

The Civil War

{ 1861-1865

Union Forces vs. Confederate States of America (CSA)

North vs. South

Blue vs. Grey

1861

Eleven states seceded from Union

Border States (Slave states that didn't leave)

Kentucky – Controlled Ohio River

Missouri – Gateway to the West

Maryland – North of the capital (D.C.)

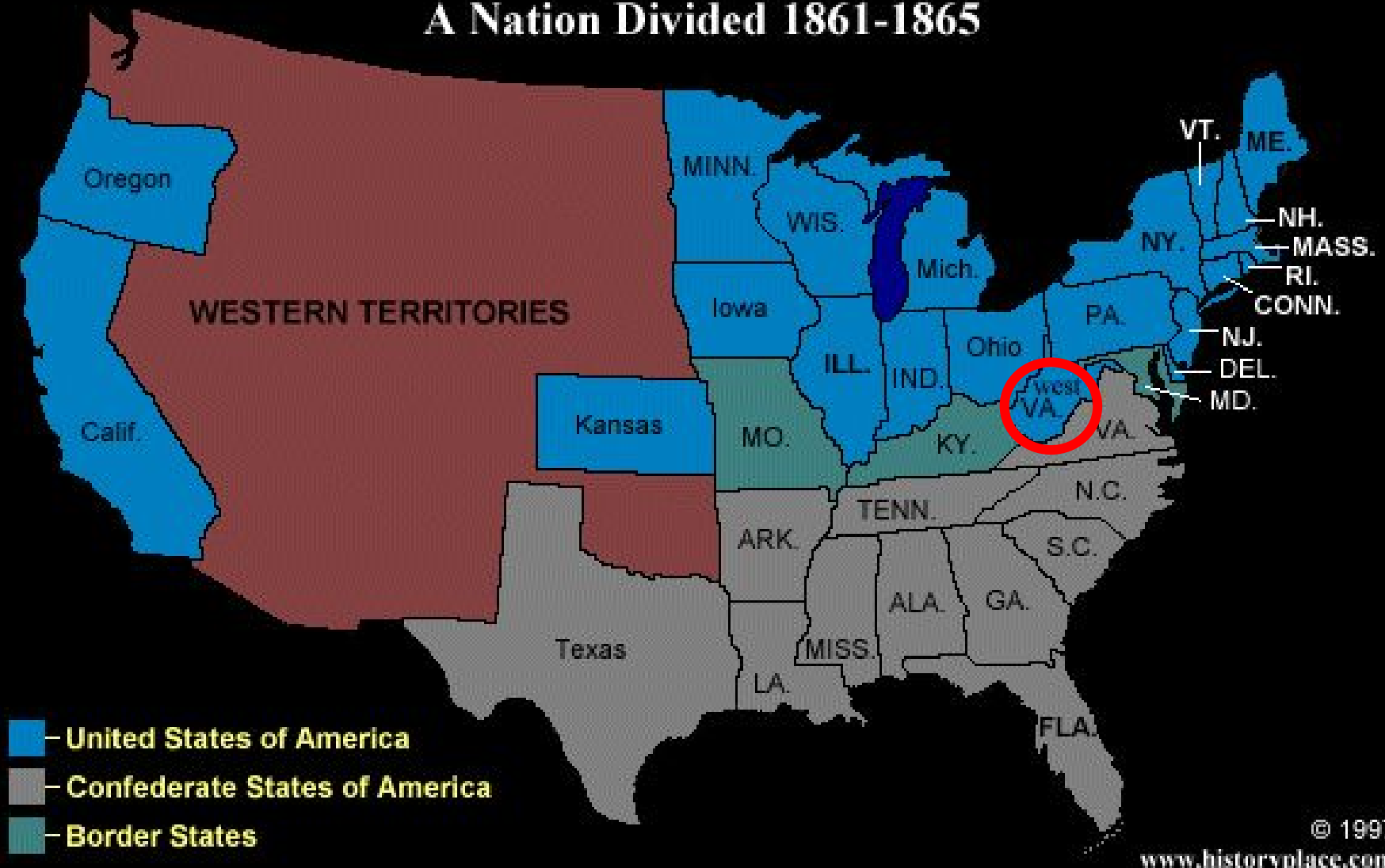
Delaware

New state formed – West Virginia

First Focus – Keep the Union together

Later – Free the Slaves

A Nation Divided 1861-1865



State Allegiances

Confederate States of America

Each state had its own agenda / focus on self and not the
Confederacy

Jefferson Davis elected president

Capital – 1861 Montgomery, Alabama

After 1861 – Richmond, Virginia

1865 – Looking to move South

War Facts

Over 650,000 Casualties

Deadlier – American Rev., WWI, WWII, & Vietnam combined

Confederate Army Advantages

First 3 years was dominated by Confederate victories

Better military leadership

(Lee, Stonewall Jackson, P. G. T. Beauregard, J.E.B. Stewart)

