

# THE CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

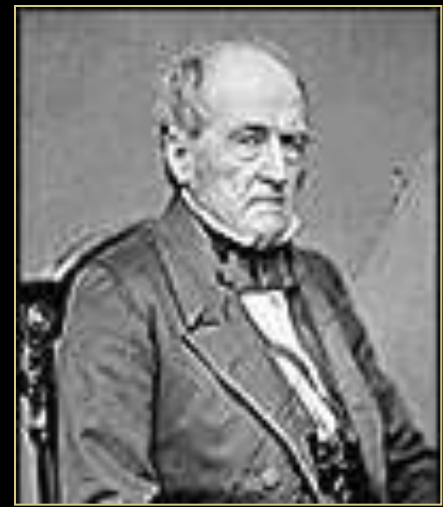
# **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

- **How did the Union win the war?**
- **How did the Civil War change the United States politically, socially and economically?**

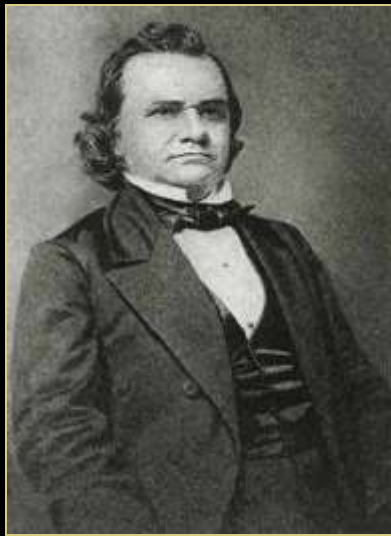
# THE SECESSION CRISIS



**Abraham Lincoln**  
**Republican**

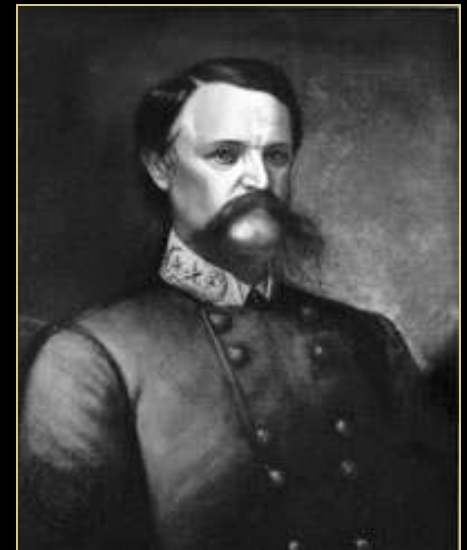


**John Bell**  
**Constitutional Union**

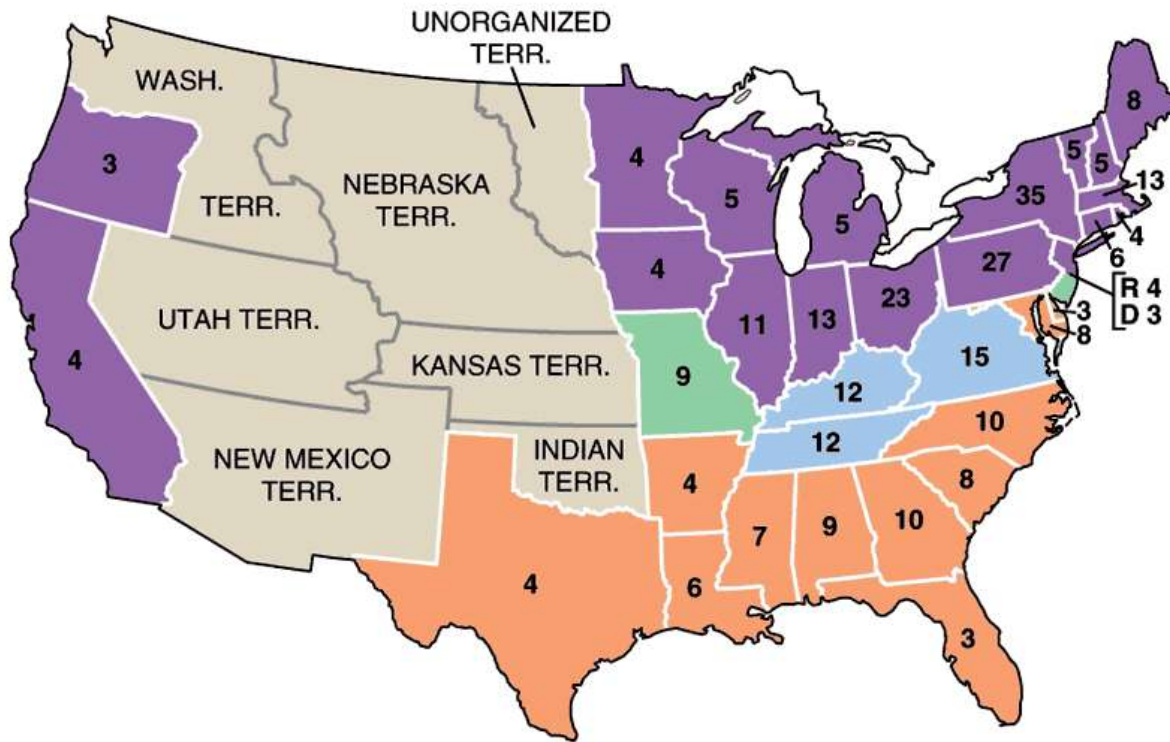


**Stephen A. Douglas**  
**Northern Democrat**

**1860**  
**Presidential**  
**Election**



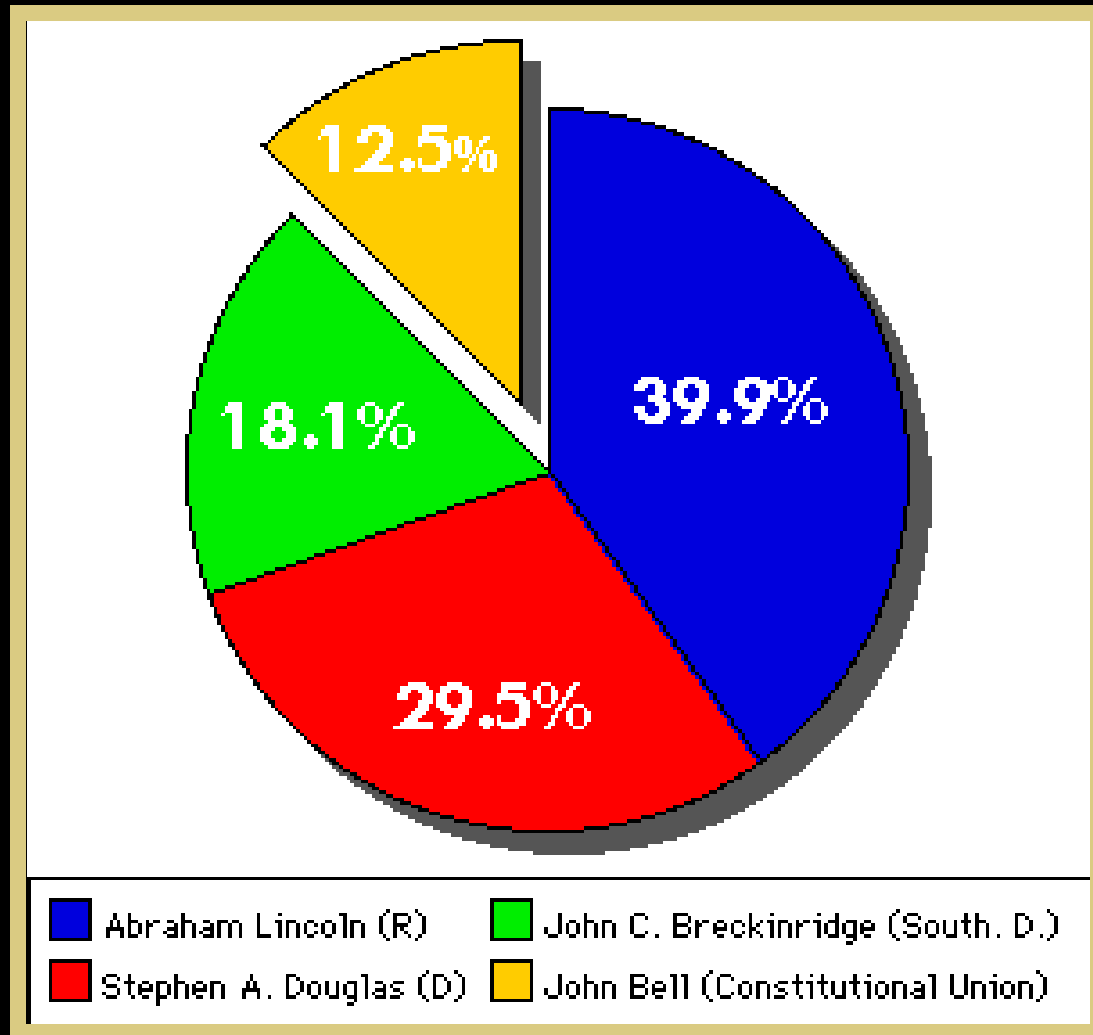
**John C. Breckinridge**  
**Southern Democrat**



# 1860 Election Results

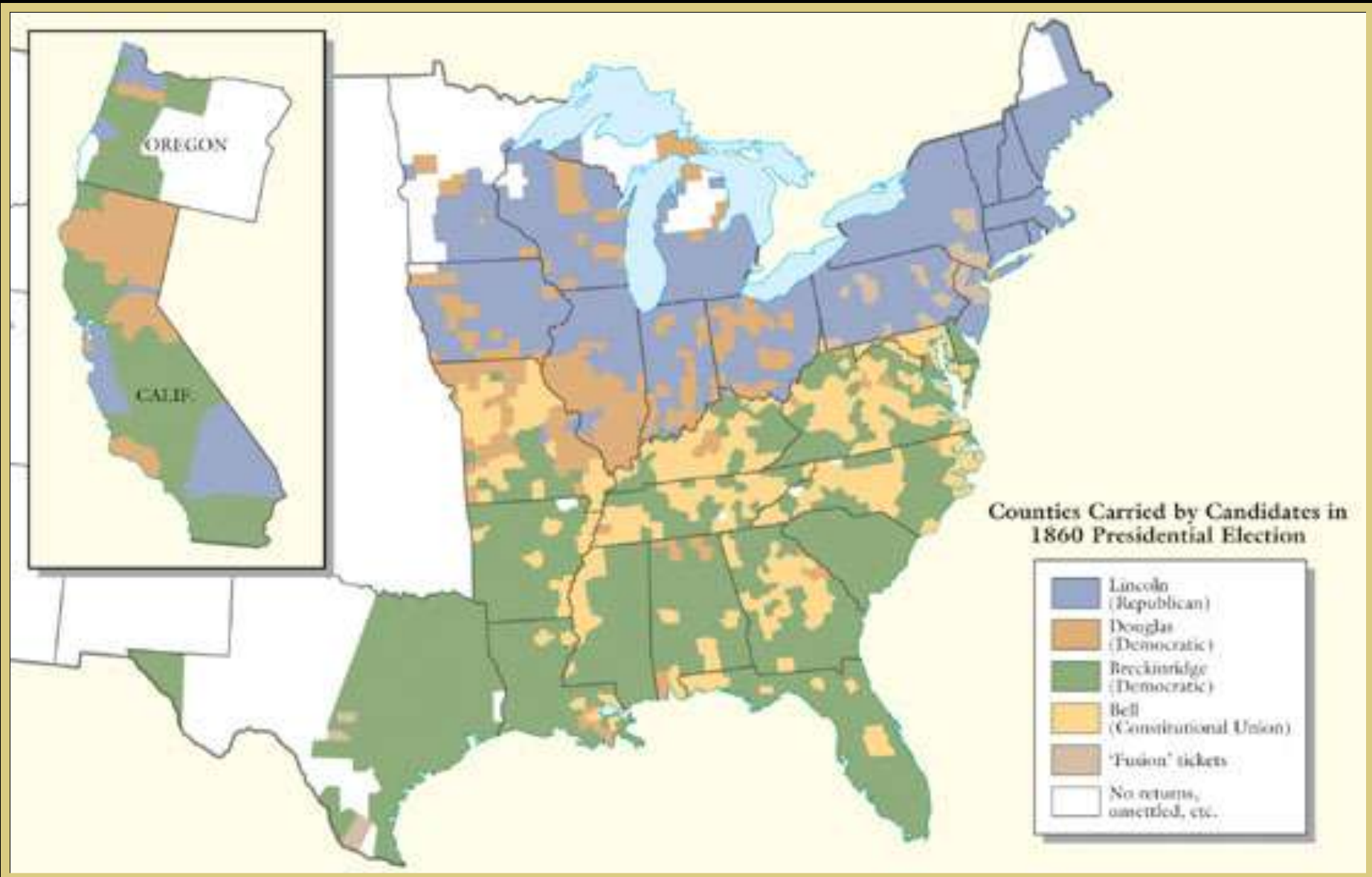
	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
<b>Republican</b> Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
<b>Democratic, Southern</b> John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
<b>Democratic, Northern</b> Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
<b>Constitutional Union</b> John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided			

