

# The Civil War



**1861-1865**  
**Chapter 11**



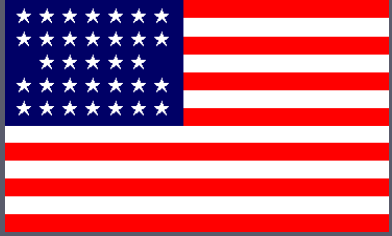


**The Civil War**  
**War Between**  
**the States**

**War for**  
**Southern**  
**Independence**

**War of the**  
**Rebellion**





# The Opposing Sides



## ▶ North

- Population
- Industry
- Government
- Banking
- Railroads
- Army & Navy

## ▶ South

- Leadership
  - ▶ Military colleges
- Defensive
- Military tradition
- Cotton
- Cotton
- Robert E. Lee
  - ▶ Refused command of Union army
  - ▶ Could not fight against his home state

While husking corn on his family's Indiana farm in April 1861, 16-year-old Theodore Upson heard a neighbor tell his father Jonathan that "the Rebels have fired upon and taken Fort Sumter."

"Father said little," Upson remembered. However, when the family sat down for dinner later, the boy saw that his father "looked ten years older."

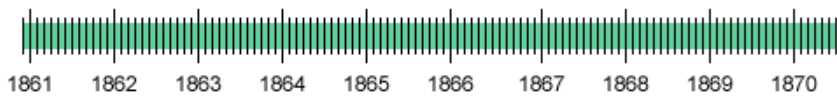
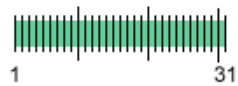
Upson later recalled, "We sat down to the table. Grandma wanted to know what was the trouble. Father told her and she began to cry. 'Oh, my poor children in the South. Now they will suffer!'"

Upson's father offered to let their Southern relatives come and stay at the farm. "No, they will not do that," the grandmother replied. "There is their home. There they will stay. Oh, to think that I should have lived to see the day when Brother should rise against Brother."

—adapted from *With Sherman to the Sea*

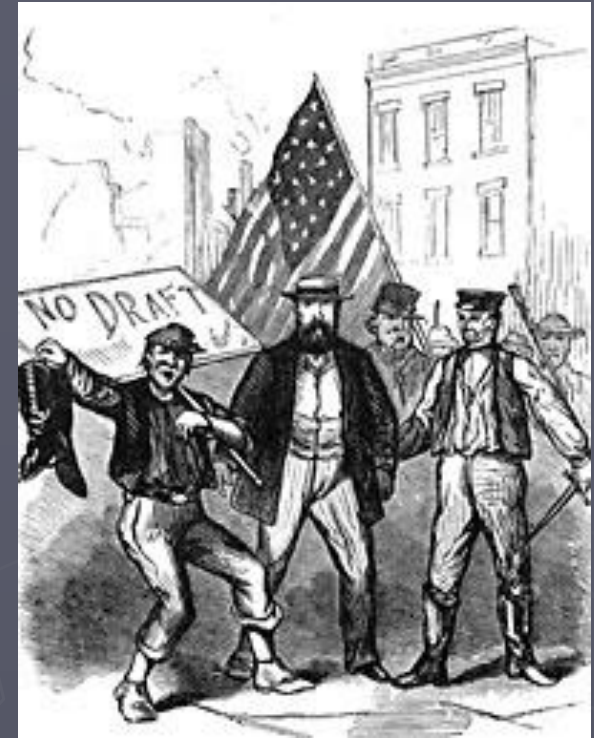


United States of America before first secession



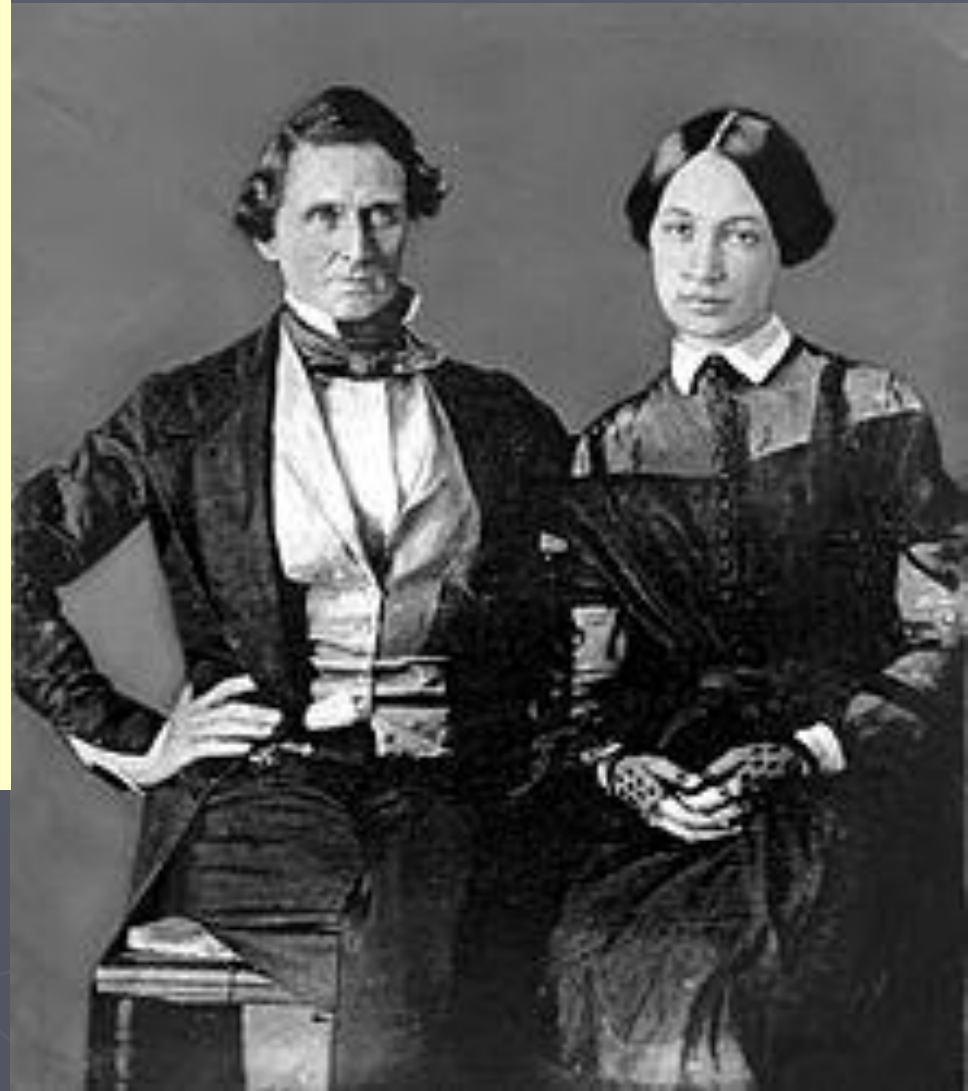
# Challenges

- ▶ Lincoln's Goal
  - Preserve the Union
- ▶ Jefferson Davis Goal
  - Hold together and defend a loose Confederacy
- ▶ North
  - Politics
  - Conscription
  - Habeas corpus
- ▶ South
  - Protect slavery
  - States Rights
  - Money & Industrial problems
  - Foreign intervention



"We are without machinery, without means, and threatened by a powerful opposition; but I do not despond and will not shrink from the task imposed upon me."

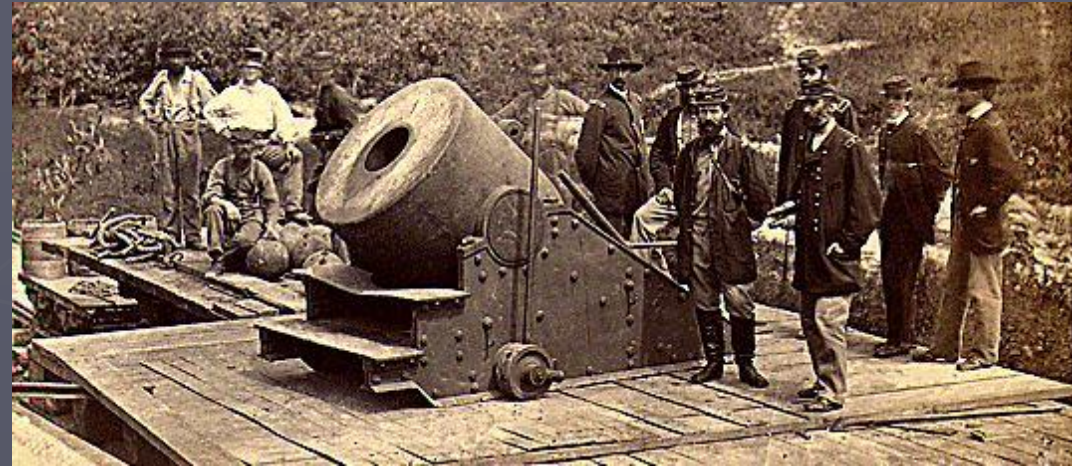
*—Jefferson Davis, in a letter to his wife, February 20, 1861*



# Modern War

## ▶ Weapons

- Rifled muskets
- Heavy cannon
- Ironclad ships



## ▶ Tactics

- Outdated
- Massed men
- Attrition

## ▶ Supplies

- Hardtack & Bacon
- Railroads
- shipping





# Fort Pulaski, Ga.

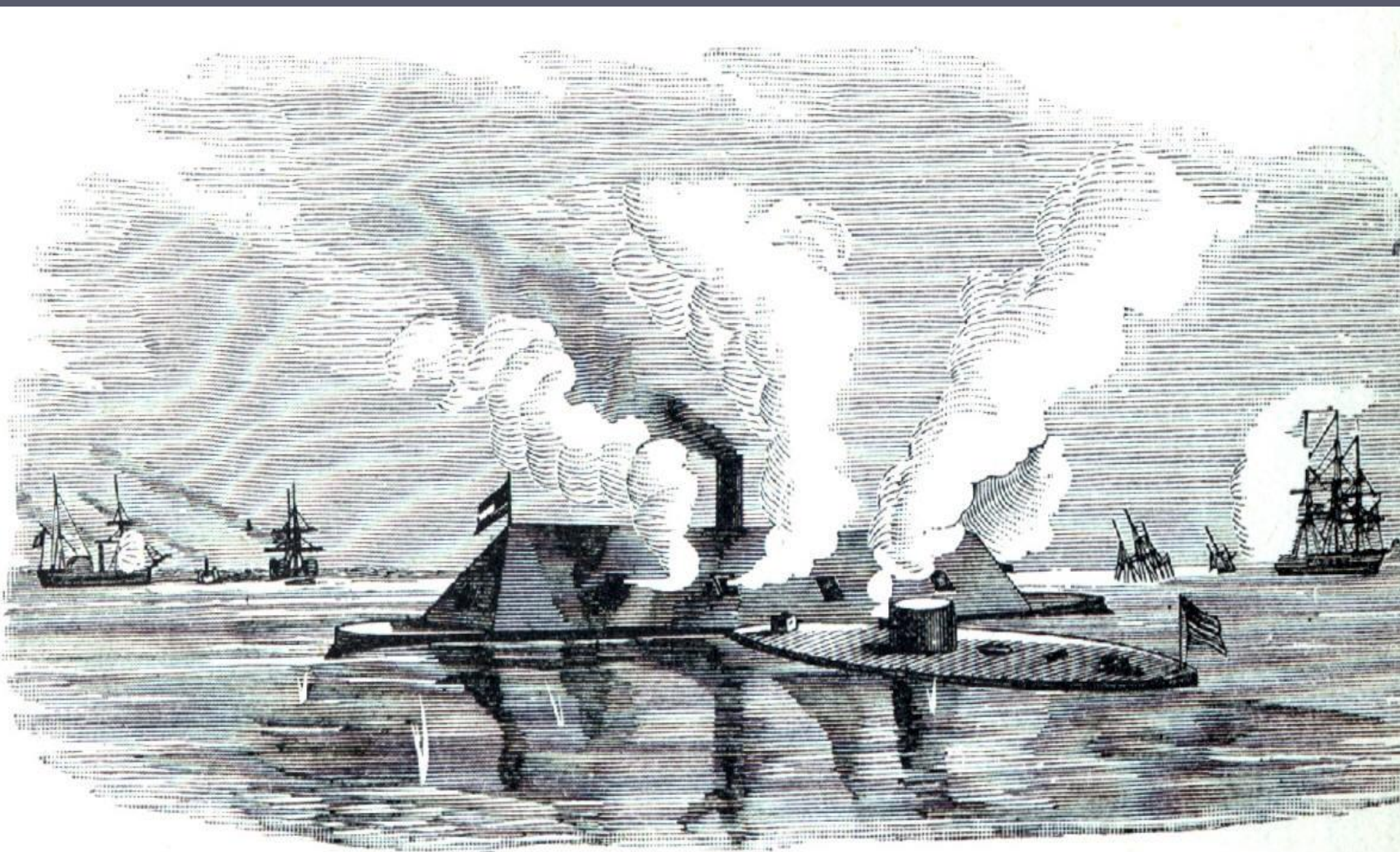


# Monitor vs. Virginia

- ▶ Hampton Roads, Virginia
- ▶ March 1862
- ▶ Naval Warfare



# First Modern Naval Battle

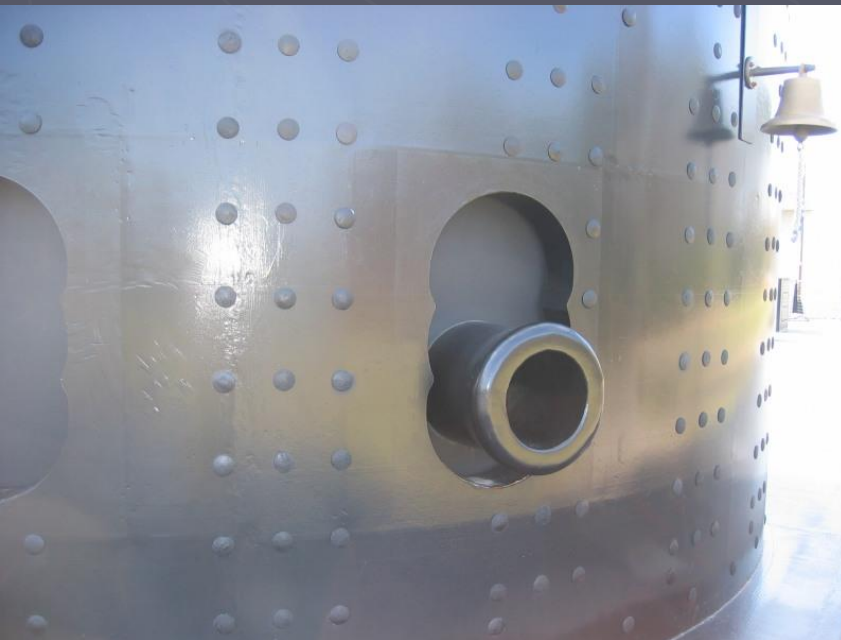
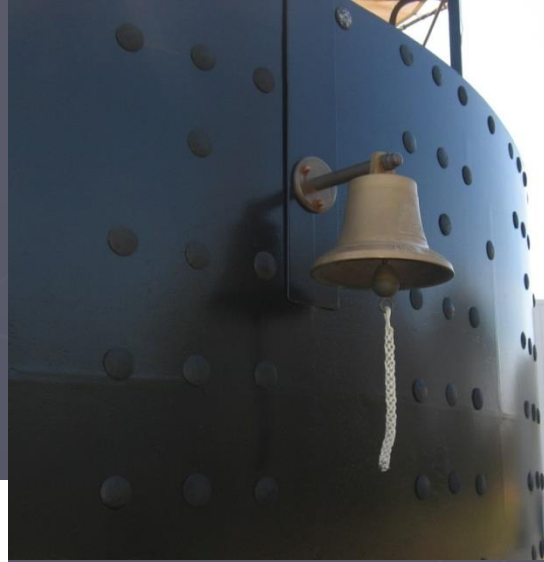


# Ironclads

- ▶ Cairo
- ▶ Monitor
- ▶ Stonewall



# USS Monitor at Mariner's Museum



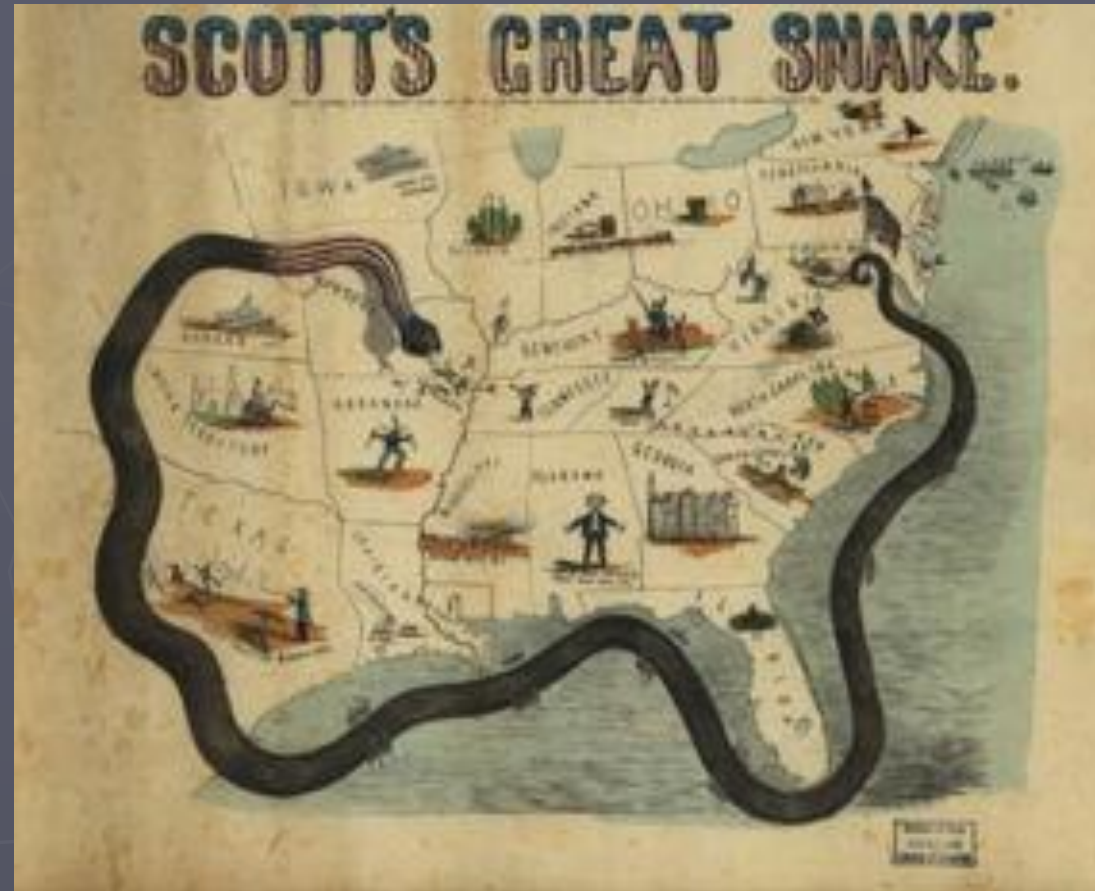
# Strategy

## ▶ North

- Anaconda Plan
  - ▶ Capture Richmond
    - Failed at Manassas
  - ▶ Blockade
    - ▶ Isolate Confederates from foreign help
  - ▶ Cut off supplies
    - ▶ Exhausting Confederates
  - ▶ Divide and conquer
    - Mississippi
    - Georgia

## ▶ South

- Attrition
  - ▶ Kill as many Unionists as possible
- Defensive
  - ▶ Make Union invade and conquer
- Foreign help
  - ▶ British & French intervention
- Don't lose
  - ▶ Hold out until Union gives up



## Review-Civil War

1. The Anaconda plan included
  - 
  - 
  -
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a type of army food.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ turned down command of the Union army because he could not fight against his own state.
4. As the Civil War began, President Lincoln's goal was to \_\_\_\_\_ even if it meant allowing slavery to continue.
5. With few \_\_\_\_\_ and little \_\_\_\_\_, the South suffered more inflation and critical shortages during the Civil War than did the North.
6. New types of warships known as \_\_\_\_\_ dominated the naval war.

On July 21, 1861—a hot, sultry Sunday perfect for family outings—hundreds of people from Washington, D.C., picnicked along Bull Run near Manassas Junction, Virginia. They had gathered to watch the first battle between the Union and Confederate forces.

“The spectators were all excited,” wrote one reporter, “and a lady with an opera glass who was near me was quite beside herself when an unusually heavy discharge roused the current of her blood: ‘That is splendid! Oh, my! Is not that first-rate?’”

The spectators who came to Bull Run expected a short, exciting fight and a quick surrender by the rebel troops. Unexpectedly, the Confederates routed the Union army. A reporter with the *Boston Journal*, Charles Coffin, described the chaos:

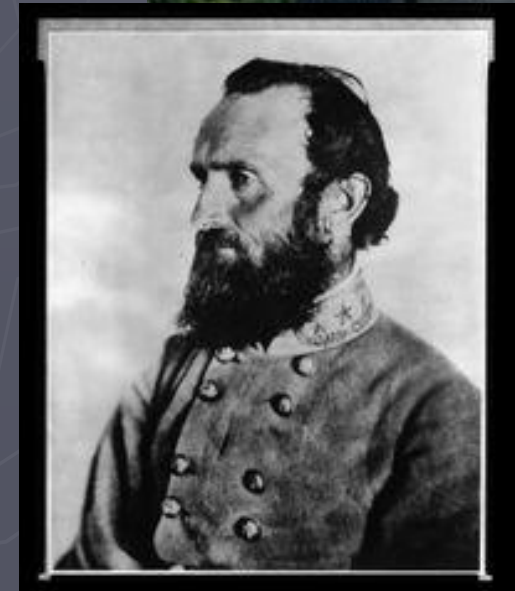
“Men fall. . . . They are bleeding, torn, and mangled. . . . The trees are splintered, crushed, and broken, as if smitten by thunderbolts. . . . There is smoke, dust, wild talking, shouting; hissings, howlings, explosions. It is a new, strange, unanticipated experience to the soldiers of both armies, far different from what they thought it would be.”



