

# The American Civil War: 1861-1865



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# **National History Standards addressed:**

## **Era 5**

### **Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1877)**

#### **STANDARD 2**

**The course and character of the Civil War and its effects on the American people.**

#### **Standard 2A**

**The student understands how the resources of the Union and Confederacy affected the course of the war.**

#### **Standard 2B**

**The student understands the social experience of the war on the battlefield and homefront.**

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# Underlying causes of the war

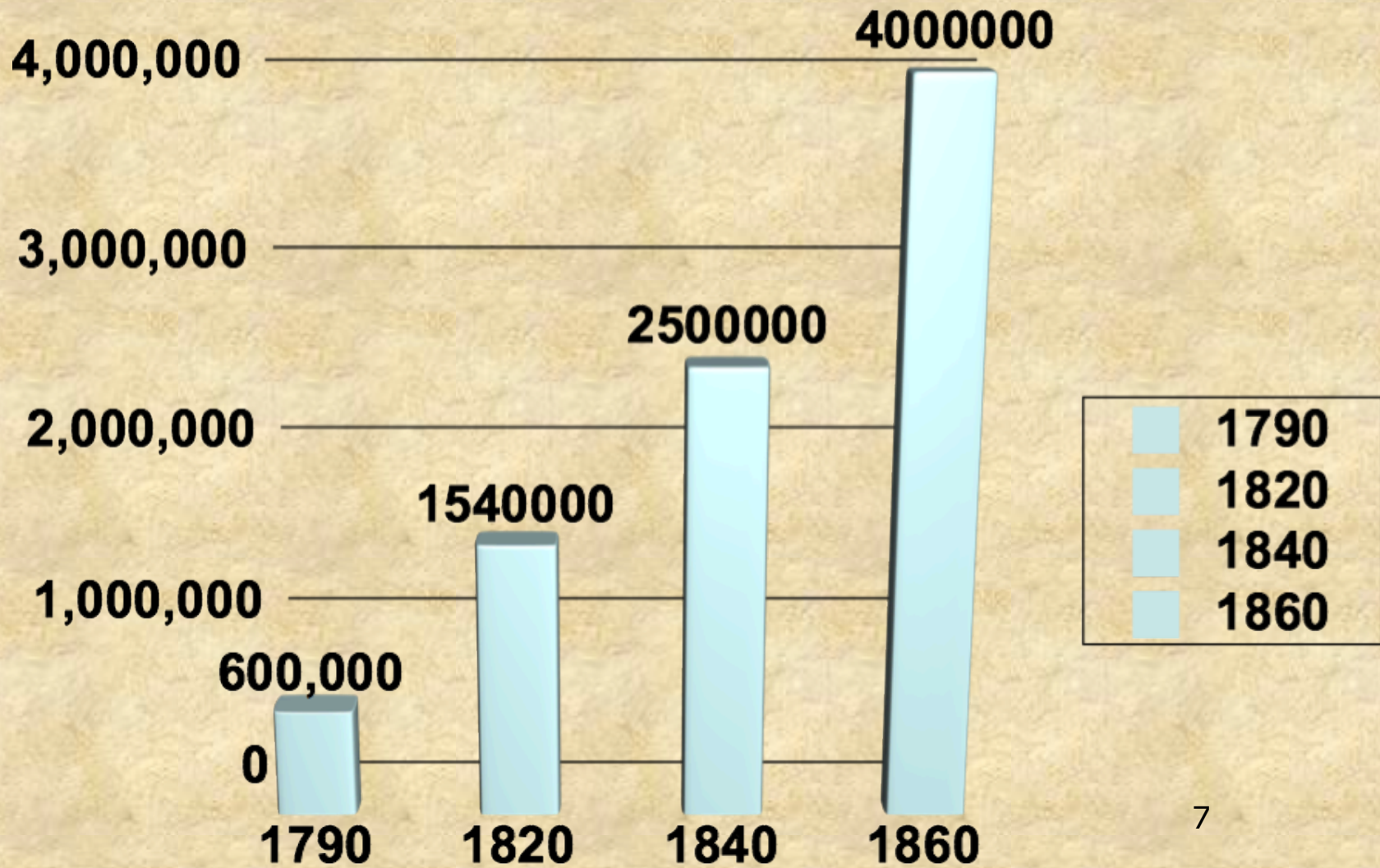
- **Sectionalism**
- **Economic concerns**
- **States' Rights**
- **Slavery**



## **The North and South developed along different lines**

<b>NORTH</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>
<b>Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture</b>	<b>Economy based on agriculture</b>
<b>Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization</b>	<b>Mainly rural with a few cities</b>
<b>Massive immigration strengthened the economy</b>	<b>Few immigrants</b>
<b>Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs</b>	<b>Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs</b>
<b>The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest</b>	<b>Sought to expand by creating more slave states</b>
<b>Economy based on free labor</b>	<b>Economy based on slave labor</b>

# GROWTH IN U.S. SLAVE POPULATION 1790-1860



# Southern slave states-1860





# **The South: an economy built upon agriculture and slavery**



# % of slave ownership in the South-1860



# Northern Free States

1860



# The economy of the northern states



**"Yankee" ingenuity and inventiveness laid a basis for expansion**



**expansion created a huge demand for labor which was filled by massive European immigration**



**major inventions include, canals, railroads, telegraph, sewing machine, steam boat and many others**



**a transportation and communication revolution changed the way business was done, speeding up the tempo of enterprise**



**U.S. clipper sailing ships gained superiority for fast voyages and set speed records until they were replaced by iron steam driven vessels after mid century**



**financial and insurance industries developed to serve the new industrial corporations**



**American exports climbed as the demand for U.S. raw materials increased overseas**

# The Civil War began

- o **Election of 1860**
- o **Secession**
- o **Border states**
- o **Strengths of the North and South**
- o **Fort Sumter**
- o **Martial law**
- o **Northern & Southern strategy**
- o **Mobilization**
- o **Dissention**



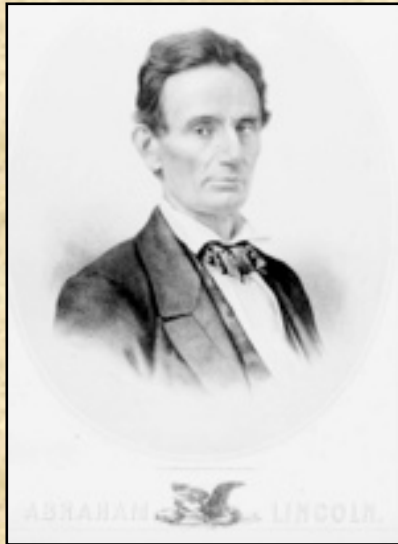
**The 1860 election was a direct cause of the secession of the southern states and the outbreak of the Civil War.**

## **Election Summary**

**In the presidential election of 1860 the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. The party platform declared that slavery could spread no farther but would not be threatened where it already existed. The party also promised a tariff for the protection of industry, transcontinental railroad and pledged the enactment of a law granting free homesteads to settlers who would help in the opening of the West. The Democrats were not united. Southerners split from the party and nominated Vice President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for president. Stephen A. Douglas was the nominee of northern Democrats. Diehard Whigs from the border states, formed into the Constitutional Union Party, nominated John C. Bell of Tennessee.**

**Lincoln and Douglas competed in the North, and Breckenridge and Bell in the South. Lincoln won only 39 percent of the popular vote, but had a clear majority of 180 electoral votes, carrying all 18 free states. Bell won Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia; Breckenridge took the other slave states except for Missouri, which was won by Douglas.**

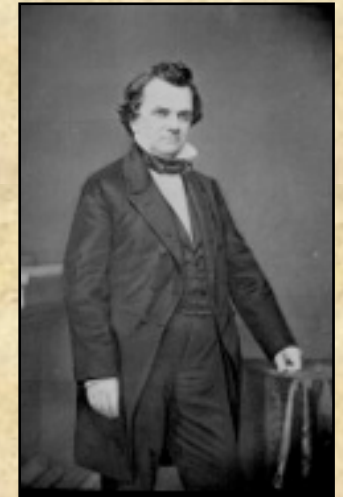
# Four *parties* ran candidates in the 1860 election



**Abraham Lincoln**

**Republicans**

**Northern Democrats**

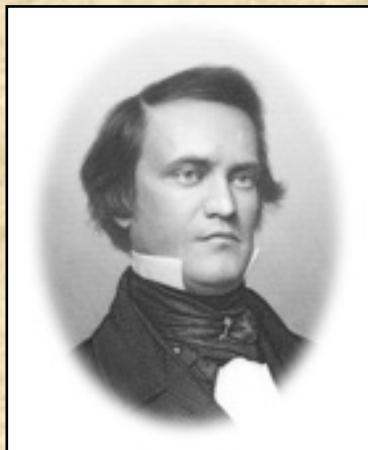


**Stephen Douglas**

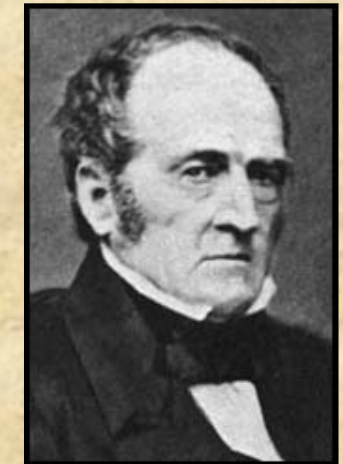


**Southern Democrats**

**Constitutional Union**

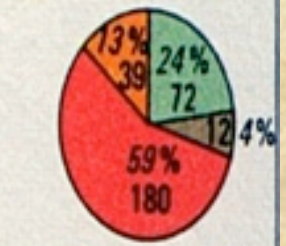
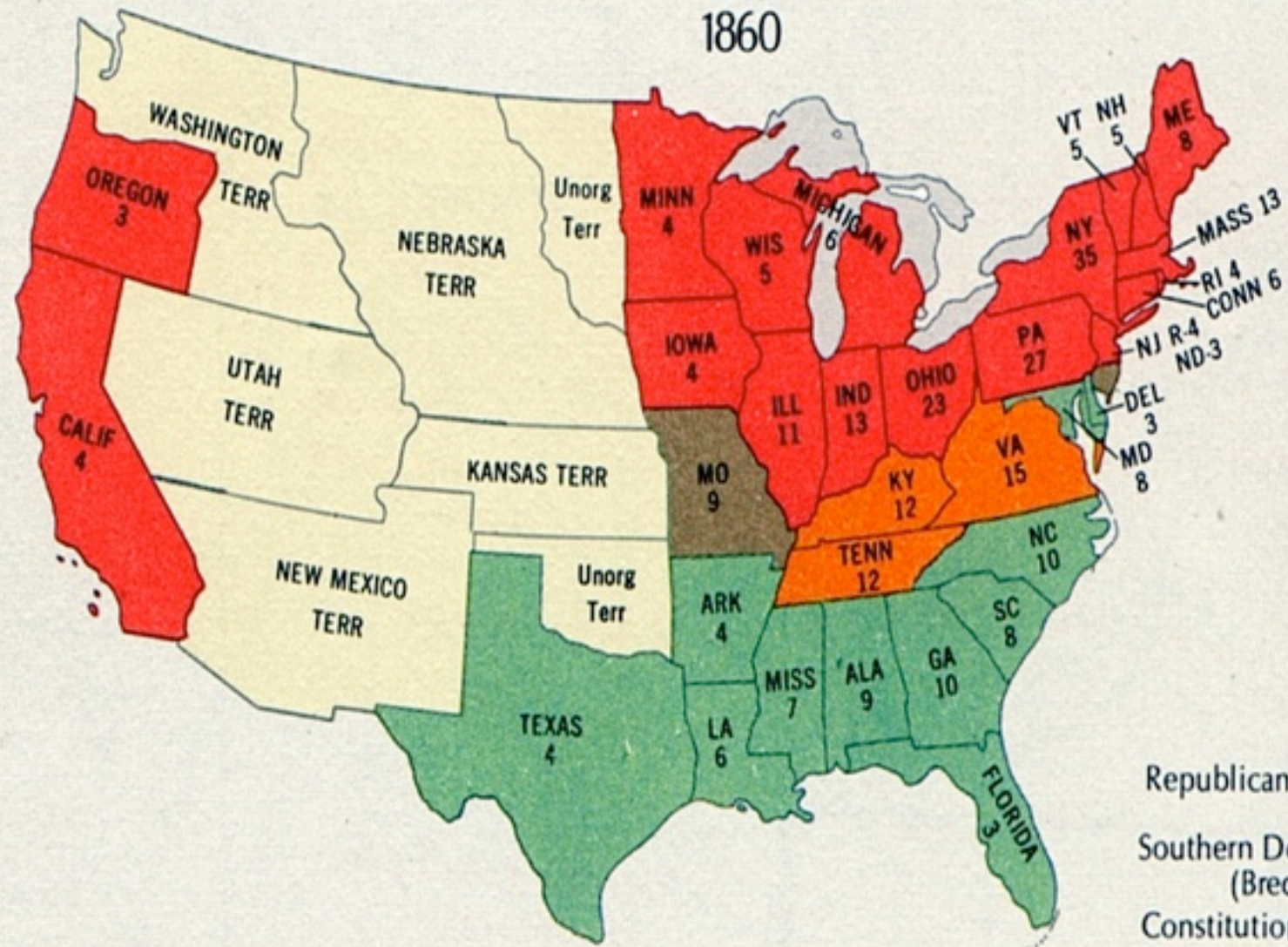


**John Breckinridge**

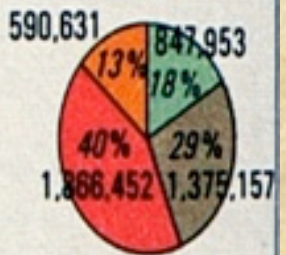


**John Bell**

1860



ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 303

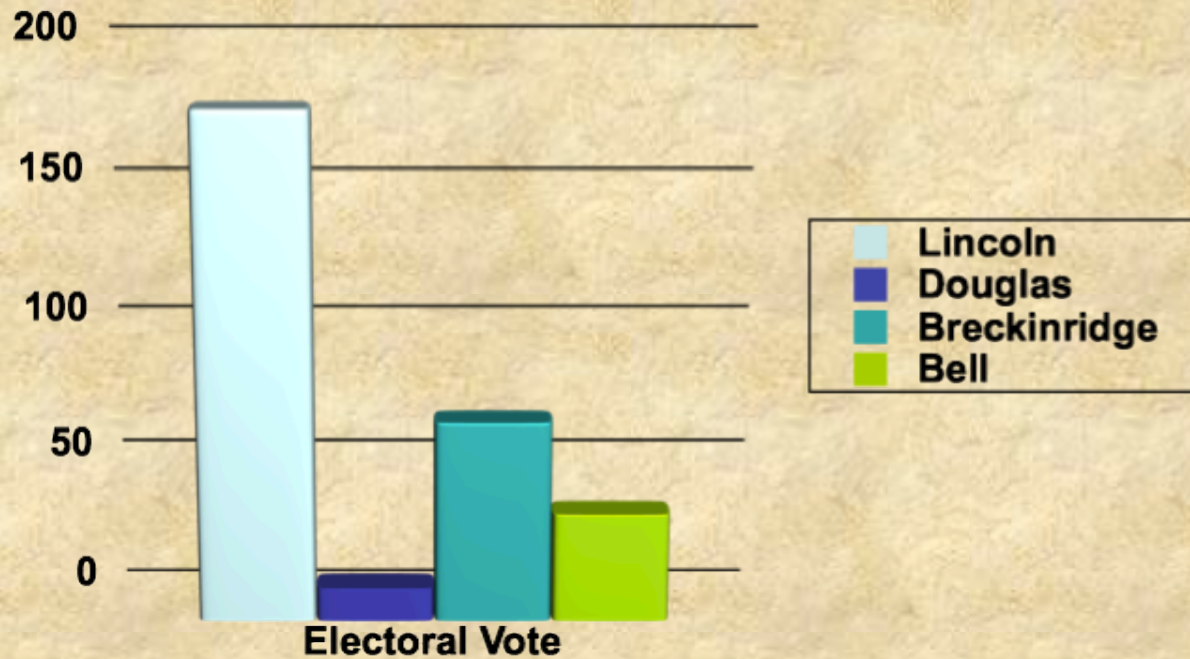


POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 4,680,193

- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Brekinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

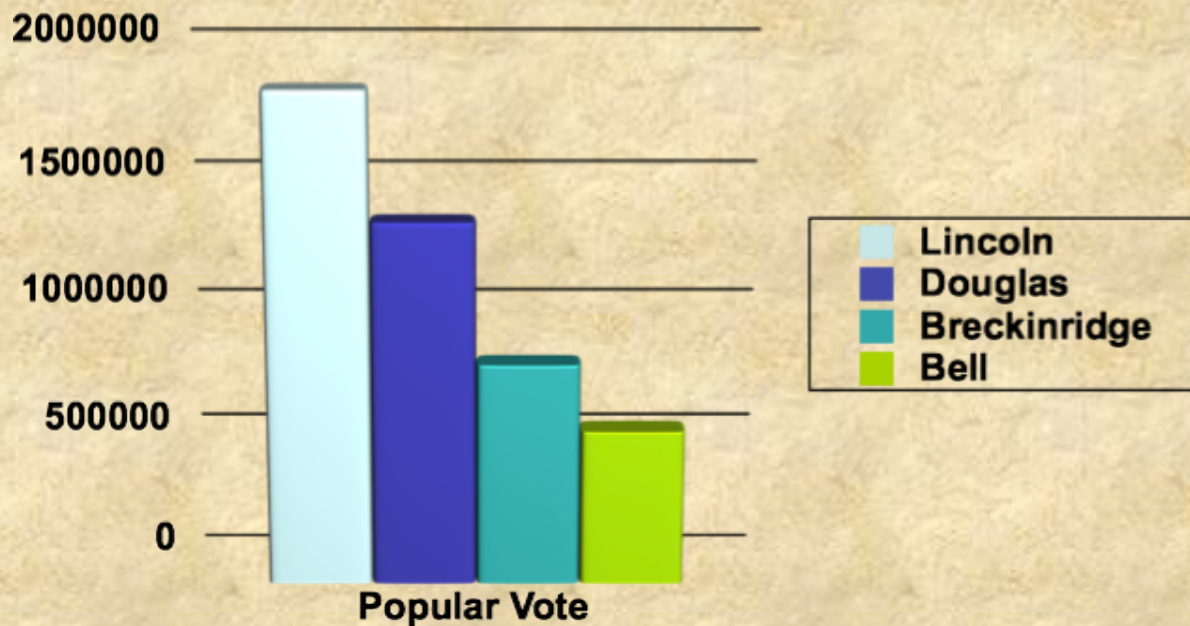
**Lincoln would not assume the presidency until March of 1861. By then seven southern states had seceded and a lame duck President Buchanan and Congress could do little to stop the dissolution of the Union.**





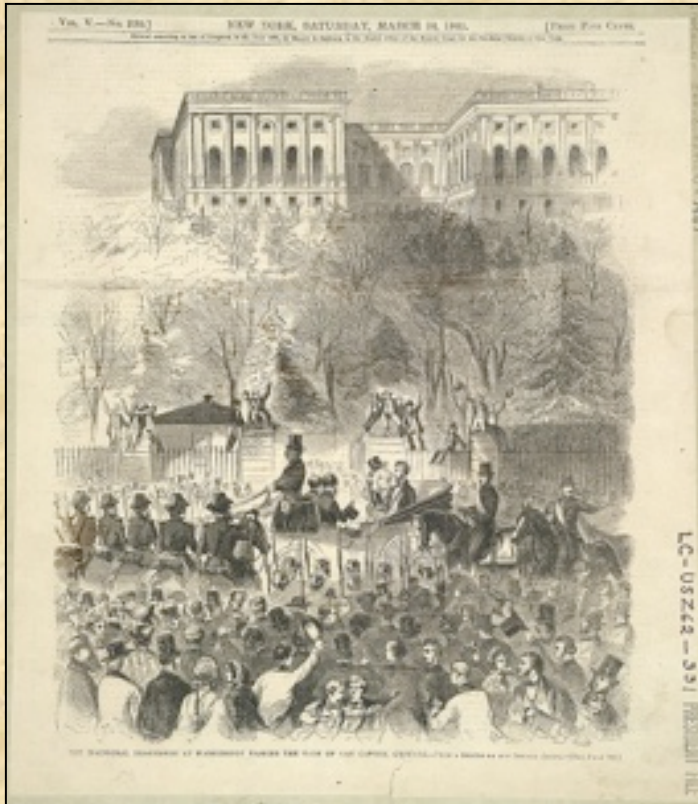
**Lincoln scored a decisive victory in electoral votes**

**BUT**



**he received less than 40% of the popular vote**

# Lincoln's inauguration

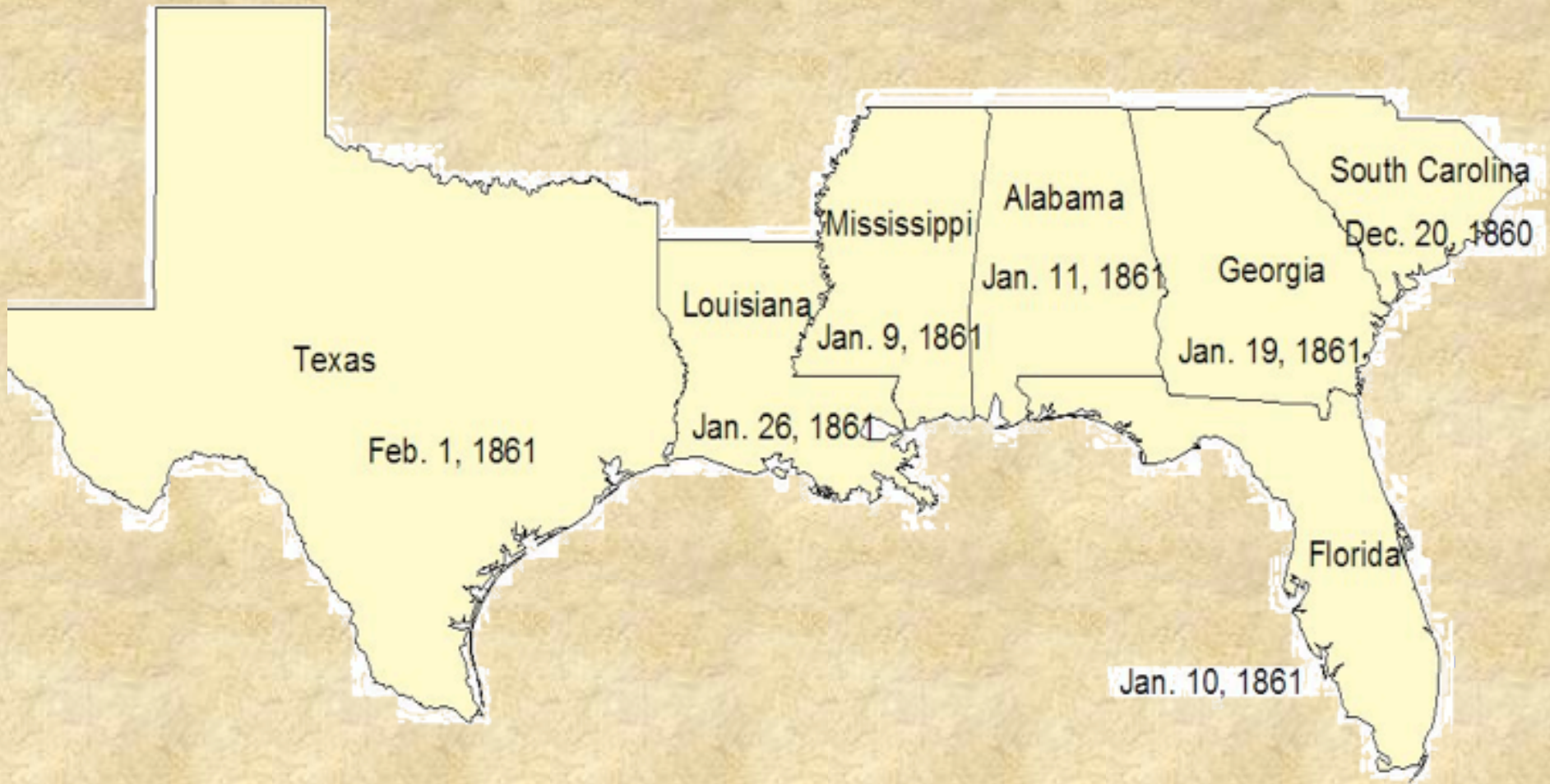


**“In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to “preserve, protect, and defend it.” I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.”**

# Secession map 1860-1863



**The election of Abraham Lincoln was the trigger that set off the first wave of secession in the southern slave states.**

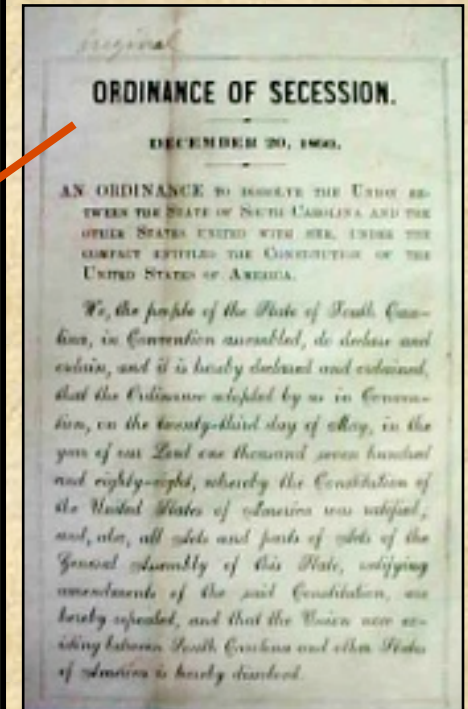
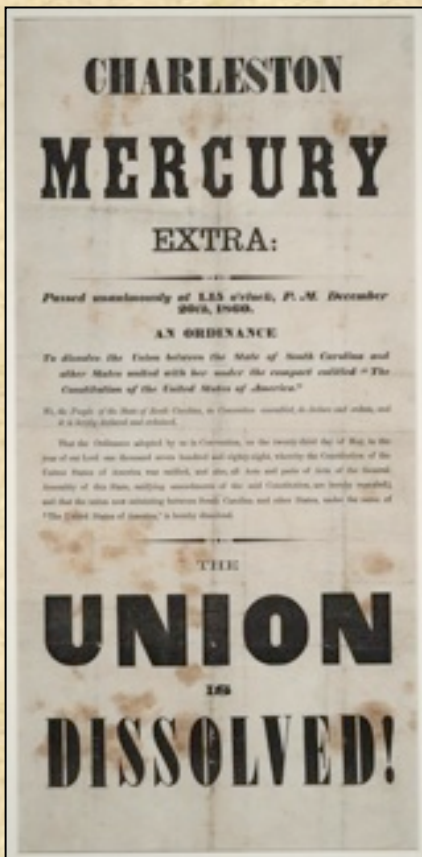


# South Carolina seceded, December 1860

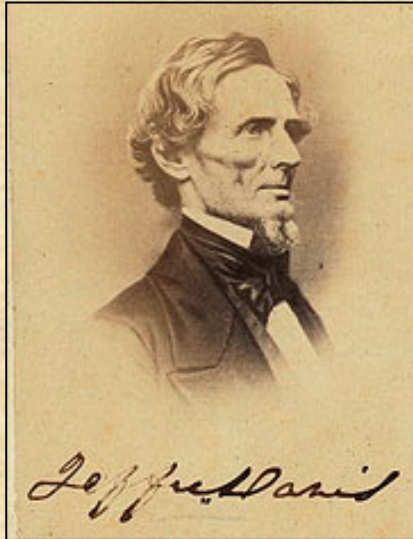
South Carolina was the first state to leave the Union. Immediately following Lincoln's election, the fire-eaters called a convention, and six weeks later the convention unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.

*An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America." We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain... that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved.*

*Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.*



# Formation of the Confederate States of America



- Southern state delegates met in Montgomery, Alabama
- Wrote constitution that protected rights of slave owners
- Elected Jefferson Davis first CSA president

# Confederate States of America (CSA)



# Union states



**The shaded states were the loyal border slave states**



# Significance of the border states



**Missouri**  
**Kentucky**  
**Delaware**  
**Maryland**

**Border states allowed slavery but were kept in the Union.**

**They were necessary for Union to hold at all costs because the North needed:**

- To keep their economic resources
- To keep their manpower for the Union war effort

# Strengths of the North and South

## Union

- **Twice as many people**
- **More manpower for fighting**
- **More industry and railroads**
- **Better economy and food production**
- **Recognition as an independent nation**
- **Better political leaders**

## Confederacy

- **Better military leaders and military tradition**
- **"The Cause"**
- **Importance of cotton to the world economy**
- **Fighting on home territory**
- **Fighting a defensive rather than offensive war**

**A crisis developed as the new Southern/Confederate government seized federal forts and installations located in seceding states. Fort Sumter, located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, was the major focus as Lincoln refused to surrender it.**

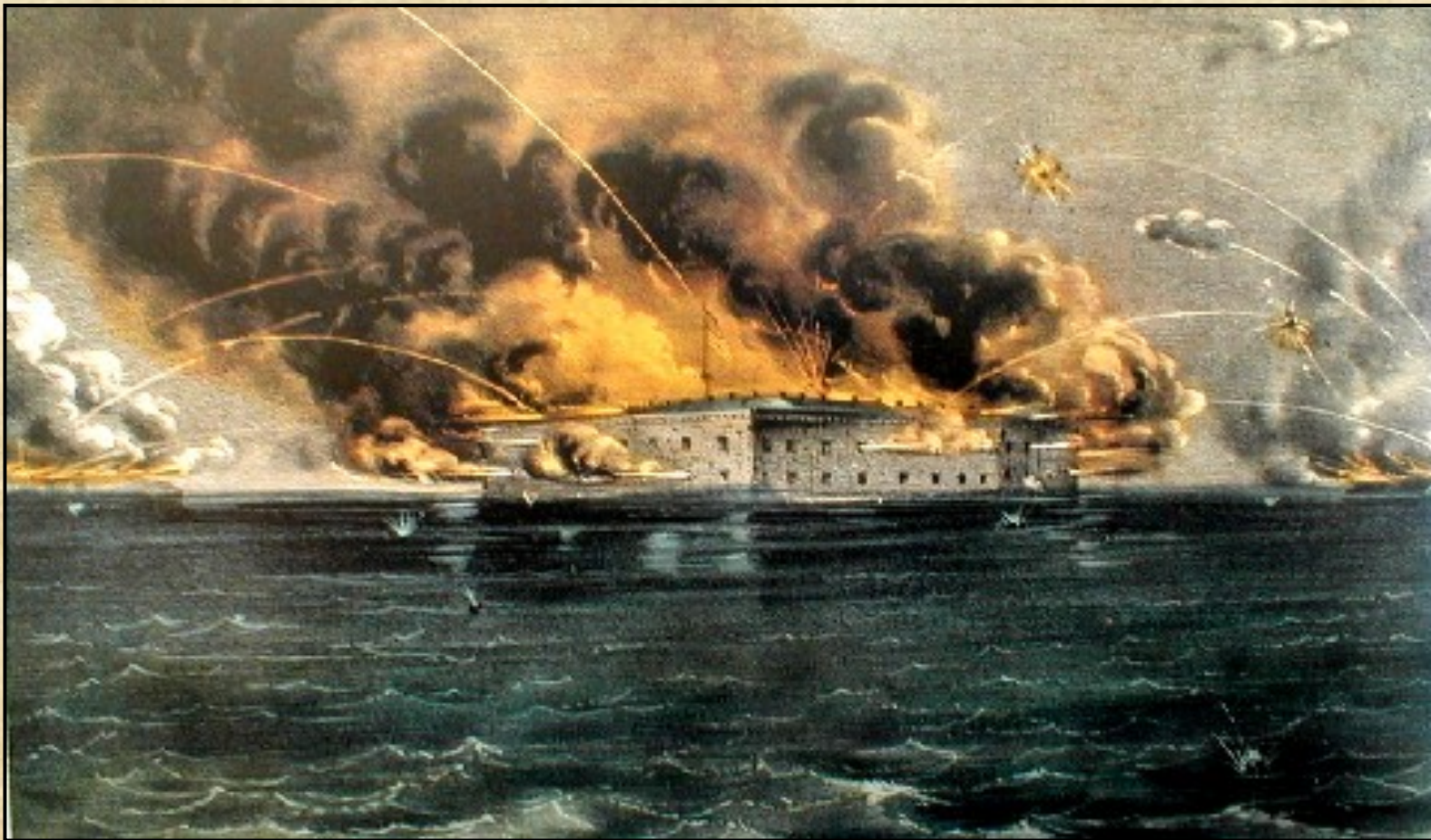


**Fort Sumter before the crisis.**



**Major Anderson and officers in command of the federal garrison at Fort Sumter.**

**Fort Sumter was running out of supplies when Lincoln assumed the presidency. He informed the Southern commanders at Charleston that he was sending cargo ships to re-supply the fort. Lincoln's message to the South was if they wanted to start a war here was their chance. On April 10, 1861, fortress commander Anderson refused Confederate General Beauregard's demand to surrender. On April 12<sup>th</sup>, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort. The next day, April 13<sup>th</sup>, Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter and evacuated. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the opening engagement of the Civil War.**



# Martial law declared in Maryland

Lincoln was faced with pro-Southern feelings in Maryland. A few weeks after Fort Sumter, riots erupted in Baltimore, MD when civilians attacked soldiers from the 6<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment. A mob threw bricks and stones at the soldiers who opened fire into the crowd. At the end, four soldiers and twelve civilians were killed. Martial law was declared in the city and federal troops arrested both government officials and private citizens who were held in jail. Federal troops occupied the city for the rest of the war.

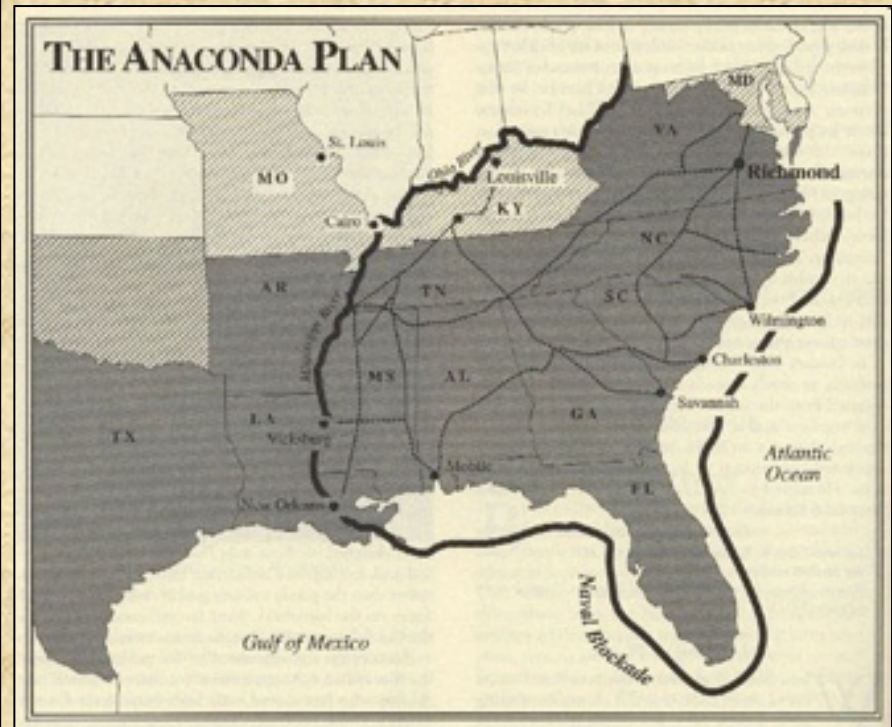


# Northern strategy to win the war: "Boa Constrictor" or "Anaconda"

Named for the snake that squeezes its prey to death, the strategy was designed to strangle the South.

Devised by General Winfield Scott here are the major elements:

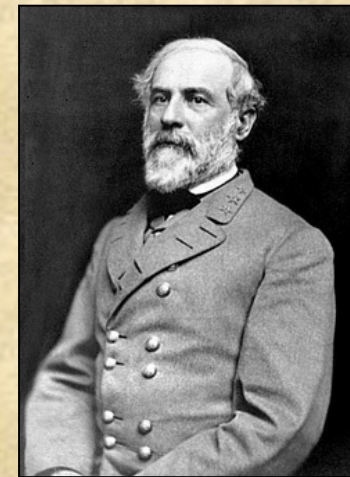
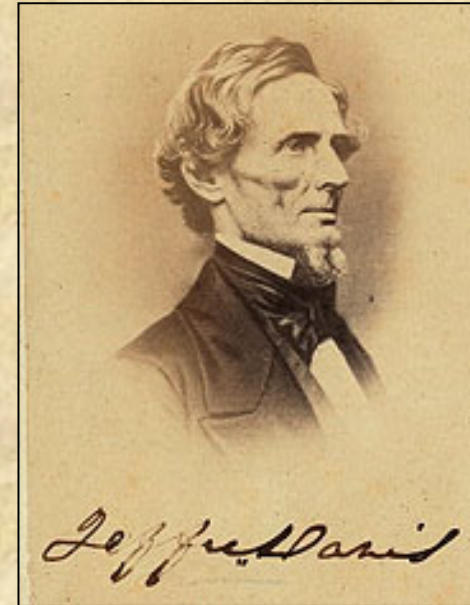
- Capture the Confederate capital city of Richmond and the rest of Virginia
- Invade Tennessee to move into the south
- Strike along the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy
- Blockade all southern ports to prevent imports



This plan helped Grant at the end of the war.

# Southern Strategy

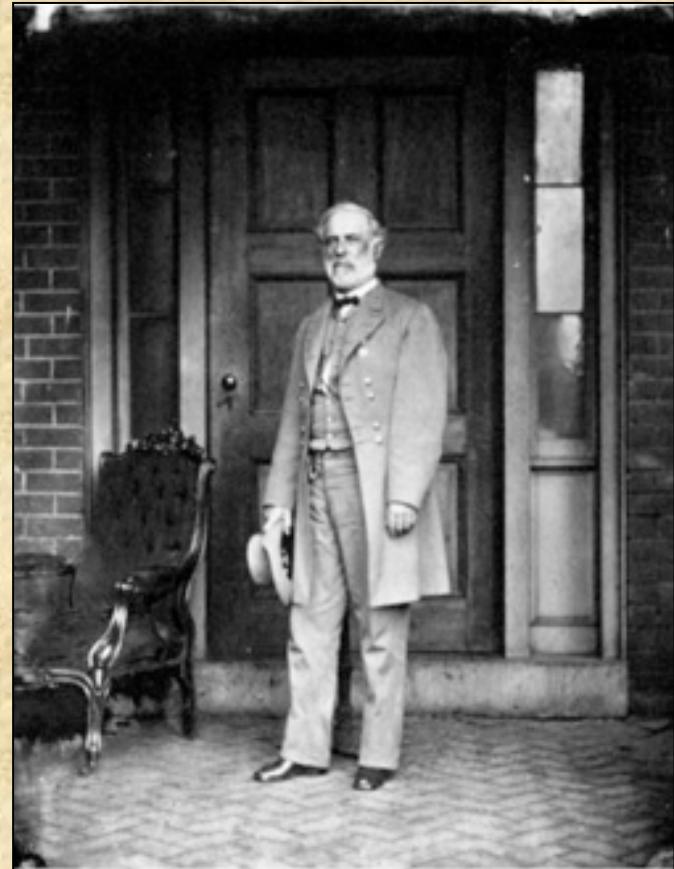
**The south desperately needed support from foreign governments to succeed in the war because they lacked the resources necessary to win. They believed that Europe's dependency on Southern cotton would gain their support. Their strategy was to fight a defensive war and only attack when victory seemed likely. The two major offensives by the south at Antietam and Gettysburg both ended in failures.**



General Robert E. Lee

# Robert E. Lee's dilemma

- Offered command of Union Army
- Waited to see if Virginia would secede
- Virginia seceded the next day, and Lee resigned his commission





# The North mobilized the military

At the time of the war the northern army only had about 16,000 men. Lincoln called for the states to provide 75,000 militia troops. Many joined to collect bounties, a bonus for joining the military.

Not enough volunteers joined the military, forcing Congress to pass the Enrollment Act in March of 1863, the first draft in U.S. history.



Veterans were paid bounties of \$400 to re-enlist, while new recruits were paid \$300.

**\$300 in 2005 = \$4,500**

# The "substitute" system

"A rich man's war...but a poor man's fight"

## RIOTING AND BLOODSHED

THE 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

THE CITY UNDER ARMS.

Six Men Killed and Over One  
Hundred Wounded.

THREE REGIMENTS CALLED OUT.

Riots in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards.

"Dead Rabbits" Against the  
"Bowery Boys."

Metropolitans Driven from the 6th Ward.

THE FIGHT AT COW BAY.

Chimneys Hurling Down Upon the  
Populace.

ORDER RESTORED AT MIDNIGHT.

Northern men could hire someone to take their place in military service for \$300.

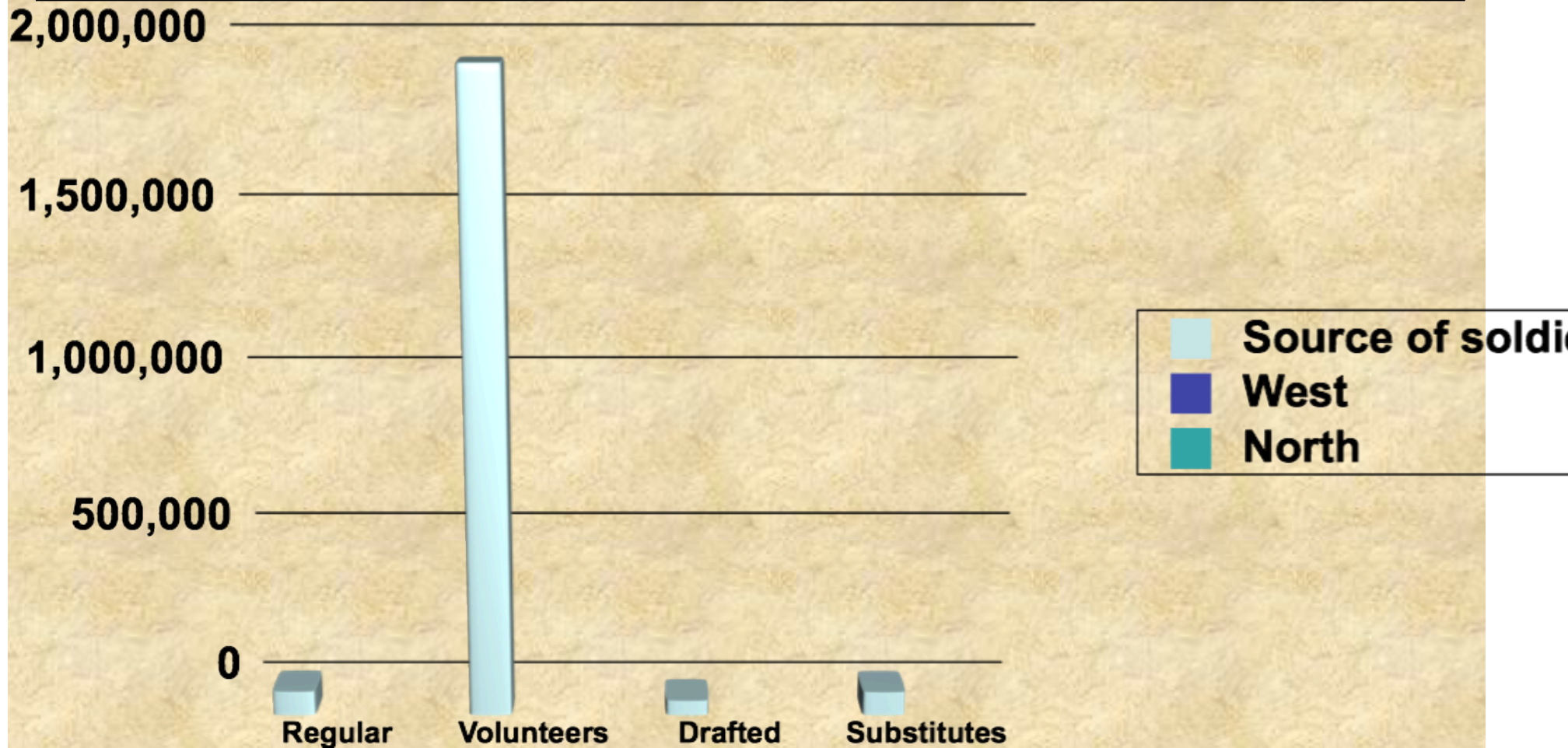
Substitutions were legal under the Enrollment Act of 1863.

