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# The Civil War

# The Storm Gathers

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- Secession does not necessarily mean war
- One last attempt to reconcile North & South
- Federal response to secession debated

# The Failure of Compromise

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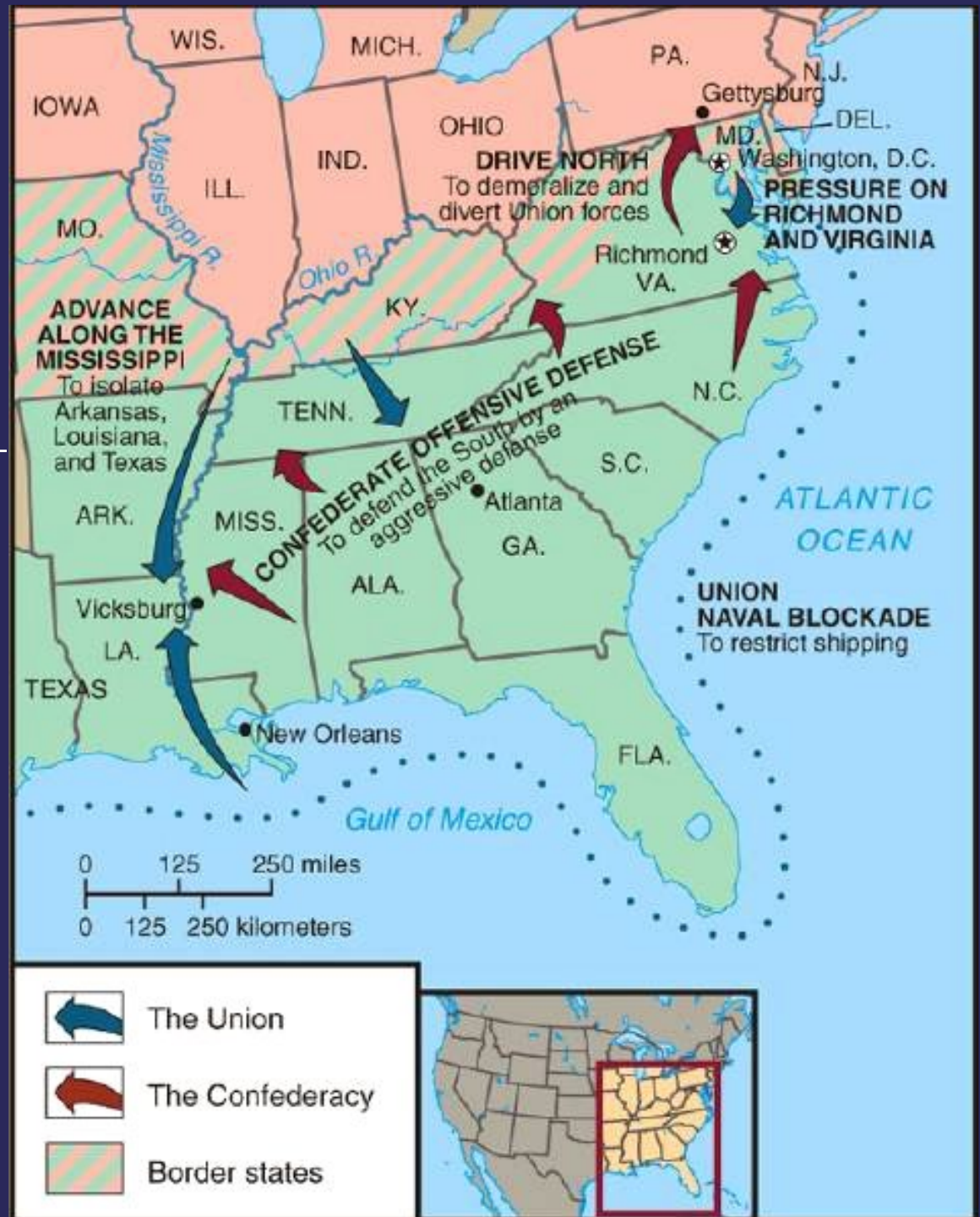
- Crittenden Plan: extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific
- Lincoln rejects
  - does not think it will end secession
  - viewed as repudiation of Republican principles
- Buchanan takes no action to stop secession
- Some wish to “let the South depart in peace”

# Adjusting to Total War

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- North must win by destroying will to resist
- Total War -- a test of societies, economies, political systems as well as armies

# Overview of the North's Civil War Strategy: "Anaconda" Plan



# The "Anaconda" Plan



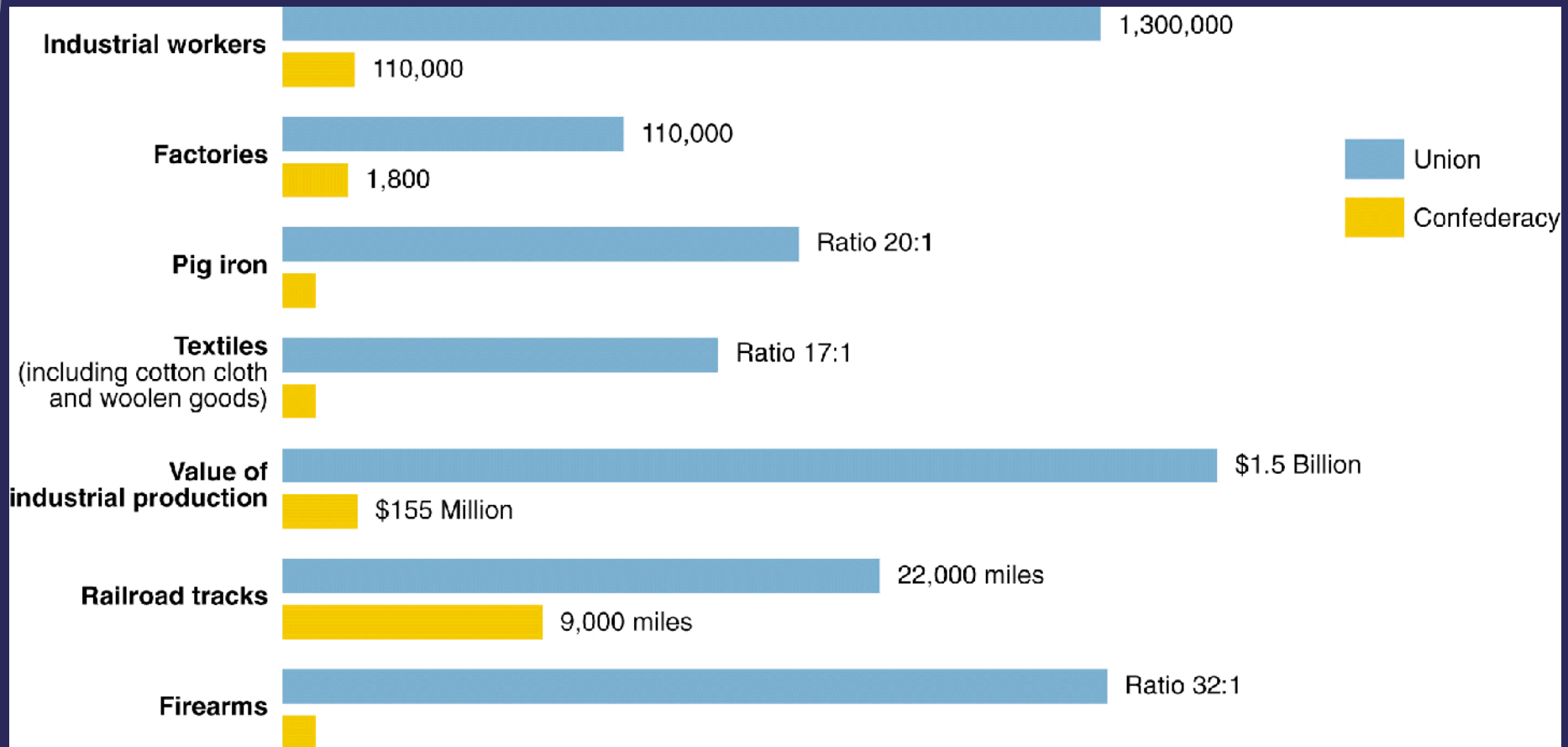
# Northern Advantages

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- Production
  - Industrial capacity was 9x that of the Confederacy
  - Produced 97% of the nation's firearms
- Population: 20 million to 5.5 million
- Efficient railway system
- Control of the navy and the merchant marine



# Resources of the Union and the Confederacy, 1861





# Southern Advantages

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- North relied on Southern markets and the Mississippi River
- King Cotton and England
- Capable soldiers
- Military Leadership
- Ability to fight a defensive war

# Lincoln as a Leader

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- Beginning criticisms
  - Indecisive
  - Pandering
- No member of any certain party?
- Reality?
  - Shrewd and calculating
  - Bold decisiveness

# Lincoln as a Leader

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- Suspension of habeas corpus and the securing of the border states
- Expansion of the army with no Congressional authorization
  - 75,000 “volunteers”
- The Fort Sumter dilemma
- Emancipation
- The fine line of dictatorship?

# Davis as a Leader

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- Military-minded (West Point graduate)
  - Pros: strong-willed and decisive
  - Cons: refused to delegate responsibility, opinionated and judgmental
- Constantly at odds with other Confederate politicians, chiefly Vice President Stephens

# Conflict in Northern Politics

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- Radical vs. Moderate Republicans
  - Esp. debate over abolition and civil rights
- Northern Democrats, aka Copperheads
- The strengths of political opposition
  - Debate leads to discussion → discussion leads to the generation of new ideas
  - In the Confederacy there were no parties, only a single-minded purpose

# Politics in the South

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- President Davis and the Confederacy faced many obstacles
  - The Southern government had to be created on the fly
  - The Confederate states were strongly opposed to a strong central government
    - Lessons learned from the Articles ignored?

# Raising Armies

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- Both sides relied heavily on volunteers and there were no shortages
- Conscription – drafting
  - Confederacy: the first ever American conscription law (Conscription Act of 1862)
    - Loopholes: exceptions, the 20-negro laws
      - “Rich man’s war but a poor man’s battle”
    - Needed? Over 80% of the Confederate army was volunteer
    - States had quotas (states’ rights?)

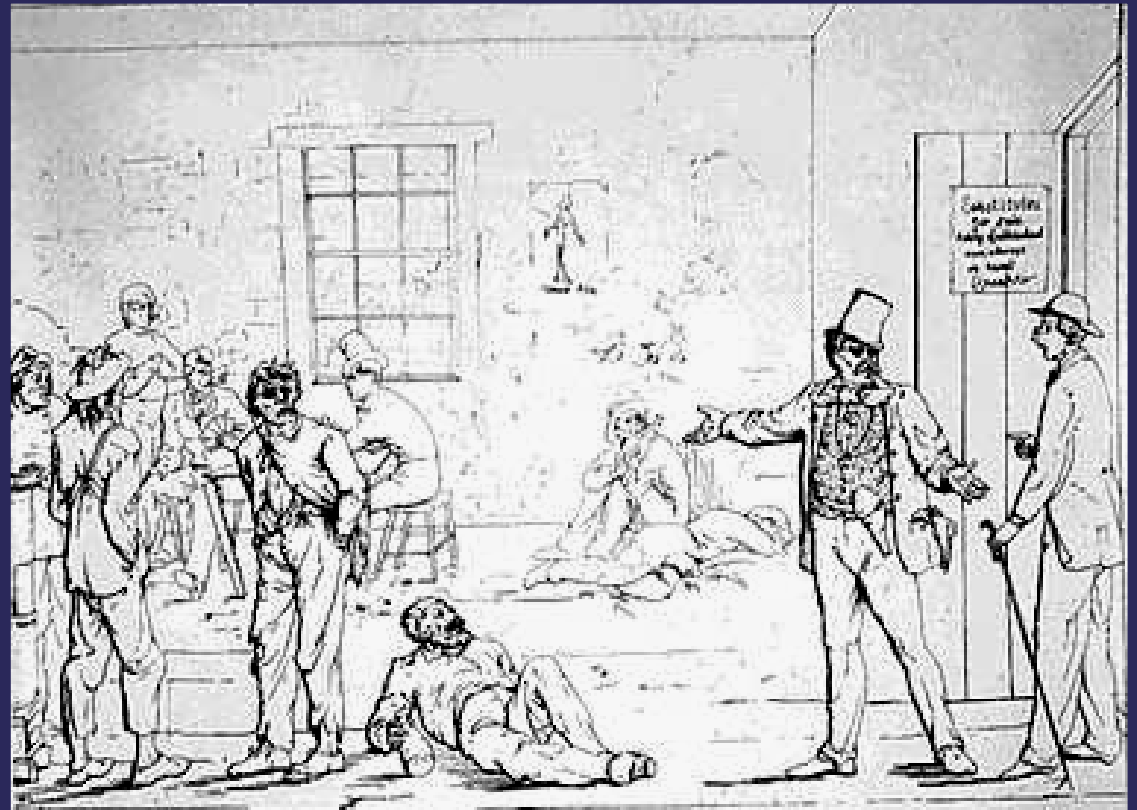
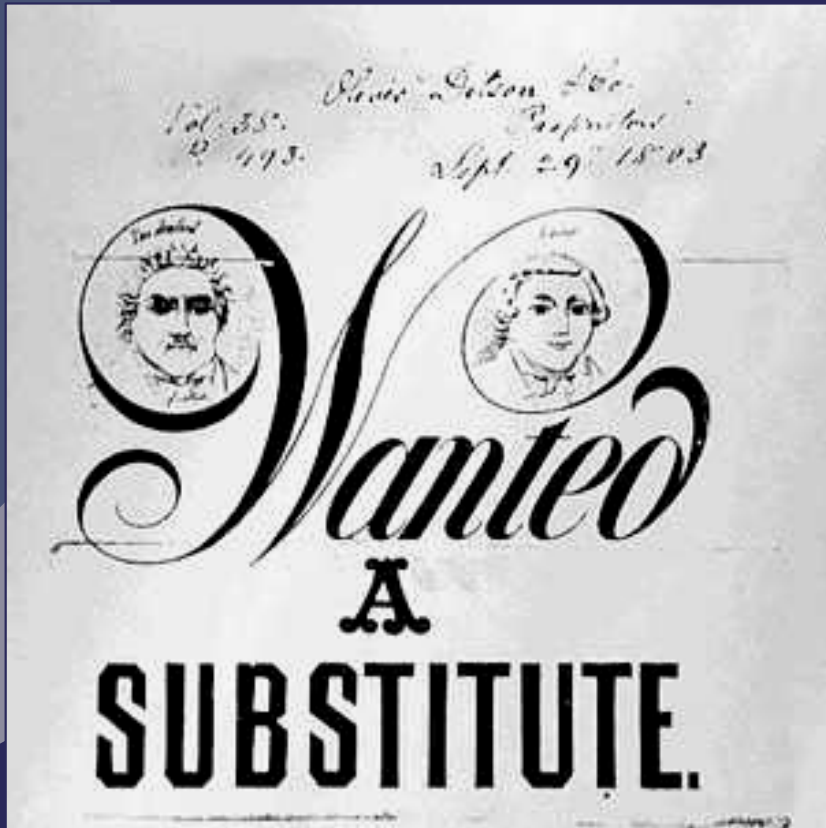