# Election of 1860: Popular Vote Percentages



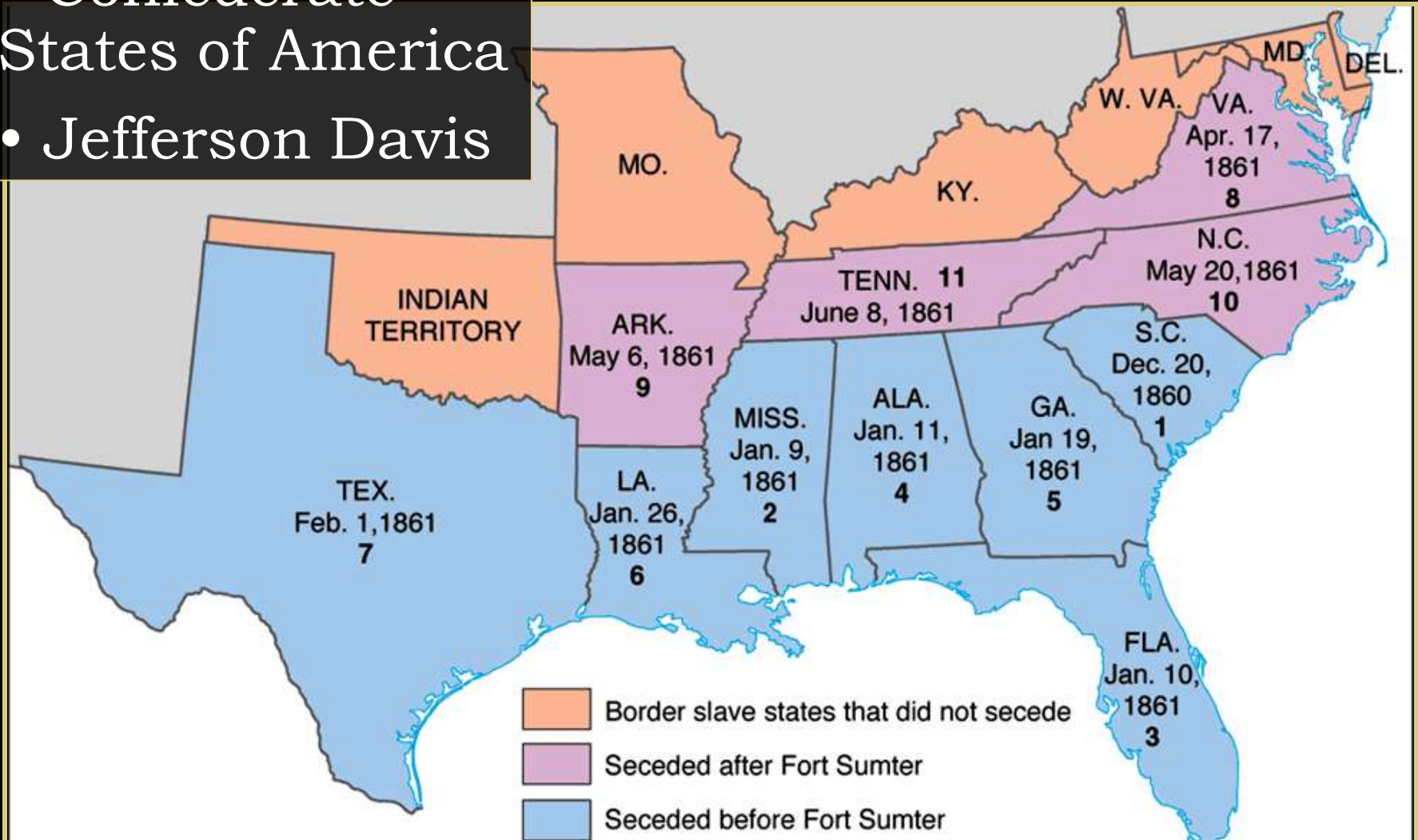


# The election of 1860 by county



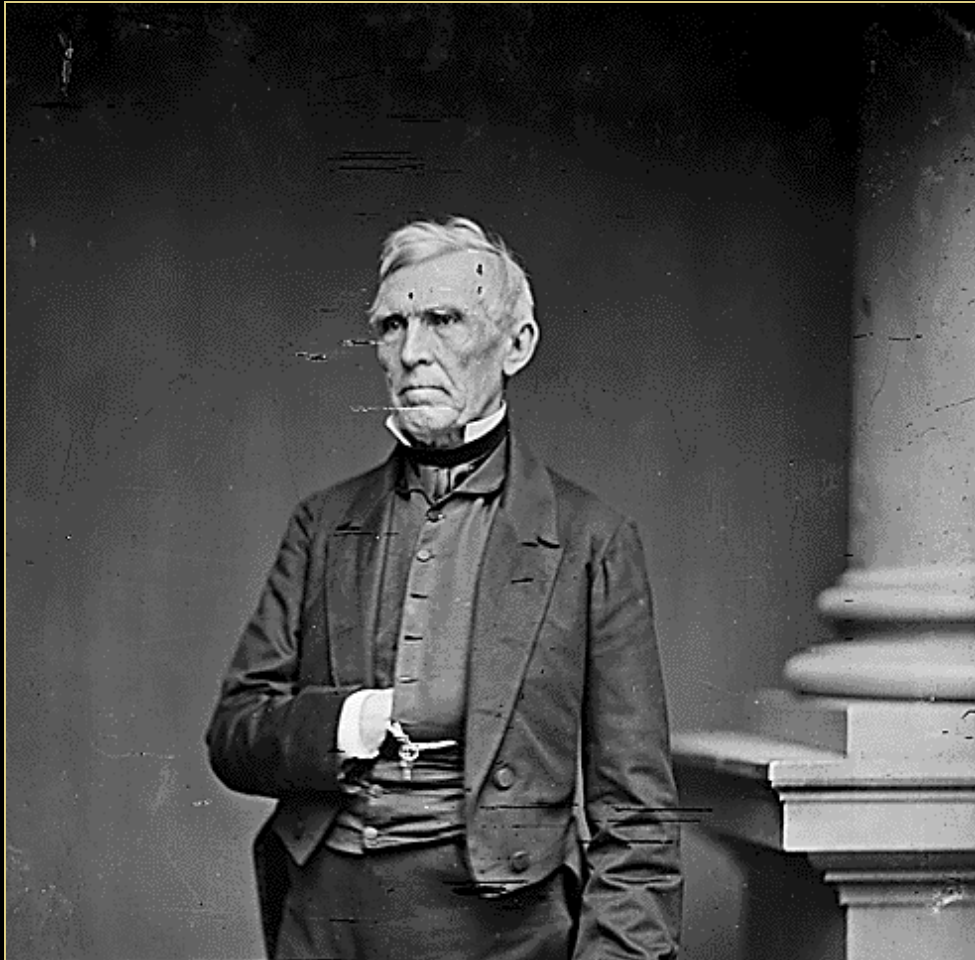
- secession
- “fire-eaters”
- Confederate States of America
- Jefferson Davis

# Secession: The Lower South





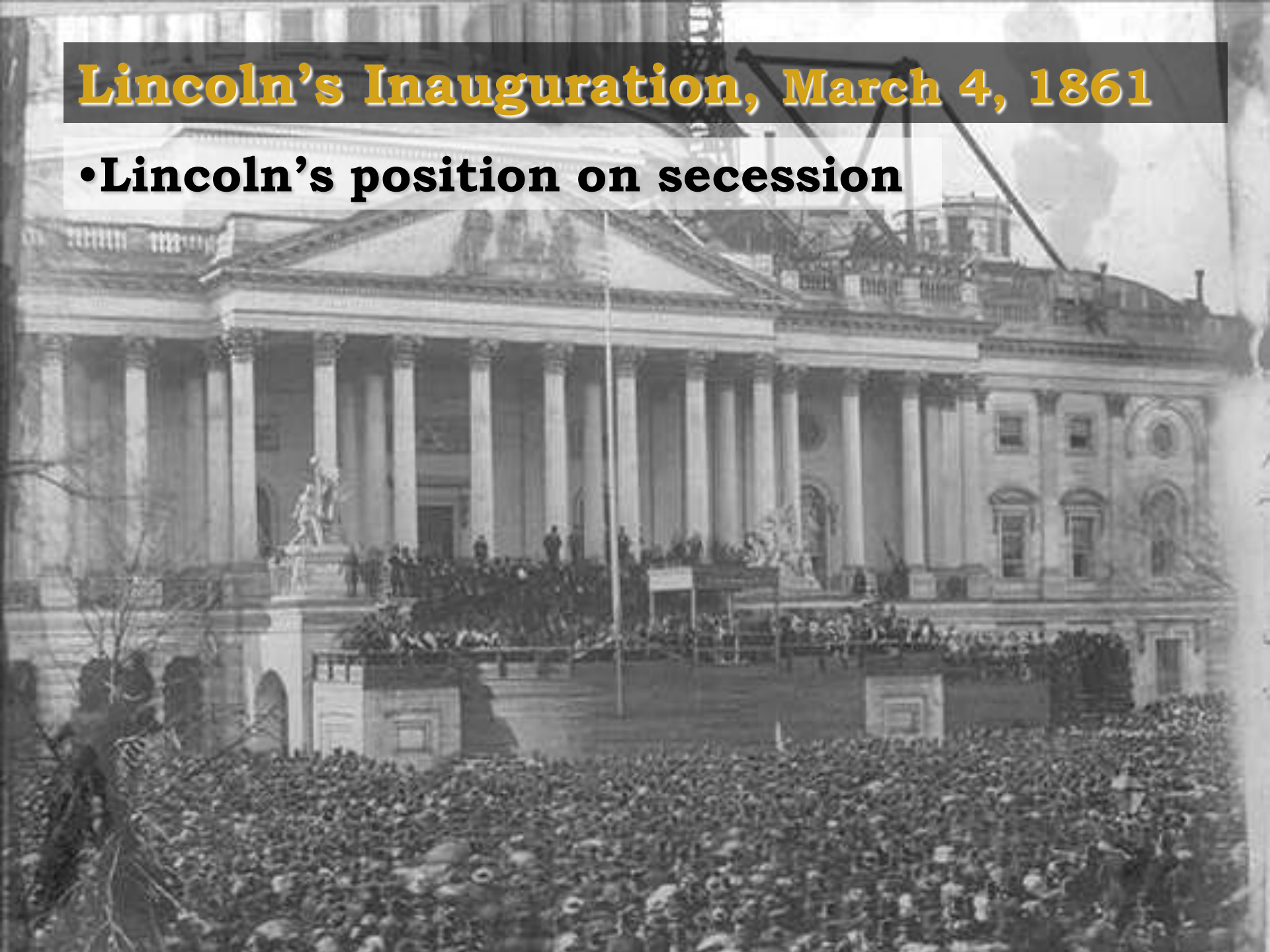
# Crittenden Compromise



**Senator John J.  
Crittenden**

# **Lincoln's Inauguration, March 4, 1861**

- **Lincoln's position on secession**



Lincoln's  
inaugural  
address in  
front of the  
Capitol







# Secession & the Upper South



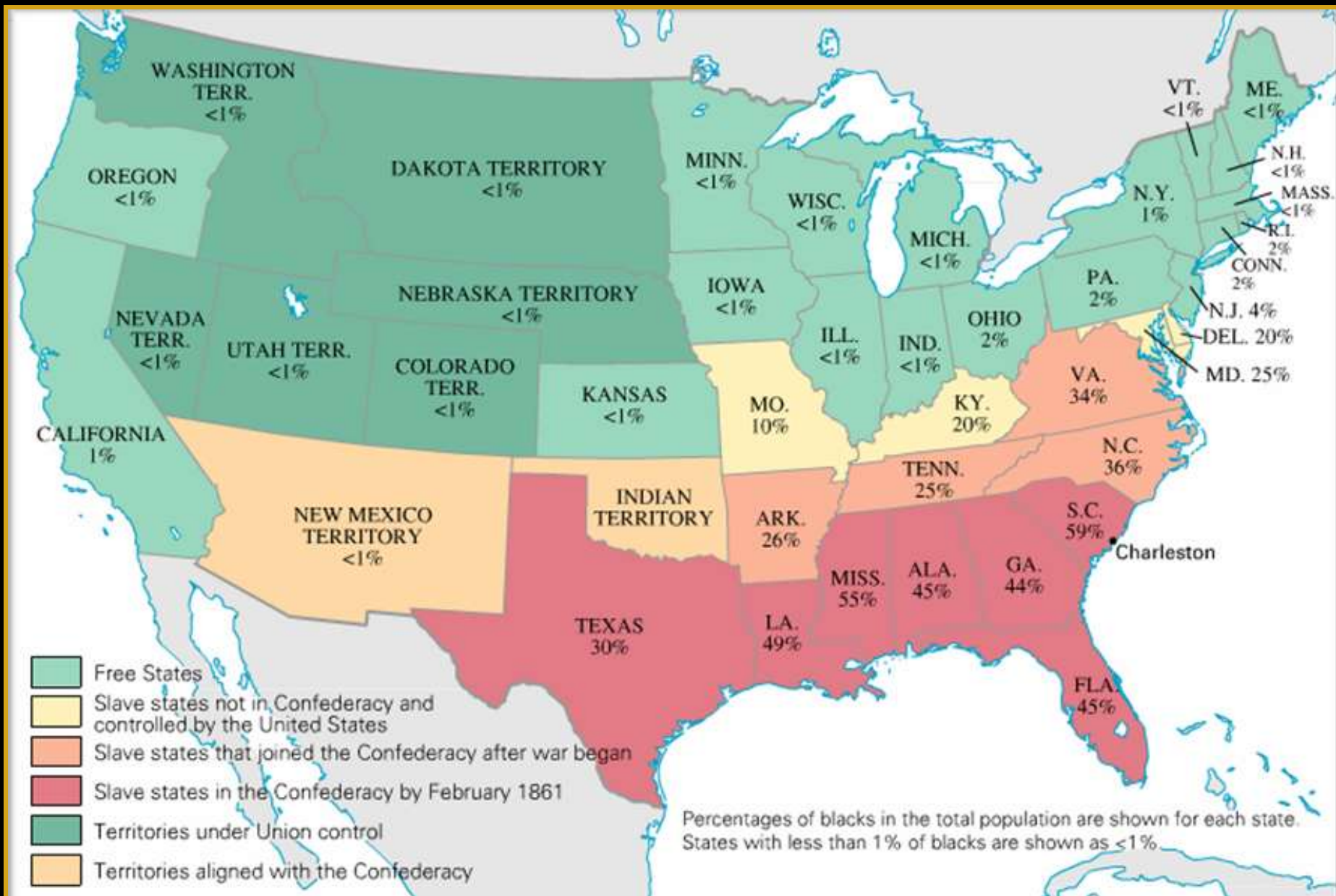
# Slavery & Secession

	% Whites in Slave-owning Families	% Slaves in Population
Original Confederate States	38%	47%
Upper South States that Later Joined the Confederacy	24%	32%
Border States Remaining in Union	14%	15%



