
CHAPTER 14

THE WAR TO SAVE THE UNION

The American Nation:
A History of the United States, 13th edition
Carnes/Garraty

LINCOLN'S CABINET

- Lincoln constructed a “balanced” cabinet full of divergent opinions
 - William H. Seward, secretary of state, hoped to conciliate the South
 - Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, represented radicals
- Inaugural address conciliatory but firm
 - Secession was illegal
 - “I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection.”

FORT SUMTER: The First Shot

- Southerners had seized most federal property in the Deep South and Lincoln had said would not attempt to retake but did intend to hold two remaining forts in Union hands
 - Fort Sumter, on an island in Charleston harbor
 - Fort Pickens, in Pensacola, Florida
- When Lincoln sent a naval expedition to re-supply Sumter with food, the South opened fire on the fort on April 12, before the ships arrived
 - Major Robert Anderson surrendered the fort 34 hours later

FORT SUMTER: The First Shot

- Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers
 - Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee seceded
- Riots broke out when first Union troops tried to pass through Baltimore in mid-April and only Union troop occupation of key points restored order
- Positions
 - South said exercising right of self-determination under a democracy
 - Lincoln said secession was a rejection of democracy
- Slavery may have been the root cause of secession but determination to resist came from desire to preserve Union

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Northern advantages

- 20 million people (excluding Kentucky and Missouri) but only 9 million in South (including 3.5 million slaves)
- Manufacturing 9 times as much as South (including 97 percent of nation's firearms)
- Far larger and more efficient railway system
- North had control of navy and merchant marine (allowing for blockade of South)

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Southern views

- Doubted Northern public opinion would support Lincoln's use of force
- Northern manufacturers needed southern markets and merchants depended on southern business
- Many Western farmers sent goods down Mississippi
- If North tried to blockade South, European powers, especially Great Britain, would use force to open southern ports
- South provided nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of world's cotton—belief in power of King Cotton

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Southern military advantages

- Only had to hold onto what already had
- Could fight a defensive war
 - Less costly in men and material
 - Of great importance in maintaining morale and winning outside sympathy
- Quickly found great commander



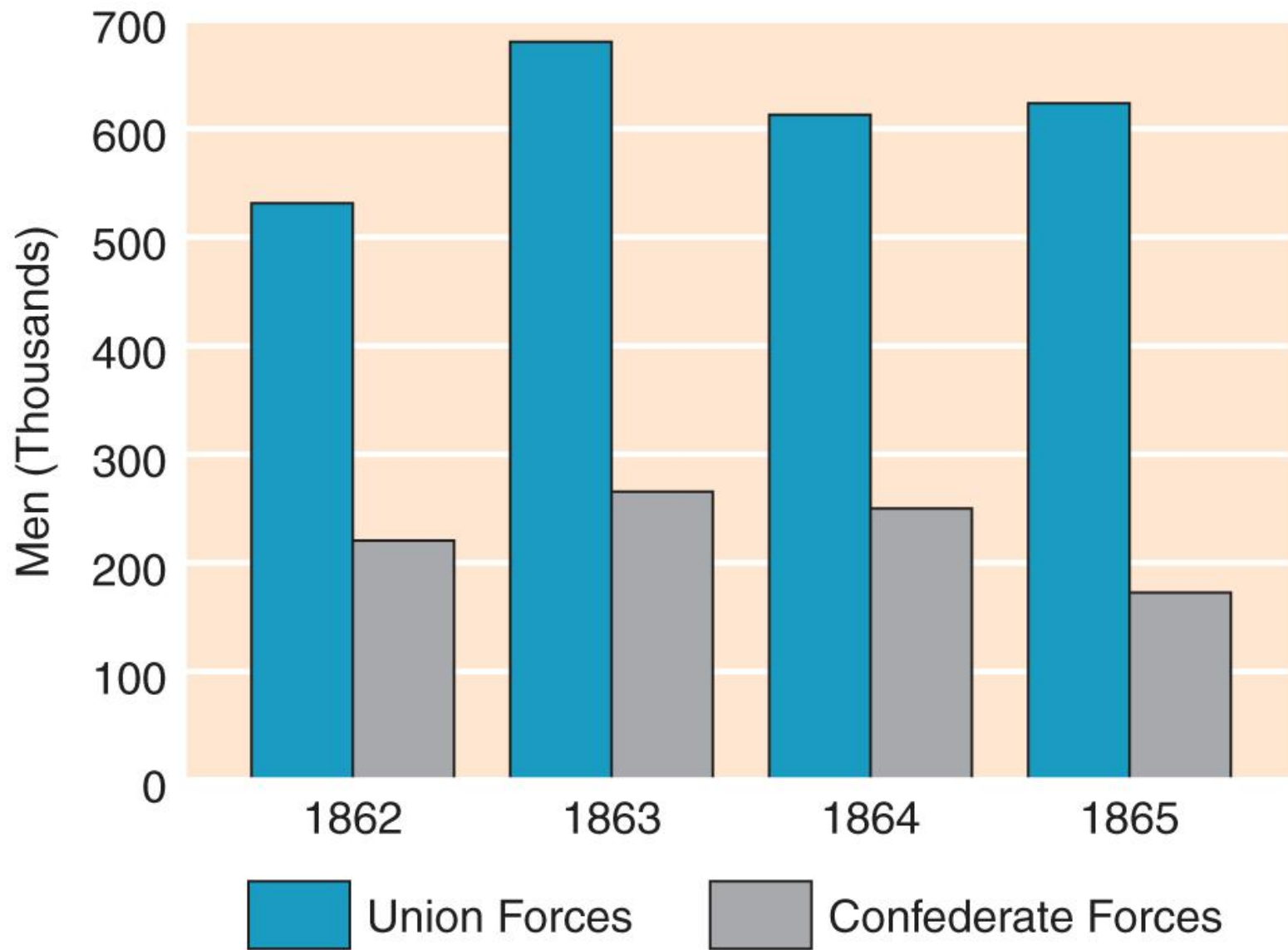
THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Both sides

- Had enlisted men who fought for liberty, though they interpreted it in different ways
- Faced massive difficulties in organizing for war

North

- After southern defections, regular Union army consisted of only 13,000 officers and enlisted men, too few to absorb the 186,000 who had joined by end of year let alone 450,000 who had volunteered by end of year
- Recruiting left to states and there was little central organization
- Units recruited locally

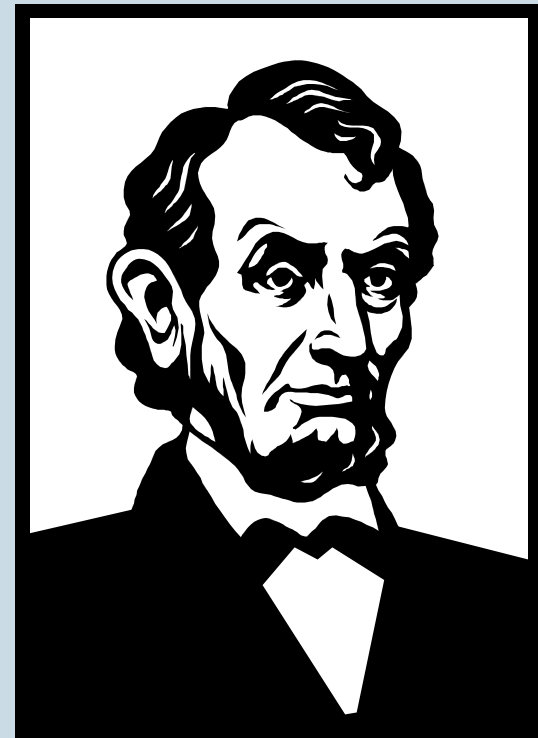


★ **Men Present for Service During in the Civil War**

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- Boldly exceeded conventional limits of presidential power
 - Expanded army without Congressional authorization
 - Suspended writ of habeas corpus
 - Even emancipated slaves when believed it was military necessity
- Also showed patience and depth of character
- Gradually his stock rose



THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

CONFEDERACY

- Had to create an entire administration under pressure of war and handicapped by states' rights philosophy
 - Constitution had no authorization for laws designed to advance general welfare
 - State governments repeatedly defied central government
 - Continued to use precedents and administrative machinery left over from United States
- Military
 - By July 1861: 112,000 men were under arms

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

JEFFERSON DAVIS

- Courageous, industrious and intelligent
- Too reserved and opinionated to make either a good politician or a popular leader
- Devoted too much time to details
- Failed to delegate authority
- Unlike Lincoln, was impatient with garrulous and dull-witted people
- Was only a moderate military thinker
- Unlike Lincoln, quarreled frequently with subordinates, held grudges and allowed personal feelings to distort his judgment

THE TEST OF BATTLE:

Bull Run

- July 21, Manassas Junction, Virginia, on a branch of the Potomac called Bull Run
 - 30,000 Union soldiers under General Irvin McDowell attacked roughly equal number under General Pierre G.T. Beauregard
 - Union victory turned to defeat with the arrival of Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson and a Virginia brigade that came by rail from the Shenandoah Valley
 - When Southerners counterattacked, Union men fled back to Washington, abandoning supplies and trampling sightseers
 - Southern troops failed to follow up victory
- Only real effect was on morale

THE TEST OF BATTLE: Bull Run

- Lincoln devised broader, more systematic strategy for winning war
 - Navy would institute blockade of southern ports
 - Launch operations in West to control Mississippi
 - New army would be mustered in DC to invade Virginia
 - Congress authorized enlistment of 500,000 three year volunteers
 - Lincoln appointed General George B. McClellan

THE TEST OF BATTLE:

Bull Run

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

- McClellan had experience in Mexican-American War and had spent year studying in Crimean War
- Had flair for dramatic and ability to inspire troops
- Was a talented administrator and organizer
- Insisted on massive logistical support, thorough training for troops, iron discipline and meticulous staff work before making a move

PAYING FOR THE WAR

- By fall of 1861 a real army was taking shape along Potomac
- Northern shops and factories were producing guns, ammunition, wagons, uniforms, shoes, and countless other supplies
 - Manufacturers increasingly mechanized to deal with loss of labor
- To pay for war, Congress:
 - Passed income tax law in August 1861 (3 percent on incomes over \$800) and assessed direct tax on states
 - Authorized loans of \$140 million
 - As war continued, moved to excise taxes on almost everything
 - 1863 overhauled banking system

PAYING FOR THE WAR

- Federal government borrowed \$2.2 billion and collected \$667 million in taxes (slightly over 20 percent of its total expenditures)
- Printed \$431 million in “greenbacks” which could not be redeemed for coin
 - Value vacillated with tide of war
 - By end of war cost of living in North had doubled
- Reasonable not to rely too heavily on taxes in a mainly agricultural country where most people had relatively low cash incomes

