

1 The Civil War

American History
American History Honors
Chapter 11

2 Beginning Years of the War

Section 11.1
Note: Material is covered out of section order

3 Advantages/Disadvantages

- Graph
- Handout posted to website

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5 The first 2 war years

- Confederate capital to Richmond
- Technology and political pressure drive the tactics of war
- Old tactic used by both: try to seize the other's capital

6 1st Battle of Manassas / Bull Run

- July 21, 1861 – first major battle
- Gen. Irvin McDowell (USA) vs. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CSA)
- Union army retreats – spectators also retreat (run back to Washington)
- Political Response
- Lincoln calls ~1 million troops

7 War Tactics: Jackson & Rosewater

- Thomas Jonathan Jackson (CSA) becomes known as “Stonewall”
- Union's Rosewater Policy – show consideration to Confed. civilians
- Both armies are poorly organized

8 War Tactics, continued...

- Old tactic: send massive army to seize capital
- New weapons change tactics:
 - Rifle and minie ball (more destructive bullet)
 - Shell
 - Canister
 - Grenades, land mines, trenches

9 Why not a war of attrition?

- Definition: a weaker army inflicts small but continuous attacks to weaken the

- larger army
 - Confederacy does not adopt it – people want to defend entire South
- 10 **The Anaconda Plan**
- Name for Gen. Winfield Scott's military strategy for the Union
 - Surround the Confederacy and "squeeze it to death"
 - Not adopted at first – people want a short, quick war
- 11 **River Warfare**
- Union goal: control Mississippi and surrounding rivers
 - The Gunboat
 - General Ulysses S. Grant captures Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson in February 1862
- 12 **Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862)**
- Confederates attack Grant suddenly on 4/6/62
 - Grant (with more troops) defeats Confederates on April 7th
 - Bloodiest single battle on US continent up to that time
- 13 **Mississippi War Action**
- New Orleans surrenders to Admiral David Farragut (Apr '62)
 - June 6th: seized Memphis, TN
 - Only two Confederate forts left on the Miss by late 1862: Vicksburg and Port Hudson
- 14 **Ironclads**
- New ships instrumental in victories of Grant and Farragut
 - Ironclads splinter wooden ships, withstand cannon fire, resist burning
 - March 1862: USS *Monitor* vs. CSS *Merrimack*
- 15 **McClellan's Peninsular Campaign**
- Spring 1862: Move to Yorktown, march towards Richmond, VA
 - Robert E. Lee takes over command of Confederates
 - Jackson: Shenandoah Campaign
 - Lee – wins 2nd Bull Run, to Maryland
- 16 **Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862**
- Lee/Jackson hope for a big win
 - McClellan is reorganized (US)
 - Bloodiest day of the entire war
 - No clear victory – Lee returns to Virginia
 - SIG: Emancipation is proposed
- 17 **Stalemate**
- McClellan replaced by Burnside
 - Union defeat at Fredericksburg December 1862

- Union defeat at Chancellorsville May 1863 (Union Gen. Hooker)
- Grant stuck in Mississippi Valley

18 Politics and Life during War

Sections 11.2 & 11.3

19 Diplomatic Efforts

- Great Britain initially chooses neutrality
 - Does not need the South as much – cotton surplus
 - Needs northern wheat, corn
- Why did the South need diplomatic recognition?
- The Trent Affair

20 War Change: War for Freedom

- Lincoln's original views – why was emancipation necessary now?
- Emancipation Proclamation: effective January 1, 1863
- Prevents diplomatic aid for the South
- Contraband Rule
- African-American enlistment in the Union army (54th Massachusetts Regiment)

21 Union: Temporary Power Increase

- Draft in March 1863
- Suspended freedom of press, *habeas corpus* (telegraph offices also seized)
- Dealing with dissent:
 - Neither side unified
 - Copperheads (Northern "Peace" Democrats) – many arrested
 - Expansion of powers on both sides

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23 Union: Permanent Power Increase

- 1861: Federal Income Tax (first in US History)
- Internal Revenue Act of 1862
- Greenbacks: New national currency

24 Permanent Power Inc., continued...

- Pacific Railroad Act of 1862
- Homestead Act of 1862
- SIG: These changes will make the US the most powerful industrial/agricultural nation in the world after the Civil War

25 Confederate Nation Building

- What were the problems in creating the Confederacy? (know)
- Draft laws
- Strong economic controls by the government

- 26 **African-American Soldiers**
- African Americans 1% of North's population, by war's end 10% of army
 - Lower pay than white troops; rank limits
 - High mortality from disease; POWs killed or returned to slavery
 - Fort Pillow, TN – Confederates massacre over 200 African-American POWs
 - Slave resistance in the South grows
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- 28 **Economic Effects**
- Food shortages, loss of slaves in the South (war, blockade)
 - Industries boom in the north – supply army
 - Wages do not keep up, standard of living drops; Women replace men as workers
 - Medicine, Nutrition, and Clara Barton
 - Prisons (i.e. Andersonville)
- 29 **The North Takes Command**
- Section 11.4
- 30 **Prelude to Gettysburg**
- May 1863, South defeats North at Chancellorsville
 - Stonewall Jackson dies (shot by own troops)
 - Lee invades North for supplies, and to rally anti-war support in the North
- 31 **Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-4, '63**
- Lee moves north to Pennsylvania in hope to cut off Washington DC
 - Union General George G. Meade
 - Lee retreats July 4th, 1863 – escapes!
 - Huge losses
- 32 **Vicksburg: Target for the Union**
- Mississippi – built on a hill above the Mississippi River
 - Connected by railroad to Jackson (capital of MS) – brought supplies and troops for Confederates
 - Needed to control region
- 33 **Attempts to capture Vicksburg**
- Dec 1862: Grant sends William Tecumseh Sherman to attack
 - Series of failures for Union
 - Turn towards Jackson, MS – captured and burned by the Union in May 1863
- 34 **Hard War: The Siege of Vicksburg**
- Could not take city directly
 - Siege: form of prolonged attack in which a city is surrounded and starved into

surrender

- Becomes total war: strike against opponent's soldiers, civilians, economy (Union vic. July 4th '63)

35 Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

- November 19, 1863: dedication ceremony
- Two minute speech: Civil War a test if the nation can survive
- Main idea: liberty and freedom for all people in the United States

36 Change in Command

- Lincoln appoints Grant as Commander of the Army of the Potomac
- Brings in a new hard war strategy: exhaust the Confederate army
- Confederate Morale LOW!

37 Sherman's March to the Sea

- Sherman takes control of western Union army
- Captures Atlanta, Sept. 1864 (helps Lincoln win the election!)
- March south to east towards Savannah

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39 Grant hammers at Lee

- Series of defensive battles in Virginia – Grant would not let up!
- "The Overland Campaign": The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg
- Trench warfare in the countryside

40 Election of 1864

- Campaign: looked as if Lincoln would lose the election
- Victory in Atlanta helps Lincoln, defeats George McClellan (D)
- Large win: Lincoln gains 212 out of 233 electoral votes

41 Thirteenth Amendment

- Lincoln's win will help secure this amendment
- Ratified December 6, 1865
- Formal end to slavery in the United States

42 Final Campaigns (Hard War Fruit)

- Petersburg continues to Mar. '65
- Union General Philip Sheridan cut off Lee's supply (Army of the Valley)
- Lee retreats Richmond and Petersburg – moves west

43 Confederate Armies Surrender

- April 9, 1865: Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia
- April 26, 1865: Johnston surrenders to Sherman at Durham Station, North Carolina

- 44 **Oh Captain! My Captain!**
- John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Lincoln (shot in Ford's Theater 4/14; died 4/15)
 - Loss for both North and South – WHY? Lincoln planned for an easier reconstruction!

45 **The Legacy of War**
Section 11.5

- 46 **Review of changes already discussed:**
- Political: no more secession; increased power of federal govt
 - Economic changes: National Bank Act and gap between N & S grows
 - Cost: hundreds of thousands dead; \$3.3B
 - 13th Amendment; Social effects

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- 48 **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)