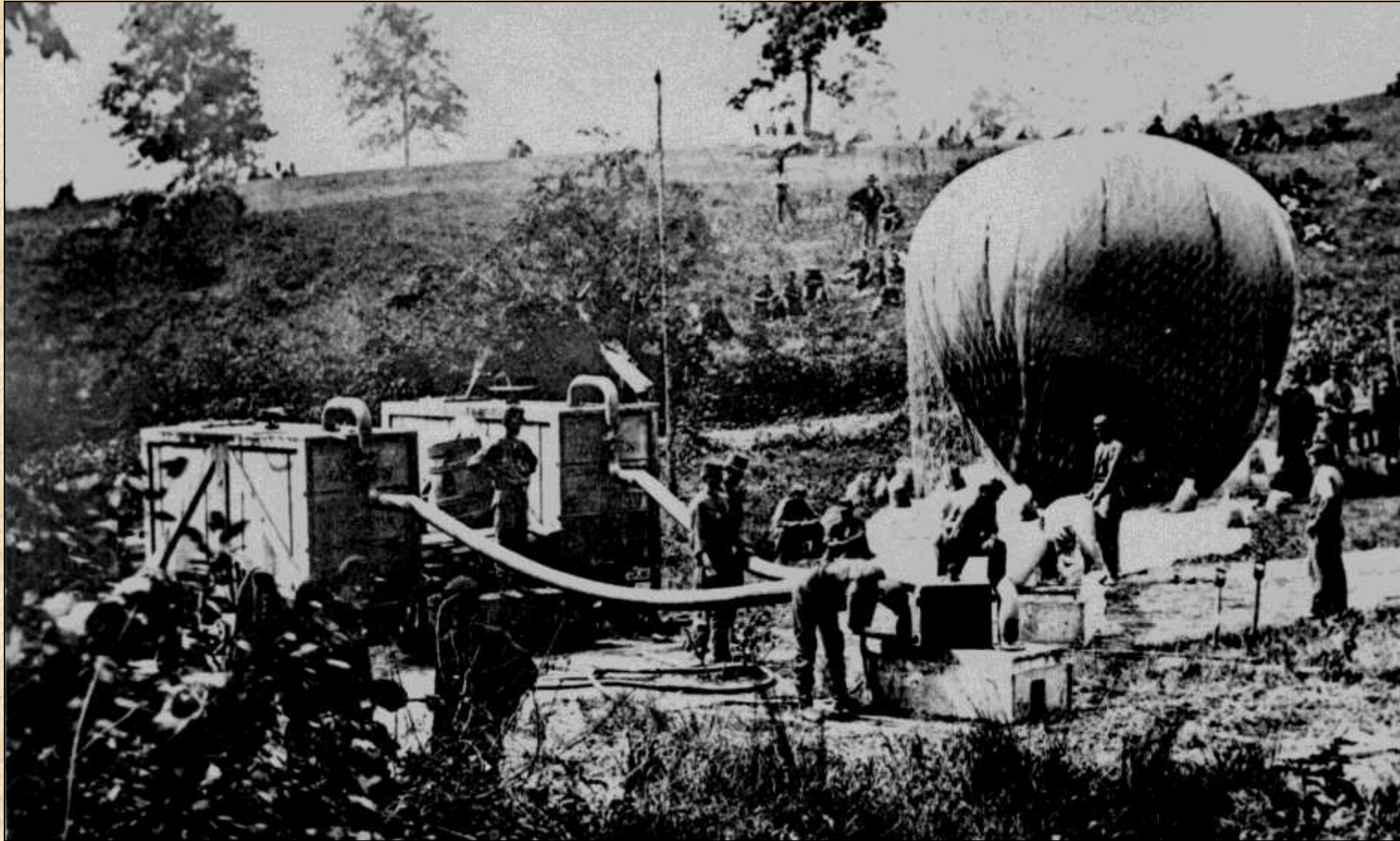


Fig. 175 à 177. — Le *David* de Hunley reconstitué d'après les dessins de M. William-A. Alexander (1863).

Nearly 131 years later it was excavated.

Hot air balloons were used for reconnaissance work

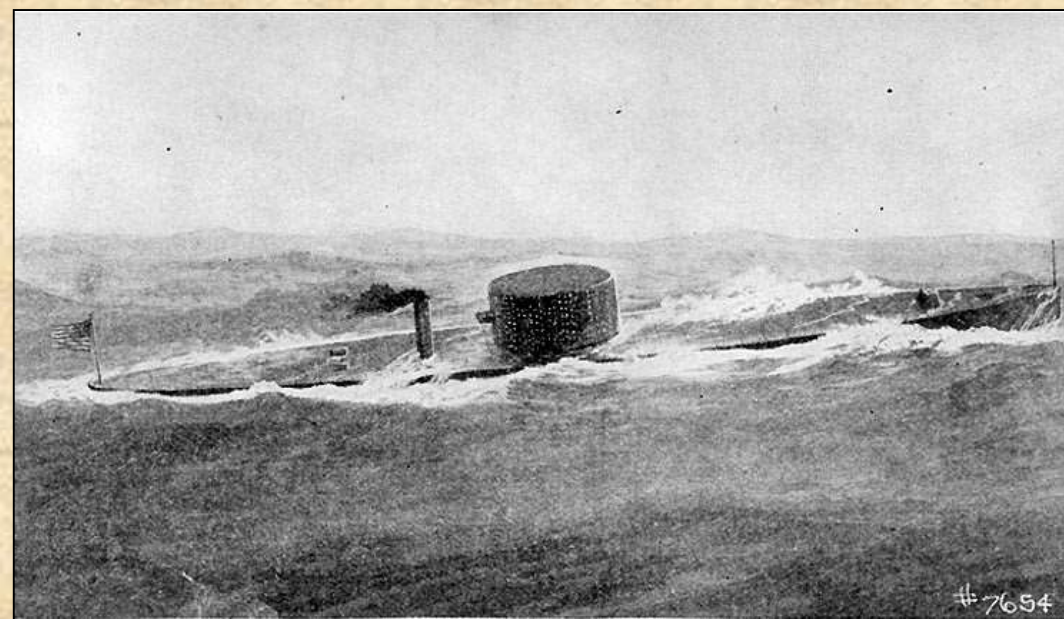


IRONCLADS



Ironclads

- *CSS Virginia* v. the *USS Monitor*.



Other Civil War military “firsts”

- **The Minié ball**
- **Repeating rifles**
- **Heavy artillery**
- **Trench Warfare**
- **Significant use of railroads**
- **Land mines**
- **Telescopic rifle sights**

1861

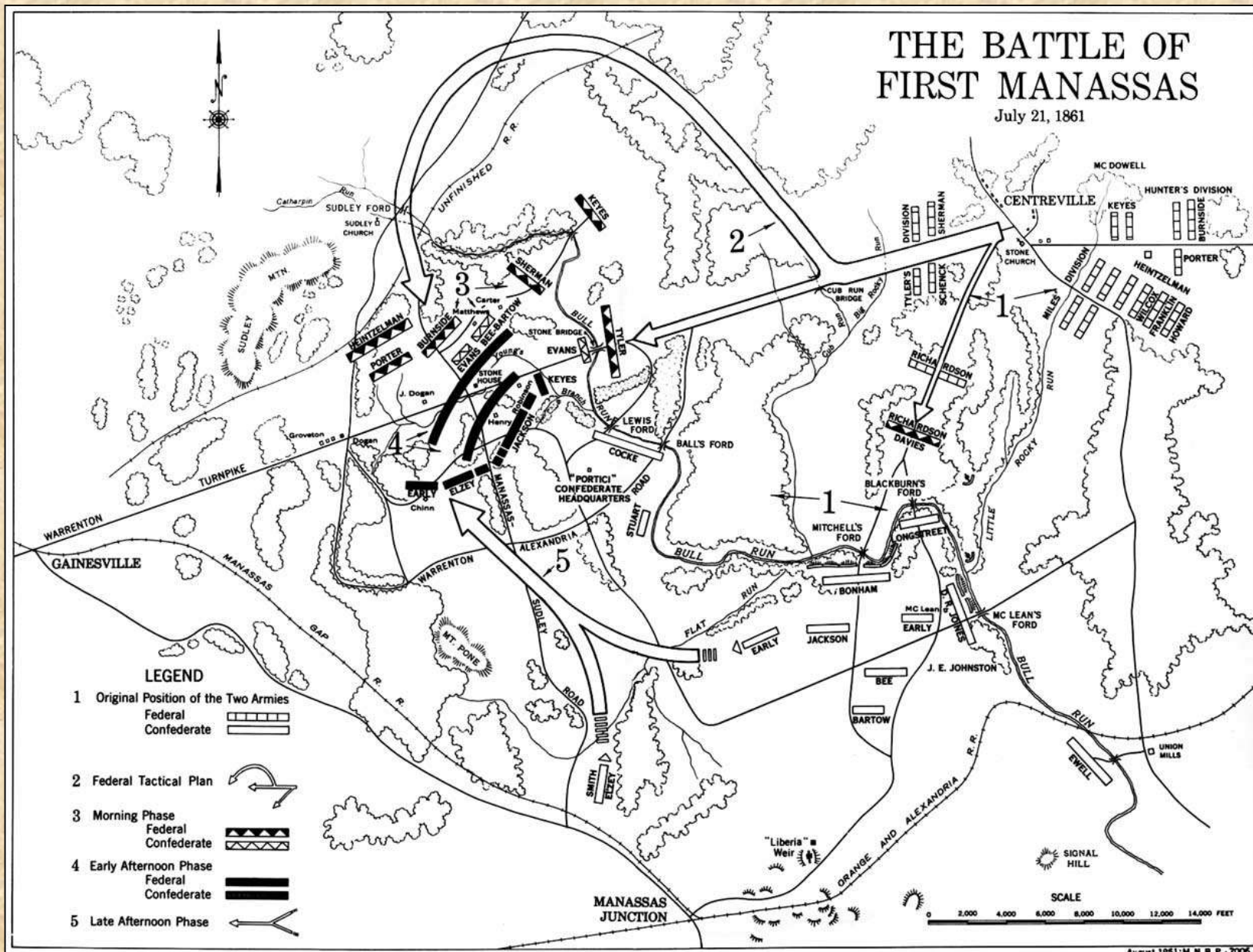
- o **First Bull Run**
- o **McClellan appointed**
- o ***Trent* affair**



