

Chapter 14 - Civil War (highlights)

Root Causes of war

1. Sectionalism (*North vs. South, differing interests, geography etc.*)
& States' Rights: *idea that states are self-governing & hold power greater than or equal to that of the federal government*
 - Doctrine of Nullification: *idea that a state could render a federal law "null and void" if it disagreed with it*
2. Slavery

Northern view of Constitution: a binding, permanent contract and states could not secede (*contract of the people, not of the states*)

Southern view of Constitution: a *compact* entered into voluntarily by the individual states; therefore, they could leave

1860: First Republican President elected - **Abraham Lincoln**

- secession begins: SC (12/4/1860), GA, MS, TX, FL, AL, LA
- Feb 1861, Jefferson Davis chosen as President of the CSA
- April, 1861 – Fort Sumter taken – first engagement of war
- Lincoln musters troops for invasion; VA, AR, TN, NC secede
- Four border slave states stay in Union: MO, KY, MD, DE
- PLUS newly-formed WV
 - *KY officially “neutral”*

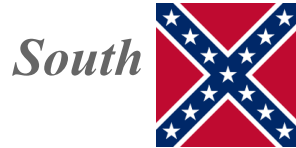
Therefore – the Confederate states were:

1. Al
2. Alabama
3. Arkansas
4. Florida
5. Georgia
6. Louisiana
7. Mississippi
8. North Carolina
9. South Carolina
10. Tennessee
11. Texas
12. Virginia

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES going into the war:



more populous (22 mill.)
factories/skilled workers
More capital
Generally against slavery
most desired unity
22,000 miles of RR



9 million ppl. (3½ million were slaves)
Agrarian economy (plantations)
Less money
pro-slavery
pro-"States' rights"
9,000 miles RR
Experienced generals (from _____ ?)
knew the land; motivated to defend homes

(most battles fought in South, of course) see A Beka chart, p. 292

Northern strategy: Anaconda Plan:

“wrap around the South like a snake” *(see wall map)*

- *Blockade Southern ports (extremely effective)*
- *control Mississippi River*
- *take Tennessee Valley to GA coast (divide South)*
- *capture Richmond*

Northern generals:

McClellan
Burnside

“Fightin' Joe” Hooker

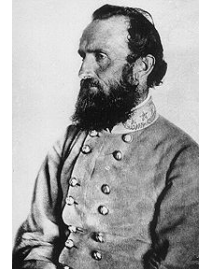
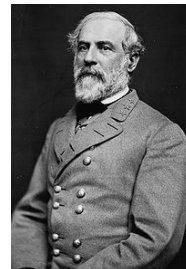
Meade

U.S. Grant – *made supreme commander of all Union forces*

Southern generals:

Robt. E. Lee – main man

Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson



SLAVERY: *Lincoln knew he could not order all slaves free w/o risking loyalty of border states*

- 1862: slavery abolished in D.C. and US Territories
- January 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in seceded states
- 1865: 13th Amendment abolishes slavery in all US

Lee's two Northern invasions:

- **Antietam** – bloodiest single day – 5,000 dead
- **Gettysburg** – bloodiest battle of war – 7,000 dead
Gettysburg Address by Lincoln – to dedicate a cemetery
“Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers...”

Sherman: “March to the sea” - 18,000 sq. miles of devastation

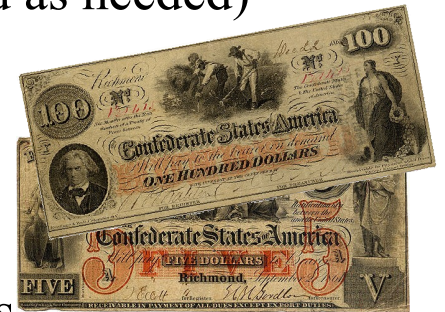
Grant: chased Lee into Richmond (Richmond fell)

April 9, 1865 – Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (VA.) -- basically, this ends the war (April 9, 1865)

five days later - **April 14, 1865** – *Good Friday* – Lincoln shot by **John Wilkes Booth**

Confederate money – used to finance war (printed as needed)

- \$1.5 billion printed
- no backing except gov't promise
- at war's end, worth 1½¢ on the dollar



A “modern” war:

- bombs
- foxholes
- aerial surveillance
- photography
- embedded reporters
- repeating rifles
- rifle-bored canon
- ironclad ships (*Monitor & Merrimac*)

RESULTS:

- Northern industrial boom
- Southern economy and industry decimated
- **TOTAL 600,000 DEAD**