POLITICS AS USUAL

- Southern secession left Republicans with large majorities in both houses of Congress
- Democrats supported war measures but objected to way Lincoln was waging war
 - Adopted conservative stance on slavery and race relations
- Republicans divided into Moderate and Radical wings
 - As war progressed, Radical wing gained in power
- 1861 Charles Sumner was most prominent radical Senator and Thaddeus Stevens was the rising power in the House
 - Insisted on abolition and full political and civil rights for blacks

POLITICS AS USUAL

- Moderate Republicans objected to treating blacks as equals and opposed making abolition a war aim
- Peace Democrats (“Copperheads”) opposed all measures in support of the war and wanted a negotiated peace
- Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus in critical areas and applied martial law freely
 - 13,000 were arrested, many unjustly
 - Lincoln said object was not to punish but to prevent
 - Free elections continued throughout the war

POLITICS AS USUAL

■ Courts

- *Ex parte Merryman* (1861) held General George Cadwalader in contempt for failing to produce a prisoner for trial when ordered to do so
- *Ex parte Milligan* (1866) declared illegal the military trials of civilians in areas where regular courts were functioning

- Clement L. Vallandigham was sent to prison by a military court, freed and banished to Confederacy by Lincoln, moved to Canada and unsuccessfully ran for governor of Ohio

BEHIND CONFEDERATE LINES

- 1862: Confederate Congress passed a conscription act that permitted the hiring of substitutes and exempted many classes of people
 - Provision that exempted slave owner or overseer for every plantation with 20 or more slaves led to grumbling about a “rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight”
- South had no party system but plenty of political strife

BEHIND CONFEDERATE LINES

Finances

- Blockade severely limited tariff money
- Passed income tax and a number of excise taxes but only covered 2 percent of expenses
- Tax in kind, amounting to 1/10 of each farmer's production
- Borrowed \$712 million
- Mainly relied on printing paper money: \$1.5 billion
 - Held value relatively well until late in war
 - By end, Confederate dollar worth only two cents in gold

BEHIND CONFEDERATE LINES

- Outfitting army strained southern resources
 - 600,000 small arms came from Europe through the blockade but increasingly difficult as blockade became more effective
 - Built a number of munitions plants
 - Captured large amount of northern arms
 - While no battle was lost due to shortage of arms, South was handicapped by shortage of uniforms and shoes

BEHIND CONFEDERATE LINES

Foreign policy

- Confederacy counted on European powers to break blockade in order to obtain cotton
- Great Britain:
 - Had a large supply of cotton on hand when the war broke out
 - By time it was exhausted, had supplies from Egypt and India to help fill gap
 - English crop failures necessitated importing large amounts of northern wheat
 - Most English people favored the North

BEHIND CONFEDERATE LINES

- *Trent* Affair
 - November 1861 *U.S.S San Jacinto* stopped a British vessel, the *Trent*
 - Forcibly arrested Confederate envoys James Mason and John Slidell
 - Violation of international law
 - Lincoln released the southerners
- 1862 English shipyards built two powerful cruisers for Confederacy: *Alabama* and *Florida*
 - Put to sea despite U.S. protests
 - Two ironclad rams also built for Confederates but when U.S. said would consider them an act of war, Britain confiscated before they left port
- Once North had clear military superiority, any chance of British intervention vanished

WAR IN THE WEST: Shiloh

- Most Plains Indians sided with Confederates
- White settlers from Colorado to California were mostly Unionists
- March 1862, Battle of Glorieta Pass: Texas army clashed with Union in New Mexico—results indecisive though Union did destroy supply train and Texans retreated
- Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant invaded Tennessee, capturing Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and 14,000 prisoners
 - Marched on Corinth, Mississippi, while 40,000 forces under Albert Sidney Johnston rushed to meet them



★ **War in the West, 1862**

Although Union forces ultimately took Shiloh in April 1862, the city of Vicksburg, and thus control of the Mississippi, remained in southern hands.

WAR IN THE WEST: Shiloh

- April 6, 1862: Johnston attacked Grant at Shiloh, 20 miles north of Corinth, catching Union soldiers unprepared
 - Confederates won first day, though Union held ground (huge casualties on both sides)
 - Second day, after arrival overnight of fresh troops, Union was victorious and Confederates retreated
 - Because Grant allowed Confederates to escape, he was relieved of command
- Corinth fell and New Orleans was captured by a naval force under command of Captain David Farragut

WAR IN THE WEST: Shiloh

■ Casualties of Shiloh

- More Americans fell in two days than in all the battles of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican American War combined
- Union losses exceeded 13,000 out of 63,000 engaged
- Confederates lost 10,699, including General Johnston

■ Technology responsible for carnage

- More accurate and faster firing guns
- More powerful artillery

■ Results

- Generals experimented with field fortifications
- Civilians, North and South, stopped thinking of war as romantic adventure

McCLELLAN: The Reluctant General

- McClellan finally moved against Richmond by moving army via water to tip of peninsula formed by York and James rivers to attack from southeast
 - March 9, 1862: battle between ironclads U.S.S *Monitor* and CSS *Merrimack* led to Union control of waters
- McClellan's shortcomings
 - Considered war from 18th century standpoint as gentlemanly contest in which maneuver, guile and position determined victory
 - Wanted to capture Richmond and destroy army protecting it but saw no need to crush the South
 - Profoundly insecure and did not like to fight

McCLELLAN: The Reluctant General

- McClellan floated an army of 112,000 men down the Potomac
 - By May 14 had established a base less than 25 miles from Richmond
 - Despite fact he had 80,000 men in striking position and large reserves, he delayed
 - As he pushed forward slowly, Confederates caught part of his army and attacked in the indecisive Battle of Seven Pines
 - 10,000 casualties
 - Leadership of southern army passed from wounded General Joseph E. Johnston to Robert E. Lee

