

*** THE *** CIVIL WAR

"I've seen cities and homes in ashes. I've seen thousands of men lying on the ground, their dead faces looking up to the skies. I tell you, war is hell!"



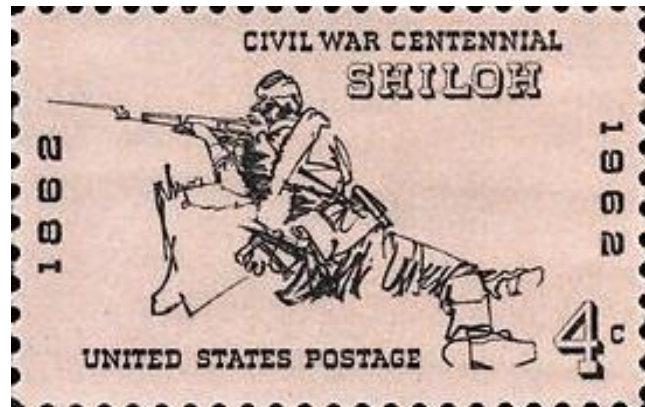
- ◆ Presidential election of 1860 catastrophic to the South
 - ✓ Secession (South Carolina + 6 others = 7 immediate; + 4 later = 11 total)
 - ✓ Confederate Constitution stressed states' rights & assured slavery
 - ✓ Jefferson Davis = president; Alexander Stephens = vice-president
 - ✓ Est'd provisional capital at Montgomery (then Richmond)
 - ✓ Sent diplomats to enlist support of foreign countries (esp. Britain)
 - ✓ Seized fed'l property in the South (Union did not vacate Ft. Sumter)
- ◆ North & South both foolish to underestimate the other's resolve
 - ✓ North → thought southern secession was huge bluff
 - ✓ South → hoped Congress would not forcibly resist secession

		
NAMES OF BATTLES →	nearby rivers (e.g. Bull Run)	close towns (e.g. Manassas)
VIEW OF SLAVERY →	moral/ethical	economic survival
NUMBER OF STATES →	23 (inc. 4 slave) + 2 wartime adds	11 (inc. 4 of 8 border states)
POPULATION →	21 million (+ .5 million slaves)	5.5 million (+ 3.5 million slaves)
ECONOMIC BACKBONE →	industrial (output = 7 x South's)	agricultural (esp. cotton)
FACTORIES →	100,000	20,000
RAILWAY NETWORK →	25-30,000 miles	9-10,000 miles
MILITARY POSTURE →	aggressor (≈ greater casualties)	defensive (≈ fewer casualties)
CHIEF SHORTAGE →	competent military leadership	food & supplies
COMMANDER →	Ulysses S. Grant (after Vicksburg)	Robert E. Lee (from Bull Run)
MAJOR COMBAT FORCE →	Army of the Potomac	Army of Northern Virginia

- ◆ Military advantages & disadvantages
 - ✓ Union → pre-battlefield (more various resources, inc. navy)
 - ✓ Confederacy → battlefield superiority (generals & _____ posture)

PART ONE: "PRESERVE THE UNION"

- ❶ Bombardment of _____ → South Carolina, April 1861
 - ★ *military start of Civil War*
 - ★ *Lincoln flips political dilemma two-fold*
- ❷ Battle of _____ → Virginia, July 1861
 - ★ *South serious about secession; North devoted to maintaining Union*
 - ★ *stark realization that war would likely be lengthy & bloody*
- ❸ _____ vs. _____ → Virginia, March 1862
 - ★ *famous, but inconclusive, battle between ironclads*
- ❹ Battle of _____ → Tennessee, April 1862
 - ★ *battle losses exceeded America's three previous wars*
- ❺ Battle of _____ → Maryland, September 1862
 - ★ *single bloodiest day of Civil War (23,000 killed)*
 - ★ *ended idea of European interference*
 - ★ *provided crucial military base for Emancipation Proclamation*



Emancipation Proclamation → September 1862 & January 1863

- ✓ Offer to maintain _____ & _____ (sense of compromise)
- ✓ Granted freedom to slaves in Confederate-held territory only
- ✓ Suddenly transformed Civil War into conflict about slavery

PART TWO: “ABOLISH SLAVERY”

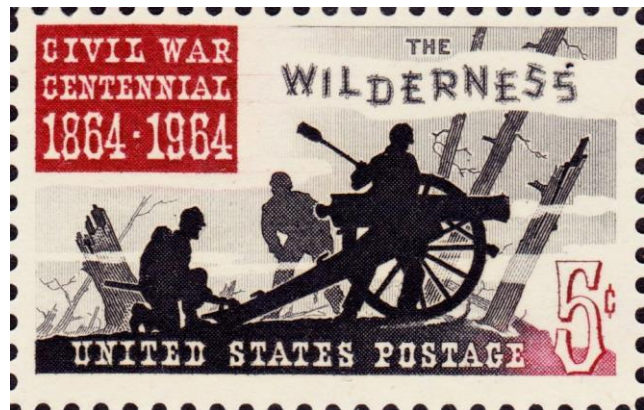
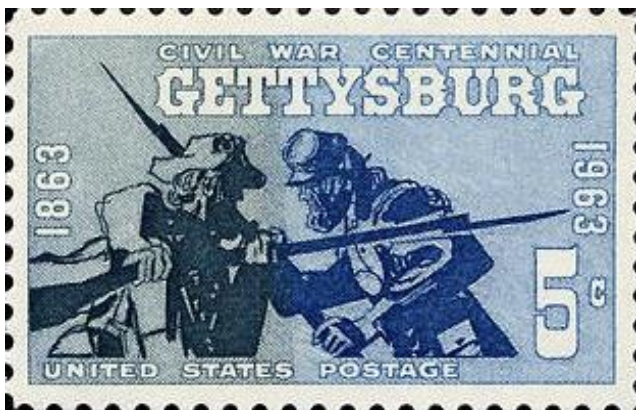
- ❶ Battle of _____ → Pennsylvania, July 1863
 - ★ *South’s only serious penetration of North*
 - ★ *first clear defeat for Lee*
 - ★ *war’s turning point*

- ❷ _____ Campaign → Mississippi, July 1863
 - ★ *led to appointment of Grant as Union commander*
 - ★ *split Confederacy*

- ❸ The _____ → Virginia, May 1864
 - ★ *first head-to-head confrontation between Grant & Lee*
 - ★ *onset of “attrition” strategy*

- ❹ Wm. T. Sherman’s “_____” → Georgia, September 1864
 - ★ *concept of “total war” devastated South*
 - ★ *aided Lincoln’s re-election*

- ❺ _____ Court House → Virginia, April 1865
 - ★ *surrender of Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia*



◆ Results

- ✓ North → 360,000 dead (15% mortality rate); South → 290,000 (12%) +
- ✓ Institution of slavery dead (racism still alive)
- ✓ Idea of _____ inconceivable from this point onward
- ✓ More technologically-advanced & productive _____ system

ATTRITION

Attrition warfare is a military strategy whereby one combatant endeavors to secure victory by relentlessly wearing down its enemy to the point of collapse by inflicting steady and significant losses in personnel and materiel. Ultimate battlefield success usually befalls the force with superior initial resources (troops, armaments, railway mileage, naval capacity, industrial output, and so forth). Generally, the lengthier the conflict, the greater the impact of attrition on its outcome. See the example below.

OUTSET ■ = 60,000 troops vs. ● = 40,000 troops **RATIO = 3:2**

Day 1 battle casualties → ■ = 14,000 ● = 11,500

Day 2 battle casualties → ■ = 11,000 ● = 8,500

RESULT ■ = 35,000 troops vs. ● = 20,000 troops **RATIO = 7:4**

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS MAY 5-7, 1864



125,000 ← PRESENT FOR DUTY → **65,000** **Ratio = ?**

18,000 ← BATTLE CASUALTIES → **11,000** **Victor = ?**

107,000 ← NET SURVIVING FORCES → **54,000** **Ratio = ?**

- ◆ Lincoln's assassination (April 14, 1865)
 - ✓ John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater
 - ✓ Part of failed conspiracy (V-P & Sec. of State also targeted)
 - ✓ Disastrous to South during Reconstruction Period