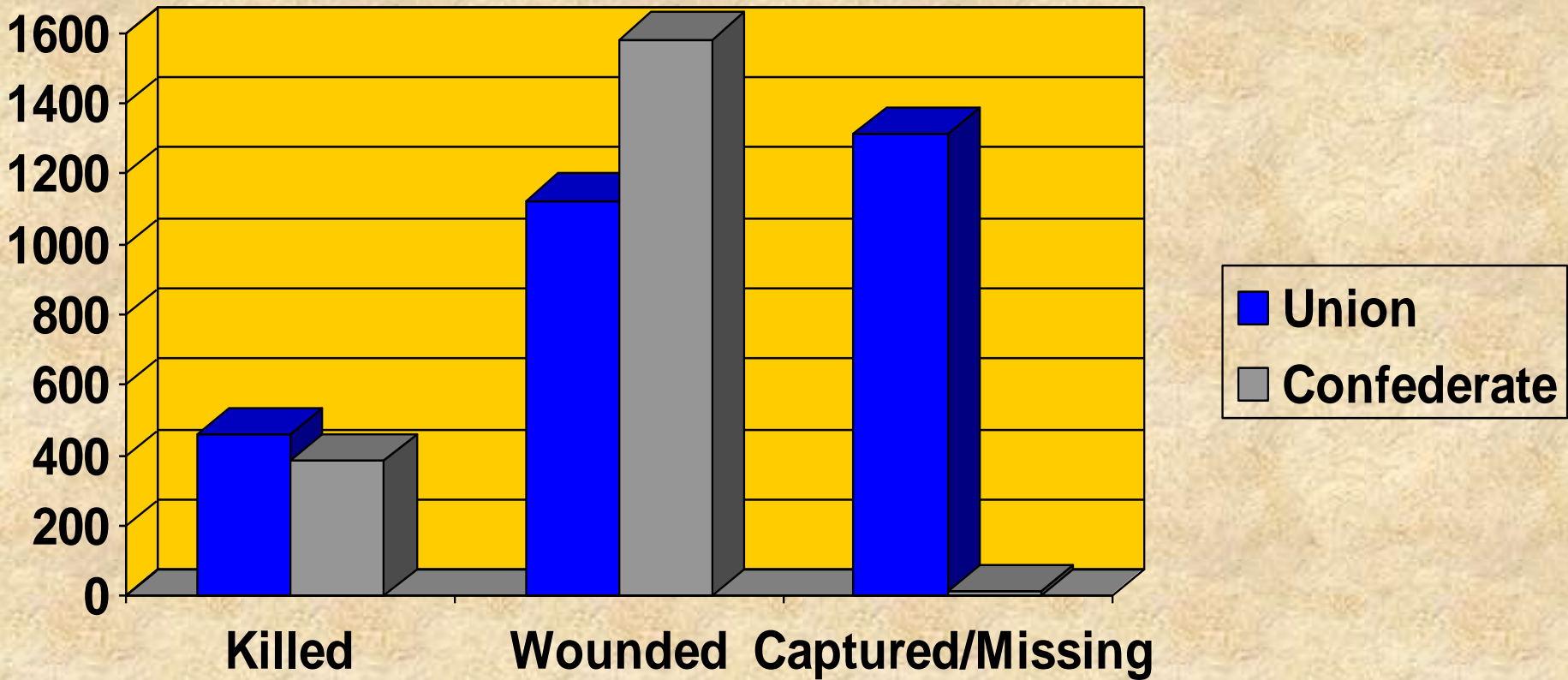
Battle at Bull Run

THE BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS

July 21, 1861

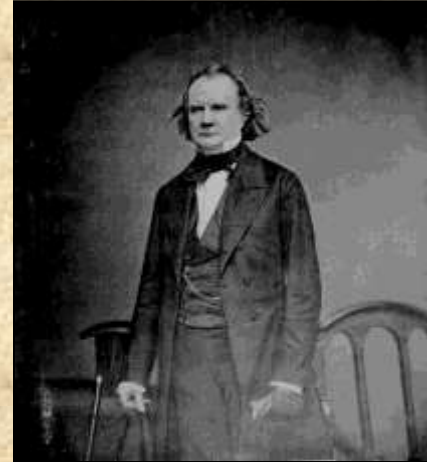


Battle of First Bull Run Casualties



The *Trent* Affair, 1861

The British steamer, the *Trent*, was stopped by a Union ship off the coast of Cuba. On board were two Confederate envoys, who were arrested and returned to the U.S. Britain viewed it as an act of war, mobilized forces in Canada, and threatened war. Lincoln released them to avoid war with Britain.



**James
M.
Mason**



**John
Slidell**

British boatyards built ships for the Confederacy

The *Alabama* captured 60 Northern merchant ships, which created a loss of more than \$6,000,000, before it was sunk in June 1864 by a U.S. warship off the coast of France.

Other ships made in Britain sank more than 150 Northern ships. The damage to Northern shipping would have been even worse had not protests from the U.S. Government persuaded British and French officials to seize additional ships intended for the Confederacy.



Painting shows the sinking of the *Alabama*

"I can't spare this man...he fights"