McCLELLAN: The Reluctant General

- McClellan vs. Lee
 - McClellan acted as though each southern general was the same while Lee devised strategies based on his adversaries
 - McClelland was complex, egotistical, perhaps unbalanced while Lee was courtly, tactful and without vision of himself as man of destiny
- Lee sent Stonewall Jackson on diversionary raid into Shenandoah Valley where he scattered Union forces and forced Lincoln to send 20,000 reserves
 - Returned on June 25 after Seven Pines
- SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE: Lee attacked, but plan was overly complicated and McClellan managed an orderly retreat and retrenchment
 - 15,800 Union casualties
 - 20,000 Confederate casualties

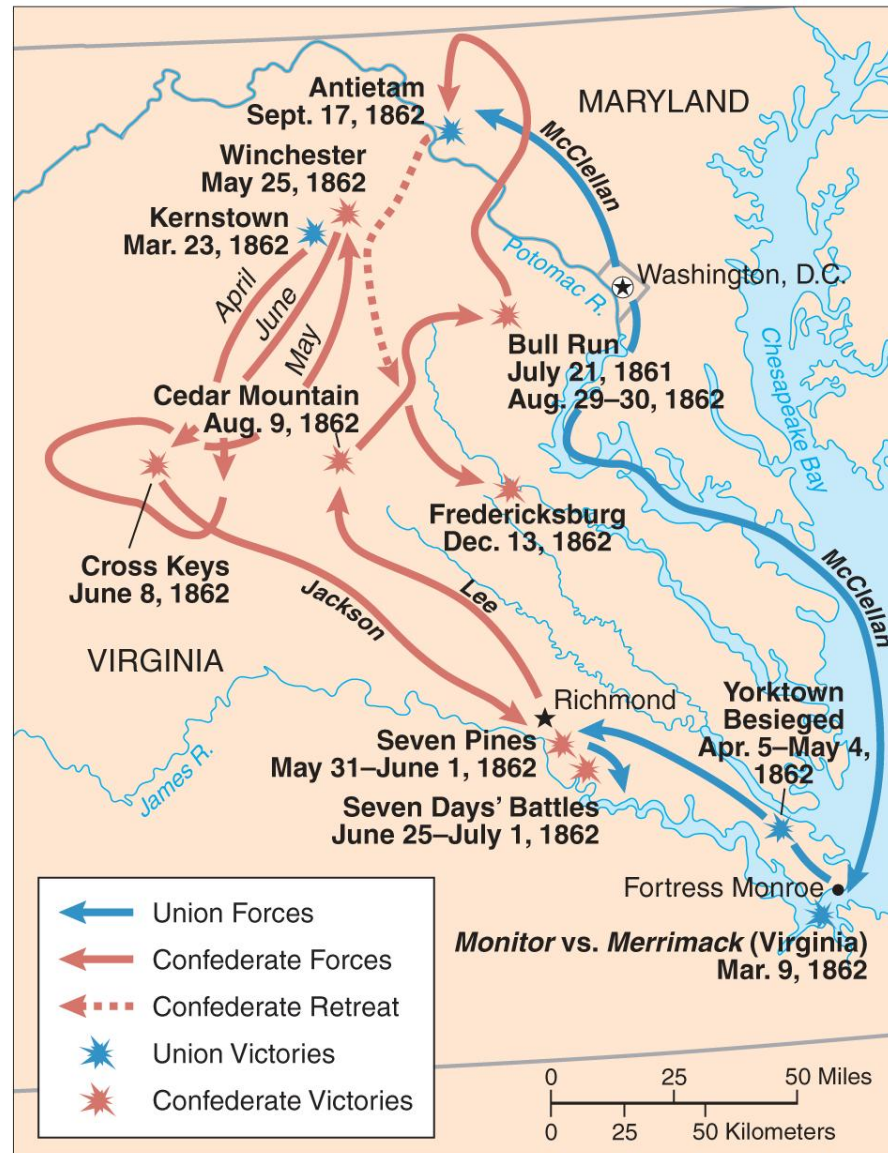
LEE COUNTERATTACKS:

Antietam

- McClellan was in impregnable position on James River at Harrison's Landing, within striking distance of Richmond, with 86,000 men and secure supply lines
 - Failure to move more quickly resulted in Lincoln placing General Henry Halleck over McClellan
- Halleck called off Peninsula campaign and recalled army to Potomac where it was to join a new army being gathered under General John Pope

LEE COUNTERATTACKS: Antietam

- Lee took advantage of withdrawal and marched north, defeating Pope at Second Battle of Bull Run in late August
- While McClellan regrouped Army of Potomac, Lee moved north, dividing his army of 60,000 into several units
 - Jackson hit Harper's Ferry and captured 11,000 prisoners
 - One division went as far as Hagerstown, Maryland



★ War in the East, 1861–1862

After the first battle at Bull Run, in July 1861, there was little action until the following spring, when McClellan launched his Peninsula campaign. The Battle of Antietam was the culmination of the fighting in the summer of 1862.

LEE COUNTERATTACKS:

Antietam

- Captured documents revealed Lee's plans and caused McClellan to move more swiftly resulting in confrontation at Sharpsburg, between the Potomac and Antietam Creek, on September 17
 - 70,000 Union troops clashed with 40,000 Confederates
 - At end of day, 22,000 casualties
- McClellan failed to press his advantage against an exhausted Lee who, after a day of no confrontation, slipped back across the Potomac
- Lincoln dismissed McClellan

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- At start of war did not talk abolition for fear of alienating border states
- As fighting continued, many increasingly hardened their positions against slavery
- While Lincoln dismissed idea that abolition as a war aim would cause slaves to revolt, it was true that slaves flocked to Union army wherever it appeared
- Radicals in Congress chipped away at slavery
 - April 1862: abolished slavery in Washington DC
 - June 1862: outlawed it in the territories
 - July the Confiscation Act “freed” all slaves owned by persons in rebellion against U.S.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Lincoln would have preferred to see slavery abolished by state law, with compensation for owners
 - Tried unsuccessfully to persuade loyal states to do this
- By summer 1862 convinced that for military reasons and to win European support, Union should make abolition a war aim
- Victory at Antietam gave Lincoln opportunity to announce Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862 (to go into effect on January 1, 1863)

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in areas in rebellion against the U.S. (in other words, freed slaves in areas the U.S. did not control)
- Differed from confiscation act because attacked the institution not merely the “property” of those in rebellion
- Views on Proclamation
 - Some advisers thought inexpedient, others thought illegal
 - Lincoln justified act as way to weaken the enemy
 - Southerners saw it as an incitement to slave rebellion
 - Anti-slavery groups thought it did not go far enough
 - Foreign opinion was divided with Liberals applauding and Conservatives alarmed

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- In North, immediate impact of Proclamation was to aggravate racial prejudice
 - Democrats sought to capitalize on racial fears and made gains in 1862 interim elections
 - Even Republicans argued on racial terms that freedom would keep blacks in South not lead them to come North
 - When Proclamation began to free slaves, Union responded with “containment”—effort to keep slaves in South

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- March 1863, Congress passed Conscription Act which applied to all men between 20 and 45 but allowed draftees to hire substitutes or buy exemption for \$300
 - 46,000 actually drafted
 - 118,000 hired substitutes
 - 161,000 failed to report

THE DRAFT RIOTS

- After Conscription Act passed, a number of cities suffered draft riots, but biggest in New York City in July 1863
 - Workers unhappy with cost of substitutes (equal to a year's wages) and at having to fight to free blacks who might then compete for jobs with them
 - July 13: mainly poor Irish Catholic laborers attacked conscription office
 - Riots continued for four days and increasingly became assault on blacks and well-to-do
 - Riots ended by federal troops and temporary suspension of draft in city
 - More than 100 people lost their lives
- Riots were a response to perceived change and caused change themselves

THE EMANCIPATED PEOPLE

- Proclamation served as promise of future improvement for blacks
- Wherever Union Army appeared, slaves flocked to it
 - Owners were shocked
 - Replaced paternalist rhetoric with racist slang

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

- Blacks had fought in Revolution and in War of 1812 but law of 1792 barred them from army
- By 1862, need for manpower led to changes
 - August: Secretary of War Stanton authorized the military government of the captured South Carolina sea islands to enlist blacks
 - After Emancipation Proclamation authorized the enlistment of blacks, governor of Massachusetts organized the all-black (white officered) Massachusetts 54th
 - Other states followed and in May 1863 federal government established a Bureau of Colored Troops
 - By end of war, one soldier in eight in Union army was black

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

- Enlisting so many black soldiers changed war from struggle to save Union to a kind of revolution
- Black soldiers initially received only \$7 a month (1/2 of white pay)
- Of 178,000 who served in Union army, 37,000 were killed (40 percent higher than among white troops)
 - Due in part to Confederate tendencies to kill black soldiers on the spot

ANTIETAM TO GETTYSBURG

- General Ambrose E. Burnside replaced McClellan
- Burnside planned to ford the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg where Lee had dug in with 75,000 men compared to 120,000 for the Union
 - But Union position inferior and troops were cut to pieces as they tried to charge Lee's positions on the heights
 - December 14: Burnside ordered Fredericksburg evacuated
- General Joseph Hooker replaced Burnside

ANTIETAM TO GETTYSBURG

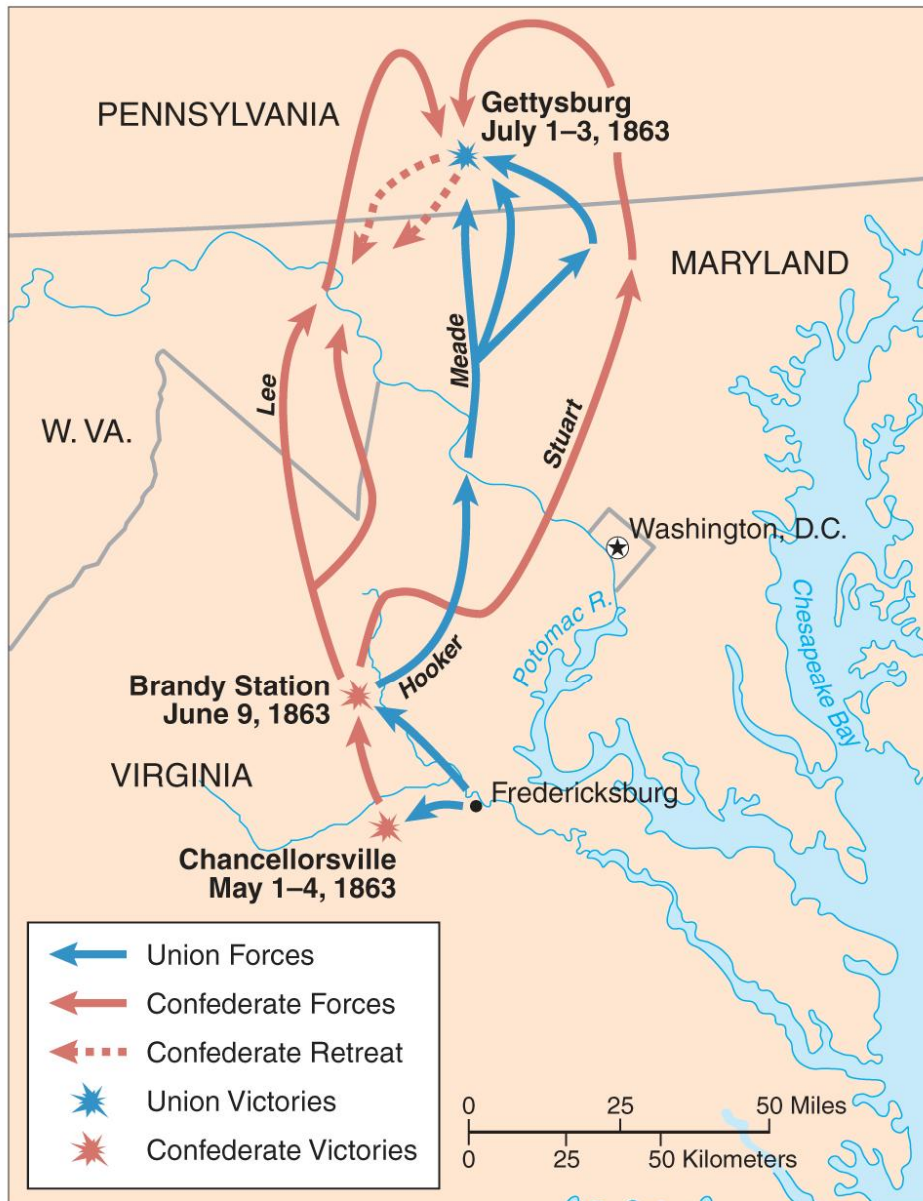
- Late April 1863: Hooker crossed Rappahannock and concentrated at Chancellorsville with 125,000 men
 - Did not attack immediately, which gave Lee time to have Jackson and 25,000 men outflank Hooker and attack on May 2
 - Union right crumbled but regrouped next day and held ground until May 5 when Hooker retreated
 - Confederates lost 12,000 soldiers (almost as much as Union, and harder to replace) and Stonewall Jackson
- Lee decided to go on offensive against North with 75,000 men

ANTIETAM TO GETTYSBURG

- By late June, Confederate army was stretched across 50 mile arc in southern Pennsylvania
 - Destroyed property and commandeered food, horses, and clothing
- July 1: looking for shoes in Gettysburg, a Confederate division clashed with two brigades of Union cavalry
- Both sides called for reinforcements

ANTIETAM TO GETTYSBURG

- Confederates controlled town but Union army under General George Meade took control of heights
- For two days, Confederates attacked the ridge
- By July 3 the Confederate Army was spent and the Union lines unbroken
- Meade failed to press the attack on July 4
- On July 5, the Confederates retreated



★ Gettysburg Campaign, 1863

Gettysburg, in July 1863, marked the turning point of the war; after it the South never again tried to invade the North.

LINCOLN FINDS HIS GENERAL: Grant at Vicksburg

- When General Halleck was called east in July 1862, Grant resumed command in the west, with the purpose of capturing Vicksburg
 - As long as Vicksburg remained in southern hands, the trans-Mississippi west would send men and supplies to the Confederacy
 - Grant devised audacious plan to take the city from the east by crossing the Mississippi, moving south past Vicksburg and re-crossing below the city
 - There he abandoned his supply lines, cut off General John C. Pemberton who was defending Vicksburg by capturing Jackson, Mississippi, then defeated Pemberton in two battles

LINCOLN FINDS HIS GENERAL: Grant at Vicksburg

- By mid-May Vicksburg was under siege and finally surrendered on July 4
 - Texas and Arkansas cut off from Confederacy
 - Union controlled Mississippi River
- Lincoln put Grant in charge of all federal troops west of Appalachians
 - Took charge of troops around Chattanooga where Confederates were on the offensive and won a major victory there on November 25
 - This cleared the way for an invasion of Georgia
- March 1864: Lincoln summoned Grant to Washington, made him a lieutenant general and gave him supreme command of armies of U.S.



★ **Vicksburg Campaign, 1863**

When Vicksburg fell to the Union troops on July 4, 1863, the Mississippi was reopened to the free passage of federal forces.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

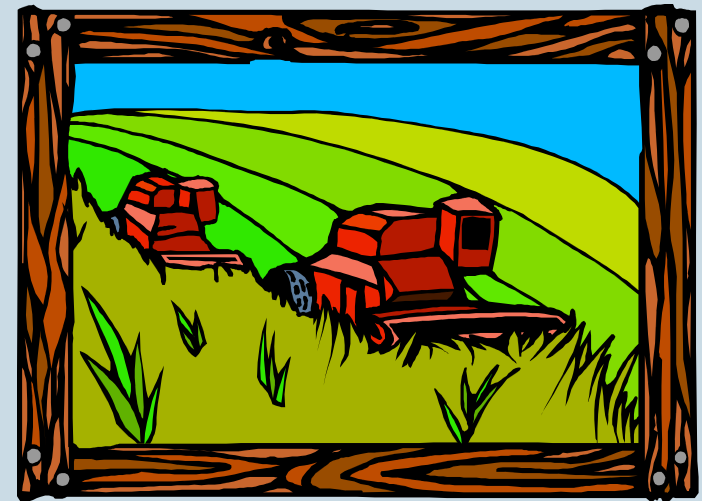
SOUTHERN WOES

- Northern military pressure was eroding southern manpower
- Naval blockade was reducing economic strength
- Shortages led to spiraling inflation
 - By 1864, officer's coat cost \$2,000, cigars \$10 each, butter \$25 a pound and flour was \$275 a barrel
- Southern railroad lines were wearing out
- Imported products were disappearing and even salt was scarce
- Efforts to increase manufacturing inhibited by lack of manpower, capital and technical knowledge
- Dislike of centralized authority meant no overarching management of scarce resources

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

NORTHERN STRENGTHS

- Economy flourished
 - Government purchases stimulated certain lines of manufacturing
 - Railroads operated close to capacity and with increasing efficiency
 - Farm machinery business boomed because of labor shortages and rise in agricultural prices



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

- Congress passed a number of measures previously prevented by southerners
 - Homestead Act of 1862 gave 160 acres to any settler who would farm the land for 5 years
 - Morrill Land Grant Act (1862) provided states with 30,000 acres of public land for each member of Congress with the purpose of supporting higher education
 - Variety of tariff acts raised average duty to 47 percent
 - Pacific Railway Act (1862) authorized subsidies in land and money for construction of transcontinental railroad
 - National Banking Act of 1863 provided uniform currency
- All of these acts stimulated the economy

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

- Was economy healthy?
 - Did not spur heavy manufacture
 - Economy grew but more slowly than before and after the war
 - Prices increased an average of 80 percent
 - Wages did not rise proportionately
 - Chronic shortages of labor in many fields aggravated by sharp drop in number of immigrants
- Worker resentment increased as war continued
 - Workers continued to form unions and there were a number of strikes

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS, NORTH AND SOUTH

- Inflation and shortages encouraged speculation and fostered a selfish, materialistic attitude toward life
- Many contractors sold the government shoddy goods
- Unscrupulous operators trafficked in cotton (selling for 20 cents in South and \$1.90 a pound in North) across the lines
- War hastened industrialization and helped create a more complex and efficient economy

WOMEN IN WARTIME

- Southern women
 - Took over management of farms and small plantations
 - Became volunteer nurses until Confederate Army finally enlisted them in medical corps
 - Worked as clerks in newly organized government departments
- Southern “ladyhood” was a casualty of war
 - Women learned to fend for themselves

WOMEN IN WARTIME

- Northern women
 - As in South, took over management of farms
 - Took jobs in textile factories, in establishments making uniforms, shoes and other army supplies, and in government agencies
 - Low female wages acted as break on male wage increases
 - Helped set up U.S. Sanitary Commission, dedicated to improving sanitary conditions in army camps, supplying hospitals with volunteer nurses and raising money for medical supplies
 - 3,000 women served as regular army nurses
- The “proper” sphere of women expanded

GRANT IN THE WILDERNESS

- Grant's strategy
 - Attack Lee and capture Richmond
 - General William Tecumseh Sherman would drive from Chattanooga toward Atlanta, Georgia
 - Began operations in early May 1864 with more than 100,000 men each
- May 5-6: Grant confronted Lee at Battle of the Wilderness where Grant suffered 18,000 casualties but continued to move forward trying to outflank Lee
- Lee met him at Spotsylvania Courthouse where confrontation cost Grant 12,000 men without breaking the Confederate lines

GRANT IN THE WILDERNESS

- But Grant grasped the truth: victory would come from grinding down the Confederates because Grant could replace his losses in men and material while Lee could not
- Pressed southeast in another flanking attempt and met the Confederates at Cold Harbor where he suffered huge losses to no avail
- In one month, Grant had suffered 60,000 casualties but Lincoln refused to recall him because he was moving forward
- Again, Grant swung south towards Petersburg where Lee rushed to meet him
 - Grant put the city under siege while Lee dug trenches, pinning Lee to the earth by late June

SHERMAN IN GEORGIA

- Summer of 1864: North was submerged in pessimism
 - Lee was holding Grant at bay
 - General Sherman inched forward against Joseph E. Johnston and was thrown back with heavy casualties on June 27 at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain
 - In July, Jubal Early's raiders came within 5 miles of Washington
 - Draft call for 500,000 addition troops

SHERMAN IN GEORGIA

- June: Lincoln had been renominated on a National Union ticket with Tennessee Unionist Andrew Johnson
- Democrats nominated George McClellan
- Radical Republicans favored Salmon Chase, Secretary of Treasury
- Everything changed
 - September 2: Sherman captured Atlanta and, ignoring a Confederate feint toward Tennessee, marched south through Georgia, living off the land, practicing total war

SHERMAN IN GEORGIA

- Objectives of march through Georgia
 - Economic: destroy southern resources
 - Psychological: convince Southerners cause was hopeless
- Slaves flocked to Sherman's army
- Lincoln was easily re-elected
- Sherman took Savannah on December 22, leaving behind a swath of destruction 60 miles wide
- January 1865, headed north
 - February: captured Columbia, South Carolina
 - Soon in North Carolina



★ **The Final Campaigns, 1864–1865**

Grant's repeated and costly (60,000 casualties the first month) attempts to outflank Lee are detailed here. At Five Forks the long siege of Petersburg was broken; Richmond was evacuated. A week later, Lee surrendered. Sherman's campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas is also depicted.

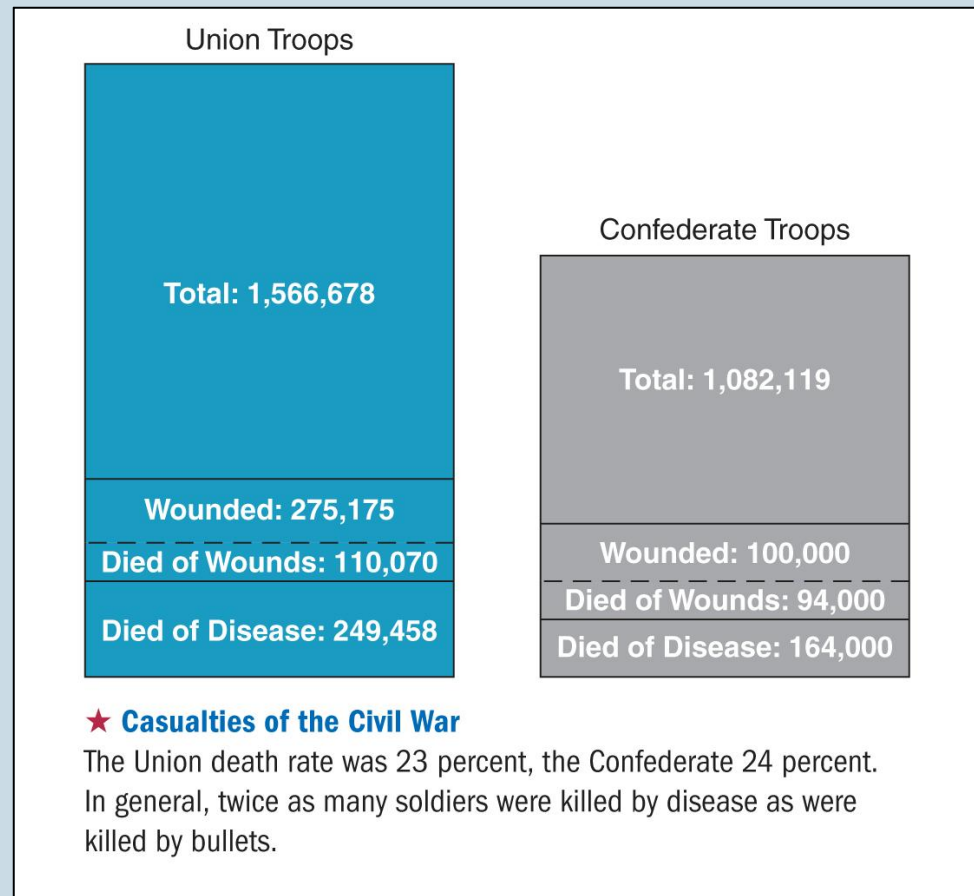
TO APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

- March 4: Lincoln inaugurated and spoke of mercy, tolerance and reconstruction
- Richmond fell on April 3
- Lee surrendered his remaining 30,000 men to Grant and his 115,000 troops at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865
 - Confederate soldiers required to lay down their arms
 - They could return to their homes in peace
 - Grant agreed to allow the men to retain their horses

WINNERS, LOSERS AND THE FUTURE

- Casualties totaled more than 600,000
- Enormous property losses, mostly in the South
- Created hatred, bitterness, corruption, gross materialism and selfishness
- Slavery was dead
- United States was now viewed as a nation not as a union of states
- Resulted in better integrated society and more technically advanced and productive economy

CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR



MILESTONES

1861 Confederates attack Fort Sumter; Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers
First Battle of Bull Run (Virginia) boosts Confederate morale
Lincoln appoints George B. McClellan Union commander
Supreme Court rules against Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus in *Ex parte Merryman*

1862 Confederate Congress passes Conscription Act
Battle of Glorieta Pass ends Confederate threat to Far West
USS *Monitor* defeats Confederate *Merrimack* in first battle between ironclads
Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, leaves 23,000 dead, wounded, or missing
Robert E. Lee assumes command of Confederate Army of Northern Virginia
Lee and Stonewall Jackson defeat huge Union army at Seven Days' Battle for Richmond
Lee and Jackson defeat Union army at Second Battle of Bull Run
Lee's northern advance is stopped at Battle of Antietam; 22,000 die
Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation frees slaves in "areas of rebellion"
Congress passes Homestead, Morrill Land Grant, and Pacific Railway acts

1863 Congress passes Conscription and National Banking acts
Federal troops subdue draft riots in New York City
Union army defeats Confederates at turning point Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Union siege and capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, gives Union control of entire Mississippi River

1864 Grant pushes deep into Virginia in costly Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor
Sherman captures Atlanta, Georgia; marches to sea; captures Savannah

1864 Lincoln is reelected president

1864–1865 Grant takes Petersburg, Virginia, after 10-month siege

1865 Sherman captures Columbia, South Carolina

1865 Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia

WEBSITES

- The American Civil War Homepage

<http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/warweb.html>

- Abraham Lincoln Online

<http://showcase.netins.net/web/creative/lincoln.html>

- Abraham Lincoln Association

<http://abrahamlincolnassociation.org>

- Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml/alrintr.html>

WEBSITES

- National Civil War Association

<http://www.ncwa.org>

- Selected Civil War Photographs

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphhtml/cwphome.html>

- A Timeline of the Civil War

<http://www.historyplace.com/civilwar/index.html>

- U.S. Civil War Center

<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu>