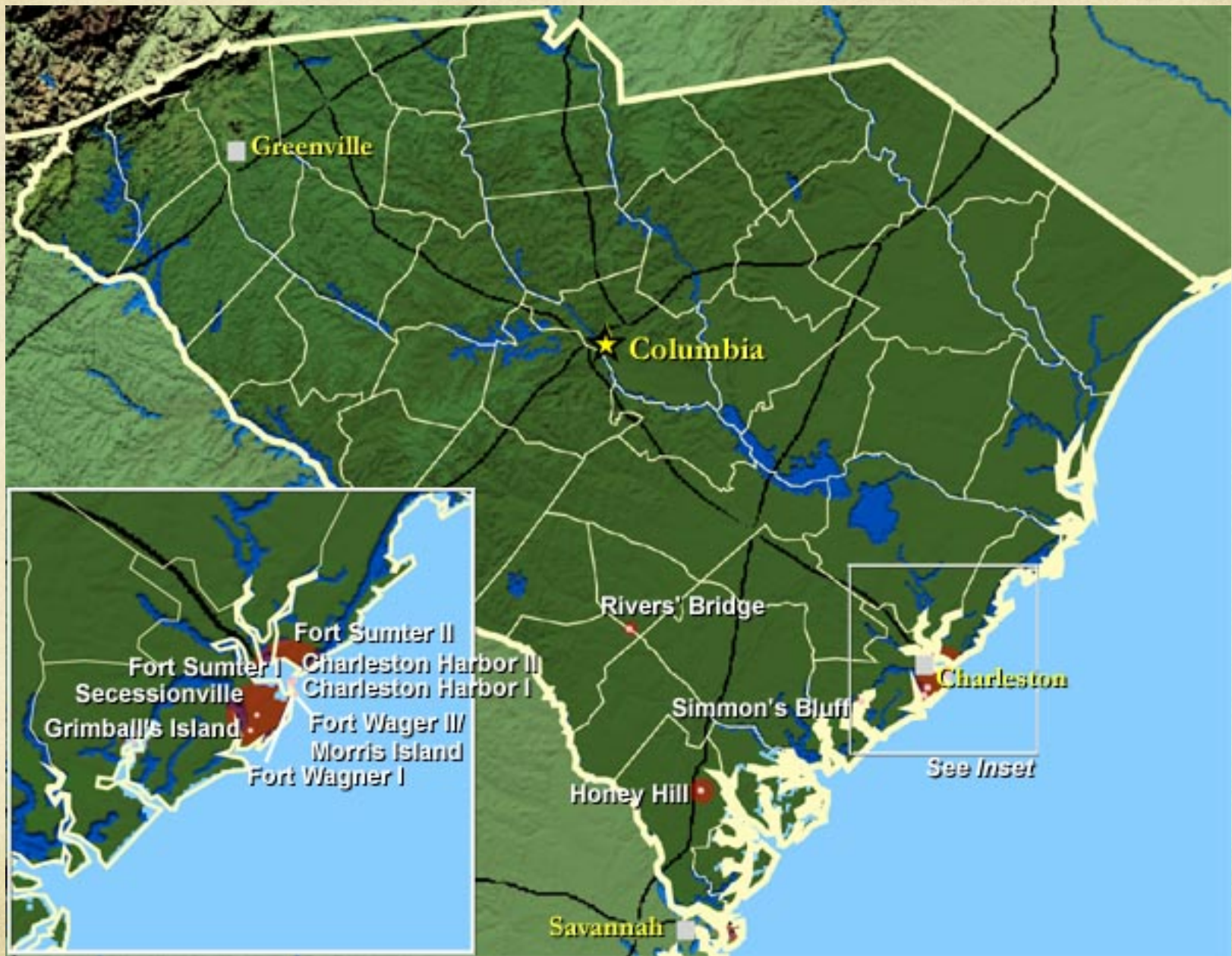


The Civil War -- 1861-1865



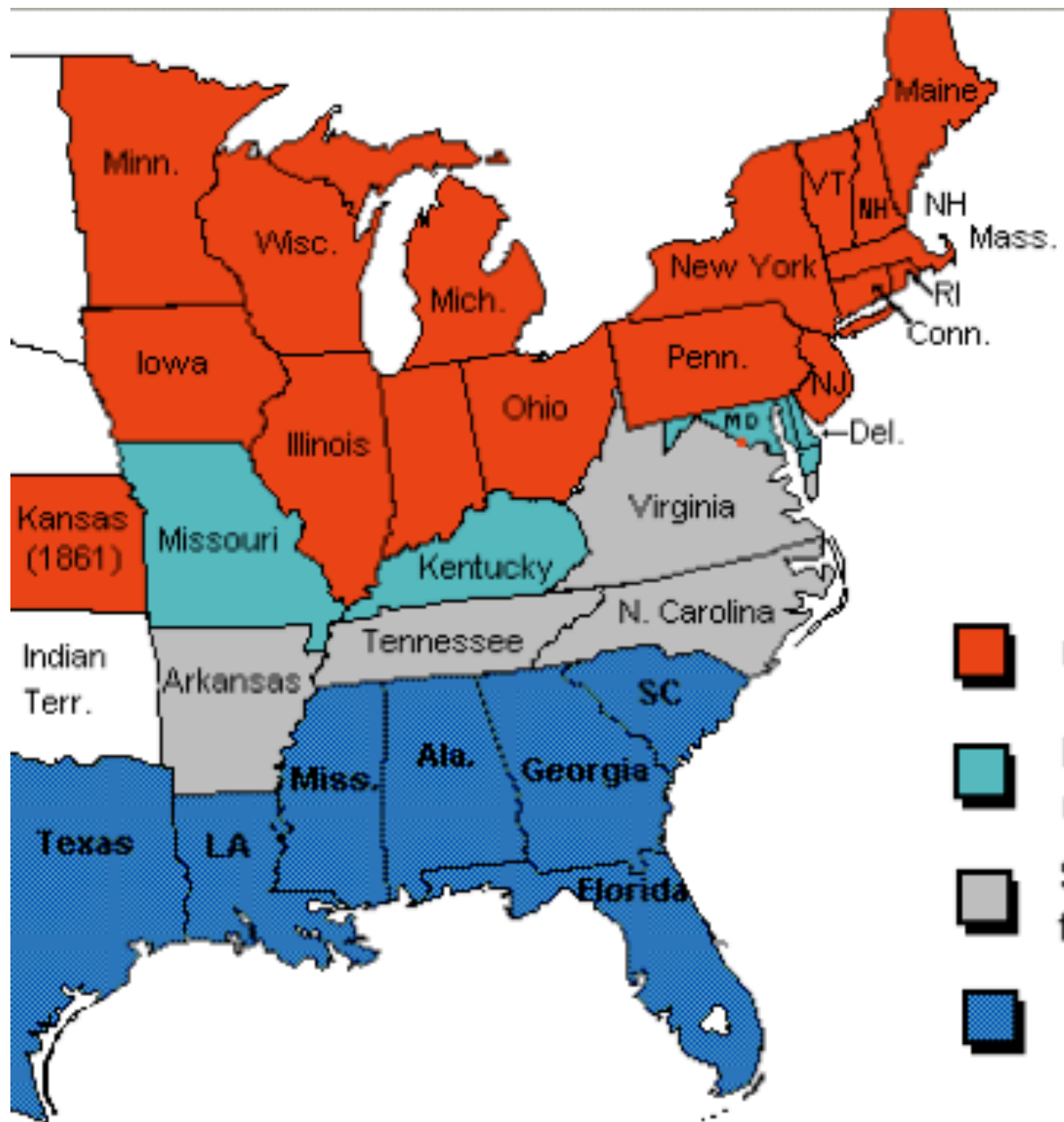










# Fort Sumter

- **April 1861: South is threatened by Union fort in South; fire on Ft. Sumter; fort surrendered**
- **More southern states join CSA**



## 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

# 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

- Northern plans:
  - Blockade Southern ports
  - Capture Mississippi River – Divide Confederacy
  - Capture Richmond, VA, capital of Confederacy





