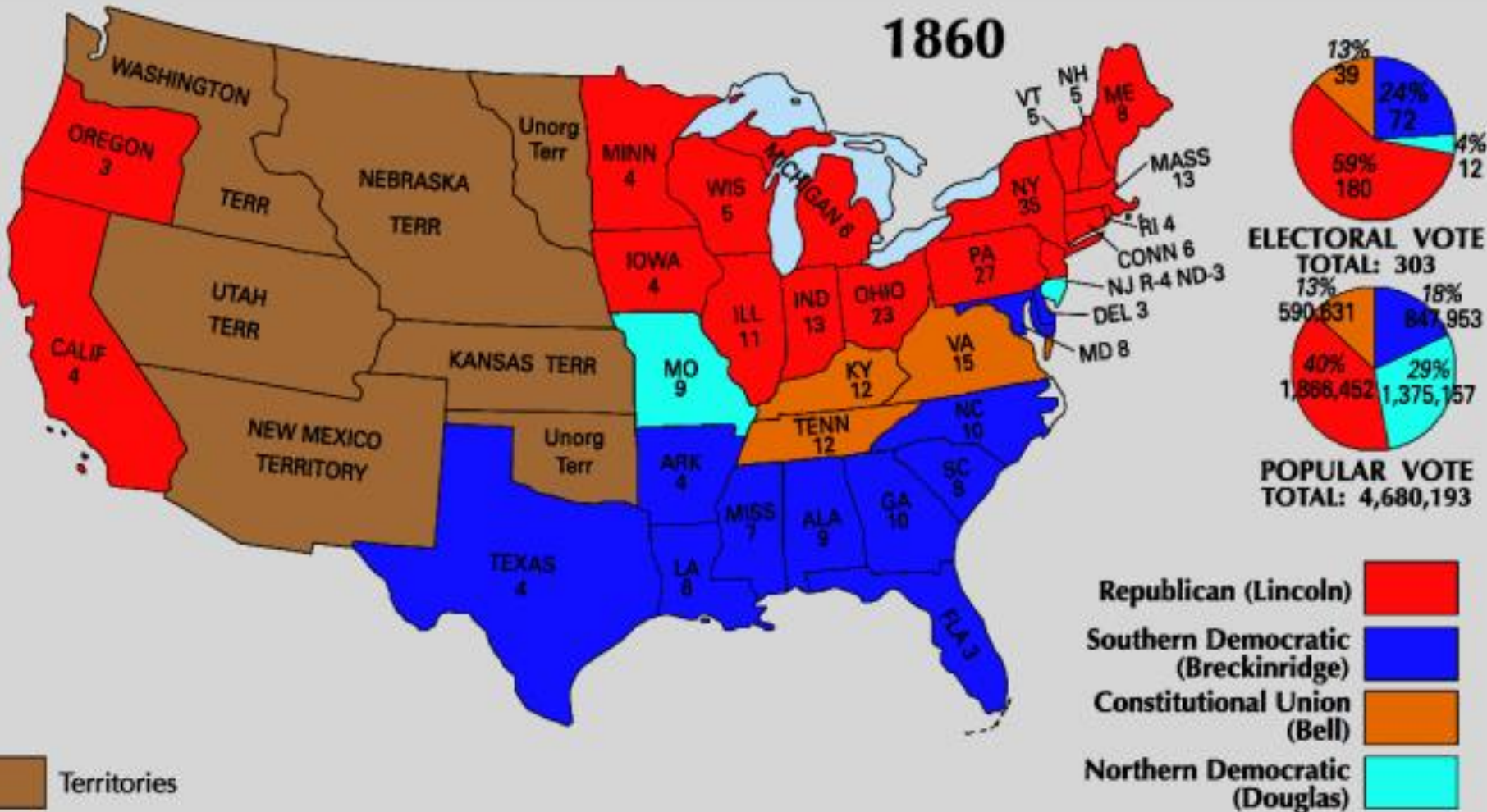


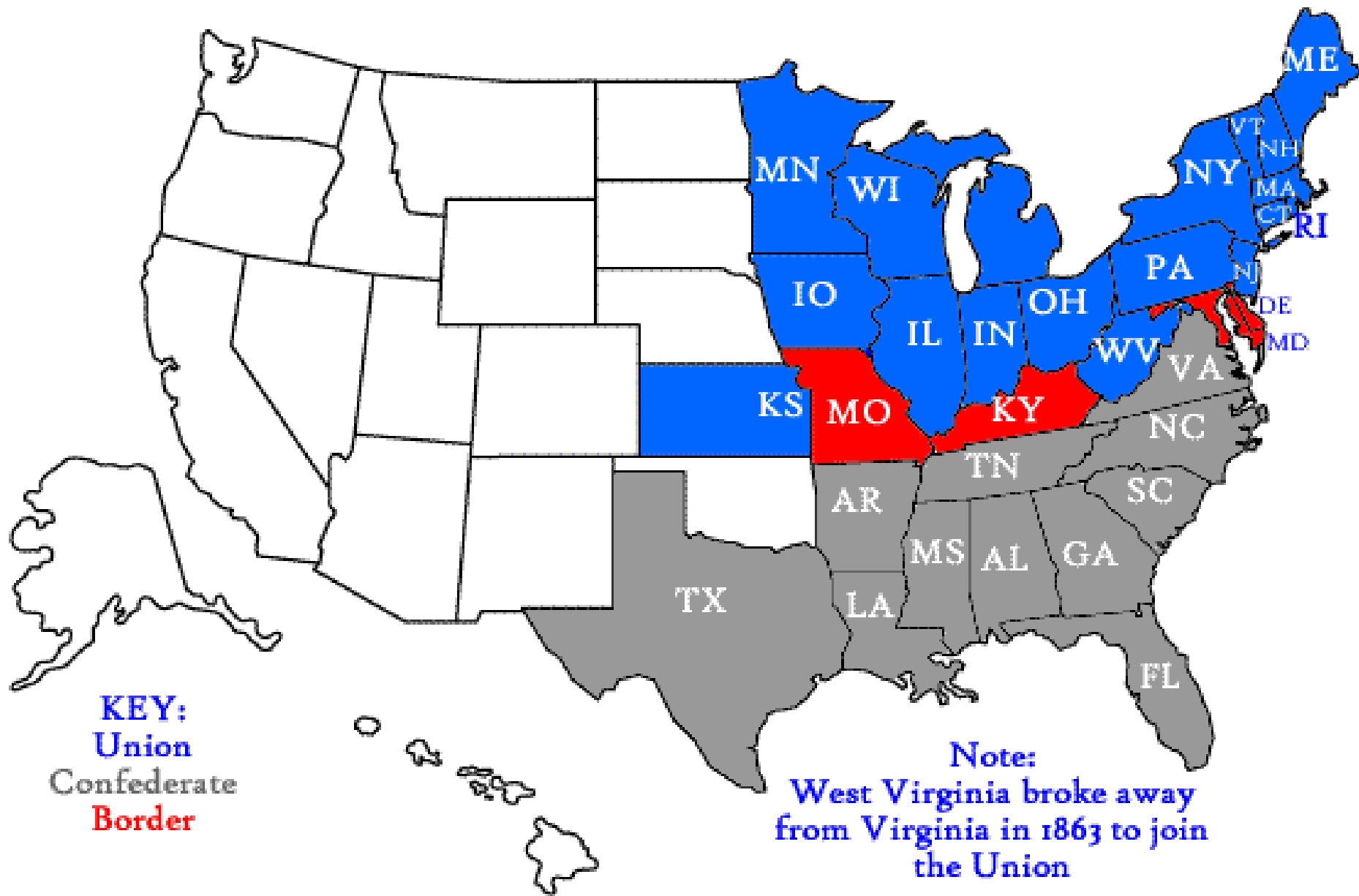


The Civil War

America's Darkest Hour

The Election of 1860





Comparing the Union and the Confederacy

| Union | | Confederacy |
|------------|--------------------|--|
| 92.6% | Manufactured Goods | 7.4% |
| 22 million | Population | 9 million (including 3.5 million enslaved) |
| 20,000 | Miles of railroad | 10,000 |
| 97% | Firearms produced | 3% |
| 67% | Farms | 33% |

Strategies

- Jefferson Davis' Confederate strategy
 - Learn from the Revolutionary War
 - Defensive, guerrilla tactics to wear down and outlast the North
 - Rejected by most Southerners; not followed
- General Winfield Scott's Union Anaconda Plan
 - Blockade Southern ports
 - Control Mississippi to divide the South
 - Lincoln executed these strategies, but also ordered a major offensive to try to end war quickly



Bull Run (Manassas)



- Union attacks Confederate Forces 25 miles from Washington D.C.
- Spectators come to picnic and watch
- [South victorious](#)
- Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops to serve for 3 months; now seeks 500,000 for three years

The Naval War



- Union Blockade of Confederate Ports
 - Goal: hurt Confederate economy by preventing trade
 - South uses blockade runners-small, fast ships-to get by blockade and trade with Europe
- Farragut Seizes New Orleans
 - Gains control of South's largest city and the lower Mississippi

The War in the West



- Ulysses S. Grant gains control of Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers
 - Gives union route deep into Confederate territory
- Grant moves to Corinth, MS to cut rail line between MS and TN
 - Confederacy attacks at Shiloh
 - Union wins; 20,000 casualties

The War in the East



- Union forces fail in attempt to take Confederate capital Richmond
- Confederate forces invade the north
 - [Defeated at Antietam](#)
 - Britain had been ready to recognize Confederacy as a nation
 - Led to Emancipation Proclamation

The End of the War



- Public support for war disappears in the South
 - Starvation
 - Inflation
 - Military defeat
- April 9, 1865: Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse
- April 14, 1865: Lincoln assassinated

Results of the War



- Over 600,000 dead
 - More from disease than war wounds
- South in ruins
 - Infrastructure
 - Economy
 - Social structure





Dilemmas of Reconstruction

- What to do with Confederate leaders
- What requirements states would need to meet to be re-admitted to the Union
- How strong the presence of the federal government should be



Approaches to Reconstruction

- President Andrew Johnson
 - Most Confederates granted amnesty if pledged allegiance to Union
 - Easy requirements for re-admission
 - Opposed equal rights of freedmen (former slaves)
- Radical Republican Congress
 - More conditions to meet for re-admission
 - A strong federal government protecting equal political rights and economic opportunity for freedmen

Radical Republican Reconstruction

- Established Freedmen's Bureau
 - Government agency to help newly freed slaves
 - Built schools and paid teachers
 - Prosecuted whites who deprived freedmen of rights



Radical Reconstruction cont.

- Strong military presence
 - Enforced voting rights and other civil rights for Freedmen
- Civil Rights legislation
 - Designed to guarantee equal rights for freedmen
 - Forced states to pass 14th and 15th amendments in order to get re-admitted

Political Battles of Reconstruction

- President Johnson vetoes most Radical Republican civil rights and reconstruction legislation
 - Congress over-rides the vetoes
- Johnson replaces Republican government officials
- Congress impeaches Johnson-Senate one vote short of convicting him (35-19)

Southern Response to Reconstruction

- “The specter of political power and social equality for African Americans made racial order the consuming passion of most white Southerners during the Reconstruction years.”
 - Faragher, et al, *Out of Many*
- Ku Klux Klan wages war against Reconstruction leaders
 - Murder Freedmen’s Bureau officials, schoolteachers, Republicans

Radical Reconstruction Fails

- Republicans lose control of state governments, House of Representatives
- Supreme Court restricts federal government's power to enforce equal rights for blacks
- Contested election in 1876
 - Republican Rutherford B. Hayes given the presidency in exchange for a non-interference policy in the South