

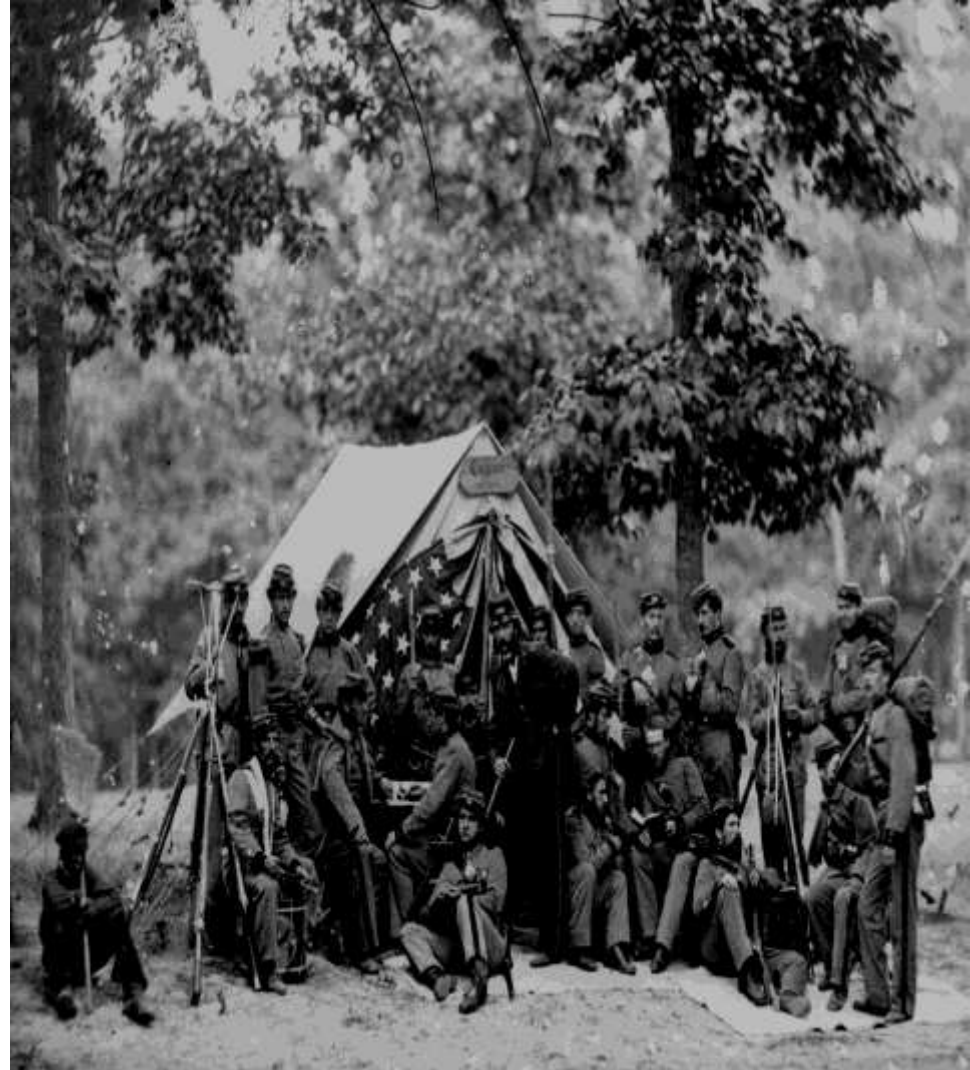


Civil War 1861-1865

Ch. 11 #2

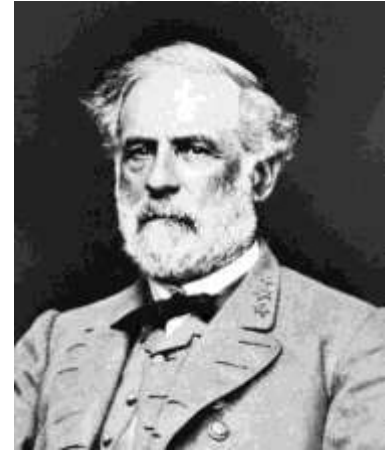
Secession

- The 7 most southern states secede from the Confederate States of America.
- Newly inaugurated President Lincoln dilemma- did not want the Confederacy to take power but did not want to start war.
- Confederacy started to take over courthouses, post offices, and forts.
- Lincoln calls for troops to defend North- 75,000 troops volunteered to serve for 3 months.
- Separation of South and North Continues..Have to choose a side.
- When the Civil War began, President Lincoln's main goal was to restore the Union.



