
The Civil War

— Lesson Six —

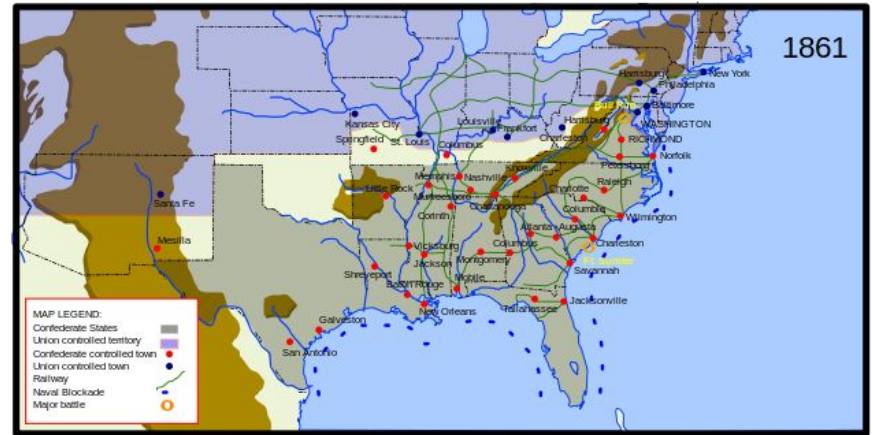
The War Begins

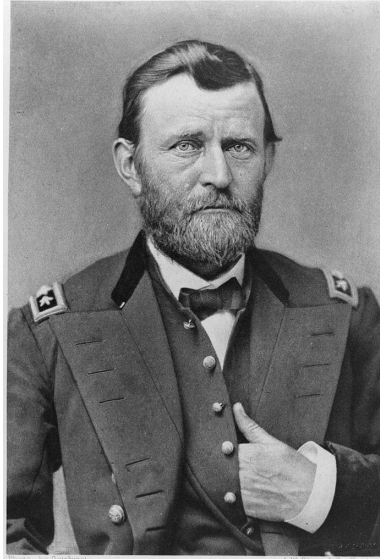
- Confederate soldiers begin seizing federal forts as soon as Confederacy forms
- 1861, Fort Sumter in Charleston falls; Lincoln calls for volunteers
- 4 more slave states join Confederacy
- Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri remain in Union



Union and Confederate Forces Clash

- Northern strengths: more people, factories, food production
- Southern strengths: cotton, good generals, motivated soldiers
- Union plan: blockade ports, split South in two, capture Richmond





- Bull Run—first battle, near Washington; Confederate victory
- Thomas J. Jackson called **Stonewall Jackson** for firm stand in battle
- **Ulysses S. Grant** pushes south; captures forts, wins at Shiloh
- David G. Farragut takes New Orleans, the Confederacy's busiest port

- **Robert E. Lee** takes command of Confederate Army in 1862:
 - drives General George McClellan from Richmond
 - loses at Antietam, bloodiest one-day battle
- McClellan removed from command, lets battered Confederates withdraw



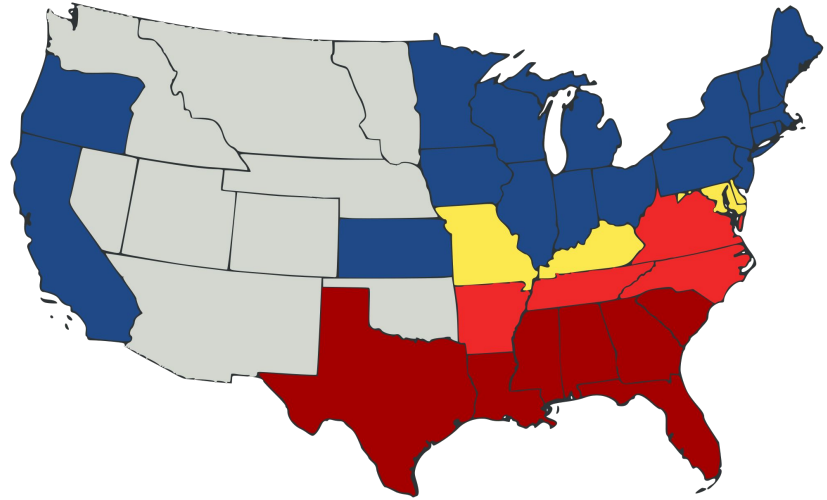
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