South had to “outlast” the Northern efforts

(similar to American Revolution)

Defend your home – Very motivating

Southern armies very familiar with the land

Union Army Advantages

1. More people – 22 million in North vs. 9 million in South (3.5 million were slaves)
2. 90% of goods were made in North
 - A. Textiles (cloth)
 - B. Shoes
 - C. Iron production
 - D. Firearms/artillery
3. Railroad – 20,000 miles of tracks vs. 10,000 miles in South.
4. Armies – 2 million men vs. 900,000

NEW TECHNOLOGY

WEAPONS

Rifle Barrels vs. linear military tactics

MEDICINE

Hygiene / treatment of disease

3 Things you wouldn't see in today's hospital

1. Blood everywhere

2. Open surgery

3. Dirty tools

PHOTOGRAPHY & CAMERA

Published pictures made the war very real

North's Strategy

Anaconda Plan

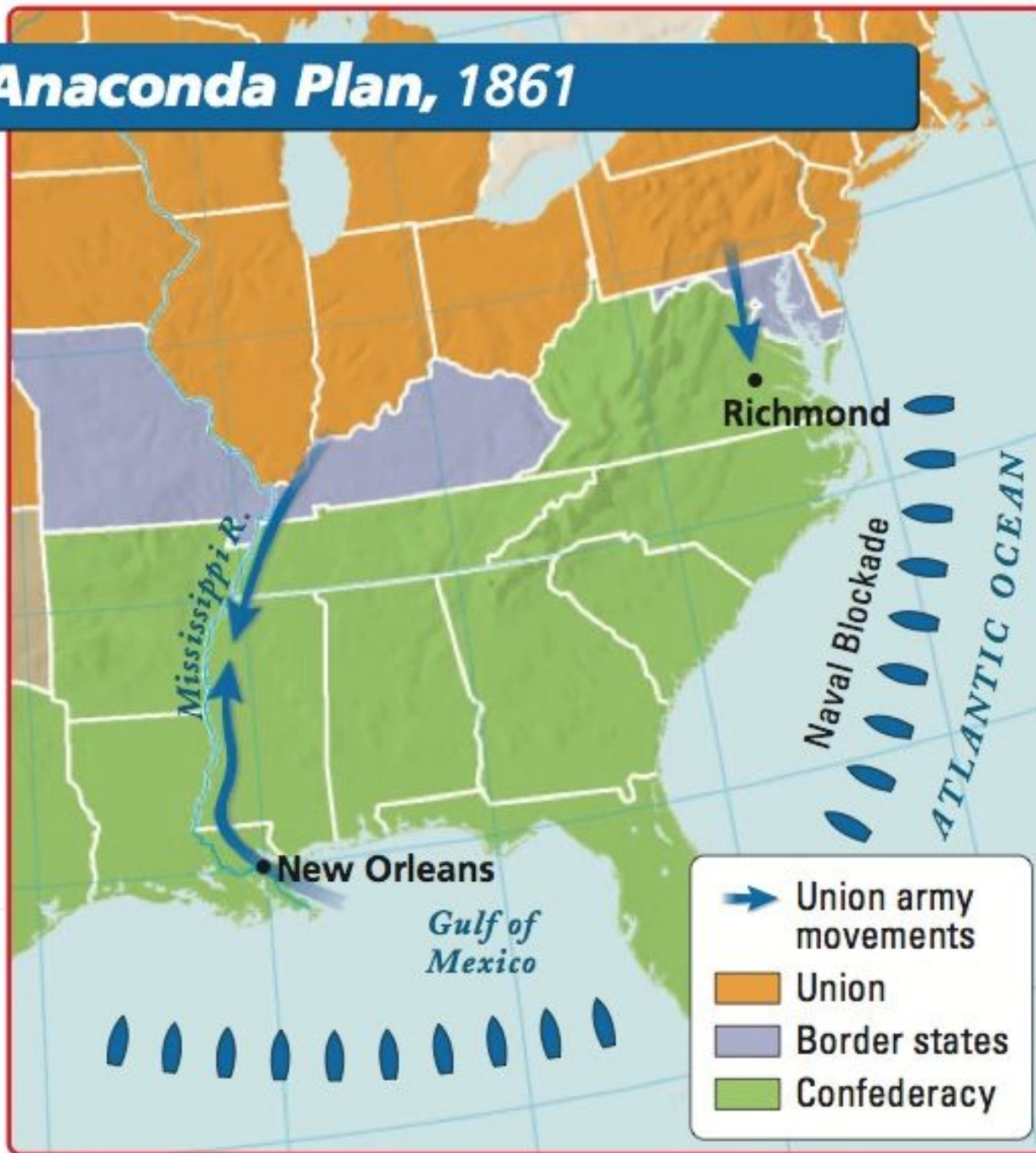
1. Split the Confederacy into 2 (Mississippi River)
2. Naval Blockade to prevent trade/supplies
3. Take the Capital of Richmond
4. Hire Robert E. Lee

