

## The Civil War Call to Arms

- 
- More states secede
- Border States
- Kentucky - neutral, goes with Union
- Missouri - Lincoln sends troops, Union
- Delaware - Union
- West Virginia - form new state - Union
- Maryland - martial law

## Advantages

### North:

Larger population

More factories (110,000) - guns, uniforms

More food crops grown

More railroad lines

### South:

Better generals

Know the land

Local citizens will help - food, supplies,  
and transportation

## Strategies

### **North:**

Blockade the seaports

Gain control of the Mississippi River

Invade Virginia and take Richmond

### **South:**

Defend their land until the Northerners  
get tired of fighting

## First Battle of Bull Run

### North:

General McDowell

Leave Washington and march south  
towards Manassas

Retreat to Washington

### South:

General "Stonewall" Jackson

Have the advantage, but don't follow the  
Union into Washington

**Outcome** - war will be long and costly

## A Soldier's Life

- Train up to 10 hours a day
- Food - hardtack
- Lack of clean water - smallpox and typhoid fever
- Rainy weather - muddy road and fields

## Prisoners of War

Union camp - Elmira, N.Y. - 10,000 men in an area meant for 5,000 men

Confederate camp - Andersonville, Georgia - 35,000 men in area for 10,000

## New Technology

- New rifles and cannons - greater range and accuracy/crossing open field deadly
- "Ironclads" - warships
- Famous battle - Union "Monitor" vs. Confederate "Merrimack"
- Fought to a draw - March 1862

## War in the East

- General McClellan replaces McDowell after the Battle of Bull Run
- McClellan - a very cautious general
- Delays advancing on Richmond which helps Confederates gain troops
- Confederates stop the Union troops
- McClellan forced to retreat

## Battle of Antietam

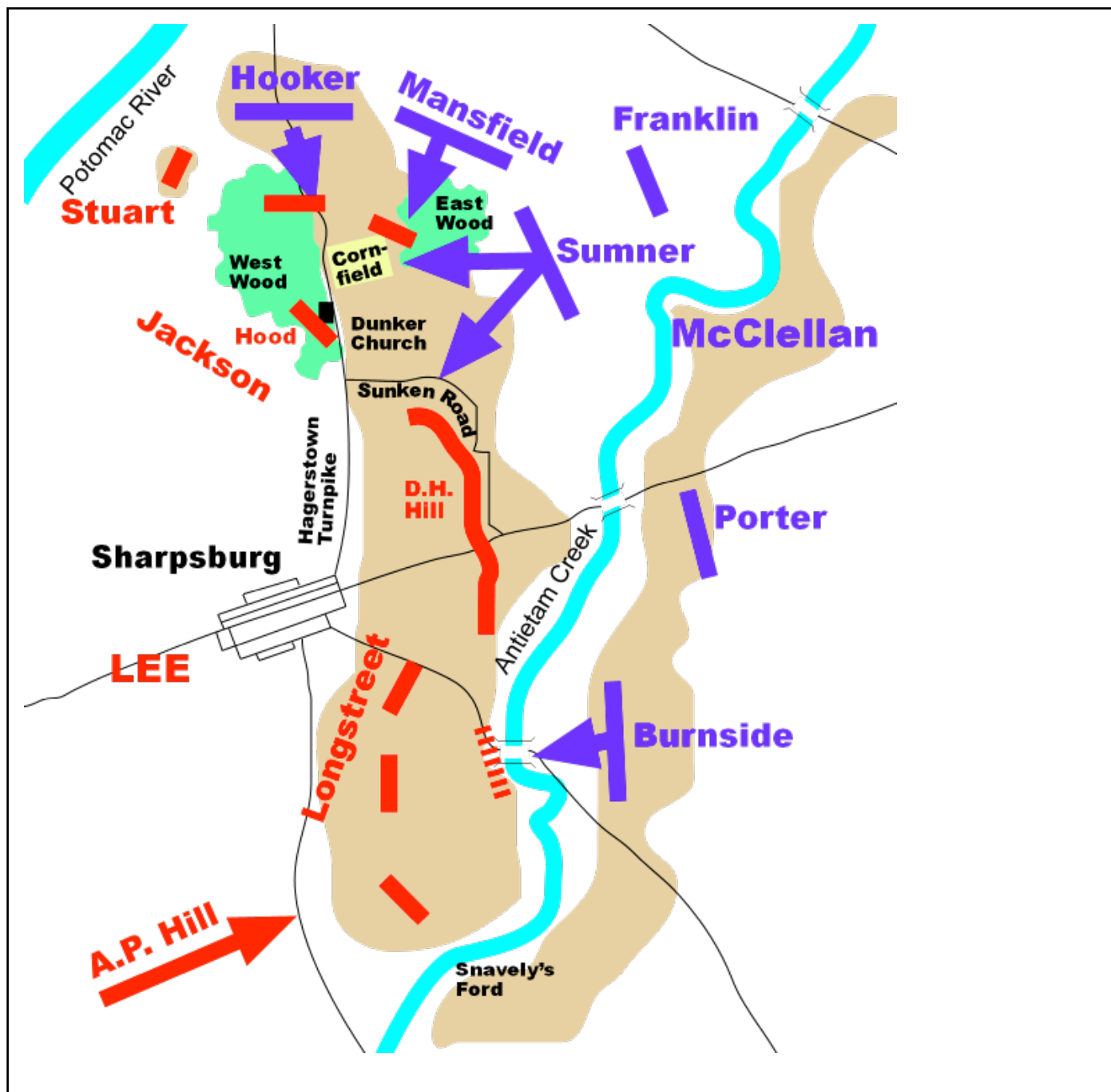
- General Lee decides to invade the North
- General McClellan finds Lee's battle plan
- Confederates dividing into two parts
- McClellan attacks larger division
- Bloodiest day of the war - 26,000 casualties (dead, wounded or missing)
- No clear victory, but Lee retreated, so the Union claims victory

