Chapter 11

The Civil War
Objectives

- Contrast the resources and strategies of the North and South.
- Describe the outcomes and effects of the early battles of the Civil War.
Terms and People

- **blockade** – preventing merchant vessels with trade goods from entering or leaving ports

- **Robert E. Lee** – military leader from Virginia who left the Union army to command the southern army

- **Anaconda Plan** – a Union military plan for defeating the South by dividing the Confederacy in two

- **border states** – 4 states that bordered Southern states, allowed slavery but did not join the Confederacy
Terms and People (continued)

- **Stonewall Jackson** – Confederate military hero who refused to yield to the Union army at Bull Run
- **George B. McClellan** – second leader of the Union army
- **Ulysses S. Grant** – successful Union general who eventually became the leader of the Union army
- **Shiloh** – tragic battle in Tennessee that shocked both North and South by the horrors of the war
How did each side’s resources and strategies affect the early battles of the war?

When the Civil War began, the North and South each had important strengths and weaknesses.

However, the North had more industrial advantage over the agricultural South.
The bitter struggle over slavery erupted into a long and costly war beginning in 1861.

At stake was the survival of the United States.
The North had many resource advantages with a larger population, more factory production, and more railroads.
## Resources, Strategies, and Early Battles

### The North’s strengths
- Factory production
- Railroad miles
- An established navy
- A representative functioning government
- Recognition from European nations

### The South’s strengths
- A psychological advantage—fighting to preserve their way of life
- Strong military tradition—inspiring leaders such as General Robert E. Lee
- Strategic advantage—fighting a defensive war on familiar ground
The war strategies of the Confederacy:

- They planned a long war to erode the Union’s will to fight.
- They planned only to methodically defend their own territory rather than invade the North.
- They sought political recognition from France and Britain to maintain cotton trade.
The war strategies of the North were known as the Anaconda Plan.

The plan was to blockade Southern ports with its navy and gain control of the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy in two.
Both sides rushed to build up their military.

Many soldiers in the Union and Confederacy were as young as 14 years old.

Some 4,000 Union soldiers were 16 or younger.
The goals of Lincoln’s war strategy:

- initially was to preserve the Union.

- was aimed at keeping the four **Border States** in the Union, even though they allowed slavery. He thought this was crucial to winning the war.

- later changed to include the abolition of slavery.
The border states did not join the Confederacy. They stayed in the Union.
The first battle in the war occurred three months after Fort Sumter fell.

The war lasted four years and eventually stretched across the continent.
Early battles of the Civil War occurred in three areas of the North American continent:

- The East—Manassas and later Richmond, Virginia
- The Mississippi Valley—western Kentucky, Tennessee, and then Shiloh and the port of New Orleans
- The Southwest—New Mexico
In the East

In July 1861, the battle was fought in Manassas, Virginia, outside of Washington, DC.

The Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) resulted in a Union defeat by Confederate General Stonewall Jackson. Lincoln appointed a new commander, George B. McClellan.

In March 1862, McClellan attacked Richmond, but the large Union force was beaten back by Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
In the Mississippi Valley

General Ulysses S. Grant drove Confederate forces from much of western Kentucky and nearly all of Tennessee.

Grant tried to take Vicksburg, but lost a bloody battle in southwestern Tennessee at Shiloh.

The high death rate from the battle at Shiloh horrified both the North and South.
In the Mississippi Valley

The Union navy captured the port of New Orleans days after the battle at Shiloh.
In early 1862, a Confederate force tried to drive Union forces from New Mexico. They were defeated.
The Henry repeating rifle and the cone-shaped minié balls were part of the new, more deadly technology of warfare introduced during the Civil War.

Both the North and the South were shocked by the large number of dead and injured from the battles.

Military commanders had to change their battle strategies because of this new technology.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz
Section 2
Objectives

- Analyze why Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and what it achieved.
- Assess the different roles that African Americans played in the Civil War.
Terms and People

- **contraband** – captured war supplies
- **Antietam** – the bloodiest battle in a single day of the Civil War
- **Emancipation Proclamation** – freed all enslaved people living in the states of the rebellion
- **Militia Act** – mandated that black soldiers be accepted into the military
- **54th Massachusetts Regiment** – all black regiment known for its bravery
How did the Emancipation Proclamation and the efforts of African American soldiers affect the course of the war?

Lincoln recognized the need to include abolishing slavery as a goal of the war.

Free blacks joined the Union’s army and navy and fought for freedom.
As war progressed, abolitionist Frederick Douglass urged Lincoln to abolish slavery and allow blacks to fight for the Union.
Lincoln was further pressured to address the issue of slavery because:

- Union troops did not know what to do with enslaved people who came under their control in conquered territories.
- Slavery was very unpopular among the Union’s European allies.
Lincoln’s actions to abolish slavery:

He drafted the **Emancipation Proclamation** to abolish slavery.

In the summer of 1862, he shared it with his Cabinet who supported it.

They decided to wait for a Union battle victory to announce the plan.
Union troops attacked Lee at Antietam, before Lee was able to mount a surprise attack on the Union.

The Battle at Antietam was the single bloodiest battle of the war with more than 23,000 soldiers dead or wounded.
Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation after the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam in Maryland.

It made **the abolition of slavery** one of the specific goals of the Union.
The Emancipation Proclamation was finally issued September 22, 1862.

It was a military decree.

It freed enslaved people in the states still in rebellion as of January 1, 1863.

It did not apply to Border States.

It did not apply to Confederate areas already under Union military control.
Two months before Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation, Congress had passed the Militia Act.

This enabled free blacks in the North to join the Union military and actively fight for their freedom.
After the Militia Act,

- thousands of African Americans became Union soldiers.
- nearly two dozen black Civil War soldiers received the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- some 70,000 black soldiers lost their lives in over 40 major Civil War battles.
- the 54th Massachusetts Regiment was recognized for its outstanding action in the battle for Fort Wagner, South Carolina.
Prejudices faced by African American troops—

- often assigned menial tasks and longest guard duty
- fought three-years to win equal pay
- killed if captured by Confederate troops
Enslaved people contributed to the war effort by

- using various forms of resistance against the Confederacy.
- providing information and supplies such as **contraband** to Union troops.
- refusing to work for their southern owners.
- running away to Union camps and working for the Union, often serving as spies or scouts.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz

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Section 3
Objectives

- Analyze how the war changed the economy and society in the North and South.
- Discuss how northern and southern soldiers experienced the war.
- Explain the impact of the war on women.
Terms and People

- **income tax** – tax based on individual’s earnings to help pay for the war

- **bond** – a certificate bought from the government that promises to pay back the purchase amount plus interest

- **Homestead Act** – made western land available at low cost to those who would farm the land

- **conscription** – drafting men to fight in a war
Terms and People (continued)

- **Copperhead** – northern Democrats who opposed the war

- **habeas corpus** – prevents a person from being held in jail without being charged of a specific crime

- **inflation** – when prices of common items soar

- **Clara Barton** – gained approval for nursing Civil War soldiers as part of the official military effort and later founded the American Red Cross
How did the Civil War bring temporary and lasting changes to American society?

The war transformed the economy and society of the Union and the Confederacy.

The North headed toward the modern world, while the South suffered physical and social damage that lasted for decades.
Both the North and South passed **conscription** laws.

- It is estimated that half the eligible men in the Union (those between the ages of 20 and 45) fought in the Civil War.

- Four men out of every five eligible men in the Confederacy fought.
Anger over the draft led to a riot in New York City that lasted four days. Mobs attacked both free African Americans and factories that made war materials.
Some northern Democrats opposed the war.

They were called **Copperheads** as seen in this cartoon where they were portrayed threatening the Union.
For most soldiers on both sides, *army life was tedious*, with months of marching and drilling punctuated by *brief periods of fierce and deadly combat*. 

Troops fought boredom in camp through many activities designed to entertain themselves and one another.
For soldiers who fought for either the North or the South:

- The new war technology injured or killed thousands in fierce battles.
- Poor drinking water and lack of sanitation in camps meant more died of camp diseases than in battle.
Many soldiers were captured and sent to prison camps.

Some 12,000 Union soldiers died in the notorious Confederate prison in Andersonville, Georgia, in 15 months.

Captured African Americans were usually killed, not imprisoned by the Confederate Army.
How They Supplied the Military

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Confederacy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collected <strong>income tax</strong></td>
<td>encouraged blockade runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sold <strong>bonds</strong></td>
<td>taxed farm goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passed <strong>Homestead Act</strong> to sell western land</td>
<td>seized Union weapons, food, and supplies</td>
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**Both**
- issued single currency
- raised tariffs
Northern industries boomed making clothing, war supplies and weapons. They became more mechanized.

Southern farmers struggled to get their crops to market. The blockade prevented delivery of needed supplies.
Many doubted the value of Confederate money, causing **inflation**.

Shortage of food and inflation led to food riots in parts of the South.
In controversial decrees, both President Lincoln and President Davis suspended the right of *habeas corpus* during the Civil War.
The role of women in society changed during the Civil War.

Both southern and northern women did the jobs men had left when they went to war.

Many women joined husbands in camps and did the cooking and laundry.

Some white and black women served as spies.
Urged on by **Clara Barton**, many women helped the wounded or nursed troops on the battlefield.

Barton later went on to establish the American Red Cross.
Because of **Clara Barton’s** work, Lincoln formed the first Sanitary Commission with women overseeing Union hospitals and sanitation in military facilities.

This program of federal responsibility for public health was another lasting effect of the Civil War.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz
Section 4
Objectives

- Explain what the Union gained by capturing Vicksburg.
- Describe the importance of the Battle of Gettysburg.
- Analyze how the Union pressed its military advantage after 1863.
Terms and People

- **siege** – a military tactic in which an army surrounds, bombards, and cuts off all supplies to an enemy position to make the enemy surrender

- **Vicksburg** – southern city on the Mississippi River essential for the Union to control

- **Gettysburg** – site in Pennsylvania of three-day bloody battle between the Confederacy and the Union

- **George Pickett** – leader of the South’s bloody assault on the Union-held Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg
Terms and People (continued)

- **Gettysburg Address** – speech given by Lincoln to honor the many dead in the battle of Gettysburg and an enduring statement of U.S. values and goals
- **total war** – Grant’s policy of fighting which involved striking civilian as well as military targets
- **William Tecumseh Sherman** – Union general, practiced total war as he marched through and conquered Georgia
How did the Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg change the course of the Civil War?

After having only limited success, the North won some significant battles in 1863.

Though the fighting continued, the year 1863 marked the beginning of the end for the Confederacy.
To win the war, the Union had to gain control of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River.

This was key to the North’s Anaconda Plan to gain control of the river and to cut the South in half.
Grant’s strategy to take Vicksburg:

- He captured the Mississippi state capital city, Jackson.
- He gained control of the main rail line into Vicksburg and cut off all supplies.
- He placed Vicksburg under siege.
VICKSBURG SURRENDERS!!
City Falls after Six-Week Siege!

The siege was aimed to bombard and starve the city into submission. Supplies dwindled and scared civilians built bomb shelters. Life was stressful and frightening.
After learning that **Vicksburg** had fallen, the last Southern stronghold on the Mississippi, a garrison at Port Hudson, Louisiana, surrendered in days.

**The Union had split the South in two.**
In the East:

Taking high casualties, the Union lost battles against Lee at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Virginia.

After the Union army failed in its attempts to defeat Lee, Lincoln appointed various commanders-in-chief.

Lee made the decision to once again invade Northern territory.
Lee’s army met Union troops at Gettysburg.

The Union saw the significance of Lee once again invading Northern territory.

The Union sent 90,000 soldiers to fight Lee’s army of 77,500 soldiers.
Battle of Gettysburg

- Lasted 3 days
- Considered the bloodiest battle ever fought on U.S. soil
- More than 50,000 southern and northern men dead or wounded
- Turning point of Civil War
Lee won the battle on the first day, but by the third day the Union was better positioned.

The Union (blue) was located on high ground south of the town.

Confederate (red) General George Pickett heroically led his men to roust the Union. They failed.
Lee’s army lost the battle.

His army retreated back to Virginia.
To honor all the fallen soldiers, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address four months after the battle.

“... that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”
In early 1864, Lincoln put Grant in charge of the entire Union military effort.

Once in command of the Union forces, Grant followed a strategy of total war and pursued Lee relentlessly all the way to Richmond.
On his march to the sea through Georgia, Sherman practiced strategy of total war.

Sherman and his men tore up railroad tracks, destroyed buildings, and vandalized private homes.

He forced people out of the city of Atlanta and then burned it. Southerners called the general “Sherman the Brute.”
The presidential election of 1864 was between Republican Lincoln and Democrat McClellan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>McClellan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criticized by some for seizing too much authority</td>
<td>Democrats were split into several factions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Won 212 of the 233 electoral votes</td>
<td>Received 45 percent of the popular vote</td>
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With Abraham Lincoln re-elected, the South lost all hopes the Union would negotiate a peace.
Section 5
Objectives

- Analyze the final events of the Civil War.
- Explain why the North won the war.
- Assess the impact of the Civil War on North and South.
Terms and People

- **Thirteenth Amendment** – amends the Constitution to outlaw slavery in the United States
- **John Wilkes Booth** – assassinated President Lincoln
- **Mathew Brady** – photographer who documented the horrors of war with his pictures of Civil War battles
- **Land Grant College Act** – gave money from sale of public lands to states to establish universities that taught agriculture and mechanical arts
What was the final outcome and impact of the Civil War?

The Civil War had lasting effects on the North and the South.

With the end of the war, Americans faced the challenge of rebuilding the nation.
In February 1865, the Confederacy sent a committee to discuss with Lincoln a possible end to the war.

Congress had just proposed the **Thirteenth Amendment** outlawing slavery but the Confederate peace delegation could not accept it.
In the final months of the war, Grant tried to take Richmond.

- He laid siege to Petersburg just outside of and on the supply route of Richmond.
- In April 1865, Lee tried, unsuccessfully, to retreat to North Carolina.
Lee formally surrendered to Grant in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865.

Conditions of the surrender were simply for the Confederates to “lay down their arms.”
Just six days later, the nation was shocked when John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.
Booth and four others had planned to kill the President, Vice President, and Secretary of State.

They wanted to bring chaos to the Union so the South could regroup and continue the war.

Booth was shot when found hiding in a barn in Virginia. His four accomplices were captured and hanged.
Lincoln’s death:

- United his northern supporters and critics.
- Caused intense disagreement in the Union over how to reunite the nation.
- Left the nation without a strong, steady hand guiding the Union.
At beginning of the Civil War, the South had strong advantages.

- **Military Strategy**: Did not need to attack or conquer the North; had only to avoid defeat to win the war.
- **Leadership**: Many United States Army officers sided with the South at the outbreak of the war (foremost among them was Robert E. Lee).
- **Morale**: Most white southerners were willing to fight to protect their way of life.
As the war continued, the South was weakened because:

- It used up its existing resources and was unable to call upon fresh troops and supplies.
- Failed in gaining a European ally that could supply Confederate troops.
Why did the North win the Civil War?

The North had more resources.

- Abundant resources
- Larger population
- Emergence of new military leaders
- Leadership of Lincoln
- Determination of African Americans to end slavery

### Union Advantages

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Union</th>
<th>Confederacy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>22 million</td>
<td>9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroads</strong></td>
<td>21,700 miles</td>
<td>9,000 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factories</strong></td>
<td>110,100</td>
<td>20,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The war ushered in modern warfare that meant huge casualties.

- The death toll from the Civil War was greater than any war America has fought.
- For the first time, the horror of war was recorded for all to see by photo-journalists like Mathew Brady.
Economic Costs of the Civil War

- Union costs: $6.1 billion; inflation 80 percent
- Confederate costs: $2 billion; inflation 9,000 percent
- Many southern farms, factories, and railroads were destroyed.
- Southern industry was crippled.
- Confederate states lost two thirds of their wealth.

The economic costs for both sides were staggering.
Impact of the Civil War in the South:

- Cities and the countryside lay in ruins. Soldiers returned to find their homes and farms in shambles.

- **African Americans, particularly in the South, had to adjust to their new freedom.**

- As Reconstruction progressed, blacks learned that freedom was not always a reality in southern states. Many African Americans migrated West, taking advantage of the Homestead Act and the chance to own land.
Impact of the Civil War in the North:

- The industrial boom fed by the war continued and flourished, changing the U.S. into world economic force.
- Congress passed a tariff law protecting the northern industries.
Impact of the war on the nation

• The new **Land Grant College Act** established state universities to teach agriculture and the mechanical arts.

• Sectional differences never again led to states leaving the Union.

• The economic, political, and social life of the nation became more interwoven.

• The federal government increasingly played a larger role in American lives.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz