

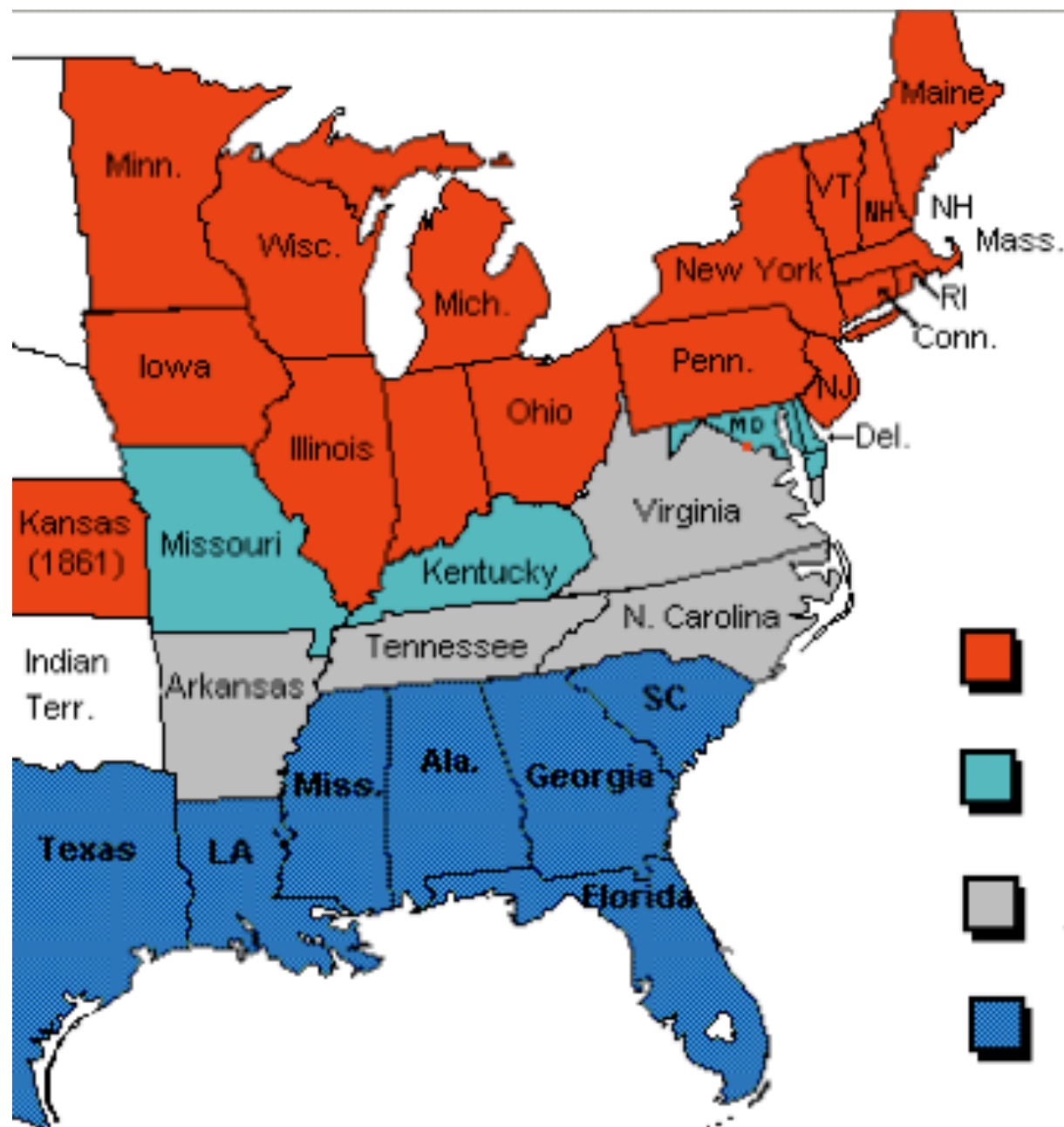
The Civil War ~ 1861-1865









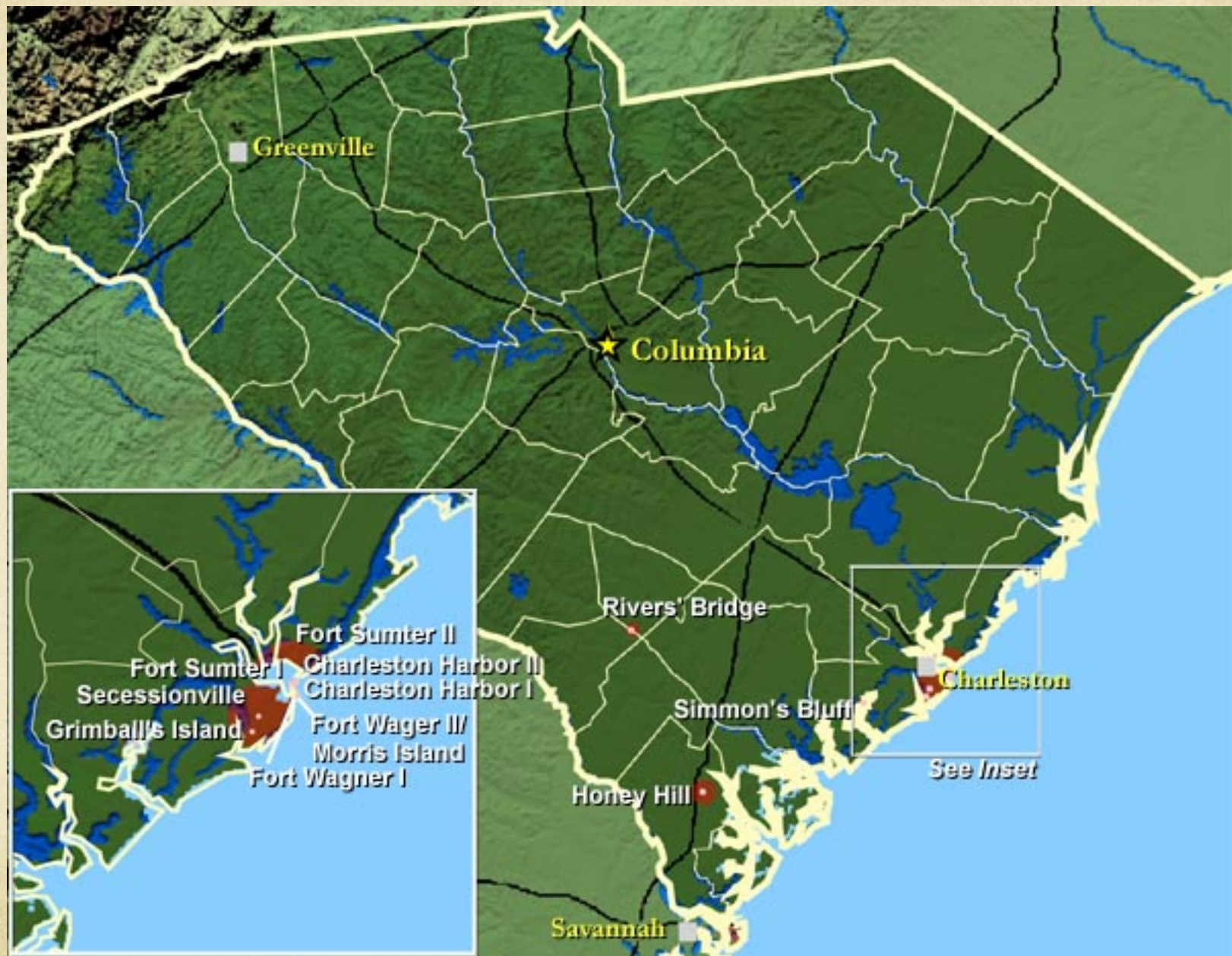
Fort Sumter





The Progress of Secession

-  Union states
-  Border slave states that did not secede.
-  States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
-  States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter







Fort Sumter

- The spark that set off the Civil War
- April 1861: South Carolina feels threatened by Union fort Charleston Harbor. They fire on Fort Sumter and the fort surrenders.
- More southern states join CSA



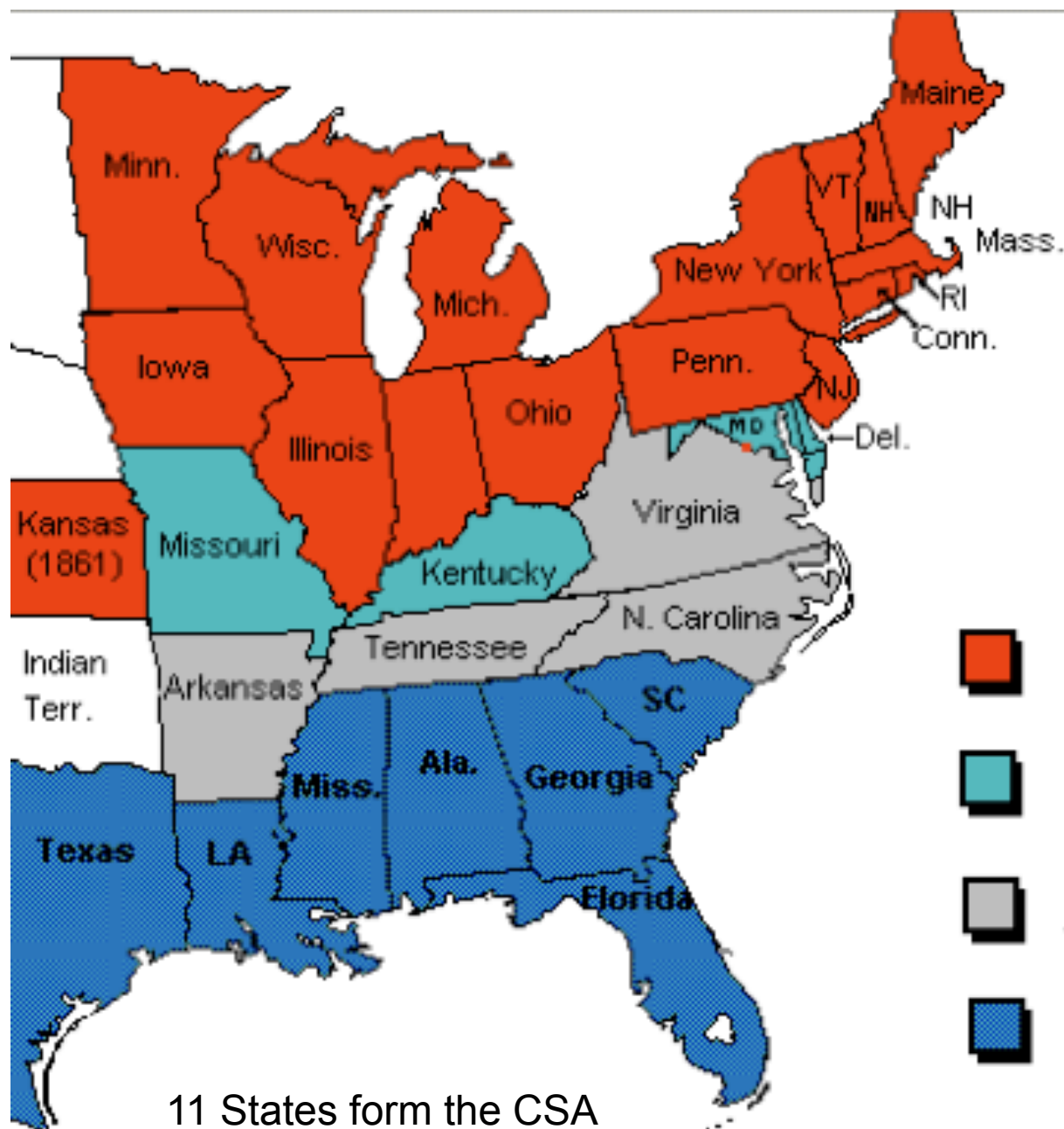
1863







1865



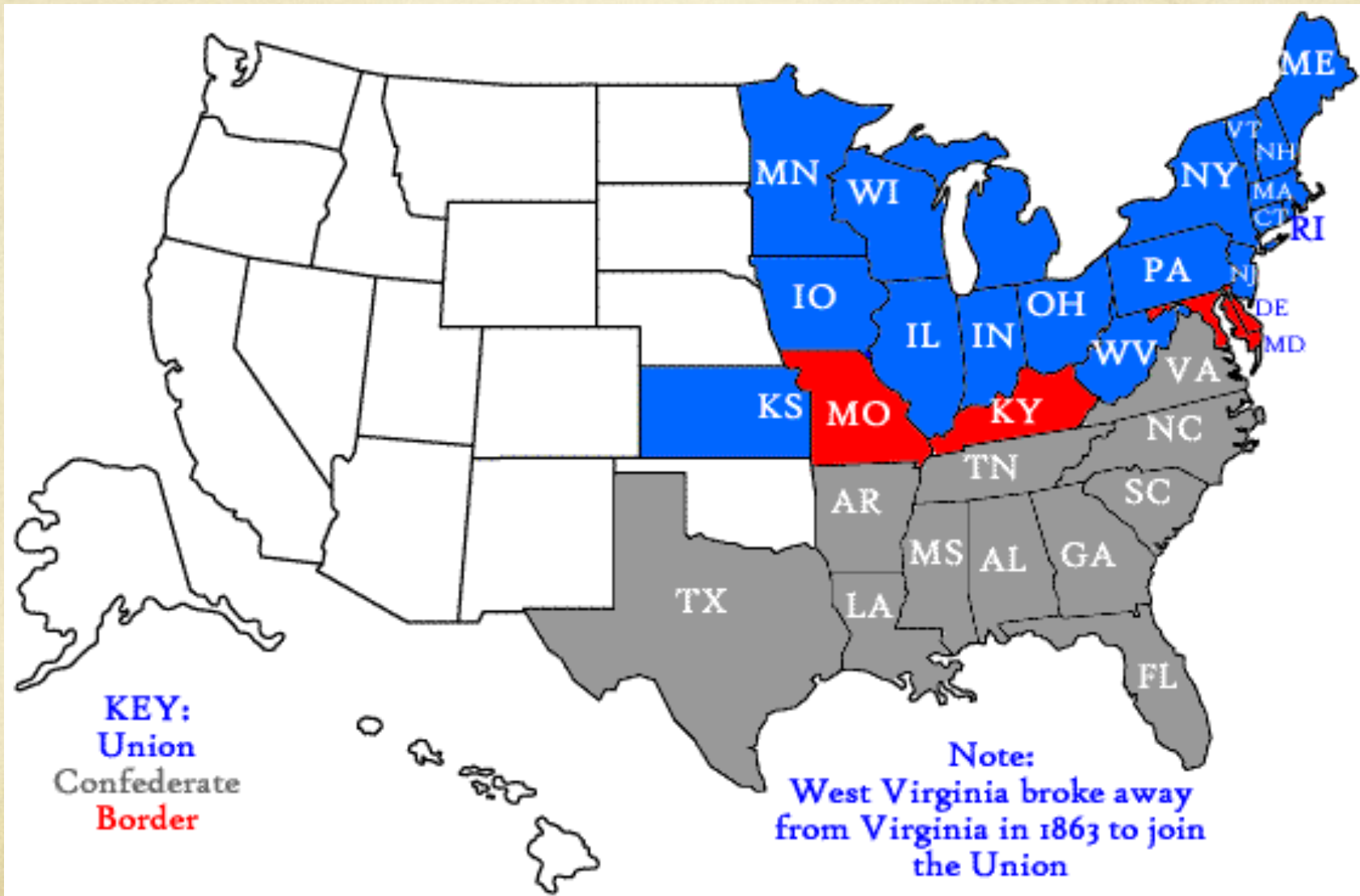




The Progress of Secession

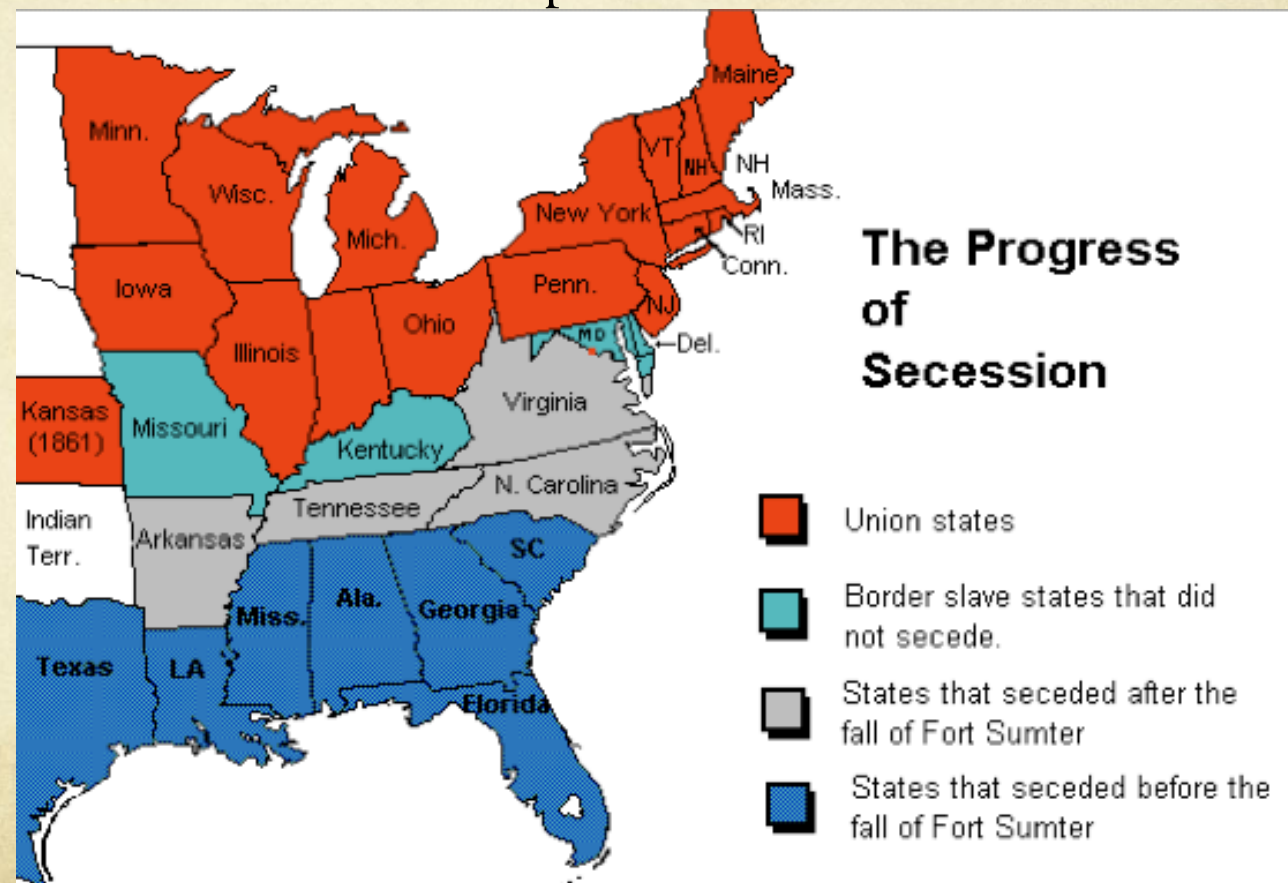
-  Union states
-  Border slave states that did not secede.
-  States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
-  States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter

North and South



Border States

- Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware were slave states that did not secede
- Lincoln would need to work to keep them in the Union



The First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) July 1861



- First organized battle
- North expected to win
- South overran North
- Both sides realized it would be a long war



Anaconda Plan

**Capture Mississippi
River – Divide
Confederacy**

**Capture Richmond,
VA, capital of
Confederacy**

**Blockade
Southern
ports**



Anaconda Plan





North and South Advantages and Disadvantages



+ Northern Advantages

- Industrial economy + more money = more supplies
- Larger population; 22 million = more soldiers and workers
- Larger navy; many ships
- More railroads and telegraphs = better transportation and communication
- Pres. Lincoln had a unified government; increased his power

- Southern Disadvantages

- Agricultural economy; fewer factories + less money = fewer supplies
- Smaller population: 9 million (4 million slaves) = fewer soldier and workers
- Weak, small navy; few ships
- Fewer railroads & telegraphs = poor transportation and communication
- Pres. Davis had to organize government: lack of unity in the Confederacy



Advantages and Disadvantages

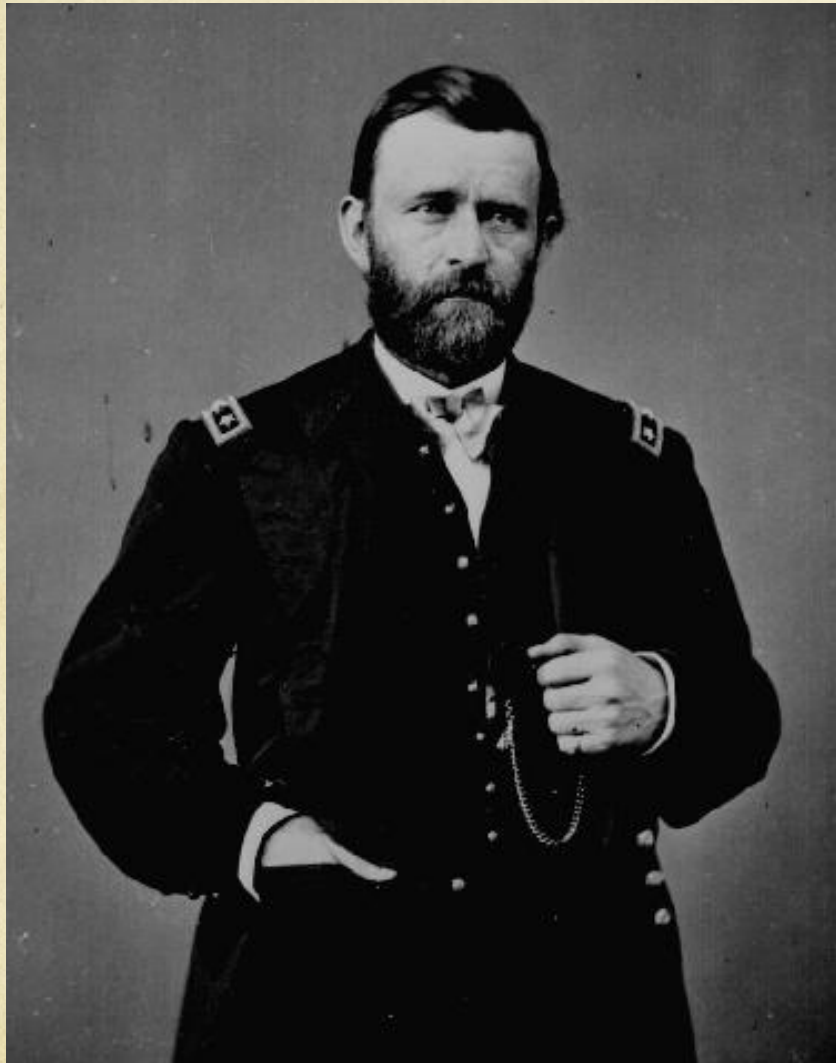


+ Southern Advantages

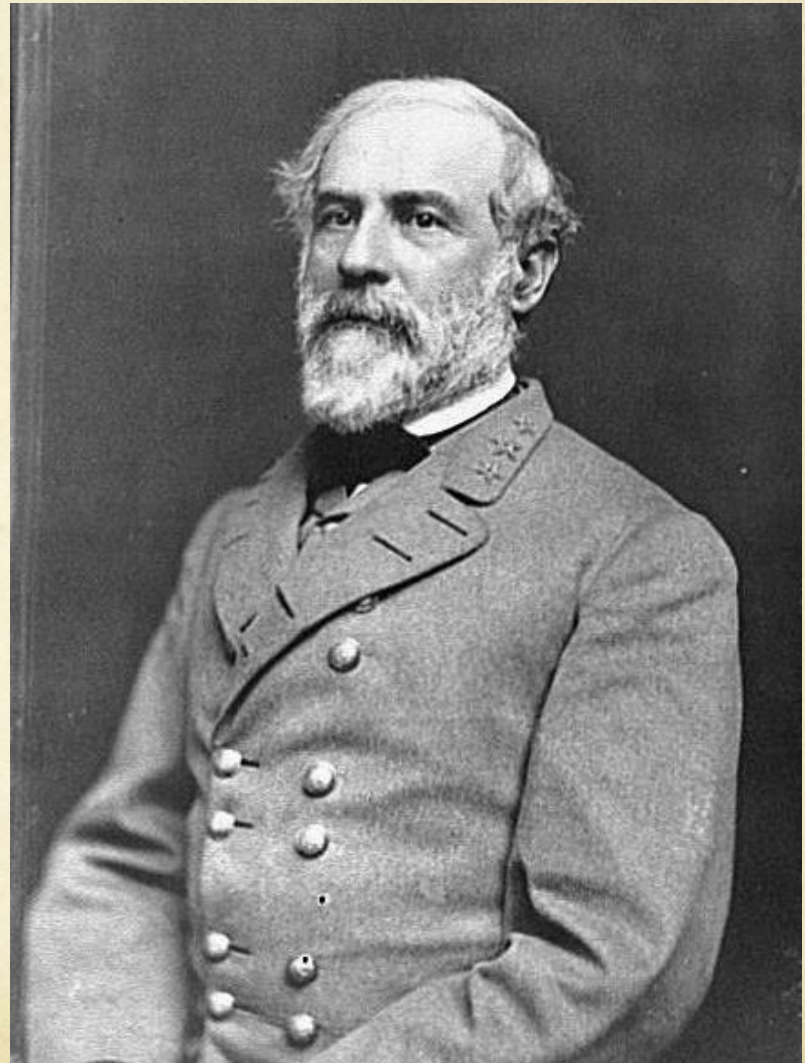
- Fighting a defensive war ~ on own home ground
- Better leadership with military tradition; many belong to state militias
- Outdoor lifestyle; men used to guns and horses
- Potential help from Britain & France with supplies/troops

- Northern Disadvantages

- Fighting offensive war; had to invade and conquer
- Poor leadership; constant change in leadership
- Untrained soldiers; difficult to recruit; Instituted draft
- Anti-war sentiment; division over war



Gen. Ulysses S. Grant



Gen. Robert E. Lee

6. Antietam (Sharpsburg) Sept. 1862

**Bloodiest one-day
battle: 6,000 killed;
16,000 wounded**



- South retreated; North claimed victory



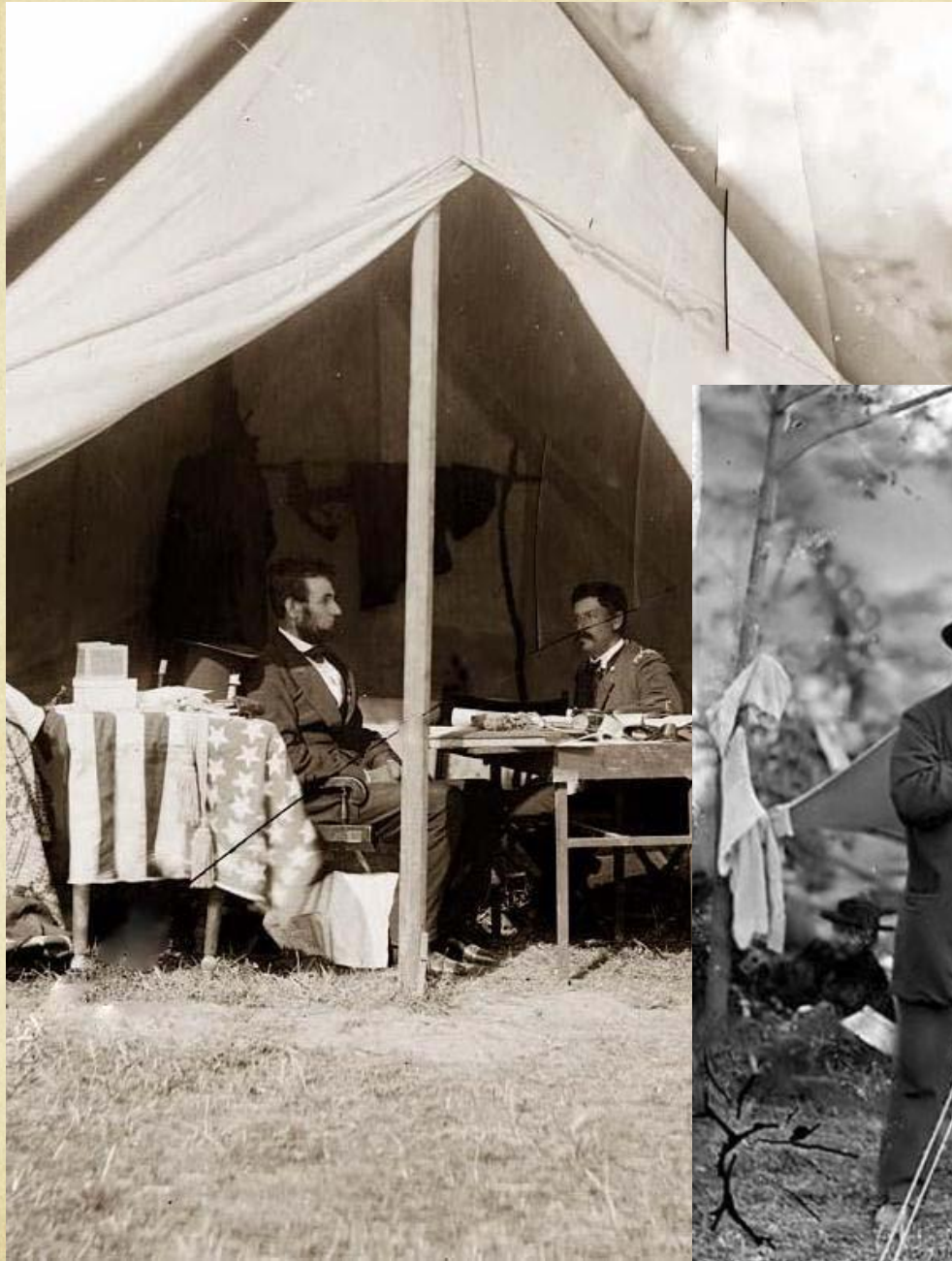
- Significance: South lost chance at international recognition







