

The American Civil War 1861-1865

Film Clip: *Gettysburg (Picket's Charge) – Ivanhoe (Lost Cause)*

Artwork: by Winslow Homer

Songs: *Army Beans and Goober Peas – Dixie and Battle Hymn of the Republic*

TIMELINE:

- 1850 European Wars – Crimean War first to use photography
- 1854 Border Ruffians
Kansas – Nebraska – Bushwhacker (South) and Jayhawker (north)
Popular Sovereignty / Stephen A. Douglas / native will control
Democrats Senate supported South
Republican House supported Free Soil
- 1855 Senator Charles Sumner of Mass. Gave speech on
“The Crime Against Kansas”
which sparked the attacked Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Then
Butler’s cousin a House Member Preston Brooks enter Senate and beat
Senator Sumner with a cane as he sat at his desk, It took 5 years for
Sumner to re-turn to Senate
- 1856 John Brown – Pottawatomie Creek and Lawrence Kansas
- 1859 John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry
- 1860 Election of Lincoln
Failure of Crittenden Compromise
Secession of Seven lower states then the Six border states secede
- 1861 Confederate Constitution
1st Battle of Bull Run (July 21) had No standard uniform
Union later went to light blue trousers and dark blue blouse
“There stands Jackson like a Stonewall – rally behind the Virginians!”
Trent Affair
- 1862 Monitor and Merrimac
Grant takes Fort Donelson in Feb.
Capt. Farragut takes New Orleans Feb
Battle of Shiloh - April 6-7, 1862
2nd Battle of Bull Run
Battle of Antietam Creek 1st invasion of the North
Union victory (Antietam or Sharpsburg) Sept. (political turning point)
Lee’s plans found in wrapping of 3 cigars – McClellan waited 18 hours and
lost advantage and the opportunity to end war. Lee’s army was 2 ½ times
smaller than McClellan’s
1st used as labor battalions in New Orleans by Maj. General Benjamin F.
Butler
Murfreesboro (Stone River) Dec. 13, 1862
Both armies played band duel until “Home Sweet Home”
Fredericksburg – Lincoln “If there is a worse place than HELL, I am in it.”

- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation - Jan.
 - 1. Move to attack Southern resources – slavery
 - 2. Political – foreign relations
 - 3. Save Union – manpower
 - 4. Republicans 99% for Democrats 96% against
 Battle of Chancellorsville - May 1-4,
 “Stonewall” shot returning to his lines – died of pneumonia
 June 9, 1863 Brandy Station
 Largest cavalry battle – North won – training showed
 Battle of Gettysburg
 Battle of Vicksburg - split the Confederacy
- 1864 Sherman's March to the Sea
 Grant Occupies Richmond
- 1865 Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

OUTLINE:

- I. The End of the Interim Period
 - A. Lincoln's hints
 - B. The inauguration
 - C. Presidential appointments
 - D. The conflict begins
 - 1. Resupply Ft. Sumpter
 - 2. The South's response
 - E. Lincoln's initial steps of war
 - 1. Call for 75,000 militiamen
 - 2. Blockade of southern ports
 - F. Secession - Lower South then Upper South
 - G. Personal agonies of war
 - 1. Lee's decision to join the South
 - 2. Examples of family splits
- II. Balance Sheet for the War
 - A. The North's advantages
 - 1. Population
 - 2. Industry
 - 3. Farm production
 - 4. Transportation
 - B. South's advantages:
 - 1. Strong military leaders
 - 2. Defensive war
 - 3. Sea Power
- III. Early Battles:
 - A. General military strategy
 - B. First Battle of Bull Run
 - 1. Basis for confrontation
 - 2. Military retreat
 - 3. Impact of the battle

- IV. Efforts to Build Armies
 - A. Lincoln's early calls for volunteers
 - B. Confederate army recruitment
 - 1. Early calls for volunteers
 - 2. Adoption of conscription
 - 3. Loopholes of conscription
 - C. Union conscription
 - D. War profiteering
- V. The War in 1862
 - A. Naval actions of ironclads
 - B. Union seizures
 - C. Actions in the West
 - D. McClellan's Peninsular Campaign
 - 1. McClellan's character
 - 2. Jackson's Shenandoah campaign
 - E. Second Battle of Bull Run
 - F. Lee's invasion at Antietam
 - G. Battle of Fredericksburg
 - H. Assessment of war in 1862
- VI. The Move for Emancipation
 - A. Lincoln's considerations
 - B. Military actions of emancipation
 - C. Congressional actions
 - D. Arguments for emancipation
 - E. Blacks in the military
 - F. The abolition of slavery
- VII. The Revolutionary Impact of the War
 - A. Power shift to the North
 - B. Measures passed by the North
- VIII. Financing the War
 - A. Methods used in the North
 - 1. Increased the tariffs
 - 2. Income tax
 - 3. Issuance of greenbacks
 - 4. Borrowing
 - B. Confederate finances
- IX. Confederate Diplomacy
 - A. Importance of diplomacy
 - B. Impact of Mason & Slidell
 - C. Confederate raiding ships
- X. Union Politics
 - A. Pressure of the Radicals
 - B. Actions of the Democrats
 - C. Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus
 - D. 1864 Election

