

The Furnace of Civil War

1861 – 1865

Long-term Effects of the War

- Lincoln only called up first troops for 90 days with limited goals
 - Believed war would quickly end with strong display of federal force
 - Declared he had “no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists”
- War was not short or limited
 - 600,000 died
 - Slavery ended
 - US had to reintegrate South back in

Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War”

- North (and South) expected a quick war
 - Union believed a quick move South to Richmond would end the war
- Summer 1861 – 30,000 Union soldiers at Washington move to attack smaller Confederate army at Bull Run (Manassas Junction), 30 miles south of Virginia
 - If Union attack here successful, Union strength would be demonstrated and Union could move to Richmond

Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War”

- July 21, 1861 – Union moved to attack at Bull Run
 - Treated as spectator event; witnesses bringing lunch to watch
 - At first battle went for Union, but “Stonewall” Jackson’s men held and Confederate reinforcements arrived
 - Union troops retreat in confusion; Confederate troops don’t pursue because they are exhausted

The First Battle of Bull Run



BATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA., FIGHTED JULY 21, 1861, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL McDOWELL, AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSON.

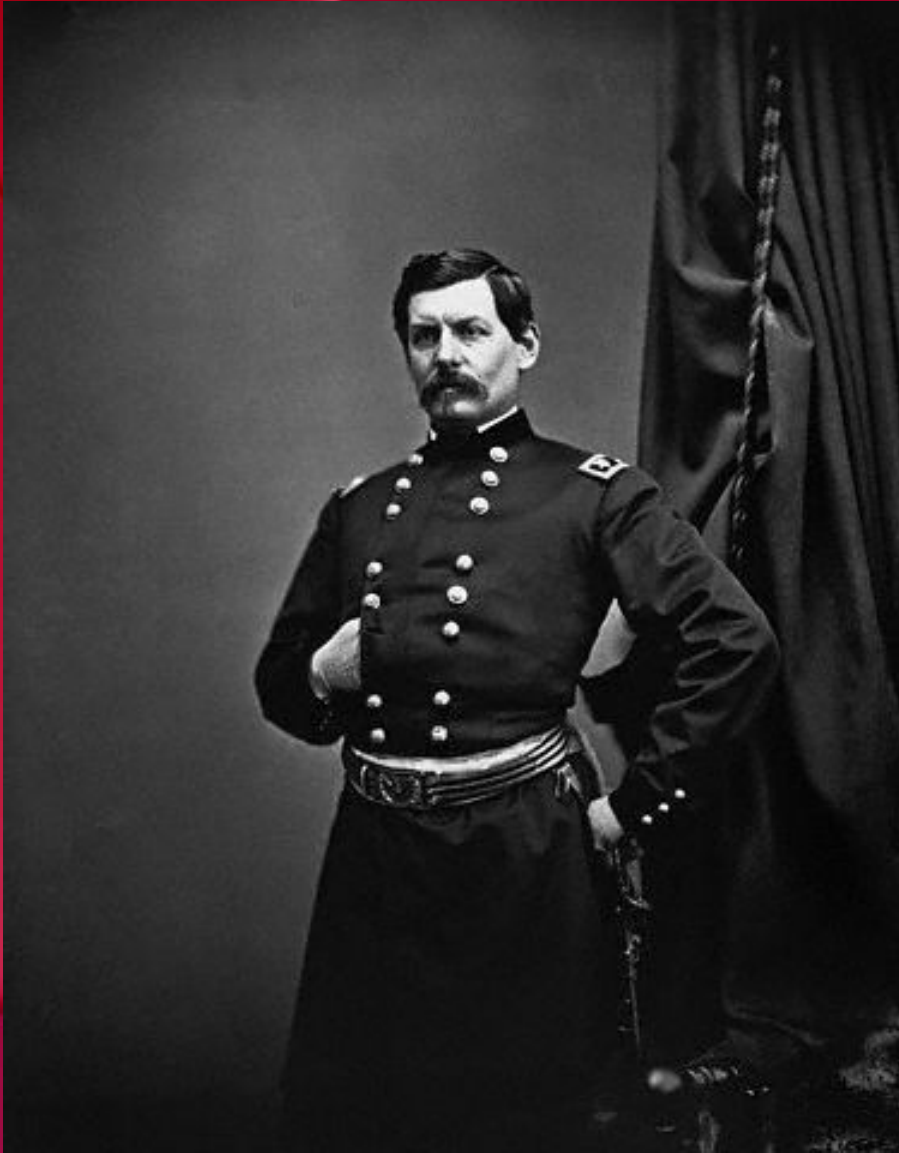
The first important battle of the war was fought on Sunday, July 21, 1861, near Manassas Junction, about 25 miles W. & W. of Washington, and took its name from a small stream called Bull Run. Here a Confederate army numbering about 20,000 men, commanded by General Beauregard, held a line eight miles long between the Alexandria Railroad and the Warrenton Turnpike. A National army of 27,000 men, with 25 guns and a battalion of cavalry, commanded by General Irvin McDowell, moved out from Washington to the attack. The National capital was full of spies and the Confederate sympathizer knew exactly what to expect. After a preliminary skirmish at Manassas Ford on the 18th, the National army crossed the stream and fell upon the left flank of the enemy with the promise of routing it and setting a point on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent the crossing of Confederate reinforcements. The chief battle ground was a wooded plain on the banks of Bull Run, and here the battle was conducted skillfully and desperately on both sides. On one side there were every field officer, and the Confederate General Hunter and his were killed. In the Confederate were done back, the National army, in addition, became separated, so that they fought in detachments and lost considerable of their advantage. In the afternoon both wings under General J. B. Johnston, ordered by General Johnston to attack from the Manassas Valley, where it was supposed that the National force under General Patterson was preparing any movement by Johnston, and the being flanked by upon the National flank, caused a panic that resulted in the complete destruction of McDowell's army, which retreated back to Washington in wild disorder. The Confederate loss in this action was about 1,900; the National about 1,200 killed or wounded and 1,200 captured.

Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War”

- Paradoxical effects of Bull Run
 - South’s victory increased overconfidence
 - Soldiers deserted with trophies, many believed war was over
 - Enlistment rates decreased; preparations for long-term war slowed
 - North’s defeat was better (long-term) for the Union
 - Ended belief that war would be over quickly
 - Caused Northerners to prepare for long war

“Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- Late 1861 – General George B. McClellan given command of Army of the Potomac (main army in Washington)
 - Serious student of warfare; had served in Mexican War, observed Crimean War
 - Excellent organizer and drillmaster
 - Extremely cautious; refused to move unless everything was perfect (and it never was)
 - Always believed enemy outnumbered him
 - Spoke to president disrespectfully and arrogantly



General
George B.
McClellan

“Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- McClellan continued to drill his army
 - Lincoln finally ordered McClellan to advance toward Richmond
- Spring 1862 – Peninsula Campaign
 - McClellan (with 100,000 troops) moves up peninsula between James and York Rivers
 - Took a month to capture Yorktown
 - When McClellan approached Richmond, Lincoln pulled him away to stop “Stonewall” Jackson’s advances toward Washington, DC

“Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- June 26 – July 2, 1862 – Seven Days’ Battles
 - General Lee counterattacked McClellan, driving Union back to sea
- Lincoln relieved McClellan of command
 - Campaign was not total failure, since South had lost 20,000 men, to Union’s 10,000

Peninsula Campaign, 1862



“Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- Ironies of the South’s victory at Seven Days’ Battles
 - If war had ended with Peninsula Campaign, South would have been restored to Union with little disruption to slavery
 - Lee’s victory ensured that slavery would be destroyed when Union won
 - Lincoln began working on emancipation proclamation

“Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- Union turned to 6-part strategy of total war
 - Suffocate South by blockading its ports
 - Free the slave to undermine economy of South
 - Cut Confederacy in 1/2 by taking control of Mississippi River
 - Cut Confederacy into pieces by sending troops into Georgia and Carolinas
 - Take Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia
 - Engage the enemy everywhere and grind them into submission

The War at Sea

- Blockade began with leaks and was strengthened as war went on
 - At first, North concentrated on major ports (where cotton could be loaded)

