

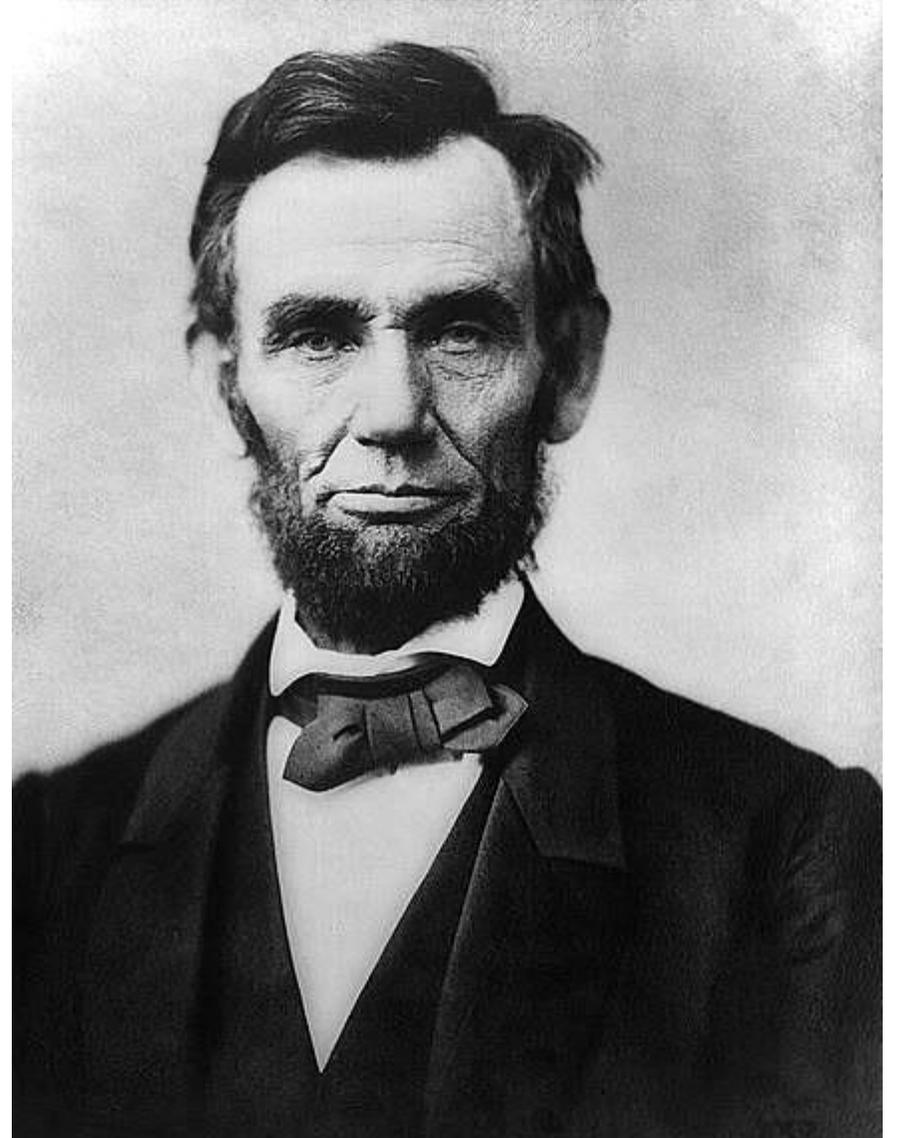
THE CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865

Unit IV: The Civil War and
Reconstruction

LINCOLN'S ELECTION

Lincoln received only 40 percent of the popular vote but handily defeated the three other candidates:

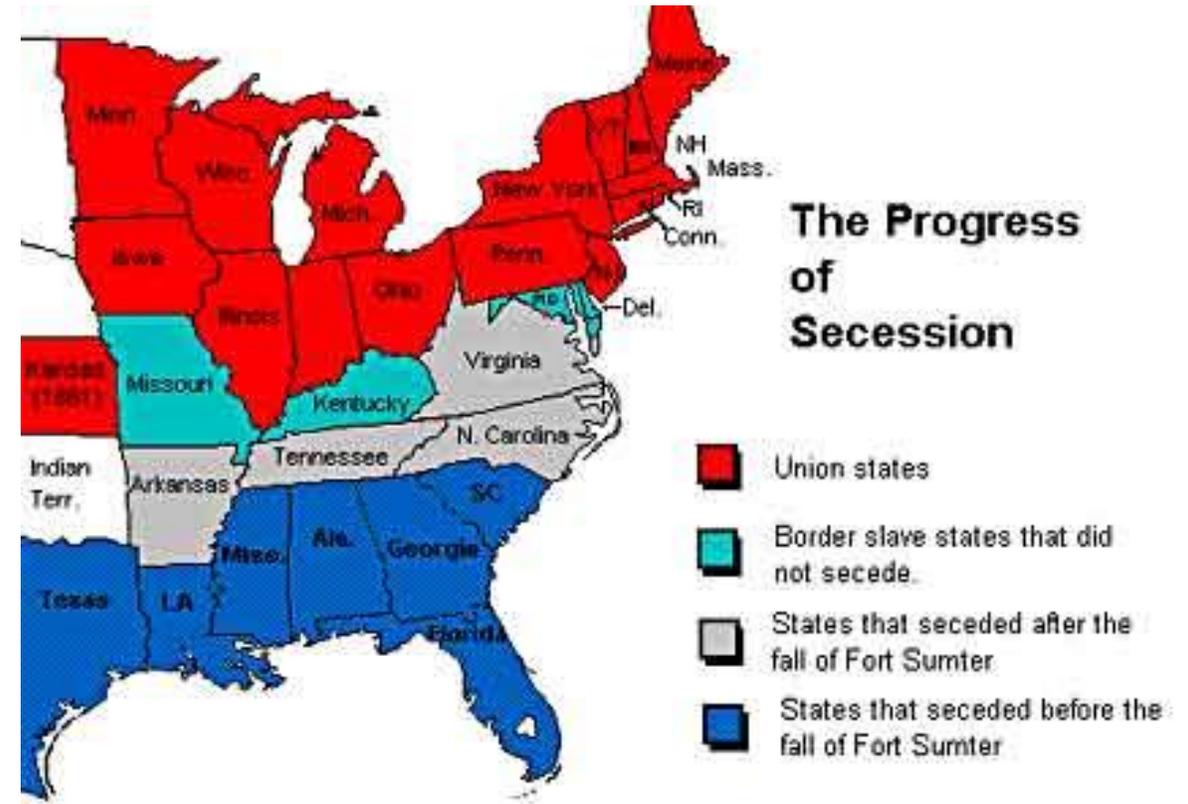
- Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge
- Constitutional Union candidate John Bell
- Northern Democrat, Senator Stephen Douglas



STATES SECEDE

March 4, 1861 – Lincoln's Inauguration

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| South Carolina | December 20, 1860 |
| Mississippi | January 9, 1861 |
| Florida | January 10, 1861 |
| Alabama | January 11, 1861 |
| Georgia | January 19, 1861 |
| Louisiana | January 26, 1861 |
| Texas | February 1, 1861 |
| Virginia | April 17, 1861 |
| Arkansas | May 6, 1861 |
| North Carolina | May 20, 1861 |
| Tennessee | June 8, 1861 |

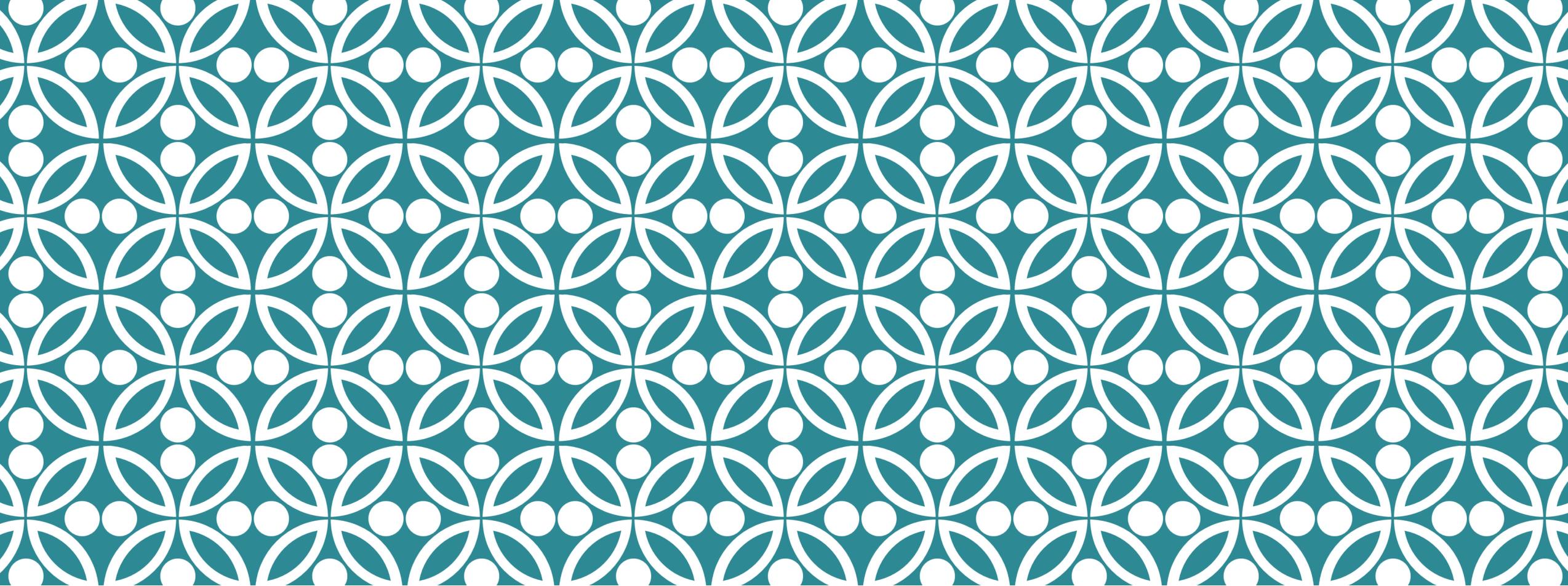


WHY DID THE STATES SECEDE?

<http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/primarysources/declarationofcauses.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/>

Google:

Civil War.org declaration secession



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CIVIL WAR GHOSTS

Bull Run was the largest and bloodiest battle in United States history up to that point. Over 60,000 soldiers were present.

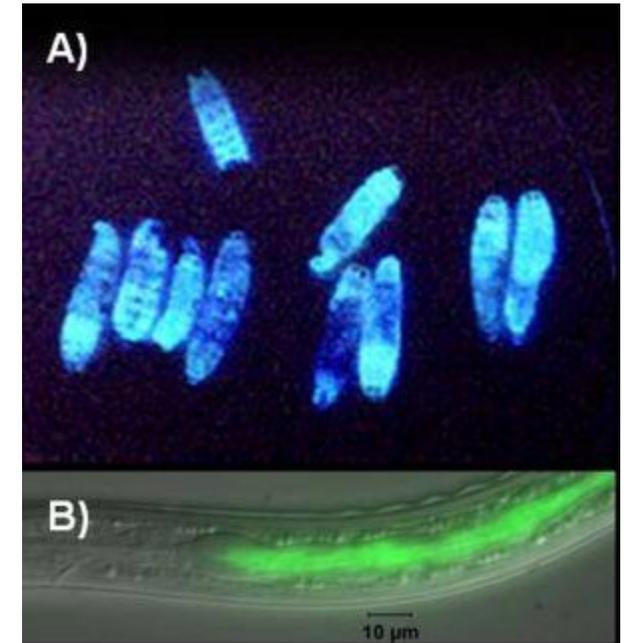
Union casualties: 460 killed, 1,124 wounded, and 1,312 missing or captured;
Confederate casualties: 387 killed, 1,582 wounded, and 13 missing



*Gettysburg would later become the “bloodiest” battle – over 50,000 estimated casualties.
Approximately 2,350 US casualties in Afghanistan War to date.

ANGEL'S GLOW

The Battle of Shiloh was one of the bloodiest in the entire Civil War. It was a constant, two-day struggle that left little time for the medics to tend for the wounded, and the massive amount of wounded soldiers meant that many of them would be left just lying on the battlefield for days. As the wounded men lay in agony, a strange thing happened: Some of their wounds started glowing. The eerie sheen was clearly visible in the dark, and no one could understand what was happening. However, the strangest part happened when the medics actually started treating the wounded: The soldiers with glowing wounds were healing much better than the ones with normal, non-glowing injuries. The phenomenon soon became known as Angel's Glow. Its nature remained a mystery, and many suspected the healing shine was actually divine in origin. The strange secret of Angel's Glow was finally solved in 2001 by two high school students who were investigating the phenomenon for a science fair project. They figured out that the glow on the wounded soldiers was most likely *Panellus stipticus*, a "good" bacteria with bioluminescent properties that was transported to the wounds by the many insects that were infesting them. Although *P. stipticus* wouldn't usually survive in human body temperature, it was able to survive in the hypothermic wounded soldiers, allowing it to fight the bad bacteria that were trying to infect their wounds.



CIVIL WAR STATISTICS

US Population: 22 million

US Soldiers: 2,128,948

Confederate Soldiers: 1,082,119

Total Casualties: 1,100,000

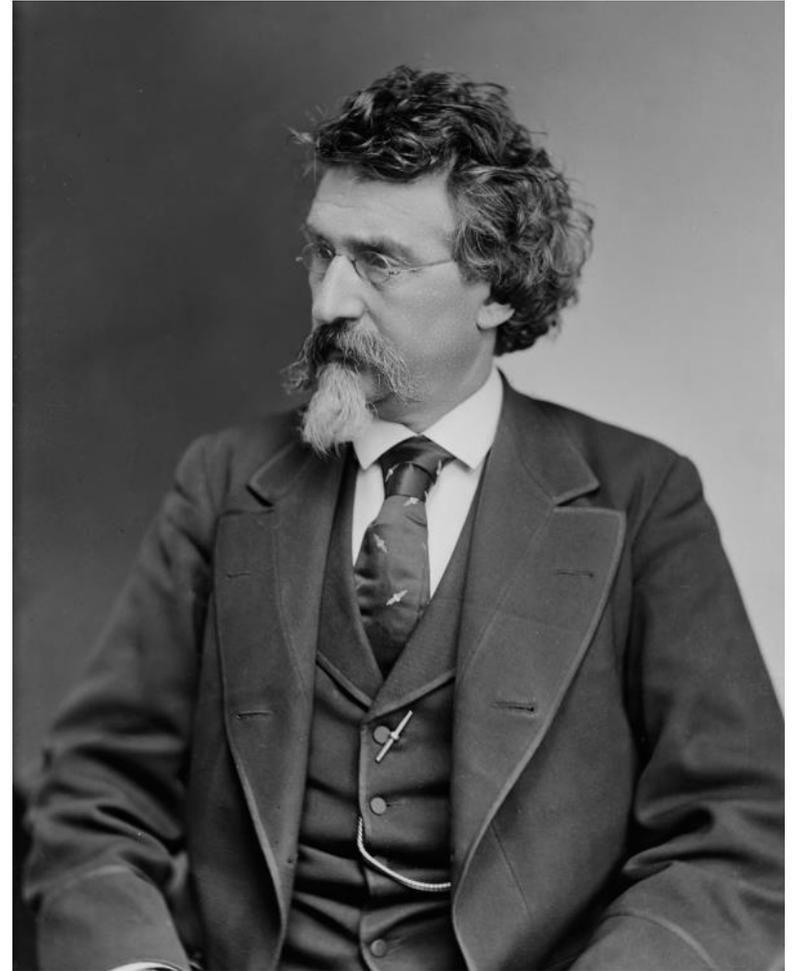
Total Deaths: 620,000 (combat, starvation, accidents, and disease)

The Civil War accounts for over **40%** of ALL US military deaths to date.

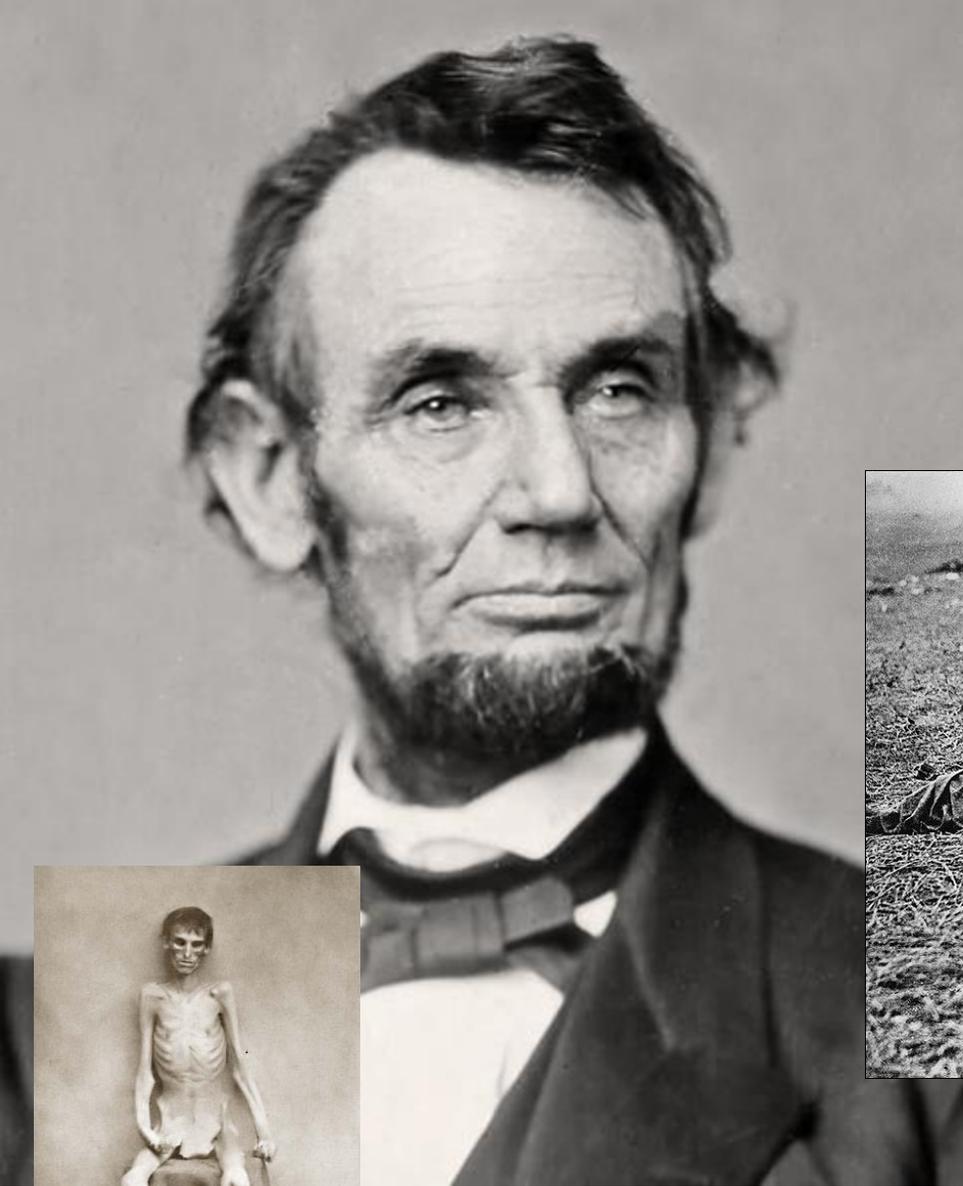


MATHEW BRADY

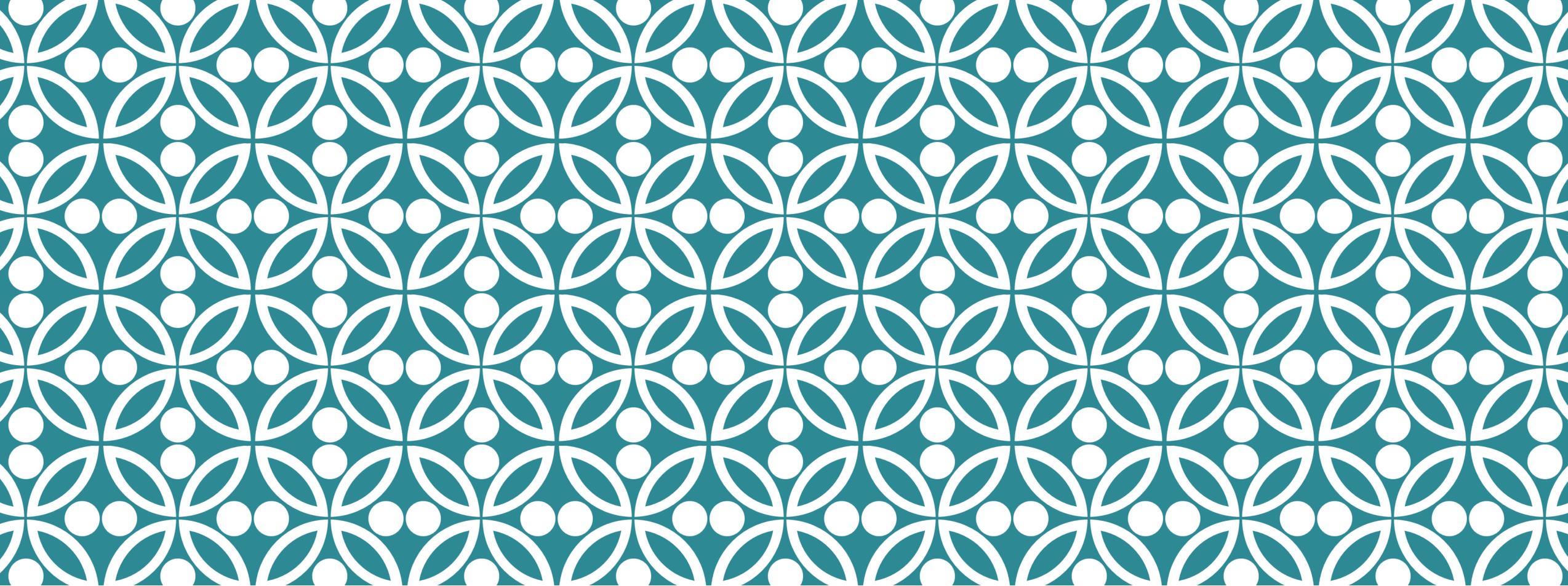
- Born near Lake George, NY
- Lived in Saratoga, NY and Albany, NY
- Studied the daguerreotype – an early form of photography
- Becomes famous photographer in NYC
- Documents the Civil War
- US Government turns down offer to purchase his prints
- Brady dies broke after selling NYC studio
- Originals today are valued in the thousands



"From the first, I regarded myself as under obligation to my country to preserve the faces of its historic men and mothers."



How might Brady's work have affected the Civil War?
Or at least history's interpretation?



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Unit IV: The Civil War and
Reconstruction

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

Lincoln never really stated he was an abolitionist – to the contrary he said:

“I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.”

So why did he issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

How would you react as a northerner? A southerner? A slave? A freed man?

January 1, 1863

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a **proclamation** was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in **rebellion** against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to **repress** such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Why is this being proclaimed on September 26th?

Who is affected by this proclamation?
Where?

What does the government promise?

That the Executive will, on the first day of January **aforesaid**, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong **countervailing testimony**, be deemed **conclusive** evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Would Lincoln hold an entire state in violation if a part of it seceded?

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me **vested** as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for **suppressing** said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, **to wit**:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

Why does the President feel he has the authority to do this?

Why are parts of Louisiana and Virginia not included in the proclamation??

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to **abstain** from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

What is President Lincoln advising the freed slaves to do here?



And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to **garrison** forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

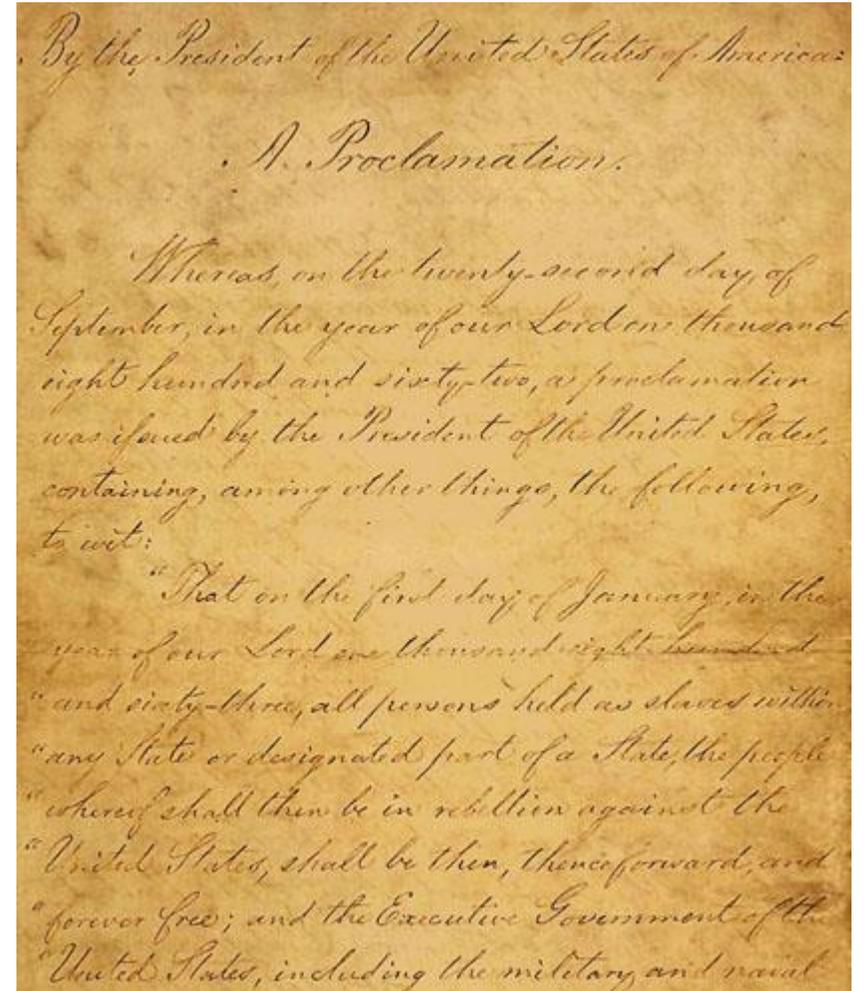
And here?

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

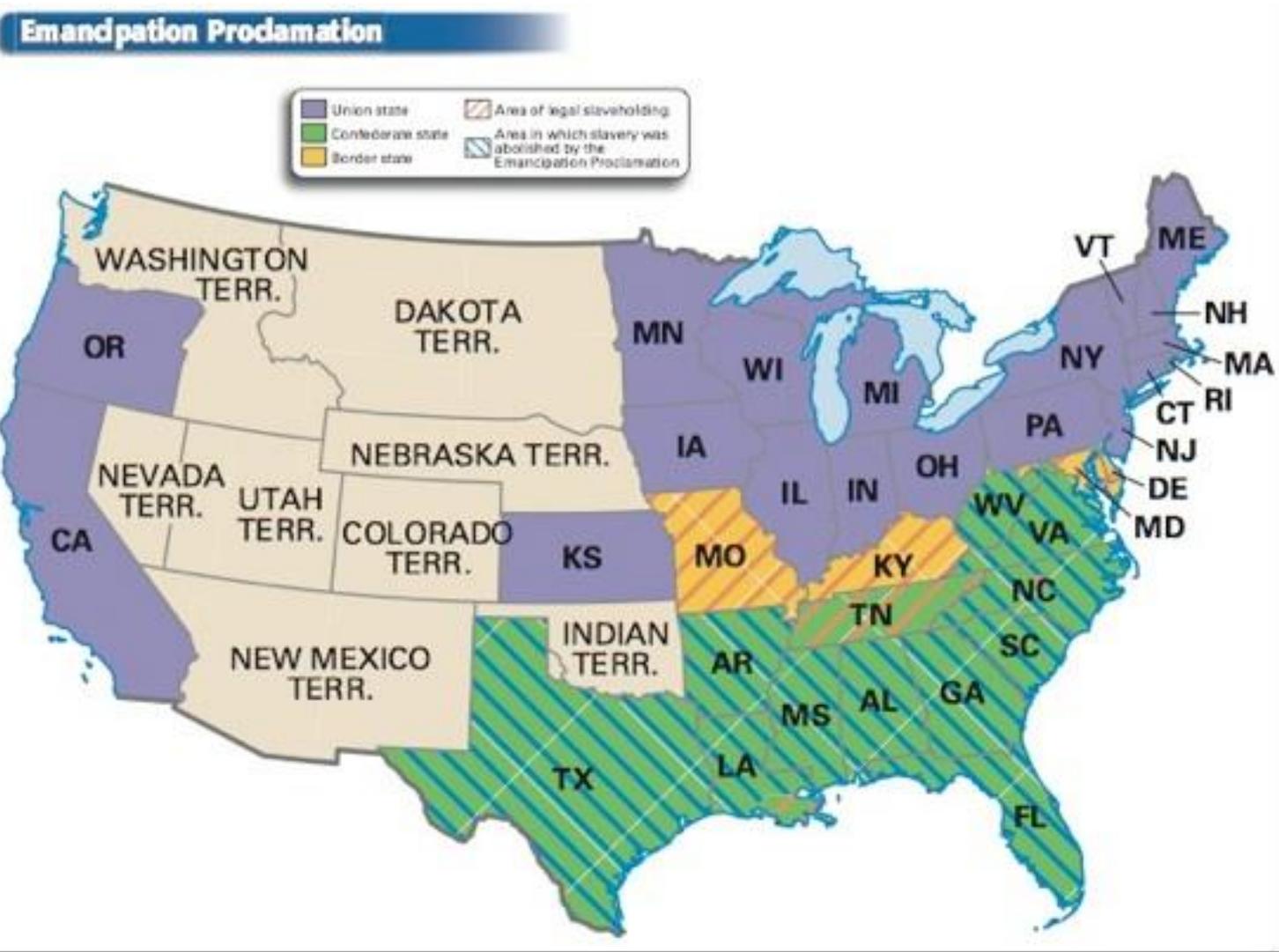
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.



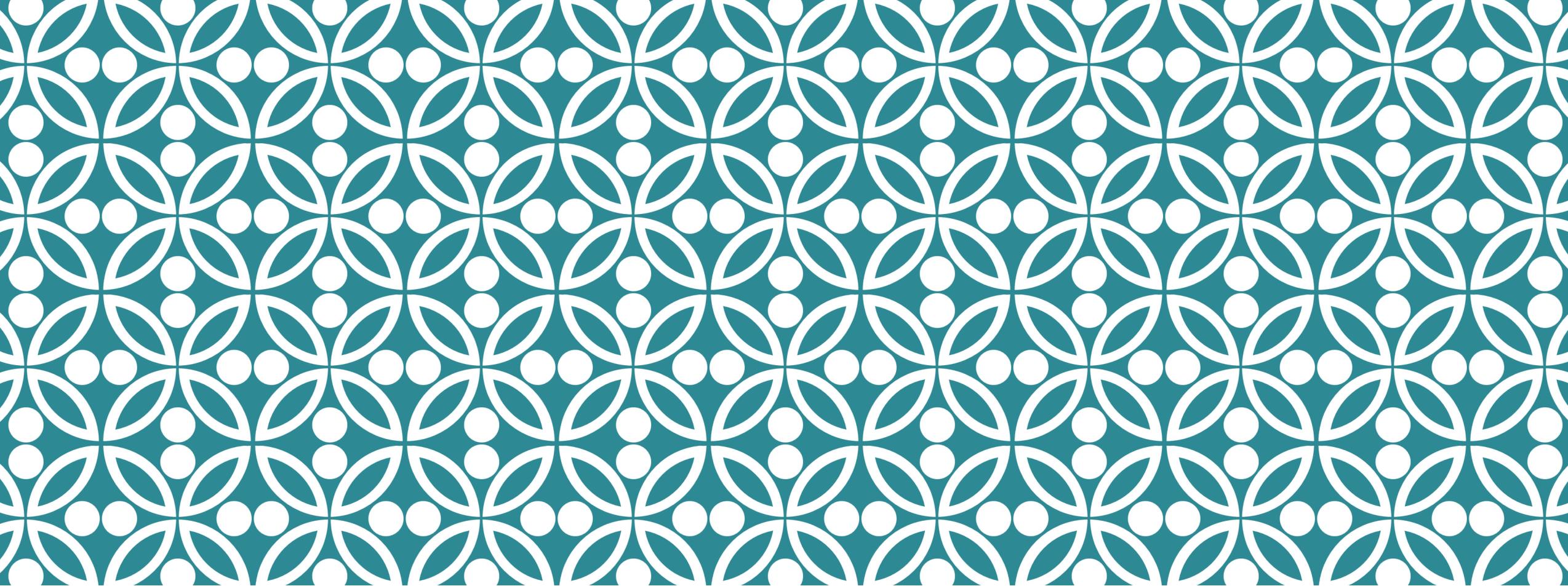
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Slaves states including MO, KY, TN, and MD were not considered “**in rebellion**” so they were **not** affected by the Emancipation Proclamation. Even if they had seceded, Lincoln felt that they were still “under Union control”



RECONSTRUCTION: 1863-1877

Unit IV: The Civil War and
Reconstruction

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863

NORTH V. SOUTH



Use pages 81-86 to complete the tables in your guided notes

TREATY-LESS ENDING

What treaty ended the Civil War?

There was *no* treaty. The *military surrender* at Appomattox Court House ended the Civil War.

Why was there no treaty?

Issuing a treaty would have meant the United States would formally acknowledge the existence of the Confederate States as a separate entity.

So who would decide what the “spoils of war” were?

Firstly, it was not technically a formal “war” – since the Confederacy was “unrecognized” war would not have been declared.

Without a treaty, it would be left to the hands of political leaders to decide and three different plans develop to **reconstruct** the Union.



On April 3, Richmond fell to Union troops as Robert E. Lee led his Army of Northern Virginia in retreat to the West pursued by Grant and the Army of the Potomac. A running battle ensued as each Army moved farther to the West in an effort to out flank, or prevent being out flanked by the enemy. Finally, on April 7, General Grant initiated a series of dispatches leading to a meeting between the two commanders.

5 P.M., April 7th, 1865. Addressed to General R.E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General

The note was carried through the Confederate lines and Lee promptly responded:

"April 7th, 1865.

General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R.E. Lee, General.