




The Tale of the Tape

		
Names	North, Federal, Union	South, Confederate, Rebel
Color	Blue	Gray
Capital	Washington, D.C.	Richmond, VA
States	23, plus the territories	11 States 13 stars in flag (1 each for Missouri and Kentucky)
Population	22 million	9 million (3.5 million slaves)
Financial Resources	75% of nation's resources; wealth invested in industry	25% of nation's resources; wealth in land and slaves
Leadership	Strong Political; weak military	Strong Military; Weak political
Industry	92%	8%
Motivation	Initially: Preserve the Union Later: ending slavery added	Defend homes and land; Preserve Southern way of life

Ft. Sumter and the beginning of hostilities

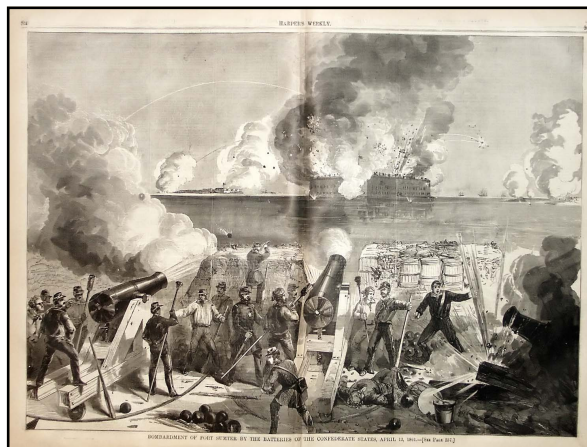
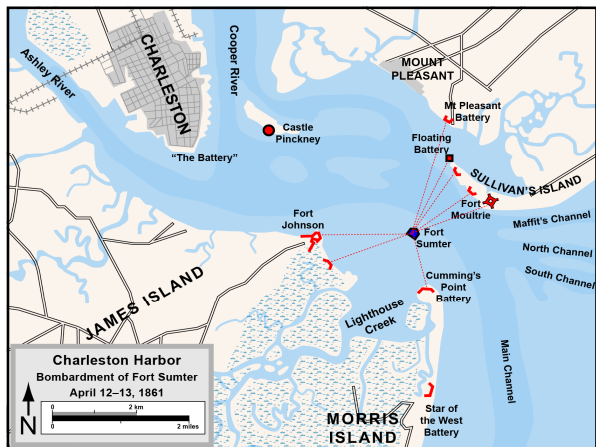
- ▶ Confederacy called for the Federal Government to turn over control of federally held forts
- ▶ Lincoln refused and attempted to resupply Ft. Sumter in Charleston, S.C., with food



▶ On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces fired on the fort effectively beginning the Civil War

Fort Sumter

Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
April 12, 1861	South Carolina	Anderson Beauregard	Confederate victory led to Lincoln calling for 75,000 militiamen for 90 days Began the war





Lincoln calls for volunteers

- ▶ April 15, 1861, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers from the states to serve for 90 days to put down the rebellion
- ▶ This led to the secession of Virginia, N.C., Arkansas and Tennessee



Naming of Armies and Battles

- ▶ **The Union named its armies and many battles after bodies of water**

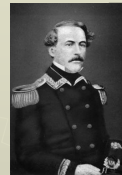
Army of the Potomac
 Army of the Tennessee
 Army of the Ohio
 Battle of Bull Run
 Battle of Antietam

- ▶ **The Confederates named its armies by region and battles by city/town**

Army of Northern Virginia
 Army of Tennessee
 Army of the Northwest
 Battle of Manassas
 Battle of Shapsburg