# Anaconda Plan

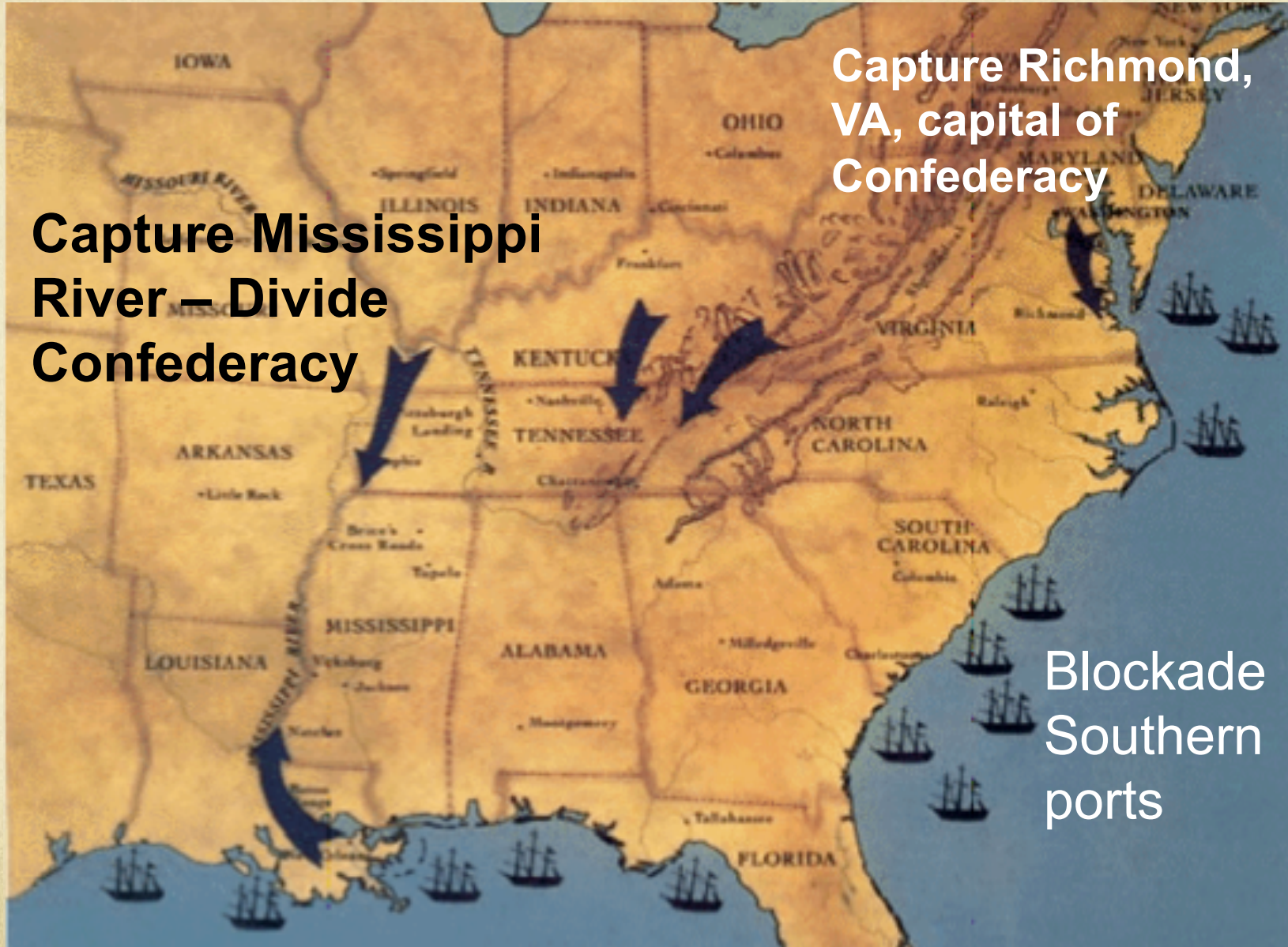


# Anaconda Plan

**Capture Mississippi  
River – Divide  
Confederacy**

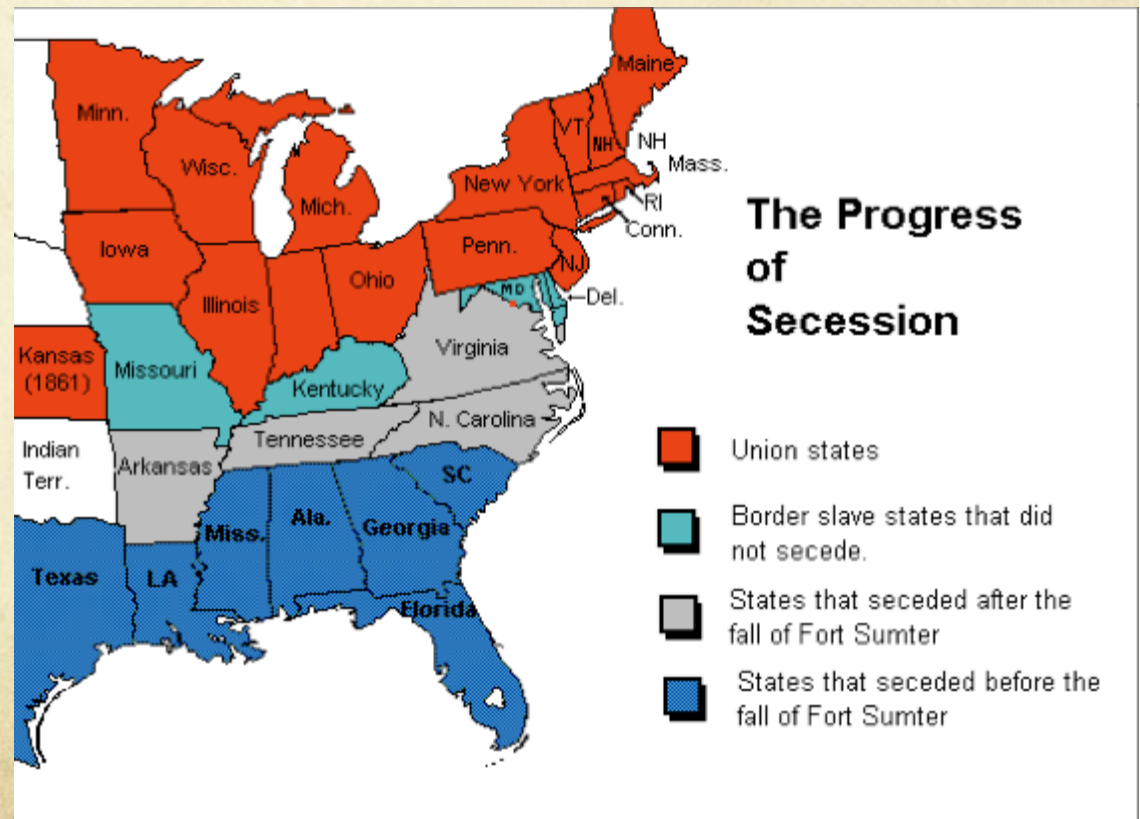
**Capture Richmond,  
VA, capital of  
Confederacy**

**Blockade  
Southern  
ports**

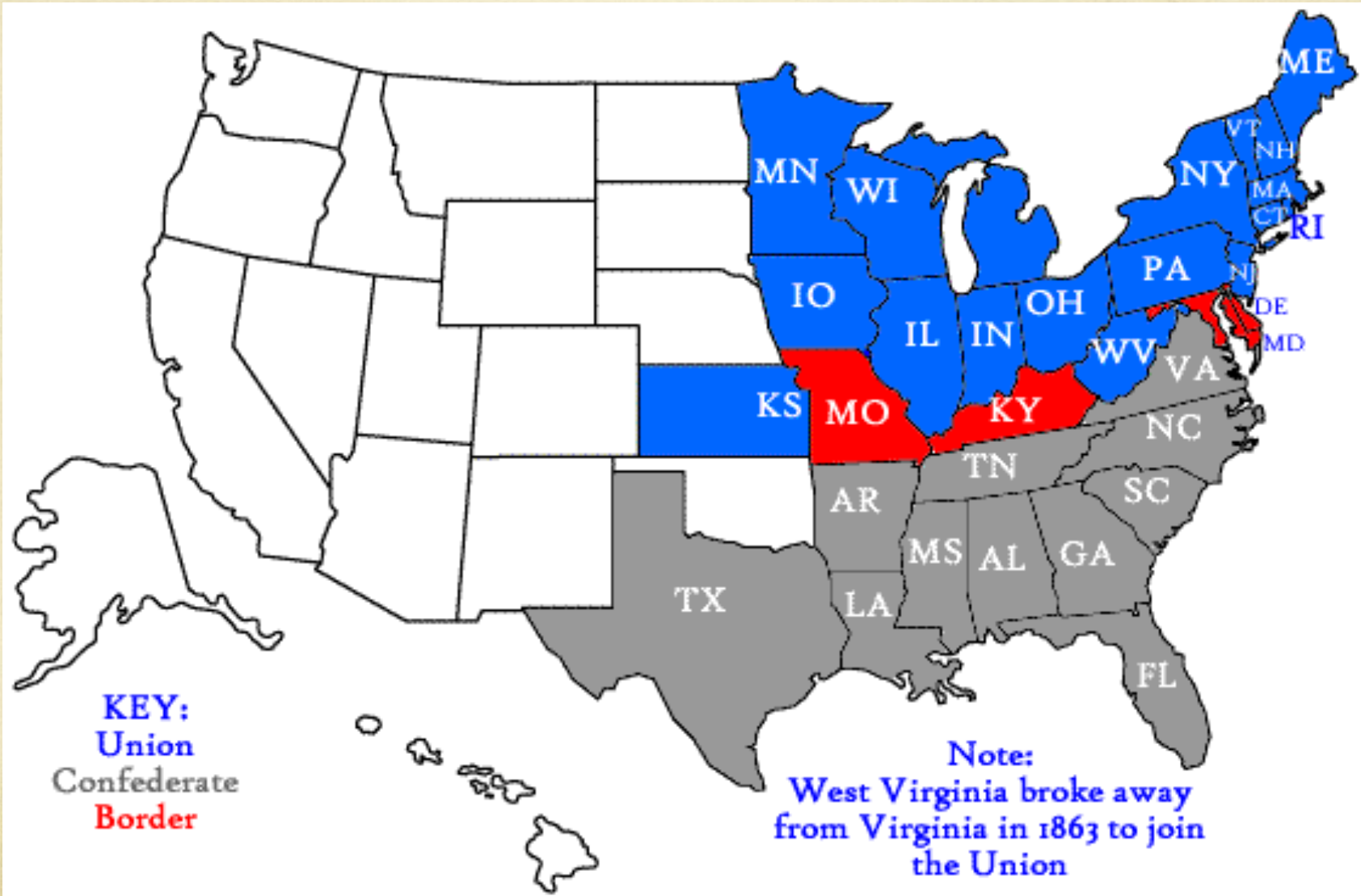


# Border States

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



# North and South





## 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 communication and transportation
- Lincoln: unified gov't; increased his power

### - Southern Disadvantages

- Agricultural economy; fewer factories = less money for supplies
- Smaller population: 9 million (4 million slaves)
- Weak, small navy; few ships
- Fewer railroads & telegraphs
- Had to organize gov't: lack of unity in the Confederacy



# Advantages and Disadvantages

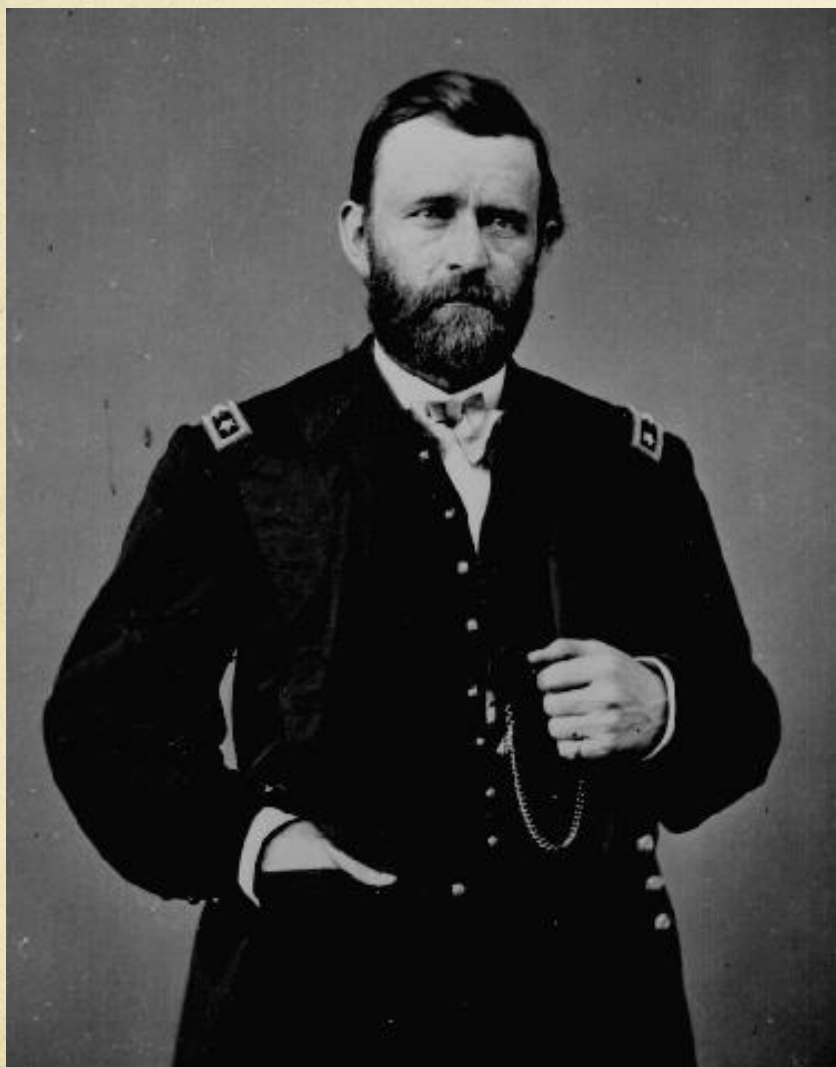


## + Southern Advantages

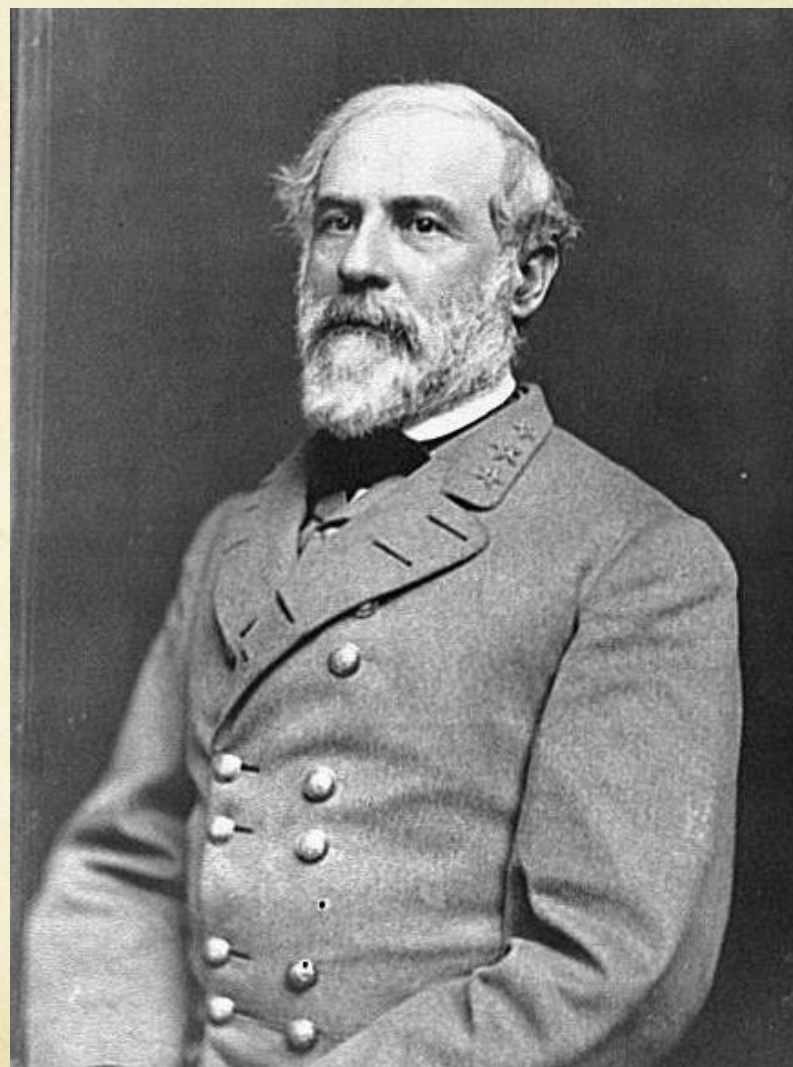
- Fighting defensive war -- on own home ground
- Better leadership with military tradition; many belong to state militias
- Outdoor lifestyle; men used to guns and horses
- Expected help from Britain & France with supplies/ troops

