

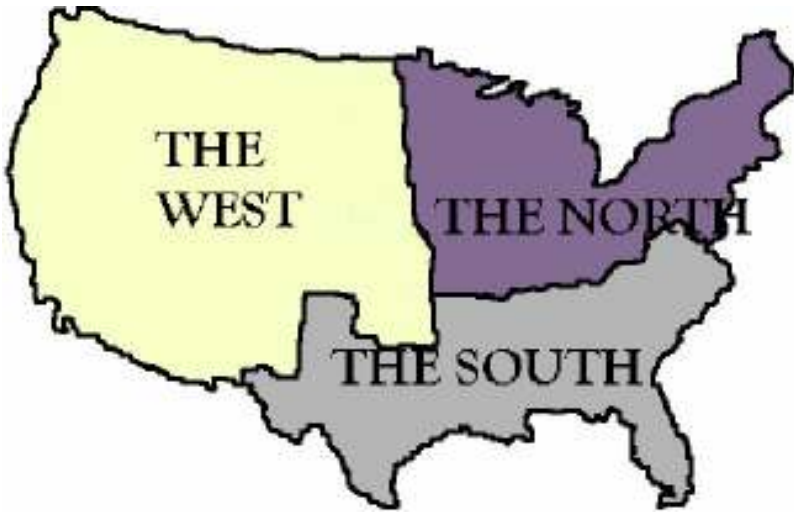
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# Sectionalism



**Sectionalism** is a tendency among people to blindly focus on the interest of a section of a place at the expense of the whole. In national politics, sectionalism often comes before separatism. In a political context, sectionalism is loyalty to the interests of one's own region or section of the country, rather than the nation as a whole.

In the [United States](#), sectionalism became a major problem and the nation's fastest growing influence when [Missouri](#) applied for [statehood](#) in [1819](#). Most of those living in Missouri wanted [slavery](#) to be allowed in the state. However, if this had happened, there would be twelve states that allowed slaves and only eleven that did not, consequently upsetting the balance of power in the [United States Senate](#).

The [Missouri Compromise](#) solved the problem and restored balance in the [United States Senate](#) by adding two new states to the Union, [Maine](#) and Missouri. Maine would be a state where slavery was illegal and Missouri would have slavery.

Sectionalism played a minor part in President [Abraham Lincoln](#)'s winning of the election in 1860. Because Lincoln did not support slavery expanding beyond where it already existed, and all of the Northern States (with most of the popular votes) also did not support slavery, Lincoln won more of the popular votes in those states and thus won their votes in the [United States Electoral College](#) as well as border states. Lincoln's win caused many Southern states to suspect that their rights would not be protected so they seceded from the Union and established the [Confederate States of America](#), which eventually led to the American Civil War.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Based upon the text, please define "sectionalism"...
2. What were the different "sections" in the sectionalism of the United States?
3. What was the name of the Compromise that solved the balance of power in the United States?
4. Who won the presidency based upon the sectionalism of the mid 1800s?
5. In what year did Missouri try to become a state?

# Resistance to Slavery



There were no docile slaves. Fear, toil and the lash, hard words and a little ash cake and bacon, and fields stretching around the world--this was life for most slaves, day in and day out, season after season, with a half-day off on Saturday perhaps and a whole day on Sunday," writes Lerone Bennett Jr., in *Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America 1619-1964*. Why did they do it? he asks rhetorically. And why didn't they revolt? Why didn't they run away? Commit suicide? Or stand like a man and be cut down?

"Slaves did all of these," Bennett says, "and more."

They did them so often that it is nothing short of amazing, he says, that the myth of the docile Negro persists. There were repeated insurrections and there is solid evidence that the South lived in constant fear of the 'docile' slaves. Bondsmen ran away in droves.

Historians break up the type of resistance into 3 categories. There were passive ways to resist, there were passive ways to resist, and then there were the legal means of resistance.

They fled to Canada and Mexico and to Florida and Louisiana before these territories became a part of the United States of America; they fled to the Indians and joined them in their wars against the White man.

Some succumbed to slavery's endless assault but some refused to be broken. "They poisoned masters and mistresses with arsenic," Bennett reports, "ground glass and 'spiders beaten up in buttermilk.' They chopped them [slaveholders] to pieces with axes and burned their houses, gins and barns to the ground."