## War in the West

- General Ulysses S. Grant - Union goes on the attack
- 1862 - gains control of most of the Mississippi River
- Captures forts in Tennessee *Henry Donelson*
- Advances towards Corinth, Mississippi, an important railroad center

## Battle of Shiloh

- While advancing towards Corinth, Confederate General Johnston surprises and attacks Grant at Shiloh
- Costly for both sides - 24,000 casualties (N- 13,000; S - 11,000)
- Union gains control of railroad station, western Tennessee and part of Mississippi River
- Two weeks later - Union captures New Orleans (David Farragut)





Battle of Antietam



## Battle of Antietam





BATTLE OF SHILOH.

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## The Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln's goal - restore the Union, not end slavery
- Realizes how important slavery is to the South's war effort
- Decides to abolish slavery in the states fighting the Union
- Signed January 1, 1863, 3 months after the victory at Antietam

## Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation

- Little immediate effect - Union has no power in the South
- Doesn't effect border states or Southern states already under Union control
- Wants support of the border states
- Southerners angry-accuse Lincoln of trying to start a slave revolt
- **Now war fought for freedom of slaves, not just to unite Union**

## African Americans Help the Union

- Not allowed to serve until the E.P.
- 189,000 served - more than one-half former slaves
- If captured, returned to slavery or killed
- Served on battleships with white sailors
- Army- all black regiments
- Earned less pay

## African American Troops

- Participated in 40 major battles
- Most famous battle - Fort Wagner in South Carolina
- 54th Massachusetts Infantry led the attack
- Nearly half of its regiment were casualties
- Also served as cooks, wagon drivers &
- hospital aides

## Resisting Slavery

To hurt the Confederates, slaves:

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- provided military info to the Union
- worked slowly
- broke equipment
- even refused to work (Many slaveholders fighting in the war.)