# The Beginning

## ► 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas

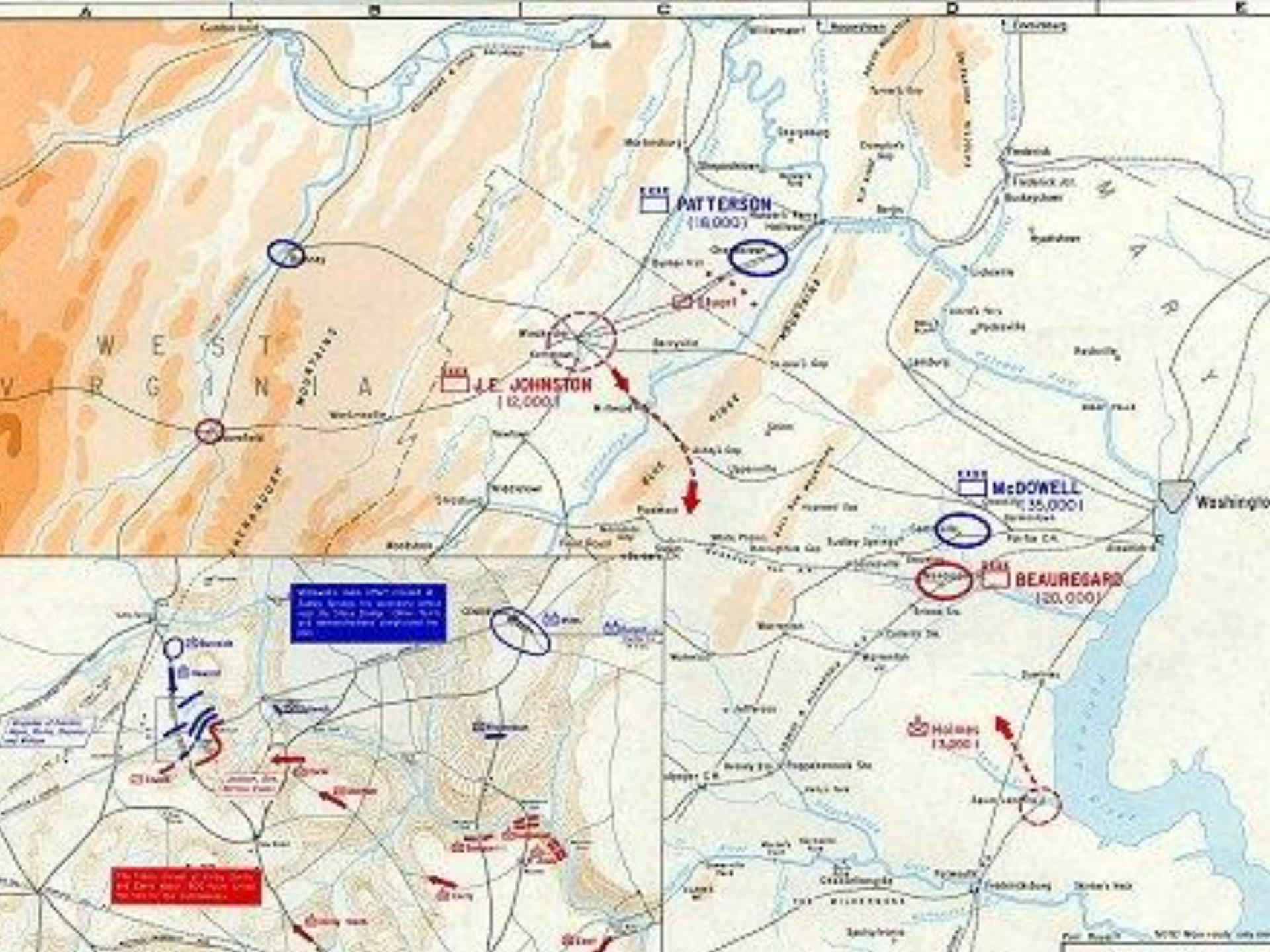
- “On To Richmond” campaign
- Stonewall Jackson
- Confederate Victory
- McDowell replaced by McClellan as Union general



# Mort Kunstler, CW Art

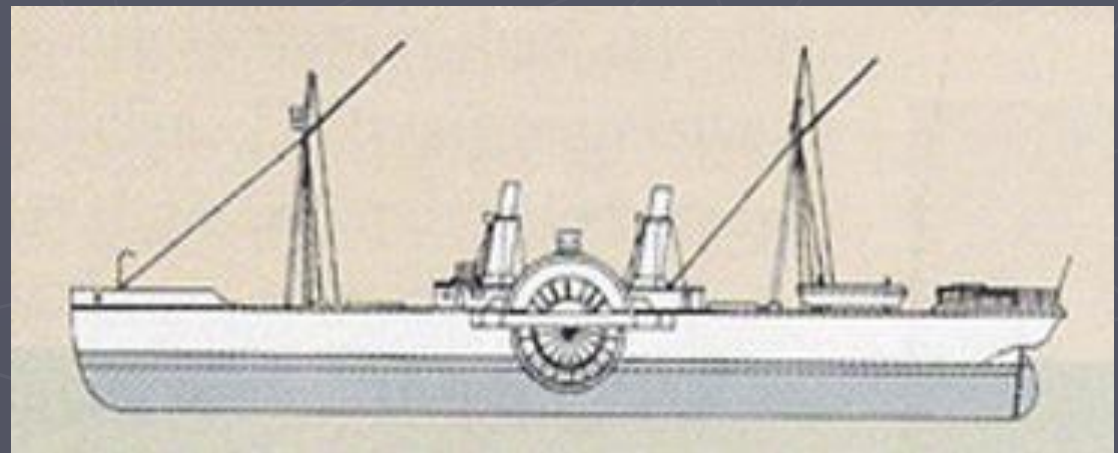


Victory Rode the Rails, information from Charles Harrell



# Blockade

- ▶ Monitor
- ▶ Virginia (Merrimac)
- ▶ Ironclads
- ▶ Blockade Runners
- ▶ Ports
  - New Orleans
  - Norfolk

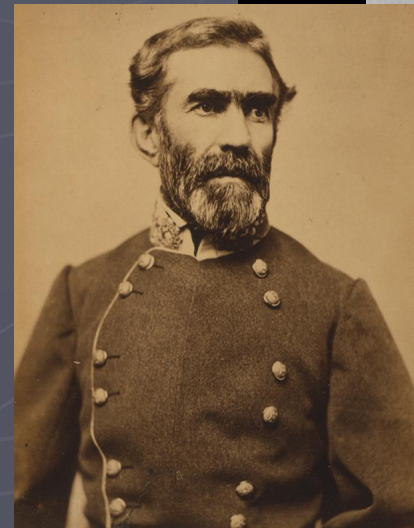


# CSS Hunley, Confederate Submarine



# The Western Theater

- ▶ New Orleans captured
  - April 1862
  - South's largest city
- ▶ Shiloh, Tenn.
  - Bloody April
  - More deaths in this one battle than all other wars combined
- ▶ Perryville, Ky.
- ▶ Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- ▶ Bragg vs. Grant/Rosecrans



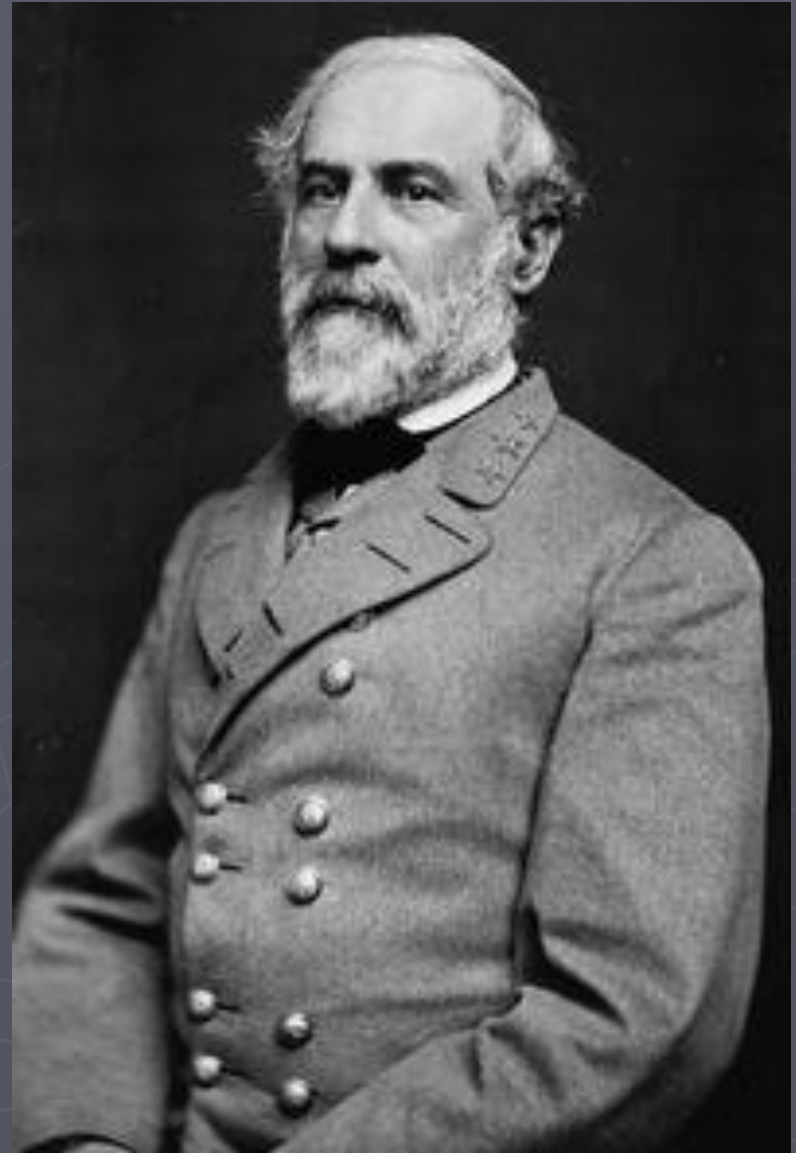


BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Shiloh, Tenn., Bloody April

# Eastern Theater

- ▶ McClellan vs. Lee
  - **Peninsula**
  - **Seven Days Battles**
- ▶ Pope vs. Lee
  - **2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas** (Bull Run)
  - Lee pushes Pope into Washington DC defenses
- ▶ McClellan vs. Lee
  - **Antietam**
    - ▶ Bloodiest day in US History
    - ▶ 25,000 American casualties
    - ▶ South lost possible European help
    - ▶ A near Union Victory
    - ▶ Lee escapes/McClellan fired
    - ▶ Emancipation Proclamation
- ▶ Burnside vs. Lee
  - **Fredericksburg**
- ▶ Hooker vs. Lee
  - **Chancellorsville**





Antietam Sept. 1862

# Antietam 2

# Antietam 3

# Antietam 4

# Antietam 5

# Antietam 6



Lee and Jackson

Fredericksburg & Chancellorsville,  
Confederate Victories by Robert E. Lee

► Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and Jeb Stuart planning at Antietam





## Review Battles of the Civil War 1

1. The battle near Chancellorsville, Virginia, resulted in a key victory for the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. After the battle of Manassas, President Lincoln will appoint Gen. \_\_\_\_\_ commander of the Union army. However, his appointment will end in failure.

