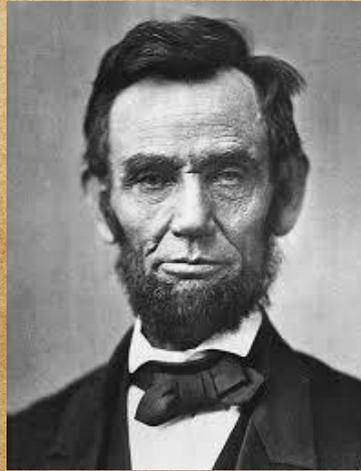




Ch 14:
The Civil War

By: Roja, Myah, & Emily

“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery.”

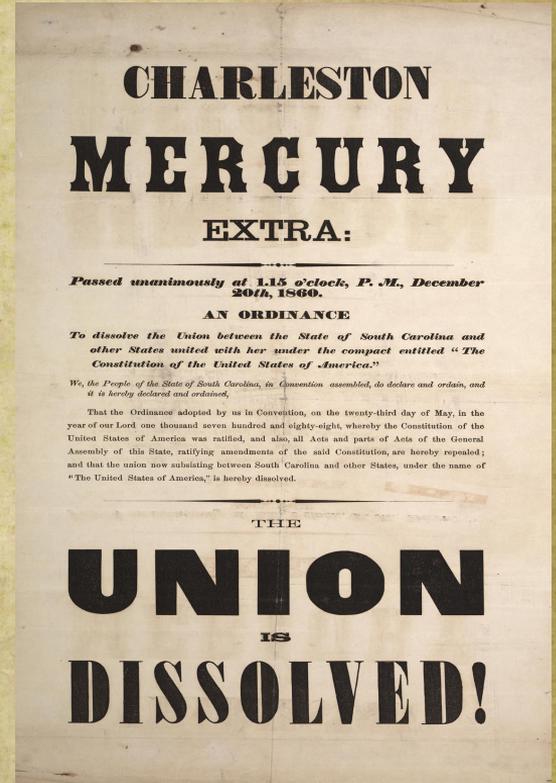


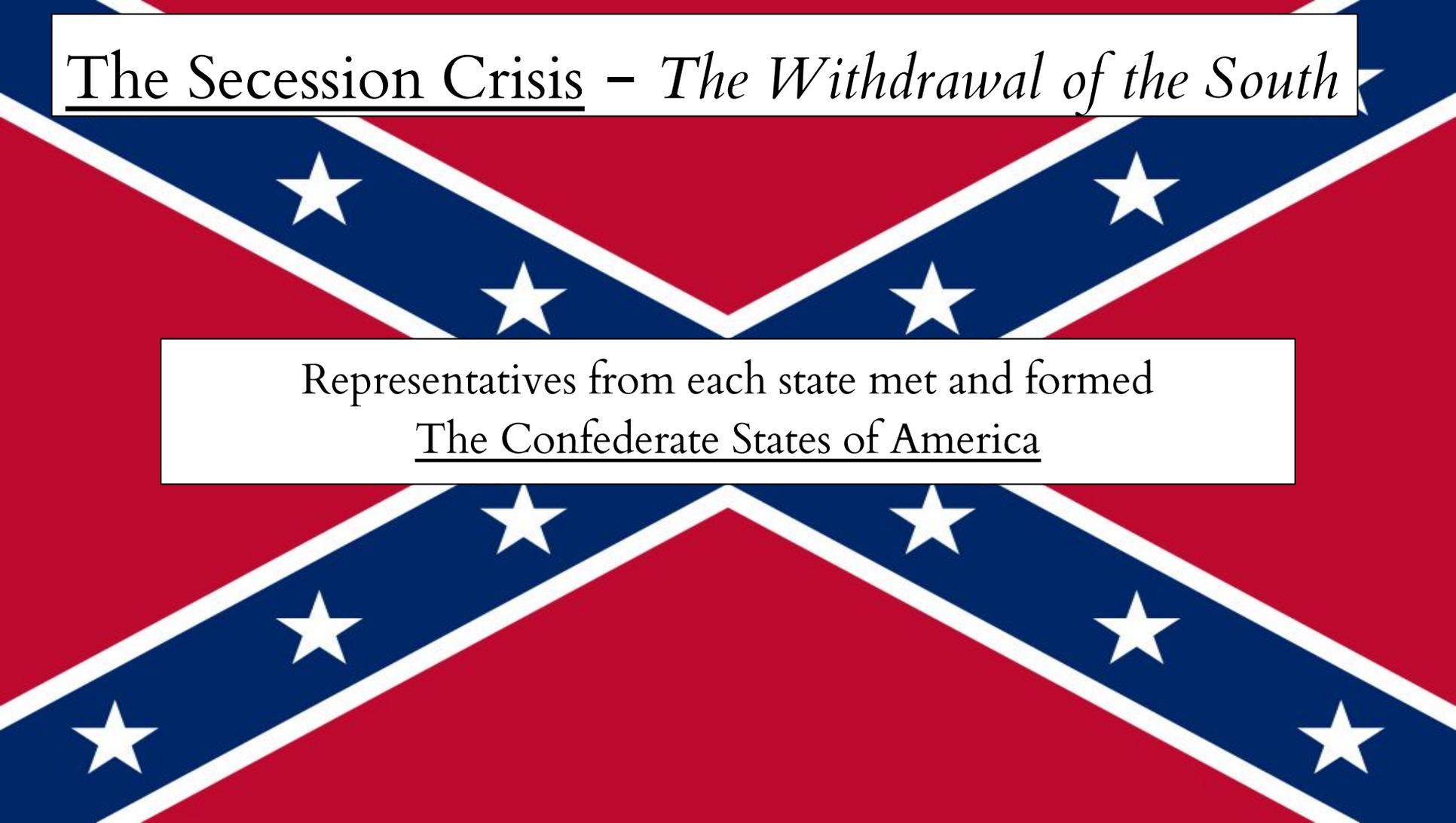
-Abraham Lincoln, 1862

The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*

“Southern Nationalism” – People began to demand an end to the Union.

- I. Led to the Secession Crisis. Southern states including South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, withdrew from the Union



The background of the slide is the Confederate battle flag, featuring a red field with a white saltire (X-shape) and thirteen white stars on a blue background.

