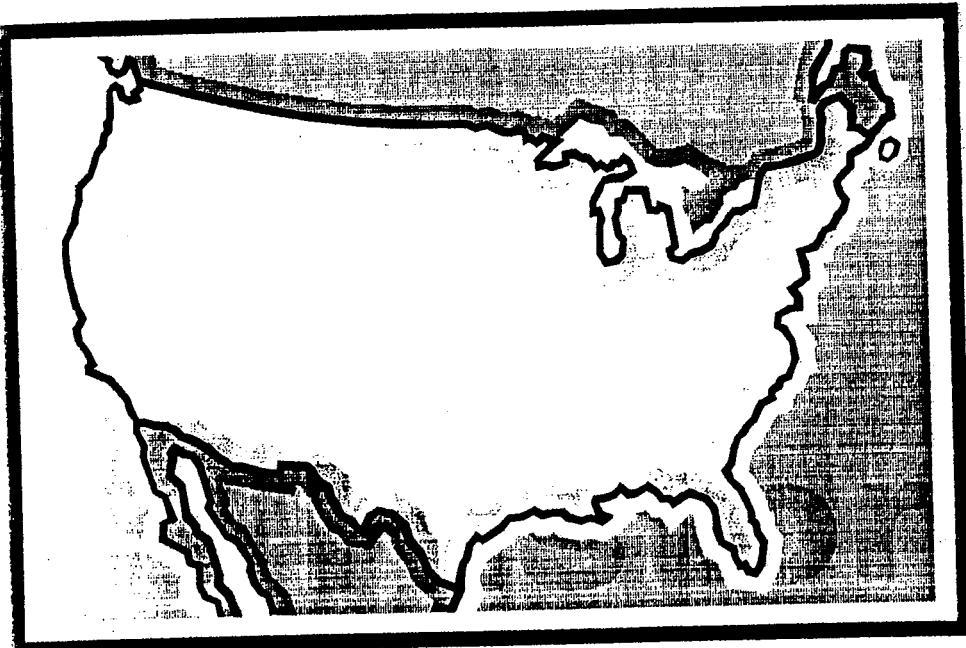


US History



Chapter 11: The Union in Peril

- 11.1: The Civil War Begins**
- 11.2: The Politics of War**
- 11.3: Life During Wartime**
- 11.4: The North Takes Charge**
- 11.5: The Legacy of the War**

CHAPTER ELEVEN

SEC. 1

War for Richmond Starts

- The Union strategy to capture Richmond Va. was slow because Union Gen. McClellan was too cautious to attack.
- Virginia's native Son, Gen Robert E. Lee moves against McClellan in a series of battles called "7 days' Battles" forcing McClellan to retreat.
- Lee moved against Wash. D.C. + won 2nd Battle of Bull Run.
- Lee then moves on to Maryland.
- But Lee's Army orders wrapped around a bunch of cigars + reveal Lee + Stonewall Jackson's armies had split up.

New Weapons

- Ironclad ships could splinter wood ships.
- North's Monitor vs. South's Merrimack ended in a draw but wood ship era ends.
- Rifle replaces Musket.
- Minie Ball was a soft lead bullet was more destructive.
- Primitive hand grenades + land mines.
- All kill more.

UNION Victories in South

- Union Gen U.S. Grant captures Fort Henry + Fort Donelson in just 11 days in Tennessee. He wanted Unconditional Surrender.
- Grant wins near a Tennessee Church called Shiloh with a Counterattack + Confederates lose hold on Ohio-Kentucky frontier + the Mississippi.
- David Farragut captures New Orleans.

Confederates Attack Fort Sumter

- South Carolina's Fort Sumter was 1 of 2 forts still in Union hands.
- Confederate demand Surrender.
- Lincoln's dilemma was if he attacked he would start war and if he evacuated he would recognize Confed. as legitimate.
- Lincoln sends in supplies only.
- Jefferson Davis attacks + war starts.
- Lincoln's call for troops unites North.
- Virginia seceded which was loss for North because of their large population + most industrialized Southern State.
- Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri remain.
- Those Va. loyal to Union form W. Virginia.

ANTETAM

CIVIL
WAR
Begins

Disadvantages + Advantages

UNION Advantages: More Resources, more fighting power, factories, greater food production + more railroads, Better leader (Lincoln)

Confederate Advantages: Better generals, "King Cotton", Strong military tradition, Soldiers more motivated, Know landscape

Confederate Disadvantage: No central govt to organize states for war.

STRATEGIES

- North = Anaconda Plan
 - Blockade South's ports to cut Cotton Trade
 - Capture Mississippi River + Split Confederacy
 - Capture Confederate Capital Richmond Va. + demoralize them
- South = Mostly Defensive + Attack North when possible

DRAFT RIOTS

- 1863 NYC, overpopulated, crime + disease
- Poor White Workers especially Irish immigrants
- Thought it unfair to fight war to free slaves
- For 4 days rioters wrecked draft offices + attack African Americans
- Federal Troops Called
- 100 Dead

CONSCRIPTION

- Originally Both Armies Relied on Volunteers until heavy casualties and desertions.
- Conscription or a draft is used.
- 1862 Confederacy passes draft law
- 1863 Union passes draft law
- Confederates draft 17 to 50 yr olds
- They exempt planters w/ 20 or more slaves + allowed to hire Sub-90% serve
- Union draft 20 to 45 yr olds
- Also Could hire subs + buy exemption for \$300.

The POLITICS OF WARThe WRIT of Habeas Corpus

- Divided loyalties on both sides
- Both Sides had to handle critics of war
- WRIT of Habeas Corpus or Court order to change a jailed person + bring to trial instead of being jailed indefinitely.
- Lincoln suspends habeas corpus to jail dissidents or those who speak out against UNION indefinitely
- 13,000 were jailed + held w/out trial although most were released
- Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney rules against Lincoln who ignores ruling + arrests Copperheads.
- Copperheads or Northern Democrats sympathetic to South
- Lincoln sets precedent for expanding executive powers by citing war or "national security" as reason to expand power

Britain Remains Neutral

- Britain No longer dependent on King Cotton
- Britain had collected huge surplus of cotton before war from South
- Also found new sources of cotton in India + Egypt.
- Relied on North's wheat + corn supply because of crop failures + shortages.
- Trent Affair: North arrested 2 Confederate diplomats on British ship on their way to alliance w/ Britain
- Britain threatens war w/ UNION
- Lincoln claims "one war at a time" + releases the arrested + Britain is relieved

EMANCIPATION Proclamation

- The proclamation did not free any slaves because it applied to Confederate States still at war
- But gives war a high moral purpose
- Free Blacks are free to join Union Army
- Lincoln's view of slavery was he had no power to abolish it where it already existed

Lincoln uses Slavery as Weapon

- Reasoning slaves were a resource of war + could authorize Union army to free slaves

Northern Democrats against proclamation

- because it would antagonize South + prolong war

Union Soldiers prej

CHAPTER Eleven

SEC. 3

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

- Conditions worse than Army Camps
- Andersonville jammed 33,000 men in 26 acres
- 1/3 died at Andersonville Ga.
- North Camps in Elmira, N.Y. + Douglas Illinois only slightly better
- Overall 15% died in Southern Prisons
12% die in Northern Prisons

Soldiers Suffer

- Poor Medical Care, + Diet
- Disease, Body Lice, DIARRHEA
- U.S. Sanitary Commission = 2 goals
 - ① Improve Hygienic Conditions
 - ② Recruit + Train Nurses
- DOROTHEA DIX (60yr Old) becomes Nation's 1st Superintendent of Women Nurses
- Clara Barton later forms RED CROSS.

NORTH Economic Growth

- North gains more Positive growth
- WAR Supplies Boom Economy
- Farm Technology Increases Food Production
- DARK SIDE was. Wages did not keep up with prices + Standard of living declines
- Employers hired free blacks, women + Immigrants to Replace Strikers

African Americans fight

- 1862 Congress allows Blacks to join Union Army
- Emancipation Proclamation Increases enlistments for Blacks
- UNION population is 1% African American
- African Americans make up 10% of UNION Army
- Black Soldiers suffer great discrimination + Segregation
- They serve in Separate Regiments with White officers Commanding
- Blacks could not rise above the rank of Captain.
- Mortality Rate for Black troops higher because most serve in garrisons with disease

FORT Pillow

- 1864 Prison Camp, Tennessee
- Confederate Troops Kill 200 African American POWs
- Many in Confederacy think Blacks should not serve in Confederate Army because it would prove their theory of slavery was wrong.

Slave Resistance

- Slaves engage in Sabotage on plantations
- Many slaves ran away to join UNION Army
- Plantation Owners spread Rumors about mistreatment of blacks in UNION Army

LIFE DURING WARTIME

Southern Shortages

- Confederacy faced food shortages due to three factors:
 - ① the drain of manpower into the army
 - ② Union occupation of plantations
 - ③ Loss of Slave labor

- Inflation occurs + Food RIOTS

CHAPTER Eleven

SEC. 4

Confederacy Falls

- Lincoln appoints U.S. Grant Commander of UNION Forces
- Grant then appoints Sherman as Commander of Mississippi Military division
- Both would change Course of War + Both believed in total war to destroy the will of the people
- Grant Immobilizes Lee's Army in Va. while Sherman takes Georgia
- Sherman's March on Atlanta 9/2/1864 + burns Most of Atlanta + takes Coast
- Election 1864: Lincoln, McClellan + Fremont all Run But Lincoln Wins

The Gettysburg Address

- Nov 1863 - Ceremony to dedicate Cemetery in Gettysburg with speeches
- Lincoln's Speech only 2 minutes but Remade America + lifted Union Spirits
- But Confederate morale was low after twin defeats @ Gettysburg + Vicksburg as food + Supplies Run low + Disputes among Confed. States made it difficult for Jefferson Davis to govern.

Grant Wins Vicksburg

- Vicksburg was 1 of 2 Confederate forts still on Mississippi
- Grant's 2 frontal attack fail as both sides settle in for Siege
- Grant orders daily, steady barrage
- It forces Residents to take shelter IN Caves where under Starving Conditions
- Forced to eat dogs + Mules
- July 4 Vicksburg falls followed by Port Hudson - Confederacy Cut in two Now

- Terms = South's troops can keep horses + 3 days Rations + personal possessions

- April 9, 1865 Lee Surrenders to Grant

- Appomattox is Va. Courthouse

- March 1865 Richmond falls

APPOMATTOX

The
NORTH
TAKES
Charge

Gettysburg Results

- Overall 30% Casualties for Both
- South + Lee would fight for 2 more years
- The Confederacy would never recover from loss
- Pickett's Charge was arguably an avoidable mistake that could have changed outcome
- Lee gives up hope attacking North Territory

Gettysburg July 1, 1863

- 3 day battle becomes turning point in war

- 1863 had some victories for the South including

Chancellorsville, Virginia

- Gen Stonewall Jackson died of "Friendly Fire"
- Gen Lee decides to press on + force a Northern Soil invasion to keep momentum

- 1st Day of Gettysburg - South's A.P. Hill + Lee Run into North's Buford + Meade who take the high ground @ Cemetery Ridge

- Lee took control of the town but needed to take high ground advantage away from Meade

- 2nd Day - South's Longstreet + Lee attack North's high ground advantage

- North's Col. Chamberlain uses bayonet charge after running out of ammunition @ Little Round Top + forces Retreat

- North's position holds @ end of day

- 3rd Day - South's Lee orders artillery barrage on the middle of Union lines

- Lee ordered a reluctant Gen Longstreet to go forward along with Gen Pickett

Pickett's Charge

- Infantry assault by South involving 12,500 + 50% Casualties
- Failed Charge ends battle with Union Victory

CHAPTER Eleven

SEC. 5

Lincoln's Assassination

- April 14, 1865 @ Ford's Theater (D.C.)
- Lincoln + wife attend "Our American Cousin" play when 26 yr old actor John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer shoots him + yells "Sic Semper tyrannis" or "Thus be it ever to tyrants"
- Lincoln dies the following morning.
- 1st assassination of a US President
- Booth was shot by cavalry or by himself 12 days later in Va. basement

Civilians Follow New Path

- Soldiers had to find new direction
- Some continued their military careers especially fighting Natives
- Others returned to either urban OR rural life
- Others turn wartime experience into good experiences
- Union Nurse Clara Barton founded Red Cross 1881

The Legacy of The WAR

- 43% of population
- 7 million publicly mourn him
- Mourning Lincoln
- 13th Amendment
 - 1865 13th Amendment outlaws slavery w/ 27 states ratifying it + 8 from the South.

WAR Changes Nation

- Political Changes:
 - Increased Fed govt power but States' Rights Issue Continues.
- Economic Changes:
 - National Bank Act 1863 sets up system of federal chartered banks that were regulated + inspected
 - Economic gap widens between North + South
 - Southerners earn 70% of what Northerners earn on average
 - Economic disparity would not diminish until 20th century.

Human Cost of WAR

- Affected almost every American family
- 360,000 Union soldiers died
- 260,000 Confederate soldiers died
- 275,000 Union soldiers wounded
- 225,000 Confederate soldiers wounded
- Total economic cost of war for both sides was 3.3 billion or 4.2 billion today with interest