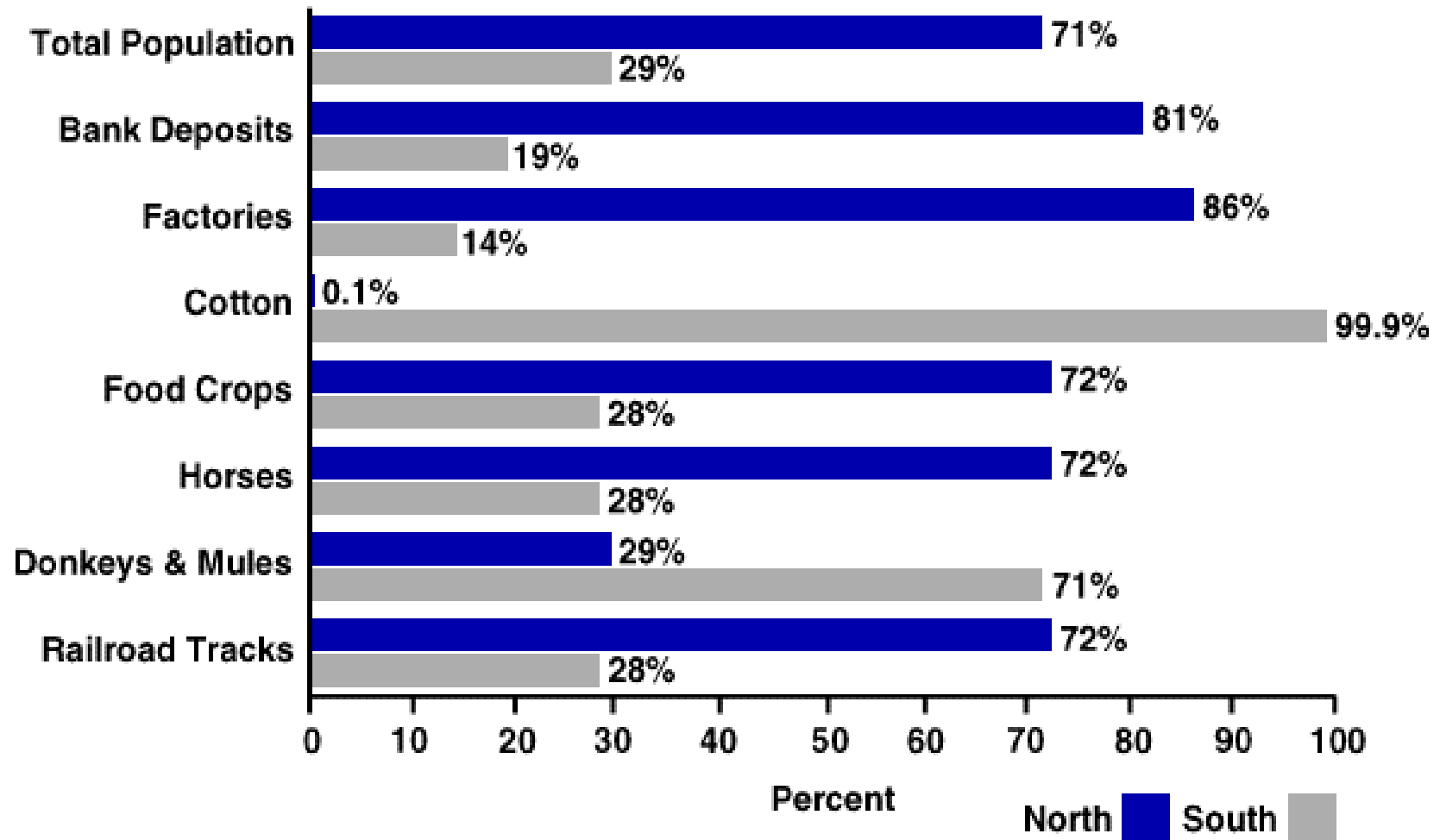
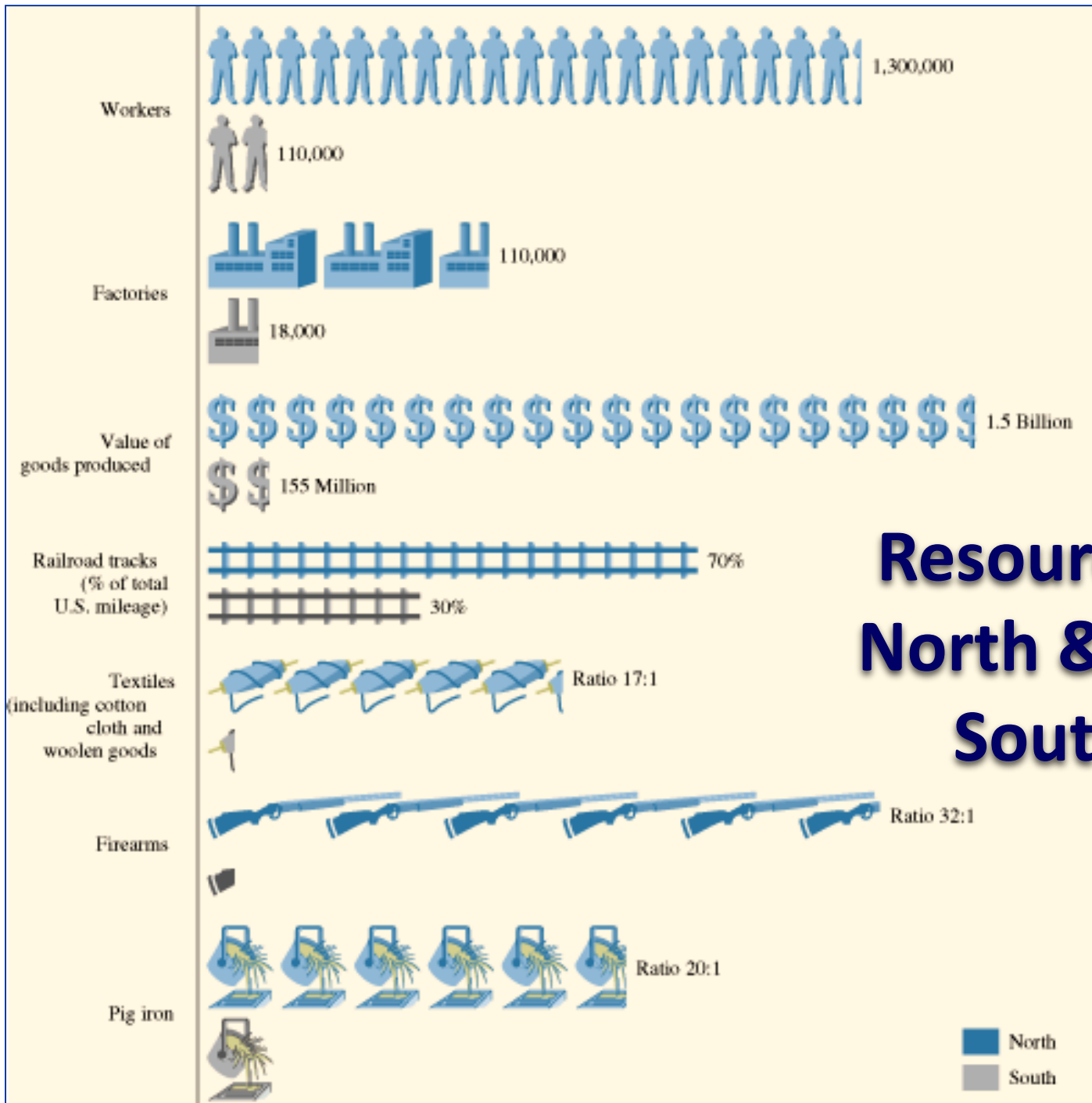


# Rating the North & the South

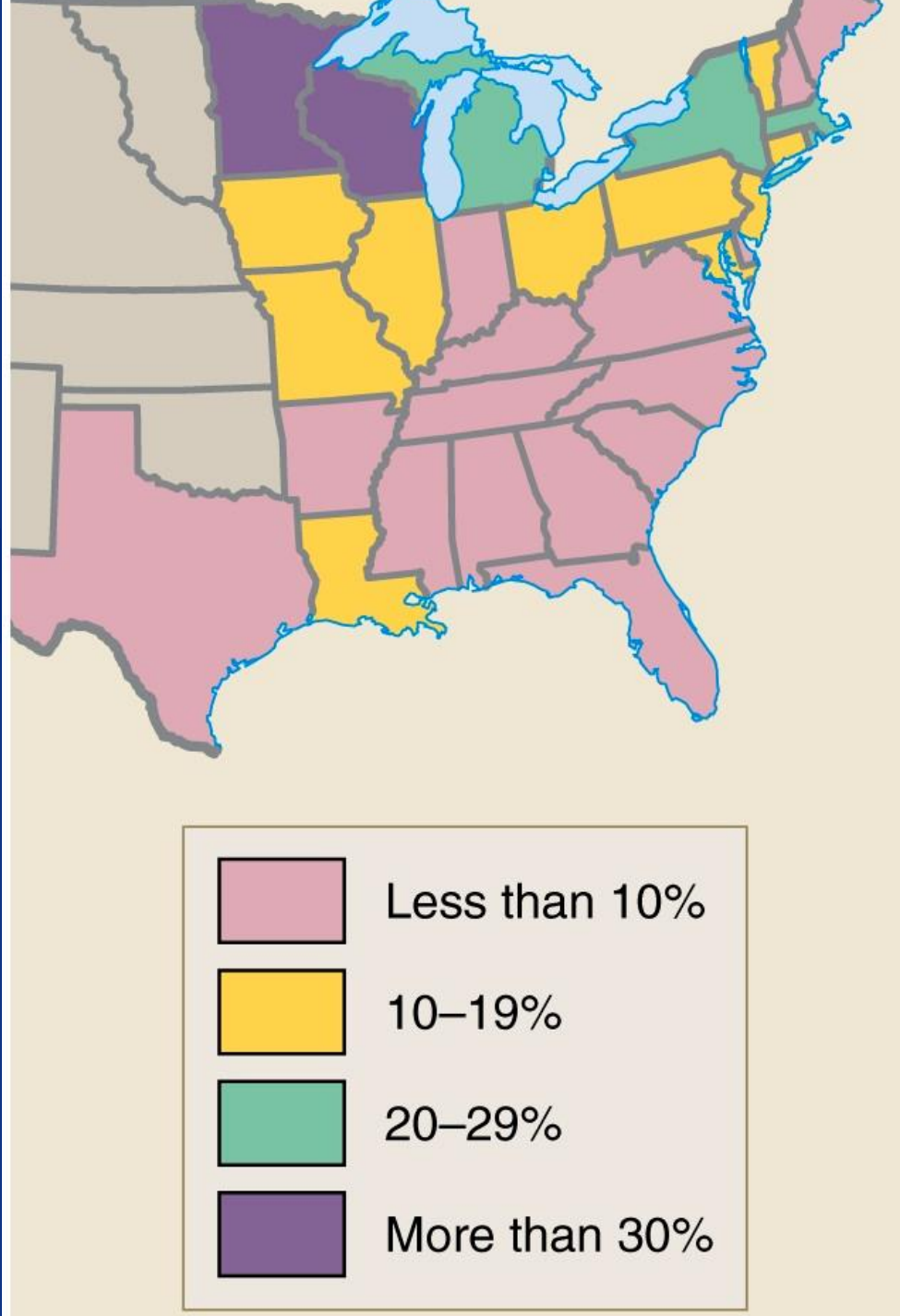


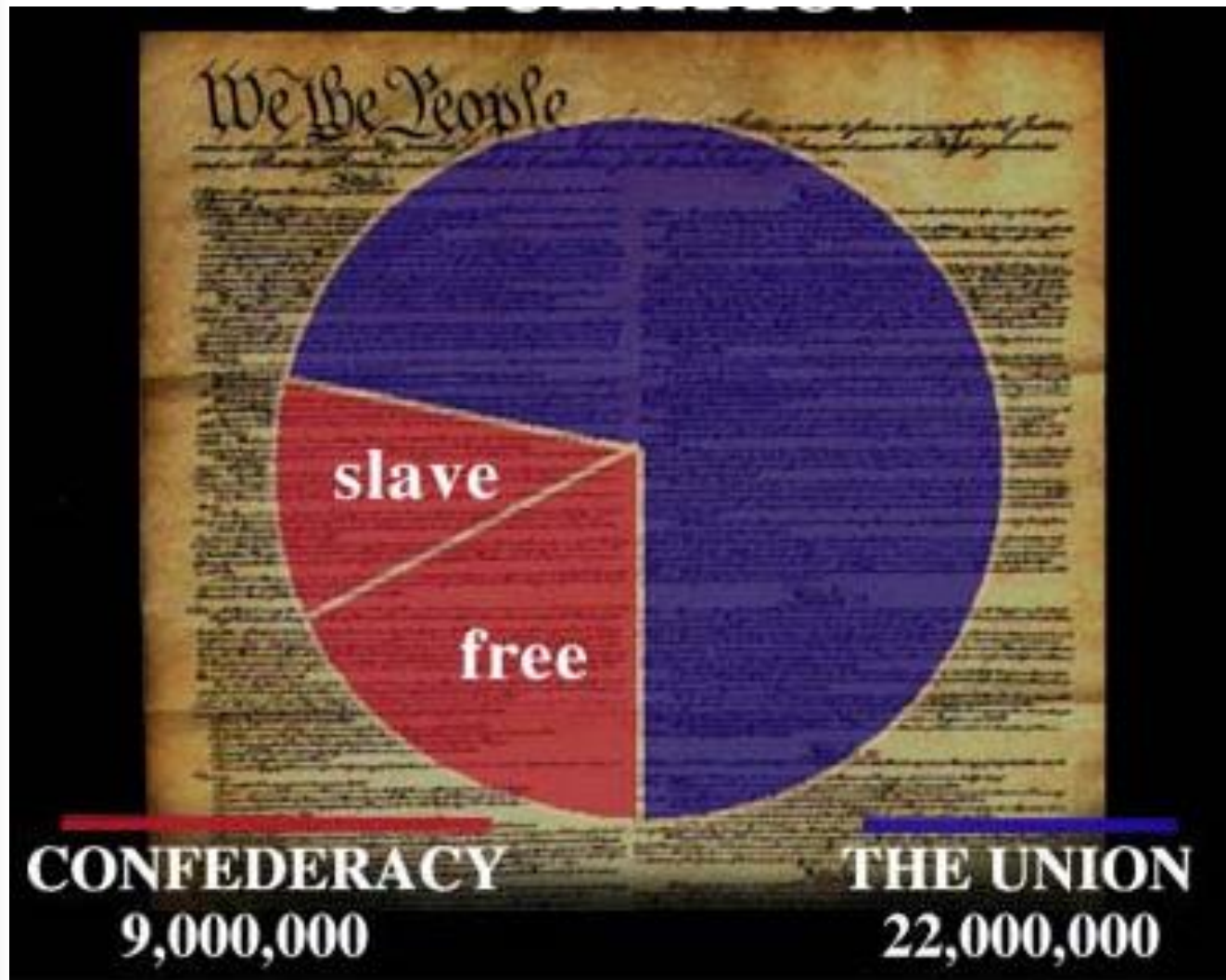


# Resources: North & the South

■ North  
■ South

**Immigrants  
as a %  
of a State's  
Population  
in  
1860**





**Population in  
1861**

# North: The Union

## Advantages

- **Industrial Resources**
  - Majority of manufacturing capacity
- **Transportation**
  - Railroads advantage
- **Powerful Navy and established government**
- **Population Advantage**
  - 22 million to 9 million
- **Emancipation**

## Disadvantages

- **Lack of leadership**
  - Many top military leaders joined the south
- **Lack of purpose**
  - Southern states felt they were struggling for their independence

# **South: Confederate States**

## **Advantages**

- **Fighting defensive war**
  - **Friendly population**
- **Sense of purpose**
  - **Reason to fight: Southern honor**
- **Veteran military officials**
- **Cotton Diplomacy**
  - **Hoped would get recognition and financial assistance**

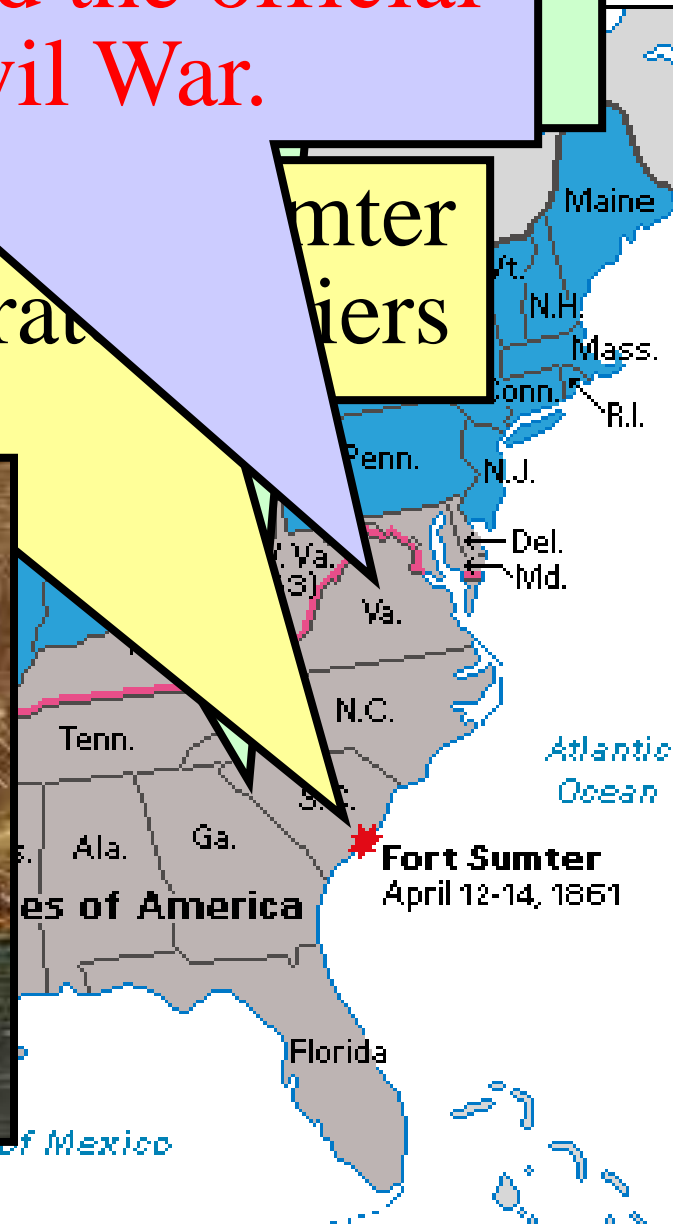
## **Disadvantages**

- **Had no Navy**
- **No government structure**
  - **States rights!**
- **Poorly equipped and no railroad system**
  - **Weak economy**
  - **No manufacturing**

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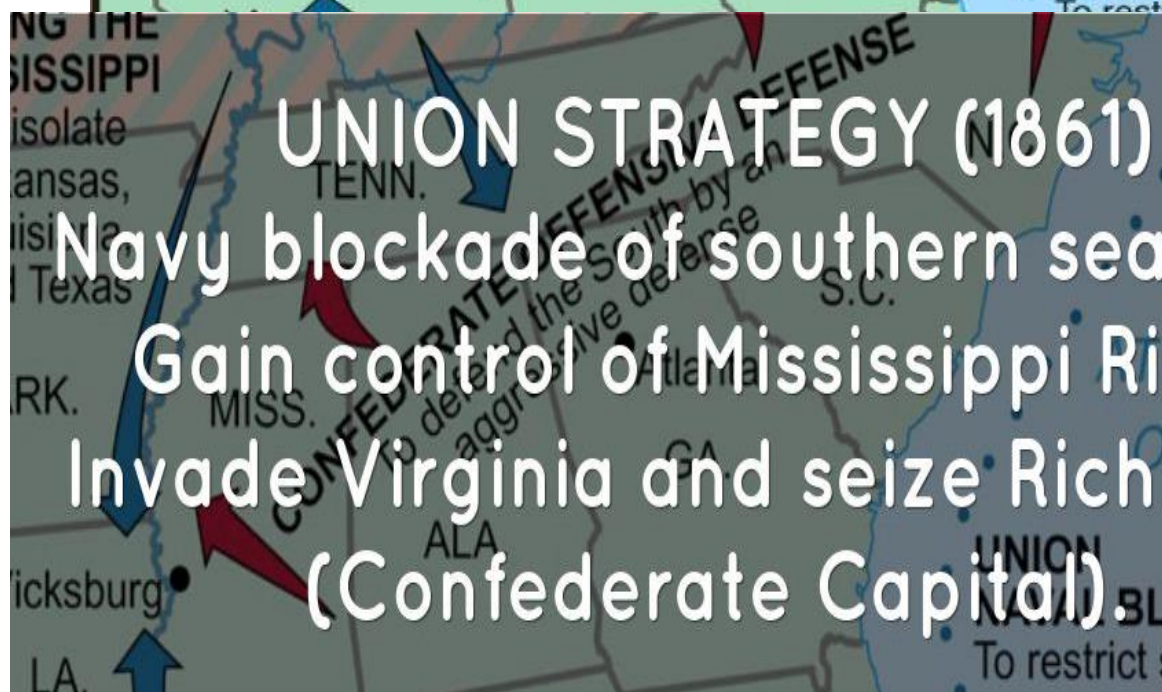
4 more Southern states seceded in 1861 after Fort Sumter; signaled the official beginning of the Civil War.

The Civil War began when Fort Sumter was fired upon by Confederate forces



Slave state

# Overview of the Union's Civil War Strategy: The "Anaconda" Plan





# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



Wm. H. Scott  
1873  
New York

# Fighting the Civil War: 1861-1865

- From 1861 to mid-1863, the Confederate army was winning the Civil War:
- **Defensive strategy.**
- **Southerners were fighting for their homeland.**
- **Superior Southern generals** like Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson
- **Disagreements among military & political leaders in the North**

1861

1862

1863

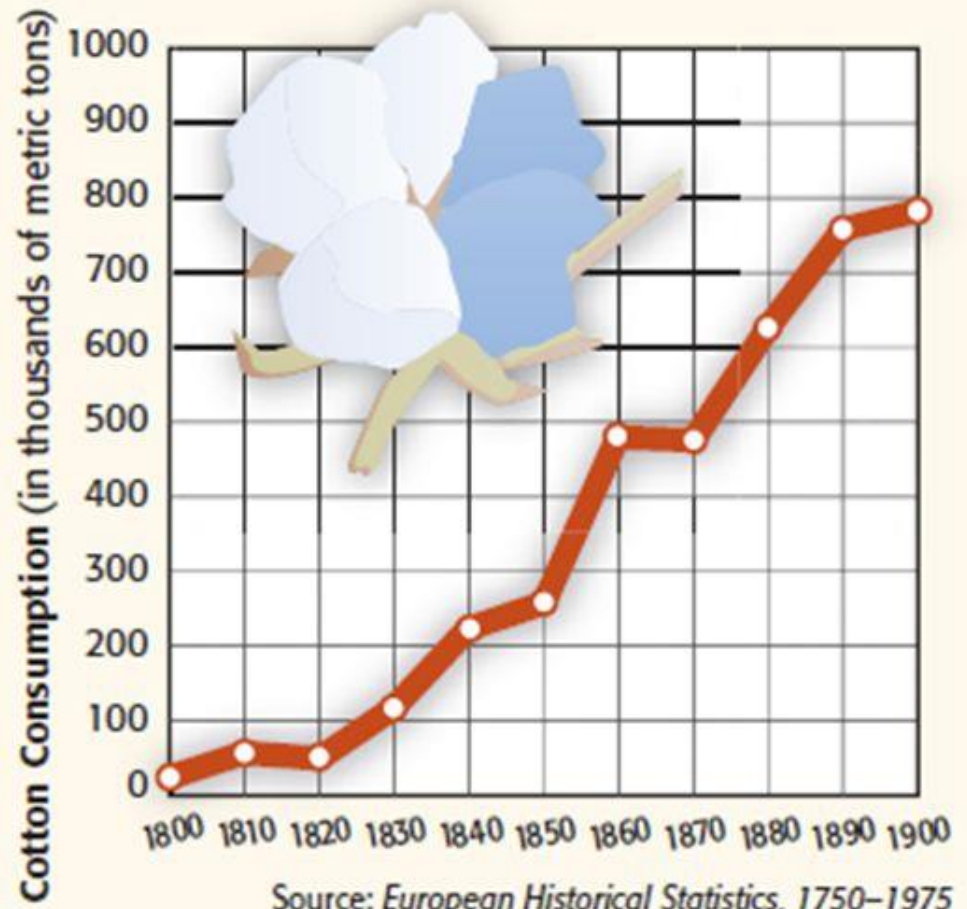
1864

1865

The Confederacy could use “King Cotton Diplomacy” to entice England and France to support the South



British Cotton Consumption, 1800–1900

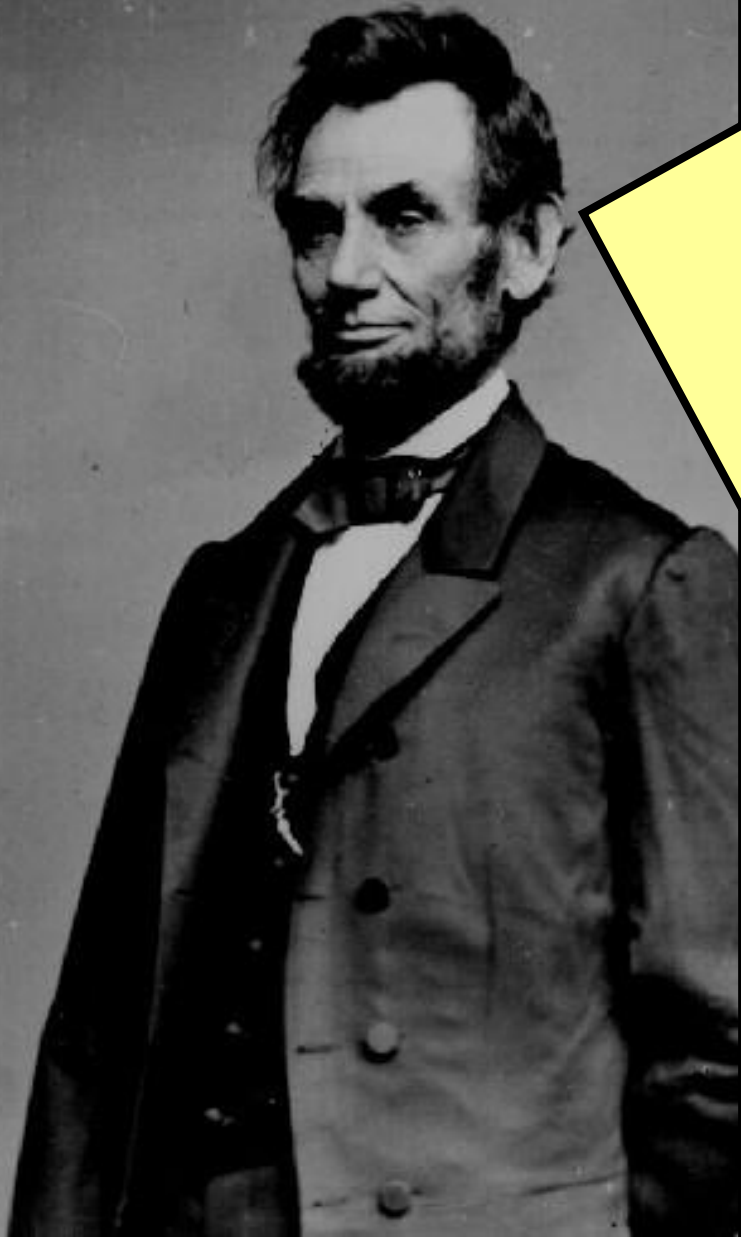




# Fighting the Civil War

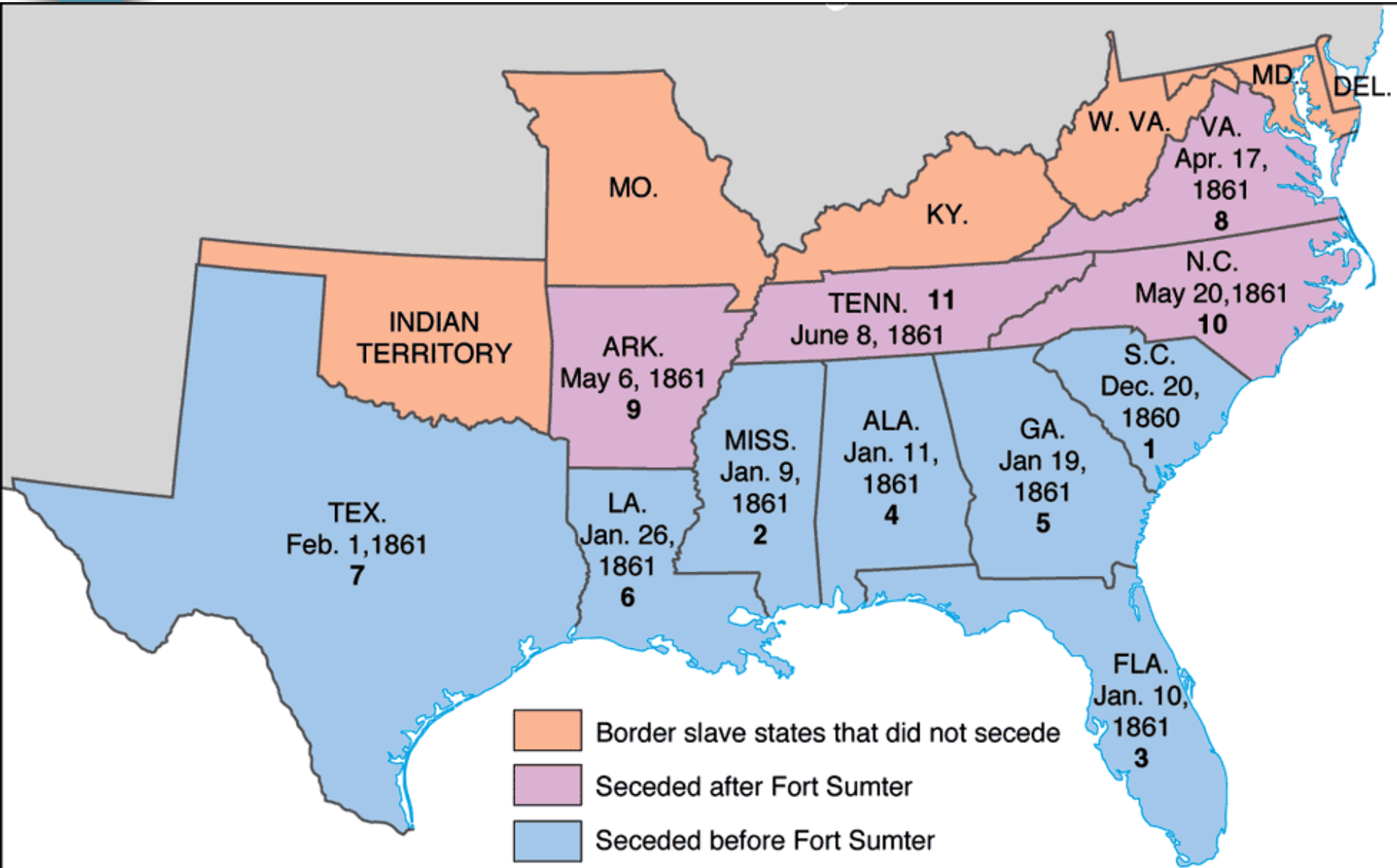
## 1861-1865

# Political Leaders in During the Civil War

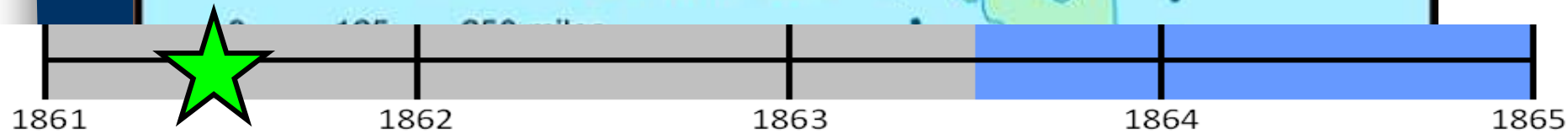
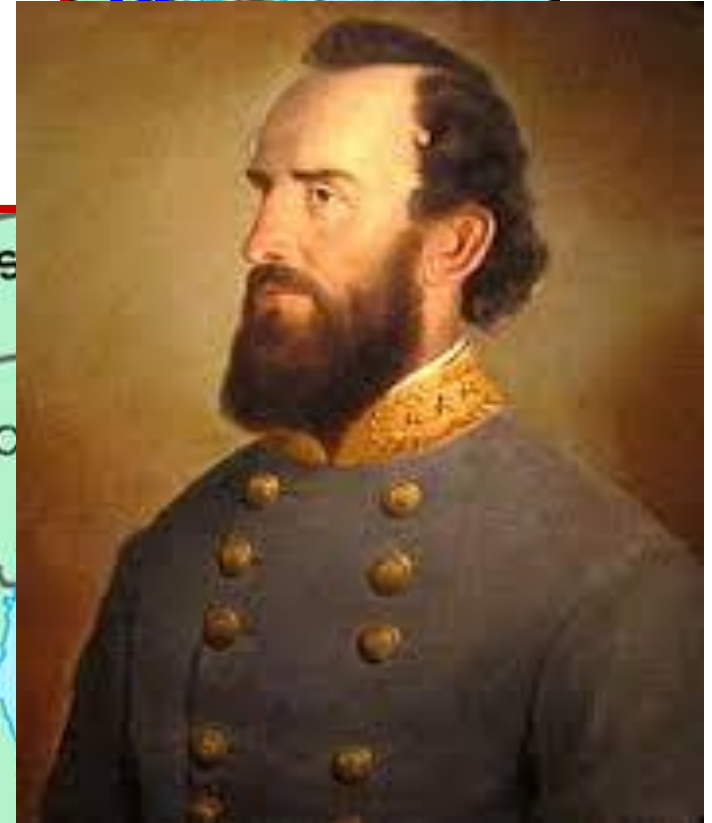


During the Civil War, President Lincoln used “emergency powers” to protect “national security”:

- Suspended right of *habeas corpus* (Laws requiring evidence before citizens can be jailed) in Maryland and border states
- Jailed Confederate sympathizers for duration of war
- Closed down newspapers that did not support the war
- **This demonstrated how U.S. government can limit civil liberties in times of crisis**



Bull Run (Manassas), 1861:  
The 1<sup>st</sup> battle of the Civil War;  
Stonewall Jackson kept the  
Union army from taking the  
CSA capital at Richmond





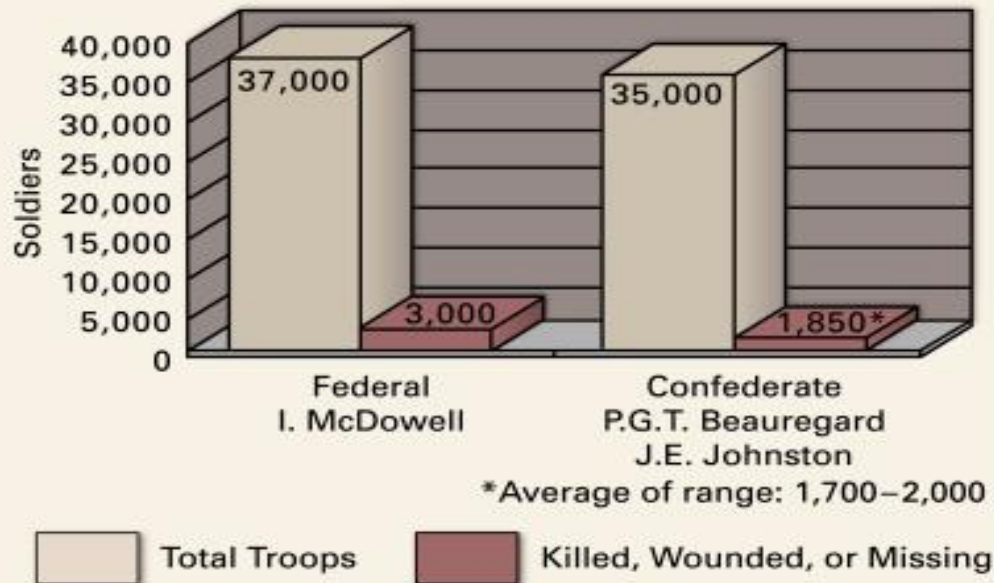
# First Battle of Bull Run



July 21, 1861

**Federal troops routed at Manassas Jct., Virginia**

Retreat in disarray after failed advance on Rebel capital



© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

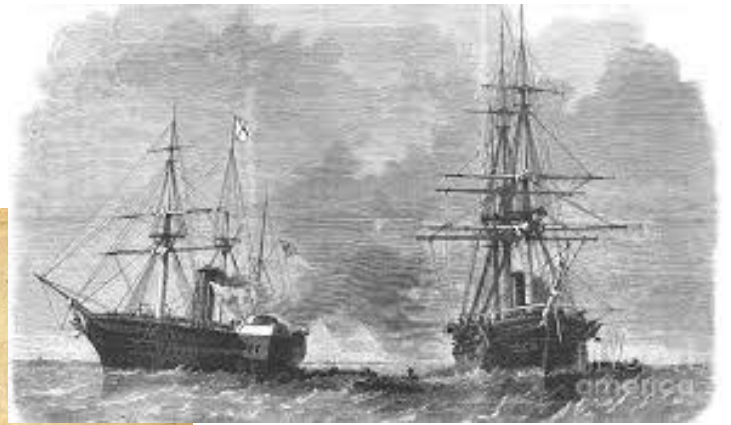
- Significance:
- Both sides realize that the war will not be fast.
- Shatters “romantic” illusions of the war.



# Trent Affair

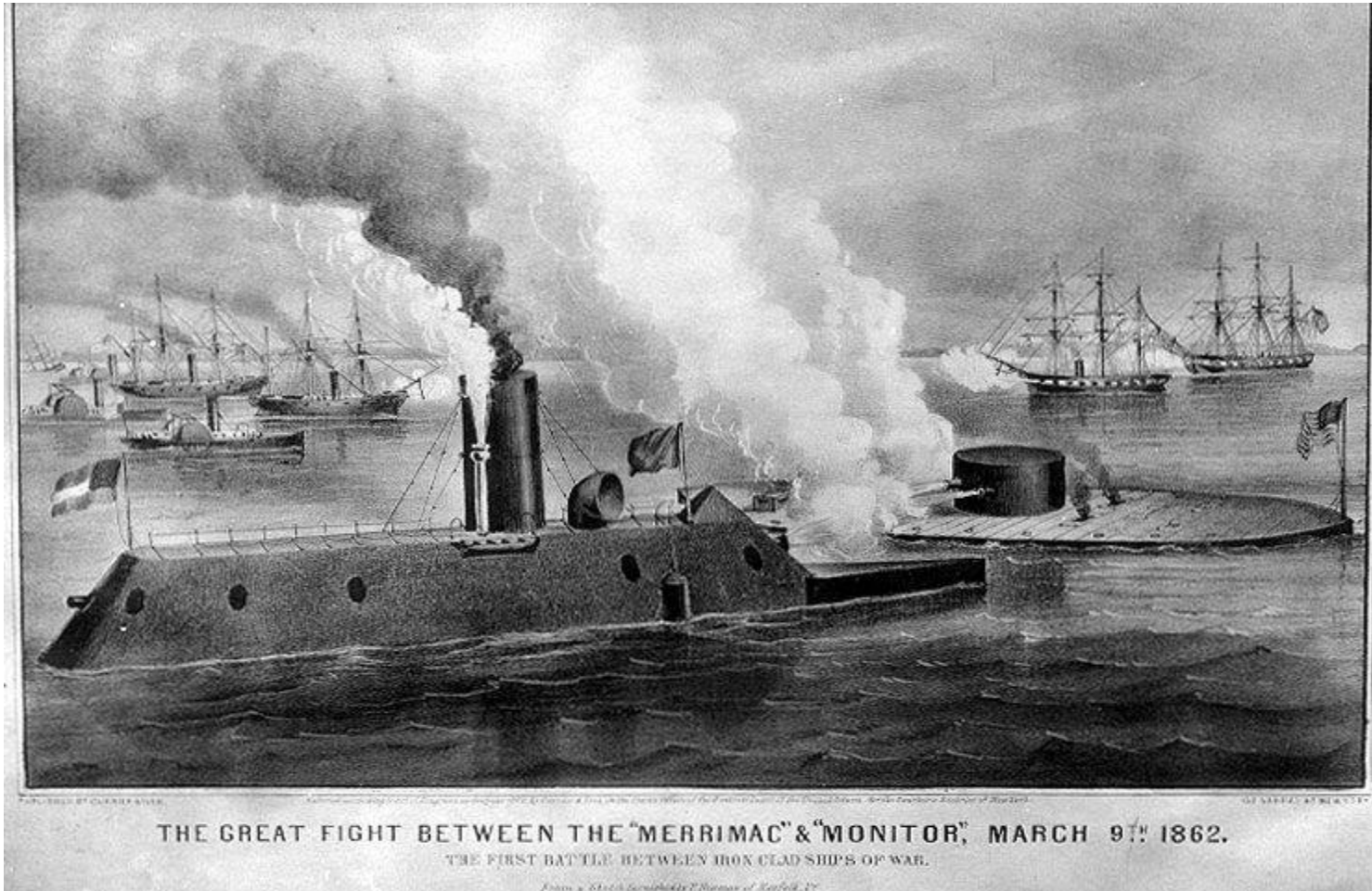
## Britain Remains Neutral: The Trent Affair

- Capt. Charles Wilkes of the American warship San Jacinto stopped the ship and arrested the two men.
- The British threatened the Union and dispatched 8,000 troops to Canada.
- Lincoln freed both of the prisoners and claiming that Wilkes acted without orders



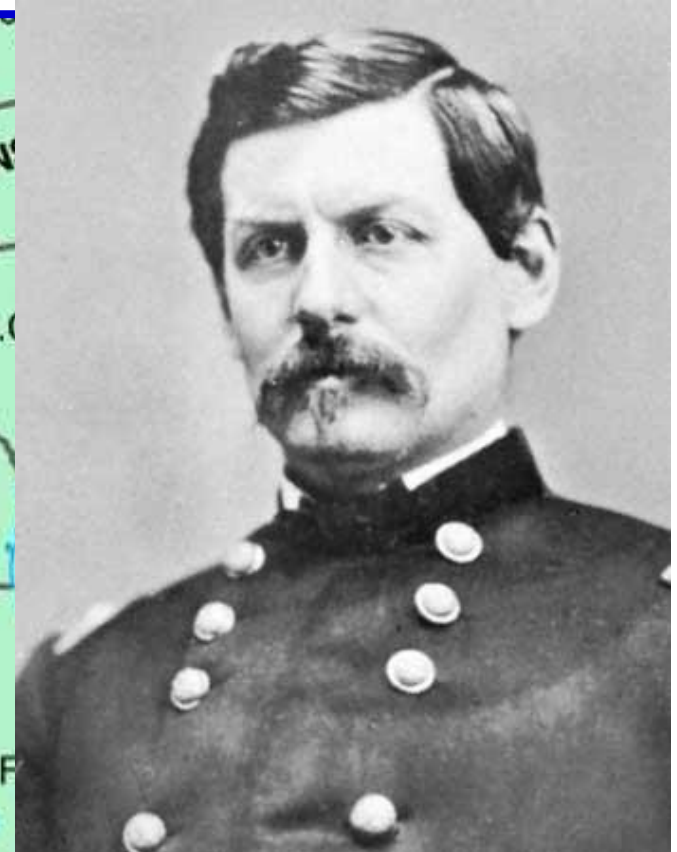
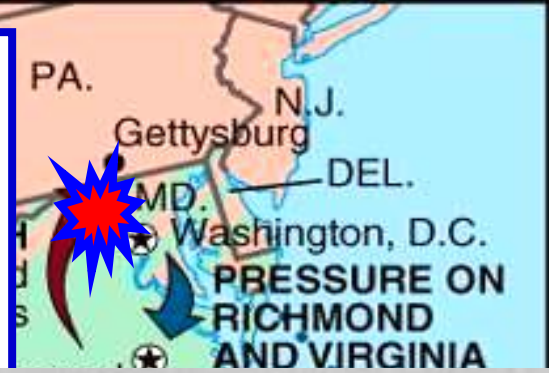
- **Significance:**
- **Maintains British neutrality.**

# Battle of the Ironclads: Merrimac vs. Monitor



- Significance:
- Demonstrates advancement of military technology
- Death of wooden warships.

Antietam, 1862: General Lee's 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to invade outside the CSA was halted by McClellan



1861

1862

1863

1864

1865



# Antietam, 1862

- Even though the Battle of Antietam ended without a clear winner, it had important effects on the North:
- The battle convinced Britain & France not to support the Confederacy in the war
- The battle convinced Lincoln that the time was right to make the emancipation of slaves the new focus of the war for the North

# Lincoln and McClellan at Antietam



# Lincoln and McClellan at Antietam





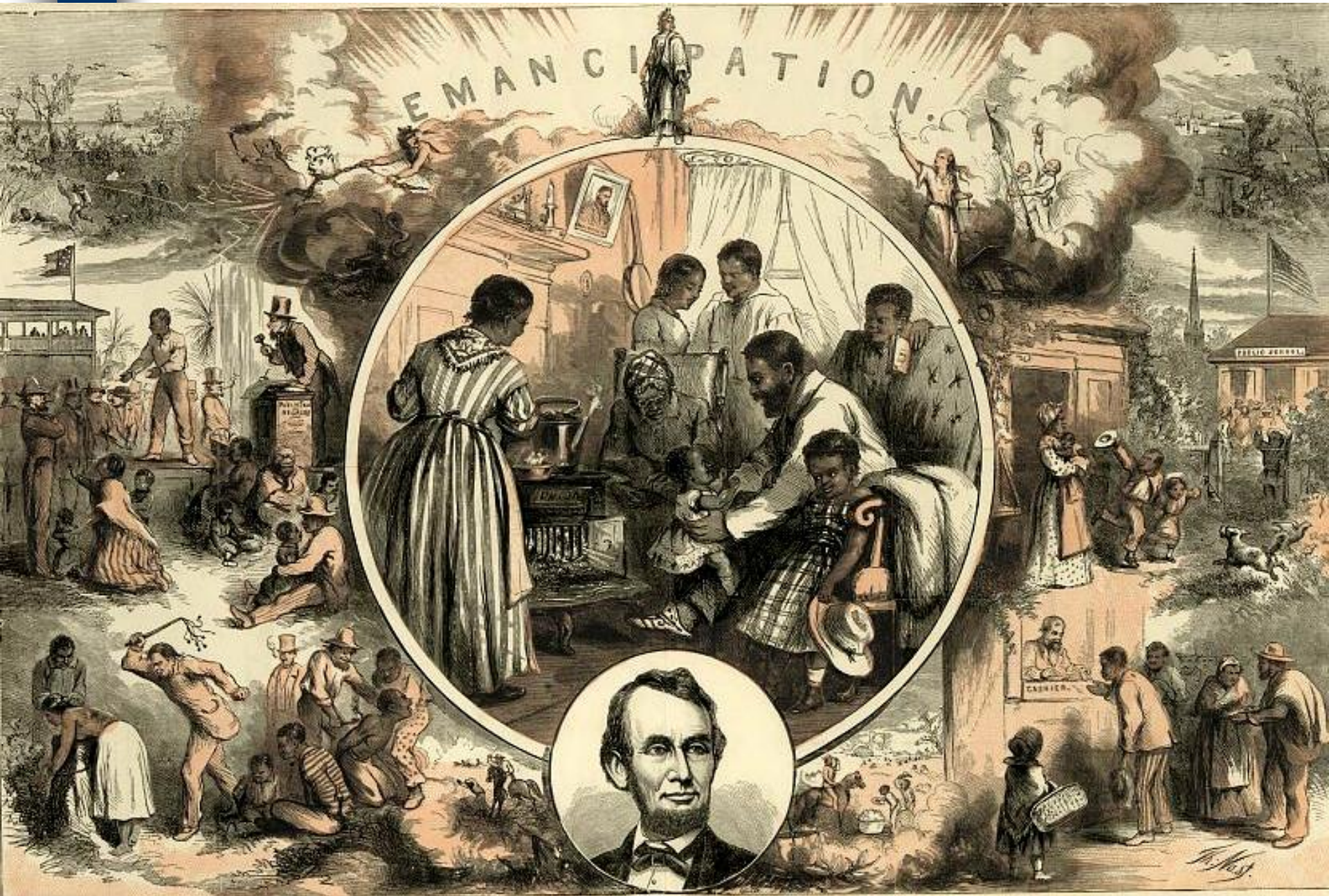
# Emancipation Proclamation

- After Antietam, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure:
- This executive order freed all slaves in Confederate territories
- It did not free slaves in the border states but it gave the North a new reason fight.
- Why did Lincoln not free the border slave states?
- Inspired Southern slaves to escape which forced Southern whites to worry about their farms.

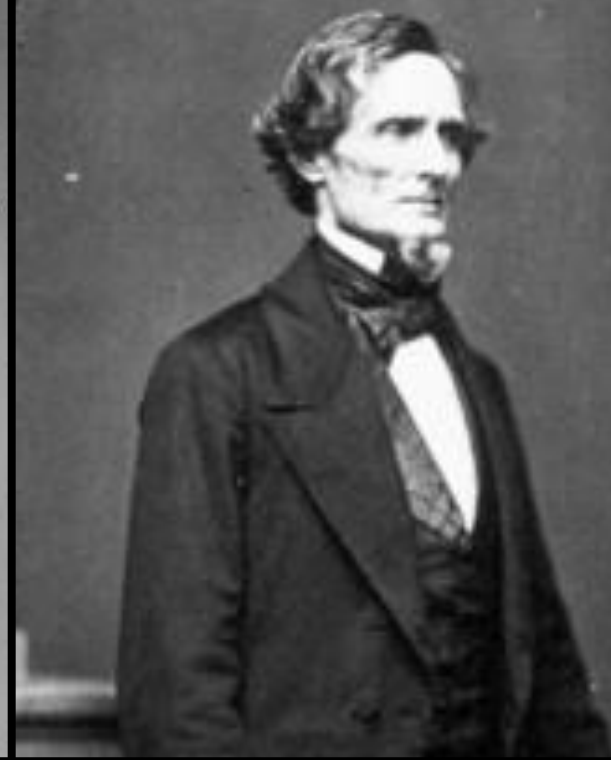
# States Impacted by the Emancipation Proclamation





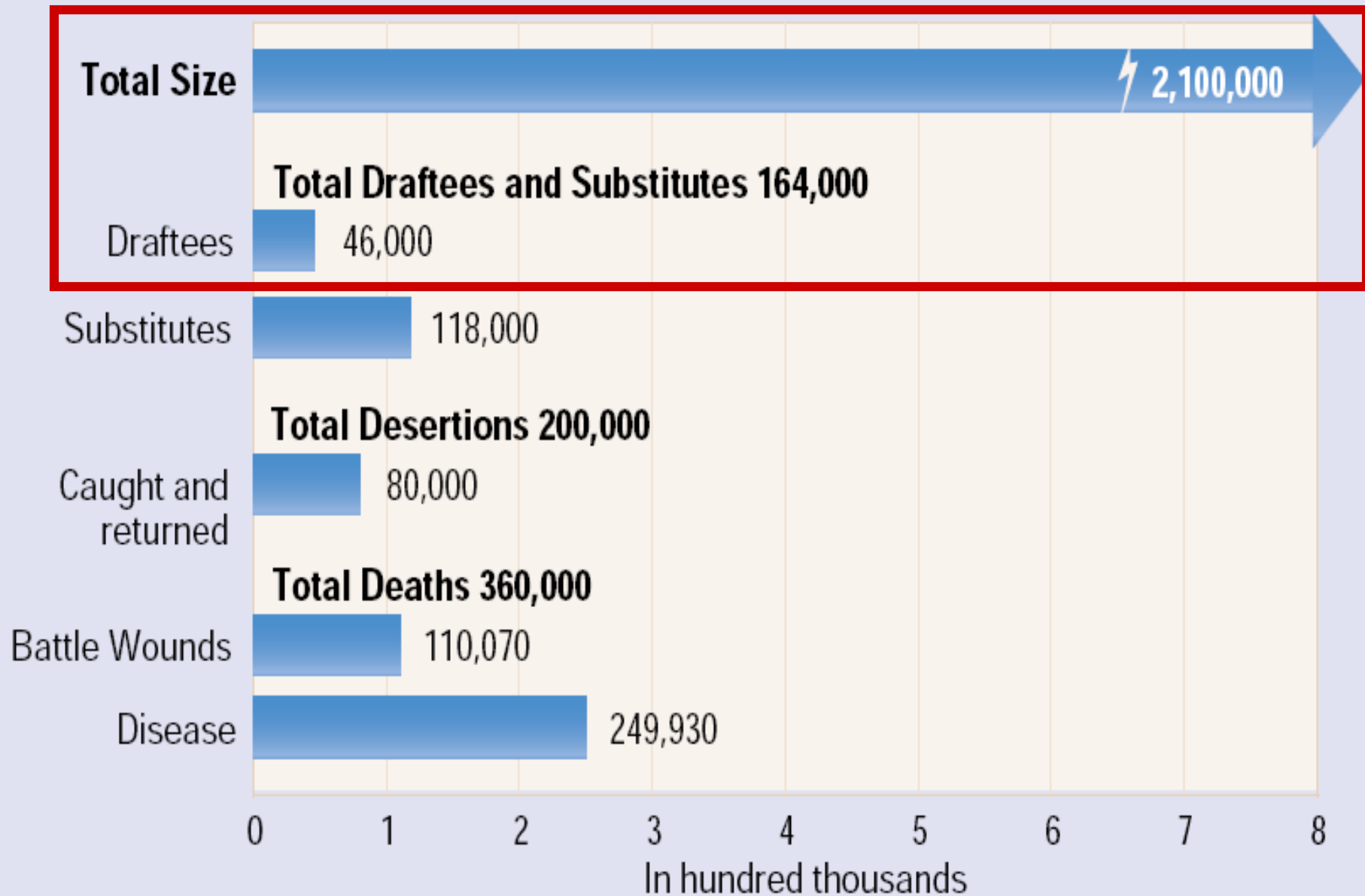


# Political Leadership During the Civil War



The national government in the USA & CSA relied on volunteer armies in the beginning, but soon needed conscription (draft) to supply their armies with troops

# Union Forces



# Response to conscription

- **Draft Riot**: For 3 days, New York's immigrant poor protested the draft that made all men 20-45 eligible and that allowed rich men to buy their way out.
- Showed frustration felt by poor immigrants; felt like they were forced to fight for a war that wasn't about them.



Seven Pines,  
1862 (CSA)

Seven Days,  
1862 (CSA)

2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run,  
1862 (CSA)

Shiloh,  
1862 (USA)

From 1861-1862, the CSA  
had success in the East,  
but the USA had success  
in the West

New Orleans,  
1862 (USA)

1861

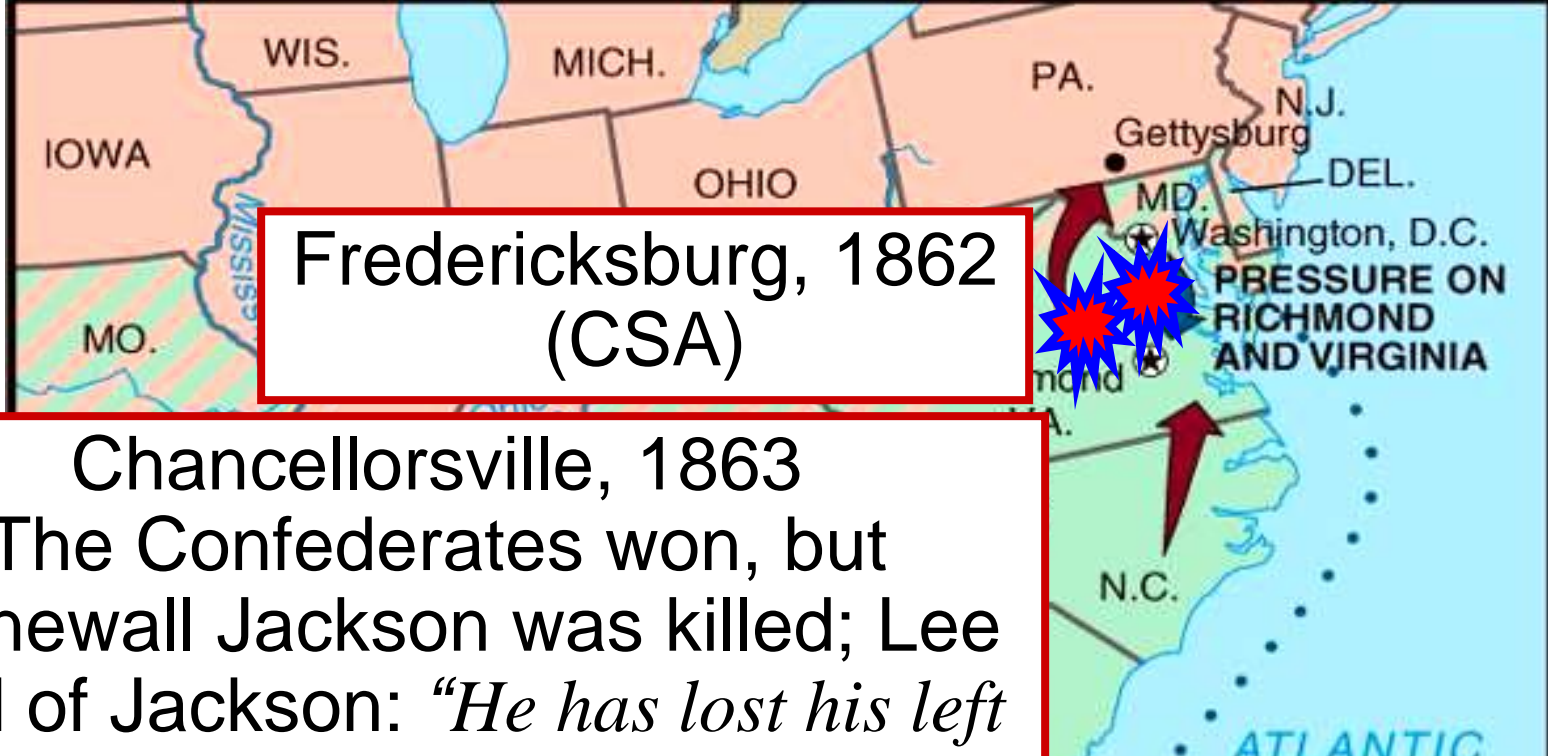
1862

1863

1864

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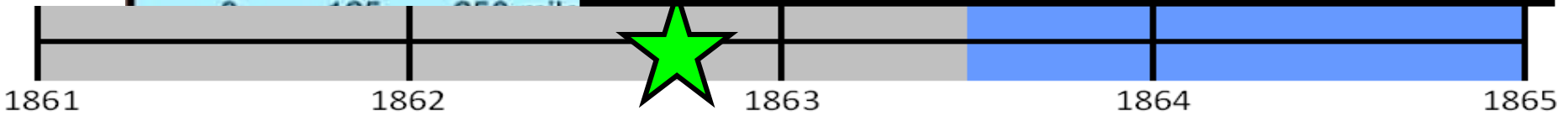




Fredericksburg, 1862  
(CSA)

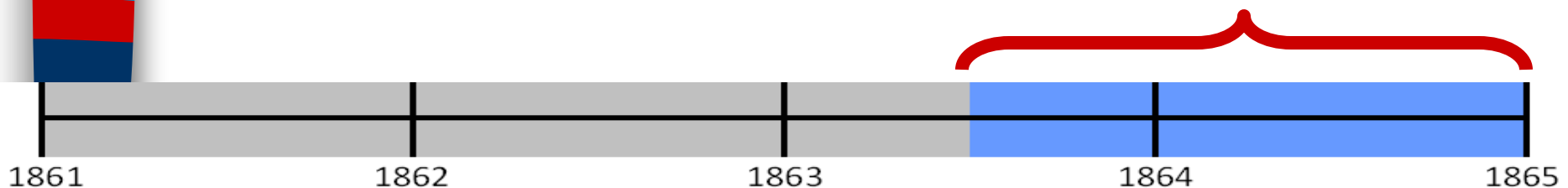
Chancellorsville, 1863  
The Confederates won, but Stonewall Jackson was killed; Lee said of Jackson: *“He has lost his left arm, but I have lost n*

By mid-1863, the weight of the Northern population & industrial capacity will begin to turn the tide of the war in favor of the Union



# The Tide of the War Turns in 1863

- By 1863, the Confederacy was having difficulty sustaining the fight:
- Attempts to lure Britain & France into the war had failed
- The Union blockade, limited Southern manufacturing, & lack of grain fields left CSA soldiers ill-supplied
- To pay for the war, the CSA printed money leading to massive inflation



# Political Leadership During the Civil War

During the Civil War,  
President Jefferson Davis  
had a difficult time:

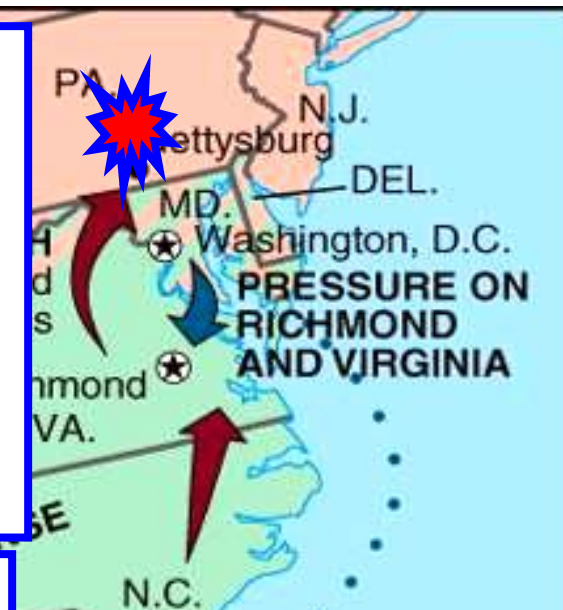
- The CSA Constitution protected states' rights so state governors could refuse to send him money or troops
- CSA currency inflated by 7,000%





## Gettysburg, 1863:

In July, Robert E Lee decided to take advantage of his victory at Chancellorsville & attack Northern soil to end the war quickly by crushing Union morale



Gettysburg proved to be the turning point of the war; Lee was halted, the CSA never again attacked Union soil, & the Union army began winning the war



Vicksburg, 1863:  
Grant cut off Southern access to Mississippi River & divided the South into two halves;  
Grant was then promoted to lead the entire Union army

1861

1862

1863

1864

1865







# Anti-Draft Riots continued....

- Poor white immigrants frustrated by draft and emancipation proclamation scapegoated free black men who they saw as competition for labor.



- Significance:
- Demonstrates racial tensions in the North.
- And blacks being viewed as competition for labor by poor whites.

# MA 54<sup>th</sup> regiment

- One of the first black regiments of the Civil War.
- **Significance**
- The example of their bravery disproved the idea that black men weren't equipped to fight.



- Some historians argue that slaves freed themselves.

# MEN OF COLOR TO ARMS! TO ARMS! NOW OR NEVER

This is our golden moment! The Government of the United States calls for every Able-bodied Colored Man to enter the Army for the

## Three Years' Service!

And join in fighting the Battles of Liberty and the Union. A new era is open to us. For generations we have suffered under the horrors of slavery, outrage and wrong; our manhood has been denied, our citizenship blotted out, our souls seared and burned, our spirits cowed and crushed, and the hopes of the future of our race involved in doubt and darkness. But now our relations to the white race are changed. Now, therefore, is our most precious moment. Let us rush to arms!

## FAIL NOW, & OUR RACE IS DOOMED

Betwixt the soil of our birth. We must now awake, arise, or be forever fallen. If we value liberty, if we wish to be free in this land, if we love our country, if we love our families, our children, our home, we must strike now while the country calls; we must rise up in the dignity of our manhood, and show by our own right arms that we are worthy to be freemen. Our enemies have made the country believe that we are cowards ever-ready, without soul, without manhood, without the spirit of soldiers. Shall we die with this stigma resting upon our graves? Shall we leave this inheritance of Shame to our Children? No! a thousand times NO! We WILL FIGHT! The alternative is upon us. Let us rather die freemen than live to be slaves. We cut in life without liberty? We say that we have manhood now is the time to prove it. A nation or a people that cannot fight may be pitied, but cannot be respected. If we would be regarded men, if we would forever obtain the respect of Liberty, of Franchise and State, let us Rise Now and Fight to Arms! We have seen what Valor and Heroism our Brethren displayed at Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend, though they are just from the galling, poisonous grasp of Slavery, they have startled the World by the most exalted heroism. If they have proved themselves heroes, cannot WE PROVE OURSELVES MEN?