"The court records of the slavery period, Bennett says, yield ample evidence that a large number of slaves refused to play the game of slavery: they would neither smile nor bow. Some bowed but would not smile. Many, perhaps the majority, went through the ritual of obeisance. And these, according to some historians, carried on a passive resistance: "They worked no harder than they had to, put on deliberate slowdowns, staged sitdown strikes and fled to the swamps en masse at cotton picking time. They broke implements, trampled the crops and 'took' silver, wine, money, corn, cotton and machines."

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What were the three types of resistance to slavery by enslaved African Americans?
2. What were some violent things that enslaved Africans did to resist slavery (active)?
3. What were some passive/non-direct ways that enslaved Africans did to resist slavery?
4. Based upon context clues, what do you think **obeisance** is?
5. If enslaved African Americans resisted, why don't you think they often broke away from slavery?

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# Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad, a vast network of people who helped fugitive slaves escape to the North and to Canada, was not run by any single organization or person. Rather, it consisted of many individuals -- many whites but predominantly black -- who knew only of the local efforts to aid fugitives and not of the overall operation. Still, it effectively moved hundreds of slaves northward each year -- according to one estimate, the South lost 100,000 slaves between 1810 and 1850.

An organized system to assist runaway slaves seems to have begun towards the end of the 18th century. In 1786 George Washington complained about how one of his runaway slaves was helped by a "society of Quakers, formed for such purposes." The system grew, and around 1831 it was dubbed "The Underground Railroad," after the then emerging steam railroads. The system even used terms used in railroading: the homes and businesses where fugitives would rest and eat were called "stations" and "depots" and were run by "stationmasters," those who contributed money or goods were "stockholders," and the "conductor" was responsible for moving fugitives from one station to the next.



For the slave, running away to the North was anything but easy. The first step was to escape from the slaveholder. For many slaves, this meant relying on his or her own resources. Sometimes a "conductor," posing as a slave, would enter a plantation and then guide the runaways northward. The fugitives would move at night. They would generally travel between 10 and 20 miles to the next station, where they would rest and eat, hiding in barns and other out-of-the-way places. While they waited, a message would be sent to the next station to alert its stationmaster.

The fugitives would also travel by train and boat -- conveyances that sometimes had to be paid for. Money was also needed to improve the appearance of the runaways -- a black man, woman, or child in tattered clothes would invariably attract suspicious eyes. This money was donated by individuals and also raised by various groups, including vigilance committees.

## List a few things that you see in this picture.

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## Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:

1. What do you think is happening in this picture?
2. How many slaves escaped along the underground railroad between 1810-1850?
3. Was President George Washington sympathetic to the freedom cause?
4. Please name a few of the ways that Train metaphors were used when describing the system...
5. If there were nearly 4,000,000 slaves in the United States, why did only 100,000 escape along the railroad?

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# The Fugitive Slave Law



The Fugitive Slave Law or Fugitive Slave Act was passed by the United States Congress on September 18, 1850, as part of the Compromise of 1850 between Southern slaveholding interests and Northern Free-Soilers. This was one of the most controversial acts of the 1850 compromise and heightened Northern fears of a 'slave power conspiracy'.

The Missouri Supreme Court routinely held that transportation of slaves into free states automatically made them free. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Prigg v. Pennsylvania* (1842), that states did not have to proffer aid in the hunting or recapture of slaves, greatly weakening the law of 1793.

In the response to the weakening of the original fugitive slave act, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 made any Federal marshal or other official

who did not arrest an alleged runaway slave liable to a fine of \$1,000. Law-enforcement officials everywhere now had a duty to arrest anyone suspected of being a runaway slave on no more evidence than a claimant's sworn testimony of ownership. The suspected slave could not ask for a jury trial or testify on his or her own behalf. In addition, any person aiding a runaway slave by providing food or shelter was subject to six months' imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine. Officers who captured a fugitive slave were entitled to a bonus for their work. Slaveowners only needed to supply an affidavit to a Federal marshal to capture an escaped slave. Since any suspected slave was not eligible for a trial this led to many free blacks being conscripted into slavery as they had no rights in court and could not defend themselves against accusations.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What do you think is happening in this picture?
2. When was the Fugitive Slave Law passed? As a part of what compromise?
3. What did the Fugitive Slave Law require?
4. How do you think this law made people in the north feel?
5. Why was it easy to make a free black a slave under this law?