The Secession Crisis - *The Withdrawal of the South*

Representatives from each state met and formed
The Confederate States of America

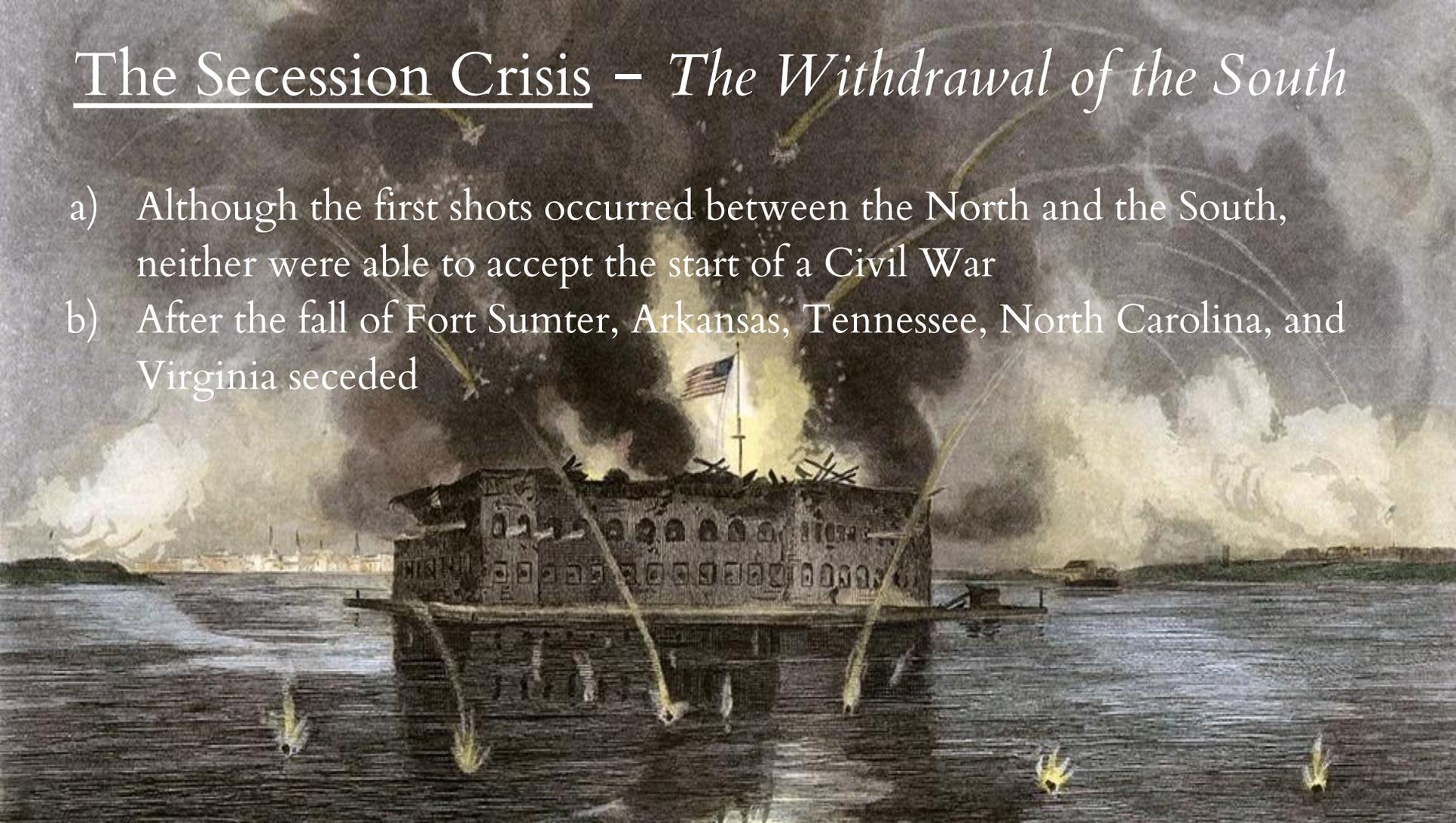
The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*

- I. There wasn't sufficient military power yet to seize Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens so South Carolina sent commissioners to Washington to ask for the surrender of Fort Sumter, but Buchanan resisted.
 - a) Buchanan sent extra supplies on an unarmed merchant ship but it was shot down by Confederates guns on the shore.

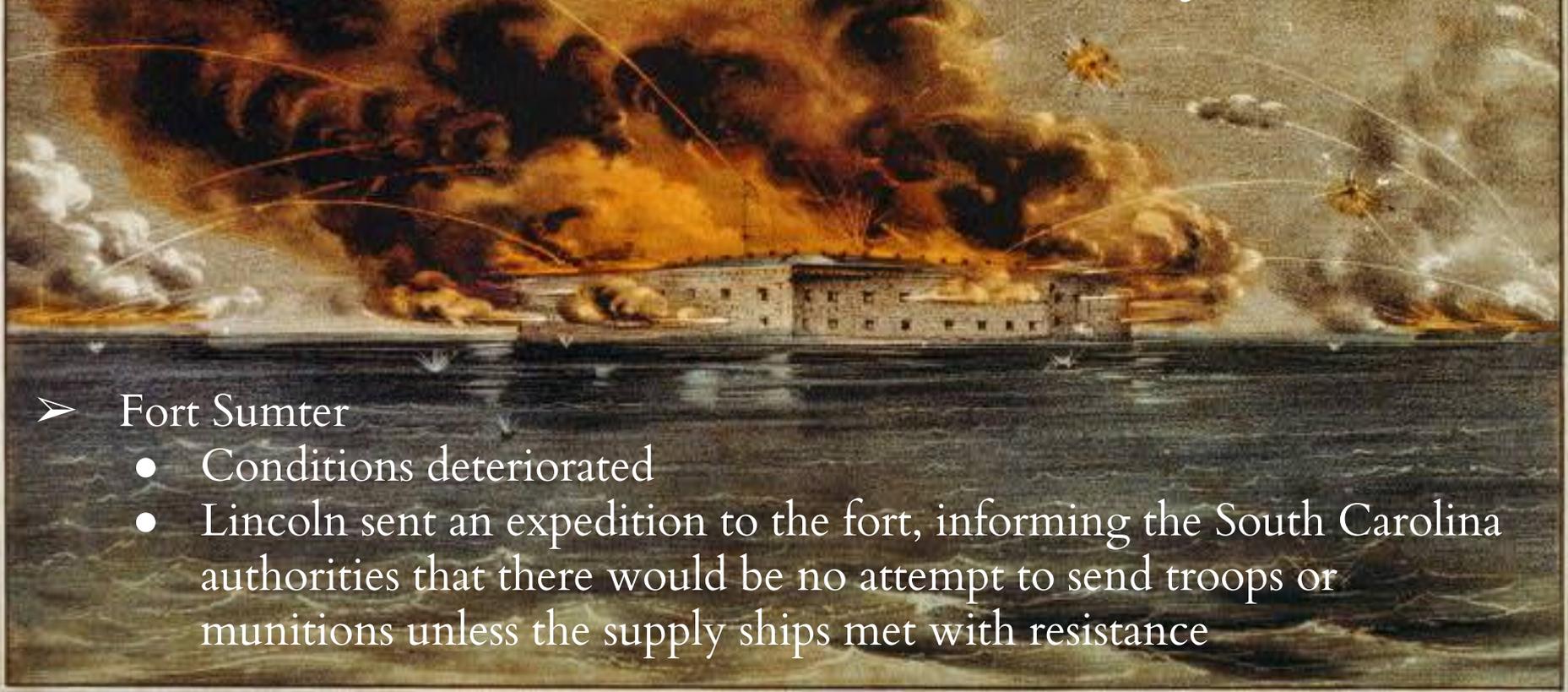


The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*

- a) Although the first shots occurred between the North and the South, neither were able to accept the start of a Civil War
- b) After the fall of Fort Sumter, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia seceded