## - 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**



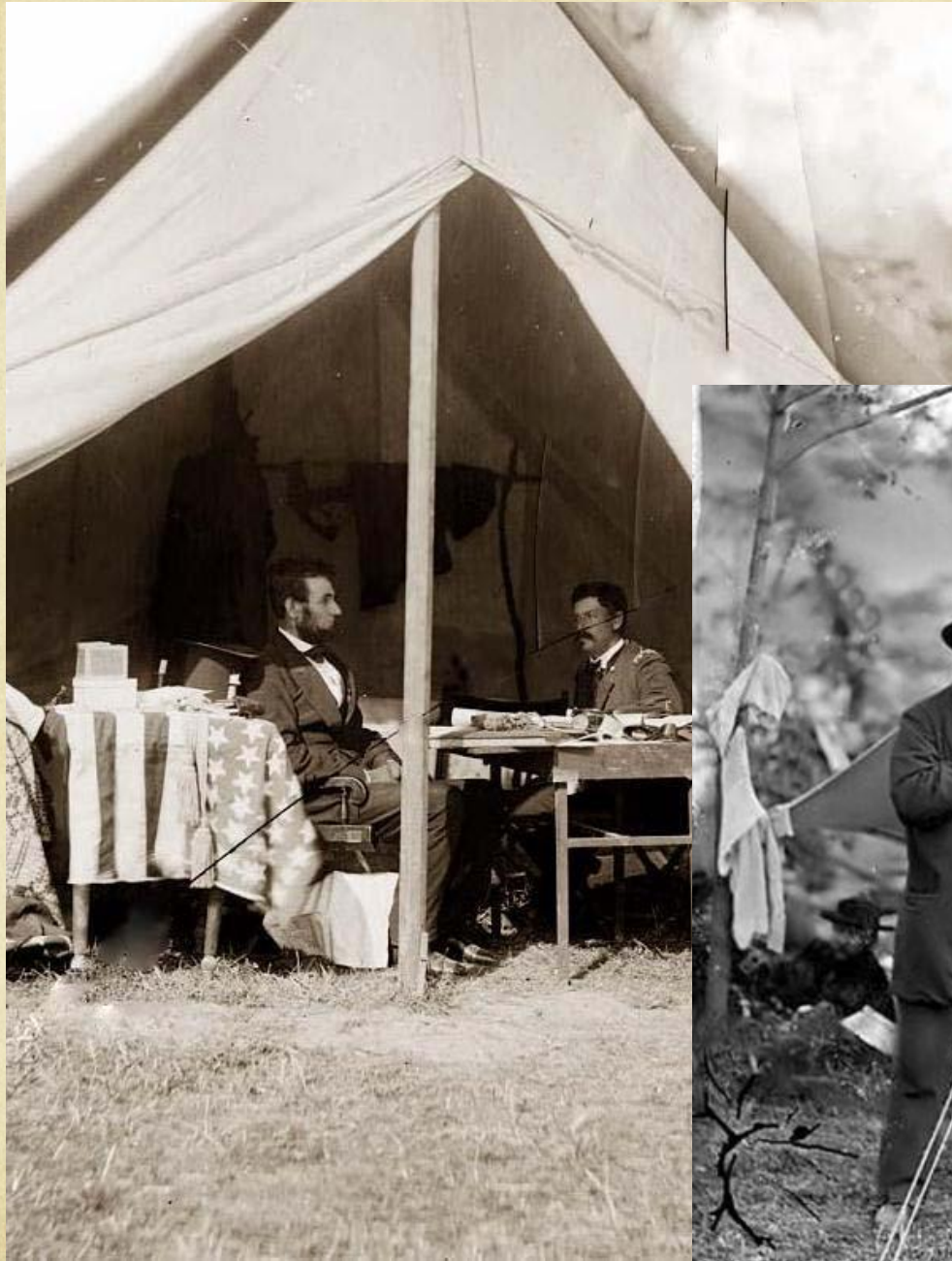
- **Significance: South lost chance at international recognition**







**Allowed Lincoln to  
make the  
Emancipation  
Proclamation**



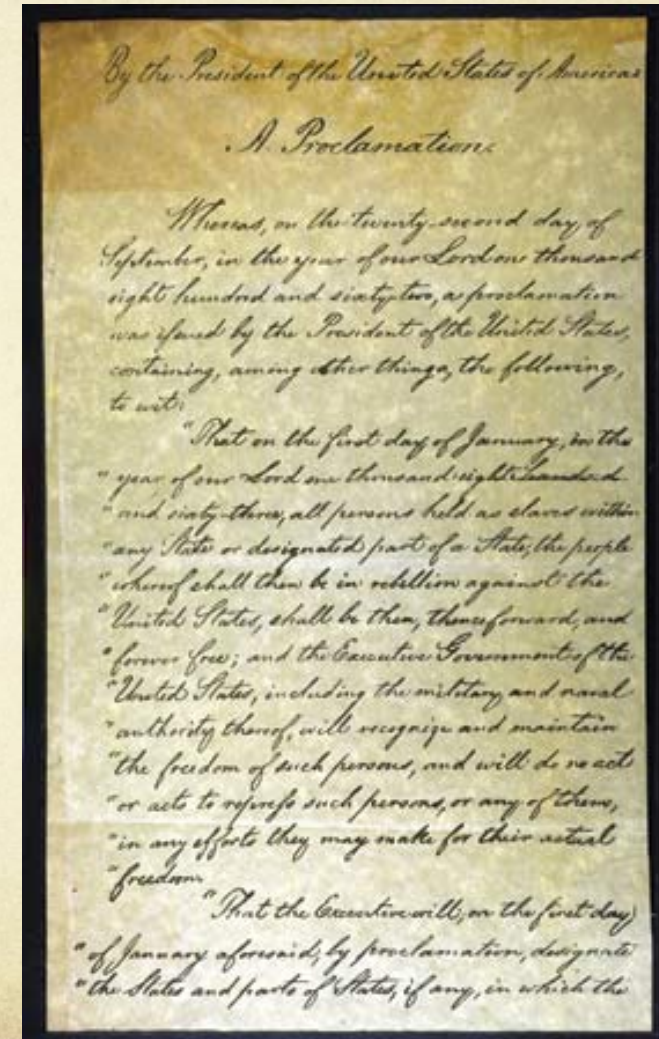
# 7. Emancipation Proclamation (Sept 22, 1862)



# 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



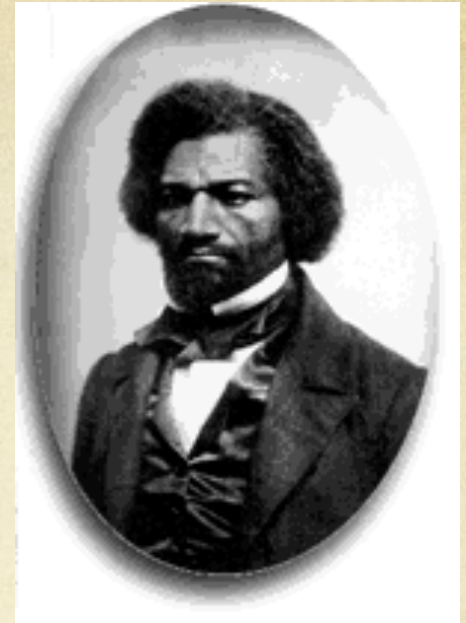
## 8. African-Americans in the War

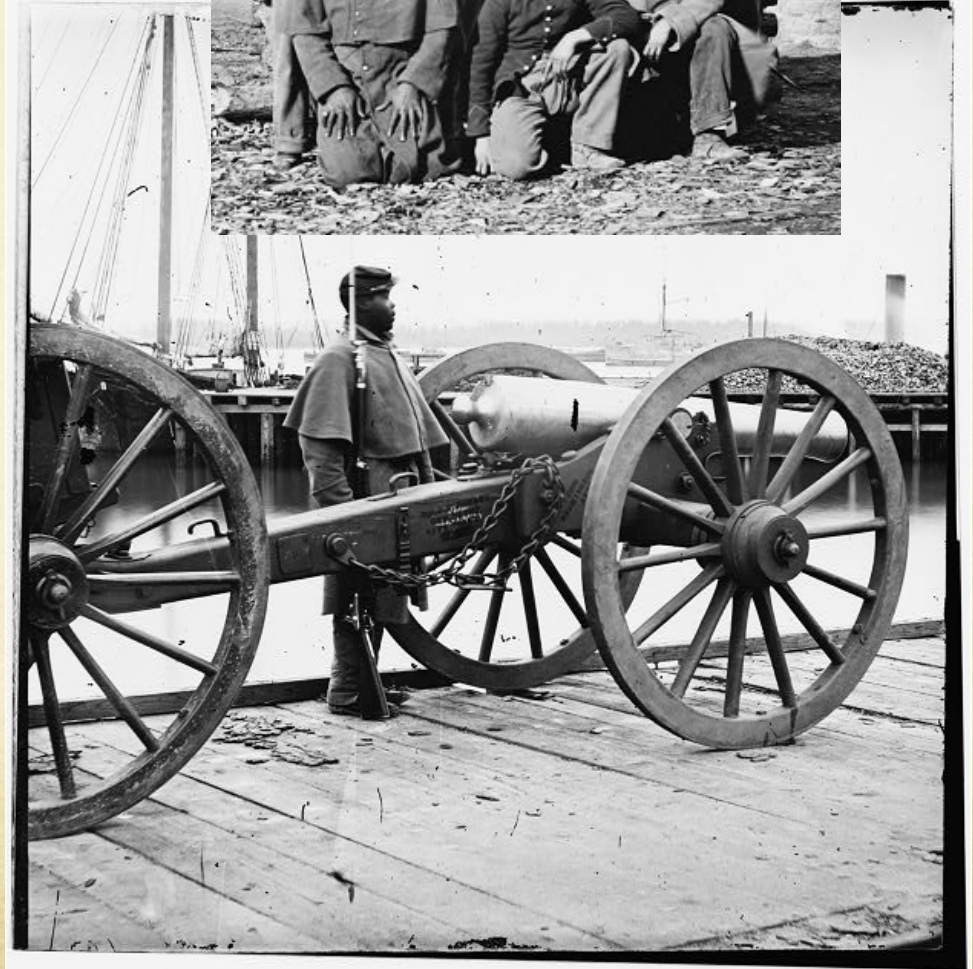
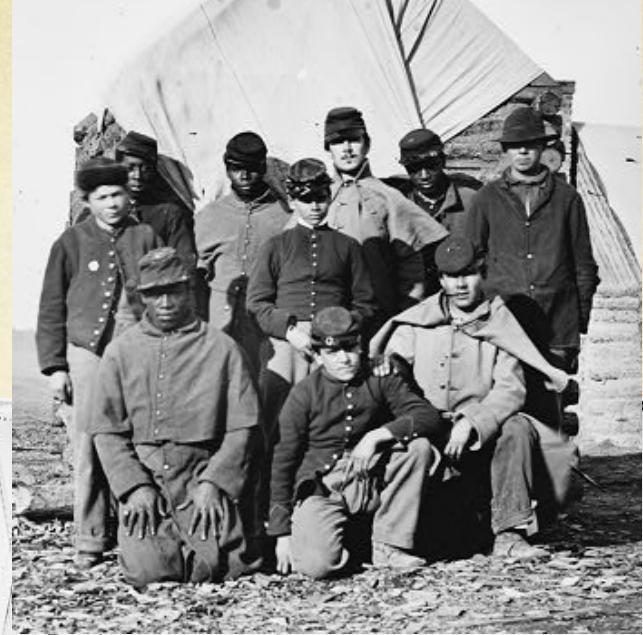
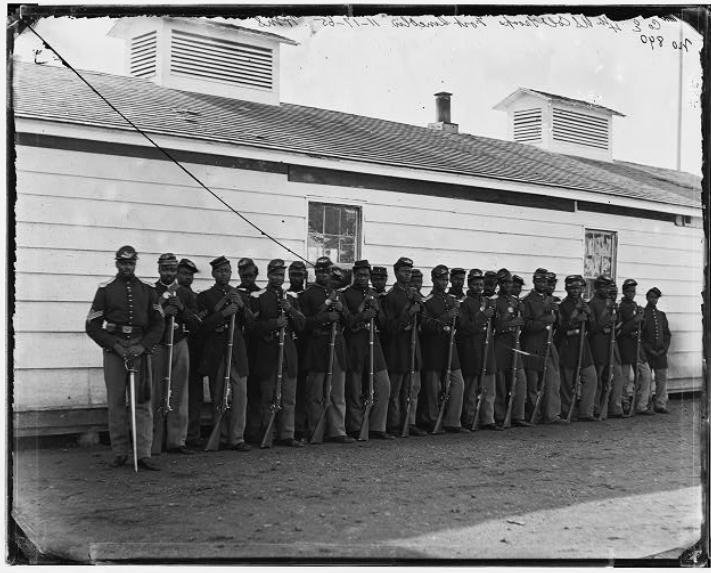
- July 1862 -- First black regiment finally established; by 1865 180,000 had enlisted