**Allowed Lincoln to
make the
Emancipation
Proclamation**



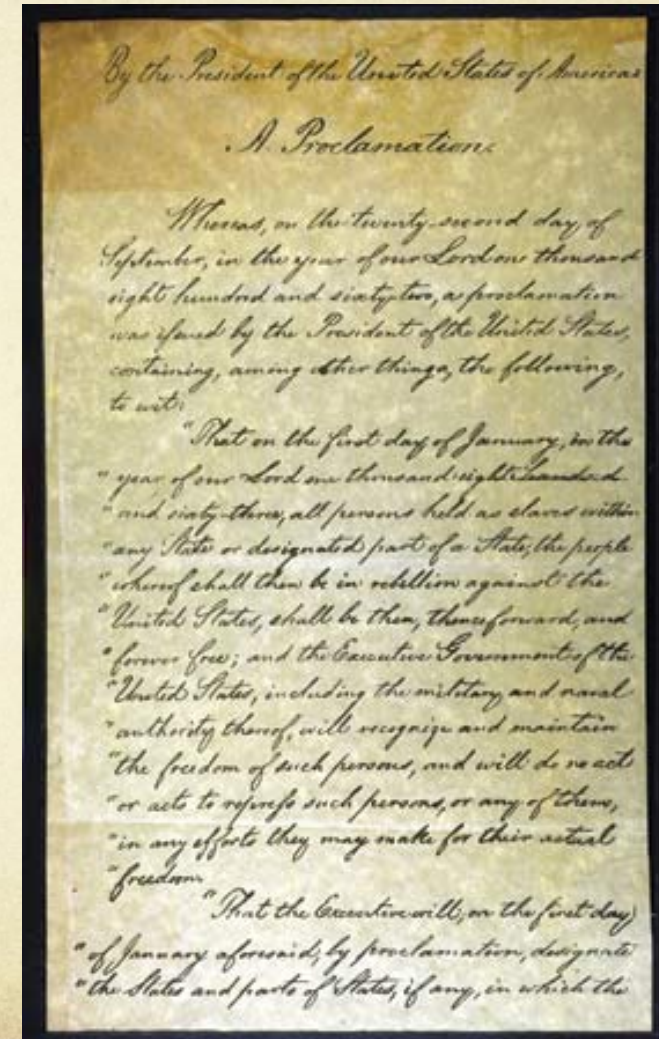
7. Emancipation Proclamation (Sept 22, 1862)



Emancipation Proclamation

Sept 22, 1862

- Slaves in rebellious states declared free.
- Slaves in border states not freed
- Significance: transformed conflict over preserving Union into a war over the liberation of slaves

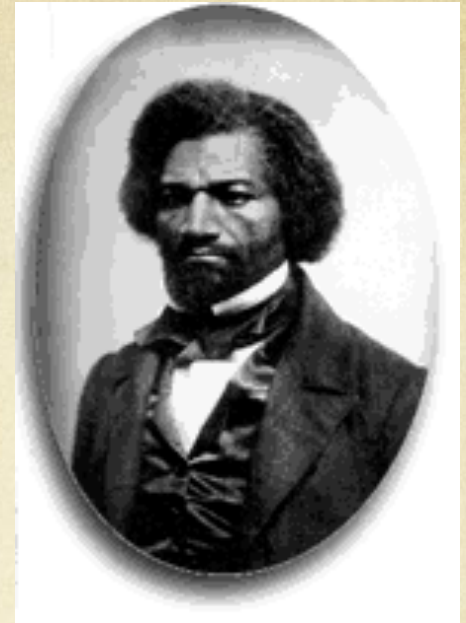


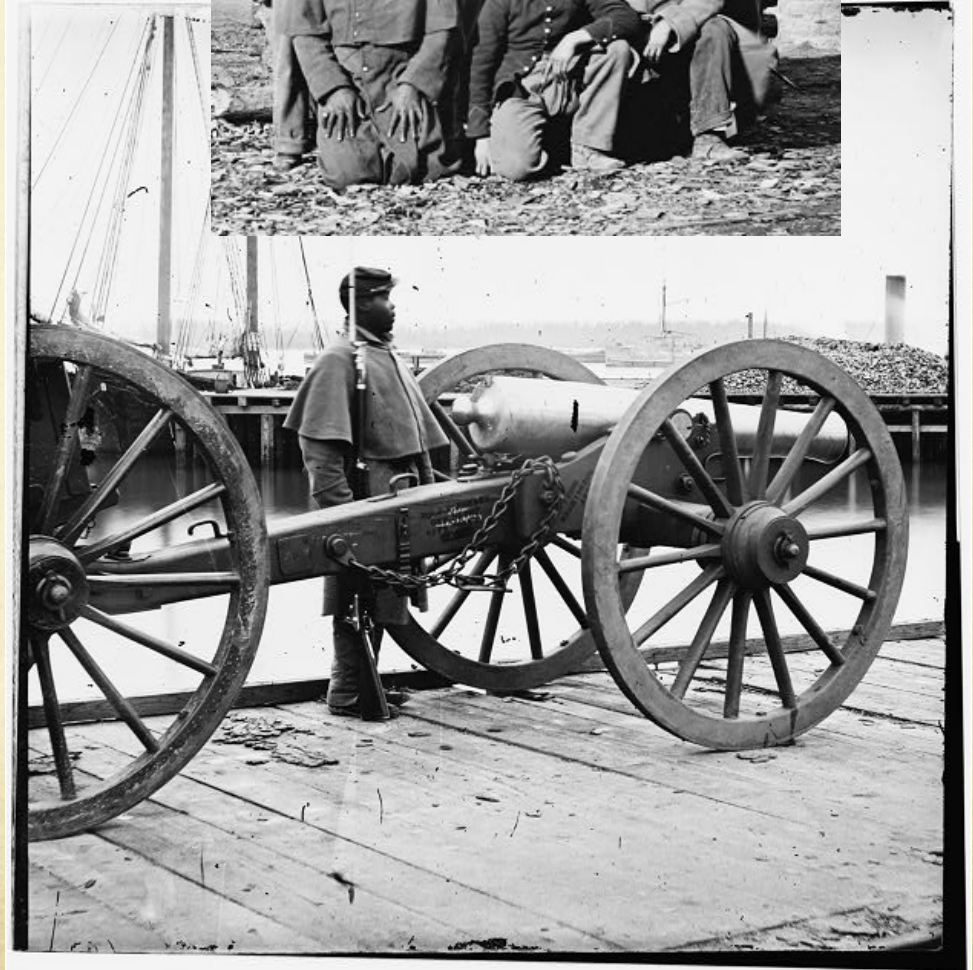
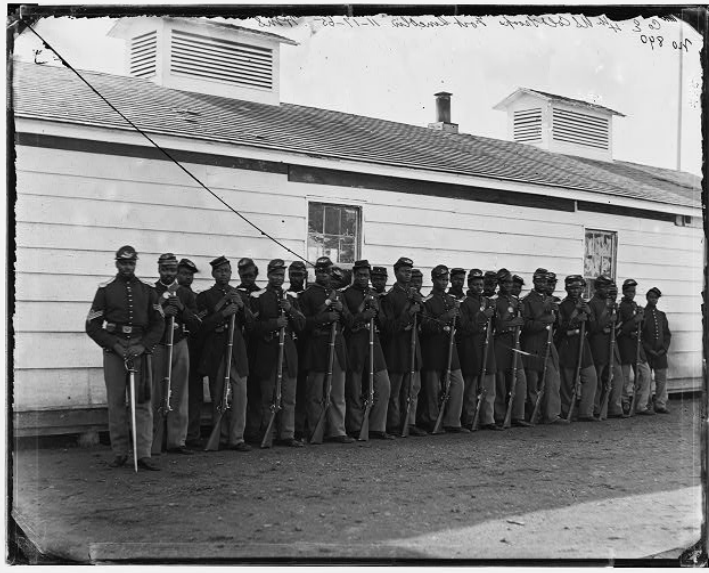
8. African-Americans in the War

- July 1862 ~ First black regiment finally established; by 1865 180,000 had enlisted



- *"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow....I urge you to fly to arms and smite to death the power that would bury the Government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. This is your golden opportunity." ...Frederick Douglass*
- *"Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letter, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship."*
- *"There is no negro problem. The problem is whether the American people have loyalty enough, honor enough, patriotism enough, to live up to their own constitution."*





