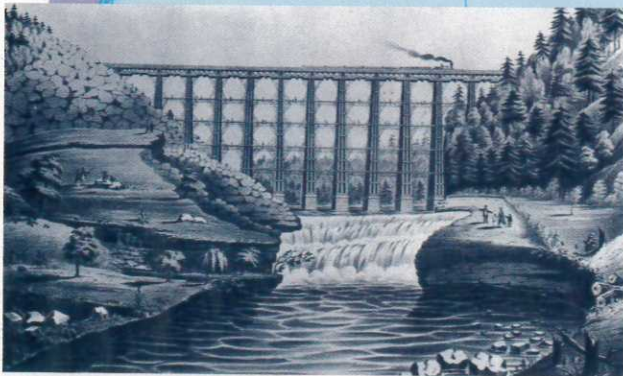


Regional Economies and Transportation, circa 1860



Geographic Connection

How did railroad construction affect each of the three economic regions?

Growing Transportation Links

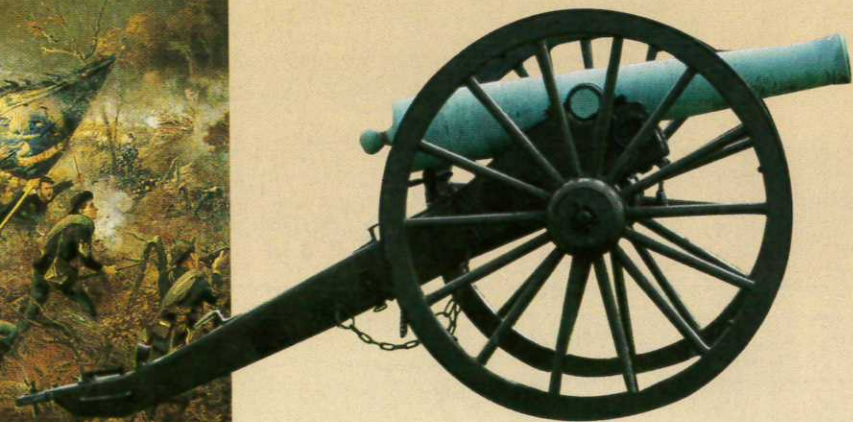
Railroads gradually expanded after 1828. The densest rail networks developed around the manufacturing cities of the North, but fairly dense networks served the farming country of the West as well. Railroads were the least developed in the South, which continued to rely largely on river transport. By the 1850s, railroads connecting the West with the North allowed the two regions to form closer economic ties. These rail links across the Appalachians would help hold the Union together during the Civil War.

The Civil War

(1861–1865)

- SECTION 1 From Bull Run to Antietam
- SECTION 2 Life Behind the Lines
- SECTION 3 The Tide of War Turns
- SECTION 4 Devastation and New Freedom

The Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee



Civil War cannon

American Events

1861

The Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April signals the start of the Civil War. The South wins the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas).

1862

After the Battle of Antietam in September, the Confederate army under the command of General Robert E. Lee retreats into Virginia. In December, the Confederates defeat a Union army at Fredericksburg.

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation takes effect on January 1. In July, both sides suffer huge losses in the Union victory at Gettysburg. The Union gains control of the Mississippi River.

Presidential Terms:

Abraham Lincoln 1861–1865

1861

World Events

Czar Alexander II emancipates Russian serfs.

1861

1862

Otto von Bismarck becomes prime minister of Prussia.

1862

1863

French emperor Napoleon III sets up the Austrian Archduke Maximilian as the emperor of Mexico.

1863

Major Sites of the Civil War



Abraham Lincoln

1865

The surrender of Lee and other Confederate commanders ends the Civil War. Ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery.

Andrew Johnson 1865–1869

1864

Sherman captures Atlanta and begins his march to the sea. Lincoln wins reelection.

1864

After 14 years, the Chinese government finally crushes the Taiping Rebellion.

1864

1865

Work begins on the first undersea transatlantic telegraph cable.

1865

1866

From Bull Run to Antietam

READING FOCUS

- What was the significance of the First Battle of Bull Run?
- How did the North and the South prepare for war?
- Why were the battles in the West important?
- What was the outcome of each of the battles in the East in 1862?

MAIN IDEA

Bloody fighting during the first two years of the Civil War made it clear to both North and South that the struggle would be long and difficult.

KEY TERMS

Civil War
 First Battle of Bull Run
 casualty
 war of attrition
 shell
 canister
 Battle of Shiloh
 Battle of Antietam

TAKING NOTES

Copy the chart below. As you read this section, fill in the advantages of each side at the start of the Civil War. Also include the battles each side won.

Advantages/Battles Won	
North	South
More railroad track	First Battle of Bull Run



Women on both sides contributed to the war effort by sewing uniforms and other supplies. This Southern woman is making caps.

Setting the Scene The first shots fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in April 1861 signaled the start of the nation's **Civil War**—the war between the Union states of the North and the Confederate states of the South. At the outbreak of hostilities, neither side would have predicted that the war would last four long years. As a matter of fact, in many places in the South, people were both jubilant and defiant. In her memoir, Sallie Hunt, who was a child at the time, recalled the mood in Richmond, Virginia:

“One spring day in April, 1861, all Richmond was astir. Schools were broken up, and knots of excited men gathered at every street corner. Sumter had been fired upon, and Lincoln had ordered the men of Virginia to rush upon their brethren of the South and put the rebellion down. Now ‘the die was cast,’ our lot was with theirs, and come weal [well-being] or woe, we would fight for independence. . . . [O]ur hearts swelled with pride to think we could say to our tyrants: ‘Thus far shalt thou come, and no further.’”

—Sallie Hunt

In response to the call to “put the rebellion down,” Virginia seceded from the Union. By May 1861, the Upper South (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas) had joined the Confederacy, and the Confederate capital had been moved from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia. In July, some 35,000 Northern volunteers were training in Washington, D.C., just 100 miles away. “Forward to Richmond!” urged a headline in the *New York Tribune*. Many Northerners believed that capturing the Confederate capital would bring a quick end to the Civil War.

The First Battle of Bull Run

General Irvin McDowell, commander of the Union troops, was not yet ready to fight. He felt that he needed more time to prepare even though most of his troops had volunteered for just 90 days and their term of service was nearly over. “This is not an army,” McDowell told President Lincoln. “It will take a long

time to make an army.” Despite this warning, Lincoln ordered his general into action.

On July 16, McDowell marched his poorly prepared army into Virginia. His objective was the town of Manassas, an important railroad junction southwest of Washington. Opposing him was a smaller Confederate force under General P.G.T. Beauregard, the officer who had captured Fort Sumter. The Confederates were camped along Bull Run, a stream that passed about four miles north of Manassas.

It took the Union army nearly four days to march the 25 miles to Manassas. Lack of training and discipline contributed to the soldiers’ slow pace. As McDowell later explained, “They stopped every moment to pick blackberries or get water. . . . They would not keep in the ranks, order as much as you pleased.” Meanwhile, Beauregard had no trouble keeping track of McDowell’s progress. Accompanying the troops was a huge crowd of reporters, politicians, and other civilians from Washington, planning to picnic and watch the battle. They got a rude surprise.

McDowell’s delays had allowed Beauregard to strengthen his army. Some 11,000 additional Confederate troops had been packed into freight cars and sped to the scene. (This was the first time in history that troops were moved by train.) When McDowell finally attacked on July 21, he faced a force nearly the size of his own army. But beyond the Confederate lines lay the road to the Confederate capital at Richmond.

After hours of hard fighting, the Union soldiers appeared to be winning. Their slow advance pushed the Southerners back. However, some Virginia soldiers commanded by General Thomas Jackson refused to give up. Seeing Jackson’s men holding firm, another Confederate officer rallied his retreating troops, shouting: “Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally



VIEWING HISTORY This portrait of members of the U.S. Signal Corps is by the famous photographer Mathew Brady. **Making Inferences** Judging by their expressions, what do these men think of their role in the Civil War?

COMPARING PRIMARY SOURCES

The Aims of the Civil War

Throughout the years of quarreling between North and South, Southerners protested repeatedly that Northerners were trampling on their rights, including the right to own human beings as property.

Analyzing Viewpoints How did the war aims of each side reflect their quarrel, as described above?

The Aims of the South

“We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled If . . . the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction [legal authority] be assailed [attacked], it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms.”

—President Jefferson Davis,
Inaugural Address,
February 18, 1861

The Aims of the North

“This war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those [seceding] States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union.”

—House of Representatives,
Crittenden Resolution,
July 25, 1861

Focus on GOVERNMENT

West Virginia Statehood As early as 1776, there were divisions between the eastern and western parts of Virginia. Pioneers lived in the west, where both culture and geography discouraged slavery. Wealthy planters in the east depended on slave labor. Tax laws and the restriction of suffrage to men of property benefited the east and caused resentment in the west, where there was already talk of forming a separate state.

The Civil War only added to these differences. Western delegates walked out of Virginia's Secession Convention in April 1861, declaring secession an illegal attempt to overthrow the federal government. They formed a "Restored Government." In October, 39 western counties approved formation of a new Unionist state, and the Restored Government gave its permission. Congress approved West Virginia's entry into the Union on June 20, 1863, on the condition of gradual emancipation of slaves in the region.

behind the Virginians!" The Union advance was stopped, and "Stonewall" Jackson had earned his famous nickname.

Tired and discouraged, the Union forces began to fall back in late afternoon. Then a trainload of fresh Confederate troops arrived and launched a counterattack. The orderly Union retreat fell apart. Hundreds of soldiers dropped their weapons and ran north. They stampeded into the sightseers who had followed them to the battlefield. As the army disintegrated, soldiers and civilians were caught in a tangle of carriages, wagons, and horses on the narrow road. Terrified that the Confederate troops would catch them, they ran headlong for the safety of Washington, D.C. The Confederates, however, were too disorganized and exhausted to pursue the Union army.

The first major battle of the Civil War was over. It became known as the **First Battle of Bull Run**, because the following year another bloody battle occurred at almost exactly the same site. In the South, this engagement was known as the First Battle of Manassas. The First Battle of Bull Run was not a huge action. About 35,000 troops were involved on each side. The Union suffered about 2,900 **casualties**, the military term for those killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action. Confederate casualties were fewer than 2,000. Later battles would prove much more costly.

Preparing for War

Bull Run caused some Americans on both sides to suspect that winning the war might not be so easy. "The fat is in the fire now," wrote President Lincoln's private secretary. "The preparations for the war will be continued with increased vigor by the Government." Congress quickly authorized the President to raise a million three-year volunteers. In Richmond, a clerk in the Confederate War Department began to worry, "We are resting on our oars, while the enemy is drilling and equipping 500,000 or 600,000 men."

Strengths of the North and the South In several respects, the North was much better prepared for war than was the South. The North had more than twice as much railroad track as the South. This made the movement of troops, food, and supplies quicker and easier in the North. There were also more than twice as many factories in the North, so the Union was better able to produce the guns, ammunition, shoes, and other items needed for its army. The North's economy was well balanced between farming and industry, and the North had far more money in its banks than the South.

What's more, the North already had a functioning government and a small army and navy. Most importantly, two thirds of the nation's population lived in Union states. This made more men available to the Union army, while at the same time allowing for a sufficient labor force to remain behind for farm and factory work.

The Confederates had some advantages, too. Because most of the nation's military colleges were in the South, a majority of the nation's trained officers were Southerners, and they sided with the Confederacy. In addition, the Southern army did not need to initiate any military action to win the war. All they needed to do was maintain a defensive position and keep from being beaten. In contrast, to restore unity to the nation, the North would have to attack and conquer the South. Southerners had an additional advantage: they felt that they were fighting to preserve their way of life and, they believed, their right to self-government.

Patriotism was also important in the North. And there were strongly held beliefs about slavery. The abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe responded to the Union call to arms by writing, “This is a cause to die for, and—thanks be to God!—our young men embrace it.” There were other reasons that people on both sides were eager to fight. Some enlisted for the adventure, and feared that the war would be over before they got a chance to participate.

Union Military Strategies After the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of the seceded states. By shutting down the South’s ports along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, Lincoln hoped to keep the South from shipping its cotton to Europe. He also wanted to prevent Southerners from importing the manufactured goods they needed.

Lincoln’s blockade was part of a strategy developed by General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican War and commander of all U.S. troops in 1861. Scott realized that it would take a long time to raise and train an army that was big enough and strong enough to invade the South successfully. Instead, he proposed to choke off the Confederacy with the blockade and to use troops and gunboats to gain control of the Mississippi River, thus cutting the Confederacy in two. Scott believed these measures would pressure the South to seek peace and would restore the nation without a bloody war.

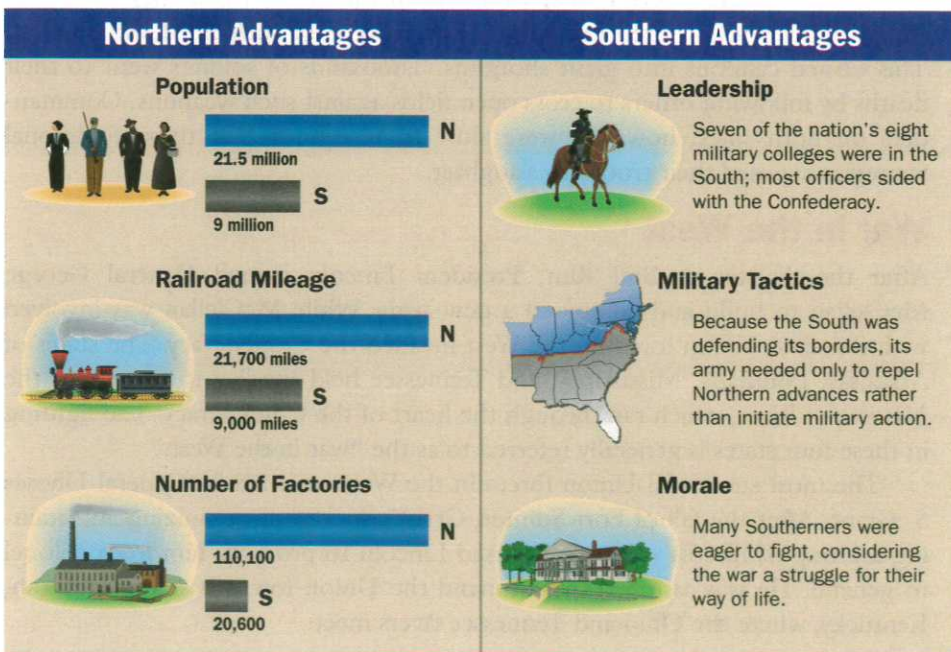
Northern newspapers sneered at Scott’s strategy. They scornfully named it the Anaconda Plan, after a type of snake that coils around its victims and crushes them to death. Despite the Union defeat at Bull Run, political pressure for action and a quick victory remained strong in 1861. This public clamor for results led to several more attempts to capture Richmond. Seizing the Confederate capital was another important strategic goal of the Union.

Confederate War Strategies The South’s basic war plan was to prepare and wait. Many Southerners hoped that Lincoln would let them go in peace. “All we ask is to be let alone,” announced Confederate president Jefferson Davis, shortly after secession. He planned for a defensive war.

Southern strategy called for a **war of attrition**. In this type of war, one side inflicts continuous losses on the enemy in order to wear down its strength.

READING CHECK

What were the most important strengths of the North and the South?



INTERPRETING DIAGRAMS

This diagram shows the advantages that the North and the South had at the start of the Civil War.

Analyzing Information *The North and the South had different kinds of advantages. Explain the differences.*

Southerners counted on their forces being able to turn back Union attacks until Northerners lost the will to fight. However, this strategy did not take into account the North's tremendous advantage in resources. In the end, it was the North that waged a successful war of attrition against the South.

Southern strategy in another area also backfired. The South produced some 75 percent of the world's cotton, much of it supplying the textile mills of Great Britain and France. However, Confederate leaders convinced most Southern planters to stop exporting cotton. They believed that the sudden loss of Southern cotton would cause British and French industrial leaders to pressure their governments to help the South gain its independence in exchange for restoring the flow of cotton. Instead, the Europeans turned to India and Egypt for their cotton. By the time Southerners recognized the failure of this strategy, the Union blockade had become so effective that little cotton could get out. With no income from cotton exports, the South could not earn the money it needed to buy guns and maintain its armies.

Tactics and Technology For generations, European commanders had fought battles by concentrating their forces, assaulting a position, and driving the enemy away. The cannons and muskets they used were neither accurate nor capable of repeating fire very rapidly. Generals relied on masses of charging troops to overwhelm the enemy. Most Civil War generals had been trained in these methods and had seen them work well in the Mexican War.

By the time of the Civil War, however, gun makers knew that bullet-shaped ammunition drifted less as it flew through the air than a round ball, the older type of ammunition. They had also learned that rifling, a spiral groove cut on the inside of a gun barrel, would make a fired bullet pick up spin, causing it to travel farther and straighter. Older muskets, which had no rifling, were accurate only to about 100 yards. Bullets fired from rifles, as the new guns were called, hit targets at 500 yards. In addition, they could be reloaded and fired much faster than muskets.

Improvements in artillery were just as deadly. Instead of relying only on iron cannon balls, gunners could now fire **shells**, devices that exploded in the air or when they hit something. Artillery often fired **canister**, a special type of shell filled with bullets. This turned cannons into giant shotguns. Thousands of soldiers went to their deaths by following orders to cross open fields against such weapons. Commanders on both sides, however, were slow to recognize that these traditional strategies exposed their troops to slaughter.

War in the West

After the disaster at Bull Run, President Lincoln named General George McClellan to build and command a new army. While McClellan was involved with this task, Union forces in the West invaded the Confederacy. The states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee held the key to control of the Mississippi River, which ran through the heart of the Confederacy. The fighting in these four states is generally referred to as the "war in the West."

The most successful Union forces in the West were led by General Ulysses S. Grant. After the fall of Fort Sumter, Grant's success at organizing and training a group of Illinois volunteers caused Lincoln to promote him from colonel to general. He was assigned to command the Union forces based in Paducah, Kentucky, where the Ohio and Tennessee rivers meet.



The newer bullets (at right) were far more accurate than round musket balls like the one shown wedged in a soldier's shoulder plate.



Civil War in the West, July 1861–May 1863



MAP SKILLS Union generals in the West focused their attention on the Mississippi River. “That Mississippi ruins us, if lost,” worried Southern observer Mary Chesnut in 1862. **Place** What two key cities on the Mississippi had the Union captured by the summer of 1862?

Forts Henry and Donelson In February 1862, Grant advanced south along the Tennessee River with more than 15,000 troops and several gunboats. Powered by steam and built to navigate shallow bodies of water, these gunboats were basically small floating forts fitted with cannons. Grant’s objectives were Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, located just over the border in the Confederate state of Tennessee. The forts protected the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, important water routes into the western Confederacy.

On February 6 the Union gunboats pounded Fort Henry into surrender before Grant’s troops arrived. The general then marched his army east and attacked Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Following three days of shelling by the gunboats, Fort Donelson also gave up.

The battles caused a sensation in both the North and the South. Northerners rejoiced that at last the Union had an important victory. Southerners worried that loss of the forts exposed much of the region to attack. Indeed, Nashville soon fell to another Union army. Meanwhile, Grant and some 42,000 soldiers pushed farther south along the Tennessee River to threaten Mississippi and Alabama.

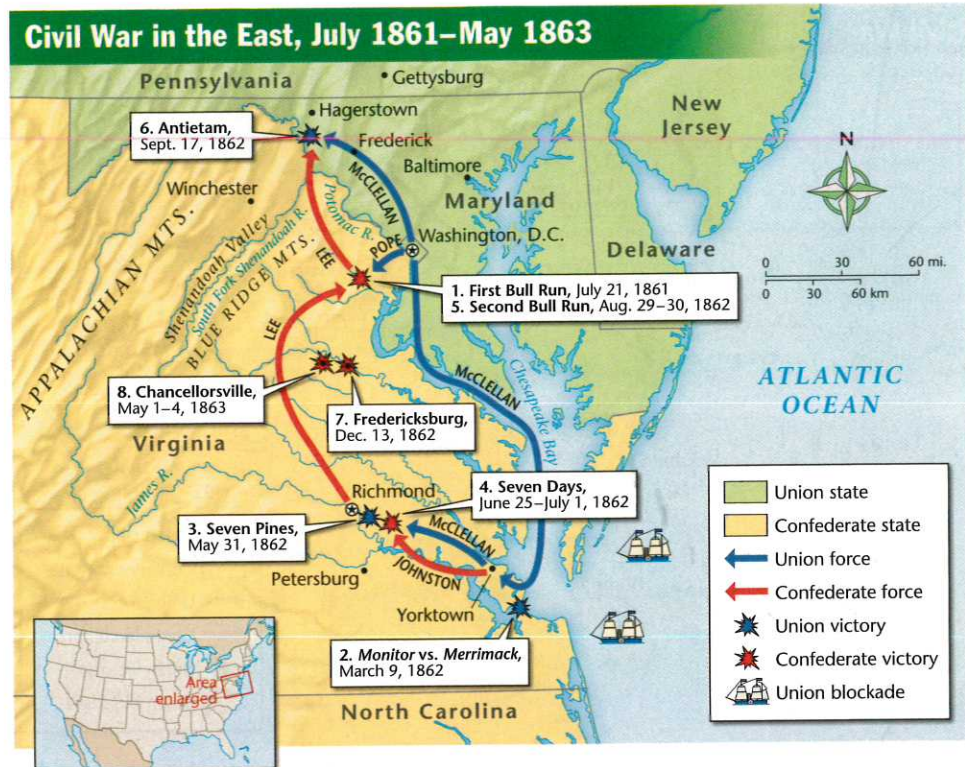
The Battle of Shiloh In late March, Grant’s army advanced toward Corinth, Mississippi, an important railroad center near the Tennessee-Mississippi border. Confederate general Albert Sidney Johnston gathered troops from throughout the region to halt the Union advance. By the time Grant’s forces approached, Johnston had assembled an army of about 40,000 to oppose them. Grant, however, stopped at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, a small river town about 20 miles north of Corinth. Here he waited for more Union troops that General Don Carlos Buell was bringing from Nashville. Johnston decided to launch an attack against Grant’s army before the Union force got any larger.

General Grant’s demand for the “unconditional and immediate surrender” of Fort Donelson earned him the nickname “Unconditional Surrender Grant.”



MAP SKILLS McClellan's extreme caution was his own worst enemy. "No one but McClellan would have hesitated to attack," said Confederate general Joseph Johnston during McClellan's slow advance toward Richmond before the Seven Days' Battles.

Movement What action did Lee take following the Seven Days' Battles?



On April 6, 1862, Johnston's forces surprised some of Grant's troops, who were camped at Shiloh Church outside Pittsburg Landing. Fighting quickly spread along a battle line six miles long. By the end of the first day of the **Battle of Shiloh**, the Southerners had driven the Union forces back, nearly into the Tennessee River. That night, some of Grant's officers advised a retreat before the Confederates could renew their attack the next day. "Retreat?" Grant scoffed. "No. I propose to attack at daylight and whip them."

Fortunately for Grant, Buell's troops arrived during the night. The next day, Union forces counter-attacked and defeated Johnston's army. However, the cost to both sides was very high. The Union suffered more than 13,000 casualties, the Confederates nearly 11,000. General Johnston was among the Confederate dead.

Shiloh was the bloodiest single battle that had taken place on the North American continent to that time. It shattered any remaining illusions either side had about the glory of war, and it destroyed Northern hopes that the Confederacy would soon be defeated.

Action on the Mississippi While Grant advanced into the Confederacy from the north, Union forces were also moving up the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico. In late April 1862, a naval squadron commanded by David Farragut fought its way past two forts in the Louisiana swamps to force the surrender of New Orleans. Pushing upriver, Farragut soon captured Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi. In her diary, Southerner Mary Chesnut voiced her concerns about the Confederate losses: "Battle after battle—disaster after disaster . . . Are we not cut in two? . . . The reality is hideous."

On June 6, the Union navy seized Memphis, Tennessee. Only two major posts on the Mississippi River now remained in Confederate hands. These were Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Port Hudson, Louisiana. If Northern forces could

READING CHECK

Briefly describe the Battle of Shiloh.

find some way to capture them, the entire Mississippi River valley would finally be under Union control. The Confederacy would be split into two parts.

War in the East

While the Union army marched through the western Confederacy, Union warships maintained the blockade of Virginia's coast. The Confederates, however, had developed a secret weapon with which to fight the blockade. In early March 1862, a Confederate ship that resembled a floating barn roof steamed out of the James River. When the Union warships guarding the mouth of the river opened fire on the strange-looking vessel, their cannon shots bounced off it like rubber balls. In hours, the Confederate vessel destroyed or heavily damaged three of the most powerful ships in the Union navy.

The Monitor and the Merrimack Southerners had created the strange-looking vessel by bolting iron plates to an old wooden steamship called the *Merrimack*. (Although the ship was renamed the *Virginia*, it is still called the *Merrimack* in most historical accounts.) The Union's wooden navy was no match for this powerful ironclad warship. Northern leaders feared the new weapon might soon break apart the entire blockade.

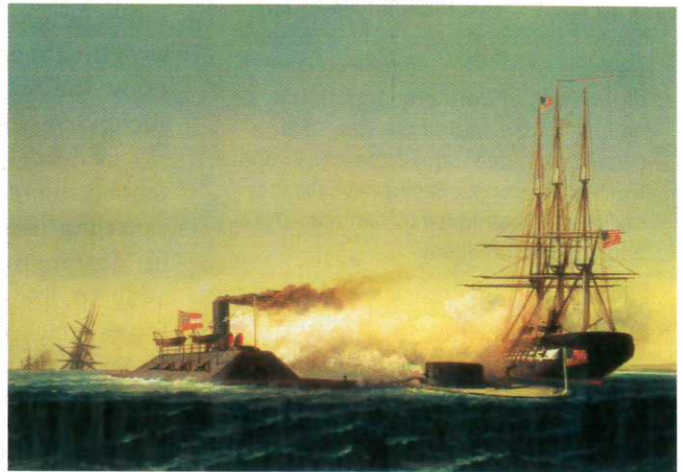
Fortunately for the Union, early reports of the Confederates' work on the *Merrimack* had reached the North, and President Lincoln had ordered construction of a similar Union warship. It was made entirely of iron and was rushed to completion in about 100 days. Named the *Monitor*, it looked like a tin can on a raft.

On March 9, the *Monitor* arrived off the Virginia coast to confront the Confederate ironclad. Neither ship was able to do serious damage to the other. After several hours of fighting, the *Merrimack* finally withdrew. The two ships never met again. The Confederates blew up the *Merrimack* at its base in Norfolk, Virginia, in May 1862, rather than let it fall into Union hands. The following December, the *Monitor* sank in a storm. Their one encounter, however, changed the history of warfare. In a single day, the wooden navies of the world became obsolete.

The Peninsular Campaign When Union general George McClellan landed troops near Norfolk in May 1862, he was launching the North's second attempt to capture Richmond. At 36 years old, McClellan was young for a commanding general. However, he was an outstanding organizer, an excellent strategist, and was well liked by his troops. McClellan's great weakness was that he was very cautious and never seemed quite ready to fight. This irritated Lincoln and other Northern leaders, who were impatient to avenge the Union's defeat at Bull Run.

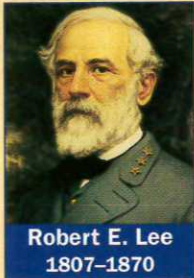
In March 1862, McClellan finally ordered the Army of the Potomac out of Washington. Because he thought that marching to Manassas again would be a mistake, he transported some 100,000 soldiers by boat to a peninsula southeast of Richmond. As the Union troops moved up the peninsula, they encountered some 15,000 Southerners at Yorktown, Virginia, about 60 miles from the Confederate capital.

Although the Confederate force was much smaller than his own, McClellan asked for more troops. Lincoln dispatched a stern message to his general:



VIEWING HISTORY At the center of this painting, the *Merrimack* and the *Monitor* exchange shots at close range. The *Minnesota*, which the *Monitor* was ordered to protect, sits grounded at right. **Drawing Conclusions** How did this single battle of the ironclads make traditional wooden warships like the *Minnesota* obsolete?

American BIOGRAPHY



Robert E. Lee
1807–1870

A warm and charming Southern gentleman, Robert E. Lee came from an old and distinguished Virginia family. Among his relatives were two signers of the Declaration of Independence. In

1829, Lee graduated second in his class from West Point. Later he was recognized for outstanding service in the Mexican War.

When the Southern states seceded, Lincoln offered Lee the command of Union forces. Although he was opposed to slavery and secession, Lee refused, explaining “I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children.” Instead, he resigned from the army and became the top military advisor to Confederate president Jefferson Davis. In May 1862, he took command of the Army of Northern Virginia, a post he held for the rest of the war. As a commander, Lee earned the loyalty and trust of his troops. Stonewall Jackson declared, “I would follow him onto the battlefield blindfolded.”

“It is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. . . . The country will not fail to note—is now noting—that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated. . . . I have never written you . . . in greater kindness of feeling than now. . . . But you must act.”

—President Lincoln

McClellan, however, did not act. He waited outside Yorktown for about a month. When he finally advanced, the defenders abandoned their positions and retreated toward Richmond. On May 31, as McClellan’s army neared the capital, the Southerners suddenly turned and attacked. Although the North claimed victory at the Battle of Seven Pines, both sides suffered heavy casualties. Among the wounded was the Confederate commander, General Joseph Johnston. Command of his army now fell to Robert E. Lee. Like all great generals, Lee believed in good training and planning. However, he also understood that victory sometimes depends on the willingness to take chances.

The South Attacks

With McClellan’s forces still threatening Richmond, Lee had his opportunity to take a chance. In early June he divided his 55,000-man army, sending several thousand troops to strengthen Stonewall Jackson’s forces in western Virginia. The Seven Pines battle had cut McClellan’s army to about 80,000 soldiers. Lee was gambling that the overly cautious McClellan, who was awaiting reinforcements, would not attack Richmond before the Confederates could act.

General Jackson then began a brilliant act of deception: He pretended to prepare for an attack on Washington. Lincoln responded by canceling the order for McClellan’s additional troops, keeping them in Washington to protect the Union capital. Jackson then slipped away to join Lee outside Richmond. In late June their combined forces attacked McClellan’s larger army in a series of encounters called the Seven Days’ Battles. Although the Confederates lost more than 20,000 soldiers, 4,000 more than the Union, McClellan decided to retreat.

The Second Battle of Bull Run After McClellan’s failure, Lincoln turned to General John Pope, who was organizing a new army outside Washington. The President ordered McClellan’s troops back to Washington and put Pope in overall command. Lee knew that he must draw Pope’s army into battle before McClellan’s soldiers arrived and made the size of the Union force overwhelming.

Again, Lee divided his army. In late August he sent Jackson’s troops north in a sweeping movement around Pope’s position. After marching 50 miles in two days, they struck behind Pope’s army and destroyed some of his supplies, which were stored at Manassas. Enraged, Pope ordered his 62,000 soldiers into action to smash Jackson. On August 29, while Pope’s force was engaged, Lee also attacked it with the main body of the Confederate army.

The battle was fought on virtually the same ground where McDowell had been defeated the year before. And Pope’s Union troops met the same fate at this Second Battle of Bull Run. After Pope’s defeat, McClellan was returned to

command. "We must use what tools we have," Lincoln said in defense of his decision. "If he can't fight himself, he excels in making others ready to fight."

The Battle of Antietam With Richmond no longer threatened, Lee decided that the time had come to invade the North. He hoped that a victory on Union soil would arouse European support for the South and turn Northern public opinion against the war. So, in early September 1862, Lee's army bypassed the Union troops guarding Washington and slipped into western Maryland. McClellan had no idea where the Confederates were. Then one of his soldiers found a copy of Lee's orders wrapped around some cigars near an abandoned Confederate camp. Now that he knew the enemy's strategy, McClellan crowed, "If I cannot whip Bobbie Lee, I will be willing to go home."

True to his nature, however, McClellan delayed some 16 hours before ordering his troops after Lee. This gave the Confederate general, who had learned that his plans were in enemy hands, time to prepare for the Union attack. The two armies met at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17. Lee had about 40,000 troops, McClellan over 75,000, with nearly 25,000 more in reserve.

Union troops attacked throughout the day, suffering heavy losses. In the first three hours of fighting, some 12,000 soldiers from both sides were killed or wounded. By day's end Union casualties had grown to over 12,000. Lee's nearly 14,000 casualties amounted to more than a third of his army. The next day the battered Confederates retreated back into Virginia. Lincoln telegraphed McClellan, "Destroy the rebel army if possible." But the ever-cautious general did not take advantage of his opportunity to destroy Lee's army.

The **Battle of Antietam** became the bloodiest day of the Civil War. "God grant these things may soon end and peace be restored," wrote a Pennsylvania soldier after the battle. "Of this war I am heartily sick and tired."



VIEWING HISTORY This painting depicts two great Confederate generals: Robert E. Lee, left, and Stonewall Jackson. **Drawing Conclusions** How does the artist show which general is in command?

Section

1

Assessment

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Which side won the **First Battle of Bull Run**? Why?
2. What were the effects of the invention of new kinds of rifles, bullets, **shells**, and **canister**?
3. Briefly describe the war strategies of the North and the South.
4. Briefly describe the **Battle of Shiloh** and the **Battle of Antietam**.

CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING

5. **Predicting Consequences** Choose one early Civil War battle that demonstrated the result of a lost opportunity, and describe what might have happened if a different decision had been made.
6. **Writing an Outline** Write an outline for a newspaper editorial of May 1861 in which you will argue why either the North or the South will easily win the Civil War.



Take It to the NET

Virtual Field Trip Visit the site of the Battle of Antietam, and view photos and paintings from the time of the battle and "tour" the park through current photos. Use the links provided in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area of the following Web site for help in completing this activity.
www.phschool.com

Life Behind the Lines

READING FOCUS

- How did wartime politics affect the Confederate and Union governments?
- How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect both the North and the South?
- What were the causes and effects of African Americans joining the Union army?
- What kinds of hardships befell the North and the South during the war?

MAIN IDEA

The Union and the Confederacy struggled to raise and support their armies and to provide for the well-being of their citizens. The Emancipation Proclamation had a profound effect on both those efforts.

KEY TERMS

draft
recognition
greenback
Copperhead
martial law
writ of *habeas corpus*
Emancipation
Proclamation
contraband

TAKING NOTES

As you read, prepare an outline of the first part of this section. Use Roman numerals for the first two major headings, capital letters for subheads, and numbers for supporting details. Include responses to problems as shown in the sample below.

I. Politics in the South

A. Mobilizing for War

1. Not enough soldiers to fight/Lee calls for draft.

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

Setting the Scene By early 1862, the “picnic” atmosphere evident at the beginning of the First Battle of Bull Run was gone. It was clear that the war was going to be neither quick nor easy, and that the resources of both sides would be severely strained. The South, for example, faced a crisis of manpower. As Grant moved toward Mississippi and McClellan’s army threatened Richmond, many Confederate soldiers neared the end of their enlistments. Few seemed ready to reenlist. “If I live this twelve months out, I intend to try mighty hard to keep out [of the army],” pledged one Virginia soldier. A young Wisconsin boy who had run away to join the Union Army also had second thoughts:

“I want to say, as we lay there and the shells were flying all over us, my thoughts went back to my home, and I thought what a foolish boy I was to run away and get into such a mess as I was in. I would have been glad to have seen my father coming after me.”

—Elisha Stockwell

Soldiers carried their eating implements, or mess kits, with them.



Politics in the South

While both sides had to deal with the practical and political problems of a long and costly war, the South had a further difficulty. The branches and powers of the Confederate government were similar to those of the government of the United States. However, the framers of the Confederate constitution had made certain that it recognized states’ rights and slavery—two of the main reasons for the South’s secession from the Union. These two issues caused problems for the South throughout the war.

Like the government of the North, the Confederate government had to persuade individual citizens to sacrifice their

personal interests for the common good. In addition, Confederate leaders had to find a way to build Southerners' loyalty to their new government. Furthermore, because the South had fewer resources than the North, its war effort depended more on making the best possible use of the resources it had. Since the Southern state governments were strong and sometimes fiercely independent, meeting these objectives would sometimes prove difficult.

Mobilizing for War Fearing the war would be lost if there were not enough soldiers to fight, General Lee called for a **draft**, or required military service. Opponents of strong central government claimed that a draft violated the principles of states' rights that the South was fighting for. A Texas senator disagreed:

“Cease this child's play. . . . The enemy are in some portions of almost every state in the Confederacy. . . . We need a large army. How are you going to get it? . . . No man has any individual rights, which come into conflict with the welfare of the country.”

—Senator Louis Wigfall

In April 1862, the Confederate congress passed a draft law requiring three years of military service for white men ages 18 to 35. This automatically extended the service of all volunteers for two more years. After the horrible losses at Antietam, the upper age for the draft became 45. Later it was raised again to 50. The Confederate government also took charge of the South's economy. It determined how much wool, cotton, and leather should be produced, and seized control of Southern railroads from private owners. Farmers were required to contribute one tenth of their produce to the war effort.

To help raise money for the war, the Confederate congress imposed a tax on personal incomes. The Confederate government also authorized the army to seize male slaves for military labor. Though they were paid a monthly fee for borrowed slaves, planters resented this practice because it disrupted work on their plantations.

The Impact of States' Rights Not all of the mobilization efforts described above were successful. A fierce commitment to states' rights worked against the Confederate government and harmed the war effort in many ways. You will recall that the national government under the Articles of Confederation had suffered similar difficulties, and was replaced by the Constitution when Americans of that time felt the need for a stronger central government. Many Americans, especially in the South, had continued to champion states' rights—both under the United States Constitution and under the new Confederacy. The governor of Georgia put it this way:

“I entered into this revolution . . . to sustain the rights of the states . . . and I am still a rebel . . . no matter who may be in power.”

—Governor Joseph Brown

Many Southerners shared the governor's point of view. Local authorities sometimes refused to cooperate with draft officials. Whole counties in some states were ruled by armed bands of draft-dodgers and deserters. It is estimated that perhaps one quarter of Confederate men eligible for the draft failed to cooperate.

Focus on WORLD EVENTS

Britain and France While Britain and France had often been rivals and military foes, during the period preceding the American Civil War they had become allies. The two nations had fought on the same side in the Crimean War (1854–1856), and in 1860, Napoleon III of France had negotiated a treaty with Britain to lower tariffs levied on goods traded between them. What's more, by 1864, the German leader Bismarck was changing the balance of power in Europe and posing a threat to France.



VIEWING FINE ART After operating for about 21 months, the Confederate privateer *Alabama* was finally sunk by the U.S.S. *Kearsarge* off the coast of France, as shown in this 1864 painting by Edouard Manet. **Determining Relevance** Why was the South's ability to capture Union merchant vessels important to the Confederacy?

"If we are defeated," warned an Atlanta newspaper, "it will be by the people at home."

Seeking Help From Europe Although the Union blockade effectively prevented Southern cotton from reaching Great Britain and France, Southerners continued to hope for British and French intervention in the war. In May 1861, the Confederate government sent representatives to both nations. Even though the Confederacy failed to gain **recognition**, or official acceptance as an independent nation, it did receive some help. Great Britain agreed to allow its ports to be used to build Confederate privateers. One of these vessels, the *Alabama*, captured more than 60 Northern merchant ships. In all, 11 British-built Confederate privateers forced most Union shipping from the high seas for much of the war.

Formal recognition of the Confederacy did seem possible for a time in 1862. Napoleon III, the ruler of France, had sent troops into Mexico, trying to rebuild a French empire in the Americas. He welcomed the idea of an independent Confederate States of America on

Mexico's northern border. However, France would not openly support the Confederacy without Great Britain's cooperation.

British opinion about the war was divided. Some leaders clearly sympathized with the Southerners. Many believed an independent South would be a better market for British products. However, there was also strong anti-slavery feeling in Britain, and there were those who did not want to come to the aid of a slave-owning nation. Others questioned whether the Confederacy would be able to win the war. The British government adopted a wait-and-see attitude. To get foreign help, the South would first have to prove itself on the battlefield.

Politics in the North

After early losses to Confederate forces, President Lincoln and his government had to convince some Northern citizens that maintaining the Union was worth the sacrifices they were being asked to make. As in the South, efforts focused on raising troops and uniting the nation behind the war effort. In addition, the federal government found itself facing international crises as it worked to strengthen civilian support for the war.

Tensions With Great Britain British talks with the South aroused tensions between Great Britain and the United States. Late in 1861, Confederate president Davis again sent two representatives from the Confederacy to England and France. After evading the Union blockade, John Slidell and James Mason boarded the British mail ship *Trent* and steamed for Europe.

Soon a Union warship stopped the *Trent* in international waters, removed the two Confederate officials, and brought them to the United States. An outraged British government sent troops to Canada and threatened war unless Slidell and Mason were freed. President Lincoln ordered their release. "One war at a time," he said.

The Union vigorously protested Great Britain's support of the Confederacy. Lincoln demanded \$19 million compensation from Great Britain for damages done by the privateers built in British ports, and for other British actions on the South's behalf. This demand strained relations between the United States and Great Britain for nearly a decade after the war.

Republicans in Control With Southern Democrats out of the United States Congress, Republican lawmakers had little opposition. The Civil War Congresses thus became among the most active in American history. Republicans were able to pass a number of laws during the war that would have a lasting impact, even well after the South rejoined the Union.

For example, Southerners had long opposed building a rail line across the Great Plains. It was first proposed by Illinois senator Stephen Douglas in the early 1850s, in part to benefit Chicago by linking that city to the West. In July 1862, however, Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Act with little resistance. The law allowed the federal government to give land and money to companies for construction of a railroad line from Nebraska to the Pacific Coast. The Homestead Act, passed in the same year, offered free government land to people willing to settle on it.

The disappearance of Southern opposition also allowed Congress to raise tariff rates. The tariff became more a device to protect Northern industries than to provide revenue for the government. Union leaders turned to other means to raise money for the war.

Financial Measures In 1861, the Republican-controlled Congress passed the first federal tax on income in American history. It collected 3 percent of the income of people earning more than \$600 a year but less than \$10,000, which is the equivalent of about \$11,000 to \$180,000 today. Those making more than \$10,000 per year were taxed at 5 percent. The Internal Revenue Act of 1862 imposed taxes on items such as liquor, tobacco, medicine, and newspaper ads. Nearly all of these taxes ended when the war was over.

During the war, Congress also reformed the nation's banking system. Since 1832, when President Jackson vetoed the recharter of the Second Bank of the United States, Americans had relied on state banks. In 1862, Congress passed an act that created a national currency, called **greenbacks** because of their color. This paper money was not backed by gold, but was declared by Congress to be acceptable for legal payment of all public and private debts.

Opposition to the War Like the South, the North instituted a draft in order to raise troops for what now looked like a longer, more difficult war. And like the Southern law, this March 1863 measure allowed the wealthy to buy their way out of military service. Riots broke out in the North after the draft law was passed. Mobs of whites in New York City vented their rage at the draft in July 1863. More than 100 people died during four days of destruction. At least 11 of the dead were African Americans, who seemed to be targeted by the rioters.

There was political opposition to the war as well. Although the Democrats remaining in Congress were too few to have much power, one group raised their voices in protest against the war. This group was nicknamed **Copperheads**, after a type of poisonous snake. These Democrats warned that Republican policies would bring a flood of freed slaves to the North. What's more, they predicted that these freed slaves

READING CHECK

What caused tension between the Union and Great Britain?

Focus on GOVERNMENT

Civil War Conscription The Civil War marked the first time that conscription, or the draft, was instituted in the United States. Both sides used it to raise troops, and both sides used it unfairly. In the South, owners of 20 or more slaves were excused from serving. A Northerner could pay the government \$300 to avoid service. In both the Union and the Confederacy, wealthy men could hire substitutes to fight in their place. No wonder many angry Southerners called the conflict "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

would take jobs away from whites. Radical Copperheads also tried to persuade Union soldiers to desert the army, and they urged other Northerners to resist the draft.

Emergency Wartime Actions Like the government of the Confederacy, the United States government exercised great power during the Civil War. To silence the Copperheads and other opponents of the war, Lincoln resorted to extreme measures. He used the army to shut down opposition newspapers and denied others the use of the mails.

The border states provided a special set of problems. Four of them were slave states that remained—at least for the moment—in the Union. Because of their locations, the continued loyalty of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky was critical to the North. Lincoln considered Delaware, where few citizens held slaves, to be secure. In nearby Maryland, however, support for secession was strong. In September 1861, Lincoln ordered that all “disloyal” members of the Maryland state legislature be arrested. This action prevented a vote on secession and assured that Washington would not be surrounded by the Confederacy.

The Union needed the loyalty of Kentucky and Missouri in order to keep control of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In Missouri, Lincoln supported an uprising aimed at overthrowing the pro-Confederate state government. To secure Kentucky, he put the state under **martial law** for part of the war. This is emergency rule by military authorities, during which some Bill of Rights

NOTABLE PRESIDENTS

Abraham Lincoln



16th President
1861–1865

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

—Speech in 1858

Abraham Lincoln entered the White House with little experience in national politics. Before being elected in 1860, he had been a successful lawyer in Illinois and a one-term member of Congress. Nothing, however, could have prepared him for the extraordinary challenges he would face as President.

Lincoln confronted crises on every side. Southern states began seceding from the Union even before he took office. The border states had to be kept in the Union. Many Northerners who opposed secession did not want to fight the South, and white Northerners disagreed among themselves about slavery.

Lincoln’s actions as President all pointed toward one goal: preserve the Union. He changed commanding generals again and again in a desperate search for one who could defeat the Confederate army. He suppressed freedom of speech and assembly. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free the slaves living behind Confederate lines, and in 1863 he called upon free blacks to join the Union army.

Along with his commitment to preserve the Union,

Lincoln’s greatest strengths were his sense of compassion and his ability to express powerful ideas in simple yet moving language. In fact, his words have come to help define the Civil War, from his warning that “A house divided against itself cannot stand” to his hope in 1865 that Americans would face the future “with malice toward none, with charity for all.” Lincoln did not live to work for the compassionate peace he favored, but he had done more than any other single person to preserve the Union at its time of greatest danger.

Connecting to Today

How important is it that a President be able to rally people behind a cause?



Take It to the NET Biography To read more about Abraham Lincoln, visit the links provided in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area at the following Web site. www.phschool.com

guarantees are suspended. Although Jefferson Davis imposed martial law on parts of the Confederacy, Lincoln is the only United States President ever to exercise this power.

In some places Lincoln suspended the **writ of habeas corpus**. This is a legal protection requiring that a court determine if a person is lawfully imprisoned. Without it, people can be held in jail for indefinite periods even though they are not charged with a crime. The Constitution allows suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* during a rebellion.

More than 13,000 Americans who objected to the Union government's policies were imprisoned without trial during the Civil War. They included newspaper editors and elected state officials, plus Southern sympathizers and some who actually did aid the Confederacy. Most Northerners approved of Lincoln's actions as necessary to restore the Union.

Emancipation and the War

While the Copperheads attacked Lincoln for making war on the South, abolitionists and others attacked him for not making the military action a war to end slavery. As the Union's battlefield casualties mounted, many Northerners began to question whether it was enough to simply restore the nation. Some, including a group in the Republican Party called the Radical Republicans, thought that the Confederacy should be punished for causing so much suffering. No punishment could be worse, the Radical Republicans argued, than freeing the slaveholders' "property."

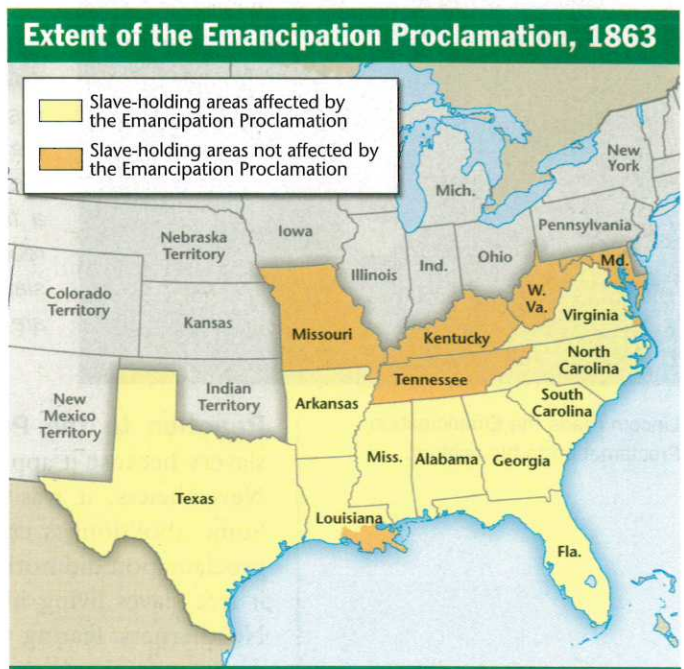
Lincoln and Slavery At first, the President resisted pressure to make the abolition of slavery a goal of the war. He insisted that under the Constitution he was bound only to preserve and protect the Union. Lincoln explained this view in a letter to Horace Greeley, an abolitionist newspaper editor:

“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not to either save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.”

—President Lincoln

Although Lincoln personally opposed slavery, he did not believe that he had the legal authority to abolish it. He also worried about the effect such an action would have on the loyalty of the border states. However, Lincoln recognized the importance of slavery to the South's war effort. Every slave working in a field or in a factory freed a white Southerner to shoot at Union soldiers. Gradually, Lincoln came to regard ending slavery as one more strategy for winning the war.

The Emancipation Proclamation In the fall of 1862, as Lee retreated south from Antietam, Lincoln proclaimed that on January 1, 1863, slaves in areas of rebellion against the government would be free. Then, on New Year's Day, 1863, he issued the final **Emancipation Proclamation**:



MAP SKILLS This map shows where the Emancipation Proclamation actually freed the slaves. The state of Tennessee and small areas of Virginia and Louisiana were parts of the Confederacy occupied by Union troops, so they were no longer "in rebellion." **Region** Where could the emancipation of slaves be enforced? Explain. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation important anyway?



Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet.

KEY DOCUMENTS

“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 order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free. . . .”

—President Lincoln, January 1863

Reaction to the Proclamation The decree had little direct impact on slavery because it applied only to places that were under Confederate control. Nevertheless, it was condemned in the South and debated in the North. Some abolitionists criticized Lincoln for not having gone far enough. The proclamation did nothing to free people enslaved in the border states, nor did it free slaves living in Confederate areas controlled by Union forces. Other Northerners, fearing that freed people coming north would cause unemployment, criticized even this limited action. After Lincoln’s September announcement, the Democratic Party made gains in the congressional elections of November 1862.

The response of black Northerners was much more positive. “We shout for joy that we live to record this righteous decree,” abolitionist Frederick Douglass exclaimed. Even if the proclamation brought no immediate end to slavery, it promised, through the word *henceforward*, that an enslaved people would be free when the North won the war.

Perhaps the most significant reaction occurred in Europe. The abolition movement was strong in England. The Emancipation Proclamation, coupled with news of Lee’s defeat at Antietam, ended any real chance that France and Great Britain would intervene in the war.

African Americans Join the War

The Emancipation Proclamation had two immediate effects. It inspired Southern slaves who heard about it to free themselves by escaping to the protection of Union troops. It also encouraged African Americans to join the Union army.

The Contraband Issue Union troops had been making gains in the South. Southern slaveholders sometimes fled with their slaves when the Union army approached. Frequently, however, slaves remained behind or escaped to the safety of nearby Union forces. Believing they had no choice, some Union officers gave these slaves back to slaveholders who demanded the return of their “property.”

Early in the war, Union general Benjamin Butler devised a legal argument that allowed the Union army to free escaped slaves they captured. It was generally accepted that, during war, one side’s possessions could be seized by its enemy. Called **contraband**, these captured items then became the property of the enemy government. Butler maintained that if slaves were property then they could be considered contraband of war. The Union government, as their new owner, could then let the slaves go.

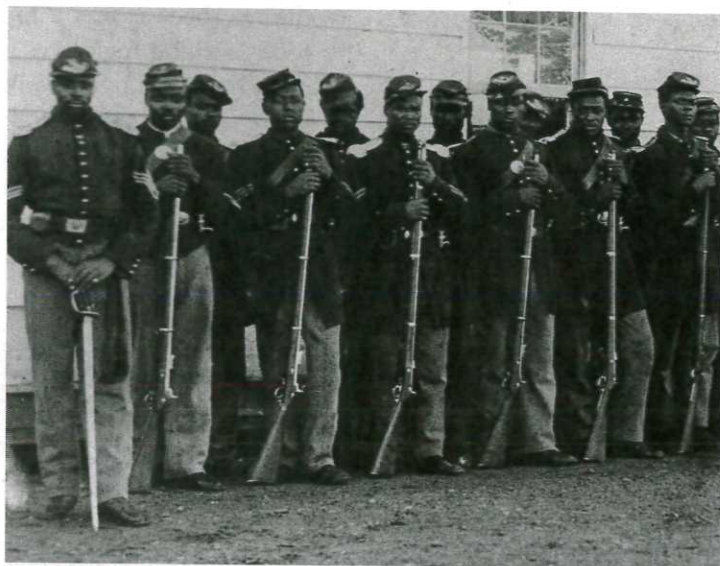
At first, the army employed these freed African Americans to build fortifications, drive wagons, and perform other noncombat jobs. After the Emancipation Proclamation, however, many former slaves enlisted to fight the Confederacy.

African American Soldiers When the Civil War began, black volunteers were not allowed to join the Union army. In July 1862, following McClellan's defeats in Virginia, Congress authorized Lincoln to accept African Americans into the military. Several months later, Lincoln made the announcement in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Given this encouragement, African Americans rushed to join the fight. By 1865, nearly 180,000 African Americans had enlisted in the Union army. More than half were black Southerners who had been freed from slavery by the fighting. For these soldiers, fighting to help free others who were still enslaved held special meaning. Many African Americans viewed the chance to fight against slavery as a milestone in their history. In total, African Americans composed almost 10 percent of the troops who served the North during the war.

On warships, black and white sailors served together. African American soldiers, however, served in all-black regiments under the command of white officers. Until June 1864, African Americans earned less pay than white soldiers.

In July 1863, an African American regiment earned a place in history at Fort Wagner, a stronghold that protected the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina. On July 18, the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, led the attack on the fort. The regiment's charge across a narrow spit of sand cost it nearly half its men. Sergeant William Carney, the first African American to earn the Congressional Medal of Honor, was among the survivors. So were Frederick Douglass's two sons, one of whom wrote this in a letter to his sweetheart:



“ I have been in two fights . . . The last was desperate. [W]e charged that terrible battery on Morris Island known as Fort Wagner. . . . I escaped unhurt. . . . Should I fall in the next fight killed or wounded I hope I fall with my face to the foe. . . . Remember if I die I die in a good cause. . . .”

—Lewis Douglass

The actions of the 54th Massachusetts demonstrated what Lewis's father, Frederick Douglass, wrote in his newspaper the following month:

“ Once let a black man get upon his person the brass letters, U.S.; let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship.”

—Frederick Douglass

The Hardships of War

The Emancipation Proclamation and the welcoming of black troops into the Union army drastically changed the culture and the economy in the South. First, these developments prompted thousands of slaves to escape to freedom. Some who remained on plantations resisted the continuation of slavery by not

VIEWING HISTORY Over the course of the Civil War, nearly 180,000 African Americans wore the Union uniform. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the role of African Americans in the military?

doing their work or by destroying farm equipment. These developments hurt the Confederacy in two ways. They depleted or weakened the South's labor force, and they provided the North with even greater numerical advantages in the war effort.

The war produced drastic changes in the lives of both Northerners and Southerners. With the majority of men off fighting, women on both sides took on new responsibilities. Wives and mothers lived with the fear that every day could bring news of the loss of a loved one. In addition, both sides faced labor shortages, inflation, and other economic problems. By 1863, however, it was clear that the North's greater resources were allowing it to meet these challenges, while the South could not.

The Southern Economy Among the problems the Confederacy faced during the war was a food shortage. Invading armies disrupted the South's food-growing regions as well as its production of cotton. In parts of the South not threatened by Union forces, the Confederate draft pulled large numbers of white males out of rural areas. Southern women worked the land, oversaw slaves, and tried to keep farms and plantations operating. However, food production declined in the South as the war progressed.

Many planters made the problem worse by resisting the central government's pleas to shift from raising cotton to growing food crops. While cotton piled up in warehouses due to the Union blockade, food riots erupted in Southern cities. The worst of these occurred in Richmond, where nearly 1,000 women looted bakeries and other shops in April 1863.

Although the Confederacy was never able to provide all the manufactured goods its army needed, Southern industry grew during the war. The Confederate government supervised construction of factories to make railroad track, guns and ammunition, and many other items needed for the war effort. Women filled many of the jobs in these factories.

The labor shortage and lack of goods contributed to inflation. So too did profiteering. Unscrupulous profiteers would buy up large supplies of certain goods, and hold them until the price climbed and they could make a huge profit. Not only did this practice contribute to higher prices, it also helped to *cause* shortages of certain goods. For example, early in the war, profiteers bought up all the nails in Richmond for \$4 a keg. Because they had nowhere else to buy nails, the people of Richmond ended up paying the profiteers \$10 a keg.

The hardships at home increased desertions in the Confederate army. Some soldiers returned home to work their farms and help provide for their wives and children. "We are poor men and are willing to defend our country but our families [come] first," a Mississippi soldier declared.



INTERPRETING POLITICAL CARTOONS This cartoon was published in a Northern newspaper. At left, Southern women urge their men to go off to war. The panel on the right shows the bread riots resulting from the war. **Recognizing Ideologies** What is the cartoonist saying about the women's responsibility for their plight?

The Northern Economy In the North, the war hurt industries that depended heavily on Southern markets or Southern cotton. However, most Northern industries boomed. Unlike the Confederacy, the North had the farms and factories to produce nearly everything its army and civilian population needed. War-related industries fared especially well. Philip Armour made a fortune packaging pork to feed Union soldiers. Samuel Colt ran his factory night and day producing guns for the army.

As in the South, when men went off to war, women filled critical jobs in factories and on farms. Many factory owners preferred women employees because they could be paid less than male workers. This hiring practice kept wages down overall. Prices rose faster than pay during the war.

A few manufacturers made their profits even greater by selling the Union government inferior products: rusty rifles, boats that leaked, hats that dissolved in the rain. Uniforms made from compressed rags quickly fell apart. The soles came off some boots after a few miles of marching. Like the Southern profiteers, these manufacturers took shameful advantage of the needs of their countrymen.

Prison Camps Captured Confederate soldiers were sent to prison camps throughout the North, including Point Lookout in Maryland and Camp Chase in Ohio. The Ohio Penitentiary also housed some Confederate prisoners. The South's prison camps were located wherever there was room. Andersonville, its most notorious camp, was in a field in Georgia. Richmond's Libby Prison was a converted tobacco warehouse.

The North and the South generally treated their prisoners about the same. In most cases officers received better treatment than other prisoners. Andersonville was the exception. Built to hold 10,000 men, it eventually confined nearly 35,000 Northerners in a fenced, 26-acre open area. About 100 prisoners a day died, usually of starvation or exposure. The camp's commander was the only Confederate to be tried for war crimes after the South's defeat. He was convicted and hanged.

Medical Care While soldiers faced miserable conditions in prison camps, life was not much better in the battle camps. Health and medical conditions on both sides were frightful. About one in four Civil War soldiers did not survive the war, but it was disease that killed many of them. Poor nutrition and contaminated food led to dysentery and typhoid fever. Malaria, spread by mosquitoes, was also a killer. Many soldiers died of pneumonia.

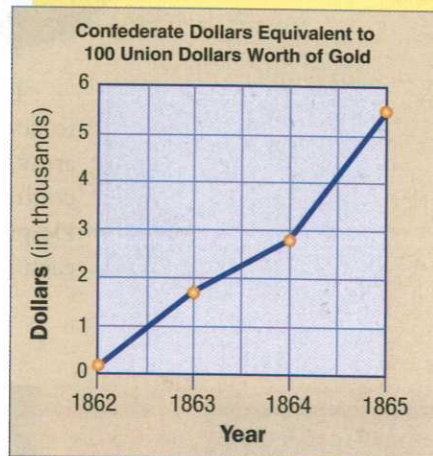
A Union soldier was three times more likely to die in camp or in a hospital than he was to be killed on the battlefield. In fact, about one in five Union soldiers wounded in battle later died from their wounds. While most doctors were aware of the relationship between cleanliness and infection, they did not know how to sterilize their equipment. Surgeons sometimes went for days without even washing their instruments.

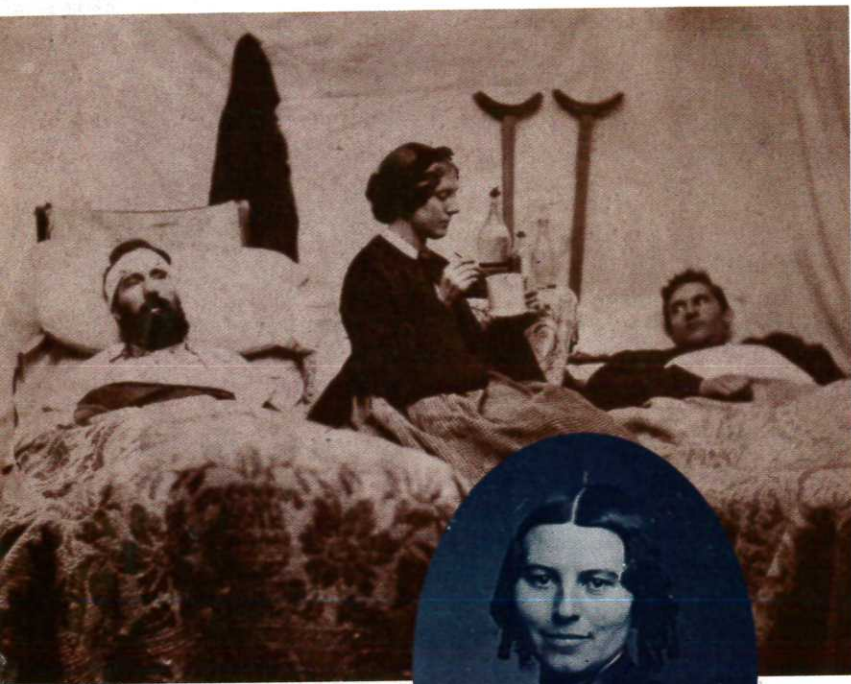
On both sides, thousands of women volunteered to care for the sick and wounded. Government clerk Clara Barton quit her job in order to provide supplies and first aid to Union troops in camp and during battle. Known to soldiers as the "angel of the battlefield," Barton continued her service after the war by founding the American Red Cross. Mental health reformer Dorothea Dix volunteered to organize and head the Union army's nursing corps. Nursing was a difficult task, as the following letter shows:

Focus on ECONOMICS

Inflation in the South As the war dragged on and Union armies advanced into the South, shortages and the falling value of Confederate currency caused almost unbelievable inflation. Inflation is a steady increase in prices over time. Even by late 1862, a bag of salt that had cost \$2 before the war was selling for \$60 in some places. Southerner Rose Frye remembered the price of calico going from 50 cents to \$20 per yard, and paying \$125 for shoes.

Another way to look at inflation is to compare the value of Confederate currency to \$100 worth of gold as shown in this graph.





Many women served as nurses in the wards of field hospitals. One nurse, Clara Barton (inset), was known as the “angel of the battlefield.”



“I am very tired tonight; I have been in the field all day. There are no words in the English language to express the sufferings I witnessed today. The men lie on the ground; their clothes have been cut off them to dress their wounds; they . . . have nothing but hardtack to eat. . . . [F]our surgeons, none of whom were idle for fifteen minutes at a time, were busy all day amputating legs and arms. . . . I would get on first rate if they would not ask me to write to their wives; that I cannot do without crying, which is not pleasant to either party.”

—Cornelia Hancock

Some 4,000 women served as nurses for the Northern army. By the end of the war, nursing was no longer only a man’s profession.

Sanitation in most army camps was nonexistent. Rubbish and rotting food littered the ground. Human waste and heaps of animal manure polluted water supplies. Epidemics of contagious diseases, such as mumps and measles, swept through camps. Sick lists were lengthy. At times only half the troops in a regiment were available for fighting.

The United States Sanitary Commission, created in June 1861, attempted to combat these problems. Thousands of volunteers, mostly women, inspected army hospitals and camps. They organized cleanups and provided advice about controlling infection, disease prevention, sewage disposal, and nutrition. Despite these and similar Confederate efforts, about twice as many soldiers on each side died from disease as from enemy gunfire.

Section

2

Assessment

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Describe the **draft** laws in the North and the South.
2. Who were the **Copperheads**?
3. How were **martial law** and the suspension of the **writ of habeas corpus** used to stifle dissent?
4. Why did Lincoln decide to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**?

CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING

5. **Comparing Points of View** Compare the quotes from Senator Louis Wigfall and Governor Joseph Brown. Given the measures President Lincoln used during the war, which position do you think he would have favored?
6. **Writing a List** Make a list of the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation in both the North and the South. Underline the two most important effects.



Take It to the NET

Activity: Making a Chart Read the constitutions of the United States and the Confederacy. Make a chart showing three important similarities and three important differences between the documents. Use the links provided in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area of the following Web site for help in completing this activity.

www.phschool.com



Summarizing From Multiple Sources

When you are doing research, you will often find two or more sources with information about one topic. Combining the main ideas of these sources into a single summary can provide a more complete picture of events than either source could alone. You can also use each source to test the reliability of the others: if the sources do not seem to agree, you should do further research to find out which ones provide the most reliable information.

In February 1865, General Sherman's army began marching through South Carolina, sparing little in its path. Dr. Samuel McGill, a resident of the state, made entries in his diary as the army advanced. Ten years later, in his memoirs, General Sherman would recall his own thinking at the time.

LEARN THE SKILL

Use the following steps to summarize from multiple sources:

- 1. Find the main idea of each source.** Sometimes the main idea is stated by the writer, often in the first sentence of a paragraph. In other cases, you may have to use your judgment to identify the main idea from the details in the source.
- 2. Identify supporting details in each source.** These include any facts, reasons, explanations, examples, or descriptions that helped you find each main idea.
- 3. Write a summary of each source.** State or restate its main idea in your own words.
- 4. Create a summary based on the main ideas of all the sources.** Use your own words to tie the sources' main ideas together. If possible, include a supporting detail from each source.

PRACTICE THE SKILL

Answer the following questions:

- 1. (a)** Which sentence in Source A states the main idea of the two diary entries? **(b)** Which sentence in Source B provides the main idea of that excerpt?
- 2. (a)** What actions are described in Source A? **(b)** How do they support the writer's sense of the mood of the people? **(c)** In Source B, what is the "power" that Sherman planned to use? **(d)** What was Sherman ready to do in order to use it?
- 3. (a)** State the main idea of Source A in your own words. **(b)** State the main idea of Source B in your own words.
- 4. (a)** What historical event links McGill's diary entries with the excerpt from Sherman's memoirs? **(b)** Do the two sources contradict or complement each other? Explain. **(c)** Drawing information from both sources, describe what happened in the Williamsburg District in 1865 and why it happened.

APPLY THE SKILL

See the Chapter Review and Assessment for another opportunity to apply this skill.

A

February 28, 1865: "All is gloom and uncertainty, and preparations are being made for the worst. Furniture and provisions are hidden against pending raids. . . . It is feared famine will possess the land; our army is demoralized and the people panic stricken. . . . The power to do [act] has left us. . . . To fight longer seems to be madness; to submit tamely is dishonor."

March 1, 1865: "The whole country is in the wildest commotion and many are fleeing to the woods with their wives and daughters, while a few have gone to meet the advance and to give battle."

—From the diary of Dr. Samuel McGill, Williamsburg District, South Carolina

B

"My aim then was, to whip the rebels, to humble their pride, to follow them to their inmost recesses [their inner selves], and make them fear and dread us. . . . It was to me manifest [obvious] that the soldiers and people of the South entertained a . . . fear of our . . . men. . . . [T]his was a power, and I intended to utilize it. . . . and therefore on them should fall the scourge of war in its worst form."

—William Tecumseh Sherman, *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, 1875

The Tide of War Turns

READING FOCUS

- What was the importance of Lee's victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville?
- How did the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg turn the tide of the war?
- Why was 1863 a pivotal year?
- What is the message of the Gettysburg Address?

MAIN IDEA

Despite Southern victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the tide of war turned in the summer of 1863, when the North won at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

KEY TERMS

Battle of Fredericksburg
 Battle of Chancellorsville
 Battle of Gettysburg
 Pickett's Charge
 siege
 Gettysburg Address

TAKING NOTES

As you read, complete the following chart. For each battle, fill in the important officers, tell which side won, and write what you consider the most important reason for that side's victory.

Major Battles of 1863			
Battle	Union Officer	Confederate Officer	Victor/Why
Fredericksburg	Burnside	Lee	South/Burnside crossed right in front of Lee's army; kept charging into gunfire.

Setting the Scene Civil War battles were noisy and smoky. Cannons boomed, rifles fired, men shouted, and the battlefield was wreathed in a haze of gunfire and dust. How did commanders communicate with their troops in this chaos? How did soldiers know when to advance, when to retreat, or even where their units were located? In the early years of the Civil War, it was the sound of the drumbeat that communicated orders. For that reason, drummer boys—usually only 12 to 16 years old—were so important that they were often purposely fired on by the enemy, and hundreds were killed in battle. One drummer boy who was wounded in action at Vicksburg received the Medal of Honor. Another boy described his experience this way:

“A cannon ball came bouncing across the corn field, kicking up dirt and dust each time it struck the earth. Many of the men in our company took shelter behind a stone wall, but I stood where I was and never stopped drumming. An officer came by on horseback and chastised the men, saying ‘this boy puts you all to shame. Get up and move forward.’ . . . Even when the fighting was at its fiercest and I was frightened, I stood straight and did as I was ordered. . . . I felt I had to be a good example for the others.”

—A Civil War drummer boy

Victories for General Lee

The Emancipation Proclamation may have renewed enthusiasm for the war among some Northerners, but the war still had to be won in the din and dust of the battlefield. When General George McClellan delayed in following up on his victory over Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln again removed McClellan from command and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside in November 1862. Sadly for Lincoln, Burnside was better known for his thick whiskers, the origin of the term “sideburns,” than for his skills as a military strategist. He soon proved that his poor reputation was justified.



Drummer boys were a vital part of the armies of both the North and the South.

The Battle of Fredericksburg Knowing that McClellan had been fired for being too cautious, Burnside quickly advanced into Virginia. His plan was simple—to march his army of some 122,000 men straight toward Richmond. In response, Lee massed his army of nearly 79,000 at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the south bank of the Rappahannock River. Lee spread his troops along a ridge called Marye’s Heights, behind and overlooking the town.

Incredibly, instead of crossing the river out of range of the Confederate artillery, Burnside decided to cross directly in front of Lee’s forces. “The enemy will be more surprised [by this move],” he explained. Lee was surprised—by the poor strategy of Burnside’s plan.

Union troops poured across the river on specially constructed bridges and occupied the town. Lee let them cross. He knew that his artillery had the area well covered. Lee believed that if Burnside’s army attacked, the Confederate forces could easily deal it a crushing defeat.

On December 13, 1862, the **Battle of Fredericksburg** began. Throughout the day Burnside ordered charge after charge into the Confederate gunfire. Some Union army units lost more than half their men. When the fighting ceased at nightfall, the Union had suffered nearly 13,000 casualties. Confederate losses were just over 5,000. A demoralized Burnside soon asked to be relieved of his command.

The Battle of Chancellorsville After accepting Burnside’s resignation, a worried Lincoln turned to yet another general, Joseph “Fighting Joe” Hooker. General Hooker’s plan was to move the Union army around Fredericksburg and attack the Confederates’ strong defenses from behind. “May God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none,” Fighting Joe promised.

In late April 1863, Hooker put his plan into action. Leaving about a third of his 115,000-man army outside Fredericksburg, he marched the rest of his troops several miles upriver and slipped across the Rappahannock. Lee soon became aware of Hooker’s actions. Confederate cavalry commanded by General J.E.B. “Jeb” Stuart discovered Hooker’s force camped about ten miles west of Fredericksburg, near a road crossing called Chancellorsville.

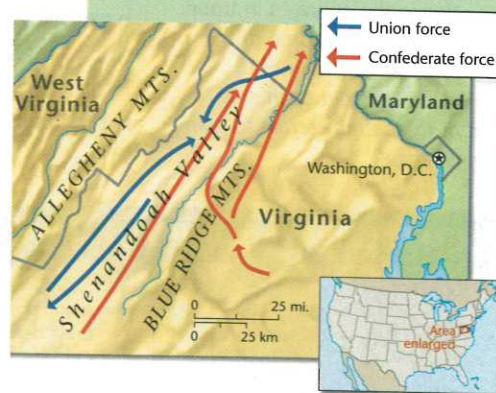
Dividing his forces, Lee sent more than 40,000 Confederate soldiers westward to meet Hooker. About 10,000 troops remained in Fredericksburg. Lee ordered them to build many fires at night, so the enemy across the river would not realize that most of the army was gone.

The **Battle of Chancellorsville** began on May 1, 1863. When the Union troops started their march toward Fredericksburg, they suddenly saw Lee’s army in front of them. After a brief clash, Fighting Joe ordered them to pull back into the thick woods and build defenses. The next day, when the Confederates did not attack, Hooker assumed they were in retreat. Instead, Lee had daringly divided his forces a second time. He sent General Stonewall Jackson and 26,000 men on a 12-mile march around the Union army for a late-afternoon attack on its right side. The movement of Jackson’s troops was concealed by heavy woods that covered the area.

Again, Hooker was taken by surprise. The only warning was a wave of rabbits and deer that poured into the Union camp moments ahead of the Confederate charge. If darkness had not halted his attack, Jackson would have crushed the Union army. That night, Jackson and some other officers left the Confederate camp to scout the Union positions for a renewed attack. As they returned in

Focus on GEOGRAPHY

The Shenandoah Valley One of Stonewall Jackson’s deadliest weapons was a detailed map of the Shenandoah Valley, a corridor about 150 miles long and 25 miles wide between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Alleghenies. Southern armies were able to travel north through the Valley. Although forested, its slopes were not too steep or rocky for troops on foot or horseback, and the main road through the center of the Valley allowed even Robert E. Lee’s large army to travel rapidly. What’s more, the many gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the pro-Confederate population permitted Southern forces to duck easily in and out of the Valley. However, Union forces that ventured there were harassed by armed raiders. Finally, the Shenandoah’s splendid pastures and crops also supplied the Confederate Army with a much-needed source of food.



the darkness, some Confederate soldiers mistook them for enemies and opened fire. Three bullets hit Jackson, one shattering his left arm so badly that it had to be amputated.

On May 3, with Stuart now leading Jackson's command, the Confederate army completed its victory. On May 5, Hooker's badly beaten troops withdrew back across the river. Chancellorsville was Lee's most brilliant victory, but it was also his most costly one. On May 10, Jackson died of complications from his wounds. Stonewall Jackson was probably Lee's most brilliant general. His popularity with the troops was exceeded only by Lee's. His death deprived Lee of a man he called his "strong right arm."

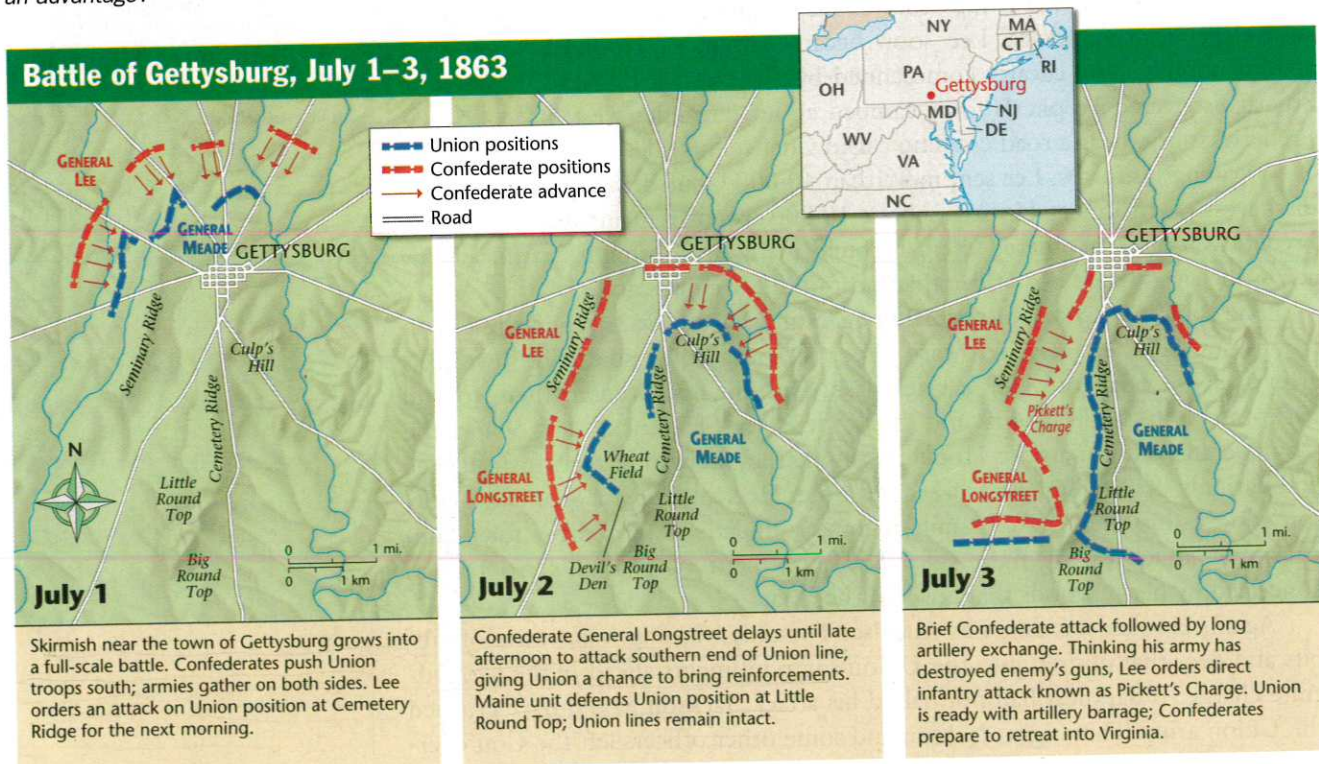
The Battle of Gettysburg

The crushing defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville were the low point of the war for the Union. The mood in Washington was dark. Rumors swept the capital that Lincoln would resign as President. Some Northern leaders began to talk seriously of making peace with the South. "If there is a worse place than Hell," Lincoln said, "I am in it."

In June 1863, Lee marched his forces northward. The Union blockade and the South's lack of resources were beginning to weaken his army. With all the fighting in Virginia, supplies there had become scarce. Lee hoped to find some in Pennsylvania. More importantly, he hoped that a major Confederate victory on Northern soil would finally push the Union into giving up the war.

As Lincoln prepared to replace Hooker, the Union army moved north, too, staying between the Confederates and Washington. On July 1, some Confederate troops entered the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Many of them were barefoot, and a supply of shoes was rumored to be stored in the town. There the Confederates encountered a unit of Union cavalry and a fight developed. From this skirmish grew the greatest battle ever fought in North America, the three-day **Battle of Gettysburg**.

MAP SKILLS The Battle of Gettysburg was fought over three days. Notice the changes in troop positions over the course of the battle. **Human-Environment Interaction** How did each side attempt to use the terrain to gain an advantage?



July 1, 1863 Hearing the gunfire coming from Gettysburg, units of both armies rushed to the scene. At first, the Confederates outnumbered the Union forces. Fighting through the day, they pushed the Northerners back onto some hills south of town. Meanwhile, troops on both sides continued to gather. Among the Union soldiers to arrive that night was General George Meade, the new head of the Union army. He had been in command for less than a week.

Each army took up positions on a series of hills. Their lines stretched from the outskirts of town, in a southerly direction, for about four miles. The center of the Union line was a long hill called Cemetery Ridge. Another series of hills, called Seminary Ridge, was the center of the Confederate position. Between these two ridges was a large field several hundred yards wide.

That evening, Lee discussed his battle plan with General James Longstreet, his second-in-command since the death of Stonewall Jackson. Having won the day's fighting, and fresh from his victory at Chancellorsville, Lee's confidence was high. He proposed to continue the battle the next day. Longstreet advised against attacking such a strong Union position, but Lee had made up his mind. "The enemy is there," said Lee, pointing to Cemetery Ridge, "and I am going to attack him there." He ordered Longstreet to lead an attack on the southern end of the Union line the next morning.

July 2, 1863 Although a graduate of West Point, Longstreet preferred more peaceful endeavors. An accountant, he wanted to be in charge of the Confederate army's payroll. Lee made him a field commander instead. "Longstreet is a very good fighter when he . . . gets everything ready," Lee said of him, "but he is so slow."

On this second day of the battle, Longstreet was not ready to attack until about 4:00 P.M. His delays gave Meade the chance to bring up reinforcements. The battle raged into the early evening. Heavy fighting occurred in a peach orchard, a wheat field, and a mass of boulders known locally as the Devil's Den.

At one point, some Alabama soldiers noticed that one of the hills in the Union position, called Little Round Top, was almost undefended. They rushed to capture the hill. From it, Confederate artillery could have bombarded the Union lines. However, Union commanders also had noticed that Little Round Top was vulnerable. About 350 Maine soldiers under Colonel Joshua Chamberlain, a college professor before the war, were ordered to defend the position. They arrived on the hill just before the Alabamans' assault and then held off repeated attacks until they ran out of ammunition. Unwilling to give up, Chamberlain ordered a bayonet charge. The surprised Confederates retreated back down the hill. The Maine soldiers' heroic act likely saved the Union army from defeat. At the end of the day, the Union lines remained intact.

July 3, 1863 The third day of battle began with a brief Confederate attack on the north end of the Union line. Then the battlefield fell quiet. Finally, in the early afternoon, about 150 Confederate cannons began the heaviest artillery barrage of the war. Some Union generals thought the firing might be to protect a Confederate retreat. They were wrong. Lee had decided to risk everything on an infantry charge against the center of the Union position. As he had two days before, Longstreet opposed such a direct attack. Again Lee overruled him.



VIEWING HISTORY This lithograph shows part of the Battle of Gettysburg. **Drawing Inferences** What can you tell about the military tactics of the battle from the picture?

READING CHECK

Describe the battle for Little Round Top.

Photography and War

The Civil War was the first American conflict to be photographed. Mathew Brady and his team of photographers showed its grim realities to great effect.



The Vietnam War was the first to “invade” American homes via television, and the nightly news footage from Vietnam helped turn American public opinion against the war.



During the 1991 Gulf War, CNN’s Peter Arnett actually broadcast *live* from Baghdad, Iraq, as American bombs fell on the city.

? Which of these images has the most impact on you, the viewer? Why? What do you learn about war from these images?

After a two-hour artillery duel, the Union guns stopped returning fire. Thinking that the Confederate artillery had destroyed the enemy’s guns, Longstreet reluctantly ordered the direct attack. Actually, the Union artillery commander had ceased fire only to save ammunition. Now, however, Northern soldiers on Cemetery Ridge saw nearly 15,000 Confederates, formed in a line a mile long and three rows deep, coming toward them.

Although this event is known in history as **Pickett’s Charge**, General George Pickett was only one of three Southern commanders on the field that day. Each led an infantry division of about 5,000 men. As the Confederates marched across about a mile of open ground between the two ridges, the Union artillery resumed firing. Hundreds of canister shells rained down on the approaching soldiers, tearing huge gaps in their ranks. When the Southern troops closed to within about 200 yards of the Union lines, Northern soldiers poured rifle fire into those who remained standing.

Only a few hundred Confederates reached the Union lines—at a bend in a stone wall that became known as the Angle. A survivor described the fighting:

“Men fire into each other’s faces, not five feet apart. There are bayonet-thrusts, sabre-strokes, pistol-shots; . . . men going down on their hands and knees, spinning round like tops, throwing out their arms, falling; legless, armless, headless. There are ghastly heaps of dead men.”

—Soldier at Gettysburg

In about 30 minutes it was over. Scarcely half the Confederate force returned to Seminary Ridge. Lee ordered Pickett to reform his division in case Meade counterattacked. “General Lee, I have no division,” Pickett replied.

Pickett’s Charge ended the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. Losses on both sides were staggering. The Union army of about 85,000 suffered over 23,000

casualties. Of some 75,000 Southerners, about 28,000 were casualties. For the second time, Lee had lost more than a third of his army. The next day, July 4, the Confederates began their retreat back to Virginia.

Vicksburg

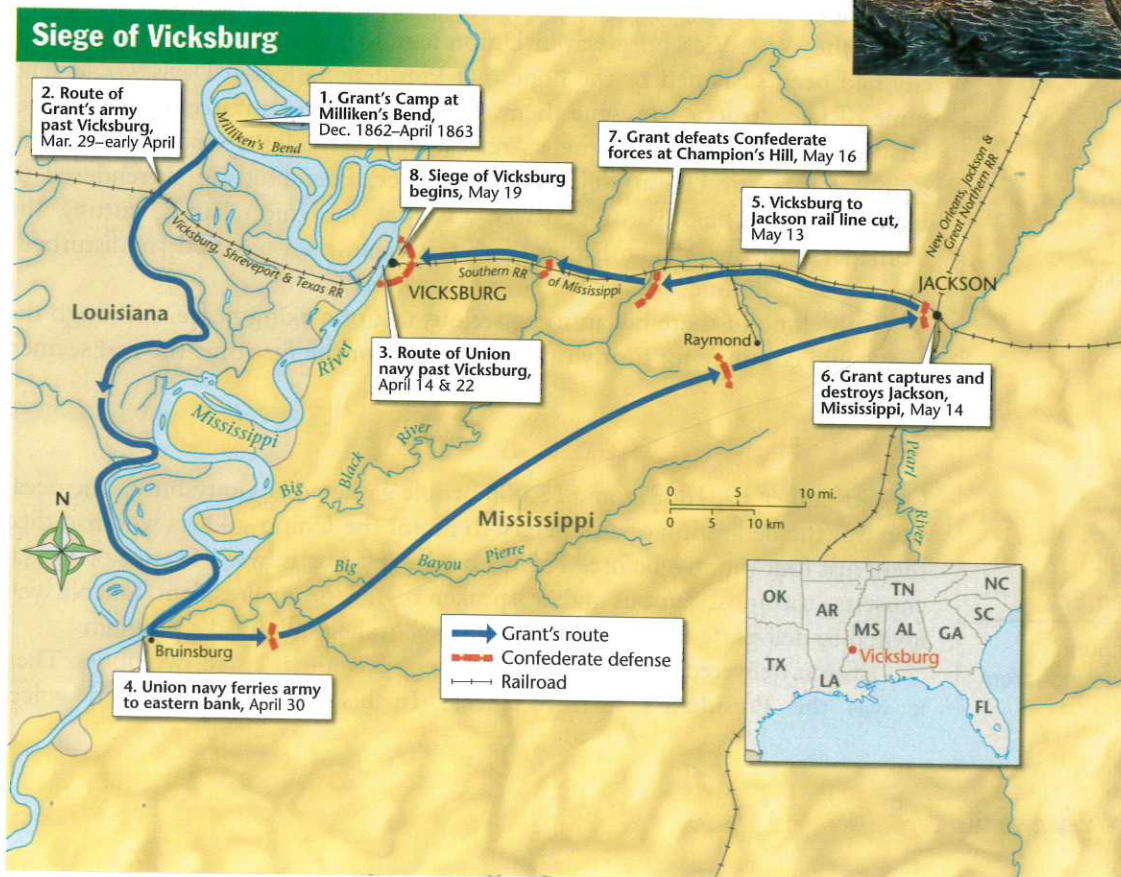
While armies clashed in the East, a Union force in the West struggled to capture the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Only this stronghold and a fortress at Port Hudson, Louisiana, stood in the way of the Union's complete control of the Mississippi River. Vicksburg seemed safe from attack. It sat on a bluff, high above a sharp bend in the river. From this bluff, Confederate artillery could lob shells at any Union ships that approached the city. In addition, much of Vicksburg was surrounded by swamps. The only approach to the city over dry land was from the east, and Confederate forces held that territory.

Grant Attacks The Union general who faced these difficult challenges was Ulysses S. Grant. Between December 1862 and April 1863, he made several attempts either to capture or to bypass the city. First, he sent General William Tecumseh Sherman and several thousand troops in an unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg from the north. Next he had his army dig a canal across the bend in the river, so Union boats could bypass the city's guns. However, the canal turned out to be too shallow. Then he tried to attack from the north by sending gunboats down another river. This too failed.

An attempt to approach the city through a swampy backwater called Steele's Bayou nearly ended in disaster. The Confederates cut down trees to slow the Union boats and fired on them from shore. Finally, Sherman's troops had to come and rescue the fleet.

By mid-April 1863, the ground had dried out enough for Grant to try a daring plan. He marched his army down the Louisiana side of the river and crossed into Mississippi south of Vicksburg. Then he moved east and attacked Jackson, the state capital. This maneuver

MAP SKILLS Lincoln called capturing Vicksburg "the key" to winning the war. Jefferson Davis considered the city to be "the nailhead that holds the South's two halves together." **Movement** (a) Trace Grant's route on the map and explain the strategy behind it. (b) According to the painting, what made the attempt to attack the city by gunboat so difficult?



Focus on DAILY LIFE

Life Underground A young mother described living in a cave during the siege of Vicksburg: “Our new habitation was an excavation made in the earth, a cave in the shape of a T. In one of the wings my bed fitted; the other I used as a kind of a dressing room. In this the earth had been cut down a foot or two below the floor of the main cave. I could stand erect here and when tired of sitting in other portions of my residence, I bowed myself into it and stood impassively resting at full height. Our quarters were close indeed, yet I was more comfortable than I expected I could have been under the earth.

“We were safe at least from fragments of shell—and they were flying in all directions—though no one seemed to think our cave any protection should a mortar shell happen to fall directly on top of the ground above us.”

—Mary Ann Loughborough

drew out the Confederate forces from Vicksburg, commanded by General John Pemberton, to help defend the capital. Before they could arrive, Grant captured the city of Jackson. Then he turned his troops west to fight Pemberton.

On May 16, the two armies clashed at Champion’s Hill, halfway between Jackson and Vicksburg. Although Grant won the battle, he could not trap Pemberton’s army. The Confederates were able to retreat back to Vicksburg’s fortifications. In late May, after two more unsuccessful attacks, Grant began a **siege**, a tactic in which an enemy is surrounded and starved in order to make it surrender.

The Siege of Vicksburg When Union cannons opened fire on Vicksburg from land and water, a bombardment began that would average 2,800 shells a day. For more than a month, the citizens of Vicksburg endured a nearly constant pounding from some 300 guns. The constant schedule of shelling took over everyday life.

To avoid being killed by the shells falling on their homes, residents dug caves in hillsides, some complete with furniture and attended by slaves. “It was living like plant roots,” one cave dweller said. As the siege dragged on, residents and soldiers alike were reduced to eating horses, mules, and dogs. Rats appeared for sale in the city’s butcher shops.

By late June, Confederate soldiers’ daily rations were down to one biscuit and one piece of bacon per day. On July 4, some 30,000 Confederate troops marched out of Vicksburg and laid down their arms. Pemberton thought he could negotiate the best terms for the surrender on the day that celebrated the Union’s independence.

The Importance of 1863

For the North, 1863 had begun disastrously. However, the Fourth of July, 1863, was for some the most joyous Independence Day since the first one 87 years earlier. For the first time, thousands of former slaves could truly celebrate American independence. The holiday marked the turning point of the Civil War.

In the West, Vicksburg was in Union hands. For a time, the people of that city had been sustained by the hope that President Jefferson Davis would send some of Lee’s troops to rescue them. But Lee had no reinforcements to spare. His weakened army had begun its retreat into Virginia; it would never again seriously threaten Union soil. Four days later, Port Hudson surrendered to Union forces. The Mississippi River was now in Union hands, cutting the Confederacy in two. “The Father of Waters again goes unvexed [undisturbed] to the sea,” announced Lincoln in Washington, D.C.

In Richmond there began to be serious talk of making peace. Although the war would continue for nearly two years more, for the first time the end seemed in sight.

The Gettysburg Address

On November 19, 1863, some 15,000 people gathered at Gettysburg. The occasion was the dedication of a cemetery to honor the Union soldiers who had died there just four months before. The featured guest was Edward Everett of Massachusetts, the most famous public speaker of the time. President Lincoln was invited to deliver “a few appropriate remarks” to help fill out the program.

Everett delivered a grand crowd-pleasing speech that lasted two hours. Then it was the President’s turn to speak. In his raspy, high-pitched voice,



Sounds of an Era

Listen to the Gettysburg Address and other sounds from the Civil War era.

Lincoln delivered his remarks, which became known as the **Gettysburg Address**. In a short, two-minute speech he eloquently reminded listeners of the North's reason for fighting the Civil War: to preserve a young country unmatched by any other country in history in its commitment to the principles of freedom, equality, and self-government:

KEY DOCUMENTS

“Fourscore 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. . . .

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.”

—Lincoln's Gettysburg Address,
November 19, 1863



VIEWING HISTORY “In times like the present,” Lincoln said, “men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time. . . .”

Identifying Central Issues How do Lincoln's words at Gettysburg represent the noblest goals of the Union cause?

In 1863, most Americans did not pay much attention to Lincoln's speech. Some thought it was too short and too simple. Lincoln's fellow speaker, Edward Everett, was an exception. He wrote to Lincoln the next day, “I wish I could flatter myself that I had come as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes.” Future generations have agreed with Everett. The Gettysburg Address has become one of the best-loved and most-quoted speeches in English. It expresses simply and eloquently both grief at the terrible cost of the war and the reasons for renewed efforts to preserve the Union and the noble principles for which it stands.

Section

3

Assessment

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Briefly describe the **Battle of Fredericksburg** and the **Battle of Chancellorsville**.
2. Why was the **Battle of Gettysburg** a turning point in the war?
3. What were three effects of Grant's **siege** of Vicksburg?
4. Summarize the main points of the **Gettysburg Address**.

CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING

5. **Determining Relevance** How did the superior manpower of the North and its greater ability to produce both crops and manufactured goods begin to affect the war in 1863?
6. **Writing to Persuade** Which do you think was a more significant turning point: Vicksburg or Gettysburg? Write the opening paragraph of a persuasive essay supporting your choice.



Take It to the NET

Activity: Writing an Ad Read more about the equipment and clothing that Civil War soldiers typically carried, and create an advertisement aimed at selling these items to the soldiers. Use the links provided in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area of the following Web site for help in completing this activity.

www.phschool.com

Devastation and New Freedom

READING FOCUS

- What was General Grant's strategy for defeating the South, and how did he and General Sherman implement it?
- What were the issues and results of the election of 1864?
- How was the South finally defeated on the battlefield?
- How and why did John Wilkes Booth assassinate President Lincoln?

MAIN IDEA

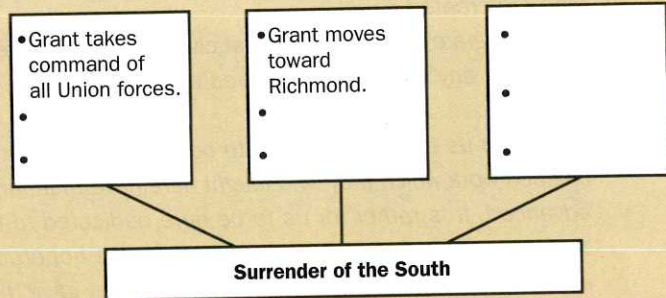
After years of fighting, countless casualties, and considerable devastation, the South finally surrendered in April 1865.

KEY TERMS

Battle of the Wilderness
 Battle of Spotsylvania
 Battle of Cold Harbor
 Thirteenth Amendment
 guerrilla

TAKING NOTES

Copy this flowchart. As you read, fill in the boxes with some of the important events that led to the surrender of the South.



Setting the Scene In April 1865 the city of Richmond, which had welcomed the war with such enthusiasm four years earlier, was a very different place. The war was nearly over, and both the Confederate government and its army abandoned the city. While many Southern cities, towns, and farms were set ablaze by conquering Union armies, the fires in the Confederate capital were set by retreating Southern troops in an effort to keep stored provisions from falling into the hands of the enemy. One Union soldier described the scene as he approached the city:



Retreating Confederate troops and citizens flee their burning capital.

“ [I] looked down upon the grandest and most appalling sight that my eyes ever beheld. Richmond was literally a sea of flame, out of which the church steeples could be seen protruding here and there, while over all hung a canopy of dense black smoke, lighted up now and then by the bursting shells from the numerous arsenals scattered throughout the city. . . . The spacious capitol grounds afforded the only spot of refuge, and these were crowded with women and children, bearing in their arms and upon their heads their most cherished possessions.”

—R. B. Prescott

While there was certainly much destruction and misery, there were also pockets of rejoicing. African Americans joyously welcomed Union troops. Prescott went on to say that the freed slaves “hailed our appearance with the most extravagant expressions of joy. . . . ‘God bless you’ and ‘Thank God, the Yankees have come’ resounded on every side.”

Grant Takes Command

At the beginning of 1864, the Confederates still hoped to keep the Union forces out of Richmond. Their war strategy was a simple one—to hold on. They knew that the North would have a presidential election in November. If the war dragged on and casualties mounted, some Southerners felt that Northern voters

might replace Lincoln with a President willing to grant the South its independence. "If we can only subsist," wrote a Confederate official, "we may have peace."

At the same time, President Lincoln understood that his chances for reelection in 1864 depended on the Union's success on the battlefield. In March he summoned Ulysses S. Grant to Washington and gave him command of all Union forces. Grant's plan was to confront and crush the Confederate army and end the war before the November election.

Placing General William Tecumseh Sherman in charge in the West, Grant remained in the East to battle General Lee. He realized that Lee was running short of men and supplies. Grant now proposed to use the North's superiority in population and industry to wear down the Confederates. He ordered Sherman to do the same in the West.

Battle of the Wilderness In early May 1864, Grant moved south across the Rapidan River in Virginia with a force of some 115,000 men. Lee had about 64,000 troops. The Union army headed directly toward Richmond. Grant knew that to stop the Union advance, Lee would have to fight. In May and June the Union and Confederate armies clashed in three major battles. This was exactly what Grant wanted.

The fighting began on May 5 with the two-day **Battle of the Wilderness**. This battle occurred on virtually the same ground as the Battle of Chancellorsville the year before. The two armies met in a dense forest. The fighting was so heavy that the woods caught fire, causing many of the wounded to be burned to death. Unable to see in the smoke-filled forest, units got lost and fired on friendly soldiers, mistaking them for the enemy. One of these casualties was General Longstreet, Lee's second-in-command. He was accidentally shot and wounded by his own soldiers only three miles from where Stonewall Jackson had been shot the year before.

Grant took massive losses at the Battle of the Wilderness. However, instead of retreating as previous Union commanders had done after suffering heavy casualties, he moved his army around the Confederates and again headed south. Despite the high number of casualties, Union soldiers were proud that under Grant's leadership they would not retreat so easily.

Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor Two days later, on May 8, the Confederates caught up to the Union army near the little town of Spotsylvania Court House. The series of clashes that followed over nearly two weeks is called the **Battle of Spotsylvania**. The heaviest fighting took place on May 12. In some parts of the battlefield, the Union dead were piled four deep. When Northerners began to protest the huge loss of life, a determined Grant notified Lincoln, "I propose to fight it out on this line [course of action] if it takes all summer." Then he moved the Union army farther south.

In early June the armies clashed yet again at the **Battle of Cold Harbor**, just eight miles from Richmond. In a dawn attack on June 3, Grant launched two direct charges on the Confederates, who were behind strong fortifications. Some 7,000 Union soldiers fell—many in the first hour.

The Siege of Petersburg Unable to reach Richmond or defeat Lee's army, Grant moved his army around the capital and attacked Petersburg, a railroad center south of the city. He knew that if he could cut off shipments of food to Richmond, the city would have to surrender. However, the attack failed. In less than two months, Grant's army had suffered some 65,000 casualties. This toll

Focus on TECHNOLOGY

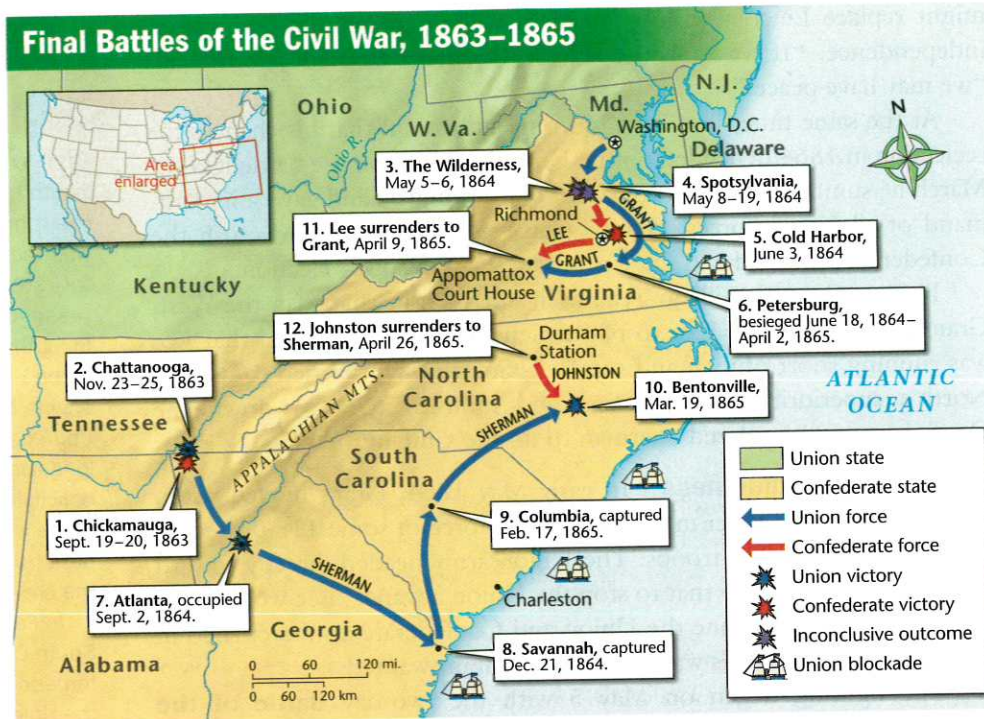
Civil War Submarine In 1864, the South had a secret weapon. Nothing like it had ever been seen before. It was the world's first successful military submarine, and the first such vessel to sink a ship in battle—something that would not happen again until World War I. Made from an old steam engine boiler, and cranked by hand, the Confederate *Hunley* was just 40 feet long. Once the craft submerged, the only light came from a candle. The flame would go out after about 25 minutes from lack of oxygen—a sign that the crew had better surface soon.

In February 1864, near Charleston, South Carolina, the *Hunley* rammed its torpedo into the *Housatonic*, and sank the Union ship. Then, mysteriously, the *Hunley* also sank. Now, in one of the largest recovery projects of its kind, the sub is being recovered and restored, and its crew of nine given heroes' burials.

READING CHECK

What happened at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor?

MAP SKILLS Grant's stubbornness and Sherman's campaign of total war brought the Civil War to a bloody close. **Movement** Compare the size and movement of the Union and Confederate forces in the final months of the war. Why do you think Sherman met with little resistance?



had a chilling effect on the surviving Union troops. At Cold Harbor, many soldiers pinned their names and addresses on their uniforms so their bodies could be identified.

Grant then turned to the tactic he had successfully used at Vicksburg. On June 18, 1864, he began the siege of Petersburg. Lee responded by building defenses. While he had lost many fewer men than Grant, it was becoming difficult for Lee to replace all of his casualties. He was willing to stay put and wait for the Northern election in November.

In the Shenandoah Grant recognized the importance of the Shenandoah Valley, both strategically and as a source of Southern supplies. In the summer of 1864, he decided to shut down that supply source once and for all. He told General Phil Sheridan, “Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can. . . . If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste.” Sheridan carried out these orders to the letter. In the fall of 1864 he wrote Grant: “The people here are getting sick of the war.” Grant answered: “Keep on, and your good work will cause the fall of Richmond.”

In July 1864, one house that became a victim of Grant’s policy belonged to Henrietta E. Lee. Her husband—the grandson of Revolutionary patriot and “rebel” Richard Henry Lee and a relative of Confederate General Robert E. Lee—was not at home. Henrietta Lee could not defend her home with weapons; all she had were words. She wrote the Union General a letter that began this way:

“General Hunter:

Yesterday your underling, Captain Martindale, of the First New York Cavalry, executed your infamous order and burned my house. . . . the dwelling and every outbuilding, seven in number, with their contents, being burned. I, therefore, a helpless woman whom you have cruelly wronged, address you, a Major-General of the United States Army, and demand why this was done? What was my offence? My

husband was absent—an exile. He has never been a politician or in any way engaged in the struggle now going on . . . The house was built by my father, a Revolutionary soldier, who served the whole seven years for your independence. There I was born; there the sacred dead repose. . . .”

—Henrietta Lee, July 20, 1864

Little did Henrietta Lee know that this was just the beginning of the devastation of the South.

Sherman in Georgia

As Grant’s army advanced against Lee, Sherman began to move south from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to threaten the city of Atlanta. Sherman’s strategy was identical to Grant’s in Virginia. He would force the main Confederate army in the West to attempt to stop his advance. If the Southern general took the bait, Sherman would destroy the enemy with his huge 98,000-man force. If the Confederates refused to fight, he would seize Atlanta, an important rail and industrial center.

The Capture of Atlanta Sherman’s opponent in Georgia was General Joseph Johnston, the Confederate commander who had been wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines in Virginia in 1862. Johnston’s tactics were similar to Lee’s. He would engage the Union force to block its progress. At the same time, he would not allow Sherman to deal him a crushing defeat. In this way, he hoped to delay Sherman from reaching Atlanta before the presidential elections could take place in the North.

Despite Johnston’s best efforts, by mid-July 1864 the Union army was just a few miles from Atlanta. Wanting more aggressive action, Confederate president Jefferson Davis replaced Johnston with General James Hood.

The new commander gave Davis—and Sherman—exactly what they wanted. In late July, Hood engaged the Union force in a series of battles. With each clash the Southern army lost thousands of soldiers. Finally, with the Confederate forces reduced from some 62,000 to less than 45,000, General Hood retreated to Atlanta’s strong defenses. Like Grant at Petersburg, Sherman laid siege to the city. Throughout the month of August, Sherman’s forces bombarded Atlanta. In early September the Confederate army pulled out and left the city to the Union general’s mercy.

Sherman Marches to the Sea “War is cruelty,” Sherman once wrote. “There is no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over.” It was from this viewpoint that the tough Ohio soldier conducted his military campaigns. Although a number of Union commanders considered Sherman to be mentally unstable, Grant stood by him. As a result, Sherman was fiercely loyal to his commander.

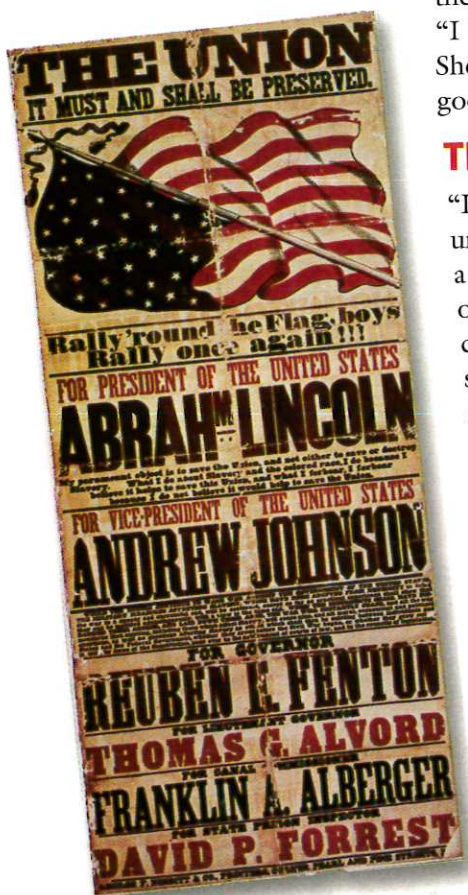
Now, Sherman convinced Grant to permit a daring move. Vowing to “make Georgia howl,” in November 1864, Sherman led some 62,000 Union troops on a march to the sea to capture Savannah, Georgia. Before abandoning Atlanta, however, he ordered the city evacuated and then burned. After leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman’s soldiers cut a

READING CHECK

What was Grant’s policy toward the Shenandoah Valley, and how was the policy carried out?

VIEWING HISTORY *General Sherman’s March to the Sea* shows the destruction caused by the Union advance. **Drawing Inferences** What kinds of destruction are the Union troops causing here? What are the strategic purposes of this destruction?





VIEWING HISTORY This campaign poster shows Lincoln running on the Union Party ticket. **Drawing Conclusions** Do you think calling themselves the Union Party was a good strategy for the Republicans in 1864? Explain your answer.

nearly 300-mile-long path of destruction across Georgia. The Union troops destroyed bridges, factories, and railroad lines. They seized and slaughtered livestock. Grain that had recently been harvested for the Confederate troops went to Union soldiers instead.

As the Northerners approached Savannah, the small Confederate force there fled. On December 21, the Union army entered the city without a fight. “I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah,” read General Sherman’s message to Lincoln. For the President, it was the second piece of good news since the November election.

The Election of 1864

“I am going to be beaten,” Lincoln said of his reelection chances in 1864, “and unless some great change takes place, badly beaten.” Lincoln not only had to face a Democratic candidate, he also faced a brief challenge for the nomination of his own party. This challenge came from the Radical Republicans, those who were committed to emancipation and to “punishing” the South for the war. They were so angered when Lincoln pocket-vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill (which required stringent requirements for Southern states re-entering the Union), that they supported John C. Frémont for the nomination. Frémont eventually withdrew.

In an attempt to broaden Lincoln’s appeal, the Republicans temporarily changed their name to the Union Party. They also dropped Vice President Hannibal Hamlin from the ticket and nominated Andrew Johnson of Tennessee to run with the President. Johnson was a Democrat and a pro-Union Southerner.

The Democrats nominated General George McClellan as their candidate. McClellan was only too happy to oppose Lincoln, who had twice fired him. The general was still loved by his soldiers, and Lincoln feared that McClellan would find wide support among the troops. McClellan promised that if elected, he would negotiate an end to the war.

Sherman’s capture of Atlanta, however, changed the political climate in the North. Sensing that victory was near, Northerners became less willing to support a negotiated settlement. In November, with the help of ballots cast by Union soldiers, Lincoln won an easy victory, garnering 212 out of a possible 233 electoral votes.

A New Birth of Freedom

By reelecting Lincoln, voters showed not only their approval of his war policy, but also their increasing acceptance of his stand against slavery. Three months later, in February 1865, Congress joined Lincoln in that stand and passed the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution. It was ratified by the states and became law on December 18, 1865. In a few words, the amendment ended slavery in the United States forever:

KEY DOCUMENTS

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

—Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution

In his Second Inaugural Address, in March 1865, Lincoln noted how slavery had divided the nation, but he also laid the groundwork for the effort to “bind up the nation’s wounds.”

“ . . . It may seem strange that any men should dare ask a just God’s assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men’s faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged.”

—Lincoln’s Second Inaugural,
March 1865

As President Lincoln prepared to begin his second term, it was clear to most Northerners that the war was nearly over. Lincoln said, “Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.”

The End of the War

As Grant strangled Richmond and Sherman prepared to move north from Savannah to join him, gloom deepened in the South. President Davis claimed that he had never really counted on McClellan’s election, or on a negotiated peace. “The deep waters are closing over us,” Mary Chesnut observed in her diary.

Sherman Moves North In February 1865, General Sherman’s troops left Savannah and headed for South Carolina. Since it had been the first state to secede from the Union, many Northerners regarded South Carolina as the heart of the rebellion. “Here is where the treason began and, by God, here is where it shall end,” wrote one Union soldier as the army marched northward.

Unlike Virginia and many other Confederate states, the Carolinas had seen relatively little fighting. Sherman had two goals as he moved toward Grant’s position at Petersburg: to destroy the South’s remaining resources and to crush Southerners’ remaining will to fight. In South Carolina he did both. The Confederate army could do little but retreat in front of Sherman’s advancing force. South Carolina was treated even more harshly than Georgia. In Georgia, for example, Union troops had burned very few of the houses that were in their path. In South Carolina, few houses were spared.

On February 17, the Union forces entered the state capital, Columbia. That night a fire burned nearly half of the city to the ground. Although no one could prove who started the fire, South Carolinians blamed Sherman’s troops for the destruction. When the Union army moved into North Carolina, all demolition of civilian property ceased.

Surrender at Appomattox By April 1865, daily desertions had shrunk the Confederate army defending Richmond to fewer than 35,000 starving men. Realizing that he could no longer protect the city, on April 2 Lee tried to slip around Grant’s army. He planned to unite his troops with those of General Johnston, who was retreating before Sherman’s force in North Carolina. Lee hoped that together they would be able to continue the war.

Units of General Grant’s army tracked the Confederates as they moved west. Each time Lee tried to turn his soldiers south, Grant’s troops cut them off. On April 9, Lee’s army arrived at the small Virginia town of Appomattox

Fast Forward to Today

Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery is located in Arlington, Virginia, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. This parcel of land once belonged to George Custis, who was the adopted



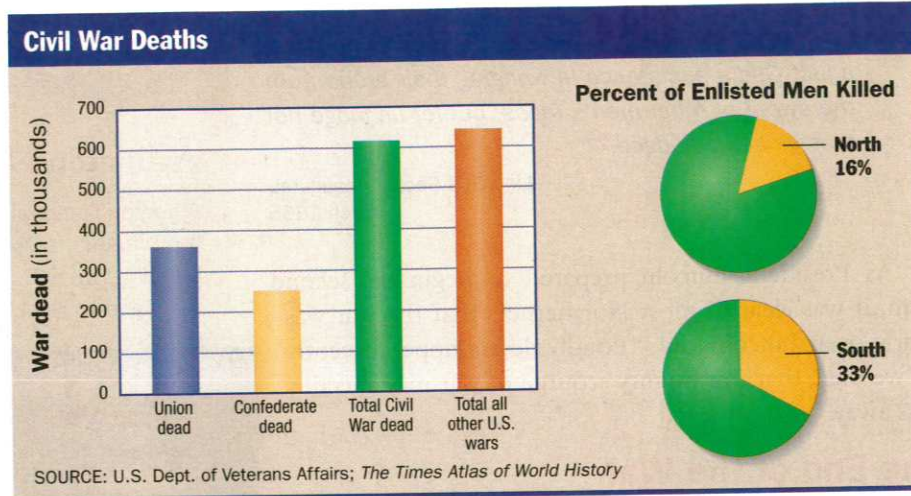
son of George Washington. After Custis’s daughter Mary inherited the property, she married a young army officer named Robert E. Lee, and they lived in the mansion Custis had built. During the Civil War, the Union army seized the property and used the mansion as a headquarters. The land became a military cemetery in 1864. In an 1882

Supreme Court case, Lee’s descendants finally succeeded in having the U.S. government declared a trespasser on their property. The next year, Congress appropriated \$150,000 to buy the property from the Lee family. Today, Arlington is the final resting place for many of the nation’s military dead, and the mansion serves as a memorial to Robert E. Lee.

? Given the circumstances of the Civil War, do you think the Union was justified in seizing this property? Explain.

INTERPRETING GRAPHS

After four years and more than 10,500 battles, the Civil War claimed a staggering number of casualties. **Drawing Conclusions** How does the total number of Civil War dead compare to those killed in other U.S. wars? Why do you think this is so? How does the information in the pie chart help to explain the outcome of the war?



Court House. There, the Confederates were surrounded by a much larger Union force. Some of Lee's officers suggested that the army could scatter and continue to fight as **guerrillas**—soldiers who use surprise raids and hit-and-run tactics. Lee rejected this idea, fearing that it would bring more devastation to Virginia. Reluctantly he admitted, "There is nothing left for me to do but go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths." He knew the war was over.

That afternoon Lee and Grant met in a private home in the town. The house belonged to Wilmer McLean. He had not lived there long. In 1861, McLean had been living in Manassas, and the opening shots of the First Battle of Bull Run had landed in his front yard. To ensure the safety of his family, he had moved them away from the war—or so he thought—to the town of Appomattox Court House. Now the war was ending in his parlor.

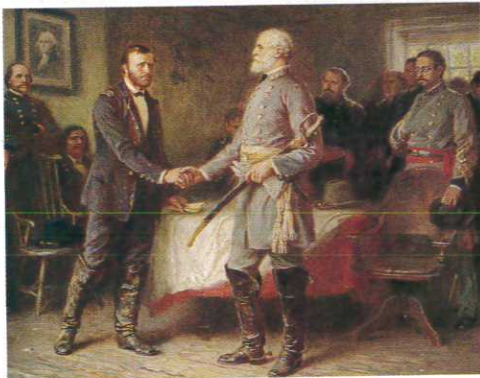
When they met in McLean's house, General Lee was in his dress uniform, a sword at his side, and Grant was wearing his usual private's uniform, which was splattered with mud. They briefly chatted about the weather and their service in the Mexican War. Then Lee asked Grant about the terms of the surrender. These were generous. Southern soldiers could take their horses and mules and go home. They would not be punished as traitors so long as they obeyed the laws where they lived. Grant also offered to feed the starving Confederate army. After the two men signed the surrender papers, they talked for a few more minutes. Then Lee mounted his horse and rode away.

As news of the surrender spread through the Union army, soldiers began firing artillery salutes. Grant ordered the celebration stopped. He did not want rejoicing at the Southerners' misfortune because, as he pointed out, "the rebels are our countrymen again."

In the South, the news also met with mixed feelings. Nancy De Saussure recalled how she felt: "Joy and sorrow strove with each other. Joy in the hope of having my husband . . . return to me, but oh, such sorrow over our defeat!"

Lincoln Is Assassinated

A few weeks after Lee's surrender, General Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina. Throughout May, other Confederate forces large and small also gave up.



VIEWING HISTORY Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House. **Making Inferences** What do the expressions, dress, and other details of the two generals indicate about the surrender? Do you think the artist's sympathies were with the North or the South? Explain.

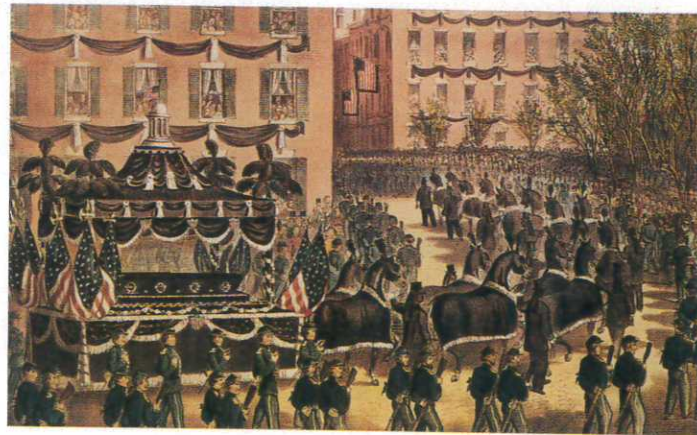
Tragically, Abraham Lincoln did not live to see the official end of the war. Throughout the winter of 1864–1865, a group of Southern conspirators in Washington, D.C., had worked on a plan to aid the Confederacy. Led by John Wilkes Booth, a Maryland actor with strong Southern sympathies, the group plotted to kidnap Lincoln and exchange him for Confederate prisoners of war. After several unsuccessful attempts, Booth revised his plan. He assigned members of his group to kill top Union officials, including General Grant and Vice President Johnson. Booth himself would murder the President.

On April 14, 1865, Booth slipped into the back of the President's unguarded box at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. Inside, the President and Mrs. Lincoln were watching a play. Booth pulled out a pistol and shot Lincoln in the head. Leaping over the railing, he fell to the stage, breaking his leg in the process. Booth then limped off the stage and escaped out a back alley. The army tracked Booth to his hiding place in a tobacco barn in Virginia. When he refused to surrender, they set the barn on fire. In the confusion that followed, Booth was shot to death, either by a soldier or by himself.

Mortally wounded, the unconscious President was carried to a boarding-house across the street from the theater. While doctors and family stood by helplessly, Lincoln lingered through the night. He died early the next morning without regaining consciousness.

In the North, citizens mourned for the loss of the President who had led them through the war. Lincoln's funeral train took 14 days to travel from the nation's capital to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois. As the procession passed through towns and cities, millions of people lined the tracks to show their respect.

Both the North and the South had suffered great losses during the war, but both also gained by it. They gained an undivided nation, a democracy that would continue to seek the equality Lincoln had promised for it. They also gained new fellow citizens—the African Americans who had broken the bonds of slavery and claimed their right to be free and equal, every one.



VIEWING HISTORY Lincoln's body was displayed in several major cities, including New York as shown here, on its way from Washington, D.C., to its resting place in Springfield, Illinois. **Drawing**

Conclusions Why do you think Lincoln was given such an elaborate funeral?

Section

4

Assessment

READING COMPREHENSION

1. What did the **Battle of the Wilderness** reveal about Grant's strategy?
2. What happened at the **Battle of Spotsylvania** and the **Battle of Cold Harbor**?
3. What had the South hoped for in the election of 1864? Why did the election turn out differently?
4. What did the **Thirteenth Amendment** accomplish?
5. Who was John Wilkes Booth?

CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING

6. **Analyzing Information** General Sherman said this about war: "The crueler it is, the sooner it will be over." Do you agree or disagree? Use examples from 1864 and 1865 to support your opinion.
7. **Writing an Editorial** Review the terms of surrender. Were they fair or too generous? Write the opening paragraph of an editorial stating your opinion.



Take It to the NET

Activity: Preparing an Oral Report Read about the events leading up to Lee's surrender to Grant. Report to your class on what you think is most interesting and important about the occasion. Use the links provided in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area of the following Web site for help in completing this activity.

www.phschool.com

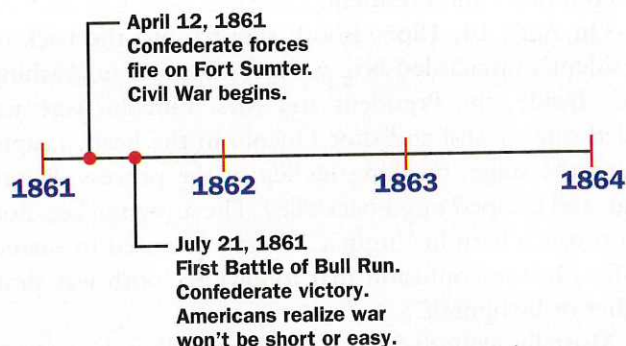
Review and Assessment

creating a CHAPTER SUMMARY

Copy the time line (right) on a piece of paper and complete it by adding the important military and political events of the Civil War. Include a brief explanation of why each event was important. You may need to continue on several sheets of paper.



For additional review and enrichment activities, see the interactive version of *America: Pathways to the Present*, available on the Web and on CD-ROM.



★ Reviewing Key Terms

For each of the terms below, write a sentence explaining how it relates to the Civil War.

1. First Battle of Bull Run
2. war of attrition
3. Battle of Antietam
4. Copperhead
5. martial law
6. writ of *habeas corpus*
7. contraband
8. Pickett's Charge
9. siege
10. Thirteenth Amendment

★ Reviewing Main Ideas

11. List three strengths of the North and three strengths of the South. (Section 1)
12. What gains did Union forces make in the western part of the Confederacy in the first two years of the war? (Section 1)
13. Summarize Union efforts to capture Richmond in 1861–1863. (Section 1)
14. How and why did the South seek help from Europe? (Section 2)
15. Briefly describe three emergency measures Lincoln took during the war. (Section 2)
16. How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the war? (Section 2)

17. How was the South's economy affected by the war? (Section 2)
18. What was the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg? (Section 3)
19. Why did Vicksburg surrender, and what was the importance of this Union victory? (Section 3)
20. What were the immediate and the long-term effects of Sherman's march to the sea? (Section 4)
21. What events led to Lee's surrender? (Section 4)

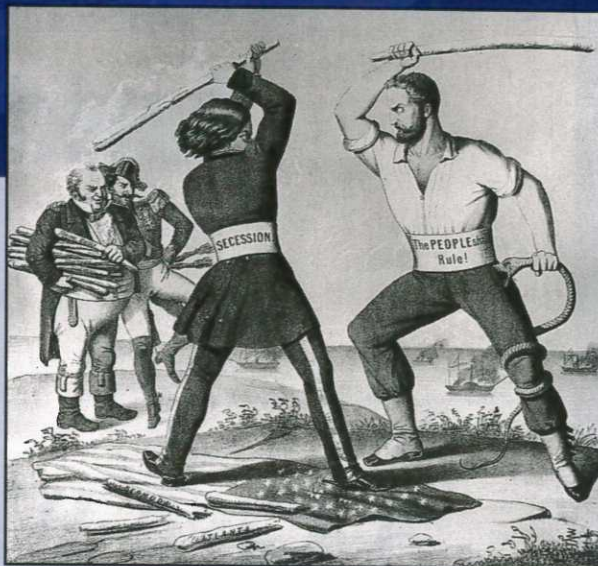
★ Critical Thinking

22. **Making Comparisons** Compare the Union and Confederate military strategies.
23. **Predicting Consequences** How might the war have been different if Lincoln had appointed Grant to lead the Union forces in July 1861? Explain your answer.
24. **Testing Conclusions** Lincoln came to believe that the Union could not survive if slavery were preserved. Give evidence to support this conclusion.
25. **Synthesizing Information** Why did the Civil War cost so many more American lives than wars before or since?

★ Skills Assessment

Analyzing Political Cartoons ▶

26. In this cartoon, England and France look on as a pair of combatants fight. Identify the two fighters.
27. In addition to the figure on the left, what other threat does the figure on the right face? Explain how you know.
28. What is being trampled? What does it stand for?
29. What do you think the political leanings of the cartoonist are? Explain your answer.



Interpreting Data

Turn to the “Civil War Deaths” graphs on page 416.

30. Which statement best describes the number of Civil War dead?
 - A More Confederate soldiers died than Union soldiers.
 - B More soldiers died in the Civil War than in all other U.S. wars combined.
 - C More Union soldiers died than Confederate soldiers.
 - D Twice as many Union soldiers died as Confederate soldiers.
31. Which statement best describes the percent, or fraction, of the total number of enlisted men killed?
 - F Half of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War were killed.
 - G A higher percentage of Confederate soldiers were killed than Union soldiers.
 - H One third of all Union soldiers were killed.
 - J More than a quarter of all Union soldiers were killed.

Applying the Chapter Skill: Summarizing From Multiple Sources

32. Reread two descriptions of battle by young boys who served in the Civil War: the quotation from Elisha Stockwell at the beginning of Section 2 and the one from the drummer boy at the beginning of Section 3. Create a summary of the two sources that expresses how it felt to be in a Civil War battle.

ACTIVITIES

Writing to LEARN

Writing to Persuade

In your view, would Lincoln have won the election of 1864 if the South had continued to triumph on the battlefield? Write an essay explaining your opinion. Include at least two reasons for your opinion, and support your reasons with specific details.

Primary Source CD-ROM

Working With Primary Sources Find additional information on the Civil War on the *Exploring Primary Sources in U.S. History CD-ROM* and use the selection(s) provided to complete the Chapter 11 primary source activity located in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area of the following Web site.

www.phschool.com

Take It to the NET

Chapter Self-Test As a review activity, take the Chapter 11 Self-Test in the *America: Pathways to the Present* area at the Web site listed below. The questions are designed to test your understanding of the chapter content.

www.phschool.com