The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*



➤ Fort Sumter

- Conditions deteriorated
- Lincoln sent an expedition to the fort, informing the South Carolina authorities that there would be no attempt to send troops or munitions unless the supply ships met with resistance

The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*

➤ Fort Sumter

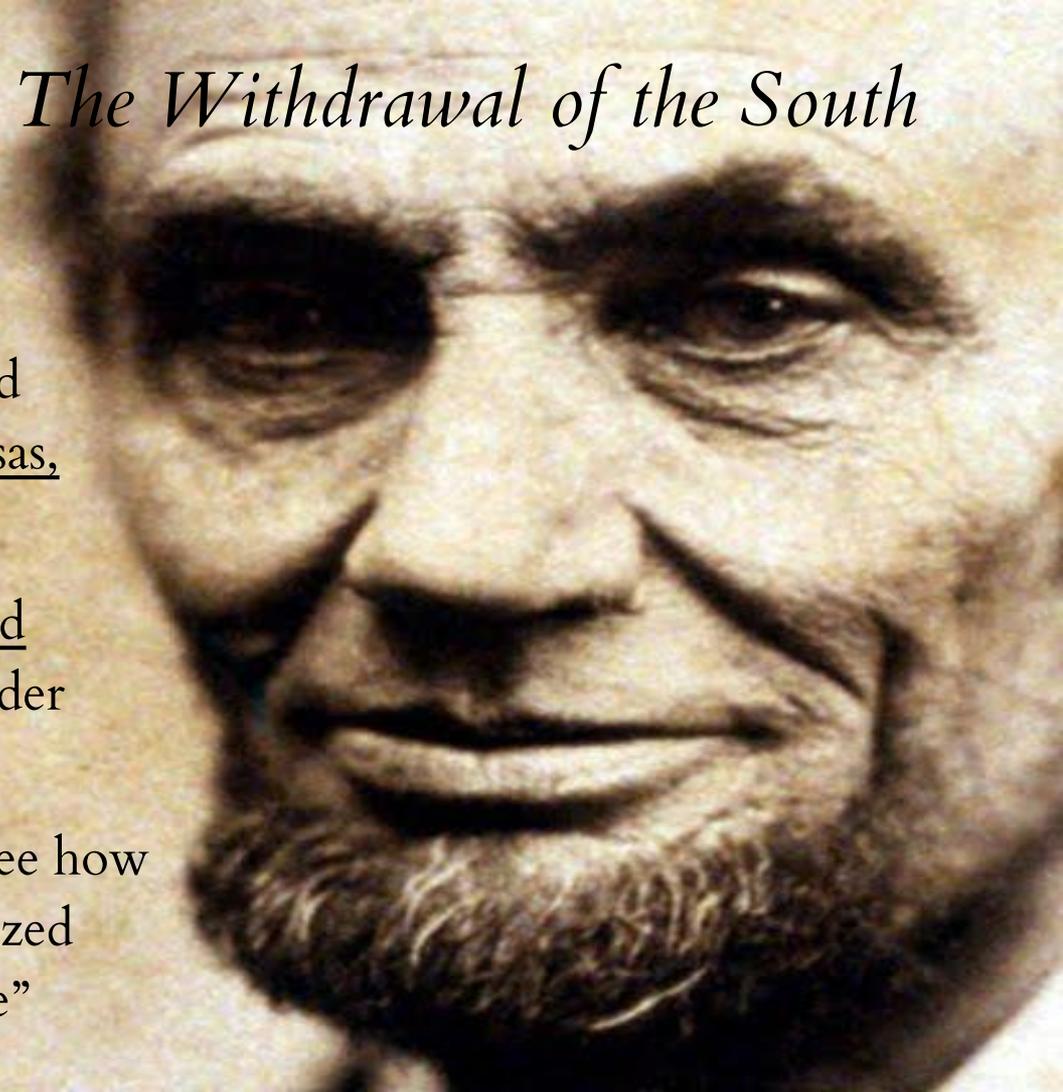
- P. G. T Beauregard, commander of Confederate forces at Charleston, was ordered to take the island if necessary
- The Confederates ended up bombarding
 - Robert Anderson surrendered the fort

➤ **THE CIVIL WAR HAD BEGUN!!**



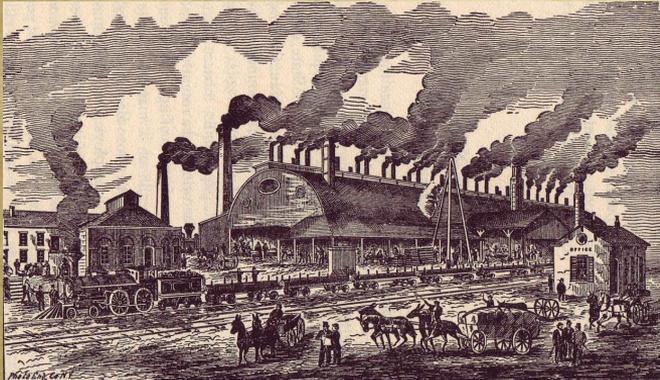
The Secession Crisis – *The Withdrawal of the South*

- Lincoln began mobilizing the North for war
- More slave states seceded and joined the Confederacy – Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee
- Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri stayed with the Union under pressure from Washington
- Ralph Waldo Emerson– “I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilized community can constitute one state”



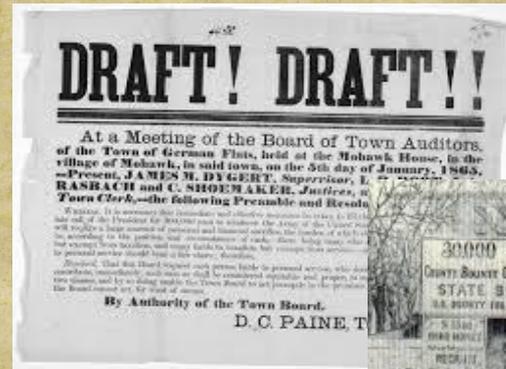
Advantages of the North:

1. Materials
2. Larger Population (2x the size)
3. Army power
4. Workforce
5. Transportation System/ Railroads
6. Manufacturing capacity



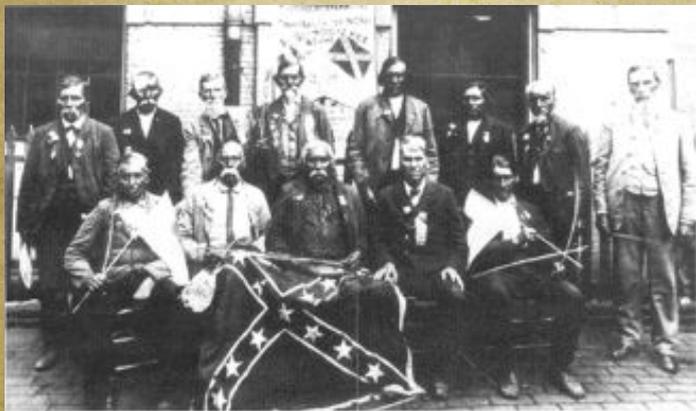
Disadvantages of the North:

1. Fighting in hostile territory
2. The public's support was divided
3. Hostility towards the draft



Advantages of the South

1. Fighting for a common cause
2. Home Turf
3. Commitment
4. Stronger Leadership
5. Potential aid from the French



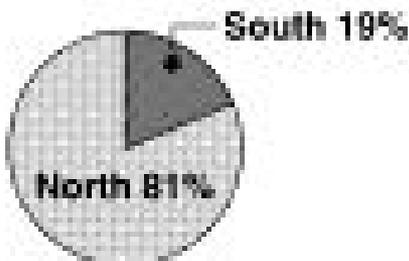
Disadvantages of the South

1. Smaller Population
2. Poor railroad system
3. Less industrialized than the North
4. No standing army/navy

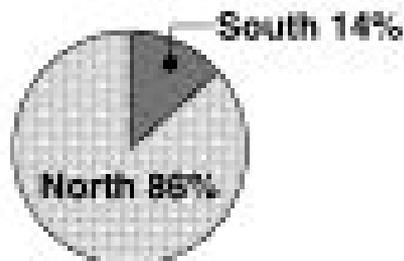


Resources of the North and South, 1860

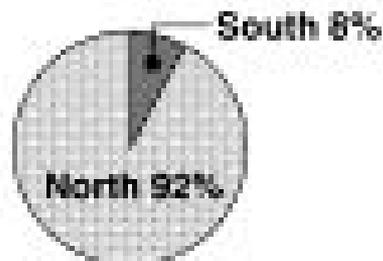
Bank Deposits



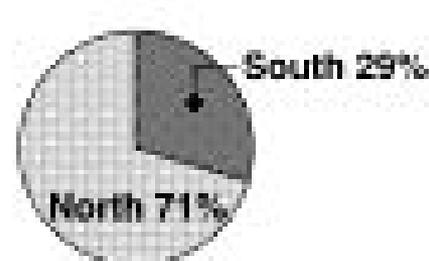
Manufacturing Plants



Industrial Workers

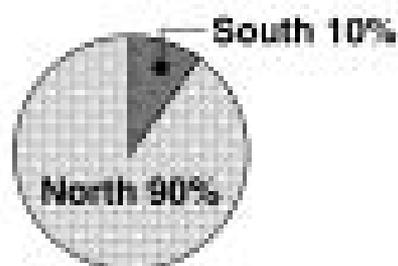


Railroad Mileage

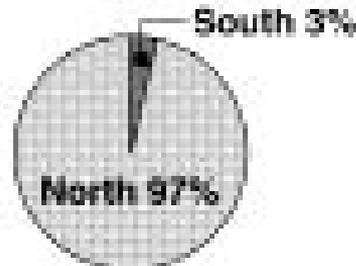


Production of the North and South, 1860

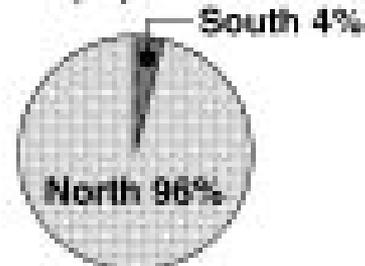
Value of Manufactured Goods



Firearms Production



Railroad Equipment



The Mobilization of the North

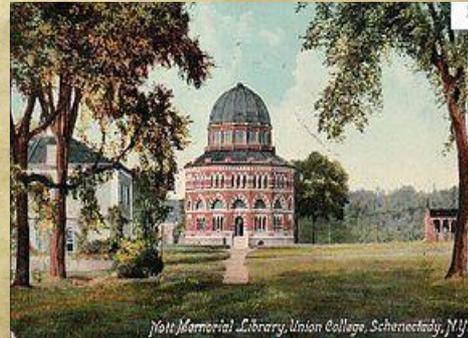
Homestead Act of 1862- Permitted any citizen to claim 160 acres of public land and to purchase it for a small fee after living on it for five years.

- ❑ Encouraged westward expansion and development



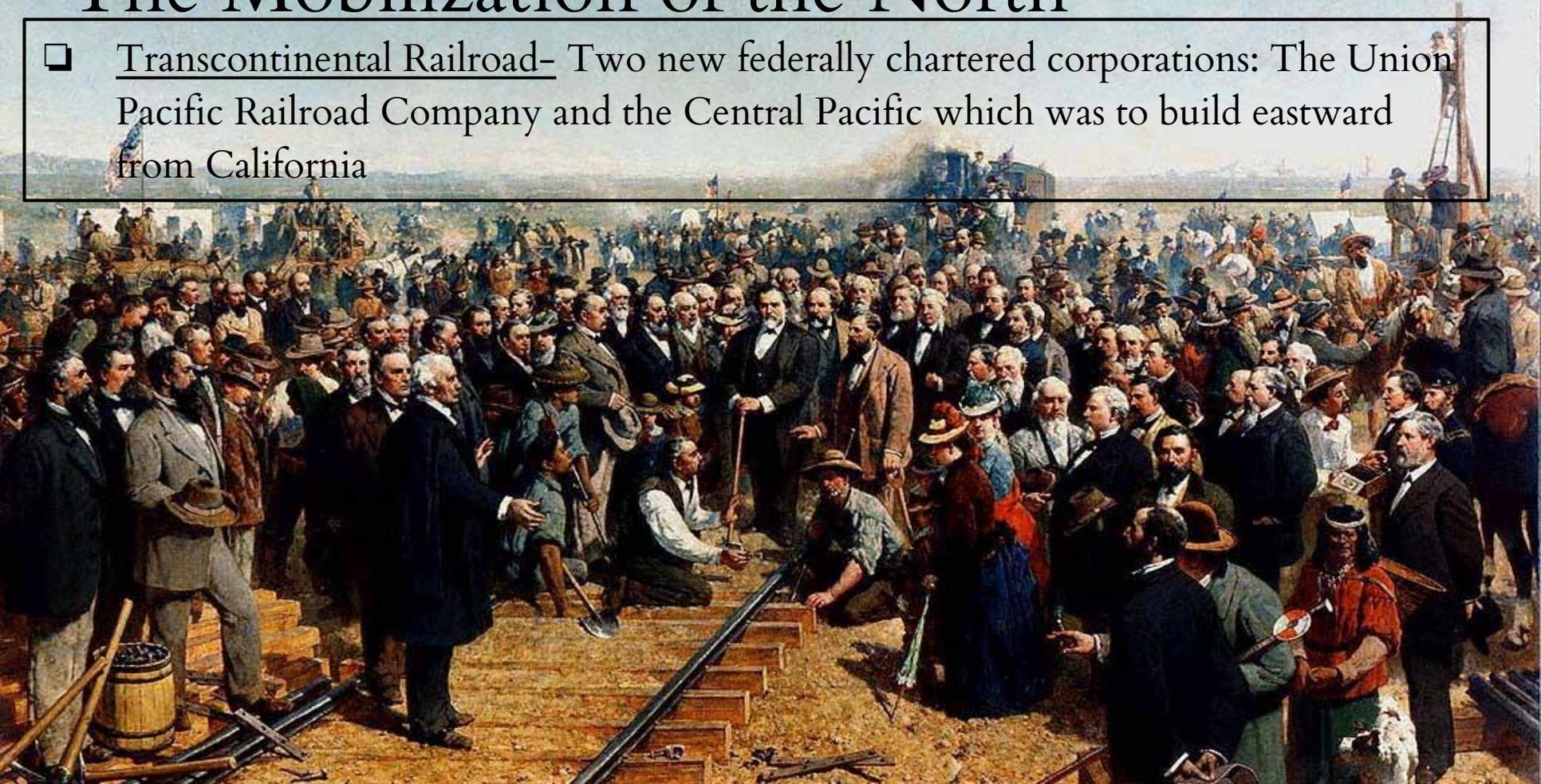
The Mobilization of the North

- ❑ Morrill Land Grant Act- Transferred substantial public acreage to the state governments which were to sell the land and use to proceeds to finance public education
 1. Created many new state colleges and universities
 - a. land-grant institutions
 2. Congress also passed a series of tariffs that would raise duties to the highest level in the nation's history



The Mobilization of the North

- ❑ Transcontinental Railroad- Two new federally chartered corporations: The Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific which was to build eastward from California



"Take it quietly **UNCLE ABE** and I will draw it closer than ever!!"

"A few more stitches **ANDY** and the good old **UNION** will be mended!"



H. Baker del.

THE "RAIL SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.

The Mobilization of the North

- ❑ Crittenden Compromise - A series of constitutional amendments which would guarantee the permanent existence of slavery in the slave states and would satisfy Southern demands on such issues as fugitive slaves and slavery
 - ❑ Establish the Missouri Compromise Line in all territory of the US: Slavery would be prohibited north of the line and permitted south of it.



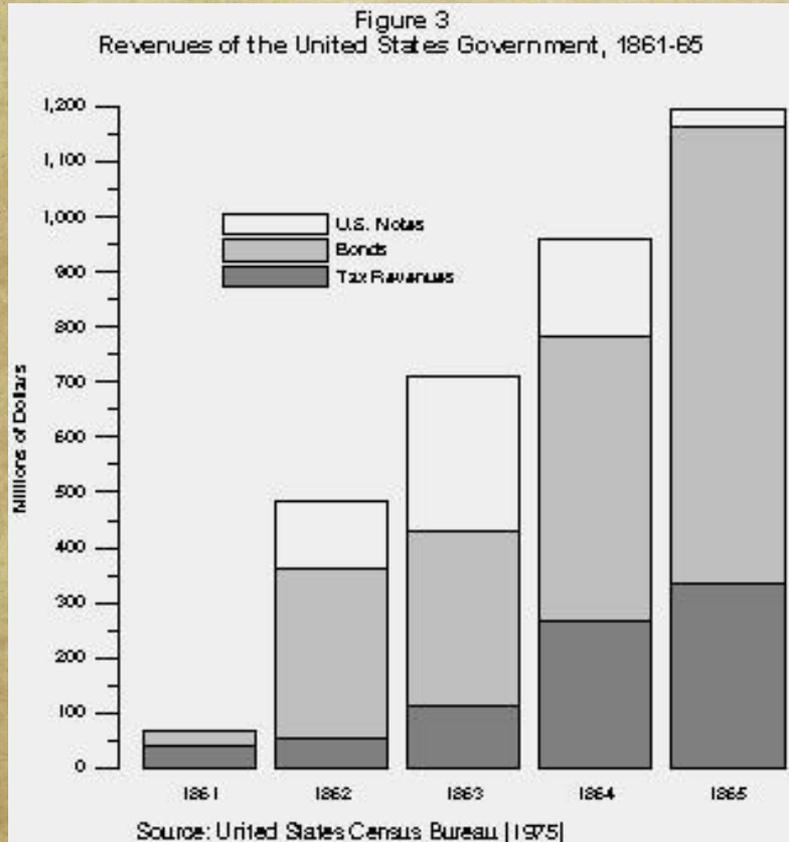


The Mobilization of the North

- ❑ National Banks Act- Created a new banking system and all banks could joining the system if they had enough capital and were willing to invest one-third of it in government securities
 - They could issue US Treasury notes as currency
 - Eliminated chaos and created a uniform system of national bank notes



The Mobilization of the North



Financing the war

- The government tried to levy taxes, issue paper currency, and borrow money
- In 1861, income taxes were levied for the first time when rates rose to 10% on incomes above \$5000

The Mobilization of the North

Financing the War

- Strong resistance was met with government taxation, so that way of financing the war was not efficient
- “Greenbacks”- Currency that was not backed up by gold or silver but rather the faith and credit of the government
 - Significant inflation was caused through the use of greenbacks as there was always a fluctuation in value compared to the gold dollar



Mobilization of the North

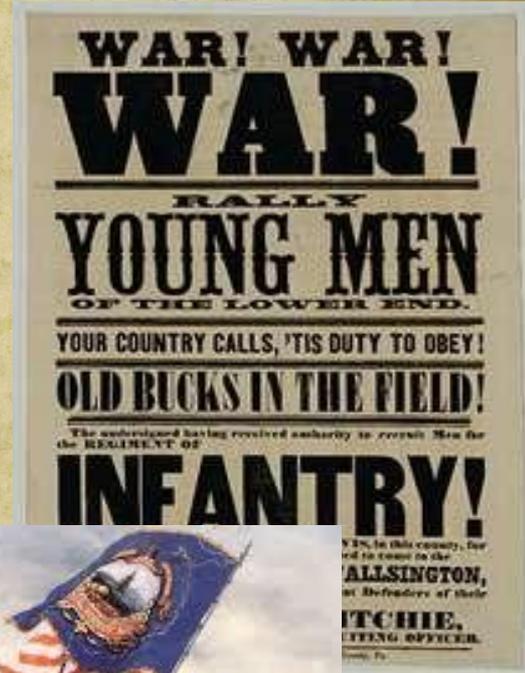


Raising the Union Armies

- Over 2 million men served in the Union armed forces during the course of the Civil War
- At the beginning of 1861 however, there were a total of 16,000 troops stationed in the West to protect white settlers from Indians

The Mobilization of the North

- Raising the Union Armies
 - So the Union along with Confederacy had to raise members of the army from scratch
 - Congress authorized the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers for three year terms instead of three month terms
 - Produced adequate forces briefly



The Mobilization of the North

- In March 1863, there was a national draft law that was passed by Congress
 - The rich could pay a fee of \$300 dollars to get out of the draft
 - This angered the nation, and led to the violent draft riots.
 - The largest one took place in New York and was mostly made up of working class men.



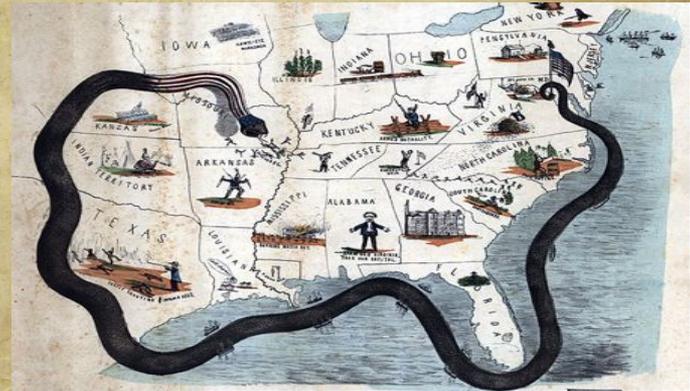
The Mobilization of the North



- The most violent urban uprisings in history occurred during this time period
 - More than a 100 people died
- There were also lynchings of African Americans because many believed that they were responsible for it since they were the fighting cause for the North
 - Only federal troops were able to subdue the rioters

The Mobilization of the North

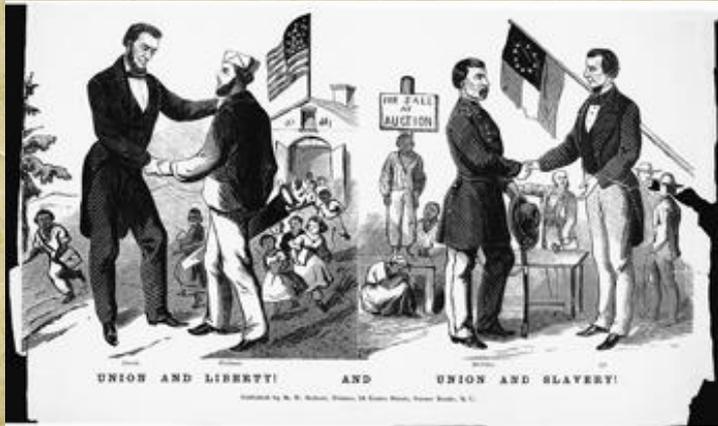
- Lincoln was considered to be a minor politician from the prairies that could easily be controlled by party leaders
 - However, he established his own authority by creating a cabinet representing every faction of the Republican Party
 - Lincoln sent troops into battle, increased the size of the regular army, and proclaimed a naval blockade of the South without asking Congress for a declaration of war



The Mobilization of the North

Wartime Politics

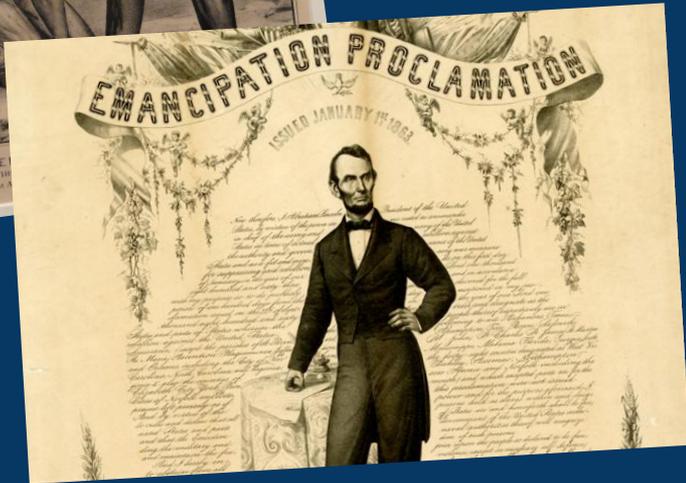
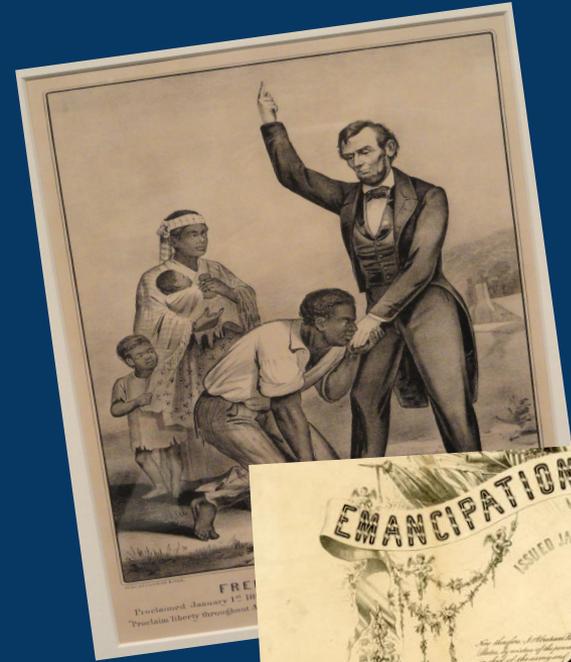
- Lincoln believed that if he declared war, The Confederacy would finally be recognised as an independent nation
- He ordered military arrests of civilian dissenters and suspended the right of habeas corpus (the right of an arrested person to a speedy trial)



The Politics of Emancipation

➤ Emancipation Proclamation

- Republicans were divided between immediate abolition and a gradual process
- Issued on January 1st, 1863, Lincoln proclaimed all slaves in Confederate territory, not being occupied by the Union, were free.
 - Freed very few slaves, more symbolic than anything else



The Politics of Emancipation



➤ Confiscation Acts

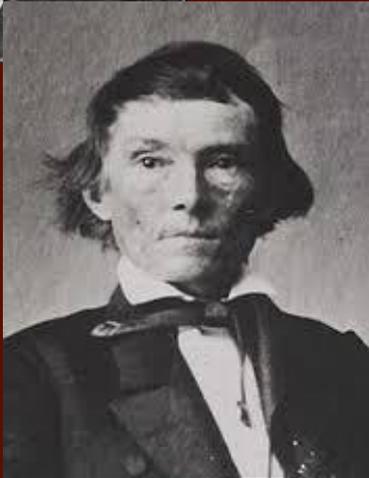
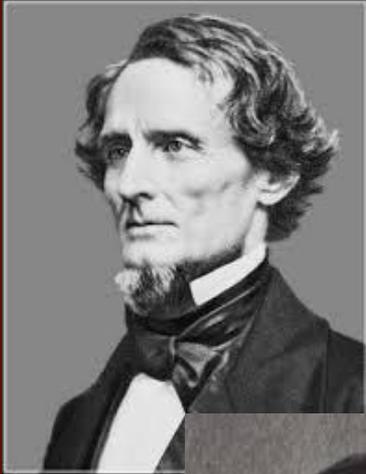
- The first Confiscation Act (1861) declared all slaves, being used to support the Confederate military, free.
- The second Confiscation Act (1862) declared all slaves, of anybody aiding the Confederates, free

Women's Roles During the War

- Women took over men's jobs, as men were going off to war
 - Many women had become nurses for the wounded
- The US Sanitary Commission, led by Dorothea Dix, mobilized large numbers of female nurses to serve in field hospitals
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded National Women's Loyal League, which worked towards the abolition of slavery and for women's suffrage



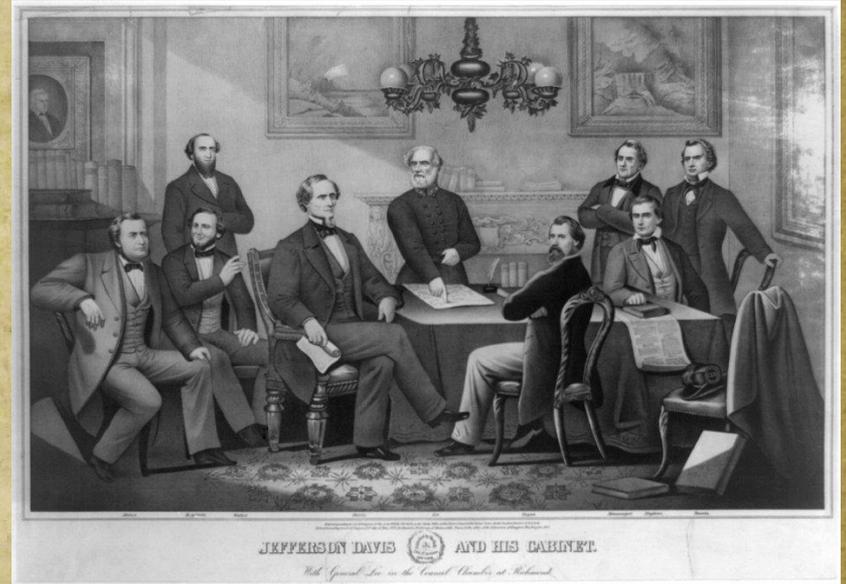
The Mobilization of the South



- The Confederate Government
 - The Confederate constitution was similar to the original, but acknowledged the sovereignty of individualized states and specifically sanctioned slavery
 - Jefferson Davis (MS) was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens (GA) his VP
 - Davis was a moderate secessionist; Stephens argued against secession

The Mobilization of the South

- Like the Union, the Confederate government was dominated by moderate leaders throughout the war
- There were southern divisions between “back country” and “upcountry” regions, as many Southerners were openly critical of the war.



States' Rights v. Centralization

- Greatest sources of division in the South were differences of opinion over the doctrine of states' rights
 - Despite the states' rights sentiment, the Confederate government made substantial strides in centralization.



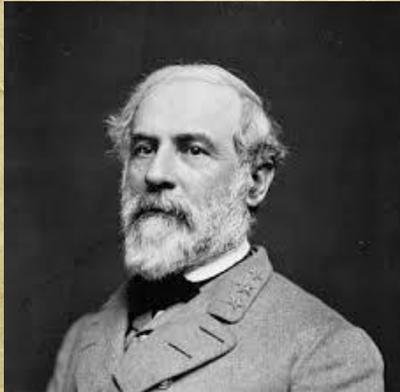
Strategy and Diplomacy

- North's military initiative was to destroy the Confederacy
 - Lincoln took advantage of the North's resources and numbers.
 - Lincoln chose Ulysses S. Grant in 1864, who shared his belief in making enemy armies and resources the target of military efforts.
 - Lincoln's handling of the war effort faced constant scrutiny by the Committee on the Conduct of War.



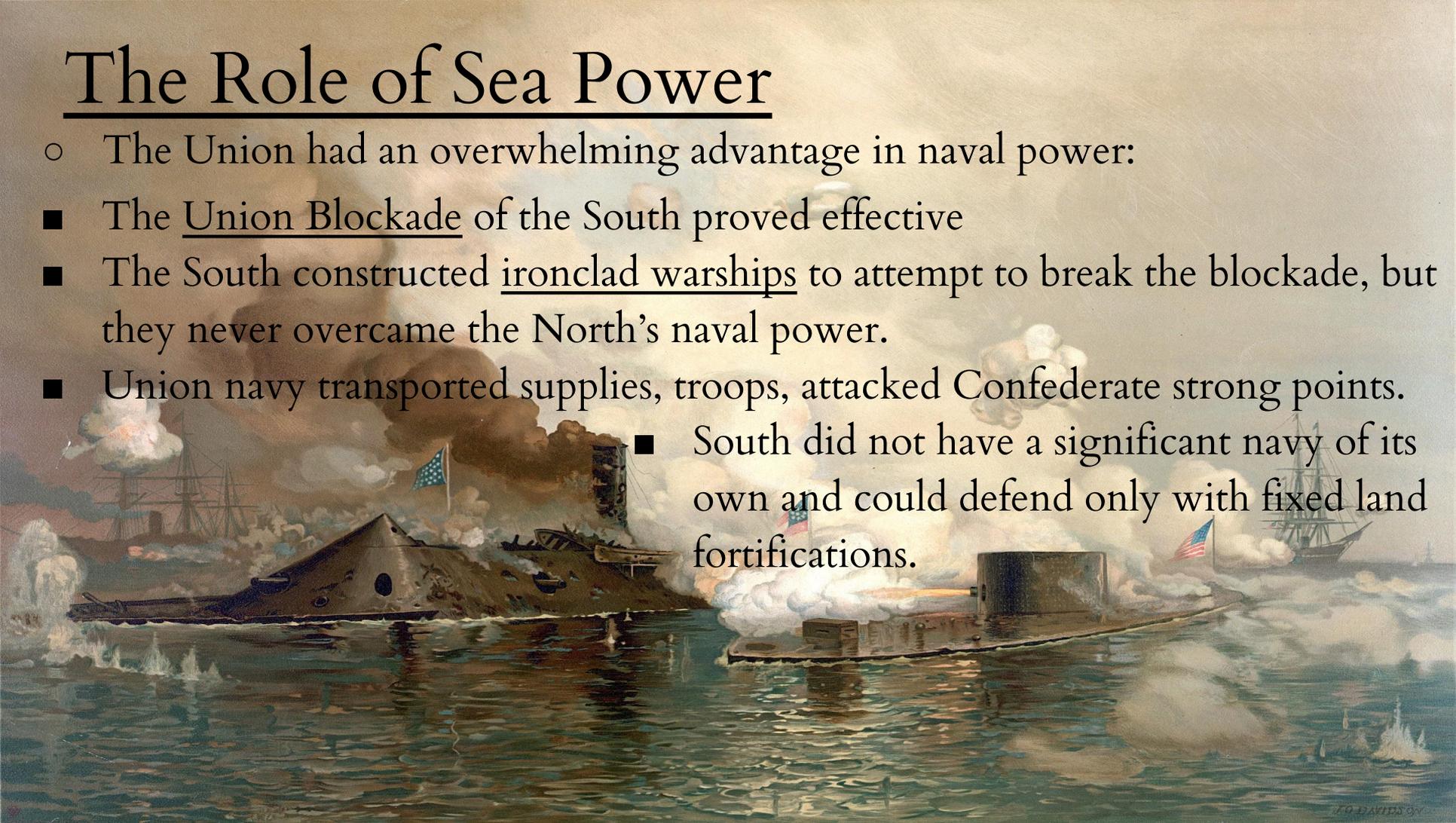
Strategy and Diplomacy

- South's diplomatic initiative was to gain support of foreign governments such as France and England
 - Despite being a trained professional soldier, Jefferson Davis failed to create an effective command system.
 - Robert E. Lee was his principal military advisor



The Role of Sea Power

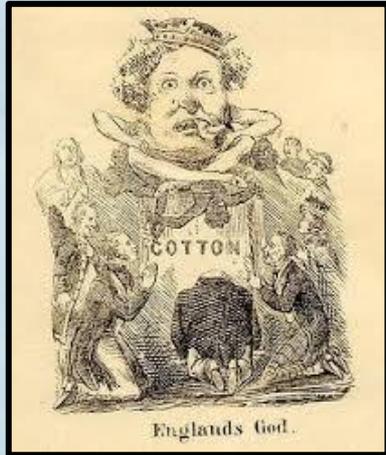
- The Union had an overwhelming advantage in naval power:
 - The Union Blockade of the South proved effective
 - The South constructed ironclad warships to attempt to break the blockade, but they never overcame the North's naval power.
 - Union navy transported supplies, troops, attacked Confederate strong points.
 - South did not have a significant navy of its own and could defend only with fixed land fortifications.





Europe and the Disunited States

- Gaining support from England and France was crucial to both sides:

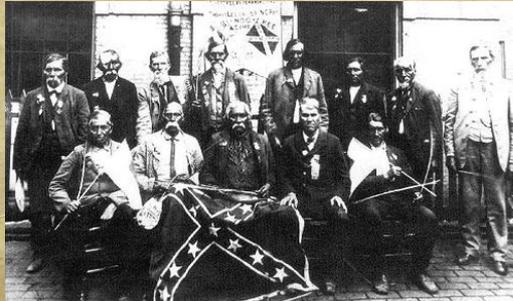
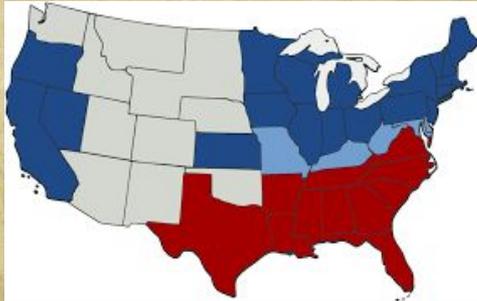


- England and France were divided in their support for the Union and Confederacy
 - North = frequent sympathy
 - South = textile industries
- “King Cotton Diplomacy” - South’s failed attempt to appeal to England and France
- Trent Affair - disturbed diplomatic relations between the Union and England



The American West and the War

- All western states and territories except Texas remained officially loyal to the Union, but there was still controversy and conflict
 - Guerrilla war in the west around the Kansas-Missouri border was among the bloodiest and most terrorized places in the United States during the Civil War.
 - Attempt to win support from the Five Civilized Tribes led conflict and a civil war within the Indian Territory itself



The Course of Battle

- Without the direct intervention of European powers, America was left to resolve the conflict in 4 long years of bloody battle.
- More than 618,000 casualties = far more than WWI and WWII
- Despite the gruesome cost, the Civil War became the most romanticized of all American wars.



The Technology of Battle



- Civil War is considered the first “modern” war and the first “total” war:
 1. Introduction of repeating weapons (revolver)
 2. Advances in iron and steel production improved cannons and artillery
 3. Deadliness of new weapons encouraged the building of elaborate fortifications and trenches

The Technology of Battle (cont'd.)



4. Sporadic use of the hot-air balloon
5. Ironclad ships, torpedoes, submarine tech changed naval warfare.
6. Use of railroads allowed for mobility of the army
7. The telegraph sent information between fellow commanders/troops

Key Battles

Battle of Bull Run - July 21 1861, Union army led by Gen. Irvin McDowell lost to the confederate troops, led by P.G.T. Beauregard. Severe blow to Union morale, and dispelled the belief that the war would be quick.



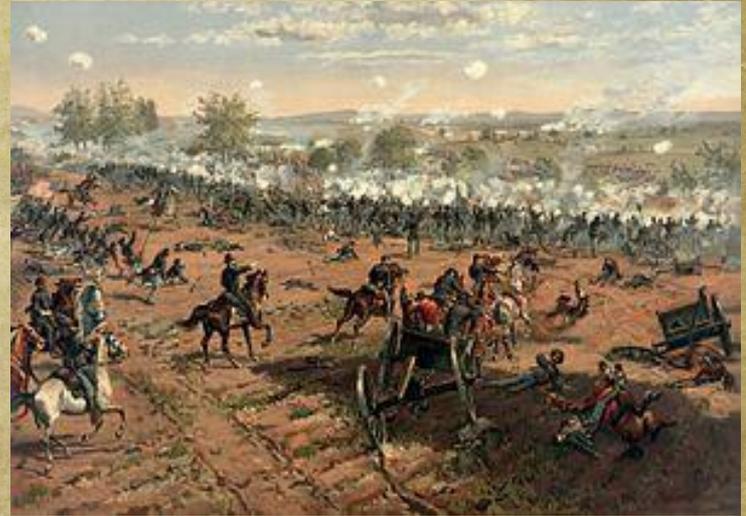
New Orleans - The Union army sailed up to New Orleans, which was defenseless because the Confederate Army expected the attack to come from the North. First major Union victory and a turning point in the war. The union had control of the South's most powerful city.

Key Battles Cont.

Vicksburg- May 18, 1863 - July 4, 1863. Union forces captured the two remaining Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi. Their victory led to the total Union control of the Mississippi. Turning point of the war.



Gettysburg- Robert E. Lee believed that if he achieved a victory on Union soil, France would aid them. The Union troops maintained their streak of victories.



Key Battles

Chattanooga- Nov 23, 1863, Led by Ulysses S. Grant, the Union army drove the Confederate troops back into Georgia and Union gained control of the Tennessee Rr. which cut off four of the eleven confederate states.



Appomattox Court House- Lee surrenders in Appomattox Court House, VA on April 9, 1865. Marked the end of the Civil War.



Money and Manpower

- Financing was extremely difficult for the Confederacy:
 1. Small and unstable banking systems
 2. Most wealth was invested in slaves and land; liquid assets were scarce
 3. Taxation did not provide enough revenue
 4. Confederate's only gold was worth about \$1 million
 5. 1861 paper currency and lack of uniform currency system led to serious inflation



Money and Manpower

- The Confederate government initially raised the early army through volunteers.
- In 1862 it enacted a Conscription Act, which subjected all white males between 18 - 35 to military service for 3 years.
 - White landowners were exempted from the draft
 - “It’s a rich man’s war but a poor man’s fight”
 - The Confederacy faced a critical manpower shortage and tried to draft men between 17 - 50



Economic and Social Effects of the War



- Southern production declined by more than 1/3
 1. The South was cut off from Northern markets
 2. Sale of cotton overseas became more difficult
 3. Lack of male workforce left farms and industries unable to function effectively
 4. Valuable farmland and plantations were ruined by fighting on Confederate soil
 5. Massive Northern naval blockade in 1862 led to food and labor shortages in the South
- Caused increased resistance to conscription, food impressment, and taxation, as well as hoarding and black-market commerce

New Roles for Women

- With many men going off to war, women had to maintain the agricultural production.
- Women worked as school teachers and nurses
- The number of acceptable roles for women expanded in South



Impact of the North's Victory

Strengthened the North's economy

- Spurred industry and the development of the **Railroads**

Weakened the South

- **Millions of dollars** worth of property was destroyed

Confirmed and strengthened the dominance of the North

Marked a victory for the millions of enslaved African Americans.