South's Strategy

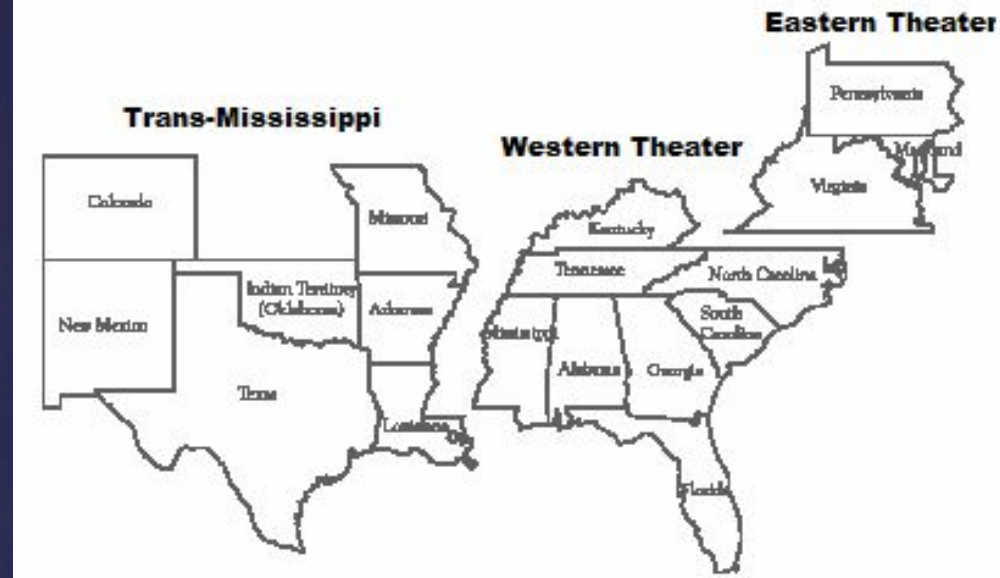
Defensive War – Wear out the North

Get help from England and other European countries

Anaconda Plan, 1861



1861

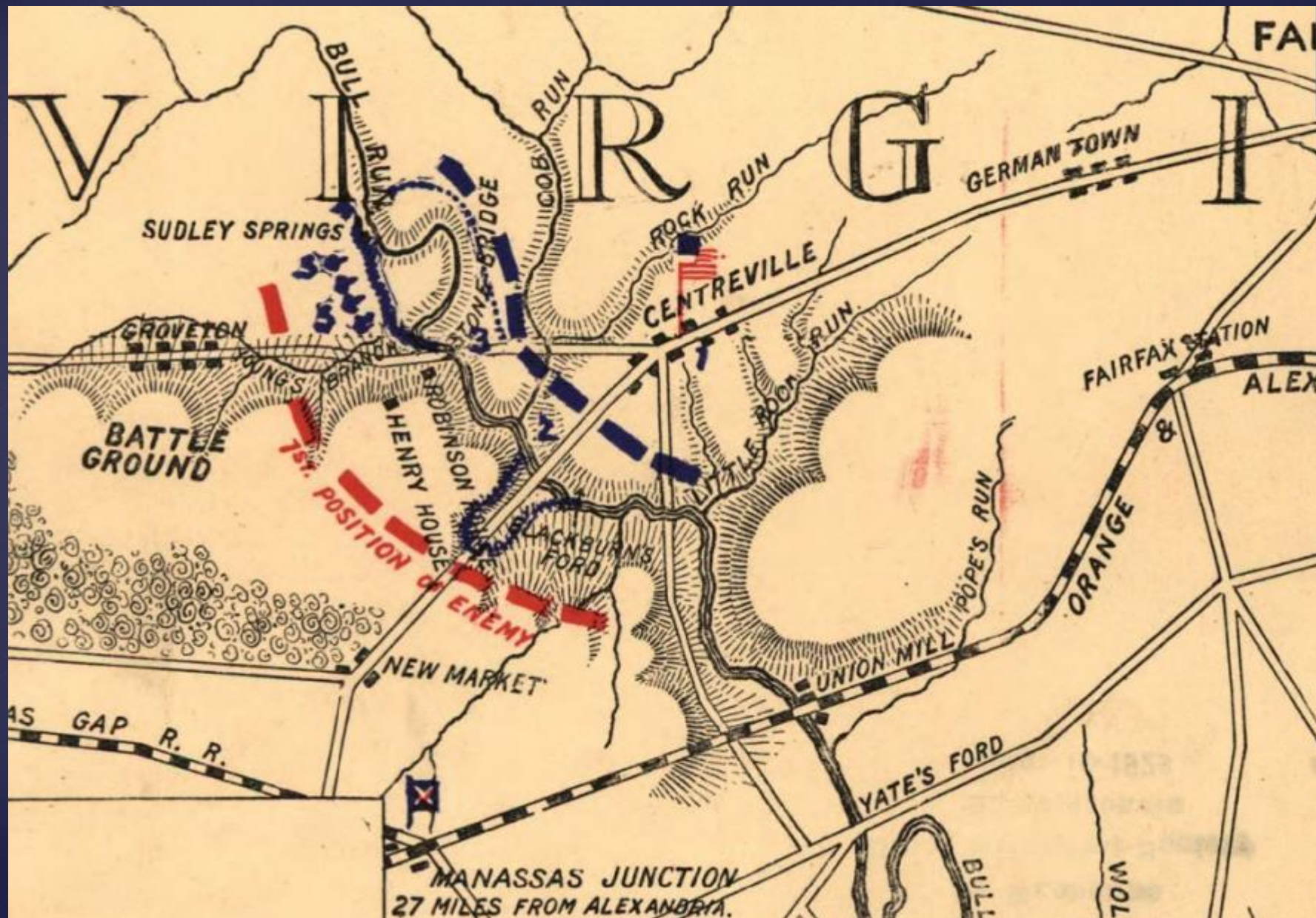


Fort Sumter – South attacks first

Both sides expect a quick victory

1. Union invades Virginia
2. First Battle of Bull Run or Manassas
