

Chapter 17

Color code: **Blue: Union**; **Red: Confederacy**

Abbreviations: esp. – especially; mtns. – mountains; Gen. – General;

- I. The coming of war
 - A. Before war
 1. Outcome uncertain – both sides thought fighting would be over in 1 month
 2. **Lincoln's** inauguration
 - a. State can't legally leave Union; promises no invasion/force
 - b. Republicans have power in cabinet: **William Seward** (State Dept.), **Salmon Chase** (Treasury), **Simon Cameron** (War Dept.); **Edward Bates** (atny-genrl)
 - B. Fort Sumter
 1. Resupply of fort – needed supplies, Lincoln sends them (April 4 1861)
 2. South's response – **Jefferson Davis** doesn't allow it
 3. Opening guns of war—4:30 a.m., April 12, 1861
 - a. **Pierre G. T. Beauregard** attacks **Major Anderson**
 4. **Anderson's** surrender – 30 hrs. fighting; 2 killed; surrenders
 - C. Lincoln's initial steps of war
 1. Call for 75,000 militiamen – Lincoln asks loyal states for men (April 5)
 2. Blockade of southern ports (April 6) – existence of war, Supreme Court rules later
 - D. Further splits in Union
 1. Upper South secedes – **VA, AR, TN, NC**; **TN & VA** have union support in mtns.
 2. West Virginia formed – Union gov. & **Gen. George B. McClellan** (**OH**) in **WV** form state; ratified in 1863
 3. Delaware remains in Union
 4. Border state divided
 - a. Habeas corpus suspended to hold Maryland; Lincoln arrests pro-confederates to keep **MD** in union; otherwise D.C. isolated in Confederate states
 - b. Federal forces in **KY** – **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** → Paducah to remain in Union
 - c. Warfare in **Missouri** – Unionists push rebels south to AR; border war continues
 5. Brothers vs. brothers
 - a. **Robert E. Lee** – U.S. Army for 30 yrs.; couldn't go against **VA**; doesn't see the good of secession; goes confederate
 - b. Southerners with Union – all confed. states except SC had Union regiments; Confed. troops captured → Union instead of prison
 - c. Ethnic groups – if opposed secession/war: shot, hanged, whipped esp. Germans
 - E. The two sides
 1. Economic strengths
 - a. Population – **22 million** to **9 million**
 - b. Industry – **Union**: almost all shoes, textiles, iron, firearms, railroad equip vs. **confed**: Tredegar Iron Works
 - c. Agriculture – **north** produced surplus food crop; **south** barely had enough
 - d. Transportation – **north**: extensive RR; **south**: 1 RR Memphis—Chattanooga
 2. Military advantages
 - a. Geography – **south** could fight on its own territory
 - b. Leadership – **south** had more experienced leaders at start; by end **north** had them
 - c. Seapower – **North** had more ships, 90→650 by end of war

II. Early stages of war: 1861–1862

A. Strategies

1. Anaconda strategy
 - a. War ends with fall of D.C. or Richmond
 - b. **Winfield Scott**: long war, naval blockade, push south; critics: too slow

B. First Battle of Bull Run

1. Indecisive result
 - a. **Gen. Irvin McDowell** vs. **Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard & Gen. Joseph E. Johnston & Tomas "Stonewall" Jackson**
 - b. Confederate forces defeat Union, but confed. disorganization → fail to chase
2. Results in new strategies
 - a. **Union's "Anaconda" plan**
 - i. (1) defend D.C. & try to capture Richmond (2) blockade southern coast (no supplies/weapons) (3) divide south at Miss., Tenn., Cumberland R.
 - b. **Confederacy**
 - i. Stalemate Union, British/French help or negotiated settlement

C. Naval action

1. Ironclad ships
 - a. **Virginia** (Orig. *Merrimack*) vs. *Monitor* → draw
2. Union seizures along southern coast (1861-62)
 - a. Port Royal, Fortress Monroe; continued down Georgia-Florida coast → New Orleans

D. Raising armies

1. Northern efforts
 - a. One million men – 500,000 x 2 (double after Battle of Bull run)
2. Conscription
 - a. Union conscription
 - i. (1863) 20-45; exemptions on medical/compassionate grounds; or \$300
 - b. Confederacy Conscription
 - i. (1862) all whites 18-35 for 3 yrs.; (1862) 18-45; (1864) 17-50 & others for state defense
 - ii. Loopholes: substitute not of draft age or \$500 in cash; key professional positions exempt (incl. state officials, teachers)
 - c. Both sides volunteers b/c received money (bounty) instead of draft
3. Opposition to conscription
 - a. Against states' rights – required authority of central power
 - b. Rioting in the North (July 11 1863) – many Irish Catholic immigrants b/c loopholes favored wealthy; much death; blamed blacks for war

E. The war in the West

1. Effects on the region
 - a. Settlement continued & Gold and silver found in Sierra Nevada Mtns., Montana, Colorado
 - b. New states/territories in Union
 - i. Territories: (1861) Dakota, CO, NV; (1863) ID, AZ; (1864) MT
 - ii. Statehood for NV in 1864
2. Fighting on Kansas-Missouri border
 - a. Lincoln: protect gold & silver; win western support for war
 - b. **William Quantrill & teenagers** vs. **Jayhawkers**

3. Combat
 - a. **Colonel Shaw Harvard** attacked **Fort Wagner** w/ black troops; ½ killed
 - b. Also in Vicksburg campaign; helped win acceptance
- C. Abolition of slavery
 1. State action – MO & TN abolish slavery (Jan 1865)
 2. **13th amendment** (Dec 18 1865) – abolishes slavery
- D. Women and the war
 1. Service as nurses
 - a. **Dorothea Dix** – Union army's 1st superintendent of Women Nurses
 - b. **Clara Barton** – followed troops, worked in makeshift field hospitals
 - c. **Sally Tompkins** – private hospital, only 73 out of 1,333 died (best anywhere)
 2. New responsibilities (men left, women took over)
 - a. In charge of Businesses, farms, plantations; became clerks, munitions plant workers, teachers; 400 fought as disguised men; spies; cooks; writers;
 - b. Lack of preparation among slaveholding elite – many couldn't cook, sew, clean
 3. Effects of war – many widows, spinsters, orphans; some women refused to return home; found uses outside house
- IV. Government during the war
 - A. Congressional power
 1. South to North shift – south left congress; north could pass laws w/o compromise
 2. Major legislation (by 1862) – **protective tariff**, **RR** approved through Omaha, NE → Sacramento, CA; **homestead act** (160 acres free if worked land for 5 years); **National Banking Act** (1863); **Morrill Land Grant Act** (1862) aid to mechanical & agricultural colleges; **Contract Labor Act** (1864) encouraged immigrant labor
 - B. Wartime finances
 1. **The Union**
 - a. Higher taxes
 - i. **Morrill Tariff** – import tariff & **Excise taxes** - on basically everything; **income tax** added
 - ii. **Internal Revenue Act** – created **Bureau of Internal Revenue**
 - b. Paper money - \$450 mil printed; backed by trust in gov't not gold/silver
 - c. Bonds - \$2 billion sold; **Jay Cooke** promoted
 2. **Confederacy**
 - a. Ineffective taxation – collection handed to states → chaos
 - b. Paper money – unlimited printing → \$1 billion printed → terrible inflation
 - C. Confederate diplomacy
 1. Desire for foreign help – wanted help from Britain, France; thought Cotton would do it
 2. European talks – **Napoleon III** (France) to recognize Confederacy as country if Britain did it first; Britain refused
 3. **Trent** affair – Union stopped British ship (neutral); captures **James M. Mason & John Slidell**; Britain protest → release of captives
 - D. Wartime politics
 1. Union politics
 - a. Pressure of the **Radicals** – composed of prewar abolitionists (House: **Thaddeus Stevens, George W. Julian**; Senate: **Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Wade, Zachariah Chandler**)
 - i. Supported confiscation of plantations, immediate emancipation of slaves, more intense war

- b. **Democratic** support – supported war for Union
 - i. “**War Democrats**” supported Lincoln’s Politics – **Sen. Andrew Johnson, Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton**
 - c. Suspension of **habeas corpus** – Congress granted with **Habeas Corpus Act of 1863**; required to report names, arrested released after oath of allegiance
 - i. 14,000 arrests – mostly confederates accused of crossing blockades
 - ii. Democrat **Clement L. Vallandigham** – pro-confederate in OH; detained for war, escaped to Canada, 1864 returned to Union
 - d. Campaign of 1864
 - i. Democrats (**McClellan**) – immediate end to war & restoration of Union
 - ii. Radicals – tried to thwart Lincoln’s nomination
 - iii. Results – **Lincoln (National Union party)** wins
2. Confederate politics
- a. Electoral system – Davis elected w/o opposition for 6 yrs
 - b. Dissent – food grew scarce, prices increased
 - i. Unionists followed states into Confed. reluctantly; open to peace talk
 - ii. States’ rights (NC, GA, etc.) – politicians wanted to secede & keep states rights; Against - legality of draft, taxes on farm produce, suspension of habeas corpus
- V. Tide turns against Confederacy
- A. **Battle of Chancellorsville**
- 1. Largest Union army yet – 130,000
 - 2. Death of Jackson – Confederates fire at Jackson in darkness; gets pneumonia → dies
 - 3. **Lee** defeats **Hooker**
 - a. Peak of Lee’s career & Lee’s last major win
 - b. Costliest for Lee (1,600 die)
- B. **Grant’s Vicksburg** victory – capture = control Mississippi R. & split Confederacy in 2; May 18 1863 pinned 30,000 inside **Vicksburg** → death by bombarding & starvation
- C. **Gettysburg** – **Major-General George G. Meade** replaces **Hooker**
- 1. **Lee’s** invasion
 - a. Scavenging party meets Union cavalry, both sides converge
 - b. Confed. push Union into higher ground (Meade reinforces)
 - c. **Lee** w/o info b/c **J.E.B. Stuart** absent (July 2)
 - d. **Lee** attacks left & right of **Meade’s** army → not successful
 - 2. **Pickett’s** charge
 - a. **Lee** risks 1 last stand, generals not unified; **James Longstreet** doesn’t comply
 - b. **General George Pickett** (alone b/c **Longstreet** didn’t help) attacks **Meade** from front; massacre b/c open field.
 - 3. Confederate defeat
 - 4. Cemetery established – Northern states fund military cemetery for 6,000 soldiers killed
- D. Third major Union victory of 1863: Chattanooga
- 1. **Gen. William Rosecrans** vs. **Gen. Braxton Bragg**; Union wins TN after **Grant** takes lead; **Grant’s** genius confirmed
- VI. Defeat of Confederacy
- A. Union on the offensive – Grant wages war of attrition, takes all civilian property of use

1. **Grant** pursues **Lee** in Virginia; several battles, Union falls back; Union massacred at Cold Harbor, **Grant's** biggest mistake (frontal attack); Union traps Confederacy at Petersburg for 9 mos., Confed. wastes away while Union is supplied
 2. Sherman moves across South – **Sherman** pursues **Johnston** towards Atlanta, Johnston eludes him; **Davis** replaces **Johnston** with reckless **John B. Hood**; **Battle of Franklin** (Nov 30) & **Battle of Nashville** (Dec 15-16) Hood's **Army of Tennessee** destroyed; **Johnston** attacks once at **Bentonville** (Mar 19-20), **Union** wins
 3. **Sherman** recognizes connection between South's economy, morale, ability to wage war; destroyed \$100 mil in prop. , freed 40,000 slaves; Captured **Columbia, SC** (capital) Feb 17, 1865
- B. **Appomattox** – **Confederates** starving; **Davis** tries to flee, captured in GA by Union (May 10); Lee's men flee Richmond
- C. Surrender
1. **Lee** surrenders to **Grant** (April 9, 1865)
 2. **Johnston** surrenders to **Sherman** in May
- VII. A Modern War
- A. 1/12 adult males served in war; 620,000 died in conflict; 2x as many die from disease; 1st modern war with “rifled” guns, & other new weapons etc.