- ***"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."***





○ 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts in Battle of Fort Wagner



STORMING FORT WAGNER



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



Col. Robert Gould Shaw

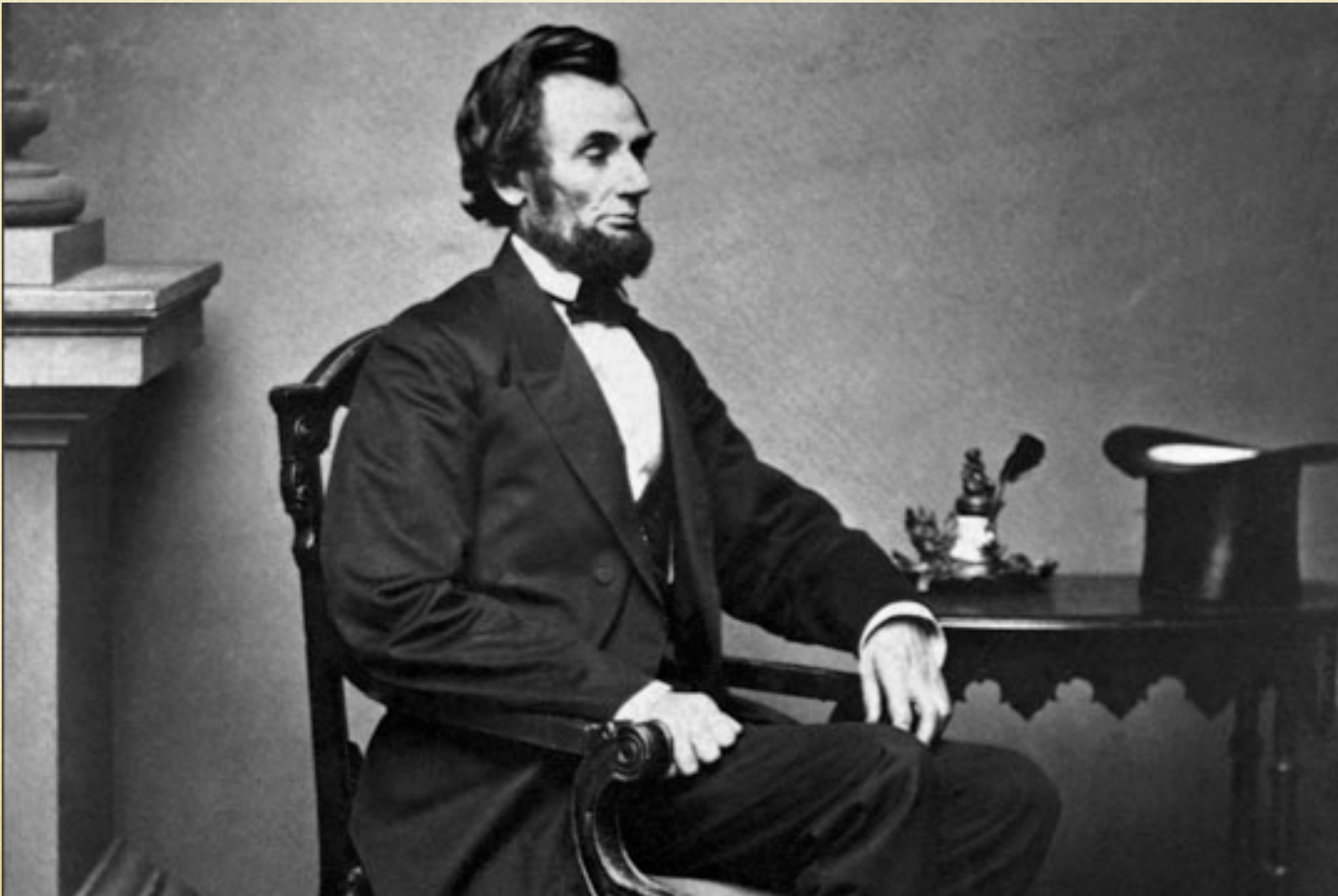


Sgt. William Carney

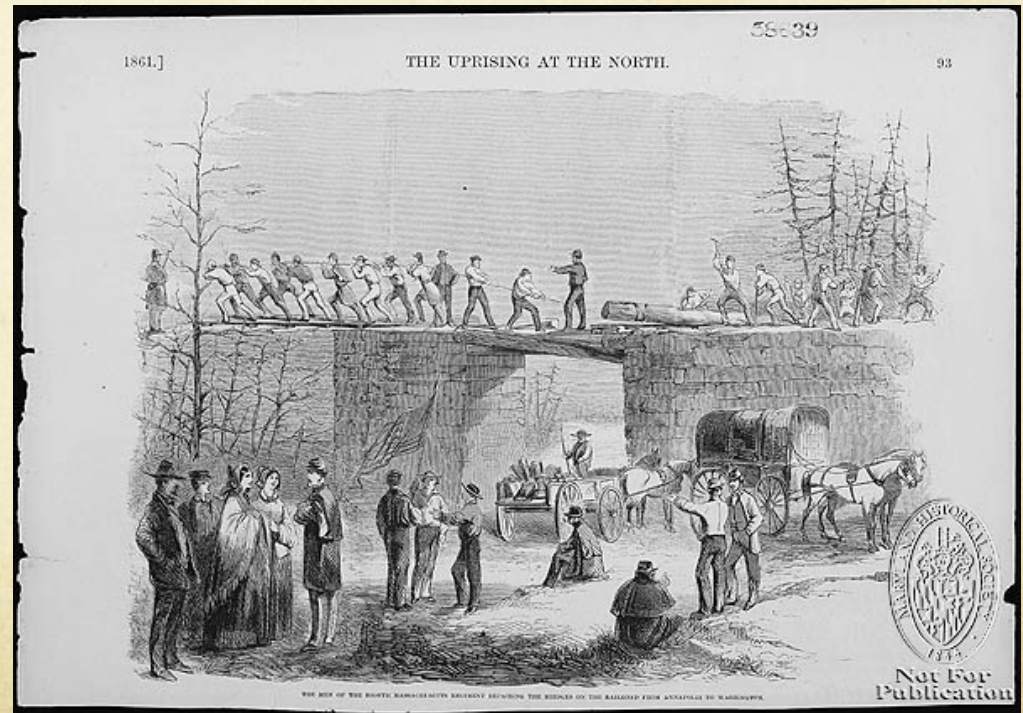
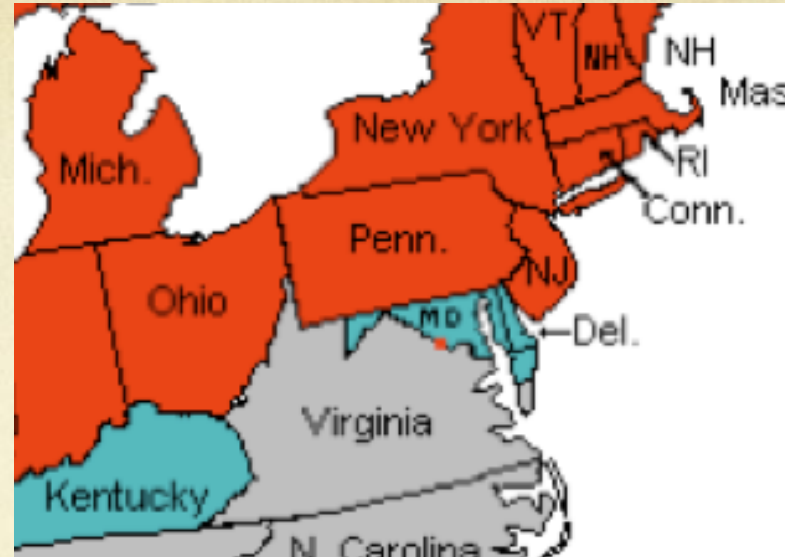


## 9. Increased Presidential Power

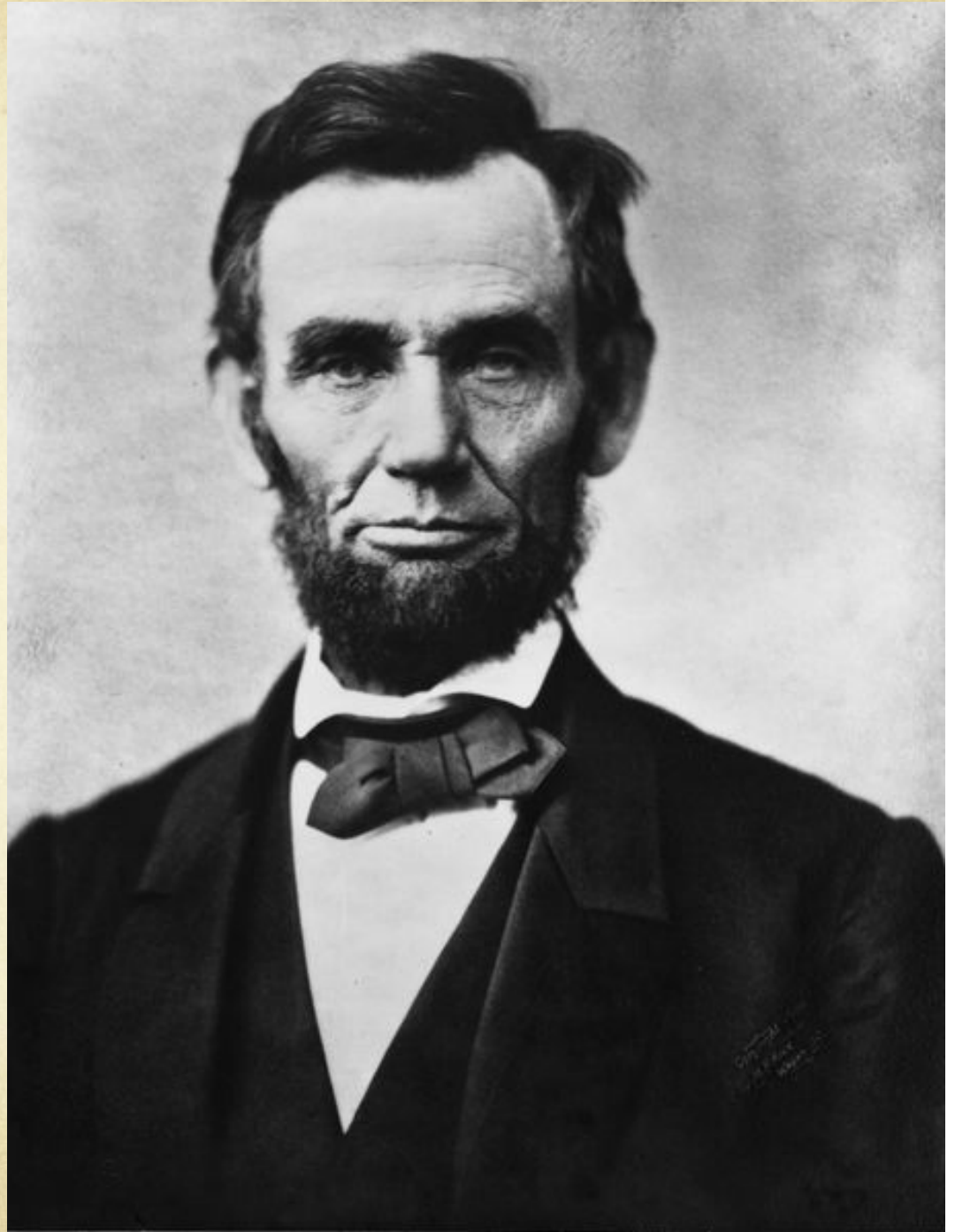
- Lincoln asserted executive authority:



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

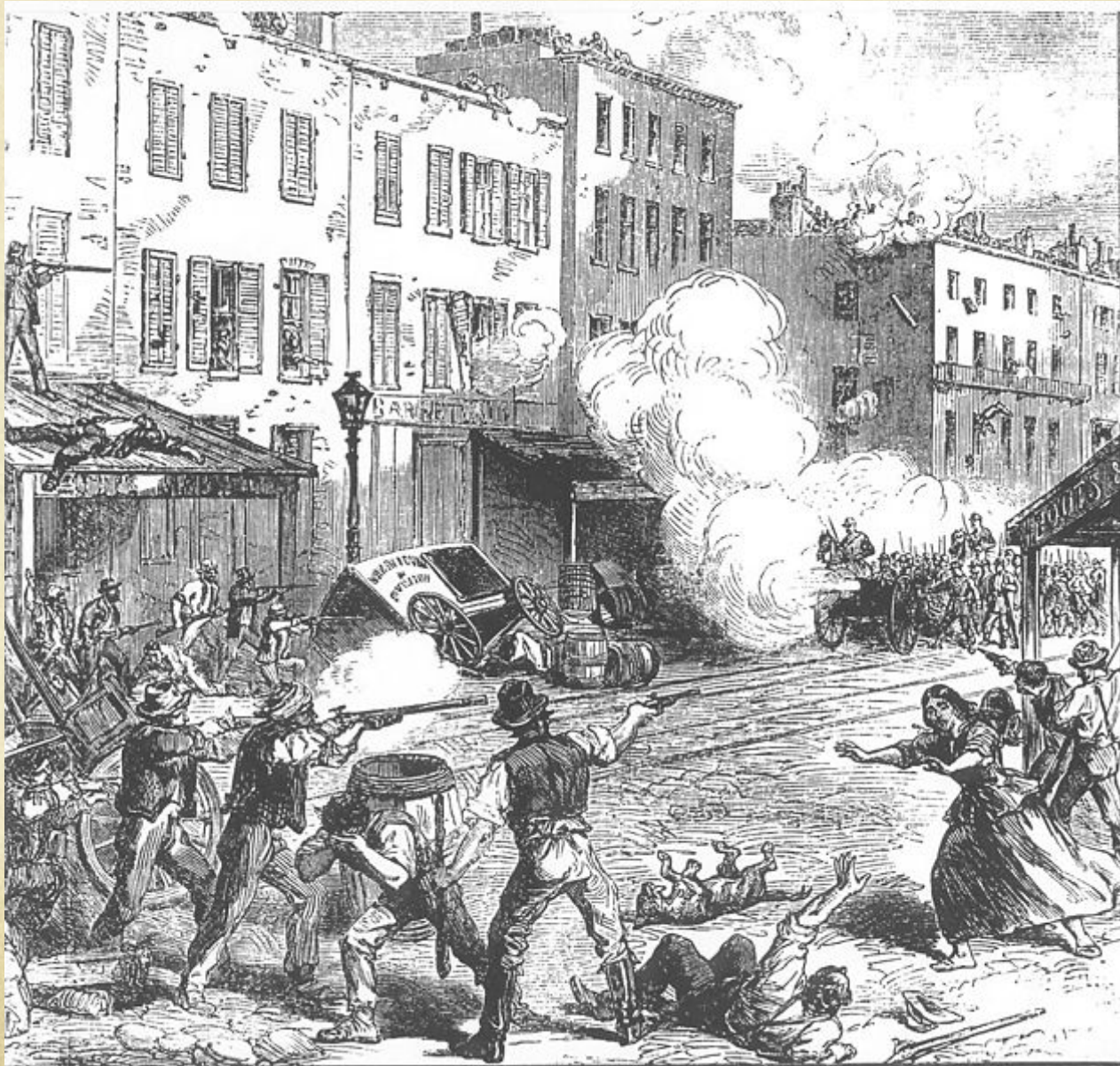


- suspended Habeas Corpus (right of a person imprisoned to come before a court)
- shut down anti-war newspapers





○ 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

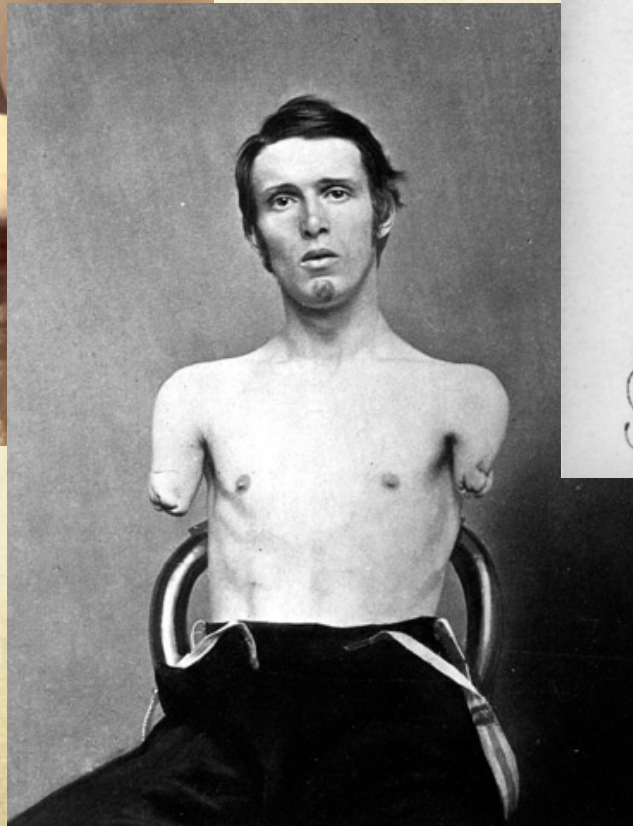
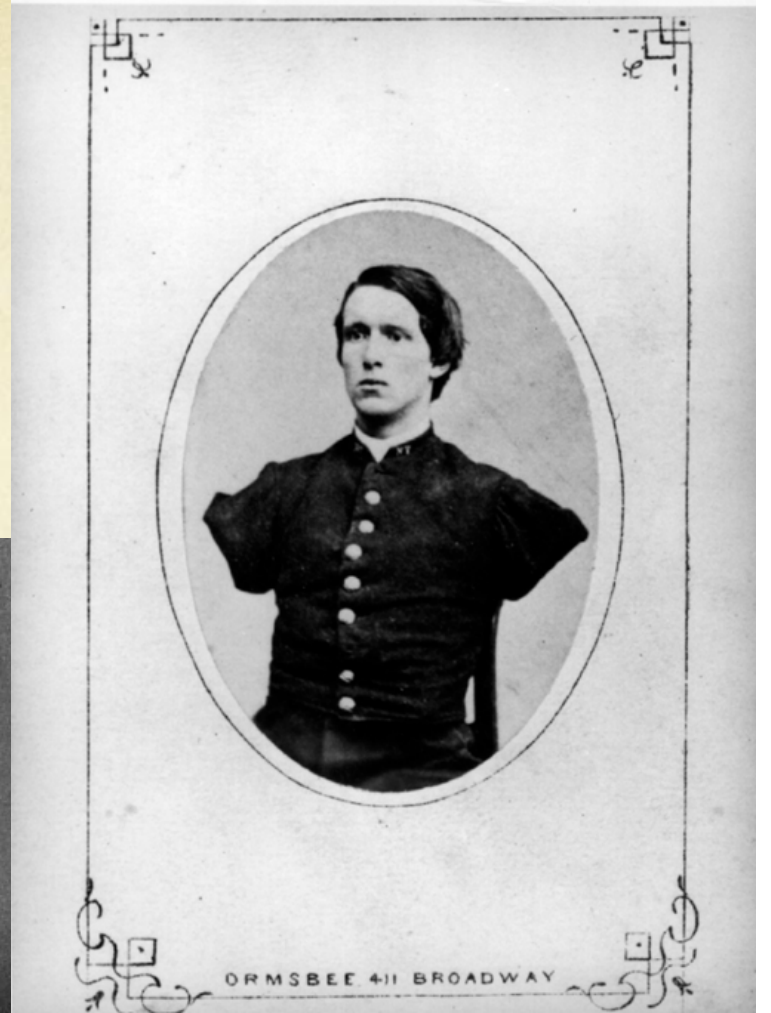


○ “Minie Ball” and damage:





*H. B. Boulton*  
Brig. Lieut. Col. and Surgeon, U. S. Army,  
HARWOOD U. S. A. GAZ'S HOSPITAL, Washington, D. C.



# U.S. Sanitary Commission

Volunteers raised money...





(U.S. Sanitary Commission, continued)

ran soldiers homes...



*Soldiers Home, Camp Nelson, Ky.*





worked as nurses





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

# 11. Prison Camps

terrible conditions; 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

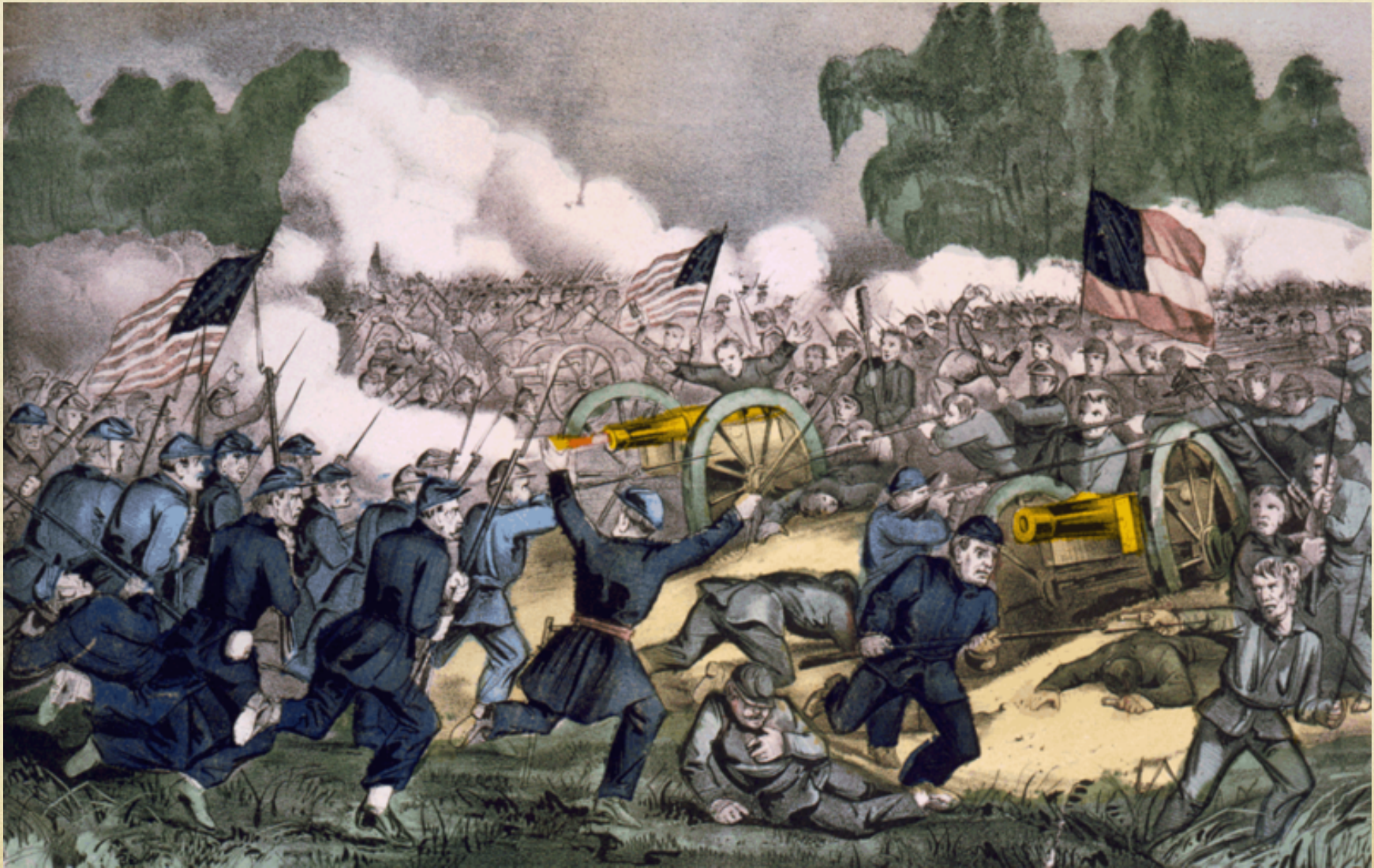
- U.S. Christian Commission fought drinking, gambling and profanity
- Spread Gospel; passed out tracts and Testaments