Key Players

- Ulysses S. Grant 1822-1885= Union
- Fought in war with Mexico.
- Respected man
- Lincoln recognized his abilities
- Robert E. Lee 1807-1870 = Confederates
- Father fought under George Washington
- Didn't believe in slavery but wanted to defend his home state of Virginia





Union and Confederate Strategy

- Union = more resources than the south (iron, weapons, shipping, food production, and railroad system), & more fighting power. 2 million soldiers.
- Lincoln
- Union Military plan = take the south to win, blockade ports, move armies down river, capture confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia.

- Confederate Strength=first rate generals, defending homeland. Limited soldiers – 750,000
- Limited government.
- Confed Military plan = survive as a nation, defend



America Expects a Short War

- Soldiers left with bands playing and crowds cheering- each side felt they were fighting for a passionate cause.



Bull Run

- 1st major bloodshed July 21, 1861.
- 30,000 inexperienced Union (McClellan) soldiers marched to Richmond, meet inexperienced Confederate (Jackson) soldiers at a creek of Bull Run.
- “Seesaw Affair” - Morning the Union army gained upper hand, Confed held firm, but afternoon Confed’s reinforcements arrived and turned the battle to their 1st victory. Union retreated back to their capital.

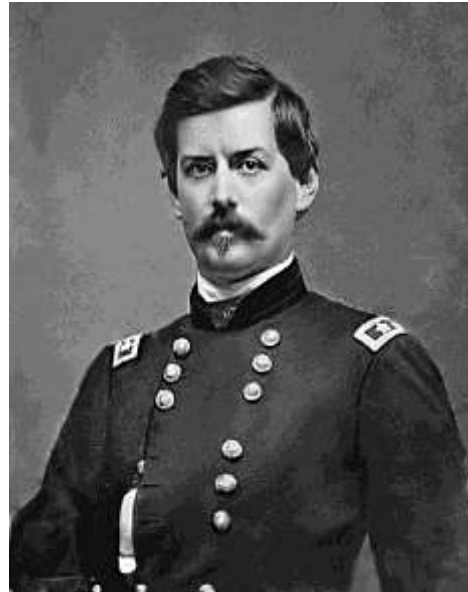


Union Response

- Lincoln calls 500,000 men to serve for 3 years instead of 3 months.
- General Ulysses S. Grant and General George McClellan lead the Union to capture confederate forts.
- Shiloh- Union troops gathered at small TN church and Confed's surprised Union. People shot in bed and while drinking coffee. Grant reorganized and sent troops out.
- Battle showed both sides they needed to scout, build trenches and fortifications. Also, how bloody war would be 100,000 troops were killed, wounded or captured. Bloodiest 2 day battle in American History.



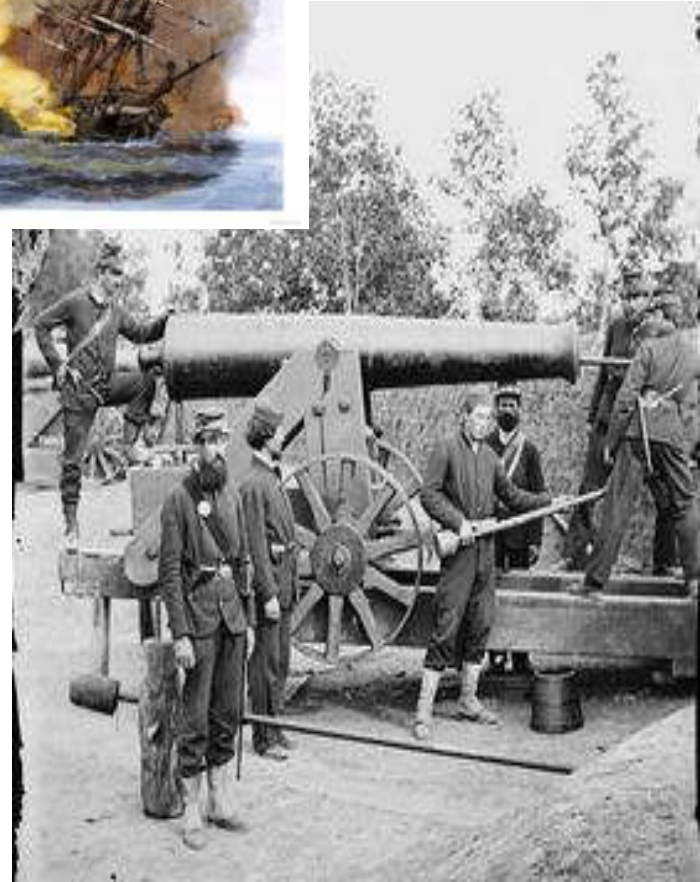
General Ulysses S. Grant



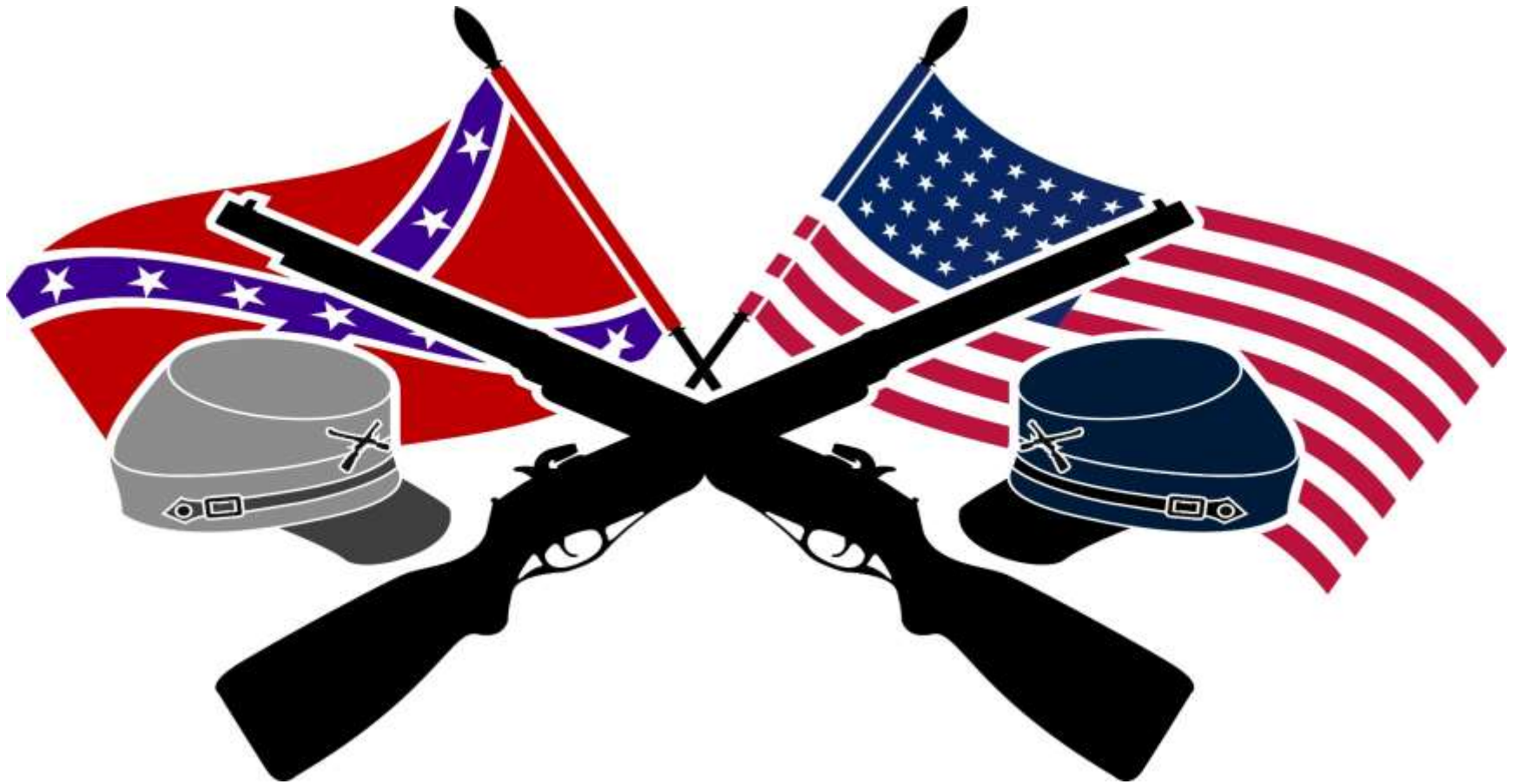
General G. McClellan

A Revolution in Warfare. New Weapons

- Ironclad ships – withstand fire and splinter wooden ships. Contributed to the war's high causality rate. North's *Monitor* and the South's *Merrimack* fought a historical duel. Battle was a draw.
- Rifle- more accurate than a musket, load faster, more rounds. Minie Ball.
- Primitive land mines and grenades.



Turning Points -The War for the Capitals # 3



Antietam

- Lee now moved against the Union's territory of Maryland.
- McClellan luck- found Lee's army order wrapped in cigars. Showed Lee's and Stonewall Jackson's troops were separated for the moment.
- McClellan attacked aggressively at a creek of Antietam (9/17/1862) to attack Lee.
- Bloodiest single day battle in American history.
- Casualties more than 26,000.
- McClellan did not pursue the battered Confederate army, too cautious and could have ended the Civil War.
- South lost a quarter of its men and retreated to Virginia.
- Nov. 7, 1862 Lincoln fired McClellan, "had the slows"



Politics of War

- Before the war Britain no longer relied on the south for cotton but needed Northern wheat and corn.
- Northerners felt that winning the war would not be enough to end slavery.
- Lincoln's personal wish was that all men would be free.
- Lincoln found a constitutional way to end slavery. Emancipate slaves.
- Jan 1st 1863- Emancipation Proclamation "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."
- Did not free any slaves immediately because it applied only to areas behind Confederate lines, outside Union control. Did not have practical effect.
- Symbolic purpose –fight to free the slaves.
- Free blacks joined in Union army.



Battle of Gettysburg (PA)

- Major 3 day battle on Union soil July 1863
 - Turning point in the war
 - 1st day went to the South- pushed smaller Union forces back
 - 2nd day Union defeated Confederates and South forced to surrender
 - 3rd day Lee abandoned his invasion of the North and lead his army back to Virginia. On the battlefield 50,000 lay dead or wounded.
 - South crushing defeat, never again attempt to fight on northern territory.
- November 1863
 - Gettysburg Address- Lincoln honors the dead. 2 minute speech that remade America
 - Lincoln dedicates a cemetery to fallen soldiers – “dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”



Life Time During War

SOUTH

NORTH

- Union blockade of southern ports, had to rely on own farming and production
- Few money sources to finance war
- Inflation on food, clothes all southern goods
- Shortage of food and manpower in army
- Food growing areas occupied by army, meat once a week luxury, food prices skyrocketed, bread riot, and loss of slave work in the fields.



- 1863- Conscription (draft) ages 20-45, man could hire a replacement for \$300.
- Lincoln empowered military power to arrest people disloyal to the Union.
- Economic Growth= textile industries grew, steel factories production increased.
- Wages did not keep up and white workers went on strike. Replaced by free blacks, immigrants, women and children.
- Total death toll overall- 700,000

Civil War Medicine

- Soldiers Suffer- poor living conditions, diet and medical care. Body lice, dysentery and diarrhea. Apples, peanuts and corn meals.
- Weapon Technology overlooked medical technology.
- Soft lead bullets caused traumatic wounds, that could only be treated by amputation.
- Effects of bacteria were not yet known, surgeons never sterilized instruments, making infections life threatening. Twice as many men dies of disease than from gunshot wounds.