In December 1862, as Union and Confederate forces prepared for battle near the Virginia town of Fredericksburg, the civilian residents fled in haste. Confederate artillery operator Robert Stiles remembers seeing women and children evacuating their homes:

“I never saw a more pitiful procession than they made trudging through the deep snow . . . little children tugging along with their doll babies . . . women so old and feeble that they could carry nothing and could barely hobble themselves. There were women carrying a baby in one arm, and its bottle, its clothes, and its covering in the other. Some had a Bible and a toothbrush in one hand, a picked chicken and a bag of flour in the other.

Most of them had to cross a creek swollen with winter rains, and deadly cold with winter ice and snow. We took the battery horses down and ferried them over, taking one child in front and two behind, and sometimes a woman or a girl on either side with her feet in stirrups, holding on by our shoulders. Where they were going we could not tell, and I doubt if they could.”

# Emancipation

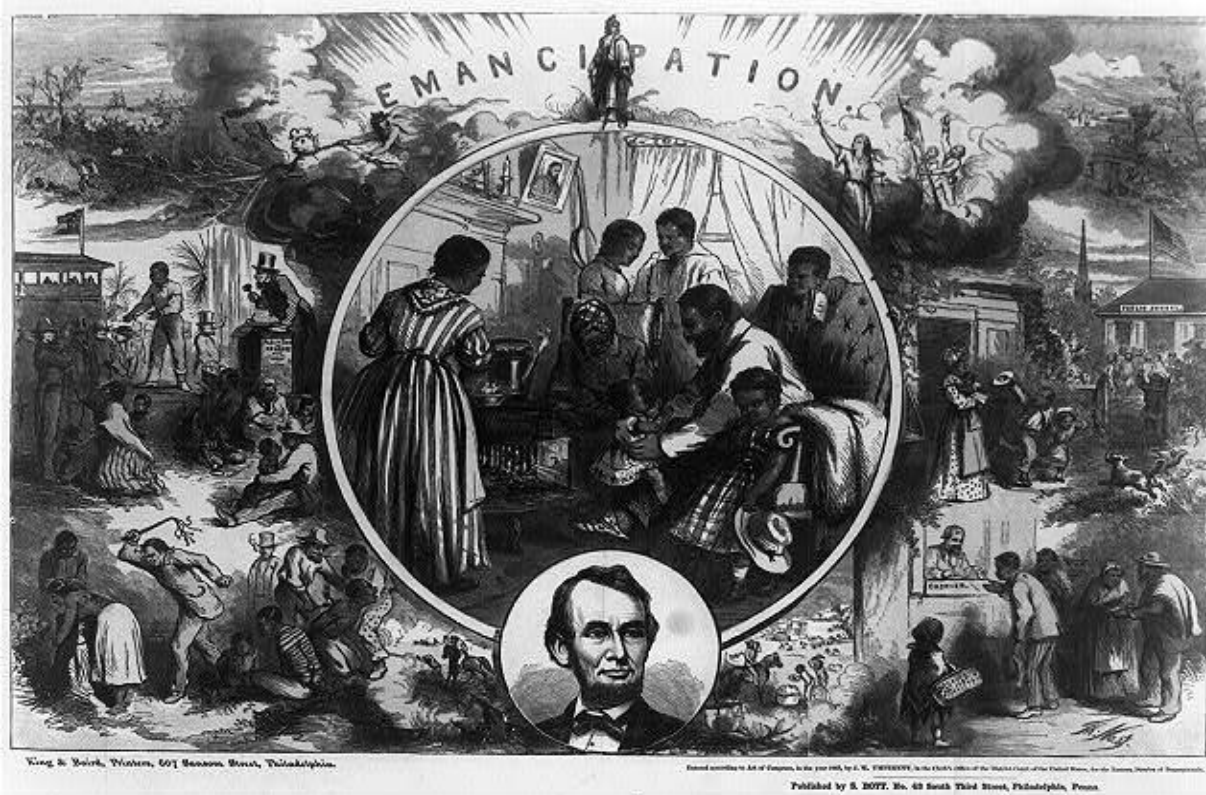
- ▶ After Antietam, Lincoln has a near victory
- ▶ Frees Slaves in Confederacy
- ▶ Slaves remain as slaves in border states
- ▶ Frees no one
- ▶ Army must enforce it
  
- ▶ 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment comes later in 1865 that bans slavery



**1 January 1863**

Interpreting Emancipation

1. Decide how you believed Lincoln meant the Emancipation to mean. Then compose a newspaper headline and subtitle to express your belief.



**Emancipation  
Desperation or  
Righteousness**

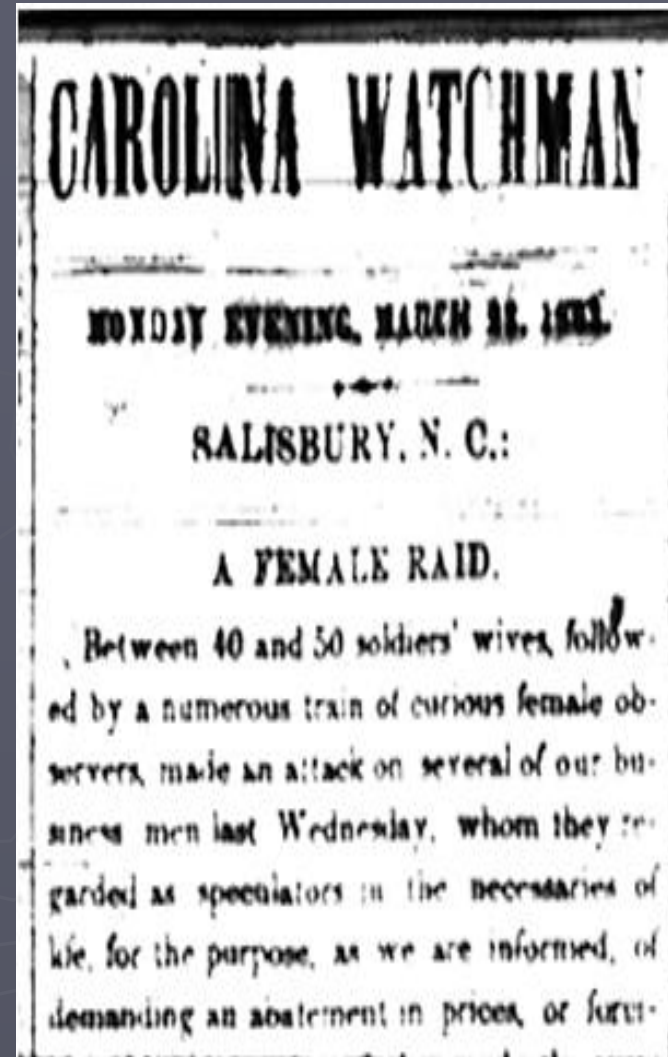


# Life during the War

## Carolina Watchman

Monday evening, March 28, 1862, Salisbury, NC  
A Female Raid

Between 40 and 50 soldier's wives, followed by a numerous train of curious female observers, made an attack on several of our businessmen last Wednesday, whom they regarded as speculators in the necessaries of life for the purpose as we are informed, of demanding an abatement in prices...



- ▶ North
  - Economic boom
- ▶ South
  - Shortages caused by blockade

# African Americans

- ▶ Slave labor
- ▶ Discrimination
- ▶ 54<sup>th</sup> Mass.



# Soldiers & Women

## ▶ Poor medicine

- infections

## ▶ Suffering

- In army
- At Home

## ▶ Women

- Barton
  - ▶ nurse
- Blackwell
  - ▶ doctor

## ▶ Prisons

- Andersonville, Ga.
- Point Lookout, Md.



Fredericksburg, VA

Dec., 13, 1862

- Union Bombard the city
- Civilians flee west to Salem Church (5 miles)
- Union Army crosses river
- Battle rages
- Confederates win
- Union retreats across river
- Civilian refugees return to destroyed city

*I never saw a more pitiful procession than they made trudging through the deep snow...little children tugging along with their doll babies...women so old and feeble that they could carry nothing and could barely hobble themselves. There were women carrying a baby in one arm, and its bottle, its clothes, and its covering in the other. Some had a Bible and a toothbrush in one hand, and picked chicken and a bag of flour in the other.*

*Most of them had to cross a creek swollen with winter rains, and deadly cold with winter ice and snow. We took the battery horses down and ferried them over, taking one child in front and two behind, and sometimes a woman or a girl on either side with her feet in stirrups, holding on by our shoulders. where they were going we could not tell, and I doubt if they could.*



<b>Regiment</b>	<b>Battle</b>	<b>Casualty Rate</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Texas	Antietam	82.3%
1st Minnesota	Gettysburg	82%
141 <sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	75.7%
21 <sup>st</sup> Georgia	Manassas	76%
101 <sup>st</sup> New York	Manassas	73.8%
26 <sup>th</sup> North Carolina	Gettysburg	71.7%

# Army Medical Aid

- Battlefield wounds
- Infections
- Amputations
- Few qualified staff
- Dysentery
- Measles

*As a wounded man was lifted on the table, often shrieking with pain...the surgeon quickly examined the wound and resolved upon cutting of the wounded limb. Some ether was administered...The surgeon snatched the knife from between his teeth, where it had been while his hands were busy, wiped it rapidly once or twice across his blood-stained apron, and the cutting began. The operation accomplished, the surgeon would look around with a deep sigh, and then...."Next!"*

## Review-Civil War Home Front

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ decreed freedom for enslaved persons in all states in rebellion.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ decreed freedom for all slaves in the United States.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was a infamous civil war prison in Georgia.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in early July of 1863, Samuel Wilkeson, a reporter, sat to write his account of the battle that had raged for three days near the town. As he composed his dispatch, the body of Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson—his son—lay dead beside him.

Wilkeson recorded the events that destroyed the peace of the Gettysburg countryside. He recalled “the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage” that served as the Union army headquarters:

“In the midst of its warbling a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery shrieked, moaned, whirled, whistled, and wrathfully fluttered over our ground.”



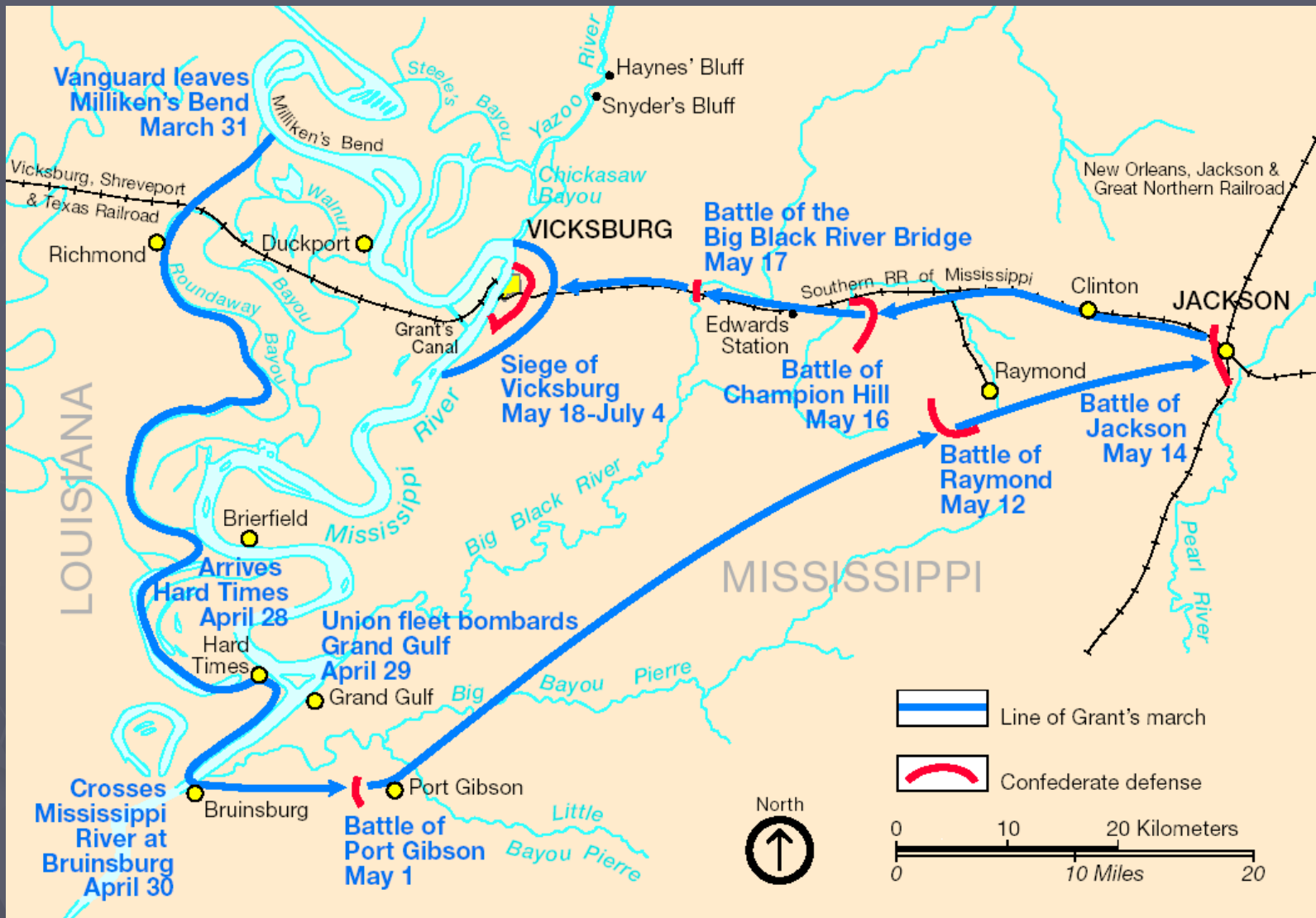
# Turning Points

## ► Vicksburg

- Siege, troops starving
- Union captures Mississippi River
- Cuts South in half
- July 4, 1863

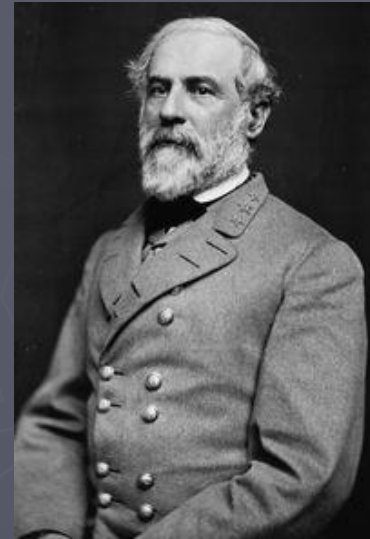
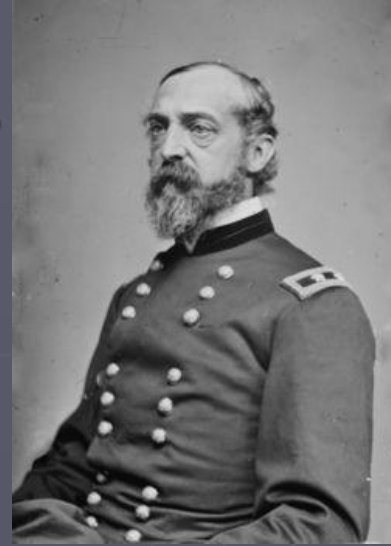
USS Cairo at  
Vicksburg  
NMP





# Gettysburg, Penn.

- ▶ Turning Point of Civil War
- ▶ Meade vs. Lee
  - July 1-3, 1863
  - Pickets Charge