A Union Gunboat, Part of the Blockade of the South



The War at Sea

- How did Europe see the blockade?
 - Would have defied it, but Britain warned shippers they would punish violators
 - Britain, as major sea power, wanted its future blockades respected also

The War at Sea

- Blockade running
 - Fast steamers loaded up with guns at port of Nassau (British Bahamas) sail with false papers for Halifax (Canada) and return (from South) with load of cotton
 - Runners made profits up to 700%
 - Finally slowed and stopped as North tightened the blockade

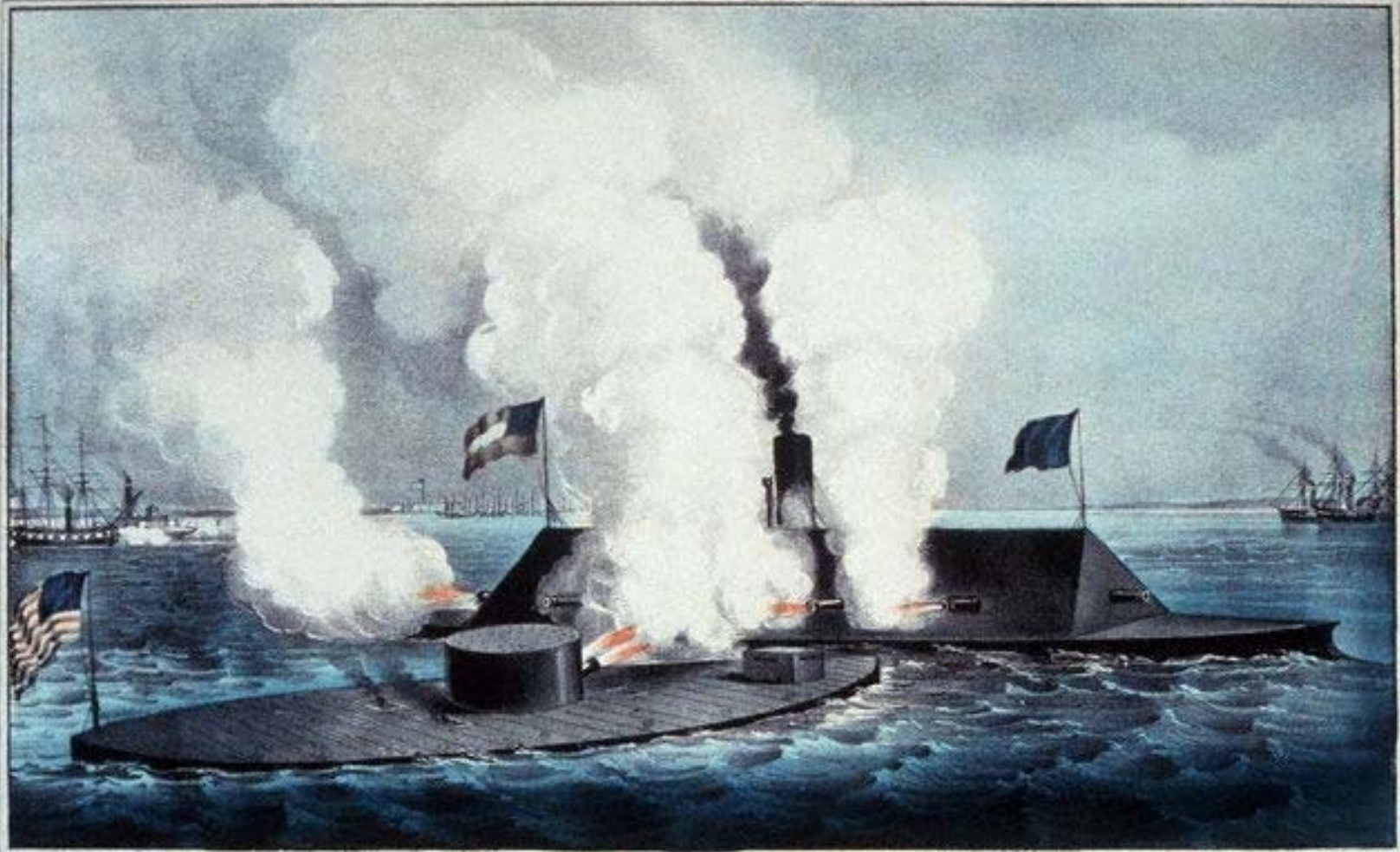
The War at Sea

- “ultimate destination” or “continuous voyage” doctrine
 - Union stopped and seized British ships transporting arms to Nassau (in the Bahamas), since their ultimate destination was the South
 - Britain accepted these practices so that they would have justification in a future war to do the same thing (did during World War I)

The War at Sea

- Merrimack vs. the Monitor
 - 1862 – South rebuilt an old US warship (the Merrimack); used old iron rails to plate its sides; ship renamed the Virginia
 - Merrimack easily destroyed 2 Union ships; threatened entire blockade
 - March 9, 1862 – Monitor (a small Union iron ship) fought Merrimack to standstill
 - Confederates destroyed Merrimack to keep it from being captured by Union

Merrimack Versus the Monitor



THE FIRST FIGHT BETWEEN IRON CLAD SHIPS OF WAR.
TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" 2 GUNS & "MERRIMACK" 10 GUNS.
IN HAMPTON ROADS, MARCH 9TH 1862.

In which the little "Monitor" whipped the "Merrimack" and the whole "School" of Rebel Steamers.

The Pivotal Point: Antietam

- Lee moves northward against Union after defeating McClellan's attack on Richmond

The Pivotal Point: Antietam

- August 29 – 30, 1862 – Second Battle of Bull Run
 - Lee attacks and defeats boastful General John Pope

The Second Battle of Bull Run



The Pivotal Point: Antietam

- Lee advances into Border State of Maryland
 - Hoped to demonstrate South's strength to get foreign help and to get Border States to secede
 - Marylanders did not rise up to join Confederacy

The Pivotal Point: Antietam

- September 17, 1862 – battle at Antietam Creek, Maryland
 - Lincoln restored McClellan to command of Northern Army
 - Northern soldiers found a copy of Lee's battle plans wrapped around 3 cigars dropped by a Confederate officer
 - McClellan stopped Lee's advance on the bloodiest day of the war (3,600 dead on both sides, over 20,000 wounded)
 - Lee forced to retreat back across Potomac
 - McClellan relieved of command for not pursuing Lee's retreating army