# Raising Armies

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- Union conscription
  - Enrollment Act of 1862 (few months after Confederacy)
  - Needed? Union army was 92% volunteer
  - Loopholes: substitution and commutation
  - Draft Riots
    - New York City, July 1863
      - Mainly Irish Catholic protesters
        - Anger over loopholes
        - Racism

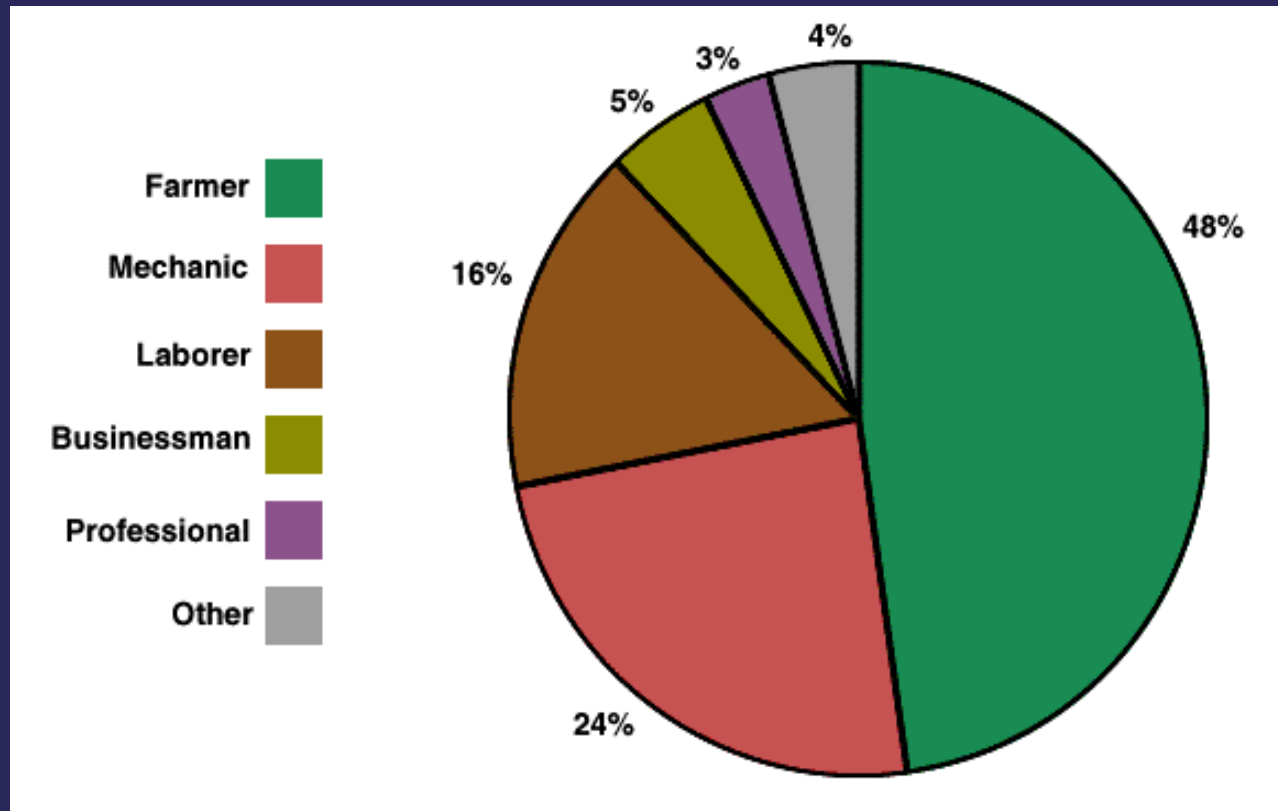
# Buy Your Way Out of Military Service

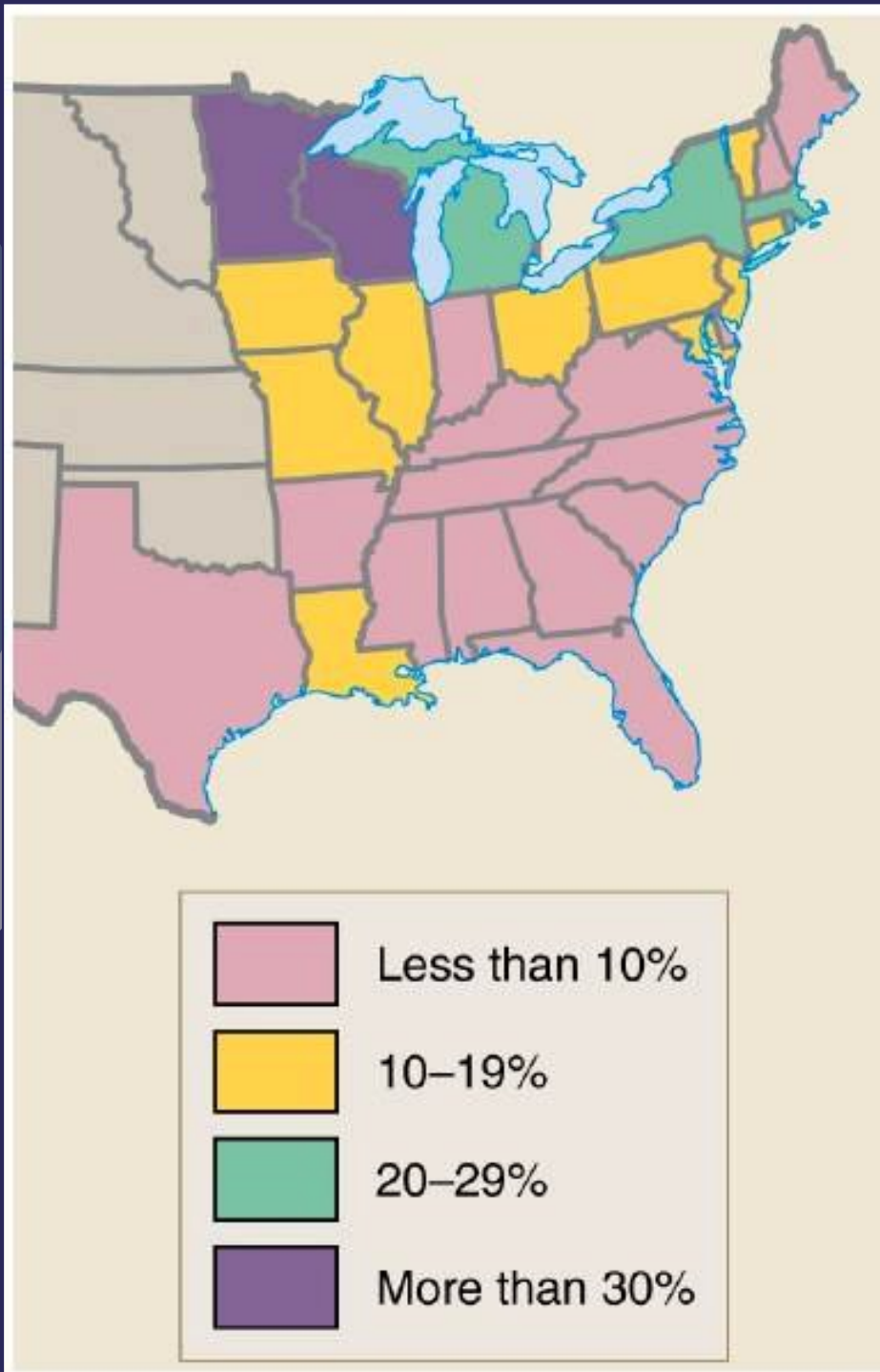


# Ohio Military Service

Occupation	Failed to Report	Exempted for Cause	Commuted or Hired Substitute	Held to Service
Unskilled Laborer	25%	45%	24%	6%
Skilled Laborer	25%	44%	22%	9%
Farmer and Farm Laborer	16%	34%	31%	19%
Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker	23%	46%	29%	2%
Clerk	26%	48%	24%	2%
Professional	16%	49%	29%	6%

# Soldiers' Occupations: North/South Combined





# Immigrants as a % of a State's Population in 1860

# Financing the War

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- North
  - Relied heavily upon taxing and borrowing
    - 21% from taxing
    - Borrowing was justified: future generations can pay for the preservation of the Union
  - Legal Tender Act
    - “Greenbacks” could pay for public and private debts
  - National Bank Act
    - Process for gaining federal charter and allowed to issue money

# Financing the War

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## ○ Confederacy

- Weak central government could not effectively tax
  - 5% of financing was from taxes
- Excessive production of paper money led to massive inflation
  - Over \$1 billion in produced notes led to inflation rate over 9000%
    - Union suffered only 80% inflation and produced only \$150 million
- The reliance on tariffs



# The Diplomatic Struggle

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- England
  - belligerent rights extended to Confederacy
  - conditions recognition of independence on proof that South can win independence
- France--Confederacy not recognized unless England does so first
- "King Cotton" has little influence on foreign policy of other nations

# The Issue of England

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- The Confederacy and the hopes of King Cotton
  - South produces 75% of world's cotton, England has majority of the world's textile mills
  - England can break the Union blockade easily
  - The *Trent* Affair
  - The *Florida* and the *Alabama*
- The effects of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and The Emancipation Proclamation

# Lincoln and the First Shots of the War

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- Lincoln's refusal to make slavery the issue of the war
- Lincoln's desire to "reconcile the marriage of the union" above all else
  - The South should have no fear of Northern reprimands
  - Yet, "secession is the essence of anarchy, and this cannot continue"

# Bull Run: the Test Battle

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- July 1861, the first battle of the Civil War
- Just miles from Washington DC
- Equal forces clash, yet the Union forces are easily routed in a panicked retreat
  - The South does not advance, it is disorganized itself
    - What if?

# General McClellan in Command

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- McClellan
  - Brilliant strategist but plagued by indecisiveness
  - The Peninsula Plan