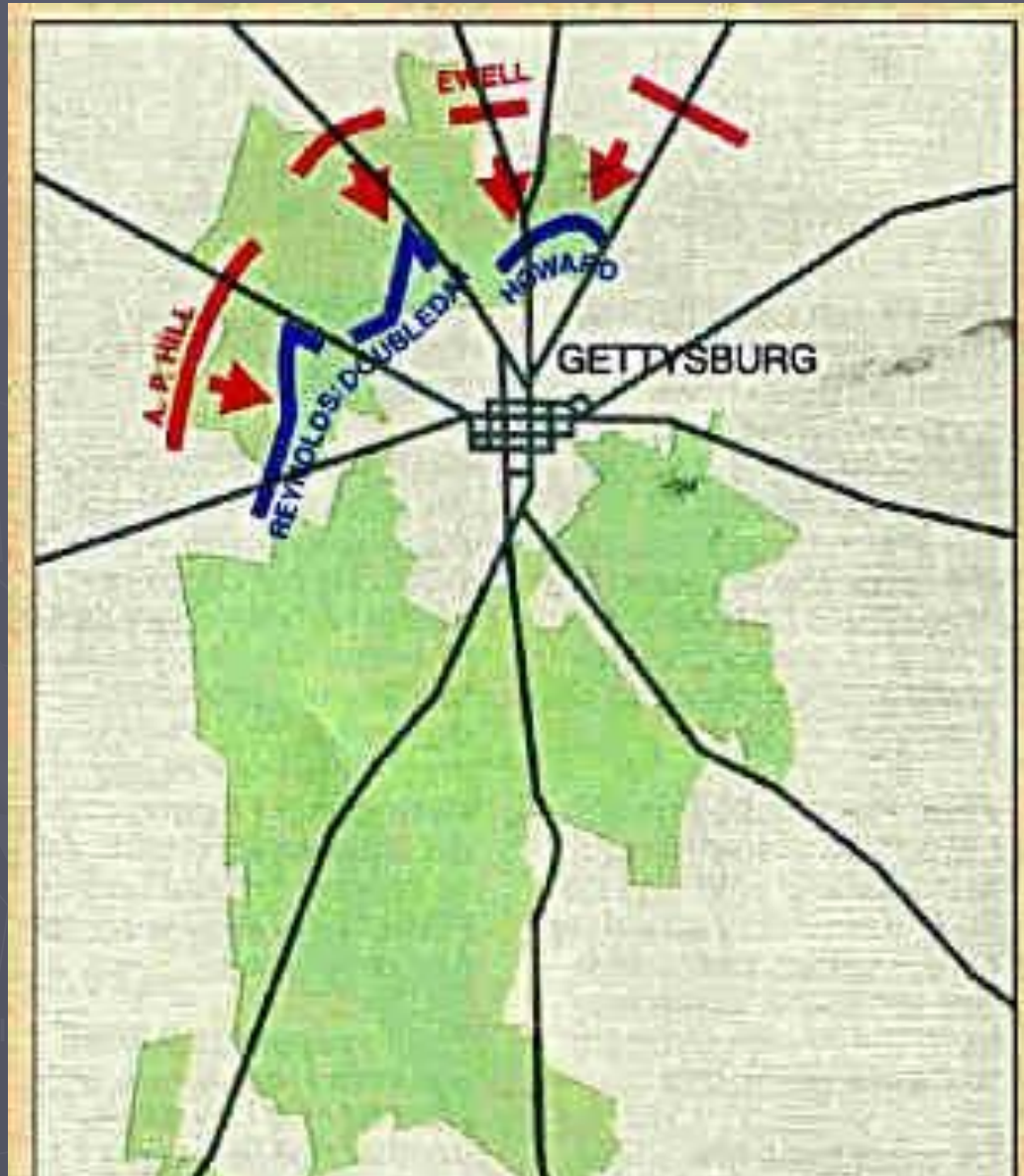




# Gen. Buford's Cav. At Gettysburg



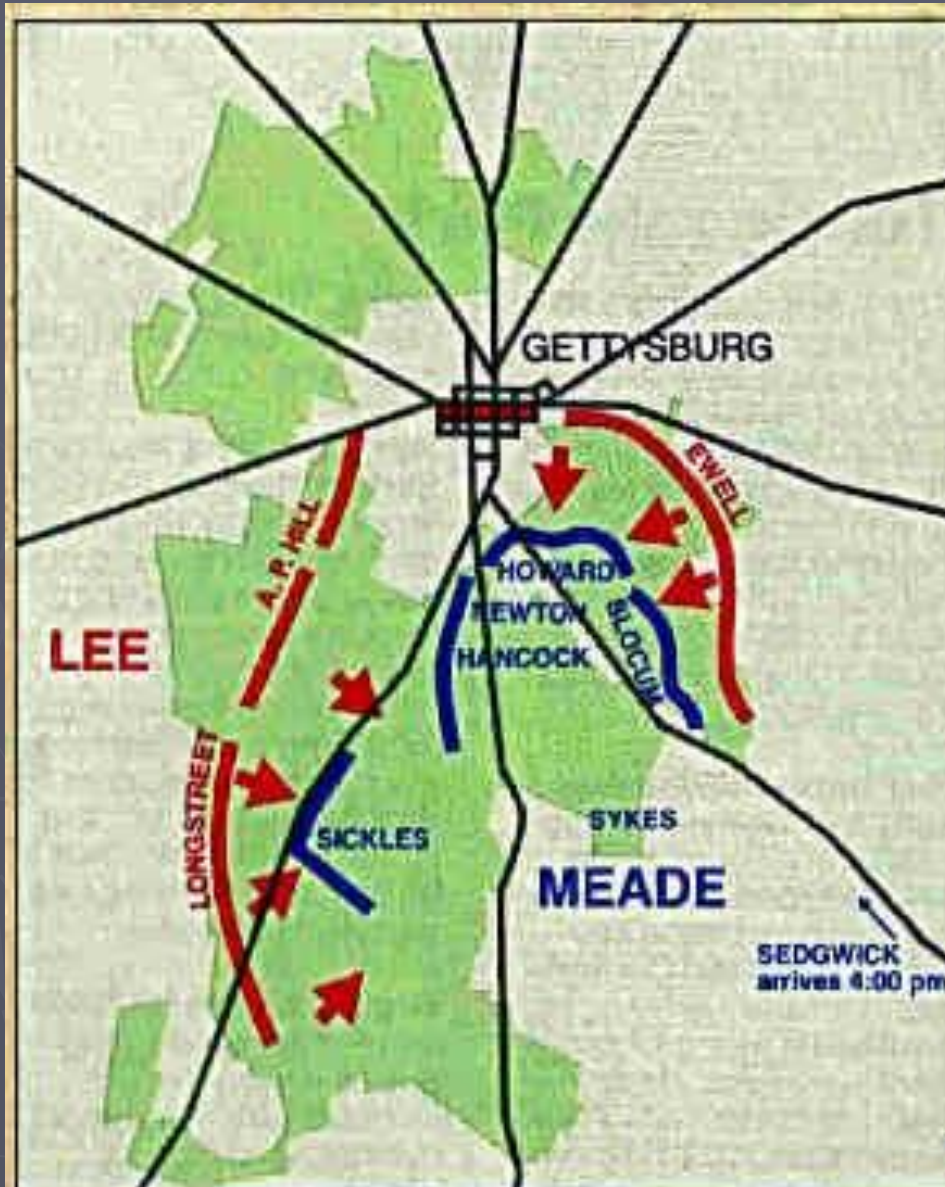
# Gettysburg Day 1



Lee Attacks north and west of town.

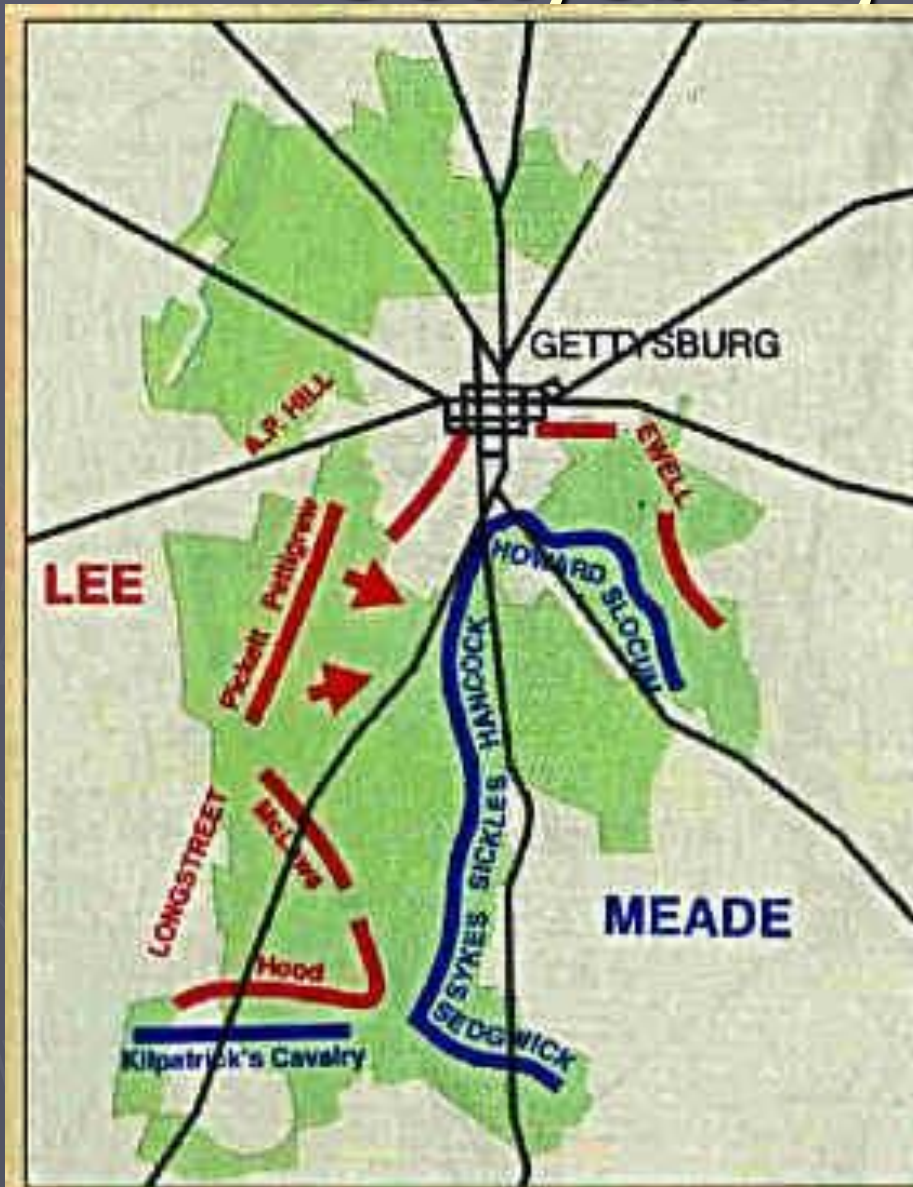
Where is Jeb Stuart?

# Gettysburg Day 2



- ▶ Longstreet attacks Little Round Top
- ▶ Ewell attacks Culp's Hill
- ▶ Where is Stuart?

# Gettysburg Day 3



- ▶ Pickett attacks center
- ▶ Where is Jeb Stuart?
- ▶ “High Tide of the Confederacy”
- ▶ Afterwards, Lee is on the Defensive

# Gen. Armistead in Pickett's Charge



# Lincoln most famous speech

*Four Score and Seven years ago...*

"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

## ► Gettysburg Address

- Gov. of the people
- Gov. by the people
- Gov. for the people
- Will not perish from the earth

## Review Civil War battles 2

1. After the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_, Lee's forces remained on the defensive for the rest of the war.
2. The battle at \_\_\_\_\_ sealed the fate of the Confederate's control of the Mississippi River.

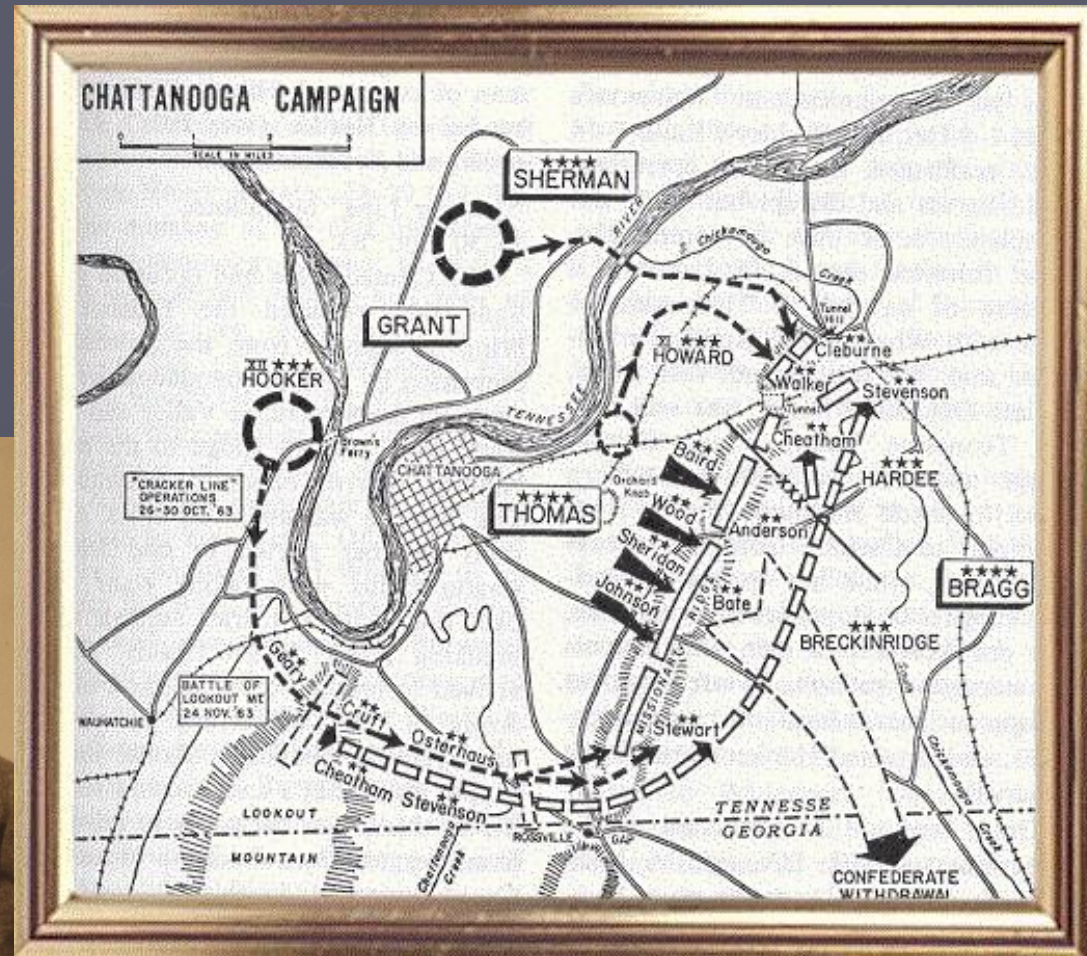
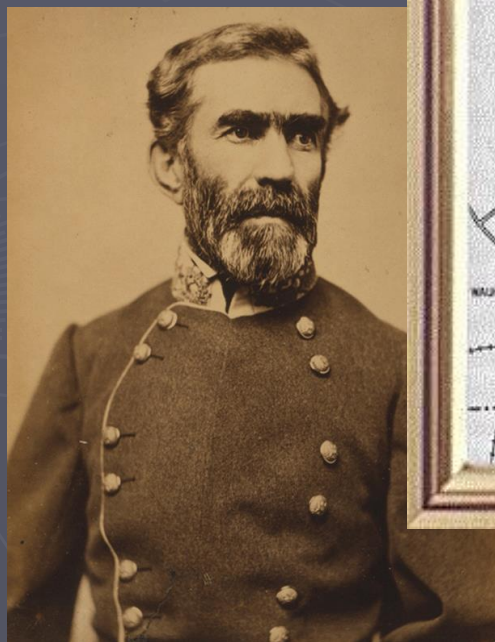
"Why, here is General Grant," Lincoln called out at a White House reception in March 1864. "Well, this is a great pleasure, I assure you!" As guests applauded, the president reached over and shook Grant's hand. The crowd, as eager for a look at the victorious general as they were to see the president, pressed in on the pair.

At last Grant climbed up on a couch to greet the crowd, who clamored to see him. For an hour, he balanced there, exchanging greetings with his well-wishers. "For once at least," a guest recalled, "the President of the United States was not the chief figure in the picture. The little, scared-looking man who stood on a crimson-covered sofa was the idol of the hour."