○ 54th Massachusetts in Battle of Fort Wagner



STORMING FORT WAGNER

- Proved the worth of African American soldiers; spurred enlistment of others



Col. Robert Gould Shaw

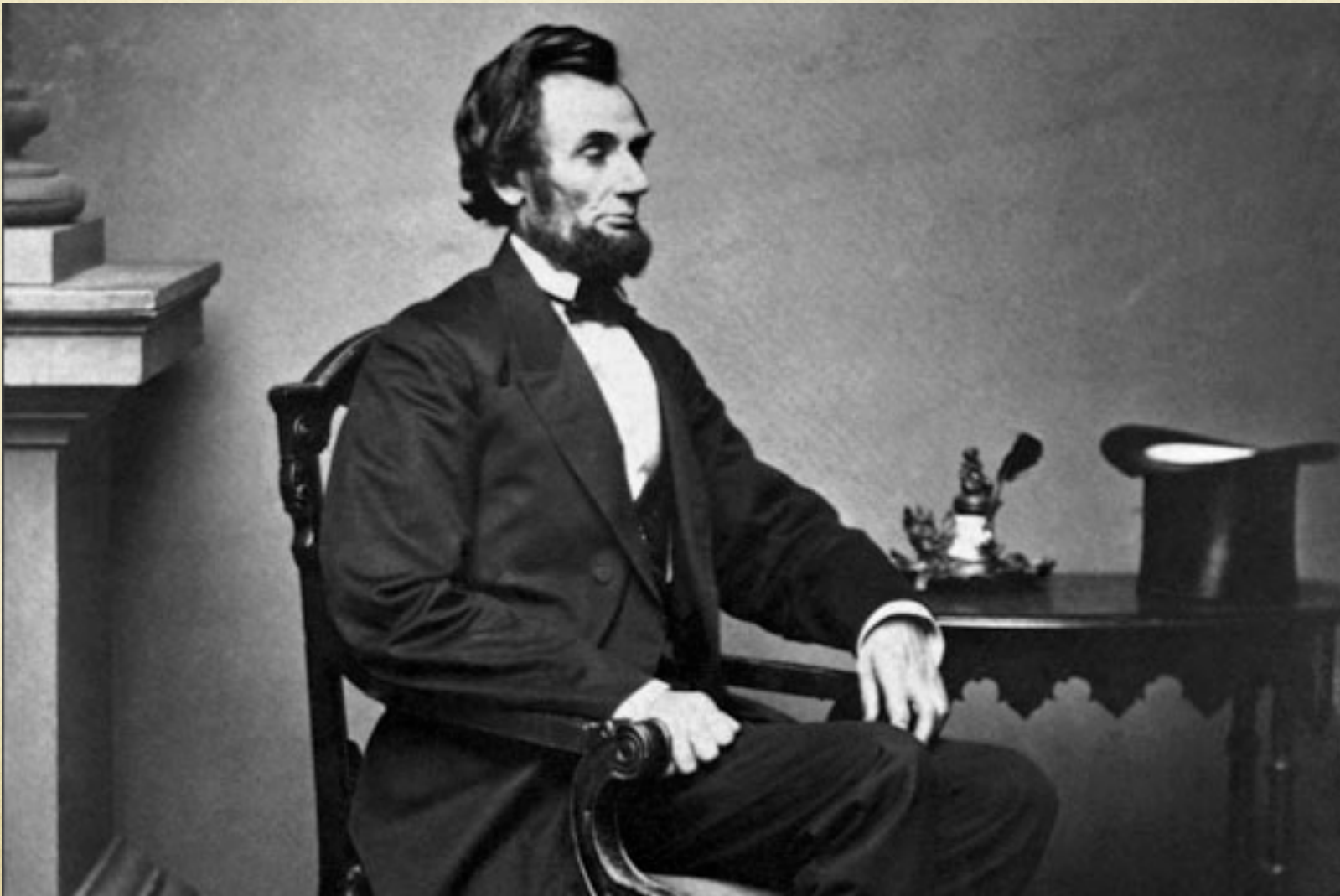


Sgt. William Carney

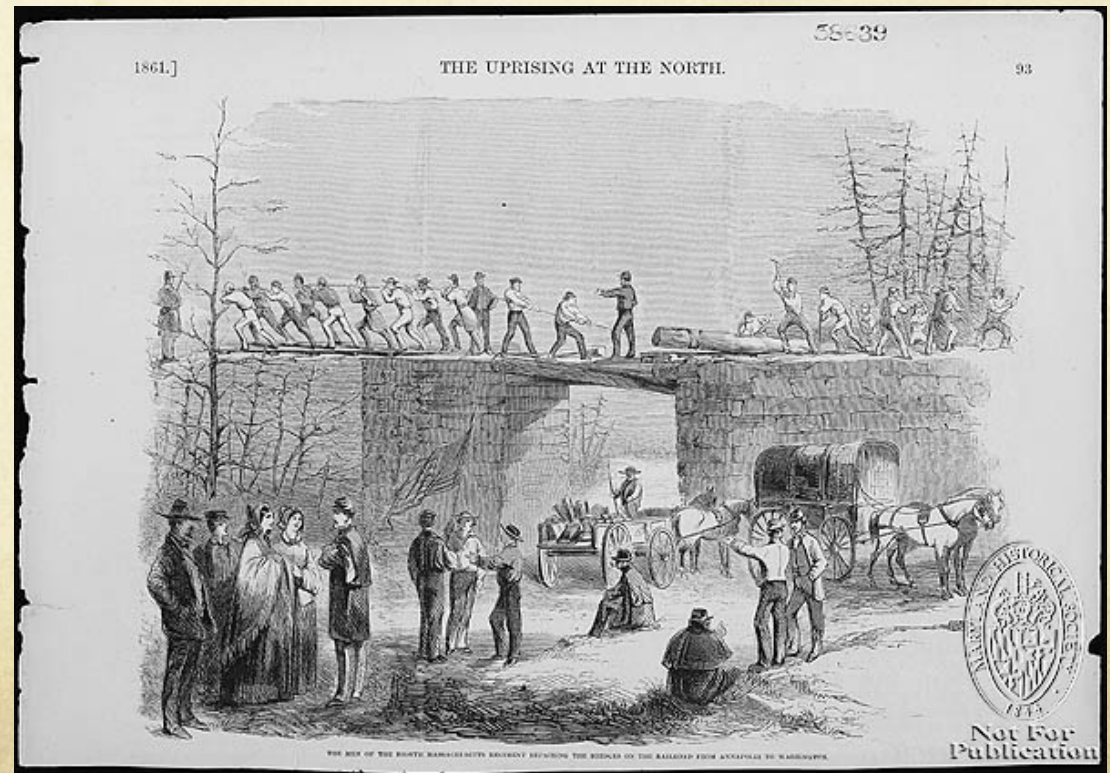
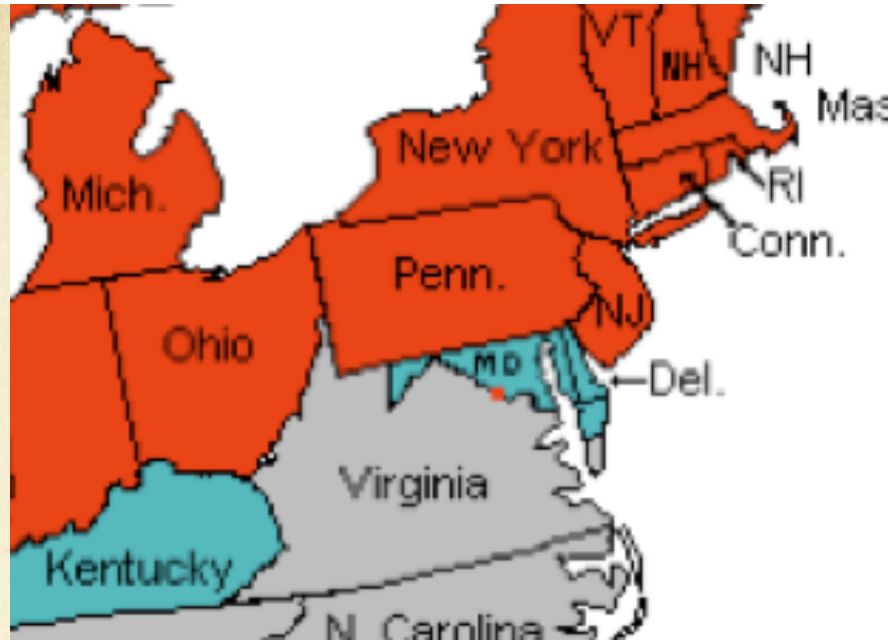


9. Increased Presidential Power

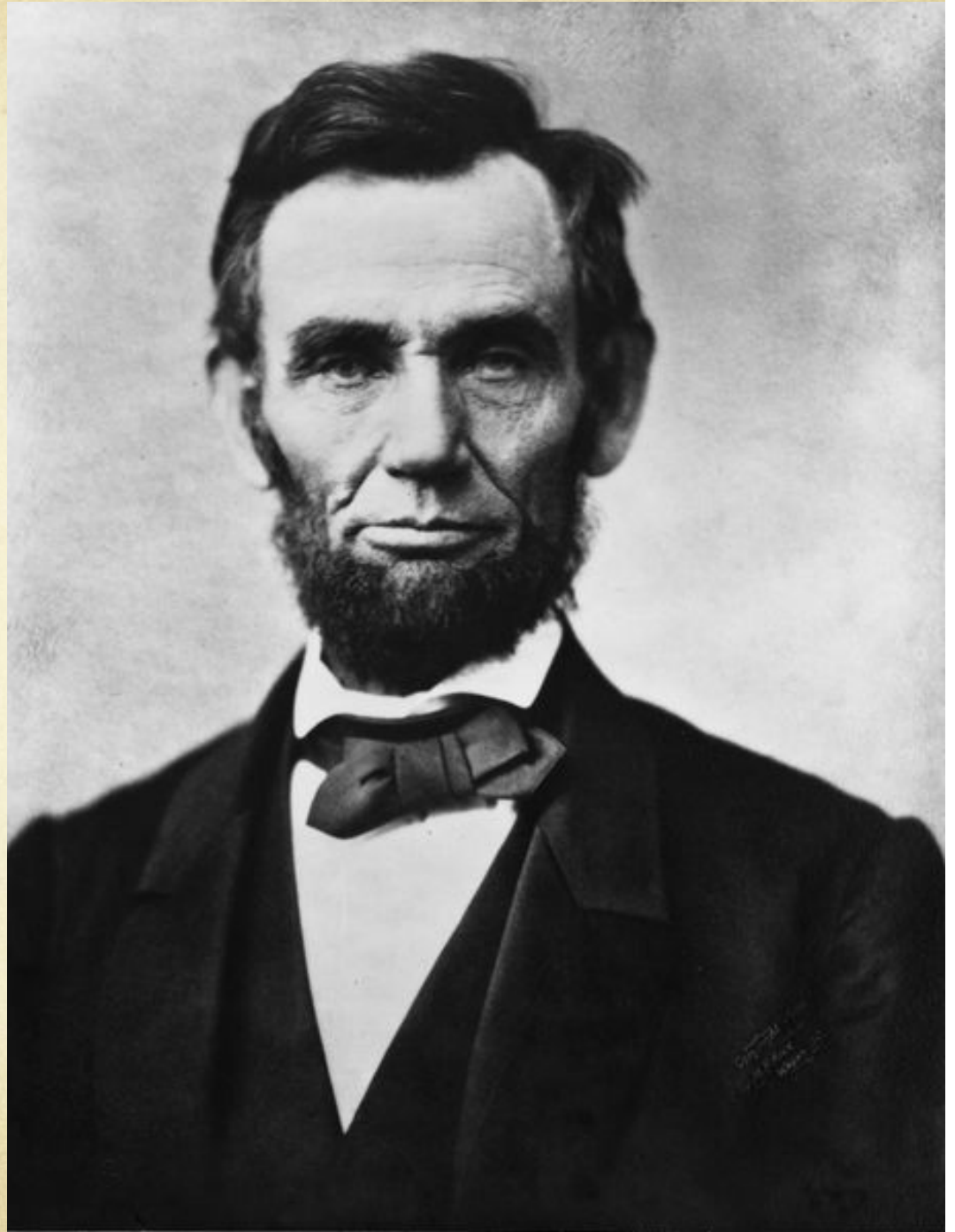
- Lincoln asserted executive authority:



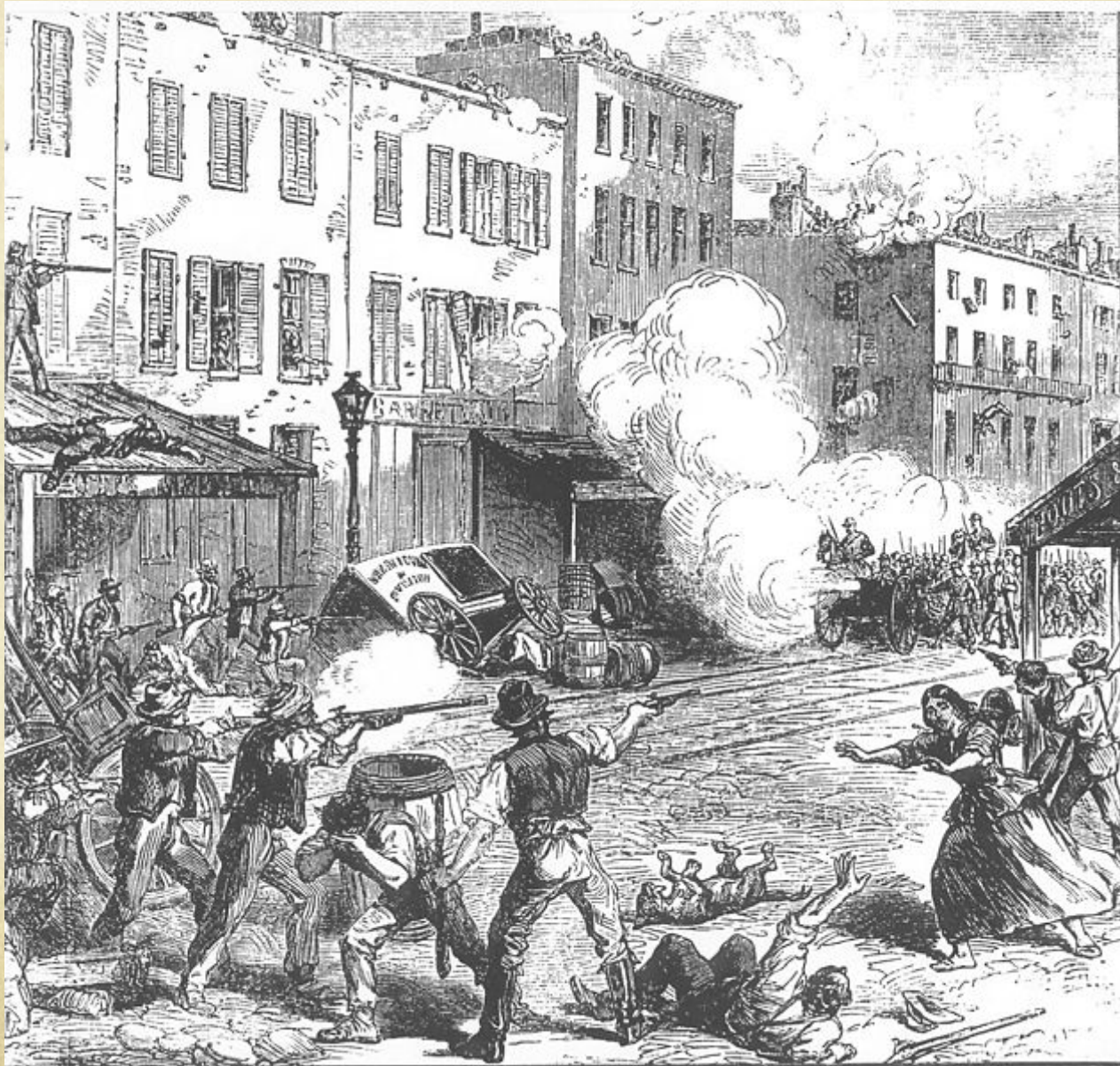
- jailed anti-Union activists and imposed martial law in Baltimore, Maryland and later in Kentucky



- suspended Habeas Corpus (right of a person imprisoned to come before a court)
- shut down anti-war newspapers



○ called for a draft



10. Hospitals and Medical Conditions



Union soldiers were 3 times more likely to die in hospitals than on battlefield

No sterilization of instruments



Many amputations

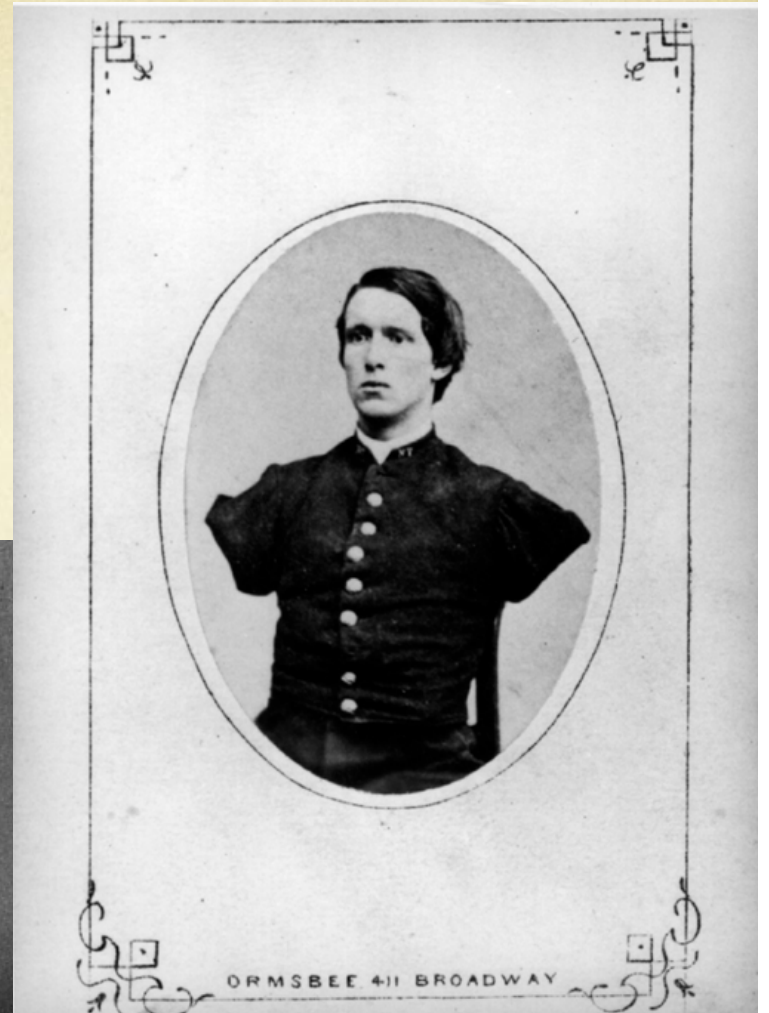
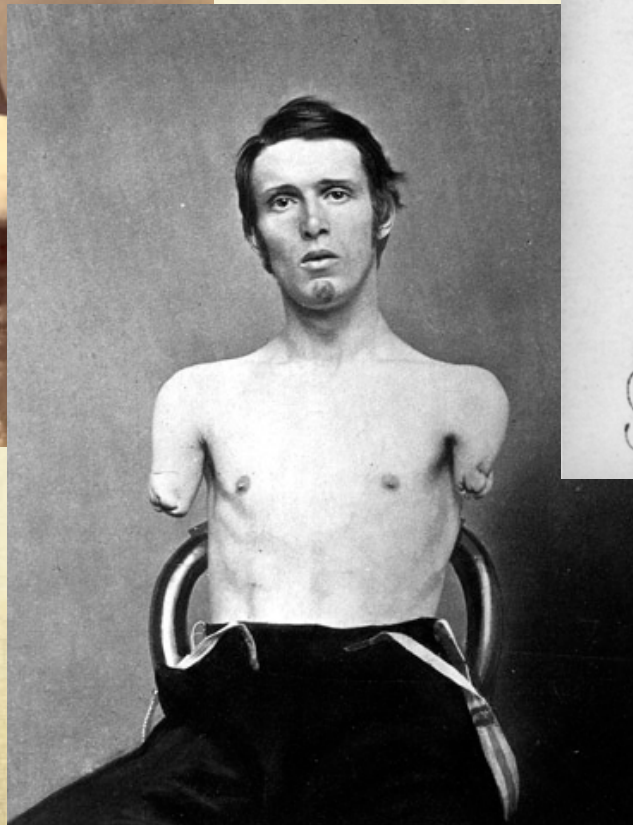


