
























- 1  **Civil War and Reconstruction**  
AP United States History  
Mr. Broach, 2010-2011
- 2  **Suggested Resource**  
■ Pojer's PowerPoint: "The Civil War through pictures, maps, charts and graphs"
- 3  **"Setting up for War"**  
Topic 1
- 4  **Advantages and Disadvantages**  
■ See handout
- 5 
- 6  **Anaconda Plan**  
■ Proposed in early 1861 (Winfield Scott)  
■ Block Confederate Ports  
■ Split Confederacy with Union control of Mississippi  
■ Strike into the interior
- 7  **Confederate Nation Building**  
■ Why a capital in Richmond?  
■ How to define a nation?  
■ Confederate Constitution  
■ Problem of states rights?  
■ Money shortage  
■ Liberty first vs. Nation first  
■ Draft Acts
- 8  **First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)**  
■ Discuss technology and old tactics!  
■ July 21, 1861  
■ General Irwin McDowell (US) / Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CSA)  
■ Civilian spectators / disaster  
■ Response: high enlistment in the North  
■ Rosewater Policy – WHY?
- 9  **War in the West**  
■ Grant captures Ft. Henry (TN River) and Ft. Donelson (Cumb. River)  
■ Captures Nashville  
■ Surprise attack launches Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862  
■ April 1862 – Admiral David Farragut captures New Orleans  
■ Mid 1862: Only two CSA posts left...
- 10  **Disasters and Organization of 1862**  
Topic # 2
- 11  **Political Responses to Grant/West**  
■ War will not be short and/or limited  
■ Political divisions in the North: Democrats vs. Republicans (Lincoln's Generals are D)  
■ Radical Republicans argue for a war for emancipation  
■ Republicans lose seats in Election of 1862 due to lack of success
- 12  **McClellan's Peninsular Campaign**  
■ Begins early 1862 – idea to sail to York River and march west to Richmond (old tactic of seizing the capital)  
■ McClellan almost makes it to Richmond  
■ May 31, 1862: Battle of Seven Pines – Robert E. Lee replaces General Joseph Johnston of command of the Army of Northern Virginia
- 13  **Peninsular Campaign, continued**  
■ Jackson's strategic Shenandoah Valley Campaign  
■ Union pushed away from Richmond

- 14  **Post-Failure of Peninsular Campaign**
- Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas, VA)
  - War at Sea:
    - Confederate blockade running
    - *USS Monitor vs. CSS Merrimack* (formerly *Virginia*) – March 9, 1862
- 15  **Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)**
- September 17, 1862
  - McClellan re-instated / Lee invades MD: take war to the North
  - Bloodiest single day in American History
  - Union victory on battlefield, but Lee is allowed to escape – McClellan removed
  - Emancipation proclaimed – WHY?
- 16  **Lincoln's problems with generals**
- 17  **"Confederate Tide Rising"**
- New Generals – Burnside and Rosecrans
  - Battle of Fredericksburg: Dec 13, 1862
    - Burnside will be removed
    - Symbol for the Confederacy
  - Continued problems in the west...
  - May 1-5 1863: Battle in the Wilderness, to Chancellorsville (political significance?)
- 18  **Confiscation, Emancipation, and Diplomacy**
- "A War for Freedom"

Topic # 3

- 19  **Confiscation Acts**
- Benjamin Butler (5/61): Slaves are contraband
  - First Confiscation Act (8/61): power to seize enemy property used to wage war against the U.S.
  - Result: slaves free themselves
  - 1862 – Emancipation in D.C.
- 20  **Confiscation, continued**
- David Hunter (5/62): freed all slaves of both rebel and loyal owners in SC, GA, and FL (Lincoln rescinds; radicals praise)
  - Second Confiscation Act, July 1862: All slaves of any rebel are free
- 21  **Emancipation**
- Lincoln starts to see emancipation as a necessity (by 1862) – needs political support
  - Lincoln's Original Idea:
    - States should lead with new constitutions
    - Compensation (with federal government help)
    - Gradual, not immediate emancipation
    - Colonization scheme (didn't work last time!)
- 22  **The Emancipation Proclamation**
- E.P. issued after Battle of Antietam, why?
    - Slaves already emancipating themselves
    - Needs the diplomatic edge (Great Britain)
    - Increasing desire in the North to punish the So.
    - Anti-slavery movement growing
  - Proclamation to take effect January 1<sup>st</sup> '63
- 23  **Details of the Proclamation**
- Slaves free in Confederate states still in rebellion
  - Border states not affected; Southern lands under current occupation not affected
  - "Stronger on proclamation than emancipation"

24  **Legality, Precedents, Results**

- Legality and Precedents: (1) contrabands; (2) Confiscation Acts; (3) War Powers clause in the Constitution
- Results:
  - People aren't sure whether it will take place
  - Free blacks are inspired and join the Army (54<sup>th</sup>)
  - Army becomes a social laboratory: how to bring in? can they be officers? pay?

25  **"Emancipation on the Ground"**

- Variety of agencies: (1) Treasury dept. seizes land and property; (2) Freedman's Bureau established 1863 to help African Americans; (3) Missionaries and religious organizations; (4) Military service
- Goals for the military: use as supply/enlist
- Blacks help the Union: intelligence
- Biggest effect: Slaves walk away
- 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts regiment

26 27 28  **Later Emancipation Effects**

- SIG: Change to war for freedom
- January 1865: W.T. Sherman's Special Field Order # 15 (Charleston, SC to Jacksonville, FL)
  - June 1865: 40,000 people settled; later revoked
- December 1865: Thirteenth Amendment
  - Finally gains enough votes after Lincoln's death

29  **Diplomacy**


- Confederates hoped for cotton to help
- Original war: union vs. secession
- *Trent* affair: John Slidell & James Mason
  - Great Britain threatens war; Lincoln releases
- Confederate raiders built by British businesses

30  **Great Britain was close!**

- Affected by economic problems (despite cotton surplus)
- William Gladstone (EXCH): "*Jefferson Davis has made a nation*"
- Cabinet days away until Antietam
- With emancipation, back away from recog.
- Problem: What happens if U.S. won?

31  **France?**

- 1863 – Napoleon III puts Maximilian on throne in Mexico – challenges territories
- End of war in 1865 – Seward threatened to send the Union army South
- Napoleon III removes French troops, leaves Maxi to fend for himself!  
(Uh, oh!)











32  **Fruits of Hard War**

Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and turning points for Union victory













Topic # 4









33  **Grant's Mississippi Campaign**

- After Shiloh and New Orleans: stretch from Port Hudson, LA to Vicksburg, MS left
- Winter 1862-Spring 1863: Union failures
- Spring 1863: Strategy south of Vicksburg
- Captured Jackson, MS then Vicksburg
- July 4<sup>th</sup> Victory for the Union
- Later: Chickamauga and Chattanooga

- 34  **Lee's Second Attempt North**
- Goals: same as before – peace Dems, strike fear in north, relieve pressure
  - Battle at Gettysburg, PA: July 1-4, 1863
  - General George Meade
  - Pickett's Charge: 2,640 casualties
  - Lee retreats on July 4<sup>th</sup>
  - Significance?
- 35  **Results at Gettysburg**
- 36  **Problems on the Confederate Home Front**
- No party system – no organized opposition or institutional check on his power
  - Confed. Congress ineffective
  - Davis able leader, but micro-manages
  - Changes in Southern life significant
  - Women protest: Bread Riot in March 1863
  - Deterioration of slavery – change in society
- 37  **Confederate Problems, continued**
- Home Guards
  - Experience of occupation
  - Economy and Governmental policy: draft and taxes
  - Inflation!
- 38  **Grant in command in the East**
- The Overland Campaign: War of attrition
  - Follow map closely
  - Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor
  - Siege of Petersburg: July 1864-Apr. 1865
  - Trench warfare
  - Goal: wear out the Confederates
  - High levels of desertion (and death)
- 39  **Sherman in command in the West**
- 40  **Sherman in command in the West**
- March from Chattanooga, TN through Georgia and Carolinas (see map)
  - Sherman cuts 60-mile swath through Georgia: complete devastation
  - Georgia is gone with the wind!
  - Brutal war – why?
  - Special Order 15; Savannah becomes Sherman's Christmas gift to Lincoln
- 41  **Politics of War and Election of 1864**
- Topic # 5
- 42  **Expansion of Federal Power**
- Much of this is review...
    - How have we already seen an expansion of federal power during the war?
    - Why can the federal government now accomplish new programs and initiatives?
  - Race relations: Confiscation Acts to the Emancipation Proclamation → Reconstruction (major change post 1865)
- 43  **Expansion of Federal Power, cont.**
- Economics & Westward Expansion
    - First, why?
    - Homestead Act (1862)
    - Morrill Tariff (1862 →)
    - Pacific Railway Act (1862) – leads to transcontinental railroads
    - National Banking System and "greenbacks"