- XI. Wearing Down the Confederacy
 - A. Battle of Chancellorsville
 - B. Grant at Vicksburg
 - C. Lee's unsuccessful invasion of Gettysburg
 - D. The Wilderness Campaign
 - E. Sherman's March to sea
 - F. Surrender at Appomattox Court House
- XII. Lincoln Attends the Theater

CONCEPTS, TERMS, NAMES, AND TOPICS:

Robert E. Lee.	Gideon Welles	Ulysses S. Grant
Vicksburg	Abraham Lincoln	Alex Stephan's
Atlanta	Antietam Creek	Horace Greely
Thaddeus Stevens	Joseph Hooker	"Stonewall"
Radicals	"Copperheads"	Judah Benjamin
Philip Sheridan	Simon Cameron	George G. Meade
Emancipation Proclamation	Morrill Tariff	Morrill Land Grant Act
John Pope	William T. Sherman	Ambrose Burnside
Trent Affair	Alabama Claims	Albert Sidney Johnston
Sec. St. Seward	Bounty jumpers	Jefferson Davis
13th Amendment	Shiloh	<i>CSS Alabama</i>
Border States	Radical Republicans	Legal Tender Act
Morrill Tariff	Conscription Act	Ironclads
George McClellan	Gettysburg	March to the Sea
"Butternuts"	Hampton Roads Conference	<i>Sic semper tyrannis</i>
<i>Cinco de Mayo</i>	Clement Vallandigham	

NOTES:

Fort Monroe at Hampton Roads

General Benjamin Franklin Butler – slave issue? May – 3 slaves appeared – Contraband
Freemont and Board State Slaves

In the south those that did not like slavery did not speak of it in open – crime – Nat Turner
gave the south a chance – Reform or Clamp Down – they choose Clamp Down

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

Foreign Relations and Technology

Telegraph and technology brought faster changed
Transatlantic Cable

Perry open Japan

Japanese diplomats visited U.S. for the first time – the interpreter spoken only broken English
The diary of one diplomat said, “anyone of good character except a Negro may be elected
president.”

Darwin’s book may have played a part in the national view

Some saw the north and South as different people – climate, location and evolution?

Puritan North and Cavalier South

Frederick Law Olmsted saw slavery being more harmful to white Southerners – it made them
Brutes more like bullies and ruffians in the north

Also, facial hair was becoming popular for male identity

John C. Freemont was first candidate to wear a beard

Europe saw beards as Revolutionary

The Compromise of 1850 - end the slave trade in D.C. not slavery in the District and slaves could be sold in the District – just not for sale to other locations in the South -

The proposal cost of Emancipation of all slaves would cost \$75 million for 30 years – slaves value in the South was more than all other assets held in the South including land.

* Senator R.A. Green of Florida in 1931 introduced a bill to pay reparations to slave owners who lost their slave with the 13th amendment.

The North and South in 1850 were equal in development. The ten years gave the North time to develop an industrial giant and commercial empire.

1847 Illinois passed law that Blacks could not settle in the State and 1848 ratified it by a 70% vote

Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas and Oregon passed similar laws. Only five Northern states allow free blacks to vote in 1860.

Both sides attacked the other as being the aggressor. At the time there were plans to divide the country into different nations or New England – South – Midwest

Senator Crittenden seen as a compromiser that could save the country from 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 Block all amendments from being altered

Not a compromise just gave South what they wanted

1860 the stock market fell – Crittenden Compromise saw it swing up

Stephen Douglas suggested two more amendments to the Crittenden Compromise:

1st That all blacks be barred from voting and holding office

2nd If states wanted to remove blacks from state the federal government would pay to ship them to South America or Africa

Lincoln the Candidate

Lincoln stood 6'4" the average soldier stood 5' 6"

He had High pitched voice

His wife Mary Todd was had a problem with shoplifting – 400 gloves

Presidential contender did not campaign others did the campaigning – Senator Douglas made a trip to see his mother and stop along the way and gave speeches – the trip took so long and wide that the press had a field day with Douglas's search for his mother.

Lincoln given nickname of the "Rail Splitter" and supporters one night met a campaign speech with split rails and torches within short time Rail Splitter Clubs were from all over the country.

Gave a frontier image to Lincoln and what nation needed. The Wide-Awake Clubs formed in New England and Rail Splitter Clubs join Wade Awakes

Election of 1860

Lincoln's trip to office

When train went through Baltimore it stopped at one-depot cars were 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.

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 Congress

1. How to pay for the War
2. How to run the War?
3. How to handle politics
4. Laws

Jay Cooke and government bonds

A Philadelphia journalist “every dollar subscribed is a bullet for a traitor's heart and a nail for his coffin.”

1861 Jefferson Davis and Civil War – separate the Union “independence not Reunification”

Radicals

Ben Wade

Thaddeus Stevens – intimate relations with Lydia Smith

Abolitionist and supporters of colonization – Haiti and Liberia

Abolitionist were as happy with secession – Wendell Phillips

Between 1830 and 1860 20,000 became voluntary colonizers (242 from California)

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

1861 Douglass encourage colonization

Secret Six out of Boston funded John Brown

Henry Clay help found colonization society

H. Greely
H.B. Stowe
T. Stevens

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. Trescot also kept the governor of South Carolina informed on Administration plans.

Buchanan "matter of honor among gentlemen" Trescot did not fit

Major Anderson moved from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter against administration wishes
Public mood changing to "No Compromise! No Concessions to Traitors!"