    - Will use the advantage of the Union's navy to land a large contingent of forces near Richmond, then launch an invasion of superior forces overland
      - Would have worked, however McClellan hesitates outside of Richmond and his reinforcements are defeated by Stonewall Jackson at Shenandoah and then the main force by Lee at the Battle of Seven Days
  - His greatest success was that he was responsible for the creation of a real Union army

# The Western War

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- The Rise of U.S. Grant
  - The taking of Forts Henry and Donelson (the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers)
  - On his way to Corinth (RR) he is surprised at Shiloh
    - Devastating casualties lead him to hesitate
    - The return of reality to the situation
- The taking of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson in the south and also Memphis in the north lead to Union control of most of the Mississippi River
  - Vicksburg remains

# Back in the East

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- Lincoln's realization over emancipation
  - Need to cripple the Confederate's economy and also appease the Radicals (and others, i.e. England)
  - Needs a major victory in battle so that the declaration does not appear to merely be an act of desperation



# Confederate Invasion of the North

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- General Lee has realizations as well
  - Can the South actually win?
- Daring invasion of the North is launched with Maryland and DC in mind
- Divides the forces and Jackson wins again at Bull Run (the 2<sup>nd</sup>) and Harper's Ferry
- Lee brings his forces from the northern part of Maryland...

# The Bloodiest Day of the War

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## ○ Antietam

- This area was a flat open expanse that did not allow Lee to create daring maneuvers that were his greatest strength
- This was McClellan's last show of brilliance
- More than 22,000 died in one 24 hour period

## ○ The outcome

- McClellan had Lee crippled, but once again he does not advance and Lee is able to escape to Richmond

# The First Emancipation

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- With Antietam Lincoln has his needed victory to issue the first Emancipation
- As of January 1, 1863, any slave state that has not rejoined the Union will have all of its slaves emancipated according to federal law
  - Again, Lincoln was shrewd in his wording, constantly using the ideas of economic reasoning and war justification

# African-American Soldiers

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- 1792 law barred them from service
- August 1862 Secretary of War Stanton calls for volunteer black regiments
- The 1862 Emancipation authorized the enlistment of African-American soldiers
- By the end of the war more than 1 out of 8 Union soldiers is African-American
  - 21 Congressional Medals of Honor
- Higher death rate than white soldiers
  - Shown no quarter by Confederates (i.e. Fort Pillow)
  - Sometimes used as "cannon fodder" by officers

# Lincoln Cannot Find His General

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- General Ambrose Burnside
  - Did not want the role
  - Fredericksburg massacre
- General “Fighting” Joseph Hooker
  - Very ambitious; “Union needs a dictator”
  - Undermined Burnside
  - Devious, aggressive, temperamental

# Chancellorsville

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- Diminishes the Confederate war effort
  - Suffers massive casualties
  - Stonewall Jackson is killed
  - Again cannot gain a decisive victory against the Union forces
- Crushes Northern morale
  - Once again Lee trounces another Northern general

# Lee's Resolution

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- Lee realizes after Chancellorsville that the only way to end the war is with a clear Southern victory
  - A defensive war can no longer work, the Union has too many resources
  - Time is running out for the Confederacy
  - This can only be achieved with an invasion of the North

# Gettysburg

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- Lee invades west of DC in an attempt to decoy a division of the union with actual plans of turning back to DC
- Gettysburg is an accidental battle
  - Reconnaissance teams from both sides stumble upon one another and within a day the entire armies of both sides are engaged in battle



# Gettysburg

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- Meade is now in control of Union forces in opposition to Lee
- Lee tries for three days to break the Union lines
  - Pickett's Charge
- With the Confederate Army in tatters, again a Union general hesitates and Lee is able to escape

# Lincoln Embraces Grant

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- Grant had left the Army earlier in life
  - Had taken to heavy drinking after the Mexican War and had lost his commission
  - Failed at a number of civilian jobs
    - Farmer, real estate agent, store clerk
  - Rejoins with the outbreak of war
    - Still slandered for his drinking
      - Lincoln never gives up on him
        - “Tell me what he’s drinking and I’ll send a barrel of it to all of my other generals”

# Grant in the West

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- Takes Vicksburg days after Gettysburg (July 1863)
  - Union now has full control of the Mississippi River
- Moves east and takes territory through to Georgia
- In March 1864 Lincoln names Grant the Supreme Commander of the Union Army

# Economic Effects of the War

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## ○ Confederacy

- Fear of centralized government leads to a misuse of resources (i.e. blockade runners and luxury goods)
- Disastrous inflation with unmatched increases in wages
- Shortage of labor prevents industrial development
- Union blockade prevents many necessary supplies

# Economic Effects of the War

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## ○ Union

- Major industrial boom
  - Government purchases and use of the railroads
- Agricultural boom
- Some harm from inflation, but there is an increase in workers' wages
- There is the birth of big business and a complex American economy

# Political Effects of the War

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- Long-dead legislation killed by Southern Democrats now passes through Congress
  - Homestead Act
  - Morrill Land Grant Act
  - Pacific Railway Act
  - National Banking Act
  - Increase in tariffs to 47%

# Women and the War

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- Though resisted early, by the end of the war both sides are using women in the medical corps
  - Clara Barton
  - Elizabeth Blackwell and the United States Sanitary Commission
- South: women take control of the plantations
- North: women take the place of men in manufacturing

# Grant, Sherman, and the Pincer Plan

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- Grant and the Quest for Richmond
  - At the Battle of the Wilderness Grant realizes that the most effective way, and possibly only way, of defeating Lee was through sheer numbers and attrition
    - The Union can restock material and troops, the South cannot
    - “Butcher” Grant and the lack of any decisive victory
  - By June 1864 Lee is surrounded



# Grant, Sherman, and the Pincer Plan

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## ○ Sherman

- Very close ally and friend of Grant
  - Grant believed in him when no one else would; nervous breakdown in 1861
- Like Grant, believe “total war” was necessary for victory
- “Atlanta to the Sea”
  - 60 mile wide swath of total destruction that stretched from Atlanta to Savannah and the Atlantic Ocean
  - Economic and psychological trauma cripples South
- Sherman then turns north and begins the march anew

# Lincoln and the Election of 1864

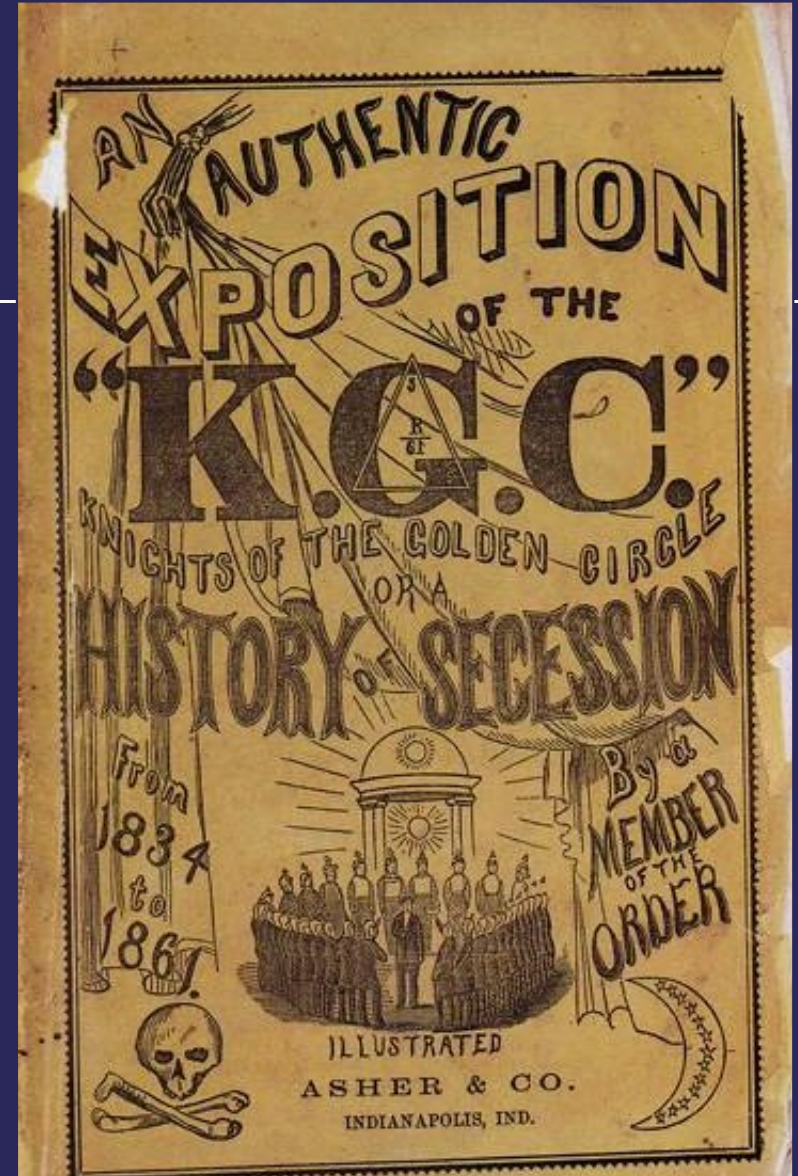
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- Soundly wins the election against McClellan
- In his inaugural address Lincoln warned the Union against seeking vengeance against the South
  - The Union should be restored peacefully and with generosity