○ “Minie Ball” and damage:





Dr. B. Bontecou
Brig. Lieut. Col. and Surgeon, U. S. Army.
HARWOOD U. S. A. GAS'Z HOSPITAL, Washington, D. C.



U.S. Sanitary Commission was created

Volunteers raised money, supplied hospitals...



(U.S. Sanitary Commission, continued)

ran soldiers homes...



Soldiers Home, Camp Nelson, Ky.





Trained women as nurses





Clara Barton served as a nurse, searched for missing soldiers, and marked graves

11. Prison Camps

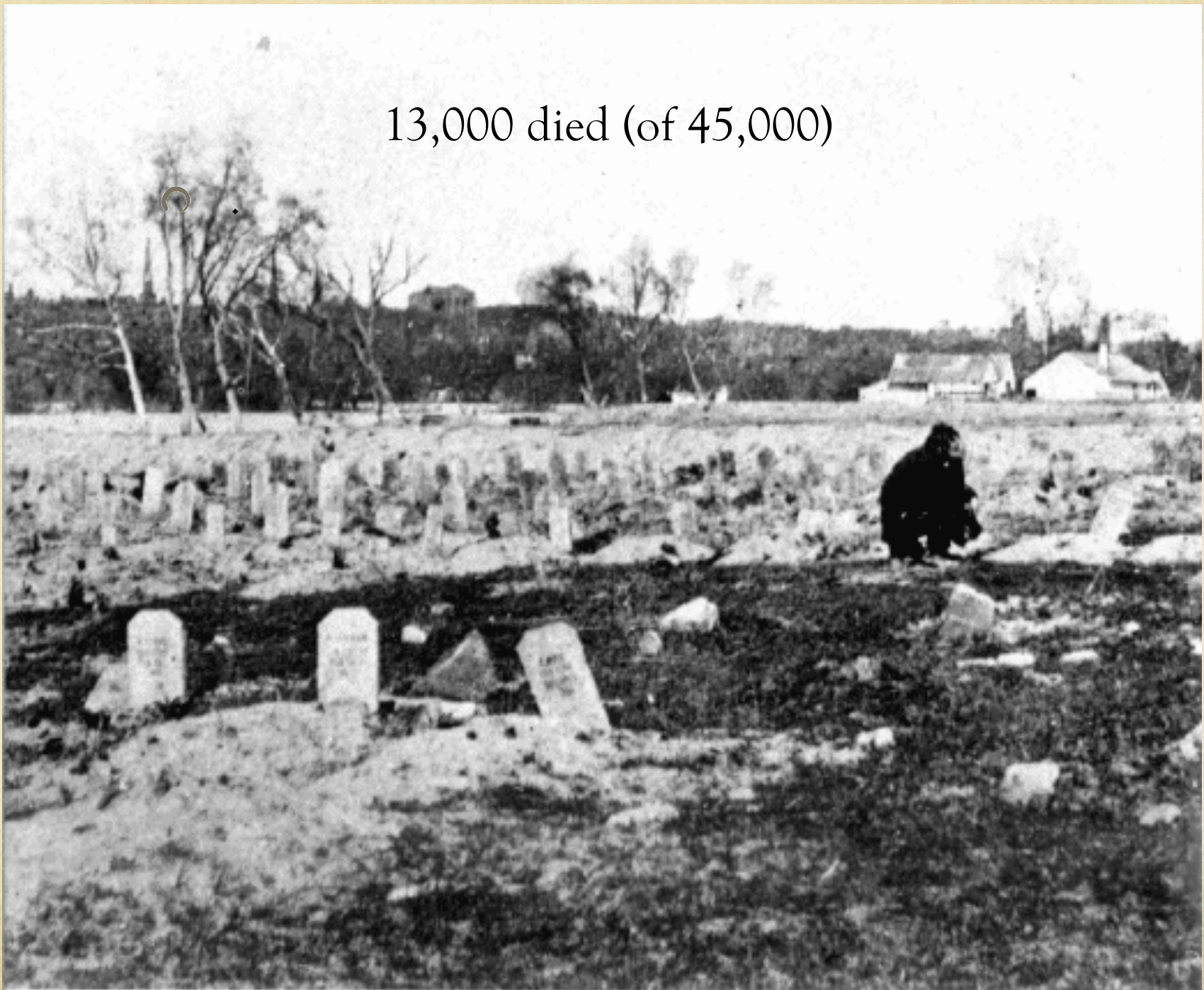
Many, especially in the South, had terrible conditions;
worst example: Andersonville, GA



Overcrowded, unsanitary, polluted water source, diseases



13,000 died (of 45,000)



Mass graves



News of this shaped Northern opinion of South





12. Civil War Religious Revivals

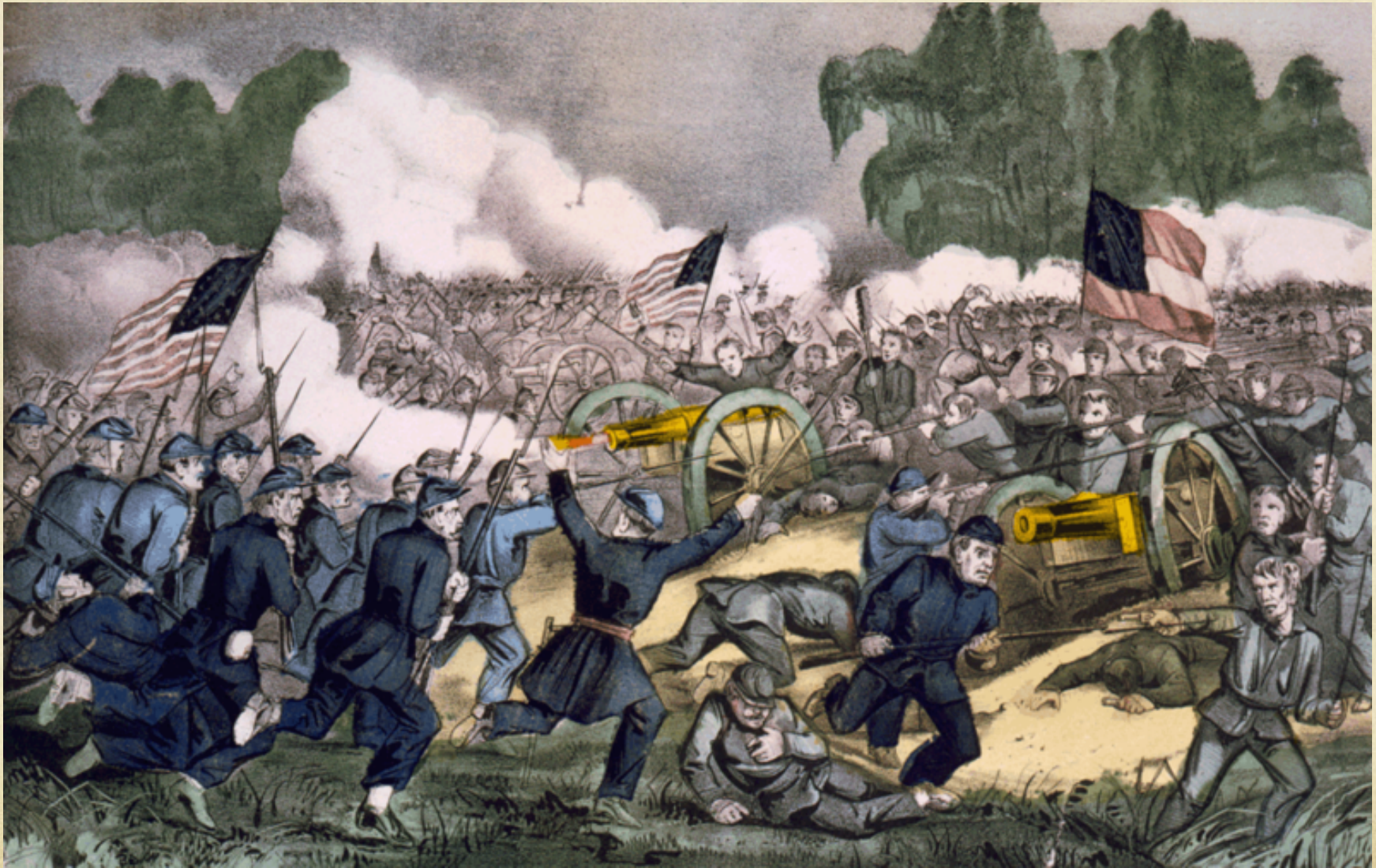
- U.S. Christian Commission fought drinking, gambling and profanity
- Spread Gospel; passed out tracts and Testaments



“Great Revival” (1863-1864) – conversions, baptisms, prayers before battles, Bibles and Testaments treasured



13. Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-4, 1863)





Pickett's Charge





South lost 7,000 men in
less than a half hour



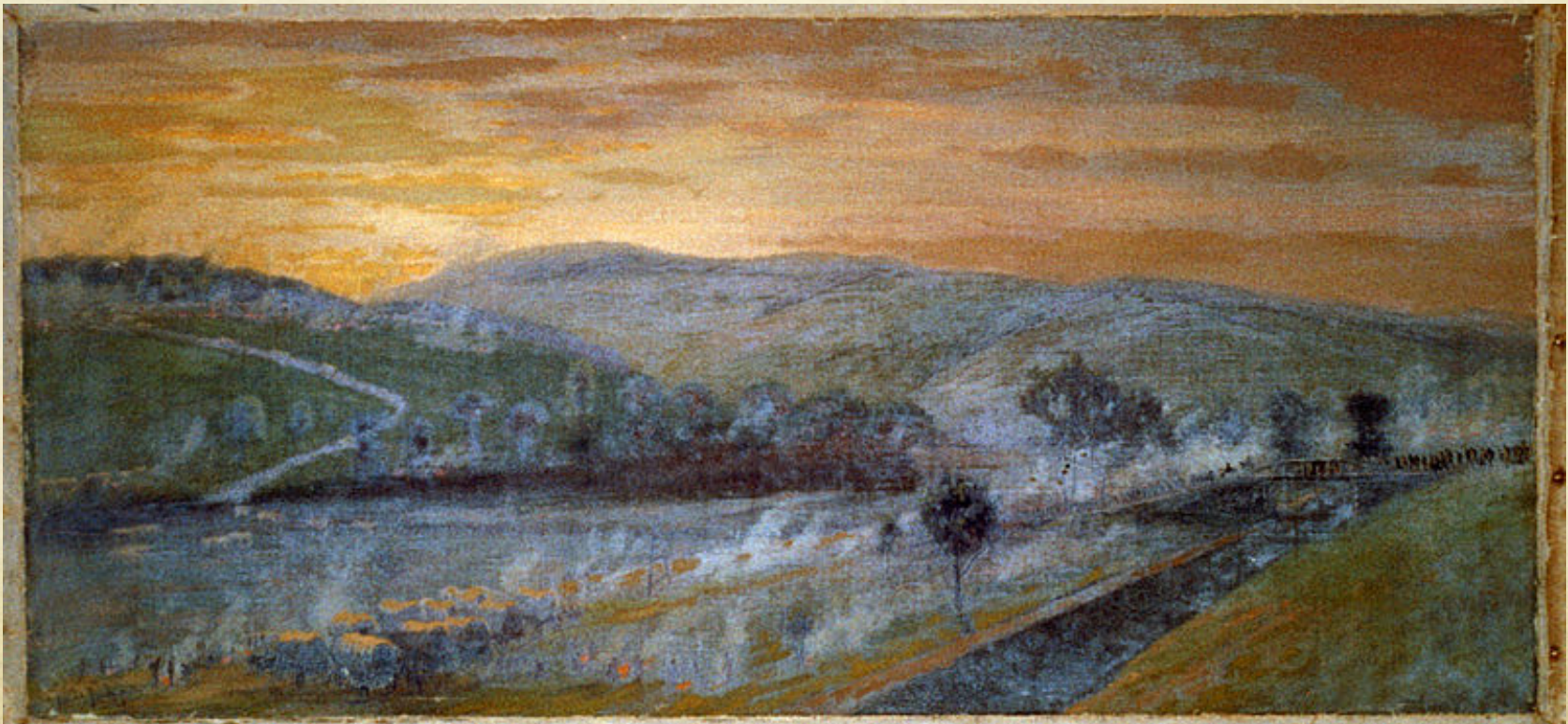
Union casualties: 23,000





Confederate casualties: 28,000

- Significance: Turning point of the war
 - South did not get foreign support
 - strengthened Republican Party
 - The South was on the defensive for the rest of the war





CKFORD. J. LUTZ. CHARL
T. 11. CO. E. REGT. 14. CO.

UNKNOWN.

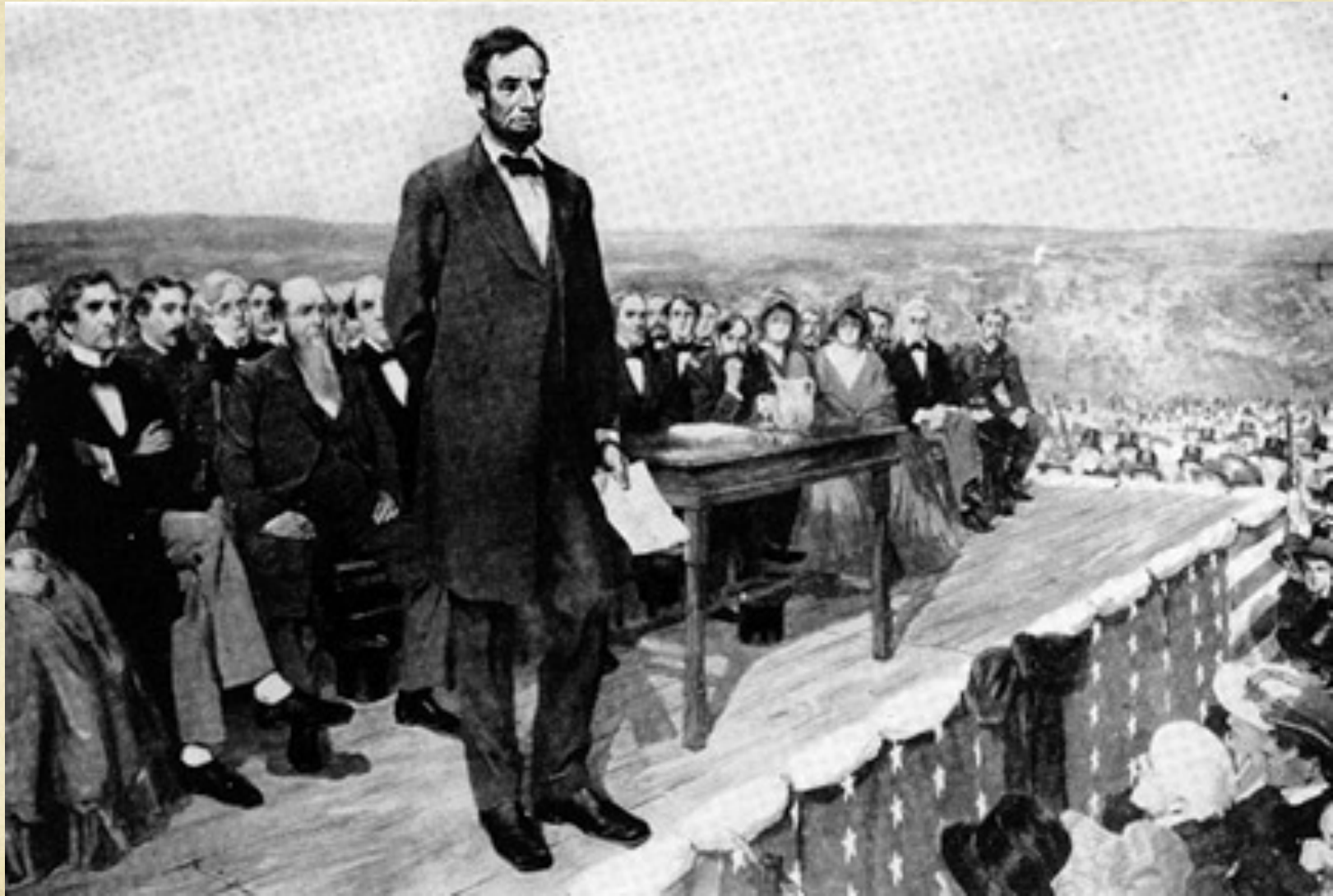
UNKNOWN.

UNKNOWN.

CO. REGT. 7.



Gettysburg Address (Nov. 19, 1863)



Cemetery is dedicated; Lincoln speaks of “new birth of freedom”



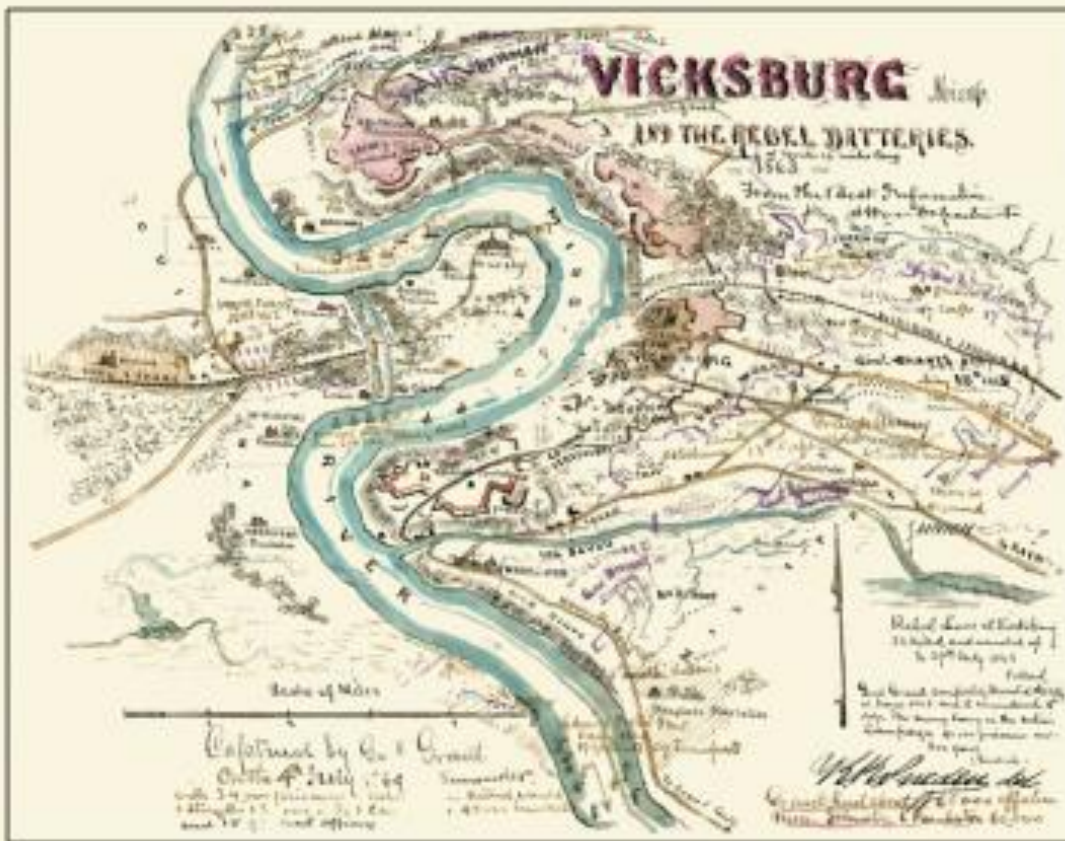
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, **a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal**



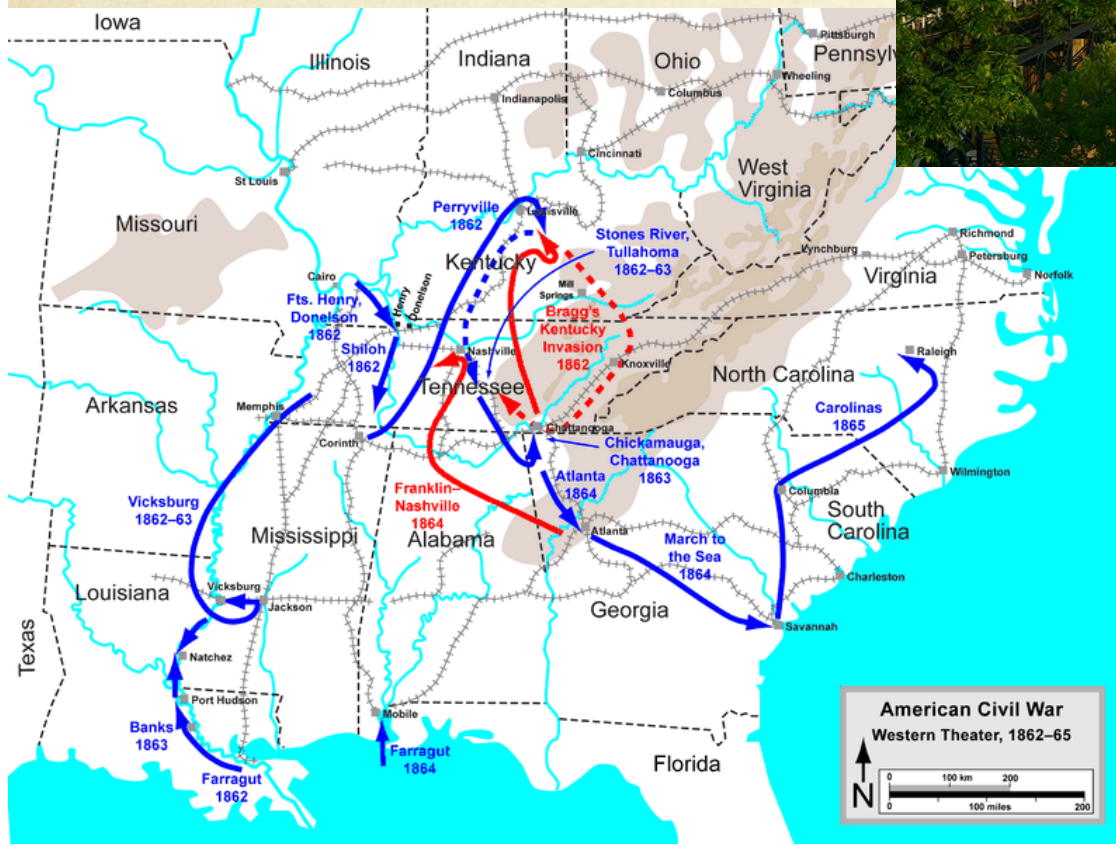
14. Battle of Vicksburg (May-July 4 1863)



- General Grant laid siege at city of Vicksburg, MS
- Union cut off supplies and bombarded city

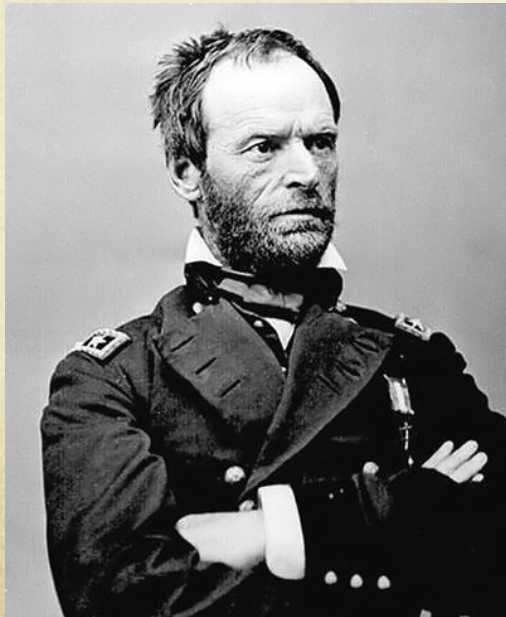


- Confederates surrendered
- Significance: Union controlled the Mississippi River



15. Sherman's March through Georgia Aug.-Dec. 1864

- General Sherman marched troops through Georgia and S.C.
- Path of destruction 60 miles wide

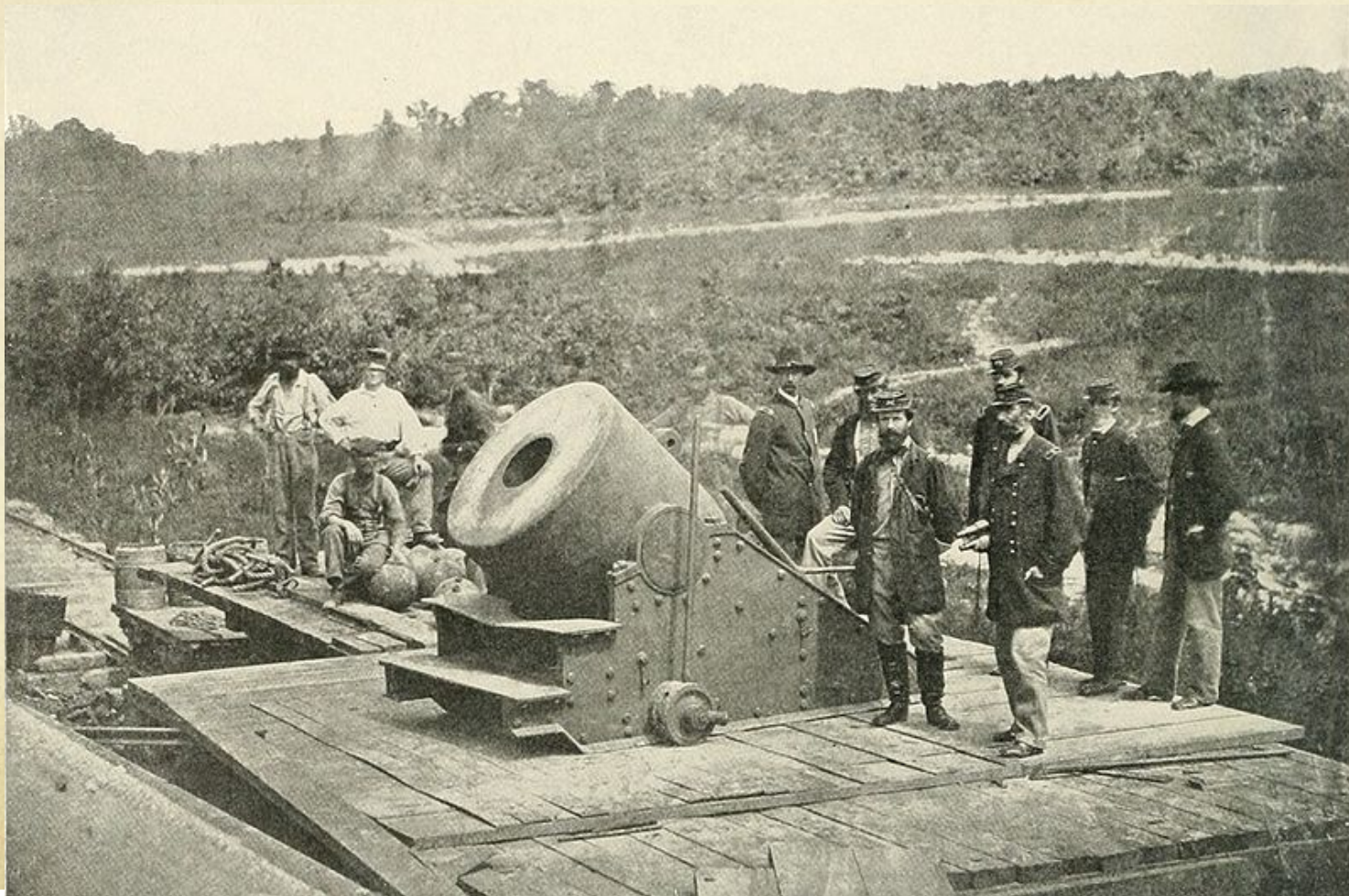


Significance:
left South in ruins;
demoralized South;
crushed ability to make war