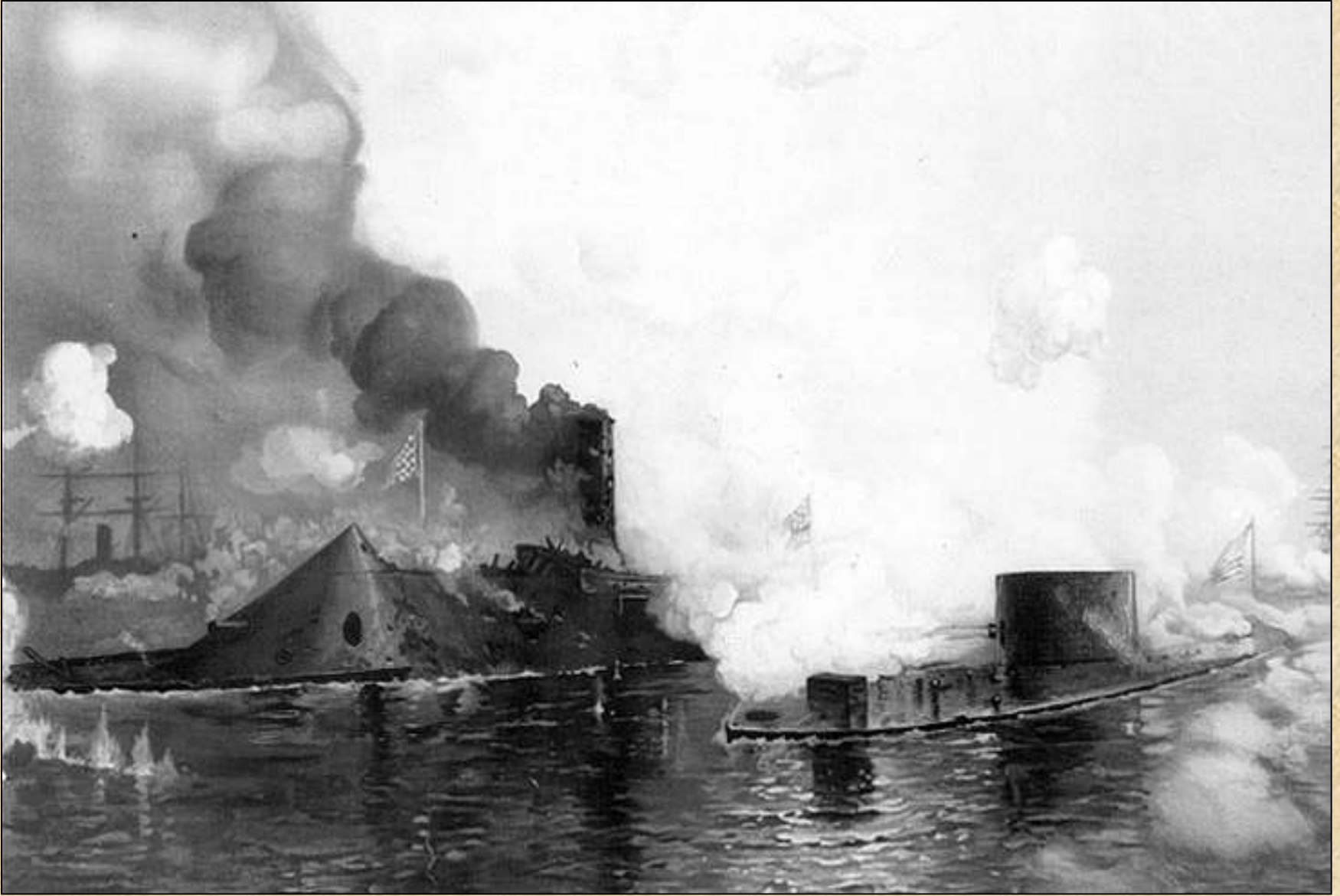
President Lincoln



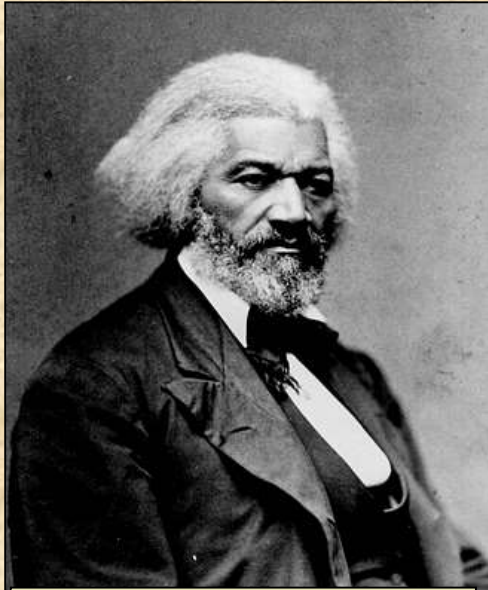
**Born Hiram Ulysses Grant in
1822.**

Entered West Point as U.S. Grant

Battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia March 1862



Abolitionists pushed Lincoln to free the slaves

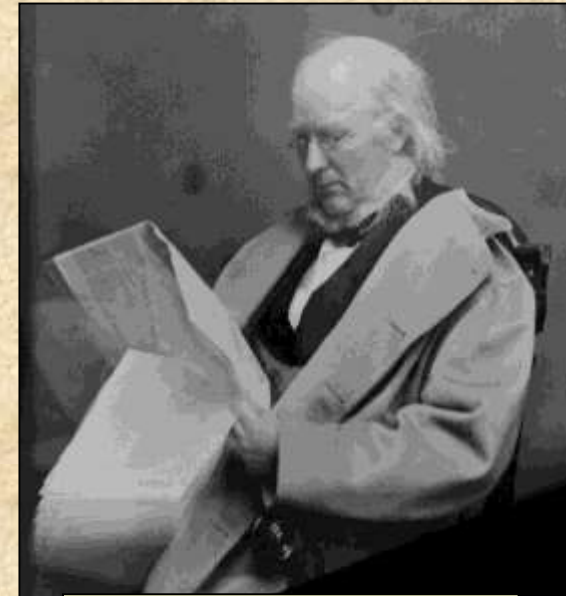


Frederick Douglass

Many prominent northerners, like Douglass and Greeley, began to call for abolition of slavery.

Lincoln resisted because he feared the border states would secede.

Seward suggested to wait for a battle victory before announcing Emancipation Proclamation.



Horace Greeley

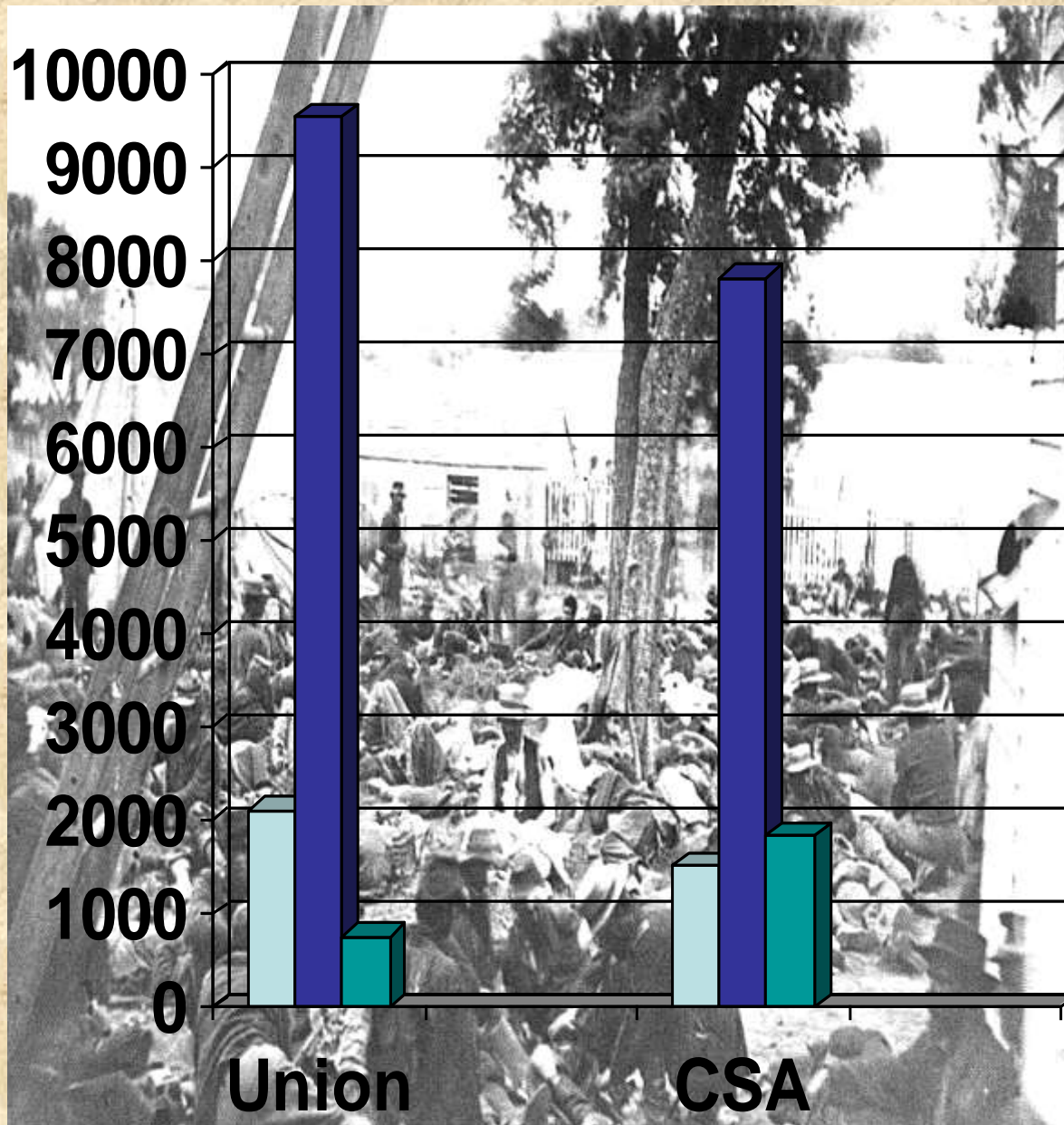


President Lincoln



Secretary of State William H. Seward

Statistics from the Battle at Antietam



Nine times more Americans died at Antietam than in the D-Day invasion, the bloodiest single day of World War II. This single day's battle included more casualties than the entire Dead from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Spanish-American War combined.

- Dead
- Wounded
- Captured/Miss.

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do so act or acts to refuse such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will on the first day

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William H. Seward
Secretary of State



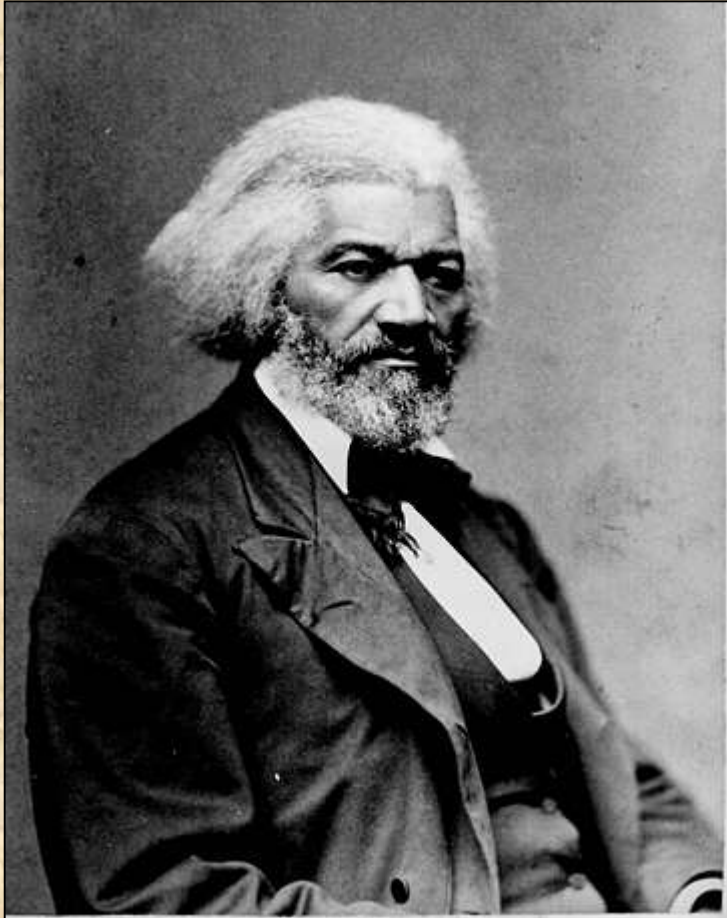
Antietam gave Lincoln the victory he needed to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. On September 22, 1862 he made the announcement that it would take effect January 1, 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation

1. **“Union in the North”** The Proclamation gave the North another “cause” to fight.
2. **“Disunion in the South”** As slaves heard about Lincoln’s action, many deserted their plantations which hurt the Southern economy.
3. **“Kept Britain out of the war”** Britain had recently abolished slavery and it was impossible to support a people whose constitution protected slavery.