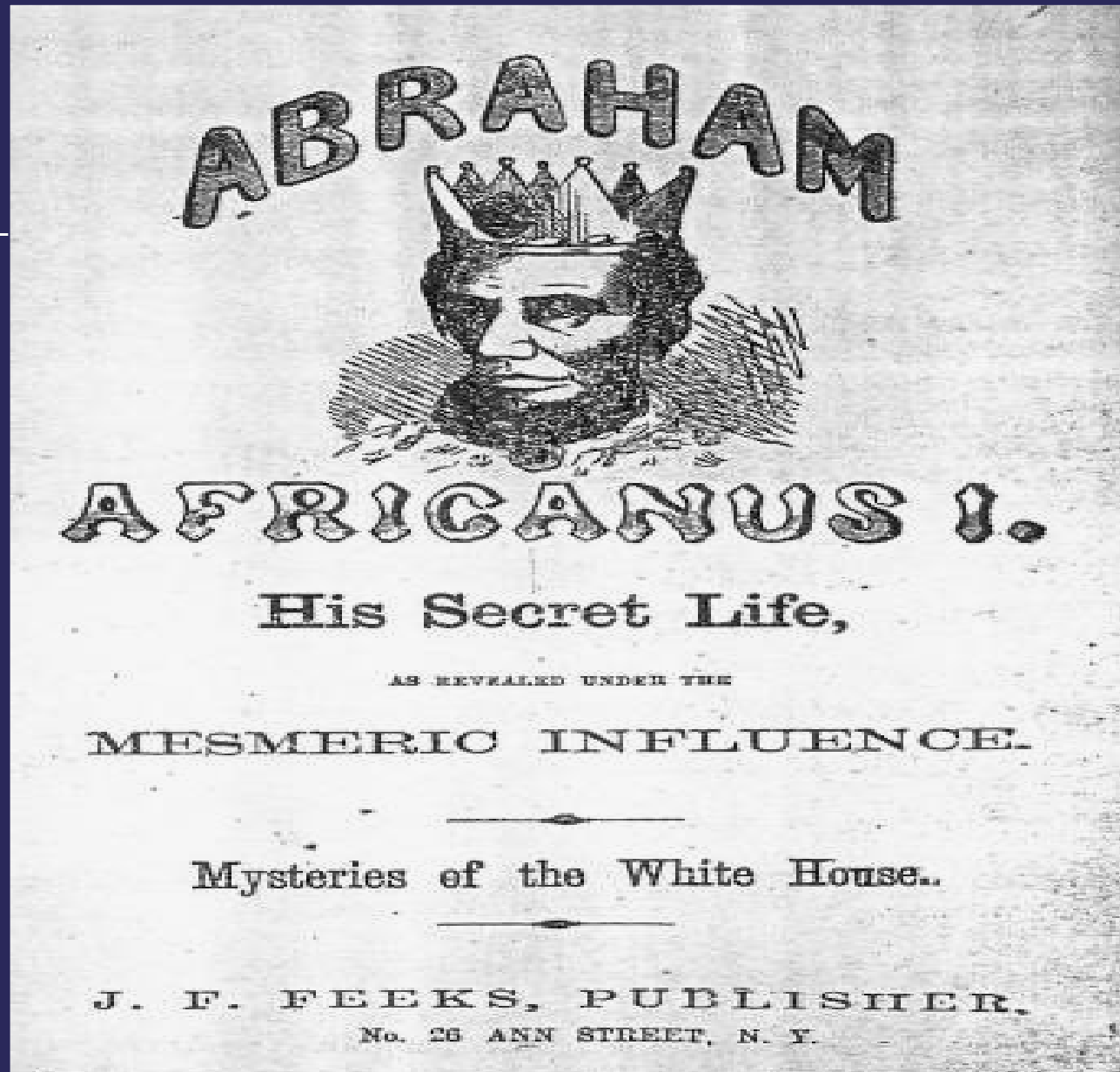
# The Peace Movement: Copperheads



Clement Vallandigham



# 1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster







# Appomattox and the End of the War

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- Realizing he is surrounded and with only 30,000 men left Lee calls for Grant to meet him at Appomattox Court House in order to surrender
- Lincoln's and Grant's terms of surrender are generous and simple... "lay down your arms and go home in peace..."
- Grant and Lee actually met for hours in simple conversation about everything except the Civil War

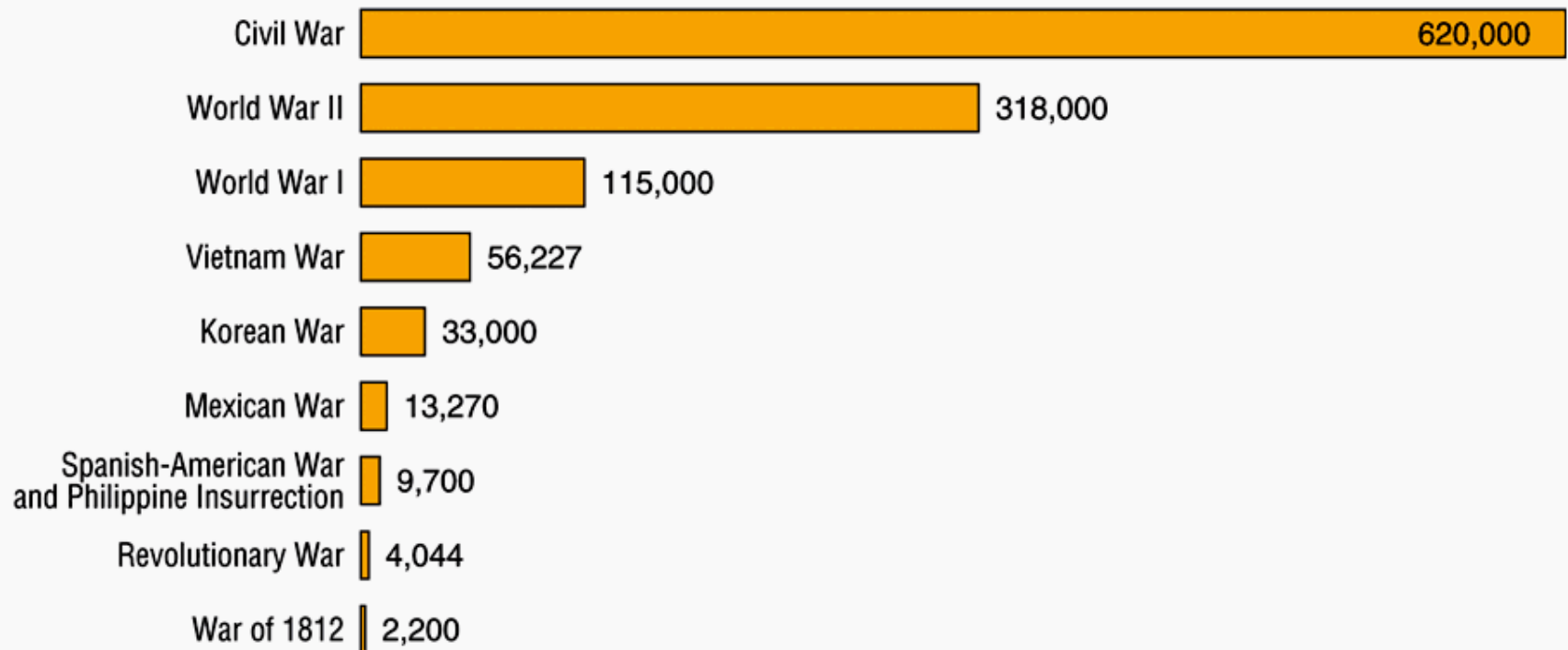
# Winners? Losers?

