

Lesson #44 U.S. History

First Year of Civil War

Crittenden Compromise – Six Amendments to Constitution

1st Reinstate Missouri Compromise

2nd Deny Congressional authority to abolish slavery

3rd Protect slavery in Washington D.C.

4th Barred Congress from interfering with interstate slave trade – commerce clause

5th full federal restitution for runaway slaves

6th Black all amendments from being altered

Senator Crittenden seen as a compromiser that could save country from civil war – there were plans to divide country into four different nations or New England – South – Midwest. This was no compromise.

Reasons for war:

1. Constitution was a compact (south – independent states) or contract (unification of nation)?

2. Sectionalism – manifest Destiny - Western expansion

1840's churches split

Methodist re-united 1936

Presbyterians 1983

Baptist not yet

3. Internal improvements

4. Tariffs

5. Nat Turner – fear set militia in ready state and slave code strengthen

6. John Brown – secret six gave \$\$\$

7. Dred Scott

8. Gag Rule

9. Abolition (Brother's Keeper) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* Harriet Beecher Stowe

10. Slavery – central theme

11. Compromises

12. Lincoln – Douglas Debates

13. Election of 1860 – 2 party race in North / 2 party race in South (Lincoln 39% of vote)

14. Power shift from Virginia to South Carolina

Southern Manifesto

People started to wear cockades – Red, White and Blue for Union

Solid Blue for secession

President Buchanan's administration filled with southern supporters. Sec. of State William Henry Trescot of South Carolina order 10,000 muskets sent to his state through the Sec. of War Floyd. Sec. Trescot also kept the governor of South Carolina informed on Administration plans. Buchanan "matter of honor among gentlemen"

Lincoln's trip to office worry with fear of attempt assassination. When train went through Baltimore it stopped and one-depot car was decoupled and pulled through the streets by horses to another depot. Fear of attempt on Lincoln changed route – Mrs. Lincoln's train car was attack by a mob in Baltimore Papers reported that Lincoln skulking into Washington in a woman's shawl and bonnet – like a thief in the night. Also, paper gave the impression of a coward and depicted Lincoln as a Cretin.

As 1861 wore on papers shifted view of Lincoln – one cartoon had Lincoln hitting a homerun with a bat (fence rail) with a belt with the words Wide Awake. Baseball was a growing sport by the 1840's with young working classmen.

Ohio Senator Thomas Corwin in the last minutes proposed a 13th amendment to would protect slavery in perpetuity – it passed both House and Senate – needed President signature to do to the states for ratification. When vote was done the Vice, President hammered the gavel to end the 36 Congress and the VP headed south to become a Brigadier General.

Lincoln saw the secession as a challenge to the idea of democratic government – if they won then democracy would fail, and anarchy would win. Lincoln never referred to the secessionist states as the Confederacy he used the confederacy lower case as in robbery or theft.

Lincoln was a wordsmith and used “legalese” known that words had the power to compel. He made a point of the Southern Constitution removing “all men are created equal”. Lincoln's opening address started with “Fellow-citizens” While the U.S. Constitution started with “We, the people...”

That the opening address by Jefferson Davis use “We, The Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States”. Davis started with “Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America...”

*Note the Vice President a Southerner in the 1830's had a black common law wife.

Major Anderson moved from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter against administration wishes Public mood changing to “No Compromise! No Concessions to Traitors!” Fort Sumter April 13, 1861 bombed and under siege since December 1860. Before the siege began the Confederates fired a solid shot by mistake and later sent officers to apology.

Fort Monroe at Hampton Roads

General Benjamin Franklin Butler the day after the bombing of Fort Sumter three slaves enter Fort Monroe Frank Baker, Shepard Mallory, and James Townsend – when their owner Col. Mallory asked for their return General Butler said they were “contrabands” – said the South was in or out could not be both. The flow of “Contrabands” increased each day – 47 by end of the week.

Lincoln had to deal with other powerful Republics and political leaders. Stephen Douglas had a scheme to control the government by guiding Lincoln. Samuel Seward was working on a scheme to be de-facto leader and General Scott did not think Lincoln was much of a leader or man.

General Scott wanted to abandon Fort Sumter. Lincoln on the other hand came to see the fort as a symbol and to acquiescence the fort would bring a disgrace. The stand at the fort made the men in the fort the only American heroes at the time. P.T. Barnum staged plays about the defense.

Lincoln order the fort to be supplied and allowed the South to know the relief was coming. The sully was not a covert mission. Lincoln understood that the South does not compromise because the Crittenden plan failed, Corwin Plan failed, Peace Conference failed, Douglas's plan failed, and Seward's plan failed. South made the mistake of firing the first shot uniting the North.

Relay to the Flag:

Chicago

Elmer Ellsworth – formed a group of Chicago *Zouaves* that toured the nation with military drills filled with jumps and rolls

New York City

Firemen – *Zouaves (Zou-Zous)*– loose jacket, baggy pants, and a *Fez* for hat – from New York City firemen under Elmer Ellsworth who was a friend of Abe Lincoln from the tour of the Nation – Elmer was shot in Alexandria, Va. In the Marshall House by James W. Jackson – a plaque is on the wall of the build where the Marshall House stood that states the martyr Jackson died. Event turn the from want to avoid a fight into a fight.

California

General Albert Sidney Johnston was commander of the Pacific U.S. Force in 1861 – refused to support attack on Alcatraz Fort - Reverend Thomas Starr King and Jessie Fremont at Black Point

Missouri

Slavery in center of state – formed minutemen

German immigrants anti-slavery formed *Unabhangige Schwarzer Jagerkorps* – Black Jaegers – Lincoln took oath and minutemen tried to take Missouri into the South – there was a stand-off on 5th street in St. Louis over 2 Rebel flags – minutemen setup camp Jackson and The Black Jaegers and Wide Awakes defeated the rebels

Washington D.C.

The city was a backwater city with filth everywhere. At one time Senator Henry Clay was attacked by a large Billy goat – the papers referred to the incident as quadruped vs. statesmen

Military:

Army at start with 16,000 men 767 officers stayed with Union 313 resigned

North used regular army as a solid core to build the regular army

Command: North 583 generals – 33% from regular army

South used regular army to build the State Militias

South had 425 generals of which were 29% from regular army

	North soldier (Billy Yank)	Southern soldier (Johnny Reb)
Artillery	5%	5%
Cavalry	15%	20%
Infantry	80%	75%
Pay 1861	\$11.00	\$11.00
1865	\$16.00	\$18.00

Southern soldiers enter a good shot and rider – North had to train – two years before as good

Slavery allowed the South to field a larger army than its size suggested

War fought in south gave them advantage internal communications and knowledge of roads

Weapons:

Musket ball 300 yards effective range

Rifled ball 400 yards effective range

Rifled minis ball 1,000 yards

Robert E. Lee was offered Command of U.S. Army – he refused and said he must go with his State. He had sworn an oath to the United States. His was a group that valued Honor!

Southern Strategy = military goal or general plan

Fortress mentality – let them come to us then attack – lost best men early in war

Only twice did the southern armies move into North and lost both times

Tactics = battlefield plans

Southerners used offense defense

Northern Strategy = Political and military

Blockade coast “Anaconda Plan” squeeze

Divide the South at the Mississippi River

National goals overcame military goals at times on both sides – more so on the Southern side

Navy:

North had 42 ships at start of war ready for duty

Command 1,554 officers only 373 went to south

Blockade used against sovereign power not domestic insurrection – legal problem for North

Legal and political implication for U.S. and Europe “continuous voyage” Doctrine – right to stop ships that use neutral ports

South had no navy and had to build one.

Disease and Medicine

Midwesterners (farm boys) sufferer 43% higher than urban men with disease

Union started war with 113 surgeons and South had 24 – there were 15,000 by 1865

Treatments:

Dysentery – treated with turpentine morphine

Malaria quinine

Measles whiskey

Typhoid Fever opium

Smallpox iodine

Tuberculosis

Both armies were unprepared for battlefield realities of Civil War. North did not start ambulance Corp until September 1862. Wounded had to get off battlefield on their own. Neither side had trained litter bearers.

Nearly all wounds became infected, and death followed in 3 days by hemorrhage and /or infection. The hospital was a death sentence many times.

62% of all chest wounds died

87% of all abdominal wounds died

Nurses:

Doretha Dix

Clara Barton

Sally Louisa Tompkins – South

Mary Ann Brikerdyke – North

Prisons:

Neither side was prepared for the large number of prisoners

North 214,000 POW's of which 12% died in prisons

Belle Isle – 90% of men were less than 100 pounds when released

South 211,000 POW's of which 15% died in prisons

Andersonville, Ga. Built for 15,000 held 30,000

The Problem became severe with the Southern refusal to exchange Black soldiers. Until then exchanges were made.

Battles:

1861 1st Battle of Bull Run (July 21) (Manassas)

No standard uniform – Union later went to light blue trousers and dark blue blouse. Rebels in various uniforms. One side could not tell one from the other in battle at times.

South use the rail system to transport troops to the battle to shift the balance. Foreign observers notice this, and the Germans went home and built a rail system to move armies rapidly.

Civilians rode out of Washington to watch the battle and set-up for picnic's. The battle started with the Union pushing the Rebels back. Then General Barnard Bee told his men to have heart "There stands Jackson like a Stone Wall – rally behind the Virginians!" The Union lines broke and ran through the picnickers. The rush was on to get back to Washington.

The rebels did not follow up the victory.

Southern strategy cost the best leaders in battle.

55% of all Confederate Generals killed or wounded

31 were shot twice

18 were shot 3 times - William Ruffin Cox wounded 11 times

The rebels lost in first 12 major battles 24.6% and the Union lost 13.9%

The North named battles after the nearest body of water and the South after the nearest settlement. A few battles only have one name such as Vicksburg and Gettysburg. During the colonial period the New England wanted to protect the sea and water ways (Navy). The Southern colonies wanted to protect the land (Army).