Frederick Douglass



- **Leader in the anti-slavery movement**
- **Wrote anti-slavery newspapers, *The North Star* and *Frederick Douglass' Paper***
- **Helped recruit black soldiers for the Civil War**
- **Helped persuade Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation**
- **Two of his sons fought in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment**



Clara Barton



- Became known as “Angel of the Battlefield” for her work
- Later founded American Red Cross

Disease during the war

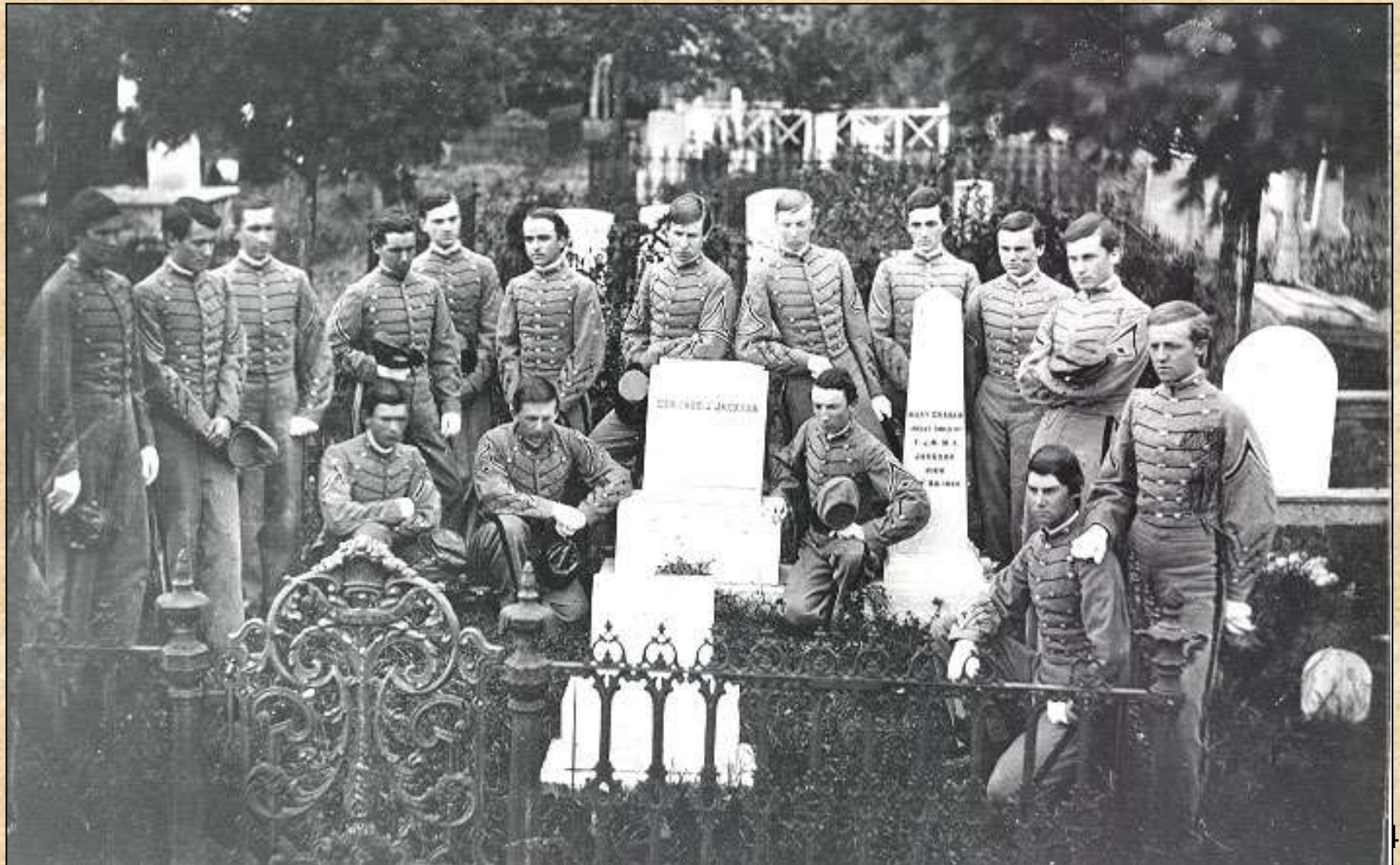
- **Disease killed 3 of every 5 Union soldiers; 2 of every three Confederate soldiers.**
- **Common causes of death were intestinal disorders, typhoid fever, dysentery, and diarrhea.**
- **Also fatal to some were measles, chicken pox, mumps, and whooping cough.**
- **It is estimated that 995 in every 1,000 Union soldiers developed chronic diarrhea or dysentery during the war.**
- **The main cause for the spread of disease was the lack of sanitation in the soldiers' camps.**

The First Conscription Act, March 1863: The Union army needed more enlistees

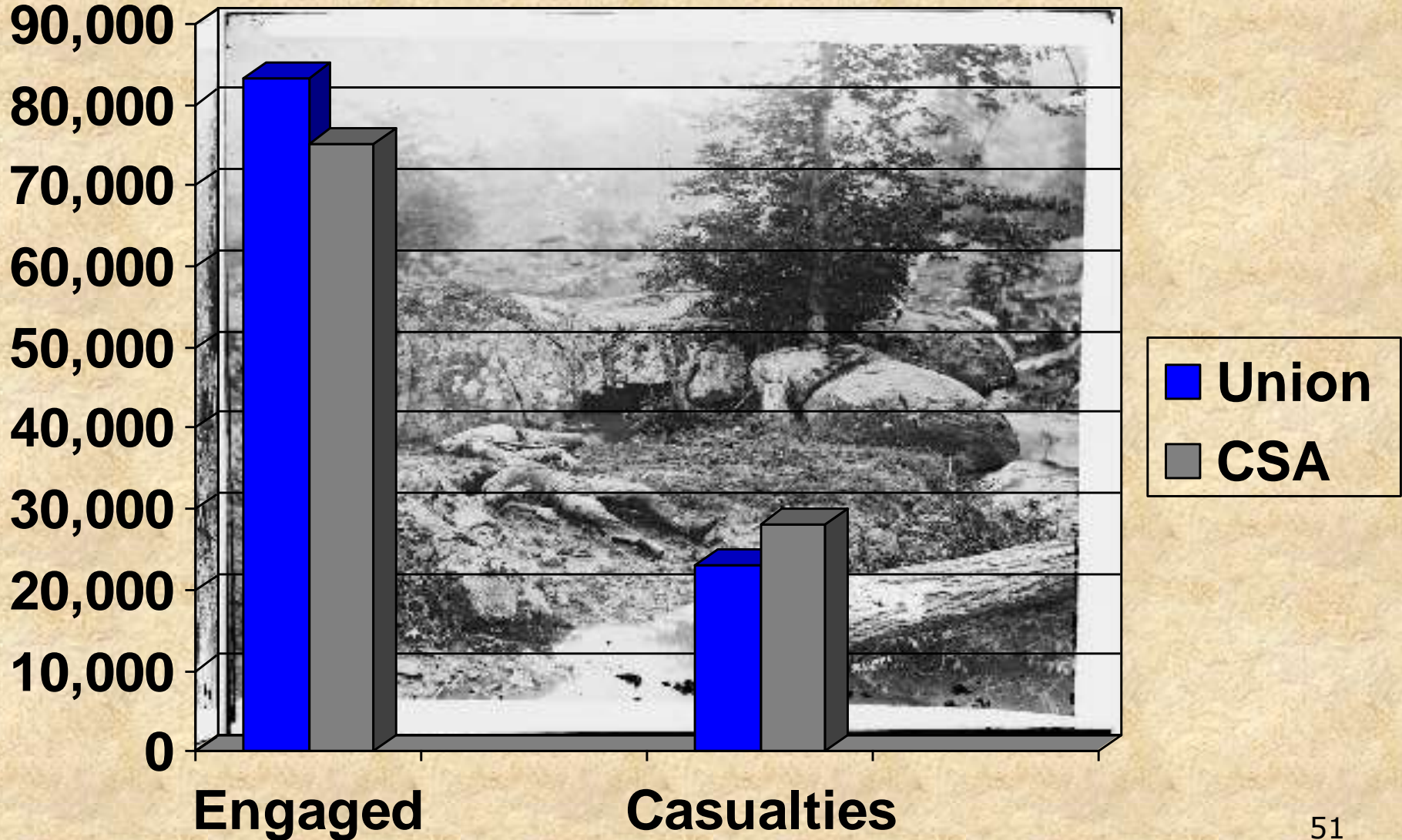
Under the law all men between the ages of 20 and 45 were eligible to be called for military service. However since service could be avoided by paying a fee or finding a substitute it was seen as unfair to the poor, and riots occurred in New York City.