3. First fighting on land – Disastrous Union defeat
4. New Confederate Hero – Thomas “Stonewall”

Jackson



1862

KEY Confederate Victories

Battle of Shiloh – Bloody battle

Seven-days Battle –

- War
1. Robert E. Lee's entrance to the main stage of the Civil War
 2. Lee's First major victory
 3. Set back the Union forces for a year

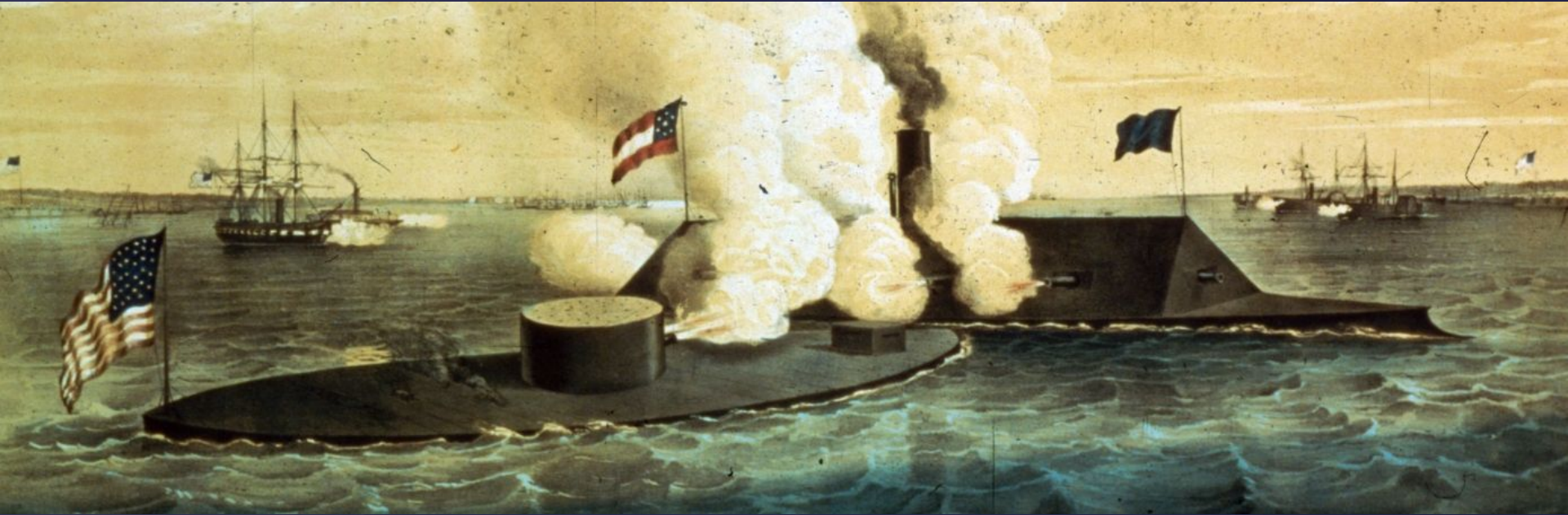
Second Bull Run (Manassas)

1. South Victory under Lee
2. Cemented his reputation as a GREAT general

Ironclads – Monitor & Merrimack

NORTH

SOUTH



Merrimack also known as CSS Virginia

History's first duel between ironclad warships

Confederate effort to break the Union blockade of Southern ports

Battle was a draw

Started a new era in naval warfare

1862 – September – The Battle of Antietam, Maryland

The bloodiest single day of Civil War

Draw – no clear winner (McCellan fired / Burnside hired)

Finally a good North outcome

Gives Lincoln opportunity for the
Emancipation Proclamation

Shuts the door – European nations will not help
South

1862 - September 22nd – Emancipation Proclamation

Freed slaves in South (1/1/1863) – No jurisdiction

Military Decree – Free Blacks and runaways join the
Army

1862 – Battle of Fredericksburg

Union invades South – (Burnside fired Hooker hired)

Most disastrous Union loss

1863 - Chancellorsville

Greatest Confederate Victory (Hooker fired / Meade hired)

Friendly fire is an issue

Stonewall Jackson shot by his own men

Later he dies of pneumonia

1863 – July – Battle of Vicksburg (May through June)

North already has control of New Orleans

Union gains control over Mississippi River

South loses main transportation route

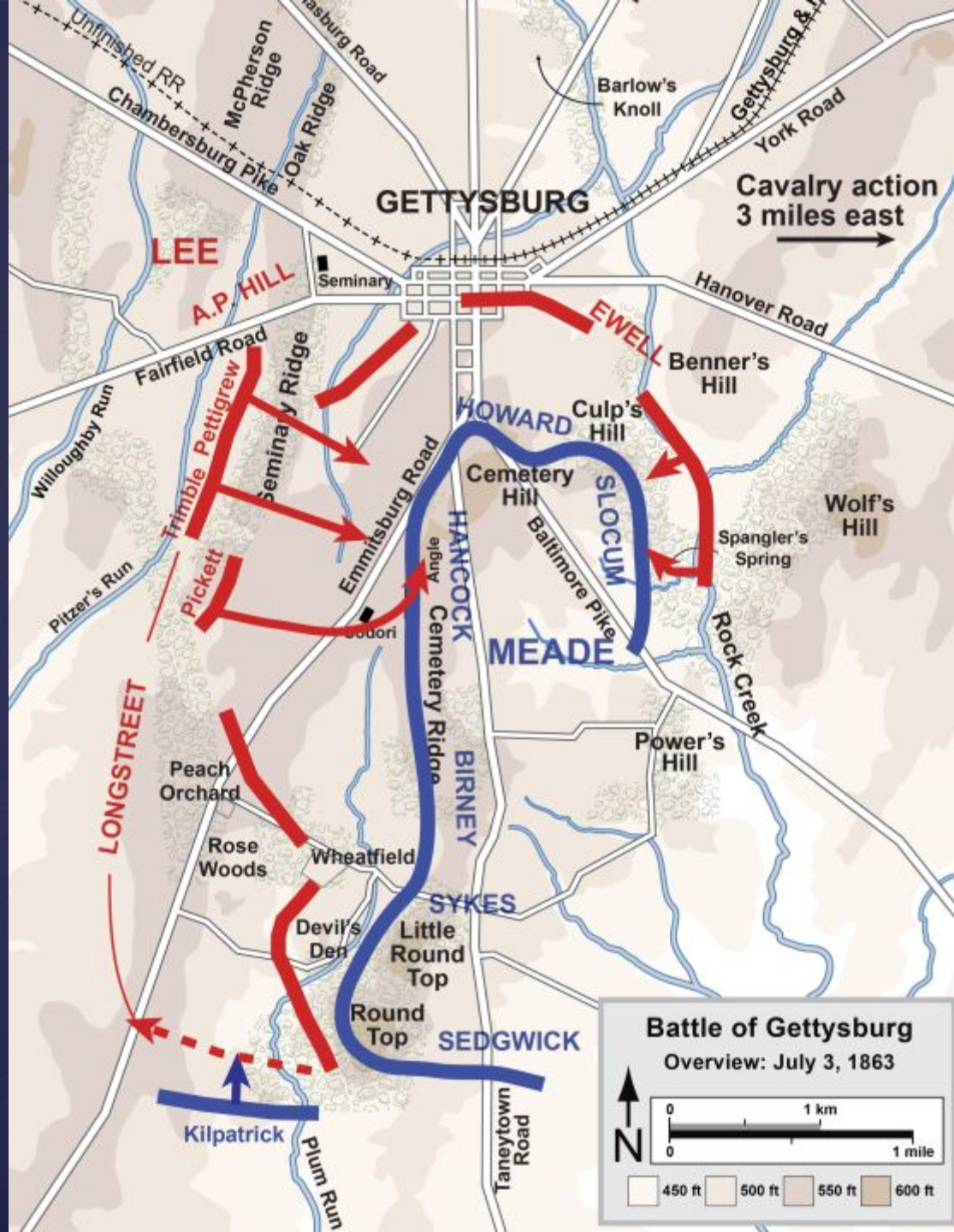
1863 – July - Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)

3 Days Long – Lee tries to invade North

Turning Point in the War

Confederate Army dominates the first day

- Cemetery Ridge
- Little Round Top
- Devil's Ridge
- Picket's Charge – Huge Failure
- Four months later – Gettysburg Address



Battle of Gettysburg
 Overview: July 3, 1863

0 1 km
 0 1 mile

450 ft 500 ft 550 ft 600 ft

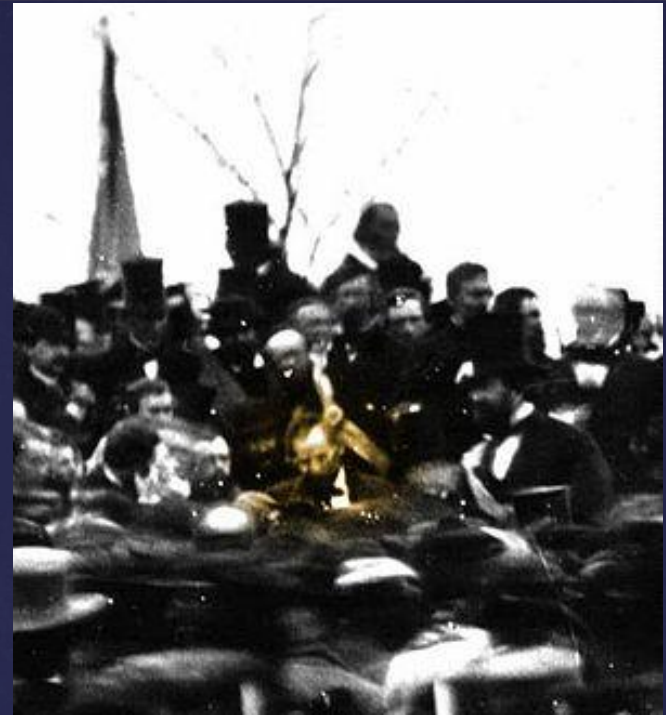
GETTYSBURG

First National Cemetery

Didn't expect Lincoln to show

Speech was reminding us what principles help found
our country

Revisited the Declaration of Independence



Ulysses S. Grant put in charge of all Union Forces

Aggressive strategy – going bleed Lee's forces
to nothing

Nickname – The Butcher

1863 – August - September – Fall of Atlanta

Key – Captured South's major manufacturing center & railroad hub

Helps Lincoln's re-election effort (vs. Former General McClellan - he fired him)