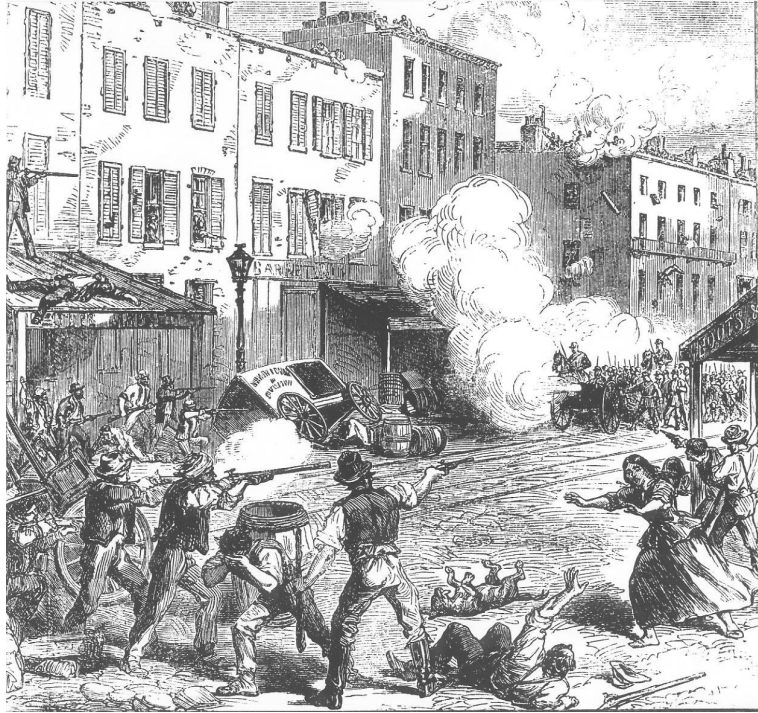
Major Battles and Their Consequences

Battle/Location	Date	Consequences	Casualties
Fort Sumter, South Carolina	April 12–13, 1861	Confederate forces capture Union Fort Sumter; Civil War begins.	6 C.S. 4 U.S.
First Battle of Manassas/Bull Run, Virginia	July 21, 1861	Confederate forces inspired by Stonewall Jackson beat back Union advance on Richmond.	1,982 C.S. 2,896 U.S.
Shiloh, Tennessee	April 6, 1862	Grant defeats Confederate counterattack, continues Union advance in the West.	10,694 C.S. 13,047 U.S.
Antietam, Maryland	Sept. 16–18, 1862	Union forces under McClellan stop Lee's invasion of Maryland; Lee's retreat prevents Britain from recognizing Confederacy; Lincoln uses victory to announce Emancipation Proclamation.	13,724 C.S. 12,410 U.S.
Chancellorsville, Virginia	May 1, 1863	Confederate forces under Lee inflict major defeat on Union forces, halt advance on Richmond, but lose Stonewall Jackson.	12,764 C.S. 16,792 U.S.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	July 1–3, 1863	Union forces stop Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, inflicting heavy casualties; Lee retreats, never again invades the North.	28,063 C.S. 23,049 U.S.
Vicksburg Campaign	May 18–July 4, 1863	Union forces under Grant lay siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi.	31,275 C.S. 4,550 U.S.
Atlanta, Georgia	July 22, 1864	Union forces under Sherman take Atlanta; news of the victory helps Lincoln get re-elected.	8,000 C.S. 3,722 U.S.
Appomattox	April 9, 1865	Grant forces Lee to surrender, ending the Civil War.	260 C.S. 440 U.S.

The Politics of War

- Britain does not need cotton, does need Northern goods
- **Emancipation Proclamation** empowers army to free Confederate slaves
- Gives soldiers moral purpose; compromise no longer possible
- Lincoln, Davis suspend *habeas corpus* to suppress disloyalty, dissent





- Casualties, desertions lead to conscription on both sides
- Conscription**—draft that forces men to enlist; leads to draft riots
- Changes in wartime economies for both sides, and roles of African Americans and women

Soldiers Suffer

- Soldiers often sick from camp filth, limited diet, poor medical care
- Prisons overcrowded, unsanitary; many die of malnutrition, disease
- African Americans are 1% of North's population, 10% of army





- Serve in separate regiments, paid less than whites for most of war
- Thousands of women serve as nurses for both sides
- Union nurse Clara Barton later founds American Red Cross

The War Affects Regional Economies

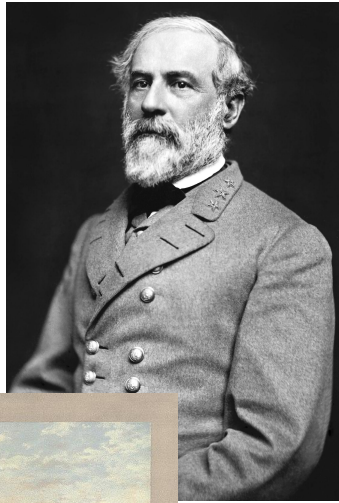
- Confederacy faces food shortage, increased prices, inflation
- Union army's need for supplies supports Northern industry
- North's standard of living declines
- Congress enacts **income tax** (percentage of income) to pay for war



The North Takes Charge

- Southern victories—December 1862, Fredericksburg;
May 1863, Chancellorsville
- North's only consolation after Chancellorsville is
death of Stonewall Jackson