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". That the opening address by Jefferson Davis use "We, The Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States" While the U.S. Constitution started with "We, the people..."

Lincoln's opening address started with "Fellow-citizens" / Davis started with "Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America..."

Charleston had 40 slave markets in 1860

Southern Rhetoric

Superiority of system
North loved to spend money
Panic of 1857
Banks closed
Factories closed
Businesses failed
WORKERS not cared for!
Indian Planters owned some 1,000 slaves

Northern Rhetoric

Slavery is an evil institution
Shame – planters loved to make money
Slavery's impact on Southern economy
Ignorance and poor
Monopolized best land
Impoverished All others

Books not printed in South or allowed:

Uncle Tom's Cabin
Hinton Rowan Helper, *Impending Crisis of the South*

Reasons for war:

1. Constitution compact (south – independent states) or contract (unification of nation)?
2. Sectionalism – manifest Destiny - Western expansion
3. Labor - free vs. slave
4. 1840's churches split
 - Methodist re-united 1936
 - Presbyterians 1983
 - Baptist not yet
5. Internal improvements benefit North
6. tariffs – believed to be unfair to South
7. Nat Turner – fear set militia in ready state and slave code strengthen
8. John Brown – secret six gave \$\$\$
9. Agriculture cash crops (cotton & tobacco) and produce (food)
10. Dred Scott
11. Gag Rule
12. Abolition (Brother's Keeper) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* Harriet Beecher Stowe
13. Slavery – central theme – Fugitive Slave Law
14. Compromises
13. Lincoln – Douglas Debates
15. Election of 1860 – 2 party race in North / 2 party race in South (Lincoln 39% of vote)
16. Power shift from Virginia to South Carolina
17. Panics 1819, 1837, & 1857 blamed on North
17. Lost Cause *The Lost Cause Regained* by Edward A. Pollard – Southern Honor
 - Paradise Lost* Milton
 - South saw itself as “Paradise on Earth” and North as the “Wilderness”
 - North seen as being filled with immigrants “Trash of Europe” – traitors
 - South as “Cavalier Warriors” self-sacrificing heroism – “gentlemen”
 - Spartans at Thermopylae
 - Roland at Roncevalles
 - Nibelungs in Attila's hall
 - North saw “cavalier as a Spanish Aristocrat with negative attributes of arrogance, laziness, cruelty, and decadence – Where the North saw themselves as Roundheads (common men)
 - Scotland model for Southern rebellion – ballads, clan gatherings (chief), St. Andrew Cross (Flag), and burning cross – 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie “Lost Cause”
 - Sir. Walter Scott

Geography:	North	South
Population:	22,340,000	9,103,000
Army:	4,000,000 combat age	200,000
Urban Population:	26%	10%
Value of farmland:	\$25.67 per acre	\$10.40 per acre
Value of farm machinery	\$0.89	\$0.42
Capital investment	84%	16%
Per Capita	\$43.73	\$13.25
Literacy	94%	83% whites / 53% total
Rail Road's	22,000 miles (70%)	2,000 miles
Locomotives	470	19
Banking	\$189 million (81%)	\$27 million
Horses	60%	40%
Mules	10%	90%
Ships	3,000 steamboats	-
Industry		
Factory workers	1.1 million	101,000
Canals	3,7000 miles	-

	<u>NORTH</u>	Civil War	<u>SOUTH</u>
Bank Deposits	81%		19%
Manufacturing Plants	86%		14%
Industrial Workers	92%		8%
Railroad Mileage	71%		29%
Firearms Production	97%		3%
Railroad Equipment	96%		4%
Value of Manufactured Goods	90%		10%
Population	71%		29%
Free Male Population 18-20	81%		19%
Iron Production	94%		6%
Textile Production	93%		7%
Coal Production	97%		3%
Wheat Production	81%		19%
Corn Production	67%		33%
Cotton Production	4%		96%
Farm acreage	75%		25%
Wealth Produces	75%		25%
Merchant Ships	90%		10%

Attempts to prevent Civil War:

1. Critten Compromise
 - a. North make concessions
 - b. Republicans give up prohibition on slavery
2. President Buchanan did nothing
3. Lincoln – save union first priority

Border States

Rivers important to communication and travel 50% value to South 15% to Union
Control rivers control economy

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

South used regular army to build State Militias

Command: North 583 generals – 33% from regular army

South 425 generals – 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 war as good marksmen and riders

North had to train – two years before as good as the Southern boys

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

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

Armies: Army of Cumberland

Army of Tennessee

Army of Potomac

Generals: Johnston's Fabian Strategy

Sherman's mobile tactics and indirect approach

Lee risk taker – split army

Grant hit as a unit all the time – not let Lee hit one at a time

General McClellan had the lowest death rate in battle. He could not stand to send men into battle

Best Union Generals came out of the Western Campaign

Weapons and Tactics for the last war

Musket ball 300 yards effective range

Rifled ball 400 yards effective range

Rifled Minie ball good at 1,000 yards

Rifle Musket

Smooth bore musket – flat trajectory / 100 yards killing distance

Rifle musket – parabolic trajectory / two killing zones

300-yard sight – first killing zone 125 yards – then overhead until second killing zone of the last 75 yards

Training Manual from French Manual – Winfield Scott updated for next 21 years to be replaced in 1855 by William J. Hardee for faster movement – updated again by Emory Upton after the Civil War - who used a regiment of 3 battalions and four companies – loose-order formation

The French removed the sights from rifle and told to use thumb for measuring distance

Napoleonic Wars – 75 to 100 yards was the standard firing point – with training a soldier could fire 5 rounds per minute – in formation 2 rounds per minute under orders

French were the leading innovators in rifle tactics – Zouave's were sharpshooter's used in North Africa

Frederick William Augustus von Steuben wrote Drill Manual in 1779 for Continental Army – with four stages of fire and firing in retreating

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

55% of all Confederate Generals killed or wounded

31 were shot twice

18 were shot 3 times

William Ruffin Cox wounded 11 times

Drummers used to communicate on battlefield – prime targets

Some 200,000 boys in war under 18 of these 105,000 were under 15

Johnny Clem was 9 and fought at Shiloh, Perrysville, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, and Chickamauga with 22nd Michigan

Flag in battle: U.S. Flag (Colors) into combat / regimental Flags only

before 1834 U.S. troops not allowed to carry

1834 only artillery could carry colors

1876 Marines allowed to carry colors

1887 Cavalry allowed to carry colors

To lose your units "Colors" was a dishonor to unit the National Flag a disgrace

Civil War

Firemen – *Zouaves (Zou-Zous)*– loose jacket, baggy pants and a *Fez* for hat – from 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.

Chicago

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

Irregulars: Guerrilla Warfare

1862 Act allowed partisan Rangers – repealed in 1864 – paid for “booty”

Jay Hawker’s – North

Bushwhackers – South

Irregular’s mounted – small units 20-30 men (200 at times)

Strike Fast surprise – wagons and end of columns at night

Average age – 20-30

William C. Quantrill – Bill “Bloody” Anderson, Cole and Jim Younger, Frank and Jesse James

Lawrence Kansas – 130 killed

John Hunt Morgan “Grey Fox”

John Singleton Mosby

Disruptive objective – refugees

Women play part in supply and care

Southwest and Native populations – opportunity

Chief Cochise - Apache – hit and run

Navaho – New Mexico

Missouri and Kansas

General Thomas Ewing and General Order #10 round up families of Rebels

August 14, 1863 jail collapsed killing one sister of Bill Anderson and injuring other

August 21, 1863 Quantrill attack Lawrence, Kansas killing 188 retaliation

August 25, 1863 General #11 move all citizens from three counties

Southern supporters to Arkansas

Northern supporters to 1 mile from forts

George Caleb Bingham born in Virginia – served as a Captain in Union Army – Painter

Martial Law and General *Order #11* in 1868

William Faulkner – *Saturday Evening Post* short stories “Unvanquished” 1934-1936

Navy in 1860 : 42 ships at start of war ready for duty - * early ships were christen with blood
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
Trent Affair – legal right to search and seizure of cargo established before by British 1812 –
Springbok and Peterhoff cases not contested by British – question was were diplomats
“contraband”?

Mobile Bay Farragut on *USS Hartford* “Damn the Torpedoes! Full Speed Ahead!”

Blockade Runners 1861 9 out of 10 made it pass
1865 1 out of 2 made it pass

CSS Virginia (Merrimack) and *USS Monitor* 4-hour battle

Political = National goals

Democrats (North) “butternuts” and immigrants (Catholics) (Mick’s)

1. Peace group “copperheads” opposed war that would destroy South
2. War group save the Union

Republicans (Whigs, Know-Nothings, Free-Soilers’ and abolitionist)

1. Radicals – abolish slavery NOW – New England
2. Moderates – disliked slavery
3. Conservatives – gradualist on slavery
4. Fear of French Revolution still on every one’s mind
- 5.

Secret Societies:

Knights of the Golden Circle – faded in 1863

Order of American Knights replaced Golden Circle Knights

Sons of Liberty absorbed American Knights in February 1864

North had political parties and issues

South did not have political parties that developed issues and they saw issues become personal,

factional and at times irresponsible.

Pro-Confederation Democrats formed Secret Society Knights of the Golden Circle

Election victories for Democrats in the West – General’s worked behind everyone’s back for political and professional positions

Democrats campaign for Vallandigham sang songs of Lincoln’s fallings

Politics in White House

Fessenden wanted Lincoln to remove Seward from Cabinet in attempted coup
Pitt Fessenden Secretary of Treasury – paid for war with Bonds – Green Backs

Civil Liberties

September 24, 1862

Suspended writ-of-habeas corpus and authorized military trials

January 3, Lincoln suspension of Habeas Corpus (Where's the Body)

Lincoln held that it was better to arrest too many than too few

15,000 arrested for preventative not punitive

Vallandigham and Milligan cases

Lincoln used medical metaphor to this point – should he not use medication in time of sickness

because it could not help the healthy

Habeas Corpus – “produce the body of evidence” writ of liberty

Lincoln suspended writ on September 24, 1862

Arrested by soldiers

Never seen a judge

Break into homes

Secretly arrested -

Remove to new town

Not formally charged with crime

Removed from country

Lincoln arrested Pro-slavery legislators to keep Maryland from voting to withdraw from Union

Judicial Review was used only twice before Civil War

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

Democrats

Representative Vallandigham

Representative George Pendleton – Ohio

Representative Samuel S. “Sunset” Cox – Ohio

Senator Willard Saulsbury – Delaware

Democrats tried to stop Habeas Corpus Bill with Filibuster – Republicans used rule to stop – tricked in procedure to allow for another question during Quorum call

Land Grant Bill

Daniel Freeman filed for the first claim in Nebraska followed by 1.6 million others

Ben Wade published the first government document on the conduction of the war April 14 in 754 pages

Vallandigham and Copperheads in Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton bolted the door to deny Democrats entry – He governed without a legislature the rest of the war

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, western Pennsylvania, Wisconsin all saw violent resistance to capture of deserters – 38 Provost Marshal were murder and 60 more wounded in their duty and Unionists attacked Copperheads in same states

Burnside in Kentucky Order #38 list death sentence for those that supported, offered aid, communicated in secret or any treasonable Act with the enemy – Vallandigham arrested after a speech and sent to Cincinnati for trial – riots in cities over arrest

Vallandigham expelled to the South – Later he moved to Canada and was nominated for Governor in Ohio in June 11, – he wanted to save slavery and the Union

Foreign Relations:

Garibaldi's Red Shirts victory in Italy gave hope

Britain: wait and see if South can clearly win (pragmatic)

CSS Alabama

Boundary between U.S. and Canada

Blockade – came home to U.S. in World War I

King Cotton?

France: Pro-South

Mexico – Napoleon III / Maximilian

Monroe Doctrine

Russia: Alaska \$7,200,000 – Seward's Folly, Seward's Polar Bear Garden, Seward's Icebox

Japan: Perry opened in 1852

Military = used to achievement of political goals

Lincoln had to deal with other powerful Republicans 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 would not compromise because the Crittenden plan failed, Corwin Plan failed, Peace Conference failed, Douglas's plan failed, and Seward's plan failed.

First Shot

Fort Sumter Lincoln sent supplies to fort – South believed it was reinforcements.

4,000 rounds – killed a mule

Fort Sumter April 13, 1861 bombed and under siege since December 1860. During the siege the Confederates fired a solid shot by mistake and sent officers to apology

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.

Call to Arms

69% of infantrymen raised up by July 1861 were armed with flintlocks, 20% with smoothbore percussion muskets, 11% with rifles

The Seventh Texas arrived with 750 men and only 377 weapons – 1213 shotguns (23 needed repair), 150 Miscellaneous rifles (48 in poor conditions), 104 muskets with percussion detonation

Each man given 40 rounds that weighted 4 pounds - .58 caliber rifle with .577 round wrapped in two layers of paper - first around bullet the second with powder – soldiers would chew on the paper they bit off the rounds

800 rounds could be produce in 10-hour shift

A soldier would be fined 10 cent for wasted round since the rounds belong to the government

A rifle held with the butt up was a signal of surrender in battle

The musket took 9 steps to load and fire – one round 1 ½ to 3 minutes by soldiers

Sharpshooters at Gettysburg fired 13 seconds to 30 seconds

Both sides fired at about 30-150 yards

Maryland 1st shots of the war killing 4 soldiers and 12 civilians

South made the mistake of firing the first shot uniting the North.

First Battle of Bull Run no standardized uniforms caused battlefield confusion.

Peninsula Campaign slow to move with 180,000 troops – feared Rebels had 200,000 instead of the 35,000

May 31 halted attack after rebel attack – General Joseph E. Johnson was wounded and replaced by General Robert E. Lee

Lee went on the offence at Gaines Hill, Paunye Station, Glendale, Oak Grove, Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill and only one was a clear victory for Lee in the Seven Days – the rest were draws or tactical defeats for lee

Second Battle of Bull Run (Antietam) – reorganized medical units –23,000 casualties in 12 hours

Lincoln replaced 3 generals in 9 months

McClellan replaced by General Pope

August 29, 1862

16,000 Union

9,200 Rebels

September 5, 1862 pope out McClellan back

Cabinet Crisis in 1862 Lincoln had all those that ran against him in the Cabinet

Chase was controlled by Lincoln turning tables on him and Seward in Cabinet meeting

News Papers source of entertainment

North reports on killing of slaves

South reports on workers killed in factories

Both sides were unprepared for War

September 12, Lincoln informed Cabinet of Emancipation order

January 1, 1863 Emancipation

Copperheads and Northern Democrats said Lincoln crossed the Rubicon – western Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania supported South or were opposed to Emancipation

September 13, 1862 Antietam Creek /Sharpsburg

Lee Plans discovered wrapped around cigars McClellan waited lose chance of victory

12,400 Union

10,300 Rebels – McClellan claimed 25,000 Rebels

November 8,

McClellan out Burnside In

Burnside out “Fighting Joe” Hooker in

Chancellorsville General Lee split his forces

17,000 Union

13,000 Rebels included “Stone wall” Jackson shot as he returned to own lines

Fredericksburg December 12, 1862

12,100 / 1,200 Union

4,200 / 400 Rebels

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. Men started to place their name and homes on items so relatives would be notified.

Nearly all wounds became infected and death followed in 3 days by hemorrhage and /or infection.

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
Problem with Southern refusal to exchange Black soldiers –

DRAFT: North: 1. substitute – supported Republicanism (pay one to take place)
2. Commutation fee \$300.00 paid to government (France used it until 1811)
777,000 called up in 4 drafts 161,000 failed to report
74,000 furnished substitutes
87,000 paid fee

myth of: “Richman’s War, Poor Man’s Fight!”
98% of Irish paid for substitutes
poor were underrepresented in fight
middle class made 50% of volunteer army

myth of: Foreign Born
31% of North were foreign born and only 26% in army
10% of South foreign were born and only 8% in army
Draft Riot: New York July 11, 1863 120 killed - 20,000 troops sent to city

Republicans 100% voted for Draft
Democrats 88% voted for Draft

Draft doggers February 1862 had 282,000 absent from Army duty

DRAFT: South Avoid Draft
1. 20 or more slaves exempted from service
2. substitution

Food Riot: April 1863 in Richmond Va. “Bread or Blood” Jefferson Davis gave “mob” five minutes to go home then warned once more before arresting leaders

Deserter were buried face down! To look at the place they were headed.

Lincoln on Trial “Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-boy who deserted, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?”

Irish workers replaced by Freedmen in Cincinnati docks

Black Troops (Corp d’Afrique) U.S.C.T. 178,000 men
1. skeptic of combat ability – could they fight those that they were trained to fear?
2. acclimated to garrison duty in deep South
3. rear-area duty to reduce possibility of capture or death
Fort Donaldson and Vicksburg terms – generous

Lt. General in 1864 west

River Queen Meeting – no written record

Loyalty Oath and accept emancipation

Grant would take army surrender and Lincoln the political

William T. Sherman did not want any Black troops in his army

Black troops were paid at start \$3.00 less than white troops – Plus Black troops had to pay for their equipment – whites did not

Fort Pillow 550 men (269 Blacks) 227 killed by Rebels 31% of whites and 64% of Blacks (195)

1863 saw the rate of killing increase and drop in enlistment in the North. President Lincoln looked to Colored Troops to fill the gap.

Color Troops in 39 major battle in 23 months and 410 minor battles

1st major battle Port Hudson, La. 308 died

12% of Union Army power

7% of desertions

20% of casualties – 68,178 men

2,751 died in combat – wounds and disease the rest

Fort Pillow, Tenn. April 1864 Maj. General Nathan Bedford Forrest killing of 269

Men out of 550 (195 were U.S.C.T.) Nathan Bedford Forrest who help later formed the Ku Klux Klan

Fort Wagner, S.C. 54th Mass. 246 died July 18, 1864

Battle of the Crater at Petersburg 1,327 men

Battle of Chaffin farm – 2 days

New Market Heights – South in Trench warfare

13,000 White and Black troops 2 white divisions 1 Color brigade

4 Medals of Honor given to Colored Troopers in 1st attack - 9 in 2nd attack

Rebels pulled back to Cobb's Hill. Union had to take Fort Harrison before attack on

Fort Gilmer – 1st troops to attack were whites that had marched all night – failed.

9th Color sent in and beaten back

8th Color sent in and pinned down 250 yards from fort

7th Color sent in and with mixed up of orders only 4 companies advanced 189 men and 9 officers only 140 men reached the moat – all were killed, wounded or captured

1,732 U.S.C.T. killed – 14 Medals on Honor

1,559 U.S.W.T killed – 23 Medals of Honor

Total Medals of Honor for War 1,520 Whites

23 Colored

10th Cavalry “Buffalo Soldiers” later in West Indian Wars

General Lee moved into Pennsylvania to win support from European nations and show the Union cannot protect itself

Gettysburg 1863

General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia fresh from the victory at Chancellorsville wanted to move into the north to demoralize the Union Army and cause chaos to destroy the Union Army. General Lee had divided his smaller army three times to defeat the large Union army at Chancellorsville. General Lee was 4 victories and one draw against the Union. At Chancellorsville General "Stonewall" Jackson was shot by his men when returning from scouting Union lines. General Lee needed to replace commanders before Gettysburg - two of three Corp Commanders, four of nine Division Commanders and 12 of 37 Brigade Commanders. One commander had a few weeks before commanded 35 men and now was in command of 350 men. Plus, General Lee "eyes and ears" General Stuart was forced to move farther around the Union lines and what had been the usual three-day trip took seven days causing him to miss the first two days of the battle.

General Meade replaced General Hooker 3 days before the Battle of Gettysburg. General Meade was not Lincoln's first choice. When others turned down the command each was asked who they would pick and to a man they said General Meade. General Meade was given his orders with the agreement that he did not have to follow seniority in selection of promotions. He promoted three men to Brigadier General to lead cavalry units. He also issued orders that were sent to all units to keep them in the loop of what command was doing. The Union Army lost 17,000 men at Chancellorsville.

General Stuart had five units and took three with him on his raid. The two left behind with General Lee and they were not in favor with Stuart. One had been in completion for the hand of Stuart's wife. The other was the one-man Stuart did not think should be promoted and wrote long letters of why the promotion should be denied.

The Confederate army had 75,000 men marching into Pennsylvania approaching Gettysburg from the north. The South counted the manpower in arms with only those that pulled triggers. The Union Army had 93,000 troops counting all members approaching from the south. The sides in combatants was almost equal.

Gettysburg July

July 1-3, 1863 (Military turning point)

Gen. Stuart smarting from criticism at Brand Station made dramatic ride when Lee needed his eyes. On third day of battle Stuart was stopped from hitting Union in rear by George Armstrong Custer.

Church floors had holes bored into them to drain blood – piles of arms and legs were stacked 5-6 feet high – only one civilian killed during battle

1st Day the Army of the Potomac stopped Rebels and almost lost the day

2nd Day Army of Potomac in full and stopped Lee's attack at both ends of the Union lines

3rd Day Lee sent General Longstreet into the fire of the Union Center

Pickett's Charge and heroic valor – over long siege

Gen. Pickett's Charge – 10,000 men with a one-mile front supported by 130 cannons

Only 60-70 men reached Union lines

Gettysburg Lee's retreat cut off by swollen river for 7 days - lost victory for Union
Gettysburg saved the capital Washington

Vicksburg July 1863

Western Campaign and new leadership: Grant at Vicksburg victory cut South in half

Vicksburg July 1863

Lincoln “The hen is the wisest of all the animals in creation because she never cackles until the egg is laid”

U.S. Grant’ battle plans - “Hit hard, Hit Often, and Keep on Hitting”

Chattanooga (Missionary Ridge)

Army of Cumberland redeemed for failure at Chickamauga

Sherman marches into Georgia Captured Atlanta

Lincoln re-elected

Low point in Union moral

Fort Pillow

Port Hudson

Millikens’ Bend

Vicksburg’s fall gave the Union fighting Generals in Grant and Sherman

Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg and both were needed to save the Union

There are seven times as many books written on Gettysburg than there are on Vicksburg. Why?

General Grant in command and was a different General. Attack enemy along the whole front and no let up Shiloh he suffered defeat the first day then attack the enemy to win the battle.

In 1863 peace was not evident General Early outside Washington, Democrats were divided between Peace (Copper Heads) and War with General McClellan

January 1, 1864 all General Lee’s men volunteered to stay with the army

General Early back outside Washington and took a marksman took a shot at Lincoln. Someone yelled to “Get down you fool”. Then when Lincoln left the fort, he said to Oliver W. Homes “I am glad you know how to talk to a civilian.”

May 9, 1864 - Battle Spotsylvania Court House

May 12, 1864 -Cold Harbor

55,000 Union

35,000 Rebels

General Grant’s disaster at Cold Harbor – blood bath

Then General Sherman took Atlanta just four weeks before the election – Lincoln won the Army vote 3 to 1

Congressmen had a fistfight in National Hotel – Representative Daniel Voorhees (Indiana) and Zachariah Chandler

July 9, 1864 - General Jubal Early moved on Washington D.C. was within 50 miles of the capital once more Stopped at Fort Stevens

July 30, 1864 - Battle at Petersburg

Huge mine blast

Black troops were pulled out of attack and replace with white troops led by incompetent general who sat in back drunk

Wilderness May 3-4, 1864

Grant given name “butcher” by Peace Democrats – Lee defense was to hold on until Lincoln was defeated in election of 1864 by Democratic victory.

Troops cheered when Grant refused to pull back and retreat
Lincoln believed he would lose the election:

On August 23, Lincoln had each member of his cabinet sign a letter they did not read that promise to support the next administration. He felt he would lose the election.

The Army voted with Lincoln

3rd invasion of Maryland by General Early – Union general Wallace stopped Early with what were called 100-day men – six months later Lee surrender

1864 Jefferson Davis “Shrink with revulsion at renewing connection”

General Philip Sheridan spoke of his march on Atlanta “War is War”

Confederacy and Military

President Davis saw his time in the Mexican war as a qualification to run the war.

Fortress Mentality – let the Yankee’s come and beat them so they run home. Never a follow up plan to take the war to the North until 1863. By then they had lost their best men in defensive -offensive tactics.

Joe Johnston and William Sherman

Robert E. Lee was nobodies choice to command the Army of Northern Virginia.

Jefferson Davie disliked Johnston and removed him with Hood who went on the attack instead of the defensive tactics of Johnston. Hood’s action basically destroyer the Army of Tenn.

Sherman took Atlanta in 1864 and then instead of taking on the Confederate Army in direct combat in his March to the Sea from November 1864 to December 21, 1864. General Hood left Atlanta and burned ammo that set the city on fire

Then Davis was forced to bring Johnston back into command. General Johnston never won a battle , but never was defeated.

Meeting of Johnston and Sherman with no staff or aids on April 17, 1865 terms accepted on April 18, then the press reacted to easy terms – Sherman called a traitor – Davis wanted to continue the war and tried to get recognition of States – news of Lincoln’s death came at this time

Davis believe Johnston quiet the fight and Johnston blamed Davis.

Davis believed his generals were undermining his command

End Of War - Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865

Petersburg to Appomattox

7 April sent Lee a note

8 April Lee rejected

9 April "I request an interview..."

They talked of the Mexican War and Lee asked the term – the same as 8th – Said that Lee asked for his troops to keep their animals for farming – Grant approved. Eli Parker who was also in room when Lee surrender and Lee was said to have said "At least one American is in the room"

Grant telegraphed Stanton the news that terms were accepted

Grant said to hold displays of victory

Sherman's terms were also easy on South

Jefferson Davis did not accept the surrender

Northern Press disagreed with terms

April 9th Palm Sunday – Day of Surrender print by Thomas Nast parallel Blessed are the peace makers

As President Grant appointed the first Native American to Commissioner of Indian Affairs –

Edmund Kirby Smith last Rebel General to surrender on May 26, 1865

Ford Theater April 14, 1865 *Our American Cousin*

John Wilkes Booth

1st plan to kidnap

2nd plan to kill the leaders

"*Thus, always to Tyrants*" motto of Virginia – Booth broke leg when spur caught on bunting fell 11 feet 6 inches on to the stage breaking his leg.

Mrs. Mary E. Surratt on "H" street -

Dr. Samuel Mudd – knew Booth by sight – even with false whiskers / given life / pardon 4 years

For setting Booth's leg

Edward Spangler a stagehand who open door as Booth ran out – given life / pardon 1869

Soldiers at the end of the war soldiers were allowed to pay \$6 for their weapons – most did not take the chance

RESULTS of War:

1. end of compact idea
2. became one nation from IS to ARE
3. agriculture became business
4. end of slavery
5. destruction of South
6. fostered rapid change
7. army did not become power in American life
1866 army was at only 65,000 men
navy was down to 117 ships from 530
8. monuments and memoirs (South won the literary war – *Gone with the Wind*)
9. taxes
10. National Bank
11. 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
12. one legal system
13. First Photographic war – most of glass negatives destroyed or used in greenhouses
Pictures were too realistic for display
14. no real reprisals
- 15.

First Modern War:

1. Iron Ships
2. Submarine in combat (*CSS Hunley*) sank four times in attack
3. Repeating rifle – should have ended frontal attacks
4. Machine gun
5. Camouflage
6. Aircraft (Balloon) *USS Enterprise* 500 feet on June 1861
7. Identification tags (dog tags)
8. Mass Armies
9. Mass Movement – rail roads – Germans observed this for their army
10. Prefabricated bridges
11. Torpedoes
12. Trench Warfare
13. Infantry replaced cavalry once more
COST: 25 out of 100 killed or wounded
North 364,511 killed 140,000 by disease 14%
South 230,000 killed 75,000 by disease 18%
South 230,000 killed 75,000 by disease 18%

Death Rates in Battle

	Yankees	Rebels
Gettysburg	30.2%	21.2%
	French	Allied
Waterloo	61.1%	32.3%
	Colonies	British
Bunker Hill	36.6%	47.9%

Reconstruction

Radicals had their own plan for Reconstruction – they held that the power elite in South would come back in power and do what they wanted with the Freedmen

Wade-Davis Bill

Copperheads – Vallandigham & Governor Horatio Seymour

Vallandigham – Democrat war protester and southern sympathizer arrested and expelled to

Confederacy – made way to Canada – then Democrats nominated him for governor of Ohio

Copperheads “Power of the ballot or by bullet” 1864

Democrats lost the 1864 election after gains in 1862

1864 election Democrats nominated General McClellan and George Pendleton as V.P.

RE-WRITE History

The Vice President of the Confederacy A. Stevens coined the phrase “War Between the States” after the war to say the war was to protect States Rights.

Jefferson Davis and Stevens were both outspoken for slavery and the use of Federal laws to support southern beliefs before the war.

The South’s loss of political power and fear that slavery would be ended led to Session.

1930’s Charles Beard in the Progressive mode saw war as an industrial (economic) conflict
labor vs. business

Slavery was not a moral issue for all – only 5%

Revisionist:

1960’s held the war as a result of extremist that refused to compromise – and that slavery would die on its own in time. North blamed for war.

1860 South had 17.2% of industrial output

11.5% of industrial capital

1904 South had 15.3% of industrial output

11.0% of industrial capital

Per Capita in 1880’s was 1/3 of national average

Immigrants 2 years after 250,000 only 3,000 settled in South

Lost Identity

William Faulkner

Thomas Wolfe

Economic Impact of War

Agriculture between 1849 and 1859 had 73% increase (west and north)

1863 North grew more than whole nation in 1859

Machines reason

Can Food – Borden

Transportation

Industry sewing machine doubled production between 1860-1865 - led to standardized sizes

Legislation:

Homestead Act 1862 – 160 acres

Land Grant College Act 1862 (Morrill Act) T&AM

Pacific Railroad Act 1862

Legal Tender Act

National Bank Act

Internal Revenue Act

Confiscation Act

Workers' wages dropped because of unskilled and women in work force (25% behind prices)
Irish saw Black's as competition of jobs

Inflation: North 80%

South 9,000 %

Vallandigham went back to lawyer practice and in 1871 at a trial where he was defending a man of murder, he started to prove a point of shooting by accident when he reached into his belt and pulled a gun and inadvertently shot himself in the stomach and died

Sherman refused to shake hands with Sec. Stanton at the Parade

1891 Sherman died and at the funeral Johnston walked behind the casket and was told he should put a hat on or catch a cold – he said if the role was changed Sherman would not wear his hat – Johnston did catch a cold and died. Both were given bad reviews in history

Some Historians told that allowing the troops to go home effected Reconstruction
Southern soldiers did not feel humiliated in defeat

1875 *Crookshank v. U.S.* – against Force Acts

1876 help shape the Reconstruction with troops moved west there were only 2,876 troops in the South in 1876 - the move was symbolic

40 Acres and a mule ended with pardons – never had a chance European and Northern Banks owe the Southern debt

Sea Islands in South Carolina set up a country with a Constitution

80% of Republicans in South were Black

Frederick Douglass in his papers said:

Lincoln was the Black Man's President at Copper Union speech 1865

Then in 1876 he said Lincoln was the White man's president

Lincoln interacted with Blacks in Washington and at the Whitehouse

Books:

Charles Bracelen Flood *1864 Lincoln at the Gates of Destiny*