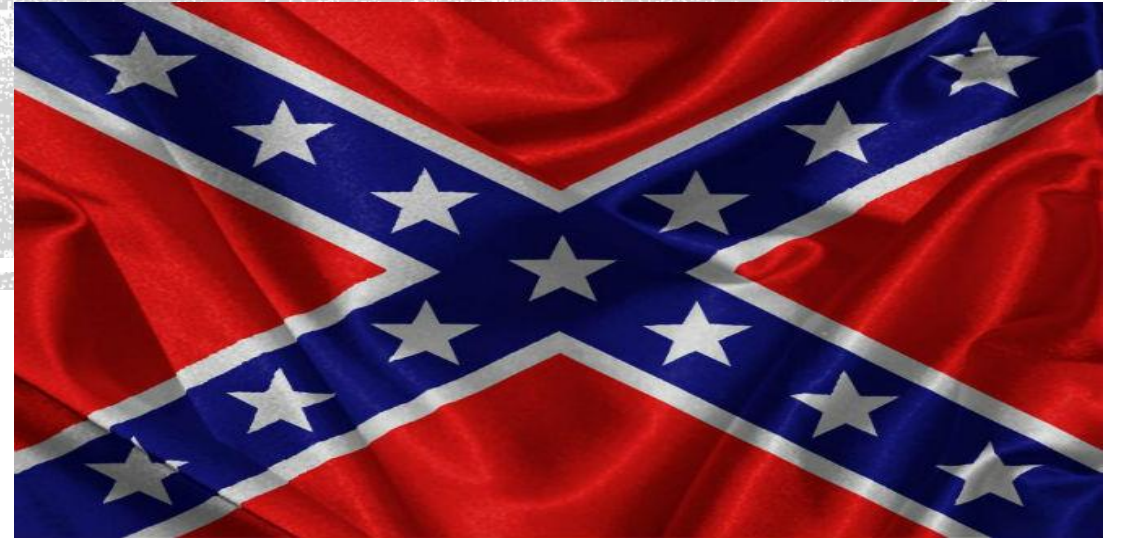
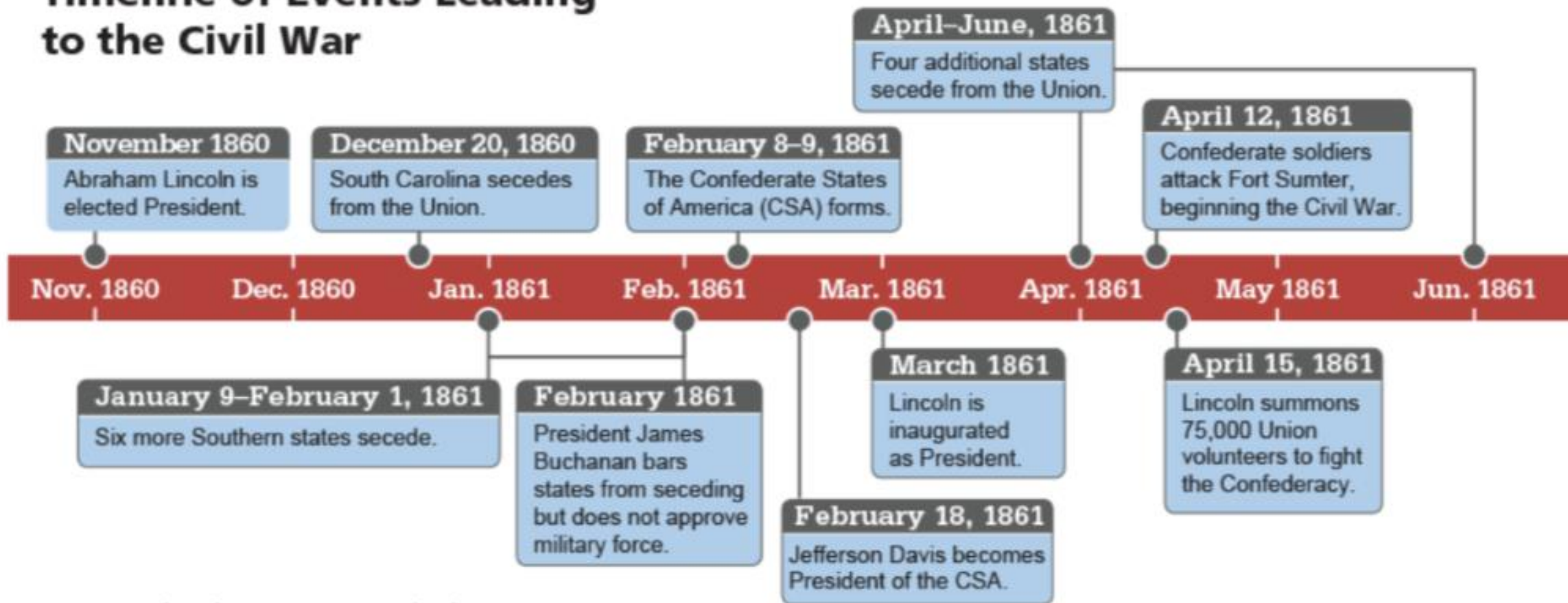


THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



Robert Lusby

Timeline of Events Leading to the Civil War








Sources: *Encyclopædia Britannica*; National Park Service



UNION STRENGTHS



-  Controlled 90% of nation's manufacturing.
-  Abraham Lincoln's leadership.
-  Naval Advantage.
-  Had 22 million people (63%).
-  Over 20,000 miles of railroad lines for troop & supply movement.



UNION WEAKNESSES



 Lacked strong military leadership.

 Unfamiliar with Southern land.

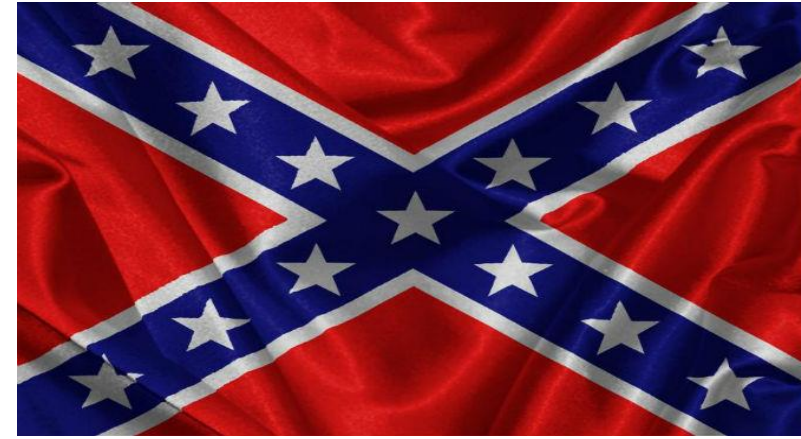
 Taking the risk of attacking.





 They had to WIN the war.

 Had to change hearts & minds.



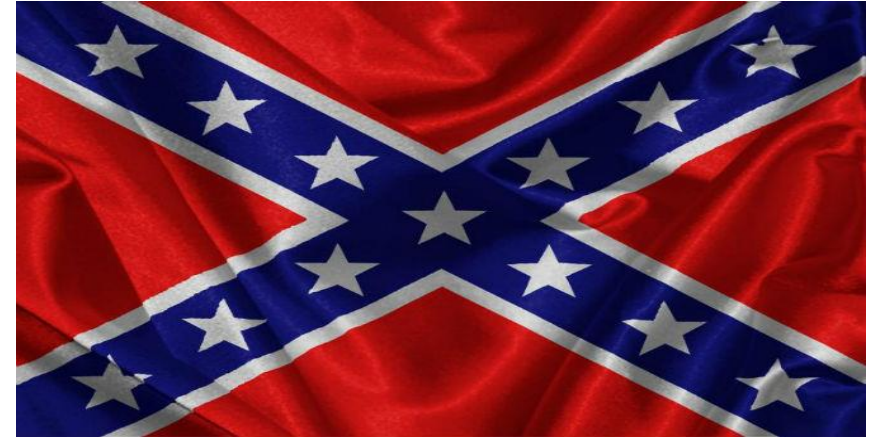
CONFEDERATE STRENGTHS







-  Excellent Military Leadership.
-  Large territory made it difficult to invade & conquer.
-  Defending their liberty, homes & traditions.
-  Were familiar with outdoor life...riding horse, using a gun.



CONFEDERATE WEAKNESSES



-  Limited transportation (to move troops & supplies).
-  Few factories (guns & military supplies).
-  Could be split in “2” if North gained control of Mississippi River.
-  Limited number of troops to replenish those serving.



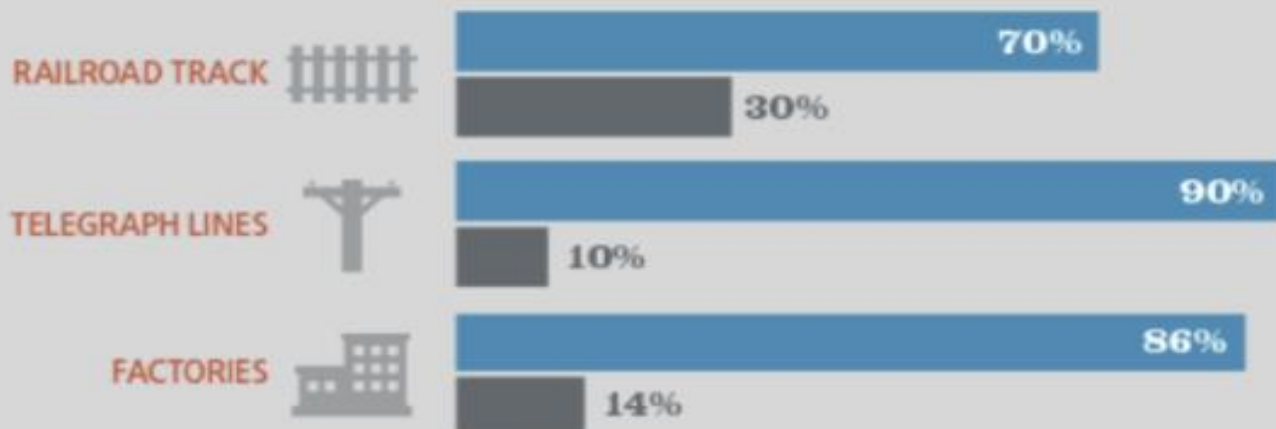
UNION AND CONFEDERATE RESOURCES, 1861

UNION VS. CONFEDERACY POPULATION IN MILLIONS



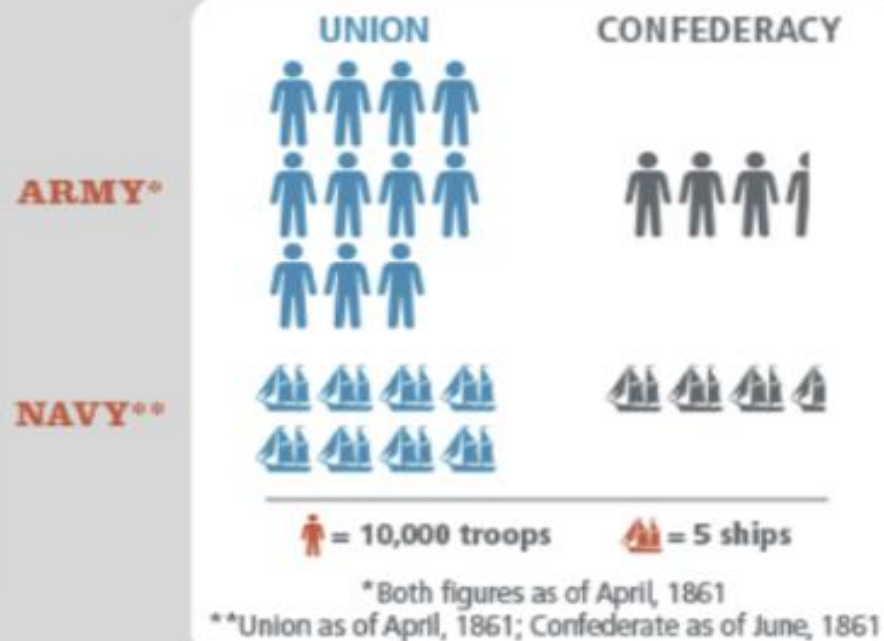
Source: *The Civil War: A Visual History*

INFRASTRUCTURE



Source: *The Civil War: A Visual History*

MILITARY RESOURCES



Before the war began in 1861, **97%** of firearms were produced in Union states

Source: *The Civil War: A Visual History*



\$ FINANCING THE CIVIL WAR \$

THE UNION

LEGAL TENDER ACT authorizes issue of **\$150 million** in new gold-backed currency; **\$300 million**

MORILL TARIFF ACT raises tariff rates from 24% to **37%** and later to **47%**; generates **\$75 million** per year

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT authorizes taxes on sale of certain goods and on personal incomes over **\$800**

1 million people purchased bonds worth over **\$3 billion**



THE CONFEDERACY

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS authorizes issue of over **\$1.5 billion** paper notes

TARIFFS generate **\$870 thousand** per year

TAXES on sale of certain goods, personal incomes, and wholesalers' profits raise **\$125 million**

FARMERS required to give **10% of goods** produced

\$87.5 million total value of bonds sold

COMPARING SOURCES OF REVENUE

- New Currency Issue
- Taxes
- Sale of War Bonds

U\$1.0
WORTH OF GOLD
ROSE FROM
C\$1.2
IN JANUARY 1862
TO
C\$5.5
BY APRIL 1865



U\$4,600,000,000



C\$2,500,000,000

Source: Taxhistory.org; Mises.org

Sources: Taxhistory.org; NPS

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN



- **Born in Kentucky.**
- **Did many odd jobs before becoming a lawyer.**
- **Served as a captain in the Black Hawk War.**
- **Had little experience in national politics or military matters.**
- **Had a wonderful sense of humor.**
- **Proved to be a patient, but strong leader & fine war planner.**





PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

- **Born in Kentucky.**
- **Attended the military academy at West Point, NY.**
- **Served as commander of the Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican War.**
- **Elected as U.S. senator from Mississippi.**
- **Was respected for his honesty & courage.**
- **Had difficulty turning over day-to-day military planning.**



LINCOLN EX PARTE MERRYMAN



- **Lincoln Suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus which is the right of a person to have a hearing before a judge before being imprisoned.**
 - **Feared Northerners sympathetic to southern cause would interfere with his war measures.**
 - **Lincoln wanted to prevent disruption of the movement of Union troops in Maryland and prevent Maryland from seceding.**
 - **Ex Parte Merryman Case – Chief Justice Roger Taney orders the release of John Merryman – only Congress has the power to suspend Habeas Corpus.**
 - **The Court order was ignored by the Army – loyal to their Commander in Chief.**
- www.manhassettschools.org



UNION ANACONDA PLAN

- **Surround the South by sea to cut off trade (blockade).**
- **Divide the Confederacy into sections.**
- **Capture Richmond & destroy the Confederate Government.**

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



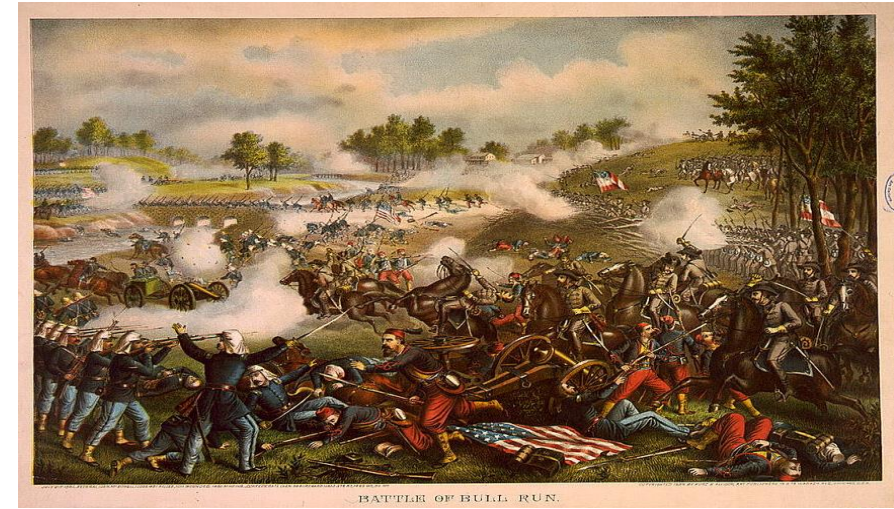


MILITARY DRAFT / CONSCRIPTION

- The Union & Confederacy had difficulty getting troops to sign-up.
- The Confederacy passed a draft that required able-bodied white men between 18-35 to serve...later changed to 17-50.
- Exceptions were allowed...a man w/enough money (\$300) could hire a substitute or a man w/20 or more slaves did not have to serve.
- The Union offered a *bounty* of \$100 (signing bonus) to encourage volunteers...it increased to \$300.
- Men age 20 to 45 had to register for the *draft* (law requiring men to serve if called) when the bounties were unsuccessful.
- In the North, a man could avoid the draft by paying the government \$300 or by hiring someone to serve in his place.
- People began to see the Civil War as “a rich man’s war & a poor man’s fight.”



BULL RUN/ MANASSAS JUNCTION



BATTLE OF BULL RUN.



7/21/1861...Casualties (U-2,896 C-1,982)



First major battle...troops were inexperienced, undisciplined, inadequately trained & poorly equipped.



Initial Union success was halted when Rebel forces under Gen. Thomas Jackson held firm “like a stone wall.”



Civilians who came to watch were caught up in the Union retreat back to Washington, the Rebel troops celebrated.



SHILOH



4/6-7/1862...Casualties (U-13,047 C-10,669)

The battle was one of the largest fought in the West.

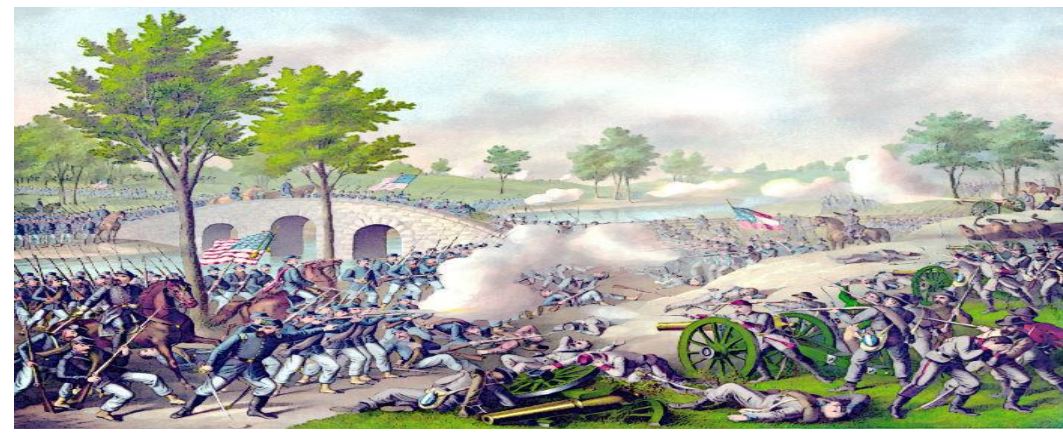
Confederate troops led by Generals Albert S. Johnston (killed on 1st day) & P.G.T. Beauregard attacked Union troops under the command of Major Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

On the 1st day of the battle, the Confederates had a great deal of success & it appeared they would be able to hold off the Union's advancement.

One of the bloodiest battles of the war. Men on both sides could hear other soldiers crying out in agony throughout the night.

On the 2nd day of the battle, the Union was able to force the Confederates to retreat. Despite the Union victory, Gen. Grant was heavily criticized in the newspapers for the performance of his troops on the first night of the battle

ANTIETAM/ SHARPSBURG



9/17/1862...Casualties (U-12,401 C-10,318)

Lee moved North hoping a Confederate victory would force Lincoln to talk peace.

The South saw it as an opportunity to convince Britain & France to support their war effort.

A Confederate office accidentally left a copy of Lee's battle plans at a campsite. A Union corporal stumbled upon them.

The battle was the bloodiest day of the war (***a casualty every "11" seconds***). Military draw, Union missed a chance to finish off the Confederate Army.

Confederates lost a chance to gain British & French support.

Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.




FREDERICKSBURG



 12/11-15/1862...Casualties (U-12,653 C-5,377)

 Gen. Robert E. Lee had his troops fall back, leaving the town to Gen. Ambrose Burnside.

 Union soldiers advanced & Confederate guns mowed them down by the 1000s. Six Union advances & denied each time.

 Confederates could hardly believe the bravery of the doomed Union troops. "We forgot they were fighting us," one southerner wrote, "and cheer after cheer at their fearlessness went up along are lines."

 General Burnside was removed by President Lincoln.



CHANCELLORSVILLE



4/30-5/6 1863...Casualties (U-17,287 C-12,764)



Gen. Robert E. Lee aided by Gen. Stonewall Jackson, again defeated the Union Army.



The Battle was known as Gen. Lee's greatest victory. It was fought in thickly wooded ground & the South was outnumbered 2 to 1.



Gen. Lee outwitted Union General Joseph Hooker who was removed by President Lincoln...Lincoln's frustration grew.



Although the South won the battle, it suffered a severe loss. Nervous Confederate sentries fired at what they thought was a Union soldier riding toward them. It turned out it was Gen. Jackson. Jackson died days later & Gen. Lee said, "I have lost my right arm."





BATTLE OF IRONCLADS

- The Confederacy turned to a new type of warship—**ironclads**, or ships heavily armored with iron.
- The Confederacy Captured Union ship *Merrimack*, turned it into ironclad, and renamed it the *Virginia*.
- Ironclads successfully attacked the wooden ships of the Union.
- Met by a Union ironclad, the *Monitor*, in battle near Hampton Roads, Virginia, in March 1862 and it forced the Confederates to withdraw
 - Designed by John Ericsson
 - Had a revolving gun tower and thick plating
- The *Monitor's* success saved the Union fleet & continued the blockade.
- The real importance of ironclads is that they were the forerunners of future navies.



MEDICAL CARE








- Doctors operated in unsanitary conditions & infections spread rapidly.
- Antiseptics (germ-killing drugs) were unknown & anesthetics (pain-killers) were rare.
- Twice as many soldiers died from disease & carelessly attended wounds than from direct hits on the battlefield.
- The hospital death rate was so awful that soldiers often refused medical care...one soldier stated, "I had rather die from rebel bullets than Union Quackery [unskilled medical care]."



ARMY LIFE



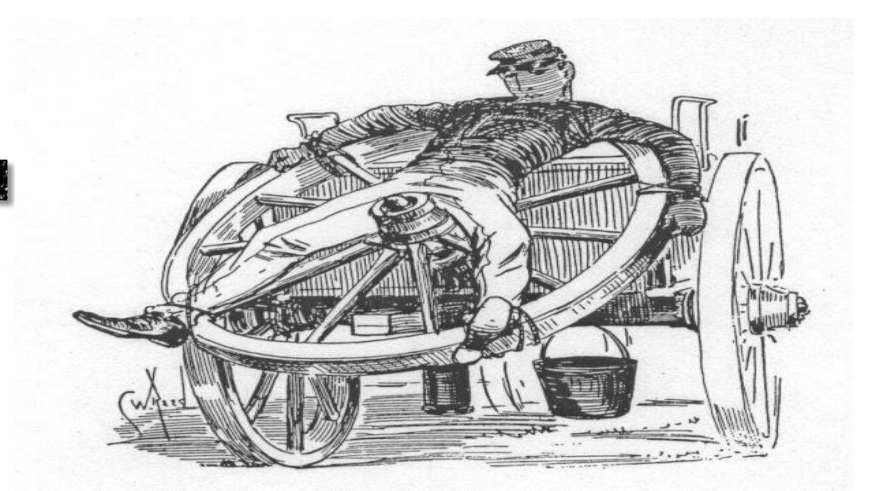
-  Soldiers spent approximately “70” days in camp for every day in battle.
-  Unsanitary camp conditions led to high rates from disease.
-  Recruits became accustomed to army life’s hours of boring drills designed to get them ready for battle.
-  While on a march (up to 30 miles in a day) they ate salt pork, cornmeal, coffee & hardtack (cracker).
-  Soldiers carried a rifle, cartridge box, canteen, haversack, bayonet & bed roll.

A SOLDIER'S PAY

ARMY SALARIES (MONTHLY)				
Rank	Civil War	World War II 1942	Vietnam War 1965	Iraq War 2007
Private	*\$13	\$50	\$85	\$1,203–1,543.20
Corporal	\$14	\$66	\$210	\$1,699.50
Sergeant	\$17	\$78	\$261	\$1,854–2,339.10
Sergeant Major	\$21	\$138	\$486	\$4,110

*Until 1864, African Americans in the Civil War were paid only \$7 per month
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Princeton Review; www. militaryfactory.com

MILITARY PUNISHMENT



The military (both sides) created strong punishments to deal with soldiers who broke rules. Dereliction of duty, theft, desertion, cowardice, etc. could result in... (not all punishments listed)

Flogged

Reduced in rank.

Rode the “Wooden Mule” (hands tied, sit for hours on a narrow rail so feet didn’t touch ground).

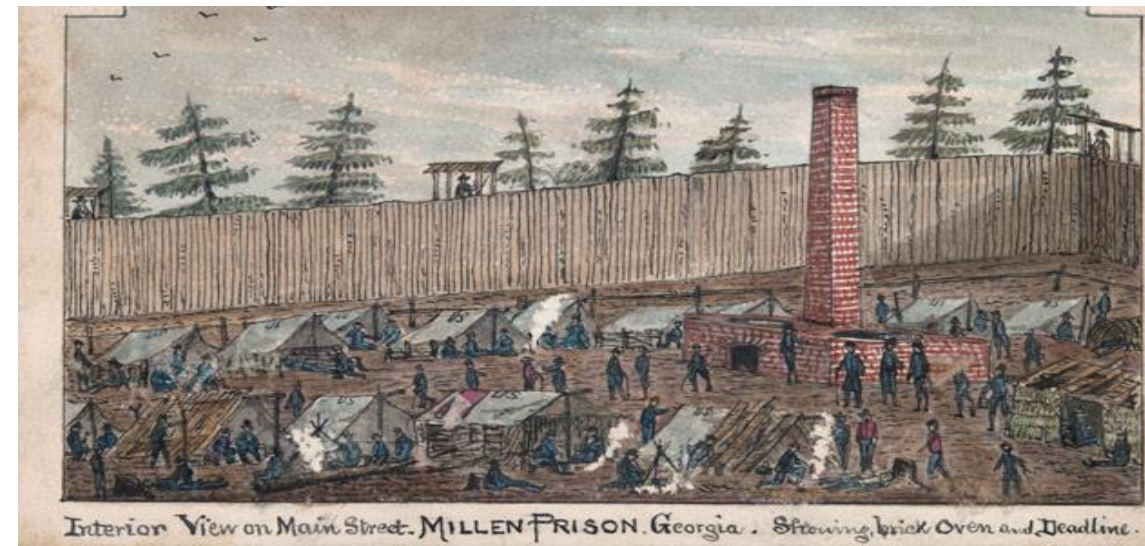
Branded & drummed out of the army in disgrace.

Walked guard duty carrying a heavy log instead of a rifle.

Tied spread eagle on a wheel or an artillery carriage.



PRISON LIFE



Prisons lacked proper food or sanitation facilities.



Approximately 26,500 Southerners & 22,600 Northerners perished in prison camps.



Andersonville, Belle Isle, Elmira & Castle Thunder were a few of the worst camps.



Prisoners resorted to eating rats due to food shortages.



Insufficient shelter, lack of vegetables, & illnesses (smallpox, dysentery, etc. resulted in deaths daily.



WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

- **Women contributed on the homefront when men went to war (drove reapers, loaded grain, worked in factories).**
- **Served as soldiers...over 600 Union soldiers were women who passed as men until illness or death revealed their disguise.**
- **Served as spies...Elizabeth Van Lew, Belle Boyd & Rose O'Neal Greenhow were a few who risked life for info.**
- **Served as nurses...Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton & Sally Louisa Tompkins helped nursing evolve during the war.**



GETTYSBURG



- 7/1-3/1863...Casualties (U-23,000 C-28,000).
- Lee had two goals heading north. First, he needed food & supplies for his army. Second, he hoped to force a peace settlement.
- Confederates run across Union troops in town on June 30th.
- 7/1...Union retreats to Cemetery Hill after severe fighting.
- 7/2...Fighting occurs on Little & Big Round Top...draw.
- 7/3...Rebels try to soften Yanks with a “2” hour artillery. George Pickett leads 15,000 Rebels on the union center line...unsuccessful & the Rebels must retreat...Lee says, “It’s all my fault.”

VICKSBURG



5/1-7/4/1863...Casualties (U-10,000 C-40,000).



Sat on a high cliff above the Mississippi River. Cannons there could shell boats traveling between New Orleans & Memphis.



Grant attempted to seize Vicksburg repeatedly, but was bravely held off by the Confederates.



Grant marched his troops inland to Jackson, MS & launched a surprise attack. He then attacked Vicksburg from the rear.



After a “6” week seige Vicksburg surrendered 7/4/1863.



U.S. Grant chosen as leader of the entire Union Army.





WEAPON TECHNOLOGY

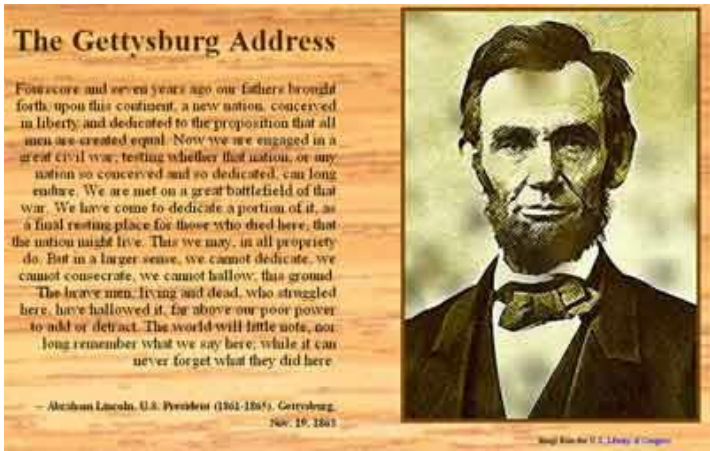
- **Cone shaped bullets, which made rifles twice as accurate, replaced round musket balls.**
- **New cannons could hit targets several miles away.**
- **As a result of these new, deadly weapons $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of soldiers in most battles became casualties.**
- **Prior to some battles soldiers wrote their name & pinned the slip of paper to their uniform. They wanted to make sure their body could be identified after battle.**





EP

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION/ GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



GA

- **President Lincoln issued the “EP” (declaring all slaves in the Confederacy free) after Antietam...waited until he had a victory.**
- **The goal was to weaken the South w/out angering the border states & introduce the idea slowly...Europe applauded the idea.**
- **In the “GA” Lincoln said the Civil War was a test of whether a democratic nation could survive.**
- **He reminded Americans that their nation was founded on the belief that “all men were created equal.”**
- **Speech was given little attention & Lincoln saw it as a failure.**



AFRICAN AMERICANS



- **At the start of the war, both the North & South barred African Americans from serving in their armies.**
- **Former slave Frederick Douglass counseled Lincoln on such issues as the formation of black regiments for the Union.**
- **About 200,000 African Americans fought for the Union, nearly 40,000 lost their lives. They endured discrimination/prejudice from Union officers & Confederate troops focused their fiercest fire against African American regiments.**
- **The 54th Massachusetts Regiment attacked Fort Wagner in 7/18/1863. They battled discrimination, unequal pay, & dangerous battles, but the courage of the 54th helped win respect for black soldiers.**
- **African American women formed aid societies & worked behind lines. Harriet Tubman traveled with Union gunboats bringing slaves to freedom.**

TOTAL WAR

- **Total War is war on the enemy's will to fight & support an army.**
- **Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Sheridan to wage total war in VA grain-rich Shenandoah Valley. "Let the valley be so left that crows flying over it will have to carry their rations long with them."**
- **General Sherman left a trail of ripped up railroad tracks, burned barns, homes, & factories from Tennessee to Georgia.**
- **In the past, only soldiers were involved in wars. In total war, however, everyone was impacted as the army destroyed food & equipment that might be useful to the enemy.**



NORTHERN DISCORD



- A group of Northern Democrats (*Copperheads*) were more interested in restoring peace than in saving the Union or ending slavery.
- Other northerners opposed the war because they were sympathetic to the Confederate causes.
- Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* (right to trial before being jailed) when a pro-slavery mob attacked Union troops marching through Maryland.
- Draft riots occurred in New York City in July 1863. For “4” days angry white New Yorkers burned draft offices & battled police. They targeted African Americans, their churches, orphanages & boardinghouses.



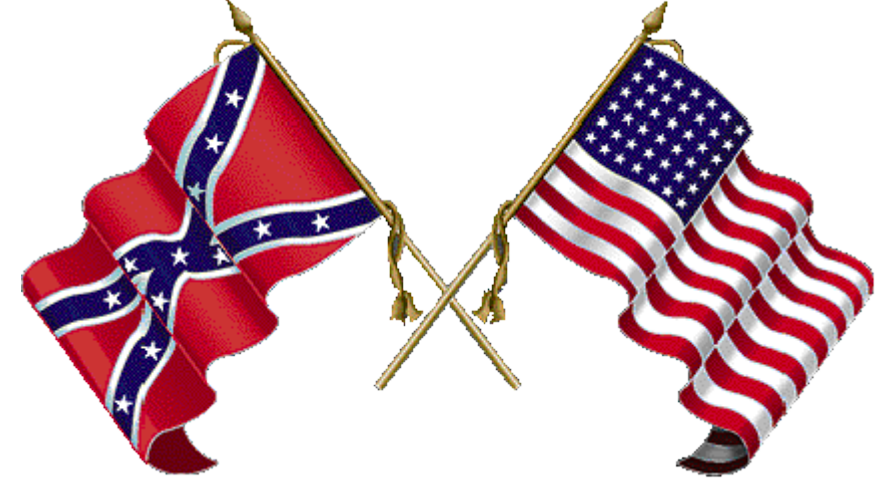
CONFEDERATE TROUBLES



- **The South faced a shortage of soldiers & instituted a draft in 1862.**
- **The South had great trouble raising money for the war. The Confederate Congress passed a tax-in-kind requiring farmers to turn over a 1/10 of their crops instead of cash.**
- **Southern currency became worthless...a Confederate dollar was worth two cents by 1865!!!**
- **President Davis halted cotton shipments to England in hopes of forcing them to support the South. The tactic backfired; England simply purchased more cotton from Egypt & India.**
- **The Union blockade created severe shortages for soldiers & civilians.**
- **Famine stalked the South & soldiers scoured the battlefields for guns & unused bullets.**



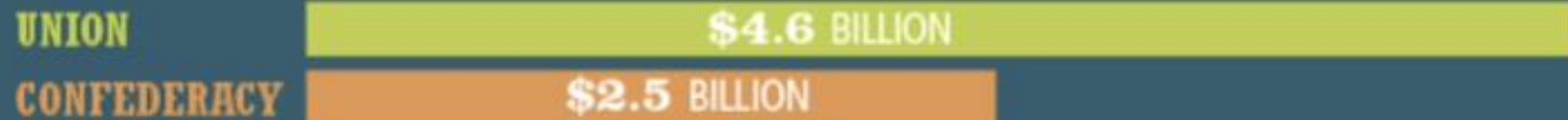
THE WAR ENDS



- 🇺🇸🇧🇪 Grant began a drive to capture Richmond, VA in May 1864.
- 🇺🇸🇧🇪 Grant lost 60,000 dead & wounded in a single month at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, & Cold Harbor. Grant pressed on because he could replace his men, Lee could not...shocked the nation.
- 🇺🇸🇧🇪 Gen. Lee dug in at Petersburg, VA for “9” months but fled on 4/2/1865. Richmond fell the same day.
- 🇺🇸🇧🇪 Lee withdrew to Appomattox Courthouse. Knowing his men would be slaughtered Lee surrendered 4/9/1865.
- 🇺🇸🇧🇪 Lee’s men had to lay down their arms, but were allowed to return to their homes. His men were allowed to keep their horses & were fed.

\$ COSTS OF THE CIVIL WAR \$

TOTAL ECONOMIC COST*



Sources: *Historical Statistics of the United States*; Tax History Project

*In current dollars

Union
inflation rate:
80%

Confederate
inflation rate:
9000%

LOSS OF FREIGHT AND TRADE = 50 ships

	UNION	CONFEDERACY
Ships Captured/ Sunk		
Value of Freight Lost	\$15 MILLION (estimated)	\$24.5 MILLION

Cotton exports from Confederate states were **11%** of pre-war levels

\$100 million estimated property damage from Sherman's March

435,802 bushels of wheat, **2,000** barns, and **120** mills destroyed by Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley

Sources: *The Civil War: The Definitive Reference*; Air War College; American Merchant Marine at War; *The Civil War: A Visual History*

DEATHS DUE TO BATTLE

359,528 33% of active forces

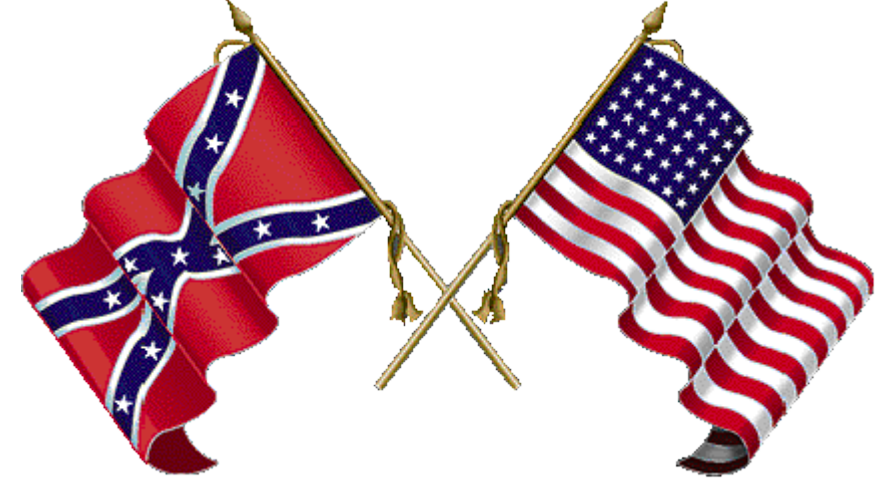







258,000 40% of active forces

Source: *The Civil War: A Visual History*



IMPACT



-  Abolition of slavery.
-  It affirmed that the U.S. was a single nation, not a collection of sovereign states.
-  Devastated the economy & environment of the South for generations.
-  Boom of Industry.
-  First modern war using Industrial Revolution technologies, such as railroads, the telegraph, & iron-clad ships.

