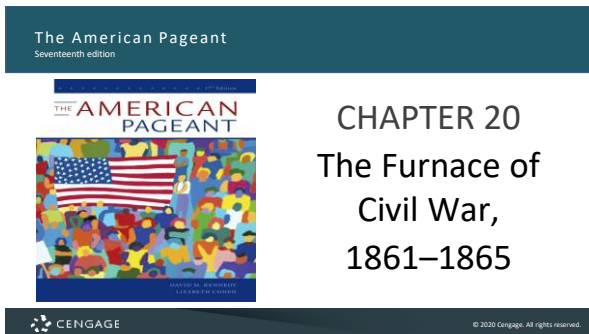
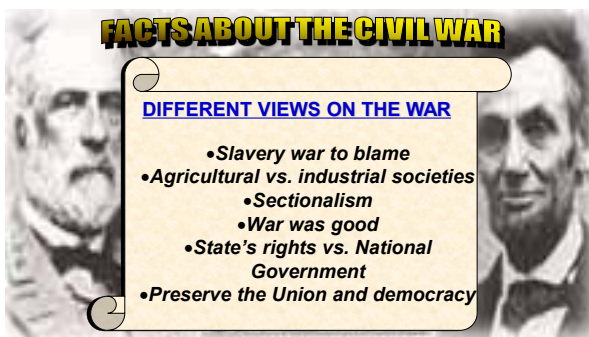
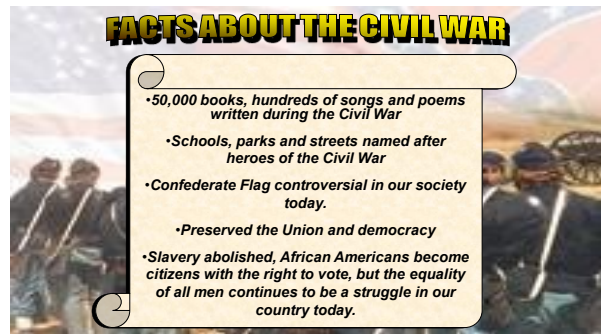
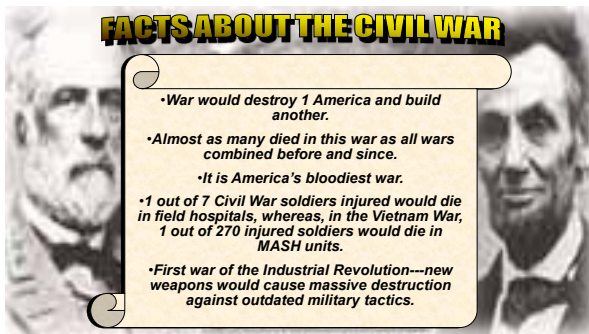
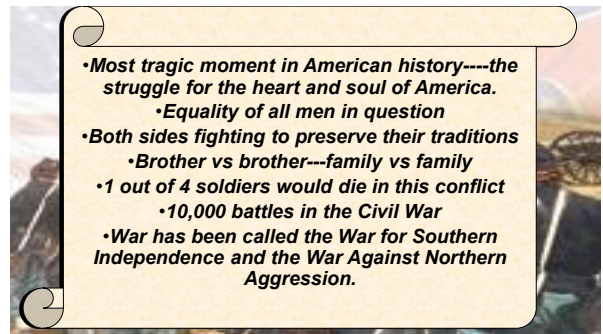
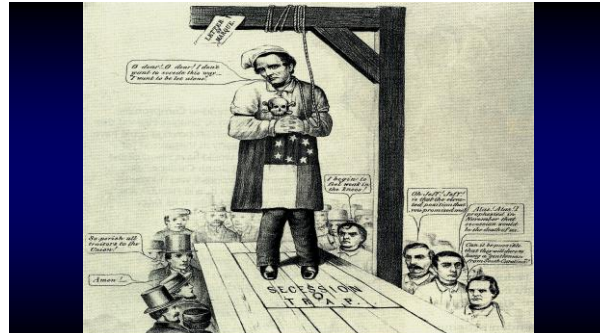
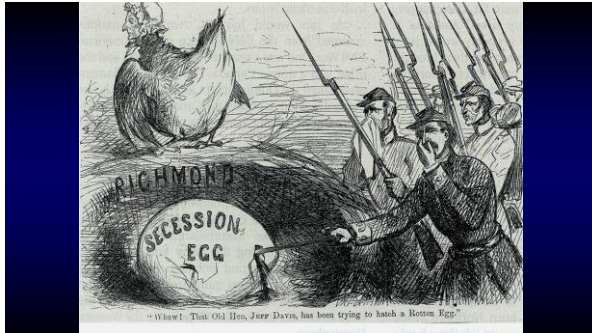




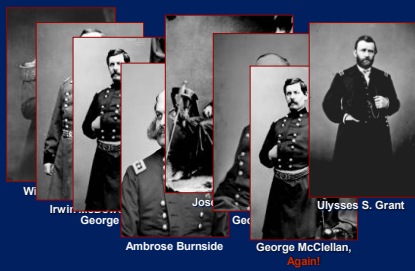
CHAPTER 20

The Furnace of Civil War, 1861–1865

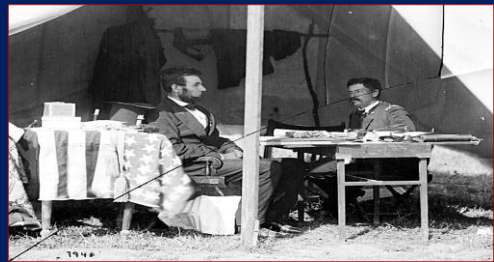




Lincoln's Generals



McClellan: I Can Do It All!

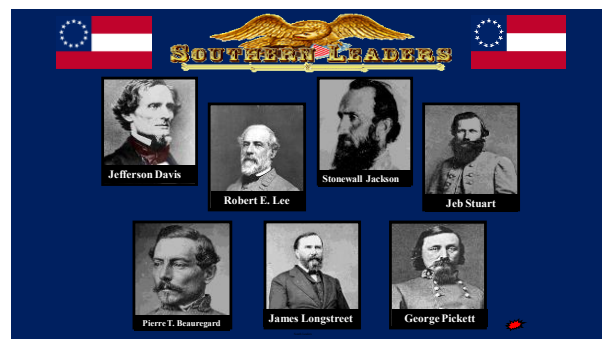
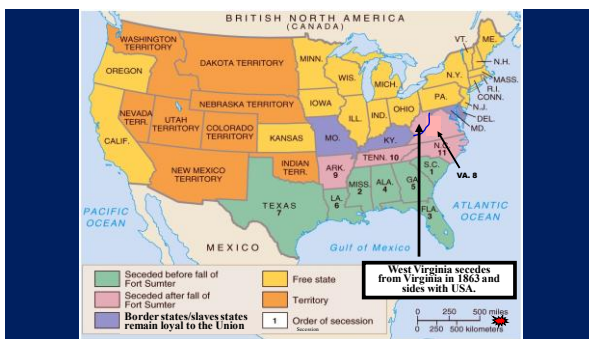
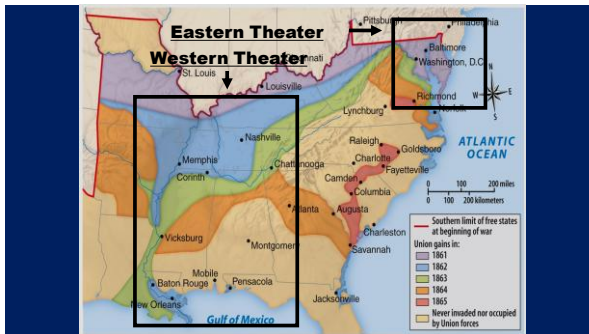


The Confederate Generals



The Battles of the Civil War

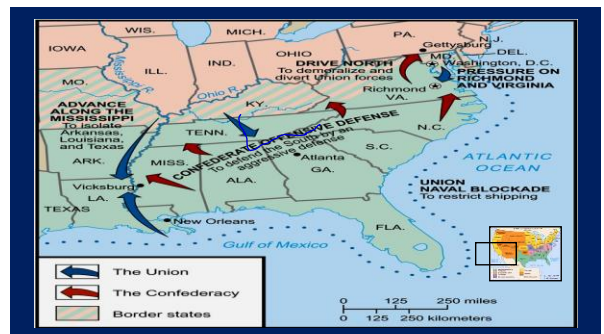
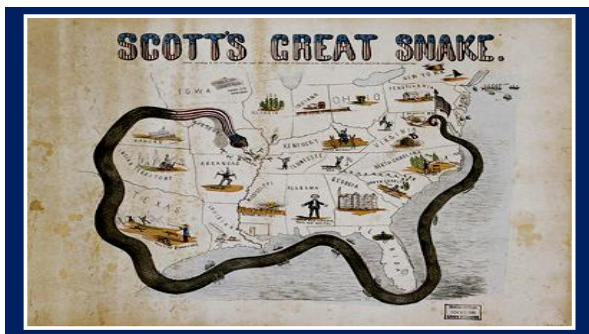
The Battles of the Civil War





UNION STRATEGY

- ❖ Aggressive offensive to crush the rebellion.
 - **War of attrition**: South has less manpower...
- ❖ Gen Winfield Scott's **Anaconda Plan**
 - Control river systems: Ohio and Mississippi
 - Blockade and seizure of ports
- ❖ **War goal**: Preserve Union and later abolish slavery
- ❖ Capture Richmond
- ❖ Don't allow Confederacy to rest.
- ❖ Napoleonic tactics at first----later "**trench warfare**"



CONFEDERATE STRATEGY

- ❖ Defend and delay until Union gives up.
- ❖ Quick victories to demoralize Union
 - ❖ Alliance with Great Britain
 - ❖ Capture Washington, D.C.
 - ❖ Defend Richmond
- ❖ Sought decisive battle that would convince the Union it wasn't worth it
- ❖ Use better military leadership to your advantage and outsmart Union generals.



MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

- ❖ **Professional development of officers.**
 - 1802 West Point is formed
 - 55 of 60 largest battles, both sides were commanded by West Pointers.
 - Artillery and Infantry schools opened.
 - Professional staff begins in earnest
- ❖ **Greater independence for military leaders.**
 - Politicians focus on strategy and are less involved in operational and tactical decisions.
- ❖ **Mexican War**
 - Many leaders on both sides gain valuable experience.
- ❖ **First great post-Industrial Revolution war.**



Inventions/ Innovations

- ❖ **Telegraph**
 - Davis uses to gather forces for Shiloh.
 - Fredericksburg sees first extensive use on the battlefield.
- ❖ **Railway**
 - Greatly changes logistics and strategic maneuver.
 - North had good system; South had acceptable quantity, but no standardized track width.



WEAPONS

- ❖ **Outdated muskets replaced with rifle**
 - greatly changes tactics.
 - more accurate, faster loading, fire more rounds than muskets
 - Minié ball (more destructive bullet)
 - **Cold Harbor**: 2k dead in 20 minutes, another 5k wounded.
- ❖ **Calvary used for reconnaissance**
 - Scouting and skirmishes
- ❖ **Artillery**
 - invention of shells, devices that exploded in the air.
 - fired canisters, special shells filled with bullets.
 - Grenades
 - land mines are used
- ❖ **Ironclads**
 - replaces wooden ships
- ❖ **Trench warfare replaces Napoleonic tactics**

New Technology

- **Railroad**
 - Used to move men and ammunition to the front line
 - North had good system; South had acceptable quantity, but no standardized track width.
- **Telegraph**
 - Sent cryptic messages about locations of troops
- **Land Mines**
- **Early Trenches**
- **Balloons**
 - Used to locate other troops



Small Arms

- Many different types of guns were used in the war.
- **Muskets**
 - Old muskets were not accurate so having long lines of soldiers was not a problem
 - New muskets were much more accurate.
- **Rifles – shoulder guns with grooves**
 - Example: Whitworth Rifle
 - Very Accurate
 - Telescopic lens
- **Handguns**
 - Example – Colt Revolver
 - Often used by cavalry



Edged Weapons

- Included weapons such as bayonets, sabers, swords, cutlasses, Bowie knives, pikes, and lances.
 - **Bayonet** – sharp tip at the end of a rifle
 - **Saber** – cavalry swords
- These weapons were used only when hand-to-hand combat was engaged in.



Artillery

- Howitzers – lower muzzle velocity and arc their shots in the air



- Mortars – have a very pronounced arc of flight and were not very accurate



Artillery Ammunition

- Fuses
 - Shell wrapped around a fuse
 - Paper fuse - The paper fuse could be cut to burn for the desired time.
 - Paper fuses were common but often unreliable and easily damaged by moisture
- Solid shot
 - Used against long range fixed targets such as forts
- Grape shot
 - Consisted of two or more balls connected by a chain
 - Looked like grapes
 - Used mostly in naval battles to knock down masts and rigging



Other Weapons

- Hand Grenades
 - Lit by hand and thrown at the opposing side
- Charvaux-de-frise
 - 10 to 12 foot logs attached to wooden stakes
 - Used to slow down the enemy
- Minie Ball
 - Created by Captain Claude Minie (a Frenchman)
 - Expanded with rifled grooves and spun from the muzzle of the gun
 - Allowed the ball to be 5 times more accurate than any other weapon



The Progress of War: 1861-1865



KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST



CSA General
Robert E. Lee

Union Strategy
Capture Richmond, Virginia
Union Leaders
Several different leaders: Winfield Scott, George McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose Burnside, Joe Hooker, George Meade, Ulysses Grant
Union Army
Army of the Potomac
Confederate Strategy
Capture Washington, D.C.
Confederate Leader
General Robert E. Lee
Confederate Army
Army of Virginia

20-1 BULL RUN ENDS THE "NINETY-DAY WAR" (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- **Bull Run (Manassas Junction)**
 - Lincoln concluded an attack on a smaller Confederate force might be worth a try:
 - If successful, would demonstrate superiority of Union arms
 - Might lead to capture of Confederate capital at Richmond, 100 miles to south
 - If Richmond fell, secession would be discredited and Union could be restored without damage to economic and social system of South



20-1 BULL RUN ENDS THE "NINETY-DAY WAR" (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Raw Yankee troops left Washington toward Bull Run on July 21, 1861:
 - At first, battle went well for Yankees
 - But forces of **Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson** held firm, and Confederate reinforcements arrived
 - Union troops fled in panic
- "Military picnic" at Bull Run:
 - Though not decisive militarily, bore significant psychological and political consequences
 - Victory was worse than defeat for South because it inflated an already dangerous overconfidence



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

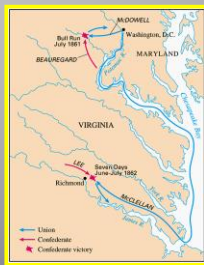
20-1 BULL RUN ENDS THE "NINETY-DAY WAR" (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Thinking war was over, many Southern soldiers promptly deserted
- Southern enlistment fell off sharply
- Defeat was better than victory for Union:
 - Dispelled illusions of a one-punch war
 - Caused Northerners to buckle down to staggering task
- Set stage for a war that would be waged:
 - Not merely for cause of the Union
 - Eventually for abolitionist ideal of emancipation



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

Battle of Bull Run (1st Manassas), July, 1861



- Lincoln sent 30,000 inexperienced soldiers to fight at **Bull Run**.



Battle of Bull Run (1st Manassas), July, 1861

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	Irvin McDowell	P. G. T. Beauregard
Troop strength	17,676	18,053
Losses		
Killed	460	387
Wounded	1,124	1,582
Captured	1,312	13
Total Losses	2,896	1,982

- Northern troops were pushed back to D.C.
- South won this battle but "**lost the war**".
- WHY?** Failed to capture Washington, D.C.
- Would never be so close to Washington, D.C.

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
July 1861	Bull Run Manassas	South	Union retreats to Wash. D.C.
June 1862	7 Days	South	Lee stops McClellan from taking Richmond
August 1862	Bull Run	South	Lee stops John Pope from taking Richmond
Sept. 1862	Antietam	Draw	McClellan stops Lee from taking Washington, D.C. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation

Turning Point battle

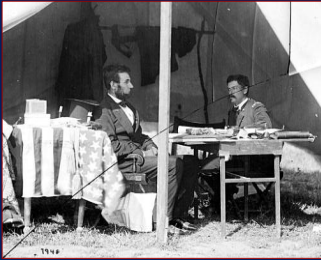
20-2 "TARDY GEORGE" MCCLELLAN AND THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- In 1861 General **George B. McClellan** given command of the Army of the Potomac
 - Embodied curious mixture of virtues and defects:
 - Superb organizer and drillmaster
 - Injected splendid morale into Army
 - Hating to sacrifice his troops, he was idolized by his men, who affectionately called him "Little Mac"
 - He was a perfectionist



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

McClellan: *I Can Do It All!*



20-2 "TARDY GEORGE" MCCLELLAN AND THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- He consistently but erroneously believed enemy outnumbered him
- He was overcautious
- A reluctant McClellan decided to approach Richmond
 - Which lay west of a narrow peninsula formed by James and York Rivers
 - Hence name given to historic campaign: the **Peninsula Campaign** (see Map 20.1)
 - McClellan inched toward Confederate capital, spring 1862, with 100,000 men



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-2 "TARDY GEORGE" MCCLELLAN AND THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- After a month to take Yorktown; McClelland came within sight of Richmond
- But Lincoln diverted McClelland's reinforcements to chase Jackson, who was moving toward D.C.
- Stalled in front of Richmond, "Jeb" Stuart's Confederate cavalry rode completely around McClelland's army on reconnaissance
- **General Lee** launched devastating assault—the Seven Days' Battles—June 26–July 2, 1862
- Confederates slowly drove McClellan back to sea

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

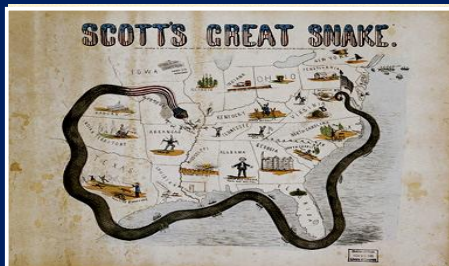
20-2 "TARDY GEORGE" MCCLELLAN AND THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- **The Peninsula Campaign:**
 - Union forces abandoned Campaign as costly failure
 - Lincoln temporarily abandoned McClellan as commander of Army of the Potomac
- Lee:
 - Achieved a brilliant, if bloody, triumph
 - Ensured that war would endure until slavery was uprooted and Old South destroyed
 - **Lincoln began to draft emancipation proclamation**

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

The "Anaconda" Plan



20-2 "TARDY GEORGE" MCCLELLAN AND THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- Union now turned toward total war (see Map 20.2)
- Finally developed Northern military plan:
 - Slowly suffocate South by blockading coasts
 - Liberate slaves and hence undermine economic foundations of Old South
 - Cut Confederacy in half by seizing control of Mississippi
 - Chop Confederacy by sending troops to Georgia and Carolinas
 - Decapitate it by capturing capital Richmond
 - Try everywhere to engage enemy's main strength and grind it into submission



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

Civil War in the West, July 1861–May 1863

Area enlarged

Missouri Illinois Ohio Ky. Tennessee Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Louisiana Texas Arkansas Mississippi Indian Territory

1. Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862

2. Ft. Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862

3. Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862

4. New Orleans, captured April 23, 1862

5. Memphis, captured June 6, 1862

6. Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863

Chattanooga

Corinth

ADONTS

Atlanta

Mobile

Port Hudson

Mississippi River

Ohio River

Tennessee River

Gulf of Mexico

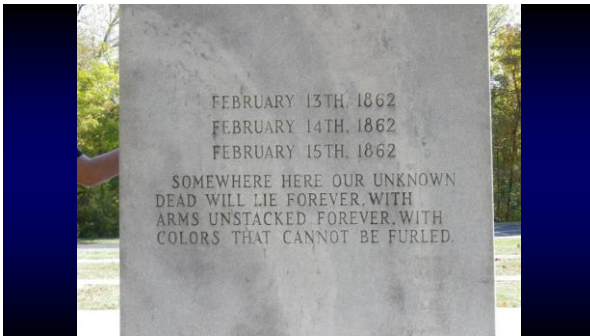
Legend:

- Union state
- Confederate state
- Union force
- Confederate force
- Union victory
- Union blockade

0 60 120 mi.

0 60 120 km





20-3 THE WESTERN THEATER (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Battle at **Shiloh** (April 6–7, 1862):
 - Just over Tennessee border from Corinth
 - Grant's counterattack successful, but impressive Confederate showing confirmed no quick end to war in West
- Other western events:
 - 1862 David Farragut's ships joined with Northern army to seize New Orleans

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Feb. 1862	Fort Donelson	Union	Controlled the Ohio River
March 1862	Fort Henry	Union	Controlled Cumberland River
April 1862	Shiloh	Union	Controlled Tennessee River
April 1862	New Orleans Mississippi	Union	Controlled mouth of
* July 1863	Vicksburg	Union	Controlled Mississippi split Confederacy in half

*Turning Point Battle



Shiloh is Hebrew for Peace



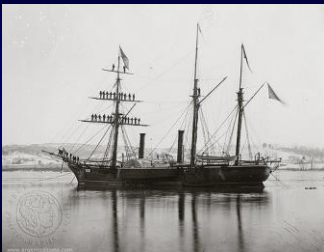
20-4 THE WAR AT SEA (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- The blockade:
 - 3,500 miles of coast impossible to patrol for Union navy
 - Blockading simplified by concentrating on principal ports and inlets used to load cotton
 - Britain recognized blockade as binding and warned its shippers they ignored it at their peril
 - Blockade-running risky but profitable
 - But lush days of blockade-running passed as Union squadrons pinched off leading Southern ports

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

■ That was going to be difficult. The U.S. Navy only had 90 ships. However, the Confederacy had no ships at all.



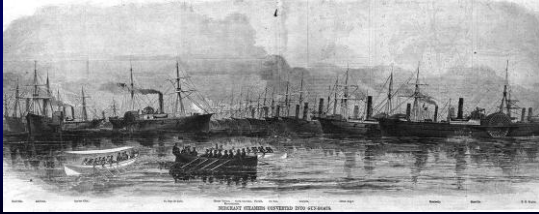
20-4 THE WAR AT SEA (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Union navy enforced blockade with high-handed practices
- Seized British freighters on high seas, if laden with war supplies
- Justification was obviously these shipments were "ultimately" destined by devious routes for Confederacy
- London acquiesced in disagreeable doctrine of "ultimate destination" or "continuous voyage"
- Britain might need to use same interpretation in future war (in fact they did in WWI)

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

- Both sides got busy. Northern shipyards worked at top speed. By the time the war ended, the North had about 700 ships in service.



- The Confederates knew they could never match the Yankees when it came to numbers of ships (lack of industry & manpower).



C.S.S. Governor Moore



Naval jack of the Confederate States of America (1861–1863)

So, the Confederates secretly ordered fast cruisers from English shipyards.



Shipyard in Liverpool, England.



- The most famous confederate cruiser, the C.S.S. Alabama, captured 62 Yankee merchant ships in two years before it was finally sunk.

Sea Battle between C.S.S. Alabama & U.S.S. Kearsage



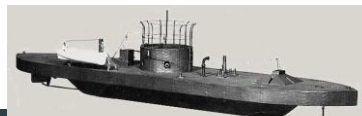
20-4 THE WAR AT SEA (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Most alarming Confederate threat to blockade came in 1862
- Resourceful Southerners raised and reconditioned a former wooden U.S. warship, the **Merrimack**:
- Plated its sides with old iron railroad rails
- Renamed it the **Virginia**:
 - Easily destroyed two wooden ships of Union navy in Virginia waters of Chesapeake Bay
 - Threatened catastrophe to entire blockading fleet



20-4 THE WAR AT SEA (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- The **Monitor**:
 - For four hours, March 9, 1862, little "Yankee cheesebox on a raft" fought *Merrimack* to a standstill
 - A few months after historic battle, Confederates destroyed *Merrimack* to keep it from advancing Union troops



The Battle of the Ironclads, March, 1862



The Monitor
vs.
the Merrimack



Monitor & Merrimack Civil War at Sea



Power point created by Robert L. Matting
Primary Content Source: A History of U.S. War, Terrible War, Joy
Hansen

- The Southerners decided to coat some of their ships with iron. Up to that time almost all ships were made of wood.



C.S.S. Galena

- Wooden ships were fast and easy to float, but they were also fragile, and flammable.



- A ship with a layer of iron all over would be difficult to set on fire. Also, an iron ship could be a powerful weapon. Imagine it ramming a wooden boat.

- Up until the Civil War, ironclad ships had not been tested in battle, all the navies of the world were watching closely.



C.S.S. Richmond

- A Union ship named *Merrimack* had sunk near Norfolk, Virginia. The Confederates raised the ship out of the water, and covered her with metal plates.

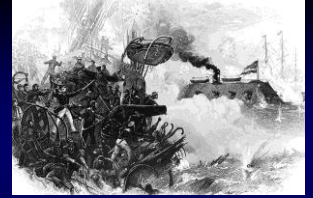


Photo # 500 5700: CSS Virginia, with drawing by Chris Egan

- On each side of the roof were holes for five powerful guns. The *Merrimack* was big and clumsy and moved very slowly, but that metal coat made it strong and fierce-looking.



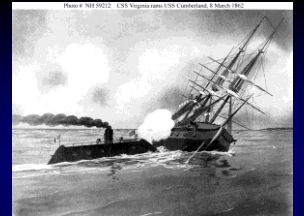
- Now that she had a new form she needed a new name. The Confederates called her the



- On March 8, 1862, the Virginia slid into the water. On that very day, the ironclad *Virginia* destroyed two big Union frigates.



- Three Union ships had attempted to save their two ships. But, with shells bouncing harmlessly off the Virginia's side, the captains chose to flee.



- When the news of the battle reached Washington, people were in a panic. The South had unleashed a new super weapon.



- U.S. Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton said the Virginia could sink every vessel in the North, and it could steam up the Potomac River to Washington and "disperse Congress, destroy the Capitol and public buildings."

- Long before the launching, spies had informed the U.S. Navy that the *Virginia* was being built. So the U.S. Navy decided to secretly build its own ironclad vessel.

- The *Monitor* was as strange-looking as the *Virginia*. It looked like a surfboard carrying a round, flat-topped box.



- However, inside the box of the U.S.S. *Monitor*, which revolved around, were two powerful guns. The *Virginia*'s guns were stationary.



Sailors on deck of the U.S.S. *Monitor*



- The *Monitor* was smaller than the *Virginia* (*Merrimack*) and easier to maneuver.



- It was Sunday, March 9, 1862, when they met. The shores of Hampton Roads were lined with people eager to see the battle.



- For four hours they battled. The *Virginia*'s guns kept firing, but the *Monitor* was an impossible target, it was small and mobile, and never stayed where it was expected.



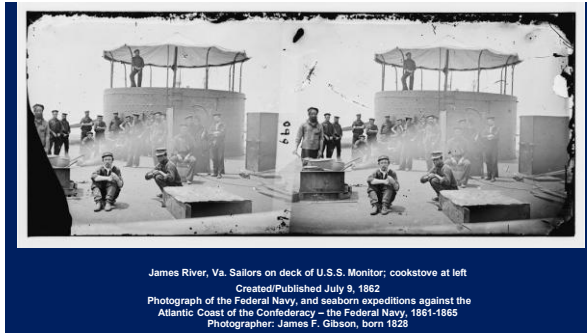
- In the end, neither ship was able to sink the other. Cannonballs bounced off their sides.

Photo # NH 65686-KN USS Monitor vs. CSS Virginia, 9 March 1862, by John Schmidt, 1967-68



Damage on the Deck of the Monitor





■ The battle was a draw, although both sides claimed victory. Actually, it was iron ships that won, that battle finished wooden warships.



■ Charles F. Adams, U.S. minister to England, wrote from England that the battle “has been the main talk of the town even in Parliament, ...The impression is that it dates the commencement of a new era in warfare.”

THEY WERE RIGHT !



20-5 THE PIVOTAL POINT: ANTIETAM (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- **Second Battle of Bull Run (Aug. 29–30, 1862):**
 - Lee encountered a Federal force under **General John Pope**
 - Lee attacked Pope's troops and inflicted crushing defeat
 - Lee daringly now thrust into Maryland
 - He hoped to strike a blow that would:
 - Encourage foreign intervention
 - Seduce the still-wavering Border State and its sisters from Union
 - Marylanders did not respond to siren song

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
July 1861	Bull Run	South	Union retreats to Wash. D.C.
	Manassas		
June 1862	7 Days	South	Lee stops McClellan from taking Richmond
August 1862	Bull Run	South	Lee stops John Pope from taking Richmond
Sept. 1862	Antietam	Draw	McClellan stops Lee from taking Washington, D.C. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation

Turning Point battle

Battle of Antietam

20-5 THE PIVOTAL POINT: ANTIETAM (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- **Antietam Creek, Maryland, a critical battle:**
 - McClellan restored to command:
 - Found copies of Lee's battle plans
 - Succeeded in halting Lee at Antietam on September 7, 1862, in one of the bloodiest days of the war
 - Antietam more or less a draw militarily:
 - Lee withdrew across Potomac
 - McClellan relieved of command for failing to pursue Lee
 - Battle of Antietam one of the divisive engagements of world history; most decisive Civil War battle



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-5 THE PIVOTAL POINT: ANTIETAM
(SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Antietam long-awaited “victory” Lincoln needed for launching **Emancipation Proclamation**
- By midsummer 1862, Border States safely in fold and Lincoln ready to move
 - Lincoln decided to wait for outcome of Lee’s invasion
 - Antietam served as needed emancipation springboard
 - Lincoln issued preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on **September 23, 1862**
 - Announced that on **January 1, 1863**, president would issue a final proclamation



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-5 THE PIVOTAL POINT: ANTIETAM
(SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- On schedule, he fully redeemed his promise
 - Civil War became more of a moral crusade against slavery
- On **January 1, 1863**, Lincoln said,
 - “the character of the war will be changed. It will be one of subjugation . . . The (Old) South is to be destroyed and replaced by new propositions and ideas.”



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



- **Abolitionists** pressured Lincoln to free the slaves.
- After the **Battle of Antietam**, he announced that the slaves would be freed.
- Became effective on **Jan. 1, 1863**, in those states still in **rebellion**.
- **Emancipation Proclamation** did not end slavery in US
 - Lincoln’s “**first**” step towards ending slavery.
- “**Final step**” **13th Amendment** to the Constitution on Dec. 1865 would legally and constitutionally abolish slavery.

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 1 OF 7)

- Lincoln’s Proclamation of 1863 declared “forever free” slaves in Confederate areas still in rebellion:
 - **Bondsmen in loyal Border States not affected**
 - Nor were those in specific conquered areas in South
 - Tone of document was dull and legalistic
 - Lincoln concluded proclamation as “an act of justice” and called for “the considering judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God”



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 2 OF 7)

- **Presidential pen did not formally strike shackles from a single slave:**
 - Where Lincoln could free slaves—in loyal Border States—he refused to do so, lest he spur disunion
 - Where he could not—in Confederate states—he tried to
 - In short, where he *could* he would not, and where he *would* he could not



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 3 OF 7)

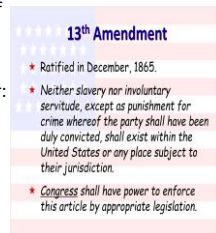
- Emancipation Proclamation stronger on proclamation than emancipation
 - Thousands of do-it-yourself liberations occurred
- By issuing Proclamation, Lincoln:
 - Addressed refugees’ plight
 - Strengthened moral cause of Union at home and abroad
 - Clearly foreshadowed ultimate doom of slavery (see Map 20.3)



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 4 OF 7)

- Ultimate end of slavery was ratification of **Thirteenth Amendment**
- Emancipation Proclamation fundamentally changed nature of the war:
 - Removed any chance of a negotiated settlement
 - Both sides knew war would be fought to the finish



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

MAP KEY

- Free states
- Border states
- Slave states
- Area of legal slaveholding
- Area in which slavery was abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation

• Freed all slaves in states in rebellion against the US

• Did not apply to slaves in border states fighting for US

• No affect on southern areas already under US control.

• War was NOW fought to end slavery.

• US soldiers were "Freedom Fighters"

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 5 OF 7)

- Public reactions to long-awaited proclamation of 1863 varied:
 - **Abolitionists complained Lincoln had not gone far enough**
 - **Many Northerners felt he had gone too far**
 - Opposition mounted in North against supporting an "abolition war"
 - **Volunteers had fought for Union, not against slavery**
 - Desertions increased sharply

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 6 OF 7)

- Congressional elections of 1862 went heavily against administration—esp. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio
- South claimed Lincoln trying to incite slave rebellion
- Aristocrats of Europe inclined to sympathize with Southern protests
- European working classes, especially in Britain, reacted otherwise
- Gradually diplomatic position of Union improved

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

MAP KEY

- Free states
- Border states
- Slave states
- Area of legal slaveholding
- Area in which slavery was abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation

• Kept Great Britain from siding with the South and becoming an ally.

War was now a war to

- abolish slavery**
- destroy the South**
- preserve the Union**

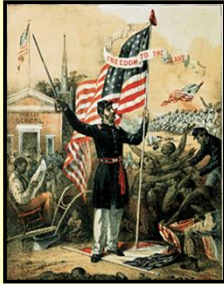
20-6 A PROCLAMATION WITHOUT EMANCIPATION (SLIDE 7 OF 7)

- **North now had much stronger moral cause:**
 - In addition to preserving Union,
 - It had committed itself to freeing slaves
 - Moral position of South correspondingly diminished

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



Freedom to the Slave, 1863

- Picture celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.
- While it placed a white Union soldier in the center:
- It also portrayed the important role of African American troops and emphasized the importance of education and literacy.

Emancipation: What Does It Really Mean?

- Slaves captured as part of battle already "winnings of war" and were released
- Emancipation DID NOT free slaves in border states
- Emancipation freed slaves in areas in rebellion but not in areas controlled by the Union. Therefore, not one slave was immediately freed
- The war's purpose now took a moral tone.
- British and French diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy was not unlikely

Emancipation would finally be secured by the passage of the 13th Amendment.

20-7 BLACKS BATTLE BONDAGE (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- As Lincoln moved to emancipate slaves, he took steps to enlist blacks in armed forces:
 - Black enlistees finally allowed
 - **By 1865, some 180,000 blacks served in Union army, most from slave states, but many from free-soil North**
 - Blacks accounted for about **10% of total enlistments** in Union forces on land and sea
 - Two Mass. Regiments raised largely through efforts of ex-slave Frederick Douglass

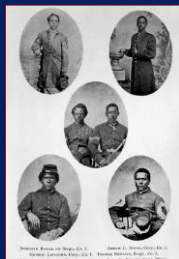


© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

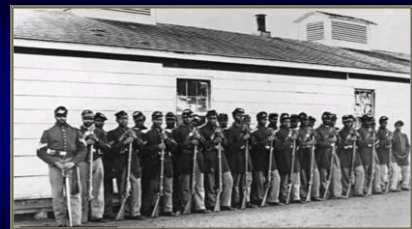
African-American Recruiting Poster



The Famous 54th Massachusetts



BLACK TROOPS



- Famous 54th Black Regiment of Massachusetts which was organized by Frederick Douglass.....

August Saint-Gaudens Memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw



Black Troops Freeing Slaves



20.7A, B, and C A Bit of War History: Contraband (A), Recruit (B), Veteran (C), by Thomas Waterman Wood, 1865–1866 This painting dramatically commemorates the contributions and sacrifices of the 180,000 African Americans who served in the Union army during the Civil War.



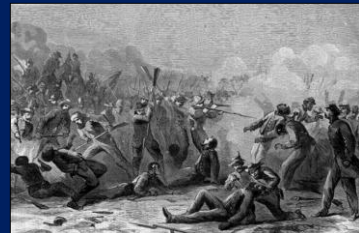
p455



20-7 BLACKS BATTLE BONDAGE (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Military service offered chance to prove manhood and strengthen claim to full citizenship at war's end
- Received 22 Congressional Medals of Honor
- Casualties extremely heavy:
 - More than 38,000 died
 - If captured, often executed

The Massacre at Fort Pillow, TN (April 12, 1864)



Nathan Bedford Forrest (Captured Fort Pillow)



- **262 African-Americans**
- **295 white Union soldiers.**
- **Ordered black soldiers murdered after they surrendered! [many white soldiers killed as well]**
- **Became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.**

20-7 BLACKS BATTLE BONDAGE (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Confederacy and slaves:
 - Could not bring itself to enlist slaves until a month before war ended
- Tens of thousands forced into labor battalions:
 - Built fortifications and other war-connected activities
 - Slaves were "the stomach of the Confederacy":
 - Kept farms going while white men fought
- Involuntary labor not imply slave support for Confederacy



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-7 BLACKS BATTLE BONDAGE (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- In many ways Southern slaves hamstrung Confederate war efforts:
 - Fear of slave insurrection necessitated "home guards," keeping many white men from front
 - Slave resistance (slowdowns) diminished productivity
 - When Union troops neared, slave assertiveness increased
 - Slaves often served as Union spies
 - Almost 500,000 revolted "with their feet"
 - Slaves contributed powerfully to collapse of slavery and disintegration of antebellum way of life



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-8 LEE'S LAST LUNGE AT GETTYSBURG (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- **Lincoln replaced McClellan with General A. B. Burnside:**
 - Burnside removed after rash frontal attack on Lee's strong position at **Fredericksburg**, Virginia on December 13, 1862, cost more than 10,000 Union casualties
 - **Burnside yielded command to Joseph Hooker**
 - At Chancellorsville, VA, on May 2–4, 1863, Lee divided his forces and sent Jackson to attack Union flank.
 - Victory over Hooker was Lee's most brilliant, but it was dearly bought with Jackson's death



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

GETTYSBURG



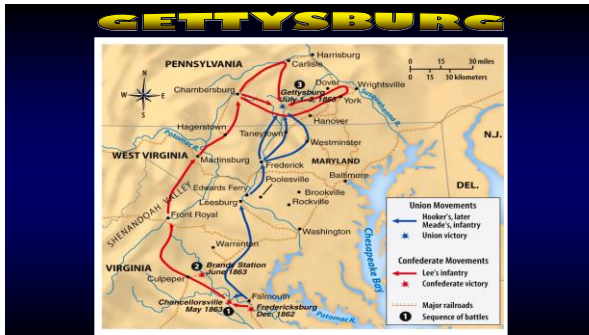
- **General Lee invades the North.**
- **The "High Tide of the Confederacy".**
- **South's last chance to capture Washington, D.C.**

20-8 LEE'S LAST LUNGE AT GETTYSBURG (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Lee now prepared to invade North again:
 - Win would strengthen those Northerners who wanted peace
 - Also encourage foreign intervention—still a Southern hope
 - Three days before battle, Union general George Meade informed he would replace Hooker
- Meade took stand near quiet little **Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania (see Map 20.4):
 - His 92,000 men locked in furious combat with Lee's 76,000
 - Battle seesawed across rolling green slopes for three agonizing days—July 1–3, 1863



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

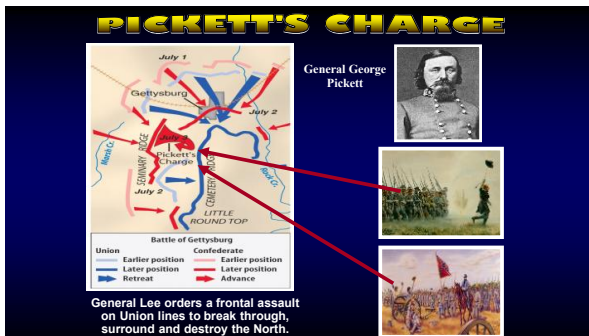


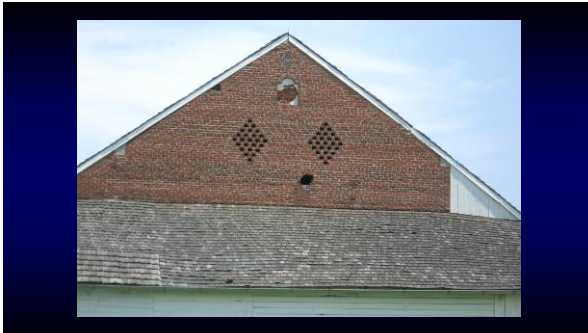
20-8 LEE'S LAST LUNGE AT GETTYSBURG (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- **Pickett's charge:**
 - Failure of General George Pickett's magnificent but futile charge broke back of Confederate attack—
 - And broke heart of Confederate cause
 - Has been called "high tide of the Confederacy"
- Northernmost point reached by any major Southern force and real last chance for Confederates to win war
- As Battle of Gettysburg raged, Confederate peace delegation moved under flag of truce toward Union lines near Norfolk, Virginia

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



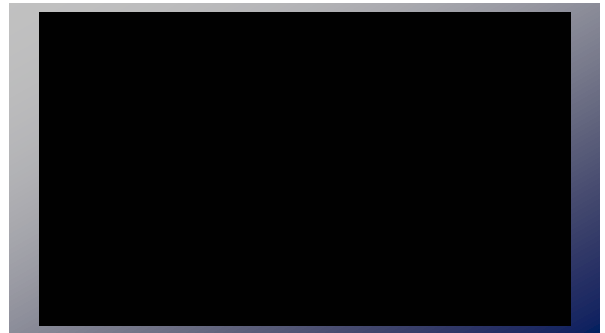


Gettysburg Casualties

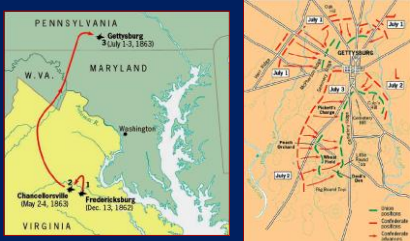
	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

Source: Data from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1956).

- The defeat of Lee at Gettysburg would be the last time Lee would invade the North and try to take Washington, D.C.
- Lee's retreat at Gettysburg on July 3rd and Grant's defeat of the South at Vicksburg on July 4th would lead to the eventual surrender of the South by 1865.



The Road to Gettysburg: 1863



Gettysburg Casualties

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

Source: Data from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1956).



– Turning point battle
– July 3rd 1863
– Crippled the South so badly that General Lee would never again have enough force to invade the North



55,000 dead

20-8 LEE'S LAST LUNGE AT GETTYSBURG (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Victory at Gettysburg belonged to Lincoln
 - Refused to let peace mission pass though Union lines
 - From then on, Southern cause doomed, yet Dixie fought for two more years
- In fall of 1863, while graves still fresh, Lincoln journeyed to Gettysburg to dedicate cemetery
 - Following a two-hour speech by former president of Harvard, Lincoln read a two-minute address
- **Gettysburg Address** attracted little attention at time, but president was speaking for the ages

CENGAGE

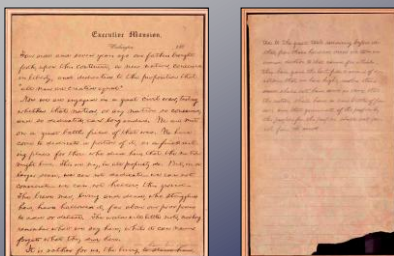
© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



Lincoln at Gettysburg



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address November 1863



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

□ On November 19, 1863, some 15,000 people gathered at Gettysburg to honor the Union soldiers who had died there just four months before.

□ President Lincoln delivered a two-minute speech which became known as the **Gettysburg Address**.

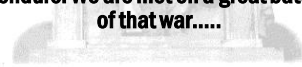
□ He reminded people that the Civil War was being fought to preserve a country that upheld the principles of freedom, equality, and self-government.

□ The Gettysburg Address has become one of the best-loved and most-quoted speeches in the English language.

□ It expresses grief at the terrible cost of war and the importance of preserving the Union.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

*Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon 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.....*



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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. . .



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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.***



The Gettysburg Address

Funeral Eulogy: In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens. It would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant, defined democracy in terms of government of the people, by the people, for the people, and defined republicanism in terms of freedom, equality and democracy.

20-9 THE CONFEDERACY DIVIDED

- **Vicksburg, Mississippi:**
 - South's lifeline for supplies from west
 - Grant commanded Union forces at Vicksburg:
 - His best-fought campaign
 - Union victory at Vicksburg came day after Confederate defeat at Gettysburg
 - Reopened Mississippi quelled Northern peace advocates
 - Twin victories tipped diplomatic scale in favor of North
 - Britain stopped delivery of Laird rams to Confederates
 - Confederate hope for foreign help irretrievably lost

KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST

DATE BATTLE VICTOR RESULT

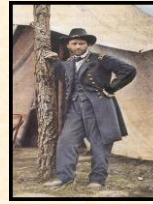
Feb. 1862	Fort Donelson	Union	Controlled the Ohio River
March 1862	Fort Henry	Union	Controlled Cumberland River
April 1862	Shiloh	Union	Controlled Tennessee River
April 1862	New Orleans	Union	Controlled mouth of Mississippi

* July 1863 Vicksburg Union Controlled Mississippi split Confederacy in half

*Turning Point Battle



UNION CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP



❖ After Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, **President Lincoln** appointed **General Grant** as the Commanding General of all Union troops.

❖ Grant commanded the Army of the Potomac in the East and was instructed by Lincoln to force **General Lee** to surrender.

❖ Grant appointed his 2nd in command **General William T. Sherman** to head up the Army of the West.

❖ It is here that Lincoln, Grant and Sherman devise a new strategy of "**total war**" or bring the civilian population into the war, destroy the South and free the slaves.



VS

- Graduate from West Point, 1843
- Served in the Mexican War
- Shoe salesman before the War
- Successful in Western Theater
- Appointed by Lincoln in 1864 to command all Union forces
- The Butcher
- Unconditional Surrender Grant
- Supported "total war" concept

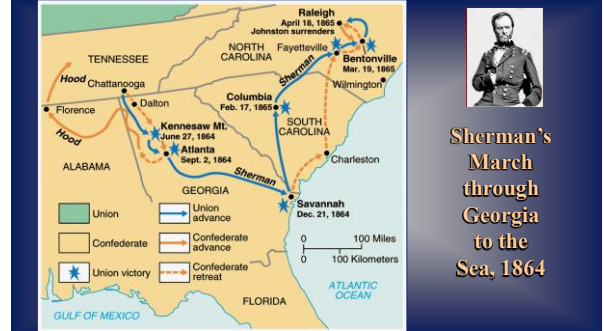
- Graduate from West Point, 1829
- Served in the Mexican War
- Arrested John Brown
- Lincoln asked Lee to head up the Union Army
- Refused because of loyalty to Virginia.
- Defeated Union in battles from 1861 to 1863 in the Eastern Theater
- Excellent in military strategy

20-10 SHERMAN SCORCHES GEORGIA (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Grant transferred to east Tennessee:
 - Confederates won battle of Chickamauga, near Chattanooga, to which they laid siege
- Grant won series of desperate engagements in November, 1863:
 - Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain
 - Chattanooga liberated, state cleared of Confederates
 - Way opened for invasion of Georgia
 - Grant rewarded by being made general in chief

20-10 SHERMAN SCORCHES GEORGIA (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Georgia's conquest:
 - Entrusted to General William Tecumseh Sherman
 - Captured Atlanta in September 1864
 - Burned city in November 1864
 - Sherman with 6,000 troops cut a sixty-mile swath of destruction through Georgia
- Major purposes of **Sherman's march**:
 - Destroy supplies destined for Confederate army
 - Weaken morale of men at front by waging war on their homes (see Map 20.6)



**Sherman's
March
through
Georgia
to the
Sea, 1864**

KEY BATTLES IN THE WEST

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Sept. 1864	Atlanta	Union	Sherman's <u>March to the Sea</u> to destroy the South and free the slaves.
Dec. 1864	Columbia	Union	Union destroyed Georgia and South Carolina turned north to meet up with Grant
March 1865	Raleigh	Union	Sherman destroys North Carolina and continues north to meet up with Grant
* April 1865	Appomattox	Union	Lee surrenders to Grant which ends war

*Turning Point battle

20-10 SHERMAN SCORCHES GEORGIA (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Sherman a pioneer practitioner of "total war":
 - Success in "Shermanizing" South attested by increasing numbers of Confederate desertions
 - Although methods brutal, Sherman probably shortened struggle and hence saved lives
 - But discipline of his army at times broke down
 - After seizing Savannah, his army veered north into South Carolina, where destruction was even worse
 - Sherman's army rolled deep into North Carolina by time war ended

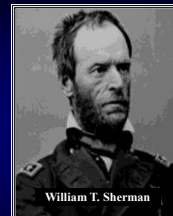
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

TOTAL WAR

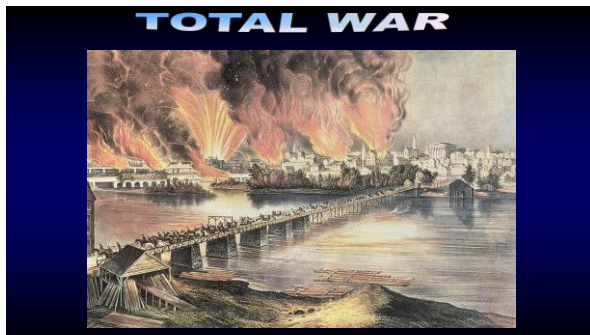
- ❖Tactic of war where the Union marched through the South and destroyed all resources the civilian population needed to survive.
- ❖Goal: To make war as horrible and destructive as possible to force your enemy to surrender.
- ❖Total war brings the civilian population into the war to demoralize the enemy and force them to surrender.
- ❖It is "in your face warfare" or you (South) started this war and until you surrender, we will destroy the you.

WAR HERO OR WAR CRIMINAL



William T. Sherman

- ❖Grant's right hand general.
- ❖Fought with Grant in the West.
- ❖Most noted for this saying:
"War is hell and the worse you make it the sooner it will be over."
- ❖Put in charge of the Army of the West after Lincoln appoints Grant as head of all Union troops.
- ❖Responsible for the March to the Sea and using "total war" in destroying the South.



20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 1 OF 7)

- **Presidential elections come by calendar, not by crisis:**
 - Political infighting added to Lincoln's woes
 - Factions within his party, distrusting his ability or doubting his commitment to abolition, sought to tie his hands or remove him from office
 - Conspicuous among critics was overambitious Secretary of Treasury, Salmon Chase



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 2 OF 7)

- **Congressional Committee on the Conduct of War** formed in late 1861:
 - Dominated by "radical" Republicans who
 - Resented wartime expansion of presidential power
 - Pressed Lincoln zealously on emancipation
- Most dangerous to Union cause were Northern Democrats:
 - Tainted by association with seceders
 - Tragedy befell when leader Stephen Douglas died



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 3 OF 7)

- Lacking a leader, Democrats divided:
 - "War Democrats" supported Lincoln administration
 - Tens of thousands of "Peace Democrats" did not
 - Extreme were **Copperheads**—openly obstructed war by:
 - Attacks against draft
 - Against Lincoln
 - Especially, after 1863, against emancipation
 - Denounced president as "Illinois Ape"
 - Commanded considerable political strength in southern parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 4 OF 7)

- Notorious was congressman from Ohio, **Clement Vallandigham**:
 - Publicly demanded end to "wicked and cruel" war
 - Convicted by military tribunal in 1863 for treasonable utterance and sentenced to prison
 - Lincoln thought Vallandigham liked Confederates so much, he ought to be banished to their lines; this was done
 - Vallandigham inspired Edward Everett Hale to write his moving, fictional story of Philip Nolan in **The Man Without a Country** (1863)
 - Nolan a young army officer found guilty of participation in Aaron Burr plot of 1806
 - Condemned to life of eternal exile on American warships

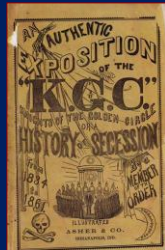


© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

The Peace Movement: Copperheads



Clement Vallandigham



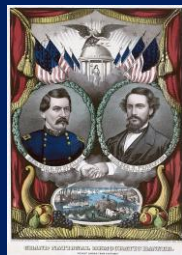
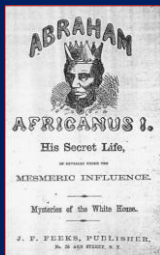
20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 5 OF 7)

- Lincoln's renomination at first encountered opposition:
 - Faction wanted to shelve "Old Abe" in favor of Chase
 - But "ditch Lincoln" move collapsed
 - Nominated by **Union party** without serious dissent
 - Running mate was **Andrew Johnson, loyal War Democrat from Tennessee**:
 - Small slaveowner when conflict began
 - Placed on Union Party ticket to "sew up" election
 - With little regard for possibility that Lincoln might die in office

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster



1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster



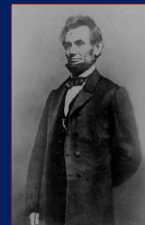
20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 6 OF 7)

- Democrats:
 - Nominated deposed and overcautious war hero General McClellan:
 - Plank denounced prosecution of war as a failure
 - McClellan repudiated this defeatist declaration
 - Campaign:
 - Noisy and nasty with numerous slogans
 - Lincoln's reelection at first gravely in doubt

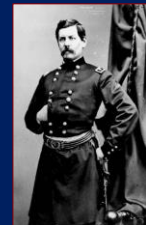
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

1864 Election

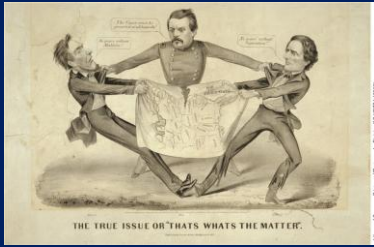


Pres. Lincoln (R)



George McClellan (D)

20.11 McClellan as Mediator, 1865 This 1864 poster shows Presidents Lincoln and Davis trying to tear the country in half, while former general George McClellan, the candidate of the Democratic party, attempts to mediate.



20-11 THE POLITICS OF WAR (SLIDE 7 OF 7)

- Anti-Lincoln Republicans tried again to "dump" Lincoln in favor of someone else
- Atmosphere changed by series of Northern victories
- President pulled through, but nothing more than necessary left to chance:
 - At election time many Northern soldiers furloughed home to support Lincoln at polls
 - Some soldiers permitted to cast their ballots at front
 - Lincoln achieved 212 electoral votes
 - 21 for McClellan



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-12 THE ELECTION OF 1864 (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Election of 1864:
 - Lincoln's precarious authority
 - depended on retaining Republican support
 - while spiking threat from Peace Democrats and Copperheads
 - Fearing defeat, Republican party executed clever maneuver:
 - Joining the War Democrats, it proclaimed itself to be the **Union party** (see Figure 20.1)
 - Thus Republican party temporarily out of existence



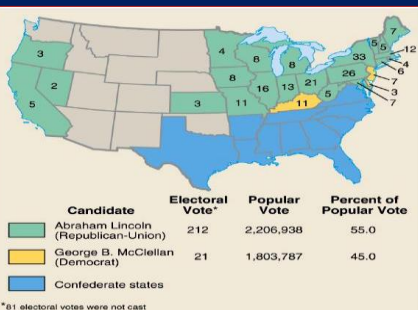
© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-12 THE ELECTION OF 1864 (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Lincoln lost Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey (see Map 20.7)
- "Little Mac" ran closer race than electoral count indicates
- Netted healthy 45% of popular vote, 1,803,787 to Lincoln's 2,206,938
- Crushing defeat for Northern Democrats in 1864
- Removal of Lincoln was last hope for a Confederate victory
- After Lincoln triumphed, Confederate desertions increased sharply



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



Presidential Election Results:

1864



p462



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

KEY BATTLES IN THE EAST

Union change in leadership: President Lincoln appoints General Grant as the Commanding General of all Union troops. Grant heads up the Army of the Potomac in the East. Grant appoints his 2nd in command General William T. Sherman to head up the Army of the West. It is here that Lincoln, Grant and Sherman devise a new strategy of "total war" or bring the civilian population into the war, destroy the South and free the slaves

DATE	BATTLE	VICTOR	RESULT
Sept. 1864	Wilderness	North	Grant pursues Lee Richmond
April 1865	Richmond	North	Grant takes Richmond moves to surround Lee
*April 1865	Appomattox	North	Lee surrenders to Grant
•Turning Point Battle----war ends			

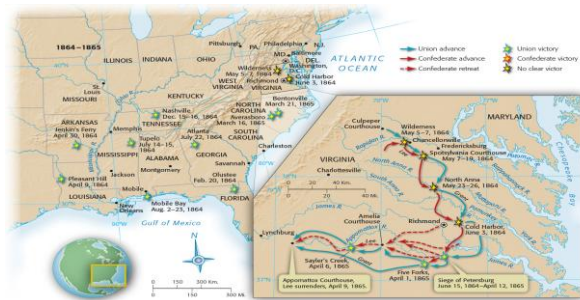
Before to East 3

20-13 GRANT OUTLASTS LEE (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- Wilderness Campaign:
 - Grant with 100,000 men struck toward Richmond
 - Engaged Lee in series of furious battles in Wilderness of Virginia, May and June 1864
 - Grant suffered 50,000 casualties (see Map 20.8)
 - June 3, Grant ordered frontal assault on Cold Harbor:
 - In about five minutes, seven thousand men killed or wounded

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



CENGAGE

Map 20-8 p464

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-13 GRANT OUTLASTS LEE (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Public opinion in North:
 - Critics cried "Grant the Butcher"
 - Grant's reputation undeserved, while Lee's overrated
 - Lee's rate of loss (20%) highest of any general in the war; by contrast, Grant lost 10% to casualties
 - Grant had intended to fight battles out in open
 - Lee turned eastern campaign into war of attrition fought in trenches

CENGAGE

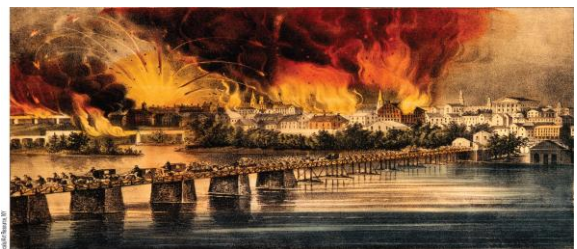
© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-13 GRANT OUTLASTS LEE (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- With fewer men, Lee could no longer seize offensive
- Defensive posture forced Grant into brutal arithmetic
- Grant could trade two men for one and still beat enemy
- In February 1865 Confederates tried desperately to negotiate for peace between the two "countries"
 - Lincoln met with Confederate representatives aboard Union ship at Hampton Road, Virginia, to discuss peace
 - Lincoln could accept nothing short of Union and emancipation
 - Southerners could accept nothing less than independence
 - Tribulation wore on to terrible climax

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



20.12 The Burning of Richmond, April 1865 The proud Confederate capital, after holding out against repeated Union assaults, was evacuated and burned in the final days of the war.

CENGAGE

p465

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

The Progress of War: 1861-1865



20-13 GRANT OUTLASTS LEE (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

• Appomattox Courthouse:

- End came with dramatic suddenness:

- Northern troops captured Richmond and cornered Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, April 1865

• Grant met with Lee on April 9, Palm Sunday

- Granted generous terms of surrender
- Hungry Confederates allowed to keep horses for spring plowing
- Tattered Southern veterans wept as they took leave of their beloved commander

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

THE FINAL SURRENDER

5 PM, April 7, 1865....

To: General R. E. Lee, Commanding CSA

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any **further effusion (spilling)** of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.....

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U.S. Grant

THE FINAL SURRENDER

April 7, 1865

To: General U.S. Grant:

General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

Commanding General of CSA,
R. E. Lee

THE FINAL SURRENDER

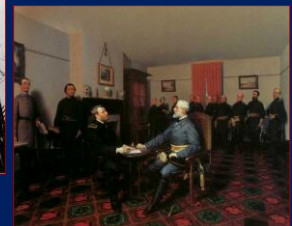
April 8, 1865....

To: General R. E. Lee, Commanding CSA

Your note of last evening just received. In reply would say that there is but one condition I would insist upon—namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States.....I will meet you at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

General U.S. Grant, Commanding Officer, USA

Surrender at Appomattox April 9, 1865





20-13 GRANT OUTLASTS LEE (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

On April 4, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln visited Richmond, Virginia, the former Confederate capital, shortly after its evacuation by Confederate forces. During his visit, he toured the city, including the Confederate White House (Jefferson Davis's presidential mansion). While there, he reportedly sat at Jefferson Davis's desk, and some accounts say he even put his feet on it. This act, though not definitively confirmed, was seen by some as a symbol of the Union victory and a final, symbolic act of dominance over the Confederacy.



CENGAGE

20-14 THE MARTYRDOM OF LINCOLN (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Lincoln's death:
 - On April 14, 1865 (Good Friday)** only five days after Lee's surrender, Ford's Theater in Washington witnessed its most sensational drama
 - Pro-Southern actor, John Wilkes Booth, slipped behind Lincoln and shot him in the head
 - Great Emancipator died following morning
 - Expired in arms of victory, at very pinnacle of his fame
 - Dramatic death erased memory of his shortcomings and caused his nobler qualities to stand out in clearer relief

CENGAGE

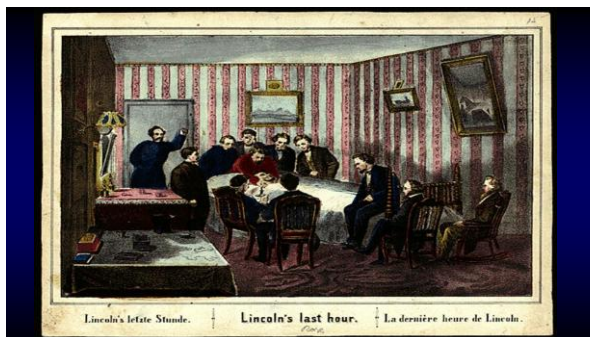
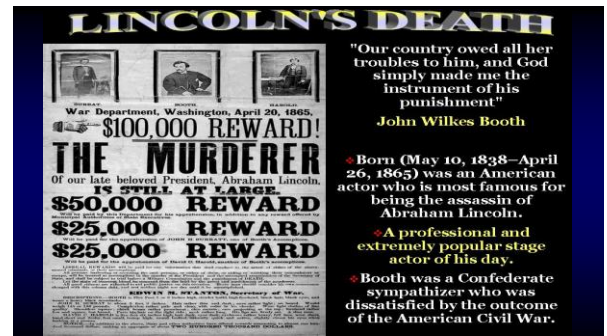
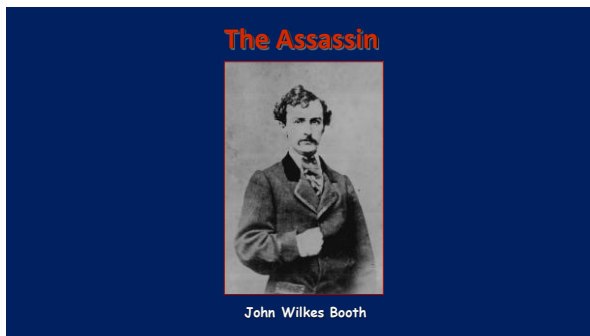
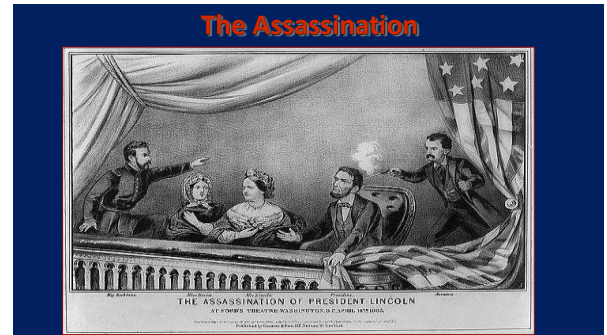
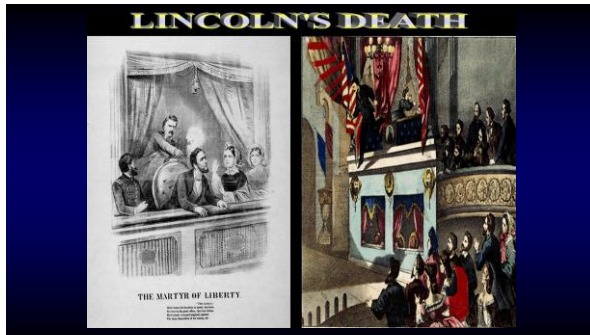
© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.



- Abraham Lincoln did not live to see the official end of the war.
- Throughout the winter of 1864–1865, a group of Southern conspirators in Washington, D.C., had plotted to kidnap Lincoln and exchange him for Confederate prisoners of war.
- After several unsuccessful attempts, their leader, John Wilkes Booth, assigned members of his group to assassinate top Union officials.

Ford's Theater (April 14, 1865)





Now He Belongs to the Ages!



O Captain! My Captain!

- O Captain! My Captain! our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

- O Captain! My Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores
a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

- My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

– Walt Whitman (1819-1892):

- Famous collection of poems *Leaves of Grass* (1855) highly emotional and unconventional
- Dispensed with titles, stanzas, rhymes, and at times regular meter
- Located divinity in commonplace natural objects as well as human body
- Informally called "Poet Laureate of Democracy" for his praise of common people

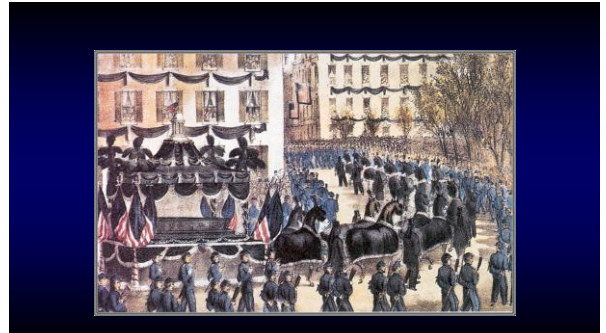


■ On April 14, 1865, Booth shot President Lincoln while he was watching a play at Ford's Theater.

■ Booth was shot to death after he had fled from the theater and was found hiding in a tobacco barn.

■ Lincoln's funeral train took 14 days to travel from Washington, D.C., to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois.

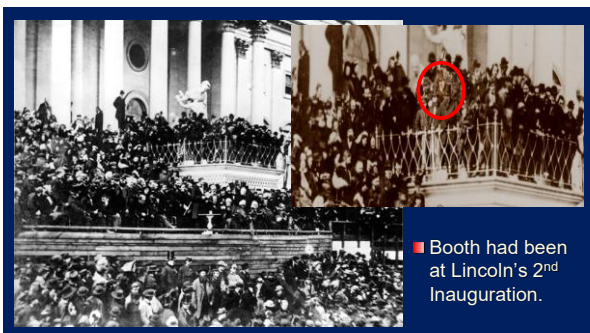
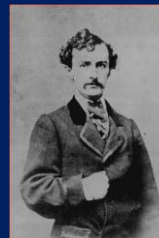
■ Twelve days later, an actor named John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln. Davis and his cabinet had just arrived in Charlotte when he heard the news. Davis responded, "I certainly have no special regard for Mr. Lincoln; but there are a great many men of whose end I would much rather have heard than this. I fear it will be disastrous for our people and I regret it deeply."



The powerful London Times, voice of the upper classes, had generally criticized Lincoln during the war, especially after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862. He was then condemned as "a sort of moral American Pope" destined to be "Lincoln the Last." When the president was shot, the Times reversed itself (April 29, 1865):

"Abraham Lincoln was as little of a tyrant as any man who ever lived. He could have been a tyrant had he pleased, but he never uttered so much as an ill-natured speech. . . . In all America there was, perhaps, not one man who less deserved to be the victim of the revolution than he who has just fallen."

WANTED~~!!



■ Booth had been at Lincoln's 2nd Inauguration.

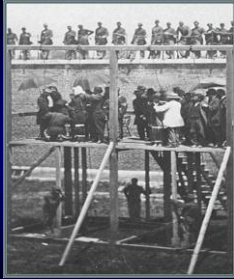
LINCOLN'S DEATH



Left to right: Atzerodt, Arnold, Herold, and Mary Surratt



Left to right: Mudd, O'Laughlin, Paine, and Spangler



• On July 7, 1865 a large crowd gathered in the courtyard of the Washington Arsenal.

• An unexpectedly large number of people wanted to witness the multiple hanging, so many that it became necessary to issue tickets.

• Mary Surratt, Paine, Herold, and Atzerodt were all found guilty in a military trial and sentenced to be hanged.



• Vendors sold lemonade and cakes, creating a party atmosphere.

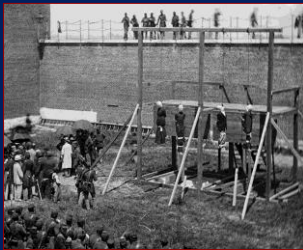
• At about 1:26 p.m. the executioner clapped his hands together three times dropping the bodies some 5 to 6 feet.

• As each reached the end of the rope, the body jerked upward, then settled into a slow swaying motion.

• The bodies hung for nearly 25 minutes, at which time they were cut down and doctors examined them pronounced each one dead.

• The bodies were then placed inside the coffins, the lids were closed, and the four were buried in shallow graves near the gallows which had taken their lives.

The Execution



20-14 THE MARTYRDOM OF LINCOLN (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Full impact of Lincoln's death not at once apparent to South:
 - As time wore on, increasingly Lincoln's death was perceived as calamity for South
 - Belatedly, they recognized his kindness and moderation
 - Assassination increased bitterness in North, partly because of rumor that Jefferson Davis plotted it



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-14 THE MARTYRDOM OF LINCOLN (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Lincoln's murder set stage for wrenching ordeal of Reconstruction.
- Lincoln would have had clashes with Congress after war, but he was a victorious president, and there is no arguing with victory.
- Unlike Johnson, Lincoln's powers of leadership refined in war crucible:
 - Possessed in full measure tact, reasonableness and an uncommon amount of common sense



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

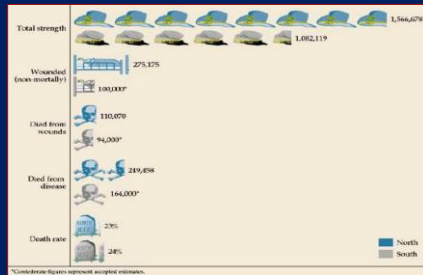
20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Civil War's grisly toll:
 - More than 600,000 men died in action or of disease
 - Over a million killed or seriously wounded
 - Dead amounted to 2% of entire nation's population
 - Nation lost cream of its young manhood and potential leadership
 - Tens of thousands of babies unborn because potential fathers at front

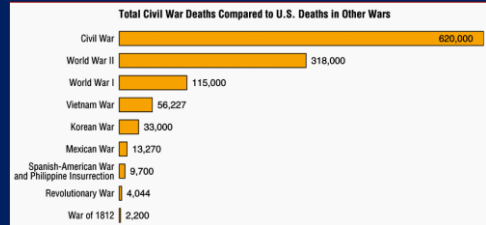


© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

Casualties on Both Sides



Civil War Casualties In Comparison to Other Wars



20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- Direct monetary costs:
 - **Total cost—\$15 billion**
- Not include continuing expenses—pensions and interest on national debt
- Intangible costs—dislocations, disunities, wasted energies, lowered ethics, blasted lives, bitter memories, and burning hates—cannot be calculated



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- Greatest Constitutional decision written in blood and handed down at Appomattox Courthouse:
 - **Extreme states' rights crushed**
 - **National government emerged unbroken**
 - **Nullification and secession laid to rest**
- Civil War supreme test of American democracy
- Preservation of democratic ideals subconsciously one of major objectives of North



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- Victory for Union provided inspiration to champions of democracy and liberalism
- **Reform Bill of 1867**, under which England became a true political democracy, passed two years after Civil War ended
 - American democracy proved itself
 - An additional argument used by disfranchised British masses in securing similar blessings for themselves



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- "Lost Cause" of South was lost:
 - Shameful cancer of slavery sliced away by sword
 - African Americans at last in position to claim rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
 - Nation once again united politically
- Great dangers averted by Union victory:
 - Indefinite prolongation of "peculiar institution"
 - Unleashing of slave power on weak Caribbean neighbors
 - Transformation of area from Panama to Hudson Bay into an armed camp with heavily armed and hostile states constantly snarling and sniping at one another



© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

20-15 THE AFTERMATH OF THE NIGHTMARE (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- America still had long way to go to make promises of freedom a reality for all its citizens, black and white
- Emancipation laid necessary groundwork:
 - United and democratic United States free to fulfill destiny as dominant republic of hemisphere—and eventually of world

Confederate Prison Camp at Point Lookout, MD



- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had almost 50,000 at one time.

Union Prison Camp at Andersonville, GA



Original Andersonville Plan



- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had over 32,000 at one time.

Distributing "Rations"



Union "Survivors"



Andersonville Cemetery



20.18 Grave of William H. Johnson, 1864 Johnson was a free black man who worked as Lincoln's personal valet in Springfield and accompanied him to Washington, D.C., when he assumed the presidency. When lighter-skinned black White House staffers rejected him for his dark skin, Lincoln helped Johnson find other employment in the Treasury and Navy Departments, writing "The bearer of this card, William Johnson (colored), came with me from Illinois, and is a worthy man, as I believe. A. Lincoln." In November 1863 Lincoln requested that Johnson accompany him to deliver his famous address at Gettysburg, where they both contracted small-pox. Lincoln recovered in a few days; Johnson, with a more severe case, died in January 1864. Lincoln arranged for him to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery and wrote the one-word epitaph for his tombstone: "Citizen," a succinct and stinging rebuke of the racist reasoning of the Dred Scott decision.



p470