




- 1  ***American History***
Chapter 12
The Union Dissolves
- 2  ***Last Attempts at Compromise***
 - ✚ 7 state left after Lincolns Election
 - ✚ Crittenden Compromise-
Redraw Missouri
Compromise, Protect Slavery
in the south.
 - ✚ Failed
 - ✚ Lincoln was determined to
preserve the Union
- 3  ***Fall of Fort Sumter***
 - ✚ Confederacy took over many
forts, mints, arsenals within its

borders.

- ⊕ Why were they so easy to take over?
- ⊕ Fort Sumter- Stayed under Federal Control
 - Almost out of supplies

4



What is Lincoln to do.

- ⊕ 1. Reinforce the fort- could start the war
- ⊕ 2. Do nothing- sign of weakness
- ⊕ 3. Send supplies only- they can start the war.

- ⊕ April 12th- Open fire on the fort
- ⊕ No Casualties

5



Lincoln called for

- ⊕ 75,000 men to serve 3 months to put down the rebellion.

6 **Choosing Sides**

- ✚ 4 more states joined the Confederacy
- ✚ Border States- Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware-
- ✚ Stayed in the Union but were divided

- ✚ West Virginia is formed

- ✚ Many families were torn apart by the war.

7 **Comparing North and South** **North's advantages**

- ✚ 1. Population advantage- 22 million to 9 million (3.5 Million were slaves)
- ✚ 2. 85% of industry was in the

north

- 3. Railroads
- 4. Navy
- 5. Lincoln's leadership
- 6.

8



9



South's Advantages

- 1. Fighting a defensive war
- 2. Excellent Military Leadership
- 3. Hoping for Aide from England
- 4. King Cotton
- 5. Fighting for Independence

10



The Armies

By the end of 1861 the Union had 527,000 men, the south had 258,000

By the end of the war 2,672,341
served in the Union army
750,000 served with the rebs.

11

First Battle of Bull Run

- Both sides were ill prepared for battle
- Lincoln ordered General McDowell to Richmond.
- C- Joseph E. Johnston-
- Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson-
- Disorderly Retreat.
Left DC defenseless.

12

13

Aftermath of the Southern Victory

- Both Sides knew it would not

be a short war.

- ✦ Trained their troops before they really fought again.

14



Section 2- North and South Face off.

- ✦ Strategies of the war.
 - ✦ North – restore the Union
- 3 part plan- Anaconda Plan
1. Capture Richmond
 2. Gain control of Mississippi River
 3. Naval blockade of the South.

15



South's strategy

- ✦ Hold out for help from Europe
 - ✦ Because of cotton
 - ✦ Both countries did not want to get involved. Why?
- ✦ Capture Washington DC

- Strike in the north, wear down northern moral.

16



Military Experience

- Life of a soldier- [Uniforms](#)
- They were enthusiastic at first
- Lacked many of the things a soldier needs
- As the war drug on the south's shortages increased.
- Disease was one of the leading causes of death among soldiers.
 - Killed 65% of all soldiers

17



Military Experience

Prisoner of War camps were the worst
Little food, shelter, and care,
why?

In some camps over 25% of
POW's died

18  ***The Home Front***
The north

Women replace men in factories
and farms

Volunteer groups to raise
money for the war.

Nurses, teachers, orphanages,
places to teach former slaves,
office workers.

19  ***The south***

⊕ Much the same as the north
but with the blockade it put a
much heavier burden on the
average family.

⊕ Shortages were everywhere

by 1862

20



Civilian Aid on the Battlefield.

- Women's roles
- Spy's
- Nurses
 - Provided medical aid to injured soldiers
 - Catholic Nuns only group allowed to freely cross both lines and help wounded
- Clara Barton- Red Cross

21



Opposition to the War

- South
 - Conscription- Draft 1862, put in place by the South and Jefferson Davis
 - Rich mans war and a poor mans fight.
 - Rich Southerners could get

exemptions from the draft

- 22  ***Northern Opposition***
- ⊕ Draft Riots- New York
 - ⊕ Copperheads- Northern Democrats that sympathized with the south.
 - ⊕ Lincoln suspended *Habeas Corpus*- protection from unlawful imprisonment
 - ⊕ 1000's of Copperheads held without trials
- 23  ***Section 3- Fighting the War***
- ⊕ January 1861 -- The South Secedes.
 - ⊕ was followed by the secession of six more states -- Mississippi, Florida, Alabama,

Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas -- and the threat of secession by four more -- Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These eleven states eventually formed the Confederate States of America.