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- 600,000+ casualties
  - 200,000+ to wounds
  - 400,000+ to disease
- Near complete destruction of Southern structures
  - Development of deep southern hatred that will lead to widespread discrimination and hate crimes for the next century
- Gains
  - Abolition of slavery (13<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
  - Industrial economy
  - Worldwide faith in democracy and republicanism
  - A new nation? A better integrated society? → Nativism decreased as many immigrants fought in the war

# Civil War Casualties in Comparison to Other Wars

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



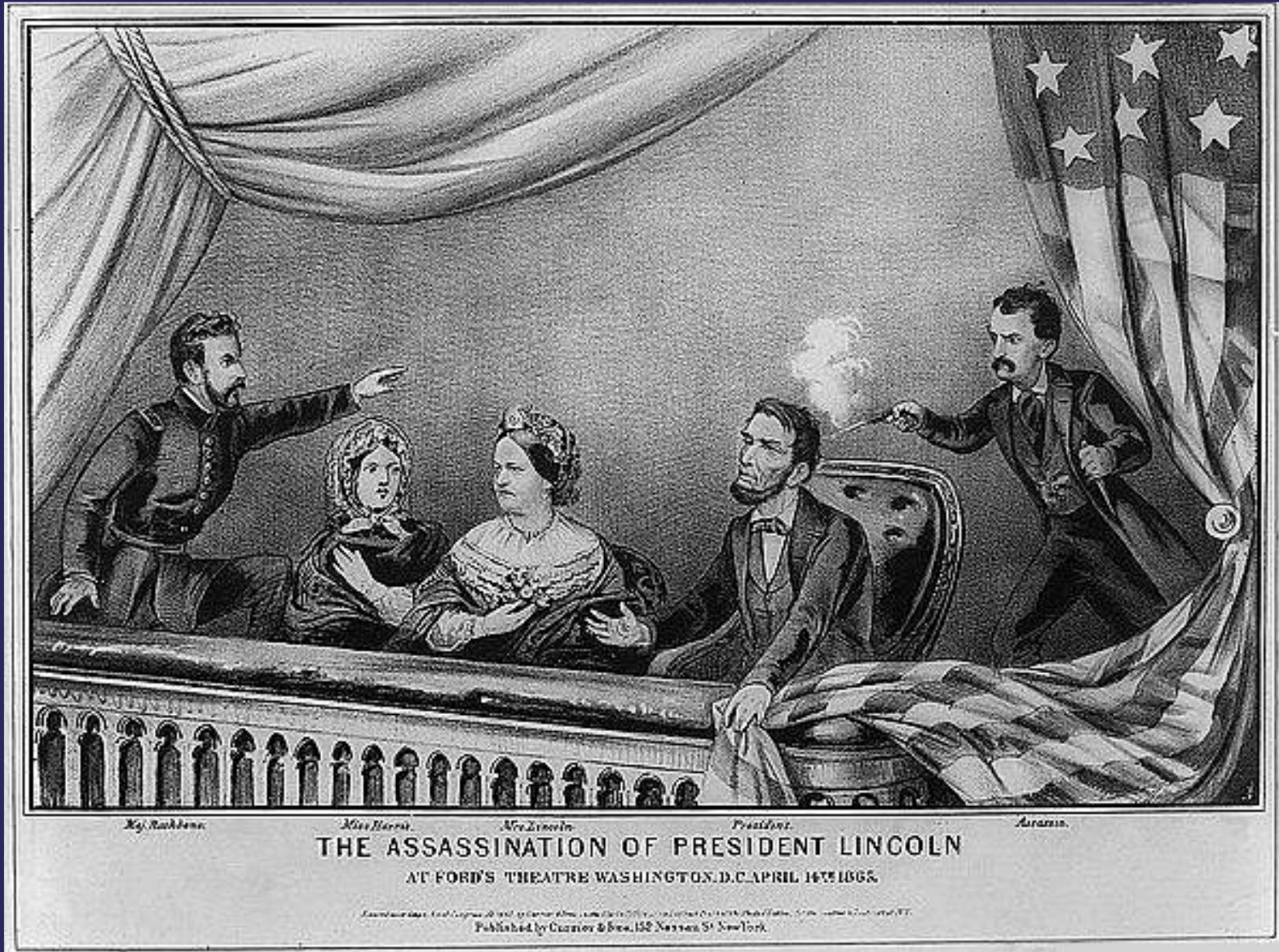


# An Organizational Revolution

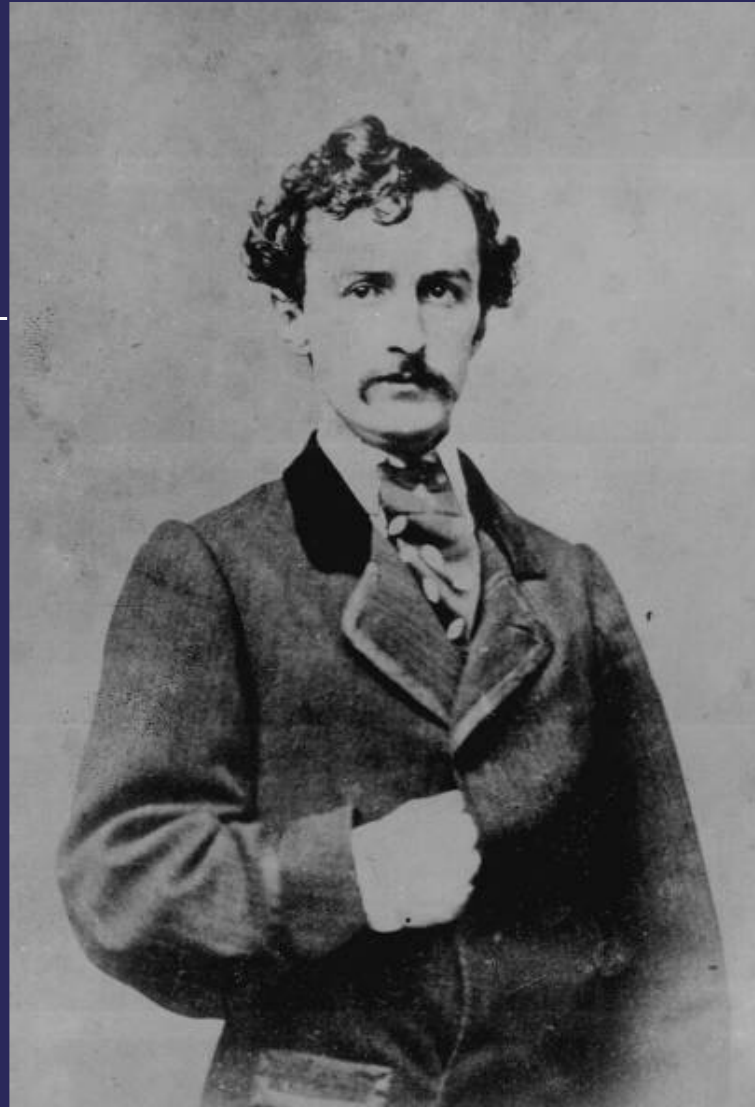
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- Modern bureaucratic state emerges
- Individualism gives way to organized, cooperative activity
- Catalyst for transformation of American society in the late nineteenth century