“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



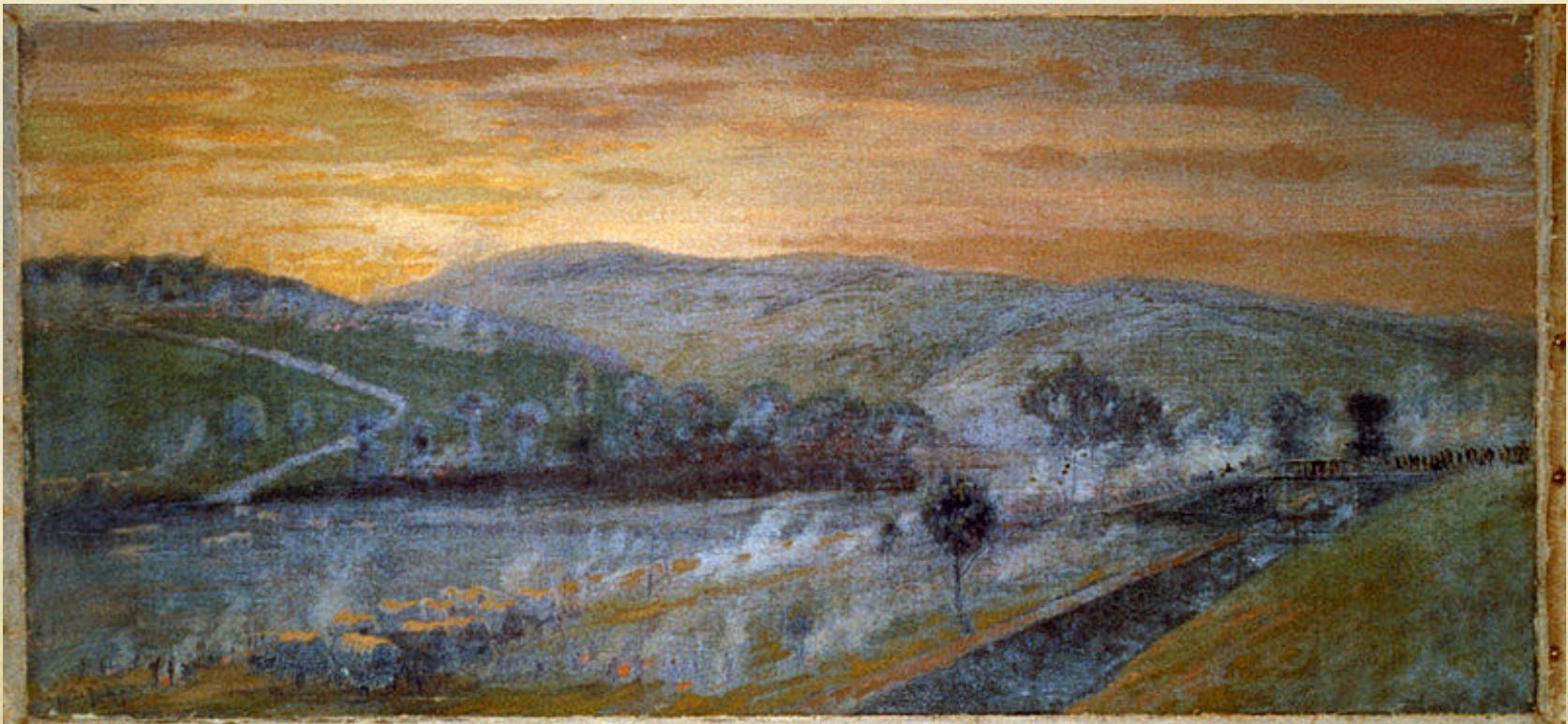
Union casualties: 23,000





Confederate casualties: 28,000

- Significance: Turning point of the war
  - South did not get foreign support
  - strengthened Republican Party
  - Lee's forces were on the defensive for the rest of the war





GCKFORD

J. LUTZ

CHARL

T. 11

CO. E. REGT. 14.

CO.

UNKNOWN.

UNKNOWN.

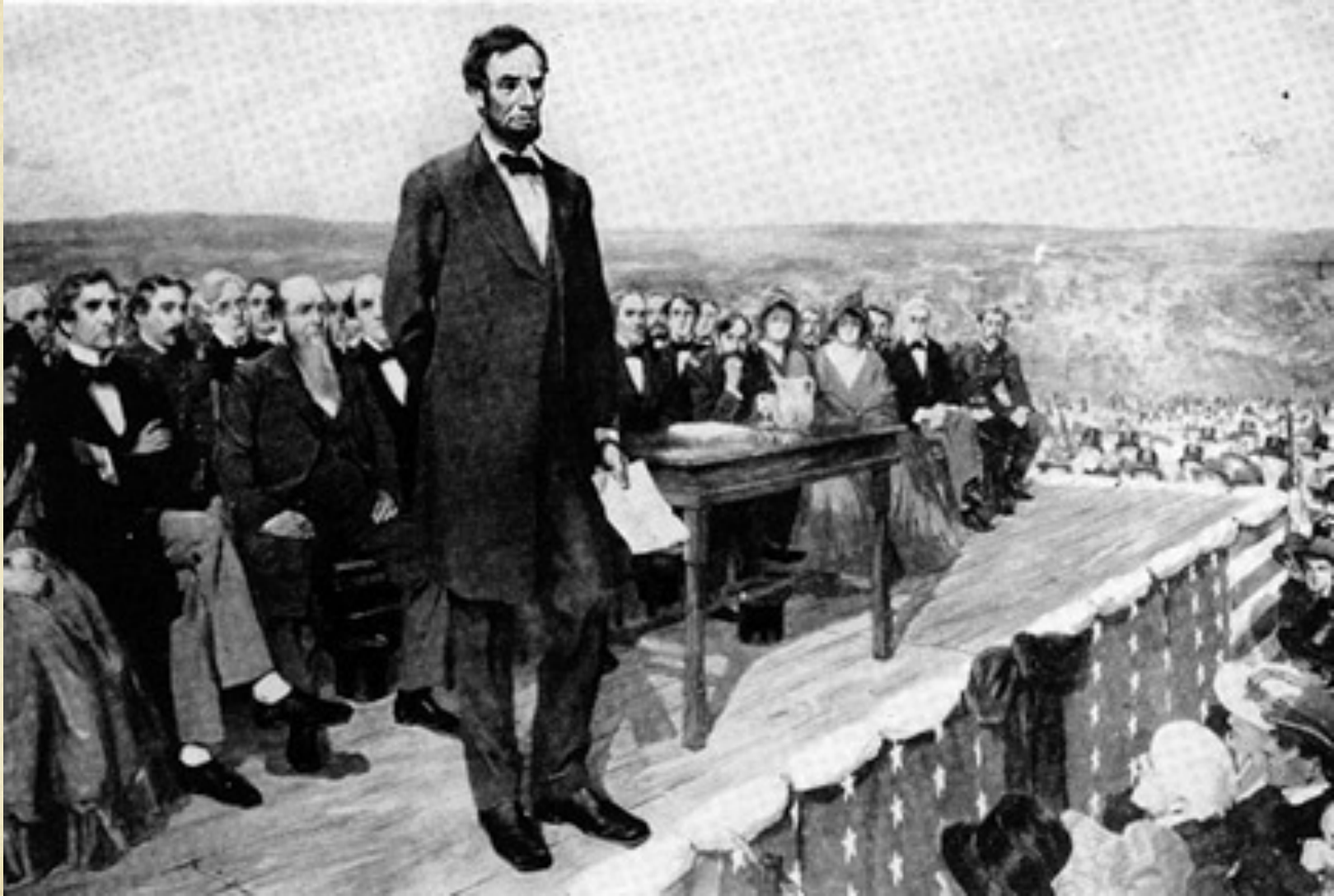
UNKNOWN.

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**



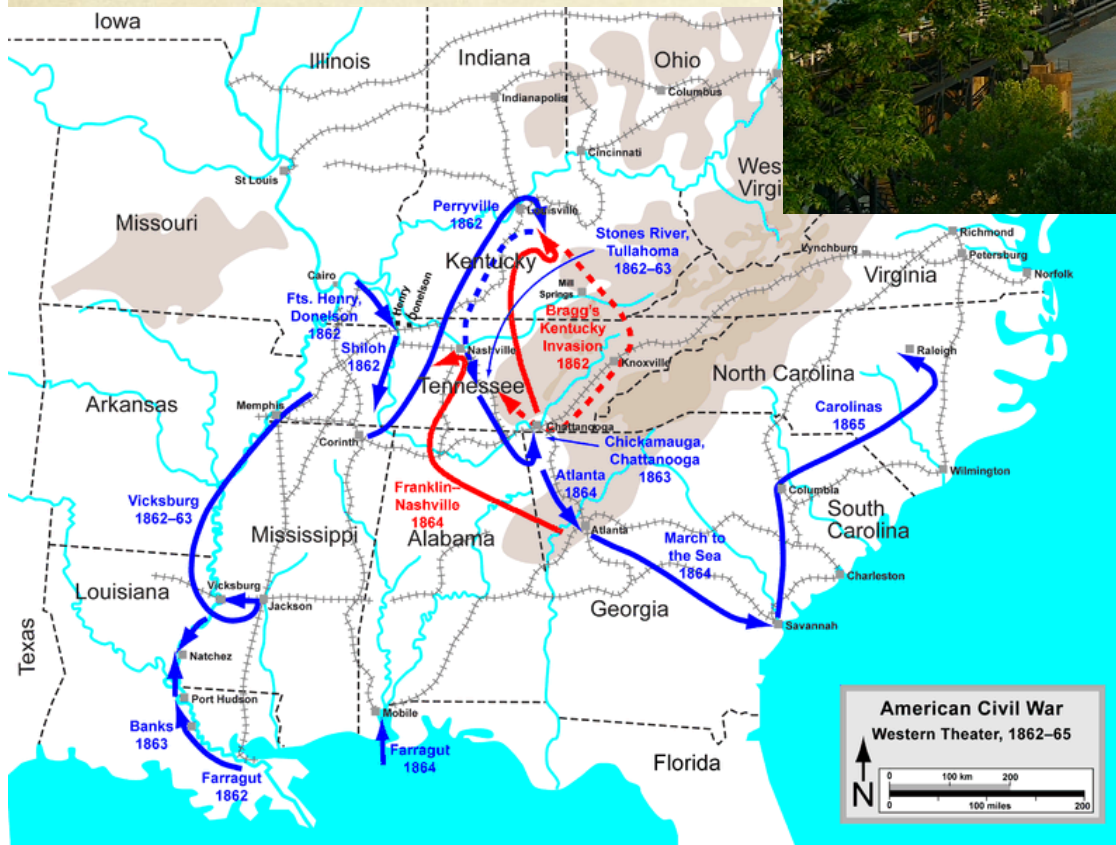
## 14. Battle of Vicksburg (May-July 4 1863)