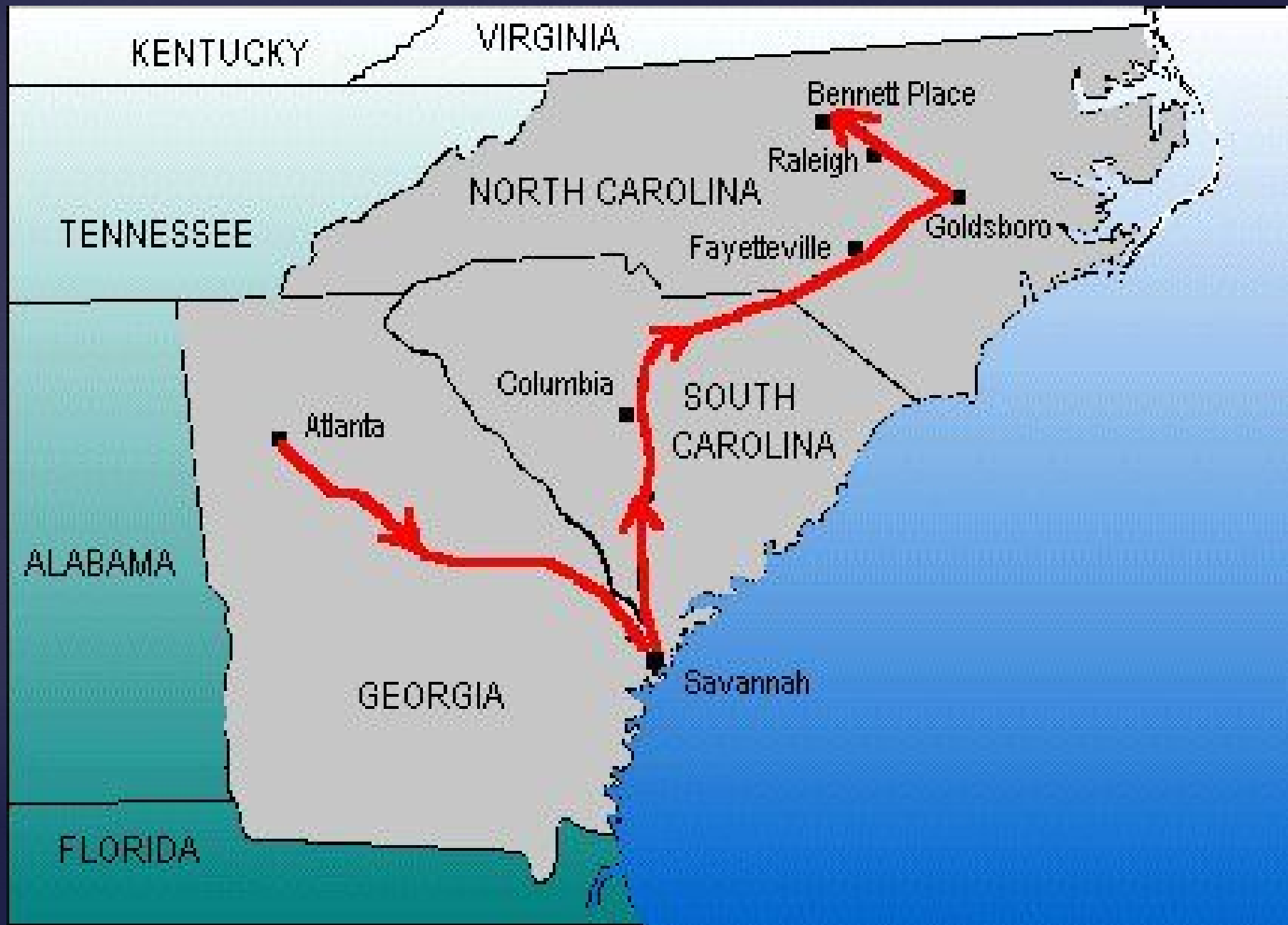
1863 - November – Sherman's March to the Sea

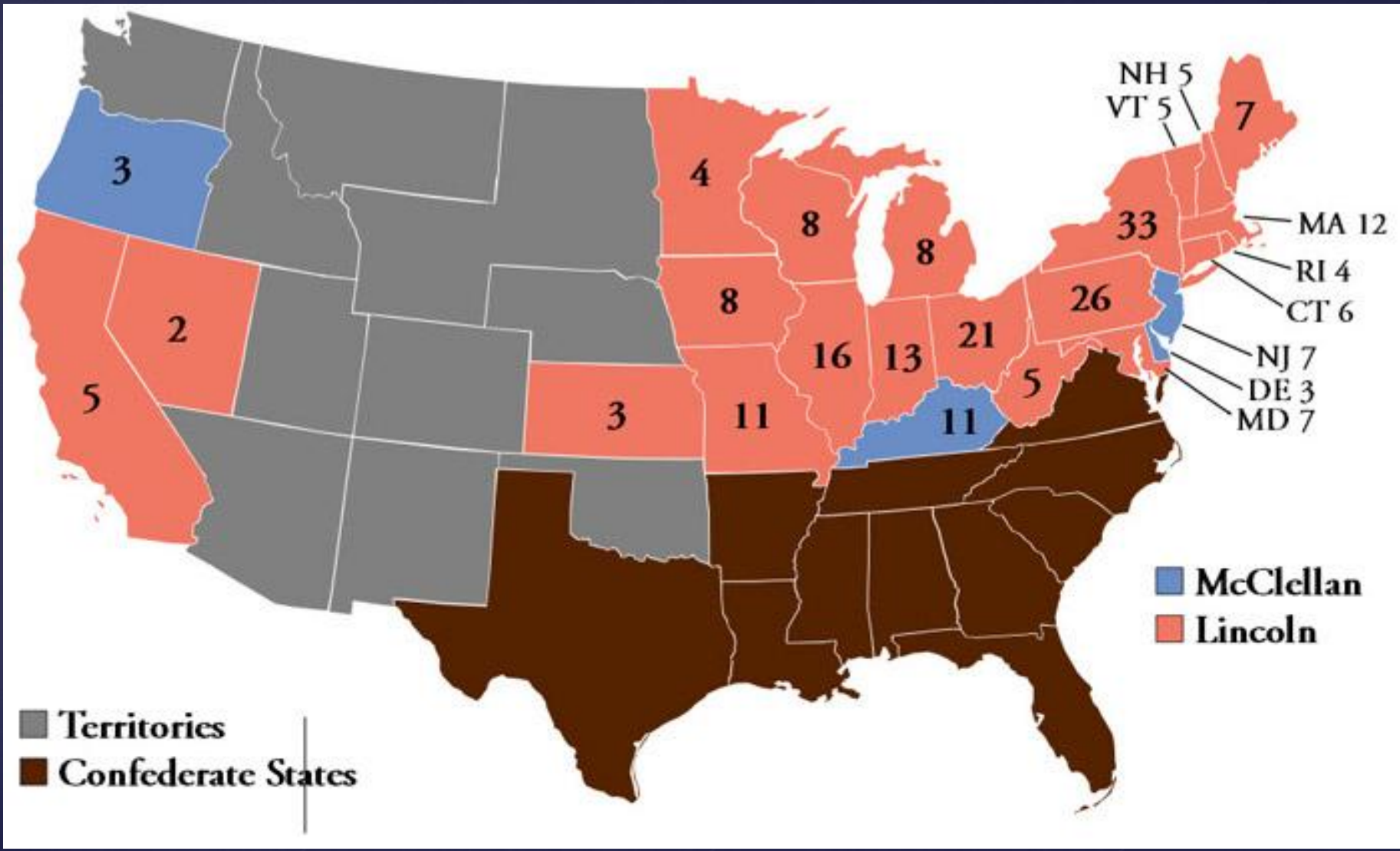
60,000 soldiers march through Georgia

Terrorized, lived off land, used Confederate supplies

Spread fear by destruction of property

Sherman's Legacy





1865 – April – Battle of Appomattox Court House, Virginia

Lee surrenders to Grant

Not official end to war

Served as a blueprint for the surrender of the remaining
Confederate forces in the South

Confederate soldiers will be paroled, sent home with
belongings

Generous terms

After the War

- U.S. remains united
- Strengthen the federal government
- 1.5 million casualties / 620,000 dead
- 4 million slaves freed
- 13th Amendment – abolishing slavery
- 3 Holidays – Mothers Day, Thanksgiving, Memorial Day (Decoration Day)

April 1865: Lincoln is Assassinated

John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln during play at Ford Theatre

Puts end to Lincoln's reconstruction plan

- * Rebuild the South – focus on society and economy and amnesty
- * 13th Amendment – Free the slaves (beginning of civil rights movement)

“Malice to none with charity towards all”