

THE CIVIL WAR

Part 2

REVIEW (you don't need to write this)

- The main issue which caused the Civil War was states' rights. The issue of slavery was part of that.
- Union's plan to win the war was the Anaconda Plan.
- 1861- The war began at Fort Sumter
- 1863- The turning point of the war in favor of the North
- 1865- The war ended; the Union (North) won

THE CIVIL WAR

- After the Battle of Bull Run in the summer of 1861, both sides planned on a long, drawn out conflict requiring large, trained armies.
- The Union began to implement the Anaconda Plan, while the Confederacy hoped a defensive effort would tire the Union and end the war.



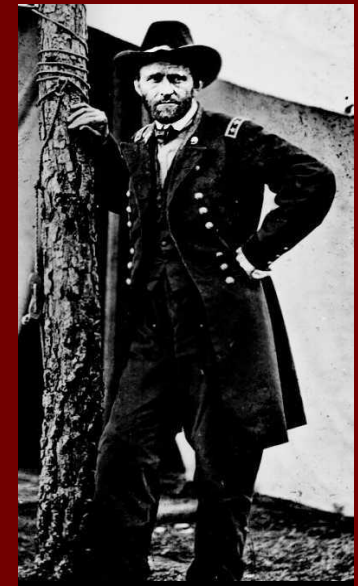
1862

- The Union placed a blockade on the southern coastline from Virginia to Texas to stop the export of southern cotton to Europe and the importation of weapons and supplies to the south.
- Fighting shifted from the east to the west as the Union prepared to capture the Mississippi River.

BLOCKADE



BATTLE OF SHILOH



Ulysses S. Grant



- Shiloh is on the Tennessee side of the border with Mississippi.

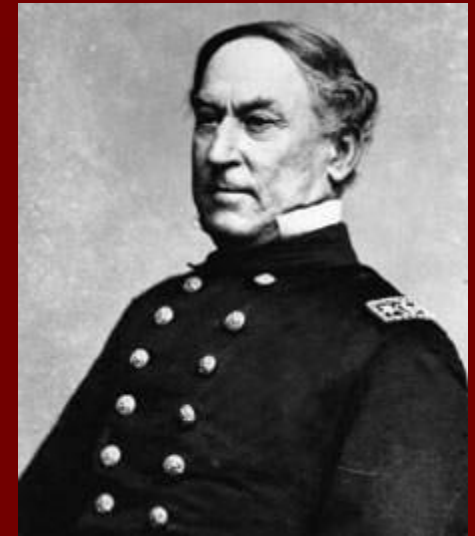
- Over 23,000 casualties.

- Union victory- Ulysses S. Grant gained attention as the winning General.

- Tennessee was now in Union control.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

- 3 weeks after Shiloh, Union Admiral David Farragut captured the vital port of New Orleans, La.
- Only 150 miles of the Mississippi remained under Confederate control.



THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

- To take pressure off the western front, Lee invaded the north in an attempt to capture Washington D.C.
- Battle took place at Antietam, Maryland in the fall of 1862.
- Over 22,700 casualties, the bloodiest day of the war.
- Neither side won, but Lee retreated.
- Lincoln considered this a victory (you'll see why that's important).



1863

- 1863 is considered to be the *turning point* of the war.
- The original goal of the north was to save the Union. After 1863, it became a war to save the Union AND free the slaves.
- Despite Confederate losses, the war would continue for two additional years, resulting in more death and destruction.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- What does *emancipate* mean?
To free
- What does *proclaim* mean?
To announce
- Lincoln issued the Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863. It freed the slaves in the Confederacy.
- He waited until 1863 because he needed a Union victory (Antietam).
- He did not free slaves in the border states because Congress had to do that.
- Lincoln was trying to achieve a military advantage.



Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation



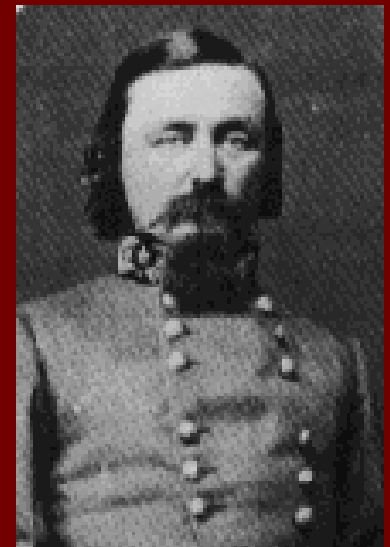
THE IMPACT OF THE PROCLAMATION

- Almost 200,000 African-Americans enlisted in the Union Army.
- Lincoln took the step of living up to Jefferson's belief that "all men are created equal"



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

- Lee invaded the north for the second time.
- Between July 1st – 3rd, both armies clashed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- On July 3, the south mounted a fatal attack called Pickett's Charge.
- Lee lost, retreated, and was on the run for the rest of the War.
- Over 43,000 men died.





THE BATTLE OF VICKSBURG

- Vicksburg was the last fortress on the Mississippi River.
- After a month long siege by Ulysses S. Grant, the Confederates surrendered the city on July 4th.



THE IMPORTANCE OF GETTYSBURG AND VICKSBURG

- Within 48 hours, the Confederates lost the two biggest battles of the war.
- After Gettysburg, Lee never invaded the north again and was being chased for the next year and a half.
- With the surrender of Vicksburg, the Mississippi was in Union hands. Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana were cut off from the war. (see map)
- This was the turning point.

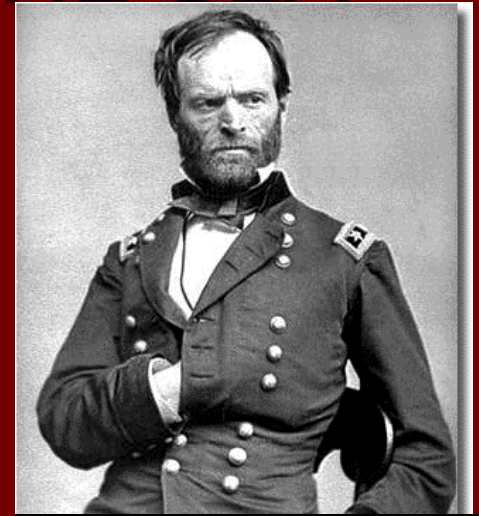
BLOCKADE



1864

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

- After Vicksburg, William T. Sherman spent 1864 marching to the Atlantic, destroying everything in a 60 mile wide, 300 mile long path.
- By Christmas 1864, the lower south was split and defeated.



William T. Sherman



Sherman's March to the Sea
Covington, Georgia
November 19, 1864

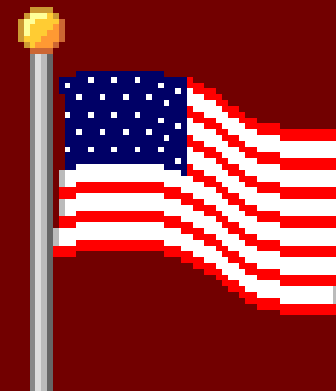
1865

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

- By April 3, 1865 the Union had captured Richmond.
- The Confederate government collapsed and fled.
- Lee surrendered his army on April 9th to Ulysses S. Grant.
- The war was over.



Lee surrenders to Grant



AFTERMATH OF THE WAR

- Over 600,000 died
- Over 500,000 wounded
- Over \$6.3 billion was spent
- The South was destroyed.
- America faced the tough task of reconstructing the nation.



LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

- Just six days after the war ended, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater.
- His VP, Andrew Johnson, was sworn in and became our 17th president.
- Reconstruction begins.