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

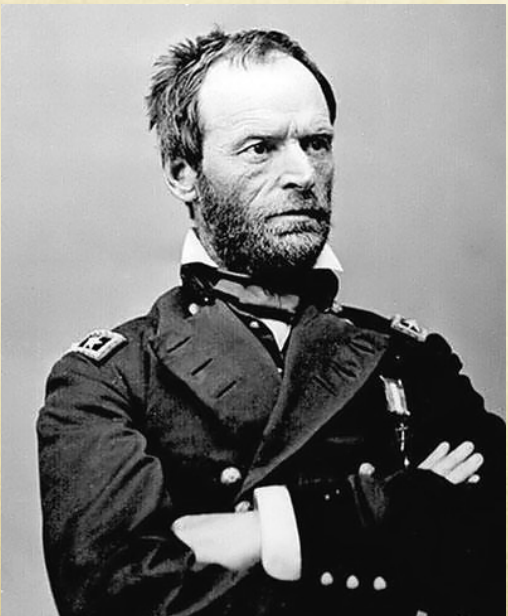


- Confederates surrendered
- Union controlled the Mississippi River



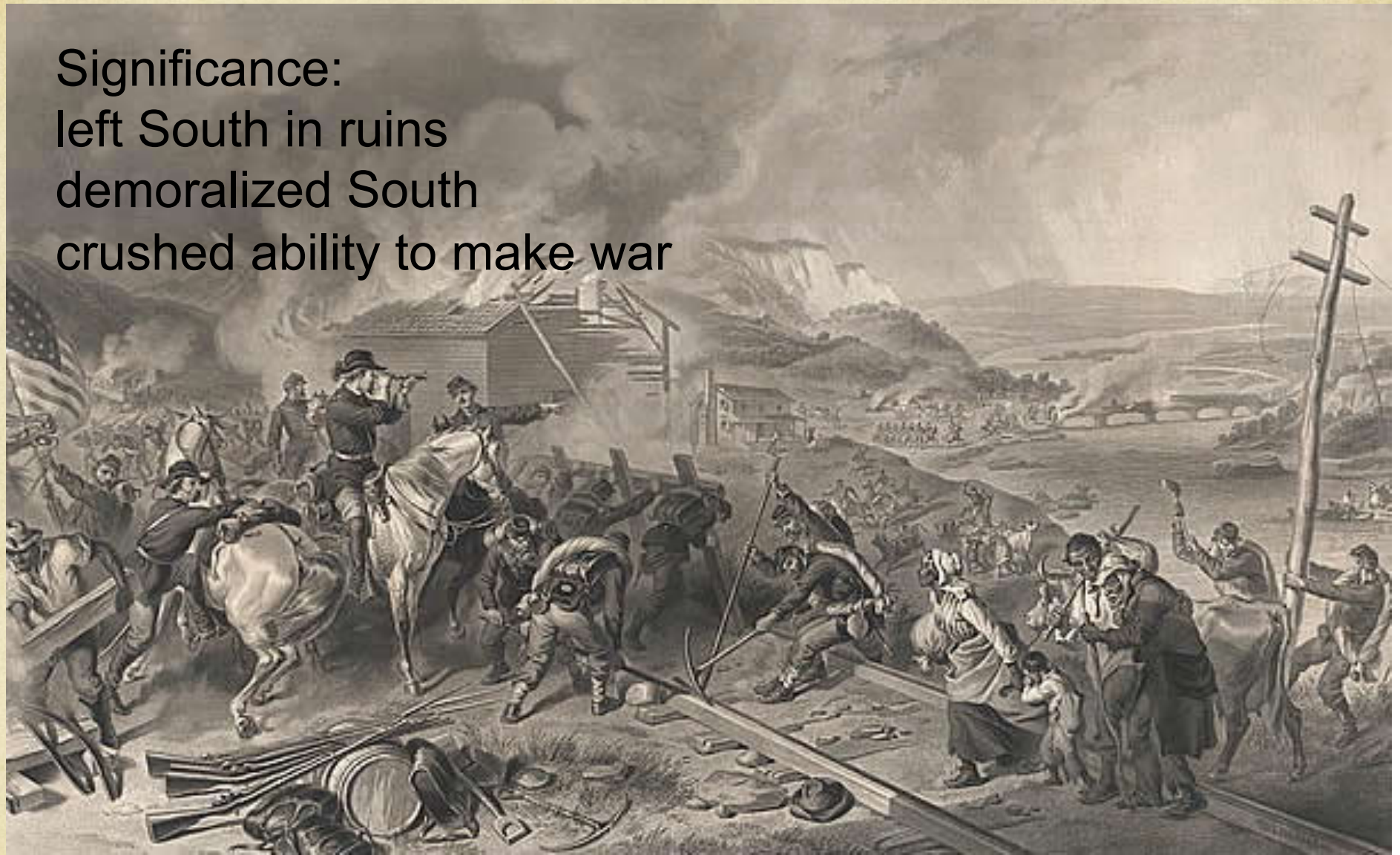
# 15. Sherman's March through Georgia Aug.-Dec. 1864

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



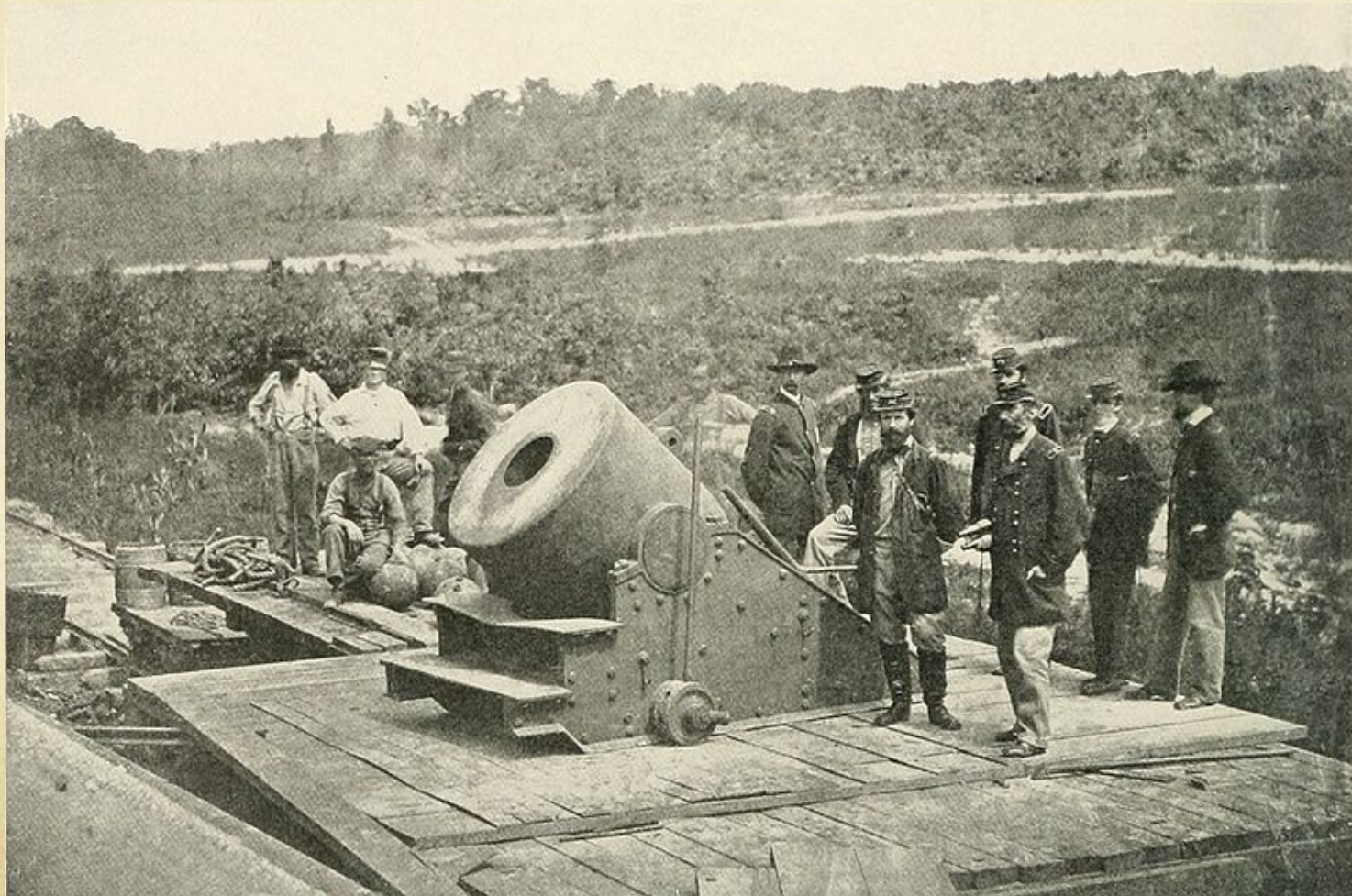


Significance:  
left South in ruins  
demoralized South  
crushed ability to make war