# TWO SOCIETIES AT WAR

# The Divided Nation



# United States Flag in 1863





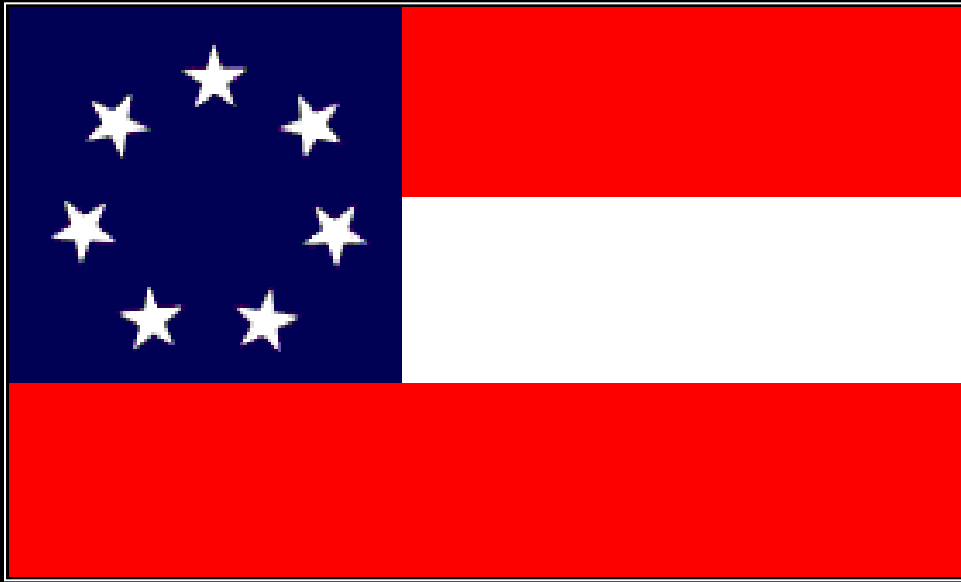
**Lincoln**

**Feb. 23, 1861**

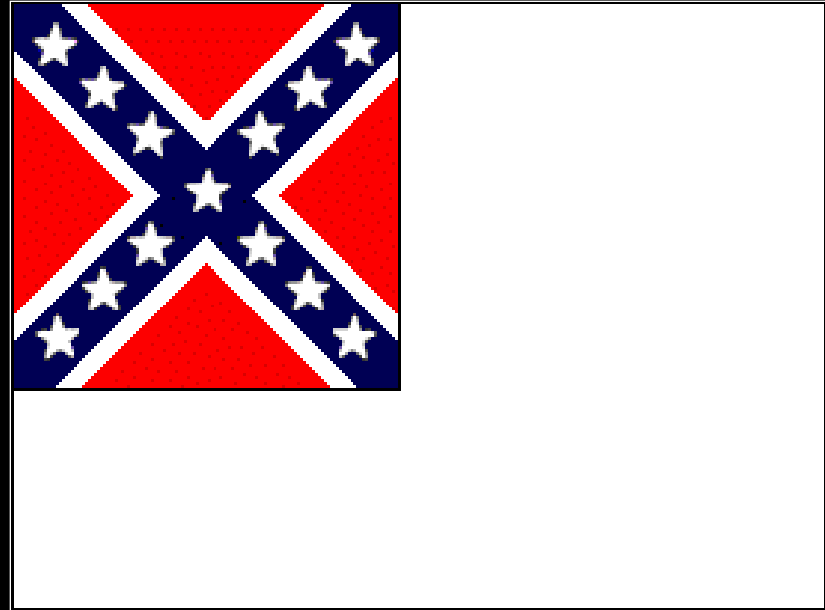
*(Library of Congress)*

# Confederate States of America

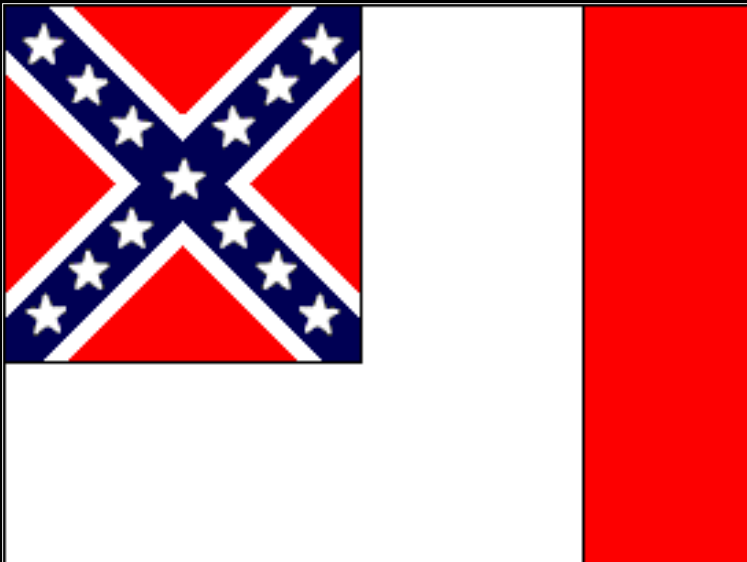
## Official Flags



**1861-1863**

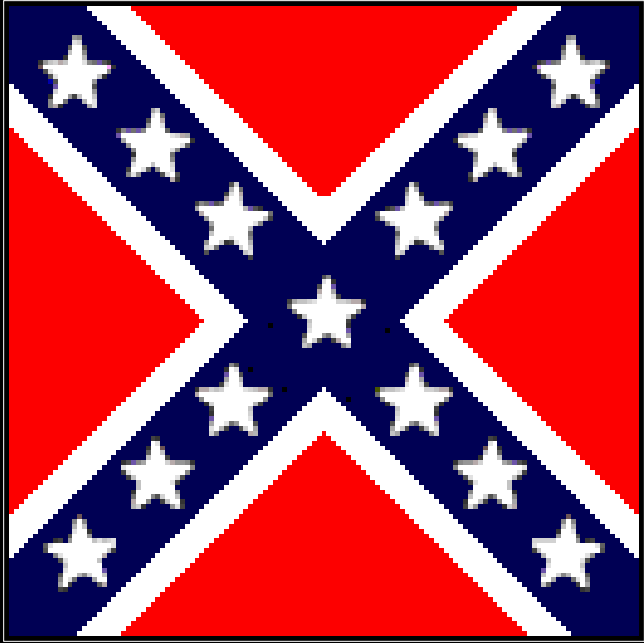


**1863-1865**

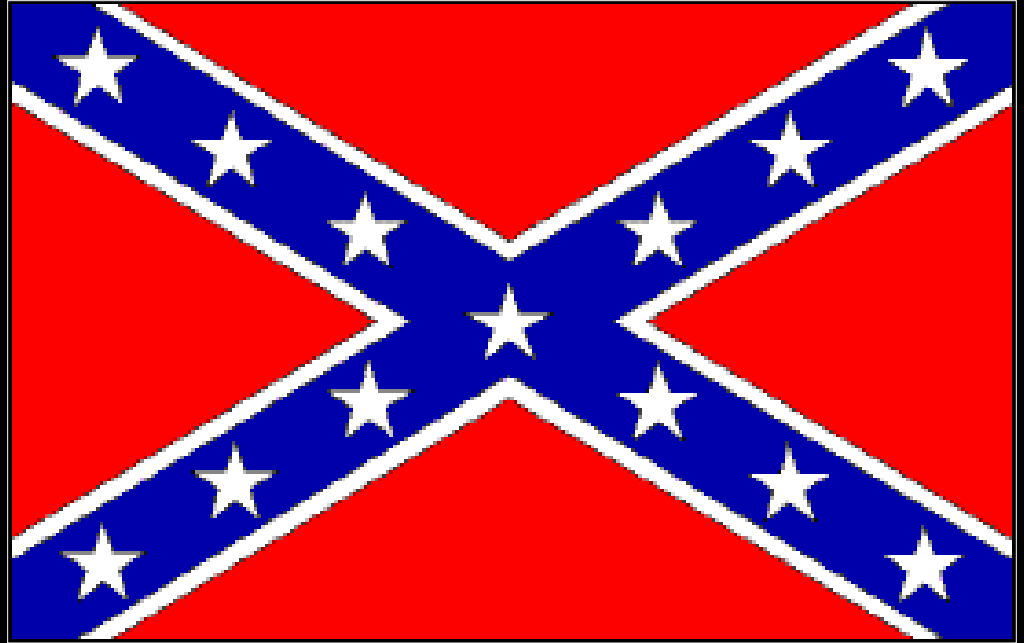


1865

# Confederate Battle Flags

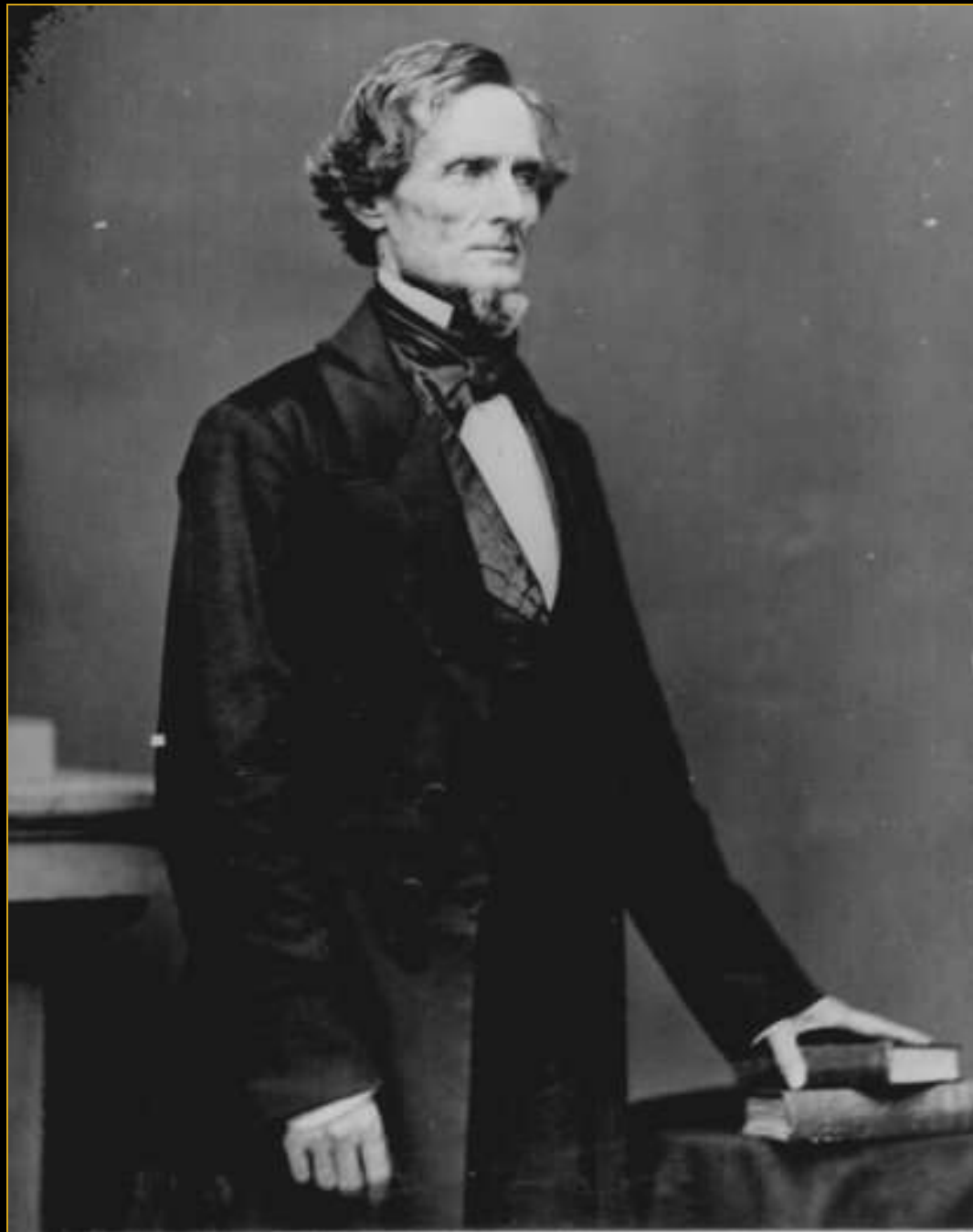


**Eastern Army  
Battle Flag**



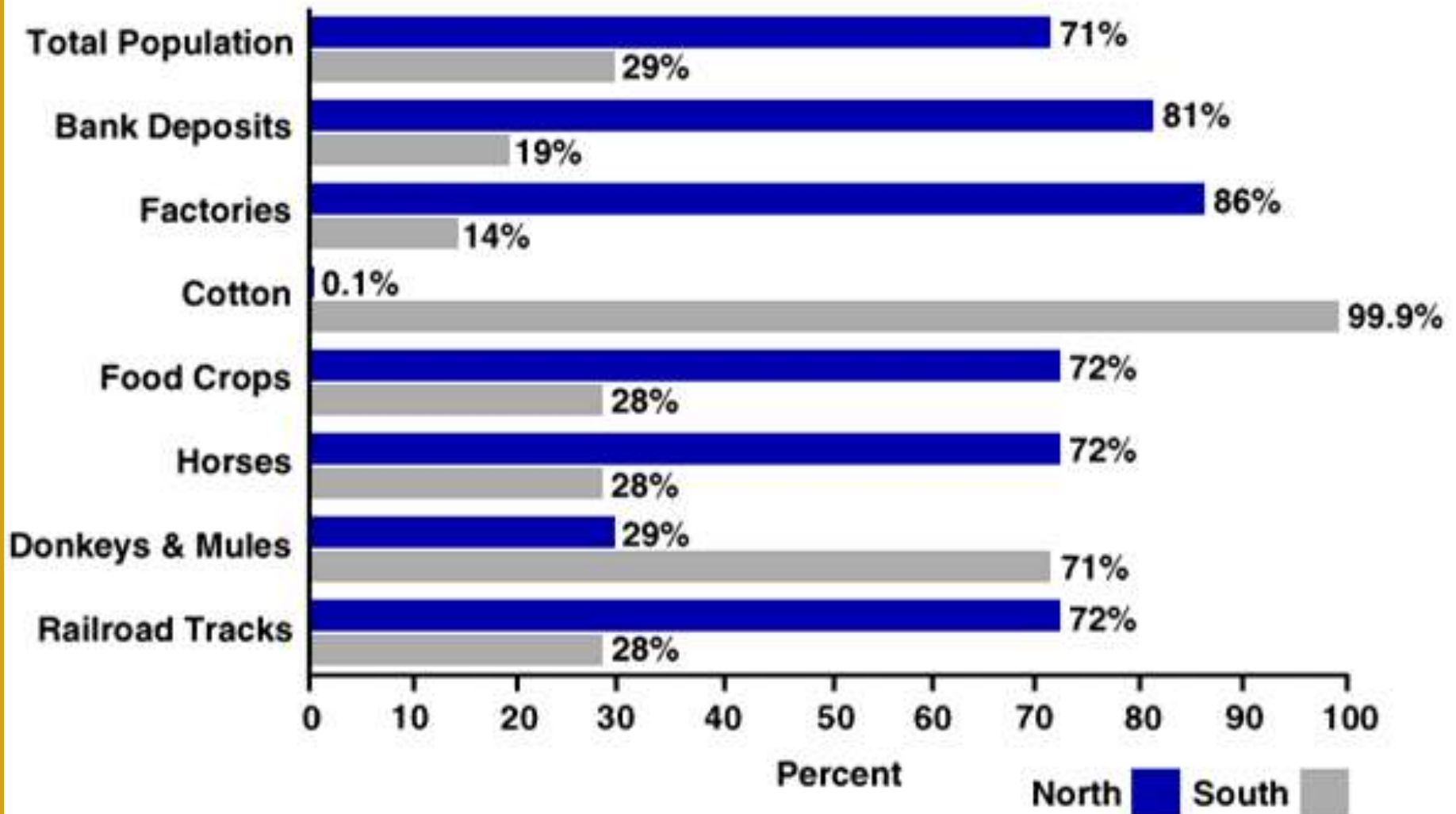
**Navy flag**



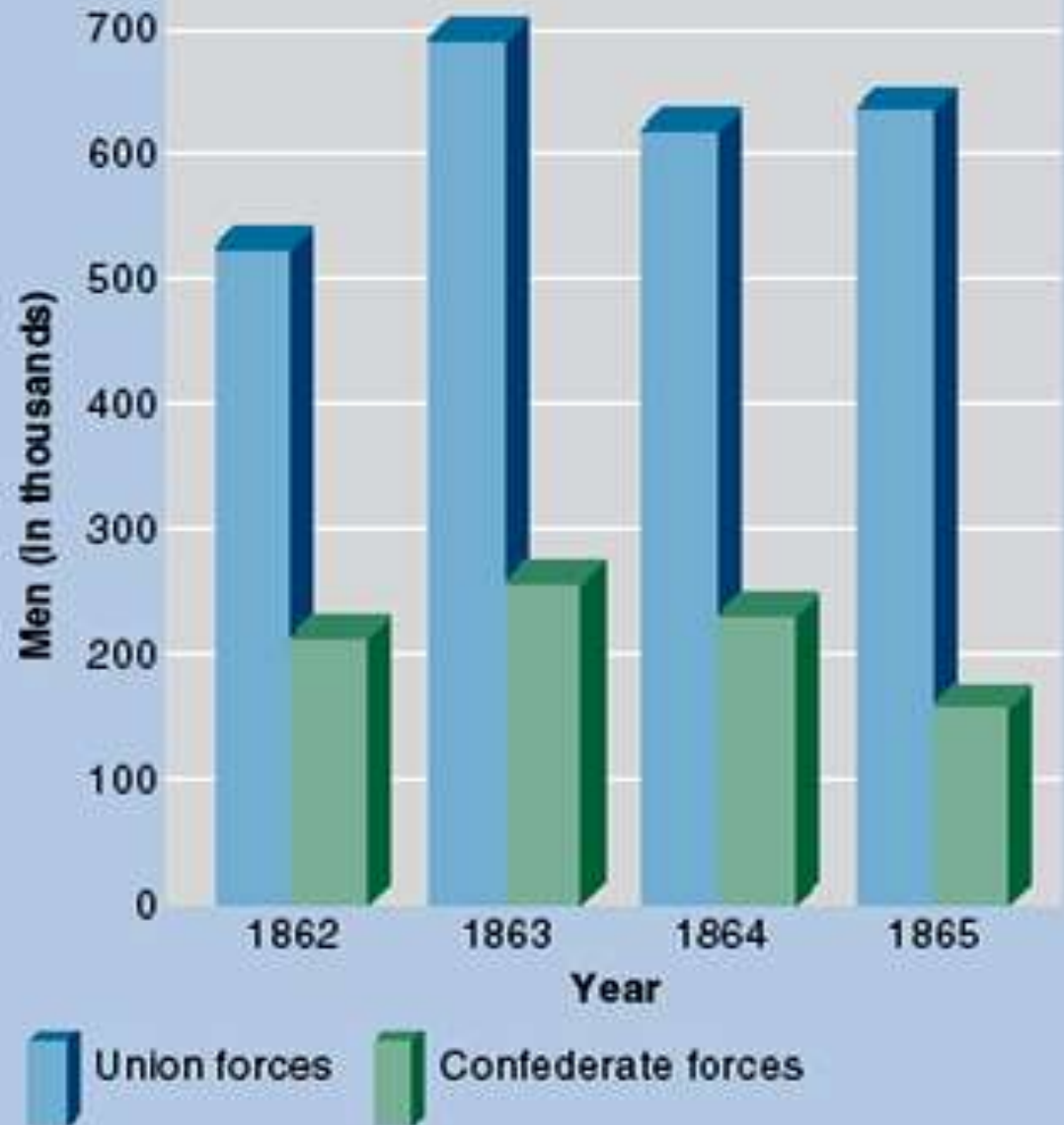


Jefferson  
Davis,  
President, CSA

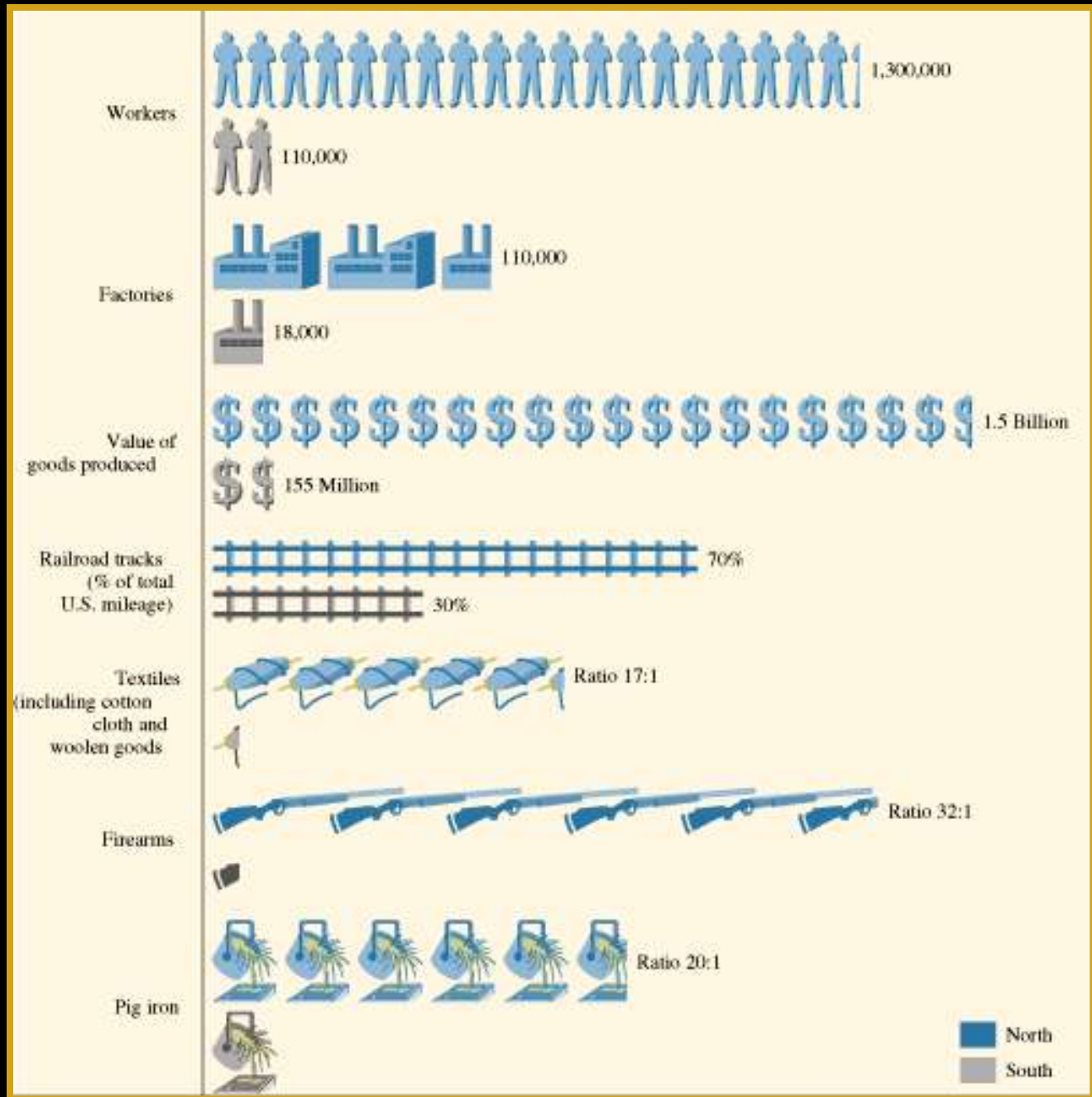
# Comparing the North & the South



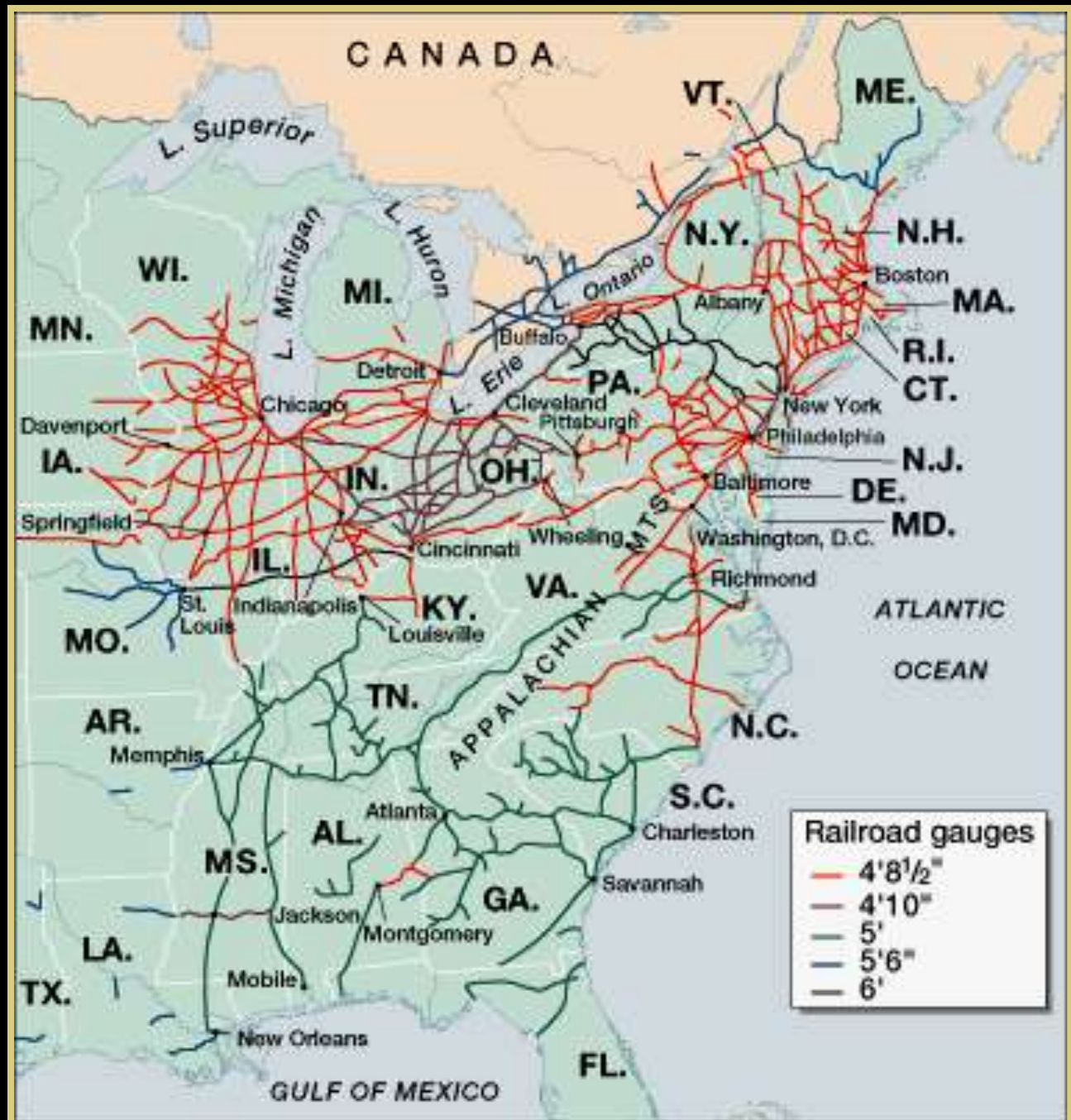
# Men Present for Duty in the Civil War



# Resources: North vs. South



# Railroad Lines, 1860





# Overview of Civil War Strategy

## “Anaconda” Plan





# Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy

- Southern appeals to Britain & France
- “Trent Affair”
- Blockade runners
- William Seward
- Charles Francis Adams

# **DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS**

# Opposition and Lincoln's Response

- Peace Democrats
  - “copperheads”
  - Clement L. Vallandigham
  - Republicans: moderate vs. “radical”
- 
- Lincoln's use of executive power
  - habeas corpus
  - martial law
  - *Ex parte Milligan* (1866)

# Significant Legislation Passed in Congress

- Morrill Tariff Act (1861)
- Income tax
- Legal Tender Act (1862)
  - “greenbacks” - \$430+ million
- National Banking Acts (1863 & 1864)
- Pacific Railway Acts (1862 & 1864)
  - Union Pacific Railroad Co.
  - Central Pacific Railroad Co.
- Homestead Act (1862)
- Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
- Emancipation Proclamation (1862)

# Mobilizing Armies & Social Unrest

- Conscription Act  
(March 1863)
- New York City Draft  
Riots (July 1863)



## New York Draft Riots - Battle in Second Avenue

(Collection of Picture  
Research Consultants  
& Archives)

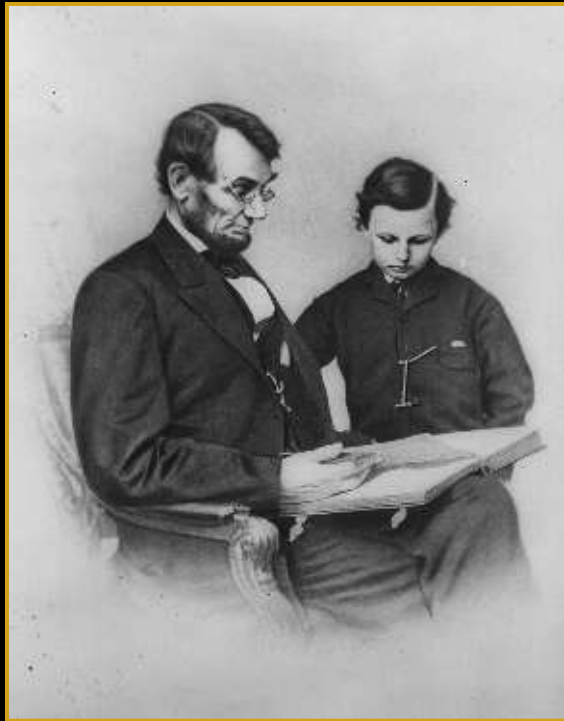
# Role of Women and Health

- ❖ U.S. Sanitary Commission
- ❖ Dorothea Dix
- ❖ Nurses – Clara Barton
- ❖ women at home



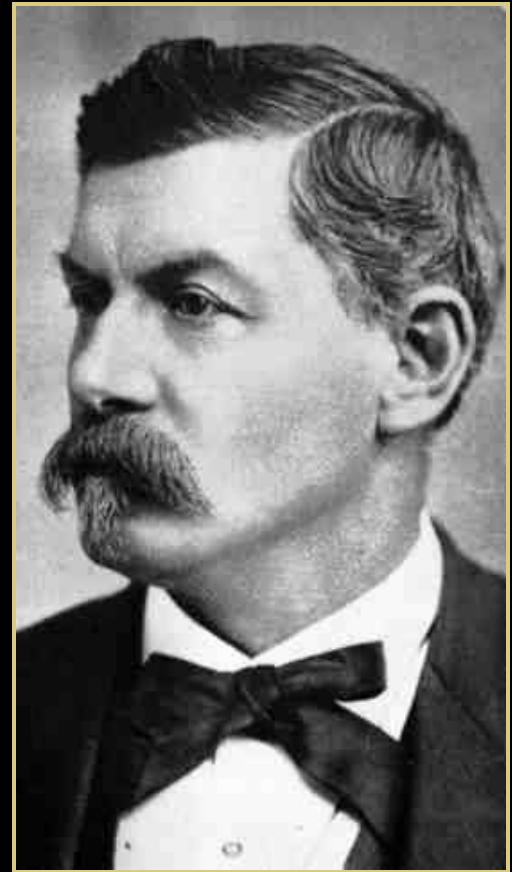
# Election of 1864

- Union Party
- Andrew Johnson
- George B. McClellan

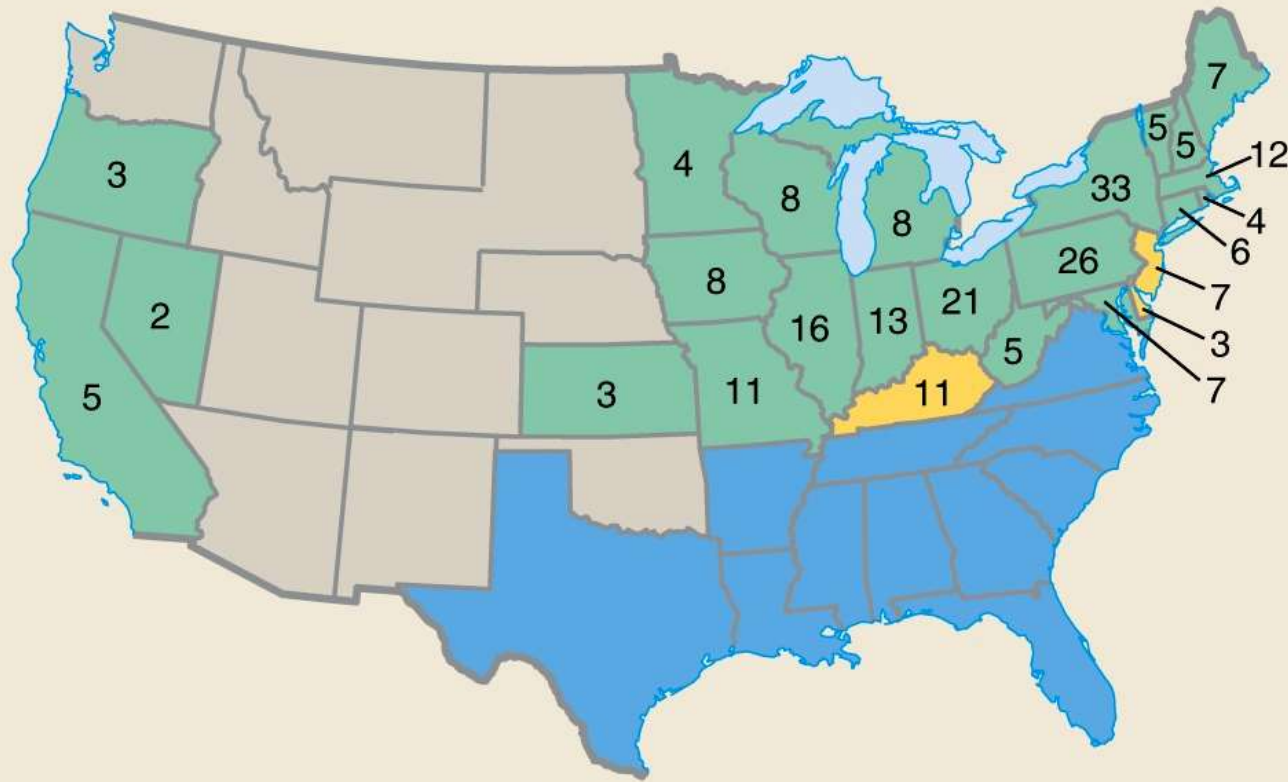


Abraham Lincoln and  
son Tad, February 1864


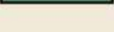
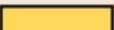
*(Library of Congress)*



George B. McClellan

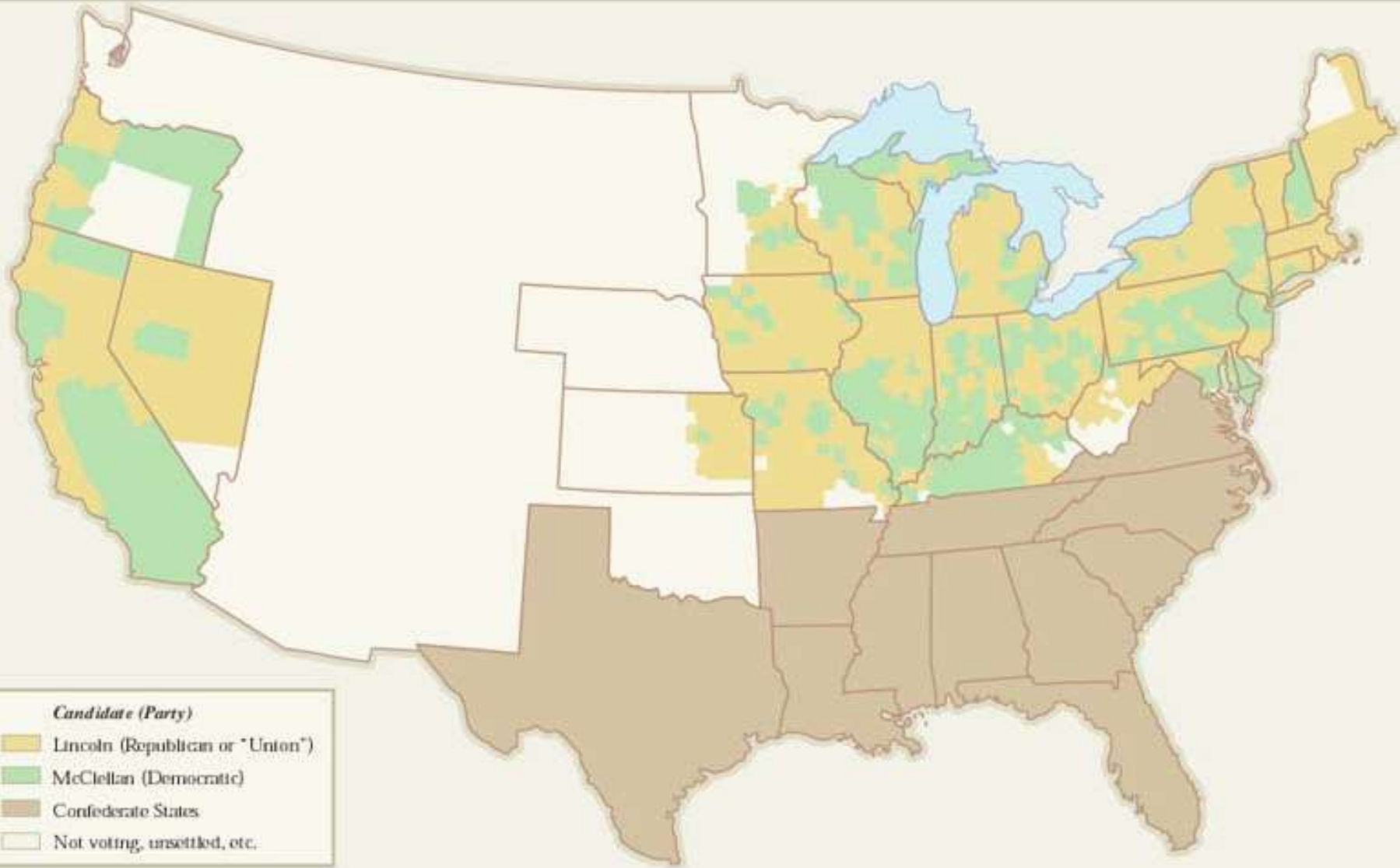


# Presidential Election of 1864

	Candidate	Electoral Vote*	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
	Abraham Lincoln (Republican-Union)	212	2,206,938	55.0
	George B. McClellan (Democrat)	21	1,803,787	45.0
	Confederate states			