## Divisions over the War

### The South

- opposition strongest in Georgia and North Carolina-peaceful protests
- strong support for states' rights  
governor objected to officers from other states leading S. Carolina's troops
- Georgia & N. Carolina governors object to forcing men into military service (draft)

## Divisions in the North

- Many opposed the Emancipation Proclamation
- Felt South had a right to secede
- Northern Democrats who opposed the war called **Copperheads** - wanted peace with the Confederacy

## Disrupting the War Effort

Both sides encouraged soldiers to desert the army or not volunteer for military duty

Both Davis and Lincoln suspended the right of habeas corpus - many arrested and held without a trial

## The Draft Laws

- On both sides many deserted or went home to plant or harvest crops; approximately half would return to fight
- draft necessary - required military service (ages 17-45/50)
- wealthy could avoid the draft- hire a substitute or pay government in N. \$300; plantation owner with 20 slaves not required to serve
- "A poor man's fight" - NYC riots

## The War and Economic Strains

- North - 1861- 1st income tax
- printed \$400 million in paper money
- causes inflation or a rise in prices - 80% increase in the price of goods
- 
- South- blockade prevents S. from selling or receiving goods from overseas
- Huge shortages/high inflation (beef 12 cents a lb. in 1862 now \$8 a lb. in 1865)
- women riot for food

## Women in the Civil War

- Disguised themselves as men and joined the army
- Ran the farms or the plantations
- Worked in factories or in the government
- Became teachers and nurses
- Dorothea Dix-heads Union nurses
- Elizabeth Blackwell - 1st female doctor
- Clara Barton - "Angel of the Battlefield" and the American Red Cross

## Confederate Victories

After Antietam Union General McClellan replaced with General Burnside  
Burnside marches toward Richmond-  
**Battle of Fredericksburg; Union loses**

General Hooker replaces Burnside -  
loses at the **Battle of Chancellorsville**  
Confederate lost - Stonewall Jackson  
dies

## The Battle of Gettysburg

- Lee now bolder; decides to invade Pennsylvania
- General Meade(Union) pursues them
- Union - on Cemetery Ridge
- Confederate - on Seminary Ridge
- July 3, 1863 - Pickett's Charge - leads Confederate troops across open field
- Terrible losses on both sides - Union over 25,000; Confederate over 28,000
- Lee-"It is I who have lost this fight."

## The Fall of Vicksburg

- Located on the Mississippi River
- Bombarded for 6 weeks by General Grant
- Use "siege" tactic-surround the city and cut off supplies/force a surrender
- Confederate troops give up on July 4, 1863
- Same day Lee retreats from Gettysburg
- Port Hudson surrenders a few days later
- Entire Mississippi River in Union hands
- Union now has the upper hand

## Grant versus Lee

Grant hammers the Confederates in northern Virginia

Both sides lose thousands of troops

Confederates running out of men and supplies

Grant begins a siege at Petersburg - a railroad center

Sherman advances towards Atlanta

## March to the Sea

- **"total warfare"** - all out attacks aimed at destroying an enemy's army, its resources and its will to fight
- September 1864 - Sherman marches into Atlanta; burns city in November
- Lincoln defeats McClellan
- February 1865 - Sherman continues to the Atlantic Ocean
- Path of destruction - 60 miles wide

## Peace at Last

- March 1865 - Grant continues to wait outside of Petersburg
  - Lee realizes Grant will soon capture the city
  - Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address  
"With malice towards none; with charity for all"
- April 1865 - Grant takes Richmond  
Lee surrenders on April 9th at Appomattox

## Surrender at Appomattox

- Grant offers Lee generous terms
- Give up your weapons
- Leave in peace
- Union troops want to celebrate
- Grant silences his troops
- "The rebels are our countrymen again."

## The War's Terrible Toil

- Bloodiest conflict the United States ever fought
- Confederates - about 260,000 dead
- Union - over 360,000 dead including 37,000 African Americans
- Over 500,000 wounded and disfigured
- **Results:** it reunited the nation and ended slavery