16. Richmond (June 1864 to March 1865)

- The Union laid siege to the Southern Capital of Richmond, VA





Siege of Richmond

Grant and Sheridan surrounded Lee's army





Lee was forced to surrender



17. Appomattox (April 9, 1865)



Lee surrendered to Grant; Civil War was over



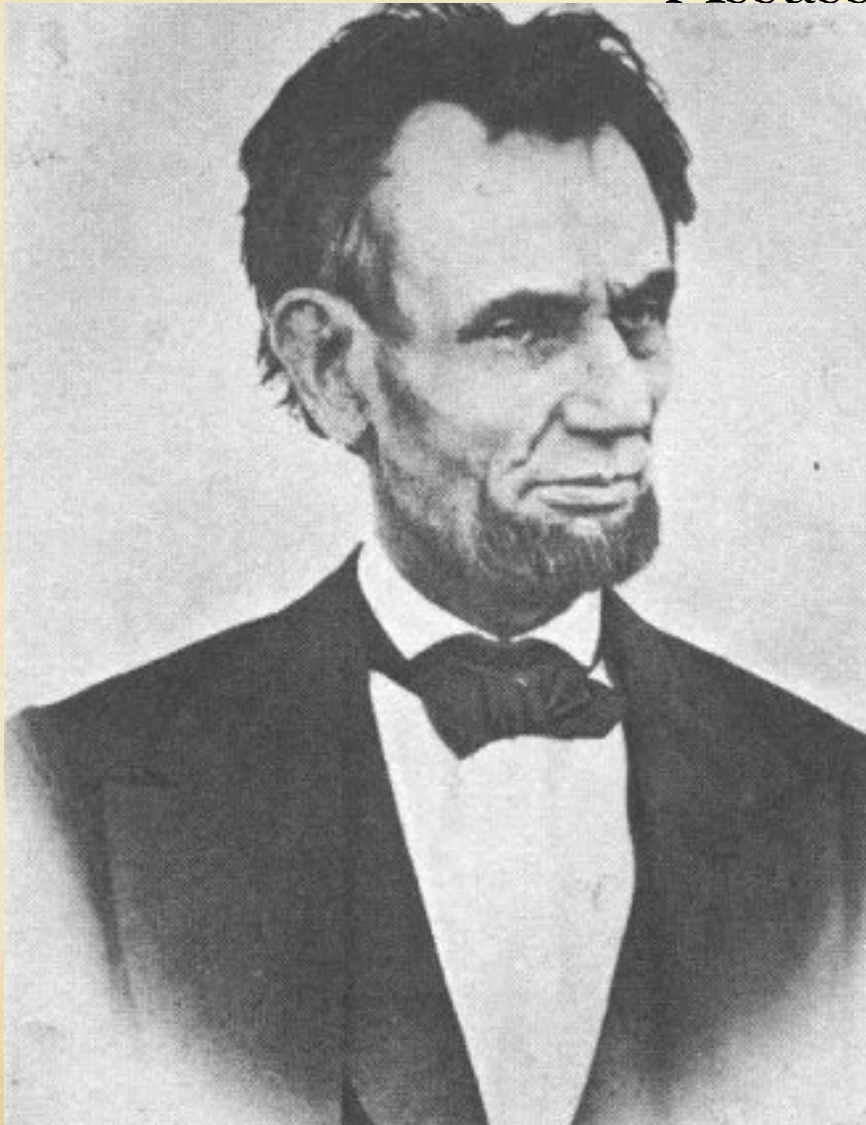








18. Lincoln Second Inaugural and Assassination



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

March 4, 1865



“With malice toward none, with charity for all...bind up the nation’s wounds...achieve a...lasting peace...”



John Wilkes Booth plotted assassination





Lincoln is assassinated April 14, 1865

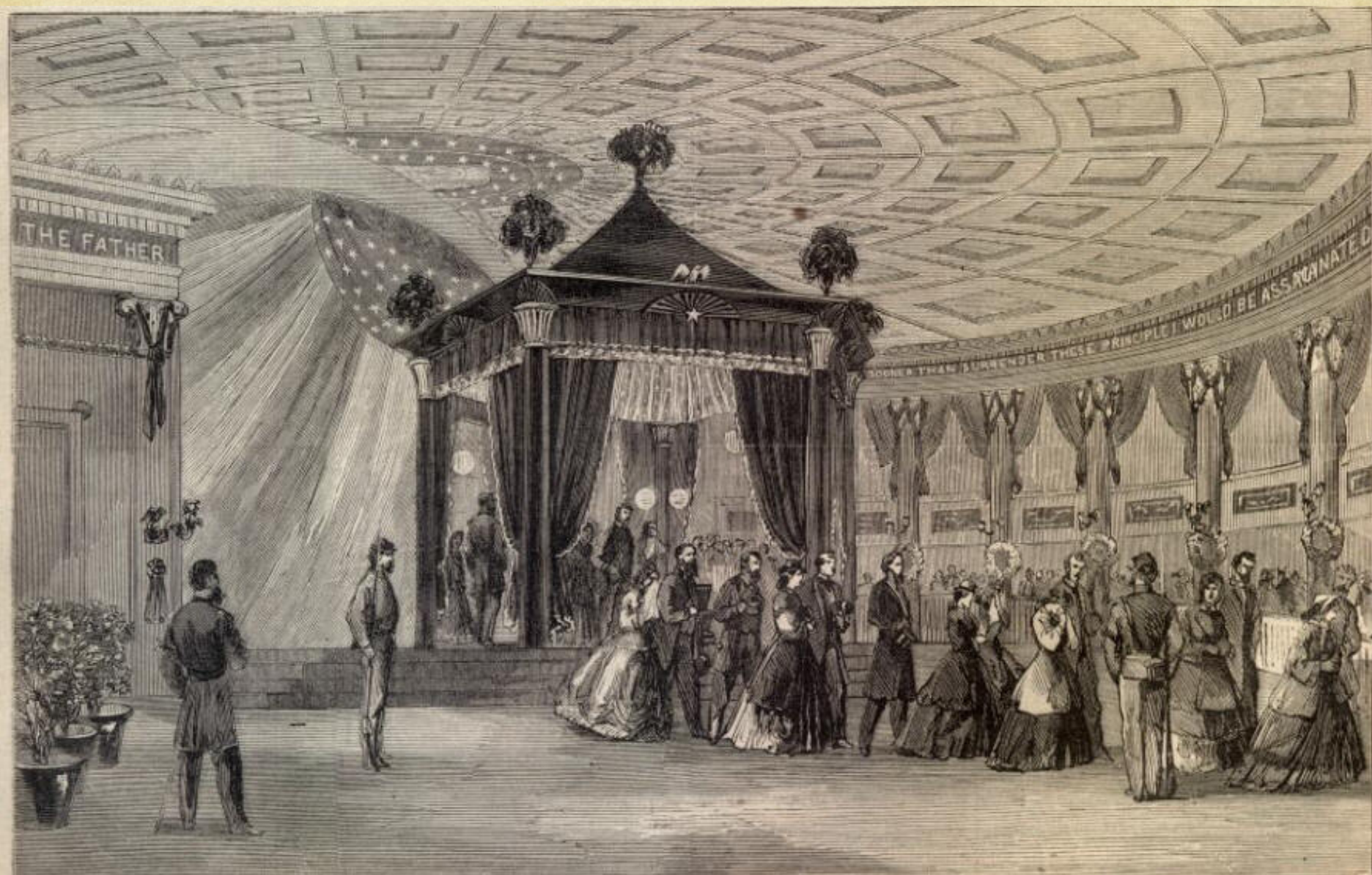


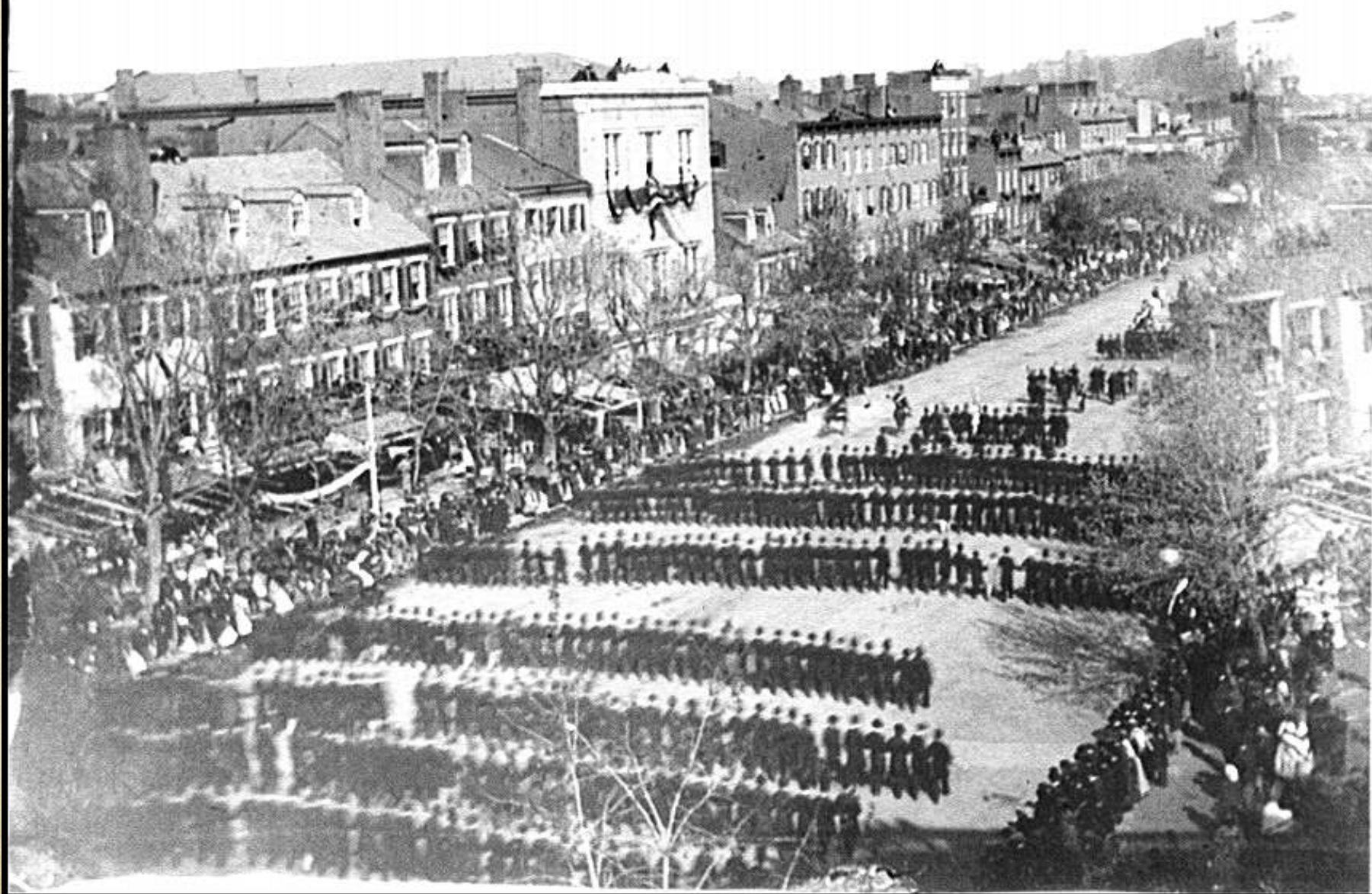














IN MEMORIUM!



ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States; Assassinated April 14,
died April 15, 1865,

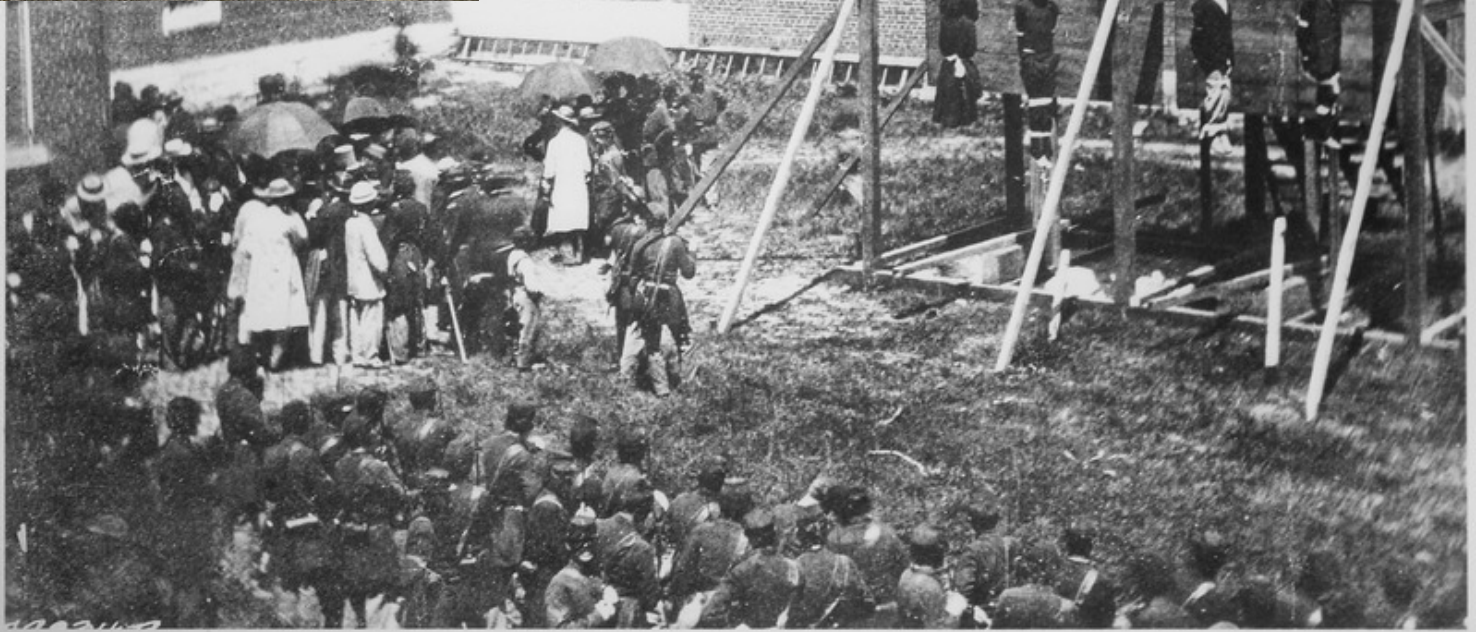
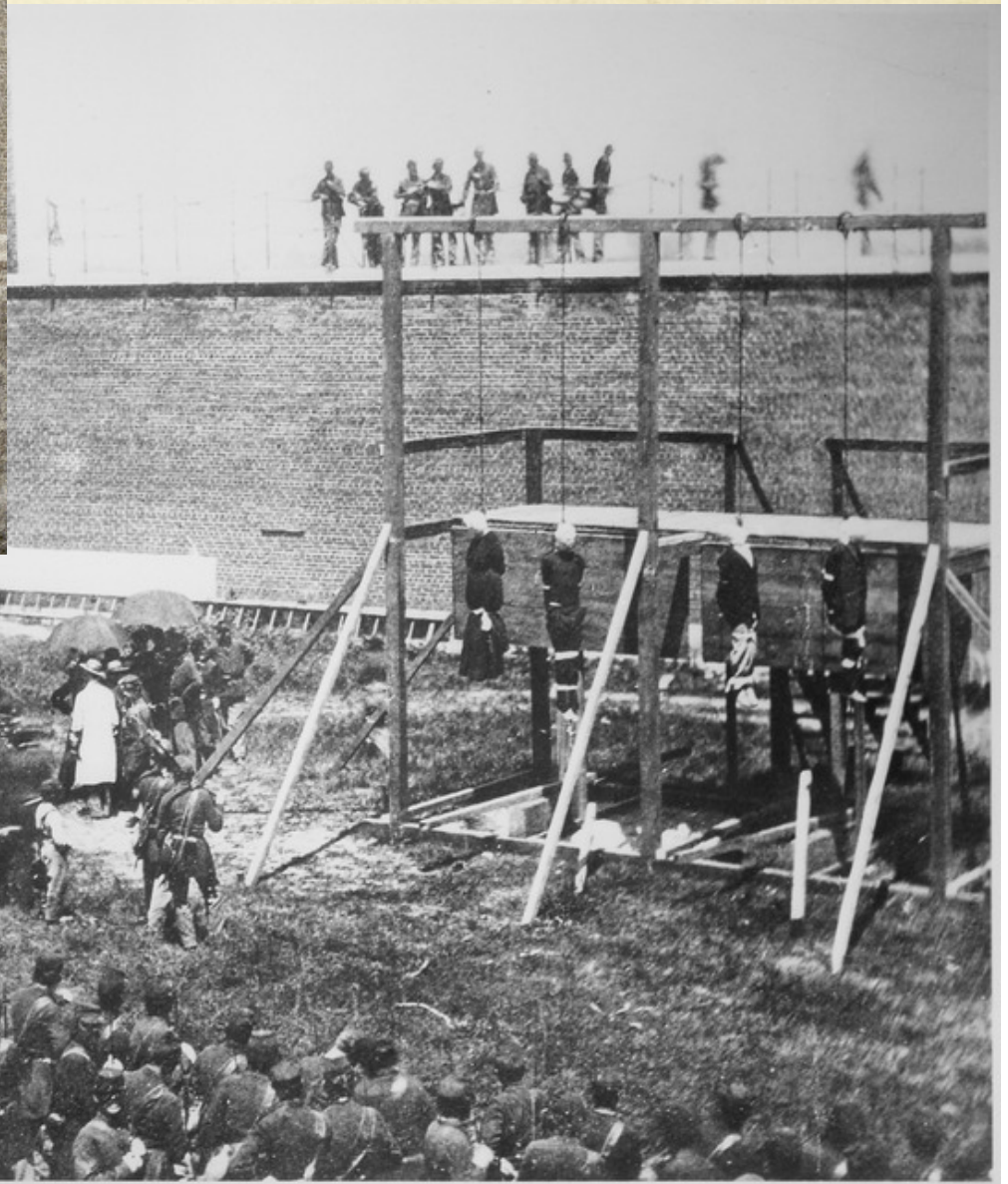
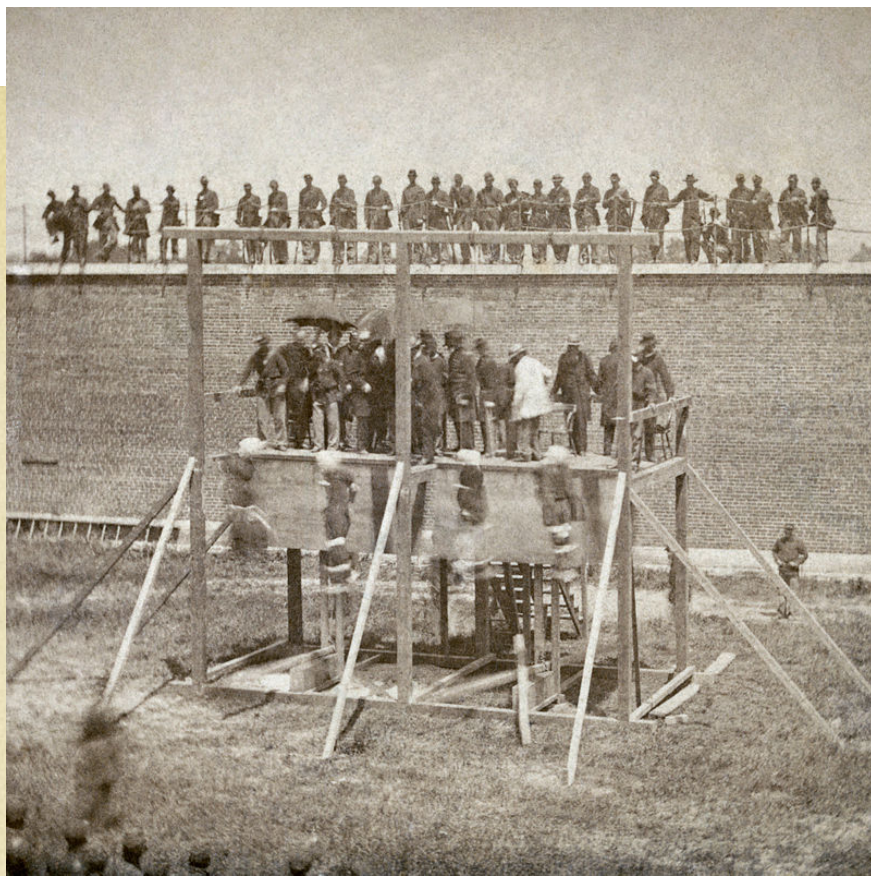
He fell not in the battle strife,
He gave not to Disease his breath;
'Twas by the foul Assassin's ball
Our noble Chief receiv'd his death.





Funeral Train, bearing the body of Pres Lincoln
from Washington City to Springfield, Ill.
Taken at Harrisburgh Penn.

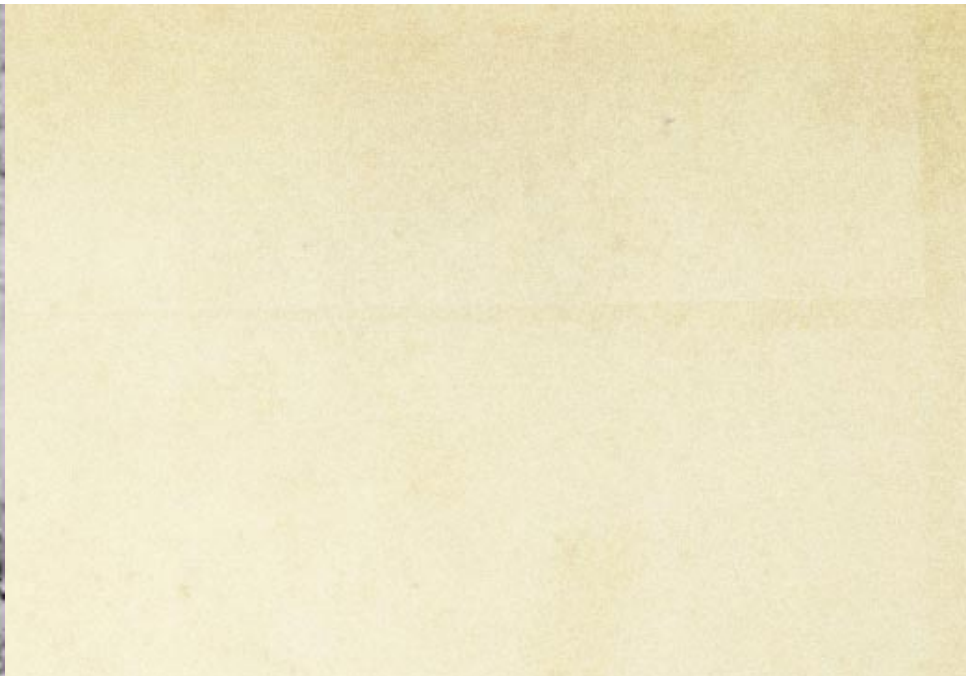
Execution of conspirators



19. Casualties of War

- Northern battle-related deaths: approx. 110,000





Casualties of War

- Southern battle-related deaths: approx. 95,000





Casualties of War

- Overall deaths caused by the Civil War, including civilian deaths: 620,000 (perhaps as high as 750,000)



Casualties of War

- Largest loss of life in any American War

(compare: WWII US war dead = 407,000)

























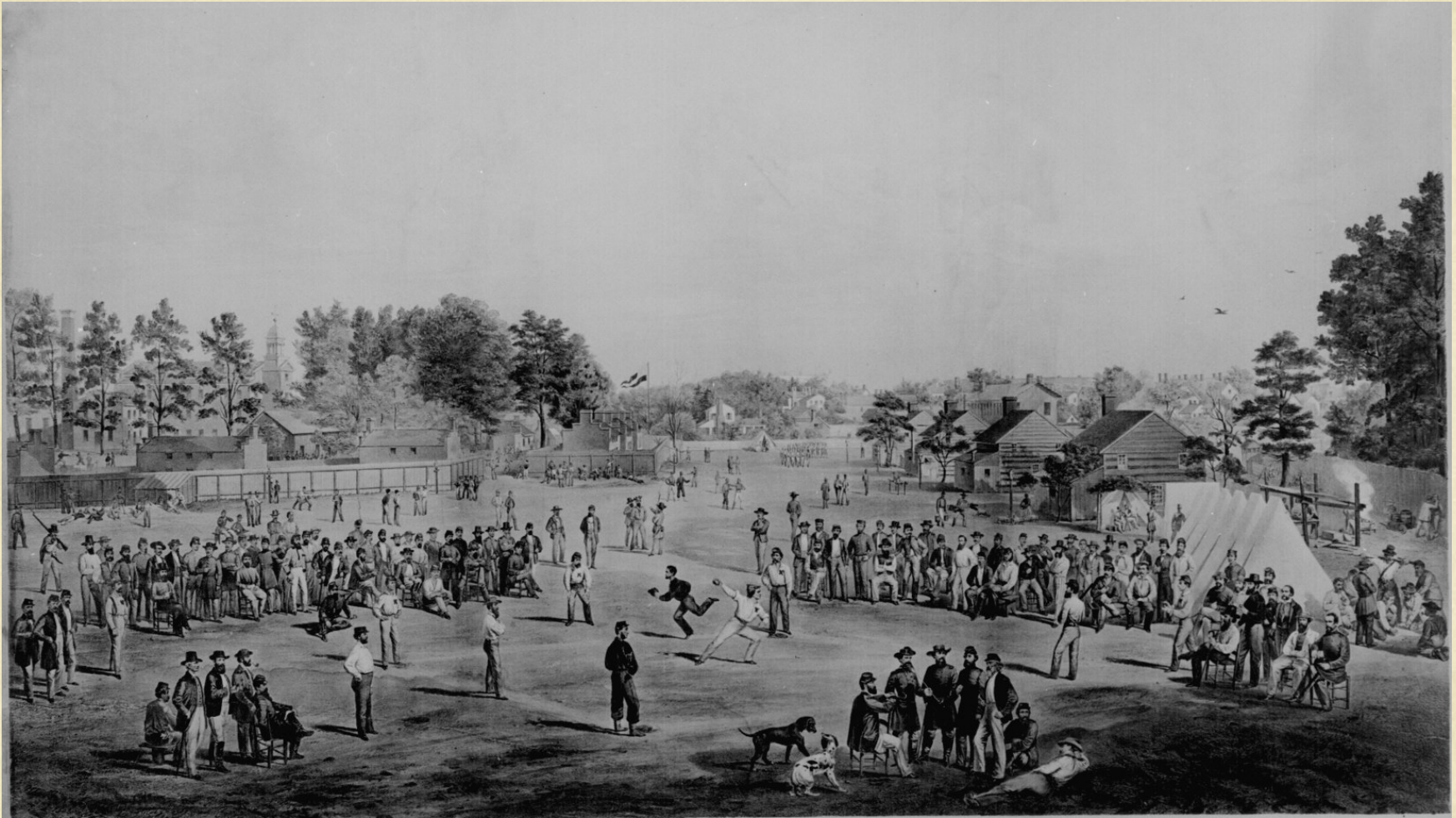
T. DENNETT.

WINDSOR & NATHAN





Just for fun



Baseball as a Civil War diversion