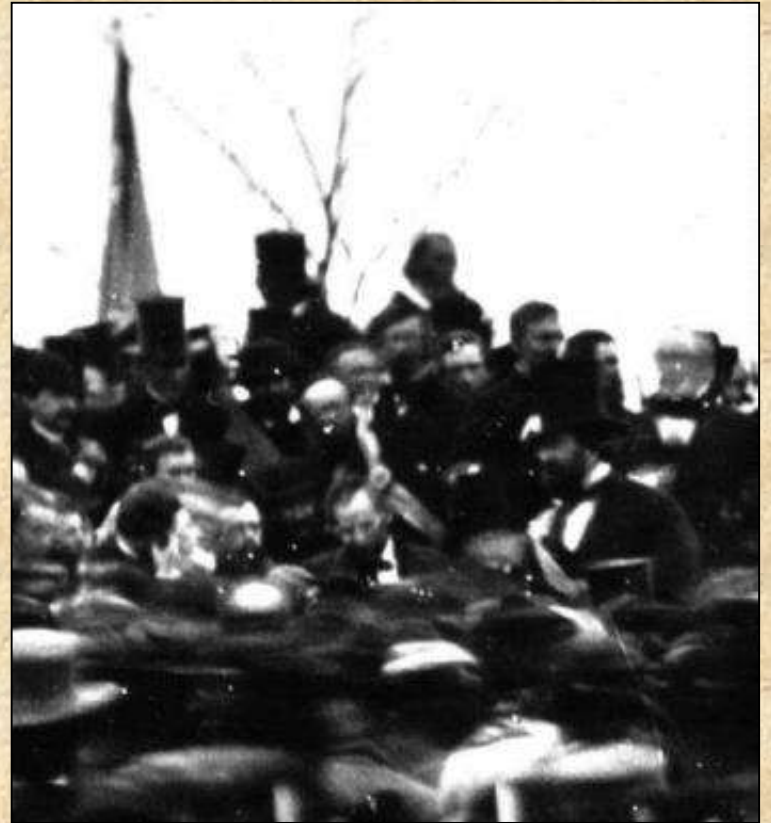
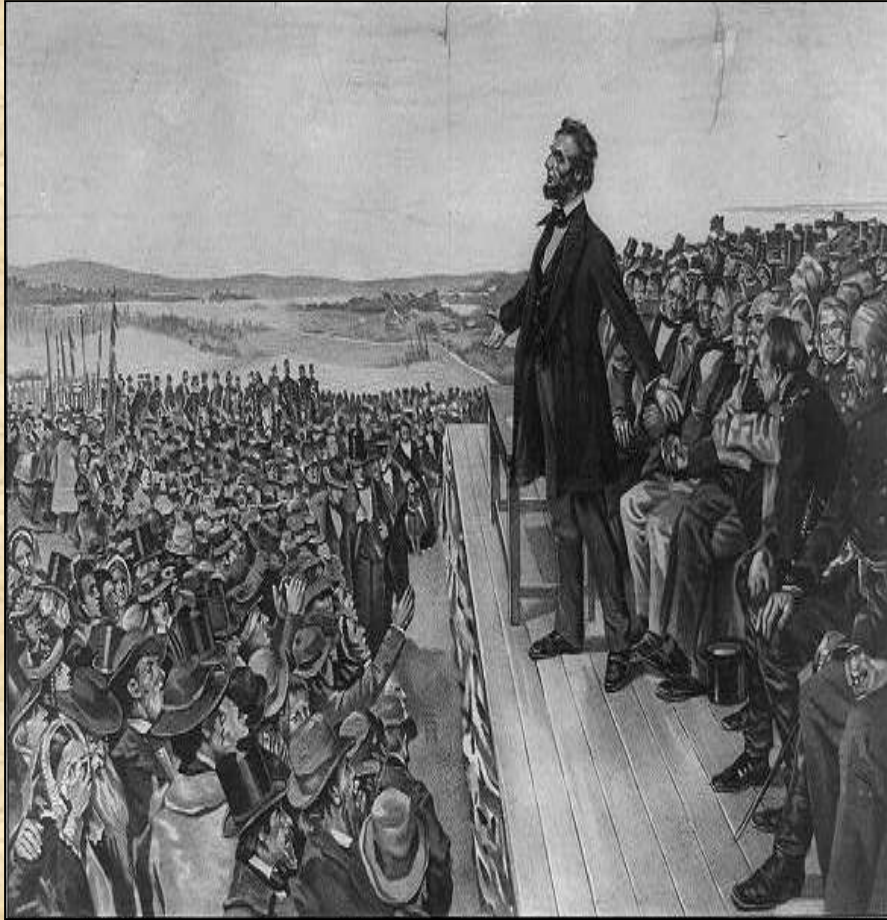
Stonewall Jackson was shot by friendly fire, had his arm amputated, caught pneumonia and died at Chancellorsville.



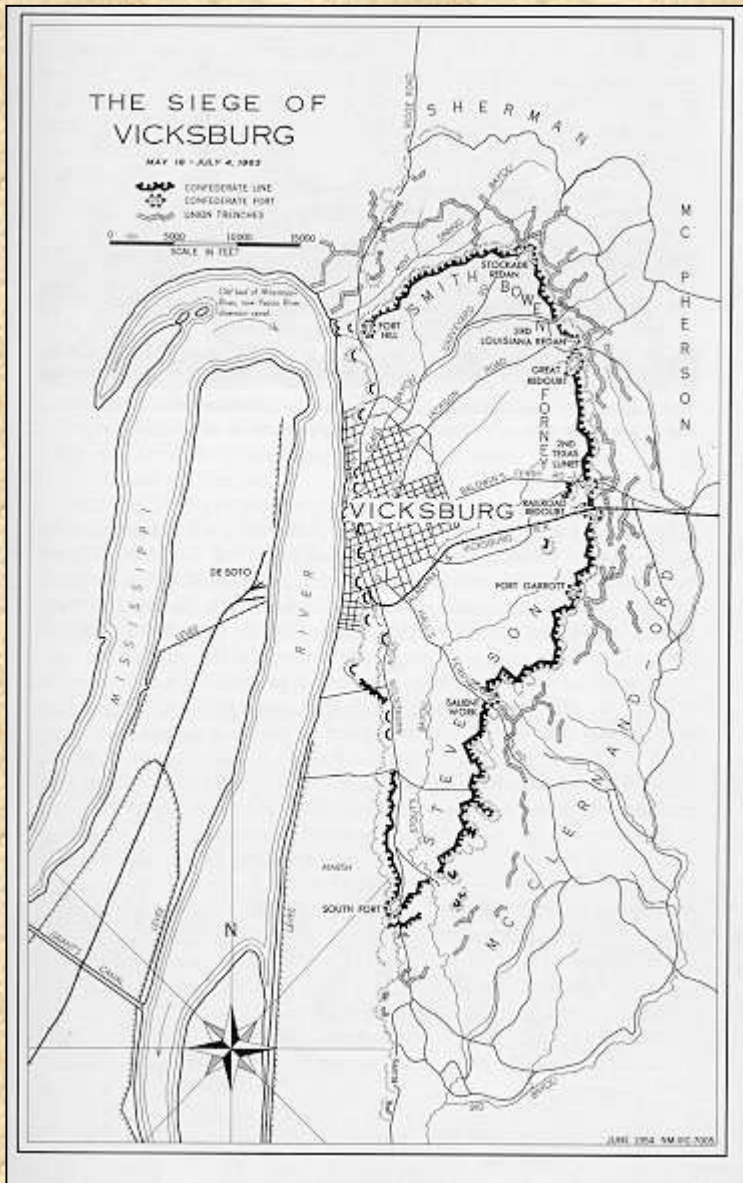
Battle at Gettysburg statistics



Gettysburg Address November 19, 1863



Vicksburg, 1863



- **City was strategically located on bluff on Mississippi River's eastern side**
- **Lincoln believed taking the city was pivotal to winning the war.**
- **Naval bombardment of the town had failed, and Lincoln assigned Grant to take the city by land.**

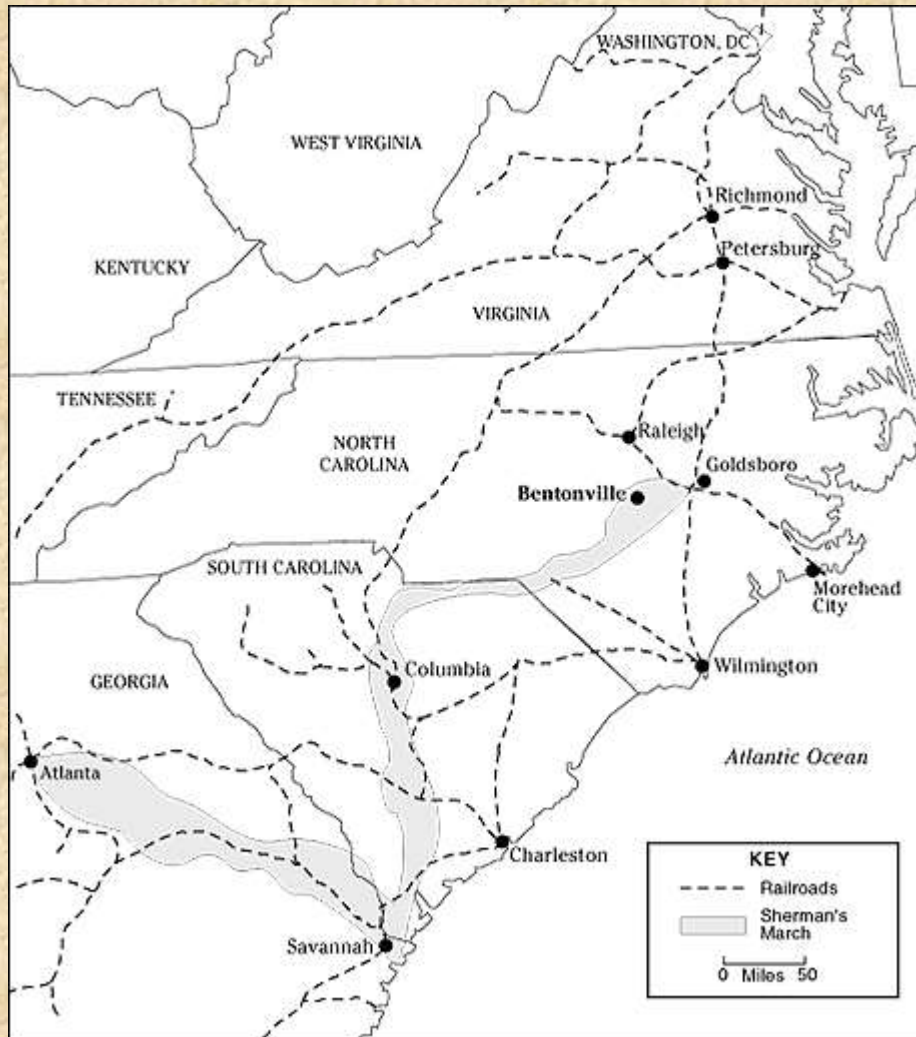
Left drawing depicts the failed river diversion. Below depicts the attack on Vicksburg.



Sherman's March to the Sea

General Sherman wanted to cut through the heartland of the south to destroy anything of military value to the south in order to prove that the southern army could not protect their own land and therefore would be forced to surrender.

Grant would attack from east, Sherman from the west. That plan was never fully executed as Lee surrendered.