Substitution rate eventually raised to \$400.

Confederate law also allowed for substitutes and exemptions for planters with more than 20 slaves.

Draft riots in New York targeted those thought to be able to afford substitutes as well as blacks.

# Civil War soldiers in the north and the south. Chart depicts how they joined the military.



# Dissenters

**A dissenter is someone who disagrees. Every wartime President has dealt with dissenters. Although Lincoln respected civil liberties, he had to deal with sedition (speech that advocates revolution against government).**

**Lincoln took the following steps to deal with dissenters:**

- ❖ **Sent troops to stop protests or riots**
- ❖ **Suspended habeas corpus (a citizen's constitutional right to having formal charges brought up against him in a court of law)**
- ❖ **Seized telegraph offices**

**The Supreme Court ruled that Lincoln went beyond his Constitutional authority. He ignored the ruling.**

# Lincoln and the Copperheads

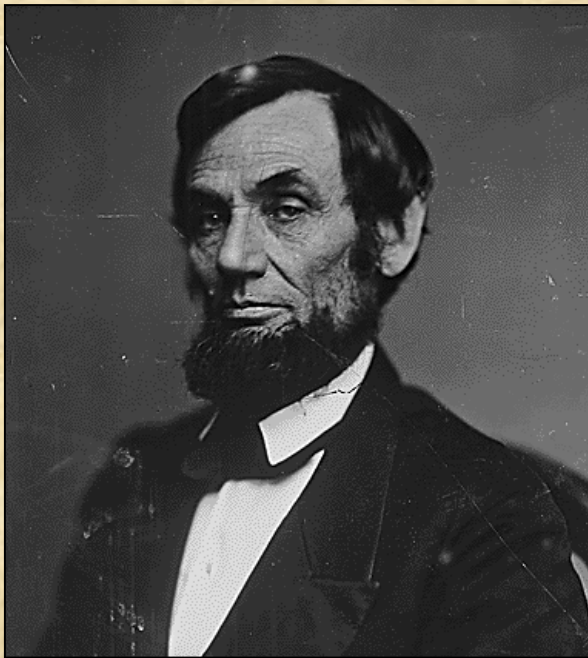
Lincoln's major political opposition came from the *Copperheads* or *Peace Democrats*. They were Northern Democrats who sympathized with the South. The most famous Copperhead was Congressman Clement Vallandigham of Ohio who encouraged soldiers to desert and supported an armistice. He was eventually banished to the South after a military trial. Jefferson Davis in the south also dealt severe penalties to northern sympathizers.



Vallandigham

# Lincoln appointed McDowell

**Lincoln's quest for competent military leadership plagued him through most of the war. He appointed Irwin McDowell as the first General of the Union army. McDowell's troops were unprepared for battle at the First Bull Run, but he was pressured to fight. The battle was lost and Lincoln replaced him.**



# Weapons of the Civil War

- o **Submarines**
- o **Balloons**
- o **Gatling guns**
- o **Ironclads**
- o **Mortars**



# Submarines

In 1864 the Confederate submarine *Hunley* became the first sub to sink a warship, however the explosion from the torpedo, which was placed on a long pole attached to the sub, also sank the *Hunley*.



Photo # NH 58769 Cutaway drawings of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley

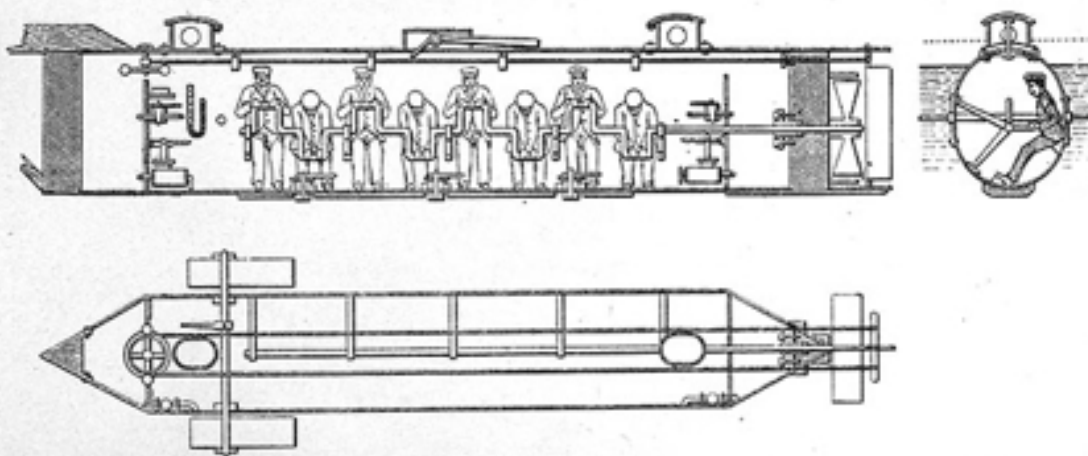


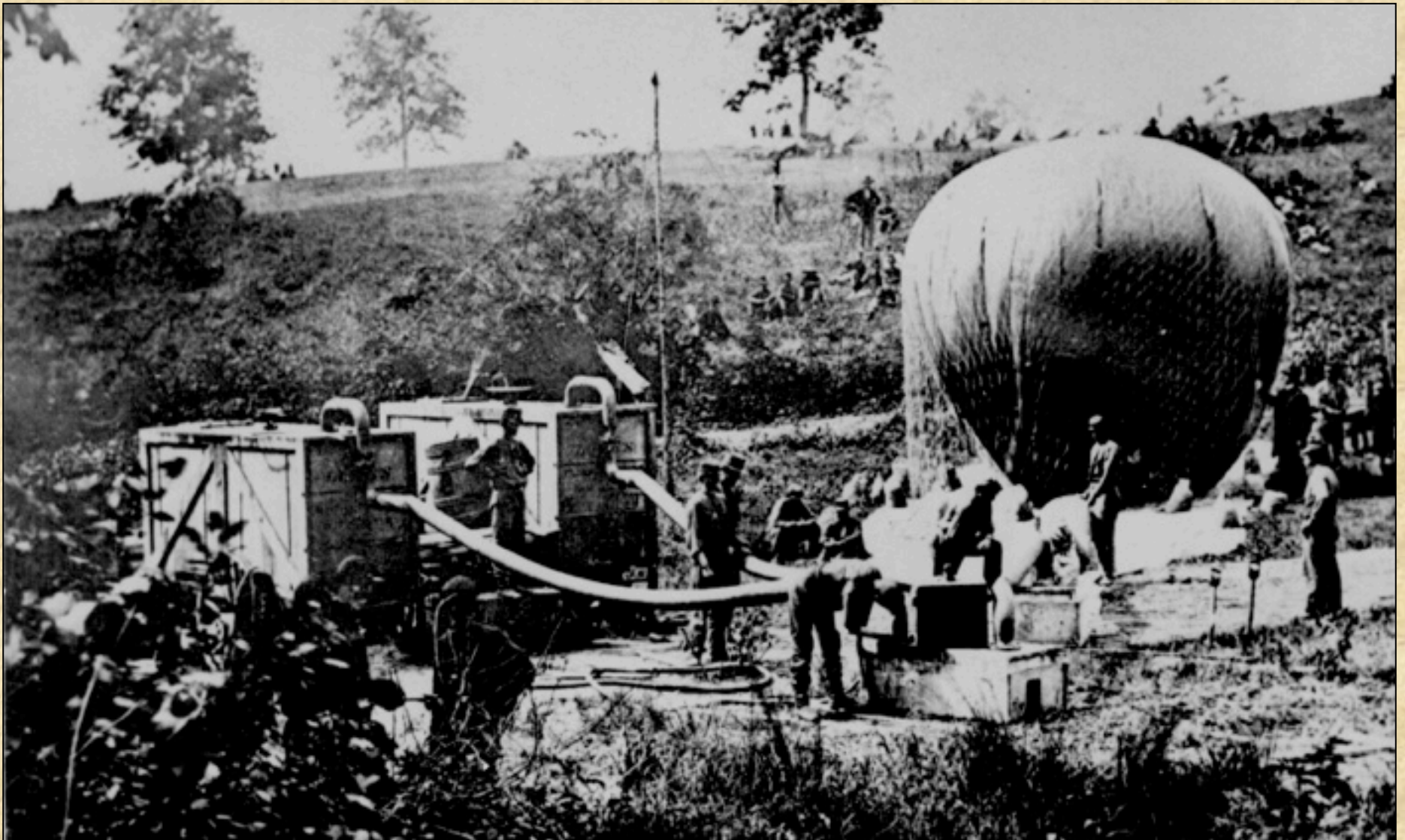
FIG. 175 à 177. — Le *David* de Hunley reconstitué d'après les dessins de M. William-A. Alexander (1863).



Nearly 131 years later it was excavated.

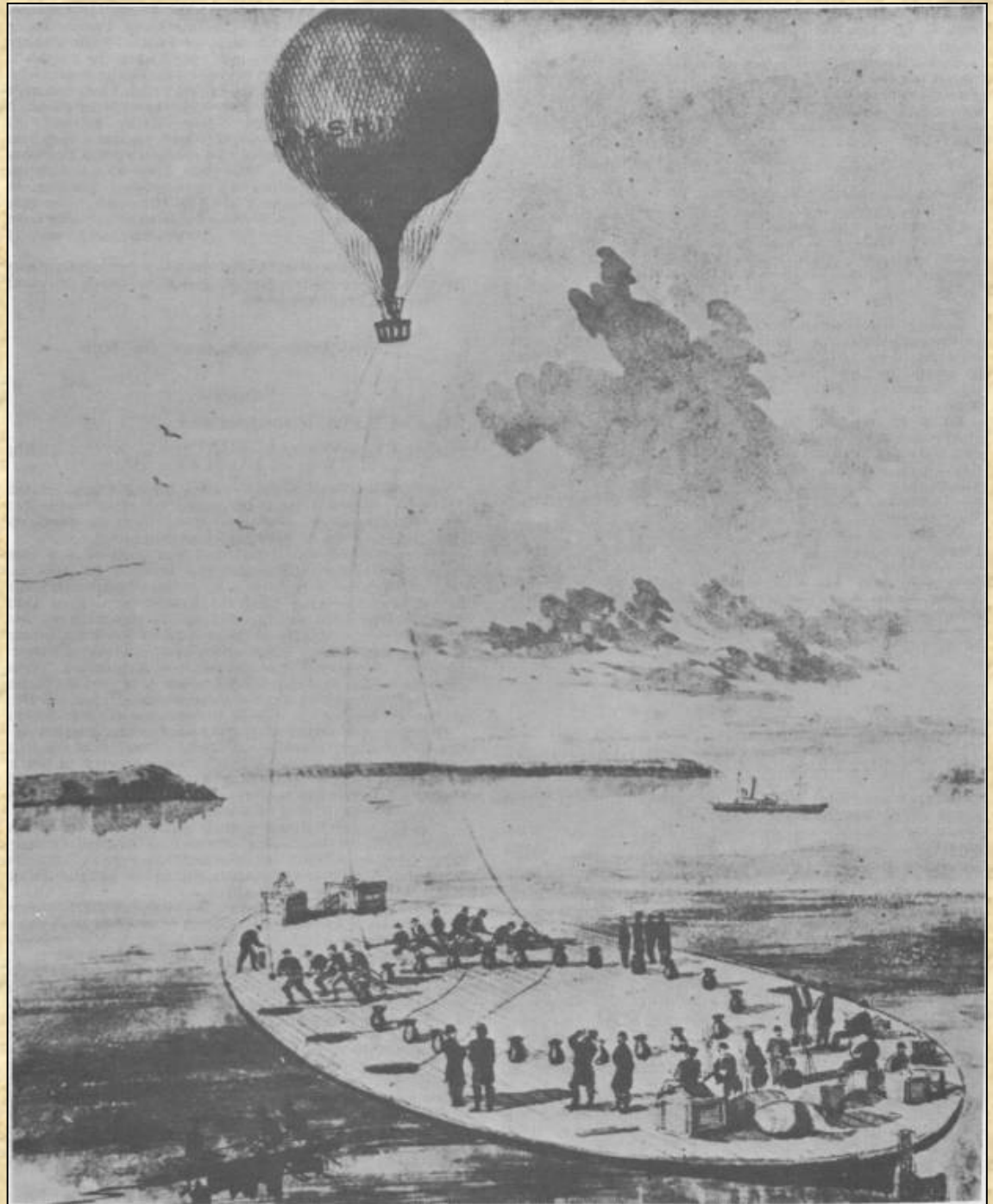


# Hot air balloons were used for reconnaissance work

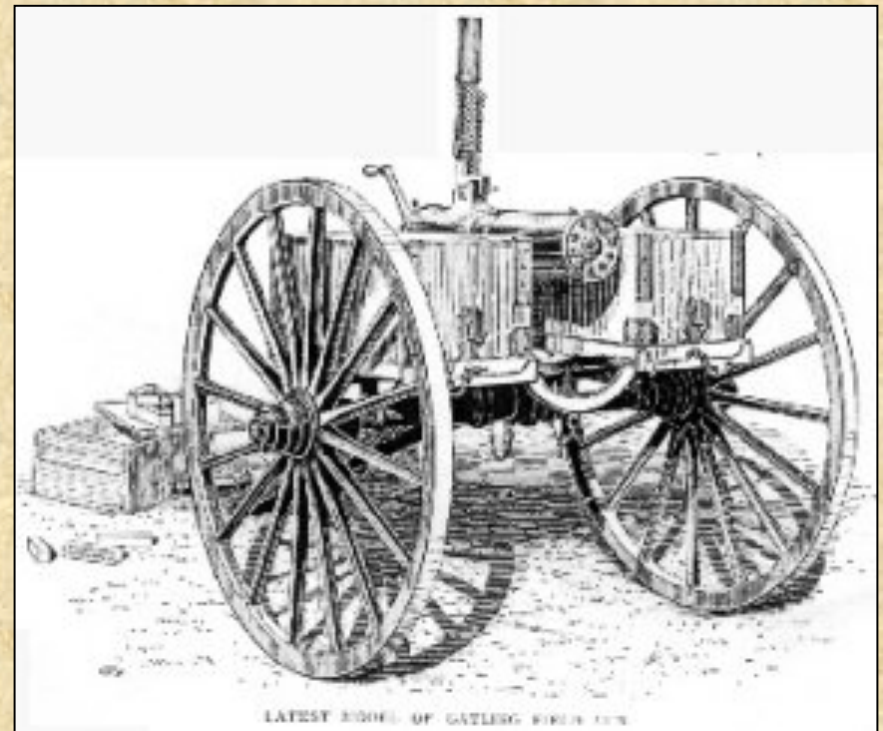
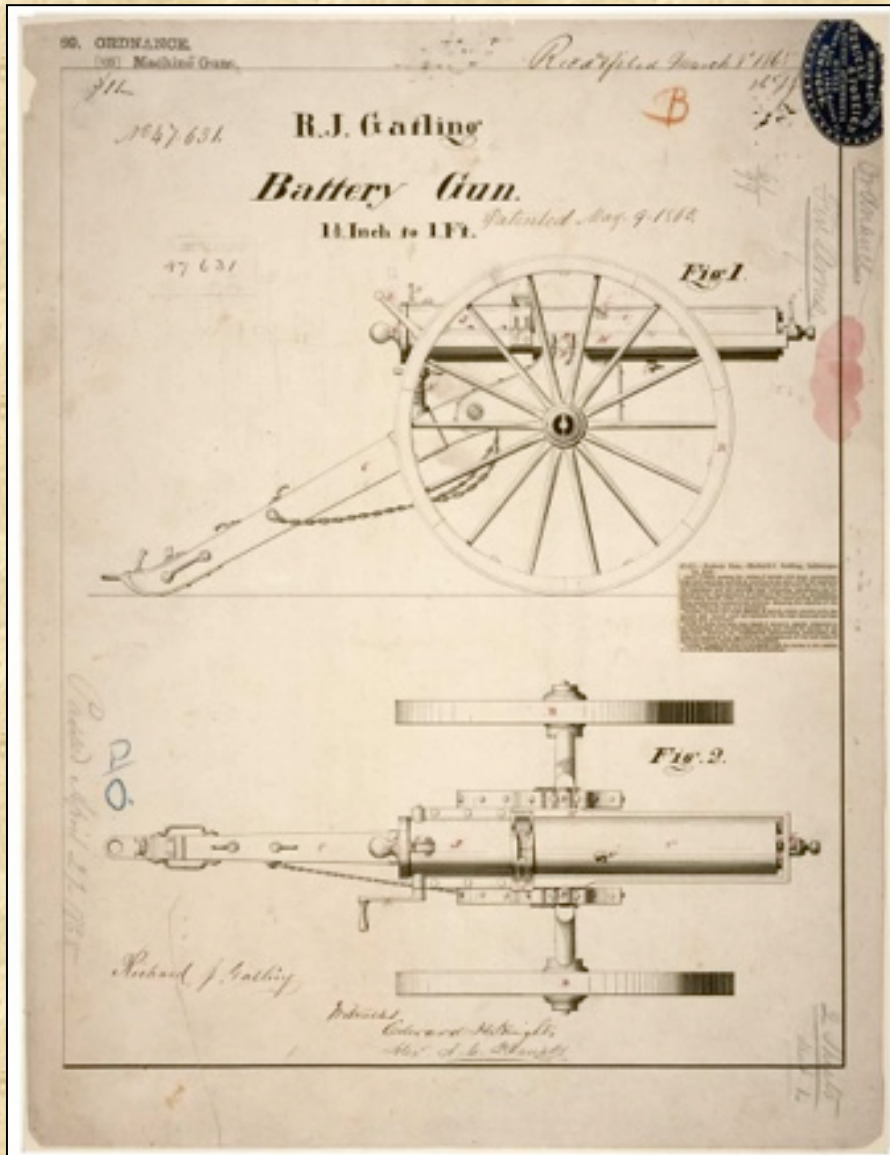


**The world's first "aircraft carrier".**

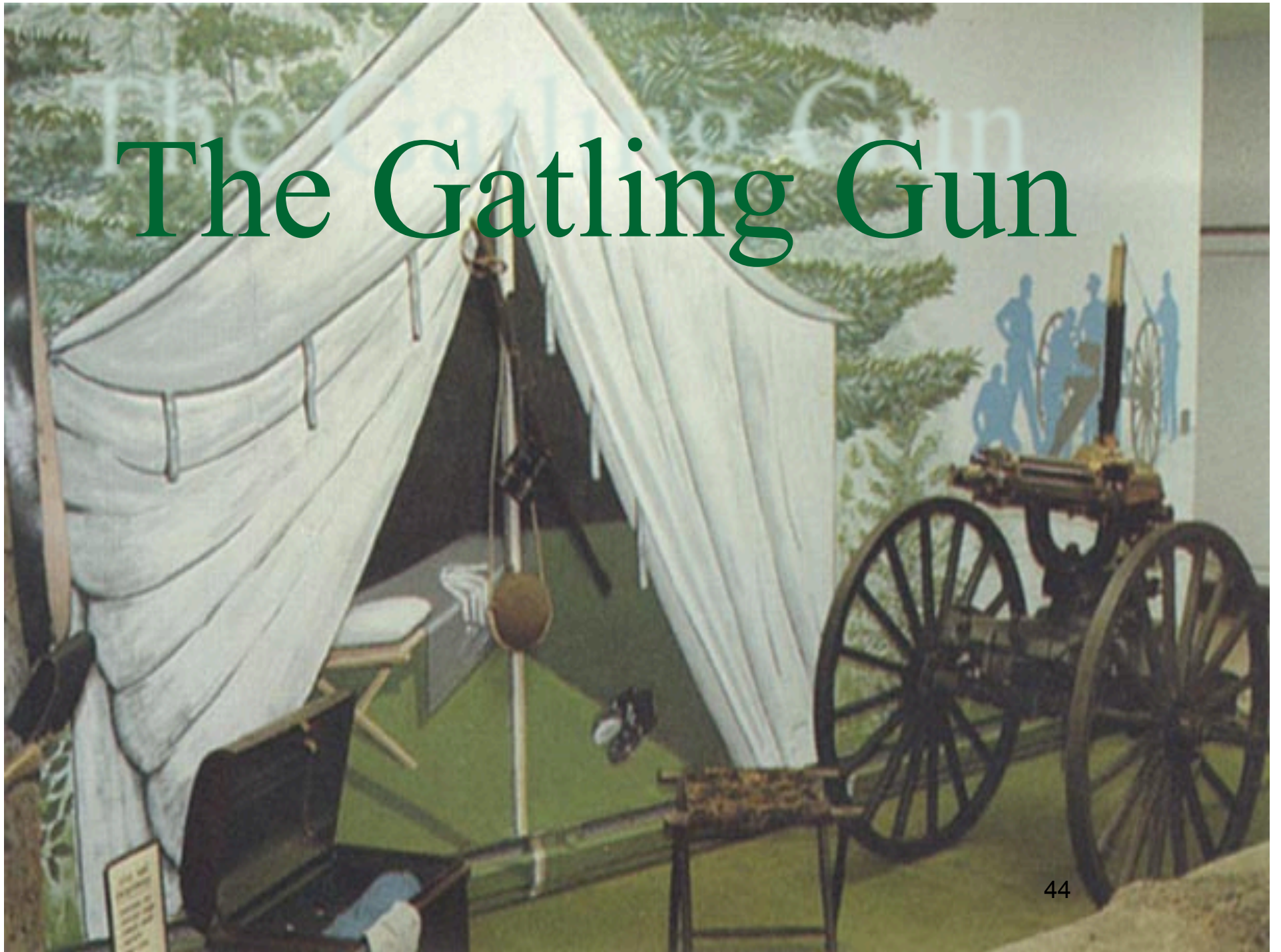
**A barge was converted to tow the balloon, and the pilot would telegraph his observations.**



# The Gatling gun



# The Gatling Gun

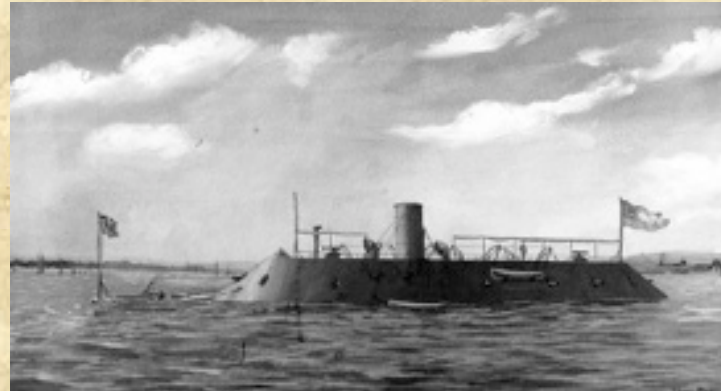


# IRONCLADS



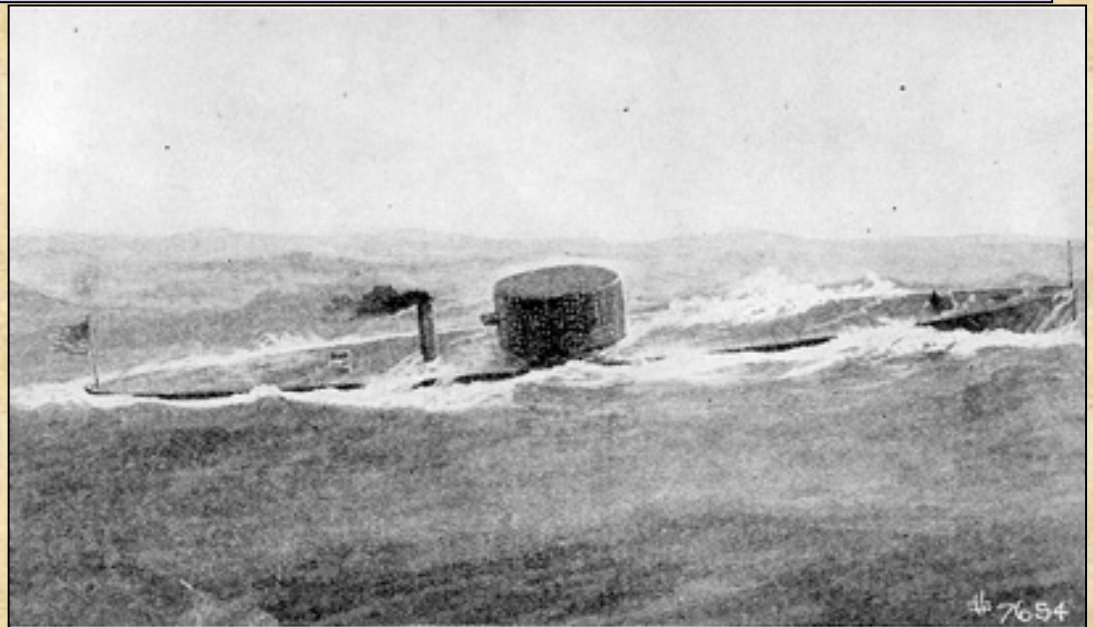
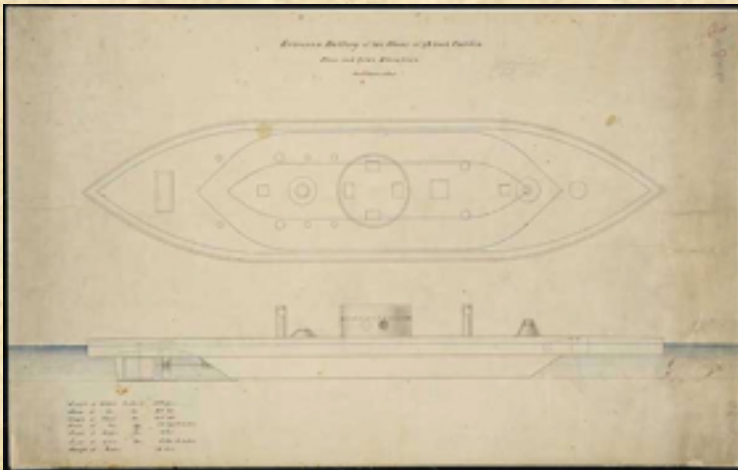
# Ironclads

- Ships that used metal plating on the hull to protect it from cannon fire during battle
- One of the first ships was the *USS Merrimack*, built by the Union. Confederates seized the naval yard at Portsmouth, Virginia and the Union attempted to scuttle (sink) the *Merrimack*.
- The ship sank, but wasn't destroyed. The Confederates raised it, added iron plating, cannons, and a battering ram to punch holes in ships to sink them. The south renamed it the *CSS Virginia*. The Union continued to call it the *Merrimack*.



## The Union built the *USS Monitor*

- Designed by John Ericsson
- Called a “cheesebox on a raft”, most of the ship was submerged except for the “cheesebox” gun turret
- Actually a “true” ironclad; most of the ship was made out of iron
- Could be used in the high seas as well as rivers
- Became the prototype for other Union ironclads
- Sunk in an 1862 storm



## **“The Dictator”**

**One of the weapons used by the north which was a 13 inch, 17,000 pound mortar that was used to shell positions in the city from a distance of approximately 2 ½ miles.**





# **Other Civil War military “firsts”**


- **The Minié ball**
- **Repeating rifles**
- **Heavy artillery**
- **Trench Warfare**
- **Significant use of railroads**
- **Land mines**
- **Telescopic rifle sights**

# 1861

- o **First Bull Run**
- o **McClellan appointed**
- o ***Trent* affair**

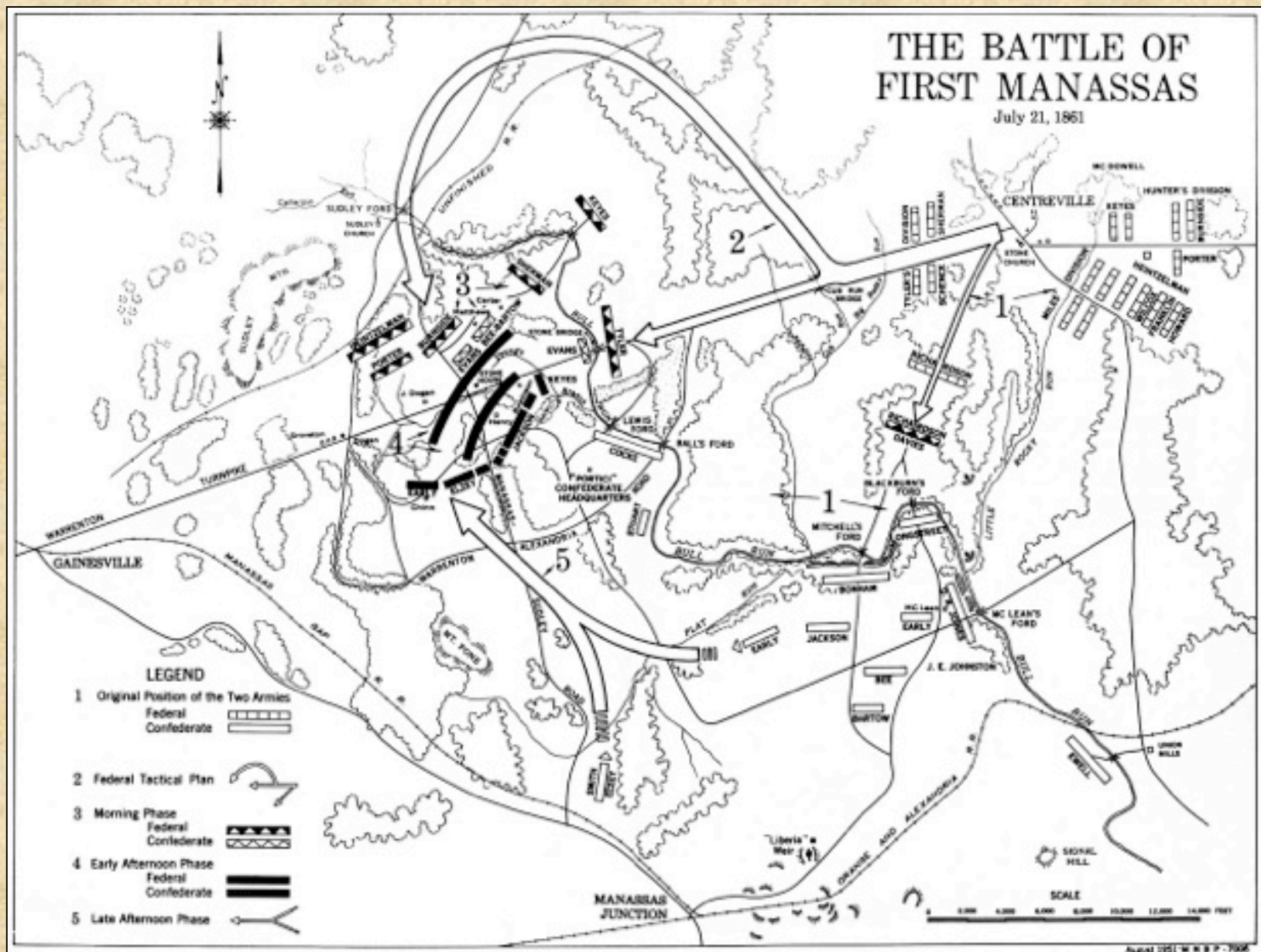


# Breakdown of the First Bull Run battle

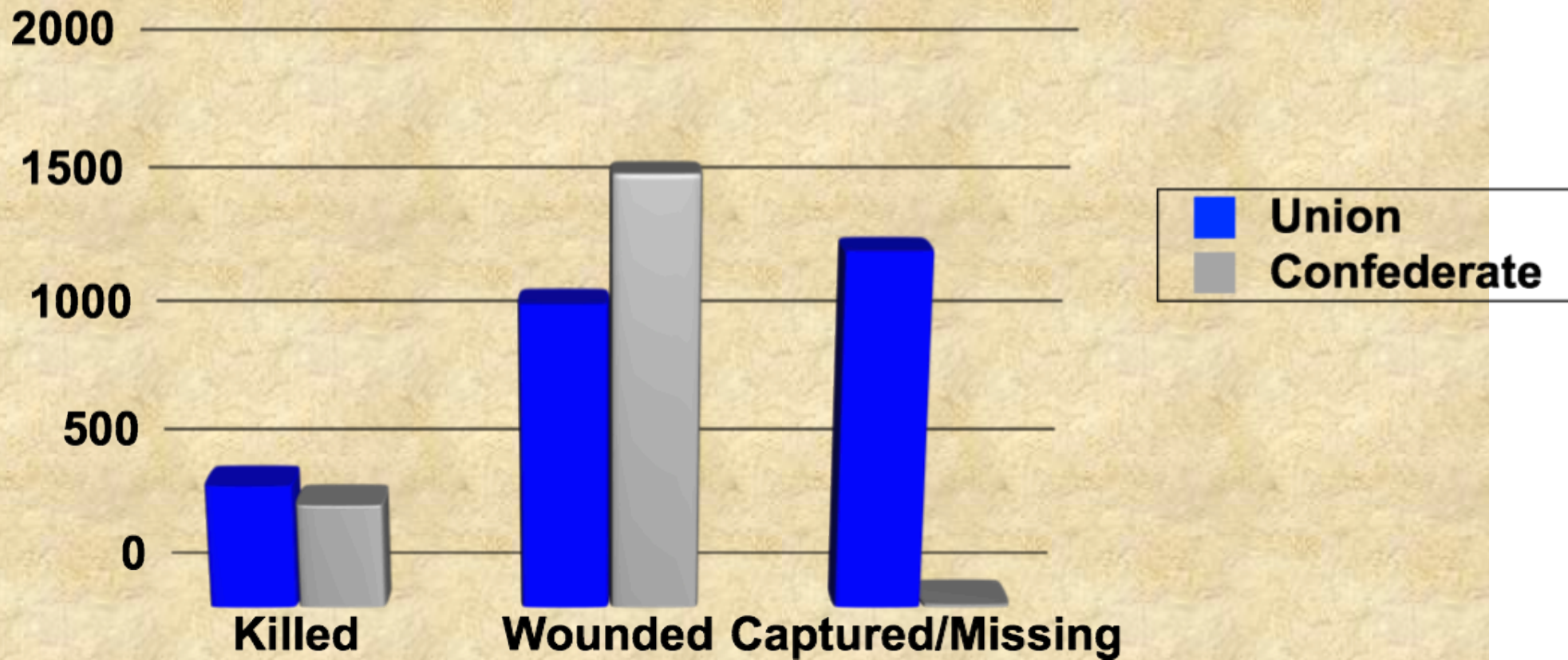
 First battle of the Civil War outside of Washington D.C. in Manassas, Virginia in July 1861.

- Union General McDowell attacked Confederate forces led by General Beauregard.
- Initially the Union easily pushed back the Confederate forces; but Confederate reinforcements stopped the Union advance. Confederate General Jackson earns "Stonewall" nickname.
- Union troops panicked and fled back towards Washington. CSA troops were too disorganized to pursue. By July 22, all remaining Union forces returned to Washington.
- Union casualties were 460 men killed, 1124 wounded, 1312 captured or missing.
- Confederate losses were 387 killed, 1582 wounded, 13 missing.
- The results of this battle made many realize that it would be a long and bloody struggle.

# Battle at Bull Run

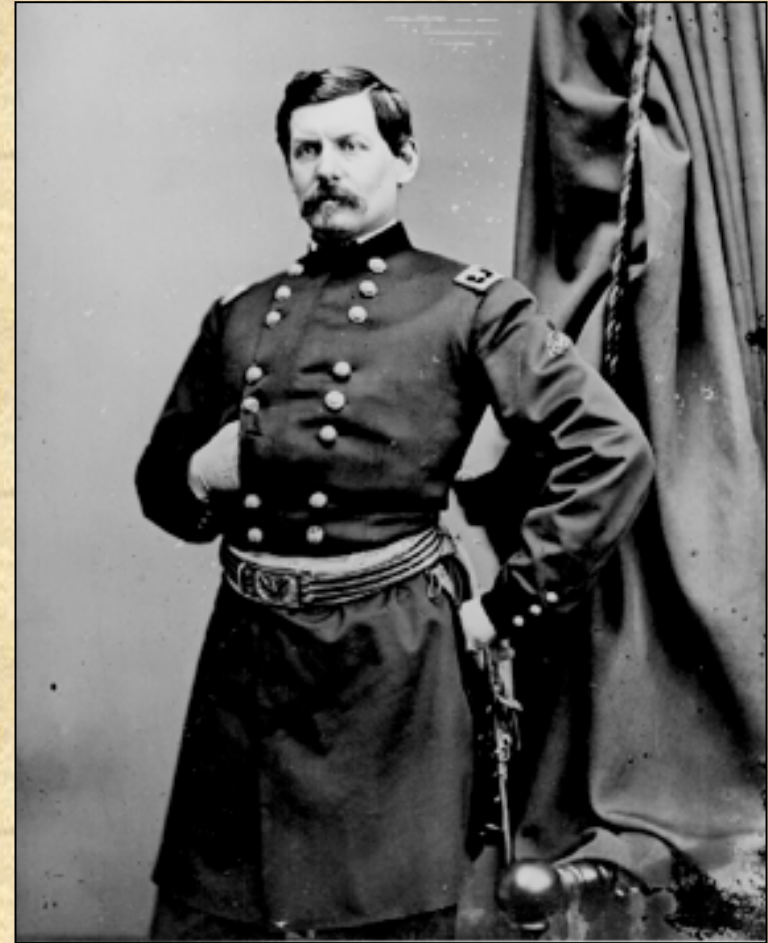


# Battle of First Bull Run Casualties



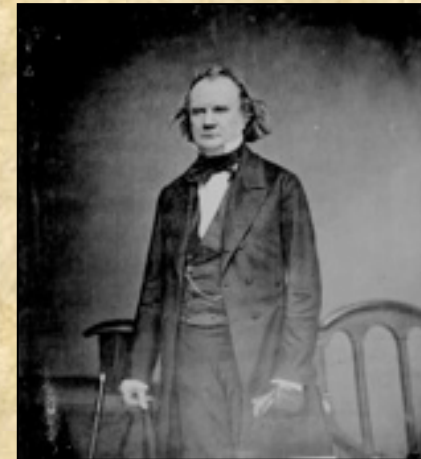
# Lincoln appointed McClellan

Lincoln replaced McDowell with General George B. McClellan. McClellan was a hero of the Mexican War, well-known engineer, and admirer of Napoleon, whose pose he imitated in this picture. His style was overly-cautious, which made Lincoln later replace him.



# **The *Trent* Affair, 1861**

**The British steamer, the *Trent*, was stopped by a Union ship off the coast of Cuba. On board were two Confederate envoys, who were arrested and returned to the U.S. Britain viewed it as an act of war, mobilized forces in Canada, and threatened war. Lincoln released them to avoid war with Britain.**



**James M.  
Mason**



**John  
Slidell**

# 1862

- **Peninsular campaign: Richmond, early successes, Fair Oaks, Seven Days Battle**
- **Western battles: Fort Henry, Shiloh**
- **War on the southern Mississippi, Hampton Roads**
- **Second Bull Run**
- **Abolitionists pressured Lincoln**
- **Antietam**
- **Emancipation Proclamation**
- **Lincoln replaced McClellan**
- **Fredericksburg**





## British boatyards built ships for the Confederacy

Confederate agents purchased warships from British boatyards. Disguised as merchant vessels during their construction to circumvent British neutrality laws, the craft were actually intended as commerce raiders. The most successful of these cruisers was the *Alabama*, which was launched on July 29, 1862. It captured 58 Northern merchant ships, which created a loss of more than \$6,000,000, before it was sunk in June 1864 by a U.S. warship off the coast of France.

In addition to the *Alabama*, other British-built ships in the Confederacy Navy included the *Florida*, *Georgia*, *Rappahannock*, and *Shenandoah*. Together, they sank more than 150 Northern ships. The damage to Northern shipping would have been even worse had not protests from the U.S. Government persuaded British and French officials to seize additional ships intended for the Confederacy.



The U.S. government filed monetary claims against Britain for damages, known as the "Alabama Claims". International tribunal awarded the U.S. \$15.5 million from Britain in 1872.

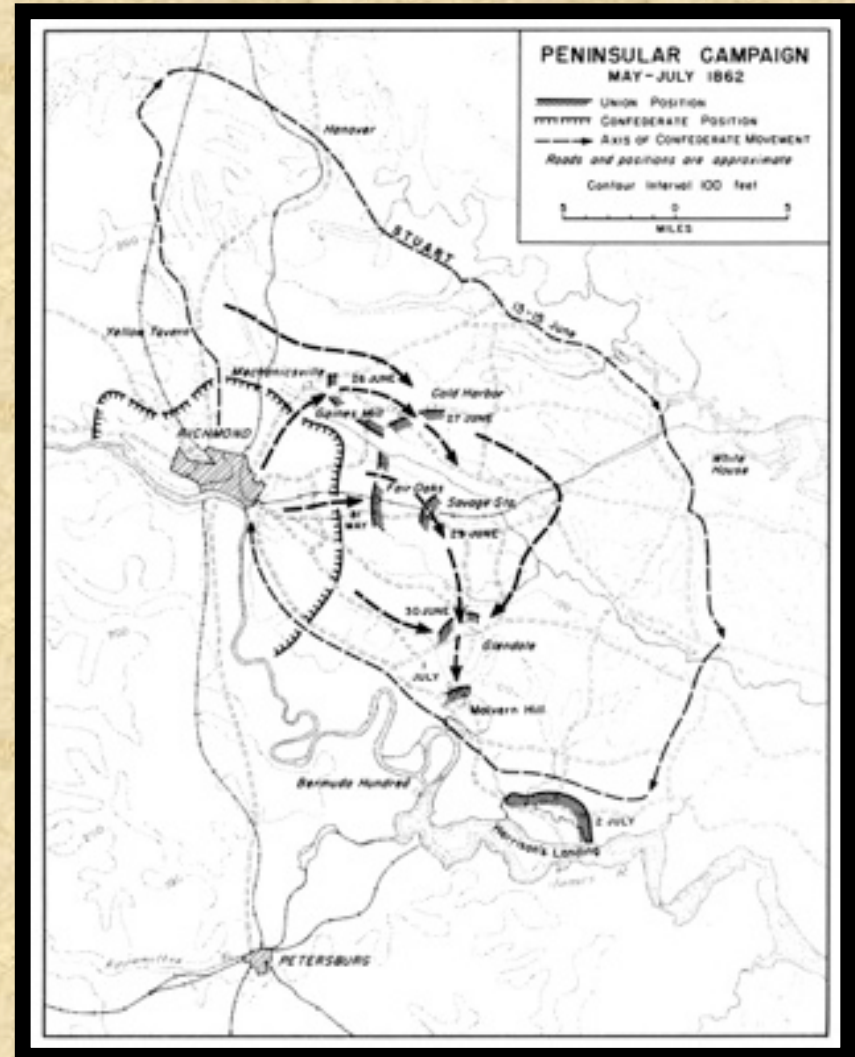
Painting shows the sinking of the *Alabama*

# The Peninsular Campaign

*"On To Richmond!"*

**The Peninsular Campaign was the brainchild of McClellan.**

**The Navy would transport McClellan's army up the Virginia Peninsula to the Confederate capital of Richmond, rather than fighting bloody battles by going south from Washington. McClellan used the Navy to provide support along the James and York rivers to support the army.**



# McClellan had early successes

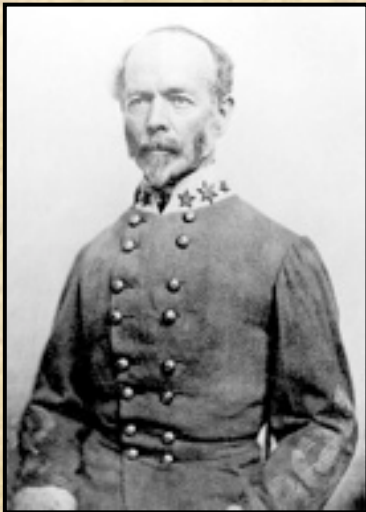
McClellan won the skirmishes at Yorktown, and seized Hampton Roads and Norfolk in Virginia.

The tide changed however for a couple of reasons. McClellan planned for a long campaign and the equipment his men carried slowed them down.

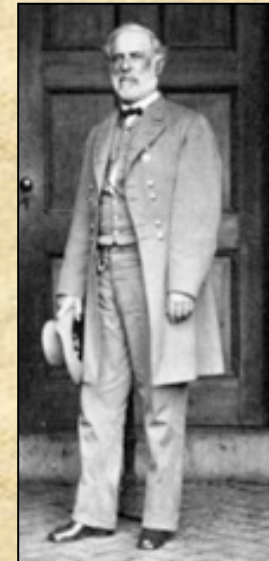
Also the Confederate army deceived him by marching the same group of troops past him, which caused him to delay the attack, giving the Confederacy a victory because they were able to bring in reinforcements.



# Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862

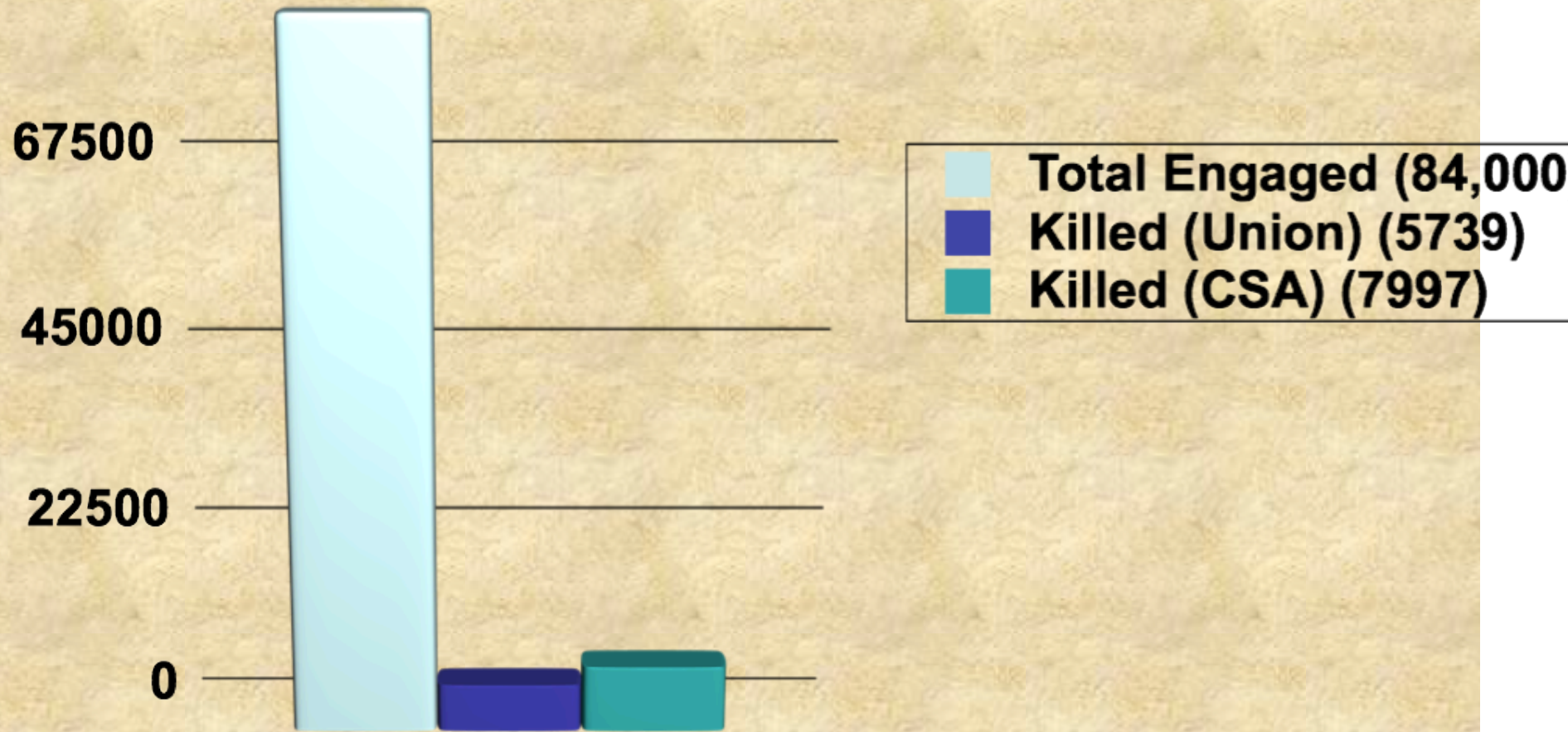


**General Johnston, top left, is wounded during battle and replaced by Robert E. Lee, top right.**



**The battle against McClellan's forces ended in stalemate.**

# Casualties at Fair Oaks

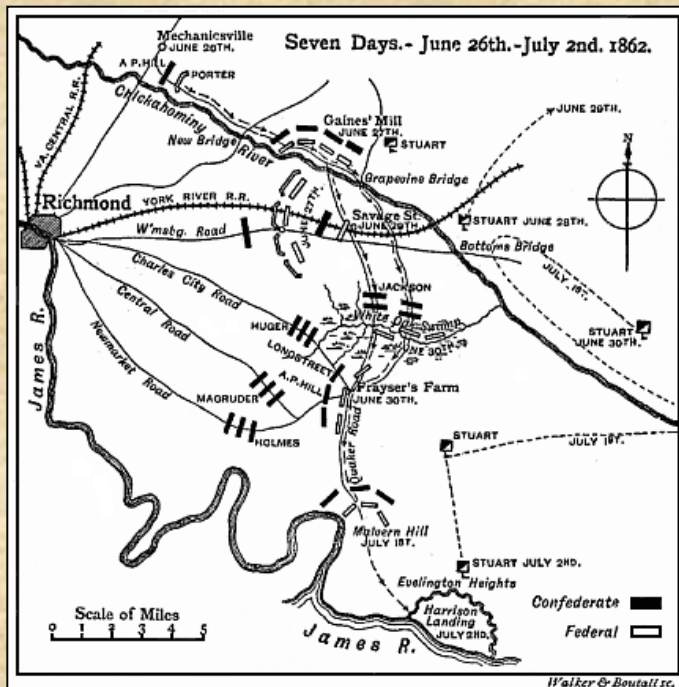


Most accounts state that the battle results were "inconclusive", or that McClellan "gained a small tactical advantage".

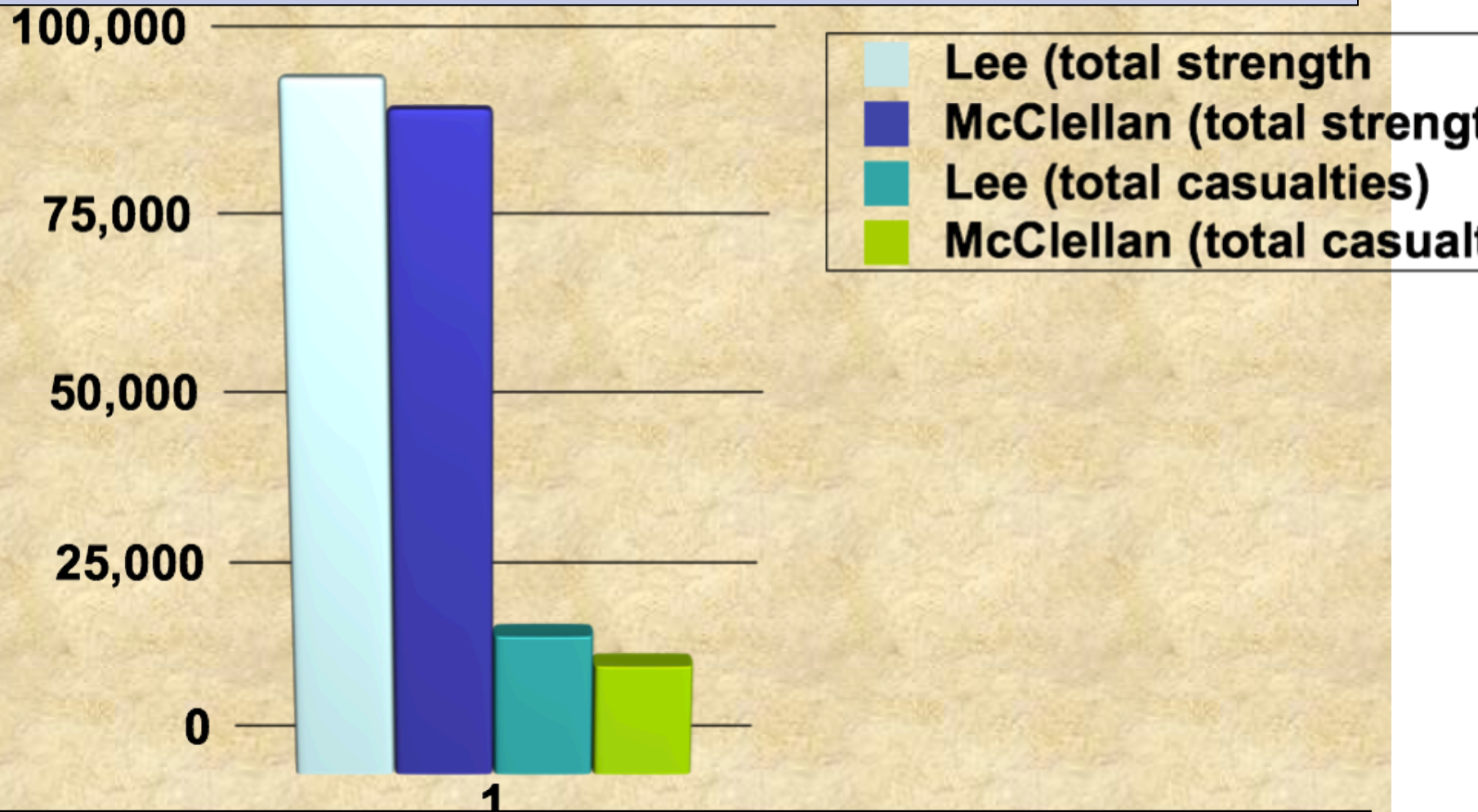
# Seven Days Battle

The Seven Days Battle was a series of counterattacks by Lee to offset the Peninsular Campaign. While Lee lost most of the battles of the campaign, he succeeded in demoralizing McClellan and forcing an end to McClellan's hopes of invading Richmond.

(Battles fought included Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill.) The picture at right shows a field hospital at Savage Station.



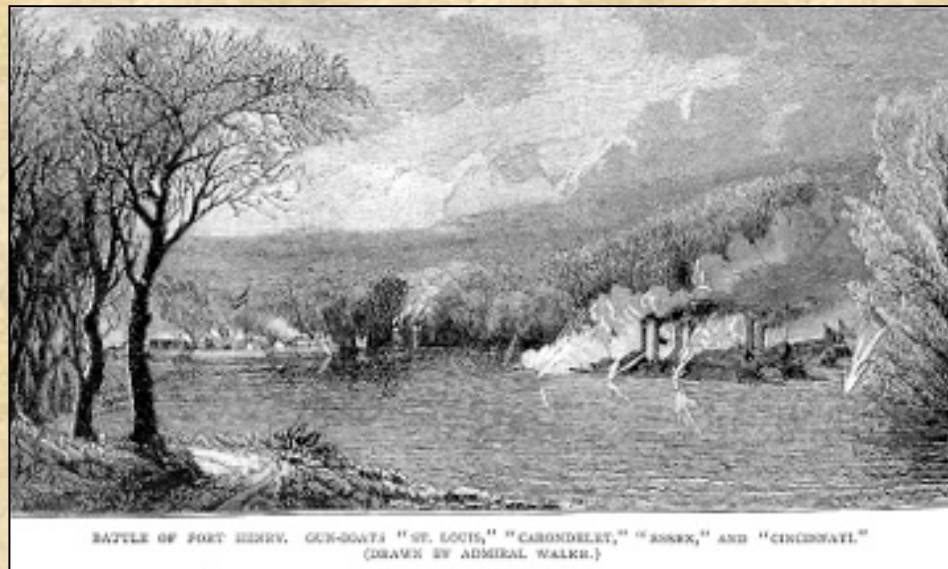
# "Seven Days" casualties



**Note: Lee's overall forces were larger, but he did not have superior numbers in any one battle.**

# Battle of Fort Henry

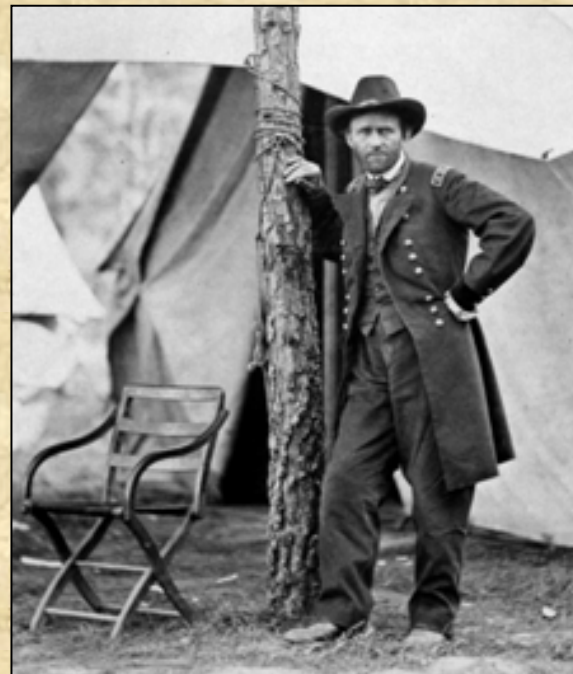
In February 1862 General Grant began a campaign through western Tennessee and Cumberland River valley to seize the fortifications along the waterway. Union gunboats accompanied the soldiers who went ahead of the troops and from a cannon assault forced the Confederates to surrender Fort Henry. The victory opened Tennessee River to Union all the way to Muscle Shoals, Alabama.



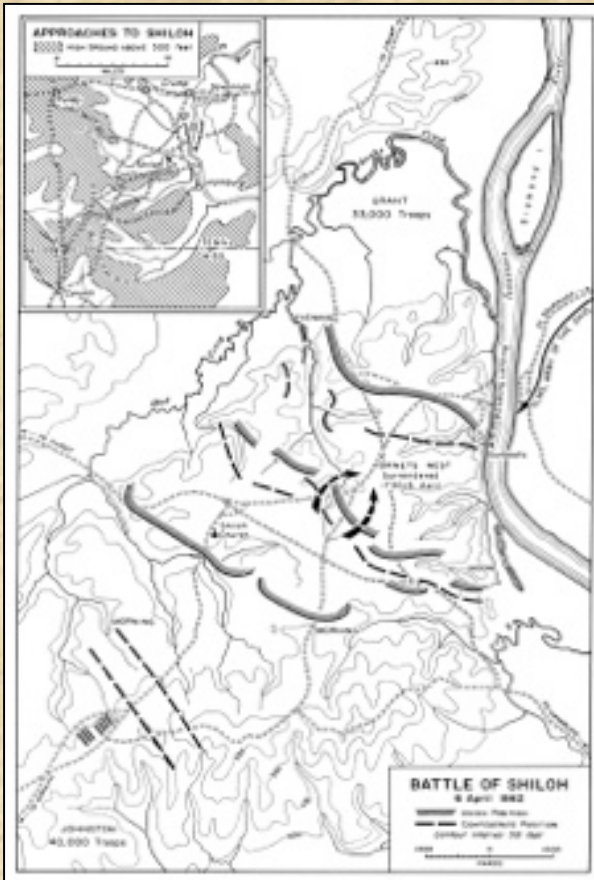


# Fort Donelson, February 1862

After the victory at Fort Henry Grant marched the few miles to Fort Donelson. The Confederate's wanted terms of surrender from Grant who replied, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted...". Grant became known as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant and was promoted to Major General.



# Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862



- Located near the banks of the Tennessee River

- Battlefield located near Corinth, Tennessee, a strategic railroad center. Called Pittsburg Landing by the Confederate army.

- Grant waited for reinforcements; meanwhile the Confederates attacked and caught his men totally unprepared without guards or patrols

- The first day scored the Confederates a major victory, however after reinforcements arrived the Union was able to gain the advantage and ultimate victory



# Shiloh Battle highlights

## The "Sunken Road" and the "Hornet's Nest"

Union forces led by General Benjamin Prentiss were entrenched in a thin line along a sunken road. Twelve Confederate assaults couldn't dislodge the Union troops in what became known as the "Hornets' Nest".

Confederate forces used 11 field batteries and used 50 cannons to take the "Sunken Road".

Prentiss and 2250 Union soldiers eventually surrendered, but held the Confederates from taking the position for six hours.



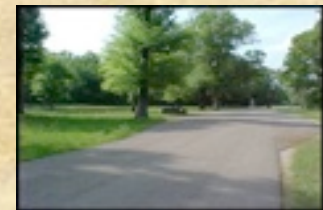
## The Peach Orchard

Union and Confederate forces battle at Sarah Bell's Peach Orchard at Shiloh. Confederate General Johnston, personally leading the charge, was hit in the leg by a stray bullet and bled to death on the first day of the battle.



## The Bloody Pond

During the first day of the battle, so many soldiers came to this small farm pond to drink or clean their wounds that the water flowed red.

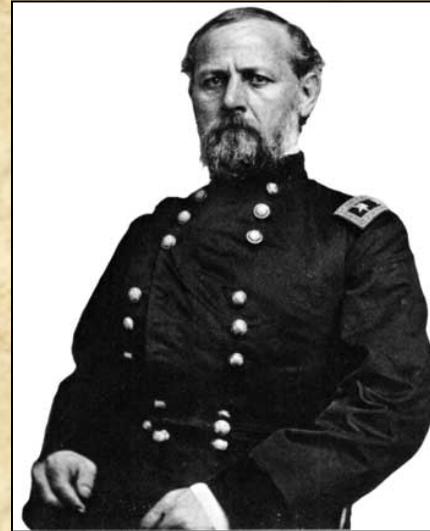


Federal gunboats fired on Confederate positions

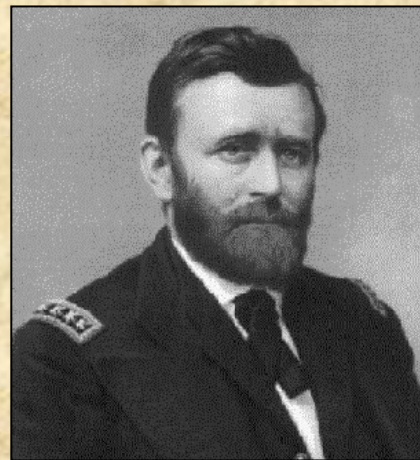


## **Buell's army came in as reinforcements for the Union army**

- These new men gave the Union the edge to win the bloody battle**
- Wounded men lay in the field as rain fell. Hogs and vultures fed on ungathered dead.**



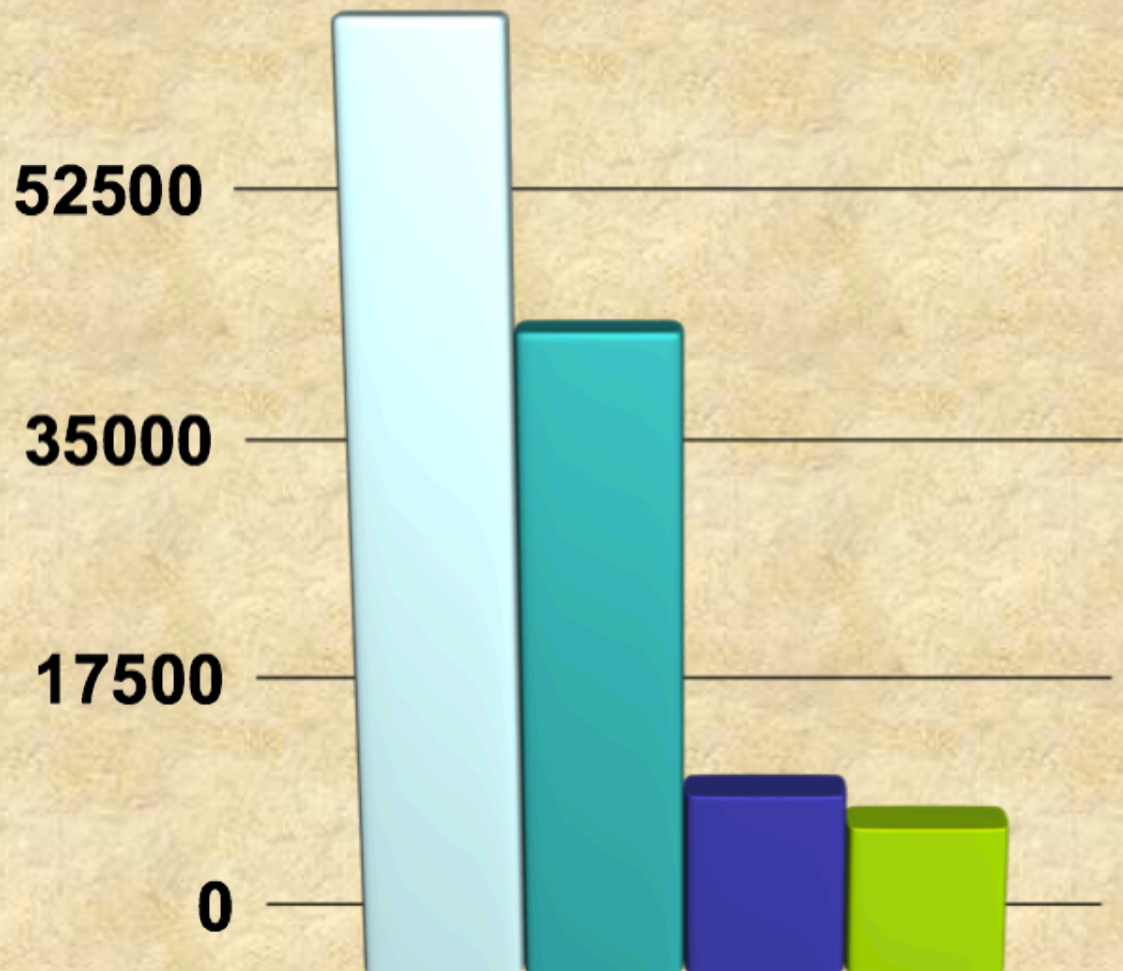
**Major  
General  
Don Carlos  
Buell**



**General  
Ulysses S.  
Grant**

# The "Human Cost" of the Battle of Shiloh

70000



- Union (Total force)
- Confederate (Total force)
- Union casualties
- Confederate casualties

1

***"I can't spare this man...he fights"***

**President Lincoln**



**Born Hiram Ulysses Grant in 1822.**

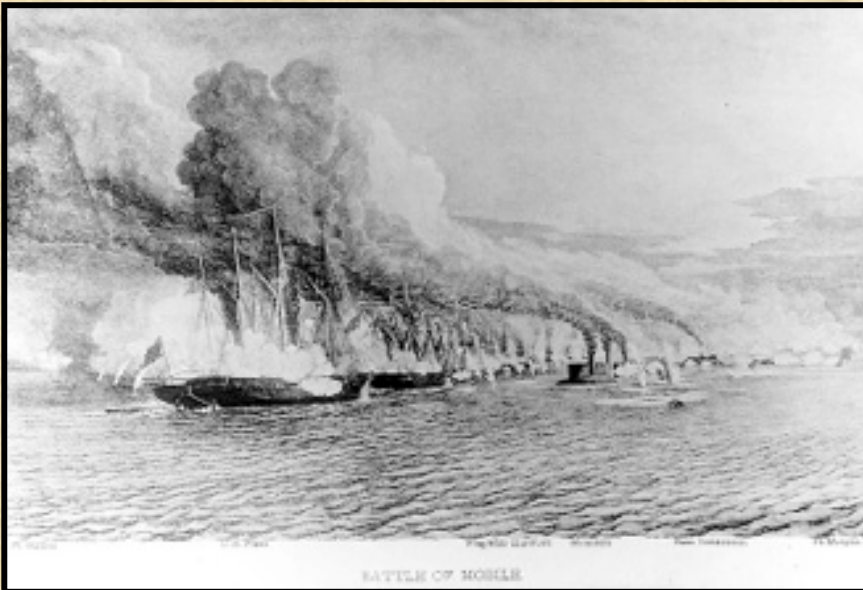
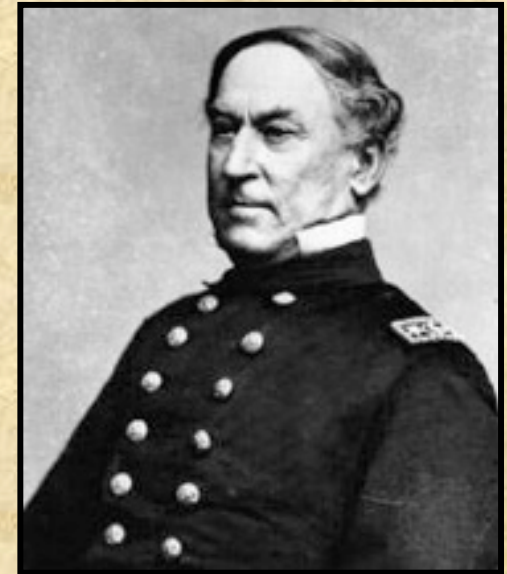
**Appointed to West Point in 1839, reversed first and middle name, later changed again to "Ulysses Simpson" Grant.**

**Fought in Mexican War (1846), resigned from Army in 1854.**

**Worked in his father's store in Galena, Illinois, when Civil War broke out. With the Union short of seasoned officers, Army returned Grant to active duty. Grant quickly became effective general with victories in Tennessee River valley.**

# War on the lower Mississippi River, 1862

While the Army was fighting in the northern Mississippi River Valley, Admiral David Farragut focused his efforts on the towns along the southern Mississippi. He attempted to take the strategic city of Vicksburg, however he was unable. Farragut took control of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Mobile Bay two years later.



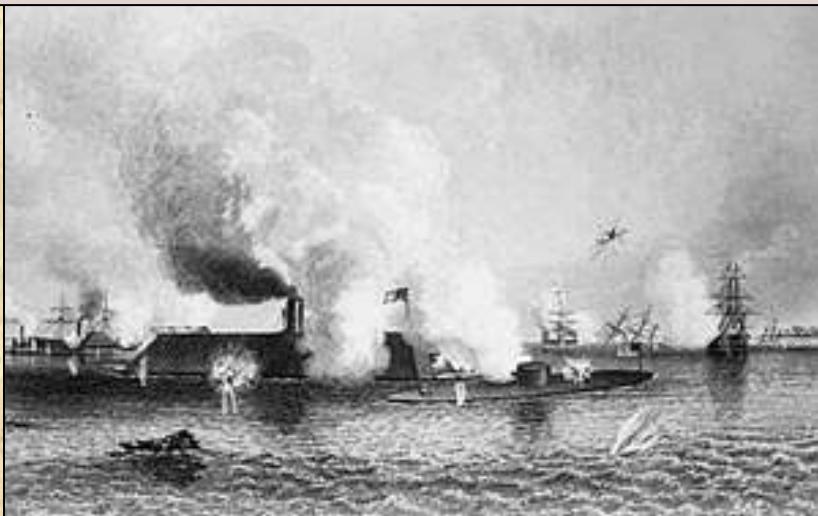
# Battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia March 1862

The battle started March 8, 1862, as the Confederate-controlled *Merrimack* attacked several Union ships at Hampton Roads, near the James River in Virginia. Its mission was to break the Union blockade of southern ports.

The *Merrimack* quickly sunk the *USS Cumberland* by ramming it below the waterline. Next, the *Merrimack* went after the *USS Congress*, which ran itself aground. After a fierce battle, the *Congress* surrendered. However, when an onshore battery fired on *Merrimack*, the Confederate ironclad fired hot shot into *Congress*, and the ship burned.

The *Merrimack* was damaged also, with several holes shot through her gun turret and many of her hull plates loosened. However, she still went after a third Union vessel, the *USS Minnesota*.

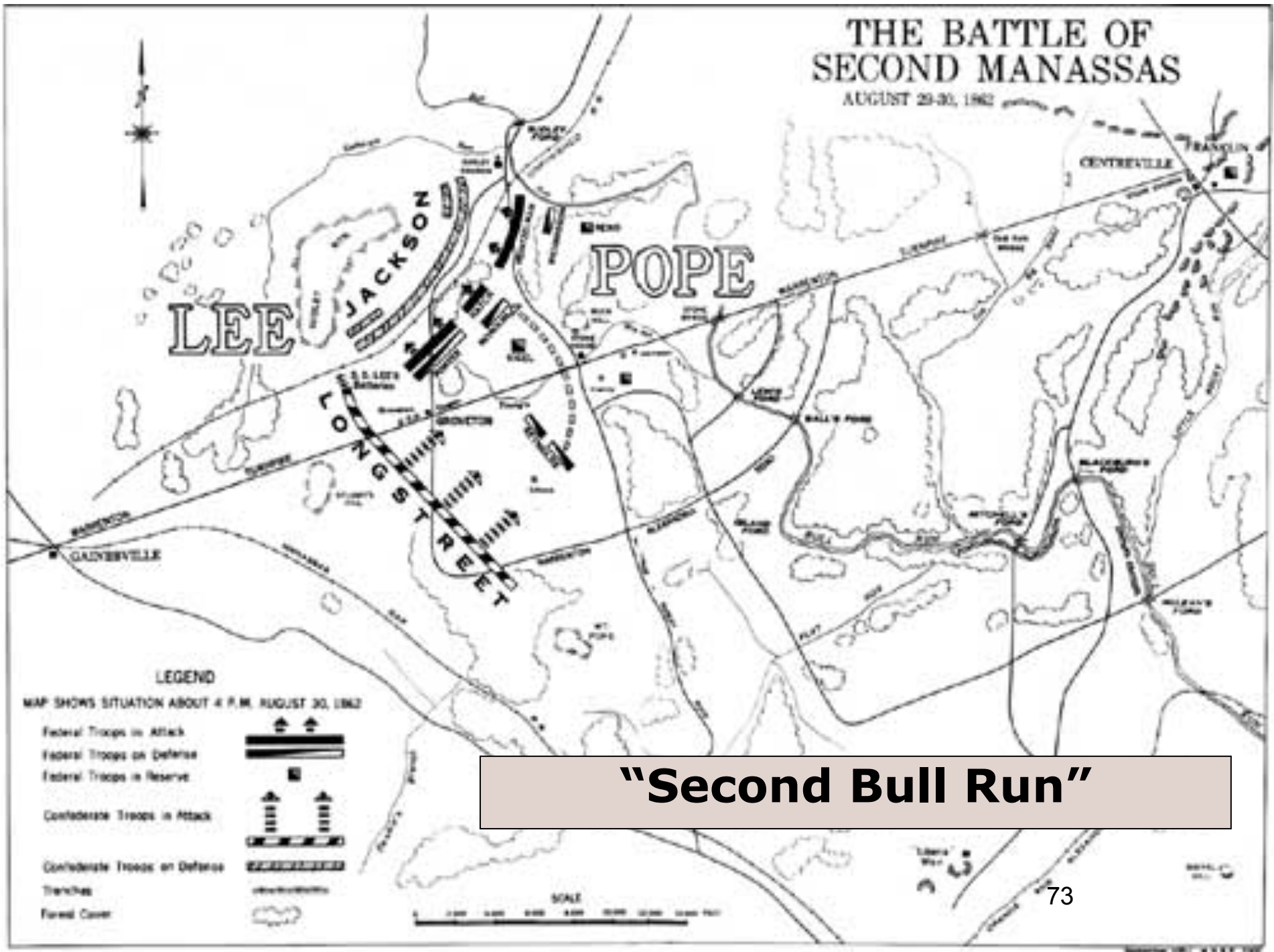
The next day, the *Merrimack* encountered *USS Monitor*. The two ironclads fired for hours at each other, but neither inflicted much damage on the other. The battle turned out to be a draw. By May, the Confederates had to evacuate the ports at Norfolk and Portsmouth, a difficult situation since it couldn't make it up the James River to Richmond, and Hampton Roads was bottled up with Union blockade ships. The *Merrimack's* captain ordered her run aground and set on fire. When the fire reached the ship's magazine, the ship was consumed in a great fireball.





# THE BATTLE OF SECOND MANASSAS

AUGUST 29-30, 1862



**“Second Bull Run”**

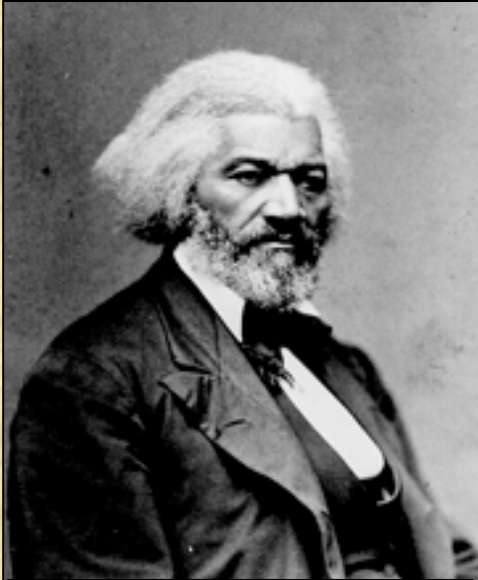
## Battle at Second Bull Run

The battle was near a strategic railroad line in Gordonsville, Virginia that Union General Pope wanted to seize.

In response, Confederate General Lee divided his army into two separate forces, one led by Stonewall Jackson, the other by James Longstreet and they attacked near the location of the First Bull Run. Pope misinterpreted the Confederate advances, he thought they were retreating. The Confederate forces crushed Pope's army; he lost 15,000 men. Pope and his men were forced to retreat in defeat.



# Abolitionists pushed Lincoln to free the slaves

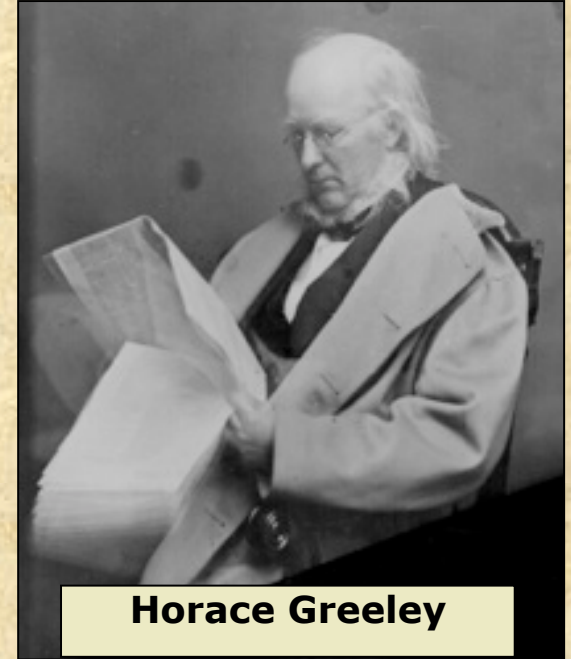


**Frederick Douglass**

**Many prominent northerners, like Douglass and Greeley, began to call for abolition of slavery.**

**Lincoln resisted because he feared that border states would secede.**

**Seward suggested to wait for a battle victory before announcing Emancipation Proclamation.**



**Horace Greeley**

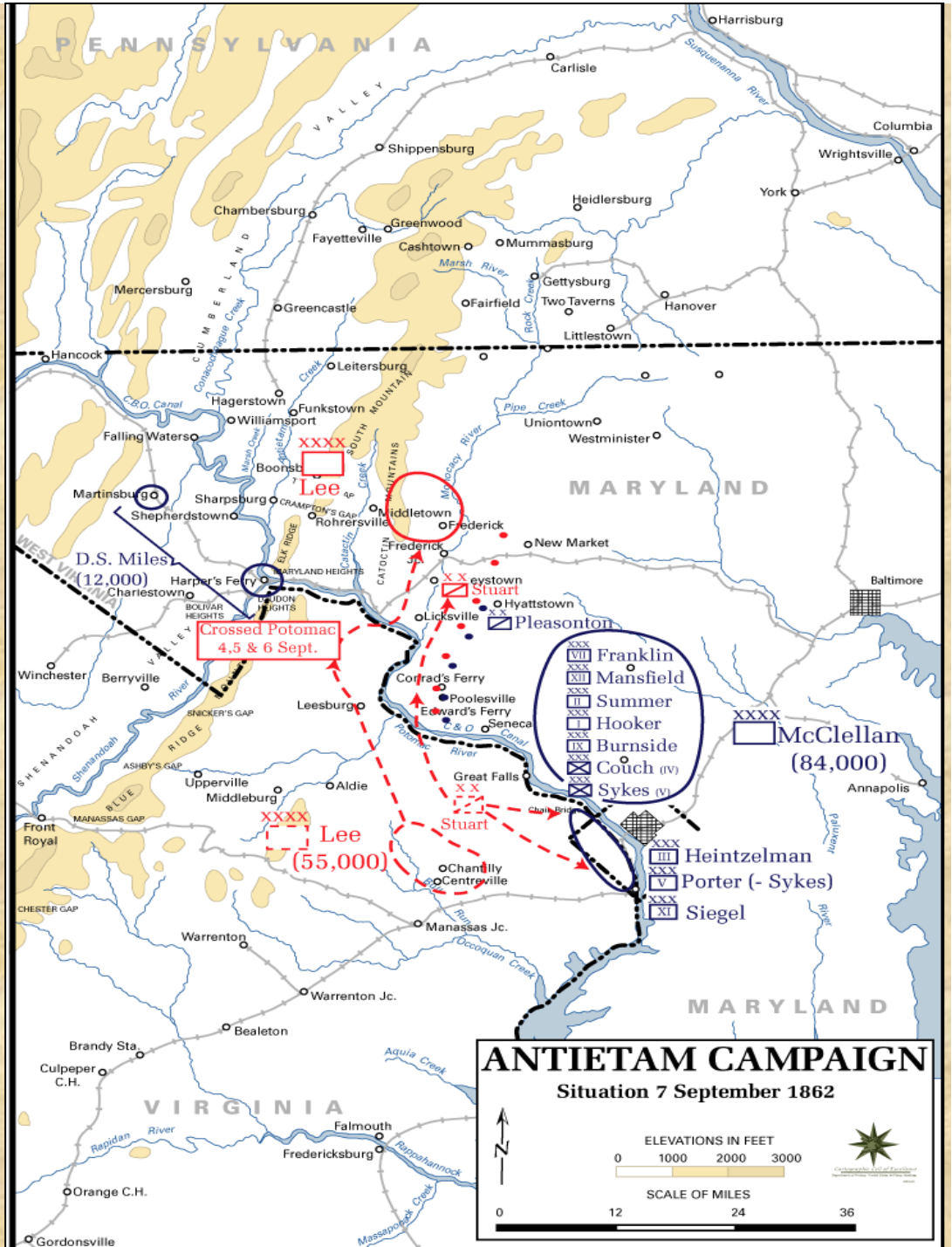


**President Lincoln**



**Secretary of State William H. Seward**

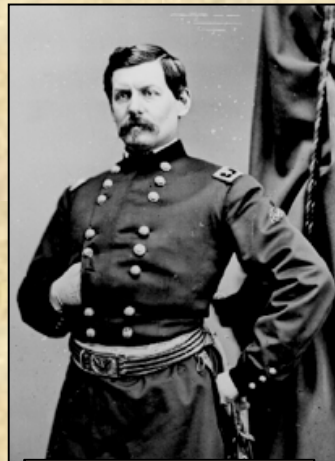
# The Battle at Antietam provided the victory Lincoln hoped for, September 1862



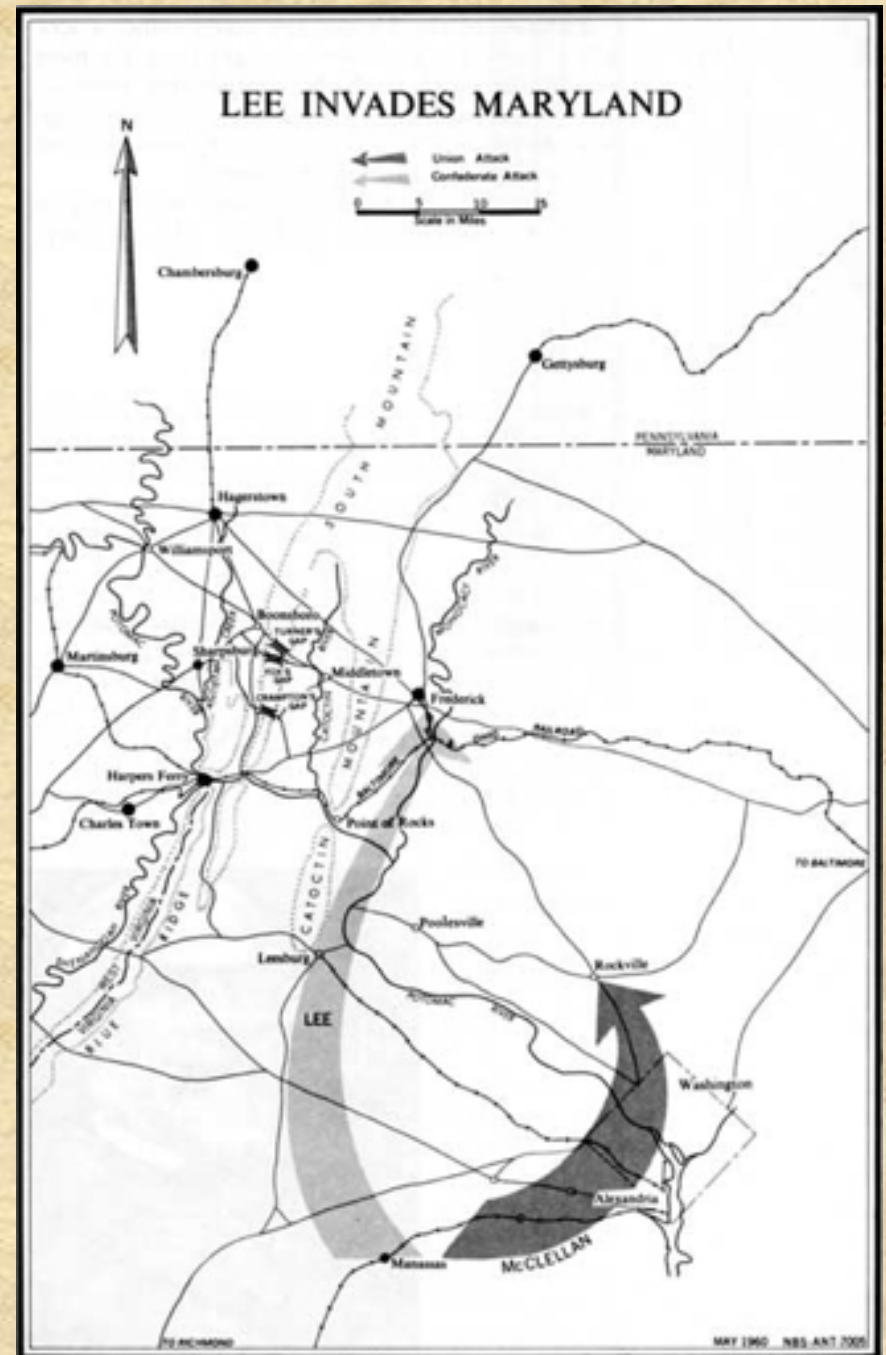
The Confederates decided to gamble and invade the North to prove to the world that the Confederacy could survive as an independent nation. The South hoped that the invasion into the North would yield a foothold in Union territory, and Great Britain and other European nations would provide diplomatic recognition for the Confederate States of America. The result would be that those nations could provide military support for the Confederacy. In addition, because these nations (particularly Britain) needed southern cotton for their textile mills, they might also assist in breaking up the northern blockade.



Robert E. Lee  
(CSA)

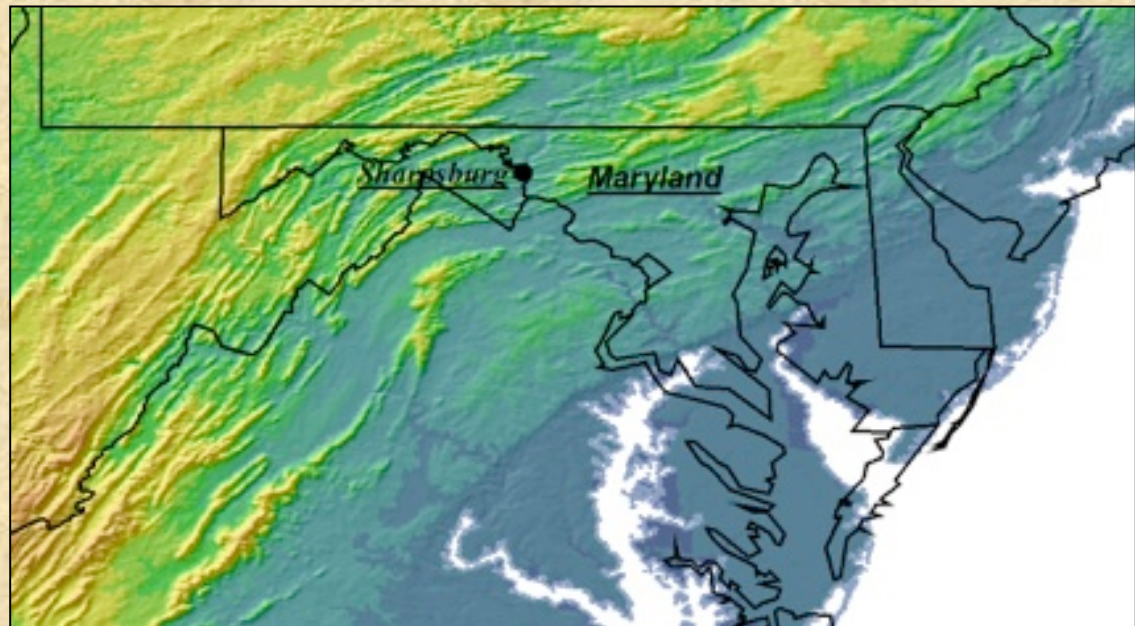


George B. McClellan  
(USA)



# McClellan learned of Lee's plan

By random chance, a Union soldier found Lee's battle plans wrapped in a bundle of three cigars. Even though McClellan knew of the plan, he still acted cautiously because he believed Lee had a larger force. The armies met near Sharpsburg, MD.



**The battle began the morning of September 17, 1862. Union troops, led by General "Fighting Joe" Hooker, made several advances against Lee near the Hagerstown Pike. Close to the battle was a Dunker-sect church. Between the church and the Union line of advance was a large cornfield, where hundreds of soldiers were slaughtered. In the Confederate led counter attack, the rebels inflicted similar casualties on the Union forces. By 10 a.m., more than 8000 men were killed or wounded.**



**During the Civil War popular magazines sent sketch artists to capture scenes from the fighting. In this drawing, which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on October 25, 1862, artist Alfred Waud drew a sketch of Union and Confederate soldiers meeting in front of the heavily damaged Dunker Church to exchange wounded and collect the dead from the morning battle action.**



**Temporary truce**



## Midday: "Sunken Road" or "Bloody Lane"

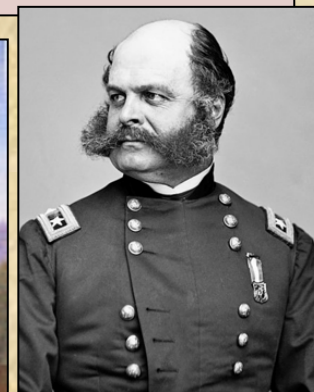
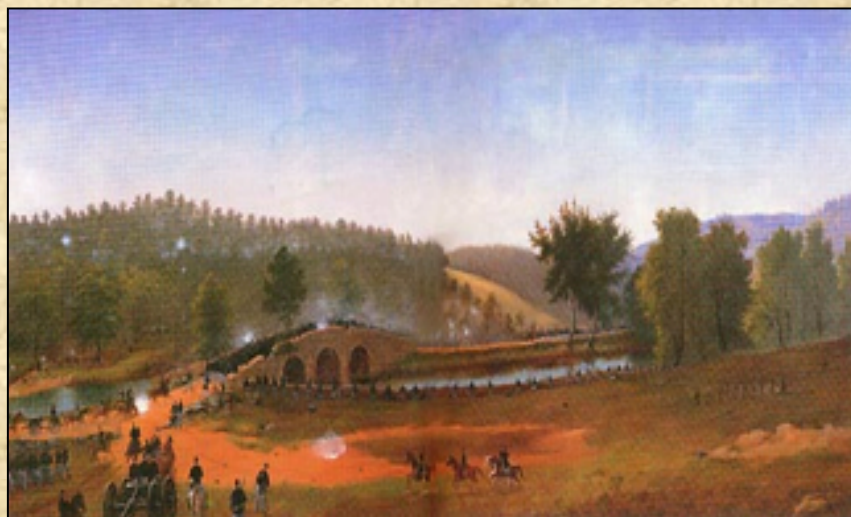
The "Sunken Road", as it was called, was where the Confederates massed in the second part of the battle. They used it as a rifle pit against the advancing Union troops. At first, the Confederates were able to kill many Union soldiers, but eventually the Union troops were able to position themselves higher than the Confederates and gained a victory in that phase of the Battle at Antietam. Over 5,000 soldiers died.



## Afternoon: Burnside Bridge

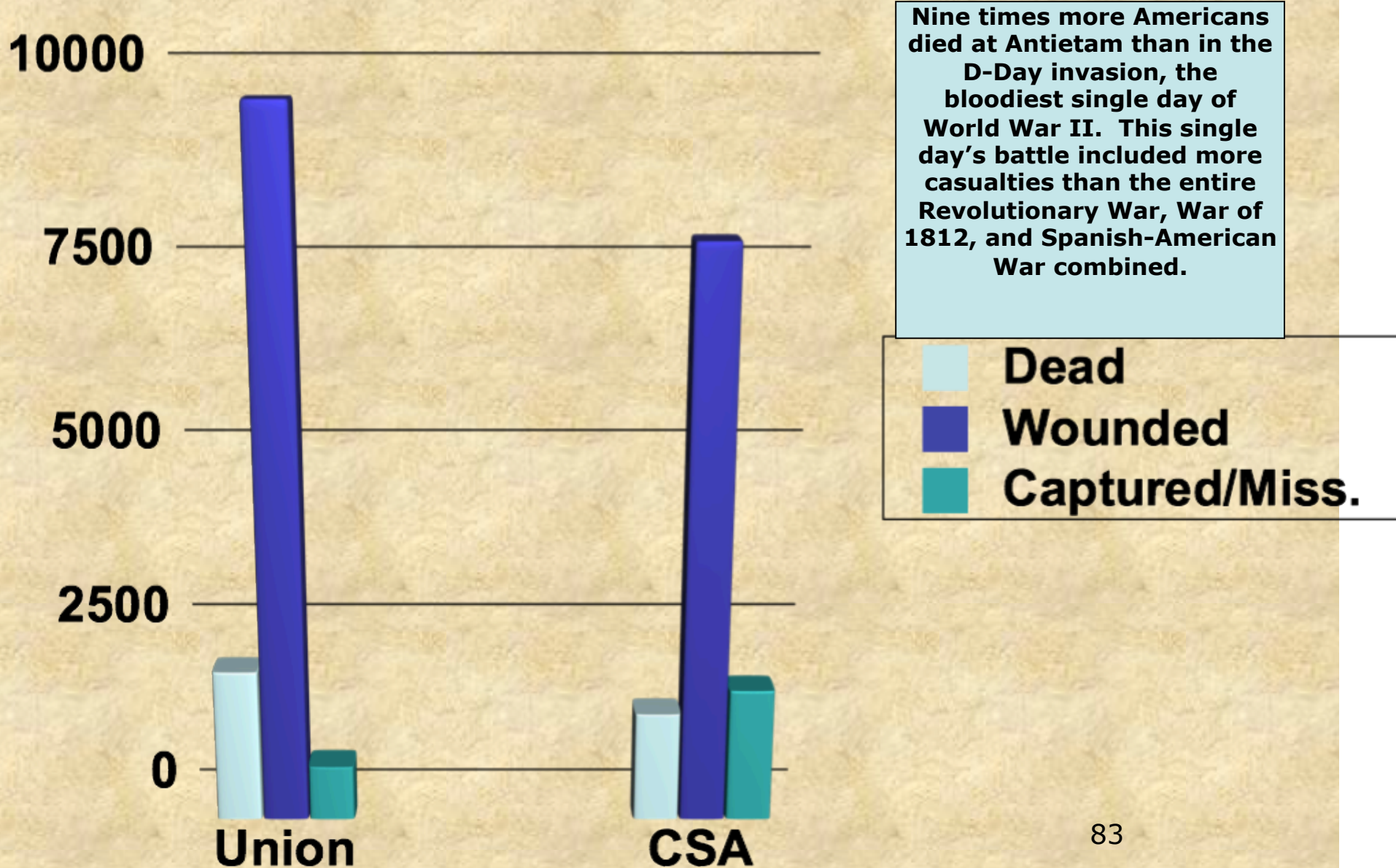
**The third phase of the Battle of Antietam: Burnside's 12,000 men attacked the remaining Confederate force near Sharpsburg. Although Burnside's forces outnumbered the Confederates by 30 to 1, the Confederates were able to hold the Union back from crossing the bridge for three hours due to Burnside's poor commanding skills. The three hours were crucial as the Confederates brought in 3,000 reinforcements. Burnside sent word to McClellan to request reinforcements for his army, but McClellan, ever cautious, declined.**

**In the fighting at what became known as "Burnside Bridge", 2,350 Union soldiers were killed, and 1,120 Confederate soldiers died. McClellan could claim a victory because Lee retreated.**



**Burnside,  
made  
"sideburns"  
famous**

# Statistics from the Battle at Antietam



By the President of the United States of America:

*A. Proclamation.*

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or act to refuse such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William H. Seward  
Secretary of State.



**Antietam gave Lincoln the victory he needed to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. On September 22, 1862 he made the announcement that it would take effect January 1, 1863.**

# The Emancipation Proclamation

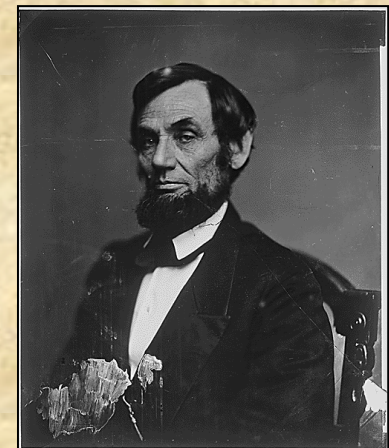
Lincoln issued the Proclamation 5 days after Antietam.

**“On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be then in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free.”**

However, the Emancipation Proclamation did not free many slaves. For example, the border slave states still loyal to the Union were not affected because Lincoln was concerned that these states might secede if he freed their slaves. Also, the Proclamation obviously did not have any effect in the Confederacy.

However, Lincoln’s proclamation immediately made some runaway slaves that were being held under military control in the “Sea Islands” off the Georgia coast free men.

It was not until the Thirteenth Amendment, passed shortly before the end of the Civil War, that all slaves were given their freedom.



## 3 major immediate effects of the Emancipation Proclamation

1. **“Union in the North”** Many northerners lost morale after the large number of casualties in battle and string of defeats suffered by the Union army. The Proclamation gave the North another “cause” to fight for, something more than Lincoln’s original goal of preserving the Union.
2. **“Disunion in the South”** The Confederacy relied on slave labor to maintain its farms as white males went to fight in the war. As slaves heard about Lincoln’s action, many deserted their plantations when the Union army drew nearer, which hurt the Southern economy and forced some men to remain at home rather than fight.
3. **“Kept Britain out of the war”** The British made several gestures to the Confederacy, to get Southern cotton growers to sell them the fiber for their textile mills. However, since Britain had recently abolished slavery in the whole of the British Empire it was impossible to support a people whose constitution protected slavery.

# The South reacted to the Emancipation Proclamation



Lincoln was drawn as a monkey holding the Emancipation Proclamation in this cartoon that appeared in a Richmond newspaper, a few days after the announcement of the Proclamation.

**"Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses."**

**--Jefferson Davis, speaking to the Confederate Congress in reply to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.**

# **Lincoln visited McClellan at Antietam on October 1, 1862 to convince him to attack Lee**



**Lincoln recalled, "I came back thinking he would move at once. But when I got home he began to argue why he ought not to move. I peremptorily ordered him to advance. It was nineteen days before he put a man over the river, nine days longer before he got his army across, and then he stopped again."**

**Finally, Lincoln had enough, and on November 5, he relieved McClellan. "Alas, for my poor country!", the fired general exclaimed upon being notified of his removal.**

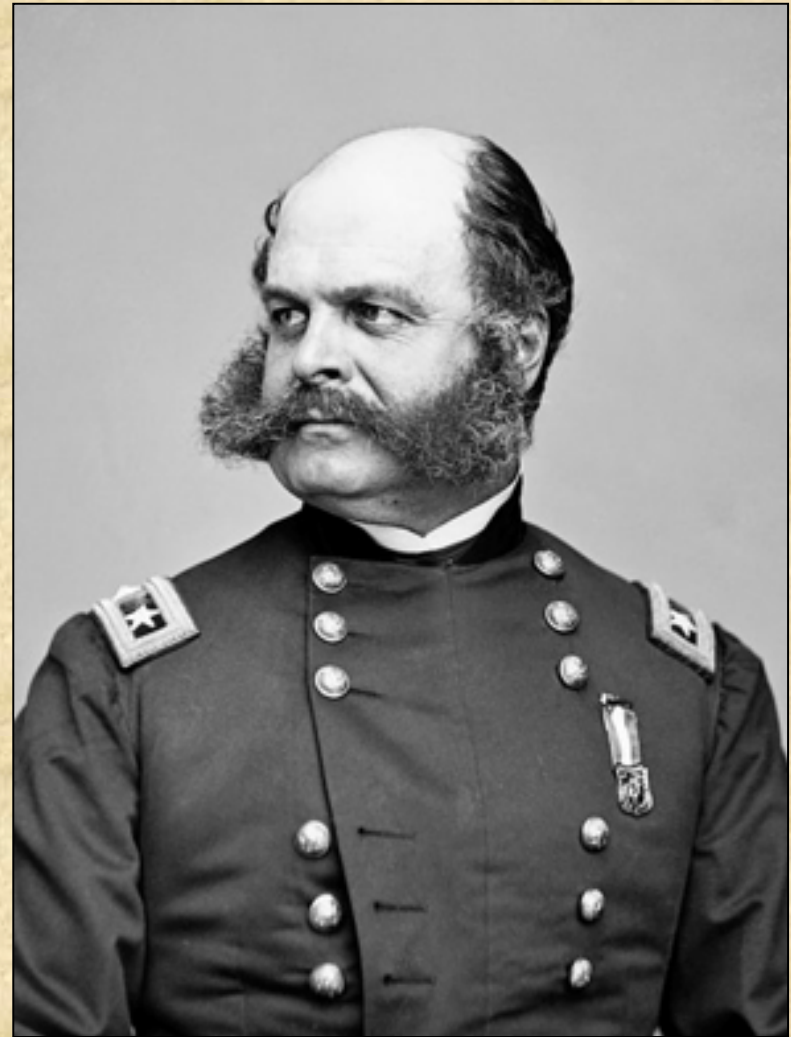
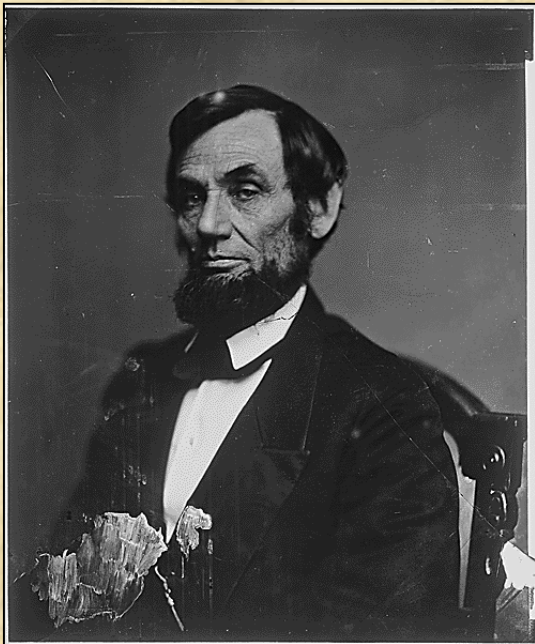
**Burnside was appointed to head the Army of the Potomac. In 1864, McClellan was nominated for President by the Democratic Party, but was defeated by Lincoln.**



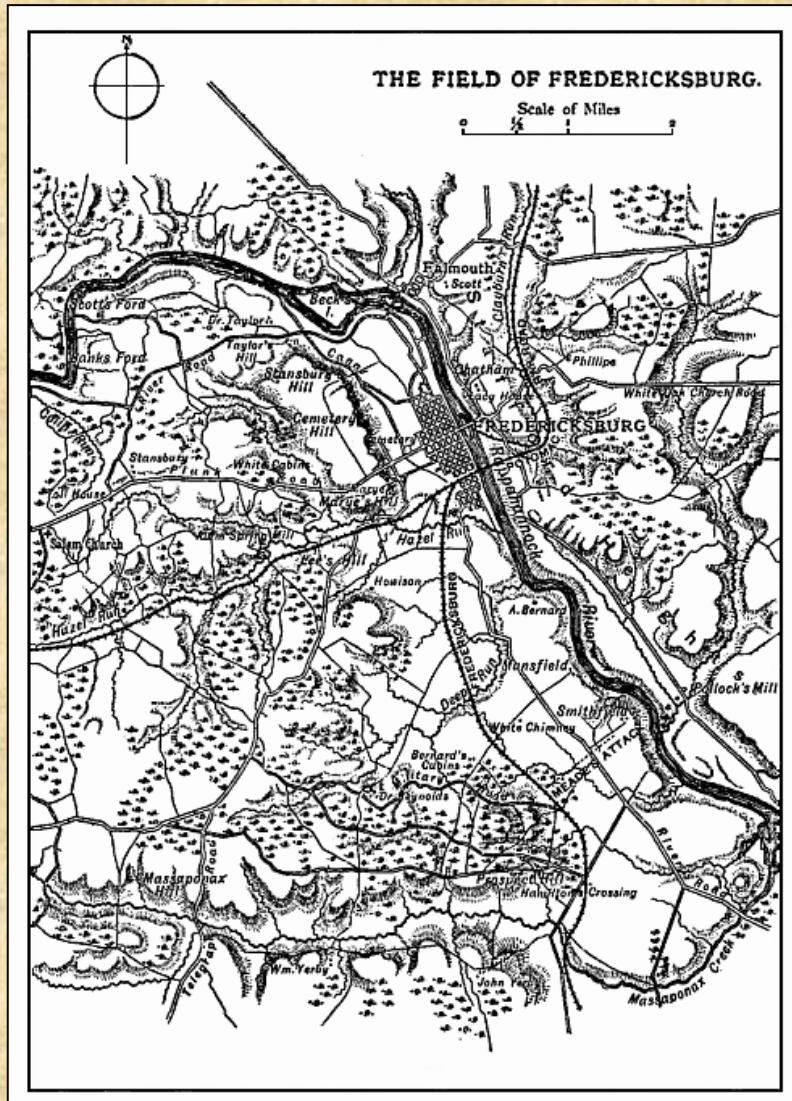


# Lincoln appointed Burnside

**Although Lincoln had offered him the position of General of the Union army twice before Burnside did not want the high position. Lincoln appointed him General in November of 1862.**



# Fredericksburg



**Burnside wanted to take the Confederate capital of Richmond. He planned to seize the town of Fredericksburg, located on the Rappahannock River, in mid-November of 1862. The plan was to cross the Rappahannock River, occupy the town of Fredericksburg, and then seize and fortify the hills before Lee could respond.**

**The advance was delayed, however, because the needed pontoon bridges to cross the river had not arrived. Burnside found himself waiting over two weeks for pontoons, which gave Lee the needed time to bring reinforcements to match Burnside's 115,000 men.**

**The delayed arrival of the pontoon bridges to cross the Rappahannock allowed General Lee the advantage**



*Mag by T. H. O'Sullivan  
May 1863*

*1865 by A. Gardner*

# The battle began

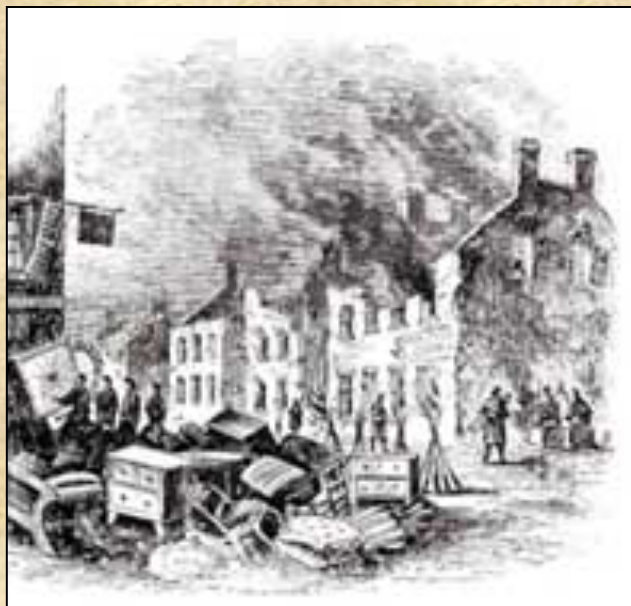
**Days before the battle began, the Confederates ordered the evacuation of Fredericksburg, which had just endured a heavy snowfall.**

**The delay from the pontoon bridges gave Lee the chance to position his men at strong points throughout the city.**



**Famed Civil War photographer Matthew Brady shot this picture of a Union artillery battery during the opening phases at Fredericksburg.**

# Union looting at Fredericksburg



**Once the Union forces made it across the river, troops savagely looted the town of Fredericksburg, smashing glass, dishes, almost anything breakable.**

**Union soldiers took delight in wearing clothes of local women who were unable to evacuate their belongings.**

**The looting at Fredericksburg was some of the worst in the war.**

# Assault on Marye's Heights

**Burnside ordered "Fighting Joe" Hooker to attack the Heights in what Union generals believed was "murder, not warfare".**

**Marye's Heights provided the Confederate troops a perfect position to shoot at Union troops because they were protected by a wall at the top of the hill, while Union troops had to climb the hill totally exposed.**



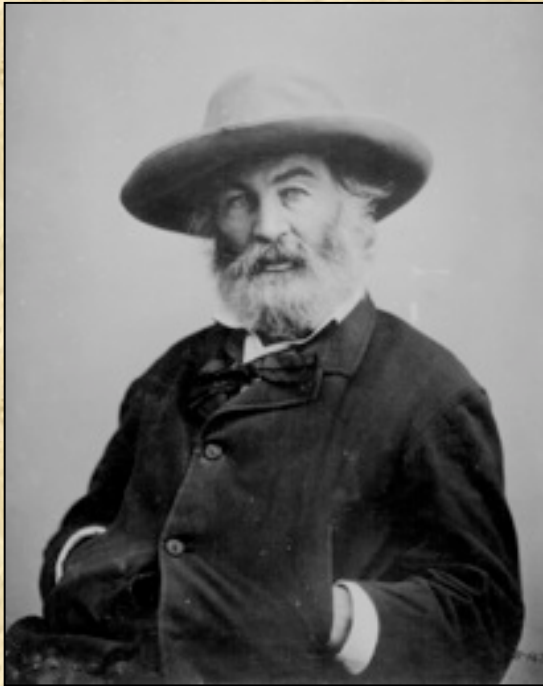
# The Irish Brigades



General Thomas Meagher, commander of the Irish Brigade

- Irish Brigades fought on both sides during the Battle of Fredericksburg.
- “Fighting ‘69<sup>th</sup>” and other Irish regiments from New York and Pennsylvania involved in the assault on Marye’s Heights and the Sunken Road.
- These Union Irish soldiers fought against other Irish soldiers in the 24<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and Phillip’s Legion.
- The Irish Brigade got within 25 paces of the wall before they were mowed down by the Georgian troops.
- 540 of the 1200 members of the Irish Brigade were killed at the “Sunken Road.”

## Poet Walt Whitman traveled to Fredericksburg to find his wounded brother

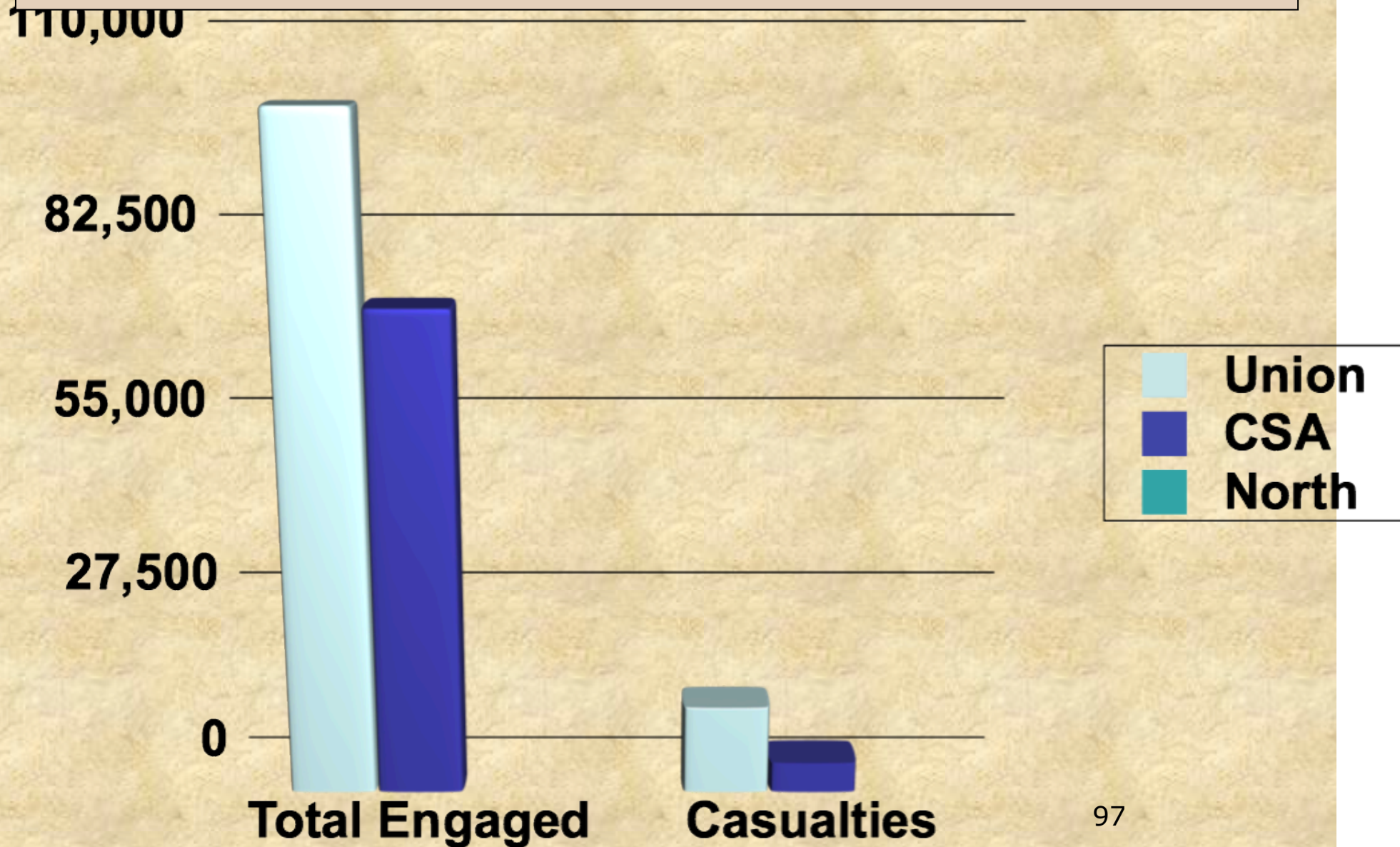


At the battlefield he learned that his brother suffered only a minor wound and seeing the level of the bloodshed, Whitman offered his services as a nurse at Chatham Manor. While dressing wounds, writing letters for and talking with the wounded soldiers, he wrote his recollections and impressions on small, bloodstained pieces of paper, which he later stitched together into small notebooks.

"The results of the late battle are exhibited everywhere about here in thousands of cases, (hundreds die every day,) in the camp, brigade, and division hospitals. These are merely tents, and sometimes very poor ones, the wounded lying on the ground, lucky if their blankets are spread on layers of pine or hemlock twigs, or small leaves. No cots; seldom even a mattress. It is pretty cold. The ground is frozen hard, and there is occasional snow. I go around from one case to another. I do not see that I do much good to these wounded and dying; but I cannot leave them. Once in a while some youngster holds on to me convulsively, and I do what I can for him; at any rate, stop with him and sit near him for hours, if he wishes it."



# Fredericksburg battle statistics



**The morale in the north was low after Fredericksburg. Lincoln summarized the need to remain in the war in his speech to Congress in 1862.**



**"Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.**

**No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.**

**We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it.**

**We -- even *we here* -- hold the power, and bear the responsibility. In *giving* freedom to the *slave*, we *assure* freedom to the *free* -- honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve.**

**We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth.**

**The dogmas of the quiet past, are inadequate to the stormy present.**

**The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise -- with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew.**

**We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country."**

# THE STRATEGIC SITUATION FALL 1862

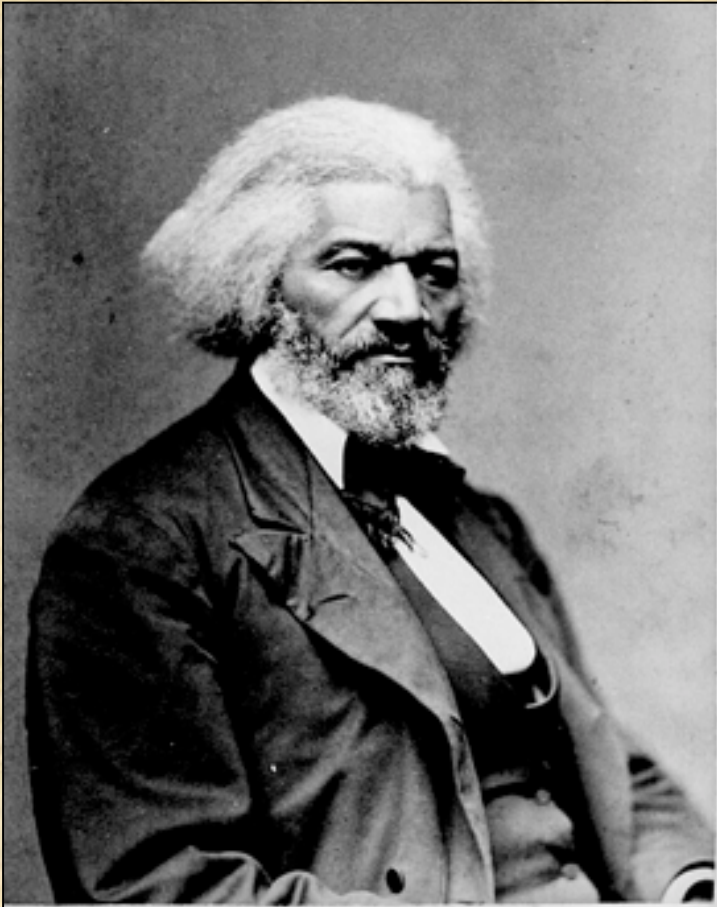


# **African Americans, Women, music, and medicine during the war**

- o Frederick Douglass**
- o Contrabands & Sea Islands**
- o Women**
- o Music**
- o Medicine**



# Frederick Douglass



- **Leader in the anti-slavery movement**
- **Wrote anti-slavery newspapers, *The North Star* and *Frederick Douglass' Paper***
- **Helped recruit black soldiers for the Civil War**
- **Helped persuade Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation**
- **Two of his sons fought in the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment**

## **“Contrabands”**



**Contrabands were slaves who had either been captured by advancing Union soldiers, or who had run away from their masters. They posed a difficult problem for the Union.**

**The army did not have sufficient resources to house, feed, and protect contraband slaves while also fighting a war against the Confederacy.**

**On the other hand, to return the slaves back to their masters meant that they could be used as laborers while white Confederates would be able to fight advancing Union troops.**

## The Sea Islands

**Some contrabands relocated to the Sea Islands off the South Carolina coast.**

**Each was given two acres of land to farm as well as seed and farm tools. In return, they gave the government a percentage of harvested cotton.**

**Private relief organizations provided medical care, food, and education to contrabands.**



**Many teachers, doctors, and others, such as Charlotte Forten, went to South Carolina to assist contrabands in starting a new life.**



**Charlotte Forten was born free in Philadelphia into a very active family in the abolitionist movement. She interacted with famous authors, activists, and abolitionists throughout her life.**

**Forten was the first teacher to go to the Sea Islands. She spent two years there and published her reflections on her time spent in *the Atlantic Monthly* magazine in May and June 1864.**

**She remained an important activist for the rest of her life.**

**"Monday, October 23, 1854: I will spare no effort to prepare myself well for the responsible duties of a teacher, and to live for the good I can do my oppressed and suffering fellow creatures."**

*From Charlotte Forten's personal diary*



## Women and the Civil War

**All wars have similar effects on women. Since men go off to fight, women are often left in charge of the household, sometimes their first experience in dealing with money, business, and running a farm.**

**For the war effort women were nurses, spies, and active in charity organizations at home.**



## Dorothea Dix



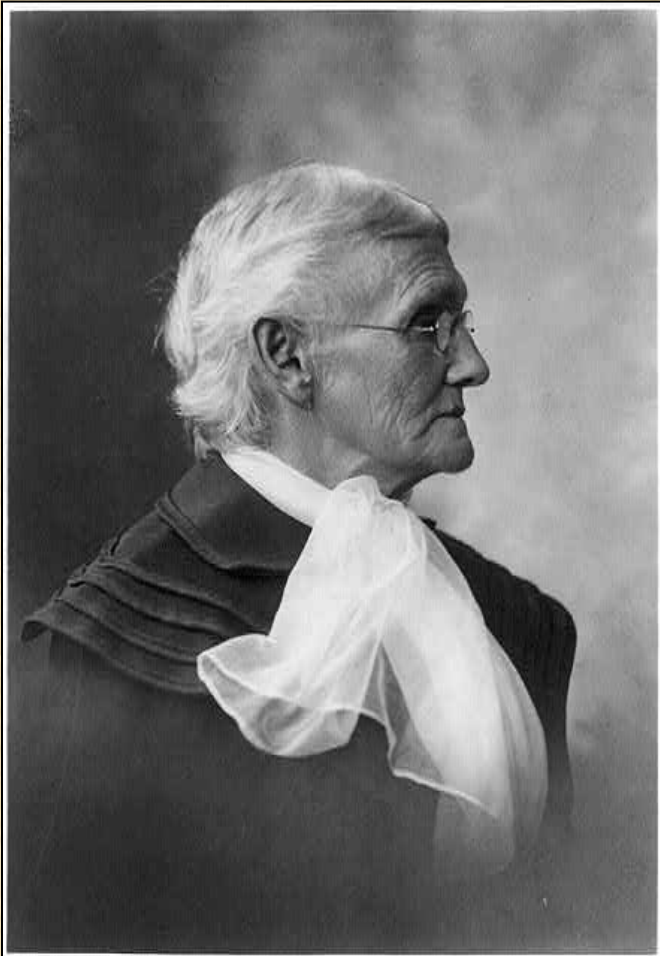
- **Before the war was known for working for better treatment for mentally ill**
- **Advocated for women to be sent to the front lines as nurses, as was done in Europe**
- **Secretary of War Simon Cameron agreed and named Dix "Superintendent of Nurses"**
- **Nicknamed "Dragon Dix" because she was so strict about which women she would allow as battlefield nurses (only older, drab women)**

# Clara Barton



- **Became a nurse during the Civil War even though she had no prior experience other than caring for her ill brother**
- **Lobbied Congress to bring her own medical supplies to battles**
- **Became well-known because of work at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Second Manassas**
- **Became known as “Angel of the Battlefield” for her work**
- **Later founded American Red Cross**

## Mary Ann Bickerdyke



- **Traveled throughout the war years with Union troops**
- **Assisted with medical procedures, feed troops and established field hospitals**
- **Worked with the U.S. Sanitary Commission to establish 300 field hospitals**
- **Pushed for high standards from medical staff, even discharging some doctors**
- **Assisted soldiers in at least 19 different battles throughout the war**

# Elizabeth Blackwell



- Her parents were close with the abolitionist Garrison and she was active in Cincinnati
- Became the first woman to graduate from medical school.
- Organized Women's Central Organization of Relief at start of Civil War, which led to the formation of US Sanitary Commission, which was involved with.

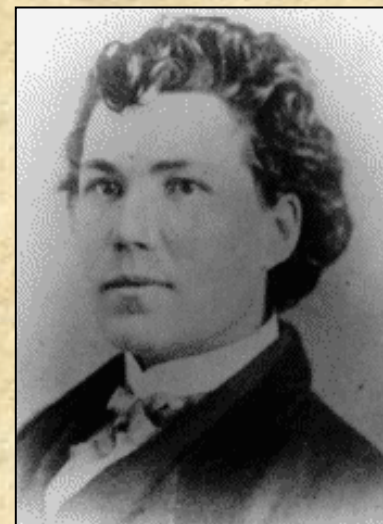
# Mary Edwards Walker



- **One of the first women to graduate from Syracuse Medical College**
- **Proponent of women's rights and "dress reform" (she frequently wore men's trousers)**
- **Not accepted as a physician early in the Civil War, she worked as a nurse and spy for the Union.**
- **Later worked as a surgeon in Army of the Cumberland. Taken prisoner by Confederacy, released in prisoner exchange.**
- **Was awarded Medal of Honor**

## Women as soldiers

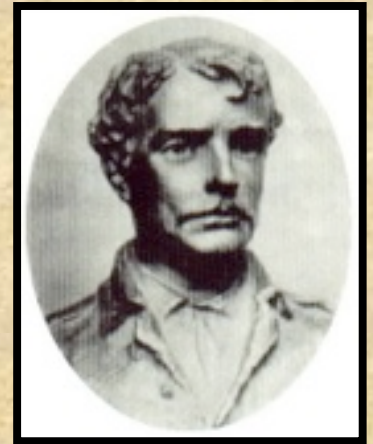
**Some women were not satisfied with traditional “female” roles, such as being nurses or spies. Instead, they disguised themselves and fought on the front lines as regular army troops. The two pictures at the left are of Frances Clalin, who served in the Missouri militia and cavalry units. At right, the two pictures show Sarah Edmonds Seelye who served two years in the Second Michigan Infantry, and was awarded a pension in 1886.**



# Civil War spies



Several civilians helped with the war effort by acting as couriers or spies. Mrs. Rose O'Neal Greenhow (top left), a known society leader in Washington, and aunt of Stephen Douglas, warned the Confederates of the Union advance at Bull Run.



Pauline Cushman, (bottom left), infiltrated Confederate lines and was able to acquire battle plans from General Braxton Bragg. Captured by the Confederates and sentenced to death by hanging, Cushman escaped the hangman's noose when the Union captured Shelbyville, Tennessee.



Belle Boyd, (bottom right), passed Union army information to Stonewall Jackson. She was later imprisoned for spying but later released. She later became an actress.



Samuel Davis, (top right), was sentenced to death for being a Confederate spy. His bravery and dedication impressed the Union greatly.





# Civil War era music



*Band of 107th U. S. Colored Infantry.*

**Julia Ward Howe wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" after an 1861 visit to a Union army camp.**



**BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.**

BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

My eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath  
are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:  
His truth is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and  
damps;  
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:  
His day is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.  
His day is marching on.

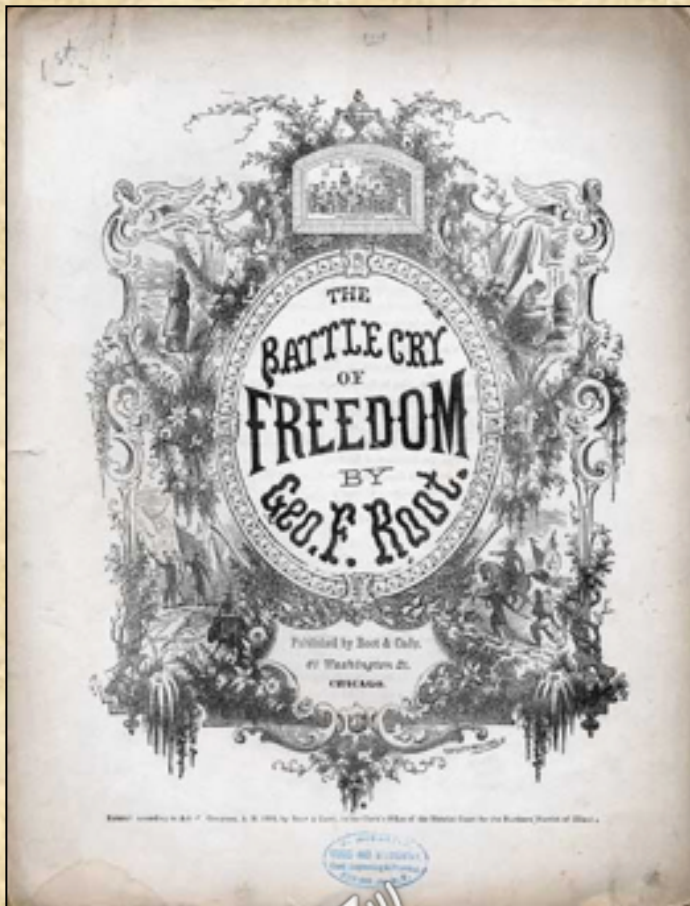
I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:  
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall  
deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,  
Since God is marching on."  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.  
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant my feet!  
Our God is marching on!  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.  
Our God is marching on!

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.  
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.  
While God is marching on.

Published by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments

**George F. Root wrote the “Battle cry of Freedom”. The tune was so catchy the Confederates used it to make their own “Battle Cry” song.**



***Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,  
We'll rally once again, Shouting the  
battle cry of Freedom, We will rally  
from the hillside, We'll gather from the  
plain, Shouting the battle cry of  
Freedom.***


***CHORUS: The Union forever, Hurrah!  
boys, hurrah! Down with the traitors,  
Up with the stars; While we rally  
round the flag, boys, Rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.***

***We are springing to the call Of our  
brothers gone before, Shouting the  
battle cry of Freedom; And we'll fill  
our vacant ranks with A million free  
men more, Shouting the battle cry of  
Freedom.—Repeat CHORUS***



## **Battle Cry of Freedom (Southern Version)**

Bonnie Blue  
Flag

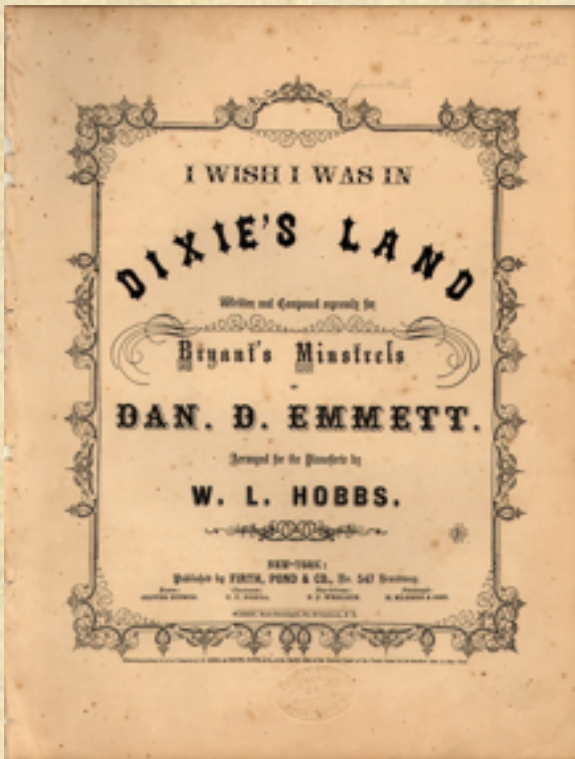


**Our flag is proudly floating On the land and on the main,  
Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom! Beneath it oft  
we've conquered, And we'll conquer oft again! Shout,  
shout the battle cry of Freedom!**

**CHORUS: Our Dixie forever! She's never at a loss! Down  
with the eagle And up with the cross! We'll rally 'round  
the bonny flag, We'll rally once again, Shout, shout the  
battle cry of Freedom!**

**Our gallant boys have marched To the rolling of the  
drums, Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom! And the  
leaders in charge cry out, "Come, boys, come!" Shout,  
shout the battle cry of Freedom!--CHORUS**

# Dixie



***I wish I was in the land of cotton, Old times there are not forgotten; Look away! Look away! Look away, Dixie's Land! In Dixie's Land where I was born in, Early on one frosty morning, Look away! Look away! Look away, Dixie's Land!***

***CHORUS: Then I wish I was in Dixie! Hooray! Hooray! In Dixie's Land I'll take my stand, to live and die in Dixie! Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie! Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie!***

# When Johnny Comes Marching Home



Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore,  
composer



**When Johnny comes marching home again,  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
We'll give him a hearty welcome then  
Hurrah! Hurrah!**

**The men will cheer and the boys will shout  
The ladies they will all turn out  
And we'll all feel gay,  
When Johnny comes marching home.**

**The old church bell will peal with joy  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
To welcome home our darling boy  
Hurrah! Hurrah!**

**The village lads and lassies say  
With roses they will strew the way,  
And we'll all feel gay  
When Johnny comes marching home.**

**Get ready for the Jubilee,  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
We'll give the hero three times three,  
Hurrah! Hurrah!**

**The laurel wreath is ready now  
To place upon his loyal brow  
And we'll all feel gay  
When Johnny comes marching home.**

# Civil War Medicine

**The average Civil War combatant had a one in four chance of dying during the conflict, either by hostile action, or more likely, by disease.**

**Medical training for physicians and medics on both sides was extremely lacking. Most doctors during the period practiced with only one or two years of formal training. At the start of the conflict, there were less than 100 doctors in the Union ranks; less than 25 in the Confederate Army.**

**Sanitation in field hospitals was non-existent. Because of water shortages, it was not uncommon for doctors to go hours, if not days, without washing their hands. In addition to germs being carried from patient to patient, frequently bullets would also have dirt and germs that would further contaminate the wound. Such "surgical fevers", as they were called, frequently caused blood poisoning. Use of antiseptics only began in the last months of the Civil War.**

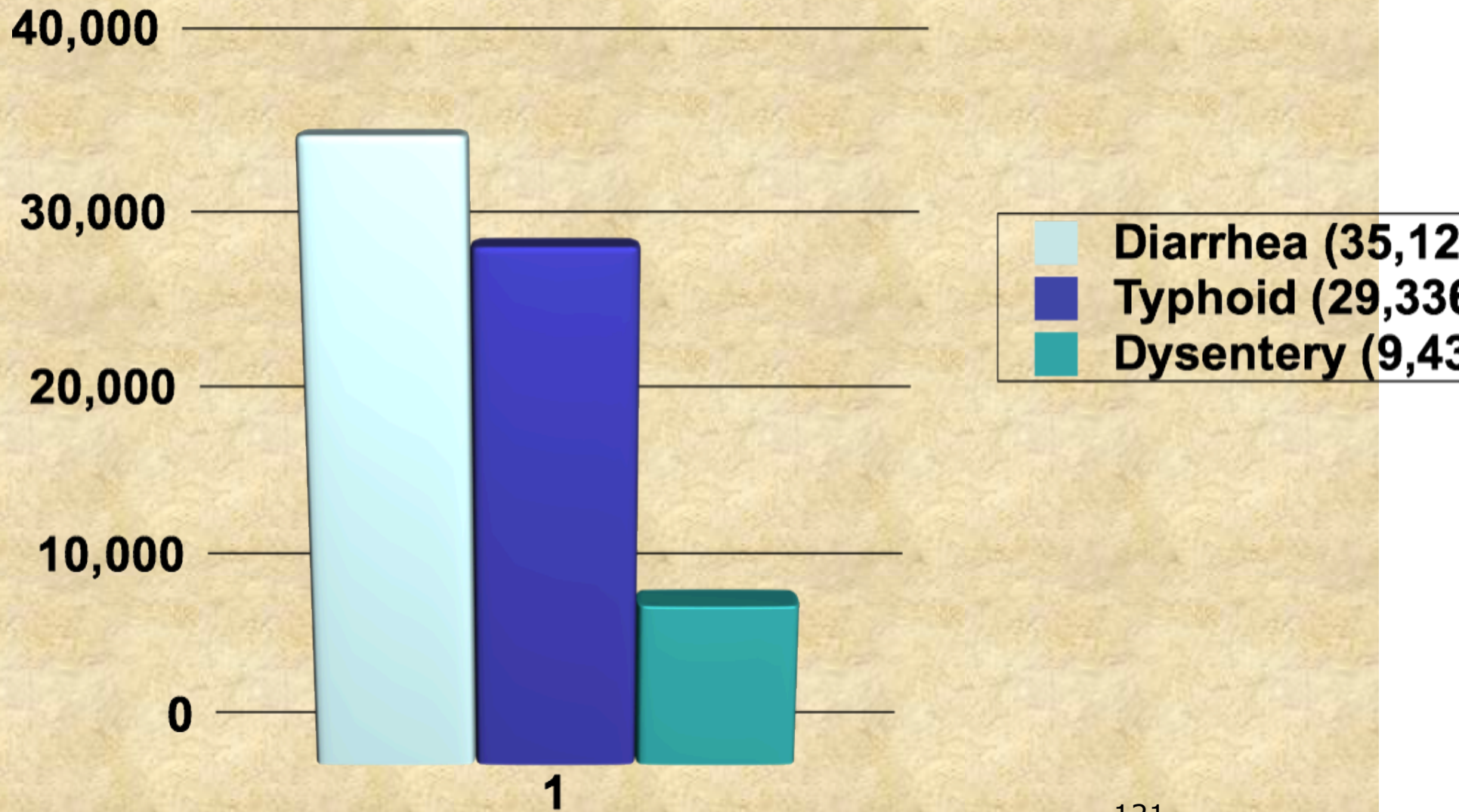


# **Disease during the war**

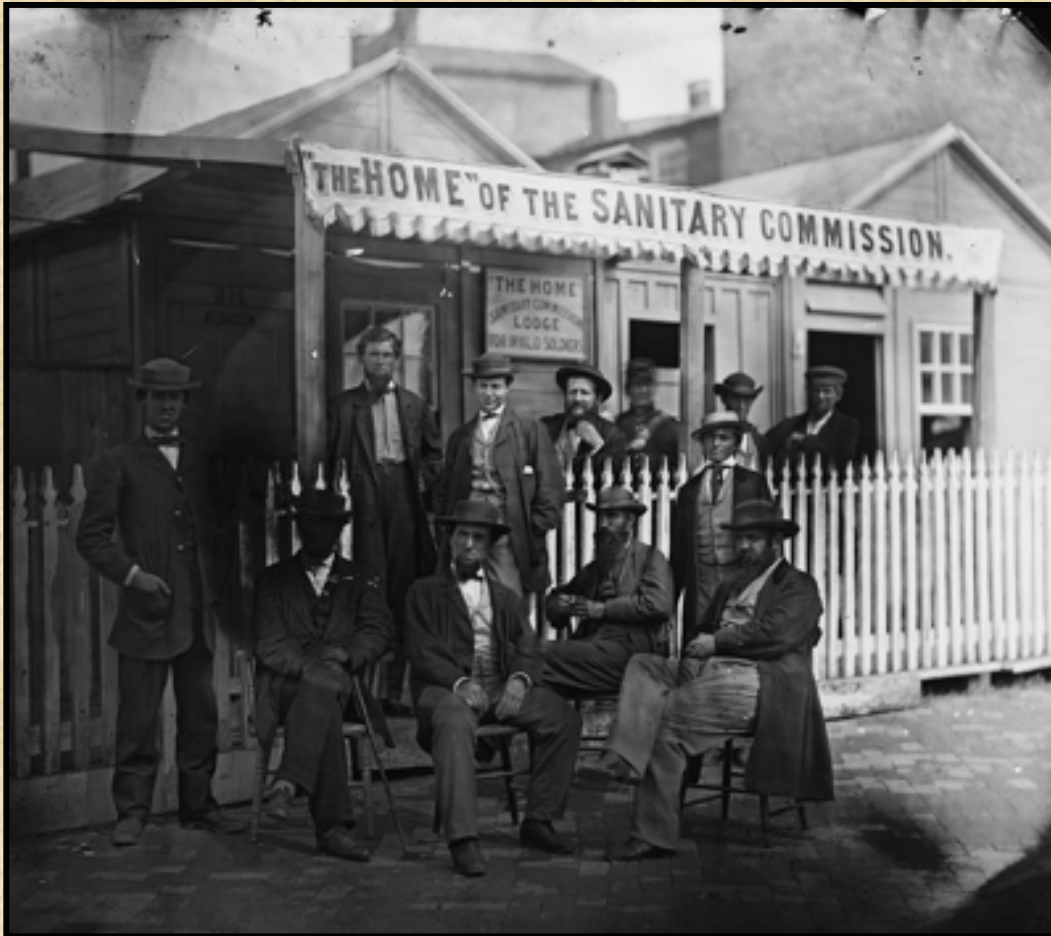
- **Disease killed 3 of every 5 Union soldiers; 2 of every three Confederate soldiers.**
- **Common causes of death were intestinal disorders, typhoid fever, dysentery, and diarrhea.**
- **Also fatal to some were measles, chicken pox, mumps, and whooping cough.**
- **It is estimated that 995 in every 1000 Union soldiers developed chronic diarrhea or dysentery during the war.**
- **The main cause for the spread of disease was the lack of sanitation in the soldiers' camps.**



# Disease Frequency



# United States Sanitary Commission



- **Founded in New York City in 1861**
- **Led by notables such as George Templeton Strong, Elizabeth Blackwell, and Frederick Law Olmstead**
- **Inspected sanitary conditions at camps, provided for food, verified the competence of surgeons, and supplied field hospitals with their medical personnel**
- **The Commission helped to promote the idea of philanthropy, which continued after the end of the war.**

**Doctors prepared to perform an amputation at Gettysburg in 1863.**



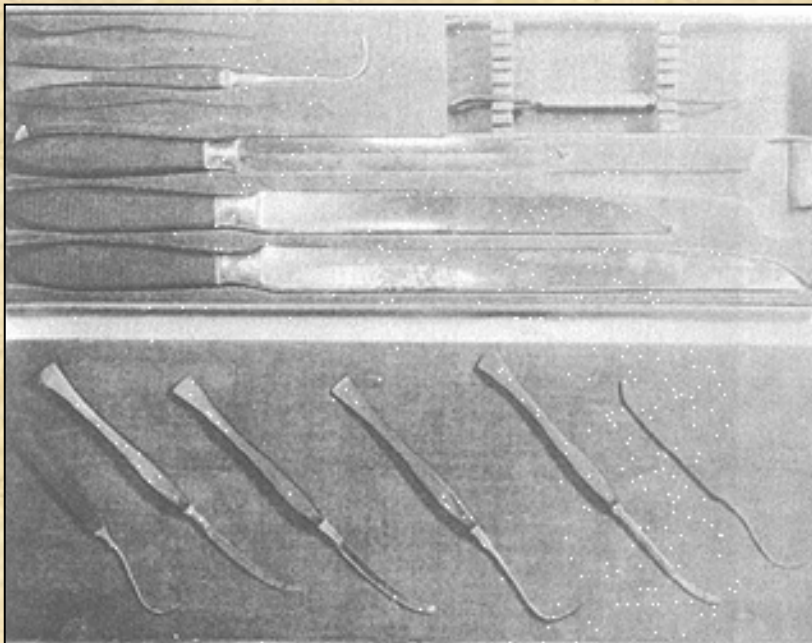
# Surgical Procedures



- **Amputation was frequently the course of action surgeons took because of the "minie" ball and lack of time to treat large numbers of casualties**

- **70% of battle wounds were in the arms or legs**

- **Some surgeons could amputate a limb in under 10 minutes.**



**Typical Civil War-era surgeons' kit**



**Soldiers convalesce in a ward at the Carver General Hospital, Washington, D.C.**



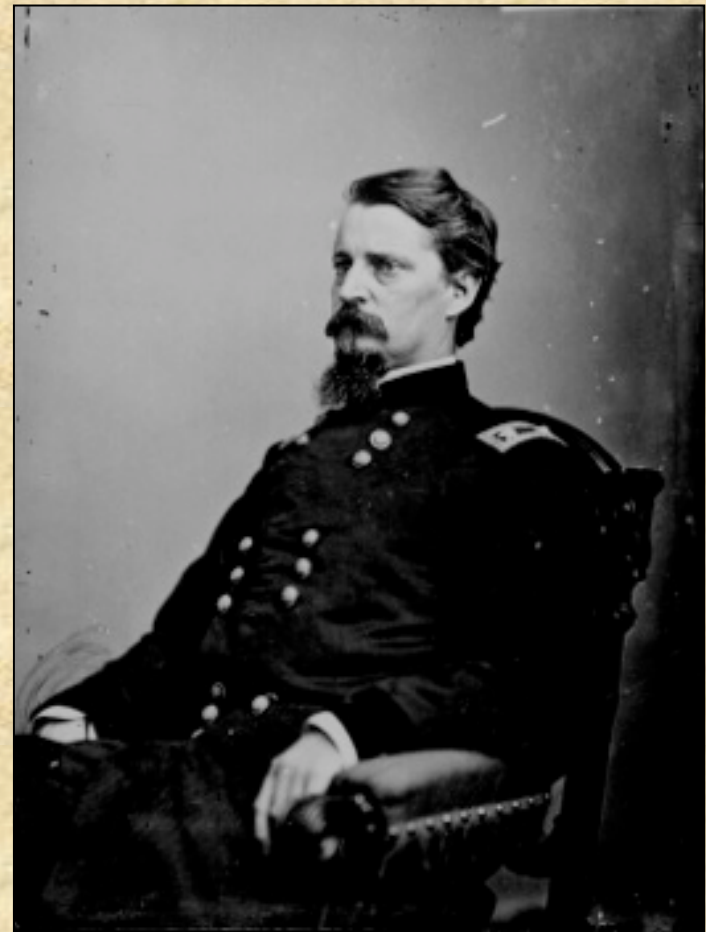
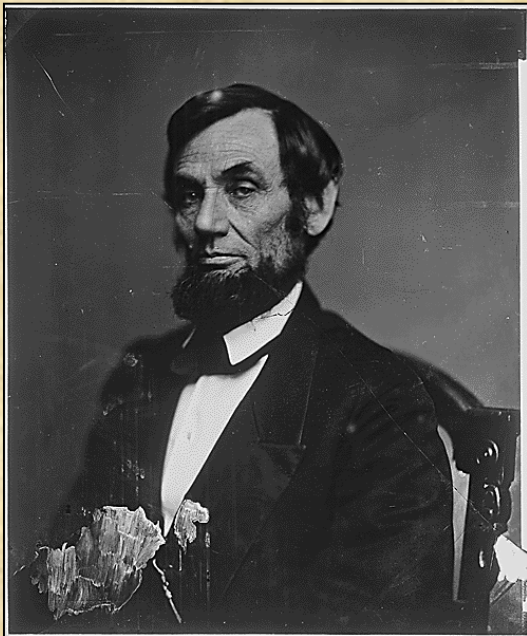
# 1863

- **Lincoln replaced Burnside**
- **Military draft**
- **Battle of Chancellorsville**
- **Lincoln replaced Hooker**
- **Battle of Vicksburg**
- **Battle of Gettysburg**
- **Gettysburg Address**
- **54<sup>th</sup> Regiment**
- **Fort Wagner**
- **Chickamauga**
- **Chattanooga**



# Lincoln appointed Hooker

**In Lincoln's search for competent leadership he appointed Joseph Hooker as General of the Union army in January of 1863. He would be replaced 5 months later.**



# The First Conscription Act, March 1863: The Union army needed more enlistees

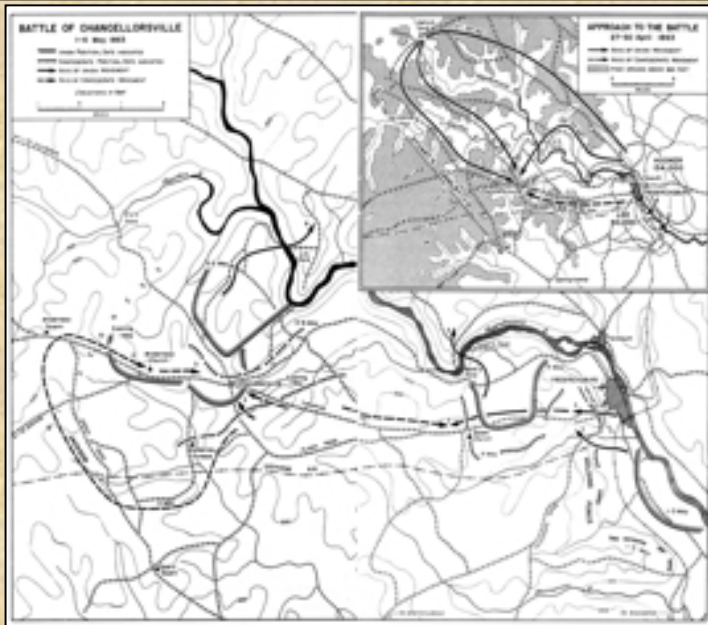
**Under the law all men between the ages of 20 and 45 were eligible to be called for military service. However since service could be avoided by paying a fee or finding a substitute it was seen as unfair to the poor, and riots occurred in New York City.**





# Battle of Chancellorsville

May, 1863



**General Hooker had three goals for the battle:**

- 1. Force Lee out of his entrenchments at Fredericksburg.**
- 2. Sever Lee's line of communication with the Confederate capital at Richmond**
- 3. Crush Lee's army through a "pincer" move (divide army in two to squeeze them from both sides) that would smash the Confederate army and destroy the Army of Northern Virginia.**



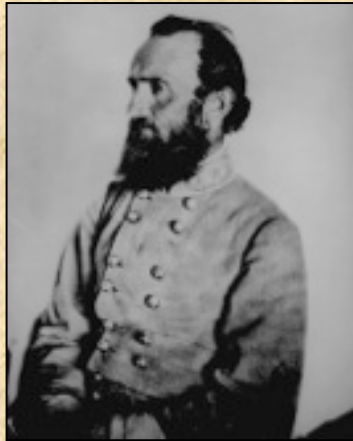
**General Lee and his lieutenant generals executed a daring move that would stop the Union advance.**

**Lee divided his forces by sending 10,000 of his men back to Fredericksburg to convince Hooker that Lee was in retreat. Meanwhile, Lee took the rest of his undersized army to attack Hooker's own flanks.**

**Hooker decided to await reinforcements and his pause shifted the momentum of the battle to Lee's favor.**

**Learning from Confederate Calvary commander Stuart that Hooker's flank was vulnerable, Lee and Jackson gambled on an offensive attack on Hooker's flank on May 2, 1863.**

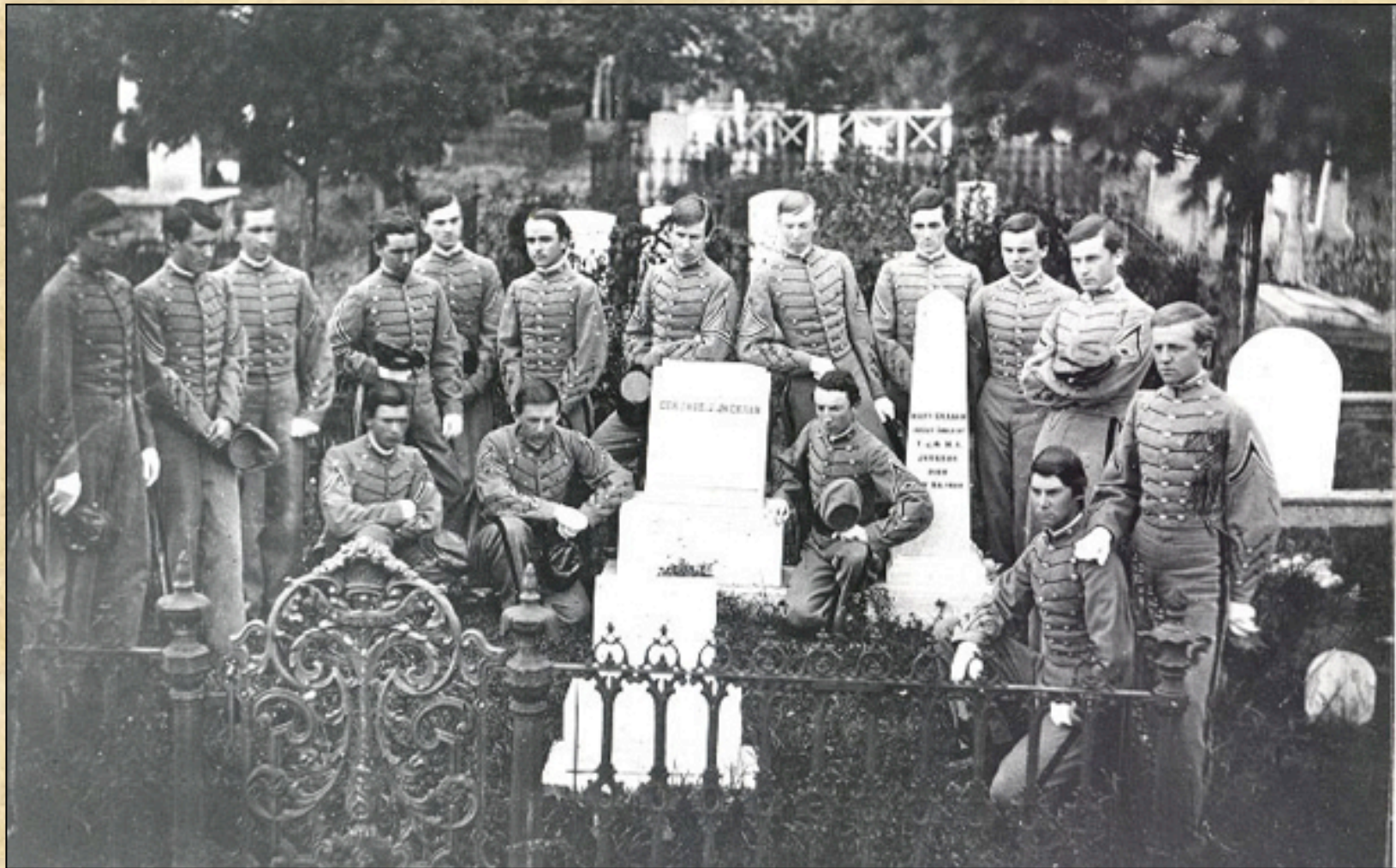
**Hooker believed Lee's troops were retreating**



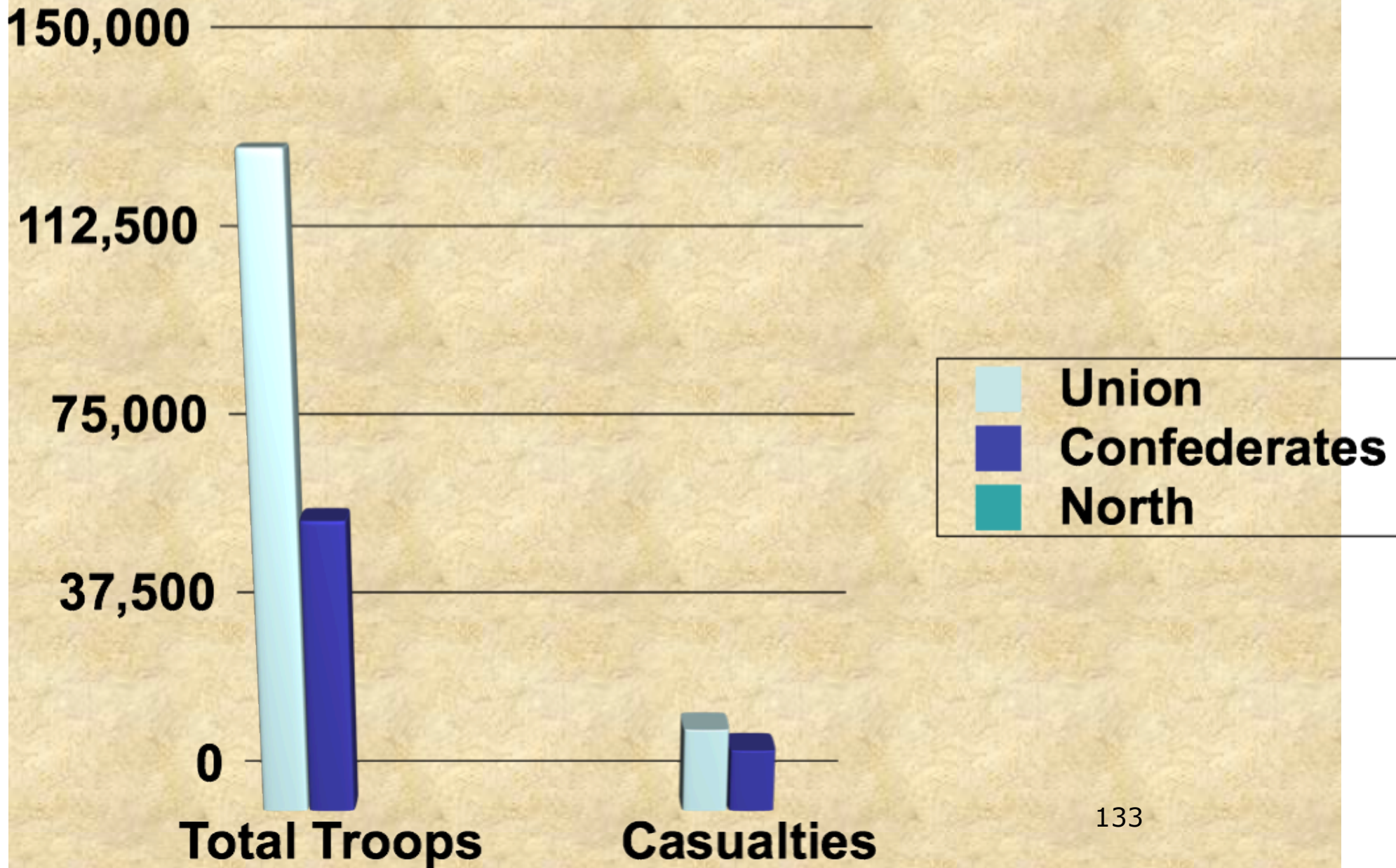
**General  
Stonewall  
Jackson**

**Jackson planned a sneak attack and was able to defeat one prong of the Union's divided troops. Hooker ordered the retreat of the other, which gave the Confederates a major victory at Chancellorsville.**

**Stonewall Jackson was shot by friendly fire, had his arm amputated, caught pneumonia and died at Chancellorsville.**



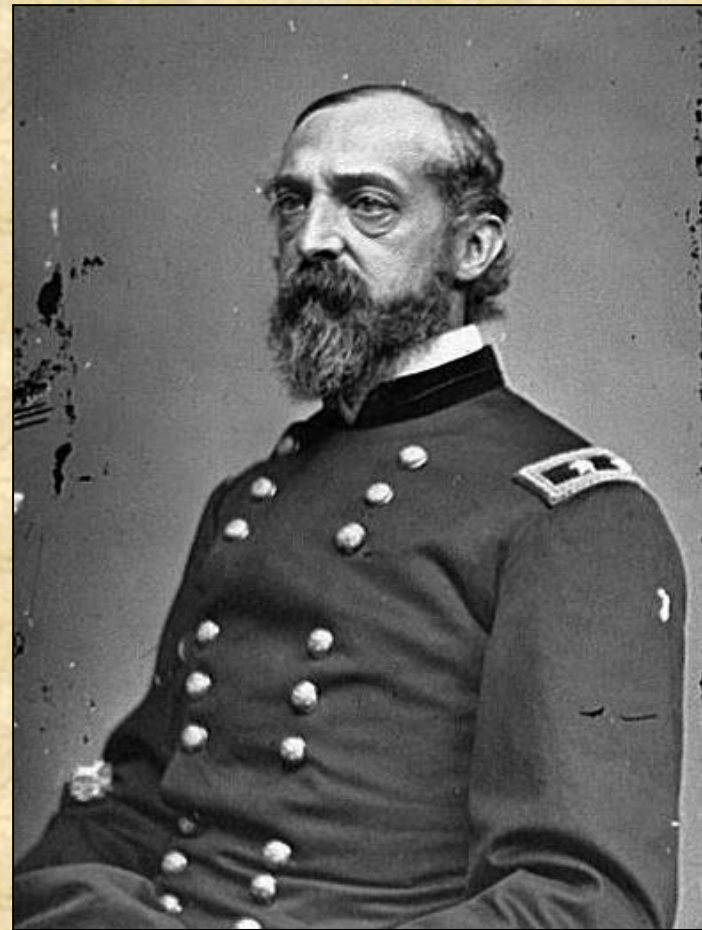
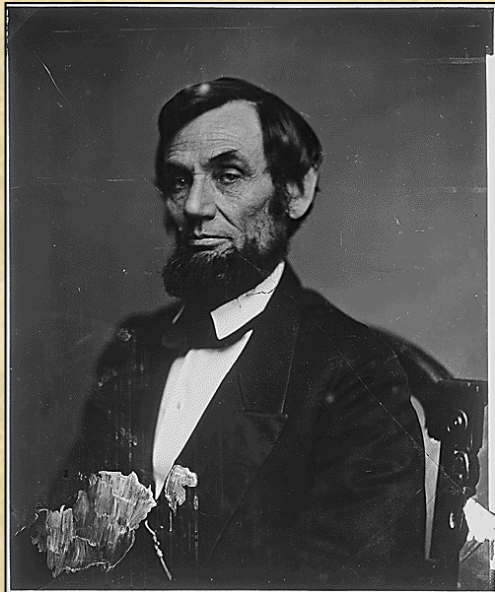
# Battle at Chancellorsville statistics



# **Lincoln appointed George G. Meade**

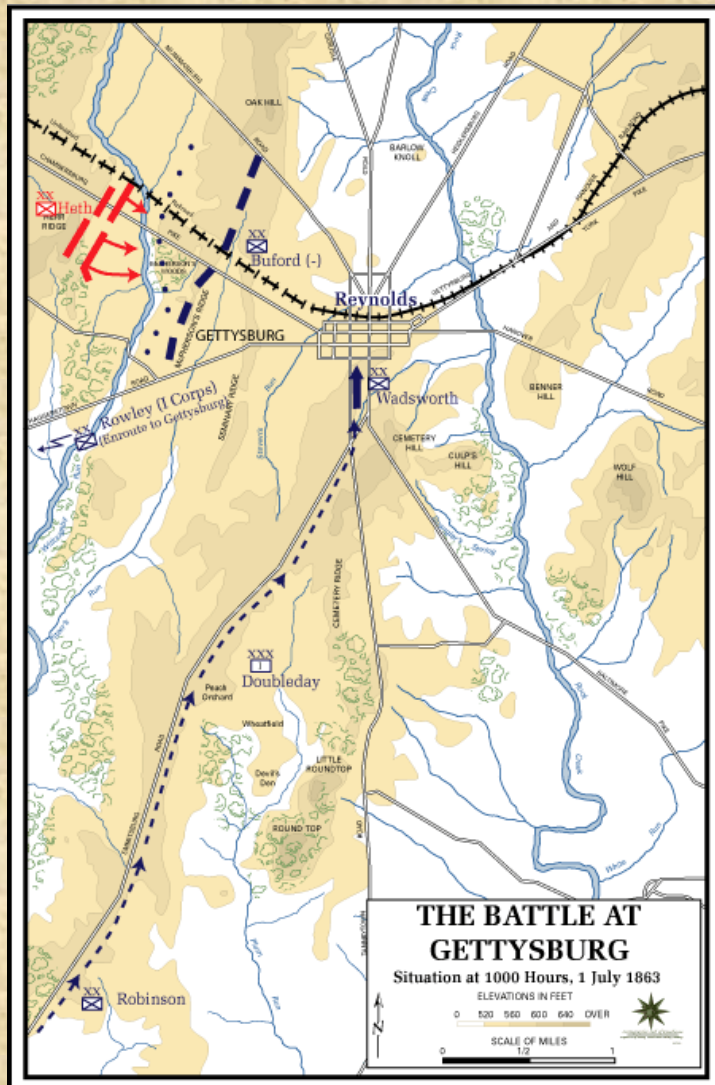
**June 28, 1863**

**After Hooker's defeat at  
Chancellorsville Lincoln  
made Meade Union  
General of the Army of the  
Potomac**



# Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

July 1-3, 1863

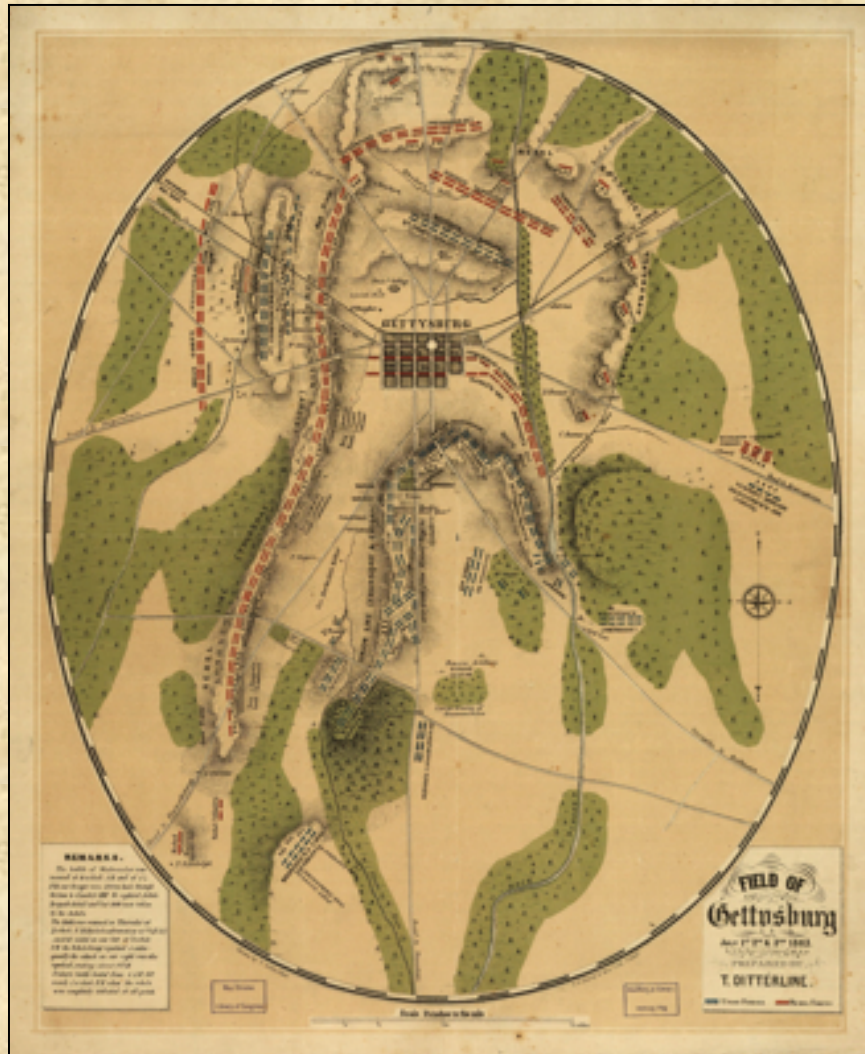


The Confederates had a string of victories and believed a second invasion of the north would be more successful than Antietam.

The two armies met at the crossroads town of Gettysburg.

The Union position on Day 1 at Gettysburg was saved by Union Cavalry commander John Buford who kept the Confederate forces west of town until the bulk of supporting forces could assemble in town. Union soldiers retreated and occupied strong positions east and south of the town.

## The "high ground" and the "fishhook"



The "high ground" refers to the hills surrounding Gettysburg.

"The Fishhook" referred to the shape of the Union lines during the battle. This made it easy to move troops across battlefields and make it more difficult for the Confederates to breach the line or flank the Union army.

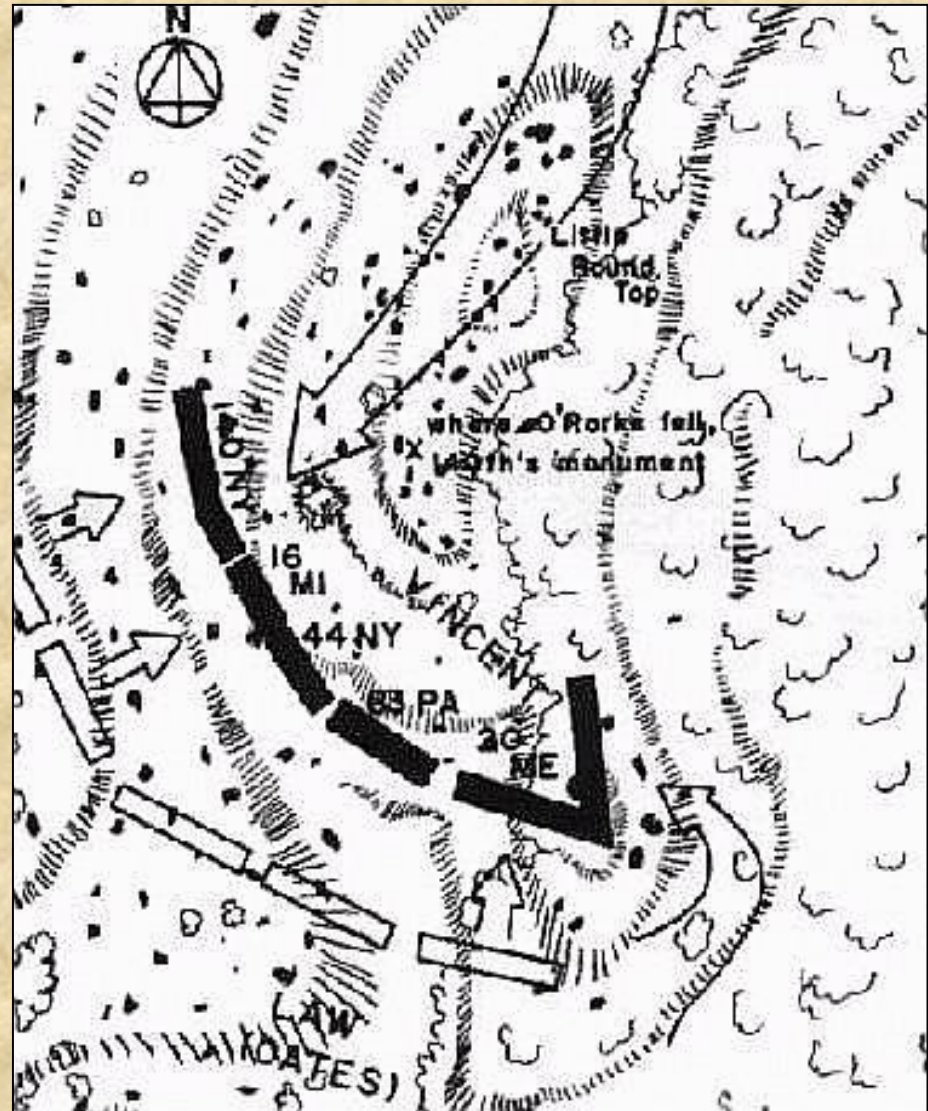




## Day 2

### Devil's Den and Little Round Top

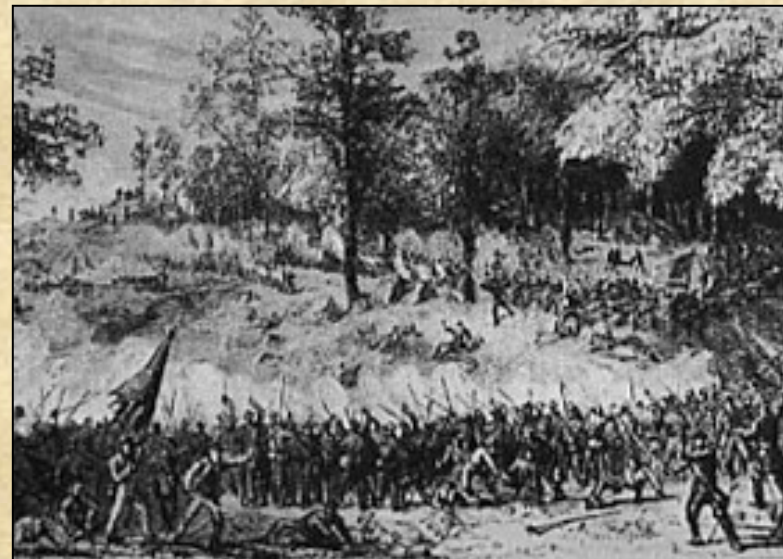
The Confederate plan was to strike the left flank of the Union army at an undefended hill known as Little Round Top and surround the Union army. Union reinforcements were rushed to Little Round Top where, after a vicious battle, the Confederate troops retreated and the Union held the "high ground" at Little Round Top.



# Devil's Den

**"Devil's Den" referred to a large group of rocks and boulders that was located almost directly east of the Union positions at Little Round Top. During the second day fighting, Confederate forces sought to remove the Union troops which held the position.**

**After several hours of fierce and sometimes desperate fighting, Confederate troops took the position, and deployed sharpshooters which fired on Union positions around Little Round Top. This resulted in a brutal slaughter of Union troops.**



**"...hold that ground at all hazards..."**



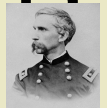
**Chamberlain and 20<sup>th</sup> Maine were the "end of the Union line" at Little Round Top**



**Vincent ordered Chamberlain to hold the position "at all hazards"**



**Chamberlain and his men were attacked in waves by the 15<sup>th</sup> Alabama**



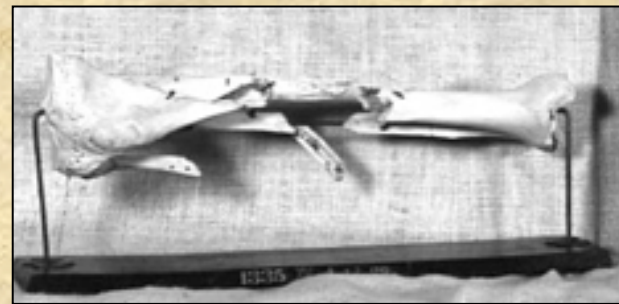
**If the Confederate forces were able to get around Chamberlain's men, the entire flank of the Union army might have caved in.**

**“...at that crisis, I ordered the bayonet. The word was enough”.**



**The 20<sup>th</sup> Maine initiated a bayonet charge down Little Round Top against the 15<sup>th</sup> Alabama on July 2, 1863, which drove them back and won the day for the Union.**

**Sickles' leg was hit by a stray cannon during the second day of battle. It was amputated and donated to the Army museum, where he made yearly visits after the war.**



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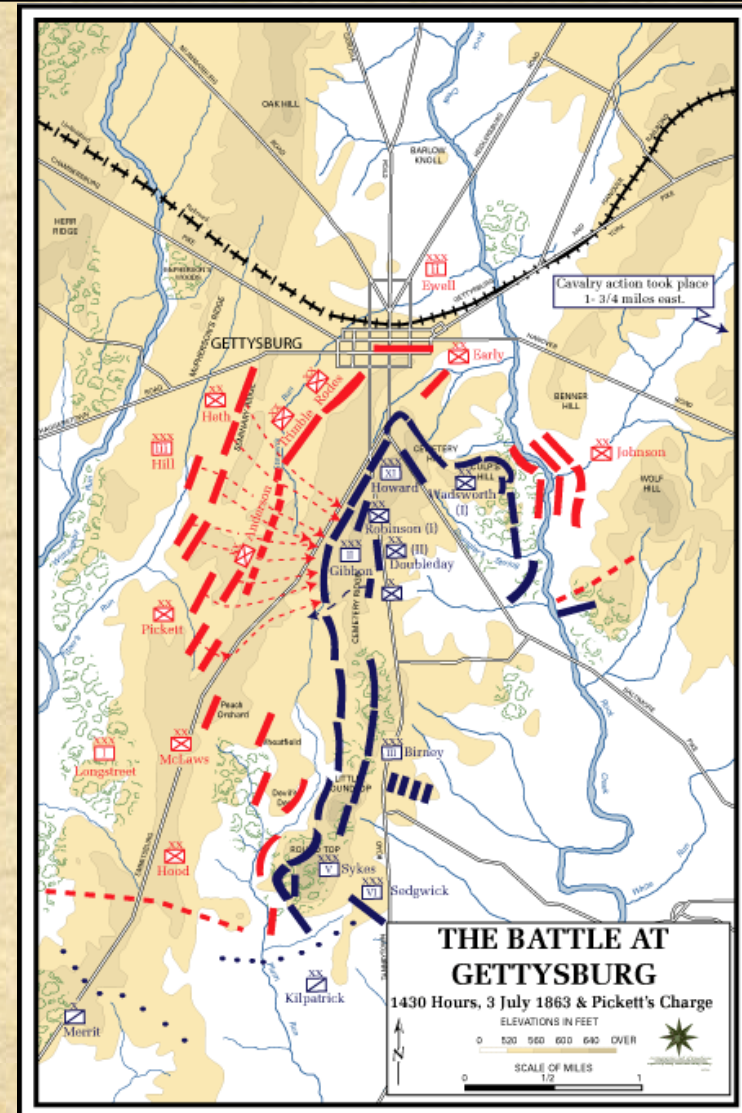
# Day 3

## Pickett's Charge

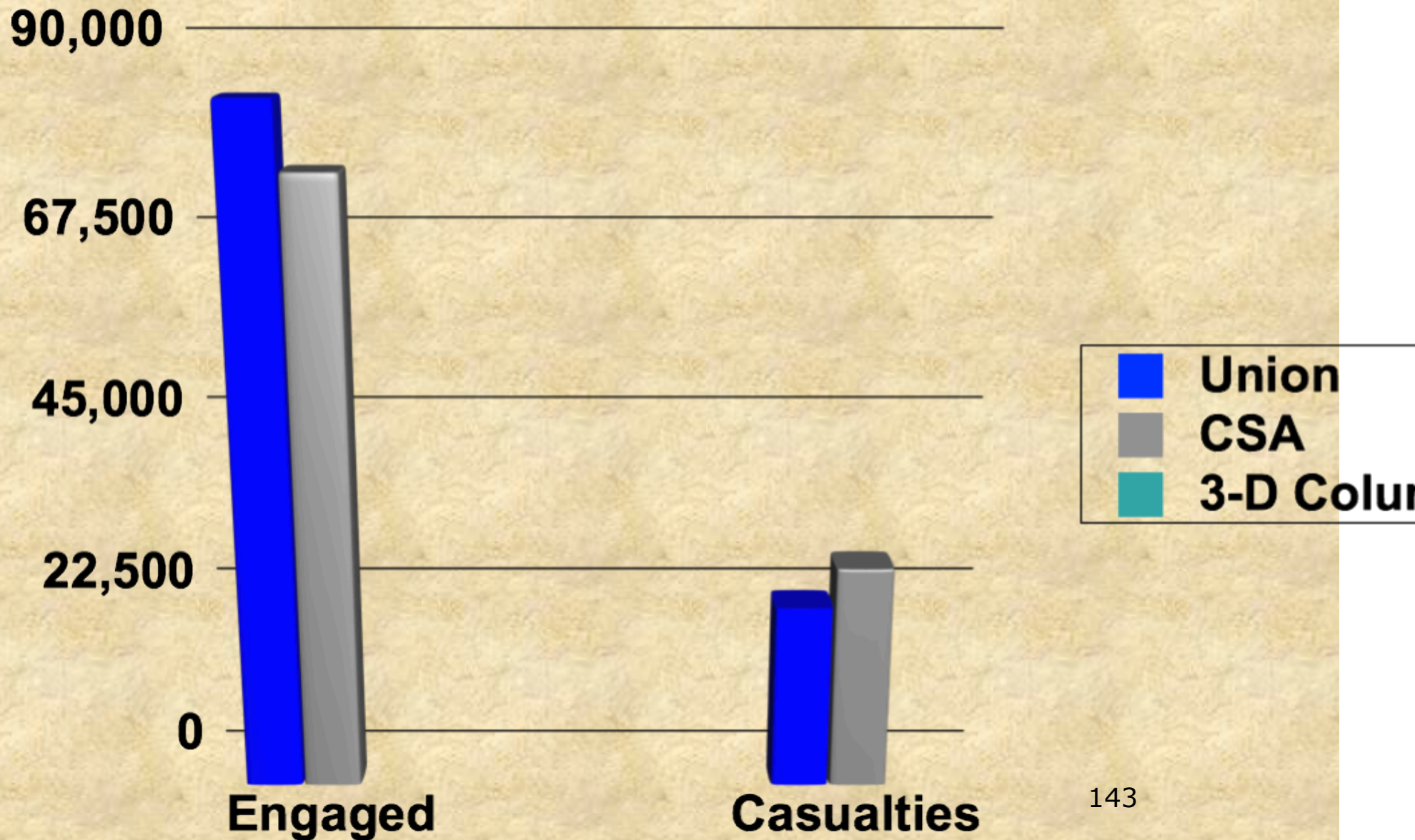
- Lee believed an attack on the Union center line would be the most effective way of defeating the Union army and winning the battle.

- Lee was advised by General Longstreet against making this attack. Longstreet believed it would fail because the Confederate troops had to march through 1,000 yards of open ground.

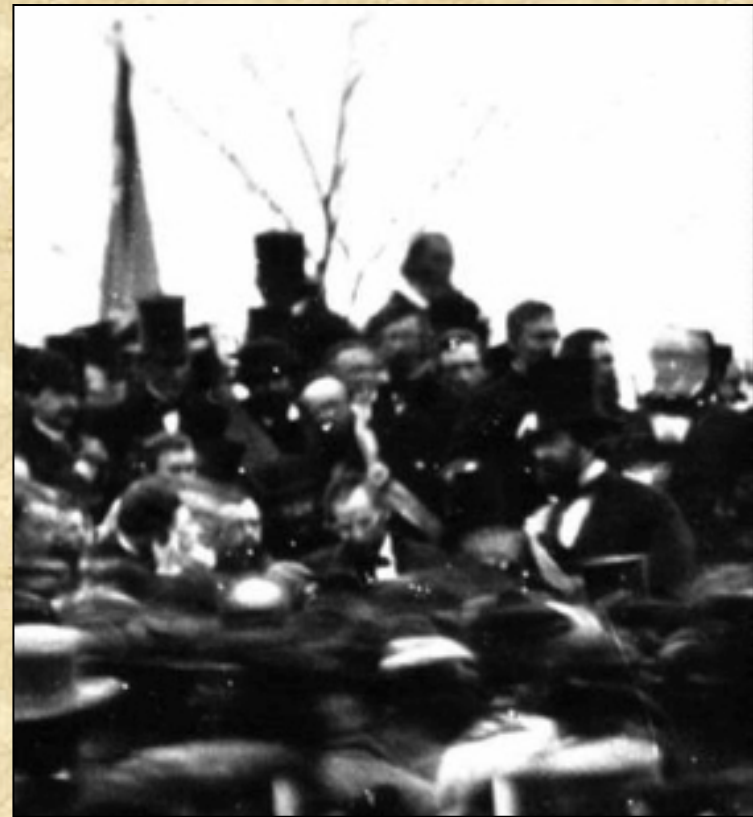
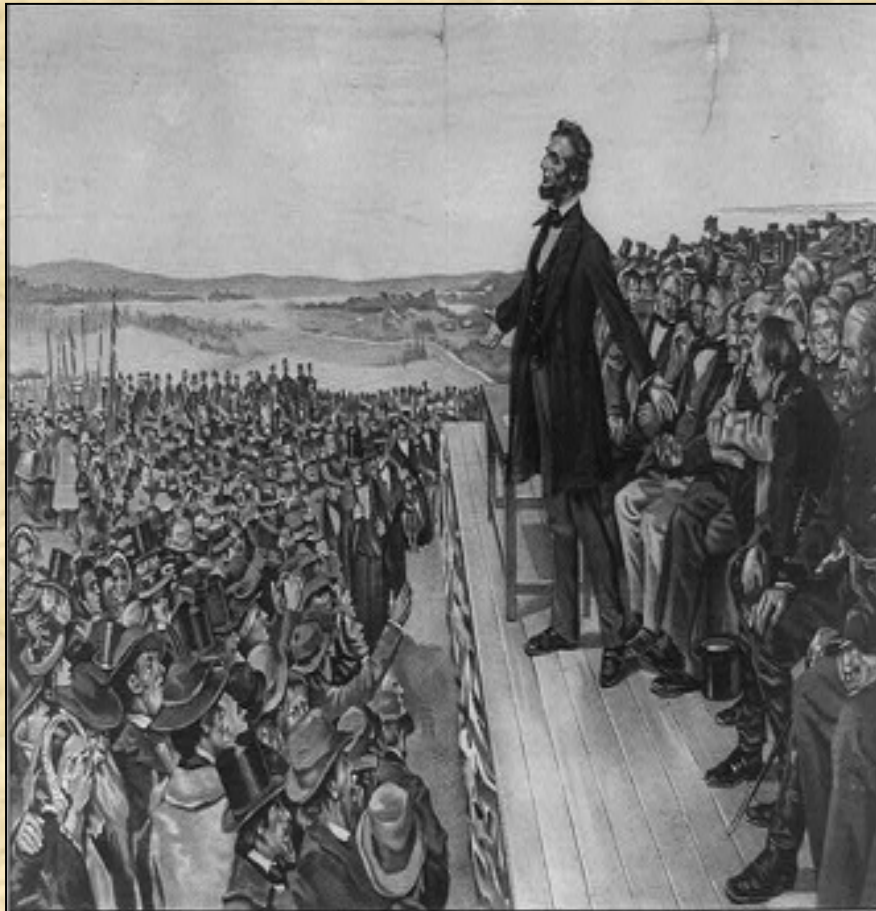
- The Confederate attack was stopped, they suffered high casualties, and Lee retreated the next day.



# Battle at Gettysburg statistics

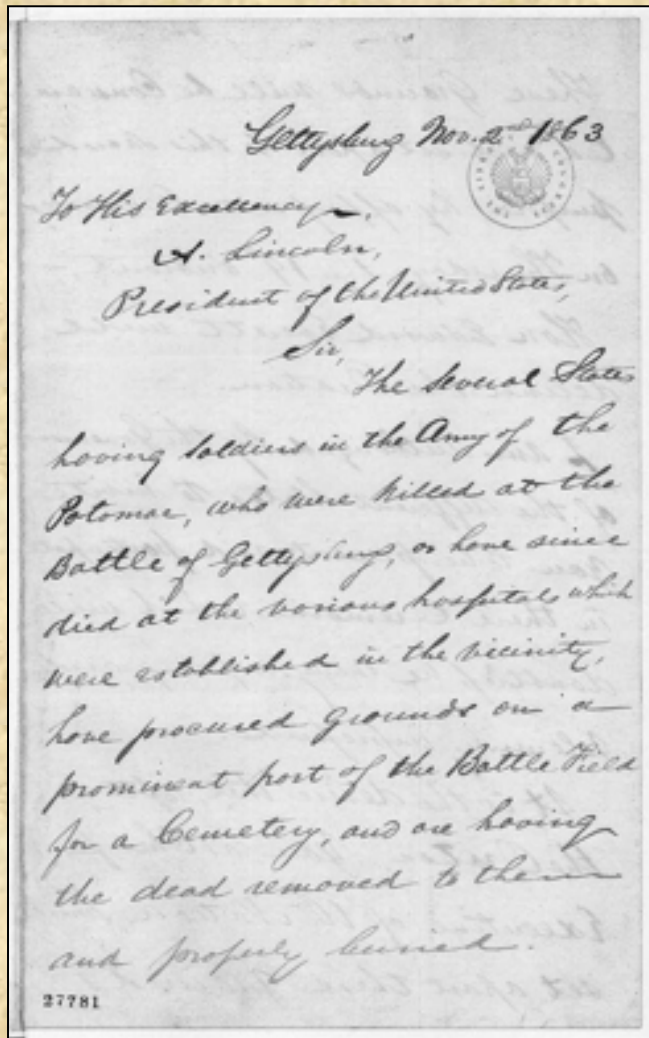


# Gettysburg Address November 19, 1863





## Pennsylvania Governor Curtin invited Lincoln to the cemetery dedication



- The cemetery contained 17 acres of land
- Lincoln was invited to give a “few appropriate remarks” as chief executive.
- Lincoln probably accepted the invitation as an opportunity to explain his view of the war as a struggle to gain equality as well as a struggle to save the Union.

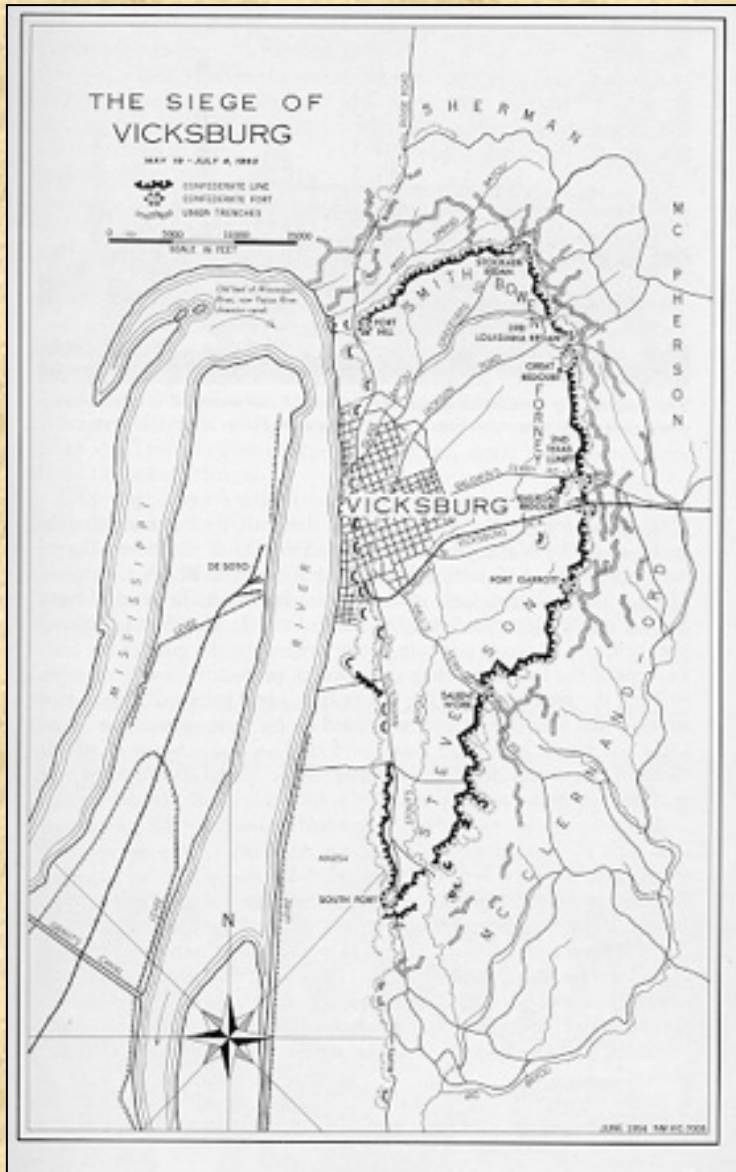
**"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.**

**We have come 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 fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.**

**The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.**

**It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us --that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--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, for the people shall not perish from the earth."**

# Vicksburg, 1863



- City was strategically located on bluff on Mississippi River's eastern side

- Lincoln believed that taking the city was pivotal to winning the war.

- Naval bombardment of the town had failed, and Lincoln assigned Grant to take the city by land.

**Grant wanted a quick victory and assigned Sherman to attack the city of Vicksburg.**



**Sherman's men were unable to take the city and retreated.**

**Grant attempted to seize Vicksburg several ways from the west, including digging a canal to divert the Mississippi River, but they all failed.**

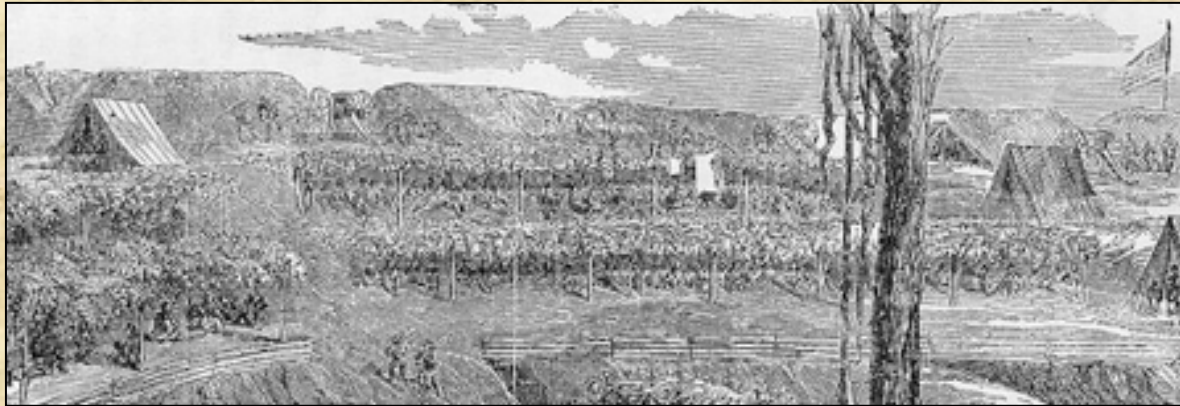
**Grant's next strategy was to cross the Mississippi river below Vicksburg, come up from the east, and take the town. This would have to be done without reinforcement or re-supply. Over three weeks, Grant's men crossed the river and defeated the Confederates in five battles, finally surrounding the city and trapping 31,000 soldiers.**



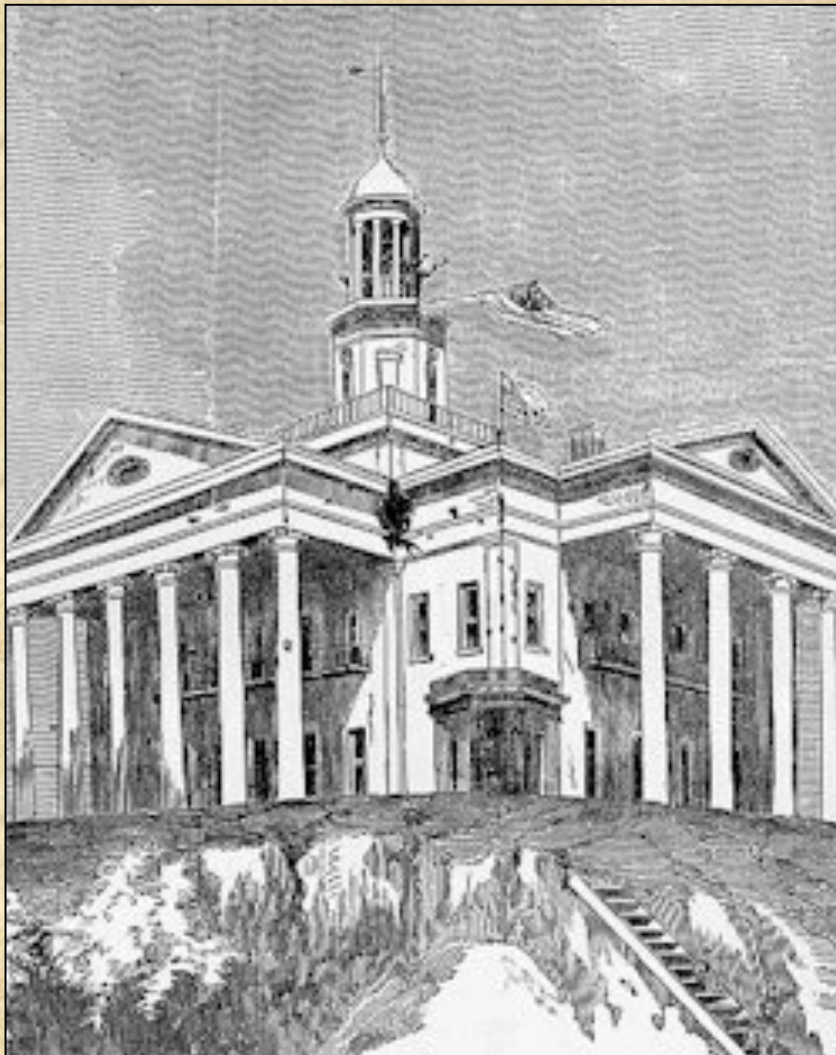
**Left drawing depicts the failed river diversion. Below depicts the attack on Vicksburg.**



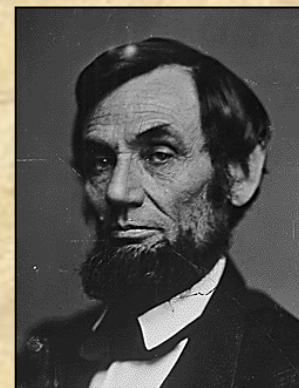
**Grant realized that taking the city of Vicksburg by assault was nearly impossible, so he decided to lay siege to the city instead. Below, right, Union soldiers dug trenches approaching the Confederate fortifications. Left, an engraving depicted life in the Union siege camps.**



**The Confederates surrendered at 10 p.m. on July 3, 1863, and white surrender flags were flown throughout the city July 4, 1863.**



**After the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, the Stars and Stripes were flown from the county courthouse. The Fourth of July would not be celebrated again in Vicksburg for 81 years.**



**Upon hearing the news that Vicksburg had fallen, President Lincoln remarked, "the Father of Waters goes unvexed to the sea".**



# African Americans were recruited for the war

## TO COLORED MEN! FREEDOM, Protection, Pay, and a Call to Military Duty!

On the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the United States proclaimed FREEDOM TO OVER THREE MILLIONS OF SLAVES. This decree is to be enforced by all the power of the Nation. On the 15th of July last he issued the following order:

### PROTECTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

General Order, No. 10.

The following order of the President is published for the "knowing" and government of all concerned:

EDWIN STANTON, War Secretary, July 15.

"It is the duty of every Government to give protection to the a slave, of whatever color, race, or condition, and especially to those who are duly enlisted as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usage and customs of war, are founded on the principle of equality, and no distinction is to be made in the treatment of prisoners of war on account of their color. It is the duty of every Government to protect the person of its citizen, its subject, its inhabitant, and its soldier against the violence of the enemy.

"The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall refuse to give any protection to its soldiers, the officer shall be permitted to retaliate upon the enemy's prisoners in the proportion. It is, therefore, ordered, that every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, shall be considered as a martyr, and his name shall be enrolled in the Army, and his name shall be engraved on a tablet which shall be placed on the public works, and continued as long as the earth shall be cultivated and the human race be preserved."

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. S. Stanton, Adjutant General.

That the President is in earnest the rebels soon began to find out, as witness the following order from his Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, August 8, 1863.

"By Your Order of the 15th inst., calling the attention of this Department to the case of John S. Brown, William R. Johnson, and Wm. Wilson, three colored men captured on the ground near Smith's, has received consideration. This Department has directed that these three prisoners of Smith's, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be considered as martyrs, and their names shall be engraved on a tablet which shall be placed on the public works, and continued as long as the earth shall be cultivated and the human race be preserved."

EDWIN S. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"The Hon. Edwin Wilson, Secretary of the Army."

And retaliation will be our practice now—mean for mean—to the bitter end.

## LETTER OF CHARLES SUMNER,

Written with reference to the Executive bill of August 19th, 1862, and 18th, 1863, to protect colored Emancipated.

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1863.

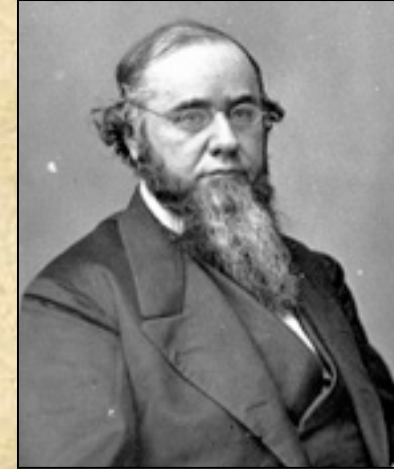
"I think it, in these days, our country could have required from colored men any public service. Such service is the essence of protection. But now that protection has begun, the service should begin also. The colored soldier's rights and duties be weighed with those of the white soldier, and he should be treated as such. It is enough for the country, so long as a man of justice, seeks to send colored men among the soldiers."

"If my country should send such a man, I would say, 'Go to the front and die for your country. Be it known, that you are a man of courage and honor, and in this way you will surely convince those other countrymen, finally, that you are a man of honor, who will not ask to be degraded. This is not the time to lecture on the rights of the colored man, but the time to show an example of generous self-sacrifice which will appear to the eyes of all men.'"

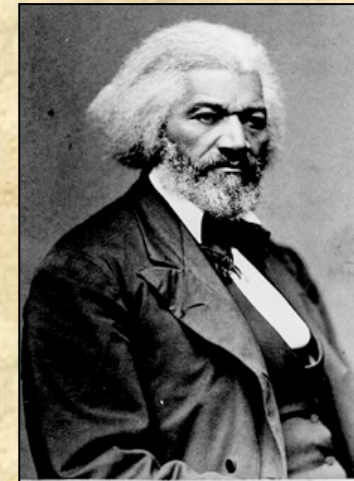
CHARLES SUMNER.

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton authorized the enlistment of Black troops on January 26, 1863. Prior to this authorization, African Americans were barred from serving in the military even though there were volunteers organized. As a result of the inclusion of Blacks in the military, many important abolitionists helped recruit soldiers.

The 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer infantry was founded, the first all-Black Union regiment raised in the north.



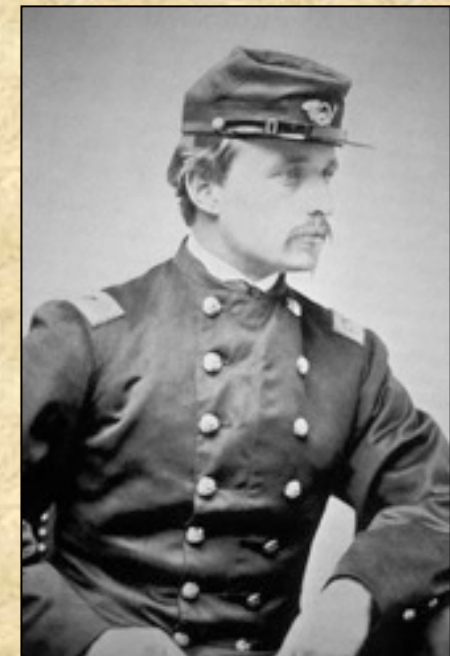
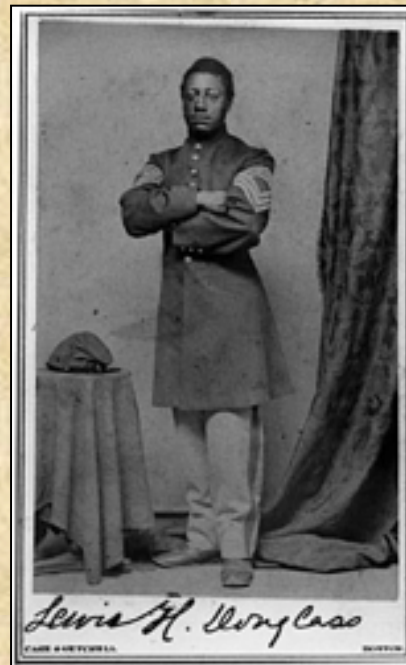
Secretary of War  
Edwin Stanton



Abolitionist Frederick  
Douglass

# The 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment

Established by Governor John Andrew (top right), who appointed 24 year old Robert Gould Shaw (bottom right) commander. Recruits included Frederick Douglass's sons Charles, and Lewis (below, center). Training began for Black volunteers at Camp Meigs in Readville, MA on February 21, 1863.



NOW IN CAMP AT READVILLE!

## 54<sup>th</sup> REGIMENT!

MADE UP OF THE BEST OF ALL THE

### AFRICAN DESCENT

COL. ROBERT G. SHAW.

Colored Men. Rally "Round the Flag of Freedom!"

## BOUNTY \$100!

BY THE SUPPLY OF THE YEAR OF SERVICE.

Pay, \$13 a Month!  
Good Food & Clothing!  
State Aid to Families!

RECRUITING OFFICE,  
COR. CAMBRIDGE & NORTH RUSSELL STS.,  
**BOSTON.**  
Lieut. J. W. M. APPLETON, Recruiting Officer.

# Fort Wagner



The Union planned to seize Charleston, South Carolina. Fort Wagner was one of several forts that surrounded the city and provided artillery protection for the city.

General Quincy A. Gilmore decided that the harbor had to be opened up, and therefore Fort Wagner was selected as the first target for Union forces.

Fort Wagner was actually one of several forts, including Fort Sumter, which surrounded Charleston Harbor.

## Assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863



The fort was surrounded by swamp, ocean and fortifications which made it difficult to penetrate by foot. It had 14 cannons and a bombproof ceiling that could protect up to 1,000 men.

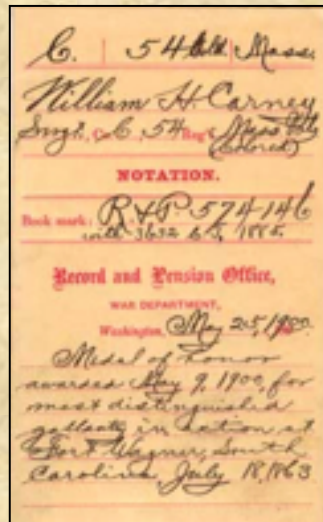
General Gilmore believed that a naval attack would destroy resistance. The Union was initially successful at Morris Island, however, they did not follow up their attack, allowing the Confederates enough time to prepare for the next wave of battle.

The 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment was sent in to seize the fort, however, more than one-half of the unit was killed or wounded in the initial charge, including Shaw, their commander.

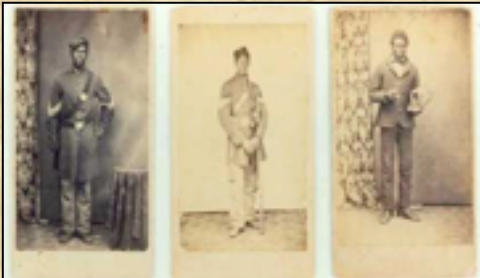
Other regiments were sent to capture Fort Wagner, however they all suffered similar losses and the plan was abandoned.



# Effects of the battle on the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment



Sergeant William Carney was wounded multiple times in the assault and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery. However, the Medal was not awarded to him until 30 years after the war.

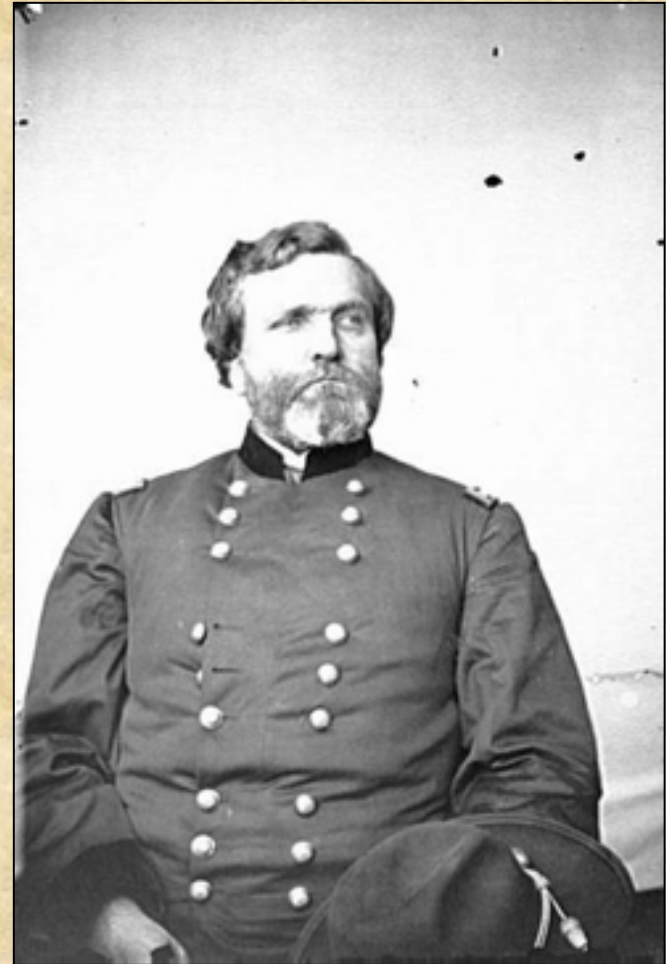


*List of the Names of the Enlisted Men of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mass. Vol. Missing after the assault on Ft. Wagner July 18<sup>th</sup> 1863*

No	Names	Rank	No	Names	Rank
A	Andrew Boston	Sergeant	8	Marion Robt.	Private
1	John Barber	Private	9	William Brown	"
2	Henry Adams	"	10	George Adams	"
3	George W. Allen	"	11	Charles Adams	"
4	James B. Burdett	"	12	John Brown	"
5	Charles W. Boston	"	13	William B. Brown	"
6	John C. Allen	"	14	William B. Brown	"
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# Chickamauga

**The Union army attacked at Chickamauga to gain control of Tennessee, however they suffered a major defeat when Lee sent in reinforcements for the Confederate troops. The Union army retreated to Chattanooga.**



**General George Thomas, the "rock of Chickamauga" saved the Union army from destruction.**

# Battles for Chattanooga



- The city was known as the “key to East Tennessee”, and the “Gateway to the Deep South”
- Four major railroad lines radiated from the Chattanooga area
- Farms in eastern Tennessee provided food for much of the Confederacy.
- Many in eastern Tennessee wanted to remain loyal to the Union.



VIEW from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.  
Photography, 1862.



# Highlights from the Battles for Chattanooga



## Lookout mountain

**"The battle above the clouds"**

**Hooker's troops crossed Lookout Creek, climbed up the slope of Lookout Mountain, then swept the Confederates to the north end of the peak.**

**Fog shrouded the battlefield, thus then nickname "The Battle Above the Clouds"**

**Hooker's men eventually able to plant Stars and Stripes on mountain summit.**

## Missionary Ridge

**The next day the Union army attacked at Missionary Ridge, and were victorious. This victory defeated the Confederate offensive threat in the west and allowed the Union to begin the campaign that ended in the taking of Atlanta under General Sherman.**

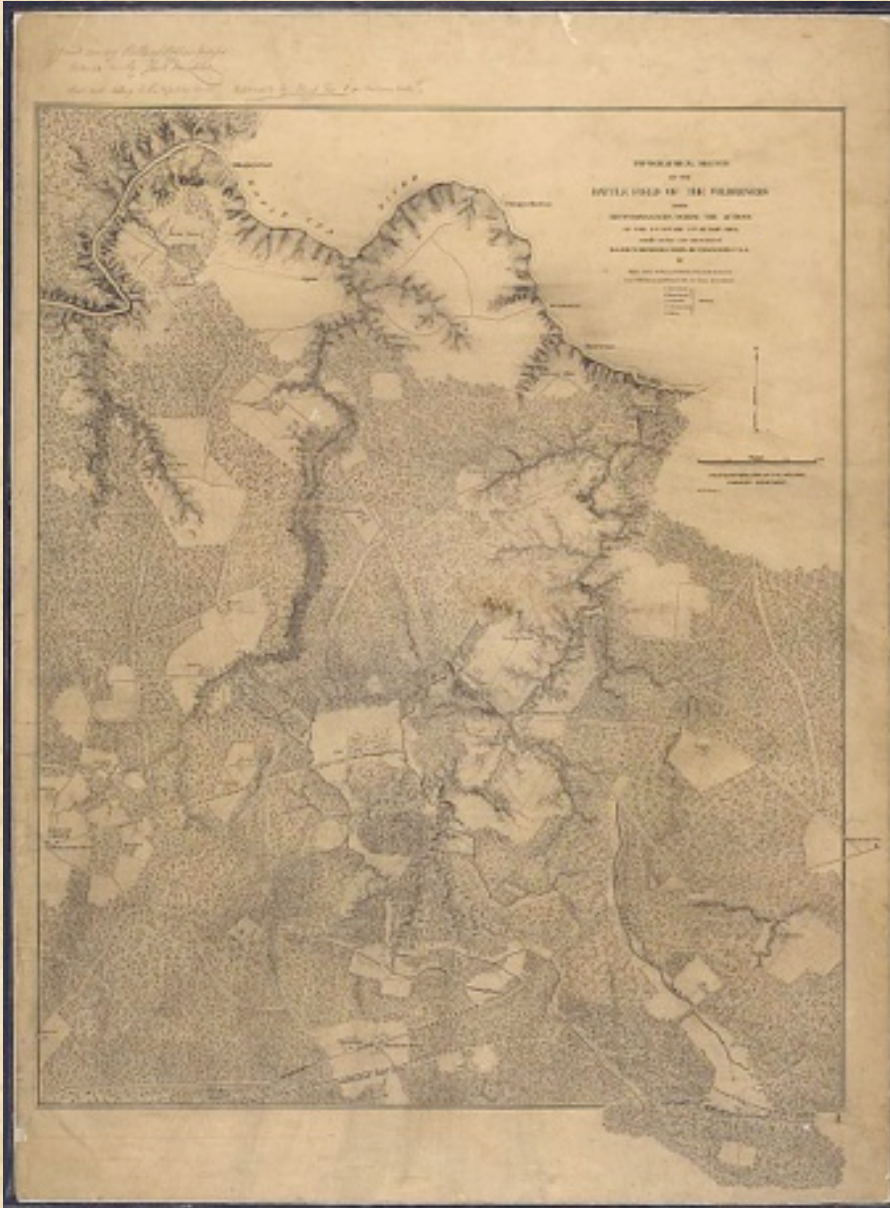


# 1864

- **Wilderness campaign**
- **Sherman's March to the Sea**
- **Election of 1864**
- **Prison camps**



# The Wilderness Campaign



**This series of battles took place in Virginia with the goal of seizing Richmond, the Confederate capital.**

**Grant was initially defeated but instead of retreating as other Generals had he continued to stay and fight.**

## Overview of the Wilderness Campaign



- **Series of battles in the “wilderness area” of Virginia**
- **Grant wanted to clear the area before marching on Lee; but Lee attacked Grant before the area could be cleared out**
- **Because of overgrowth of foliage, troops accidentally fired on their own men**
- **Grant and Lee fought at various locations, including Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor**
- **While Grant lost more men than Lee, it was a smaller percentage of his total force, and therefore less damaging.**
- **Grant also had reserve enough that he could easily replenish his force, while Lee could not.**

# Union strategy



**Butler would lead an army up from the James River**



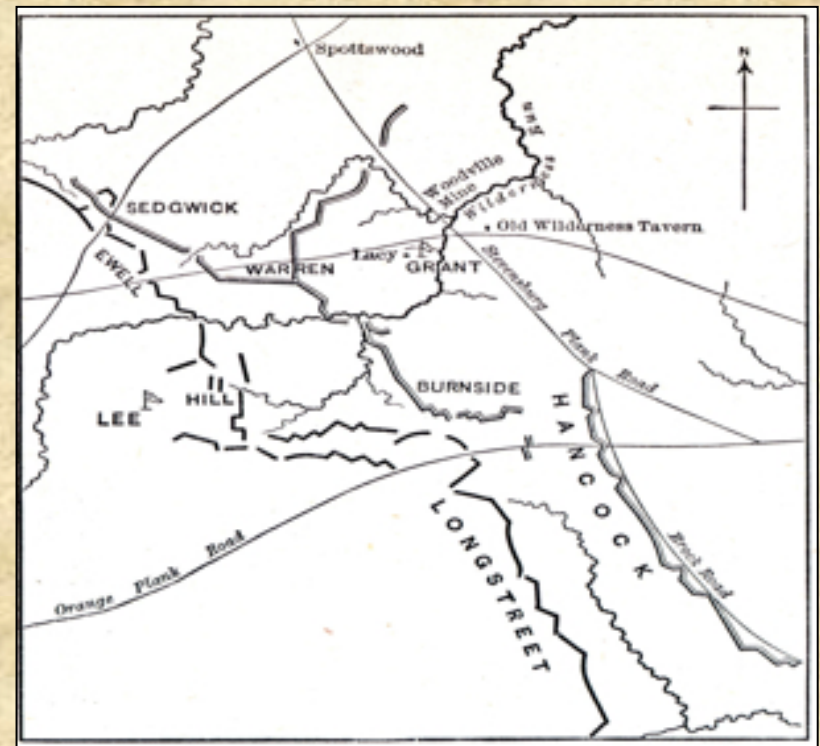
**Sigel would advance up the Shenandoah Valley**



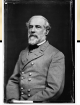
**Sherman would strike out from Chattanooga to Atlanta**



**Meade would follow Lee**



# Confederate strategy



**Destroy Union resolve to wage war**



**Force Grant to attack fortified positions so that the public would oppose continuing the fighting**



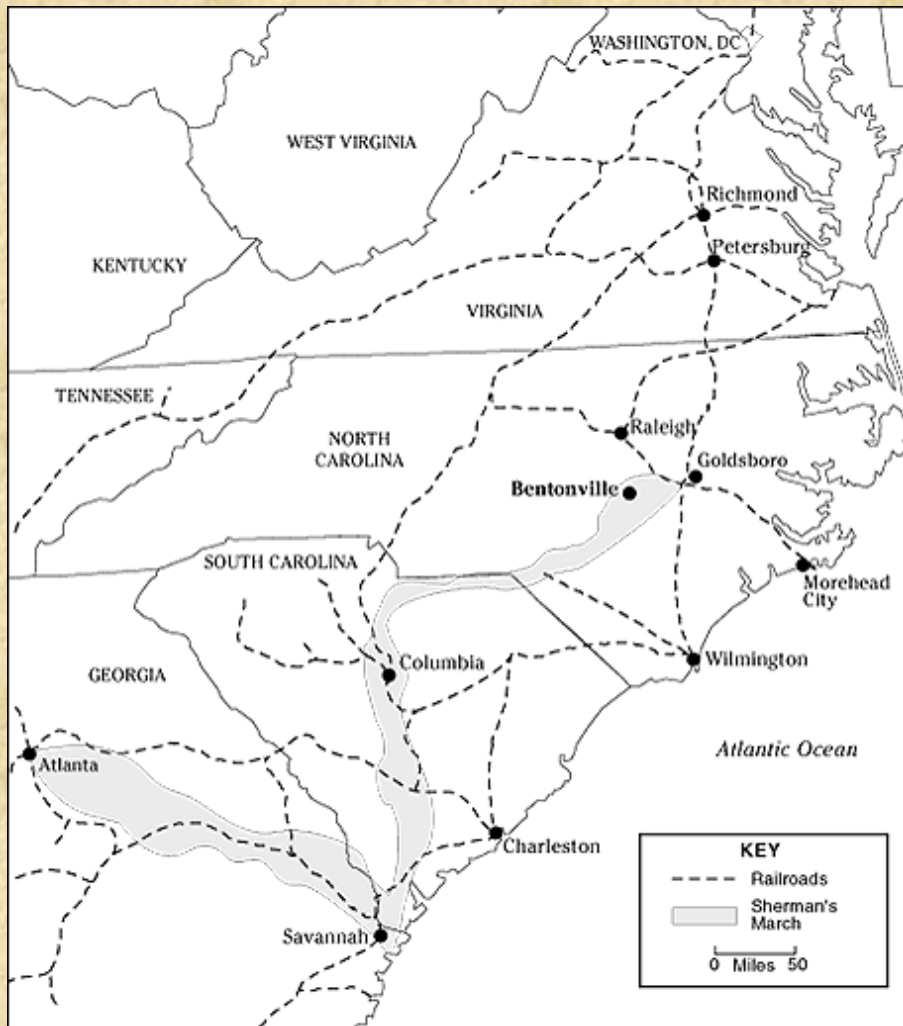
**Hope that military stalemate would cause Lincoln to fail in his re-election bid in November, 1864.**



# Aftermath of the Wilderness Campaign



## Sherman's March to the Sea



**General Sherman wanted to cut through the heartland of the south to destroy anything of military value to the south in order to prove that the southern army could not protect their own land and therefore would be forced to surrender.**

**Grant would attack from east, Sherman from the west. That plan was never fully executed as Lee surrendered.**



**Grant ordered Sherman to march and take Atlanta while Grant would take Richmond.  
Sherman's total force was in excess of 100,000 men.**



***War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out.***

**--William Tecumseh Sherman**

## Atlanta surrendered, September 1864

**The Confederates' strategy was to encircle Atlanta and Sherman, cutting off his railroad supply routes. However, Sherman decided to abandon his supply lines and march directly to the sea, foraging off the land to supply his troops, and burning anything the South might be able to use to make war.**



**By Christmas of 1864, Sherman had taken Savannah. His men, sure that the end of the war was in sight, stopped burning homes and factories and instead began distributing excess food.**



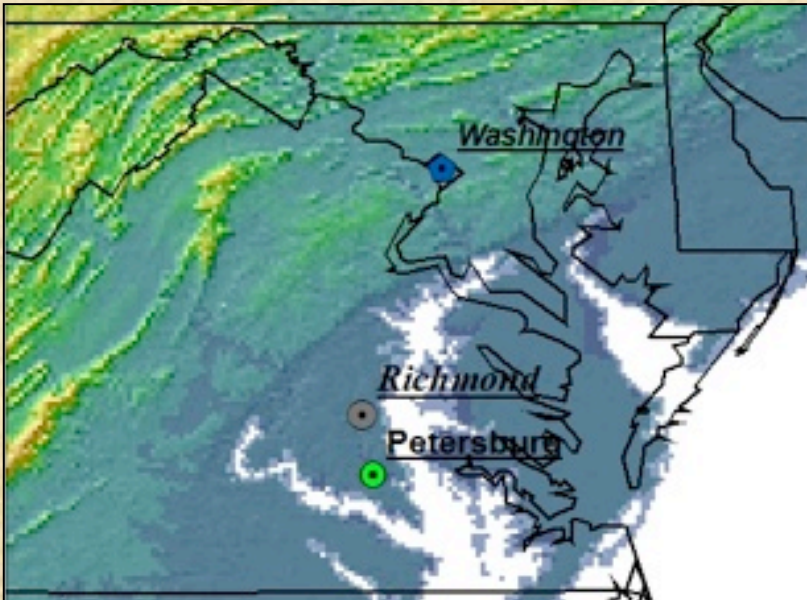
**Sherman's Savannah headquarters**

***"I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."***

**General Sherman to Abraham Lincoln**

**December, 1864**

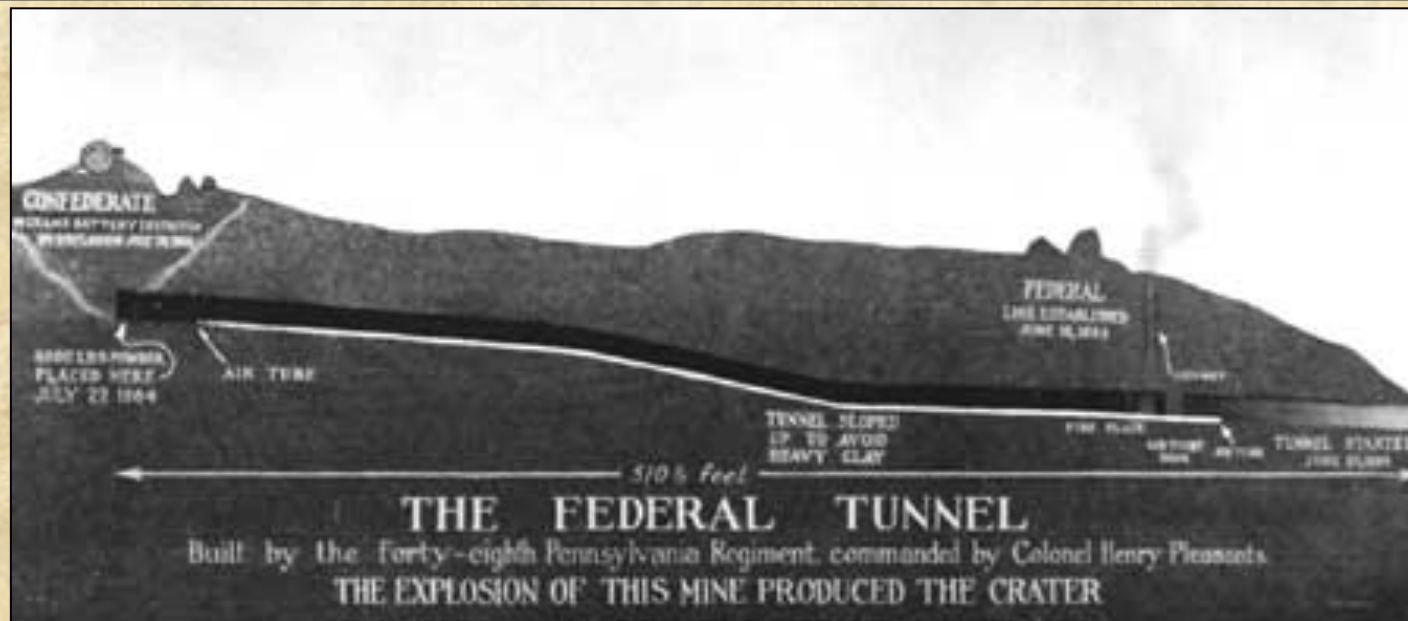
# Petersburg, Virginia 1864-1865



**Grant could not take Richmond so he went south to try and get around Richmond, however he faced strongly entrenched Confederate forces in Petersburg. This lasted from June 1864 to April 1865. After the nine month siege Grant finally broke through on April 2, 1865 when Lee was forced to retreat and Richmond was evacuated.**



# "The Crater"



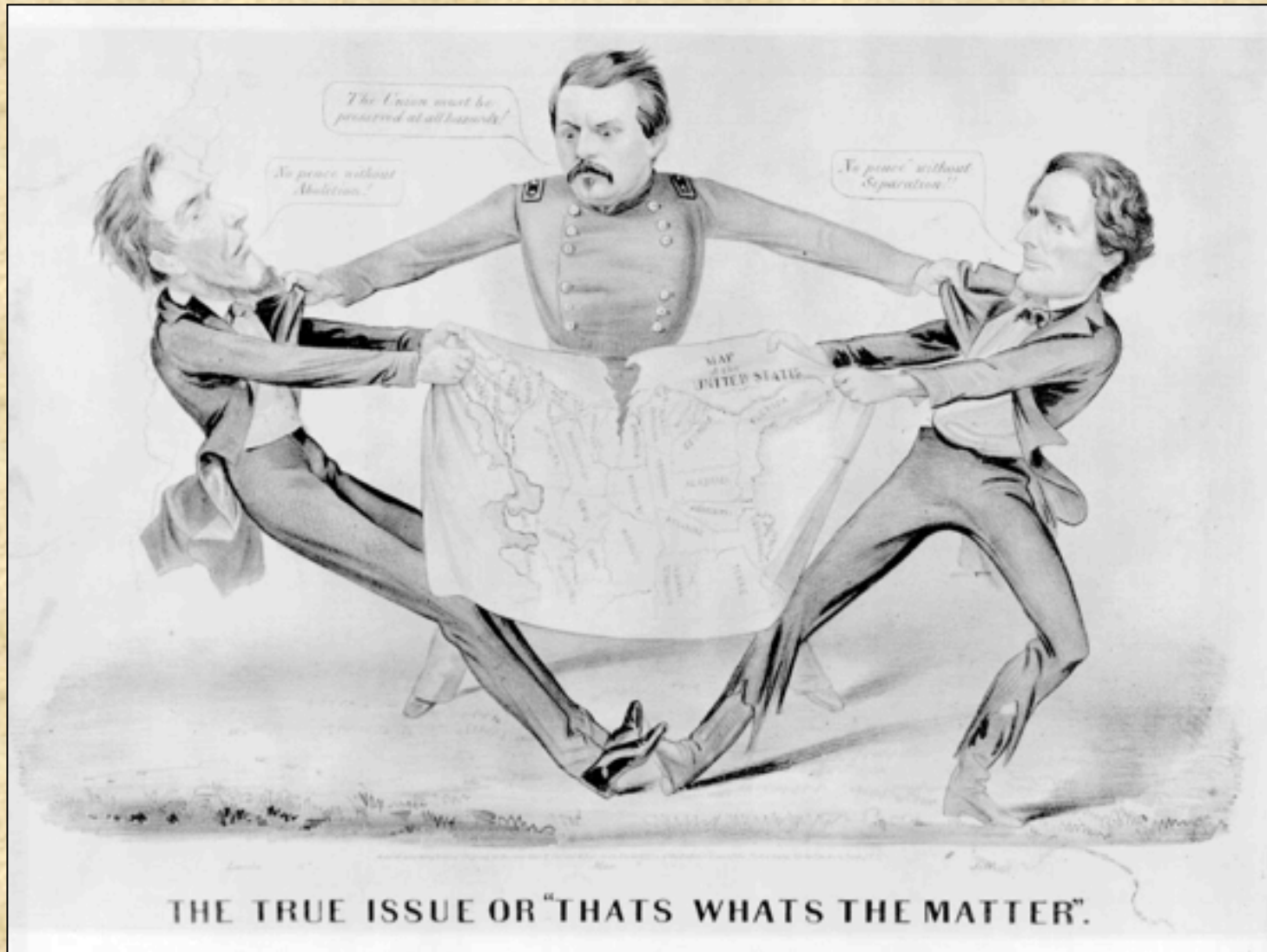
**One of the most bizarre plans of the entire Civil War was hatched by General Ambrose Burnside during the siege of Petersburg. Burnside's plan was to dig a 500 foot tunnel under the Confederate lines, then pack the tunnel with four tons of black powder. What Burnside wanted to do was to blow a hole in the Petersburg defenses, and then rush the town.**

**A Union general described the scene, "...an enormous mass sprang into the air. A mass without form or shape, full of red flames, and carried on a bed of lightning flashes, mounted toward heaven with a detonation of thunder. It spread out like a sheaf, like an immense mushroom whose stem seemed to be on fire and its head of smoke. Then, everything appeared to break up and fall in a rain of earth mixed with rocks, with beams, timbers, and mangled human bodies."**

**The crater created from the blast was 30 feet deep by 70 feet wide and 250 feet long. The Union, however, failed to take advantage of Burnside's plan and waited an hour to start their assault on the Confederate position, stormed into the crater, where the Confederates easily fired down on them. The commander of those Union forces, General James H. Ledlie, refused to watch the battle. Instead, he hid in a bomb-proof shelter with a bottle of rum.**

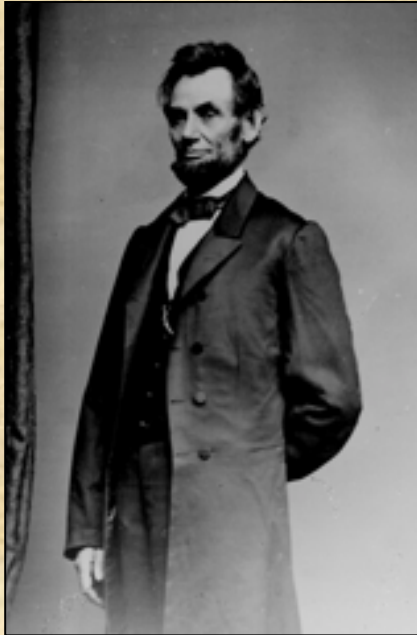
**General Ledlie was dismissed from command, and Burnside was granted extended leave and never recalled to duty.**

# The Election of 1864

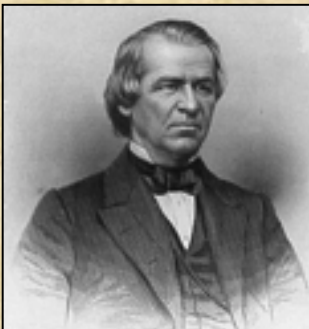


**Cartoon depicts Lincoln on the left saying, "No peace without abolition", Davis on the right, "No peace without separation", and McClellan in the center, "The Union must be preserved of all hazards".**

# The candidates



**Abraham Lincoln**



**Andrew Johnson**

**The Democrats nominated General George McClellan as a "peace" candidate. He selected George Hunt Pendleton as his vice-presidential candidate.**

**Lincoln ran on a platform of "don't change horses in midstream". He was obviously helped by two factors, Sherman's successful campaign in Georgia, and the absence of the southern states from the electoral mix. If those states had been in play in the election, they would have likely voted for McClellan.**

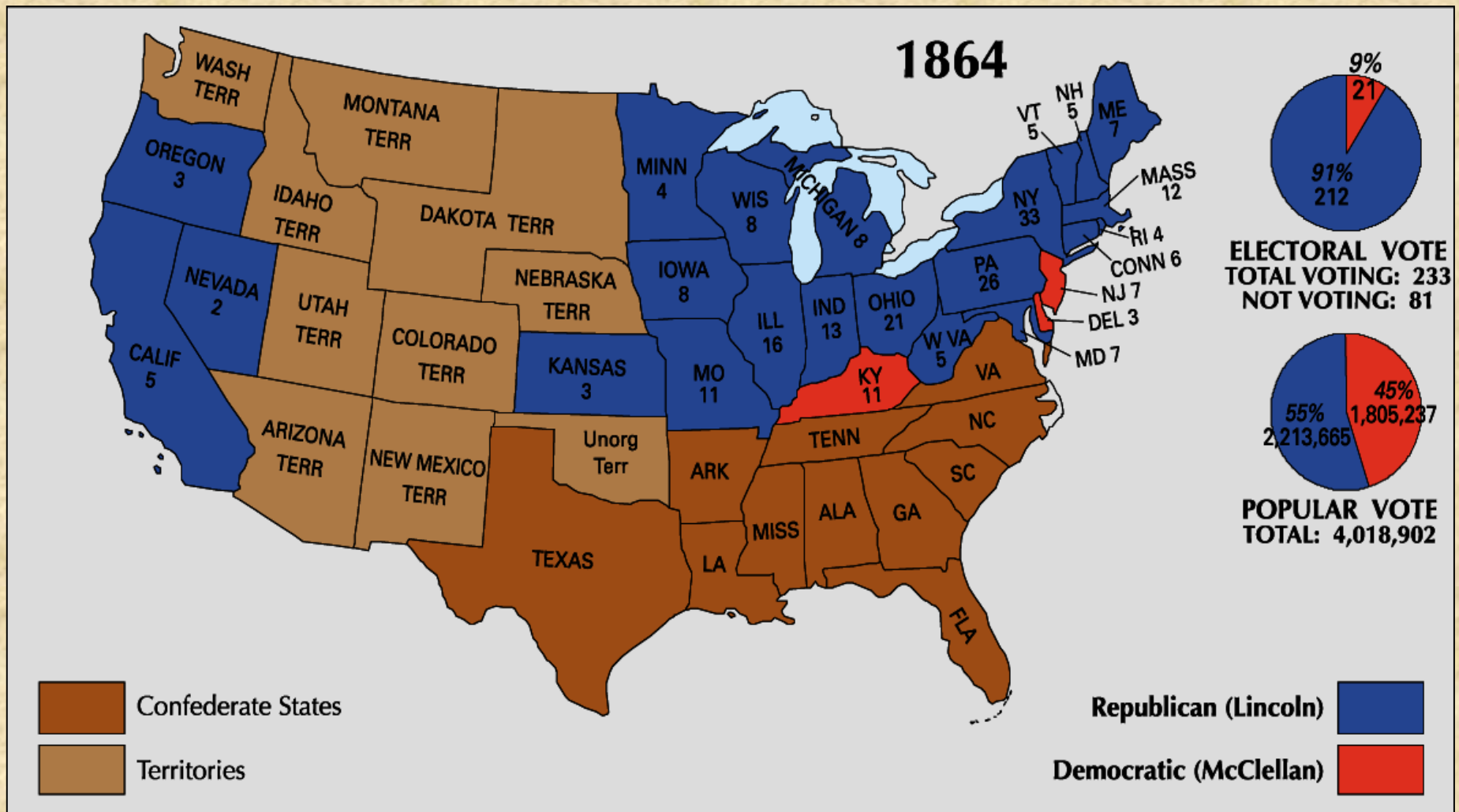


**George McClellan**



**George Pendleton**

# Lincoln was reelected





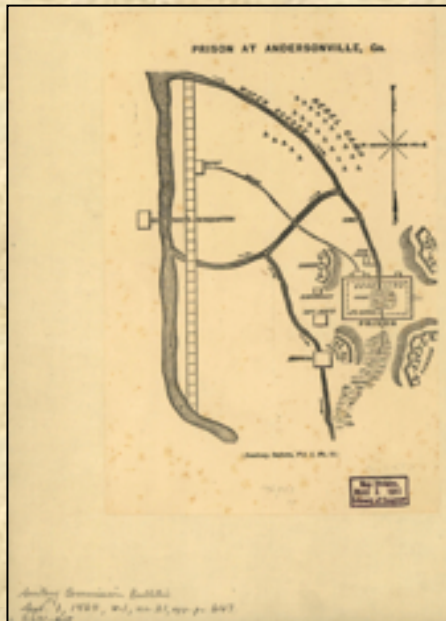
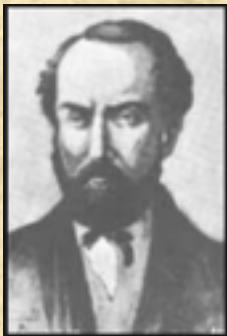
# Prison camps



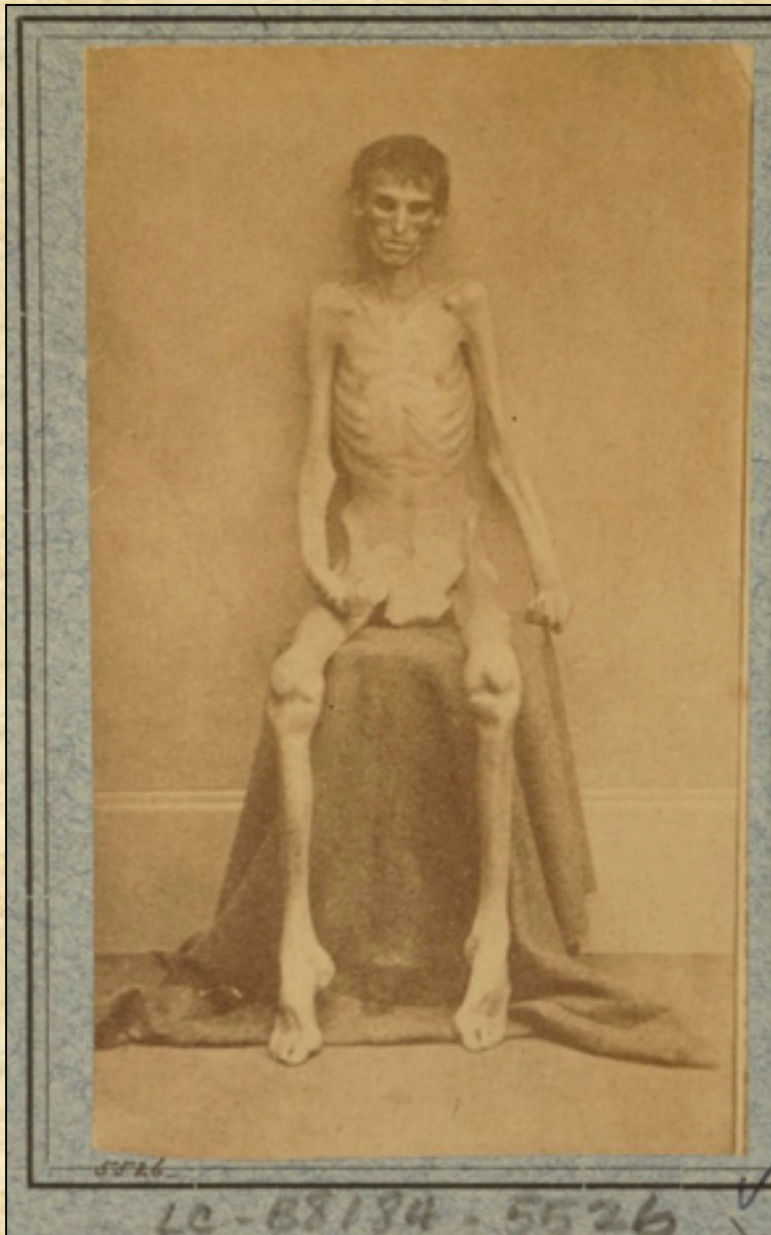
# Andersonville

## Prison camp in Georgia

- Henry Wirz was the commandant of the camp
- Overcrowded since in only 26 acres of land nearly 50,000 Union soldiers were held.
- Food shortages and lack of sanitation
- More than one-third or 13,000 prisoners of war died at the prison
- Wirz was put on trial and executed for war crimes

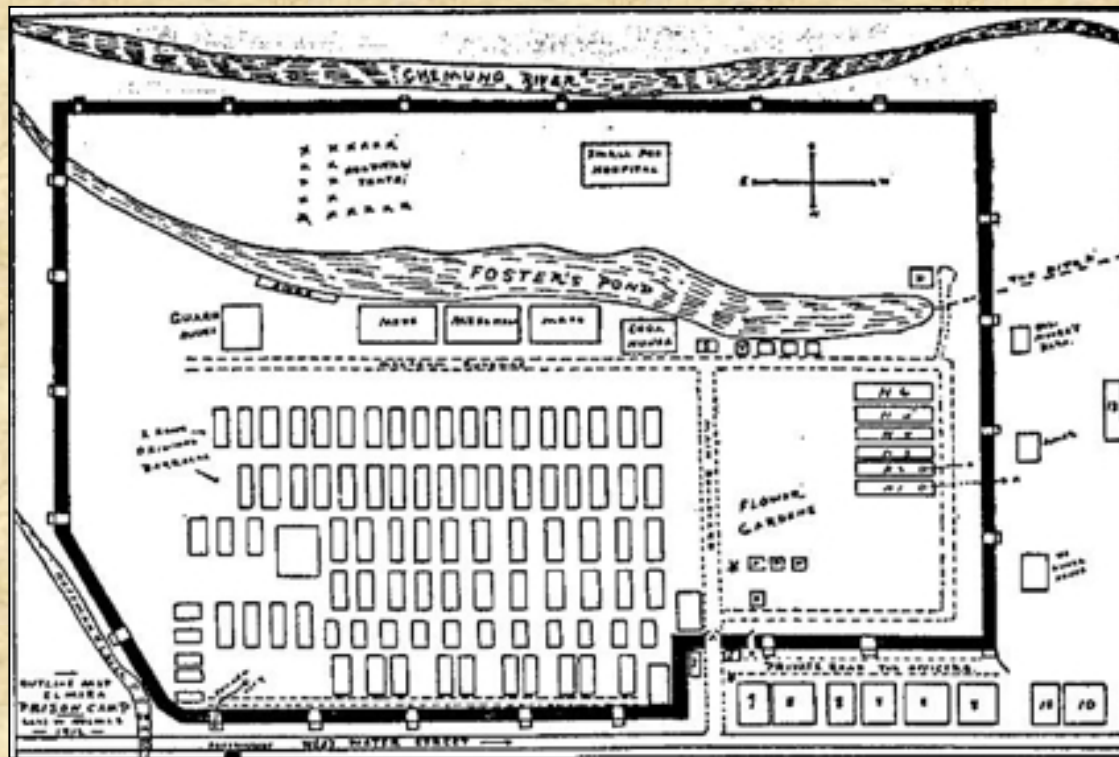


**Many prisoners were near death when the camp was liberated, April 1865**



**In November, 1865, Wirz was hanged at the Old Capitol prison in Washington, D.C. Since he was the last remaining prison official at Andersonville, he was considered the representation of the evil that had taken place there. He was the only person executed for war crimes during the entire Civil War.**

# The Union had prison camps with brutal conditions as well



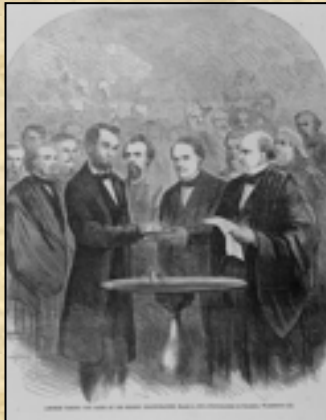
While the Andersonville camp was the most notorious, the Union also had its share of horrible prisons as well. The Elmira, New York prison suffered from overcrowding, as well as a lack of bakeries and cooking facilities. Another issue that affected prison conditions at Elmira were the harsh winters in upstate New York. Prison officials could not adequately provide shelter or heat for prisoners, and many died from exposure. Elmira had a near 24% fatality rate, more than any other prison, north or south.

# 1865

- o **Lincoln's second inauguration**
- o **Fall of Richmond**
- o **The South surrendered**
- o **Lincoln assassinated**
- o **Justice for the conspirators**



## President Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, March 4, 1865.



***With malice toward none,  
with charity for all, with  
firmness in the right as God  
gives us to see the right, let  
us strive on to finish the  
work we are in, to bind up  
the nation's wounds, to  
care for him who shall have  
borne the battle and for his  
widow and his orphan, to  
do all which may achieve  
and cherish a just and  
lasting peace among  
ourselves and with all  
nations.***

**--Abraham Lincoln**

**After the fall of Petersburg, there was no way the Confederates could hold Richmond.**



# The Fall of Richmond, April 2-3, 1865

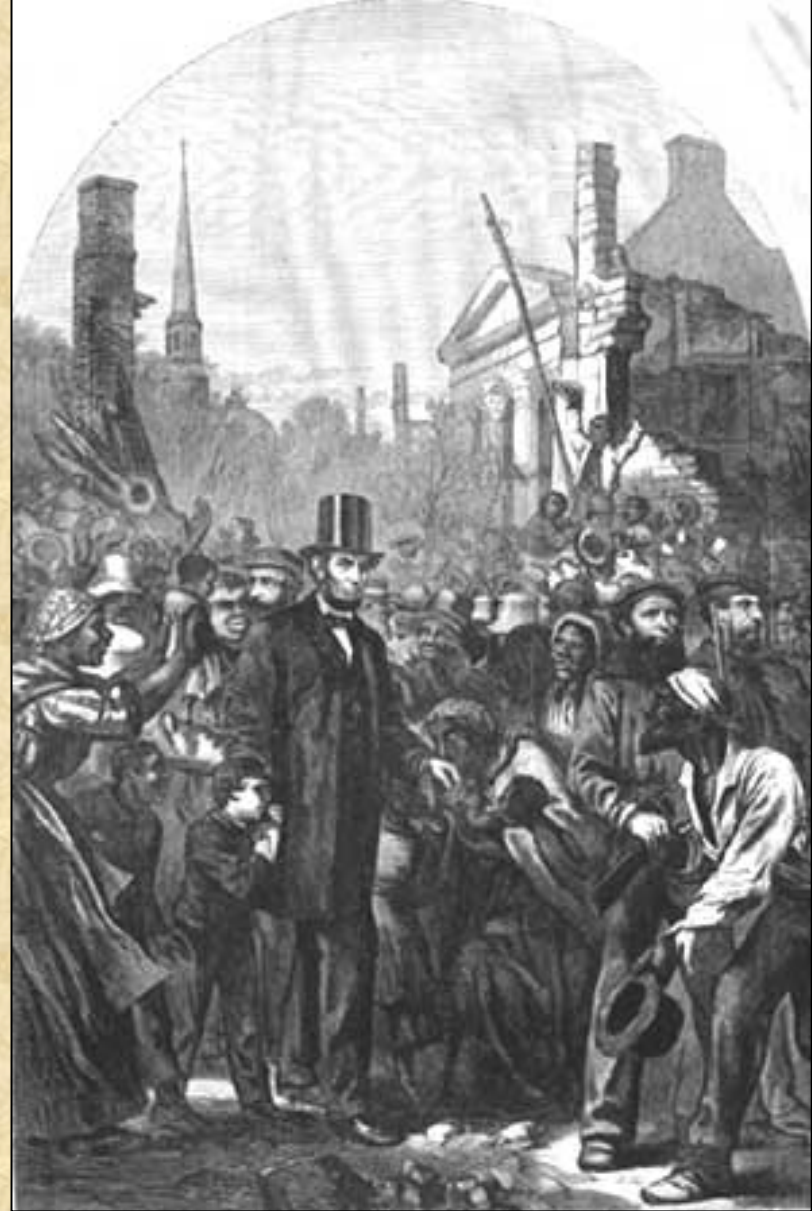




**Lincoln and his son, Tad, visited Richmond on April 3, 1865.**

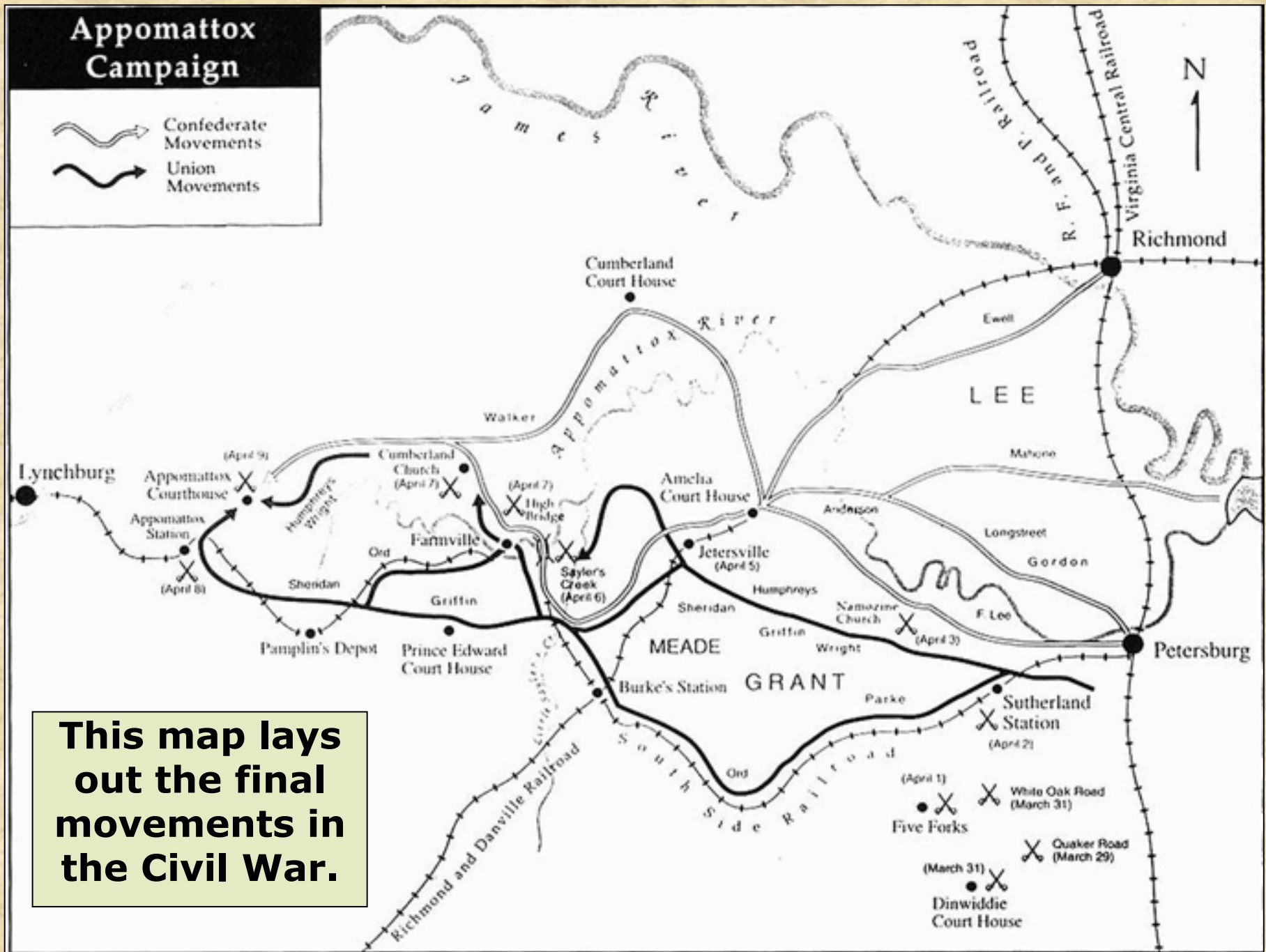
**As he walked the streets of the Confederate capital, blacks rushed to him, kneeling before him. One black man said, "I know I am free, for I have seen Father Abraham, and felt him". Lincoln replied, "Don't kneel to me. You must kneel to God only, and thank Him for your freedom."**

**Later, Lincoln visited the Confederate Executive White House, and sat at Jefferson Davis's desk.**

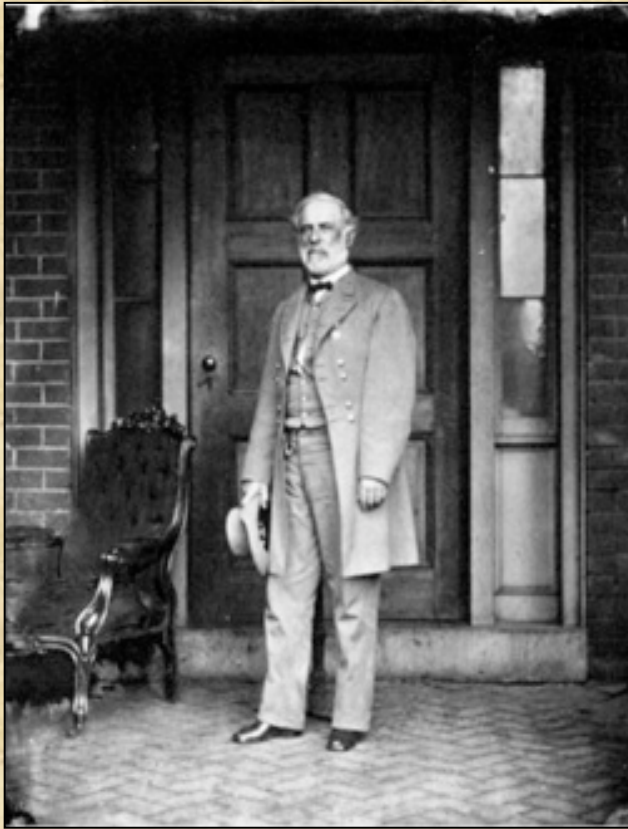


# Appomattox Campaign

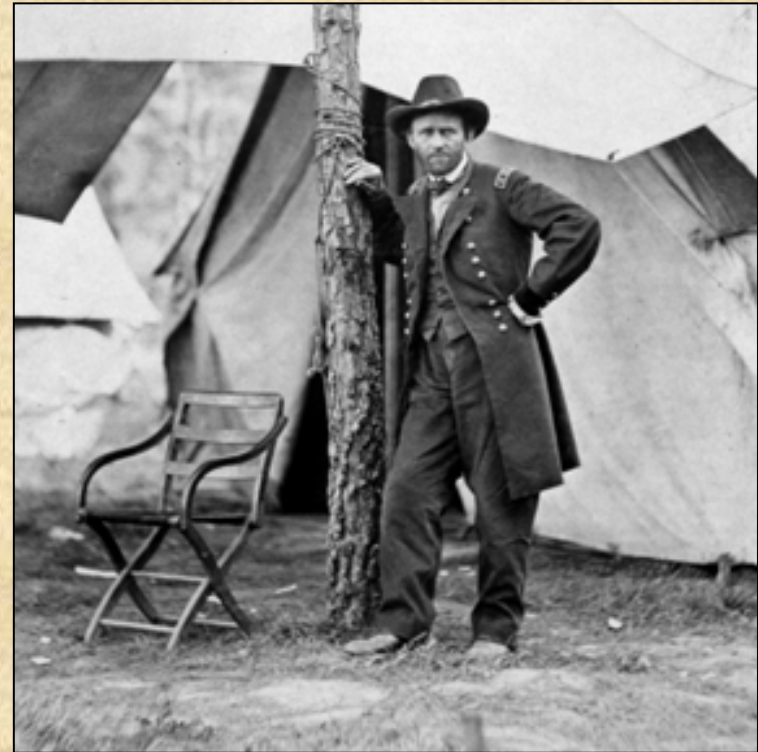
- Confederate Movements
- Union Movements



**This map lays out the final movements in the Civil War.**



**By April 9 (Palm Sunday), Lee realized his forces were surrounded by Union troops. According to reports, when Lee announced he would approach Grant about surrender, he said, "There is nothing left for me to do but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths."**



**After several hours of negotiation, Grant agrees to meet with Lee. Lee sends an officer to find a suitable house for the two generals to meet. Wilmer McLean's home is appropriated for the meeting.**

**General Lee surrendered to General Grant  
in the town of Appomattox Court House,  
April 9, 1865**



## The McLean House



**Lee and Grant met in April, 1865, to iron out the terms of surrender of the Confederacy in the McLean house. Ironically, in 1861, part of the Battle of Bull Run was fought on the McLean property. Afterward, Wilmer McLean wanted to move as far away from the war as possible, so he moved to the remote village of Appomattox Court House. Later, he could truthfully say that "the Civil War started in my kitchen, and ended in my front parlor."**

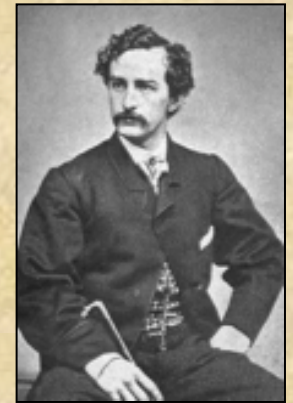
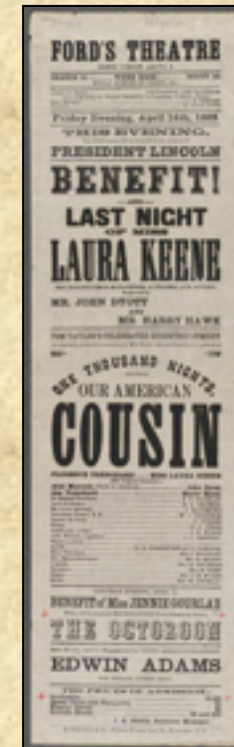
## Lee signed the surrender terms

- Confederate officers could keep their side arms and personal possessions
- Officers and men who claimed to own their horses could keep them
- Each officer and man was allowed to return to their home, "not to be disturbed by the United States authorities".
- Grant also offered Lee 25,000 food rations for Confederate soldiers



After the surrender Lee rode off on his horse Traveller

# President Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865

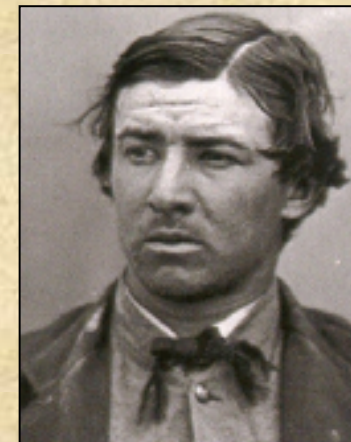
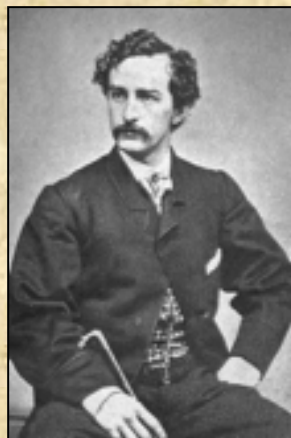
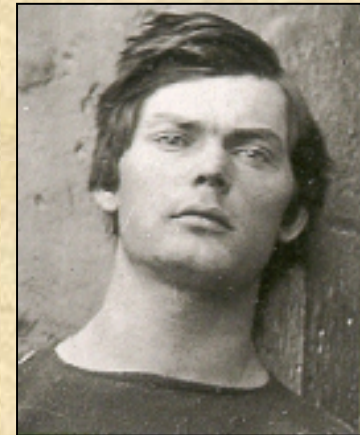
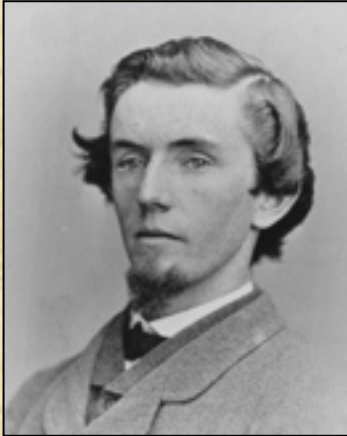


**Although John Wilkes Booth had originally planned on kidnapping the president, he believed that the assassination would cause the south to re-start the war effort.**

**After being told that President Lincoln and General Grant planned to attend a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater, Booth got his co-conspirators together to carry out the plan, including the murders of Secretary of State Seward, Vice President Johnson, and Booth would assassinate Lincoln personally.**

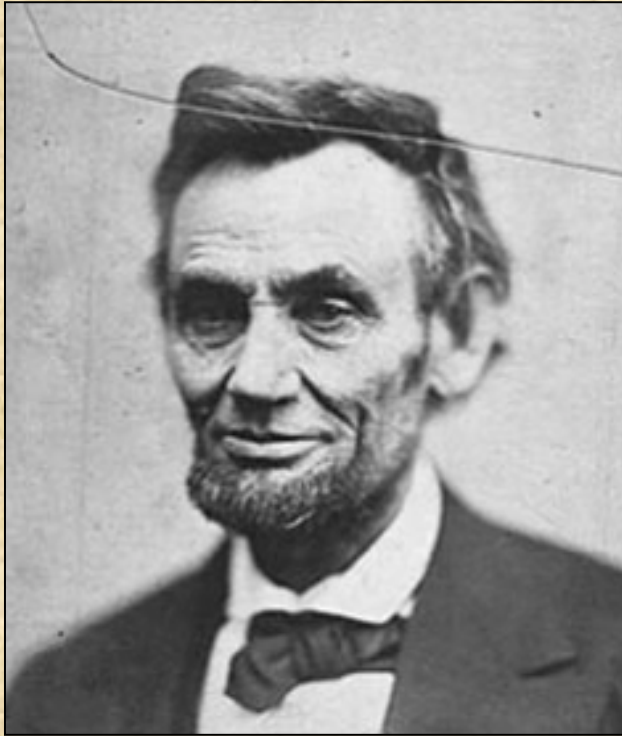
# Conspirators

**From top, left, John Surratt, George Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, David Herold, and Mary Surratt. Booth is in the bottom center. According to evidence collected for trial, these conspirators and others plotted the assassination of Lincoln and other federal officials while meeting at Mary Surratt's boarding house. Mrs. Surratt later became the first woman executed for murder by federal officials. Much of the evidence against her was circumstantial, and possibly her only crime was running the boarding house where the conspirators met.**





## The day of the murder



Alexander Gardner took this photo of Lincoln during the Spring of 1865. At some point in the developing process, the glass plate cracked, and Gardner made a single print from the negative and disposed of it.

