



The War in the West

US Grant Takes Charge

The Anaconda Plan



New Goals



- **Union sought to control Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers**
 - **Why?**
 - **Control shipping of goods and troops**
 - **Divide the CSA**
 - **Most of CSA's food supplies came from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas**
 - **Disrupt lines of communication**
 - **How would people send messages back then?**

February 1862

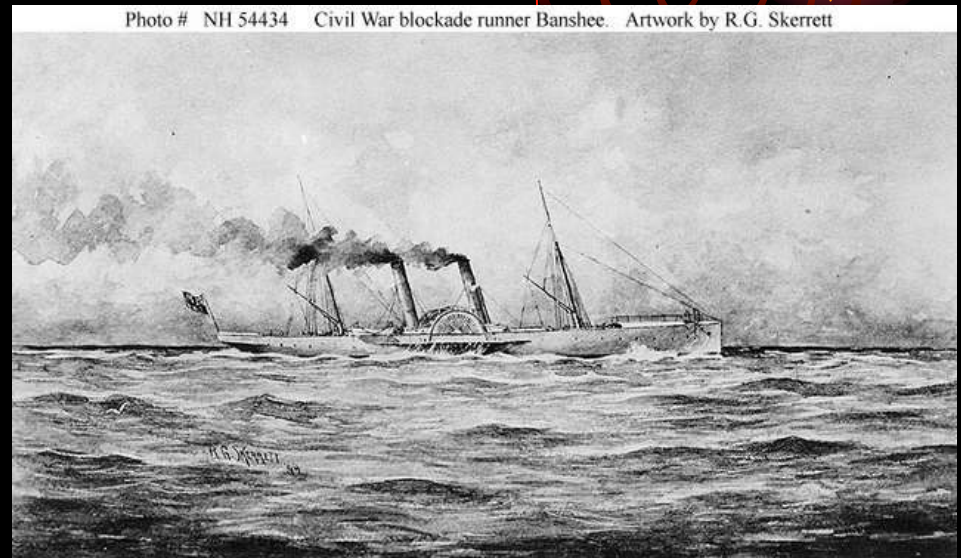
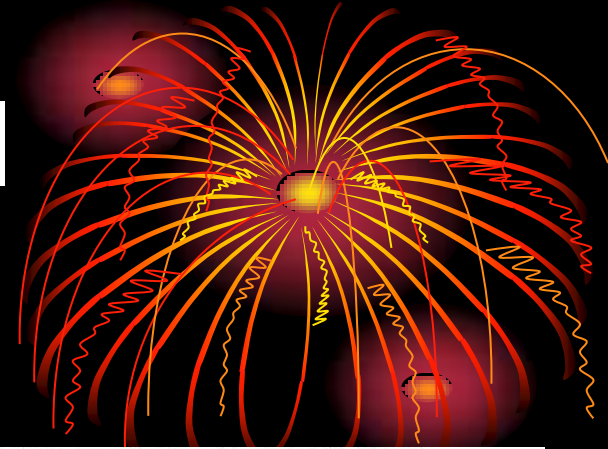


- **Grant leads an assault force into Tennessee**
 - **Ironclad Navy Riverboats are key to supporting this attack**
- **Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers fall to the USA**



The Union's Naval Strategy

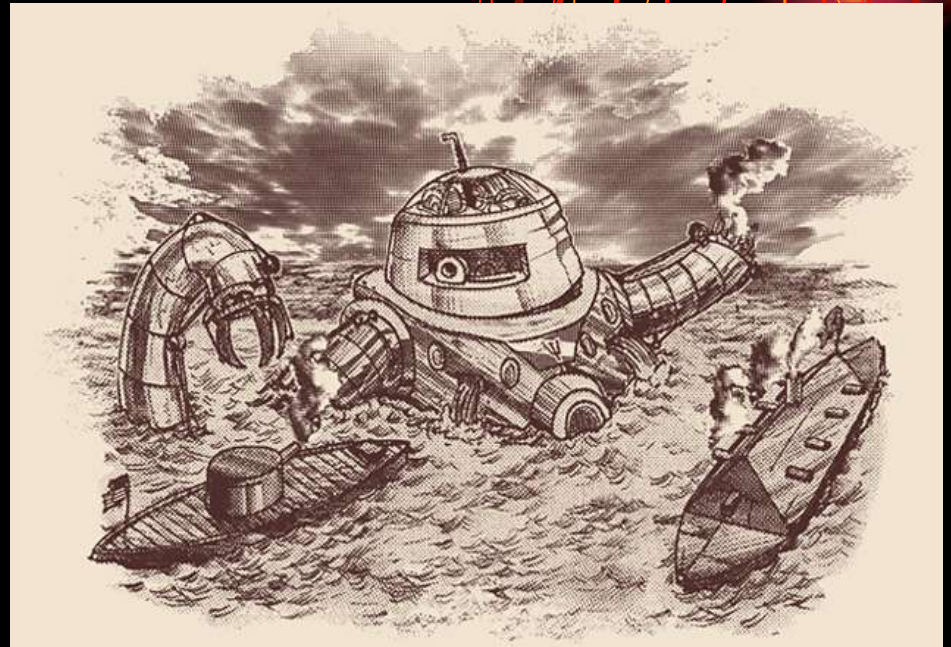
- **Who had a stronger Navy at the beginning of the war?**
- **Union blockade disastrous for the Southern economy**
 - **Blockade runners travelled to Bahamas for military supplies**
 - **Couldn't make up for damaged economy, though.**



Battle of the Big Guns



- **CSA innovates with ironclads**
 - **Heavily armored ships**
 - **Delivered by the British, who were supposed to be neutral**
 - **How is this a violation of neutrality?**
- **Monitor v Merrimack**



(It didn't happen anything like this!)



➔ “Unconditional Grant



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- He wants all the guns, all the ammo, all the money, and the fort.

The Battle of Shiloh



- **Grant moves South along the Tennessee to seize railroad lines**
- **Stops for the night at a small log church named Shiloh.**
 - **Grant decides to wait for reinforcements**
- **Caught off guard by CSA army**
 - **Commanded by Albert Sidney Johnston and PGT Beauregard**



Battle of Shiloh

Year- April 1862

Where- Along the Tennessee River

Generals-

North- Ulysses S. Grant

Who Won- North

Why Important? One of the bloodiest battles of the Civil war. North Gained control of the Mississippi river. Grant proved himself as a great General.

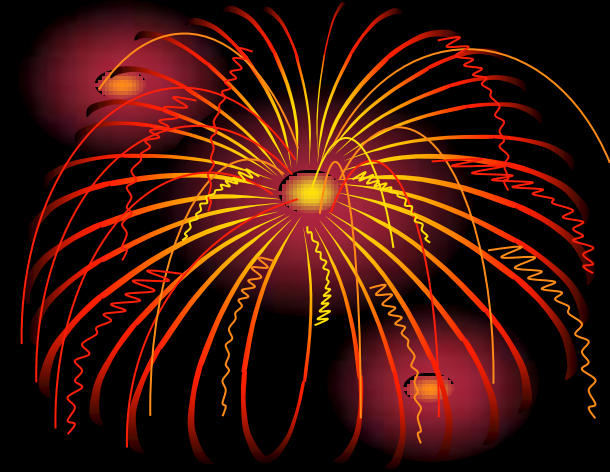


Total War



- **After Shiloh, Grant later noted, he “gave up all idea of saving the Union except by complete conquest.”**
- **Grant and another General, William Tecumseh Sherman, come up with the idea of TOTAL WAR.**
 - **Arraying the entire resources of the two societies against each other.**
 - **Eventually results in warfare against enemy citizens**
- **What might be the pros and cons of TOTAL WAR?**

Toward Total War



- **Advantage: North**
 - **USA had a strong centralized gov't**
 - **CSA believed in states' rights**
 - **Pres. Jefferson Davis had little power**
- **Propaganda pushed young men into enlistment**
 - **“My son, other mothers must make sacrifices and why should not I?”**
 - **-A USA mother, Elisha Hunt Rhodes, while signing her son up for the army**



- **Does civil-service (obligated service) create more pride in one's country?**
- **Do American citizens have an obligation to serve their country? Why or why not?**
- **How much should each person be obligated to give? Justify your answer.**

The Military Draft - CSA

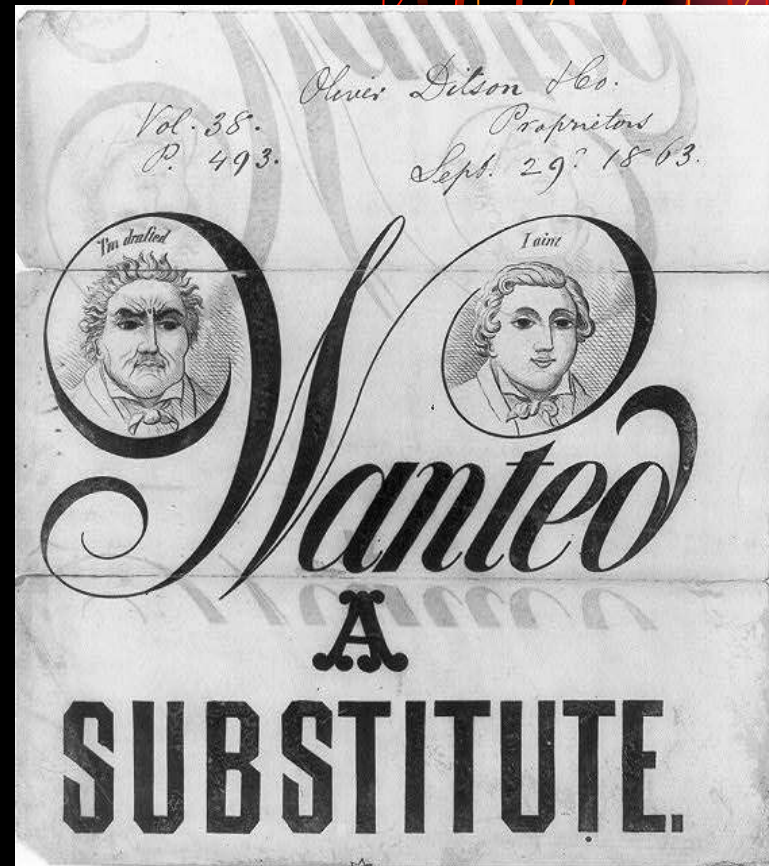


- **After Shiloh, CSA imposes first legal draft in American history**
 - **All able-bodied men 18-35 are required 3 years of service**
 - **Men already in the army, another 3 years**
 - **Later extended to 45**



The Military Draft - CSA


- **Exceptions**
 - **One white man (planter, his son, or an overseer) needed to remain for every 20 slaves**
 - **Why?**
 - **You could pay someone else to go for you**
 - **Who does this favor?**
- **If you protested or refused, you were jailed.**



Volunteer Army – a military where the enlisted members have joined by their own choice.



Drafts have been used when there are not enough volunteers to provide enough soldiers in a war.



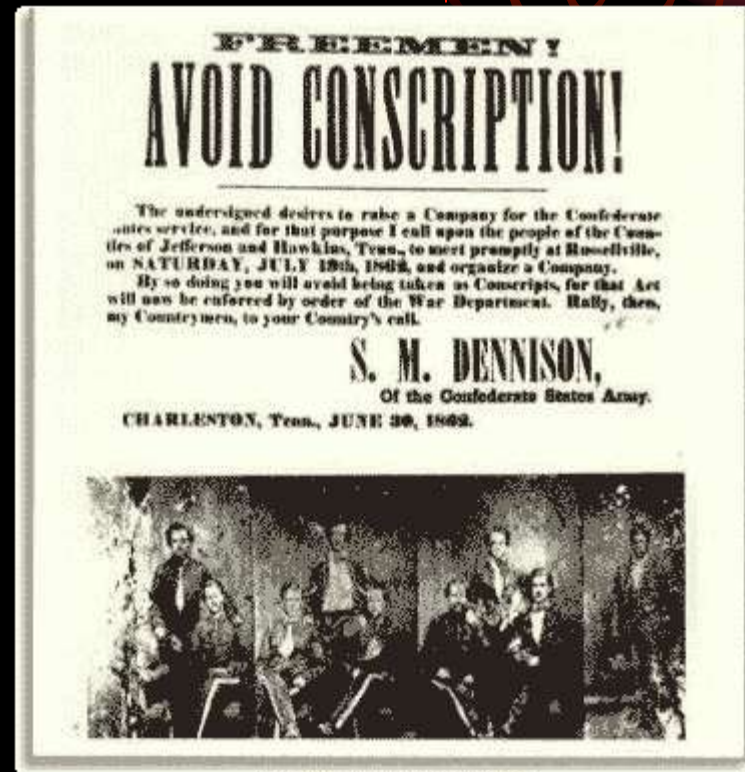
1) Do you believe that is acceptable for a country to force enlistment upon its citizens?

2) What about if the country is being invaded?

3) Would you ever allow yourself to be drafted if your government felt that it had a need?

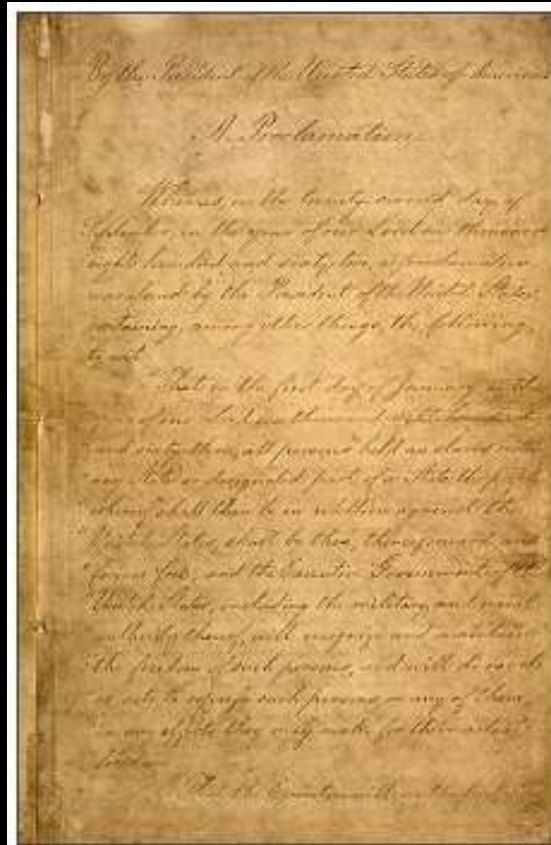
The Military Draft - USA

- **Lincoln also jailed those who spoke up against the draft or enlistment**
- **Militia Act of 1862 – set quota of “volunteers” for each state**
 - **Enrollment Act of 1863 – Increases this quota**
- **You must either hire a substitute or pay a \$300 commutation (exemption) fee**
 - **Again, who does this favor?**



Confederate's Enlistment Poster

Another new source of troops – African Americans

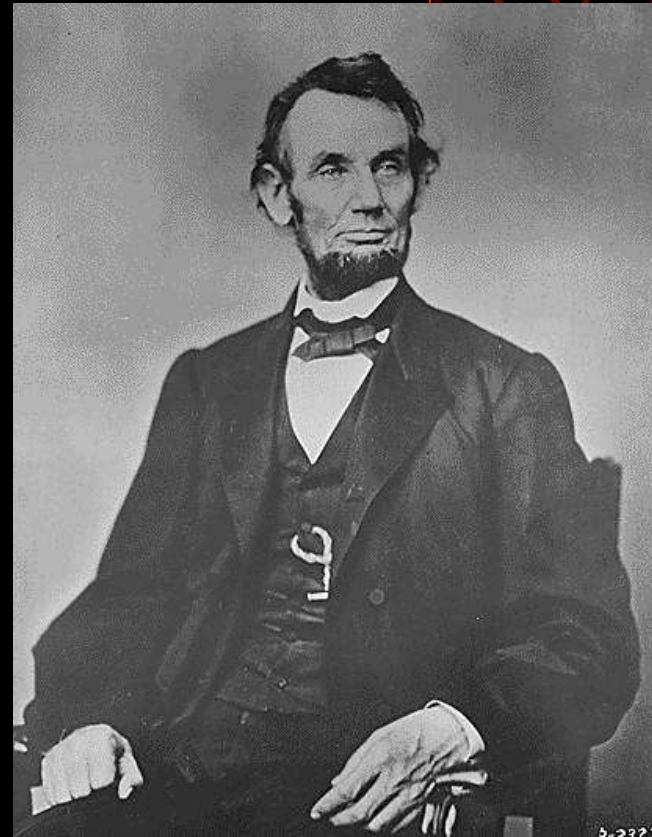


- **Emancipation proclamation issued 22nd Sept 1862**
- **Freed all slaves who were in Confederate states fighting against the Union**
- **Did not free all slaves! Was very limited.**

Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

Lincoln's views

- **Personal views**
- **Political stance**
- **Lincoln's ideas on slavery**
- **Slavery and the Civil War**



**If you were a poor
worker in the CSA or
USA, why are you
fighting the Civil War?**

How does it benefit you?



Civil Unrest

- **In the Union, working class whites didn't see much of a point to the fighting.**
 - **It may benefit slaves, who have a chance of becoming free.**
 - **It may benefit the rich, who have a chance to expand their industries and profit from the war.**
 - **How does it benefit the working poor?**
- ***We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more***
- ***We leave our homes and firesides with bleeding hearts and sore***
- ***Since poverty has been our crime, we bow to the decree;***
- ***We are the poor and have no wealth to purchase liberty***
 - **"Song of the Conscripts"**





The Draft Riots of 1863

The Battle of New York

New York in 1863



- **Fear swept New York City; if the Confederate army prevailed, southern troops could potentially invade a defenseless city within a matter of days.**
- **Fears of a Confederate plot to incite unrest in New York City and to set a series of fires further heightened New Yorkers' concerns about an imminent invasion.**
- **Pro-Southern newspapers in New York helped to spread these fears through editorials and propaganda.**
- **Labor workers, mostly Irish immigrants, worried that freed slaves of the South would flood the labor market; diminishing the power the Irish community had in New York.**

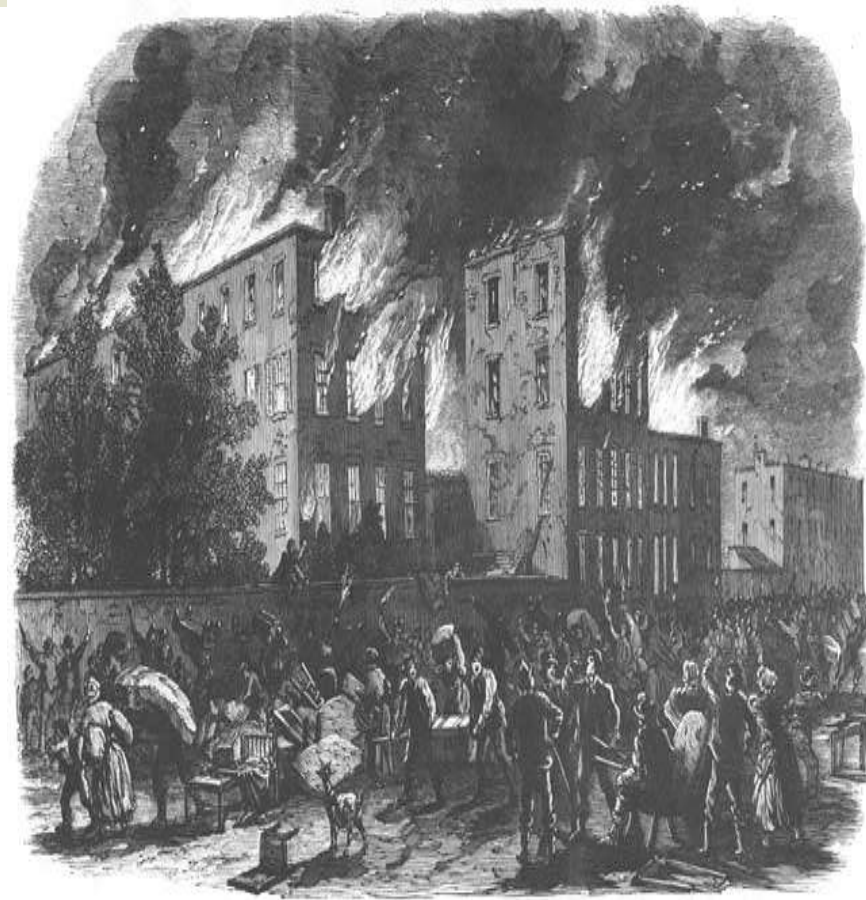


[The Riot Begins]

- On July 13, a mob headed to the draft office, gathering members as they moved
- As the draft lottery began, the mob raided the building; attacking draft officials and setting fire to the building
- The mob then moved on to other buildings and shops; looting and attacking other civil authorities
- Over the next five days, New York was in a state-of-war

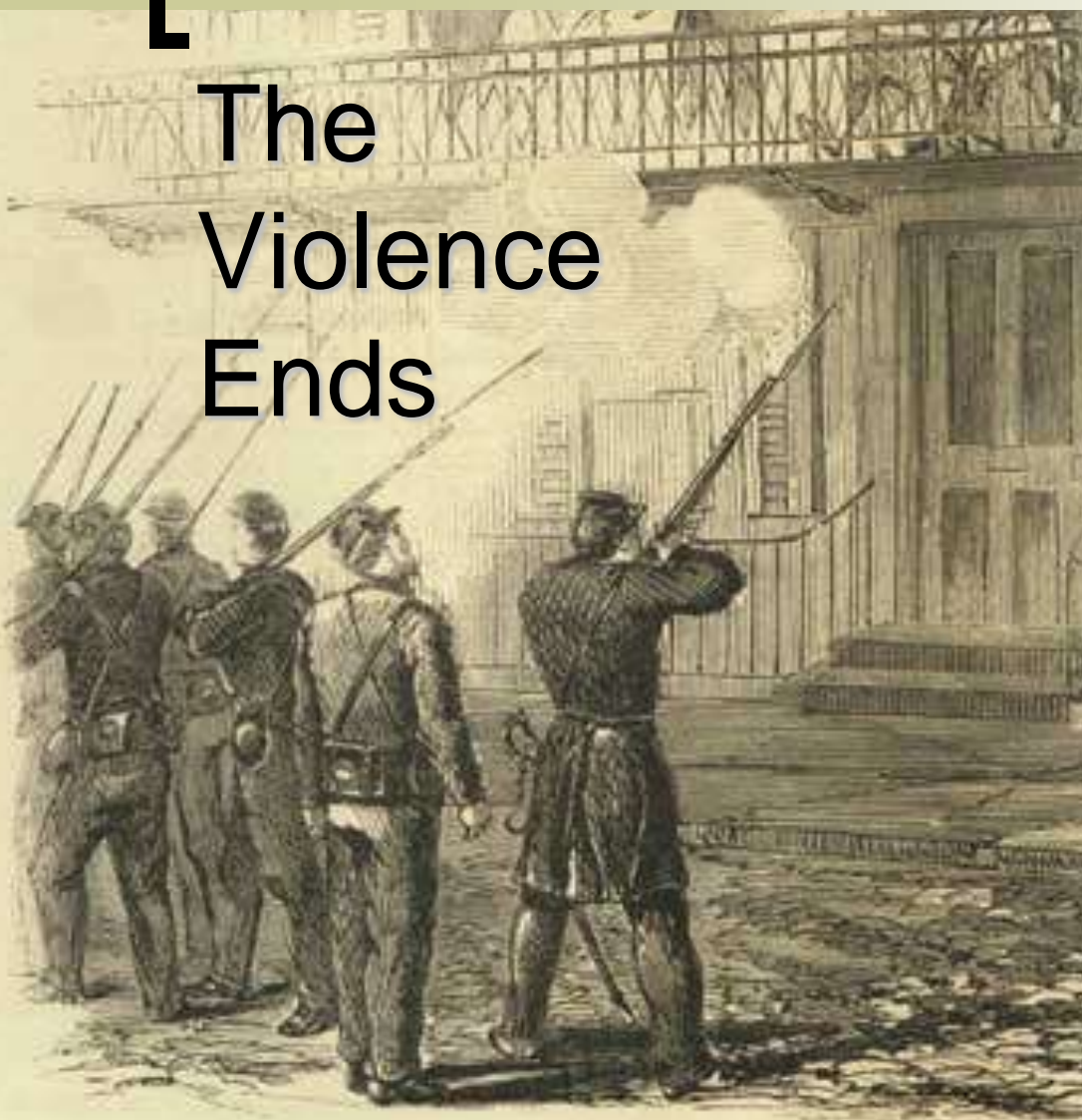
[The Riots Targets]

- **The Black citizens of New York were the primary targets of the mob.** Rioters attacked, beating and even murdering, African-American citizens. They burned the Black orphanage and the homes and businesses of whites who supported Blacks. **WHY?**
- Another target were Republican party supporters and newspapers.
- The mob also attacked merchants and their shops.



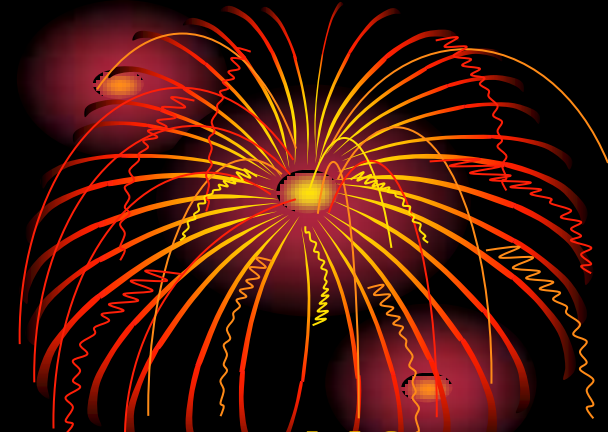
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The Violence Ends



- Tammany Hall, a Democratic political office, sold bonds to raise money to support working class, Irish families.
- On Friday, Archbishop Hughes convinced a crowd of thousands to end the violence
- Troops from Gettysburg eventually arrived to New York to end the riot

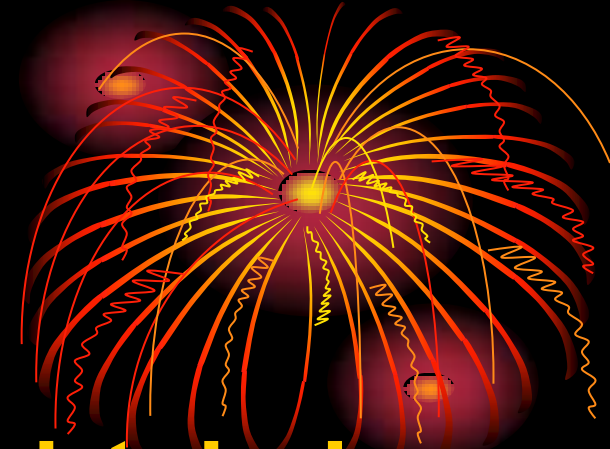
Aftermath



- **The "official" death toll was listed at 119, but more than a thousand people may have been killed.**
- **Sixty-seven convictions were handed down against rioters.**
- **Tammy Hall becomes a political force in New York politics (We will learn more about them later.)**
- **African-Americans left New York. Before the riots there were about 12,000 Blacks in the city. After, less than a ten thousand lived in or around the city.**
- **The federal government dropped the quota for New York from 26,000 to 12,000 men.**

In the South

- **Most whites (2/3) did NOT own slaves**
- **Fed. Census of 1850**
 - **1,000 Southern families had \$50 million/year income**
 - **Other 660,000 combined to \$60 million/year**
- **Average pay of Southern working class person – 30 cents/day**
- **Hundreds of thousands feared starvation**
- **Bread riots broke out in Richmond and other Southern cities**
- **Southern soldiers begin abandoning their units**
- **Others protest the CSA draft**



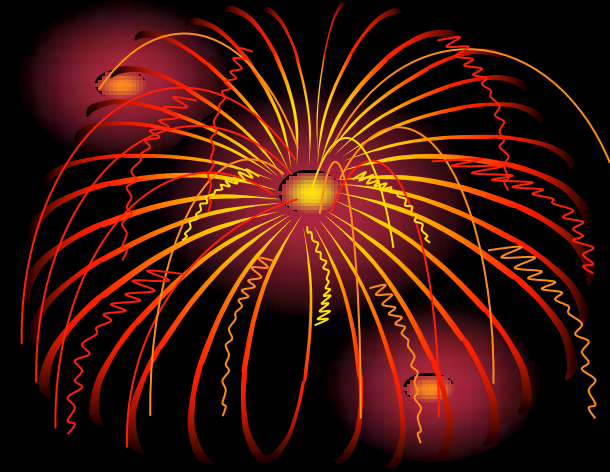
What do you think?



After hearing about the growing dissatisfactions with war, let's re-examine these questions. Back up your answers with at least 1 fact per question.

- **Does civil-service (obligated service) create more pride in one's country?**
- **Do American citizens have an obligation to serve their country? Why or why not?**
- **How much should each person be obligated to give? Justify your answer.**

Important Breakthroughs



- **1861 – NYC establishes the United States Sanitary Commission**
 - **What does it mean if something is “sanitary”?**
 - **What about unsanitary?**

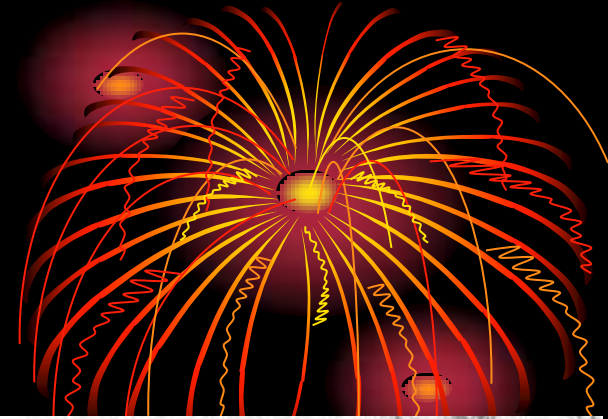


US Sanitary Commission

- **Provided medical services and prevented the spread of epidemic diseases**
- **Clothing good and medicine for the US Army**
- **Recruited doctors (“surgeons”) and nurses**
- **250,000 Union soldiers died over the course of the war from disease and infection**
 - **Twice as many as killed by the enemy**



The Turning Point



- **Review: What was the Emancipation Proclamation?**
- **Afterwards, tens of thousands of slaves begin rebelling and claiming their new freedom**
- **“Contraband”**
 - **The First Confiscation Act – August 1861**



The Battle of Vicksburg

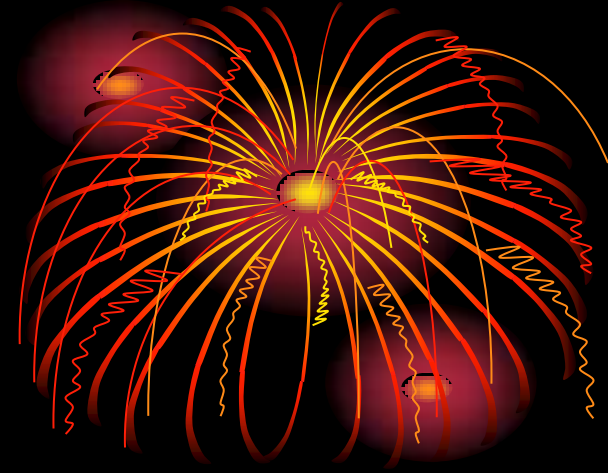


- **US Grant drove his army South down the Mississippi, defeated 2 CSA armies, and laid siege to the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi for 6 weeks**



Siege?

- **What is a siege?**
 - **A military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender**
- **Imagine that our school was under siege and we could not leave, what would we do? How could we survive?**

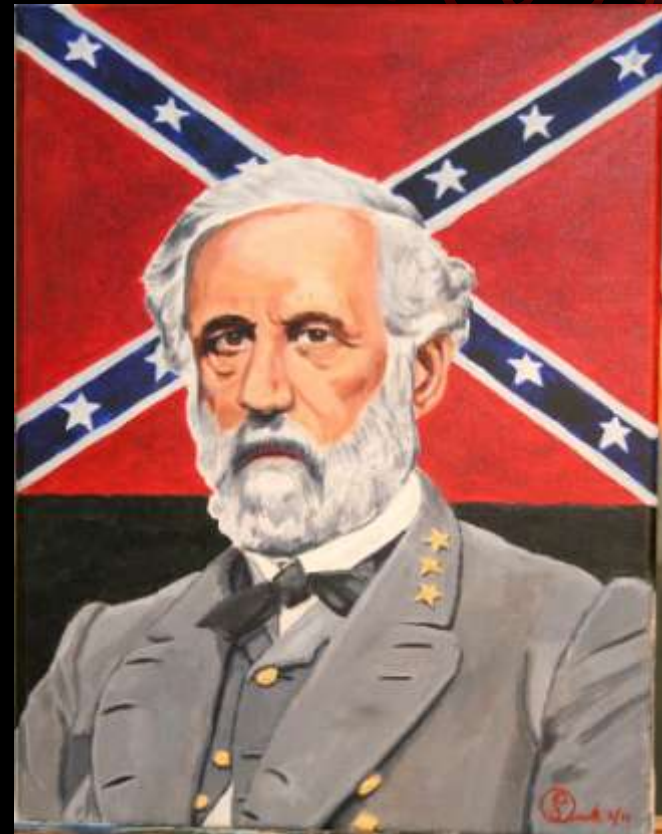


Disagreements in the CSA

Wanted to throw reinforcements at Vicksburg to try to win it back



Wanted to put pressure on the North to take focus off of Vicksburg and prove to Europe that the CSA was here to stay



Disagreements in the CSA



- **Lee, still a hero for his dominating defeats of the previous Union generals, wins the dispute and moves his army into Pennsylvania, towards Washington**
- **Met by the Army of the Potomac**
- **The Battle of Gettysburg begins**
 - **Interesting fact: Gettysburg was also home to N. America's biggest shoe manufacturer – the victor of the battle would get all of the shoes therein**

The Battle of Gettysburg



Your homework



- **Use pgs 537-540 to answer the following questions**
 - **Must cite location of your answers**
- **1) Why did Lee again launch attacks within Union territory?**
- **2) When did the Battle of Gettysburg begin and what event triggered the start of the battle?**
- **3) Who had the best military position at the start of the battle?**
- **4) What was Pickett's Charge? Why was it important?**
- **5) Who won the Battle of Gettysburg? Why was Lincoln still angry?**

The Impact of Black Troops

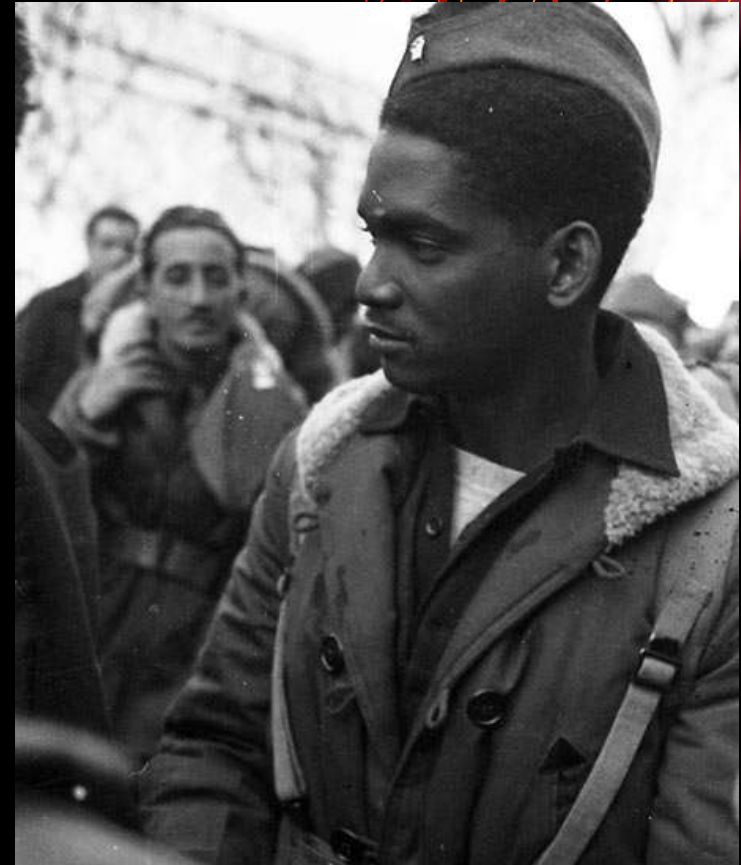


- **“Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters, ‘U.S.’...a musket on his shoulder ad bullets in his pockets, and there is no power on Earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States.”**
 - **-Frederick Douglass**



The Impact of Black Troops

- **Fear of equality delayed the Union from allowing African American soldiers the chance to enlist until the time of the Emancipation Proclamation.**
 - **African American troops were now seen as having something worth fighting for, other than equality.**



The Impact of Black Troops

- **“No officer in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of the war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops.”**
 - **Thomas Wentworth Higginson, commander of the First South Carolina Volunteers**



Allowed into battle, but not equally

- **Spring 1865 – 200,000 African American soldiers**
- **Black soldiers served under white officers in segregated regiments**
 - **Used to build forts and guard supply lines**
- **At first, paid \$7/month instead of \$13/month like white troops**
 - **This ended after a strike was threatened**
- **The worst fears of the South had now come true**



TO COLORED MEN!

FREEDOM, Protection, Pay, and a Call to Military Duty!

On the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the United States proclaimed FREEDOM to over THREE MILLIONS OF SLAVES. This decree is to be enforced by all the power of the Nation. On the 21st of July last he issued the following order:

PROTECTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

General Order, No. 233.

"The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 20.

"It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

"The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered, for every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General."

That the President is in earnest the rebels soon began to find out, as witness the following order from his Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 8, 1863.

"Sir: Your letter of the 2d Inst., calling the attention of this Department to the cases of Orin H. Brown, William H. Johnston, and Wm. Wilson, three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received consideration. This Department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnston and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy."

And retaliation will be our practice now—man for man—to the bitter end.

LETTER OF CHARLES SUMNER,

Written with reference to the Convention held at Poughkeepsie, July 15th and 16th, 1863, to promote Colored Enlistments.

BOSTON, July 15th, 1863.

"I doubt if, in times past, our country could have expected from colored men any patriotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now that protection has begun, the service should begin also. Nor should relative rights and duties be weighed with slavery. It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enrol colored men among its defenders.

"If my counsels should reach such persons, I would say: enlist at once. Now is the day and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and in this way you will surely overcome those other enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who will still seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to bludge. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self-sacrifice which will conquer prejudice and open all hearts.

"Very faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

March on Richmond



- **Grant wanted to fight Lee in the open**
 - **Superior artillery and manpower**
- **Lee was now fighting completely defensively**
- **Cold Harbor**
 - **Union lost 7,000 men in one hour**
 - **Is Grant making good decisions?**

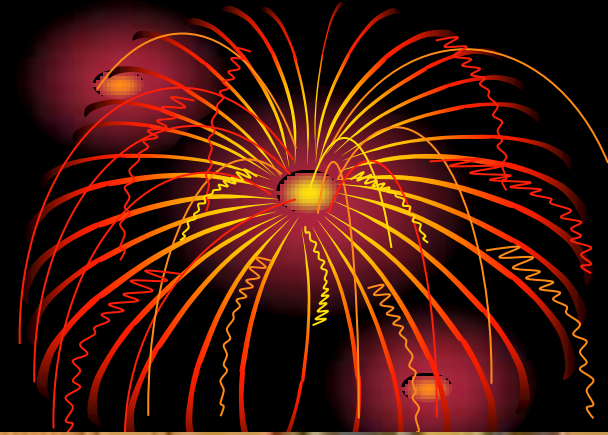


Effects of War



- **“Many a man has gone crazy since the campaign began from the terrible pressure on mind and body.”**
 - **-Union Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes**
 - **Later became a Supreme Court Justice**

Constant Fighting



- **Early battles were spaced out by weeks, sometimes months. Now fighting was daily.**
- **Trench warfare**



Ending the War

- **The Election of 1864 was approaching and Lincoln feared losing reelection.**
 - **Why might he be unpopular in the North now?**
- **He, along with US Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman, introduced a “scorched Earth” policy.**
 - **An attempt to absolutely force the surrender of the CSA.**



William Tecumseh Sherman

Mini Biography

- **Sherman's father had died when he was nine years old.**
- **Sherman was raised by Senator Thomas Ewing.**
- **He was eventually married into the family.**
- **Sherman's goal was to destroy anything that could help the South in the Civil War.**
- **Born: Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820**
Died: New York City, February 14, 1891



Sherman's March to the Sea



- **Sherman came running through Georgia, the Carolinas, and Florida with his troops destroying everything in their path.**
- **This became known as Sherman's March to the Sea.**



Sherman's March to the Sea

- **Sherman's march destroyed almost everything in the path of his troops.**
- **His march was what made the South not want to go on with the war.**



Sherman and his Generals



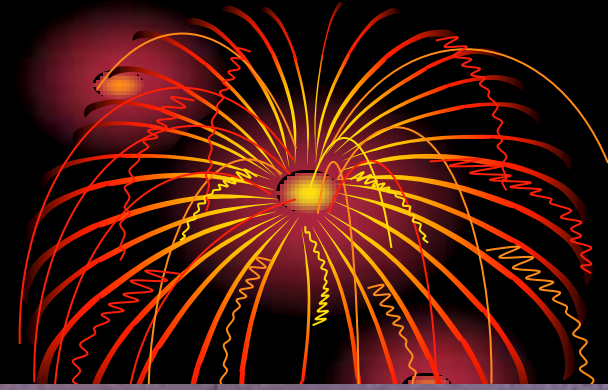
- **Sherman and his Generals were a tough group of military officers.**
- **The whole troop was made of 60,000 people.**



Sherman's Way to the Sea

- **Sherman marched along the blue lines.**
- **He marched two different ways.**
- **He led his army south from Tennessee into Georgia.**
- **Sherman's troops also headed toward Savannah, on the Atlantic coast.**

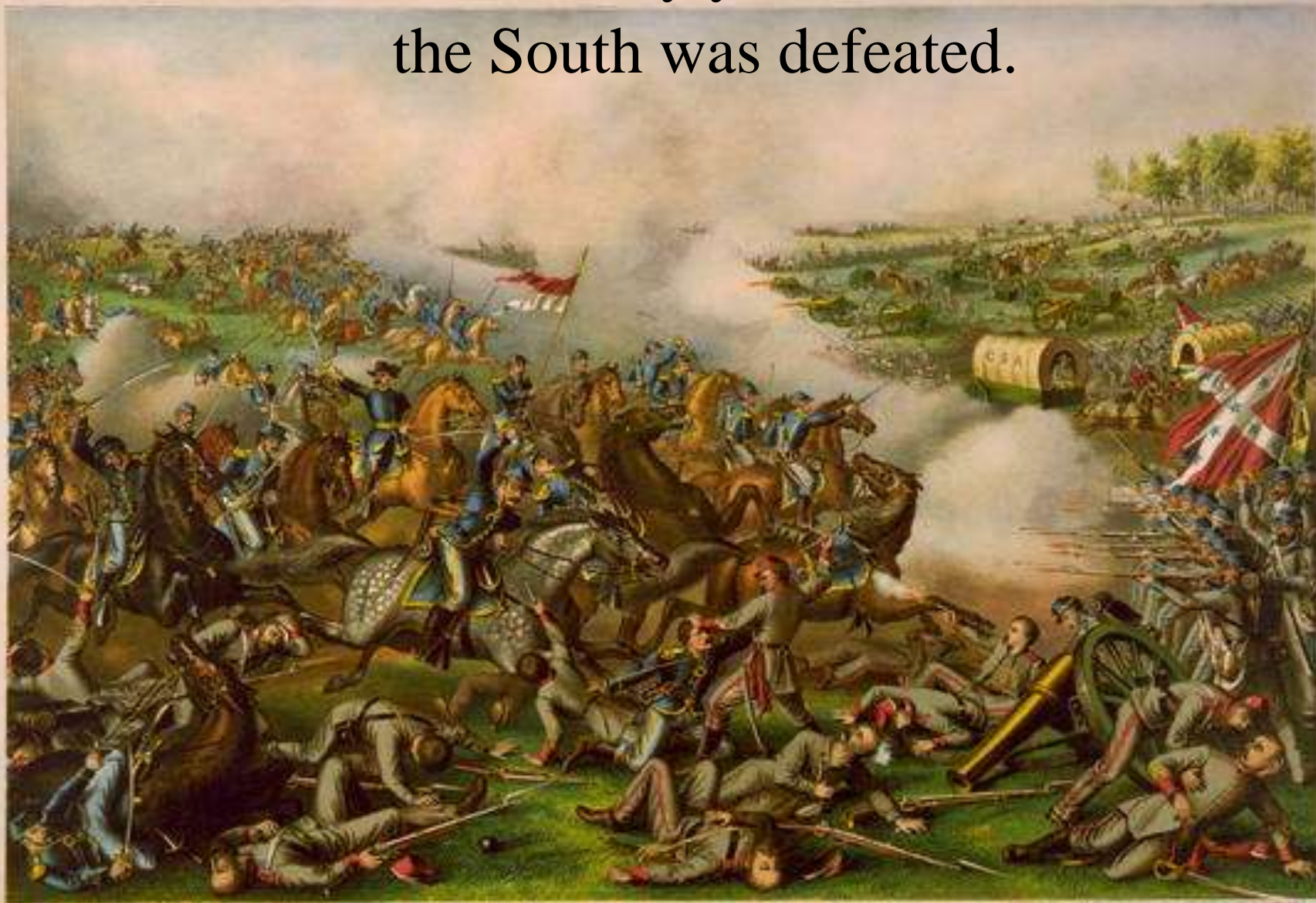




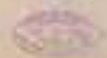
- **April 3, 1865 - Grant took Richmond Va. - final blow to Lee's army**
- **Lee surrenders on April 9, 1865 at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE**
- **All Confed. troops forced to take an oath of loyalty to U.S.**
- **otherwise, terms of surrender were lenient**
- **Lincoln didn't want a humiliated South and further conflict**
- **issue of states' rights now "solved"- fed. gov't had asserted its status**



After four bloody years of civil war,
the South was defeated.



BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS VA



Over 618,000 military deaths during Civil War.





- **POLITICAL / ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS**
- **w/o Southerners in fed. gov't, many changes occurred that benefited the North:**
- **1) Homestead Act passed by Congress in 1862 - encouraged W. expansion w/o slavery**
 - **165 acres given to anyone who would farm it 5 yrs.**
- **2) Union-Pacific Railway was authorized - great trade potential, focused on the Northern States.**
- **3) Tariffs were put in place to protect Northern industry**



- **4) Congress established a single federal currency - same value in all states - known as "Greenbacks"**
- **5) to cover war debts, Union gov't issued war bonds and intro'd income tax**
- **6) in a further illustration of fed. gov't power, Lincoln's gov't restricted civil liberties so nothing would detract from Union war effort (suspended *Habeas Corpus*)**
 - free press/ speech also interrupted
- **7) 1864 Election - only in Union**
 - pitted Republican Lincoln against Democrat General McClellan → Lincoln won easily, assuring that war will continue (N.

THE BEGINNING.
ELECTION OF McCLELLAN!
 PENDLETON, Vice-President. VALLANDIGHAM, Secretary of War.
ARMISTICE!
 FALL OF WAGES!
 NO MARKET FOR PRODUCE!
 Pennsylvania a Border State!
INVASION! CIVIL WAR! ANARCHY!
DESPOTISM!!
THE END.



- **EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR**
- **creation of a single unified country**
- **abolition of slavery**
- **increased power to fed. gov't – killed the issue of states rights**
- **U.S. now an industrial nation**
- **a stronger sense of nationalism**
- **w. lands increasingly opened to settlement**
- **South was economically and physically devastated, w/ the plantation system crippled...thus Reconstruction (rebuilding the U.S.) - but a deep hatred of the North remained...**

