

Chapter 15

The Civil War





What do you think?

Lincoln's proclamation did not end slavery; slaves themselves ended slavery.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Each Side's Strengths

 Both sides had strengths that led to a long, brutal war

Northern Advantages

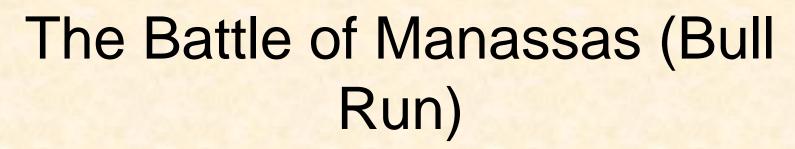
- Population
- Materials and Industry

Southern Advantages

- Will to Fight
- A Defensive Battle
- Military Leaders and Morale

The Fallacy of an "Easy War": 1861–1862

 The fallacy of expecting a brief war became apparent at the first major battle of the Civil War



- A Costly Confederate Victory
- Limited War



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The Water

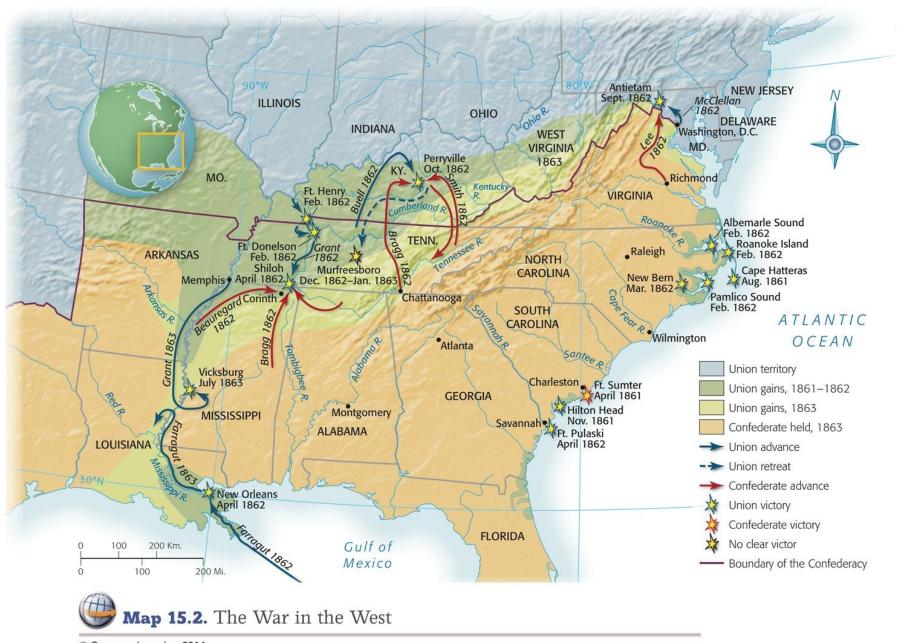
- It deprived the South of food, clothing, and other supplies coming from Europe
- It demonstrated to the world that the South was unable to defend itself, thus keeping England and France from recognizing the Confederacy



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William Bardsley/Hulton/Archive/Getty Images



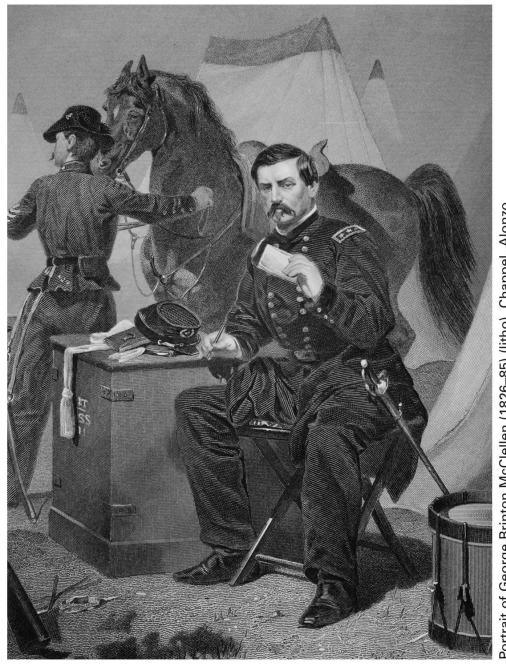
The West

- Some Union Successes
- Shiloh



The East

- McClellan
- Robert E. Lee
- Results



Portrait of George Brinton McClellen (1826–85) (litho), Chappel, Alonzo (1828–87) (after)/Private Collection, Ken Welsh/The Bridgeman Art Library

Full Mobilization and the Making of a Modern State

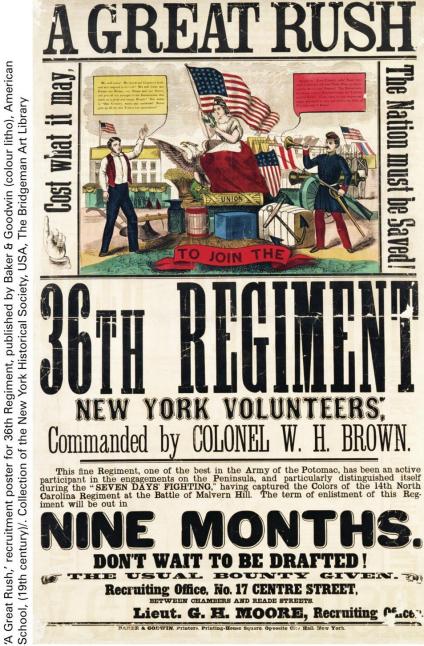
 In order to amass the manpower and money necessary to wage a serious prolonged war, northerners and southerners were forced to concentrate authority in the hands of their national governments

Raising Armies

- The Confederacy
- The Union

Suspension of Civil Liberties

- In the Union
- In the Confederacy



Taxation

- Tariffs, Taxes, and Bonds in the Union
- Inflation and Impressment in the Confederacy

A Changing Nation

 The Union and the Confederacy became powerful nation-states with great control over the lives of their citizens

Dissent

- These changes stirred dissent
- The governments of the North and the South found themselves confronted by those who opposed the war



iStockphoto.com/Lee Pettet

Dissent in the North

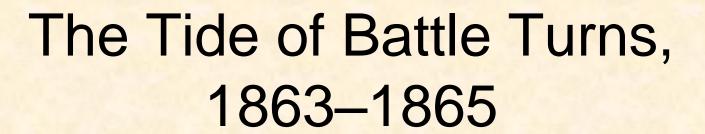
- Peace Democrats
- Lincoln the Tyrant
- The Draft
- The New York Draft Riot





Dissent in the South

- Economic Woes
- Riots



 By 1863 the war had turned from a "limited war" to an all-encompassing one



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Slavery and Emancipation

- Overtures to Emancipation
- Deciding on Emancipation
- The Emancipation Proclamation
- A Factor in the End of Slavery, but Not the Factor
- Black Americans in the Union Military
- The Fort Pillow Massacre
- Criticism of Lincoln's Proclamation

Union Military Triumphs

- Lee's Hopes
- Gettysburg
- Victories in the West
- Northern Momentum?

The Election of 1864

- McClellan
- Timely Military Victories

The Destruction of the South and the End of the War

 Lincoln's reelection spelled the end of slavery

The Thirteenth Amendment Abolishes Slavery

 On January 31,1865, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery from the United States forever

The Destruction of the South

- Sherman's March to the Sea
- The Southern Will to Fight?



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Significance of the War

 About 620,000 American men lost their lives, more Americans than were killed in World War I, World War II, the Vietnam War, and the Revolutionary War combined

The Impact on Federal Government

 Fighting its first modern war greatly increased the size and the power of the federal government

The Impact on Industry

 Several leading manufacturers used the generosity of the federal government to create a vast industrial nation

The Impact on American Nationalism

 Ironically, the war also unified the nation, pulling together the various states to form a more unified country



The Granger Collection, New York / The Granger Collection

The Impact on Women

- Some 400 women disguised themselves as men and fought during the Civil War.
- Many more served as spies, cooks, and medical assistants
- Women worked in munitions plants, as clerks, and in retail businesses

The Impact on Religion

 The war changed the way people prayed, what denominations they belonged to, and how they viewed the Bible

The Impact on Philosophy

 Pragmatism, one of America's most important contributions to the world of philosophy

What else was happening	
1861	Serfdom is abolished in Russia.
1862	The first black troops are used in battle, at Island Mount, Missouri.
1862	The French go to war with Mexico after Mexican president Benito Juarez suspends interest payments to foreign countries. Mexican victory comes five years later, but the 1862 Battle of Puebla, an early Mexican victory, is now commemorated as Cinco de Mayo.
1863	Former Union nurse Louisa May Alcott (author of <i>Little Women</i>) publishes a collection of wartime letters, "Hospital Sketches." During the Civil War women enter the male-dominated profession of nursing in huge numbers.
1864	The <i>H. L. Hunley</i> , a Confederate submarine, is the first sub to sink an enemy ship. It sinks the USS <i>Housatonic</i> on February 17, only to find itself sinking that same night.
1864	Photograph of Lincoln is taken that appears on today's five-dollar bill.