# Tennessee

- ▶ Chickamauga
- ▶ Chattanooga
  - Railroad hub into Georgia
- ▶ Grant vs. Bragg



# *The General* and the Andrews Raid



Secret Service Raid to burn Confederate Railroads from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

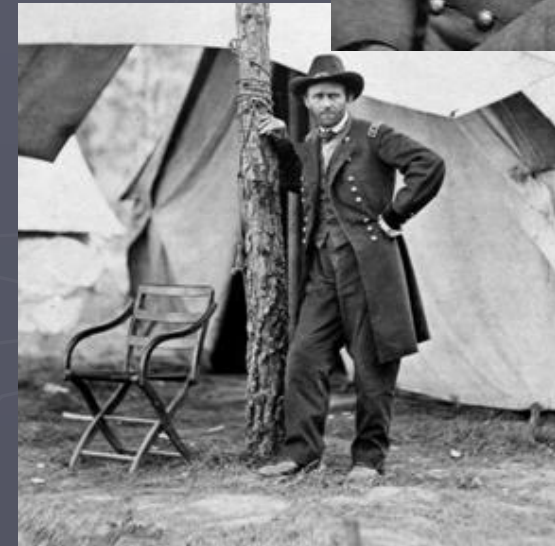
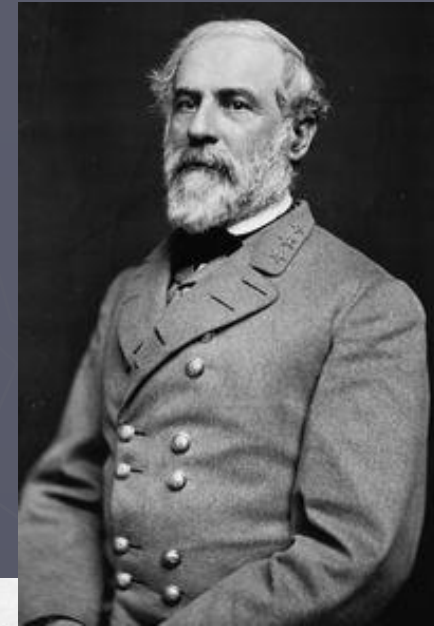
Failed.

Andrews and others get CMH



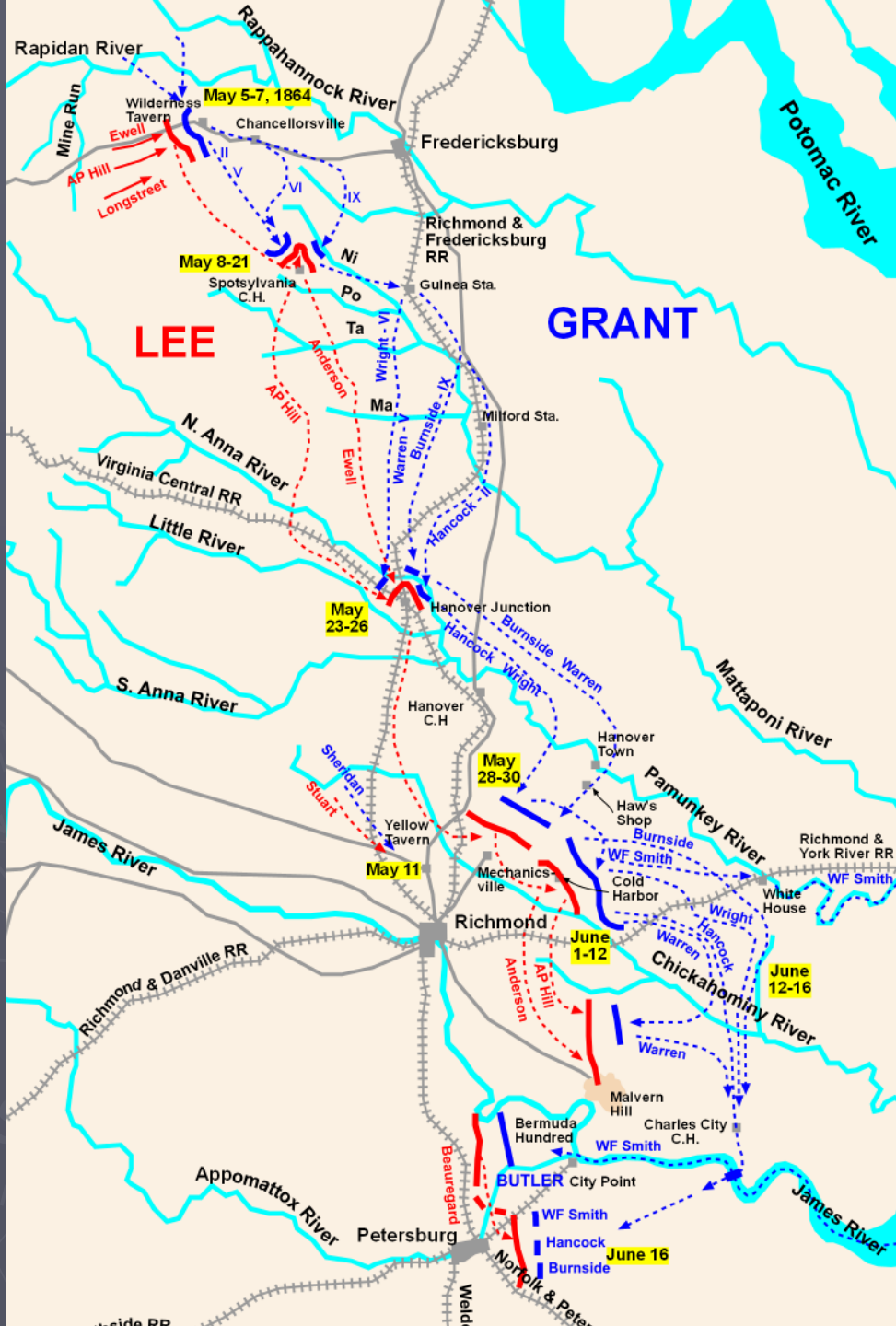
# Final Stage 1864-5

- ▶ **Grant vs. Lee**
- ▶ Wilderness
  - Grant loses, sweeps east
- ▶ Spotsylvania
  - Grant loses, sweeps east
- ▶ North Anna
  - Grant loses, sweeps east
- ▶ Cold Harbor
  - Grant loses, sweeps east
- ▶ Shenandoah Valley
- ▶ Petersburg
  - Siege for 9 months



# 1864 Virginia Campaign

- ▶ Wilderness
- ▶ Spotsylvania
- ▶ North Anna
- ▶ Cold Harbor
- ▶ Petersburg
  - Key railroad hub that supplied Richmond and Lee's army



## Review Civil War battles 3

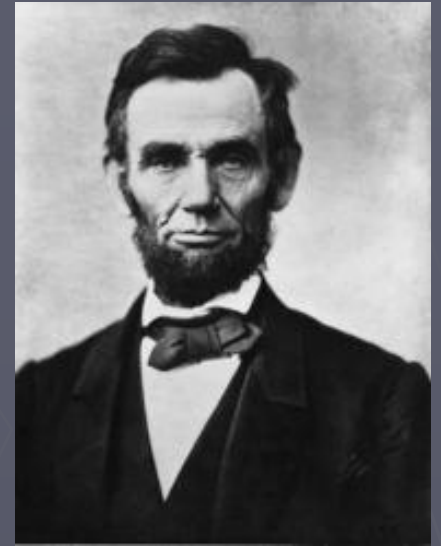
1. \_\_\_\_\_ attack at Cold Harbor resulted in a major defeat for his troops
2. The battle near \_\_\_\_\_ would place the Confederate's railroad hub in jeopardy

# Copperheads!!!



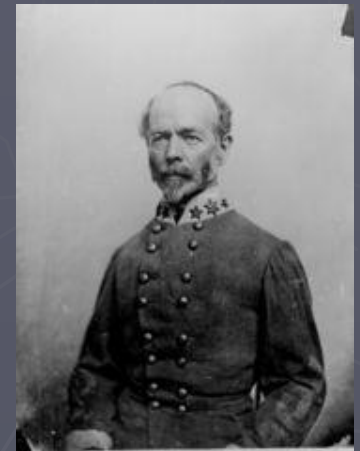
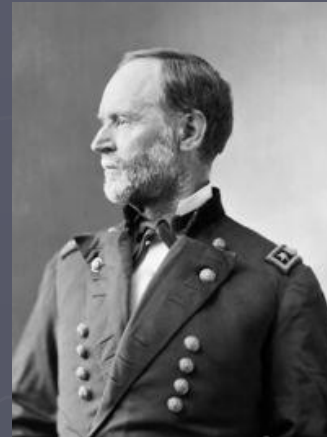
# 1864 Election

- ▶ Abraham Lincoln
  - Three year war
  - No closer to victory than in 1862
- ▶ George McClellan
  - War hero
  - Negotiate war's end
- ▶ Capture of Atlanta turns tide, Lincoln wins



# The Western Theater

- ▶ Sherman vs. Joe Johnson
- ▶ Mobile
- ▶ Atlanta
- ▶ March to sea
- ▶ Savannah
- ▶ Columbia

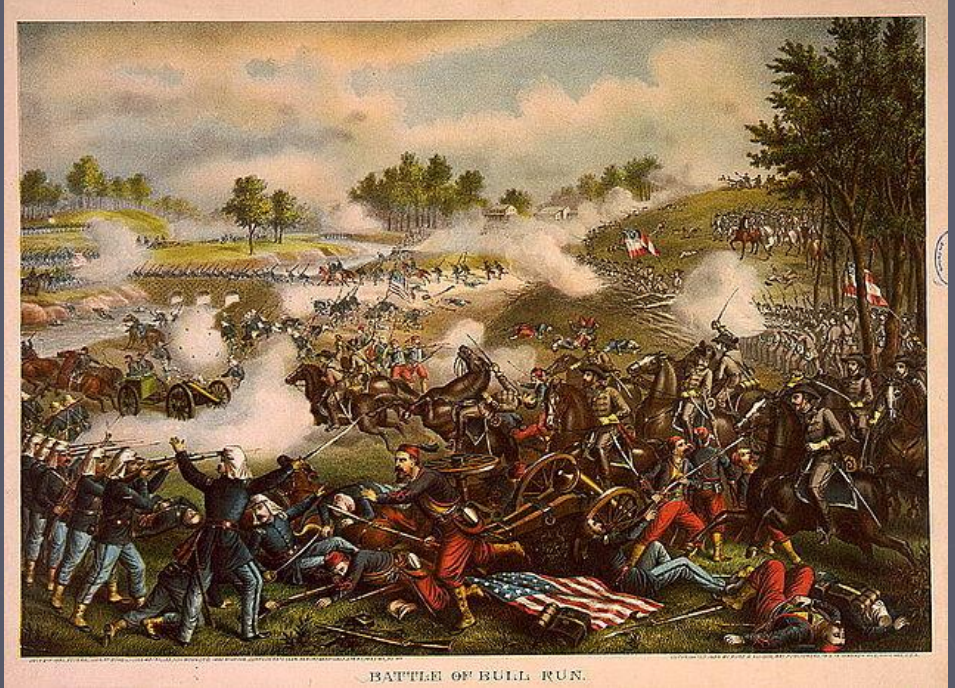




# ▶ Comparing and composing

1. Compare these two pictures about civil war battles.

- How has the war changed?
- Which is the more civilized war?