**April 14, 1865 seemed to be another ordinary day in the life of the president. He worked at his office desk, participated in a cabinet meeting, and spent time with his wife and sons.**

**The Lincolns had originally planned to go to Ford's that evening with General Grant and his wife, but the Grants decided to go to Philadelphia to see their children instead. The Lincoln's eventually were accompanied to the theater by Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancé, Clara Harris.**

**A ceremony was taking place at Fort Sumter on April 14<sup>th</sup> where four years before, the Union Flag was hauled down when the fort was surrendered to the Confederacy. Major Robert Anderson, who had surrendered the fort in 1861, presided over a ceremony that saw the raising of the same American flag over the fort once more.**

**One northern woman attending the ceremony stated, "At first I could not hear him, for his voice came thickly. But, in a moment, he said clearly, "I thank God that I have lived to see this day," and after a few more words, he began to hoist the flag. It went up slow, and hung limp... a weather-beaten, frayed, and shell-torn old flag... a sudden breath of wind caught it and it shook its folds and flew straight above us."**



***"I thank God I have lived to see this day..."***

**Major Robert Anderson**

# Booth waited for his chance to strike



**Rocking chair that Lincoln sat in at the theater. It was borrowed from the Ford family's home, used as evidence in the trial, and ultimately returned to the Ford theater museum.**

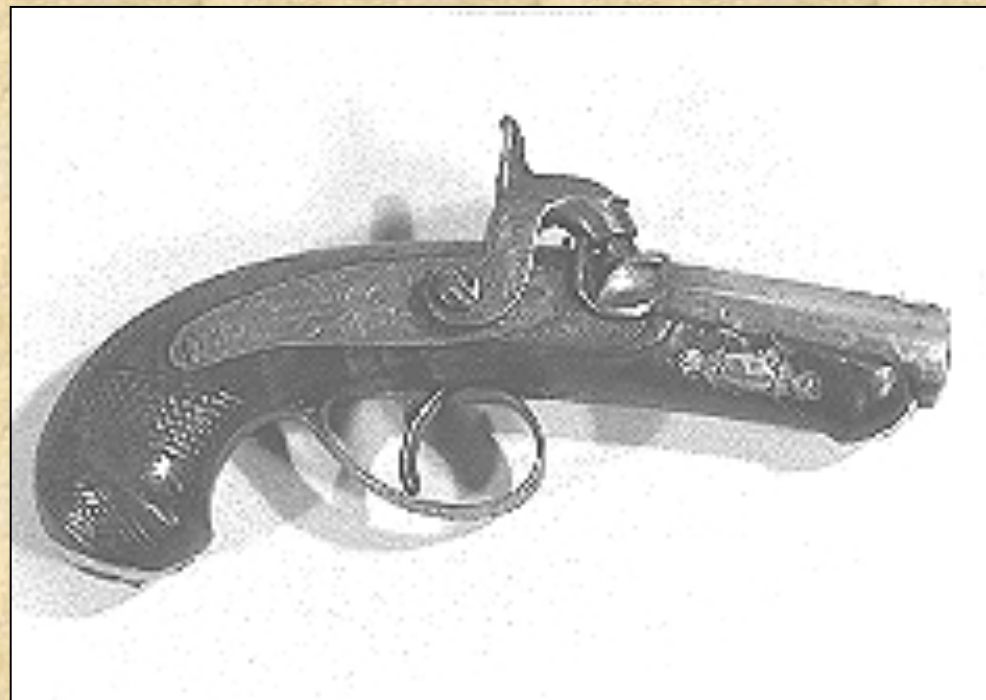
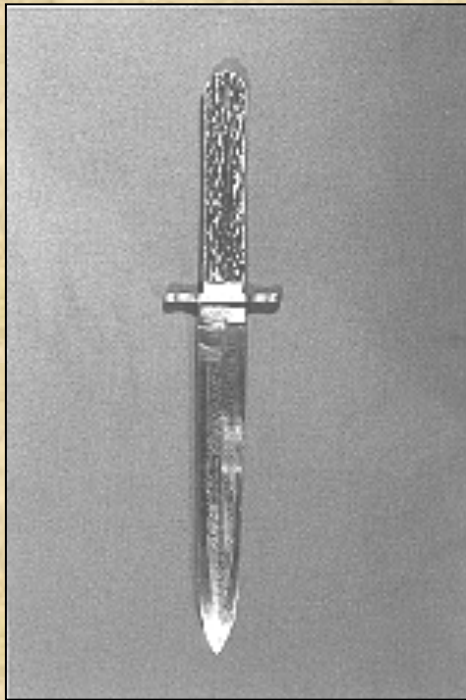
**After Booth drank two brandies at a nearby bar, he returned to the theater, waiting for the audience to be engrossed in the play. As the crowd laughed, Booth crept into the President's box, holding a dagger in one hand, and a derringer pistol in the other. He fired his pistol into the back of Lincoln's head while slashing at Major Rathbone with the dagger. He then jumped onto the railing of the box, and leapt to the stage.**

**Members of the audience reported that Booth yelled something as he ran off the stage. Some believed he yelled, "Sic Semper Tyrannis" ("Thus be to tyrants"), the state motto of Virginia. Others believed he said, "the South is avenged!" He accidentally caught his spur in the flag draping on the box, and twisted his ankle as he landed, breaking it. He still was able to hobble off the stage, and escape the theater on a horse he had left at a side entrance of the theater.**

**At first, it wasn't obvious that Lincoln had been shot, but a doctor in the audience was able to detect the bullet hole in the back of Lincoln's head. Booth's pistol ball had entered the back of Lincoln's head, ripped through his brain, and then lodged behind his right eye. Using a crude form of artificial respiration, doctors were able to revive Lincoln enough to transport him across the street to a boarding house. Mary Todd Lincoln sat on the floor of the theater box, holding her husband's head, sobbing, "Oh, my dear husband, my dear husband!"**

## The weapons

**Booth used this .44 caliber derringer to shoot President Lincoln on April 14, 1865. After Lincoln's death, the bullet was removed from the President's brain and is now on display (along with fragments of Lincoln's skull) at the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The dagger is the one Booth used to slash Major Rathbone as he fled the theater box.**



## **Where were the Secret Service?**

**While the Secret Service was in existence in 1865, it had not yet started its well-known duty of guarding the President of the United States.**

**President Lincoln's main bodyguard, John F. Parker, either had gone to the saloon next to Ford's for a drink when Booth shot the President, or had moved from his location at the door of the presidential box in order to see and hear the play better.**

**President Lincoln was therefore unguarded at the time of his assassination.**



**Doctors were able to detect a faint pulse and shallow respiration in the stricken president while still at Ford's Theater. Fearful that Lincoln would not survive the trip back to the White House, he was carried to the Peterson Boardinghouse across the street from Ford's. For nearly 12 hours, Lincoln clung to life. Mary Todd Lincoln wept so uncontrollably that she had to be removed from the room. During this time, doctors were able to relieve some of the pressure on Lincoln's brain by removing blood clots from the entry wound.**



Lincoln's letzte Stunde.

Lincoln's last hour.

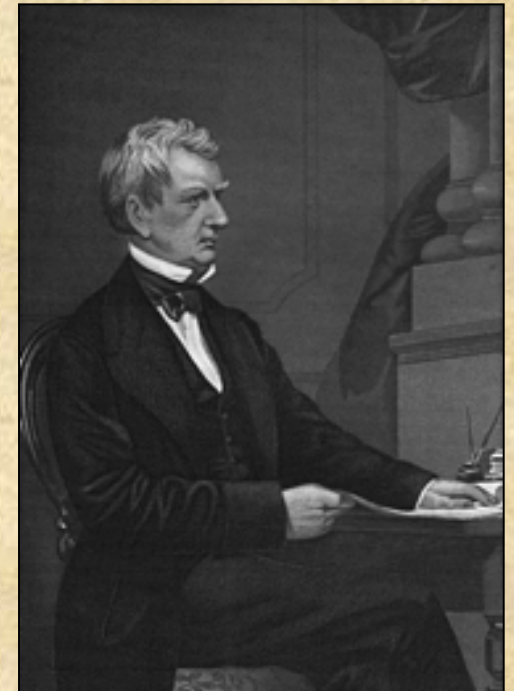
La dernière heure de Lincoln.

**Lewis Powell was designated to assassinate Secretary of State William Seward, and went to his home to kill him.**

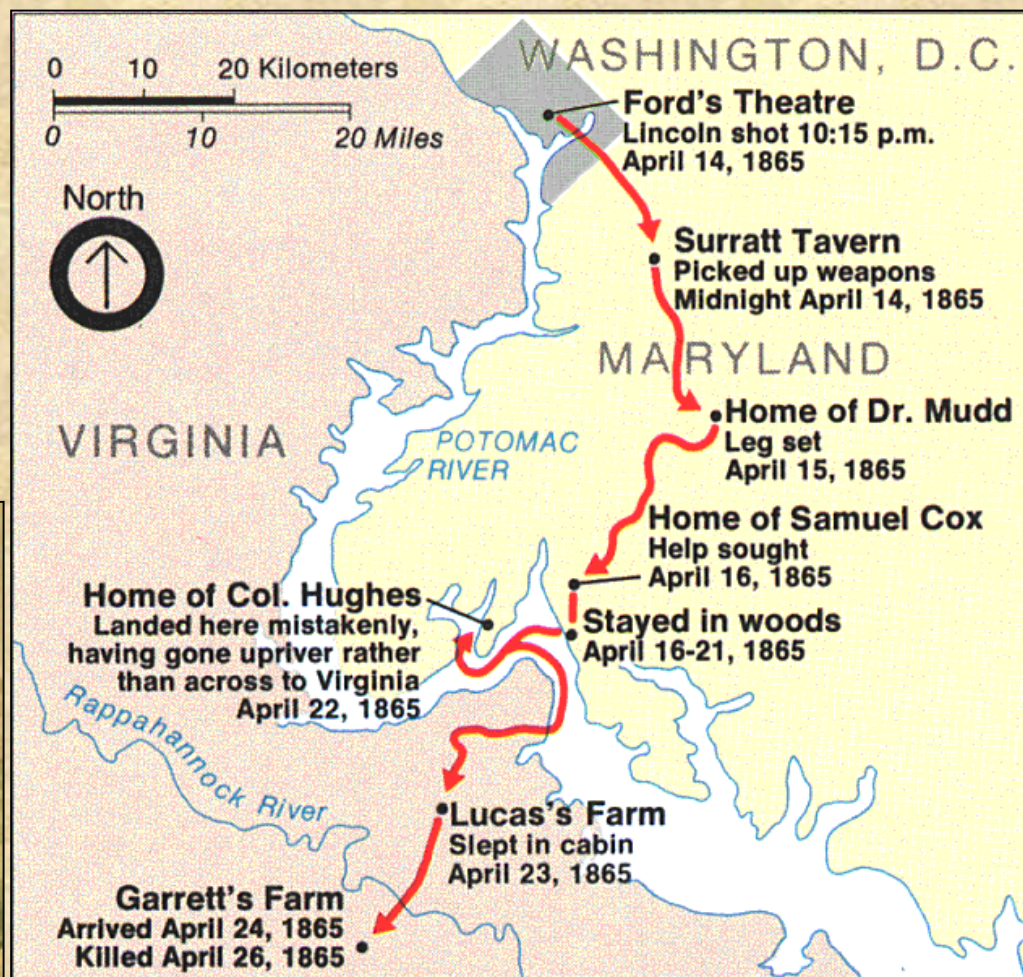


**Seward, who had been injured a few days before in a fall from his horse, was recuperating in his bed from injuries, and had his head and neck immobilized by a metal cage like brace. Powell stabbed Seward's son, Frederick, and attempted to stab Seward, but was unable to kill him because of the brace.**

**After the attack, Powell ran from the Seward home into the street screaming, "I'm mad... I'm mad!"**



**Booth fled to Maryland where he was shot and killed by Union Sergeant Boston Corbett at Garrett's Farm on April 26, 1865.**





# Jefferson Davis was captured

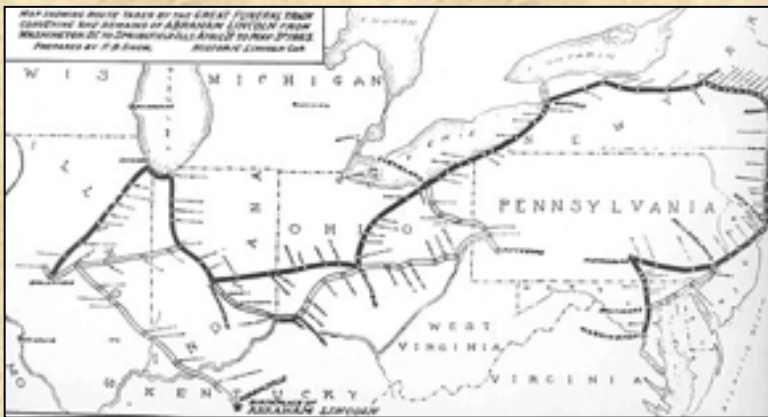


**On May 10, 1865  
Jefferson Davis was  
captured by Union troops  
near Irwinville, Georgia.  
It was rumored that he  
was found dressed as a  
woman when he was  
captured.**

**He was imprisoned at  
Fortress Monroe in a cell  
kept perpetually lit, and  
was forced to wear  
chains. He would  
eventually be paroled.**

**This monument locates  
the spot of his capture.**

# President Lincoln's funeral

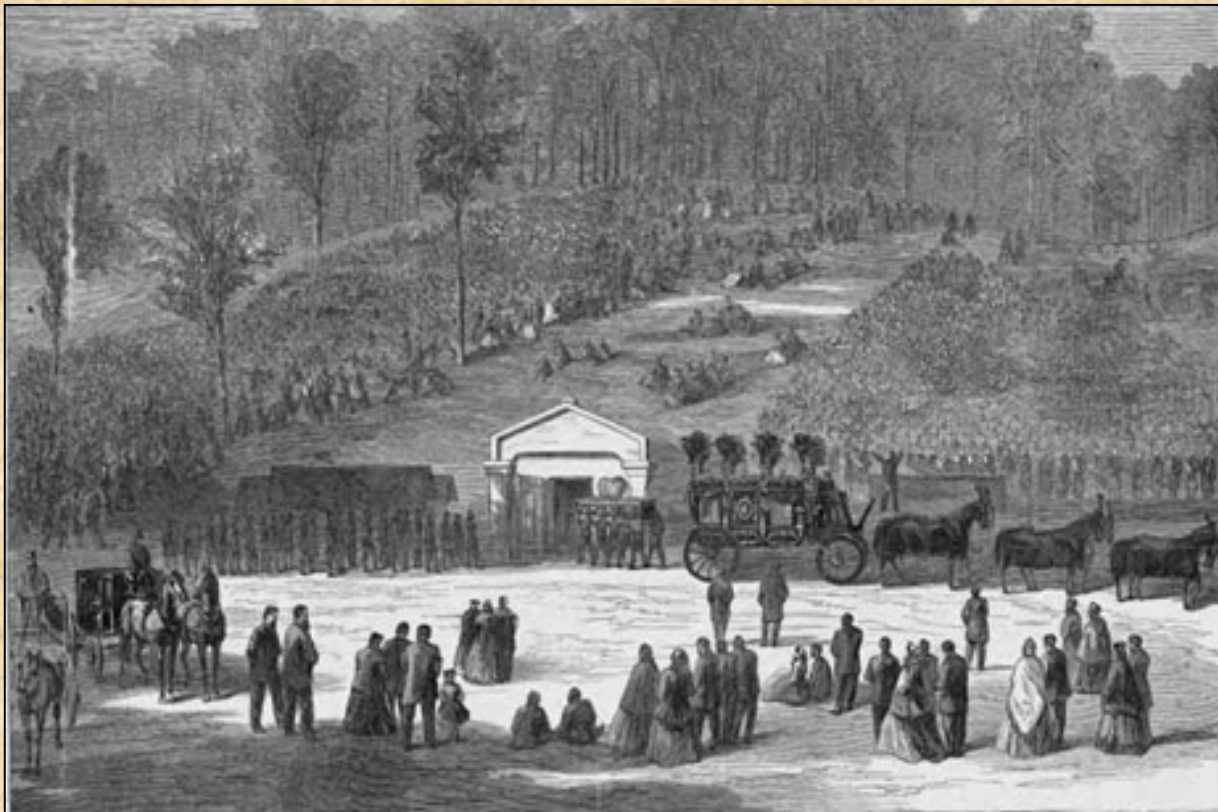


**Map depicts the route of  
Lincoln's funeral  
procession.**



**President Lincoln's funeral procession  
down Pennsylvania Avenue in  
Washington D.C.**

# Lincoln's body was transported from the hearse to his tomb in Springfield, Illinois



## Justice for the conspirators

**Several of the convicted conspirators in the Lincoln assassination were hanged in the courtyard of the Old Arsenal Building in Washington D.C., on July 7, 1865. Mrs. Mary Surratt can be seen at the left of the gallows. Also hanged were Powell, Herrold, and Atzerodt.**



# What happened

# to?

- o **Important people from the Civil War era**



# Edmund Ruffin



**One of the leading “fire-eating secessionists, who had fired one of the first shots at Fort Sumter, Ruffin was so distraught at the Confederate surrender, that he eventually shot himself.**

# Major Anderson

**Forced to retire from military service because of ill health, Anderson returned to raise the flag at Fort Sumter on the day of Lincoln's assassination. After the end of the Civil War, he traveled to Europe, hoping to recover, but he died in 1871**



# Major George McClellan

**After his defeat in the presidential election of 1864, McClellan stayed in Europe for three years, then came back and was elected governor of New Jersey.**

**He died in 1885.**





# General Phillip Sheridan



**After his Civil War service, Sheridan went west to fight Indians. The quote, "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" was attributed to him.**

**He died in 1888.**

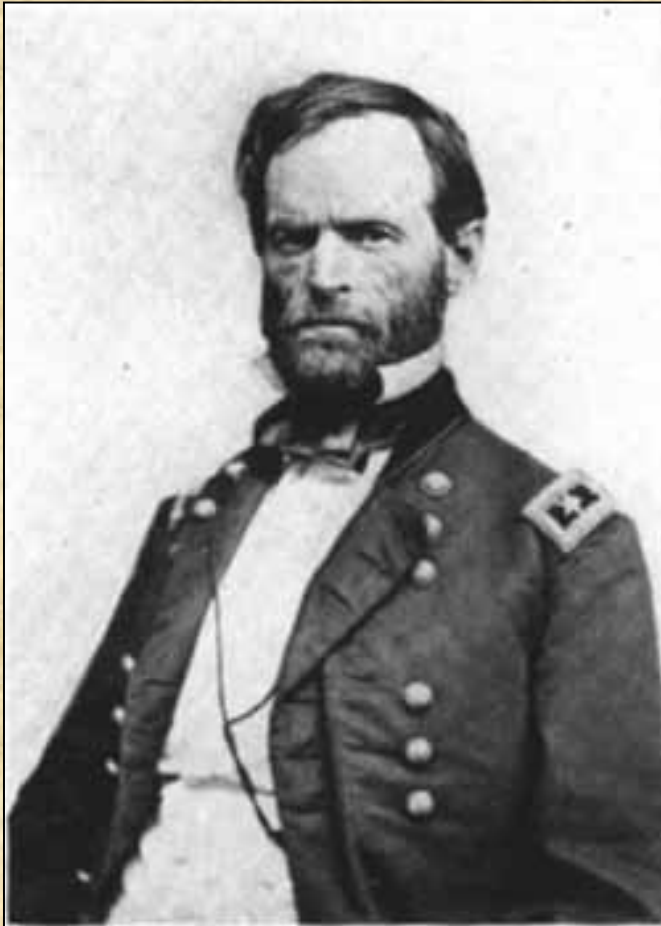
# Julia Ward Howe



**After writing  
“Battle Hymn of  
the Republic”,  
Howe became  
involved in social  
causes, including  
the suffragist  
movement.**

**She died in 1910.**

# **William Tecumseh Sherman**



**Sherman went west to fight Indians after the war, and also became a public speaker.**

**When touted as a possible presidential nominee in 1884, Sherman's reply was, "if nominated, I will not run, if elected, I will not serve."**

**Sherman died in 1888, after being named commander of the US Army in 1884.**

# Winfield Scott Hancock



**Hancock became commander of the Department of the East during Reconstruction.**

**In 1880, he ran for president on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by James A. Garfield.**

**He died in 1886.**

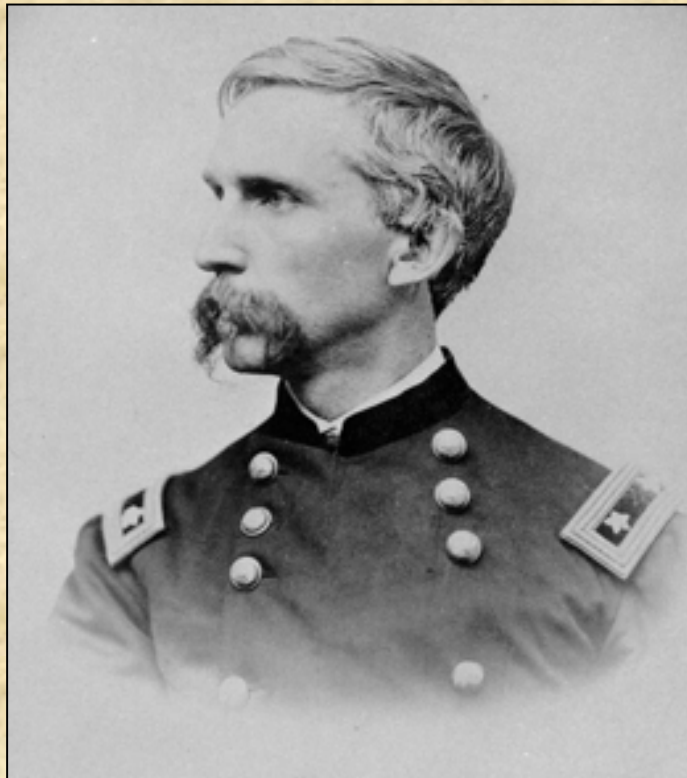
# George Pickett



**After the charge at Gettysburg, Pickett's military career was in decline, and he was relieved from command by Lee on the day before the surrender at Appomattox.**

**After the war, he became an insurance agent, and died in 1875.**

# Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain



**The “Hero of Little Round Top” was eventually awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions. Wounded seriously by a Confederate minie ball at Petersburg, he received a battlefield promotion to brigadier general because Union high command believed his wound was fatal.**

**Chamberlain returned to Maine, where he served four terms as governor and taught every subject offered at Bowdoin College with the exception of mathematics.**

**Dying in 1914 of his Civil War wounds, he is considered the last casualty of the war.**

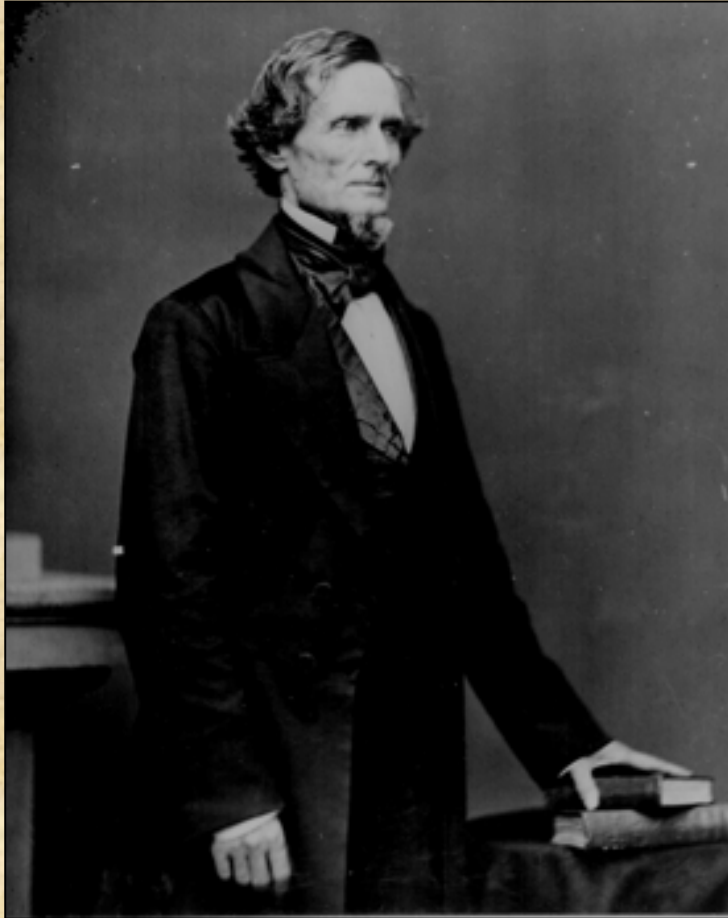
# Mary Todd Lincoln



**After her husband's assassination, Mary Lincoln's mental health deteriorated rapidly. Along with her son, Tad, she traveled throughout Europe aimlessly. After Tad's death in 1871, she sank into near insanity, to the point where she was committed to an asylum by her eldest son, Robert.**

**She died in Springfield as a recluse in 1882.**

# Jefferson Davis



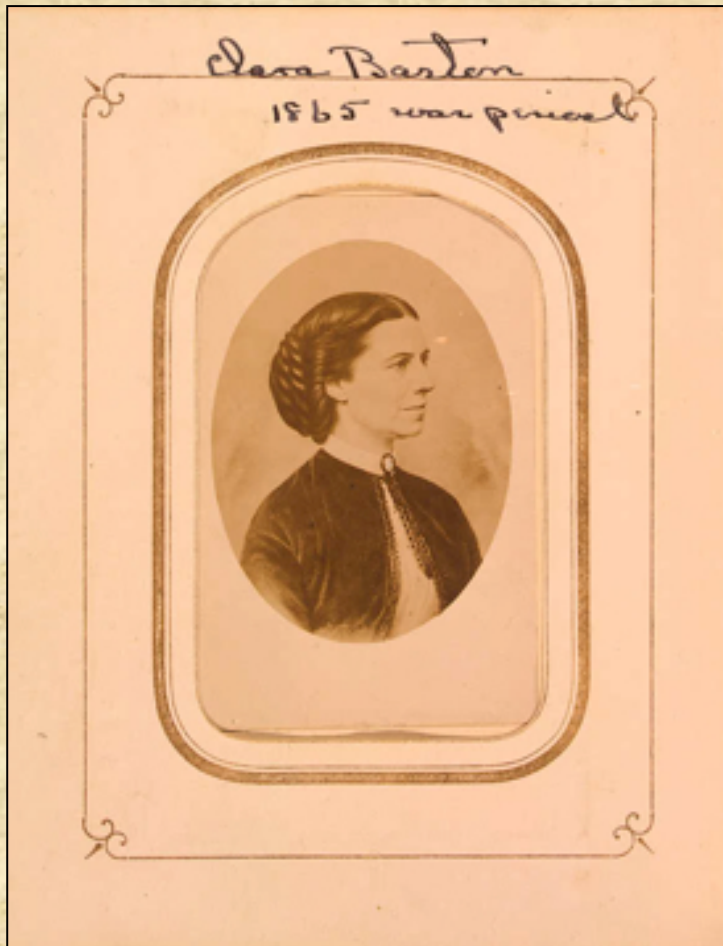
**After his capture in May, 1865, Davis was imprisoned and indicted on a charge of treason, although the charges were later dropped.**

**He was elected to the US Senate but refused the office because he was barred from holding public office.**

**He wrote several books, promoted U.S. trade with Latin America, and died in 1889.**



# Clara Barton

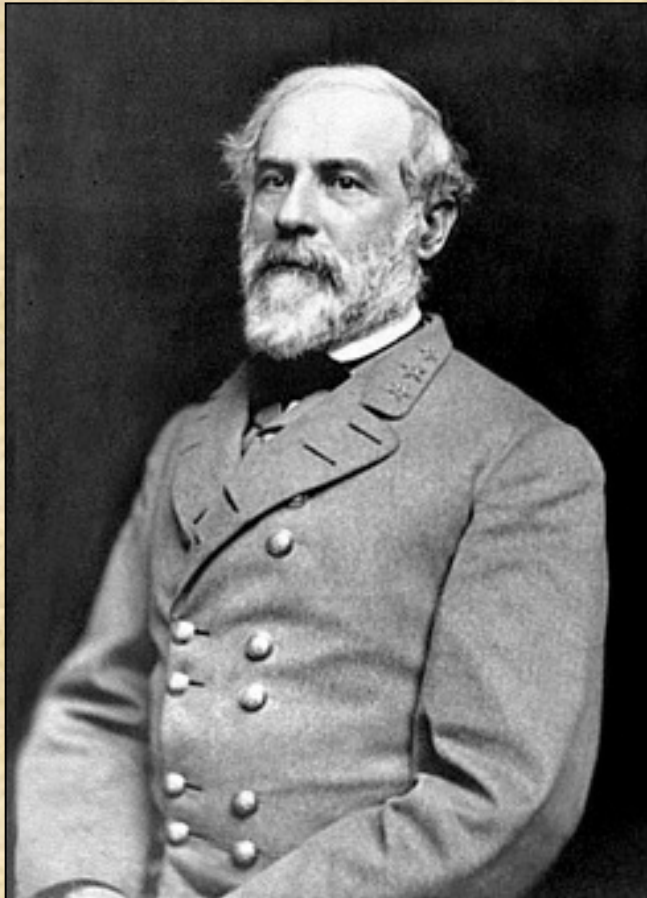


**After viewing destruction from the Franco-Prussian War, Barton established the United States Red Cross, as well as being instrumental in the suffrage movement.**

**She resigned as head of the Red Cross under pressure in 1904.**

**She died in 1912.**

# Robert E. Lee

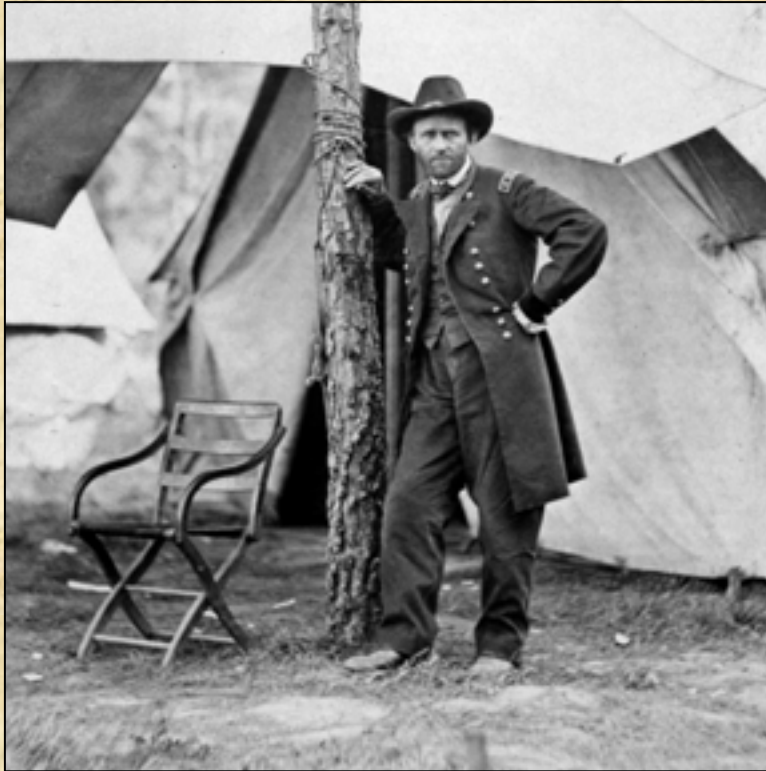


**After the war, Lee continued to be one of the most beloved figures in the south. He refused several commercial offers that would have made him wealthy, but instead accepted the presidency of Washington (now Washington & Lee) University.**

**He died of heart failure in 1870.**

**His petition to have his U.S. citizenship restored was mislaid and was not accepted until the 1970s.**

# Ulysses S. Grant



**Grant became an American military hero and soon was being considered as a frontrunner to succeed Andrew Johnson in the White House, winning election as a Republican in 1868. However, his administration was rocked by scandal. He won a second term in 1872.**

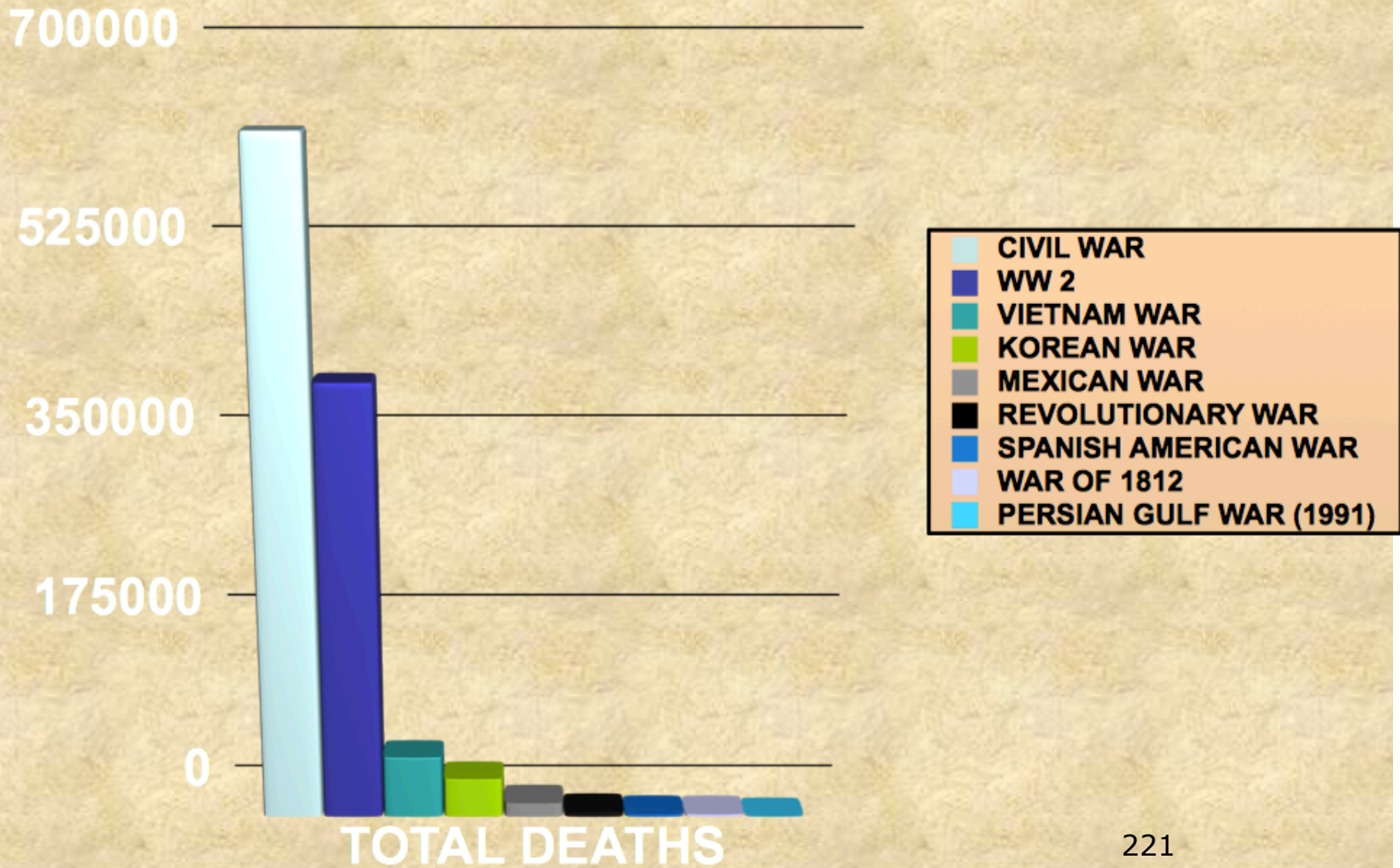
**After leaving office, a failed banking venture left him penniless. He restored his family fortune by writing his memoirs while he was dying of throat cancer. He finished the memoirs shortly before his death in 1885.**

# The legacy of the Civil War

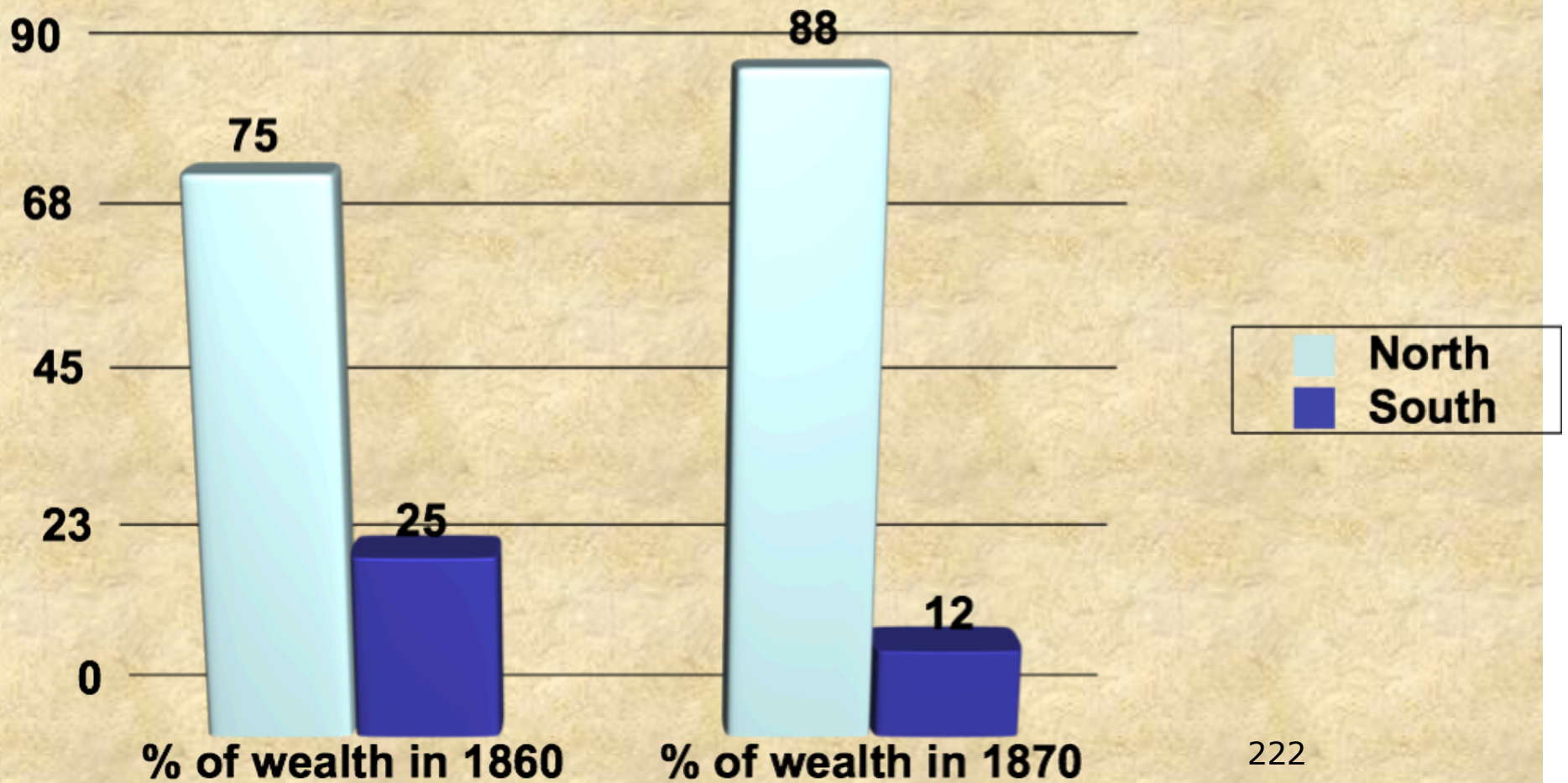
o**Statistics**



# The Civil War saw the greatest number of deaths of any American War



**The Civil War and its aftermath impoverished the South and dramatically decreased its share of the nations wealth between 1860 and 1870.**



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