- February 1861 -- The South Seizes Federal Forts.
- When President Buchanan -- Lincoln's predecessor -- refused to surrender southern federal forts to the seceding states, southern state troops seized them.





- March 1861 -- Lincoln's Inauguration.
- At Lincoln's inauguration on March 4, the new president said he had no plans to end slavery in those states where it already existed, but he also said he would not accept secession. He hoped to resolve the national crisis without warfare.
- April 1861 -- Attack on Fort Sumter.
- When President Lincoln planned to send supplies to Fort Sumter, he alerted the state in advance, in an attempt to avoid hostilities. South

Carolina, however, feared a trick; the commander of the fort, Robert Anderson, was asked to surrender immediately. Anderson offered to surrender, but only after he had exhausted his supplies.

26 
27 

- April 1861 -- Four More States Join the Confederacy.
- The attack on Fort Sumter prompted four more states to join the Confederacy. With Virginia's secession, Richmond was named the Confederate capitol.

- ⦿ June 1861 -- West Virginia Is Born.
- ⦿ Residents of the western counties of Virginia did not wish to secede along with the rest of the state. This section of Virginia was admitted into the Union as the state of West Virginia on June 20, 1863.

28



1861

- ⦿ June 1861 -- Four Slave States Stay in the Union.
- ⦿ Despite their acceptance of slavery, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri did not join the Confederacy.

Although divided in their loyalties, a combination of political maneuvering and Union military pressure kept these states from seceding.

- ✿ July 1861 -- First Battle of Bull Run.
- ✿ Scott ordered General Irvin McDowell to advance on Confederate troops stationed at Manassas Junction, Virginia. McDowell attacked on July 21, and was initially successful, but the introduction of Confederate reinforcements resulted in a Southern victory and a chaotic retreat toward Washington by

federal troops.

29



- July 1861 -- General McDowell Is Replaced.
- Suddenly aware of the threat of a protracted war and the army's need for organization and training, Lincoln replaced McDowell with General George B. McClellan.

- July 1861 -- A Blockade of the South.
- To blockade the coast of the Confederacy effectively, the federal navy had to be improved. By July, the effort at improvement had made a

difference and an effective blockade had begun. The South responded by building small, fast ships that could outmaneuver Union vessels.

30



- January 1862 -- Abraham Lincoln Takes Action.
- On January 27, President Lincoln issued a war order authorizing the Union to launch a unified aggressive action against the Confederacy. General McClellan ignored the order.
- Battle of the "Monitor" and the

"Merrimac" -- March 1862

- 🌀 In an attempt to reduce the North's great naval advantage, Confederate engineers converted a scuttled Union frigate, the U.S.S. Merrimac, into an iron-sided vessel rechristened the C.S.S. Virginia. On March 9, in the first naval engagement between ironclad ships, the Monitor fought the Virginia to a draw, but not before the Virginia had sunk two wooden Union warships.

31



32



33



34



● [Map of Peninsula Camp](#)

35



- April 1862 -- The Battle of Shiloh.
- On April 6, Confederate forces attacked Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant at Shiloh, Tennessee. By the end of the day, the federal troops were almost defeated. Yet, during the night, reinforcements arrived, and by the next morning the Union commanded the field. When Confederate forces retreated, the exhausted federal forces did not follow. Casualties were heavy -- 13,000 out of 63,000

Union soldiers died, and 11,000 of 40,000 Confederate troops were killed

36



- April 1862 -- New Orleans.
- Flag Officer David Farragut led an assault up the Mississippi River. By April 25, he was in command of New Orleans.
- April 1862 -- The Peninsula Campaign.
- In April, General McClellan's troops left northern Virginia to begin the Peninsular Campaign. By May 4, they occupied Yorktown, Virginia. At Williamsburg, Confederate forces prevented McClellan

from meeting the main part of the Confederate army, and McClellan halted his troops, awaiting reinforcements.

37



- ✿ May 1862 -- "Stonewall" Jackson Defeats Union Forces.
- ✿ Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, commanding forces in the Shenandoah Valley, attacked Union forces in late March, forcing them to retreat across the Potomac. As a result, Union troops were rushed to protect Washington, D.C.
- ✿ July 1862 -- The Seven Days' Battles.

- Between June 26 and July 2, Union and Confederate forces fought a series of battles: Mechanicsville (June 26-27), Gaines's Mill (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), Frayser's Farm (June 30), and Malvern Hill (July 1). On July 2, the Confederates withdrew to Richmond, ending the Peninsula Campaign.

38  **July 1862**

- African Americans- take up arms

- 54th Massachusetts Infantry

39 

- September 1862 -- Antietam.

- On September 17, Confederate forces under General Lee were caught by General McClellan near Sharpsburg, Maryland. 2,108 Union soldiers were killed and 9,549 wounded -- 2,700 Confederates were killed and 9,029 wounded. The battle had no clear winner, but because General Lee withdrew to Virginia, McClellan was considered the victor. The battle convinced the British and French -- who were contemplating official recognition of the Confederacy -- to reserve action, and gave Lincoln the opportunity to

announce his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation which would free all slaves in areas rebelling against the United States, effective January 1, 1863

40



- December 1862 -- The Battle of Fredericksburg.
- General McClellan's slow movements, combined with General Lee's escape, and continued raiding by Confederate cavalry, dismayed many in the North. On November 7, Lincoln replaced McClellan with Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside's forces

were defeated in a series of attacks against entrenched Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burnside was replaced with General Joseph Hooker.

41



- January 1863 -- Emancipation Proclamation.
- In an effort to placate the slave-holding border states, Lincoln resisted the demands of radical Republicans for complete abolition. Yet some Union generals, such as General B. F. Butler, declared slaves escaping to their lines "contraband of war," not to be returned to their masters. In

1862, another act stated that all slaves of men who supported the Confederacy were to be considered free. Lincoln, aware of the public's growing support of abolition, issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in areas still in rebellion were, in the eyes of the federal government, free.

42



- ✿ March 1863 -- The First Conscription Act.
- ✿ Because of recruiting difficulties, an act was passed making all men between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to be

called for military service. Service could be avoided by paying a fee or finding a substitute. The act was seen as unfair to the poor, and riots in working-class sections of New York City broke out in protest. A similar conscription act in the South provoked a similar reaction.

43



- May 1863 -- The Battle of Chancellorsville.
- On April 27, Union General Hooker crossed the Rappahannock River to attack General Lee's forces. Lee split his army, attacking a surprised Union army in three places

and almost completely defeating them. Hooker withdrew across the Rappahannock River, giving the South a victory, but it was the Confederates' most costly victory in terms of casualties.

44



- May 1863 -- The Vicksburg Campaign.
- Union General Grant won several victories around Vicksburg, Mississippi, the fortified city considered essential to the Union's plans to regain control of the Mississippi River. On May 22, Grant began a siege of the

city. After six weeks, Confederate General John Pemberton surrendered, giving up the city and 30,000 men. The capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, shortly thereafter placed the entire Mississippi River in Union hands. The Confederacy was split in two.

45



46



1863

- 📍 Gettysburg, Pa.
- 📍 June 1863
- 📍 Confederate General Lee decided to take the war to the enemy. On June 13, he defeated Union forces at Winchester, Virginia, and

continued north to Pennsylvania. General Hooker, who had been planning to attack Richmond, was instead forced to follow Lee. Hooker, never comfortable with his commander, General Halleck, resigned on June 28, and General George Meade replaced him as commander of the Army of the Potomac

47



- On July 1, a chance encounter between Union and Confederate forces began the Battle of Gettysburg. In the fighting that followed, Meade had greater numbers and

better defensive positions. He won the battle, but failed to follow Lee as he retreated back to Virginia. Militarily, the Battle of Gettysburg was the high-water mark of the Confederacy; it is also significant because it ended Confederate hopes of formal recognition by foreign governments. On November 19, President Lincoln dedicated a portion of the Gettysburg battlefield as a national cemetery, and delivered his memorable "Gettysburg Address."

48 ***Picketts Charge***

49 ***Gettysburg Address***

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

50



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 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.

51



✿ 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 consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

52



✿ 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

53



✿ -- 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.

54



1863

- September 1863 -- The Battle of Chickamauga.
- On September 19, Union and Confederate forces met on the Tennessee-Georgia border, near Chickamauga Creek. After the battle, Union forces retreated to Chattanooga, and the Confederacy maintained control of the battlefield.