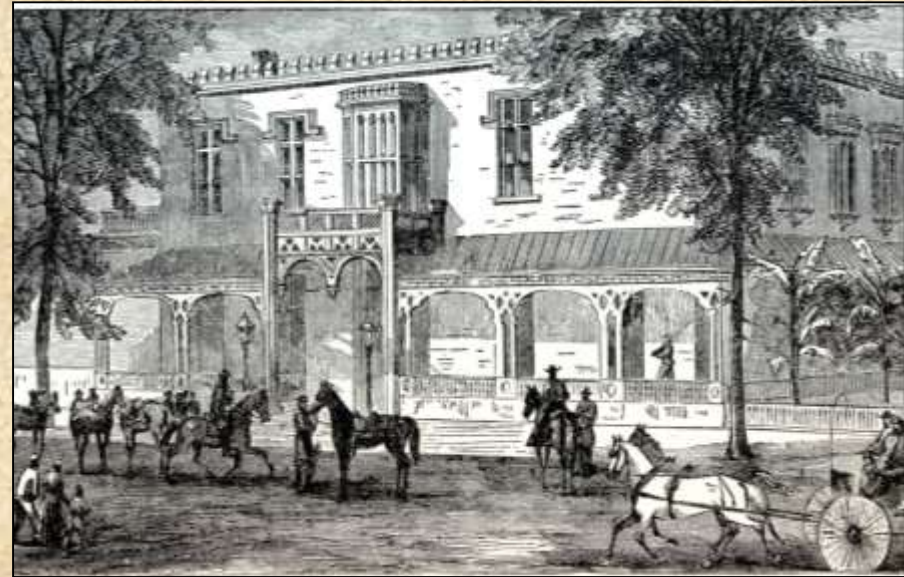


Atlanta surrendered, September 1864

The Confederates' strategy was to encircle Atlanta and Sherman, cutting off his railroad supply routes. However, Sherman decided to abandon his supply lines and march directly to the sea, foraging off the land to supply his troops, and burning anything the South might be able to use to make war.



By Christmas of 1864, Sherman had taken Savannah. His men, sure that the end of the war was in sight, stopped burning homes and factories and instead began distributing excess food.



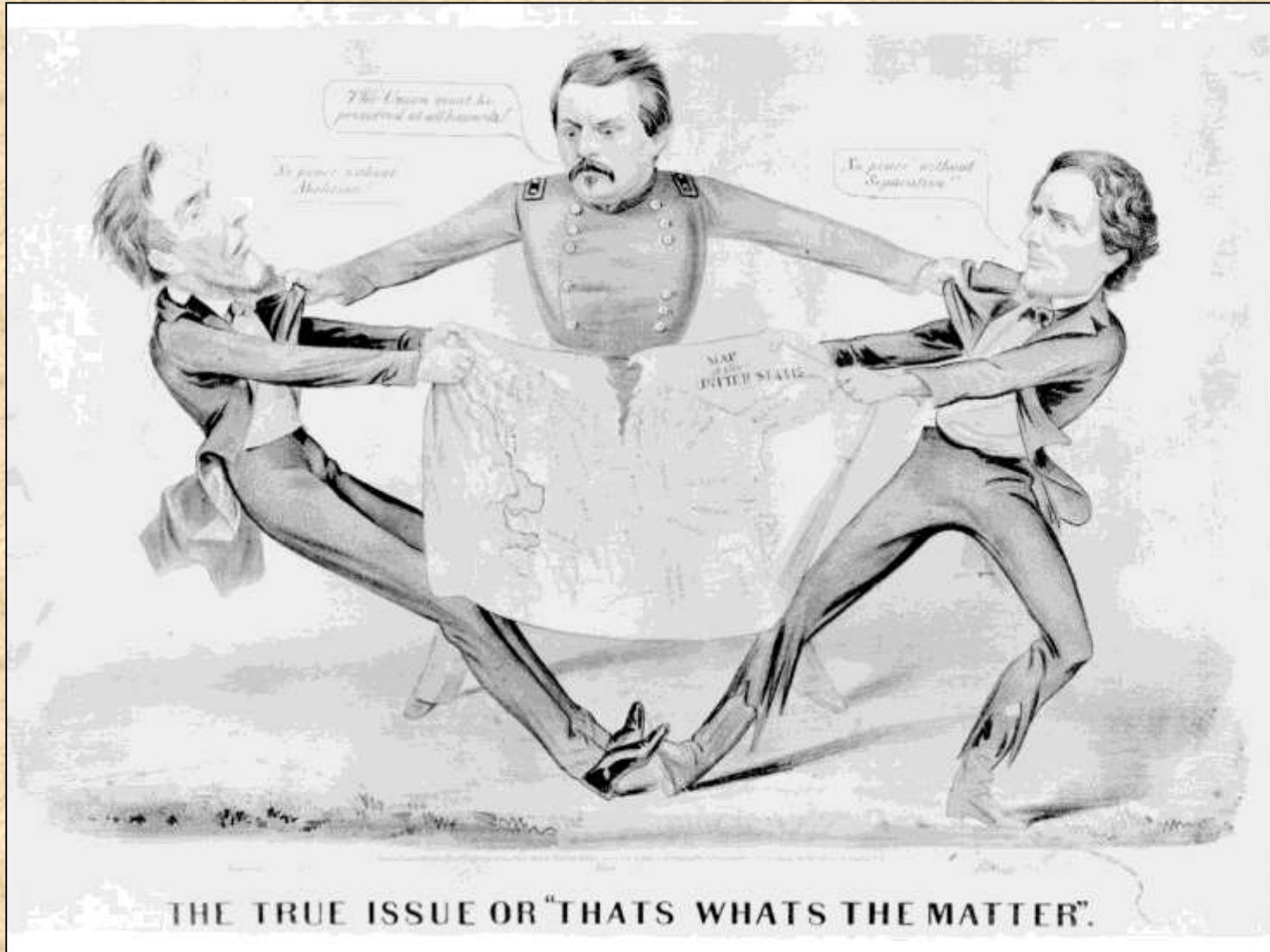
Sherman's Savannah headquarters

"I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

General Sherman to Abraham Lincoln

December, 1864

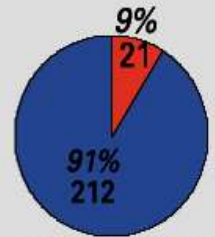
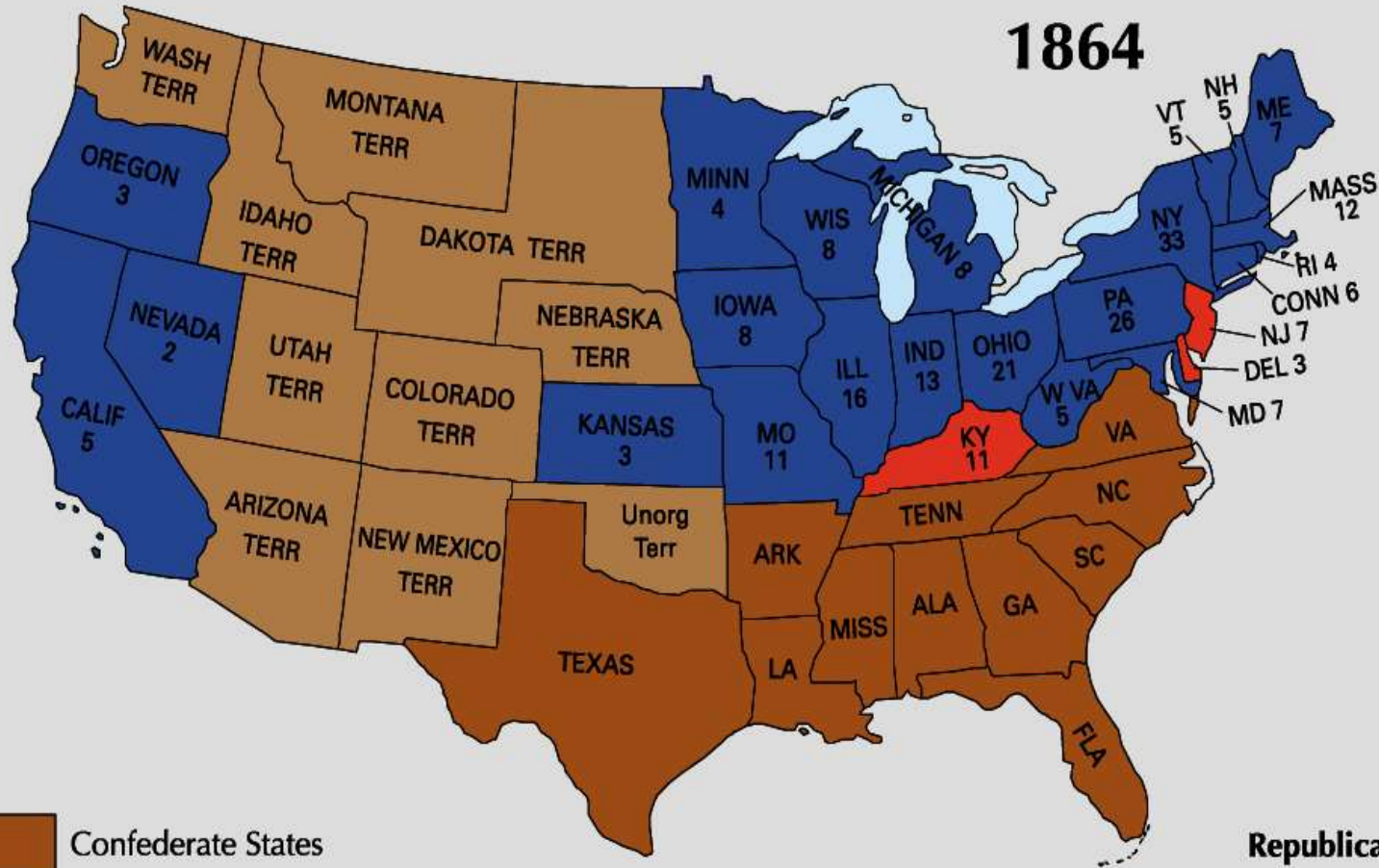
The Election of 1864



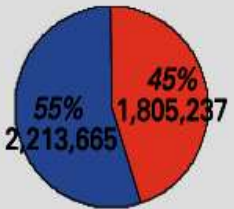
Cartoon depicts Lincoln on the left saying, "No peace without abolition", Davis on the right, "No peace without separation", and McClellan in the center, "The Union must be preserved of all hazards".

Lincoln was reelected

1864



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 233
NOT VOTING: 81



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 4,018,902

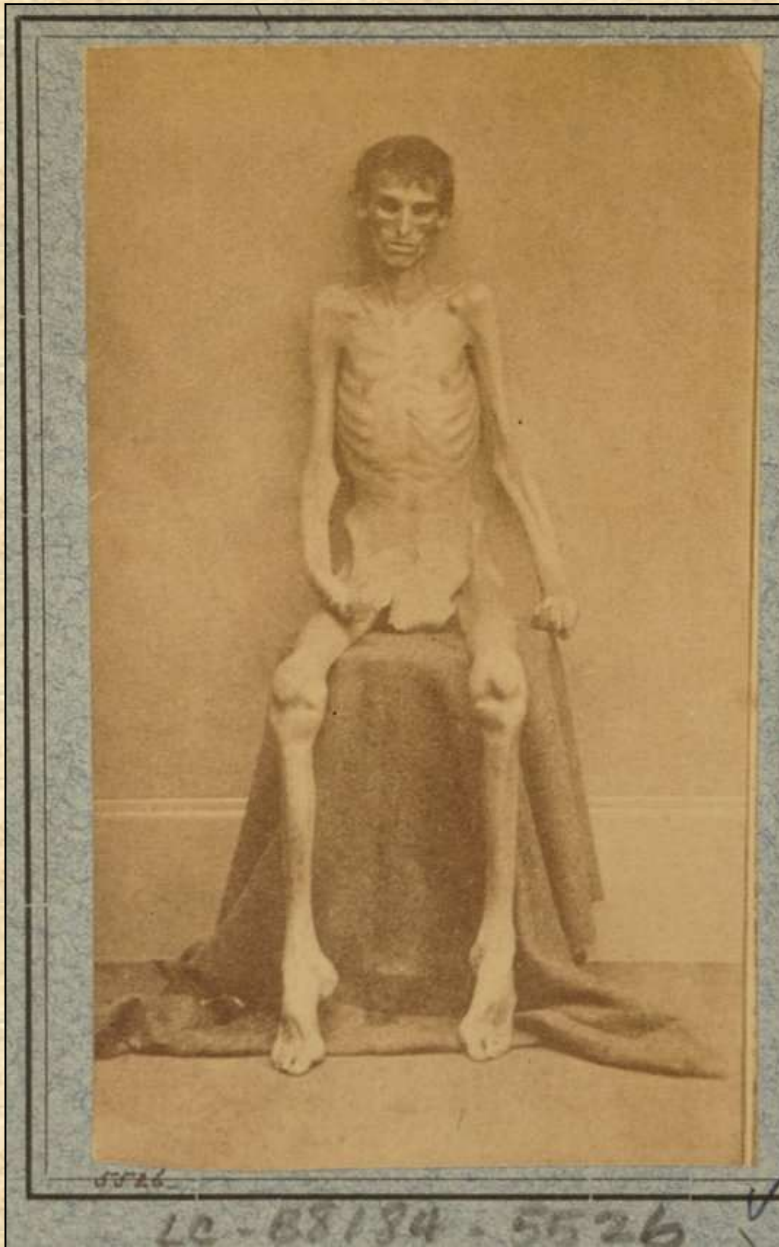
Confederate States
Territories

Republican (Lincoln)
Democratic (McClellan)

Prison camps

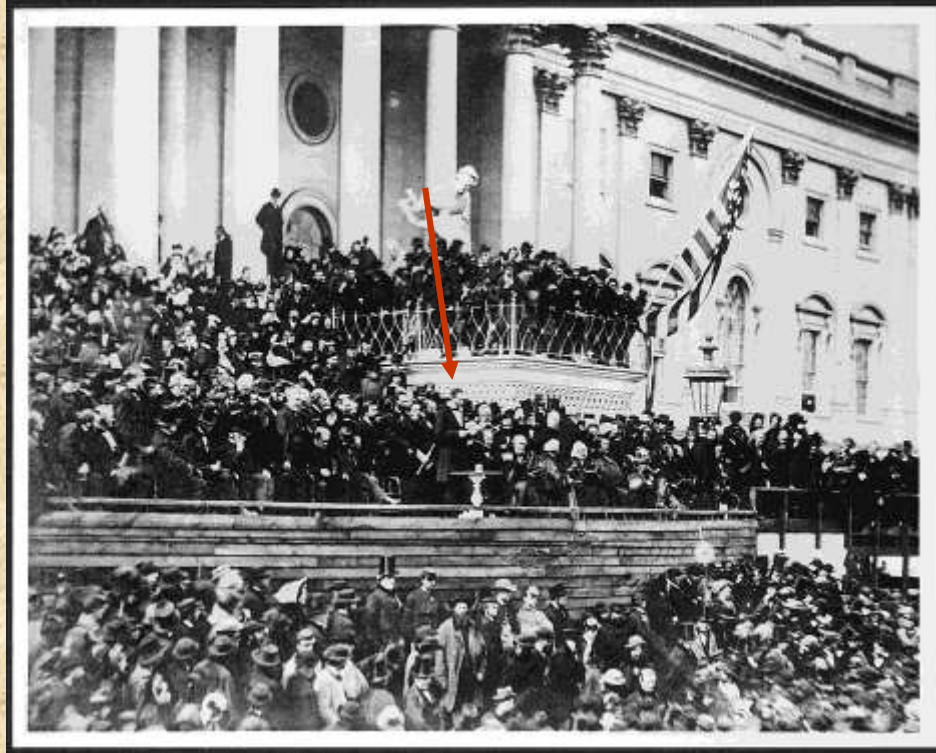


**Many prisoners
were near death
when the camp was
liberated, April 1865**



In November, 1865, Wirz was hanged at the Old Capitol prison in Washington, D.C. Since he was the last remaining prison official at Andersonville, he was considered the representation of the evil that had taken place there. He was the only person executed for war crimes during the entire Civil War.

President Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, March 4, 1865.



***With malice toward none,
with charity for all, with
firmness in the right as
God gives us to see the
right, let us strive on to
finish the work we are in,
to bind up the nation's
wounds, to care for him
who shall have borne the
battle and for his widow
and his orphan, to do all
which may achieve and
cherish a just and lasting
peace among ourselves
and with all nations.***

--Abraham Lincoln

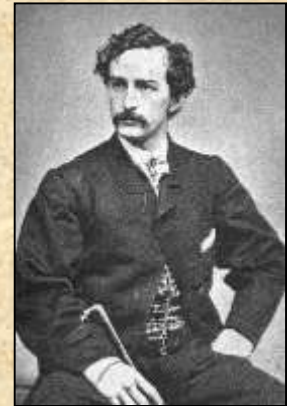
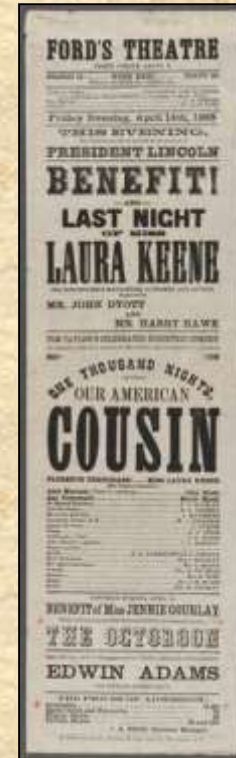
The Fall of Richmond, April 2-3, 1865



General Lee surrendered to General Grant in the town of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865



President Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865



Although John Wilkes Booth had originally planned on kidnapping the president, he believed that the assassination would cause the south to re-start the war effort.

After being told that President Lincoln and General Grant planned to attend a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater, Booth got his co-conspirators together to carry out the plan, including the murders of Secretary of State Seward, Vice President Johnson, and Booth would assassinate Lincoln personally.

Jefferson Davis was captured



On May 10, 1865, Jefferson Davis was captured by Union troops near Irwinville, Georgia. It was rumored that he was found dressed as a woman when he was captured.

He was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe in a cell kept perpetually lit, and was forced to wear chains. He would eventually be paroled.

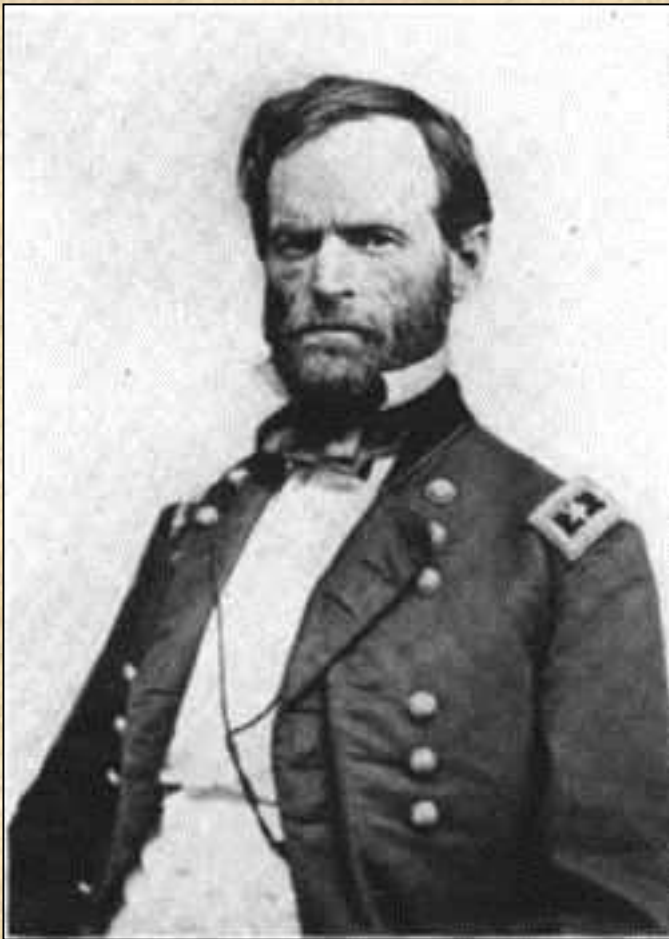
General Phillip Sheridan



After his Civil War service, Sheridan went west to fight Indians. The quote, “the only good Indian is a dead Indian” was attributed to him.

He died in 1888.

William Tecumseh Sherman

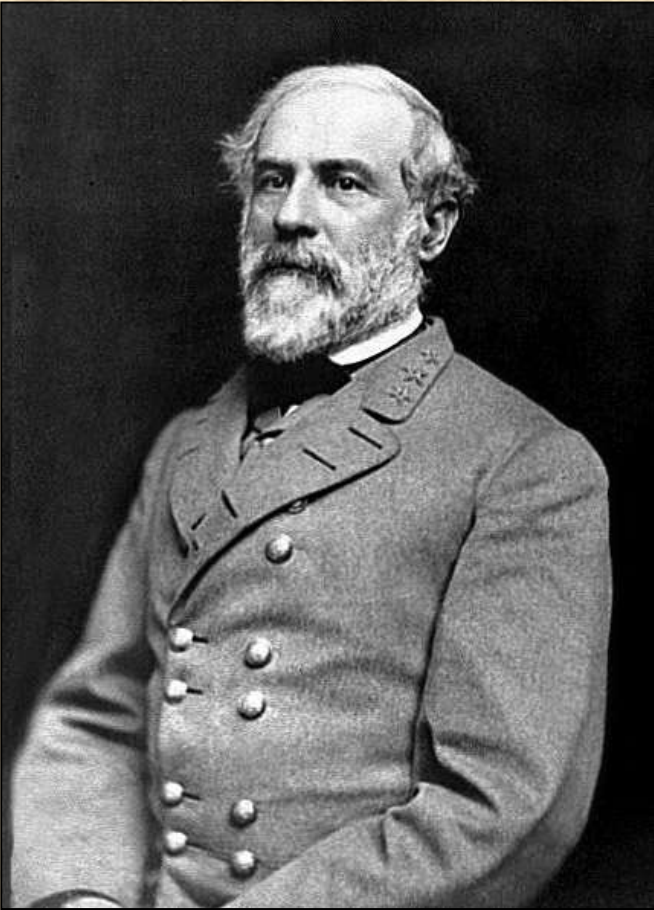


Sherman went west to fight Indians after the war, and also became a public speaker.

When touted as a possible presidential nominee in 1884, Sherman's reply was, "if nominated, I will not run, if elected, I will not serve."

Sherman died in 1888, after being named commander of the US Army in 1884.

Robert E. Lee

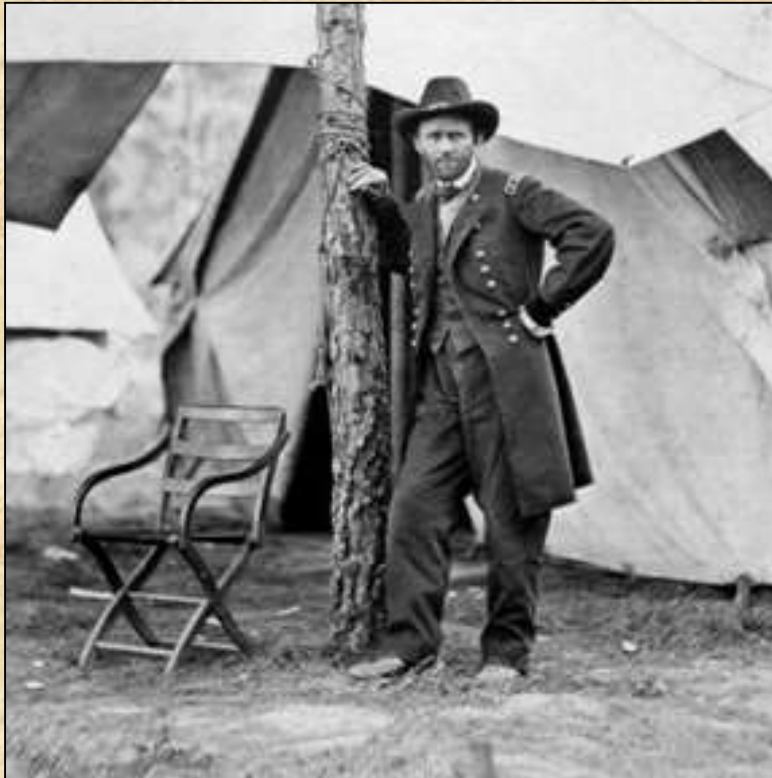


After the war, Lee continued to be one of the most beloved figures in the south. He refused several commercial offers that would have made him wealthy, but instead accepted the presidency of Washington (now Washington & Lee) University.

He died of heart failure in 1870.

His petition to have his U.S. citizenship restored was mislaid and was not accepted until the 1970s.

Ulysses S. Grant



Grant became an American military hero and soon was being considered as a frontrunner to succeed Andrew Johnson in the White House, winning election as a Republican in 1868. However, his administration was rocked by scandal. He won a second term in 1872.

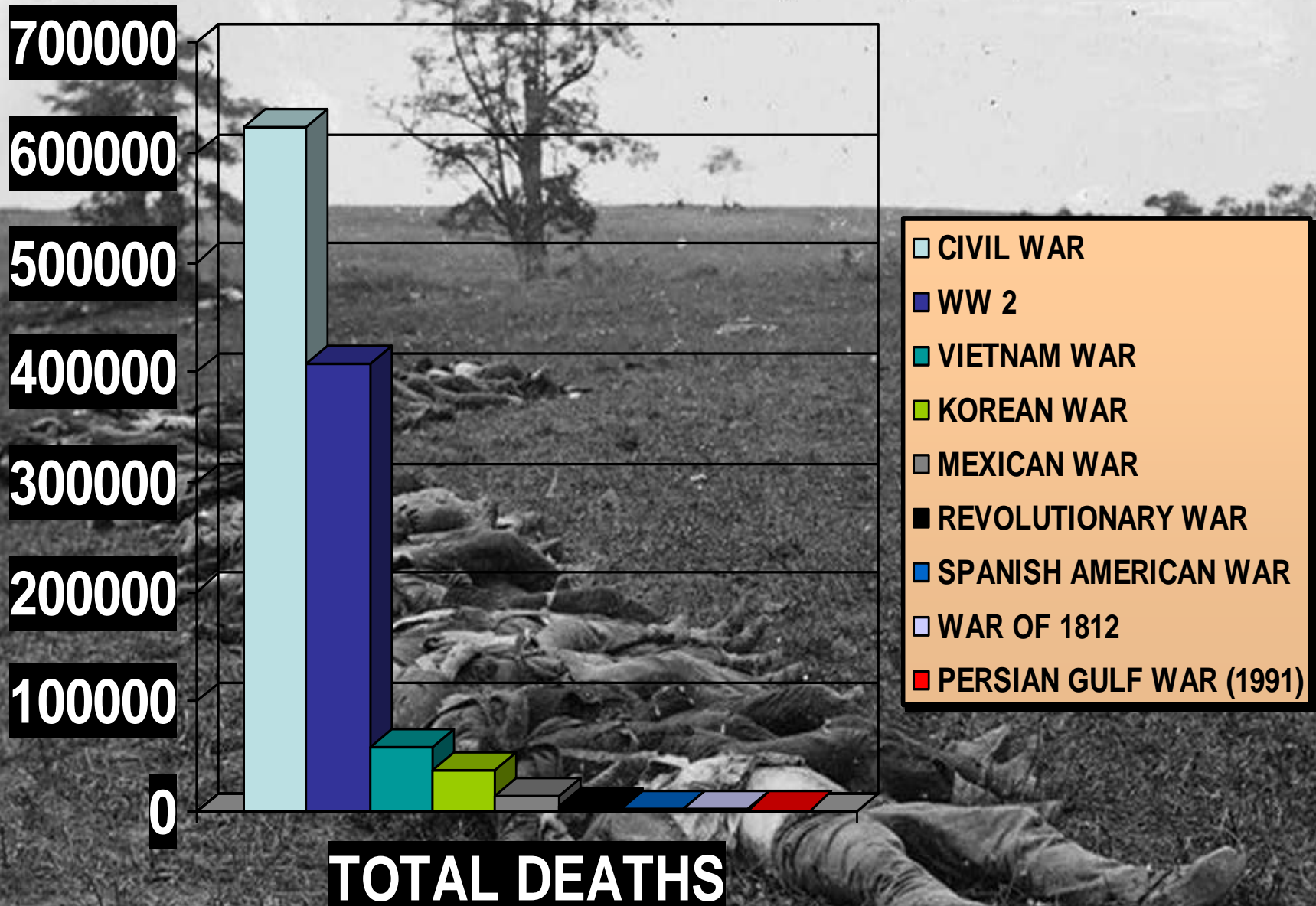
After leaving office, a failed banking venture left him penniless. He restored his family fortune by writing his memoirs while he was dying of throat cancer. He finished the memoirs shortly before his death in 1885.

The legacy of the Civil War

oStatistics



The Civil War saw the greatest number of deaths of any American War



The Civil War and its aftermath impoverished the South and dramatically decreased its share of the nations wealth between 1860 and 1870.

