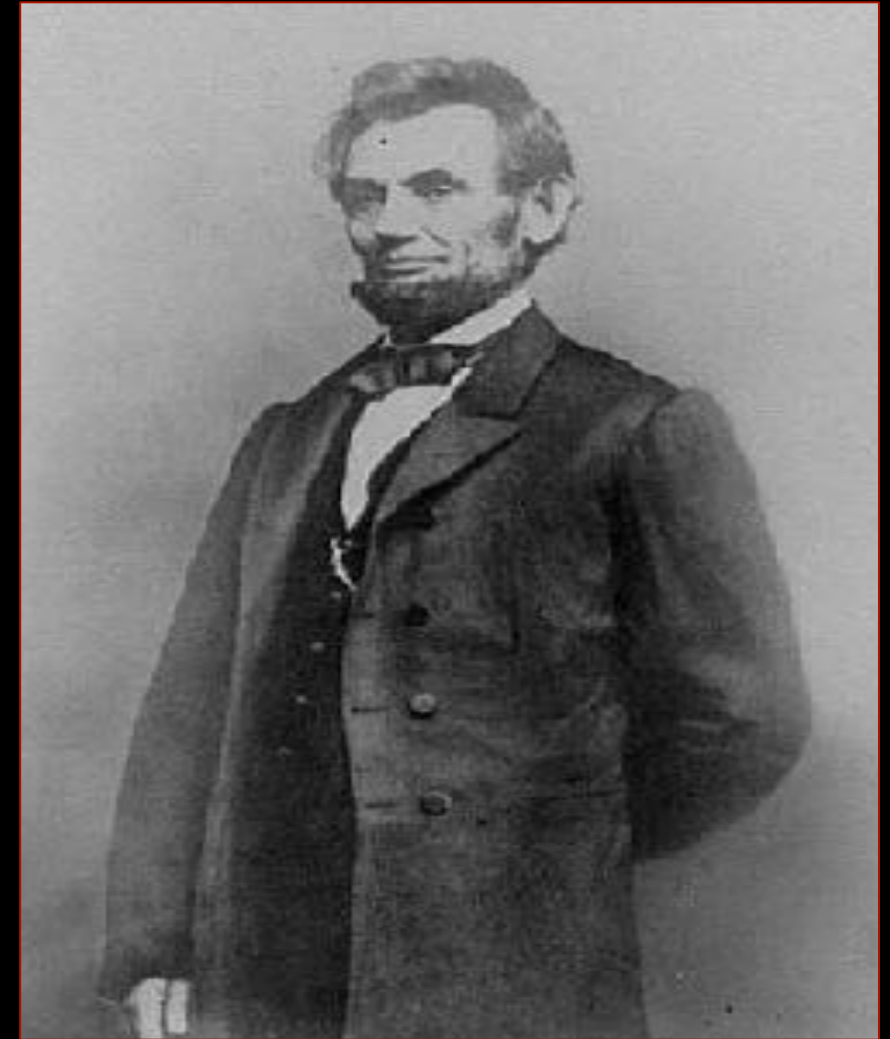


The American Civil War

1861-1865



Jefferson Davis,
President
Confederate States
of America



Abraham Lincoln,
President
United States of
America

The Nation Splits Apart

November 6, 1860

Abraham Lincoln elected
president

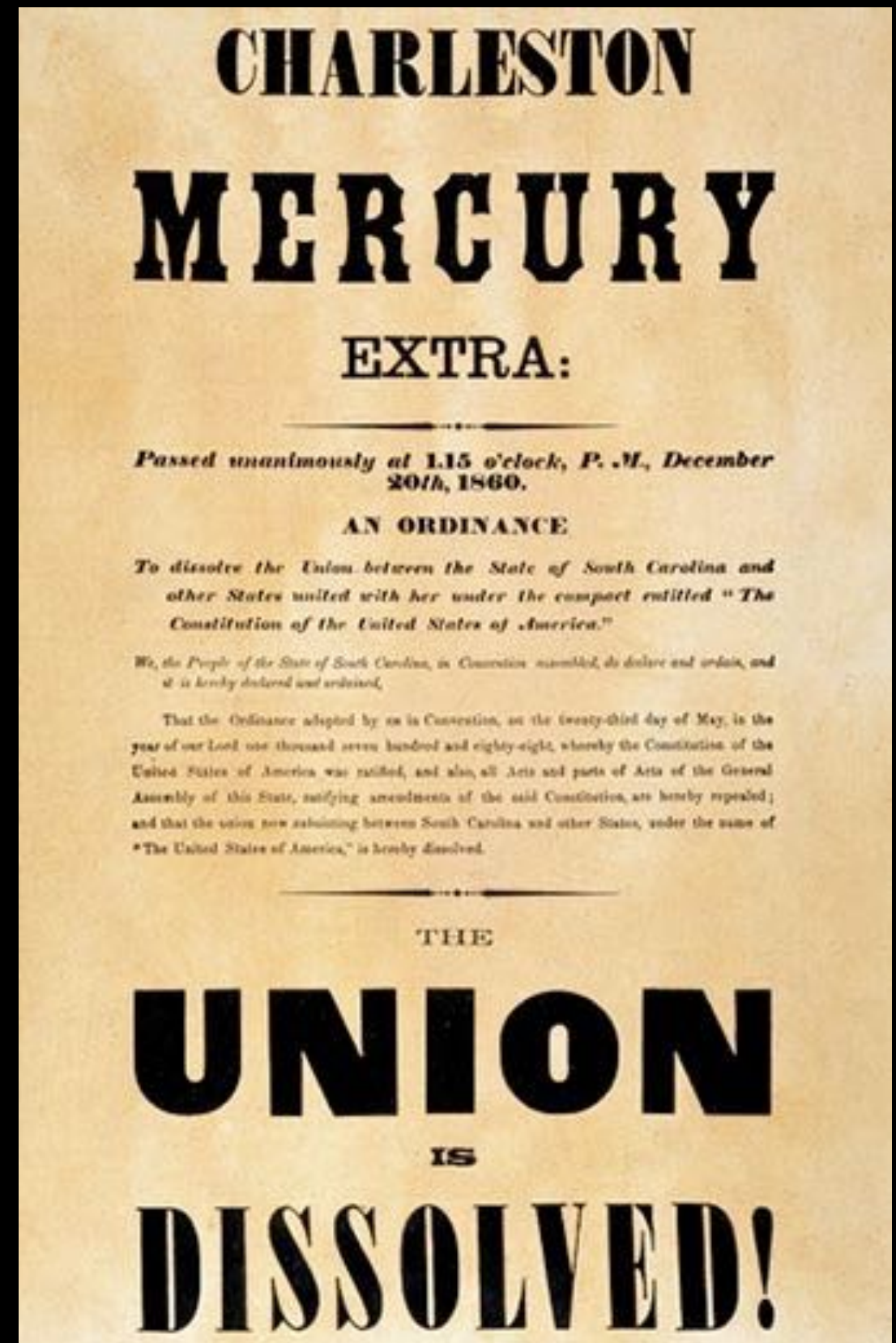
December 20, 1860

South Carolina
secedes
from the Union

March 4, 1861

Abraham Lincoln sworn
in as president

Seven states had
already left the union!



Why did the South leave the Union?

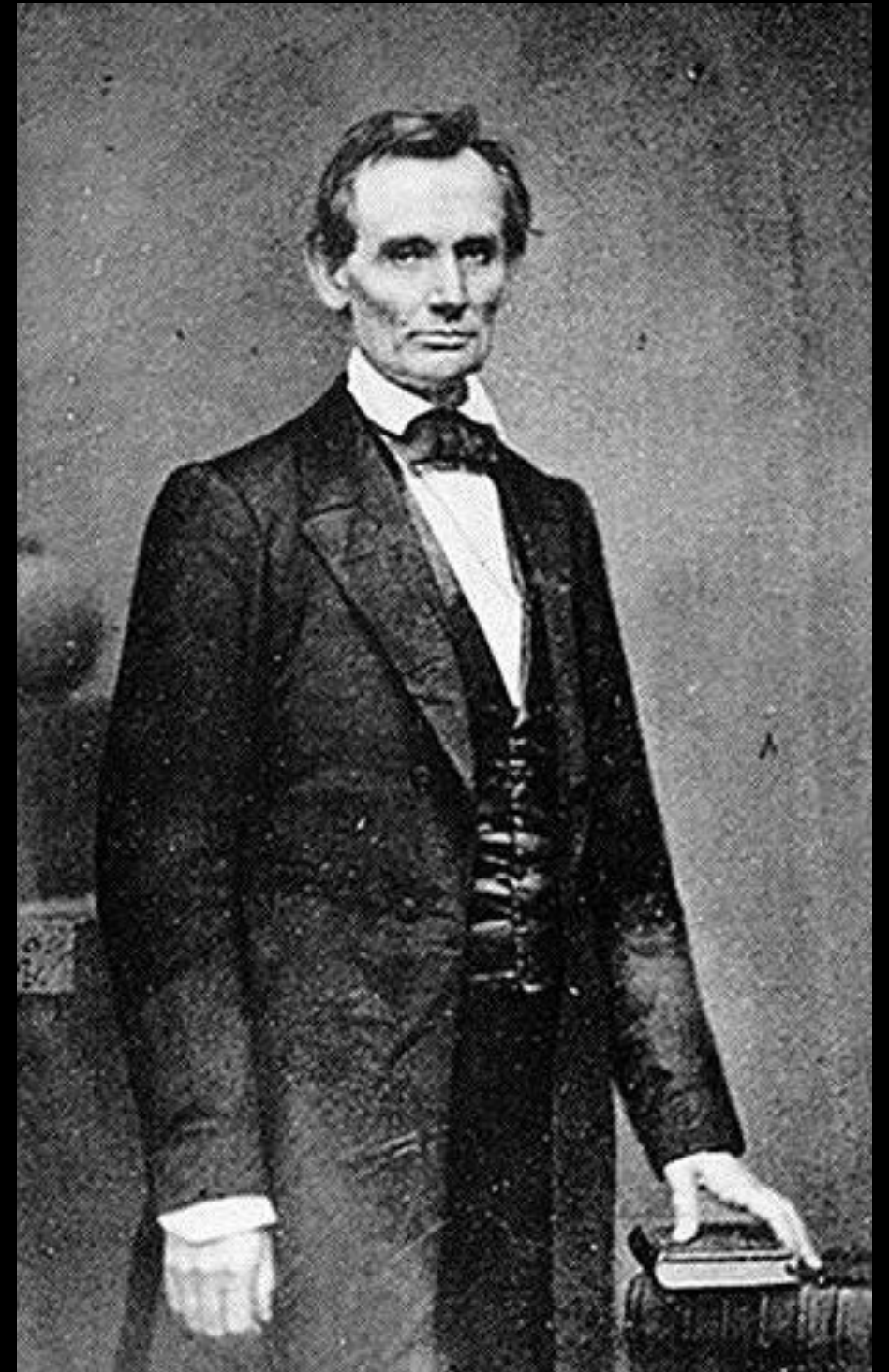
With the election of Abraham Lincoln, the South feared that the U.S. government would only listen to the North

Each state had voluntarily joined the union. Therefore, each state had the right to leave the union.

South's Argument: States' Rights

The “Real” Reason ...

The South wanted to keep
slavery, and feared that
Lincoln would take that
right away ... and the
South did not have power
to stop Lincoln



Secession Conventions - Voting to leave the USA



William L. Harris
Georgia General Assembly
December 17, 1860

State governments held conventions to decide whether to leave the union

They [Republicans] ... now demand, equality between the white and negro races, under our Constitution; equality in representation, equality in the right of suffrage ... equality in the social circle, equality in the rights of matrimony.... freedom for the slave, but eternal degradation for you and for us

Secession Conventions - Voting to leave the USA



Our fathers made this a government for the white man, rejecting the negro as an ignorant, inferior, barbarian race, incapable of self-government, and not, therefore, entitled to be associated with the white man upon terms of civil, political, or social equality.

William L. Harris

Georgia General Assembly
December 17, 1860

The Union & the Confederacy, 1861

SECESSION	
SC	Dec. 20, 1860
MS	Jan. 9, 1861
FL	Jan. 10, 1861
AL	Jan. 11, 1861
GA	Jan. 19, 1861
LA	Jan. 26, 1861
TX	Feb. 1, 1861
VA	April 17, 1861
AR	May 6, 1861
TN	May 6, 1861
NC	May 20, 1861



MAP KEY

- Union free state
- Union slave state
- Confederate state
- Territory
- Separated from Virginia, 1861; admitted to Union, 1863
- Capital city
- Fort

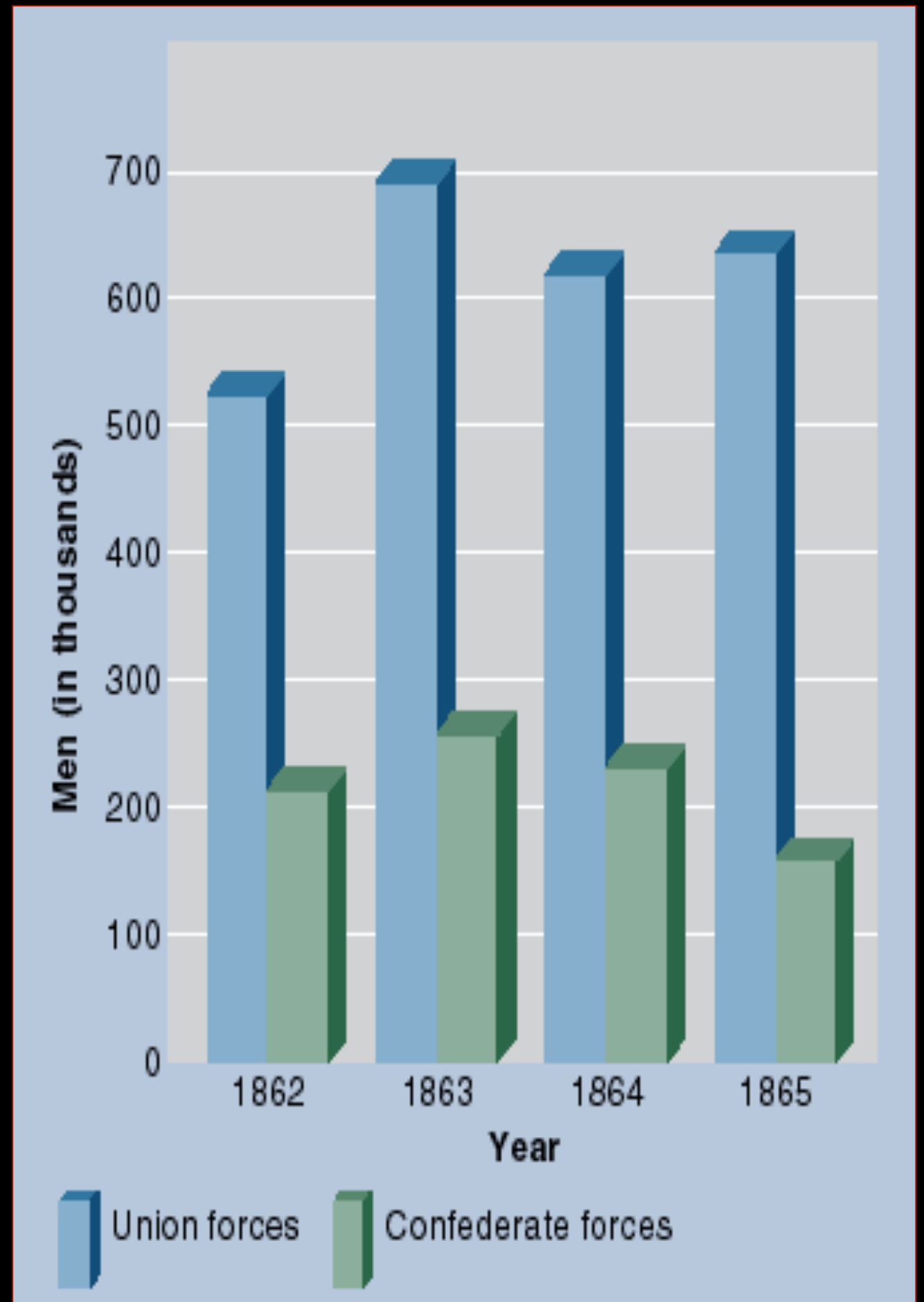
0 300 600 Miles
0 300 600 Kilometers
Albers Equal-Area Projection

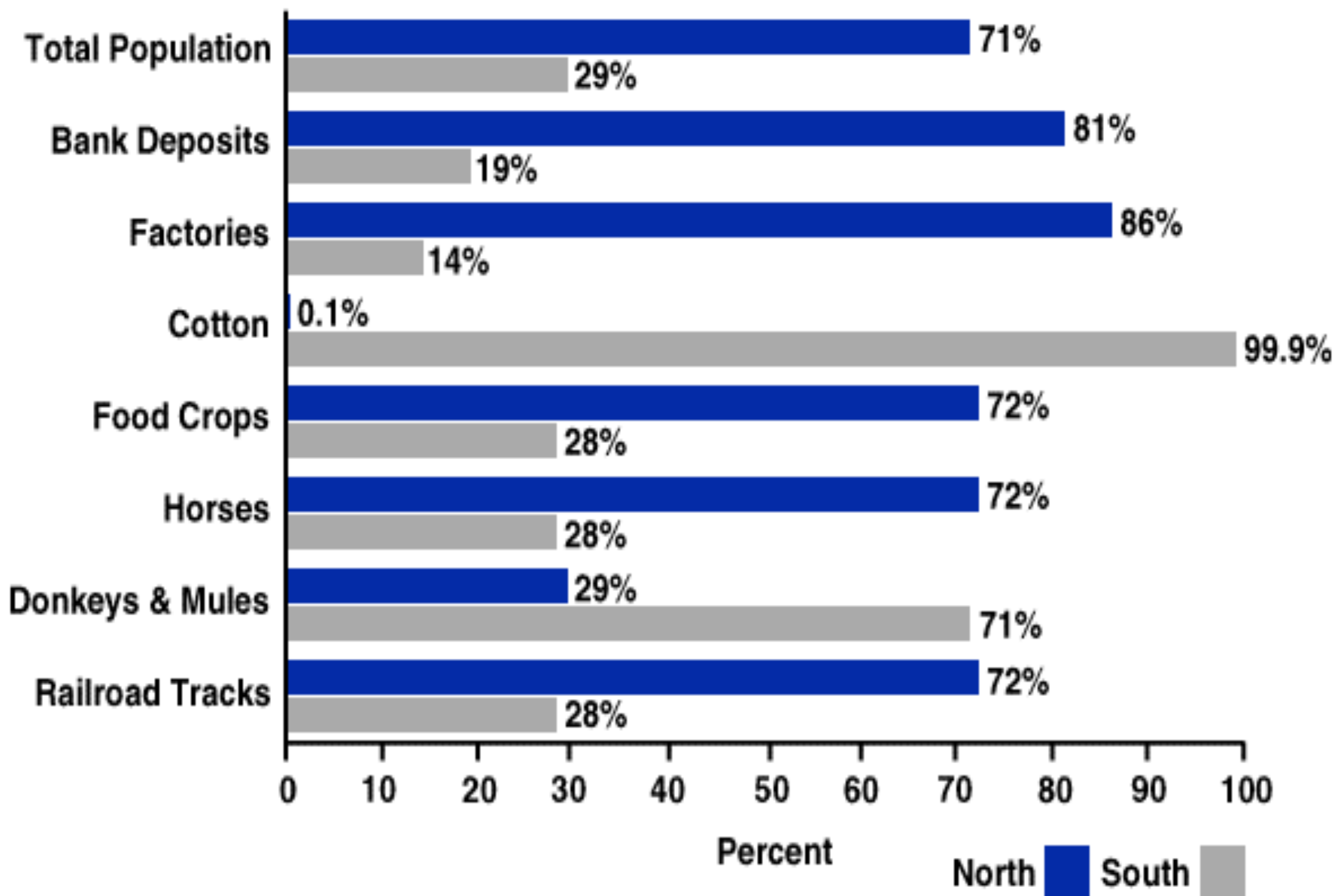
April 12, 1861 - War Begins



Confederate troops fire on American soldiers at
Fort Sumter -- Charleston, South Carolina

Forces Available, U.S. & Confederacy





Lincoln's Generals



Winfield Scott



Irwin McDowell



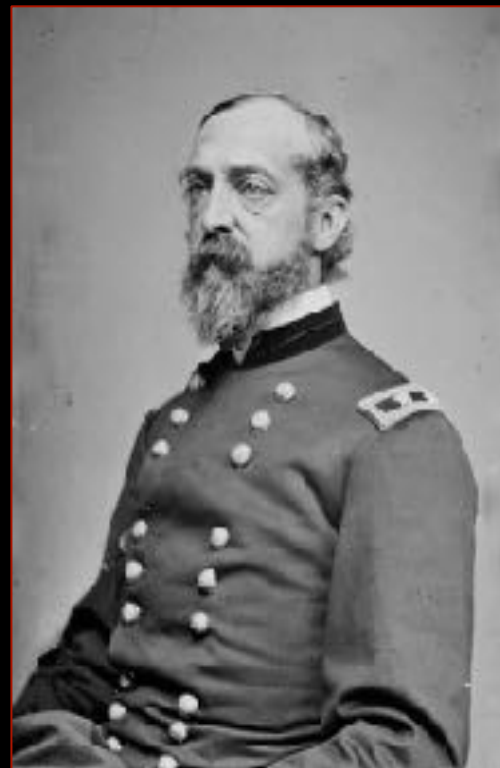
George McClellan



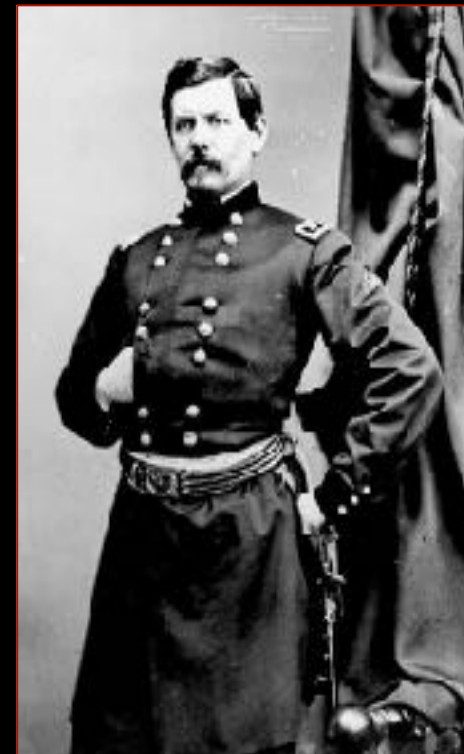
Ambrose Burnside



Joseph Hooker



George Meade



**George McClellan,
Again!**



Ulysses S. Grant

The Confederate Generals



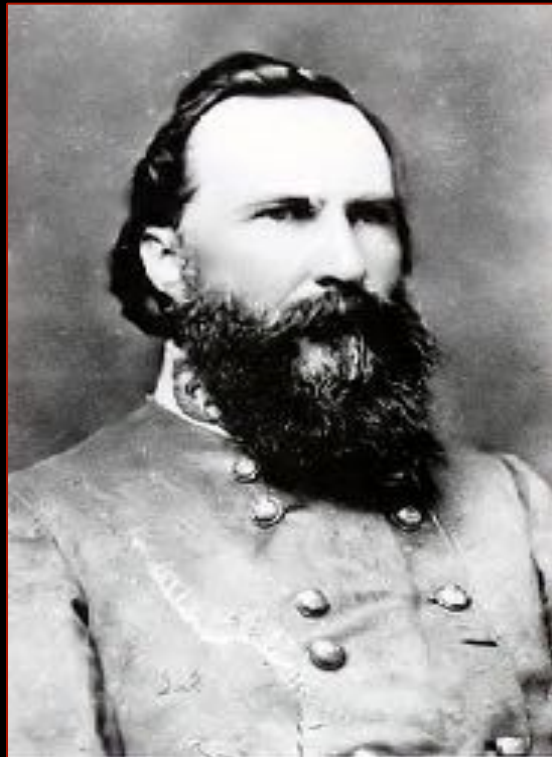
"Stonewall" Jackson



Robert E. Lee



**Nathan Bedford
Forrest**



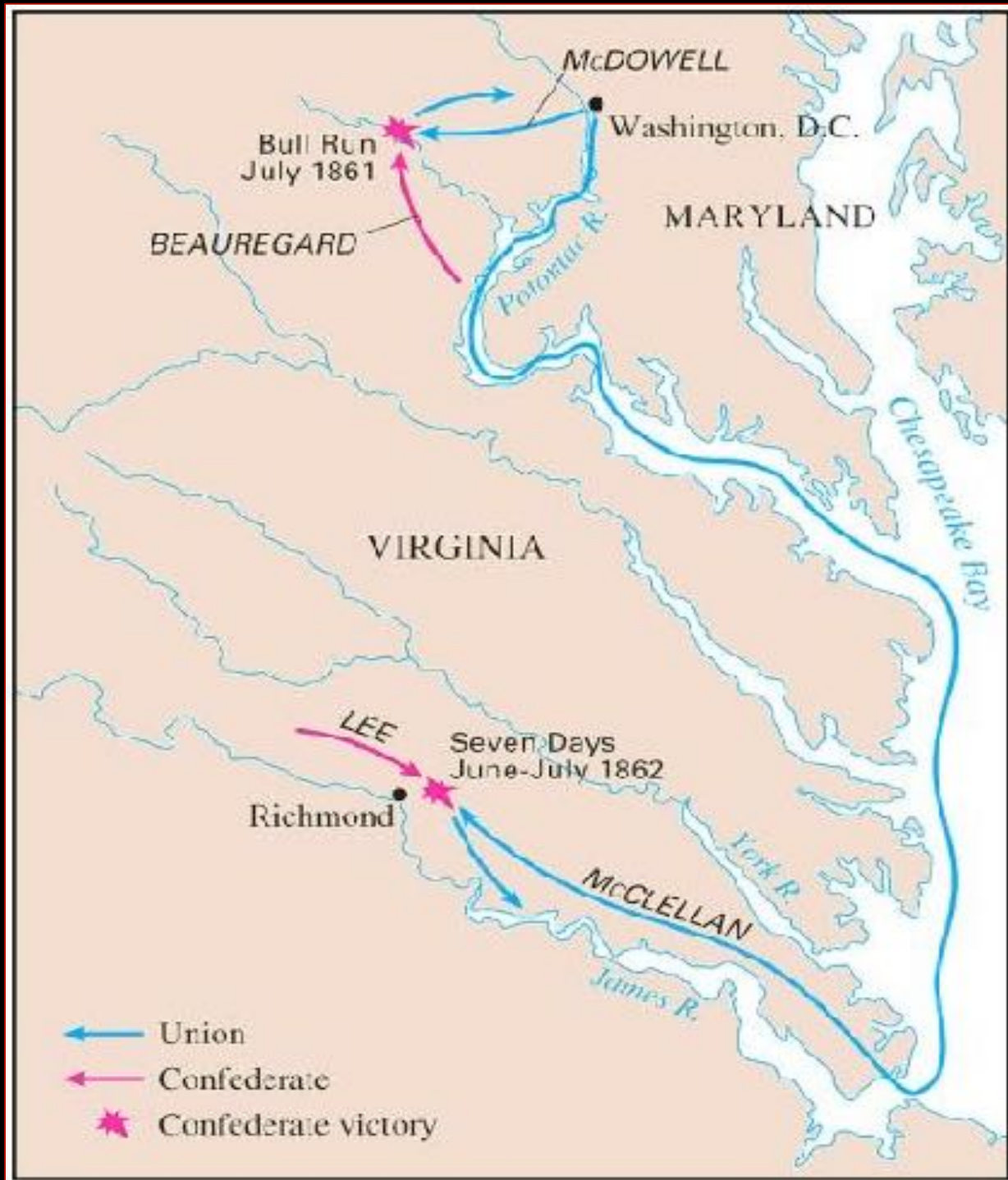
James Longstreet



Jeb Stuart

The Fighting Begins

Battle of Bull Run (1st Manassas) July, 1861



	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	Irvin McDowell	P. G. T. Beauregard
Troop strength	17,676	18,053
Losses		
Killed	460	387
Wounded	1,124	1,582
Captured	1,312	13
Total Losses	2,896	1,982

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



Union Strategy - The Anaconda Plan

The Emancipation Proclamation

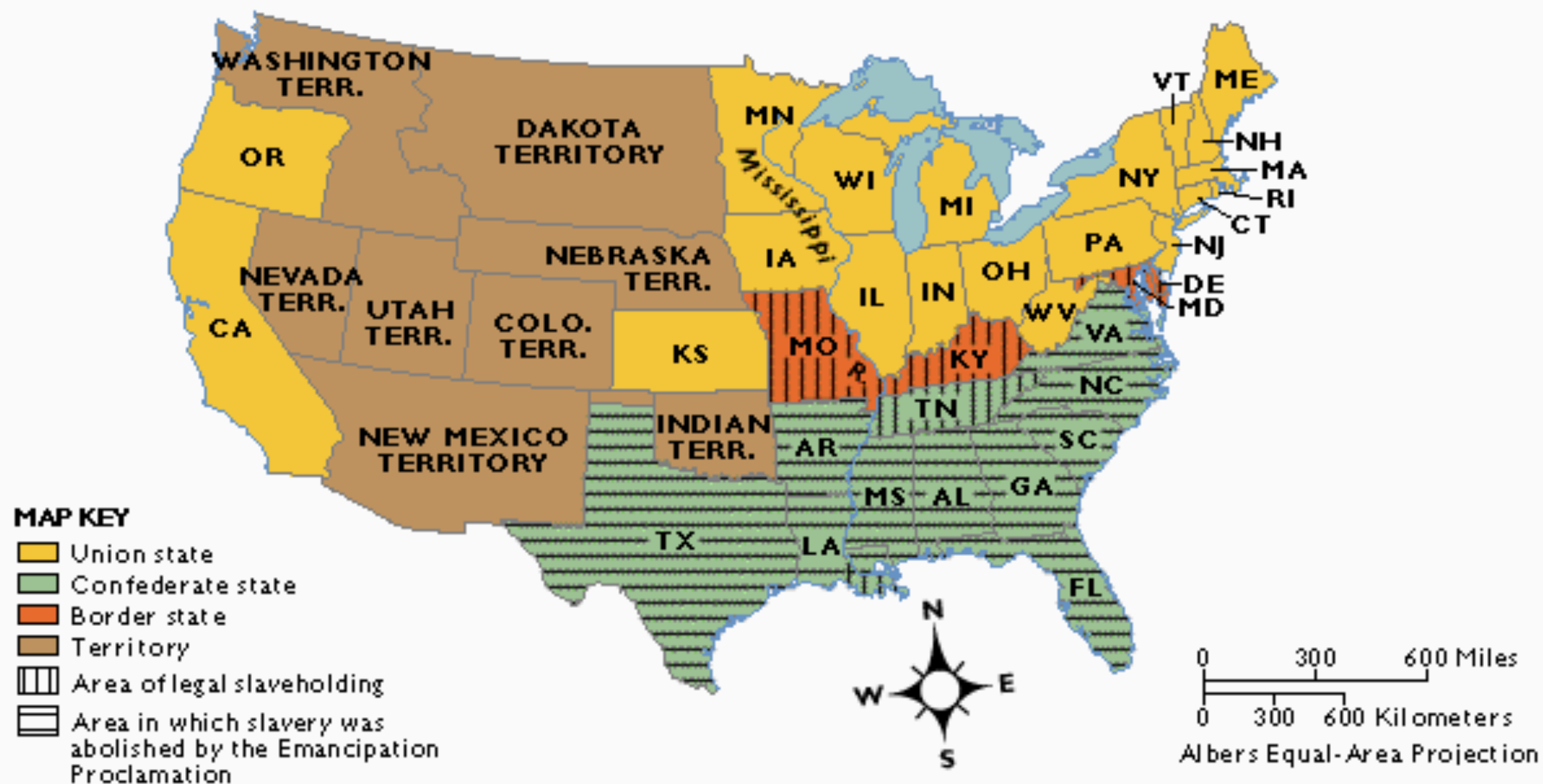
Issued January 1, 1863

Enslaved Africans living
in areas that were
rebellious against the
United States were
now and forever free

The Civil War now had a
larger purpose -- it was
about reuniting the
country AND ending
slavery



Emancipation, 1863





COME AND JOIN US BROTHERS.

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGIMENTS

Gettysburg



GEORGE G. MEADE



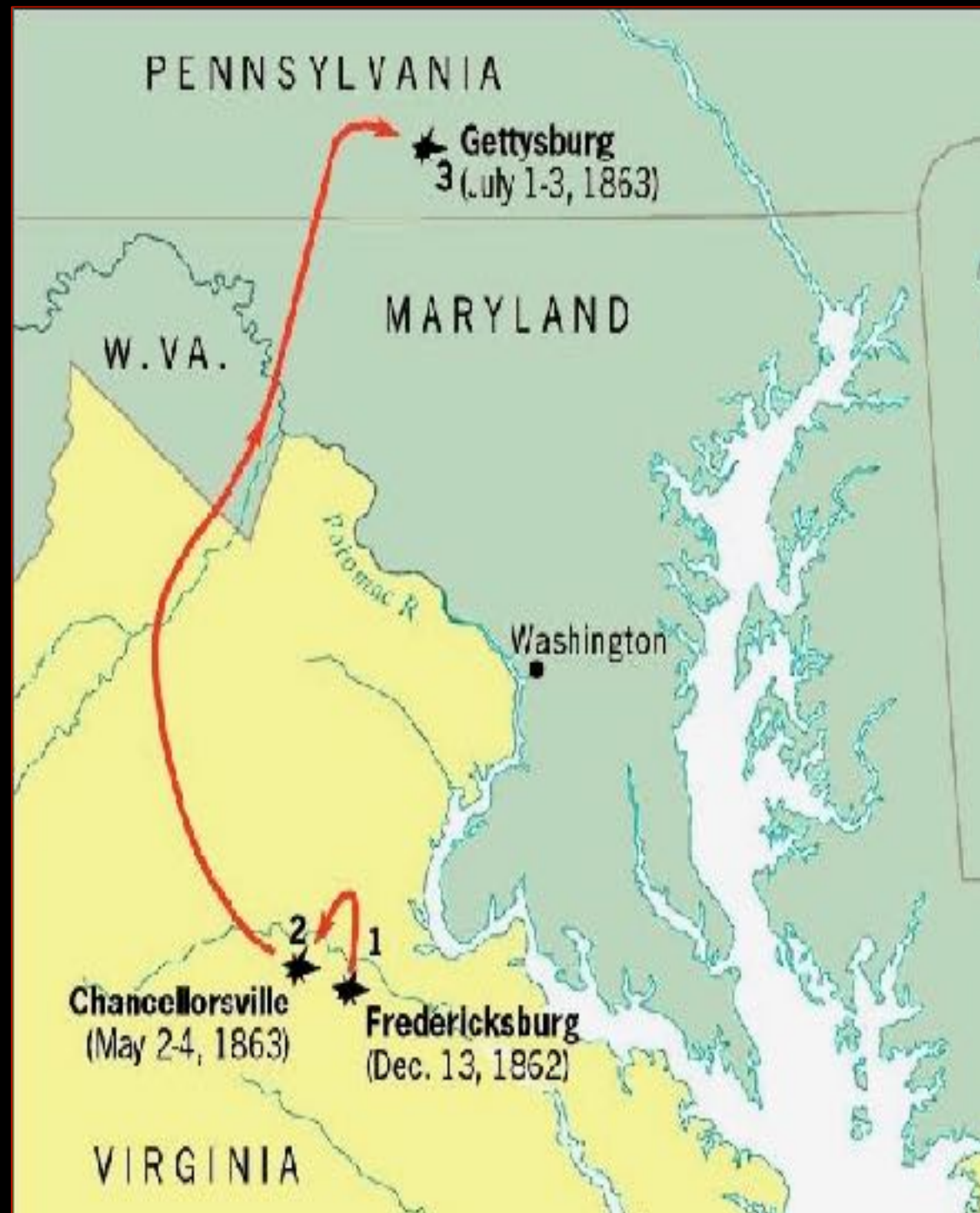
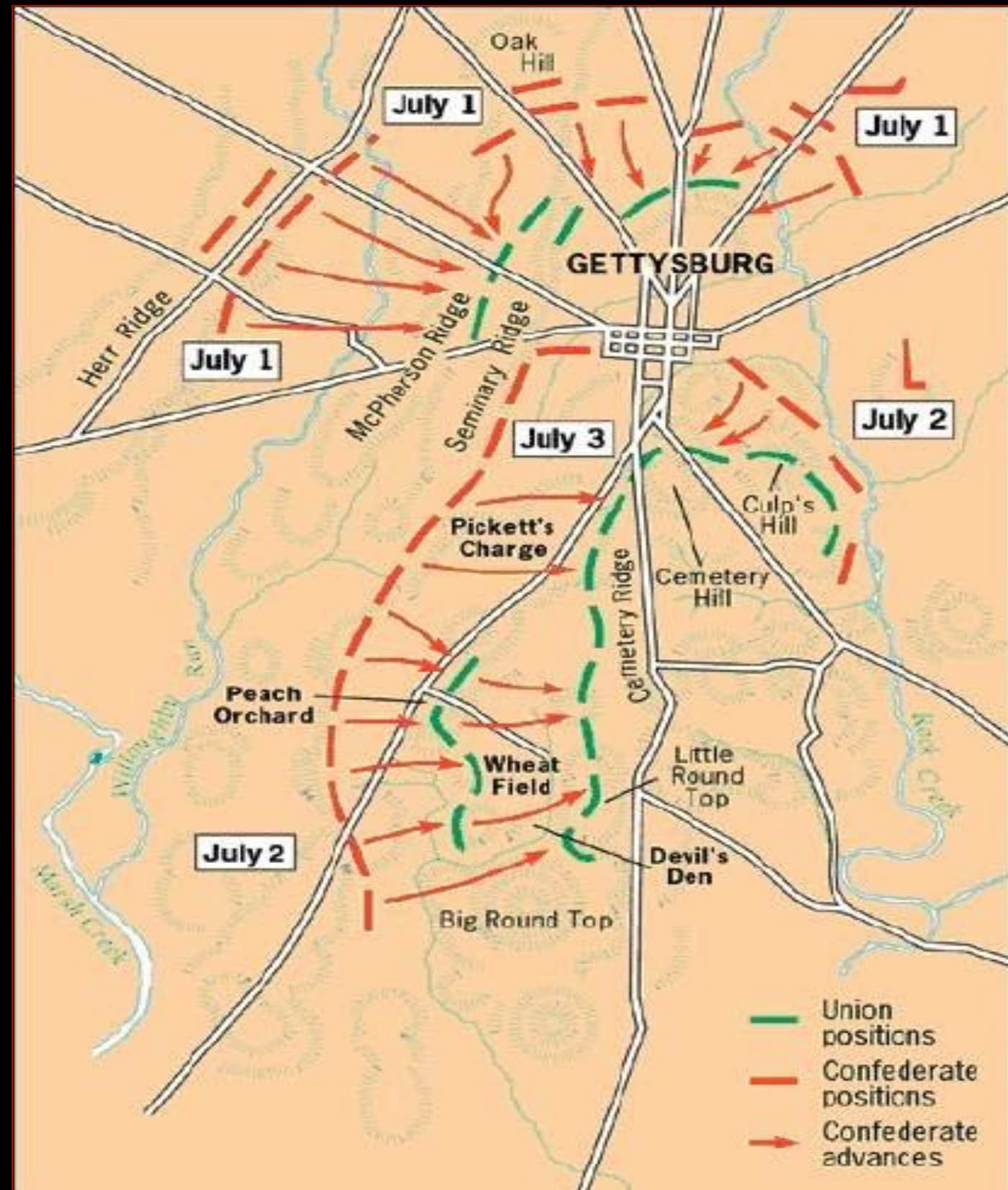
ROBERT E. LEE



CONFEDERATE HIGH WATER MARK
MEMORIAL

July 1-3, 1863

The Road to Gettysburg



The cost of Victory at Gettysburg

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

Source: Data from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (1884–1888; reprinted ed., 1956).

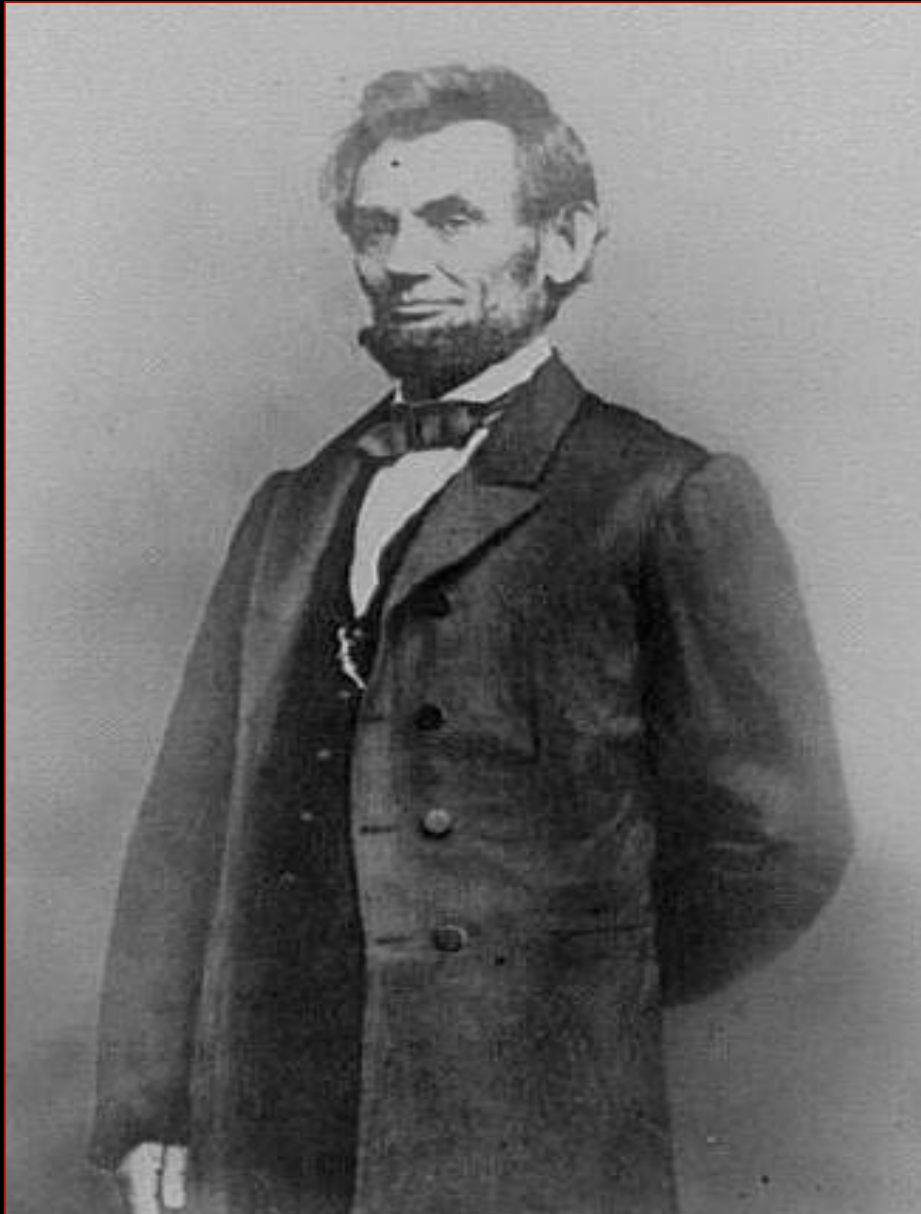
The Gettysburg Address



Dedication of the national cemetery,
November 19, 1863



Election of 1864



Abraham
Lincoln (R)



George
McClellan (D)

Election Results, 1864



	Candidate	Electoral Vote*	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
	Abraham Lincoln (Republican-Union)	212	2,206,938	55.0
	George B. McClellan (Democrat)	21	1,803,787	45.0
	Confederate states			

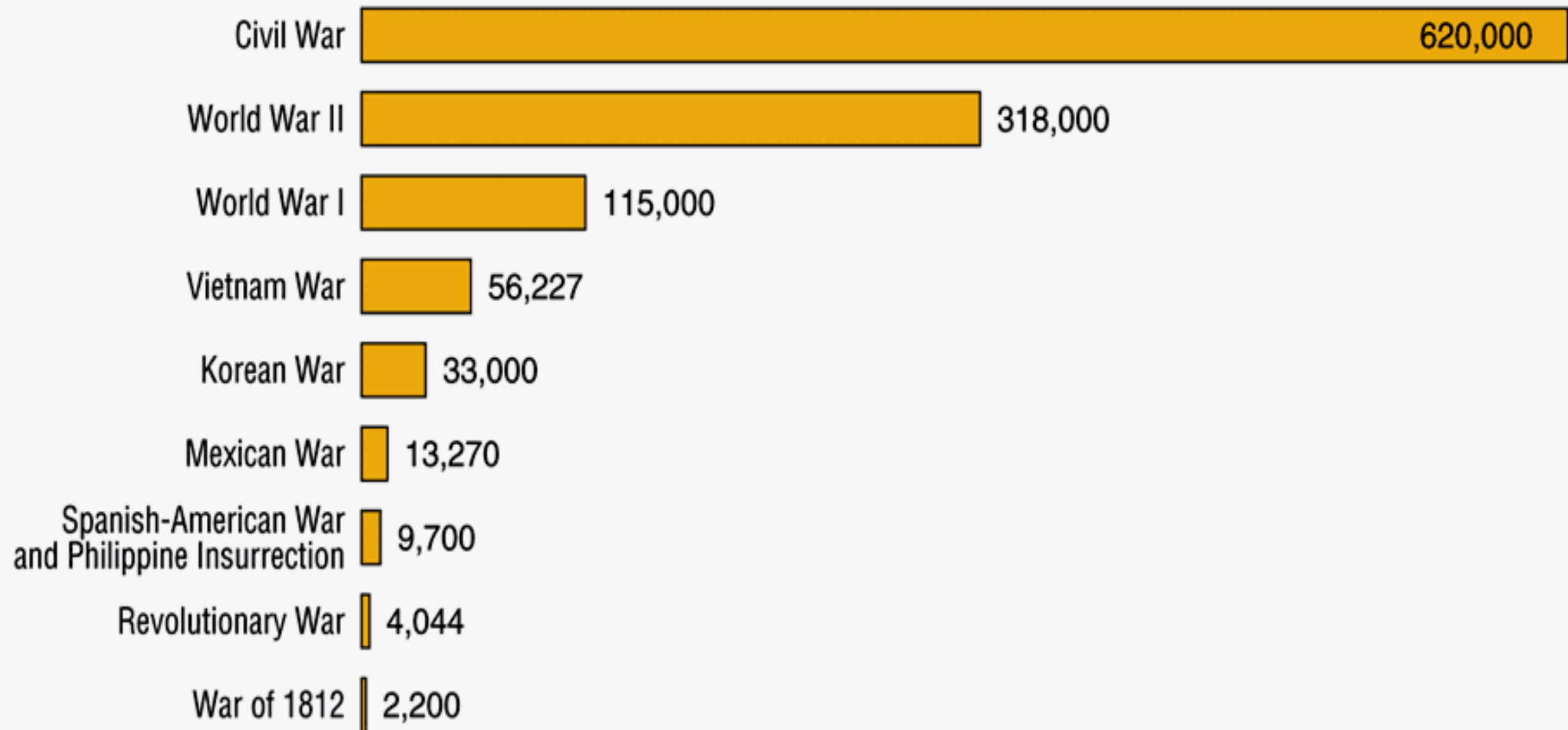
*81 electoral votes were not cast

Surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865



The cost of the war

Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars



Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865

The Assassin



John Wilkes
Booth





Now he belongs to the Ages

Lasting Consequences



13th Amendment (1865) - Slavery abolished

14th Amendment (1867) - Former slaves made citizens.
Forbids taking away rights without “Due Process”
and grants “equal protection of the law”

15th Amendment (1870) - Men who were slaves
gain voting rights