\*81 electoral votes were not cast

# 1864 Presidential Election – Results by County





# Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

March 4, 1865





# A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM

The Civil War and  
African-Americans

# Civil War and African-Americans

- Conservative Republican view
- Radical Republicans
  - Thaddeus Stevens – Rep PA
  - Charles Sumner – Senator Mass
  - Benjamin Wade – Senator OH
- Confiscation Act
- “contraband of war”



# Civil War and African-Americans

- Emancipation Proclamation
- Did Lincoln “free the slaves”?
- “a high crime against the Constitution”

## A Proclamation.

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

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

“That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen therein at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

*Now, therefore*, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the UNITED STATES, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARIZONA, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) MISSOURI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

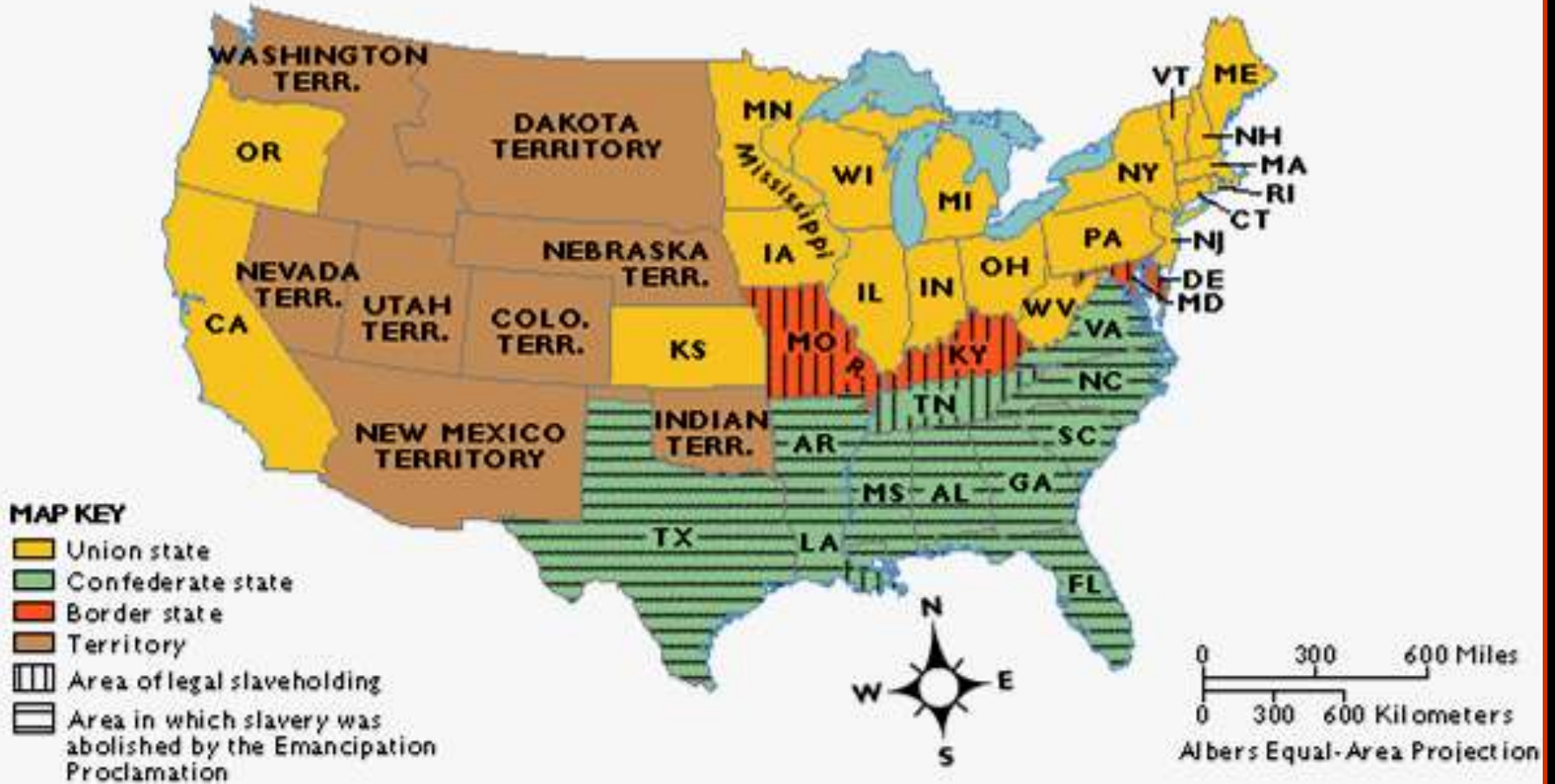
And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of WASHINGTON this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

# Emancipation in 1863





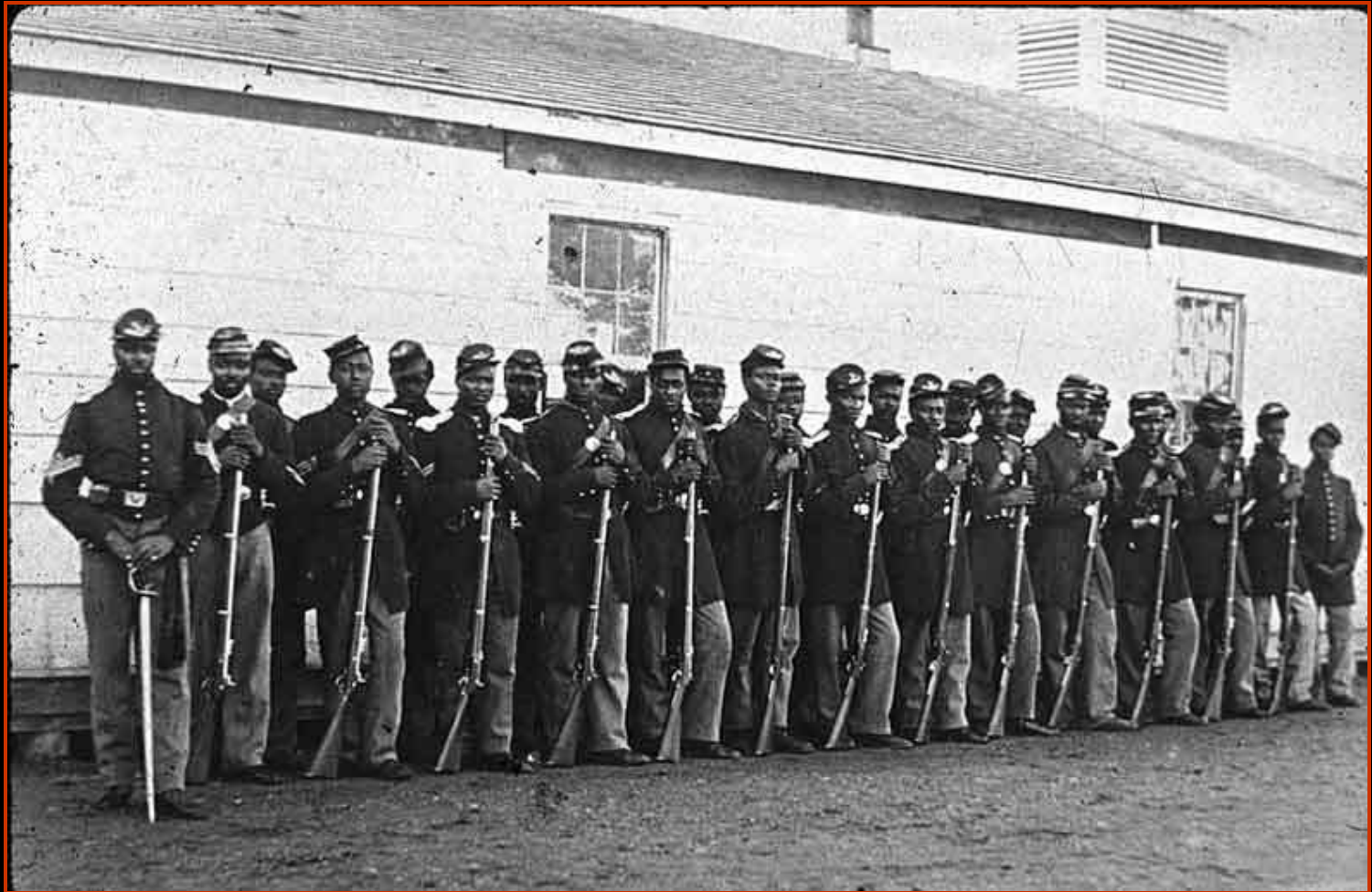
# A Southern View of Emancipation





# Civil War and African-Americans

- 54th Massachusetts Infantry
- Thirteenth Amendment





African  
American  
recruiting  
poster

**COME AND JOIN US BROTHERS.**

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGIMENTS

FROM  
GETTYSBURG TO  
APPOMATTOX

1863-1865



# Civil War in the West, July 1861–May 1863

- Ulysses S. Grant
- Shiloh
- New Orleans
- Admiral David Farragut
- Vicksburg

(May 19–July 4, 1863)



General Ulysses S. Grant



# The War in the West, 1863: Vicksburg





PENNSYLVANIA

★ **Gettysburg**  
3 (July 1-3, 1863)

MARYLAND

W.VA.

Potomac R.

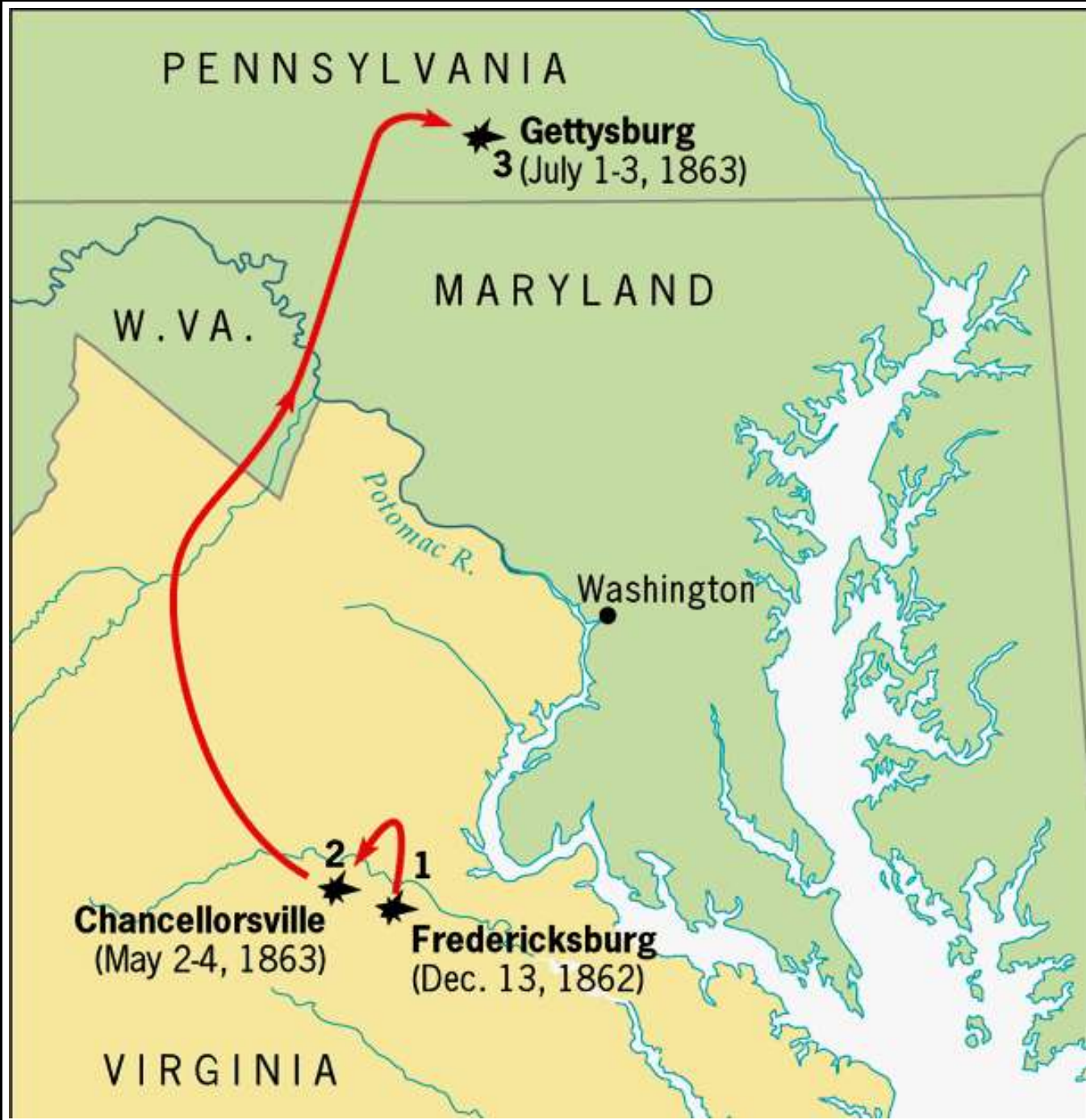
Washington

★ **Chancellorsville**  
(May 2-4, 1863)