- Note: The expansion of the role of the federal government in the economy and the west continued into Reconstruction and beyond. We will be discussing this theme well into January.

- 44  **Lincoln's Gettysburg Address**
  - November 19, 1863
- 45  **Politics of War**
  - Divisions in Lincoln's party
  - Expansion of federal and presidential power: suspension of civil liberties
  - Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War
  - Democrats divide after death of Stephen Douglas: "War Democrats" and "Peace Democrats" (Copperheads)
- 46 
- 47  **Election of 1864**
  - Afraid of defeat, Republicans join with the War Democrats: Union Party
  - Andrew Johnson (TN) chosen as V.P.
  - Democrats nominate former general George McClellan
  - Series of Union victories secure re-election
    - Farragut-Mobile Bay; Sherman-Atlanta; Sheridan-Valley Campaign
    - Atlanta capture also helps end third-party challenge by Radical Republicans (led by John C. Fremont)
- 48  **Election of 1864, continued**
  - Electoral College results: 212-21
  - Loss for the South: desertions increase with Lincoln's win
- 49  **Civil Liberties and Conscription**
  - Examples of restrictions
  - Why necessary? Valid argument?
  - Why conscription?
  - Reactions to drafts in the North and South
- 50  **End of the War and Fall of the Captain**  
Topic # 6
- 51  **End of the War**
  - Siege of Petersburg result: fall of Petersburg and Richmond
  - Richmond falls April 3, 1865; Lee to Appomattox Court House
  - Confederate government falls apart (on the railroad, last "capital" Danville, VA)
  - Lee surrenders to Grant: April 9, 1865
    - Officially April 12<sup>th</sup>; scene?
- 52  **End of the War, continued**
  - April 26, 1865: Joseph Johnston surrenders to Sherman's Army at Durham Station, NC (after short battle at Bentonville)
- 53  **O Captain! My Captain!**
  - Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865 by John Wilkes Booth
  - Loss for both sides?
  - What is to come of Reconstruction?
  - Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
- 54 
- 55  **Lincoln's 10% Plan**
  - Developed in December 1863
  - State would only need 10% of re-union vote to be re-admitted
  - Black voting suggested
  - Radical Republicans and others in Congress view this program as too lenient: sparks major battles of Reconstruction

- 56  **Wrap-up**
- How is the Civil War revolutionary?
  - Remember that the Civil War affected the entire nation, including the west
  - Is the republic secure?
- 57  **How would history be written?**
- 58  **Historian's Perspective**
- 59 
- 60  **The Reconstruction Ordeal (Preview)**
- Kennedy, Chapter 22
  - AMSCO, Chapter 15
- 61  **Reconstruction**
- Will discuss this very important period in a seminar format
  - Notes handout available online
  - Very important to read!
  - I also highly recommend Pojer's Reconstruction PowerPoint as a means of review.
- 62  **Revolution?**
- Many governmental changes
  - Changes in industry: becomes most powerful nation in world
  - "The Unintended Revolution in the South": Emancipation of 4.4 million slaves (major social change)
- 63  **Eric Foner**