## ARE FREEMEN LESS BRAVE THAN SLAVES

More than a Million White Men have left Comfortable Homes and joined the Armies of the Union to save their Country. Cannot we leave ours, and swell the Ranks of the Union, to save our Liberties, vindicate our manhood and devote our will to our Country. MEN OF COLOR! the Englishmen, the Irishmen, the Frenchmen, the Germans, the Americans, have been called to exert their arms in freedom and a manly character, by an appeal to the sword. Who says that has ever an equalled hero in arms has, in all history, ever their last word. We see now that our last opportunity has come. If we are not brave in the scale of humanity than Englishmen, Irishmen, White Americans and other Slaves, we can show it now. Men of Color! Brethren and Fathers, we appeal to you, by all your concerns for yourselves and your Liberties, by all your regard for God and humanity, by all your desire for Citizenship and Equality before the law, by all your love for the Country, in sign of an adherence, from this morning that shall date you from enrolling for the Army. Come Forward, and on some Thrill your Names for the Three Years' Service. Such are, and you are homebards and forever Freemen!

E. D. Bassett,	Rev. J. Underwood,	F. J. Armstrong,	Rev. J. C. Gibbs,	Elijah J. Davis,
William B. Fortin,	John W. Price,	J. W. Simpson,	Daniel George,	John P. Barr,
Frederick Douglass,	Augustus Dorsey,	Rev. J. B. Trusty,	Robert M. Adger,	Robert Jones,
Wm. Whipper,	Rev. Stephen Smith,	S. Morgan Smith,	Henry M. Cropper,	O. V. Catts,
B. D. Turner,	N. W. Depee,	William E. Gipson,	Rev. J. B. Reeve,	Thos. J. Dorsey,
Jan. McCrummell,	Dr. J. B. Wilson,	Rev. J. Boulden,	Rev. J. A. Williams,	I. B. CUB,
A. S. Cassey,	J. W. Conroy,	Rev. J. Asher,	Rev. A. L. Stantard,	Jacob C. White,
A. M. Green,	James Newbham,	Rev. Eldon Weaver,	Thomas J. Bowers,	Morris Hall,
J. W. Page,	Ebenezer Black,	David B. Bowser,	J. C. White, Jr.,	J. P. Johnson,
L. R. Seymour,	James R. Gordon,	Henry Milton,	Rev. J. P. Campbell,	Franklin Turner,
Rev. William T. Catts,	Samuel Stewart,	Daniel Colley,	Rev. W. J. Abston,	Jesse E. Gholson,

A Meeting in furtherance of the above named object will be held

And will be Addressed by

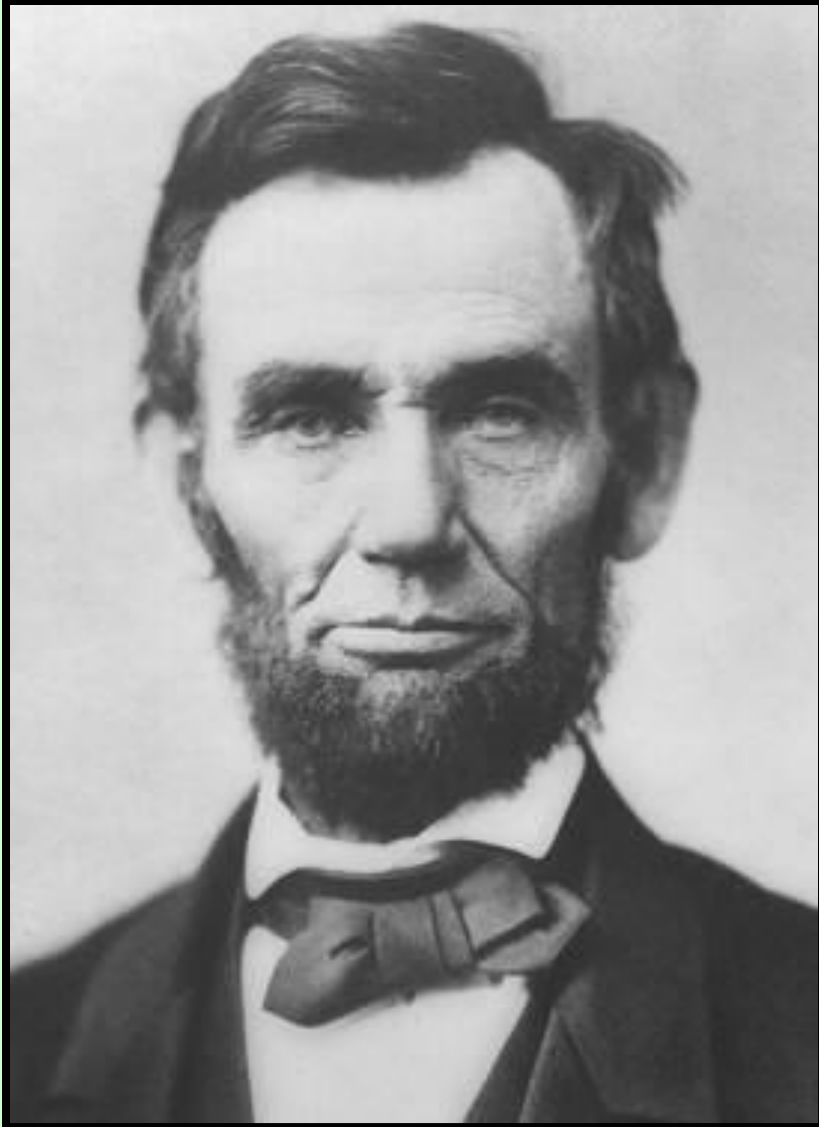
U. S. Government Book and Job Printing Station, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.



# Lincoln at Gettysburg Cemetery Dedication



Gettysb



—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



# THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“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.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is

altogether

The principles of our  
We need to make sure that the Union wins the Civil War in order to preserve our form of gov't.

Overall, Lincoln describes the war as a fight to determine whether the nation will live up to its ideals “all men are created equal”.

But  
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consecrat  
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is for us  
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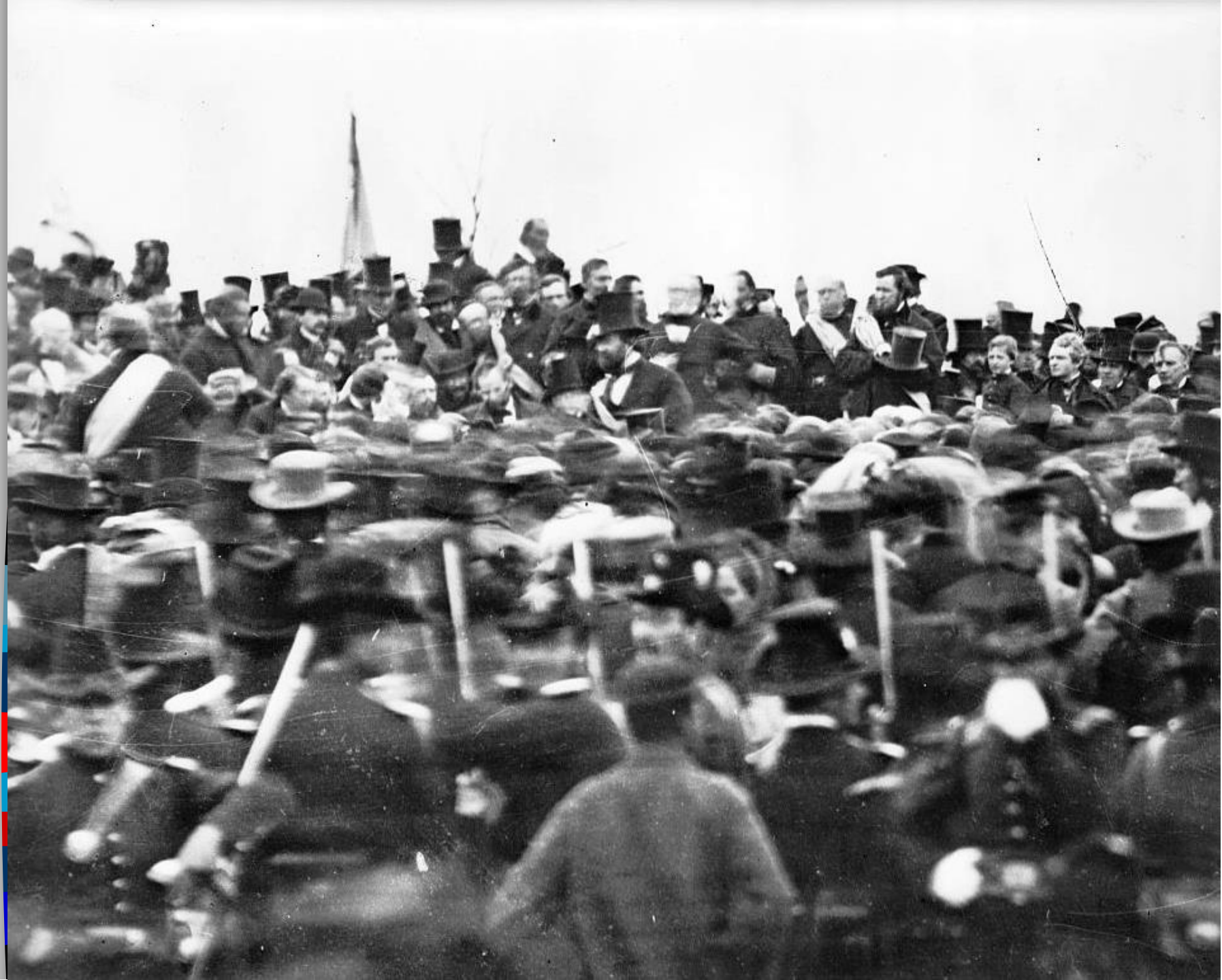
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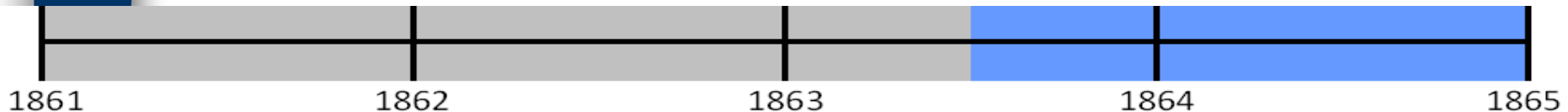
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# Fighting the Civil War: 1863-1865

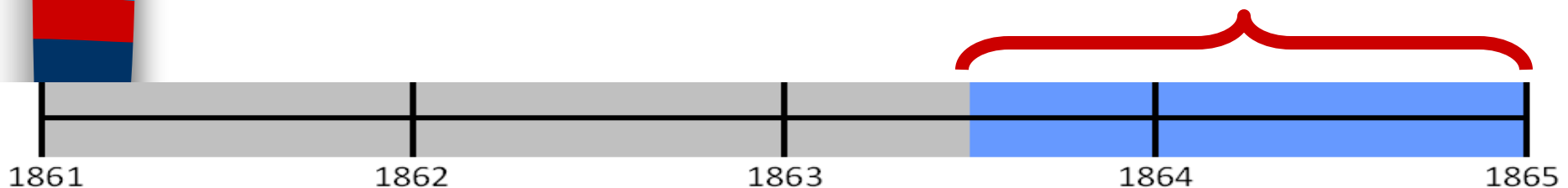
- Under Grant's leadership, the Union army was more aggressive & committed to destroy the South's will to fight:
- Grant appointed William T. Sherman to lead Southern campaign
- The Battle of Atlanta **was a huge victory for the Union because it took out a major Southern railroad terminus.**
- **Gave Lincoln a major victory to help with his reelection.**

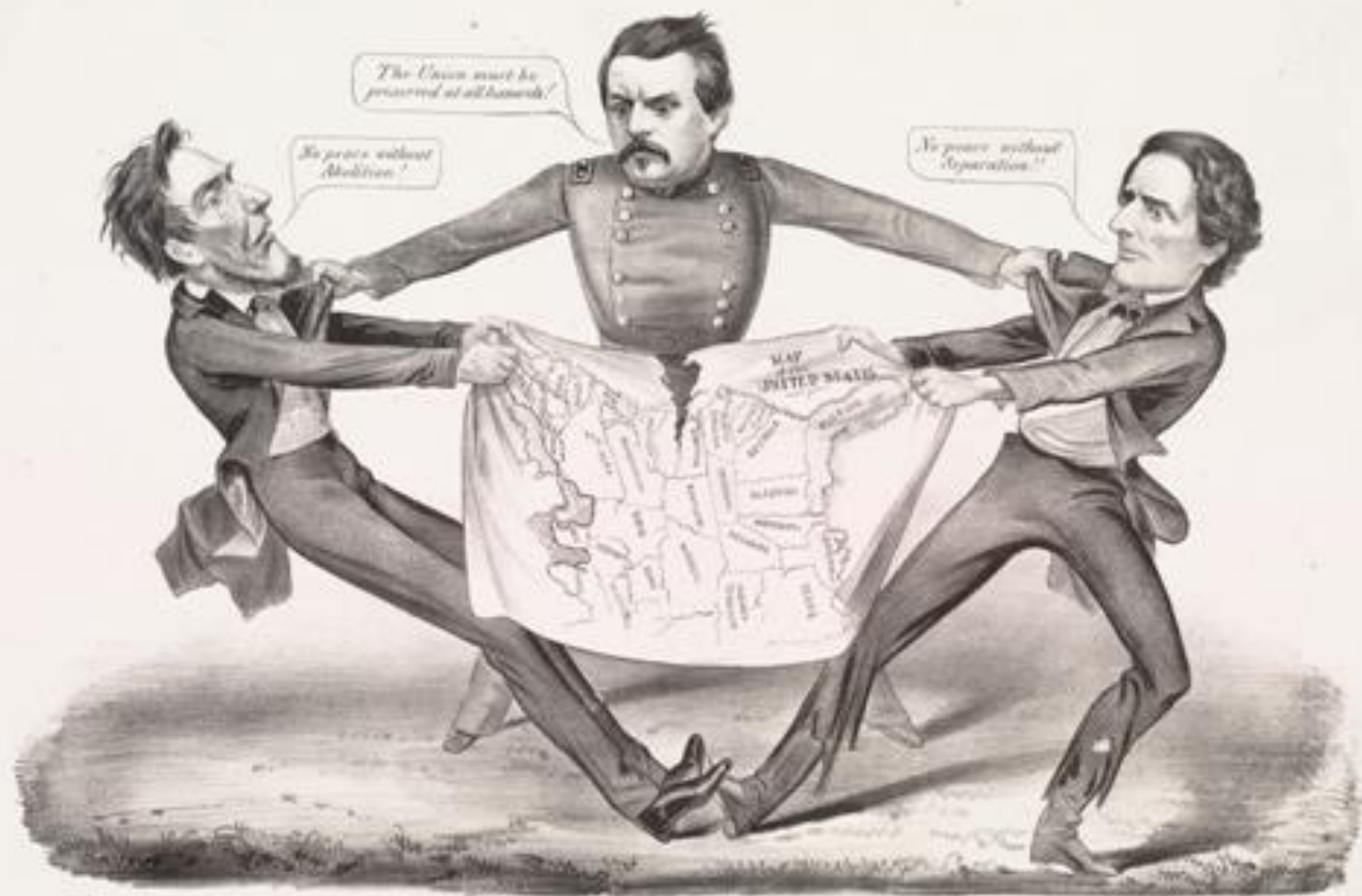




# Fighting the Civil War: 1863-1865

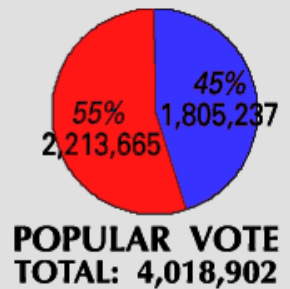
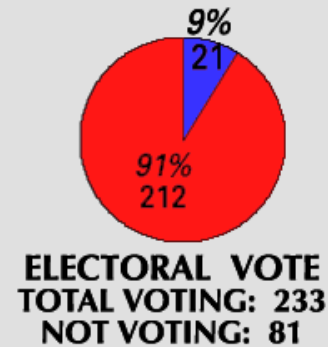
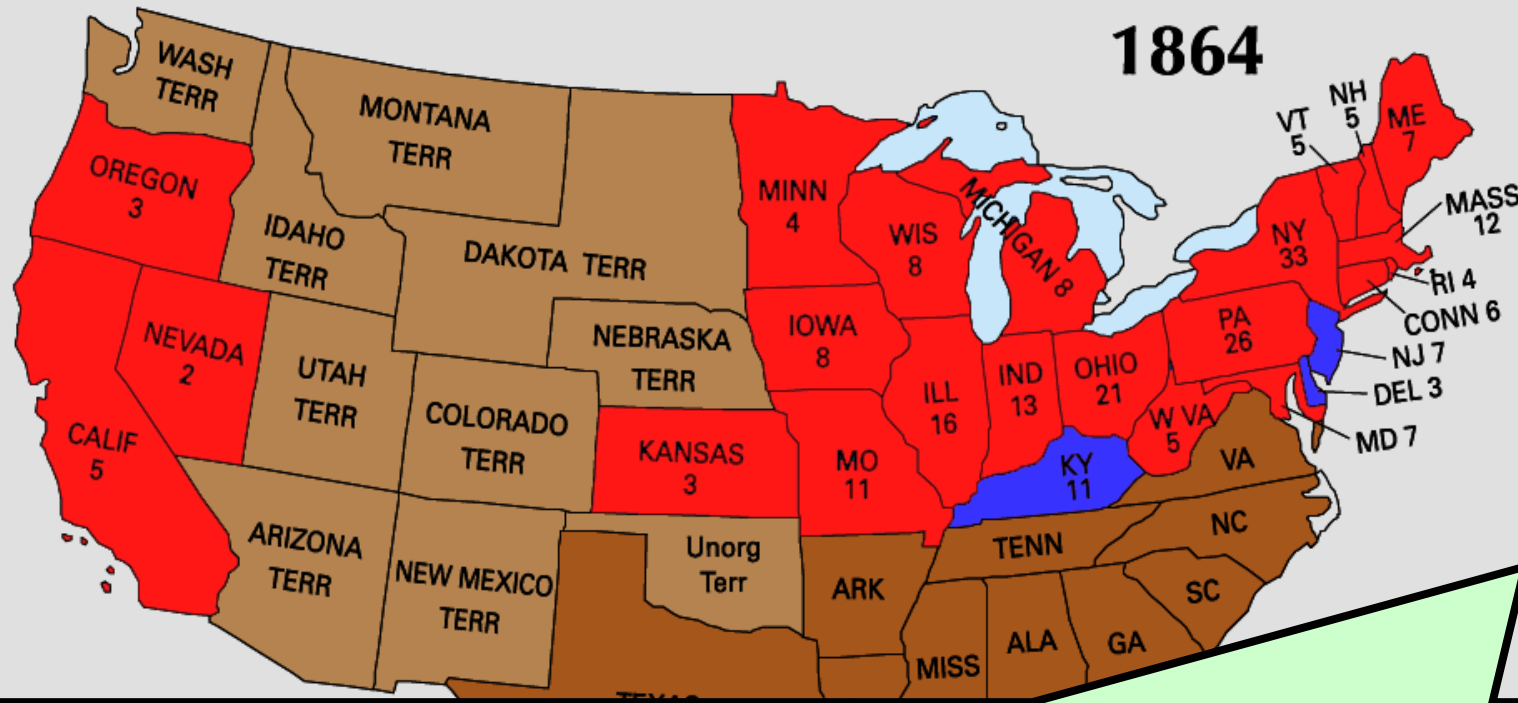
- The election of 1864:
- Lincoln faced a tough re-election campaign against George McClellan
- The North's war failures were the key election issue.





THE TRUE ISSUE OR "THATS WHATS THE MATTER".

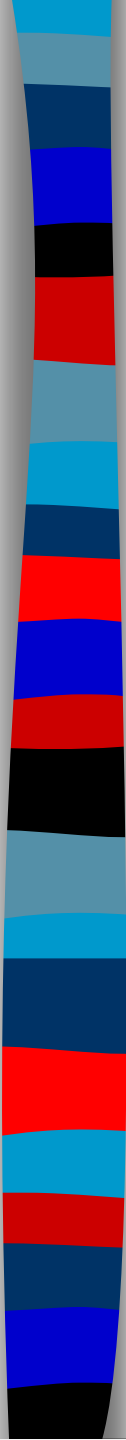
Published by Currier & Ives, 115 Broadway, N.Y.



- Lincoln's reelection demonstrated that the country overall supported his leadership and trusted him to win the war.
- In his 2<sup>nd</sup> inaugural address, Lincoln promised a Reconstruction Plan for the Union with "*malice towards none & charity for all*"





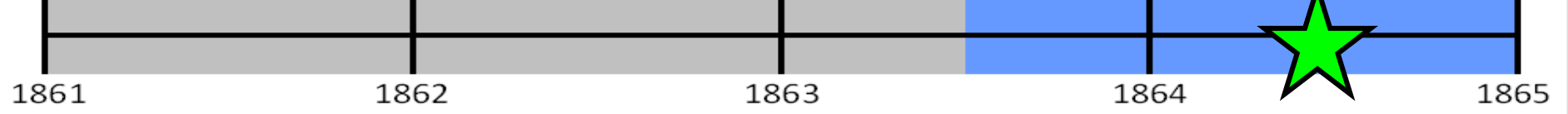


Sherman used a “total war” (taking the war to civilians) strategy in his march to the sea



- Sherman destroyed everything of value to the South to destroy the Southern will to fight.
- He emancipated slaves during his “march to the sea”

Appomattox, 1865:  
Grant defeated Lee at  
Appomattox **ending the Civil War**



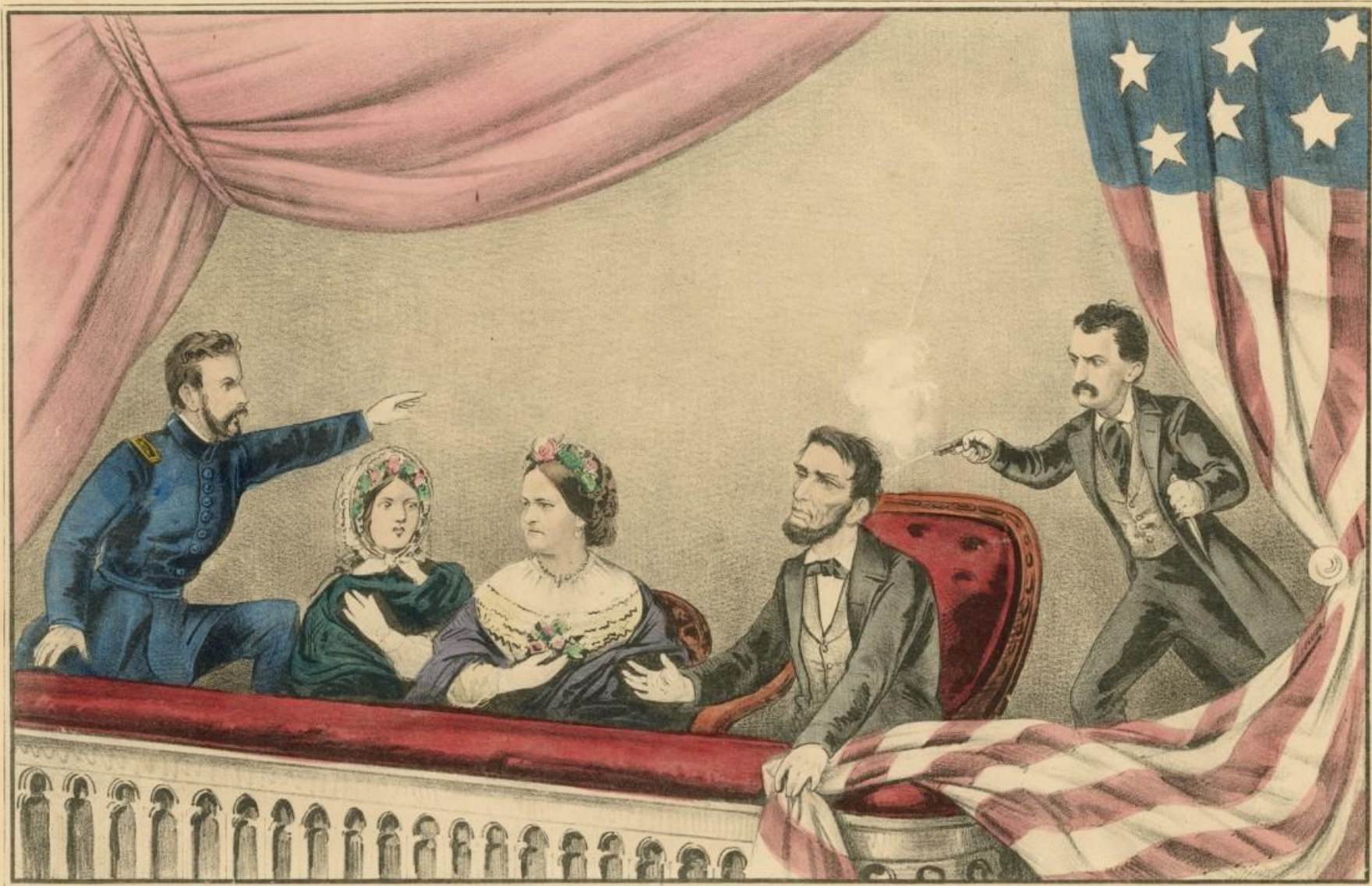
On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, ending the fighting of Civil War



# The Death of Lincoln

Northern celebration was short lived;  
On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot  
by John Wilkes Booth

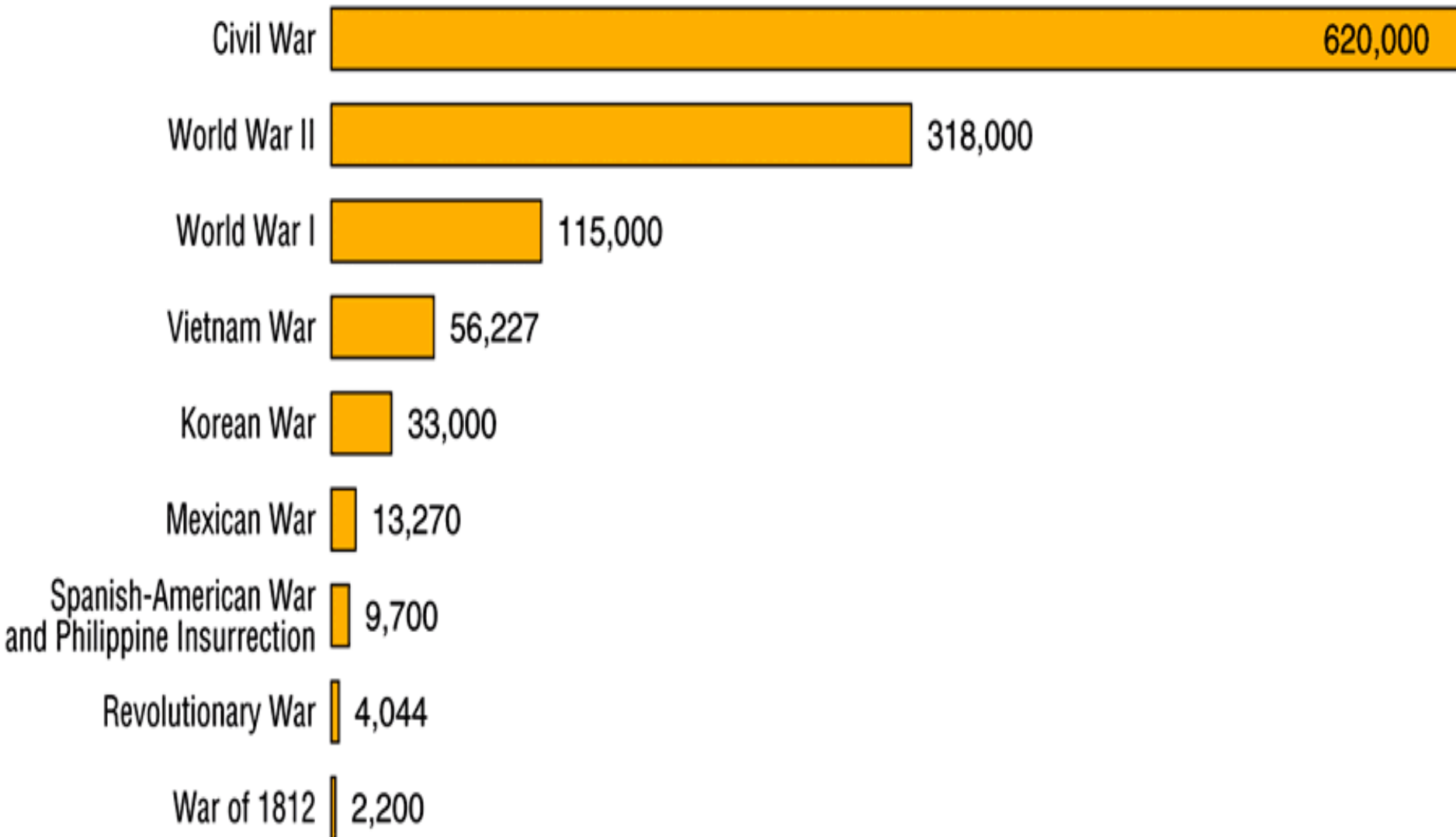




THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,  
AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14<sup>TH</sup> 1865.

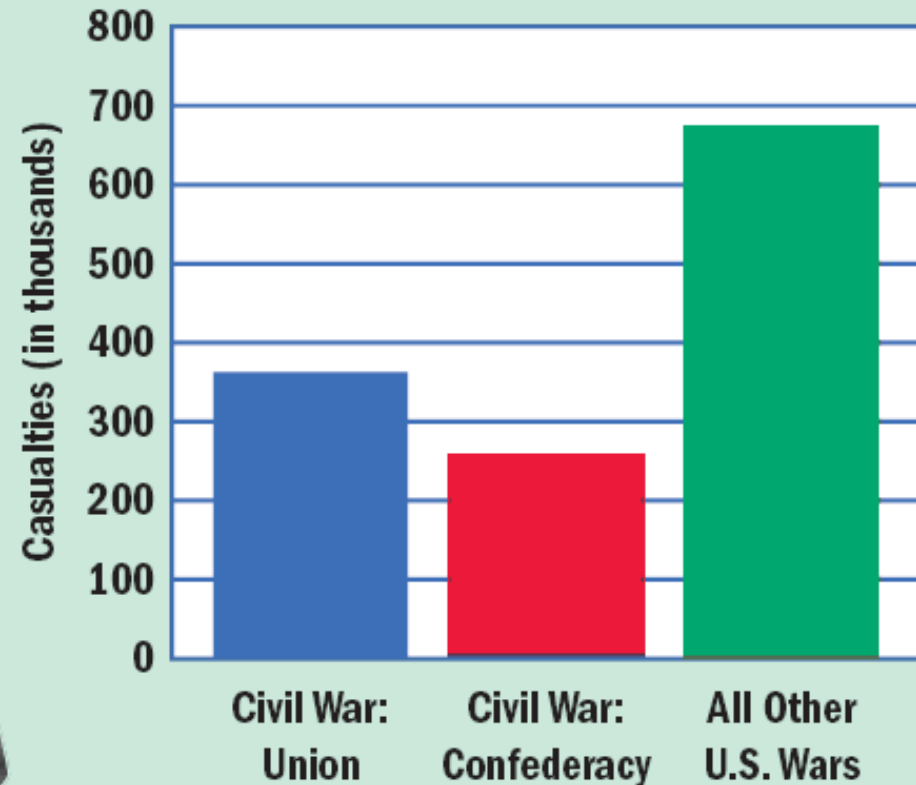
# Dead on the Battlefield

## Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars



## The Costs of the Civil War

### Casualties



### Economic Costs

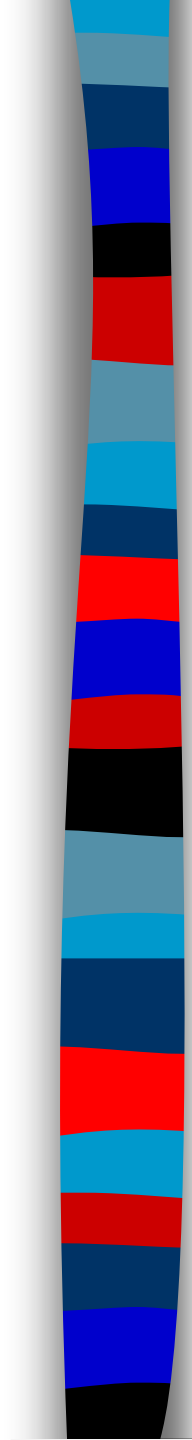
- Union war costs totaled \$2.3 billion.
- Confederate war costs ran to \$1 billion.
- Union war costs increased the national debt from \$65 million in 1860 to \$2.7 billion in 1865.
- Confederate debt ran over \$1.8 billion in 1864.
- Union inflation peaked at 182% in 1864.
- Confederate inflation rose to 7,000%.



Sources: *The World Book Encyclopedia*; *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*; *The United States Civil War Center*



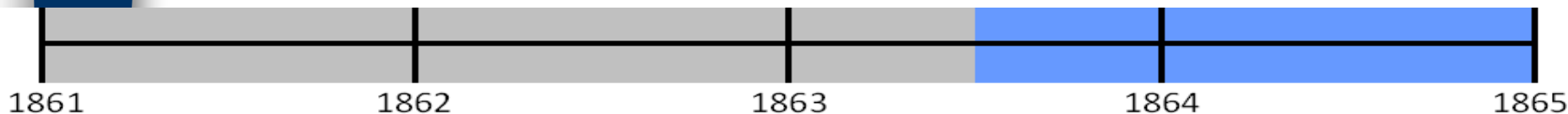
# Effects of the War

- 
- Effects of the Civil War:
  - 618,000 troops were dead; More than any other U.S. war
  - Southern economy and infrastructure was destroyed
  - Millions of blacks were now freed- what do we do with them?
  - How will southern states be re-integrated into the union?



# Fighting the Civil War: 1861-1865

- When the Civil War began, most expected the fighting to end quickly, but the war lasted until 1865 due to:
  - The commitment of the Union & Confederacy to “total war”
    - Excellent Southern generals like Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson
    - Improved, industrial weaponry

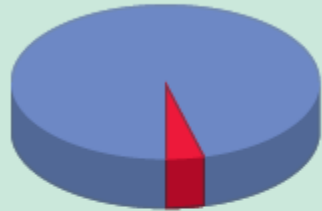




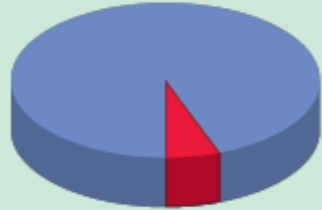
# Northern and Southern Resources, 1861

## Military Strength

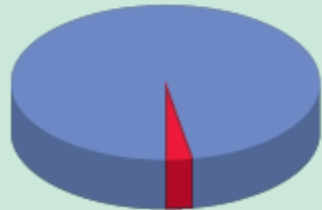
Naval Ship  
Tonnage  
25 to 1



Iron  
Production  
15 to 1

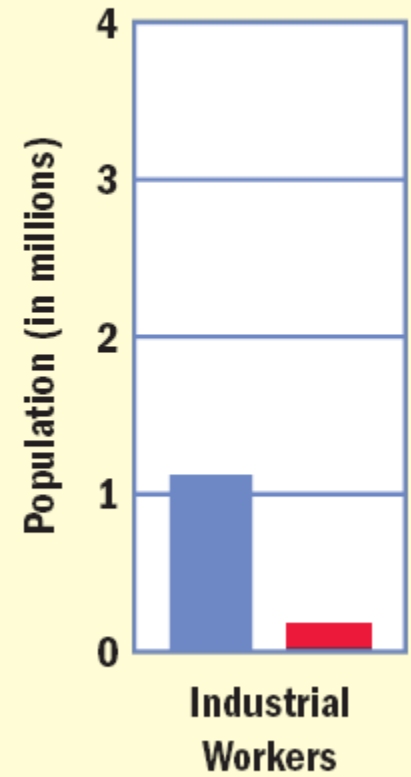
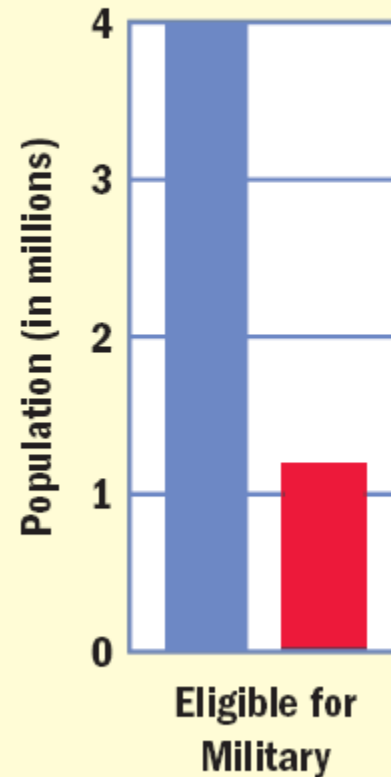
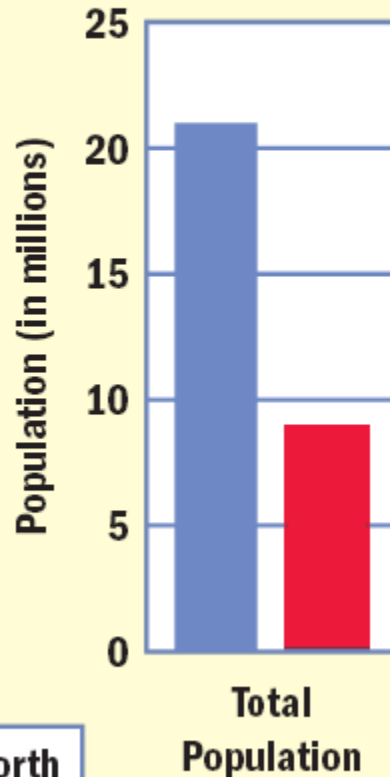


Firearms  
Production  
32 to 1



North  
South

## Population



Source: *Times Atlas of World History*, 1989

Source: *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1956)



# Civil War debrief question

- The Civil War is the most defining moment in American history.
- Assess the validity of the above statement using evidence from history.



# What If? *Activity*