Field Hospital



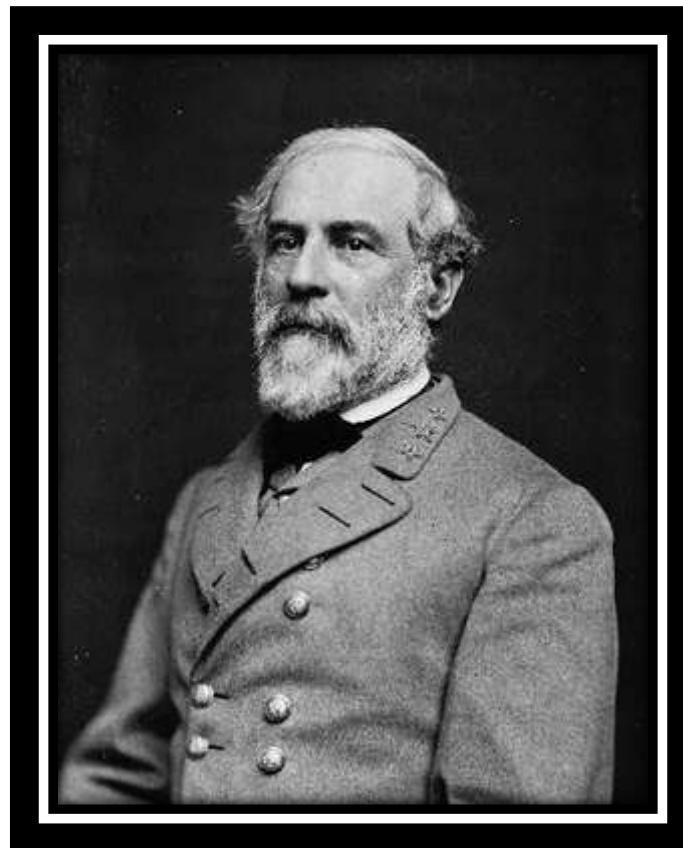
He would make incisions both above and below, leaving a flap of skin on one side. Taking his bonesaw (hence Civil War slang for a doctor is a "Sawbones") he would saw through the bone until it was severed. With the patient insensible, the surgeon would take his scalpel and make an incision through the muscle and skin down to the bone.

He would then toss it into the growing pile of limbs. The operator would then tie off the arteries with either horsehair, silk, or cotton threads. The surgeon would scrape the end and edges of the bone smooth, so that they would not work back through the skin. The flap of skin left by the surgeon would be pulled across and sewed close, leaving a drainage hole. The stump would be covered perhaps with isinglass plaster, and bandaged, and the soldier set aside where he would wake up thirsty and in pain, the "Sawbones" already well onto his next case.

A good surgeon could amputate a limb in under 10 minutes

Turning Points -The War for the Capitals # 4SKIP

- Union continues to try to capture Richmond but faltered. General McClellan was too cautious. He wanted more men to fight confederates.
- Robert E. Lee (vain and a rebel) vs. McClellan for Richmond.
- Lee's Seven Day's Battles fought in 62'. Confed less men but unorthodox tactics made Union retreat and north does not get Richmond.
- Lincoln becomes frustrated with Union generals.
- "It's not about the battle but the war." Nathaniel Causey



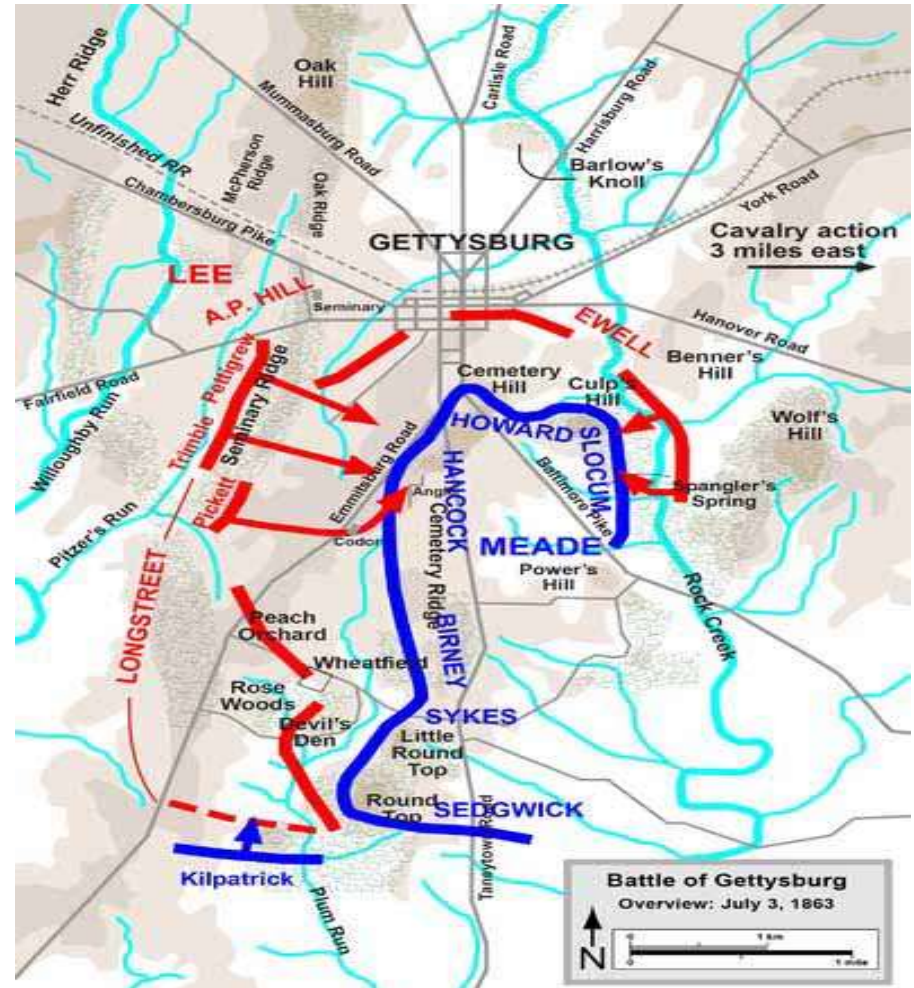
North Takes Charge #6

- 3 day battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)– turning point of the civil war.
- Hurt south so bad that General Lee would never be able to invade the North again. North Victorious.
- Day 1 -Confederate soldiers barefoot were making their way to Gettysburg for shoes when they came across Union troops.



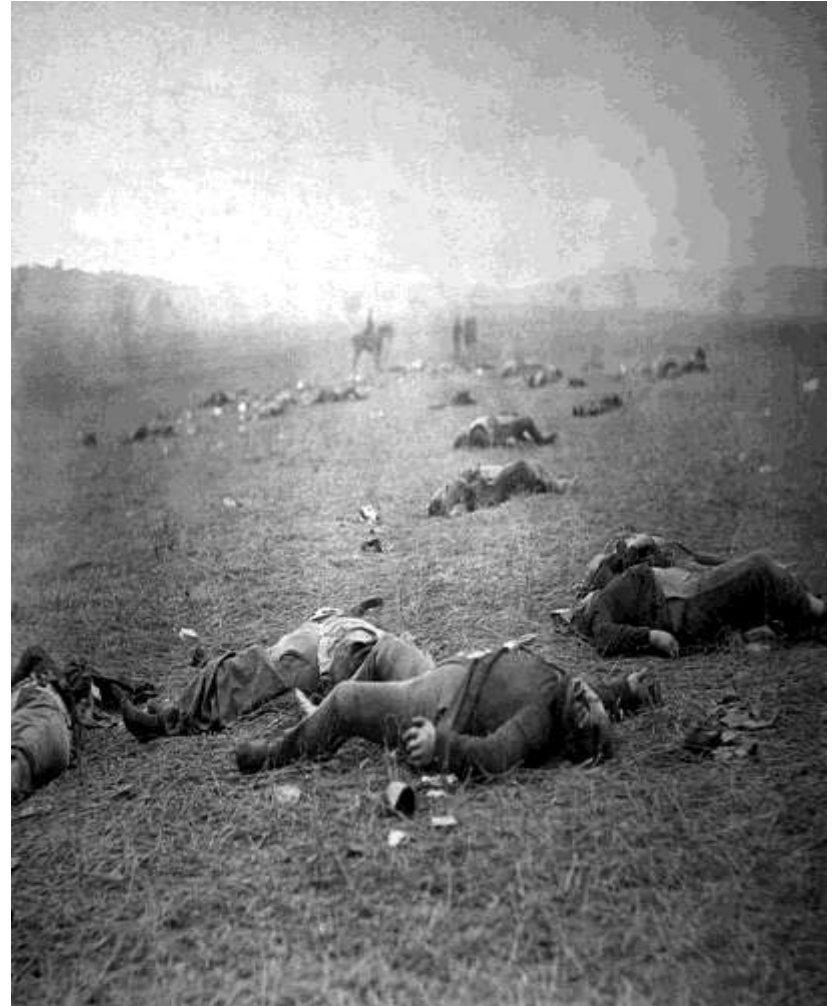
Day 2 And 3

- Day 2-90,000 Yankees and 75,000 Confederates stood ready to fight for Gettysburg. Uphill fighting exhausting, Confederates attacking already posted Union troops. Both stood ground no key winner.
- Day 3- Lee felt he could break the Union central defenses. 2 hrs of constant attack. Union holds Confederates back and Lee retreats to Virginia.



Death Toll

- * Total casualties were 30%.
- Union losses 23,000 killed or wounded.
- Confederacy losses 28,000 killed or wounded.
- Fly infested bodies lay everywhere in the July heat, stench was unbearable.
- Lee would lead his men for the next two years but his troops would never recover from the loss at Gettysburg.



Gettysburg Address

- November 1863, a ceremony was held to dedicate a cemetery in Gettysburg.
- Lincoln spoke for two minutes and “remade America.”
- The surrender at Appomattox-Grant was approaching the capital of Richmond to take it over, Lee sets it on fire, Union advances, Lee and Grant meet to arrange surrender on April 9,1865.
- Two months later Confederate states collapsed.
- 4 years of war, tremendous human loss and economic costs the Civil War was over.