★ **Fredericksburg**  
(Dec. 13, 1862)

VIRGINIA

# The Road to Gettysburg 1863



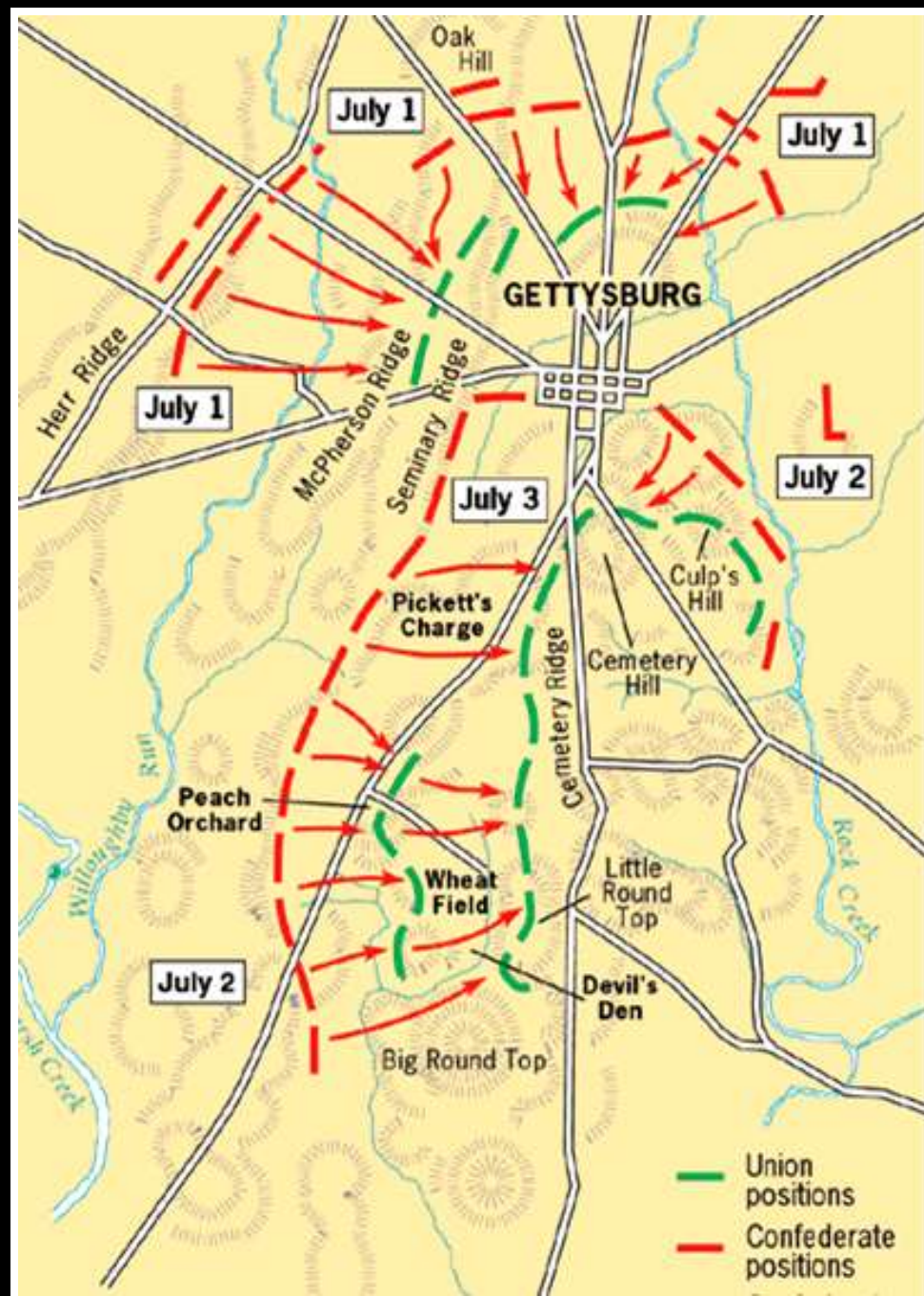
# Battle of Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863

- Decisive Battle of the War
- Largest Battle ever in U.S.-  
172,000 troops (97,000 in Union  
Army of the Potomac; 75,000 Conf.  
Army of N. Va.)
- Most casualties of any battle  
(51,000 combined)
- 569 tons of ammunition
- Over 5,000 dead horses

	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).





# "A Harvest of Death": Gettysburg After the Battle



# Gettysburg: Dedication of National Cemetery, Nov. 1863



# Lincoln at Gettysburg





# Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

## November 1863

Executive Mansion,

Washington,

1863

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 battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow, this ground—the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us, the living, to stand here, <sup>we have but a poor</sup> to stand here,

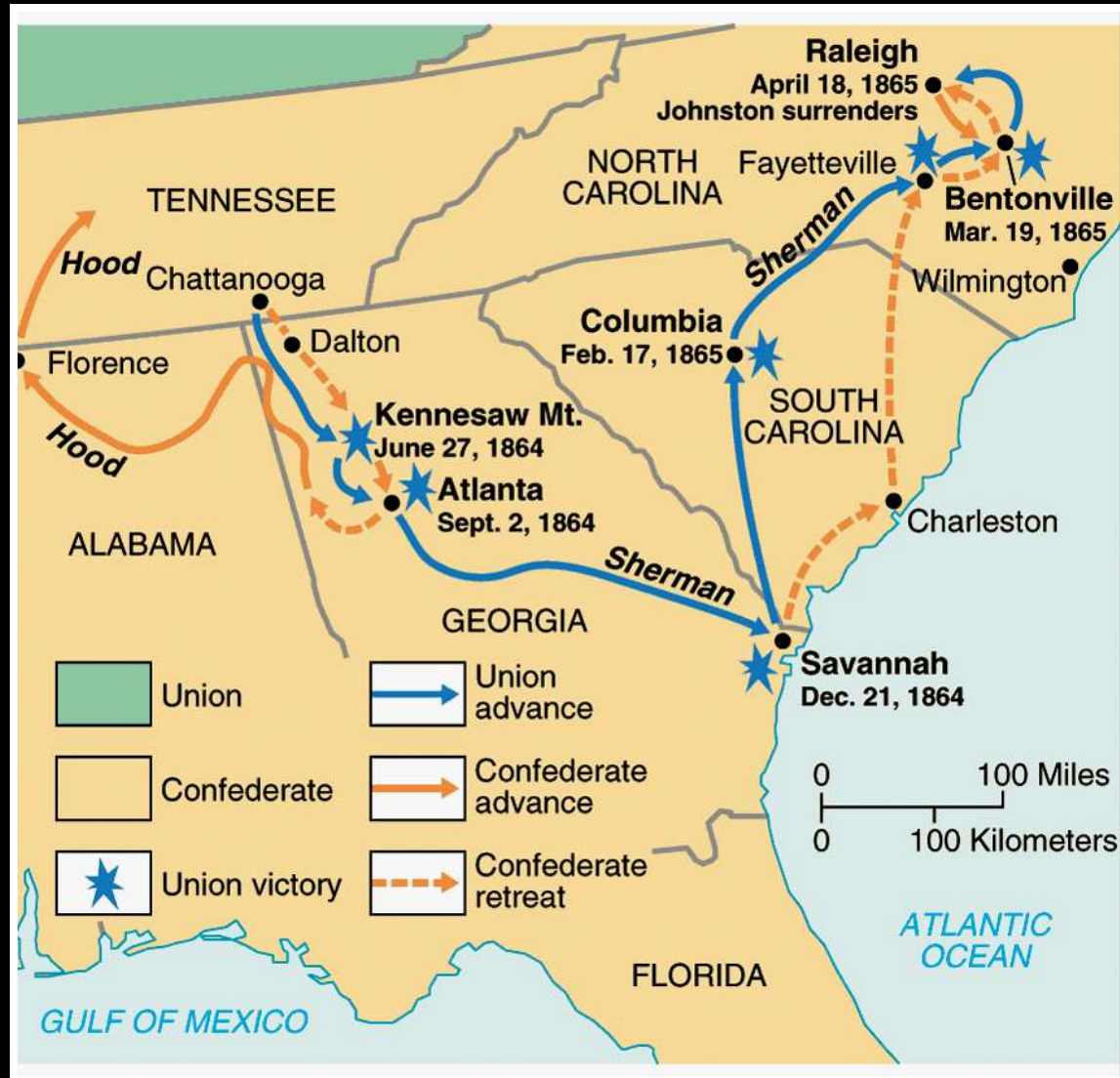
and to the great task remaining before us—that, from these honored dead, we take our sacred devotion to that cause for which they have given the last full measure of our selves—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall have a more perfect union; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

# The War in the South, 1863-1865

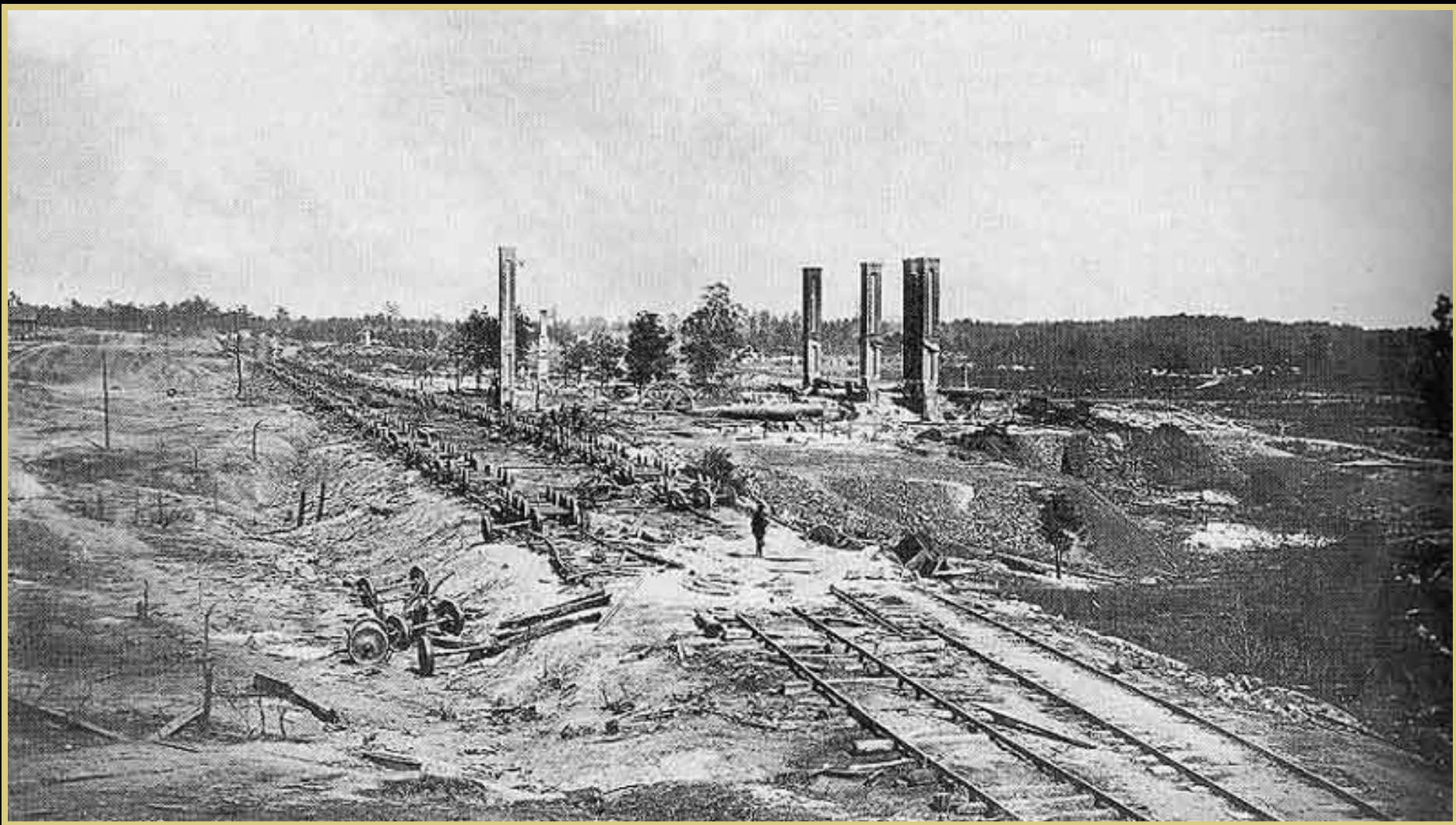
- Chattanooga
- Lookout Mountain & Missionary Ridge (Nov. 1863)
- William T. Sherman
- Atlanta (Sept. 1864)
- “March to the Sea”



