

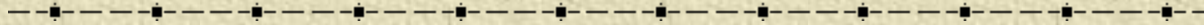


Chapter Sixteen

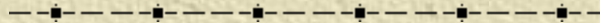
The Civil War, 1861– 1865



Part One:



Introduction



Chapter Focus Questions

- ✦ What social and political changes were created by the unprecedented nature and scale of the Civil War?
- ✦ What were the major military campaigns of the war?
- ✦ How important was the end of slavery to the war efforts of North and South?



Part Two:

**Mother Bickerdyke Connects
Northern Communities to their
Boys at War**

Mother Bickerdyke Connects Northern Communities to their Boys at War

- ✦ Northern communities that had sent men to the Union Army were shocked to learn of the number of deaths due to disease.
- ✦ A Galesburg, Illinois congregation sent Mary Ann Bickerdyke to teach her “boys” basic sanitation and nutrition.
- ✦ “Mother” Bickerdyke’s work exposed the need for support services and helped to create the United States Sanitary Commission.



Part Three:

**Communities Mobilize
for War**

Fort Sumter: The War Begins

- ✦ Both Lincoln and Jefferson Davis initially wanted peace.
- ✦ A conflict was brewing at Fort Sumter in South Carolina.
 - ◆ The Union garrison was low on supplies.
 - ◆ Lincoln announced his intention to send food.
 - ◆ The Confederacy attacked and the defenders of Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederate troops.
- ✦ War was greeted enthusiastically by communities on both sides.
- ✦ Men enlisted and women prepared supplies.

The Border States

- ✦ Four strategically important border states did not secede: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.
 - ◆ These states could have added 40 percent to the white population and military manpower of the Confederacy as well as 80 percent to its manufacturing capacity.
 - ◆ The border states also hurt the Confederate argument that the southern states were forced to secede in order to protect their right to own slaves.
- ✦ In Maryland, Lincoln cracked down on dissent by declaring martial law and arresting pro-Confederate leaders.
- ✦ In Missouri, guerilla warfare broke out.
- ✦ Kentucky also remained in the Union but sent troops to both sides.

The Battle of Bull Run

- ✦ The first Battle of Bull Run shattered both sides' enthusiastic notions of the war.
- ✦ The Union marched off to the shout of "On to Richmond."
- ✦ Confederate resistance drove them back in an uncontrolled retreat.
- ✦ The war would not be a quick and glorious conquest.

The Relative Strengths of North and South

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- ✦ On paper, the Union seemed to enjoy an overwhelming material advantage.
 - ◆ The North had a far greater population and industrial capacity.
 - ◆ They also seemed able to feed, clothe, and arm as many soldiers as necessary.
 - ✦ The South had strong advantages as well.
 - ◆ They would be fighting a defensive war.
 - ◆ They had strong military leadership.
 - ◆ The North would have to fight a war of conquest with untrained troops.
 - ◆ The South also believed that cotton would be a powerful weapon in gaining foreign support.



Part Four:

**Governments Organize
for War**

Lincoln Takes Charge

- ✦ Lincoln faced an awesome task as president, including gaining support from his own party.
- ✦ Lincoln quickly took on extra-legal power:
 - ◆ expanding the budget
 - ◆ calling up state militias
 - ◆ taking other actions without congressional sanction
- ✦ Lincoln was the first president to act as commander-in-chief, directing military policy, tempered by his intention to seek North-South reconciliation.

Expanding the Powers of the Federal Government

- ✦ The greatest expansion of government came in the War Department, which required unprecedented mobilization.
- ✦ The Union had to find new ways of raising funds.
- ✦ Bond sales in small amounts, new taxes, and printing paper money financed the government.
- ✦ Democrats protested economic centralization.
- ✦ Free from southern opposition, the Republicans enacted their economic programs including:
 - ◆ a doubling of the tariff
 - ◆ chartering companies to build a transcontinental railroad
 - ◆ a Homestead Act
 - ◆ the establishment of land grant colleges
- ✦ The federal government was permanently strengthened.

Diplomatic Objectives

- ✦ Lincoln was further challenged by the potential foreign recognition of the Confederacy.
 - ◆ The South hoped that King Cotton would gain them foreign support.
 - ◆ The North worked to insure that England and France refused to support the South.
- ✦ Nonbelligerence helped keep Great Britain and France neutral, including accepting a temporary French incursion into Mexico that violated the Monroe Doctrine.

Jefferson Davis Tries to Unify the Confederacy

- ✦ Jefferson Davis needed to forge a nation out of eleven states, but he lacked Lincoln's political astuteness and skill.
- ✦ Davis tended to "micro-manage" the war and lost the public confidence needed to build support for the sacrifices required by war.

Confederate Disappointments

- ✦ In diplomacy, southern hopes for foreign recognition failed because Great Britain and France did not recognize the Confederate government.
- ✦ The Confederate economy faltered as finances were in disarray with runaway inflation.

Contradictions of Southern Nationalism

- ✦ In the military, after the initial blush of enthusiasm, the Confederacy turned to a draft that exempted wealthy slaveholders.
 - ◆ “It’s a rich man’s war, but a poor man’s fight.”
- ✦ Loyalty was a problem because most southern whites:
 - ◆ felt a loyalty to their states
 - ◆ lacked a sense of loyalty to the Confederate nation
 - ◆ feared that centralization would destroy the very identity they sought to preserve.



Part Five:

**The Fighting Through
1862**

The War in Northern Virginia

- ✦ Maps: Overall Strategy of the War
- ✦ The Anaconda Plan, the initial northern strategy, envisioned squeezing the South with a blockade to prompt surrender without an invasion.
 - ◆ Popular clamor for sudden action was tempered by the Bull Run disaster.
- ✦ In spring 1862, the new Union commander of eastern troops, George McClellan, planned a march along Virginia's James Peninsula toward Richmond.
 - ◆ Robert E. Lee mounted a successful counterattack, driving McClellan back.
- ✦ Davis ordered an invasion of Maryland that was stopped in September at Antietam.
- ✦ A final Union thrust also ended in December at Fredericksburg.
- ✦ Map: Major Battles in the East, 1861-1862

Shiloh and the War for the Mississippi

- ✦ Map: Major Battles in the Interior, 1862–1863
- ✦ Things went better for the Union in the west.
- ✦ Troops commanded by Ulysses S. Grant captured forts along Tennessee's river systems.
- ✦ In April they defeated Confederate troops at Shiloh.
- ✦ Union conquests of Memphis and New Orleans made control of the Mississippi River seem only a matter of time.

The War in the Trans-Mississippi West

- ✧ In the West, sporadic Confederate campaigns, at times aided by relocated Indians, were successfully overcome by federal troops and state militia.
- ✧ In the Far West, small bands secured the region, though Indian and guerrilla fighting throughout the Missouri area plagued the Union.
- ✧ No part of the country and none of its inhabitants, could remain untouched by the Civil War.

The Naval War

- ✦ The Union was aided by its superior navy that in time tightened its grip over southern blockade-runners and seized several coastal areas.
 - ◆ 1862—about 10 percent of Confederate ships were stopped
 - ◆ 1864—around 30 percent were stopped
 - ◆ 1865—50 percent were stopped
- ✦ The battle between ironclad ships ended without a clear victor.
- ✦ The most successful naval operation was the seizing of coastal areas.

The Black Response

- ✦ When the Union navy captured Port Royal in South Carolina, 10,000 slaves greeted the troops.
- ✦ The Union policy of treating runaway slaves as contraband contributed to the demise of slavery.
- ✦ By the end of the war, one out of four slaves in the South had supported the Union by leaving their masters.



Part Six:

The Death of Slavery

The Politics of Emancipation

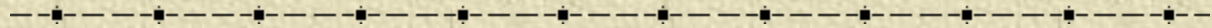
- ✦ Lincoln personally hated slavery but initially opposed actions to destroy it.
 - ◆ At the beginning of the war, the military necessity of holding the border states and placating staunchly racist northerners made emancipation politically impractical. His decision to emancipate the slaves came out of military necessity.
- ✦ Following the Union victory at Antietam, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared effective January 1, 1863, slaves in the areas under Confederate control were freed.
- ✦ No slaves were immediately freed but the act encouraged many to seek freedom.
- ✦ Abolitionists pushed the Republicans to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865, that permanently outlawed slavery.

Black Fighting Men

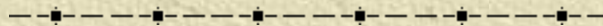
- ✦ Lincoln also permitted the recruitment of African American troops.
- ✦ Nearly 200 African Americans served under white officers, many of whom had been abolitionists.
- ✦ African-American soldiers encountered racism on both sides.
 - ◆ Until June 1864, African-American soldiers received unequal pay.
 - ◆ The Confederates could treat captured African-American soldiers as runaway slaves and could therefore execute them.
- ✦ But African-American soldiers did manage to make a dent in northern white racism as some nondiscriminatory laws were passed.



Part Seven:



**The Front Lines and the
Home Front**



The Toll of War

- ✦ New firearms technology brought more accurate and, hence, more deadly weapons.
- ✦ Conventional tactics called for massive assaults that brought huge casualties.
- ✦ Medical ignorance and disease also contributed to heavy casualty rates.
- ✦ Both North and South were unprepared to handle the supply and health needs of their armies.

Army Nurses

- ✦ Northern women volunteered as nurses and organized their communities through the United States Sanitary Commission to help provide relief.
- ✦ Southern women had no comparable organization though thousands volunteered as nurses.
- ✦ Despite these volunteers, most medical support staff continued to be men.

The Life of the Common Soldier

- ✦ Common soldiers who anticipated a short and glorious war instead experienced massive, horrendously bloody battles.
- ✦ Disease was a common cause of death.
- ✦ Soldiers suffered from the uncertainty of supply, especially on the Confederate side.
- ✦ Desertion, going AWOL, and fraternization with the enemy were common.

Wartime Politics

- ✦ The Union home front was wrought with problems.
- ✦ The Democratic Party divided into War Democrats who supported the war effort and Peace Democrats or “Copperheads” who did not.
- ✦ Democrats criticized the centralization of power and the efforts towards emancipation.
- ✦ Copperhead leader Clement Vallandigham urged a negotiated peace and suggested an alliance between western Democrats and southerners.
- ✦ Lincoln responded by declaring martial law, leading to the arrest of 13,000 people. Lincoln also had to cope with radicals and conservatives within his own party.

Economic and Social Strains on the North

- ✦ The war stimulated the northern economy, but not all industries profited.
- ✦ With \$1 billion in government contracts, profiteers flourished.
- ✦ For most people the war only brought inflation that outpaced wages.
- ✦ As workers formed unions, manufacturers hired strikebreakers, many of whom were African American, thus exacerbating racial tensions.
- ✦ Lower-class whites resented the Union draft that allowed conscripts to buy their way out for \$300.

The New York City Draft Riots

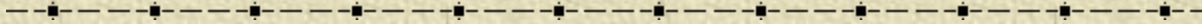
- ✦ Protests against the draft occurred throughout the North in 1863.
 - ◆ Riots and disturbances broke out in many cities.
- ✦ Between July 13 and July 17, 1863, New Yorkers rioted against the draft, killing 105 people.
 - ◆ Anger at the draft and racial prejudice were what most contemporaries saw as the cause of violence—African American men were the major target of said violence.
 - ◆ Urban growth and tensions also contributed to the riots.

The Failure of Southern Nationalism

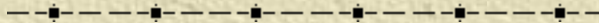
- ✦ Southerners saw even greater changes than the North.
 - ◆ Class resentments were greater in the South.
 - ◆ High inflation left many destitute.
- ✦ In spring 1865, food riots broke out throughout the South.
- ✦ Desertion rates were high.
- ✦ Slaves were increasingly disobedient and one quarter fled to Union lines.
- ✦ Peace movements sprang up throughout the Confederacy.



Part Eight:



The Tide Turns



The Turning Point of 1863

✧ Map: The Turning Point of 1863

- ✧ In May 1863 in the East, Robert E. Lee beat back an army twice his size at Chancellorsville.
 - ◆ Losses were high on both sides with Lee losing 20 percent of his army.
- ✧ Lee moved north into Maryland and Pennsylvania, but his offensive was stopped by George Meade at Gettysburg from July 1–3.
 - ◆ Lee never mounted another offensive.
- ✧ The next day in the west, Grant completed his siege of Vicksburg and soon followed up by capturing Chattanooga.
 - ◆ This dissuaded England and France from recognizing the Confederacy.
 - ◆ The Union now controlled the entire Mississippi River.
 - ◆ Union peace movements ceased.

Grant and Sherman

✧ Map: Sherman's Campaign in Georgia

- ✧ Grant's successes led Lincoln to appoint him general-in-chief of all Union forces.
- ✧ With Sherman, he conceived a plan of destroying the fabric of southern life.
 - ◆ They hoped that the South would surrender rather than face total destruction.
- ✧ In Virginia, Grant encouraged slaves to run away while he destroyed anything that could be used by the enemy.
- ✧ After Sherman captured Atlanta, he began his march to the sea destroying everything in his path.
- ✧ Sherman also issued a special order that set aside land for the freed slaves.

The 1864 Election

- ✦ Lincoln did not like his own chances for re-election in 1864 because:
 - ◆ his party was divided
 - ◆ the Democrat, General George McClellan was a war hero who proclaimed the war a failure.
- ✦ Sherman's capture of Atlanta on September 1 helped turn the tide.
- ✦ Lincoln won 55 percent of the vote and secured a mandate for his policy of unconditional surrender.

Nearing the End

- ✦ Map: The Final Battles in Virginia, 1864–1865
- ✦ In the East, Grant hammered Lee into submission—but it took a year and cost thousands of Union lives.
- ✦ To counteract a Union manpower advantage that grew more and more evident, some Southerners contemplated freeing slaves and enrolling them in the army.
 - ◆ Two regiments of black soldiers were organized, but never used. It was too late.
- ✦ By 1865, southern support for the war had disappeared.

Photography and War

- ✦ Photography showed the horrors of war to the American public.

Appomattox

- ✱ In the spring of 1865, Lee and remaining troops, outnumbered two to one, still held Petersburg and Richmond.
- ✱ Starving, short of ammunition, and losing men in battle and desertion every day, Lee retreated on April 2.
- ✱ Seven days later Lee and his 25,000 troops surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House.
 - ✱ Confederate troops were given parole and sent home.
 - ✱ They could not be tried for treason in the future.
- ✱ On May 10, Jefferson Davis, who hoped to set up a new government in Texas, was captured and the war came to a close.

Death of a President

- ✦ On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theater in Washington.
- ✦ For the people of the Union, the joy of victory was muted by mourning for their great leader.
- ✦ The nation was left with Lincoln's vision for the coming peace which he expressed in his Second Inaugural Address.

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

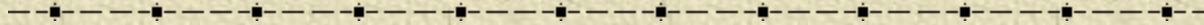
✦ *With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and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

—Abraham Lincoln

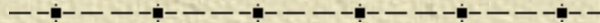
March 4, 1865



Part Nine:



Conclusion



The Civil War

✦ Media: Chronology