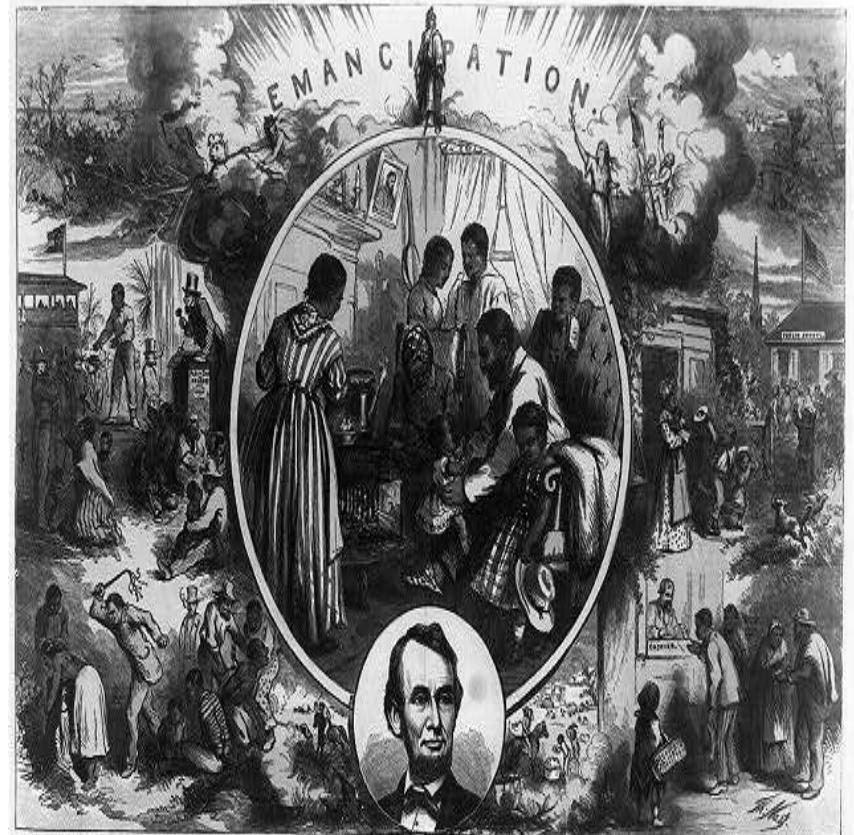


The Legacy of War # 5

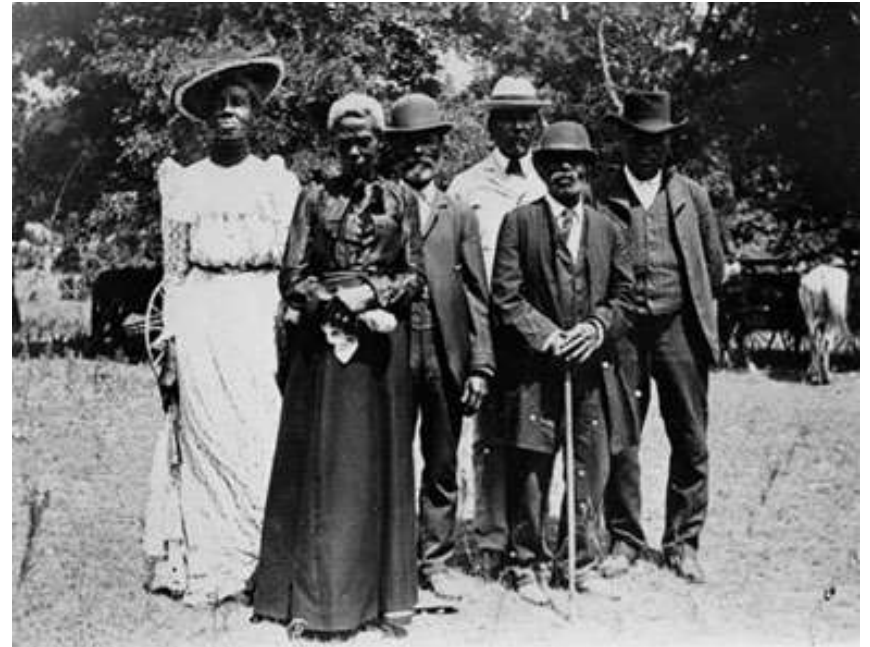
- Political Changes- federal government assumed supreme national authority and no state ever seceded again.
- War increased federal governments powers = increase of taxes, forced people to fight in a war.
- Economic Changes – Northern states boomed, selling of goods, money to invest in business.
- South devastated – took away slave labor, destroyed farm land.

War Changes Lives

- President Lincoln wanted slaves to be free in all territory and not just in the states behind confederate lines.
- Thirteenth Amendment- “Neither slavery or involuntarily servitude, except punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist in the United States.”



- On June 19, 1865, Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and read aloud the Emancipation Proclamation, marking the beginning of freedom for the 250,000 slaves in Texas. That historic day is still remembered and celebrated as "Juneteenth."



The Assassination of Lincoln

- Never got to his plans to unify the nation.
- 5 days after Lee surrendered to Grant, Lincoln and his wife went to the Ford Theater to see a comedy.
- John Wilkes Booth 26 year old southern sympathizer crept behind unguarded Lincoln, raised a pistol and fired, hitting the president in the head.
- Americas first presidential assassination. Died April 15, 1865
- Booth captured, “ Tell my mother I died for my country. I did what I thought was best.”



Now what?

- The Civil War ended, slavery and secession were no more. America faced two problems: how to restore the southern states and how to integrate around 4 million newly freed African Americans?