Dead Soldiers after Antietam

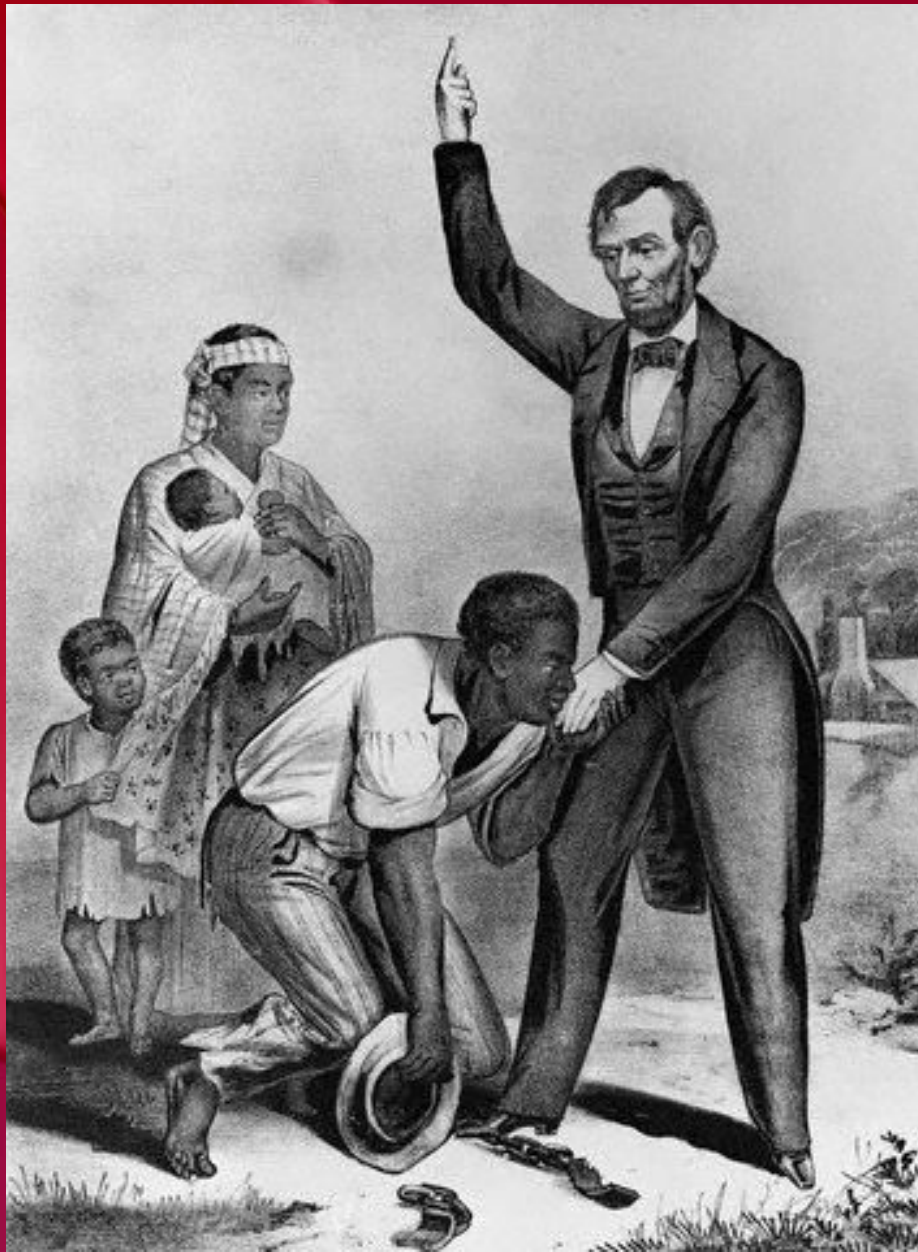


The Pivotal Point: Antietam

- Importance of Antietam
 - Most decisive battle of Civil War; South had come very close to victory
 - British and French governments close to diplomatic mediation (between North and South); a likely rejection by North might have led to Britain and France helping South
 - Lincoln finally ready to issue emancipation proclamation after a victory
 - Didn't want to do so after defeats (to avoid looking desperate)
 - September 23, 1862 – preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued
 - Said that on January 1, 1863, president would issue final proclamation, making the Civil War a crusade against slavery

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- The Emancipation Proclamation
 - Did not actually free 1 slave
 - Declared “forever free” slaves in Confederate states
 - Did not affect slaves in Border States or areas of South the Union had conquered
 - Feared emancipation would cause disunion in Union-controlled areas if carried out there



Lincoln Liberating the Slaves

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- Slaves (1 in 7) ran away to Union lines
 - Already had been doing this even before Emancipation Proclamation
 - Showed how much slaves were willing to go through to escape; convinced North of evils of slavery

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- Effect of Emancipation Proclamation
 - Moral cause of the North strengthened in US and Europe
 - South's moral position weakened
 - Showed that slavery was over in all of South when North won the war
 - Changed nature of the war because there was no chance of negotiation to end the war; one side would have to be defeated

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- Northern reaction to the Proclamation
 - Moderate abolitionists praised Lincoln
 - Many radical abolitionists believed Lincoln had not gone far enough
 - Many Northerners (especially working class and from regions in North close to Mississippi River or Border States) believed he had gone to far
 - Fall 1862 elections went against Republicans (although they kept control of Congress)
 - Desertions in Union army increased; soldiers (especially from Border States) fought to preserve the Union, not free slaves

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- Southern reaction to the Proclamation
 - “Lincoln the fiend” was trying to cause slave insurrection in South

A Proclamation Without Emancipation

- European reaction to the Proclamation
 - Upper classes sympathized with South
 - Lower classes (especially Britain) saw that slavery was to be ended if North won; even more opposed to intervention on side of South

Blacks Battle Bondage

- Northern Army had no blacks when Civil War began
 - Army refused free black volunteers from North
 - Navy took blacks, but only as servant positions (like cooks)

Blacks Battle Bondage

- Union took blacks to serve in Army as white numbers ran low
 - Whites in North and South protested black service
 - 180,000 blacks served
 - Allowed blacks to fight for slaves' freedom and strengthen their claim to full citizenship at end of war

Blacks Battle Bondage

- Black deaths
 - 22 Congressional Medals of Honor received
 - Heavy casualties; 38,000 died
 - South put fighting blacks to death as slaves in rebellion
 - 1864 – South finally recognized captured blacks as prisoners of war

The Storming of Fort Wagner by the Massachusetts 54th



Blacks Battle Bondage

- Black work in the South
 - Confederacy only enlisted blacks at last month of war to fight (too late to make a difference)
 - Blacks forced into work gangs to support war effort in South
 - Blacks kept farms going while whites fought

Blacks Battle Bondage

- Black resistance in the South
 - Fear of rebellion forced many white “home guards” to stay in South
 - Slowdowns, strikes, defiance lowered productivity and discipline
 - Slaves helped Union army as spies, guides, scouts and provided shelter
 - 500,000 escaped

Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- General A. E. Burnside replaced McClellan after Antietam
- December 13, 1862 – Fredericksburg (Virginia)
 - Burnside launched frontal assault on Lee's entrenched position
 - 10,000 Union casualties
 - Burnside replaced by "Fighting Joe" Hooker

Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- May 2 – 4, 1863 – Chancellorsville (Virginia)
 - Lee divided his army against Hooker's larger force
 - "Stonewall" Jackson attacked on Union flank (side)
 - Hooker dazed by near-hit with cannonball
 - Union army defeated
 - Costly for Lee because Jackson mistakenly killed by his own men that evening
 - Hooker relieved of command; General George G. Meade put in command of Union Army

Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- Lee marched into Pennsylvania
 - Hoped strong victory in North would give strength to peace Democrats in North and get Britain or France to help South (still a Southern hope)

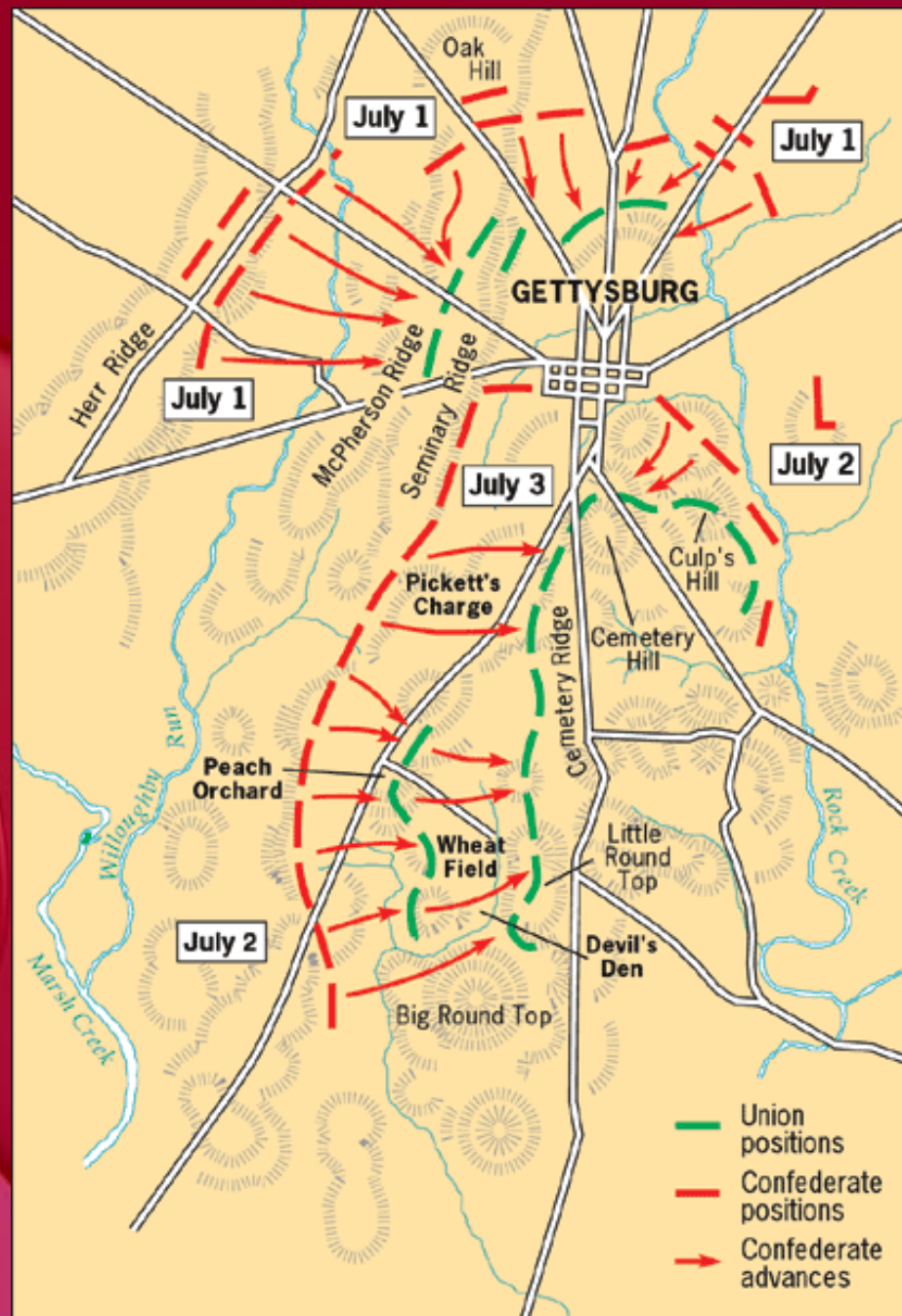
The Road to Gettysburg, December 1862–July 1863



Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- July 1 – 3, 1863 – Gettysburg
 - Meade (with 92,000 men) took stand on a low ridge over a valley
 - Lee (with 76,000 men) moved in to attack
 - Battle went back and forth over 3 days
 - General George Pickett's charge against Union lines driven back, breaking Confederate advance, forcing Lee to retreat

Battle of Gettysburg, 1863



Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- Importance of Gettysburg
 - Northernmost point that Confederate troops reached
 - Confederate peace delegation (moving toward Washington from south, while it was hoped victorious Confederate Army advanced on Washington from north) rejected by Lincoln
 - Final chance for Southern victory; South fought lost cause for 2 more years

Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

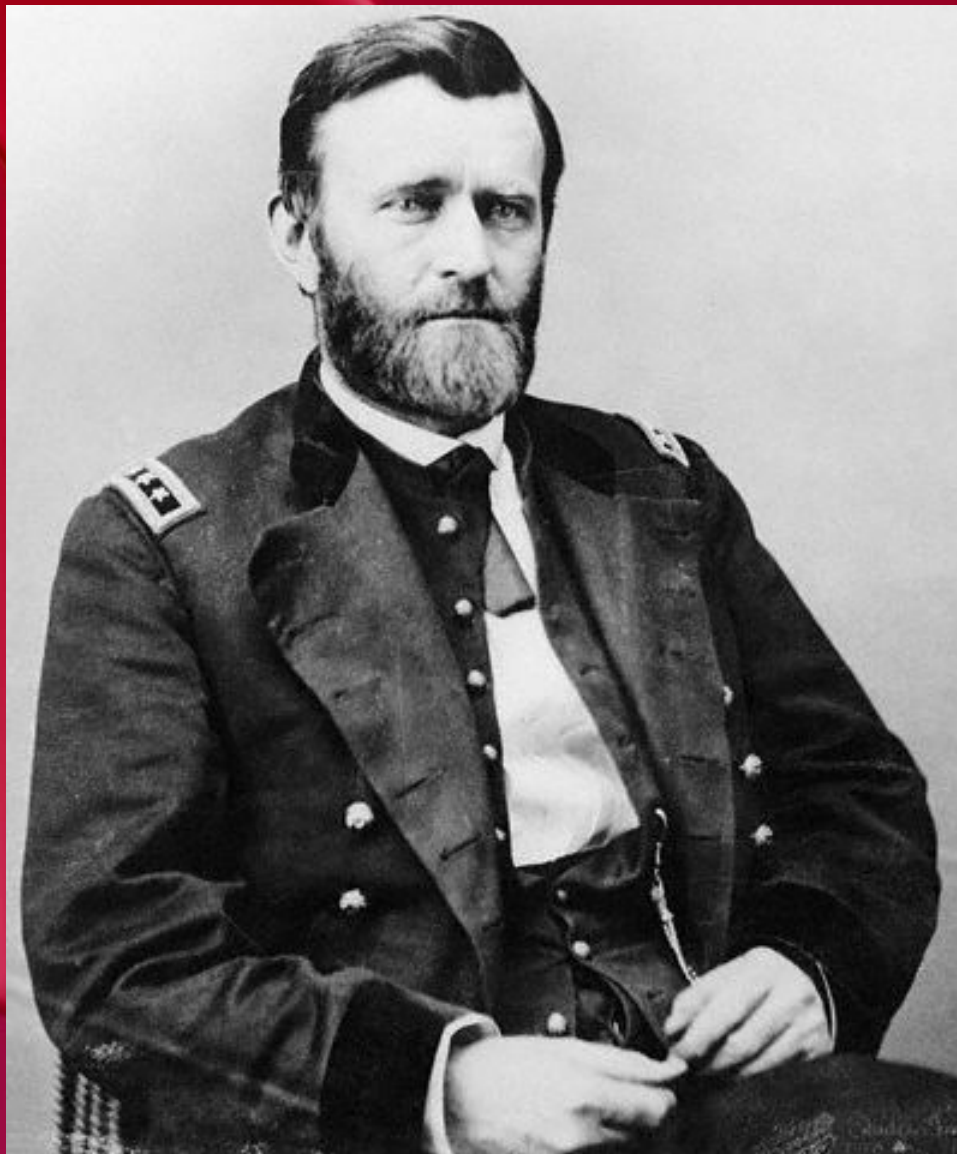
- November 19, 1863 – Gettysburg
Address delivered by President Lincoln
 - 2-minute address (following 2 hour address by a former president of Harvard)
 - Not appreciated at the time; now seen as one of the greatest speeches in US history

President Lincoln at Gettysburg



The War in the West

- Lincoln finally found General Ulysses S. Grant to win the war
 - Grant showed he could fight and win first in West, before being moved East to finish war



General
Ulysses S.
Grant

The War in the West

- Grant's background
 - Mediocre student at West Point
 - Had fought in Mexican War
 - Stationed in isolated western posts
 - Boredom and loneliness drove Grant to drinking
 - Resigned from army to avoid court martial for drunkenness
 - Worked for his father in Illinois at a leather store before Civil War
 - Became a colonel in Union Army and rose from there
 - Grant continued to drink, but Lincoln refused to punish him because of his successes
 - No evidence drinking impaired his military performance

The War in the West

- February 1862 – Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers
 - Kept Kentucky firmly in Union
 - Opened way to Tennessee and Georgia

The War in the West

- April 6 – 7, 1862 – Shiloh
 - Grant attempted to capture Corinth, Mississippi
 - Main junction of north-south and east-west Confederate railroads
 - Confederate force stopped Grant at Shiloh, just across Tennessee border from Corinth
 - Grant successfully counterattacked, but was a Confederate victory
 - Showed that war in West would not be won quickly or easily
 - Lincoln refused to remove Grant after loss
 - “I can’t spare this man; he fights.”

The War in the West

- Other important Union victories in West
 - Spring 1862 – New Orleans
 - Small fleet of craft on Mississippi River (under command of David G. Farragut) joined with Northern army to take the city
 - Confederacy left in control of area between Vicksburg, Mississippi and Port Hudson, Louisiana on Mississippi River
 - Supplies came to Confederacy through this area

The War in the West

- July 4, 1863 – Vicksburg
 - General Grant laid siege to city for several months, starving out the city
 - Confederates inside ate rats and mules to survive
 - Vicksburg surrendered to Grant day after Confederate defeat at Gettysburg

The War in the West

- July 9, 1863 – Port Hudson
 - Fell to Northern army after 48-day siege
 - Union now controlled the Mississippi River

The Mississippi River and Tennessee, 1862–1863



The War in the West

- Importance of the fall of Mississippi
 - Back-to-back victories gave North huge psychological boost
 - Stopped peace agitation in areas of North around Mississippi River
 - Confederates had cut off their trade down Mississippi River
 - Britain and France both ended plans to support Confederacy (by delivering ships)

Sherman Scorches Georgia

- In Tennessee, Confederates had defeated Union at Chickamauga (September 18 – 20, 1863)
 - Union army then driven into city of Chattanooga; Confederates laid siege there
- Grant transferred to Eastern Tennessee
 - November 1863 – Grant won victories around Chattanooga (Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain)
 - Confederates driven out of Tennessee
 - Union invasion of Georgia opened
 - Grant made general in chief

Sherman Scorches Georgia

- Conquest of Georgia led by General William Tecumseh Sherman
 - September 1864 – Atlanta captured
 - November 1864 – Atlanta burned

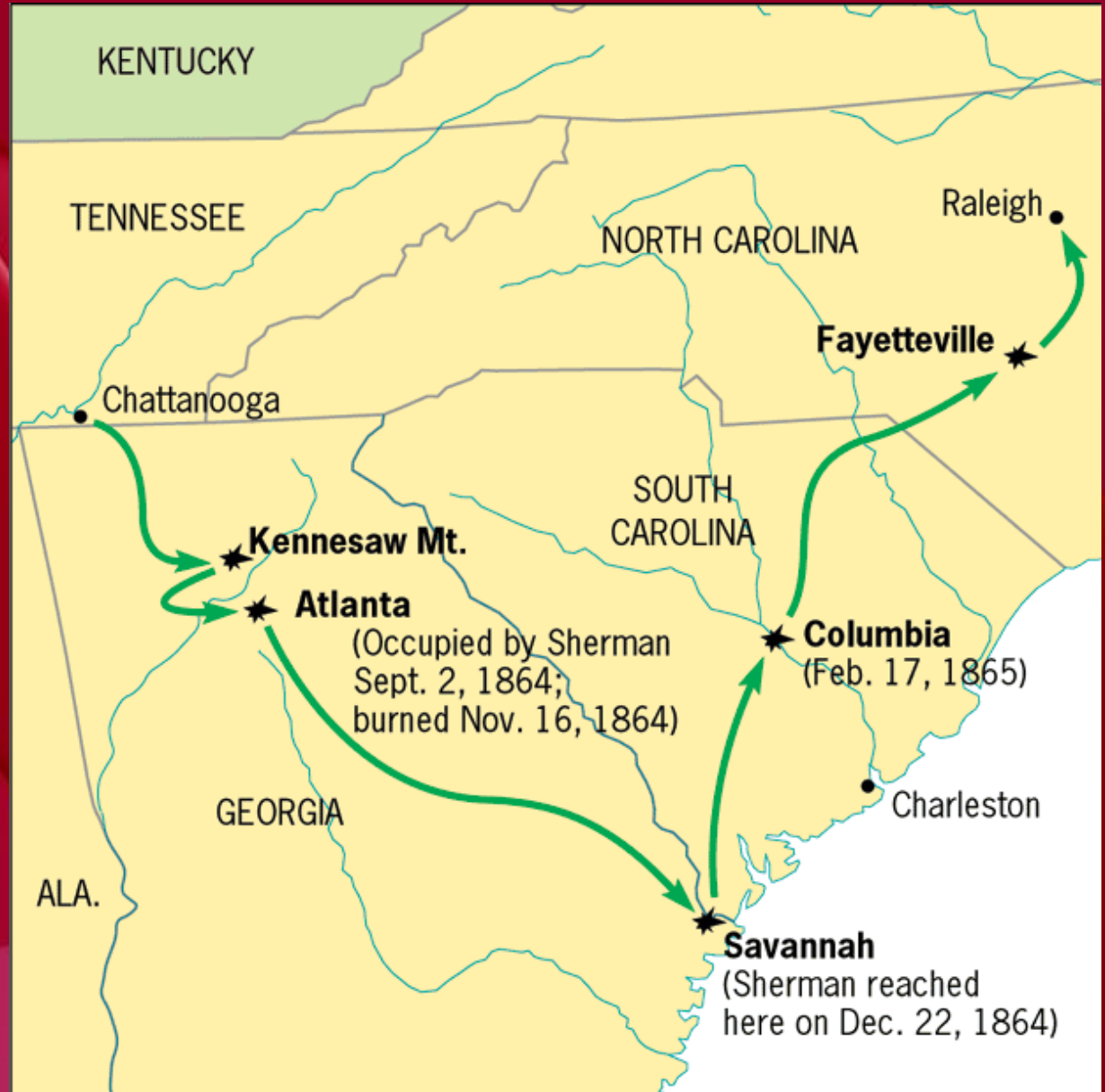
Atlanta Destroyed by Union Troops



Sherman Scorches Georgia

- November – December 1864 – Sherman's march to the sea
 - March of 250 miles from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia
 - 60,000 Union soldiers lived off the land, taking food and supplies from South
 - Union burned buildings, tore up railroads and destroyed as much as they could
 - “War...is all hell” (Sherman)
 - Purpose was to destroy supplies and morale of South
 - Probably shortened the war and saved lives

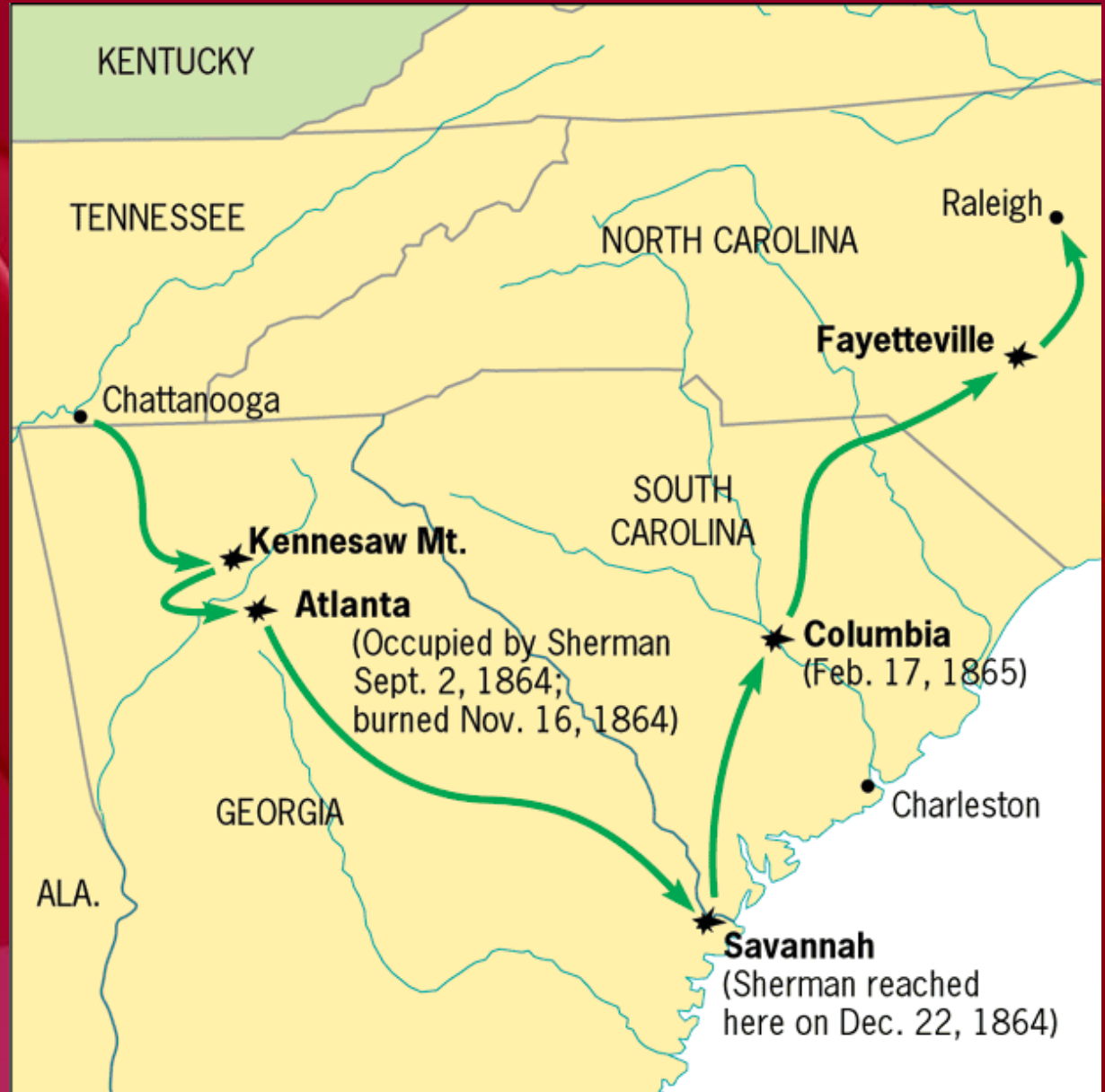
Sherman's March, 1864–1865



Sherman Scorches Georgia

- December 1864 – April 1865 – Sherman turns north to South Carolina and North Carolina
 - South Carolina blamed for provoking war (first state to secede)
 - Destruction in South Carolina even worse than in Georgia
 - Reached Raleigh, North Carolina by end of war

Sherman's March, 1864–1865



Destruction Along Sherman's March to the Sea



SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

After the painting by F. O. C. DARLEY

The Politics of War

- Republicans in North divided country before election of 1864
 - Radical Republicans, including Secretary of Treasury Salmon Chase
 - Questioned Lincoln's abilities as commander-in-chief and commitment to abolition
 - 1861 – formed Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the war to oversee Lincoln

The Politics of War

- Democrats in North even more dangerous than Republicans
 - Tainted with secession and had few leaders
 - Union loyalist Stephen A. Douglas died soon after war began
 - Democrats divided into different groups

The Politics of War

- “War Democrats”
 - Supported Lincoln and the war
- “Peace Democrats”
 - Did not support the war
- Copperheads
 - Named for poisonous snake
 - Radicals who opposed to the war and openly sympathized with the South
 - Attacked the draft, Lincoln, and emancipation
 - Strong in southern Ohio, Illinois, Indiana

The Politics of War

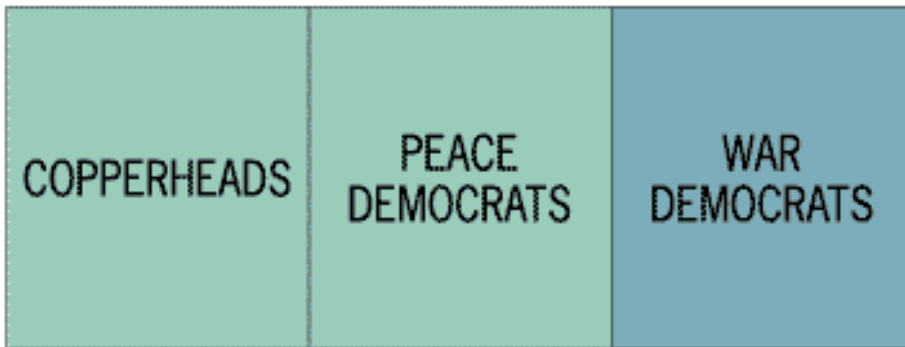
- Clement L. Vallandigham
 - Congressman from Ohio; became leader of Copperheads
 - Openly condemned war and attacked Union and Lincoln
 - Tried before military court, sentenced to prison, but Lincoln banished him to Confederacy
 - Returned to Ohio before end of war but was not further prosecuted

The Election of 1864

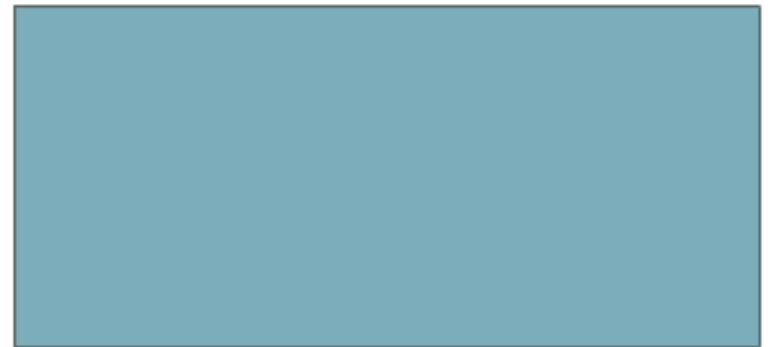
- Lincoln's authority depended on his defeating the Peace Democrats and Copperheads
 - Republicans joined with War Democrats to form the Union Party (in existence for only that election) to gain more votes and support

Union Party, 1864

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS



REPUBLICANS



The Election of 1864

- Lincoln's renomination
 - At first seriously opposed by supporters of Chase
 - Anti-Lincoln forces collapsed; Lincoln nominated
- Vice-presidential nominee was Andrew Johnson
 - War Democrat from Tennessee and small slave owner
 - Put on ticket to gain as many Democratic votes as possible from War Democrats and Border States

The Election of 1864

- Democratic nomination
 - General George McClellan nominated
 - Copperheads forced in a plank denouncing war as a failure
 - Opposed by McClellan

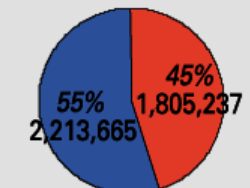
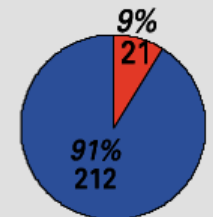
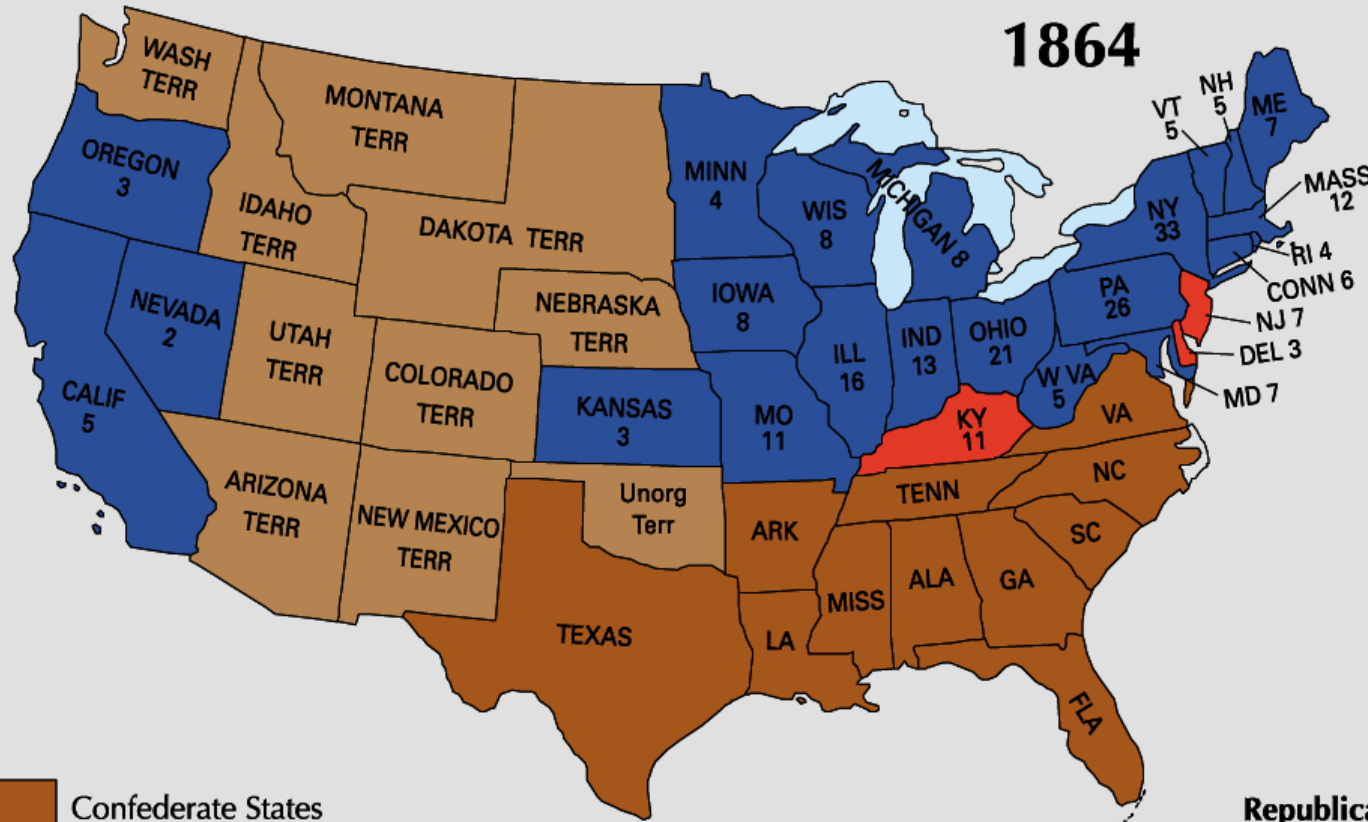
The Election of 1864

- The election of 1864: the campaign
 - Republicans' most effective slogan was "Don't swap horses in the middle of the river."
 - Lincoln's reelection at first in doubt
 - 1864 victories (at Mobile, Alabama, Atlanta, and Shenandoah Valley, Virginia) turned tide for Lincoln

The Election of 1864

- The election of 1864: the results
 - Lincoln won with 212 to 21 electoral votes
 - Helped by Northern soldiers furloughed (sent home) to vote for Lincoln
 - Close popular vote; McClellan won 45%
 - 2.2 million to 1.8 million popular vote
 - Lincoln's win ended last hope for South

The Election of 1864



Confederate States
 Territories

Republican (Lincoln)
 Democratic (McClellan)

Grant Outlasts Lee

- Late 1863 – Grant made commander of Union Armies
 - Meade removed for not pursuing Lee after Gettysburg
 - Grant's strategy was to attack simultaneously on all fronts so that South could not move their armies around to help each other
 - Led to bloody and brutal warfare, but it ended the war

Grant Outlasts Lee

- May – June 1864 – the Wilderness Campaign
 - Grant moved with 100,000 men toward Richmond
 - Suffered 50,000 casualties, but Lee suffered similar proportion of men
 - June 3, 1864 – charge at Cold Harbor led to 7,000 casualties in only a few minutes
 - Northern public opinion turned against Grant after bloody losses
 - In reality, Lee was to blame for war of attrition in final year of war, not Grant
 - Lee's loss rate (1 of every 5 soldiers) was double that of Grant's

Grant's Virginia Campaign, 1864– 1865



Grant Outlasts Lee

- February 1865 – Confederates tried to negotiate peace
 - Lincoln refused anything but Union and emancipation
 - South refused to lose independence

Grant Outlasts Lee

- April 1865 – North captured Richmond and trapped Lee at Appomattox Court House in Virginia
 - Lee surrendered to Grant
 - Grant gave generous surrender terms to South
 - Lincoln traveled to Richmond right after surrender
 - Recognized by freed slaves as their emancipator

Porter.

Marshall.

Sheridan. Ingalls. Babcock.

Custer.



Lee.

Grant. Merritt.

Parker.

THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX.

Lee's Surrender to Grant at Appomattox

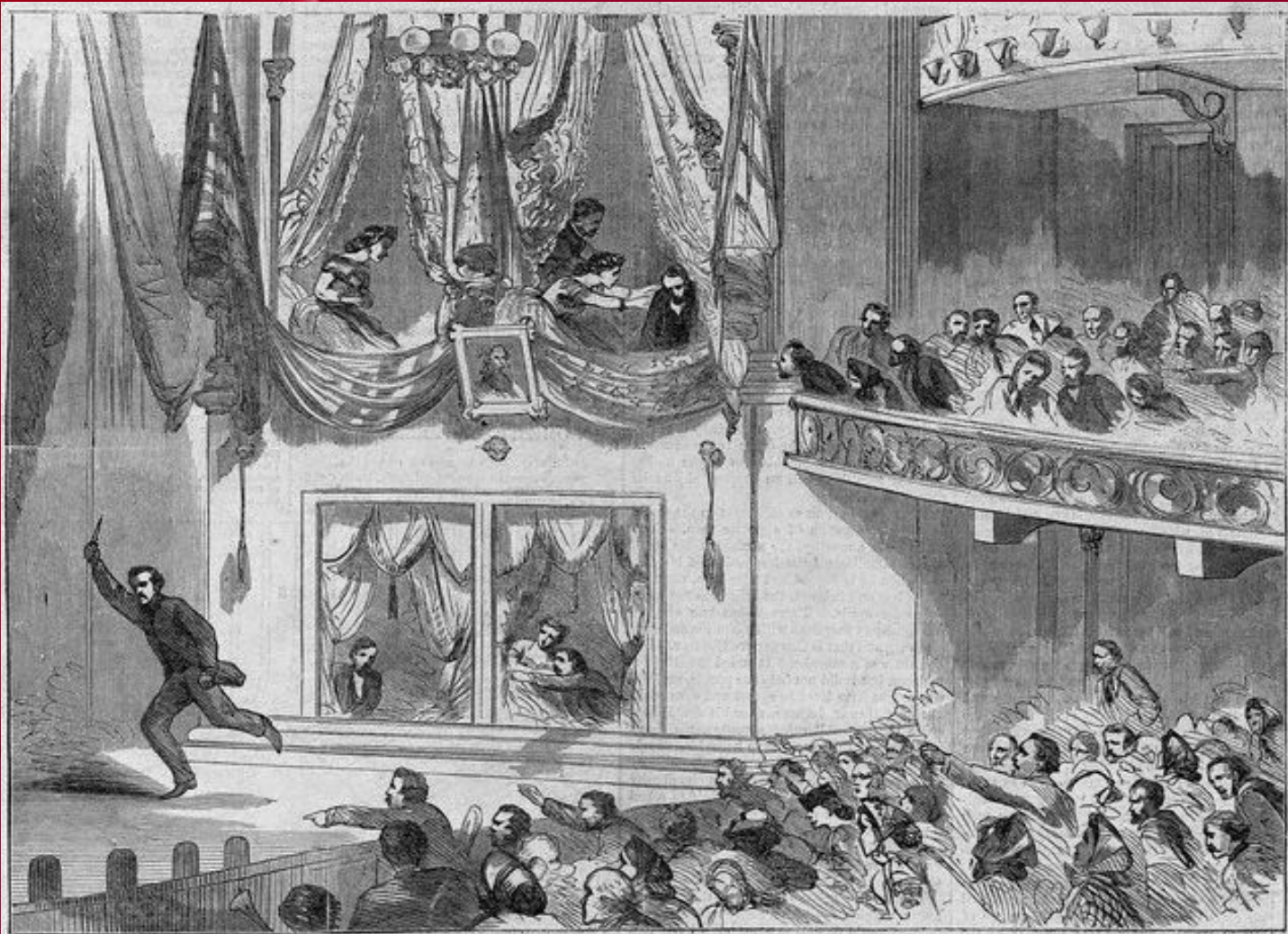
The Martyrdom of Lincoln

- Friday, April 14, 1865 – Lincoln's assassination
 - Only 5 days after Lee's surrender
 - John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical, pro-Southern actor in the play, came in behind Lincoln in his balcony seat and shot him in the head
 - Lincoln died the next morning

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



The Escape of John Wilkes Booth



THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT FORD'S THEATRE—AFTER THE ACT.

The Martyrdom of Lincoln

- Impact of Lincoln's death
 - Lincoln's faults minimized; he became hero to North
 - Some in South at first cheered, but soon learned his death was a disaster for them
 - He was moderate and reasonable, and would have been able to lead Reconstruction much more ably than Johnson could (or did)

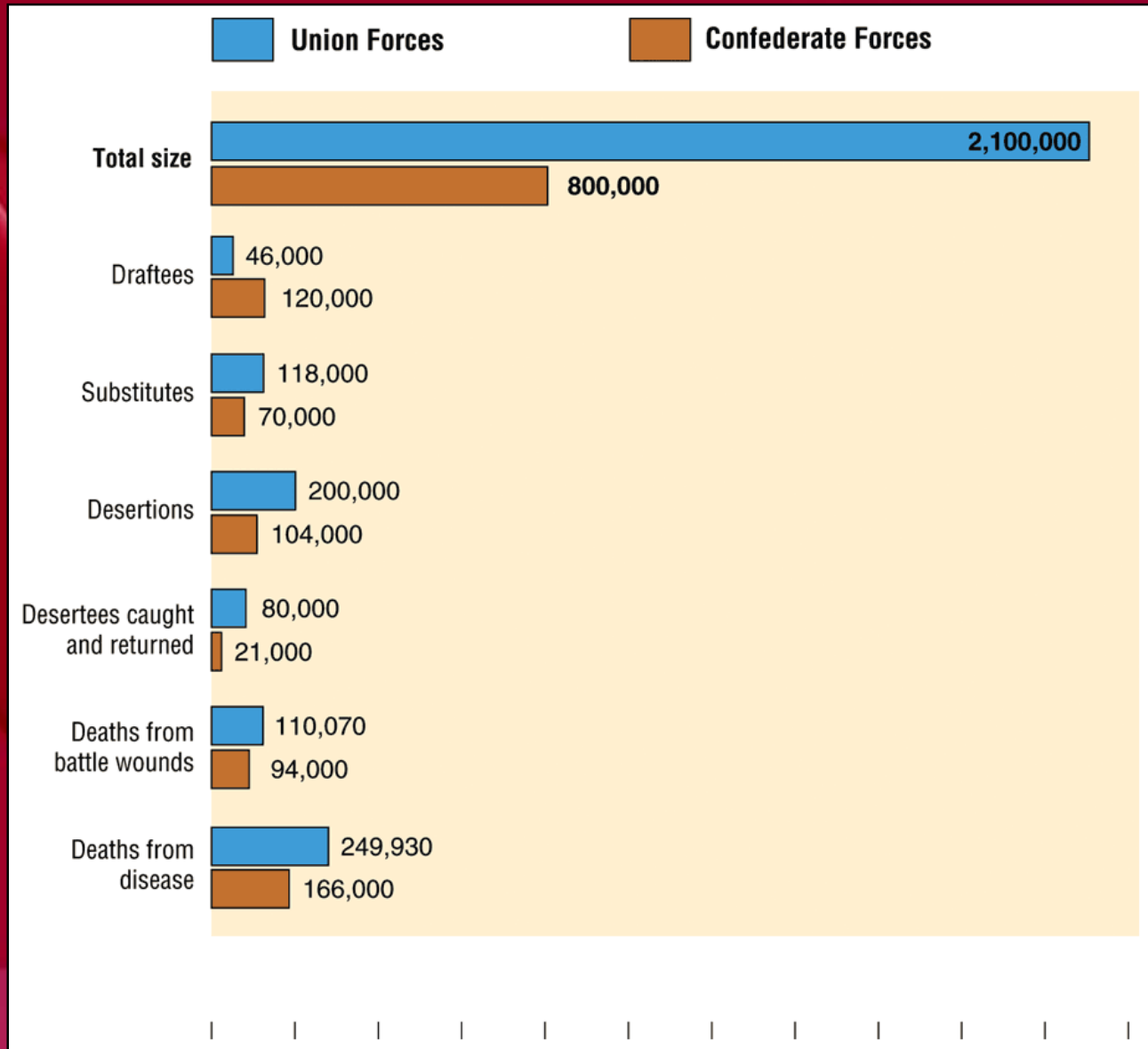
The Martyrdom of Lincoln

- Crucifixion thesis
 - Some historians argue that Lincoln would have clashed with Radical Republicans in Congress (as Johnson did), and possibly would even have been impeached (as Johnson was) because of clashes over Reconstruction
 - While Congress does try to reassert its power after war, Lincoln was a much better leader than Johnson, who would not have gotten himself into the problems that Johnson did

The Aftermath of the Nightmare

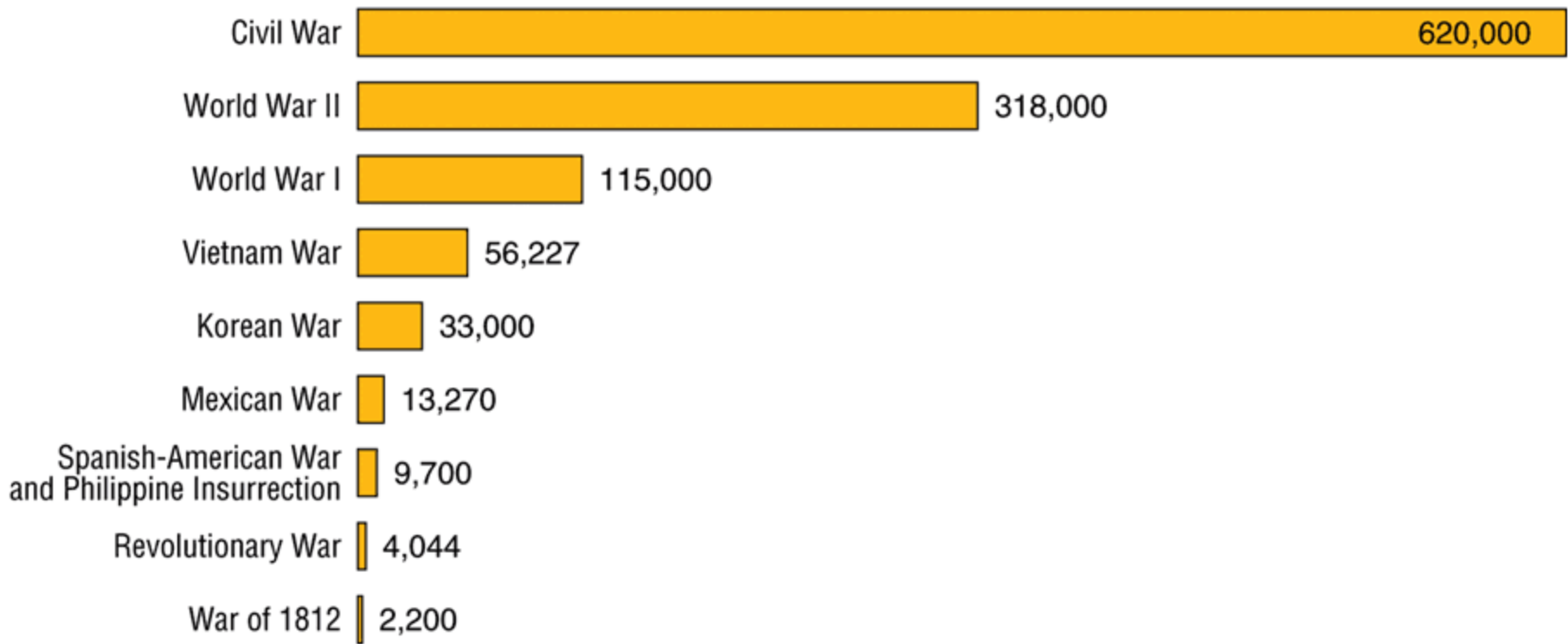
- Casualties of war
 - 600,000 men died in the war (of the war or of disease)
 - 400,000 more were wounded
- Monetary cost
 - \$15 billion in direct costs
 - More money spent on continuing expenses (pensions, interest on national debt)
- Intangible costs impossible to calculate
 - Dislocations, wasted energies, lowered ethics, ruined lives, bitter memories and hatred

Opposing Armies of the Civil War



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

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



The Aftermath of the Nightmare

- Civil War decided once and for all the problem of states' rights versus federal power
 - Federal government was supreme over the states
- Democracy proven in US, spread to Europe
 - 1867 – England became true political democracy

The Aftermath of the Nightmare

- South lost, but it was for the best
 - Slavery ended
 - Blacks able to claim their rights
 - US politically united