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# Emancipation Proclamation

The **Emancipation Proclamation** is a document that consists of two [executive orders](#) issued by United States President [Abraham Lincoln](#) during the [American Civil War](#). The first one, issued on [September 22, 1862](#), declared the freedom of all slaves in any state of the [Confederate States of America](#) as did not return to Union control by [January 1, 1863](#), and the second one, issued on [January 1, 1863](#), enumerated the specific states where it applied.

The Emancipation Proclamation was widely attacked at the time as freeing only the slaves over which the Union had no power, but in practice, it committed the Union to ending slavery, which was controversial in the North. It was not a law passed by Congress, but a presidential order empowered, as Lincoln wrote, by his position as "

Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy" under Article II, section 2 of the [United States Constitution](#).

The proclamation did not free any slaves in the [border states](#) ([Kentucky](#), [Missouri](#), [Maryland](#), [Delaware](#), and [West Virginia](#)), or any southern state (or part of a state) already under Union control. It first directly affected only those slaves that had already escaped to the Union side, but as the Union armies conquered the Confederacy, thousands of slaves were freed each day until nearly all (approximately 4 million, according to the 1860 census<sup>[1]</sup>) were freed by July of 1865.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What do you think is happening in this picture?
2. Was the Emancipation Proclamation a law? Was it an Executive Order?
3. Why was the emancipation proclamation widely attacked when it was written?
4. Which states were the border states?
5. How many enslaved African Americans were there? When were they all eventually freed?



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# John Brown's Raid



John Brown first made a name for himself during the "Bleeding Kansas" crisis. A fervent abolitionist, Brown, along with his sons, fought with anti-slavery forces and were best known for the "Pottawatomie Massacre" where they killed five pro-slavery farmers. While most abolitionists were pacifists, Brown advocated violence and insurrection to end the evils of slavery.

In October 1859, financed by the extreme wing of the Abolitionist movement, Brown and eighteen men attempted to raid the government armory at Harper's Ferry, VA. Believing that the nation's slaves were ready to rise up, Brown attacked with the goal of obtaining weapons for the insurrection.

After initial success, the raiders were cornered in the armory's engine house by local militia. Shortly thereafter, US Marines under Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee arrived and captured Brown. Tried for treason, Brown was hanged that December. Before his death, he predicted that "the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away; but with Blood."

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What do you think is happening in this picture?
2. What is the "Bleeding Kansas" crisis referred to in the text? (I should see you opening your notes)
3. In what way was John Brown different from most of the other abolitionists (those against slavery)?
4. What did Brown think he could accomplish during his raid?
5. How did Brown's prediction, "the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away; but with Blood." Come true?

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# The Confederate States of America



The **Confederate States of America** was a country that existed in southeastern [North America](#) during the [American Civil War](#). It was established in [1861](#) when the southern states of [South Carolina](#), [Mississippi](#), [Florida](#), [Alabama](#), [Georgia](#), [Louisiana](#), and [Texas](#) left the United States of America to make their own government. Later [Virginia](#), [Arkansas](#), [Tennessee](#), and [North Carolina](#) joined them.

Their government was much like the [United States of America's](#) government, and it had a similar [constitution](#). The United States government (also known as the Union) didn't agree that the states could leave and start a new government, and so the two countries went to war. This war is known as the [American Civil War](#), and it lasted from 1861 to 1865.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the United States regained control of the southern states, and the Confederate States of America fell apart. Even today, many people argue about if the Confederate States of America was really a country. The Union never agreed that the Confederacy was really a country, and because the Confederacy had [slavery](#), none of the countries in [Europe](#) ever agreed that the Confederacy was a country either, except for the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (part of what is now [Germany](#)). Because the name "Civil War" means a war being fought by the people in one country, people sometimes call the [American Civil War](#) "the War Between the States".

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

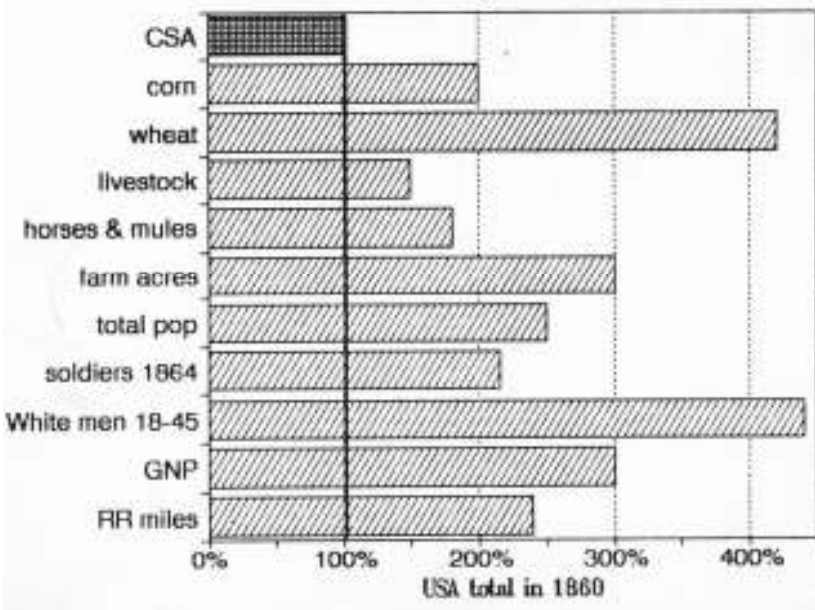
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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Name 4 states that were part of the Confederate States of America.
2. In what year did the Confederate States of America form?
3. Why does the readings say that the Civil War occurred?
4. Why do some people call it the "War between the States" and not the "Civil War"?
5. What is one way that the Confederate States of America was similar to the United States? What is one way that it was different?

# Advantages of the North over South

USA Advantages over CSA



Before the war started, it was obvious that the North had many advantages over the south that might make victory easy for those who lived in the North. Listed below are a few of those advantages:

The primary advantage was the North's manufacturing capabilities. Their factories could mass produce weapons while the South had few facilities capable of providing the arms needed.

The North had greater production of war materials and combustibles.

The North had experienced an industrial revolution which left them with many factories to produce supplies necessary for outfitting an army. Also, with immigrants coming mostly to the North to settle (they were looking for jobs in the factories), little if any production was lost because of men leaving to fight in the war. Women and immigrants had been the main workers in the factories that now would be producing goods to be used by the Union soldiers.

The North had nearly three times the population. (20 million vs. nine million in the South, four million of whom were black slaves.) The larger population provided a steady source of military and civilian manpower, and was important in a war of attrition.

Finally, The North had better railroads and highways, including naval and civil shipping resources used to re-supply forces in the field.

## List a few things that you see in this picture.

## Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:

1. What does the text say that the primary advantage of the North over the South was?
2. To what region of the United States did most of the immigrants come to? (North or South)
3. What was the population difference between the north and south?
4. How much more farm land does the graph say that the North had over the South (CSA)?
5. Why would a larger population mean that it would be easier for the North to win the war?



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# The First Battle of Bull Run



On July 21, 1861 the First Battle of Bull Run occurred. It was the first real major conflict of the American Civil War. A Union army, consisting of 28,000 men, commanded by General McDowell, fought 33,000 Confederates under General Beauregard. The Union army, under pressure to crush the rebellion in the South, marched towards Richmond, but met the Confederate forces coming north from Manassas, a Southern base.

At the beginning of the five hour battle the Union soldiers had the Confederates on the retreat, except for one brigade commanded by

General Jackson. Due to Jackson's ability to hold his ground and his stubbornness, the men saw him similar to a stone wall, hence the nickname "Stonewall" Jackson. Thanks to Jackson the Confederates were able to hold out until General Johnston showed up with 9000 reinforcements to help out Beauregard near Henry House Hill. The arrival changed the course of the battle and soon the Union soldiers were fleeing back to Washington. However, because of the disorganization of Beauregard's army, they could not pursue McDowell any further.

The battle proved that this was not going to be a one sided war for either side, as was predicted. The casualties soared to 2,900 killed, wounded, captured, or missing for McDowell's army and 2,000 for Beauregard's. The battle spurred a sense of victory in the South, pushing them on, and in the North a feeling for revenge.

## List a few things that you see in this picture.

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## Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:

1. What was the name and date of the first major battle of the Civil War?
2. How many men fought on each side?
3. How does General Jackson show that the south had superior generals?
4. Who won the battle? Union or Confederate? How do you know who won?
5. What were the effects of the battle on both sides?

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# Battle of Antietam



The greatest General of the war was Confederate General Robert E. Lee. He would have many decisive victories in battle. After he won a few battles he decided to be bold and march his men into the North. Maryland was the target. Antietam would be one of his greatest blunders. [McClellan](#) heard of his advance and was going to attempt to head him off before Lee got a chance to touch Washington. Not only were there large strategic and political purposes of this campaign, but on the way there Lee and his soldiers hoped to capture supplies for both soldiers, weapons, and animals. After Lee had crossed the Potomac, McClellan finally cut him off at Frederick, Maryland, on the twelfth. The next day one of McClellan's men found a box of cigars which contained the notes for all of Lee's plans. Now McClellan knew every move that Lee was going to make but could this general really beat Lee?

The battle was fought just south of Sharpsburg along the Antietam River. McClellan held both sides of the river while Lee's army was concentrated between Sharpsburg and the Antietam River. For [Lee](#) it was his worst strategic position ever, for he had several exposed flanks due to the river. If [McClellan](#) had been able to fold up Lee's right flank he could have cut Lee off from the South and possible even have destroyed Lee's army.

The battle was fought only by the small divisions and brigades instead of full fledged attacks, which was a very large advantage for Lee. Now Lee was dealing with sections of McClellan's power house instead of the whole force. There were three major attacks launched by McClellan. The first one was lead by [Hooker](#) who attacked Lee's left flank making very little progress. Second, Charles Sumner made a drive on the Confederate center; third, [Burnside](#) attempted to cross the river to attack the right flank.

The battle was not a decisive one but it could have been. Over 23,000 men died in one day from the fighting. If either army had been able to destroy one or the other than it could have caused a major shift in the war and most likely a much sooner end of the war.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

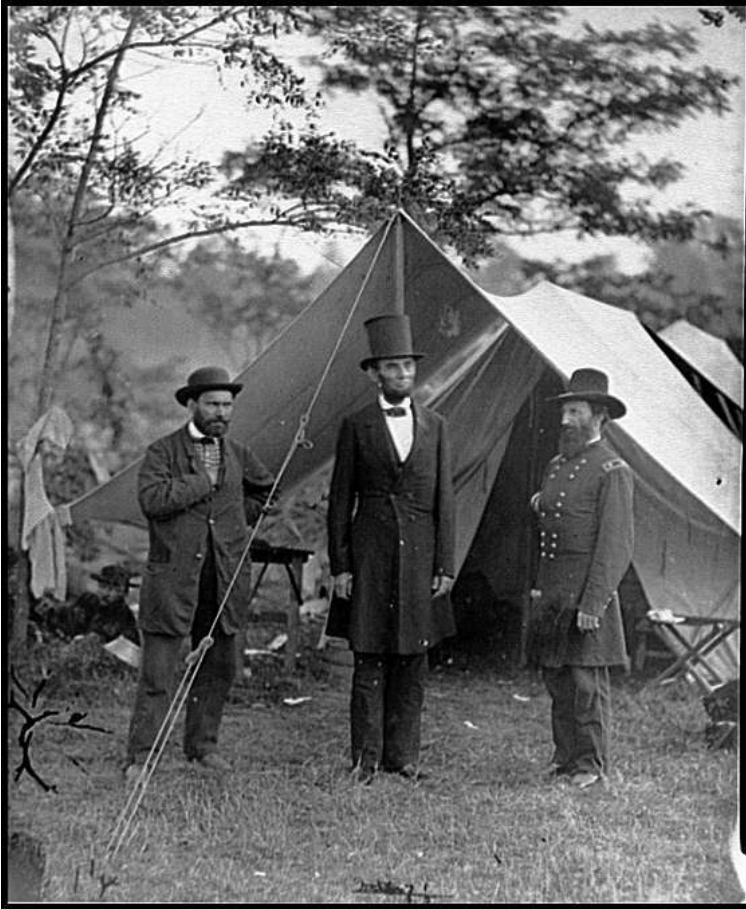
1. Why was Antietam a change in the strategy of the south fighting a defensive war on home territory?
2. What did the Union General find that helped them to know Lee's plans for this battle?
3. Why was Lee's position at Antietam a bad one?
4. How many attacks were made on Lee by the North?
5. How many men died in this fighting?

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# Early Years of the War



The Civil war had not been going as planned for the Union. While many people had originally thought that the war would be over quickly, it had lasted for well over a year. The Union had lost many battles beginning with the first lost at Bull Run, the first major battle of the war. The Union did have a few strategic victories, however. The battle of Antietam, although bloody, caused the south to once again fight defensively. The north had been successfully keeping the south in poverty by making sure that their port cities could not trade cotton with other countries. Those involved in the Union strategy knew that they would ultimately win due to their superior capabilities in creating productive resources. The north had more railroads, horses, factories, etc. The real problem was figuring out how to coordinate all of these things, and the north had not done a good job to date. Losses at Bull Run, Shiloh, 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, as well as Lincoln's need to constantly find new Generals, made it hard for the north to organize a full on attack against the Confederate States of America. In Late 1862, Lincoln finally decided that the time had come to make the war officially about freeing the slaves, and he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Who would you say was winning the war, early on?
2. Why would it be nearly impossible for the south to win a sustained war with the North?
3. What were some of the early Union losses during the war?
4. What did the battle of Antietam cause the south to do once again?
5. Why does the text state that Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation?

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# The 54th Massachusetts



In January 1863, Secretary of War Stanton finally gave John A. Andrew, the abolitionist governor of Massachusetts, authorization to form regiments that could "include persons of African descent. . ." The governor had long been an advocate of raising black regiments from the free black population. Like most abolitionists, he felt the surest path to citizenship for black Americans was for them to be allowed to fight and die for their freedom and their country.

Andrew chose the white officers for the new black regiment from wealthy families prominent in the abolition movement in his state. These families could also be counted on to help finance the enlistment and outfitting of the troops. He solicited the aid of Frederick Douglass and other well known black abolitionists in attracting the cream of the black population for the new regiment. Two of Douglass's sons joined the regiment. Given the considerable opposition in the North to the idea of making soldiers of blacks, the new regiment was seen as a good test of

the fitness of black men as soldiers and citizens. Supporters of the regiments spared no expense in the effort to prove that blacks were equal to the test.

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the first black regiment recruited in the North. [Col. Robert Gould Shaw](#), the 25 year old son of very wealthy abolitionist parents, was chosen to command. On May 28, the well equipped and drilled 54th paraded through the streets of Boston and then boarded ships bound for the coast of South Carolina. Their first conflict with Confederate soldiers came on July 16, when the regiment repelled an attack on James Island. But on July 18 came the supreme test of the courage and valor of the black soldiers; they were chosen to lead the assault on [Battery Wagner](#), a Confederate fort on Morris Island at Charleston. In addressing his soldiers before leading them in charge across the beach, Colonel Shaw said, "I want you to prove yourselves. The eyes of thousands will look on what you do tonight."

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Which was the first state to allow people of color to form regiments in the Union army?
2. From where did the Governor choose officers for the first black regiment?
3. How many of Douglass' sons join the first black regiment?
4. Who was the leader of the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts?
5. What was the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts' first taste of battle?

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# Robert Gould Shaw



Son of a **prominent** Boston abolitionist family, Robert Shaw was serving as a captain in the 2nd Massachusetts when he was tapped by Massachusetts Governor John Andrew for a special assignment. Shaw was to raise and command the first regiment of black troops organized in a Northern state.

All the previous 11 colored" regiments had been raised principally *from freed* slaves in occupied areas. Shaw went about the organization of his command, recruiting free blacks from all over New England and some from beyond. The regiment was mustered into service on May 13, 1863, with Shaw as its colonel, and was sent to the South Carolina coast to take part in the operations against the cradle of secession, Charleston. After leading the regiment in smaller actions on James Island, at Legareville on July 13, and Secessionville on July 16, Shaw moved the regiment over to Morris Island.

On July 18, 1863, he led the 54th, in conjunction with two brigades of white troops, in an assault on Confederate Battery Wagner. In the unsuccessful charge, the black troops proved themselves to be fully capable of standing up to enemy fire but lost about one quarter of their men, including Colonel Shaw. The rebels in the battery were so outraged by the Union commanders arming blacks that they decided to insult the white officer by burying him in a common grave with his black enlisted men. But Shaw's parents, when they heard of it, were pleased and believed that was the way their son would have wanted it.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Based upon the text, what do you think the word “prominent” means?
2. How was the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts different from the other 11 regiments of black troops?
3. What was the first state that was attacked by the 54<sup>th</sup>?
4. How did the confederate troops try to dishonor Shaw after his death? Did it work?
5. What type of person do you think that Shaw was?

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# Joshua L. Chamberlain



A Bowdoin College professor, Joshua L. Chamberlain went to the Maine state capital to offer to be in the Union army in 1862. Offered to be Colonel of a regiment, he declined, according to John J. Pullen in *The 20th Maine*, preferring to "start a little lower and learn the business first." He was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment on August 8.

With the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine regiment Chamberlain took part in the battles of Antietam, Shepherdstown Ford, Fredericksburg (wounded), and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment, now commanded by Chamberlain, held the extreme left flank on Little Round Top, a service for which he was later awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He also received a second wound. In November 1863 he was relieved from field service and sent to Washington suffering from malaria. He was given lighter duties.

Resuming command of the regiment in May 1864, he led it in the battle of Cold Harbor. Assigned to brigade command in June, only to fall wounded 12 days later in the assault on Petersburg, he was promoted to brigadier general on the spot by General Grant, and then carried to the rear, where a surgeon declared that he would certainly die from the wound. (The doctor was right. Fifty years later Chamberlain succumbed to its effects.) Rejoining the army in November, he was forced by his wound to return to Maine, but he came back again during the Petersburg siege during which he was wounded for the fourth time. He was eventually given the highest medal given, The Congressional Medal of Honor, for his valor in defending the hill "Little Roundtop" at the Battle of Gettysburg.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Why did Chamberlain originally turn down the offer to be a Colonel?
2. Why did Chamberlain win the Congressional Medal of Honor?
3. Chamberlain died from the wound that he received at Petersburg. How then did he go on to serve at Petersburg again?
4. Why was Chamberlain relieved from service in November of 1863?
5. How would you describe Chamberlain's character?

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# Battle of Gettysburg



The Civil War started in 1861 when several Southern states left the United States because they felt that the government was oppressing the rights the Southern states. More specifically, they wanted to be able to practice slavery. Until Gettysburg, the Southern army, led by Robert E. Lee, was able to successfully defend the South time after. The South was doing so well, in fact, that people in both the North and the South thought that soon the Confederate States of America (the rebelling southern states) would be independent.

In June of 1863, Lee invaded the North with the Army of North Virginia for several reasons. First, he wanted the Northern army to follow him away from Richmond,

Virginia, to give the capital some "breathing room." Second, he wanted to use the Pennsylvania farmlands to feed his starving army. Last, but not least, Lee wanted to close the war by beating the Army of the Potomac (the main northern army) in a single battle, and then marching to Washington, D.C. to "lay terms of peace on Abraham Lincoln's (the current U.S.A. president) desk."

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. Why did the Southern States leave the Union?
2. Up until Gettysburg, who was winning the Civil War? Name 2 battles won by that side...
3. What are the 3 reasons why Lee wanted to invade the North?
4. Who ended up winning the battle of Gettysburg? (not in text)
5. Make a connection to this text or to the battle (t-s, t-t, t-w)

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# Sherman's March



In May of 1864 the Union Army captured the city of Atlanta in what was known as the Battle of Atlanta. Much of the city was destroyed or burned as a result of this battle. At the time, Atlanta was an important victory for the north, because the city was one of the wealthiest cities in the South. The commanding union general, General Grant, then ordered a large portion of his army, under the control of General Sherman to march through Georgia to the coast and capture Savannah. Ulysses S. Grant believed that the Civil War would end only if the Confederacy's strategic, economic, and psychological ability to wage war was ended. Grant believed that the south had to be totally destroyed in order to win Sherman therefore applied the principles of scorched earth, ordering his troops to burn crops, kill livestock,

consume supplies, and destroy civilian infrastructure along their path. This policy is often considered part of a strategy of total war. **Total war** means waging war not only on soldiers, but also on the civilians and everything that can allow them to survive. The recent reelection of President Abraham Lincoln ensured that short-term political pressure would not be applied to stop this way of fighting. Total war and Sherman's march had devastating effects on the south. Sherman and his men left devastation in their wake. The union army was able to capture Savannah on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1864.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What city was Sherman attempting to capture after he marched through Georgia?
2. How would you define total war?
3. What did Sherman's army do to the south as it marched through it?
4. How do you think total war and Sherman's March affected the southern civilian?
5. Make a connection to this text or to the battle (t-s, t-t, t-w)



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# The End



The confederate Army finally broke. On April 2nd, 1865 the word reached Richmond, VA that lines in Petersburg had broken. Richmond would have to be evacuated. The next day Lincoln was able to visit Richmond. On April 7th Lee's surrounded (and hungry) army was forced to surrender.

The end came quickly, when the lines at Petersburg broke, it forced both Petersburg and Richmond fell.. Jefferson Davis was in church, when he received a message- he turned white, Lee had informed him that Richmond would have to be evacuated.

The next day President Lincoln who had been visiting Grant was able to tour Petersburg. He stated to Admiral David Porter: "Thank God I have lived to see this. It seems to me that I have been dreaming a horrid dream for four years, and now the nightmare is gone, I want to see Richmond". Porter obliged and took Lincoln upriver to Richmond the next day. There guarded initially by 10 sailors he made his way through the streets to

Jefferson Davis office. He was thronged by Blacks one old lady is said to have shouted: "I know I am alive for I have seen Father Abraham and felt him."

Meanwhile Grant and the army pursued Lee. On April 6th near a stream called Sayers Creek, 6,000 confederates were captured. Finally on the morning of April 9th Lee and his hungry men found themselves surrounded by five times the number of Union soldiers. Lee had no choice- At a ceremony at Appomattox Court House he surrendered the army of Northern Virginia, thus effectively bringing to an end the most horrible war in American history.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. What were the last two cities in the south to be captured?
2. How did Lincoln respond to the capture of those cities?
3. What day did Robert E. Lee surrender?
4. How was Abraham Lincoln greeted by African Americans when he went to see Jefferson Davis' office?
5. Make a connection to this situation (t-s, t-t, t-w)

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# Reconstruction



**Reconstruction** (1865-1877) was the period during which the states that had seceded to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union. There were many things that the government tried to fix during reconstruction. Reconstruction addressed how secessionist Southern states would return to the Union, the civil status of the leaders of the Confederacy, and the Constitutional and legal status of the Negro Freedmen. After the Civil War, violent controversy erupted throughout the South over how to tackle such issues.

By the 1870s Reconstruction had made some progress to provide the former slaves with equal rights under the law, including the right to vote for men, and public education to achieve literacy. During Reconstruction, most states in the South established public education, although funding was not always great. However, much of the initial

progress towards equal rights was rolled back between 1873 and 1877, when conservative whites power throughout the former Confederacy. In 1877 President Rutherford Hayes withdrew federal troops, causing the collapse of the remaining three Republican state governments. Through the enactment of Jim Crow laws, disfranchising laws and writings, and even ways outside of the law, racist whites removed most blacks and hundreds of thousands of poor whites from voter rolls in every Southern state. White Democrats established one-party rule and enforced a system of racial segregation that continued throughout the South into the 1960s.

**List a few things that you see in this picture.**

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**Based upon your understanding of the reading, answer the following questions:**

1. According to the reading, what is the definition of Reconstruction (this is your 1qq)?
2. What were three things that the government tried to do during reconstruction?
3. What did Jim Crow laws do?
4. Why do you think that Southern Whites resisted reconstruction from the federal government?
5. Make a connection to this situation (t-s, t-t, t-w)