

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

(Review Ft. Sumter → Upper South Secession and northern reactions)

4 

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
 - Capture Tennessee River (Ft. Henry) and Cumberland River (Ft. Donelson)
















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
 - Major Significance:
 - Emancipation Proclamation is proclaimed
 - Other Significance:
 - Now, Great Britain and France cannot recognize the Confederacy
 - Its finally a win for the Union!
- 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
- 22 
- 23  **Union: Permanent Power Increase**
- 1861: Federal Income Tax (first in US History)
 - Internal Revenue Act of 1862

- 24  ■ **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 (included "20 slave rule")
 - 1861: 18-35
 - 1862: 18-45
 - 1864: 17-50
 - 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
- 27  ■ **Economic Effects**
- 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)
 - DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW YORK CITY
- 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
- 38 
- 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; Rep. and War Dems. merge
 - Victory in Atlanta helps Lincoln
 - Ends third-party challenge by Radical Republicans (John C. Fremont)
 - Lincoln defeats George McClellan (D)
 - Large win: Lincoln gains 212 out of 233 electoral votes
- 41  **Thirteenth Amendment**
- Lincoln's win and death will help secure this amendment
 - Ratified December 6, 1865 (after assassination)
 - 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
- 47 
- 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)
- 49  **Historian's Perspective**

