Chapter 11 Section 1
Resources, Strategies, and Early Battles

How did each side’s resources and strategies affect the early battles of the war?

- When the Civil War began, the North and South each had important strengths and weaknesses.
- However, the North had more industrial advantage over the agricultural South.

The Civil War
- The bitter struggle over slavery erupted into a long and costly war beginning in 1861.
- At stake was the survival of the United States.

Resources
- The North had many resource advantages with a larger population, more factory production, and more railroads.

Resources, 1861

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Union Advantage</th>
<th>Confederate Advantage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2.5 to 1</td>
<td>1.0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of railroad track</td>
<td>2.4 to 1</td>
<td>1.0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat production</td>
<td>4.2 to 1</td>
<td>1.0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant ship tonnage</td>
<td>9 to 1</td>
<td>1.0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval ship tonnage</td>
<td>25 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron production</td>
<td>15 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms production</td>
<td>32 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton production</td>
<td>24 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strengths

The North’s strengths
- Factory production
- Railroad miles
- An established navy
- A representative functioning government
- Recognition from European nations

The South’s strengths
- A psychological advantage—fighting to preserve their way of life
- Strong military tradition—inspiring leaders such as General Robert E. Lee
- Strategic advantage—fighting a defensive war on familiar ground

Confederate Strategy
- They planned a long war to erode the Union’s will to fight.
- They planned only to methodically defend their own territory rather than invade the North.
- They sought political recognition from France and Britain to maintain cotton trade.

Union Strategy
- The war strategies of the North were known as the Anaconda Plan.
- The plan was to blockade Southern ports with its navy and gain control of the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy in two.
Soldiers
- Both sides rushed to build up their military.
- Many soldiers in the Union and Confederacy were as young as 14 years old.
- Some 4,000 Union soldiers were 16 or younger.

Lincoln’s Goals
- initially was to preserve the Union.
- was aimed at keeping the four Border States in the Union, even though they allowed slavery. He thought this was crucial to winning the war.
- later changed to include the abolition of slavery.

Border States
- The border states did not join the Confederacy. They stayed in the Union.

Early Battles
- The first battle in the war occurred three months after Fort Sumter fell.
- The war lasted four years and eventually stretched across the continent.
- Early battles of the Civil War occurred in three areas of the North American continent:
  - The East—Manassas and later Richmond, Virginia
  - The Mississippi Valley—western Kentucky, Tennessee, and then Shiloh and the port of New Orleans
  - The Southwest—New Mexico

Eastern Battles
- In July 1861, the battle was fought in Manassas, Virginia, outside of Washington, DC.
- The Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) resulted in a Union defeat by Confederate General Stonewall Jackson. Lincoln appointed a new commander, George B. McClellan.
- In March 1862, McClellan attacked Richmond, but the large Union force was beaten back by Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Mississippi Valley Battles
- General Ulysses S. Grant drove Confederate forces from much of western Kentucky and nearly all of Tennessee.
- Grant tried to take Vicksburg, but lost a bloody battle in southwestern Tennessee at Shiloh.
- The high death rate from the battle at Shiloh horrified both the North and South.
- The Union navy captured the port of New Orleans days after the battle at Shiloh.

Southwest Battles
- In early 1862, a Confederate force tried to drive Union forces from New Mexico. They were defeated.

New Technology
- The Henry repeating rifle and the cone-shaped minié balls were part of the new, more deadly technology of warfare introduced during the Civil War.
- Both the North and the South were shocked by the large number of dead and injured from the battles.
- Military commanders had to change their battle strategies because of this new technology.
Chapter 11 Section 2
African Americans and the War

How did the Emancipation Proclamation and the efforts of African American soldiers affect the course of the war?

- Lincoln recognized the need to include abolishing slavery as a goal of the war.
- Free blacks joined the Union’s army and navy and fought for freedom.

Frederick Douglass
- As war progressed, abolitionist Frederick Douglass urged Lincoln to abolish slavery and allow blacks to fight for the Union.

Slavery
- Lincoln was further pressured to address the issue of slavery because:
  - Union troops did not know what to do with enslaved people who came under their control in conquered territories.
  - Slavery was very unpopular among the Union’s European allies.

Emancipation Proclamation, Part 1
Lincoln’s actions to abolish slavery:
- He drafted the Emancipation Proclamation to abolish slavery.
- In the summer of 1862, he shared it with his Cabinet who supported it.
- They decided to wait for a Union battle victory to announce the plan.

Antietam
- Union troops attacked Lee at Antietam, before Lee was able to mount a surprise attack on the Union.
- The Battle at Antietam was the single bloodiest battle of the war with more than 23,000 soldiers dead or wounded.
- Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation after the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam in Maryland.
- It made the abolition of slavery one of the specific goals of the Union.

Emancipation Proclamation, Part 2
- The Emancipation Proclamation was finally issued September 22, 1862.
- It was a military decree.
- It freed enslaved people in the states still in rebellion as of January 1, 1863.
- It did not apply to Border States.
- It did not apply to Confederate areas already under Union military control.

The Militia Act
- Two months before Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation, Congress had passed the Militia Act.
- This enabled free blacks in the North to join the Union military and actively fight for their freedom.
Black Soldiers
After the Militia Act,
• thousands of African Americans became Union soldiers.
• nearly two dozen black Civil War soldiers received the Congressional Medal of Honor
• some 70,000 black soldiers lost their lives in over 40 major Civil War battles.
• the 54th Massachusetts Regiment was recognized for its outstanding action in the battle for Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

Prejudices faced by African American troops—
• often assigned menial tasks and longest guard duty
• fought three-years to win equal pay
• killed if captured by Confederate troops

Slaves
Enslaved people contributed to the war effort by
• using various forms of resistance against the Confederacy.
• providing information and supplies such as contraband to Union troops.
• refusing to work for their southern owners.
• running away to Union camps and working for the Union, often serving as spies or scouts.

Chapter 11 Section 3
Life During the War

How did the Civil War bring temporary and lasting changes to American society?
• The war transformed the economy and society of the Union and the Confederacy.
• The North headed toward the modern world, while the South suffered physical and social damage that lasted for decades.

Conscription
• Both the North and South passed conscription laws.
• It is estimated that half the eligible men in the Union (those between the ages of 20 and 45) fought in the Civil War.
• Four men out of every five eligible men in the Confederacy fought
• Anger over the draft led to a riot in New York City that lasted four days. Mobs attacked both free African Americans and factories that made war materials.

Opposition to the War
• Some northern Democrats opposed the war.
• They were called Copperheads as seen in this cartoon where they were portrayed threatening the Union.
A Soldier’s Life

- For most soldiers on both sides, army life was tedious, with months of marching and drilling punctuated by brief periods of fierce and deadly combat.
- Troops fought boredom in camp through many activities designed to entertain themselves and one another.

A Deadly War

For soldiers who fought for either the North or the South:

- The new war technology injured or killed thousands in fierce battles.
- Poor drinking water and lack of sanitation in camps meant more died of camp diseases than in battle.

Prisoners of War

- Many soldiers were captured and sent to prison camps.
- Some 12,000 Union soldiers died in the notorious Confederate prison in Andersonville, Georgia, in 15 months.
- Captured African Americans were usually killed, not imprisoned by the Confederate Army.

Funding the War: How They Supplied the Military

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Confederacy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collected income tax</td>
<td>encouraged blockade runners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sold bonds</td>
<td>taxed farm goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passed Homestead Act to sell western land</td>
<td>seized Union weapons, food, and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>issued single currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>raised tariffs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Effects on the Economy

- Northern industries boomed making clothing, war supplies and weapons. They became more mechanized.
- Southern farmers struggled to get their crops to market. The blockade prevented delivery of needed supplies.

Economic Trouble for the South

- Many doubted the value of Confederate money, causing inflation.
- Shortage of food and inflation led to food riots in parts of the South.
Habeas Corpus

- In controversial decrees, both President Lincoln and President Davis suspended the right of habeas corpus during the Civil War.

Women and the War

- The role of women in society changed during the Civil War.
- Both southern and northern women did the jobs men had left when they went to war.
- Many women joined husbands in camps and did the cooking and laundry.
- Some white and black women served as spies.

Clara Barton

- Urged on by Clara Barton, many women helped the wounded or nursed troops on the battlefield.
- Barton later went on to establish the American Red Cross.
- Because of Clara Barton’s work, Lincoln formed the first Sanitary Commission with women overseeing Union hospitals and sanitation in military facilities.
- This program of federal responsibility for public health was another lasting effect of the Civil War.

Chapter 11 Section 4
Turning Points of the War

How did the Battles of Vicksburg & Gettysburg change the course of the Civil War?

- After having only limited success, the North won some significant battles in 1863.
- Though the fighting continued, the year 1863 marked the beginning of the end for the Confederacy.

Vicksburg

- To win the war, the Union had to gain control of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River.
- This was key to the North’s Anaconda Plan to gain control of the river and to cut the South in half.
- Grant’s strategy to take Vicksburg:
  - He captured the Mississippi state capital city, Jackson.
  - He gained control of the main rail line into Vicksburg and cut off all supplies.
  - He placed Vicksburg under siege.

The Confederacy Split

- After learning that Vicksburg had fallen, the last Southern stronghold on the Mississippi, a garrison at Port Hudson, Louisiana, surrendered in days.
- The Union had split the South in two.
**Eastern Theater**
- Taking high casualties, the Union lost battles against Lee at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Virginia.
- After the Union army failed in its attempts to defeat Lee, Lincoln appointed various commanders-in-chief.
- Lee made the decision to once again invade Northern territory.

**Gettysburg**
- Lee’s army met Union troops at Gettysburg.
- The Union saw the significance of Lee once again invading Northern territory.
- The Union sent 90,000 soldiers to fight Lee’s army of 77,500 soldiers.
- Lasted 3 days
- Considered the bloodiest battle ever fought on U.S. soil
- More than 50,000 southern and northern men dead or wounded
- Turning point of Civil War
- Lee won the battle on the first day, but by the third day the Union was better positioned.
  - The Union (blue) was located on high ground south of the town.
  - Confederate (red) General George Pickett heroically led his men to roust the Union. They failed.
- Lee’s army lost the battle.
  - His army retreated back to Virginia.

**Gettysburg Address**
- To honor all the fallen soldiers, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address four months after the battle.
  - “… that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

**Grant Takes Command**
- In early 1864, Lincoln put Grant in charge of the entire Union military effort
- Once in command of the Union forces, Grant followed a strategy of total war and pursued Lee relentlessly all the way to Richmond.

**Sherman’s March to the Sea**
- On his march to the sea through Georgia, Sherman practiced strategy of total war.
- Sherman and his men tore up railroad tracks, destroyed buildings, and vandalized private homes.
- He forced people out of the city of Atlanta and then burned it.
- Southerners called the general “Sherman the Brute.”
**Election of 1864**

- The presidential election of 1864 was between Republican Lincoln and Democrat McClellan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>McClellan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criticized by some for seizing too much authority</td>
<td>Democrats were split into several factions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Won 212 of the 233 electoral votes</td>
<td>Received 45 percent of the popular vote</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- With Abraham Lincoln re-elected, the South lost all hopes the Union would negotiate a peace.

Chapter 11 Section 5
The Wars End and Impact

**Focus Question**

What was the final outcome and impact of the Civil War?
The Civil War had lasting effects on the North and the South.
With the end of the war, Americans faced the challenge of rebuilding the nation.

**Negotiations**

A possible end to the war?
In February 1865, the Confederacy sent a committee to discuss with Lincoln a possible end to the war. Congress had just proposed the **Thirteenth Amendment** outlawing slavery but the Confederate peace delegation could not accept it.

**The Final Campaign**

In the final months of the war, Grant tried to take Richmond. He laid siege to Petersburg just outside of and on the supply route of Richmond. In April 1865, Lee tried, unsuccessfully, to retreat to North Carolina.

**Surrender at Appomattox**

Lee formally surrendered to Grant in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865. Conditions of the surrender were simply for the Confederates to “lay down their arms.”

**Lincoln’s Assassination**

Just six days later, the nation was shocked when **John Wilkes Booth** assassinated President Lincoln. Booth and four others had planned to kill the President, Vice President, and Secretary of State. They wanted to bring chaos to the Union so the South could regroup and continue the war. Booth was shot when found hiding in a barn in Virginia. His four accomplices were captured and hanged. Thousands in cities and towns paid their respects as Lincoln’s body was transferred to Springfield, Illinois.

**Lincoln’s death:**

- United his northern supporters and critics.
- Caused intense disagreement in the Union over how to reunite the nation.
- Left the nation without a strong, steady hand guiding the Union.
Southern Advantages Revisited
At the beginning of the Civil War, the South had strong advantages.

- **Military Strategy**: Did not need to attack or conquer the North; had only to avoid defeat to win the war
- **Leadership**: Many United States Army officers sided with the South at the outbreak of the war (foremost among them was Robert E. Lee).
- **Morale**: Most white southerners were willing to fight to protect their way of life.

Why the South Lost
As the war continued, the South was weakened because:

- It used up its existing resources and was unable to call upon fresh troops and supplies.
- Failed in gaining a European ally that could supply Confederate troops.

Why the North Won
Why did the North win the Civil War?
The North had more resources.

- Abundant resources
- Larger population
- Emergence of new military leaders
- Leadership of Lincoln
- Determination of African Americans to end slavery

Modern War
Deadly War:

- The war ushered in modern warfare that meant huge casualties.
- The death toll from the Civil War was greater than any war America has fought.
- For the first time, the horror of war was recorded for all to see by photo-journalists like Mathew Brady.

Economic Costs of the War

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**Economic Costs of the Civil War**

- Union costs: $6.1 billion; inflation 80 percent
- Confederate costs: $2 billion; inflation 9,000 percent
- Many southern farms, factories, and railroads were destroyed.
- Southern industry was crippled.
- Confederate states lost two thirds of their wealth.

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The economic costs for both sides were staggering.
Impact of the War in the South

- Cities and the countryside lay in ruins. Soldiers returned to find their homes and farms in shambles.
- African Americans, particularly in the South, had to adjust to their new freedom.
- As Reconstruction progressed, blacks learned that freedom was not always a reality in southern states. Many African Americans migrated West, taking advantage of the Homestead Act and the chance to own land.

Impact of the War in the North

- The industrial boom fed by the war continued and flourished, changing the U.S. into world economic force.
- Congress passed a tariff law protecting the northern industries.

Impact of the War on the Nation

- The new Land Grant College Act established state universities to teach agriculture and the mechanical arts.
- Sectional differences never again led to states leaving the Union.
- The economic, political, and social life of the nation became more interwoven.
- The federal government increasingly played a larger role in American lives.