Lincoln offers Lee command

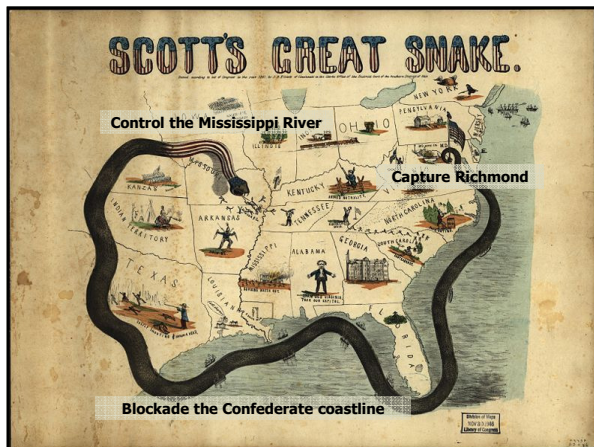
- ▶ Winfield Scott suggested to President Lincoln that Robert E Lee should be chosen to lead the Federal forces
- ▶ Lee was called to Washington and offered the command, which he turned down



"I shall never bear arms against the Union, but it may be necessary for me to carry a musket in the defense of my native state, Virginia."
 - Robert E Lee

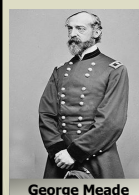


"Lee, you have made the greatest mistake of your life..."
 - Winfield Scott



Army of the Potomac

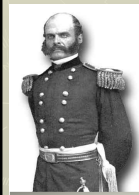
Union army in the east, responsible for guarding Washington, D.C. and attacking Richmond, Virginia



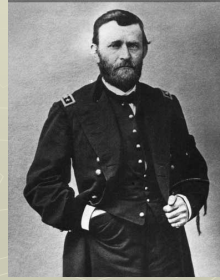
George Meade



George McClellan



Ambrose Burnside




Ulysses S Grant



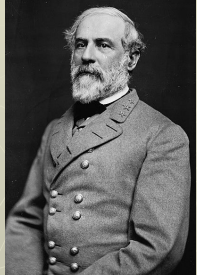
Joseph Hooker

Army of Northern Virginia


**Confederate army in the east,
responsible for defending Richmond**



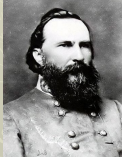
P.G.T. Beauregard




Robert E Lee



Joseph Johnston



James Longstreet

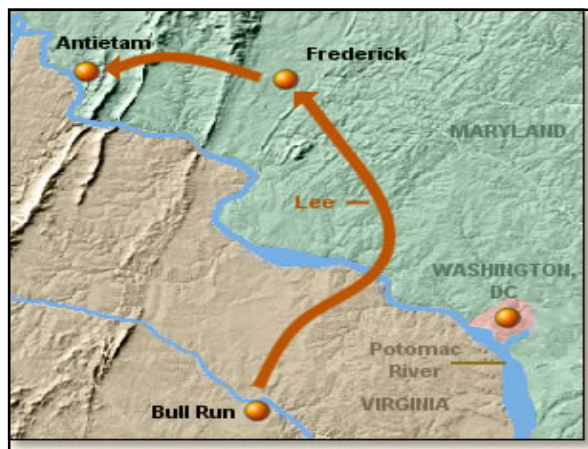
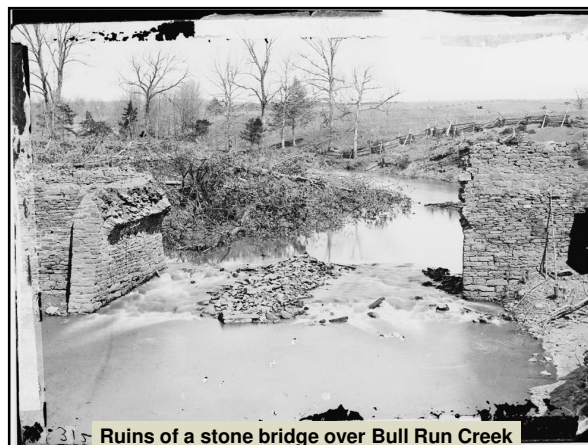


Stonewall Jackson

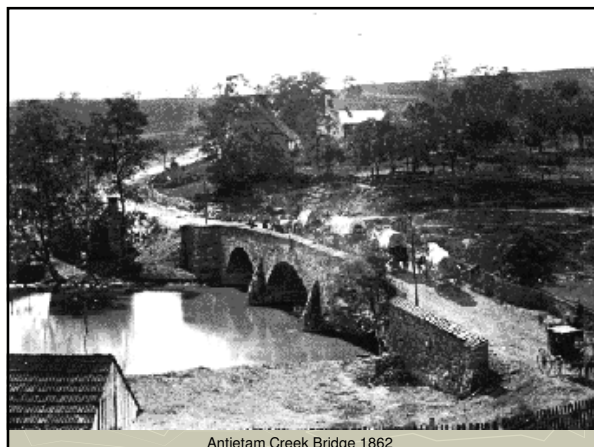


First Battle of Bull Run First Battle of Manassas

Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
July 21, 1861	Virginia	Irvin McDowell P.G.T. Beauregard	Confederate victory – increased southern morale led the Union army to ask for 500,000 volunteers Both sides realized it would not be short war



Antietam Sharpsburg			
Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
Sept 17, 1862	Maryland	George McClellan Robert E Lee	Military draw; seen as political victory for Union when Lee retreats south Bloodiest day of the war (and in American History)– 25,000 casualties Increased Union confidence led to Emancipation Proclamation



The Death of Stonewall Jackson

- ▶ After the first day of fighting at Chancellorsville, Jackson was shot by friendly fire while returning to camp.
- ▶ Jackson lost his left arm from his wound and it was buried near Chancellorsville; he died a 8 days later on, May 10, from his wounds
- ▶ With Stonewall Jackson's death, Lee lost one of his best generals.
- ▶ Lee: "I have lost my right arm, and I am bleeding at the heart"

Siege of Vicksburg			
Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
May 18 to July 4, 1863	Mississippi	Ulysses S Grant John Pemberton	Union victory Union control of Mississippi River (fulfilled a major part of the Anaconda Plan)



Gettysburg Campaign

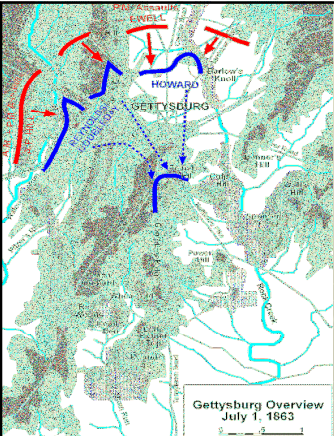
- Fighting lasted 3 days on the hills and fields around Gettysburg, PA
 - July 1-3, 1863
- 90,000 Union troops were commanded by Gen. George Meade
- 75,000 Confederate troops were commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee
- As much as 51,000 total casualties were estimated in the battle
 - Bloodiest battle in American History

→ Union
→ Confederacy

Gettysburg Campaign
 June 3 - July 3, 1863



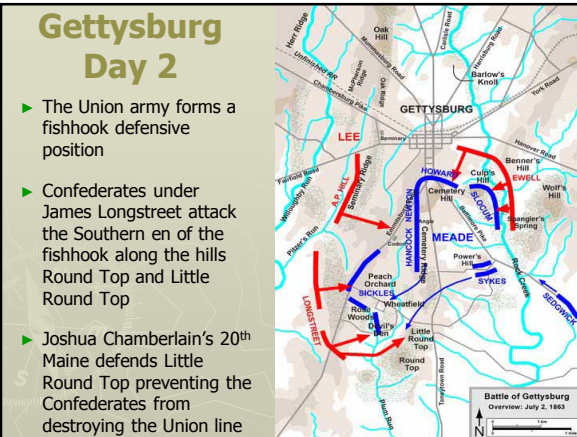
Gettysburg Day 1



- ▶ Skirmishes begin North of town as advanced scouting parties of the two armies converge
- ▶ Lee knows he needs to control the high ground. He orders General Ewell to take Culp's Hill "If Practicable..."
- ▶ Ewell decides it is not practicable, and the Union controls the high ground



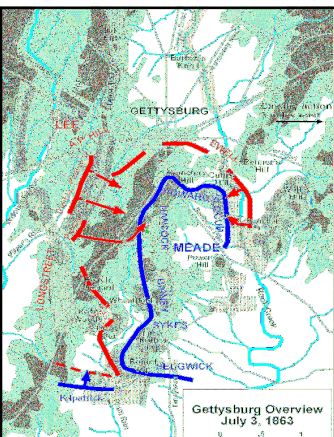
Gettysburg Day 2



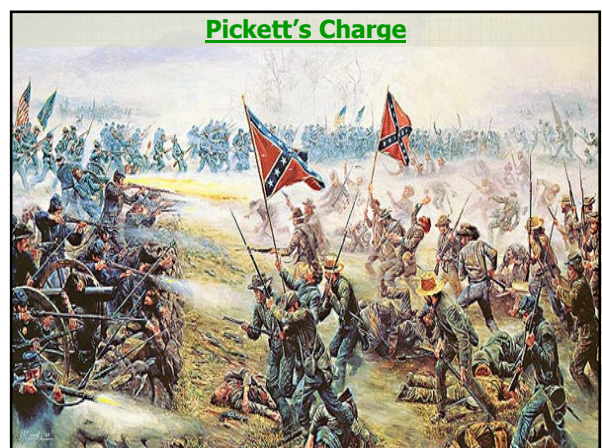
- ▶ The Union army forms a fishhook defensive position
- ▶ Confederates under James Longstreet attack the Southern end of the fishhook along the hills Round Top and Little Round Top
- ▶ Joshua Chamberlain's 20th Maine defends Little Round Top preventing the Confederates from destroying the Union line



Gettysburg Day 3



- ▶ Lee's last ditch effort to win the battle and perhaps the war
- ▶ George Pickett's Division is ordered to attack the Union line in what is known as "Pickett's Charge"
- ▶ The attack fails and Pickett's Division is wiped out
- ▶ Lee retreats, never to invade the North again. The bloodiest battle of the war is over





Gettysburg			
Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
July 1 - 3, 1863	Pennsylvania	George Meade Robert E Lee	Union victory High Water Mark of the Confederacy As many as 51,000 combined casualties Bloodiest battle of the war the South would never invade North again



Major Battles of the Civil War 1861-1865

The Atlanta Campaign

- Summer of 1864 William Sherman pushes confederate forces form the Georgia-Tennessee border to Atlanta
- Confederates burn Atlanta as they abandon it
- Atlanta is captured and the success helps propel Lincoln to victory in the election of 1864.
- It was a crushing defeat for the morale of the South.

The Atlanta Campaign			
Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
July 16 – Sept 2, 1864	Georgia	William Sherman John Bell Hood	Union victory captured the "heart of the South" launched the "march to the sea" Use of "total war"

Sherman's March to the Sea

"I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton." - William Sherman to Abraham Lincoln

Sherman's March to the Sea



Siege of Petersburg

Date	State	Leaders N/S	Victor & importance of outcome
June 15, 1864 – April 2, 1865	Virginia	Ulysses S Grant Robert E Lee	Union victory open the door to Richmond led to Lee's surrender



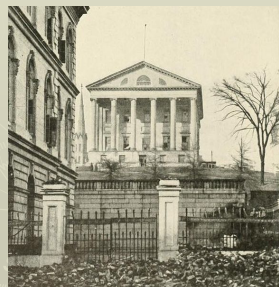
Union trenches at the siege of Petersburg



Union created "crater"



Richmond falls to the Union



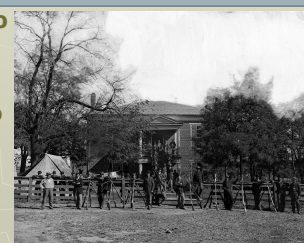
- Confederate lines broke at Richmond on April 2, 1865
- Lee and his army retreated west of Richmond
- Union blocked his escape route
- On April 3, 1865 they took Richmond
 - Confederates attempted to burn it



Surrender @ Appomattox Courthouse

"There is nothing left for me to do but go & see General Grant, & I would rather die a thousand deaths." – Gen. Robert E. Lee

- Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9
- Grant gave favorable terms to the Lee's soldiers
- Jefferson Davis was captured on May 10



"I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly...though [the cause]...[was] one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one which there was the least excuse. I do not question the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us." – Gen Ulysses S. Grant



Lee surrenders to Grant
Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia
April 9, 1865