55



1864

- May 1864 -- Grant's Wilderness Campaign.
- General Grant, promoted to commander of the Union armies, planned to engage Lee's forces in Virginia until

they were destroyed. North and South met and fought in an inconclusive three-day battle in the Wilderness. Lee inflicted more casualties on the Union forces than his own army incurred, but unlike Grant, he had no replacements.

56



- May 1864 -- The Battle of Spotsylvania.
- General Grant continued to attack Lee. At Spotsylvania Court House, he fought for five days, vowing to fight all summer if necessary.

57



- June 1864 -- The Battle of

Cold Harbor.

- Grant again attacked Confederate forces at Cold Harbor, losing over 7,000 men in twenty minutes. Although Lee suffered fewer casualties, his army never recovered from Grant's continual attacks. This was Lee's last clear victory of the war.

58



- June 1864 -- The Siege of Petersburg.
- The Army of the James, June 1864-April 1865
- Grant hoped to take Petersburg, below Richmond, and then approach the Confederate capital from the

south. The attempt failed, resulting in a ten month siege and the loss of thousands of lives on both sides.

59



60



- ✿ August 1864 -- General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.
- ✿ Union General Sherman departed Chattanooga, and was soon met by Confederate General Joseph Johnston. Skillful strategy enabled Johnston to hold off Sherman's force -- almost twice the size of Johnston's. However, Johnston's tactics caused his superiors to

replace him with General John Bell Hood, who was soon defeated. Hood surrendered Atlanta, Georgia, on September 1; Sherman occupied the city the next day. The fall of Atlanta greatly boosted Northern morale.

61



- November 1864 -- General William T. Sherman's March to the Sea.
- General Sherman continued his march through Georgia to the sea. In the course of the march, he cut himself off from his source of supplies, planning for his troops to live off the land. His men cut a

path 300 miles in length and 60 miles wide as they passed through Georgia, destroying factories, bridges, railroads, and public buildings.

62



- ❖ November 1864 -- Abraham Lincoln Is Re-Elected.
- ❖ The Republican party nominated President Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate, and Andrew Johnson for vice-president. The Democratic party chose General George B. McClellan for president, and George Pendleton for vice-president. At one point, widespread war-weariness in the North made a

victory for Lincoln seem doubtful. However, Sherman's victory in Atlanta boosted Lincoln's popularity and helped him win re-election by a wide margin.

63



- Sherman at the Sea -- December 1864
- After marching through Georgia for a month, Sherman stormed Fort McAllister on December 13, 1864, and captured Savannah itself eight days later.

64



1865

- January 1865 -- The Fall of the Confederacy.
- Transportation problems and

successful blockades caused severe shortages of food and supplies in the South. Starving soldiers began to desert Lee's forces, and although President Jefferson Davis approved the arming of slaves as a means of augmenting the shrinking army, the measure was never put into effect.

65 

- February 1865 -- Sherman Marches through North and South Carolina.
- Union General Sherman moved from Georgia through South Carolina, destroying almost everything in his path.

66 

- February 1865 -- A Chance for Reconciliation Is Lost.
- Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insisted on Lincoln's recognition of the South's independence as a prerequisite. Lincoln refused, and the conference never occurred.

67



- April 1865 -- Fallen Richmond.
- On March 25, General Lee attacked General Grant's forces near Petersburg, but was defeated -- attacking and

losing again on April 1. On April 2, Lee evacuated Richmond, the Confederate capital, and headed west to join with other forces.

68



- ✿ April 1865 -- Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.
- ✿ General Lee's troops were soon surrounded, and on April 7, Grant called upon Lee to surrender. On April 9, the two commanders met at Appomattox Courthouse, and agreed on the terms of surrender. Lee's men were sent home on parole -- soldiers with their horses, and officers with their side arms.

All other equipment was surrendered

69



- ✿ April 1865 -- The Assassination of President Lincoln.
- ✿ On April 14, as President Lincoln was watching a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor from Maryland obsessed with avenging the Confederate defeat. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth escaped to Virginia. Eleven days later, cornered in a burning barn, Booth was fatally shot by a

Union soldier. Nine other people were involved in the assassination; four were hanged, four imprisoned, and one acquitted.

70



Changes in Warfare

- ⊕ Rifle
- ⊕ Mimie ball- soft lead, killed more
- ⊕ trench warfare
- ⊕ Iron Clad Ships
- ⊕ hand grenades
- ⊕ land mines
- ⊕ Death by disease