2. Write a letter to your parents as if you were viewing both these battle scenes.



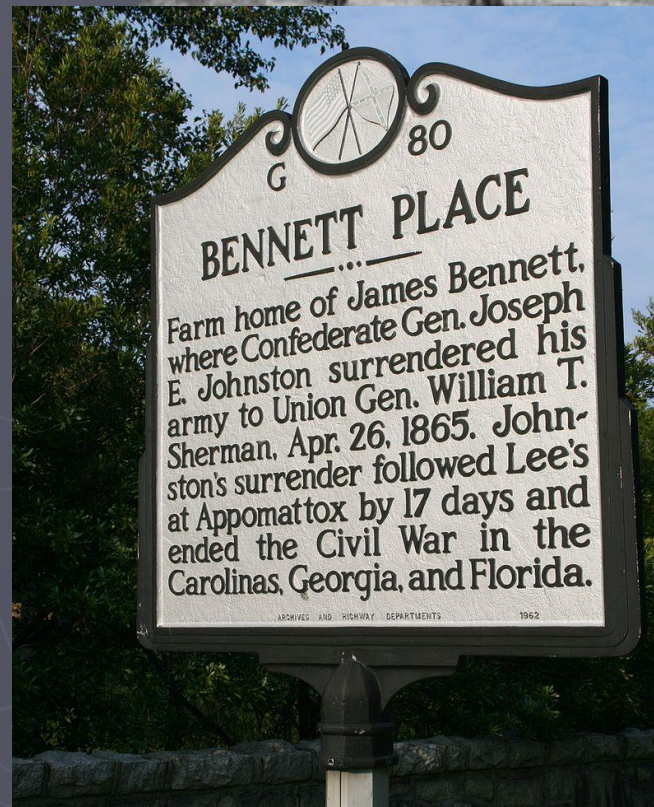
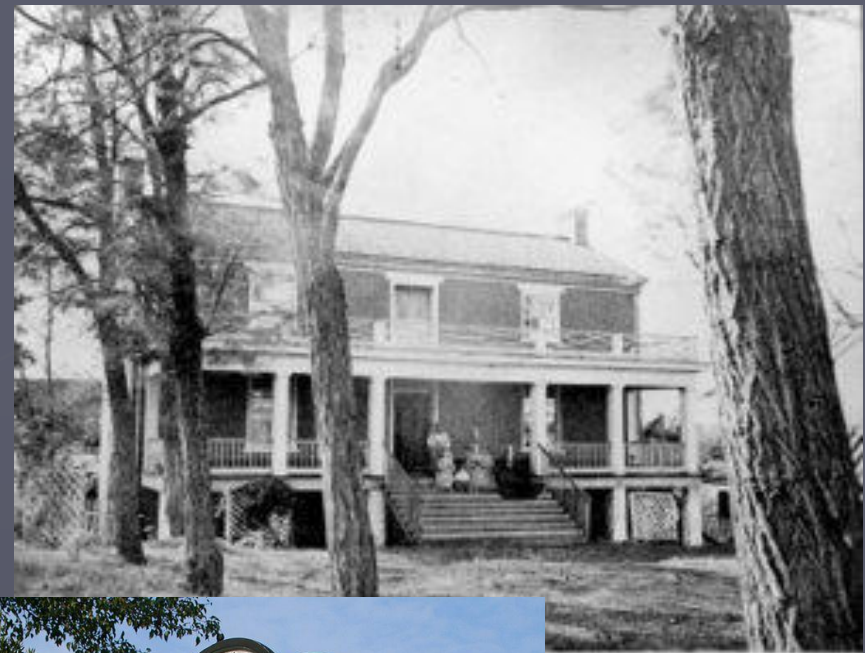
# The End

## ▶ Appomattox

- Lee surrenders to Grant

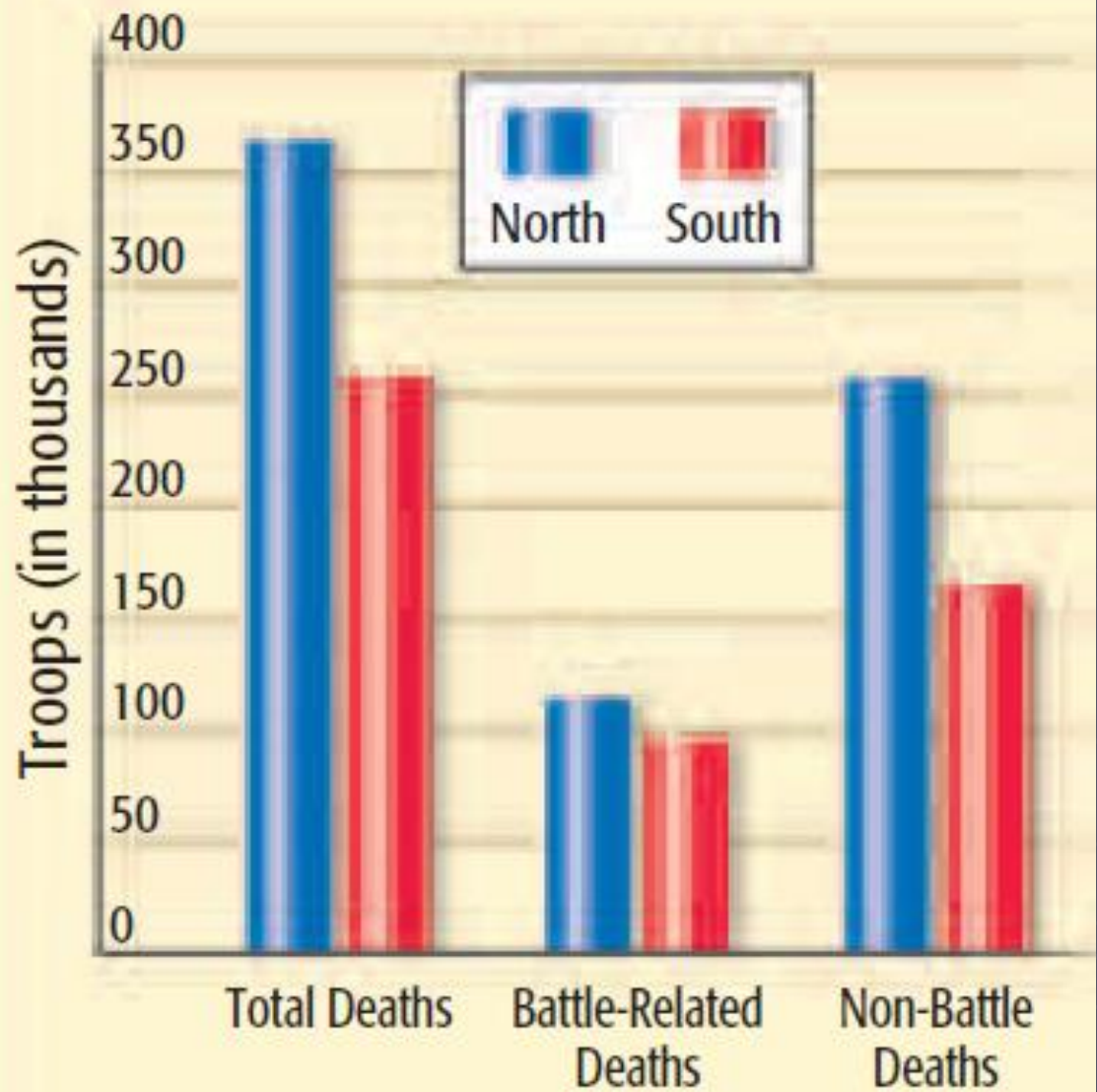
## ▶ Durham

- Johnson surrenders to Sherman





# Casualties of the Civil War,



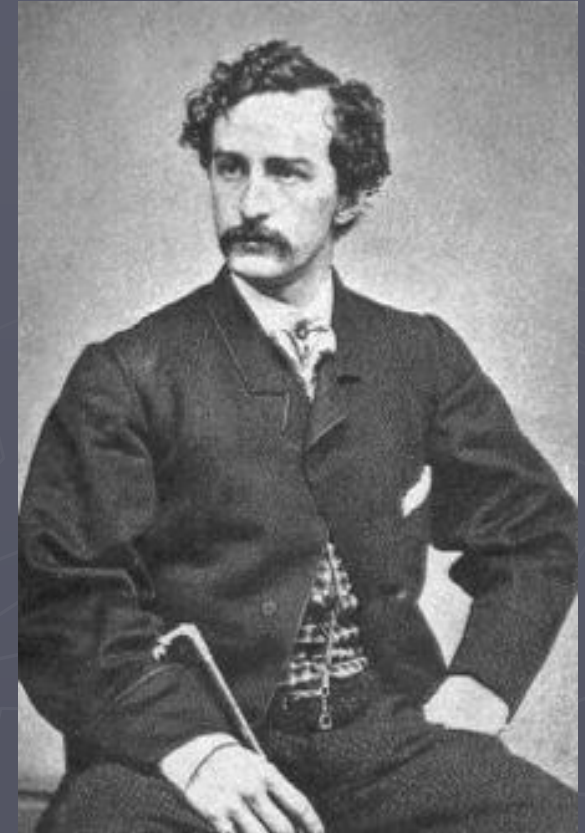
# Assassination

- ▶ John Wilkes Booth
- ▶ Conspiracy
- ▶ Ford's Theater



THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

BY JAMES PULLYER WASHINGTON: H. C. BROWN, 1865.

















I am not a Hobson, a Dewey, a Schley, nor a Sampson, but I was a High Private in Co. C., 8th N. Y. Cavalry, and carried this little Testament in my blouse pocket, which, in two battles, saved my life from bullets, as represented in the above photo. The bullet in the upper corner was shot at me at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. The bullet in the centre crashed into the Testament during the battle of Appomattox (better known as Lee's surrender), April 8th and 9th, 1865.

WALTER G. JONES.

McDonough, N. Y.



STUDIO PHOTOGRAPH CO.  
111 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.  
WAR DEPARTMENT



STUDIO PHOTOGRAPH CO.  
111 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.  
WAR DEPARTMENT





STANDARD PHOTOGRAPH CO.  
—  
Photography and Retouching  
—  
110 N. 3rd St. N. W.  
—  
WASH. D. C.  
—  
ESTABLISHED 1877



STANDARD PHOTOGRAPH CO.  
—  
Photography and Retouching  
—  
110 N. 3rd St. N. W.  
—  
WASH. D. C.  
—  
ESTABLISHED 1877



## Review, Civil War

1. Identify the battles of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the Civil War
2. Compare the fighting of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the Civil War.
3. Where did Robert E. Lee surrender to the Union forces?
4. What impact did Robert E. Lee have on the future peace?
5. What was the fate of Abraham Lincoln?