## 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



# Appomattox (April 9, 1865)



Lee surrendered to Grant; Civil War was over

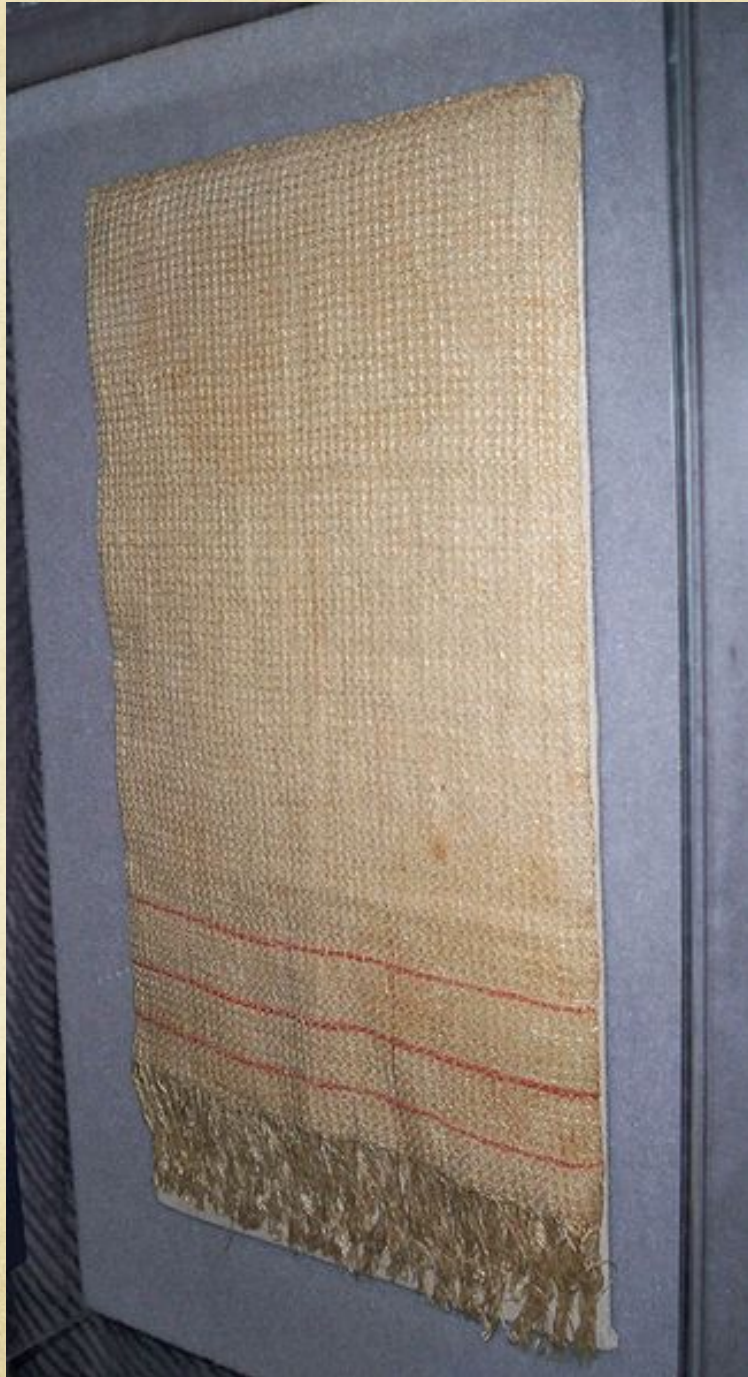




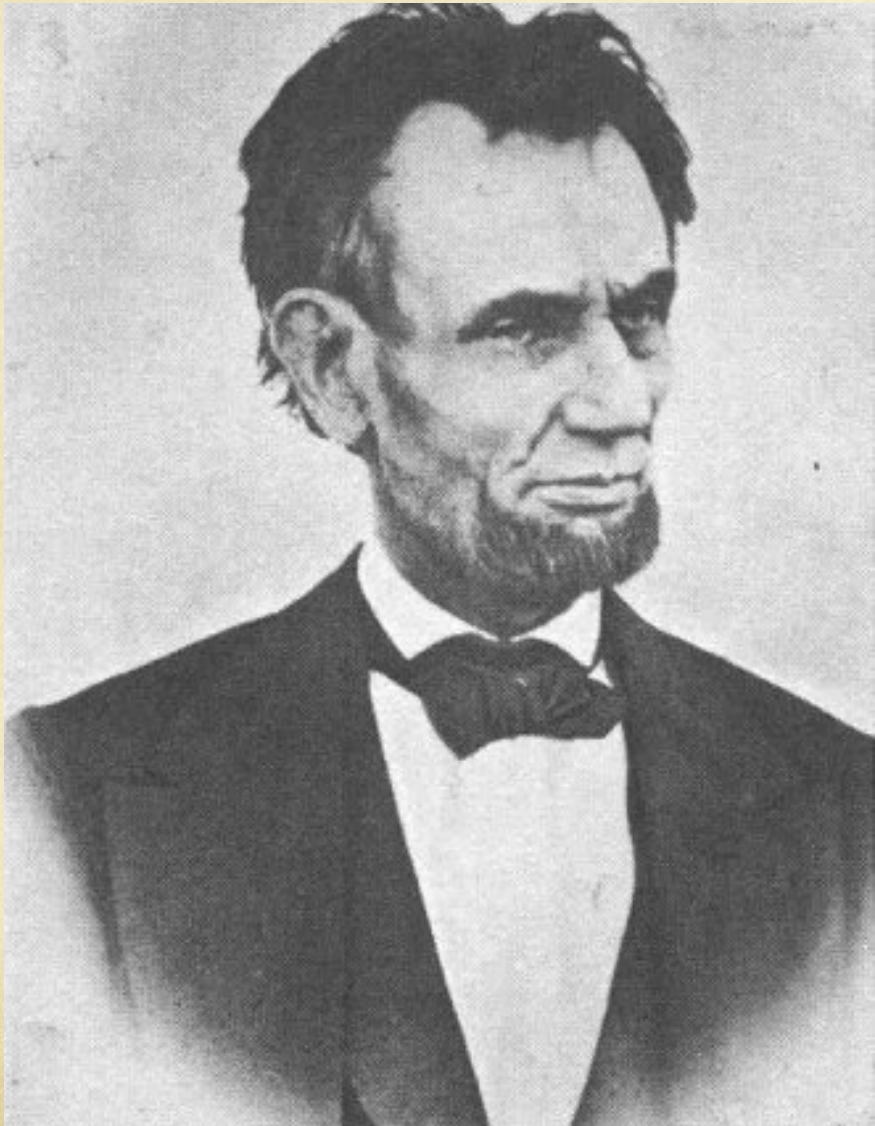








## 17. Casualties of War



# 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...”





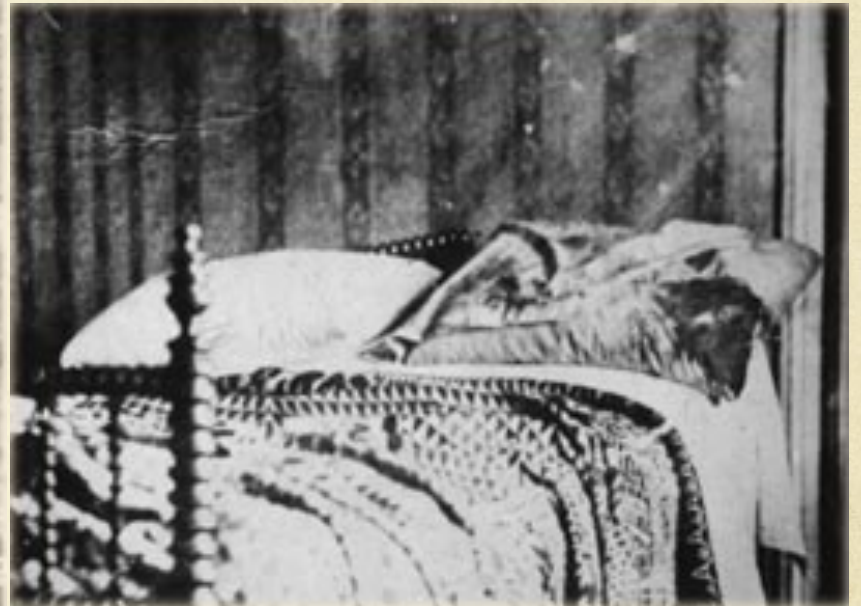
Lincoln is assassinated April 14, 1865



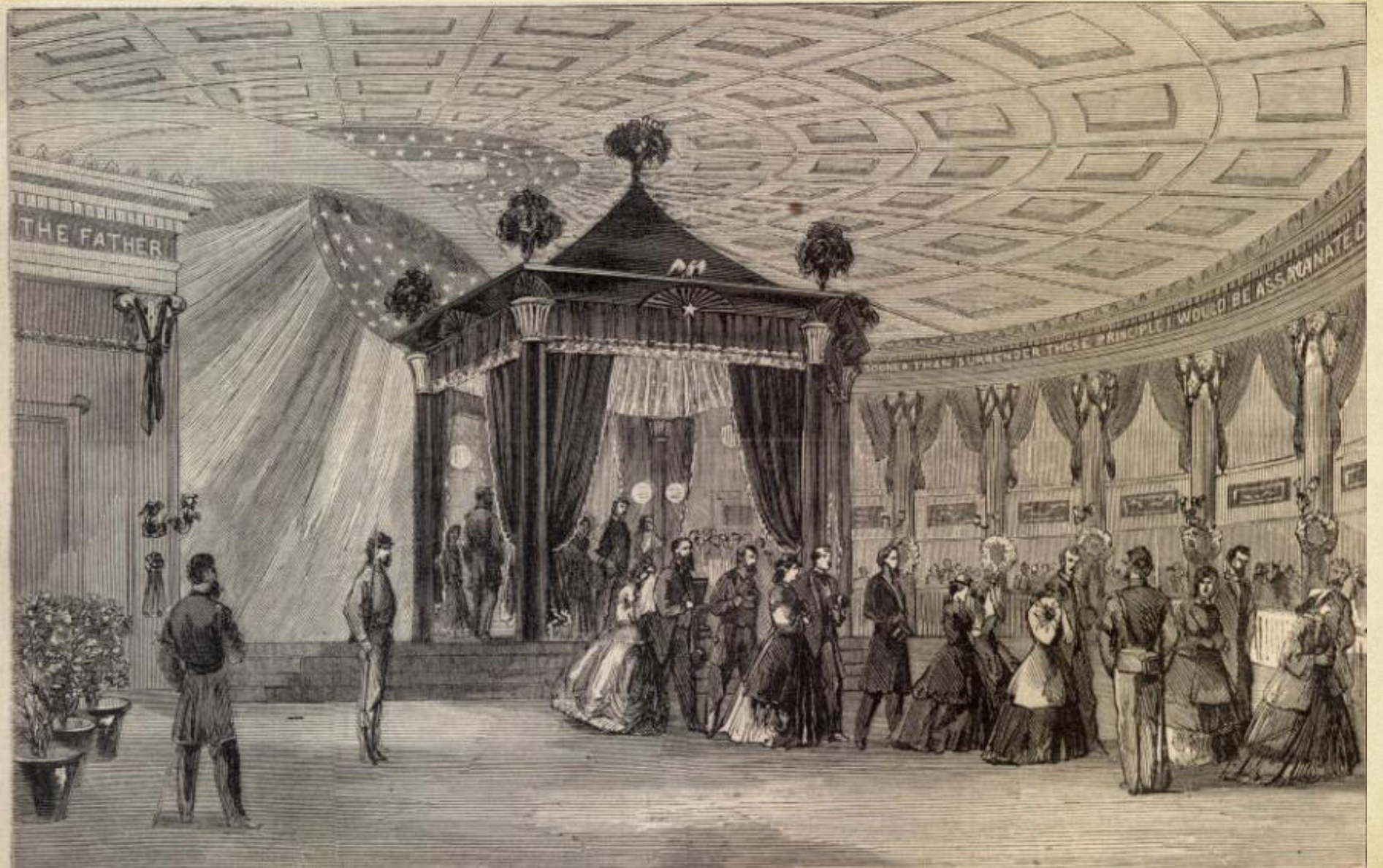


















# IN MEMORIUM!



**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.



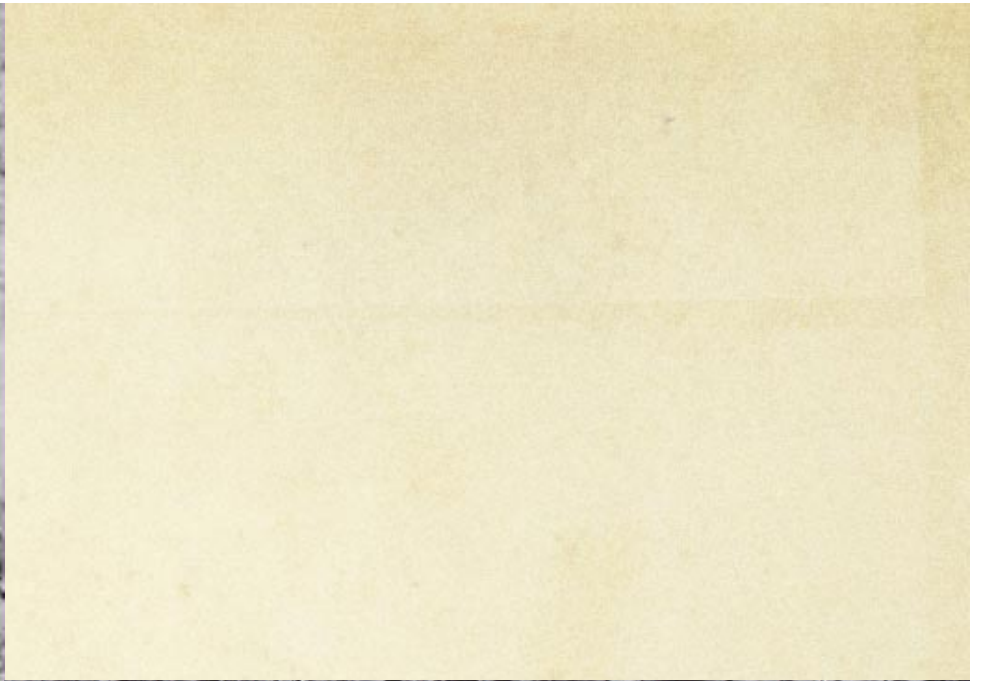


Funeral Train, bearing the body of Pres Lincoln  
from Washington City to Springfield, Ill.  
Taken at Harrisburgh Penn.

# 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



# Casualties of War

- Largest loss of life in any American War

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







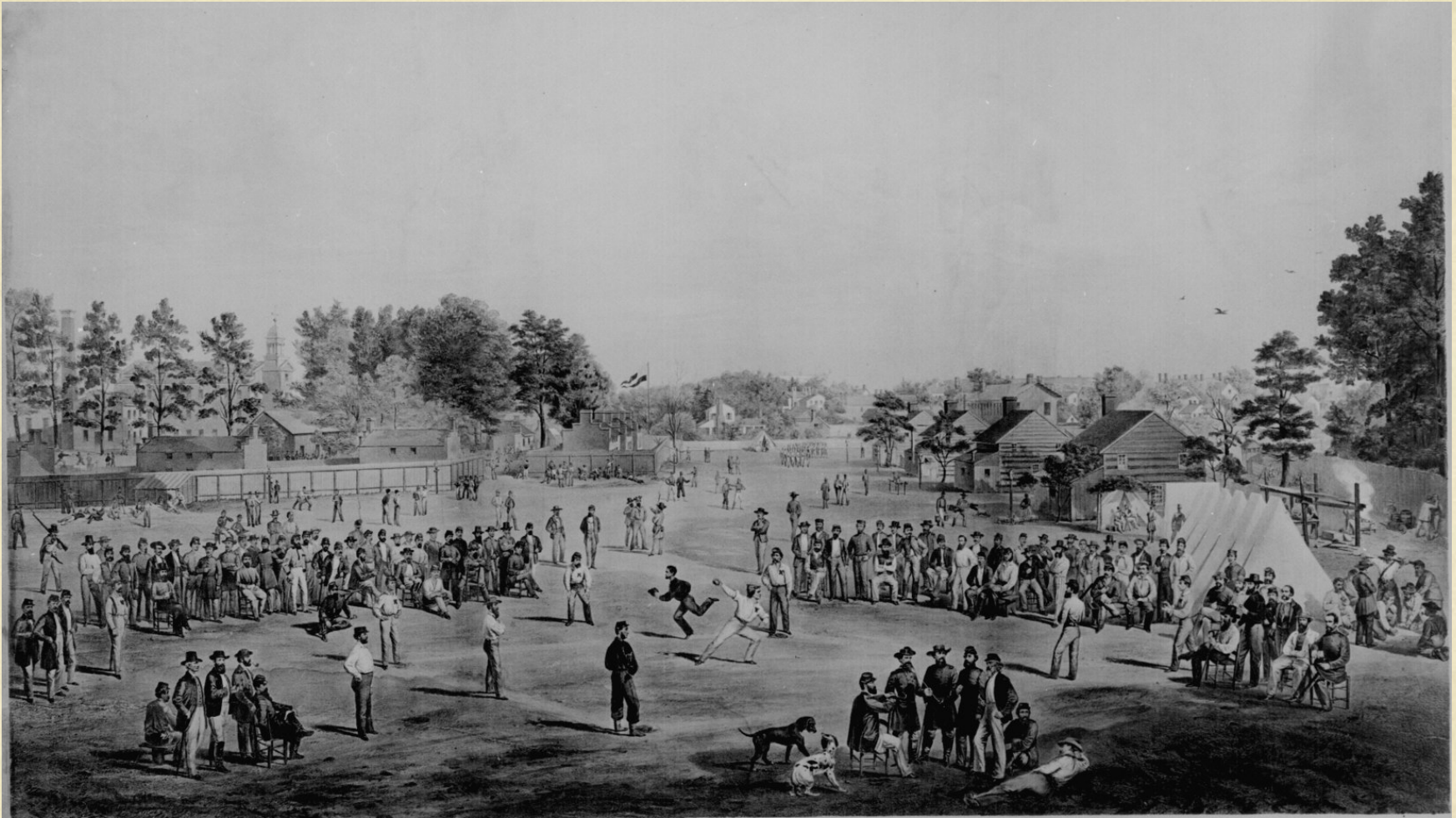








Just for fun



Baseball as a Civil War diversion