# The Assassination



# The Assassin



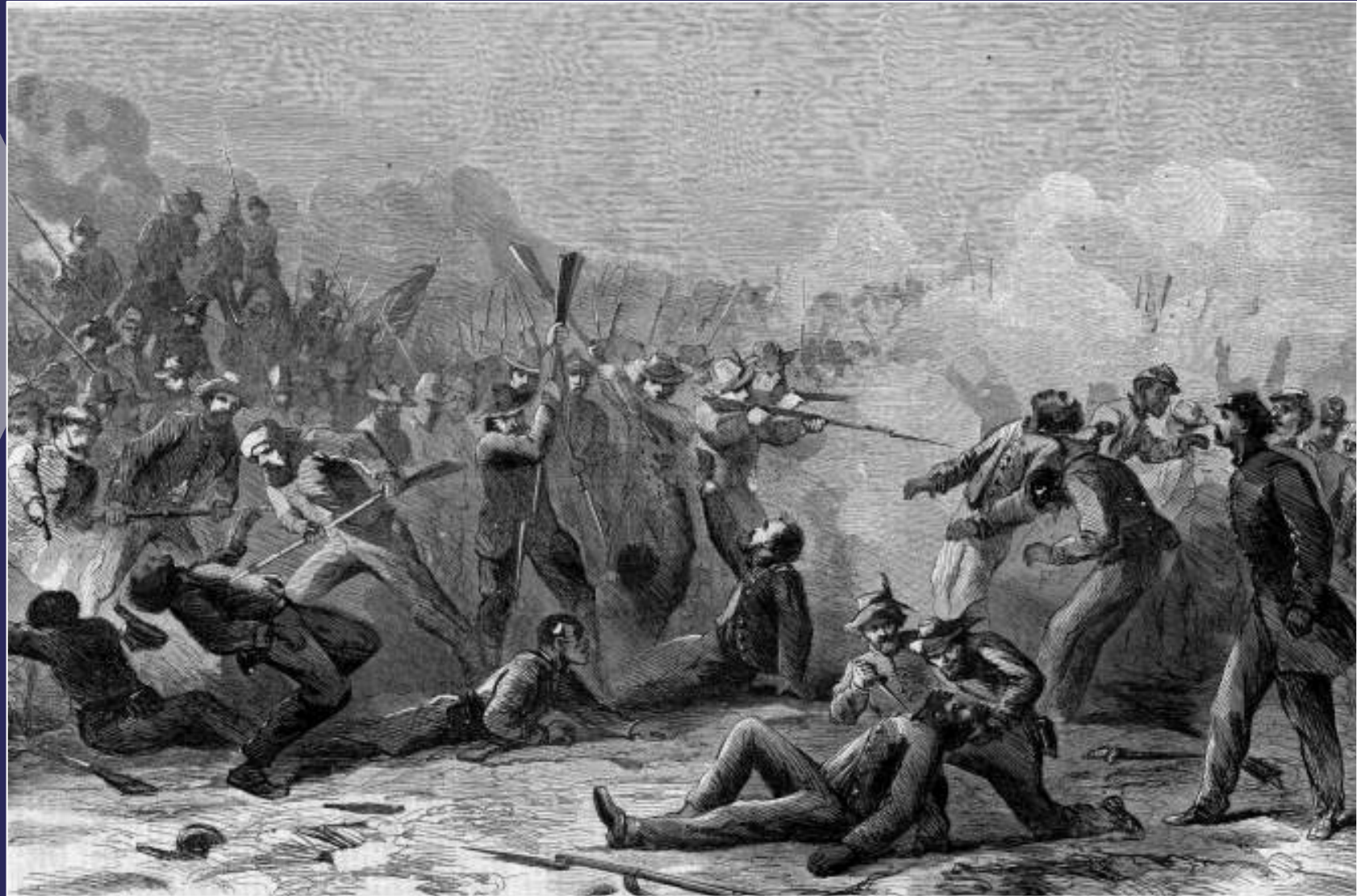
**John Wilkes Booth**



# The Execution



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



# Nathan Bedford Forrest

## (Captured Fort Pillow)



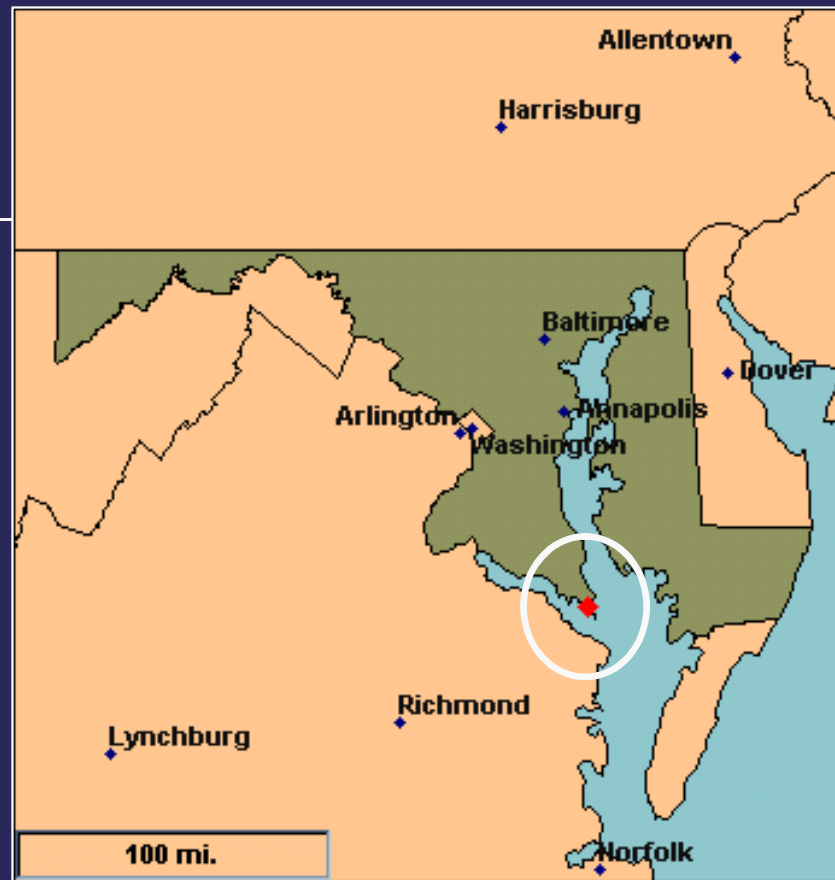
262 African-Americans

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.

# 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



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