Union General William T. Sherman







Ruined railway near Atlanta, destroyed by  
Sherman's troops

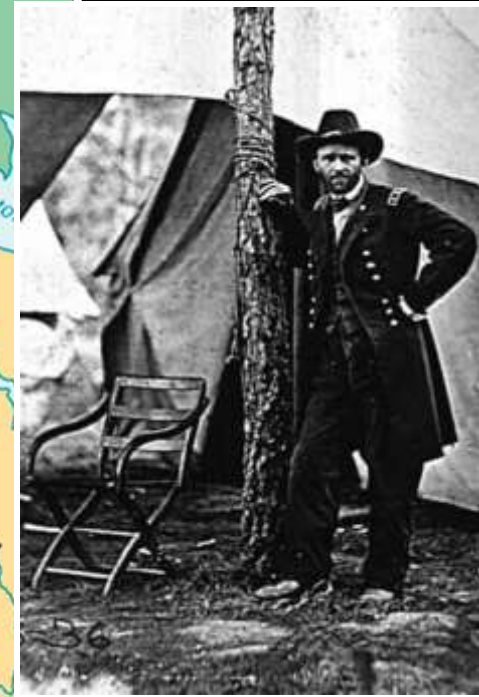
# The Progress of War: 1861-1865





# War in the East, 1864-1865

- Wilderness Campaign (May-June 1864)
- Siege of Petersburg (June 1864-Apr 2, 1865)
- Fall of Richmond



**Ulysses S. Grant at  
Cold Harbor  
Virginia, June 1864**



Richmond  
April 1865

After Burning  
by Union  
Forces



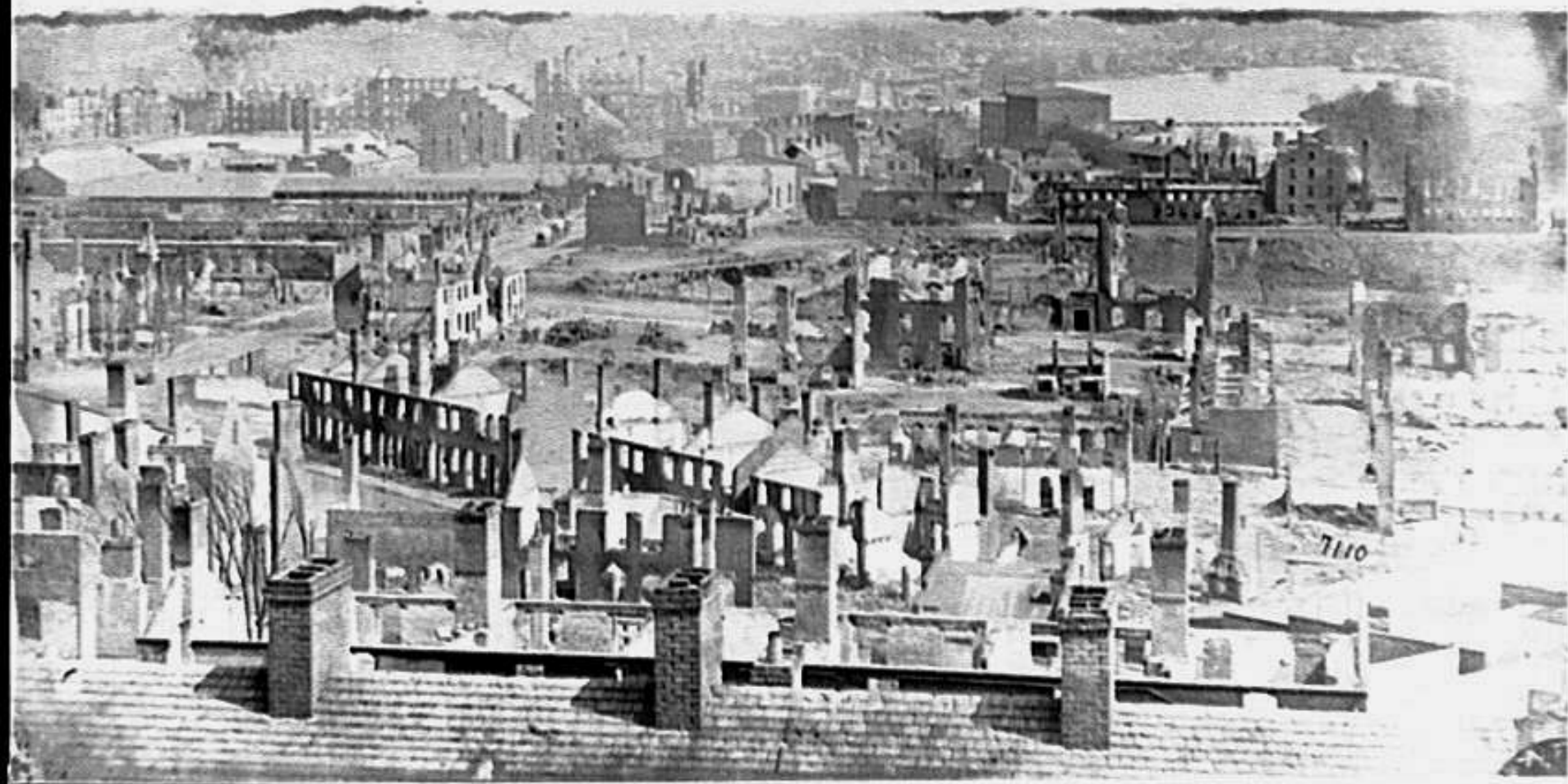


3242

Richmond  
April 1865



**Richmond, April 1865**



# Surrender

- Lee's Surrender, Appomattox Court House (April 9, 1865)



McClain House, Appomattox C.H., April 1865

# Surrender at Appomattox





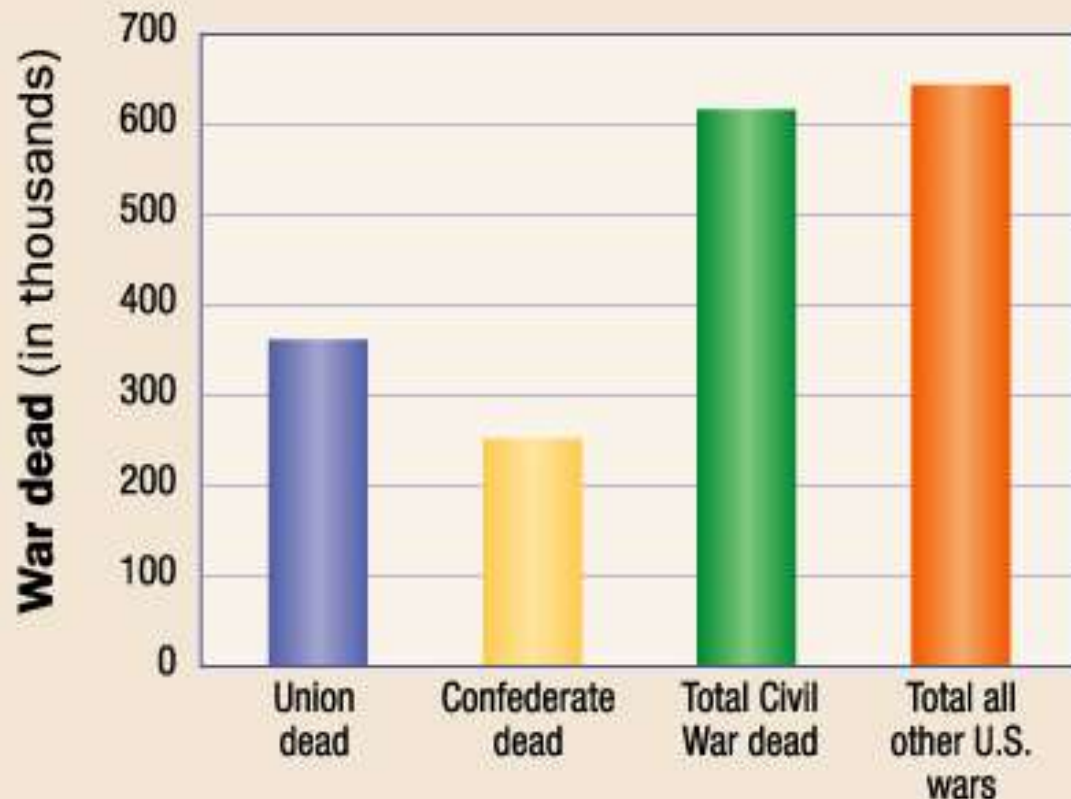
# Capture of Jefferson Davis, May 10, 1865



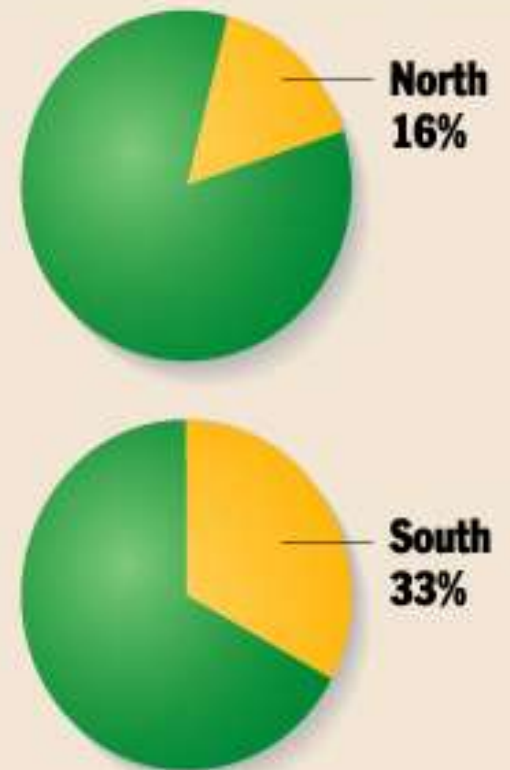
THE LAST DITCH OF THE CHIVALRY, OR A PRESIDENT IN PETTICOATS.

Published by Currier & Ives, 147 Nassau St. N.Y.

# War Deaths



**Percent of Enlisted Men Killed**



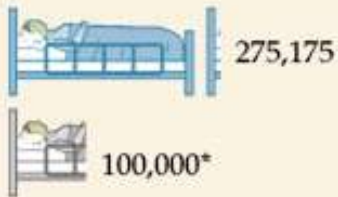
SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs; *The Times Atlas of World History*

# Casualties on Both Sides

Total strength



Wounded  
(non-mortally)



Died from  
wounds



Died from  
disease



Death rate

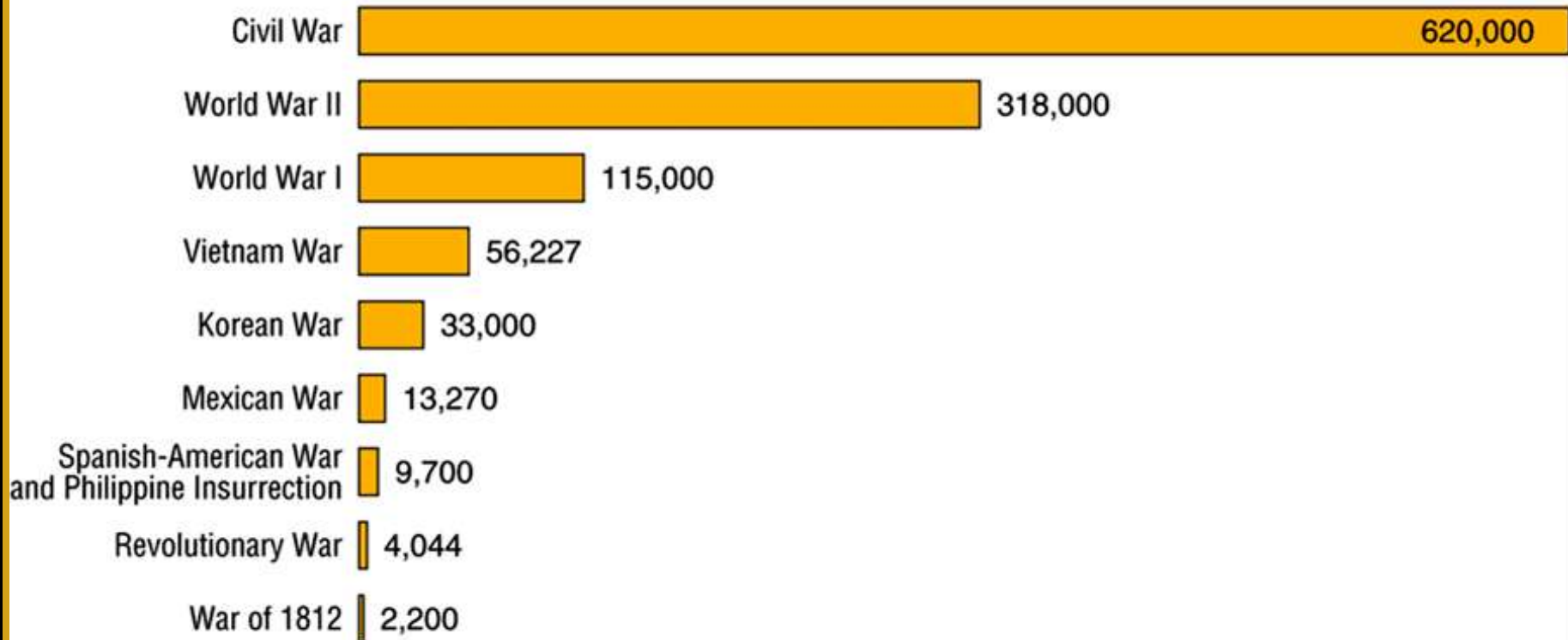


North  
South

\*Confederate figures represent accepted estimates.

# Civil War Casualties in Comparison to Other Wars

**Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars**





# **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

- **How did the Union win the war?**
- **How did the Civil War change the United States politically, socially and economically?**

# IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL