

1 2  **I. Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War”**

- Bull Run (Manassas Junction)
  - Lincoln concluded an attack on a smaller Confederate force might be worth a try:
    - If successful, would demonstrate superiority of Union arms
    - Might lead to capture of Confederate capital at Richmond, 100 miles to south
    - If Richmond fell, secession would be discredited and Union could be restored without damage to economic and social system of South

3 4  **I. Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War” (cont.)**

- Raw Yankee troops left Washington toward Bull Run on July 21, 1861:
  - At first, battle went well for Yankees
  - But forces of Thomas J. (“Stonewall”) Jackson held firm, and Confederate reinforcements arrived
  - Union troops fled in panic
  - “Military picnic” at Bull Run:
    - Though not decisive militarily, bore significant psychological and political consequences
    - Victory was worse than defeat for South because it inflated an already dangerous overconfidence

5  **I. Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War” (cont.)**

- Thinking war was over, many Southern soldiers promptly deserted
- Southern enlistment fell off sharply
- Defeat was better than victory for Union:
  - Dispelled illusions of a one-punch war
  - Caused Northerners to buckle down to staggering task
- Set stage for a war that would be waged:
  - Not merely for cause of the Union
  - Eventually for abolitionist ideal of emancipation

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6  **II. “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign**

- In 1861 General George B. McClelland given command of the Army of the Potomac
  - Embodied curious mixture of virtues and defects:
    - Superb organizer and drillmaster
    - Injected splendid morale into Army
    - Hating to sacrifice his troops, he was idolized by his men, who affectionately called him “Little Mac”
    - He was a perfectionist

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8  **II. “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign (cont.)**

- He consistently but erroneously believed enemy outnumbered him
- He was overcautious
- A reluctant McClellan decided to approach Richmond
  - Which lay west of a narrow peninsula formed by James and York Rivers
  - Hence name given to historic campaign: the Peninsula Campaign (see Map 21.1)
    - McClellan inched toward Confederate capital, spring 1862, with 100,000 men
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10  **II. “Tardy George” McClelland and the Peninsula Campaign (cont.)**

- After a month to take Yorktown; McClelland came within sight of Richmond
- But Lincoln diverted McClelland's reinforcements to chase Jackson, who was moving toward D.C
- Stalled in front of Richmond, “Jeb” Stuart's Confederate cavalry rode completely around McClelland's army on reconnaissance
- General Lee launched devastating assault—the Seven Days'Battles—June 26-July 2, 1862
- Confederates slowly drove McClellan back to sea
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11  **II. “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign (cont.)**

- The Peninsula Campaign:
  - Union forces abandoned Campaign as costly failure
  - Lincoln temporarily abandoned McClellan as commander of Army of the Potomac
- Lee:
  - Achieved a brilliant, if bloody, triumph
  - Ensured that war would endure until slavery was uprooted and Old South destroyed
  - Lincoln began to draft emancipation proclamation

12  **II. “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign (cont.)**

- Union now turned toward total war (see Map 21.2)
- Finally developed Northern military plan:
  - Slowly suffocate South by blockading coasts
  - Liberate slaves and hence undermine economic foundations of Old South
  - Cut Confederacy in half by seizing control of Mississippi
  - Chop Confederacy by sending troops to Georgia and Carolinas
  - Decapitate it by capturing capital Richmond
  - Try everywhere to engage enemy's main strength and grind it into submission
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15  **III. The War at Sea**

- The blockade:
  - 3,500 miles of coast impossible to patrol for Union navy
  - Blockading simplified by concentrating on principal ports and inlets used to load cotton
  - Britain recognized blockade as binding and warned its shippers they ignored it at their peril
  - Blockade-running risky but profitable
  - But lush days of blockade-running passed as Union squadrons

pinched off leading Southern ports

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16  **III. The War at Sea  
(cont.)**

- Union navy enforced blockade with high-handed practices
- Seized British freighters on high seas, if laden with war supplies
- Justification was obviously these shipments were “ultimately” destined by devious routes for Confederacy
- London acquiesced in disagreeable doctrine of “ultimate destination” or “continuous voyage”
- Britain might need to use same interpretation in future war (in fact they did in WWI)

17  **III. The War at Sea  
(cont.)**

- Most alarming Confederate threat to blockade came in 1862
- Resourceful Southerners raised and reconditioned a former wooden U.S. warship, the *Merrimack*:
- Plated its sides with old iron railroad rails
- Renamed it the *Virginia*:
  - Easily destroyed two wooden ships of Union navy in Virginia waters of Chesapeake Bay
  - Threatened catastrophe to entire blockading fleet

18  **III. The War at Sea  
(cont.)**

- The *Monitor*:
  - For four hours, March 9, 1862, little “Yankee cheesebox on a raft” fought *Merrimack* to a standstill
  - A few months after historic battle, Confederates destroyed *Merrimack* to keep it from advancing Union troops

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19  **IV. The Pivotal Point: Antietam**

- Second Battle of Bull Run (Aug. 29-30, 1862):
  - Lee encountered a Federal force under General John Pope
    - Lee attacked Pope's troops and inflicted crushing defeat
    - Lee daringly now thrust into Maryland
    - He hoped to strike a blow that would:
      - Encourage foreign intervention
      - Seduce the still-wavering Border State and its sisters from Union
  - Marylanders did not respond to siren song

20  **IV. The Pivotal Point: Antietam (cont.)**

- Antietam Creek, Maryland, a critical battle:
  - McClellan restored to command:
    - Found copies of Lee's battle plans
    - Succeeded in halting Lee at Antietam on September 7, 1862, in one of the bloodiest days of the war
  - Antietam more or less a draw militarily:
    - Lee withdrew across Potomac
    - McClellan relieved of command for failing to pursue Lee
    - Battle of Antietam one of the divisive engagements of world history; most decisive Civil War battle

21  **IV. The Pivotal Point: Antietam (cont.)**

- Antietam long-awaited “victory” Lincoln needed for launching Emancipation Proclamation
  - By midsummer 1862, Border States safely in fold and Lincoln ready to move
    - Lincoln decided to wait for outcome of Lee's invasion
    - Antietam served as needed emancipation springboard
    - Lincoln issued preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 23, 1862
    - Announced that on January 1, 1863, President would issue a final proclamation

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22  **IV. The Pivotal Point: Antietam (cont.)**

- On schedule, he fully redeemed his promise
  - Civil War became more of a moral crusade against slavery
  - On January 1, 1863, Lincoln said,
    - “the character of the war will be changed. It will be one of subjugation . . . The (Old) South is to be destroyed and replaced by new propositions and ideas.”

23

24  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation**

- Lincoln's Proclamation of 1863 declared “forever free” slaves in Confederate areas still in rebellion:
  - Bondsmen in loyal Border States not affected
  - Nor were those in specific conquered areas in South
  - Tone of document was dull and legalistic
  - Lincoln concluded proclamation as “an act of justice” and called for “the considering judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God”

25  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- Presidential pen did not formally strike shackles from a single slave:
  - Where Lincoln could free slaves—in loyal Border States—he refused to do so, lest he spur disunion
  - Where he could not—in Confederate states—he tried to
  - In short, where he *could* he would not, and where he *would* he could not
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26  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- Emancipation Proclamation stronger on proclamation than emancipation
  - Thousands of do-it-yourself liberations occurred
  - By issuing Proclamation, Lincoln:
    - Addressed refugees' plight

- Strengthened moral cause of Union at home and abroad
- Clearly foreshadowed ultimate doom of slavery (see Map 21.3)

27 28  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- Ultimate end of slavery was ratification of Thirteenth Amendment (see Appendix)
- Emancipation Proclamation fundamentally changed nature of the war:
  - Removed any chance of a negotiated settlement
  - Both sides knew war would be fought to the finish

29  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- Public reactions to long-awaited proclamation of 1863 varied:
  - Abolitionists complained Lincoln had not gone far enough
  - Many Northerners felt he had gone too far
  - Opposition mounted in North against supporting an “abolition war”
  - Volunteers had fought for Union, not against slavery
  - Desertions increased sharply

30  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- Congressional elections of 1862 went heavily against administration—esp. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio
- South claimed Lincoln trying to incite slave rebellion
- Aristocrats of Europe inclined to sympathize with Southern protests
- European working classes, especially in Britain, reacted otherwise
- Gradually diplomatic position of Union improved
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31  **V. A Proclamation Without Emancipation (cont.)**

- North now had much stronger moral cause:
  - In addition to preserving Union,
  - It had committed itself to freeing slaves
  - Moral position of South correspondingly diminished

32  **VI. Blacks Battle Bondage**

- As Lincoln moved to emancipate slaves, he took steps to enlist blacks in armed forces:
  - Black enlistees finally allowed
  - By 1865, some 180,000 blacks served in Union army, most from slave states, but many from free-soil North
  - Blacks accounted for about 10% of total enlistments in Union forces on land and sea
  - Two Mass. Regiments raised largely through efforts of ex-slave Frederick Douglas

33 34 35  **VI. Blacks Battle Bondage (cont.)**

- Military service offered chance to prove manhood and strengthen claim to full citizenship at war's end
- Received 22 Congressional Medals of Honor
- Casualties extremely heavy:
  - More than 38,000 died
  - If captured, often executed

36  **VI. Blacks Battle Bondage (cont.)**

- Confederacy and slaves:
  - Could not bring itself to enlist slaves until a month before war ended
- Tens of thousands forced into labor battalions:
  - Built fortifications and other war-connected activities
  - Slaves were “the stomach of the Confederacy”:
    - Kept farms going while white men fought
- Involuntary labor not imply slave support for Confederacy

37  **VI. Blacks Battle Bondage (cont.)**

- In many ways Southern slaves hamstrung Confederate war efforts:

- Fear of slave insurrection necessitated “home guards,” keeping many white men from front
- Slave resistance (slowdowns) diminished productivity
- When Union troops neared, slave assertiveness increased
- Slaves often served as Union spies
- Almost 500,000 revolted “with their feet”
- Slaves contributed powerfully to collapse of slavery and disintegration of antebellum way of life

### 38 VII. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg

- Lincoln replaced McClellan with General A.B. Burnside:
  - Burnside removed after rash frontal attack on Lee's strong position at Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862 cost more than 10,000 Union casualties
  - Burnside yielded command to Joseph Hooker
  - At Chancellorsville, VA, on May 2-4, 1863, Lee divided his forces and sent Jackson to attack Union flank.
  - Victory over Hooker was Lee's most brilliant, but it was dearly bought with Jackson's death

### 39 VII. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg (cont.)

- Lee now prepared to invade North again:
  - Win would strengthen those Northerners who wanted peace
  - Also encourage foreign intervention—still a Southern hope
  - Three days before battle, Union general George Meade informed he would replace Hooker
- Meade took stand near quiet little Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (see Map 21.4):
  - His 92,000 men locked in furious combat with Lee's 76,000
  - Battle seesawed across rolling green slopes for three agonizing days—July 1-3, 1863

40

### 41 VII. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg (cont.)

- Pickett's charge:
  - Failure of General George Pickett's magnificent but futile

- charge broke back of Confederate attack—
- And broke heart of Confederate cause
- Has been called “high tide of the Confederacy”
- Northernmost point reached by any major Southern force and real last chance for Confederates to win war
- As Battle of Gettysburg raged, Confederate peace delegation moved under flag of truce toward Union lines near Norfolk, Virginia
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42  **VII. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg (cont.)**

- Victory at Gettysburg belonged to Lincoln
  - Refused to let peace mission pass though Union lines
  - From then on, Southern cause doomed, yet Dixie fought for two more years
  - In fall of 1863, while graves still fresh, Lincoln journeyed to Gettysburg to dedicate cemetery
    - Following a two-hour speech by former president of Harvard, Lincoln read a two-minute address
    - Gettysburg Address attracted little attention at time, but president was speaking for the ages

43

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45  **VIII. The War in the West**

- Ulysses S. Grant
  - First success in northern Tennessee (see Map 21.5)
  - Captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson on Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in February 1862
    - When Confederate commander at Fort Donelson asked for terms, Grant demanded “an unconditional and immediate surrender”
    - Grant's triumph in Tennessee crucial:
      - » Riveted Kentucky to Union
      - » Opened gateway to strategically important region of Tennessee, Georgia and heart of Dixie

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46 47 48  **VIII. The War in the West (cont.)**

- Battle at Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862):

- Just over Tennessee border from Corinth
- Grant's counterattack successful, but impressive Confederate showing confirmed no quick end to war in West

- Other western events:

- 1862 David Farragut's ships joined with Northern army to seize New Orleans

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49  **VIII. The War in the West (cont.)**

- Vicksburg, Mississippi:

- South's lifeline for supplies from west
- Grant commanded Union forces at Vicksburg:

- His best-fought campaign

- Union victory at Vicksburg came day after Confederate defeat at Gettysburg

- Reopened Mississippi quelled Northern peace advocates

- Twin victories tipped diplomatic scale in favor of North

- Britain stopped delivery of Laird rams to Confederates (see Chap. 20)

- Confederate hope for foreign help irretrievably lost

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50  **IX. Sherman Scorches Georgia**

- Grant transferred to east Tennessee:

- Confederates won battle of Chickamauga, near Chattanooga, to which they laid siege

- Grant won series of desperate engagements in November, 1863:

- Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain

- Chattanooga liberated, state cleared of Confederates
- Way opened for invasion of Georgia
- Grant rewarded by being made general in chief

51  **IX. Sherman Scorches Georgia (cont.)**

- Georgia's conquest:
  - Entrusted to General William Tecumseh Sherman
  - Captured Atlanta in September 1864
  - Burned city in November 1864
  - Sherman with 6,000 troops cut a sixty-mile swath of destruction through Georgia
  - Major purposes of Sherman's march:
    - Destroy supplies destined for Confederate army
    - Weaken morale of men at front by waging war on their homes (see Map 21.6)

52

53  **IX. Sherman Scorches Georgia (cont.)**

- Sherman a pioneer practitioner of “total war”:
  - Success in “Shermanizing” South attested by increasing numbers of Confederate desertions
  - Although methods brutal, Sherman probably shortened struggle and hence saved lives
  - But discipline of his army at times broke down
  - After seizing Savannah, his army veered north into South Carolina, where destruction was even worse
  - Sherman's army rolled deep into North Carolina by time war ended

54  **X. The Politics of War**

- Presidential elections come by calendar, not by crisis:
  - Political infighting added to Lincoln's woes
    - Factions within his party, distrusting his ability or doubting his commitment to abolition, sought to tie his hands or remove him from office
    - Conspicuous among critics was overambitious Secretary of

Treasury, Salmon Chase

55  **X. The Politics of War  
(cont.)**

- Congressional Committee on the Conduct of War formed in late 1861:
  - Dominated by “radical” Republicans who
    - Resented wartime expansion of presidential power
    - Pressed Lincoln zealously on emancipation
- Most dangerous to Union cause were Northern Democrats:
  - Tainted by association with seceders
  - Tragedy befell when leader Stephen Douglas died

56  **X. The Politics of War  
(cont.)**

- Lacking a leader, Democrats divided:
  - “War Democrats” supported Lincoln administration
  - Tens of thousands of “Peace Democrats” did not
  - Extreme were Copperheads—openly obstructed war by:
    - »Attacks against draft
    - »Against Lincoln
    - »Especially, after 1863, against emancipation
    - »Denounced president as “Illinois Ape”
    - »Condemned “Nigger War”
    - »Commanded considerable political strength in southern parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

57  **X. The Politics of War  
(cont.)**

- Notorious was congressman from Ohio, Clement Vallandigham:
  - »Publicly demanded end to “wicked and cruel” war
  - »Convicted by military tribunal in 1863 for treasonable utterance and sentenced to prison
  - »Lincoln thought Vallandigham liked Confederates so much, he ought to be banished to their lines; this was done
  - »Vallandigham inspired Edward Everett Hale to write his moving, fictional story of Philip Nolan in The Man Without a

Country (1863)

»Nolan a young army officer found guilty of participation in Aaron Burr plot of 1806 (see Chap 11)

»Condemned to life of eternal exile on American warships

58  **XI. The Election of 1864**  
(cont.)

- Election of 1864:
  - Lincoln's precarious authority
    - depended on retaining Republican support
    - while spiking threat from Peace Democrats and Copperheads
  - Fearing defeat, Republican party executed clever maneuver:
    - Joining the War Democrats, it proclaimed itself to be the Union party (see Figure 21.1)
    - Thus Republican party temporarily out of existence

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61  **X. The Politics of War**  
(cont.)

- Lincoln's renomination at first encountered opposition:
  - Faction wanted to shelve “Old Abe” in favor of Chase
  - But “ditch Lincoln” move collapsed
  - Nominated by Union party without serious dissent
  - Running mate was Andrew Johnson, loyal War Democrat from Tennessee:
    - Small slaveowner when conflict began
    - Placed on Union Party ticket to “sew up” election
      - »With little regard for possibility that Lincoln might die in office

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62  **X. The Politics of War**  
(cont.)

- Democrats:

–Nominated deposed and overcautious war hero General McClellan:

- Plank denounced prosecution of war as a failure
- McClellan repudiated this defeatist declaration

–Campaign:

- Noisy and nasty with numerous slogans
- Lincoln's reelection at first gravely in doubt

63

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65  **X. The Politics of War (cont.)**

- Anti-Lincoln Republicans tried again to “dump” Lincoln in favor of someone else
- Atmosphere changed by series of Northern victories
- President pulled through, but nothing more than necessary left to chance:
  - At election time many Northern soldiers furloughed home to support Lincoln at polls
  - Some soldiers permitted to cast their ballots at front
  - Lincoln achieved 212 electoral votes
  - 21 for McClellan

66  **XI. The Election of 1864 (cont.)**

- Lincoln lost Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey (see Map 21.7)
- “Little Mac” ran closer race than electoral count indicates
- Netted healthy 45% of popular vote, 1,803,787 to Lincoln's 2,206,938
- Crushing defeat for Northern Democrats in 1864
- Removal of Lincoln was last hope for a Confederate victory
- After Lincoln triumphed, Confederate desertions increased sharply

67

68  **XII. Grant Outlasts Lee**

- Wilderness Campaign:

- Grant with 100,000 men struck toward Richmond
- Engaged Lee in series of furious battles in Wilderness of Virginia, May and June 1864
  - Grant suffered 50,000 casualties (see Map 21.8)
- June 3, Grant ordered frontal assault on Cold Harbor:
  - In about five minutes, seven thousand men killed or wounded

69 70  **XII. Grant Outlasts Lee (cont.)**

- Public opinion in North:
  - Critics cried “Grant the Butcher”
    - Grant's reputation undeserved, while Lee's overrated
    - Lee's rate of loss (20%) highest of any general in the war; by contrast, Grant lost 10% to casualties
    - Grant had intended to fight battles out in open
    - Lee turned eastern campaign into war of attrition fought in trenches

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71  **XII. Grant Outlasts Lee (cont.)**

- With fewer men, Lee could no longer seize offensive
- Defensive posture forced Grant into brutal arithmetic
- Grant could trade two men for one and still beat enemy
- In February 1865 Confederates tried desperately to negotiate for peace between the two “countries”
  - Lincoln met with Confederate representatives aboard Union ship at Hampton Road, Virginia, to discuss peace
  - Lincoln could accept nothing short of Union and emancipation
  - Southerners could accept nothing less than independence
  - Tribulation wore on to terrible climax

72  **XII. Grant Outlasts Lee (cont.)**

- Appomattox Courthouse:
  - End came with dramatic suddenness:
    - Northern troops captured Richmond and cornered Lee at

Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, April 1865

- Grant met with Lee on April 9<sup>th</sup>, Palm Sunday
  - Granted generous terms of surrender
  - Hungry Confederates allowed to keep horses for spring plowing
  - Tattered Southern veterans wept as they took leave of their beloved commander

73

74  **XII. Grant Outlasts Lee (cont.)**

- Lincoln traveled to Richmond and sat in Davis's evacuated office just forty hours after Confederate president left it
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75  **XIII. The Martyrdom of Lincoln**

- Lincoln's death:
  - On April 14, 1865 (Good Friday) only five days after Lee's surrender, Ford's Theater in Washington witnessed its most sensational drama
  - Pro-Southern actor, John Wilkes Booth, slipped behind Lincoln and shot him in the head
  - Great Emancipator died following morning
    - Expired in arms of victory, at very pinnacle of his fame
    - Dramatic death erased memory of his shortcomings and caused his nobler qualities to stand out in clearer relief

76  **XIII. The Martyrdom of Lincoln (cont.)**

- Full impact of Lincoln's death not at once apparent to South:
  - As time wore on, increasingly Lincoln's death was perceived as calamity for South
  - Belatedly, they recognized his kindness and moderation
  - Assassination increased bitterness in North, partly because of rumor that Jefferson Davis plotted it

77  **XIII. The Martyrdom of Lincoln (cont.)**

- Lincoln's murder set stage for wrenching ordeal of Reconstruction.
- Lincoln would have had clashes with Congress after war, but he

was a victorious president, and there is no arguing with victory.

- Unlike Johnson, Lincoln's powers of leadership refined in war crucible:
  - Possessed in full measure tact, reasonableness and an uncommon amount of common sense

78

79  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare**

- Civil War's grisly toll:
  - More than 600,000 men died in action or of disease
  - Over a million killed or seriously wounded
  - Dead amounted to 2% of entire nation's population
  - Nation lost cream of its young manhood and potential leadership
  - Tens of thousands of babies unborn because potential fathers at front

80

81  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare (cont.)**

- Direct monetary costs:
  - Total cost—\$15 billion
  - Not include continuing expenses—pensions and interest on national debt
  - Intangible costs—dislocations, disunities, wasted energies, lowered ethics, blasted lives, bitter memories, and burning hates—cannot be calculated

82

83  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare (cont.)**

- Greatest Constitutional decision written in blood and handed down at Appomattox Courthouse:
  - Extreme states' rights crushed
  - National government emerged unbroken
  - Nullification and secession laid to rest
  - Civil War supreme test of American democracy
  - Preservation of democratic ideals subconsciously one of major objectives of North

84  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare (cont.)**

- Victory for Union provided inspiration to champions of democracy and liberalism
- Reform Bill of 1867, under which England became a true political democracy, passed two years after Civil War ended
  - American democracy proved itself
  - An additional argument used by disfranchised British masses in securing similar blessings for themselves

85  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare (cont.)**

- “Lost Cause” of South was lost:
  - Shameful cancer of slavery sliced away by sword
  - African Americans at last in position to claim rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
  - Nation once again united politically
  - Great dangers averted by Union victory:
    - Indefinite prolongation of “peculiar institution”
    - Unleashing of slave power on weak Caribbean neighbors
    - Transformation of area from Panama to Hudson Bay into an armed camp with heavily armed and hostile states constantly snarling and sniping at one another
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86  **XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare (cont.)**

- America still had long way to go to make promises of freedom a reality for all its citizens, black and white
- Emancipation laid necessary groundwork:
  - United and democratic United States free to fulfill destiny as dominant republic of hemisphere—and eventually of world

87 88