The Tide Turns



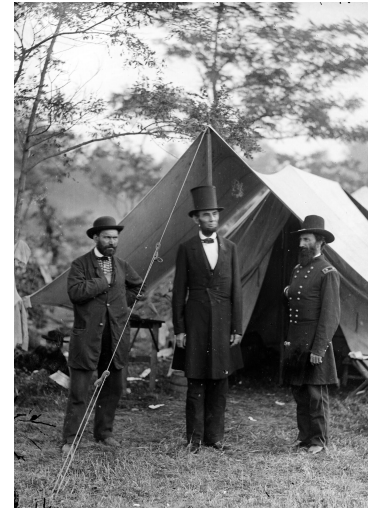
- Despite Jackson's death, Lee decides to invade the North
- Decisive three-day battle of **Gettysburg**, July 1863; North wins
- Total casualties were more than 30%; South demoralized



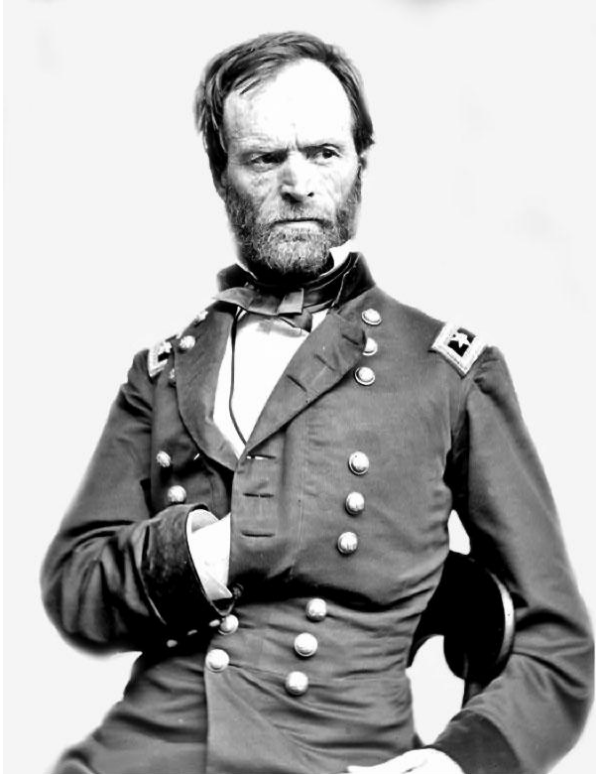
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

PAID BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

- November 1863—Lincoln gives Gettysburg Address at cemetery dedication
- Speech helps country realize it is a unified nation
- May-July 1863—Grant sieges Vicksburg after unsuccessful attacks
- Confederates surrender at Vicksburg and Mississippi River holdout; Southern army cut in two

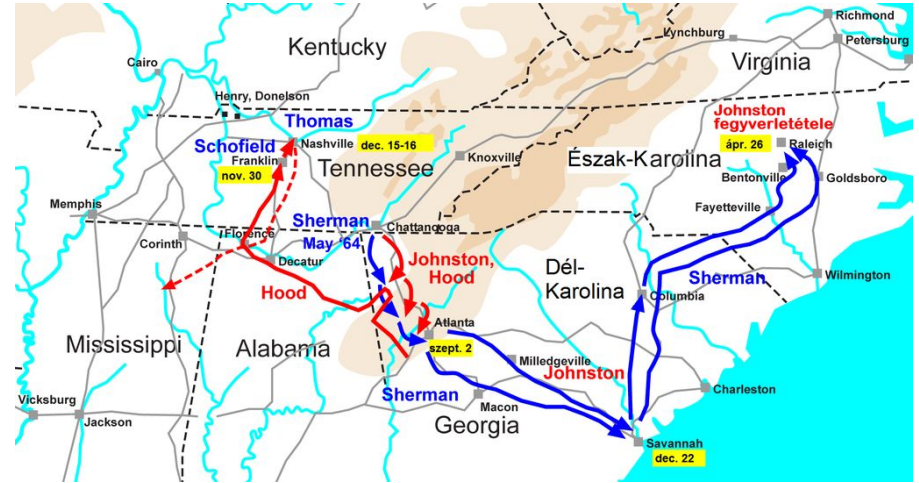


The Confederacy Wears Down



- Confederacy no longer able to attack; works toward armistice
- Southern newspapers, legislators, public call for peace
- Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union Armies (1864)
- Grant appoints **William Tecumseh Sherman** as Western commander

- Grant, Sherman wage total war to destroy South's will to fight
- Grant's strategy to decimate Lee's army while Sherman raids Georgia
- Spring 1864, Sherman creates a path of destruction through Georgia
- Lincoln's unexpected reelection helped by Sherman's victories



- April 1865, Grant, Lee sign surrender at **Appomattox Court House**
- Within a month, all remaining Confederate resistance collapses
- Civil War causes tremendous political, economic, technological, and social change in U.S.
- Approximately 360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldiers die



The War Changes the Nation

- Civil War increases power, authority of federal government
- Southern economy shattered: industry, farmlands destroyed
- Developments in military technology make fighting more deadly
- Ironclad ships change naval warfare

The War Changes Lives

- **Thirteenth Amendment** bans slavery in all states
- April 14, 1865, Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theater
- Assassin **John Wilkes Booth** escapes, trapped by Union cavalry, shot
- 7 million people pay respects to Lincoln's funeral train