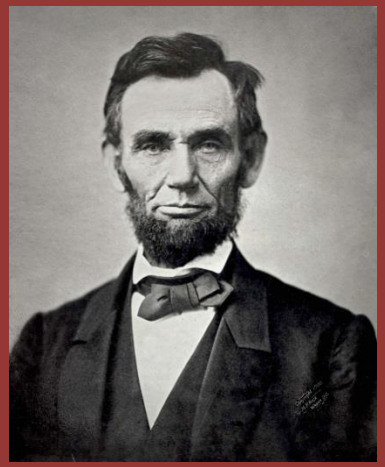
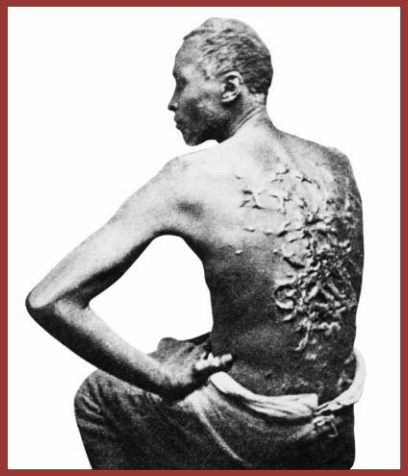
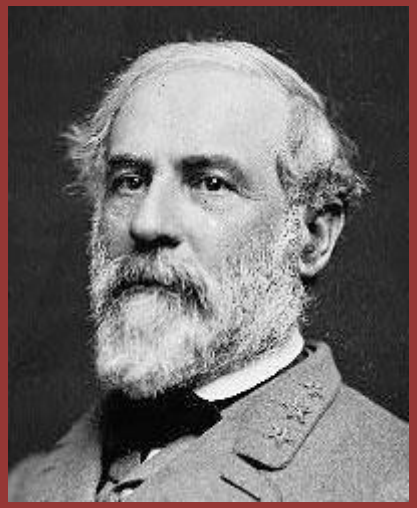
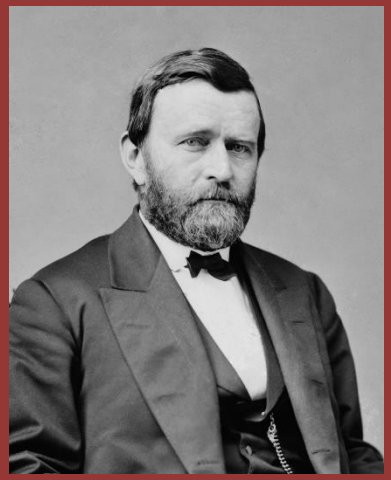


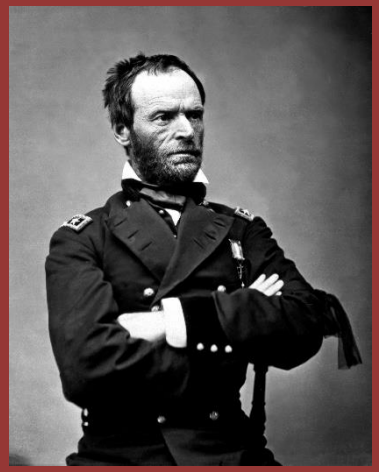




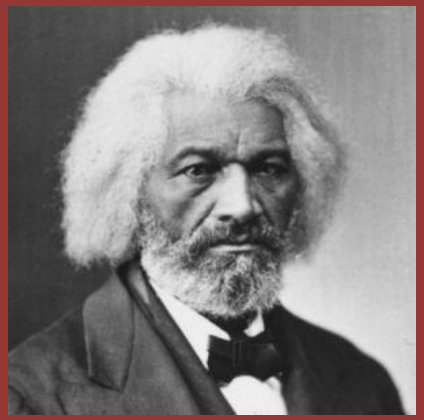


Civil War & Reconstruction:

Division in America







Secession

- By 1861, 11 states had broken away from the USA and formed the Confederate States of America (CSA)
- The first state to secede was South Carolina
- The CSA wrote its own Constitution and formed its own government
- In the Confederate Constitution, it guaranteed the right to own slaves (Art. IV):
- "The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several Sates; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy**. *In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government***; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such Territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States."
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pcy7qV-BGF4
- General Ty Seidule, History Professor at West Point

Attack on Fort Sumter

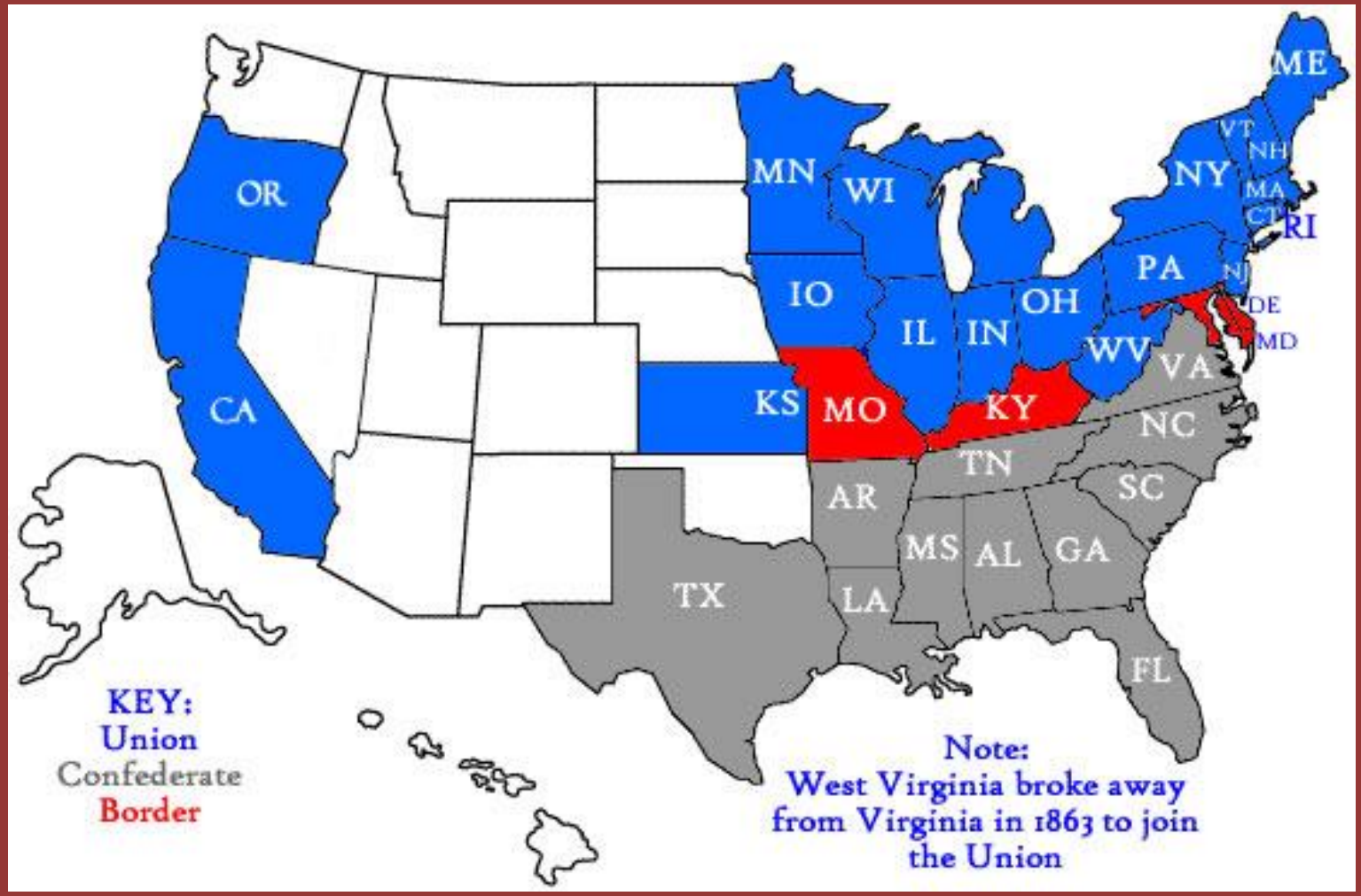




Lincoln Responds

- Calls upon northern states for troops (75,000)
- Goal – Squelch the rebellion & preserve the union
- Lincoln gets an overwhelming response; support from even his political enemies
- Lincoln refuses to recognize the CSA
- Lincoln calls the southern states' actions "illegal"

U.S. Map - 1861


ME
VT
NH
NY
MA
CT
RI
PA
NJ
DE
MD
OR
MN
WI
IO
IL
IN
OH
WV
VA
CA
KS
MO
KY
NC
TN
AR
SC
MS
AL
GA
TX
LA
FL
KEY:
Union
Confederate
Border
Note:
West Virginia broke away from Virginia in 1863 to join the Union

USA (The North)

Advantages:

- Larger population
- More wealth
- Industry to support the war
- Food production
- Extensive rail system

Big Disadvantage:

- Lack of quality military leadership (early part of the war)

CSA (The South)

Advantages:

- Strong military leadership
- Robert E. Lee – commanding general
- Home field advantage
- Stronger motivation to fight – out to prove something

Disadvantages:

- Lack of industry
- Less population

Key Battles

- Fort Sumter – Attack by southern forces
- Bull Run (1st Manassas) – First major battle – Union army is devastated
- Antietam – Bloodiest one day battle – 23,000 are killed; Confederate army repelled; Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation soon after
- Gettysburg – Three day battle that was a huge turning point in the war (July 1-3, 1863)
- Vicksburg – Victory by the Union army gives them control of the Mississippi River
- Sherman's March to the Sea – Nov. & Dec. 1864
- Appomattox – Lee surrenders to Grant (April 9, 1865)

Firsts during the Civil War

- Use of the “ironclads”
- Repeat firing rifles
- Machine guns
- Railway to move troops
- Telegraph for communication
- Suspension of habeas corpus
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IzQMrK9YpOc

1864-1865

- Tide of the war had shifted in favor of the North
- Lincoln wins re-election in 1864 against former Gen. McClellan
- The big question that needs to be answered: How is the South going to be treated? As conquered territories? Or will they be allowed to rejoin the USA as equal states?