

The Civil War

1861–1865

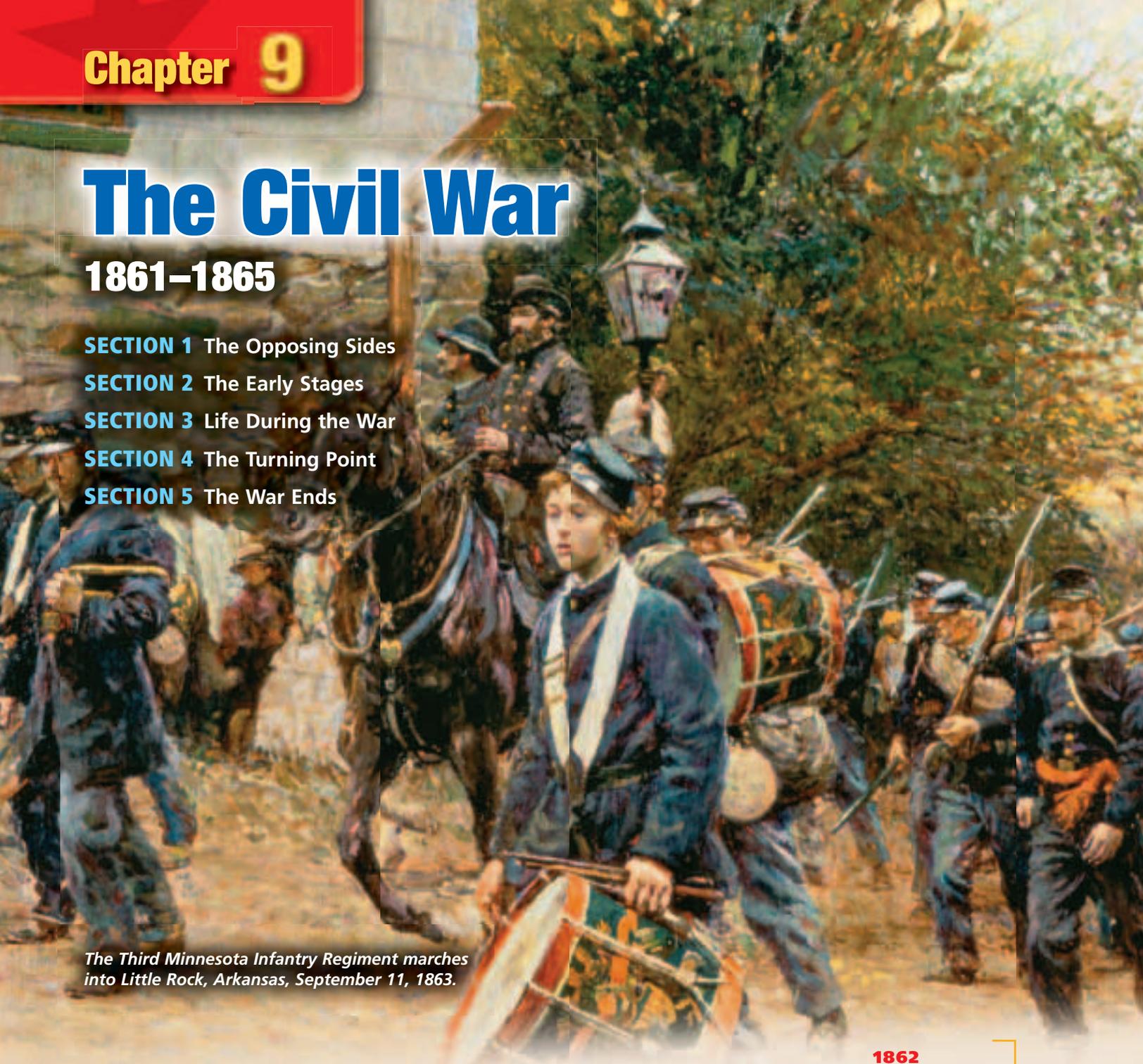
SECTION 1 The Opposing Sides

SECTION 2 The Early Stages

SECTION 3 Life During the War

SECTION 4 The Turning Point

SECTION 5 The War Ends



The Third Minnesota Infantry Regiment marches into Little Rock, Arkansas, September 11, 1863.

1859

- John Brown leads raid on federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia



1861

- Fort Sumter attacked
- First Battle of Bull Run

Lincoln
1861–1865



1862

- Battle of Antietam halts Lee's invasion
- Lincoln presents Emancipation Proclamation

U.S. PRESIDENTS

U.S. EVENTS

WORLD EVENTS

1860

1861

1862

1859

- Work on the Suez Canal begins in Egypt

1861

- Russian serfs emancipated by Czar Alexander II

1862

- British firm builds Confederate warship *Alabama* which begins sinking Union shipping



MAKING CONNECTIONS

How Is Modern Warfare Different?

The Civil War was in many respects the first modern war. Both sides fielded large armies equipped with mass-produced weapons. Railroads and the telegraph ensured rapid communications and troop movements. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were killed.

- *Why was the North able to defeat the South?*
- *How did specific battles affect President Lincoln's political decisions?*

1863

- Battle of Gettysburg
- Vicksburg is captured

1864

- Atlanta falls; Sherman begins march to the sea
- Grant battles Lee in Virginia



1865

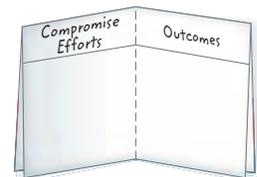
- Lee surrenders to Grant
- Abraham Lincoln assassinated

A. Johnson
1865–1869



FOLDABLES

Outlining Compromise Efforts Create a Half Book Foldable that lists the failure of compromise efforts before the Civil War. Complete the chart by showing the series of compromises attempted. Describe each compromise effort in the left-hand column. In the right-hand column, describe the outcome of each compromise.



1863

1863

- French troops occupy Mexico City

1864

1864

- Karl Marx founds First International Workingmen's Association to promote socialism

1865

History  **ONLINE Chapter Overview**
Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 9.

Section 1

The Opposing Sides

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Government and Society The Confederacy's weak central government had difficulty coordinating the war effort.

Content Vocabulary

- greenback (p. 315)
- conscription (p. 316)
- habeas corpus (p. 316)
- attrition (p. 319)

Academic Vocabulary

- sufficient (p. 316)
- implement (p. 319)

People and Events to Identify

- Robert E. Lee (p. 314)
- Copperheads (p. 316)
- James Mason (p. 317)
- John Slidell (p. 317)
- Trent Affair (p. 317)
- Anaconda Plan (p. 319)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes Use the major headings in this section to create an outline similar to the one below, to record the advantages and disadvantages of the North and the South at the start of the Civil War.

- | |
|-----------------------|
| I. The Opposing Sides |
| A. |
| B. |
| C. |
| D. |
| E. |
| II. |

At the start of the Civil War, the North and South each had distinct advantages and disadvantages. Both sides expected the conflict to end quickly. Instead, the Civil War became a long, bloody, and bitter struggle in which neither side won an easy triumph.

Choosing Sides

MAIN Idea The Union had economic advantages at the start of the Civil War, but was politically divided; if the Confederacy could gain European support and wear down the North, it had a chance at victory.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you believe the government should limit civil liberties during wartime? Read on to learn how President Lincoln decided to suspend writs of habeas corpus during the Civil War.

On the same day that he learned his home state of Virginia had voted to secede from the Union, **Robert E. Lee**—one of the most respected senior officers in the United States Army—received an offer from General Winfield Scott to command the Union's troops. Although Lee had spoken against secession and considered slavery "a moral and political evil," he wrote, "I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children." Instead, he resigned from the army and offered his services to the Confederacy.

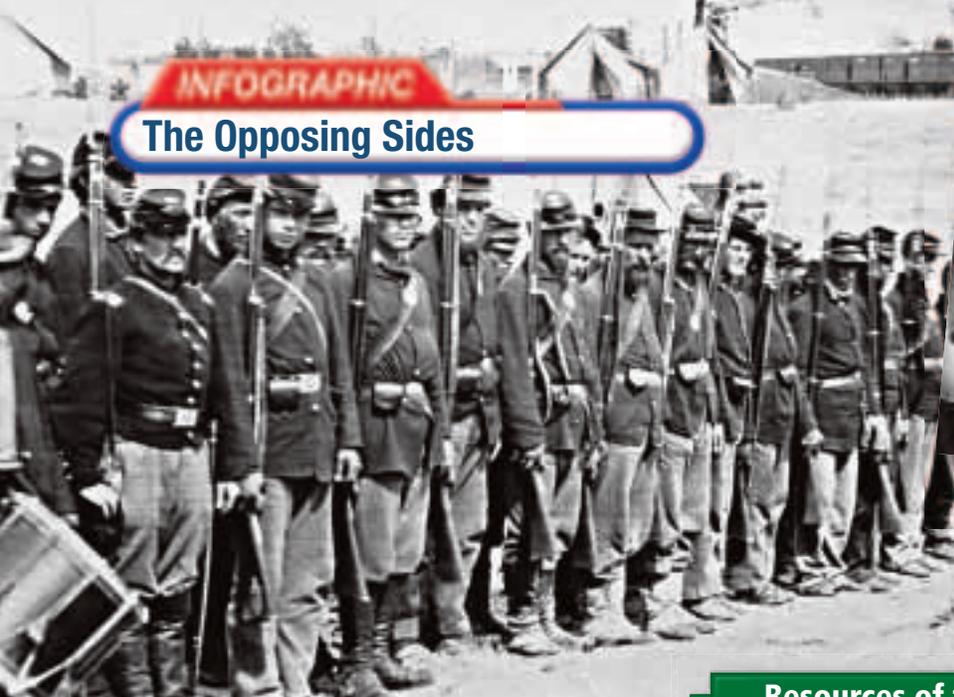
Lee was only one of hundreds of military officers who had to choose whether to support the Union or the Confederacy. Eventually 313 officers, or about one-third of the total, resigned to join the Confederacy. The South had a strong military tradition. In 1860 the United States had eight military colleges, and seven of them were in the South. These colleges provided the South with a large number of trained officers to lead its armies.

Just as the South had a strong military tradition, the North had a strong naval tradition. More than three-quarters of the United States Navy's officers came from the North. Perhaps even more important, most of the navy's warships and all but one of the country's shipyards remained under Union control.

The Opposing Economies

Although the South had many experienced officers to lead its troops in battle, the North had several economic advantages. In 1860 the population of the North was about 22 million, while the South had about 9 million people, about one-third of whom were enslaved. The North's larger population gave it a great advantage in raising an army and in supporting the war effort. The North's

The Opposing Sides



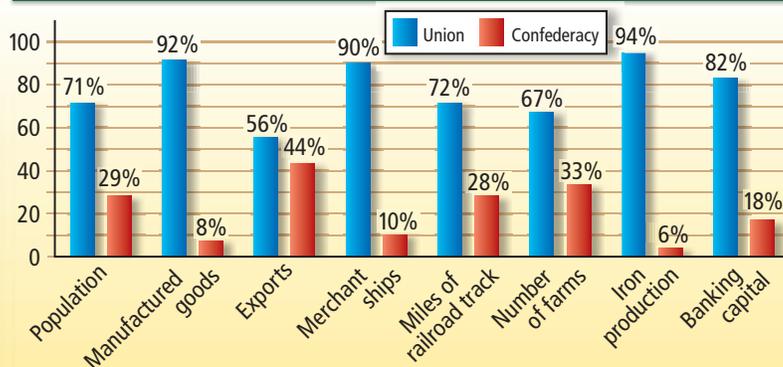
▲ Confederate soldiers of the 3rd Georgia Infantry (above) fought under Lee's command during the Peninsula campaign. The Confederacy had fewer soldiers but many of the nation's best officers.

▲ Men of the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment at Falmouth, Virginia, April 1863. Union troops were generally better equipped than Confederate forces.

Analyzing VISUALS

- Interpreting** Based on the graph, what were the North's greatest advantages over the South?
- Assessing** Which of the North's advantages do you think were most important in winning the war? Why?

Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States.

industries gave the region an important economic advantage over the South as well. In 1860 almost 90 percent of the nation's factories were in the North. They produced more than 90 percent of the country's clothing, boots, and shoes, and 94 percent of its pig iron (unrefined iron), vital for manufacturing weapons and equipment.

Both sides were able to produce the food they needed. Although much of the South's fertile land was used for the production of cash crops, such as cotton and tobacco, Southern farmers also grew rice and great quantities of corn. The problem facing the South was not its ability to produce food, but its ability to distribute it once the war began. It had only half as many miles of railroad track as the North and had only one line—from Memphis to Chattanooga—connecting the western states of the Confederacy to the east. This made it much easier for Northern forces to disrupt the movement of food and troops.

Financing the War

Both the North and the South had to act quickly to raise money for the war. The North enjoyed several financial advantages. In addition to controlling the national treasury, the Union could expect continued revenue from tariffs. Many Northern banks also held large reserves of cash, which they lent the government by purchasing bonds.

Concern about the North's ability to win the war caused many people to withdraw gold and silver from the banks. Without gold and silver, the banks could not buy government bonds, and without the gold and silver from the sale of bonds, the government could not pay its suppliers and troops. To solve this problem, Congress passed the Legal Tender Act in February 1862. This act created a national currency and allowed the government to issue paper money. These paper bills came to be known as **greenbacks** because of their color.

In contrast to the Union, the Confederacy's financial situation was poor, and it became worse over time. Most Southern planters were in debt and unable to buy bonds. At the same time, Southern banks were small and had few cash reserves. As a result, they could not buy many bonds.

The best hope for the South to raise money was by taxing trade. Shortly after the war began, however, the Union Navy blockaded Southern ports, which reduced trade and revenue. The Confederacy then imposed new taxes on property and farm products, but many Southerners refused to pay.

Lacking **sufficient** money from taxes or bonds, the Confederacy was forced to print paper money to pay its bills. This caused rapid inflation in the South. Confederate paper money became almost worthless. By the end of the war, the South had experienced 9,000 percent inflation, compared to only 80 percent in the North.

Party Politics in the North

As the Civil War began, President Lincoln had to contend with divisions within his own party. Many members of the Republican Party were abolitionists. Lincoln's goal, however, was to preserve the Union, even if it meant allowing slavery to continue.

The president also had to contend with the Democrats. One faction, known as the War Democrats, supported a war to restore the Union but opposed ending slavery. Another faction, known as the Peace Democrats, opposed the war and called for reuniting the states through negotiation. Many Republicans viewed them as traitors and referred to them as **Copperheads**, after the poisonous snake.

One major disagreement between Republicans and Democrats concerned the use of **conscription**, or forcing people into military service. In 1862 Congress passed a militia law requiring states to use conscription if they could not recruit enough volunteers. Many Democrats opposed the law, and riots erupted in several strongly Democratic districts in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

To enforce the militia law, Lincoln suspended writs of **habeas corpus**. Habeas corpus refers to a person's right not to be imprisoned unless charged with a crime and given a trial. A writ of habeas corpus is a court

order that requires the government either to charge an imprisoned person with a crime or let the person go free. When writs of habeas corpus are suspended, a person can be imprisoned indefinitely without trial. In this case, President Lincoln suspended the writ for anyone who openly supported the rebels or encouraged others to resist the militia draft. Lincoln justified imposing limits on speech in wartime: "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts," the president asked, "while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"

Weak Southern Government

Although the South had no organized opposition party, President Jefferson Davis still faced many problems. The Confederate constitution emphasized states' rights and limited the central government's power. This commitment to states' rights often interfered with Davis's ability to conduct the war.

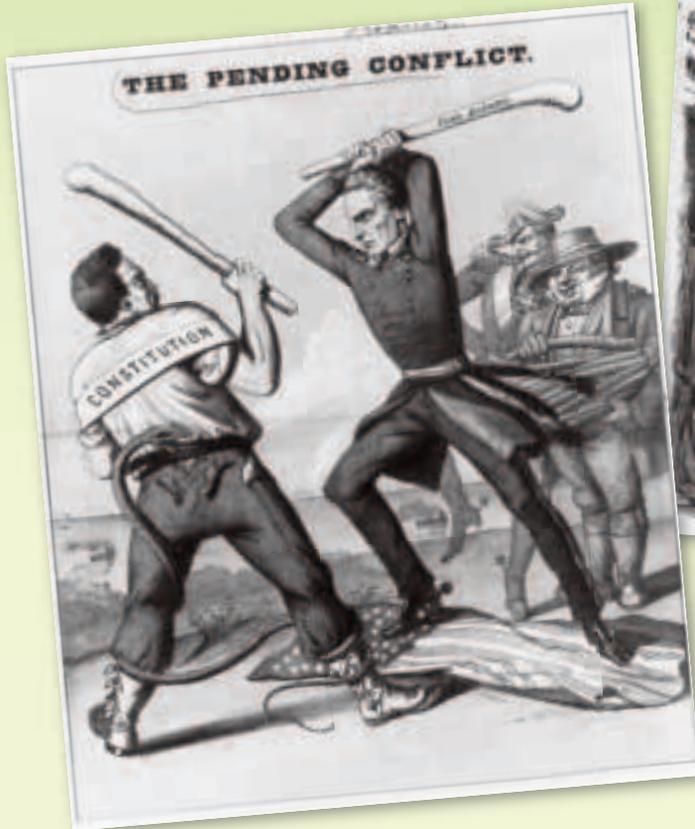
Although many Southern leaders supported the war, some opposed Jefferson Davis when he supported conscription and established martial law early in 1862. Leaders from North Carolina and Georgia, including Davis's vice president, Alexander Stephens, were among those who dissented. They objected to the Confederacy forcing people to join the army and opposed Davis's decision to suspend writs of habeas corpus.

The Diplomatic Challenge

The outbreak of the Civil War put the major governments of Europe in a difficult position. The United States did not want the Europeans interfering in the war and expected them to respect the North's blockade of Southern ports. Confederate leaders, on the other hand, wanted the Europeans, particularly the British, to recognize the Confederate States of America as an independent country, and to provide military assistance to the South. Southern leaders knew that British and French textile factories depended on Southern cotton. To pressure these nations, Southern planters stopped selling their cotton to them until they recognized the Confederacy.

The British and French met informally with Confederate representatives in May 1861. The French promised to recognize the Confederacy

The Politics of the Civil War



▲ The cartoon above shows “Union” fighting “Secession.” Union’s feet are entangled by a copperhead snake, and his arms are bound by the Constitution. Secession tramples the flag, and holds a club labeled Pirate Alabama—referring to a Southern warship the British let the South build in Britain. Behind the fighters are two men—one representing France and the other Britain. The British figure is handing clubs to Secession to help him beat Union.



▲ The cartoon above is entitled, “The Copperhead Plan for Subjugating the South.” It shows Peace Democrats meeting with a Southerner (possibly Jefferson Davis). The Peace Democrats are saying: “Please come back” and “We will do anything you want.” The Southerner is saying, “Oh Dear, I can’t stand this much longer.”

Analyzing VISUALS

DBQ

- 1. Making Inferences** Do you think the cartoon on the left was created by a Northerner or a Southerner? Why?
- 2. Identifying Points of View** What opinion of the Peace Democrats does the cartoon on the right express?

if the British did so, as well. British leaders, however, were not ready to risk war with the United States. Until the Confederacy won decisive victories on the battlefield and proved it would survive and eventually win the war, the British would not risk recognizing it.

In late 1861, the Confederacy decided to send **James Mason** of Virginia to Britain, and **John Slidell** of Louisiana, to France. The two men were to negotiate on behalf of the Confederacy. Mason and Slidell traveled to Havana, Cuba, and boarded the *Trent*, a British ship. When the *Trent* left Havana, it was intercepted by the Union warship *San Jacinto*.

The British were furious the United States had stopped one of their ships. They sent an

ultimatum to the United States, demanding the release of the two Confederates. Britain then sent troops to Canada and strengthened its Atlantic fleet. After a few tense weeks, Lincoln freed Mason and Slidell, commenting, “One war at a time.”

After being freed, the diplomats continued on their journey to seek Confederate allies. Although the arrest of Mason and Slidell in the so-called **Trent Affair** had excited interest worldwide, their diplomatic mission failed to gain the support the South wanted.

✓ **Reading Check Explaining** How would British and French recognition of the Confederacy have helped the South to overcome the North’s advantages in the war?

The First Modern War

MAIN Idea Unlike previous wars, the Civil War was fought with huge, mostly volunteer armies equipped with new technologies.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you know what types of weapons and other gear soldiers carry today? Read on to learn about the weapons and supplies available to soldiers in the Civil War.

The economic and political situation in the North and South was very important to the outcome of the war because, in many respects, the Civil War was the first “modern” war. Unlike most of the wars fought in Europe during the previous two centuries, the Civil War was not fought by small disciplined armies with limited goals. It involved huge armies, made up mostly of civilian volunteers, that required vast quantities of supplies and equipment.

Military Technology

Many of the top officers who led the Union and Confederate troops had studied Napoleon’s campaigns and had fought in the war with Mexico in the 1840s. They believed that the best way to win a battle was to organize troops into tight columns and march toward the enemy, firing in massed volleys. When the troops got close enough, they would charge the enemy and attack with bayonets. These tactics had been necessary in the early 1800s because soldiers used smooth bore muskets firing round metal balls. They were very inaccurate except at close range.

By the 1850s, French and American inventors had developed a new, inexpensive conoidal—or cone-shaped—bullet for rifles. Rifles firing conoidal bullets were accurate at much greater ranges. This meant that troops would be fired on several more times while charging enemy lines.

TECHNOLOGY & HISTORY

Civil War Technology Military conflict often leads to the use of new technologies. The Civil War was no exception. New weapons, ships and means of communication greatly changed the nature of warfare.



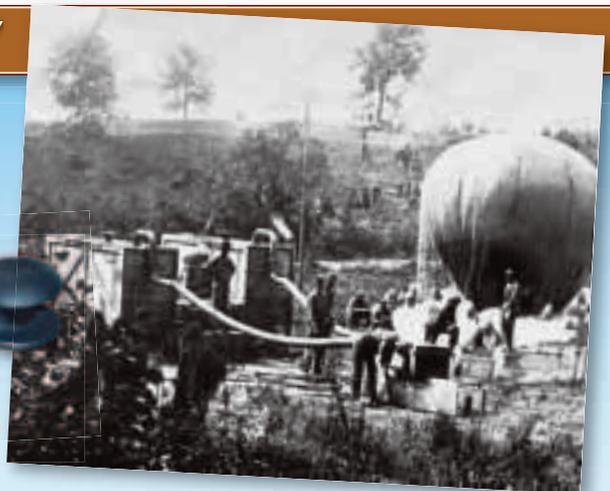
▲ Conoidal Bullets

These new bullets made gunfire more accurate at greater ranges and increased the number of casualties.



▲ Telegraph

Invented before the war, the telegraph let generals learn the results of battles almost immediately, and change their strategy and give new orders quickly.



▲ Balloons

The Civil War marked the first time aerial reconnaissance was used in war. Both sides used balloons to observe enemy troops.

◀ Ironclads

To operate on enemy rivers and coast lines guarded by shore-based cannon, both sides built armor-plated steamships. Ironclads marked the beginning of the shift from wooden ships to steel ships.



Analyzing VISUALS

- 1. Explaining** How did balloons change warfare?
- 2. Describing** How did the telegraph help both sides fight the war?

Section 1 REVIEW

The Civil War also marked the first time that troops defending their positions protected themselves with trenches and barricades instead of standing upright in a line. By combining rifles firing conoidal bullets with the protection of trenches, defenders were able to inflict very high casualties on attacking forces. High casualties meant that armies had to keep replacing their soldiers. **Attrition**—the wearing down of one side by the other through exhaustion of soldiers and resources—played a critical role as the war dragged on. The North, with its large population, could replace its troops much more easily than the South.

The South's Strategy

Early in the war, Jefferson Davis imagined a struggle similar to the Revolutionary War. His generals would pick their battles carefully, attacking and retreating when necessary and avoiding large battles that might risk heavy losses. Davis believed that if the South waged a defensive war of attrition in this manner, it would force the Union to spend its resources until it became tired of the war and agreed to negotiate.

The idea of a defensive war of attrition, however, outraged many Southerners. Believing themselves superior fighters, they scorned the idea of defensive warfare. "The idea of waiting for blows, instead of inflicting them, is altogether unsuited to the genius of our people," declared the *Richmond Examiner* in 1861.

The Southern disdain for remaining on the defensive meant that when battles occurred, Southern troops often went on the offensive, charging enemy lines and suffering very high casualties. In 1862 and 1863, Confederate armies fought nine large battles. In six of them, they went on the offensive, and they suffered 20,000 more casualties than the Union forces.

The Union's Anaconda Plan

Early in the war, the general in chief of the United States, Winfield Scott, proposed a strategy for defeating the South. Scott suggested that the Union blockade Confederate ports and send gunboats down the Mississippi to divide the Confederacy. The South, thus separated, would gradually run out of resources and surrender. The plan would take time, Scott admitted, but it would defeat the South with the least amount of bloodshed.

Many Northerners rejected the plan as too slow and indirect for certain victory. Northern newspapers referred to the strategy as the **Anaconda Plan**, after the snake that slowly strangles its prey to death. Opponents argued that a rapid and massive invasion of the South would bring victory more quickly. Although Lincoln agreed to **implement** Scott's suggestions, and imposed a blockade of Southern ports, he hoped that a quick victory over the Southern forces massing in Virginia might discredit the secessionists and bring an end to the crisis. Ultimately, he and other Union leaders realized that only a long war that focused on destroying the South's armies had any chance of success.

 **Describing** What war strategy did Jefferson Davis develop for the South?

Vocabulary

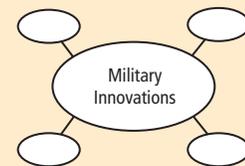
1. **Explain** the significance of: Robert E. Lee, greenback, Copperheads, conscription, habeas corpus, James Mason, John Slidell, Trent Affair, attrition, Anaconda Plan.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did some members of Lincoln's own Republican Party disagree with him over the war?
3. **Describing** How did Southern pride and tradition interfere with the South's ability to win the war?

Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** How did the belief in states' rights hamper the Confederate government during the war?
5. **Organizing** Using a graphic organizer similar to the one below, list the military innovations of the Civil War era.



6. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the conoidal bullets shown on page 318. How did conoidal bullets affect the war effort? What other innovations made the Civil War the first "modern" war?

Writing About History

7. **Descriptive Writing** Suppose that you are living in one of the border states at the beginning of the Civil War. Write a letter to a relative explaining why you are planning to join either the Union or the Confederate army.

History  **ONLINE**

Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 2

The Early Stages

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Geography and History The Union hoped to seize the Mississippi River valley and cut the Confederacy in two.

Content Vocabulary

- bounty (p. 321)
- blockade runner (p. 322)

Academic Vocabulary

- assemble (p. 324)
- crucial (p. 326)

People and Events to Identify

- “Stonewall” Jackson (p. 320)
- David G. Farragut (p. 322)
- Ulysses S. Grant (p. 323)
- George B. McClellan (p. 324)
- Emancipation Proclamation (p. 327)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by filling in the results of each early Civil War battle listed.

Battle	Results
First Battle of Bull Run	
Battle of Shiloh	
Battle of Murfreesboro	
Seven Days' Battle	
Second Battle of Bull Run	

Both the North and the South developed strategies to win the Civil War. Both sides, however, experienced military setbacks and high casualties early in the war. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation and put ending slavery at the heart of the Union war effort.

Mobilizing the Troops

MAIN Idea To fight the war successfully, it became clear to leaders on both sides that they would need conscription to ensure the necessary numbers of troops.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you know anyone who was drafted into military service? Read on to find out how the Union had to draft men into service during the Civil War.

In the first months of the Civil War, President Lincoln was under great pressure to strike quickly against the South. Confederate troops, led by General P.G.T. Beauregard, were gathering 25 miles (40 km) south of Washington, D.C., along the Bull Run River near Manassas Junction, an important railroad center in northern Virginia. Lincoln approved an assault on these forces, hoping that a Union victory would lead to a quick end to the conflict.

Expecting a short exciting fight, hundreds of spectators from Washington, D.C., picnicked a few miles away to watch the battle. They were soon horrified and dismayed by the chaos and death that they witnessed. At first, the attack went well for the Union. Its forces slowly pushed the Confederates back from their positions behind the Bull Run. During the fighting, Confederate reinforcements from Virginia, led by Thomas J. Jackson, moved into the line. As Confederate troops retreated past Jackson, their commander yelled: “There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!” Afterward, Jackson became known as “**Stonewall**” **Jackson**, and went on to become one of the most effective commanders in the Confederate army.

As Confederate reinforcements arrived, Union commander General Irwin McDowell decided to fall back. The retreat quickly turned into a panic, although the exhausted Confederate troops did not pursue the Union forces very far. The Union defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run made it clear that the North would need a large, well-trained army to defeat the South. Lincoln had originally called for 75,000 men to serve for three months. The day after Bull Run, he signed another bill for the enlistment of 500,000 men for three years.

At first, excitement about the war inspired many men to enlist on both sides, swamping recruitment offices and training camps. As the

The Naval War

One of the most important elements in the Union's success in the Civil War was its ability to establish and maintain a nearly complete blockade of Confederate ports. Because of the blockade, trade goods became very scarce in the South, which hurt morale.



▲ The Civil War witnessed the first use of metal warships, known as ironclads, because they were covered in sloped iron plates. The most famous battle of ironclads took place in March 1862, when the South tried to break the Union blockade of Virginia using an ironclad built from the captured Union ship Merrimack. Renamed the *Virginia*, the ironclad sank two Union ships. The next day, the Union's newly built ironclad, the *Monitor*, challenged the *Virginia*. The ships battled for hours, but neither was able to sink the other. The *Monitor*'s presence, however, kept the *Virginia* from breaking the blockade.



▲ Admiral David Farragut's daring and successful capture of New Orleans gave the North control of the most important port in the South and control of the lower part of the Mississippi River.

Analyzing VISUALS

DBQ

- 1. Describing** How did the *Virginia* and the *Monitor* represent a new type of war technology?
- 2. Explaining** What was the significance of Farragut's capture of New Orleans?

war dragged on and casualties rose, however, fewer young men volunteered, forcing both governments to resort to conscription. The South introduced conscription in April 1862 for all white men between the ages of 18 and 35. The draft, however, exempted certain people, including key government workers, teachers, and planters who held at least 20 enslaved African Americans.

The North at first tried to encourage voluntary enlistment by offering a **bounty**—a sum of money given as a bonus—to individuals who promised to serve three years in the military. Congress also passed the Militia Act in July 1862, giving Lincoln the authority to call state militias, which included drafted troops, into federal service. Finally, after these measures failed to meet military needs, Congress introduced a national draft in 1863 to raise the necessary troops.

Reading Check **Summarizing** What was the significance of the First Battle of Bull Run?

The Naval War

MAIN Idea Although the Union had experienced setbacks on land, its naval forces successfully blockaded Southern ports and took control of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

HISTORY AND YOU Is there a military leader from a recent war that you consider to be a “hero”? Read on to find out how a Southerner became a naval hero in the North during the Civil War.

While the Union and Confederacy mobilized their armies, the Union navy began operations against the South. In April 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of all Confederate ports. By the spring of 1862, the Union navy had sealed off every major Southern harbor along the Atlantic coast, except for Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Lincoln intended to hurt the South's economy as much as possible by cutting its trade with the world.

The Blockade

Although the Union blockade became increasingly effective as the war dragged on, Union vessels were thinly spread and found it difficult to stop all of the **blockade runners**—small, fast vessels the South used to smuggle goods past the blockade, usually under cover of night. By using blockade runners, the South could ship at least some of its cotton to Europe in exchange for shoes, rifles, and other supplies. The amount of material that made it through the blockade, however, was much less than the amount that had been shipped before the war.

At the same time, Confederate ships operating out of foreign ports attacked Northern merchant ships at sea. Two of the most famous Confederate raiders were the warships *Alabama* and *Florida*, both of which the Confederacy had built in Great Britain. The *Alabama* captured 64 ships before a Union warship sank it off the coast of France in 1864. The *Florida* destroyed 38 merchant ships before being captured at a harbor in Brazil.

The damage done by these two ships strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. Union officials did not think Great Britain should have allowed the ships to be built, and they demanded Britain pay damages for the losses the Union suffered.

Farragut Seizes New Orleans

While the Union navy fought to seal off the Confederacy's Atlantic ports, it also began preparations to seize New Orleans and gain control of the lower Mississippi River. In February 1862, **David G. Farragut** took command of a Union force of 42 warships and 15,000 soldiers led by General Benjamin Butler.

At the time, Farragut was 60 years old. He had gone to sea at age 9 and was a veteran of the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico. His father had moved to the United States from Spain in 1776 and had fought in the Revolutionary War and served as governor of the Mississippi Territory. Although he was born in Tennessee, Farragut was a staunch supporter of the Union.

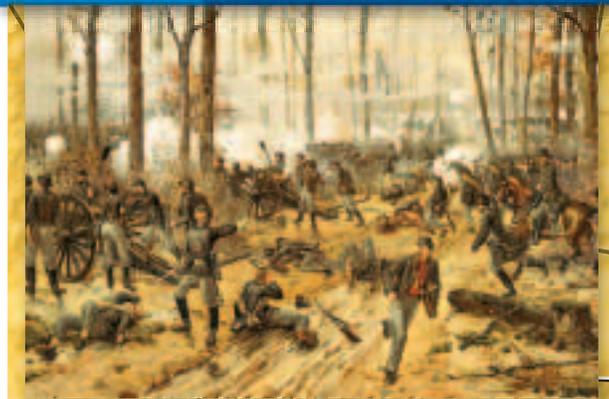
Farragut's actions at the battle for New Orleans made him a hero in the North. In early April, his fleet began bombarding Confederate

forts defending the lower Mississippi River. When the attack failed to destroy the forts, Farragut made a daring decision. At 2:00 A.M. on April 24, 1862, his ships headed upriver past the forts in single file, exposing themselves to attack. The forts opened fire with more than 80 guns, while Confederate gunboats tried to ram the fleet and tugboats placed flaming rafts in front of the Union ships. Remarkably, all but four of Farragut's ships survived the battle and continued upriver.

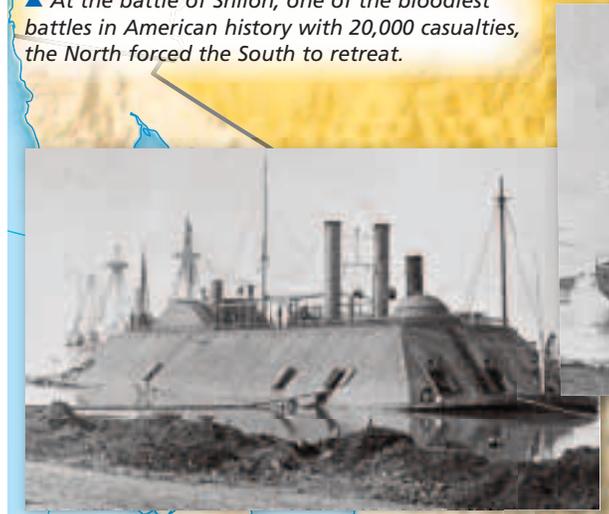
On April 25, 1862, Farragut arrived at New Orleans. Six days later, General Butler's troops took control of the city. The South's largest city, and a center of the cotton trade, was now in Union hands.

Reading Check **Explaining** How did the Confederates try to break the Union blockade?

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



▲ At the battle of Shiloh, one of the bloodiest battles in American history with 20,000 casualties, the North forced the South to retreat.



▲ The warships Essex (above), and Richmond (right), helped Admiral Farragut capture New Orleans and establish Union control over the Mississippi River.

The War in the West

MAIN Idea After the Union victory at Shiloh, the Union took control of eastern Tennessee.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you know someone with great perseverance? Read on to learn how General Grant demonstrated his worth to President Lincoln with his actions at the Battle of Shiloh.

In February 1862, as Farragut prepared for his attack on New Orleans, Union general **Ulysses S. Grant** began a campaign to seize control of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Control of these rivers would cut Tennessee in two and provide the Union with a river route deep into the Confederacy.

Backed by armored gunboats, Grant seized Fort Henry, the Confederacy's main fort on the

Tennessee River. He then marched his troops east and surrounded Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, forcing its garrison to surrender. With the fall of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, all of Kentucky and most of western Tennessee came under Union control.

Shiloh

Next, Grant led his troops up the Tennessee River to attack Corinth, Mississippi. Seizing Corinth would cut the Confederacy's only rail line connecting Mississippi and western Tennessee. Determined to stop the Union advance, Confederate forces launched a surprise attack on Grant's troops early on April 6, 1862. The battle took place about 20 miles (32 km) north of Corinth near a small church named Shiloh.

The War in the West, 1862–1863



	Union states
	Confederate states
	Union forces
	Confederate forces
	Union victory
	Confederate victory



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- Location** Which of the battles listed on the map is farthest west?
- Location** Most of the battles in this phase of the war took place in which state?

G.H. Suydam Collection, Mss. 1394, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, La.

Hearing the attack, Grant raced from his headquarters to the battle. Although the Union troops were forced back, Grant rushed around the battlefield and managed to **assemble** a defensive line that held off repeated Southern attacks. The next morning, knowing reinforcements were coming, Grant went on the offensive, surprising the Confederates and forcing General Beauregard, their commander, to order a retreat.

The Battle of Shiloh stunned people in both the North and the South. Twenty thousand troops were killed or wounded, more than in any other battle up to that point. When newspapers demanded Grant be fired because of the high casualties, Lincoln refused, saying, "I can't spare this man; he fights."

Murfreesboro

Grant's victory at Shiloh cheered Lincoln, but the fighting was not over. Confederate troops evacuated Corinth and quickly moved east by railroad to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they were placed under the command of General Braxton Bragg.

Bragg took his troops into Kentucky, hoping the Union armies would follow. He also hoped that his invasion of Kentucky would lead to an uprising of pro-Confederate supporters in the state. Bragg's invasion failed. Union troops led by General Don Carlos Buell stopped Bragg's forces at the Battle of Perryville.

After Bragg retreated, Lincoln ordered Buell to seize Chattanooga and cut the railroad lines that passed through the city. Lincoln knew that eastern Tennessee was home to many Union sympathizers, and he wanted it under Union control. He also knew that cutting the rail lines would deprive the Confederacy of "hogs and hominy"—vital supplies of meat and corn that the South needed.

Frustrated at Buell's slow advance, Lincoln fired him and put General William Rosecrans in command. As Rosecrans's forces headed south, Bragg's forces attacked them west of the Stones River near Murfreesboro. Although the Union lines fell back, they did not break, and the battle ended inconclusively. Four days later, with Union reinforcements arriving from Nashville, Bragg decided to retreat.

 **Reading Check** **Evaluating** What was the significance of the Battle of Shiloh?

The War in the East

MAIN Idea After the Union defeated Lee at Antietam, Britain decided to stay out of the conflict and Lincoln issued a proclamation to end slavery.

HISTORY AND YOU Can you think of a point in your life when things suddenly improved? Read how victory at Antietam improved Northern morale and made the war more challenging for the South.

While Union and Confederate troops were struggling for control of Tennessee and the Mississippi River, another major campaign was being waged in the east to capture Richmond, Virginia. After General McDowell's failure at the First Battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln ordered General **George B. McClellan** to lead the Union army in the east.

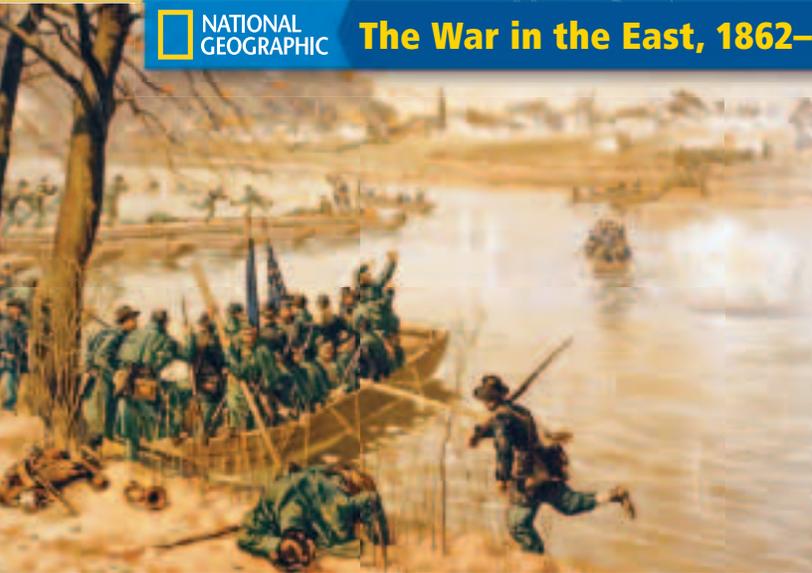
The Peninsula Campaign

After taking several months to prepare his forces, McClellan began transporting the troops by ship to the mouth of the James River, southeast of Yorktown, Virginia. From there, he intended to march up the peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers toward Richmond, only 70 miles (113 km) away.

Although popular with the troops, McClellan proved overly cautious and unwilling to attack unless he had overwhelming strength. He took 30 days to capture Yorktown, giving the Confederates time to move their troops into position near Richmond.

As McClellan advanced toward Richmond, he made another mistake. He allowed his forces to become divided by the Chickahominy River. Seizing this opportunity, the Confederate commander, General Joseph E. Johnston, attacked McClellan's army, inflicting heavy casualties. After Johnston was wounded in the battle, General Robert E. Lee was placed in command.

In late June of 1862, Lee began a series of attacks on McClellan's army that became known collectively as the Seven Days' Battle. Although Lee was unable to decisively defeat the Union army, he inflicted heavy casualties and forced McClellan to retreat to the James River. Together, the two sides suffered more than 30,000 casualties. Despite McClellan's protests, Lincoln ordered him to withdraw



▲ Union troops lay a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock River in preparation for the assault on Fredericksburg. The battle was a major victory for the South.



▲ The soldiers of the Union Army sit above their encampment at Cumberland Landing during the Peninsula Campaign.



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- Interpreting** Which battles shown above took place outside Virginia's borders?
- Applying** How far apart are the two capital cities of Richmond and Washington, D.C.?

from the peninsula and bring his troops back to Washington.

As McClellan's troops withdrew, Lee decided to attack the Union forces that were defending Washington. The maneuvers by the two sides led to another battle at Bull Run, near Manassas Junction—the site of the first major battle of the war. Again, the South forced the North to retreat, leaving the Confederate forces only 20 miles (32 km) from Washington. Soon after, word arrived at the White House that Lee's forces had crossed into Maryland and begun an invasion of the North.

The Battle of Antietam

Lee decided to invade Maryland for several reasons. Both he and Jefferson Davis believed that an invasion might convince the North to accept the South's independence. They also thought that a victory on Northern soil might help the South win recognition from the British and help the Peace Democrats gain control of Congress in the upcoming elections. By heading north, Lee could also feed his troops from Northern farms and draw Union troops out of Virginia during harvest season.

Turning Point



▲ President Lincoln meets General George McClellan (left center, facing Lincoln) after the battle of Antietam.

◀ With their backs to Antietam Creek, Union troops under the command of General McClellan attack Confederate positions, Sept. 17th 1862

The Battle of Antietam and the Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Antietam marked an important turning point in the war. The Union's victory kept Britain from recognizing the Confederacy as a separate nation. If Britain had taken this action, the balance in the struggle might have tipped in favor of the Confederacy. Also, the victory at Antietam and the terribly high casualties brought President Lincoln to the decision that the time had come to end slavery in the South by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. The Proclamation was the first step toward finally outlawing slavery throughout the United States.

ANALYZING HISTORY How did emancipation change the war? Write a brief essay explaining your opinion.



▲ Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to members of his cabinet. Left of Lincoln are Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. In front of the table sits Secretary of State William Seward.



For the text of the Emancipation Proclamation, see page R49 in [Documents in American History](#).

When he learned that McClellan had been sent after him, Lee ordered his troops to congregate near Sharpsburg, Maryland. Meanwhile, McClellan's troops took positions along Antietam (an·TEE·tuhm) Creek, east of Lee. On September 17, 1862, McClellan ordered his troops to attack.

The Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest one-day battle in the war and in American history, ended with over 6,000 men killed and 16,000 wounded. Although McClellan did not break Lee's lines, he inflicted so many casualties that Lee decided to retreat to Virginia.

The Battle of Antietam was a **crucial** victory for the Union. The British government had been ready to intervene in the war as a mediator if Lee's invasion had succeeded. It had also begun making plans to recognize the Confederacy in the event the North rejected mediation. Lee's defeat at Antietam changed everything. The British decided once again to wait and see how the war progressed, and with this decision the South lost its best chance at gaining international recognition and support. The South's defeat at Antietam had an even greater political impact in the United States. It

convinced Lincoln that the time had come to end slavery in the South.

The Emancipation Proclamation

Although most Democrats opposed any move to end slavery, Republicans were divided on the issue. Many Republicans were strong abolitionists, but others, like Lincoln, did not want to risk losing the loyalty of the slaveholding border states that had chosen to remain in the Union. During the first year of the war, Lincoln had described the conflict as a war to preserve the Union, never as a battle against slavery. In August 1861, for example, General John C. Frémont had declared that all enslaved African Americans who worked for rebels in his region were now free. Worried that Fremont’s policy would cost the Union support in border states, such as Kentucky, Lincoln overturned the order and insisted that Union officers could only seize enslaved African Americans who worked directly for Confederate troops.

A year later, however, with Northern casualties rising to staggering levels, many Northerners, including the president, began to conclude that slavery had to end—in part to punish the South and in part to make the soldiers’ sacrifices worthwhile. George Julian, a Republican from Indiana, summed up the argument for freeing the slaves in an important speech delivered early in 1862:

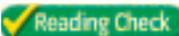
PRIMARY SOURCE

“When I say that this rebellion has its source and life in slavery, I only repeat a simple truism. . . . The mere suppression of the rebellion will be an empty mockery of our sufferings and sacrifices, if slavery shall be spared to canker the heart of the nation anew, and repeat its diabolical misdeeds.”

—quoted in *Battle Cry of Freedom*

As Lee’s forces marched toward Antietam, Lincoln said that if the Union could drive those forces from Northern soil, he would issue a proclamation ending slavery. On September 22, 1862, just five days after the battle, Lincoln publicly announced that he would issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**—a decree freeing all enslaved persons in states still in rebellion after January 1, 1863. The Proclamation freed enslaved African Americans only in states at war with the Union. It did not address slavery in the border states. Short of a constitutional amendment, however, Lincoln could not end slavery in the border states, nor did he want to risk losing their loyalty.

The proclamation, by its very existence, transformed the conflict from a war to preserve the Union to a war of liberation. “We shout for joy that we live to record this righteous decree,” exulted Frederick Douglass. Abolitionists rejoiced at the announcement, and looked forward to new energy among Union forces. “We were no longer merely the soldiers of a political controversy,” recalled Union officer Regis de Trobiand. “We were now the missionaries of a great work of redemption, the armed liberators of millions.”

 **Examining** Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation and what events affected the timing of the proclamation?

Section 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary

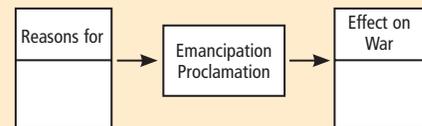
1. **Explain** the significance of: “Stonewall” Jackson, bounty, blockade runner, David G. Farragut, Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, Emancipation Proclamation.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did both sides begin to use conscription early in the war?
3. **Paraphrasing** Why did Lincoln refuse to fire Grant after the Battle of Shiloh?
4. **Identifying Central Issues** What was the significance of the Battle of Antietam?

Critical Thinking

5. **Big Ideas** Why was seizing control of the Mississippi River an important strategy of the Union Navy?
6. **Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to explain President Lincoln’s reasons for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation and the effects it had on the war.



7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the painting of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia* on page 321. What made these vessels superior to regular warships?

Writing About History

8. **Persuasive Writing** Suppose that you are asked to advise President Lincoln about issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. Write a short paper in which you advise him on whether or not to issue it and explain the reasons for your position.

History  **ONLINE**

Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 3

Life During the War

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Trade, War, and Migration The Civil War brought great suffering and widespread changes to civilians, as well as soldiers, on both sides of the conflict.

Content Vocabulary

- hardtack (p. 331)
- prisoner of war (p. 333)

Academic Vocabulary

- denial (p. 331)
- supplement (p. 331)

People and Events to Identify

- 54th Massachusetts (p. 330)
- Elizabeth Blackwell (p. 332)
- United States Sanitary Commission (p. 332)
- Clara Barton (p. 333)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list the reasons that the North experienced a wartime economic boom.

Reason for North's Economic Boom

While the economic hardships of the Civil War began to wear down the morale of Southerners, the North experienced an economic boom. Life for soldiers in the field was difficult; medical treatment was primitive, and conditions in prison camps were horrific.

The Wartime Economies

MAIN Idea While the South suffered inflation and food shortages, the North prospered during the war.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you know anyone who experienced rationing during World War II? Read on to learn how the South struggled to produce enough food.

Pressed by the costs of the war, both the North and the South struggled to keep their economies working. The South, with few financial resources and little industry, suffered more from wartime inflation and critical shortages. In contrast, the North, supported by banks and industries, responded quickly to the demands of the war.

Southern Shortages, Falling Morale

By the end of 1862, the South's economy had begun to suffer from the war. The collapse of the South's transportation system, the blockade of Southern ports, and the presence of Union troops in several important agricultural regions led to severe food shortages during the winter of 1862–1863.

Southerners began to question the sacrifices they were being called upon to make—or to demand of others. Hearing of the hardships faced by their families, many Confederate soldiers deserted and returned home to help.

In the spring of 1863, Southern food shortages led to riots. In several communities, mobs of women armed with knives and guns marched into shops to seize food. In the Confederate capital, Richmond, several hundred women broke into shops, yelling, "Bread! Bread!" and then began to loot the stores for food, clothing, shoes, and other goods. The riot finally ended when Jefferson Davis sent troops to confront the mob and order the rioters to disperse.

The Union's War Boom

In contrast, the North experienced an economic boom because of the war. Its growing industries supplied the troops with uniforms, munitions, and other necessities.

Life on the Home Front

The Civil War affected people other than soldiers. It changed the economy for people on the home front, required women to take on new jobs, and led to civil unrest as well.



▲ The Union Army's requirements led to an economic boom in the North. These factory workers were hired by the Union to make wagon wheels.



▲ Opposition to the draft led to riots in New York in July 1863. Local military police fired on the rioters to stop the violence.



▲ Women helped produce goods needed for the war effort. While most worked on their farms, others went to work in factories to produce goods for the war effort. Above, women work in a munitions factory in Massachusetts.

Analyzing VISUALS

- Explaining** How did the war help the economy of the North?
- Describing** What kinds of social changes did the war cause?

The expanded use of mechanized reapers and mowers made farming possible with fewer workers, many of whom were women. One missionary in Iowa in late 1862 commented that he “met more women driving teams on the road and saw more at work in the fields than men.”

Women also filled labor shortages in various industries. New sewing machines greatly increased the productivity of seamstresses. As more women entered the textile industry, the North produced an abundance of uniforms for its soldiers.

The North, however, also experienced episodes of mob violence. In 1863 riots broke out across the North over the Union's new conscription legislation. In March of that year,

Congress had passed the Union Conscription Act, making all healthy males aged 20 to 45 eligible for military service. However, if a man could find a replacement or pay a \$300 fee, he did not have to serve. This meant that wealthy men were able to buy their way out of fighting in the war. In New York City, the most infamous of the draft riots occurred over four days in July. Rioters, mainly recent immigrants from Ireland and Germany, killed about 100 people and destroyed over \$1 million worth of property. An army regiment had to be called away from the war to restore order.

Reading Check Explaining What were the effects of food shortages on the South?

History ONLINE
Student Web Activity Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on Civil War letters.

African Americans in the Military

MAIN Idea Many African Americans eagerly enlisted in the Union war effort.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you know anyone who joined the military after September 11, 2001? Read how the Emancipation Proclamation inspired African Americans to join the Union forces.

The Emancipation Proclamation officially permitted African Americans to enlist in the Union forces. Almost immediately, thousands of African Americans, including Frederick Douglass's two sons, Charles and Lewis, rushed to join the military. Douglass approved; he believed serving in the military would help African Americans overcome discrimination:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Once let the 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."

—quoted in *Battle Cry of Freedom*

About 180,000 African Americans served in the Union army during the Civil War, roughly 9 percent of the army's total soldiers. Another 10,000 to 15,000 served in the Union navy.

Among the first African American regiments organized in the North was the **54th Massachusetts**. The regiment fought valiantly at Fort Wagner near Charleston Harbor in July 1863, losing nearly half of its soldiers in the battle. "Men all around me would fall and roll down the slope into the ditch," remembered Lewis Douglass. "Swept down like chaff, still our men went on and on." The *New York Tribune* applauded the regiment's achievement:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"... if this Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth had faltered when its trial came, two hundred thousand [African Americans] for whom it was a pioneer would never have been put into the field. . . . But it did not falter. It made Fort Wagner such a name to [African Americans] as Bunker Hill has been for ninety years to white Yankees."

—from *Like Men of War*

Reading Check Analyzing Why might African Americans have wanted to fight in the Civil War?

PRIMARY SOURCE

African Americans Fight for the Union

The bravery of African American units, such as the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, demonstrated that they could fight as well as white soldiers, and, in the long term, it may have helped to overcome discrimination.



African American servicemen, such as the sailors of the USS Vermont (above) and the members of Fourth Colored Regiment (left), fought bravely for the Union. African Americans made up about 9 percent of the Union army and nearly 12 percent of the Union navy.



Military Life

MAIN Idea Soldiers suffered physical hardship and women provided medical assistance.

HISTORY AND YOU You probably know that it is important to clean and sanitize a wound. Read to learn how doctors performed surgery during the Civil War.

Early in the war, General Irwin McDowell's troops stopped to pick berries and foolishly wasted water from their canteens to wash them. "They were not used to denying themselves much; they were not used to journeys on foot," McDowell later reflected. Self-**denial** and long marches would prove to be only the first of the harsh realities of the war.

The Soldiers in the Field

Union and Confederate soldiers suffered many hardships during the long days and weeks between battles. Some Southern soldiers had to sleep without blankets and tramp the roads shoeless. Union soldier Elisha Rhodes wrote home that "all that we have to eat is the cattle killed by the way. No bread or salt in the Regiment and I am most starved."

For the Union soldier, meals often consisted of **hardtack** (a hard biscuit made of wheat flour), potatoes, and beans, flavored at times with dried salt pork (pork fat cured in salty brine). Confederate bread was usually made of cornmeal instead of wheat. Whenever possible, soldiers **supplemented** their diet with fruit or vegetables seized or purchased from farms they passed.

Battlefield Medicine

When Americans went to war in 1861, most were not prepared for the horrors of battle. "The sights and smells that assailed us were simply indescribable," wrote one Southern soldier. "Corpses were swollen to twice their size, some actually burst asunder. . . . The odors were so deadly that in a short time we all sickened [and] . . . most of us [were] vomiting profusely."

The Civil War produced huge numbers of casualties, and doctors struggled to tend to the wounded. In the mid-1800s doctors had little understanding of infection and germs. They used the same unsterilized instruments on all patients and, as a result, infection spread quickly in the field hospitals.

The Battle of Fort Wagner

On July 18 the Union tried to capture Fort Wagner with the 54th Massachusetts, the first African American regiment. Although they did not capture the fort, their valor and willingness to die for the Union underscored the worth of African American soldiers to the Union.



Analyzing VISUALS

- 1. Identifying** Who mainly made up the 54th Massachusetts?
- 2. Explaining** How did African American troops contribute to the success of the Union in the Civil War?

PRIMARY SOURCE

Nurses and Field Hospitals



▲ Soldiers wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864 rest at a Fredericksburg hospital.



▲ Nurses and doctors of the U.S. Sanitary Commission stand outside their hospital in Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1864. The Commission was started by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.



▲ Thousands of women, such as Union nurse Anne Bell, volunteered to care for wounded soldiers during the war.

Analyzing VISUALS DBQ

1. **Explaining** What were the conditions in Civil War field hospitals?
2. **Describing** What medical role did women play during the war?

Disease was one of the greatest threats facing Civil War soldiers. In many cases, regiments lost half their men to illness. Crowded together in army camps, drinking from unsanitary water supplies, many soldiers became sick. Smallpox, dysentery, typhoid, and pneumonia killed thousands of soldiers.

Battlefield physicians also used extreme measures in treating casualties. Faced with appalling wounds, doctors often amputated arms and legs to prevent gangrene and other infections from spreading. General Carl Schurz described the scene in a field hospital:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"As a wounded man was lifted on the table, often shrieking with pain . . . the surgeon quickly examined the wound and resolved upon cutting off the wounded limb. Some ether was administered. . . . The surgeon snatched the knife from between his teeth, where it had been while his hands were busy, wiped it rapidly once or twice across his

blood-stained apron, and the cutting began. The operation accomplished, the surgeon would look around with a deep sigh, and then—"Next!"

—quoted in *The Civil War*

Women Serve As Nurses

Women helped the war effort at home by managing family farms and businesses. On the battlefield, women made dramatic contributions to the Civil War by serving as nurses. Before the war, most army nurses had been men. Inspired by the famous British nurse Florence Nightingale, American women took on many of the nursing tasks in Civil War army hospitals.

In 1861 **Elizabeth Blackwell**, the first female physician in the United States, started the nation's first training program for nurses. Her work led to the creation of the **United States Sanitary Commission**, an organization that provided medical assistance and supplies to army camps and hospitals. Tens of thousands of women

Section 3 REVIEW

volunteered to work for the Commission, and raised money to send bandages, medicine, clothing, and food to army camps.

Not all women helping at the front lines were members of the Sanitary Commission. On her own, **Clara Barton** left her job in a patent office to nurse soldiers on the battlefield. With her face sometimes bluish with gunpowder, Barton fed the sick, bandaged the wounded, and even dug out bullets with her own small knife.

Although Southern women were encouraged to stay at home and support the troops by making bandages and other supplies, many founded small hospitals or braved the horrors of the battlefield. Kate Cumming of Mobile, Alabama, served as a nurse following the Battle of Shiloh. In her diary she vividly described a makeshift hospital:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Nothing that I had ever heard or read had given me the faintest idea of the horrors witnessed here. . . . The men are lying all over the house. . . . The foul air from this mass of human beings at first made me giddy and sick, but I soon got over it. . . ."

—quoted in *Battle Cry of Freedom*

The Civil War was a turning point for the nursing profession. The courage and energy of the women also helped to break down the belief that women were weaker than men.

Military Prisons

The horrors of the battlefield and danger of disease were not the only hardships endured by soldiers during the Civil War. **Prisoners of war**—soldiers captured by the enemy in battle—also suffered terribly during the conflict.

Early in the war, the United States and the Confederacy held formal prisoner exchanges. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, however, the Confederacy announced that it would not exchange freed African Americans for Southern white prisoners. Instead, it would either re-enslave or execute all African American troops captured in battle.

In response to the South's treatment of African American troops, Lincoln stopped all prisoner exchanges. As a result, both the North and the South found themselves with large and growing numbers of prisoners of war. Taking care of them proved difficult, especially in the South. While conditions were bad in Northern prisons, the South could not even feed their prisoners adequately because of food shortages.

The most infamous prison in the South, Andersonville in Georgia, had no shade or shelter. Exposure, overcrowding, lack of food, and disease killed more than 100 men per day during the sweltering summer of 1864. In all, 13,000 of the 45,000 prisoners sent to Andersonville died there. After the war, Henry Wirz, Andersonville's commandant, became the only person executed for war crimes during the Civil War.

 **Summarizing** What medical problems did Union and Confederate soldiers face?

Vocabulary

- 1. Explain** the significance of: 54th Massachusetts, hardtack, Elizabeth Blackwell, United States Sanitary Commission, Clara Barton, prisoner of war.

Main Ideas

- 2. Determining Cause and Effect** What was the cause of rioting in the North during the Civil War?
- 3. Explaining** Why was the performance of the 54th Massachusetts significant for African Americans?
- 4. Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing the contributions of women during the Civil War.



Critical Thinking

- 5. Big Ideas** How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect African Americans in the military?
- 6. Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photographs of battlefield hospitals on page 332. Why do you think infections spread so easily in these hospitals, resulting in numerous deaths from disease, rather than from battle wounds?

Writing About History

- 7. Descriptive Writing** Suppose that you are a nurse on one of the battlefields during the Civil War. Write a journal entry describing the conditions of the soldiers and your reaction to the situation.

History  **ONLINE**

Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

The Emancipation Proclamation

The secession of the Southern states was prompted by fears that the institution of slavery was under attack. The Civil War, however, began as a battle over the question of the right of the Southern states to secede. When Abraham Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, he put ending slavery at the heart of the Union effort. In doing so, he changed the meaning of the war. The proclamation was the first bold step in the abolition of slavery throughout the nation.

Study these primary sources and answer the questions that follow.

PRIMARY SOURCE 2

Political Cartoon, 1864

▼ “Lincoln Writing the Emancipation Proclamation,” by Adalbert J. Volck



PRIMARY SOURCE 1

Political Speech, 1861

“[The Confederate States of America’s] constitution has put at rest, *forever*, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. . . . The prevailing ideas entertained by . . . most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in *principle*, socially, morally, and politically. . . .

Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and normal condition.”

—Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederate States of America, March 21, 1861

PRIMARY SOURCE 3

Political Speech, 1862

“Mr. Speaker . . . the people of the loyal States . . . know that slavery lies at the bottom of all our troubles. They know that but for this curse this horrid revolt against liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that all the unutterable agonies of our many battle-fields, all the terrible sorrows which rend so many thousands of loving hearts, all the ravages and desolation of this stupendous conflict, are to be charged to slavery. They know that its barbarism has molded the leaders of this rebellion into the most atrocious scoundrels of the nineteenth century. . . . What I said on this floor in January last, I repeat now, that the mere suppression of this rebellion will be an empty mockery of our sufferings and sacrifices, if slavery shall be spared to canker the heart of the nation anew, and repeat its diabolical deeds.”

—Representative George W. Julian of Indiana in the U.S. House of Representatives, May 23, 1862

PRIMARY SOURCE 4**Letters, 1862**

"To Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States:

"... On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion, and at the same time uphold its inciting cause, are preposterous and futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—that Army officers who remain to this day devoted to Slavery can at best be but halfway loyal to the Union—and that every hour of deference to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union."

—Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, August, 19, 1862

"Dear Sir—

"... If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them—If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

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

—Abraham Lincoln's response, August 22, 1862

PRIMARY SOURCE 5**Political Cartoon, 1864**

▼ "President Lincoln Writing the Proclamation of Freedom," by Daniel G. Blythe

**PRIMARY SOURCE 6****Letter, 1863**

"My dear Sir—

"... After the commencement of hostilities I struggled nearly a year and a half to get along without touching the 'institution' [of slavery]; and when finally I conditionally determined to touch it, I gave a hundred days fair notice of my purpose, to all the States and people, within which time they could have turned it wholly aside, by simply again becoming good citizens of the United States. They chose to disregard it, and I made the peremptory proclamation on what appeared to me to be a military necessity. And being made, it must stand. As to the States not included in it, of course they can have their rights in the Union as of old. Even the people of the states included, if they choose, need not to be hurt by it. Let them adopt systems of apprenticeship . . . conforming substantially to the most approved plans of gradual emancipation; and, with the aid they can have from the general government, they may be nearly as well off, in this respect, as if the present trouble had not occurred, and much better off than they can possibly be if the contest continues persistently."

—Abraham Lincoln, letter to Major General John A. McClelland, January 8, 1863

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- Summarizing** According to Alexander H. Stephens's speech in Source 1, how does the government of the Confederacy differ from that of the Union?
- Contrasting** Study the images in Sources 2 and 5. What views of the Emancipation Proclamation do they present? How is Abraham Lincoln portrayed?
- Assessing** In Source 3, why does Representative George W. Julian believe the war must put an end to slavery?
- Contrasting** Read the letters in Source 4 and Source 6. How do the positions of Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln toward ending slavery differ? How does Lincoln's position change over time?

Section 4

The Turning Point

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Geography and History The Union victory at Vicksburg cut the Confederacy in two.

Content Vocabulary

- forage (p. 337)
- siege (p. 337)

Academic Vocabulary

- encounter (p. 339)
- promote (p. 341)

People and Events to Identify

- Ambrose Burnside (p. 338)
- Joseph Hooker (p. 338)
- George Meade (p. 339)
- Gettysburg (p. 339)
- Pickett's Charge (p. 339)
- William Tecumseh Sherman (p. 341)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Complete a graphic organizer to record the results of the listed battles that shaped the Union victory.

Battle	Results
Vicksburg	
Chancellorsville	
Gettysburg	
Chickamauga Creek	
Missionary Ridge	

For a while, the North floundered under a series of generals who were overly cautious or intimidated by the reputation of General Robert E. Lee. The tide of the war began to turn after the North won pivotal victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.

Vicksburg Falls

MAIN Idea General Grant captured Vicksburg, thus gaining control of the Mississippi River and dividing the South.

HISTORY AND YOU How long do you think you could go hungry to defend a cause? Read how Confederate soldiers surrendered after their food supply was cut off.

In April 1862, Admiral David G. Farragut captured New Orleans and secured control of the Mississippi River delta for the Union. Later that year, General Ulysses S. Grant seized control of the river as far south as Memphis after his victory at Shiloh. Despite these successes, there remained one major Confederate stronghold on the river—Vicksburg, Mississippi.

“Vicksburg is the key,” Lincoln wrote. “The war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our pocket.” If Grant could take Vicksburg, the Confederacy would be cut in two. If not, as Lincoln commented, the earlier victories in the west would make little difference: “We can take all the northern ports of the Confederacy, and they can still defy us from Vicksburg. It means hog and hominy without limit, fresh troops from the States of the far South, and a cotton country where they can raise the staple without interference.”

Grierson's Raid

The city of Vicksburg was located on the east bank of the Mississippi River. At first, Grant tried to approach the city from the north, but the land was too swampy, and the rivers in the area were covered with vegetation and blocked by trees. To get at Vicksburg, Grant decided to move his troops across the Mississippi to the west bank and then march south. Once he was past the city, he intended to cross back to the east bank and attack the city from the south.

To distract the Confederates while he carried out this difficult maneuver, Grant ordered Colonel Benjamin Grierson to take 1,700 of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry on a raid through Mississippi. Grierson's forces traveled 600 miles (965 km) in two weeks, tearing up railroads, burning depots, and fighting skirmishes. His raid enabled Grant to move his troops south of the city.

The Siege of Vicksburg



▲ Union ironclads commanded by Rear Admiral David Porter sealed off Vicksburg's access to the Mississippi and bombarded the city's defenses.

Grant Closes in on Vicksburg, March–July 1863



During the siege of Vicksburg, Union troops dug 13 "approach trenches" along their lines, allowing them to get close to the Confederate fortifications. In the meantime, the gunboats bombarded the city. The city was unable to receive food and other supplies. The city surrendered on July 4, 1863.

Analyzing VISUALS



- Describing** How did the Union work to break down the defenses at Vicksburg?
- Making Inferences** At Vicksburg, the siege was successful, but under what circumstances might a siege be risky for the attackers?

The Siege of Vicksburg

After returning to the east bank of the Mississippi River, Grant embarked on a daring march east, ordering his troops to live off the country. **Foraging**—or searching and raiding for food—as they marched, Grant's troops headed east into Mississippi. They captured the town of Jackson before turning back west toward Vicksburg. Grant's troops marched an astonishing 180 miles (290 km) in 17 days, fought 5 battles, and inflicted 7,200 casualties on the Confederates. The march ended by driving the Confederate forces back into their defenses at Vicksburg.

In May 1863 Grant launched two assaults on Vicksburg, but the city's defenders repulsed both attacks and inflicted high casualties. Grant decided that the only way to take the city was to put it under **siege**—to cut off its food and supplies and bombard it until its defenders gave up. The siege of Vicksburg lasted for six weeks, with Confederate troops and the city's residents facing near-starvation. On July 4, 1863, the Confederate commander at Vicksburg surrendered. The Union victory had cut the Confederacy in two.

Reading Check Explaining Why did President Lincoln want the Union army to capture Vicksburg?

The Road to Gettysburg

MAIN Idea Gettysburg was the bloodiest battle of the war and the last time the Confederates invaded the North.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you read the Gettysburg Address? Read on to learn about the battle that inspired one of the greatest speeches in American history.

Shortly after General McClellan's victory at Antietam, Lincoln became frustrated with him. At Antietam, McClellan might have destroyed Lee's army, but he let it slip away. He then moved so slowly after the battle that Lee was able to recover and block McClellan's advance on Richmond. On November 7, 1862, Lincoln fired McClellan and gave command of the army to General **Ambrose Burnside**.

Lincoln wanted a general who was not intimidated by Lee's reputation. He urged Burnside to push south into Virginia and

destroy Lee's army. Lincoln did not know that the turning point in the east would come not in Virginia but to the north, in Pennsylvania.

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville

On December 13, 1862, Burnside ordered a series of assaults against Lee's Confederate troops entrenched in the hills south of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Union troops suffered over 12,000 casualties, more than twice the loss suffered by the Confederates. Faced with complaints about Burnside from other officers, Lincoln replaced him with General **Joseph Hooker**.

General Hooker devised a plan to get at Lee's troops on the hills near Fredericksburg. First, he left a large part of his army at Fredericksburg to keep Lee's troops from moving. He then took the rest of the army west to

PRIMARY SOURCE

The Gettysburg Address

The bloody victory at Gettysburg was a major turning point in the Civil War. It kept Britain out of the war, inflicted serious losses on the Confederacy and helped restore Union morale. In November 1863 Lincoln went to Gettysburg to dedicate part of the battlefield as a cemetery. His speech, the Gettysburg Address, became one of the best-known orations in American history.

▼ On July 3, 1863, the Confederate forces launched an attack known later as Pickett's Charge. Charging up Cemetery Ridge into withering cannon fire, the Confederates suffered nearly 7000 casualties in less than two hours. Soon after the attack failed, General Lee ordered Southern forces to withdraw.



circle around behind Lee's troops and attack them from the rear. Realizing what was going on, Lee also divided his forces. He left a small force at Fredericksburg and headed west with most of his troops to stop Hooker.

On May 2, 1863, Lee's troops attacked Hooker's in dense woods known as the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, Virginia. Although outnumbered two to one, Lee's forces repeatedly defeated the Union troops. On May 5, Hooker decided to retreat.

The Battle of Gettysburg

Having weakened the Union forces at Chancellorsville, Lee decided to invade the North again. In June 1863, he marched into Pennsylvania. After Hooker failed to stop Lee, Lincoln removed him from command and appointed General **George Meade** as his replacement. Meade immediately headed north to intercept Lee.

At the end of June, as Lee's army foraged in the Pennsylvania countryside, some of his troops headed into the town of **Gettysburg**, to scout for the enemy. When they arrived near the town, however, they **encountered** Union cavalry. On July 1, 1863, the Confederates pushed the Union troops out of the town into the hills to the south. At the same time, the main forces of both armies hurried to the scene of the fighting.

On July 2, Lee attacked, but the Union troops held their ground. The following day, he ordered nearly 15,000 men under the command of General George E. Pickett and General A.P. Hill to undertake a massive assault. The attack came to be known as **Pickett's Charge**. A mile-wide line of Confederate troops marched across open farmland toward Union positions on Cemetery Ridge. Union cannons and guns opened fire, inflicting 7,000 casualties in less than half an hour of fighting.

PRIMARY SOURCE

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

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

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

—The Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863



▲ More than 50,000 Americans were killed or wounded during the battle of Gettysburg.

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- 1. Specifying** To what event is Lincoln referring that occurred "fourscore and seven years ago"?
- 2. Identifying Central Issues** What does Lincoln say is the main purpose of the Civil War and the reason for the sacrifices at Gettysburg?

The Aftermath

Fewer than 5,000 Confederate troops made it up the ridge, and Union troops quickly overwhelmed those who did. Lee then quickly rallied his troops and began a retreat to Virginia on a rainy July 4. Confederate forces soon became trapped between a swollen Potomac River and pursuing Union troops, but General Meade, with his army depleted by the battle, decided not to attack the defenses put up by the retreating Confederate forces.

At Gettysburg, Confederate forces lost approximately 28,000 killed or wounded. This amounted to over one-third of Lee's entire force. The Union army suffered about 23,000 casualties, but could better afford the losses.

Gettysburg proved to be the turning point of the war. The Union's victory strengthened the Republicans politically and ensured that Britain would not recognize the Confederacy. For the rest of the war, Lee's forces fought on the defensive, slowly giving ground.

 **Reading Check Summarizing** What was the result of Pickett's Charge?

Battle for Tennessee

MAIN Idea After Grant won control of Tennessee, Lincoln appointed him general in chief.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you ever planned a strategy to win a game? Read on to learn how Grant's planned assault on Chattanooga was even more successful than expected.

After the Union's major victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, fierce fighting erupted in Tennessee near Chattanooga. Chattanooga was a vital railroad junction. Both sides knew that if the Union forces captured Chattanooga, they would control a major railroad running south to Atlanta.

Chickamauga

During the summer of 1863, Union General William Rosecrans outmaneuvered Confederate General Braxton Bragg. In early September, Rosecrans forced the Confederates to evacuate Chattanooga without a fight. Bragg did not retreat far, however. When Rosecrans advanced

People IN HISTORY

Ulysses S. Grant 1822–1885

Before his victories in Kentucky and Tennessee, Ulysses S. Grant had been an average West Point cadet, a failed businessman, and an undistinguished army officer. More than any other Union commander, however, Grant changed the strategy—and the outcome—of the Civil War. Grant's restless urge for offensive fighting and his insistence on "unconditional surrender" at Fort Donelson convinced Lincoln to place the general in command of all Union troops in 1864. Lincoln's confidence was not misplaced. Despite mounting casualties and accusations that he was a "butcher," Grant pushed relentlessly until Lee finally surrendered at Appomattox.

The Union's enthusiasm for its victorious general made Grant a two-term president after the war, although scandals in his administration marred his reputation. The Civil War had been the high point of Grant's life, the challenge that brought out his abilities as a leader.

How did Grant change the outcome of the Civil War?



Robert E. Lee 1807–1870

The son of a distinguished—though not wealthy—Virginia family, Robert E. Lee was raised in the socially exclusive world of the aristocratic South. From the beginning, he seemed marked by fate for brilliant success. At West Point he excelled in both his studies and his social life, impressing teachers and fellow cadets with his talent and good nature. As an army officer in the war with Mexico, he performed with brilliance and courage.

Offered command of Union troops at the beginning of the Civil War, Lee refused, unable to oppose his fellow Virginians. A hero to Southerners during the war, Lee felt a responsibility to set an example of Southern honor in defeat. His swearing of renewed allegiance to the United States after the war inspired thousands of former Confederate soldiers to do the same. As president of Washington College in Virginia (later renamed Washington and Lee), Lee encouraged his students to put the war behind them and to behave as responsible citizens.

How did Lee work to heal the wounds of the Civil War?



Section 4 REVIEW

into Georgia, Bragg launched an assault against him at Chickamauga Creek on September 19, 1863. Bragg soon smashed through part of the Union defenses, and Rosecrans ordered his troops to fall back to Chattanooga, where he found himself almost completely surrounded by Bragg's forces.

The Battle of Chattanooga

In an effort to save the Union troops in Chattanooga, Lincoln decided to send some of Meade's forces to help Rosecrans. Dozens of trains were assembled, and 11 days later 20,000 men with their artillery, horses, and equipment arrived near Chattanooga after traveling more than 1,200 miles (1,930 km).

Lincoln also decided to reorganize the military leadership in the west, and he placed Grant in overall command. Grant then hurried to Chattanooga to take charge of the coming battle. In late November, he ordered his troops to attack Confederate positions on Lookout Mountain. Charging uphill through swirling fog, the Union forces quickly drove the Confederate troops off the mountain.

Confederate soldiers retreating from Lookout Mountain hurried to join other Confederate forces at Missionary Ridge east of Chattanooga. The Confederates were outnumbered, but they awaited a Union attack, secure on a high rugged position, just as the Union troops had been at Cemetery Ridge near Gettysburg.

Grant did not intend to storm Missionary Ridge. He believed an all-out assault would be suicidal. Instead, he ordered General **William Tecumseh Sherman** to attack Confederate positions on the north end of the ridge. When Sherman failed to break through, Grant ordered 23,000 men under General George Thomas to launch a limited attack against the Confederates in front of Missionary Ridge as a diversion.

To Grant's astonishment, Thomas's troops overran the Confederate trenches and charged up the steep slope of Missionary Ridge itself. "They shouted 'Chickamauga,'" one Confederate remembered, "as though the word itself were a weapon." The rapid charge scattered the surprised Confederates, who retreated in panic, leaving Missionary Ridge—and Chattanooga—to the Union army.

Grant Becomes General in Chief

By the spring of 1864, Grant had accomplished two crucial objectives for the Union. His capture of Vicksburg had given the Union control of the Mississippi River, while his victory at Chattanooga had secured eastern Tennessee and cleared the way for an invasion of Georgia. Lincoln rewarded Grant by appointing him general in chief of the Union forces and **promoting** him to lieutenant general, a rank no one had held since George Washington. When the president met Grant in March 1864 he told him, "I wish to express my satisfaction with what you have done. . . . The particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to know." The president had finally found a general he trusted to win the war.

 **Examining** Why was capturing Chattanooga important to the Union?

Vocabulary

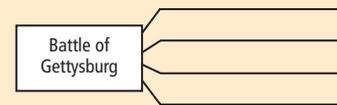
1. **Explain** the significance of: forage, siege, Ambrose Burnside, Joseph Hooker, George Meade, Gettysburg, Pickett's Charge, William Tecumseh Sherman.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** What was the purpose of Grierson's Raid?
3. **Identifying Central Issues** How was Gettysburg a turning point in the war?
4. **Summarizing** Why did Lincoln make Grant general in chief of the army?

Critical Thinking

5. **Big Ideas** Why was capturing Vicksburg important to the Union?
6. **Organizing** Using a graphic organizer, list the results of the Battle of Gettysburg. Consider both the Union and the Confederacy.



7. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the map of Grant's approach to Vicksburg on page 337. Why do you think he fought several battles outside Vicksburg before he laid siege to the city itself?

Writing About History

8. **Descriptive Writing** Take on the role of a Confederate soldier at the Battle of Gettysburg. Write a letter to your family describing the battle and your feelings about its result.



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GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Confederate invasion of the North in 1863 was a bold stroke. By moving north, General Robert E. Lee gained access to the rich farms and other resources of Pennsylvania. When his troops arrived in Gettysburg on July 1, they forced Union troops to flee to the hills south of the town. Had Confederate forces attacked the Union troops in the hills immediately, they might have won. The decision not to attack enabled Union troops to reinforce their position and build a formidable defensive line.

How Did Geography Shape the Battle?

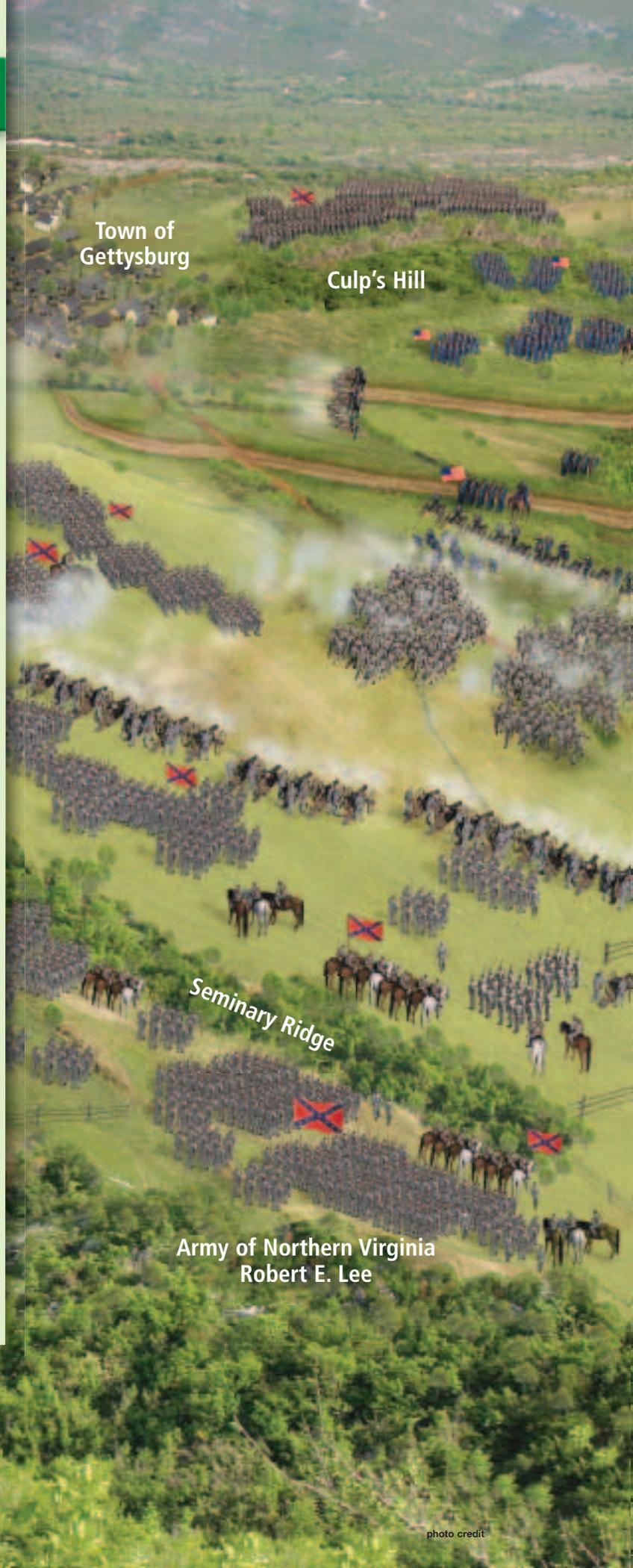
The Union line stretched from Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill in the north, south along Cemetery Ridge to another hill called Little Round Top. The Union forces controlled the high ground and were deployed in such a way that troops could easily be moved from one part of the line to another depending on where the enemy attacked.

On July 2, Lee tried to seize Little Roundtop. Controlling the hill would have let his artillery fire down the length of the Union line. After savage fighting, his attack was repulsed, but Lee believed the Union had shifted so many troops south to hold Little Roundtop that it had left its line on Cemetery Ridge vulnerable to attack.

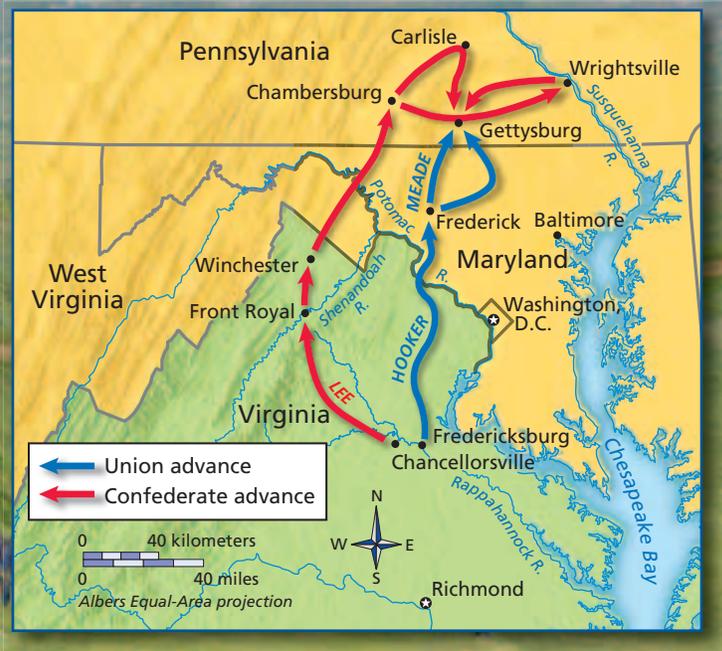
On July 3, Lee ordered some 12,500 troops to attack Cemetery Ridge in what became known as Pickett's Charge. Union artillery ripped holes in the Confederate line as it advanced. When the Confederates neared the crest of the ridge, Union troops, protected by trenches and barricades they had built, unleashed volley after volley. Firing at point-blank range, stabbing with bayonets, and battering with rifle butts, the Union soldiers drove the Confederates back. Lee knew he had been beaten. The next day he began his retreat to Virginia.

Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- Place** Why was the Union army in such a strong position in the Battle of Gettysburg?
- Movement** What made Pickett's charge so difficult? Why did Lee think it would succeed?



On July 3, Lee ordered some 12,500 men to attack Cemetery Ridge. The Confederates marched three-quarters of a mile across open fields then uphill toward Union lines. Although the attack is known as Pickett's Charge, General Pickett's troops made up only about one-third of the Confederate force that attacked.



Cemetery Ridge

Army of the Potomac
General George G. Meade

Little Round Top

The Devil's Den

Peach Orchard

On July 2, Lee ordered Longstreet to attack the Union lines near the hill named Little Roundtop. Savage fighting erupted in the Peach Orchard, on the slopes of Little Roundtop, and near a jumble of boulders called the Devil's Den. The Union forces held Little Roundtop and drove back the Confederates.

Section 5

The War Ends

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Individual Action In the final year of the Civil War, General Ulysses S. Grant refused to take the pressure off General Robert E. Lee's weary troops.

Content Vocabulary

- pillage (p. 347)
- mandate (p. 348)

Academic Vocabulary

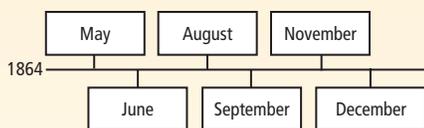
- subordinate (p. 344)
- structure (p. 346)

People and Events to Identify

- Philip Sheridan (p. 345)
- "Sherman neckties" (p. 346)
- March to the Sea (p. 346)
- Thirteenth Amendment (p. 348)
- Appomattox Courthouse (p. 349)
- John Wilkes Booth (p. 349)

Reading Strategy

Sequencing Complete a time line similar to the one below to record the final battles of the Civil War and their results.



After four bloody years of fighting, Union forces began to wear down the Confederate army. As the war neared its conclusion, however, the assassination of President Lincoln left the nation with many questions about how to reunite the Union.

Grant Versus Lee

MAIN Idea During the final year of the war, Grant's forces battled Lee's forces for control of Virginia.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you read about trench warfare during World War I? Read to learn how the Confederate Army used trenches to defend Petersburg, Virginia.

In the spring of 1864, the most successful general of the Union Army faced the most renowned Confederate commander. Grant put his most trusted **subordinate**, William Tecumseh Sherman, in charge of operations in the west. He then headed to Washington, D.C., to take command of the Union troops facing Lee.

From the Wilderness to Cold Harbor

"Whatever happens, there will be no turning back," Grant promised Lincoln. He was determined to march southward, attacking Lee's forces relentlessly, until the South surrendered.

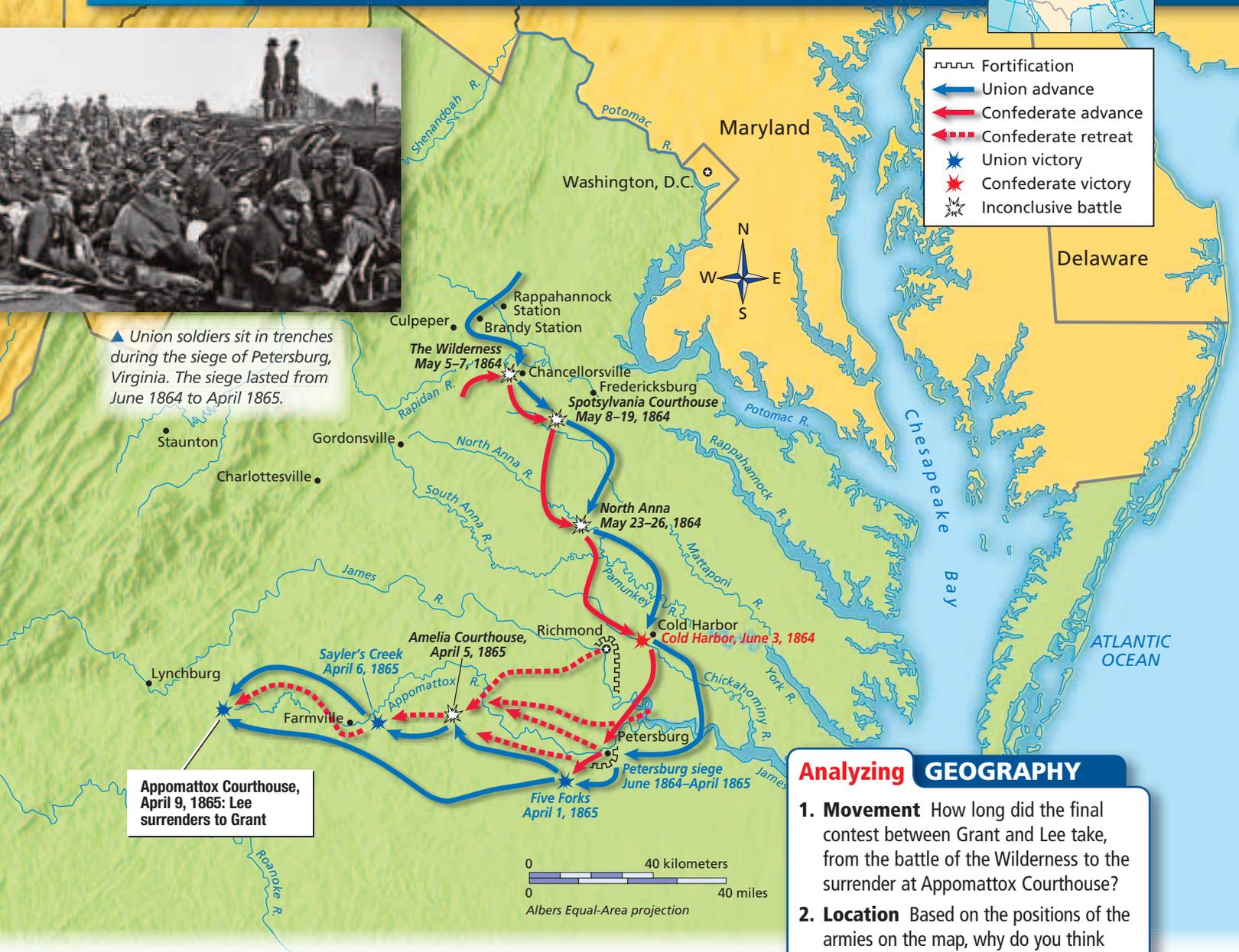
The first battle of Grant's campaign erupted in the Wilderness, a densely forested area near Fredericksburg, Virginia. The battle lasted for two days, continuing even after the woods caught fire, blinding and choking the combatants. Despite suffering heavy casualties, Grant attacked again near Spotsylvania Courthouse. First in terrible heat and then in pouring rain, the two armies battled for 11 days, often in bloody hand-to-hand combat that left many traumatized.

Unlike past campaigns, in which several weeks of reinforcing and resupplying followed battles, warfare now continued without pause. Savage combat, advances and retreats, and the digging of defensive trenches filled most days and nights. One Union officer noted that the men "had grown thin and haggard. The experience . . . seemed to have added twenty years to their age."

Unable to break Lee's lines at Spotsylvania, Grant headed toward Cold Harbor, a strategic crossroads northeast of Richmond. Convinced that his relentless attacks had weakened and demoralized Lee's troops, Grant decided to launch an all-out assault at Cold Harbor. The attack cost his army 7,000 casualties, compared to 1,500 for the South.



▲ Union soldiers sit in trenches during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. The siege lasted from June 1864 to April 1865.



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Movement** How long did the final contest between Grant and Lee take, from the battle of the Wilderness to the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse?
- 2. Location** Based on the positions of the armies on the map, why do you think Lee chose to surrender at Appomattox?

The Siege of Petersburg

Stopped by Lee at Cold Harbor, Grant tried another plan similar to the one he had used near Vicksburg. He ordered General **Philip Sheridan** to stage a cavalry raid north and west of Richmond. While Sheridan's troops distracted Lee, Grant headed southeast, crossed the James River, and then turned west toward Petersburg. Capturing Petersburg would cut the only railroad line into Richmond.

When the first Union troops reached the outskirts of Petersburg, they paused. The city

was defended by miles of barricades 20 feet (7 m) thick. In front of the Confederate trenches were ditches up to 15 feet (4.6 m) deep to slow down attackers. Carefully positioned cannons supported Confederate lines.

The strength of the defenses the Confederates had erected at Petersburg intimidated the Union troops, who were already exhausted. Realizing a full-scale frontal assault would be suicidal, Grant ordered his troops to put the city under siege.

Reading Check Summarizing Why did General Grant decide to capture Petersburg?

The Union Advances

MAIN Idea After the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman led his troops across the state of Georgia, causing mass destruction along the way.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you think that armies should treat civilians differently from soldiers during a war? Read on to learn how General Sherman treated Southerners during his March to the Sea.

While Grant fought Lee, General Sherman marched his army from Chattanooga toward Atlanta and the Union navy prepared to seal the last major port on the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi—Mobile, Alabama.

Farragut Attacks Mobile

On August 5, 1864, Admiral Farragut took 18 ships past the three Confederate forts defending Mobile Bay. As the fleet headed into the bay, a mine—which in the 1860s was called a torpedo—blew up a Union ship. The explosion brought the fleet to a halt, right in front of a fort's guns. "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" cried Farragut, whose ship led the way through the minefield.

After getting past the Confederate forts, Farragut's ships destroyed a Confederate fleet defending Mobile Bay. Although Farragut did not capture Mobile, he did seal off the bay. Blockade runners moving goods in and out of the Deep South east of the Mississippi could no longer use any port on the Gulf of Mexico.

Sherman's March to the Sea

In late August 1864, Sherman sent his troops south around Atlanta to cut the roads and railroads leading into the city. His troops destroyed the rail lines by heating the rails and twisting them into snarls of steel nicknamed "**Sherman neckties.**" To avoid being trapped in the city, Confederate General John B. Hood ordered his troops to evacuate Atlanta on September 1, 1864.

After occupying Atlanta, Sherman proposed to march across Georgia. "I could cut a swath to the sea," he explained, "and divide the Confederacy in two." The march would be "a demonstration to the world . . . that we have a power that Davis cannot resist. I can make the march, and make Georgia howl!"

Sherman ordered all civilians to leave Atlanta. He explained to the city's mayor that he was "not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people." To end the war, he believed, he had no choice but to "make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war." Sherman then ordered his troops to destroy everything of military value, including mills, warehouses, factories, railroads, and machine shops. Sherman's troops set fires to destroy these **structures**, but the fires quickly spread, burning down more than one-third of the city.

On November 15, 1864, Sherman began his **March to the Sea**. His troops cut a path of destruction through Georgia that was, in places, 60 miles (97 km) wide. They ransacked houses, burned crops, and killed cattle. By December 21, 1864, they had reached the coast and seized the city of Savannah.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



Sherman's forces destroyed anything that might help the Confederate war effort, such as the Atlanta train depot (above) and railroad tracks (below).



After reaching the sea, Sherman ordered his troops to turn north and head into South Carolina—the state that many people believed had started the Civil War. “The whole army,” Sherman wrote, “is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina.” As one Union soldier declared, “Here is where treason began and . . . here is where it shall end.”

As the troops marched north, they burned and **pillaged**, or looted, nearly everything in front of them. At least 12 towns were set on fire, including Columbia, the state capital. The march demoralized Southerners. As one South Carolinian wrote, “All is gloom, despondency and inactivity. Our army is demoralized and the people panic stricken . . . to fight longer seems madness.”

Reading Check **Examining** Why did General Sherman march his army through Georgia?

The South Surrenders

MAIN Idea After Lee surrendered, Lincoln was assassinated before the country had agreed on the future of former slaves and the defeated South.

HISTORY AND YOU When do you think disloyalty amounts to treason? Read on to learn why Grant promised not to prosecute Confederate soldiers for taking up arms against the government.

When Sherman and Grant began their campaigns in the spring of 1864, Lincoln knew that his own reelection depended on their success. By summer, sensing the public’s anger over the costly war, Lincoln confided to an army officer, “I am going to be beaten.” He did not know, however, that the war was nearly over. Only a few months later, the Confederacy was on the verge of collapse.

Sherman’s March to the Sea



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Movement** Compare this map to the map on page 345. Why did Lee’s forces retreat west instead of south?
- 2. Location** Through which state did Sherman’s “march to the sea” pass? Where did it end, and on what date?

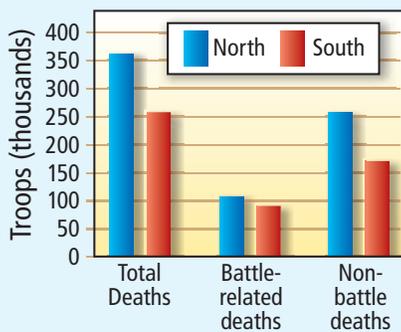
The Cost of the Civil War



▲ Robert E. Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.

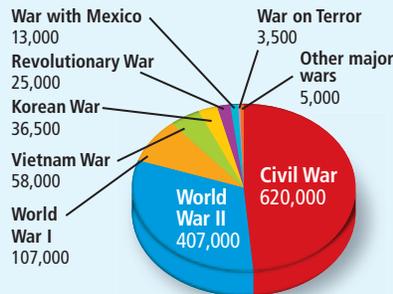
▲ The war devastated the South. Hundreds of thousands of people were dead, and several major cities, including Richmond (above), lay in ruins.

Casualties of the Civil War



Source: For the Common Defense.

American War Deaths*



*approximate figures
Sources: United States Civil War Center; For the Common Defense

Analyzing VISUALS

- Identifying** The Civil War cost more American lives than any other conflict. What were the next two most deadly wars?
- Specifying** Which region suffered the highest number of battle-related deaths?

History ONLINE
Student Skill Activity To learn how to create and modify spreadsheets, visit glencoe.com and complete the Skill activity.

The Election of 1864

To oppose Lincoln in the 1864 election, the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan, whose popularity had remained high despite his dismissal earlier in the war. Knowing the country was growing weary of the war, McClellan promised to stop the hostilities and open negotiations with the South to restore the Union peaceably.

The capture of Atlanta came just in time to revitalize Northern support for the war and for Lincoln himself. The president won reelection with 55 percent of the popular vote. Lincoln interpreted his reelection as a **mandate**, or a command from the voters, to end slavery permanently by amending the Constitution. To get

the amendment through Congress, Republicans asked Democrats who were against slavery to help them. On January 31, 1865, the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution, banning slavery in the United States, narrowly passed the House of Representatives and was sent to the states for ratification.

Surrender

Meanwhile, in the trenches near Petersburg, Lee knew that time was running out. On April 1, 1865, Union troops led by Sheridan cut the last railroad line into Petersburg at the Battle of Five Forks. The following night, Lee's troops withdrew from their positions near the city and raced west.

Lee's desperate attempt to escape Grant's forces failed when Sheridan's cavalry got ahead of Lee's troops and blocked the road at **Appomattox Courthouse**. When his troops failed to break through, Lee sadly observed, "There is nothing left for me to do but go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths." With his ragged and battered troops surrounded and outnumbered, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.

Grant's generous terms of surrender guaranteed that the United States would not prosecute Confederate soldiers for treason. When Grant agreed to let Confederates take their horses home "to put in a crop to carry themselves and their families through the next winter," Lee thanked him, adding that the kindness would "do much toward conciliating our people." As Lee left, he shook hands with Ely Parker, a Senecan who served as Grant's secretary. "I am glad to see a real American here," Lee told the Native American. Parker replied, "We are all Americans."

Lincoln's Assassination

With the war over, Lincoln described his plan to restore the Southern states to the Union. In the speech, he mentioned including African Americans in Southern state governments. One listener, the actor John Wilkes Booth, sneered to a friend, "That is the last speech he will ever make." The president's advisers repeatedly warned him not to appear unescorted in public. Nevertheless, on the evening of April 14, 1865, Lincoln went to Ford's Theatre with his wife to see a play. During the third act, Booth slipped quietly behind him and shot the president in the back of the head.

Lincoln's death shocked the nation. Once viewed as a rustic, unsophisticated man not suited for the presidency, Lincoln had become the Union's greatest champion. The usually stern General Grant wept openly as Lincoln's body lay in state at the White House. Tens of thousands of men, women, and children lined railroad tracks across the nation as Lincoln's body was transported back to Springfield, Illinois, for burial.

Aftermath of the Civil War

The North's victory in the Civil War strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It also transformed American society by finally ending the enslavement of millions of African Americans. At the same time, it left the South socially and economically devastated.

Following the war, many questions remained unresolved. When would the Southern states be permitted back into the Union? Under what conditions would that occur? What would be the status of newly freed African Americans? Americans from the North and the South tried to answer these questions in the years following the Civil War—an era known as Reconstruction.

Reading Check **Explaining** Why did President Lincoln doubt he could win the 1864 election?

Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of: Philip Sheridan, "Sherman neckties," March to the Sea, pillage, mandate, Thirteenth Amendment, Appomattox Courthouse.

Main Ideas

- 2. Describing** What was the fighting like at Spotsylvania?
- 3. Analyzing** What was the effect of Farragut's blockade of Mobile Bay?
- 4. Listing** What were three short-term consequences of the Civil War?

Critical Thinking

- 5. Big Ideas** How did Northern military strategy change after Ulysses S. Grant took command of the Union Army?
- 6. Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer that lists the purposes of the Union march on Atlanta and the effects of the city's capture on both sides.



- 7. Analyzing Visuals** Examine the graphs of war deaths on page 348. Create a spreadsheet of battles, and for each, list the outcome and number of lives lost to analyze the overall outcome of the Civil War.

Writing About History

- 8. Descriptive Writing** Take on the role of a reporter living in Georgia during Sherman's March. Write a brief article describing the Union's actions and their effects on the people of Georgia.



Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Chapter 9 VISUAL SUMMARY



You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flashcards to your PDA from glencoe.com.



▲ Jefferson Davis meets with his cabinet and General Lee.



▲ After the Battle of Antietam (above), Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.



▲ Grant's forces wore down Lee's troops in a series of battles in northern Virginia. At Cold Harbor (above), the Union suffered heavy losses.

North v. South

1861

- Lincoln orders a blockade of Southern ports.
- The Confederacy organizes its government.
- The South wins the First Battle of Bull Run.
- Both sides begin building up their forces.

1862

- Farragut captures New Orleans.
- After the Battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, the Union gains control of western Tennessee.
- Led by McClellan, Union troops land in Virginia to begin the Peninsular Campaign; after a series of battles with Lee's forces, McClellan's forces withdraw.
- Lee invades the North, but is defeated at the Battle of Antietam.

1863: The Turning Point

- Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Grant captures Vicksburg after a long siege and cuts the Confederacy in two.
- After winning the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Lee invades the north but is defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg.
- After losing the Battle of Chickamauga, Union forces drive back Southern forces at the Battle of Chattanooga.
- Grant is given command of all Union forces.

1864

- Grant battles Lee's forces in northern Virginia; Lee retreats into Petersburg, which Grant puts under siege.
- Sherman captures Atlanta, then begins his March to the Sea across Georgia.

1865

- Lee attempts to escape from Petersburg but is surrounded by Grant's forces and surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse; other Confederate forces surrender as well.
- Lincoln is assassinated.

▼ The capture of New Orleans (below) gave the Union control of the mouth of the Mississippi River.



▼ The failure of Pickett's Charge convinced Lee to withdraw from Gettysburg. It was the turning point of the war.



▼ Mourners surround Lincoln's hearse in Philadelphia in April 1865.



STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

Be sure to read each question carefully to identify any key words that may help you either to choose the correct answer choice or eliminate incorrect answer choices.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- During the Civil War, the Union was forced to resort to _____ to raise enough troops for the large armies needed to win.
 - attrition
 - habeas corpus
 - emancipation
 - conscription
- Because of the effectiveness of the Union navy, the Confederacy often used _____ to get supplies.
 - ironclads
 - blockade runners
 - cavalry
 - British warships
- Union soldiers survived on beans and _____, while Confederate soldiers ate bread made of cornmeal.
 - hardtack
 - molasses
 - hominy
 - tomatoes
- General Ulysses S. Grant employed a strategy known as a _____ to capture the city of Vicksburg.
 - battle
 - blockade
 - siege
 - charge

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 314–319)

- At the beginning of the Civil War, which of the following was an advantage held by the South?
 - It had 90 percent of the nation’s factories.
 - It had most of the experienced army officers.
 - It had twice as many miles of railroad track.
 - It had most of the shipbuilding facilities.
- Which of the following was part of the Union’s Anaconda Plan for defeating the Confederacy?
 - a blockade of Southern ports
 - a quick ground offensive
 - the assassination of Jefferson Davis
 - a defensive war of attrition

Section 2 (pp. 320–327)

- The damage done by the *Alabama* and the *Florida* created tension between the Union and Great Britain because
 - it helped the Confederacy to nearly win the war.
 - Great Britain had joined the war on the side of the Confederacy.
 - the ships initially had been promised to the Union.
 - Great Britain had allowed the ships to be built in Britain by the Confederacy.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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GO ON 

Chapter 9

Section 3 (pp. 328–333)

8. Why were war casualties so high during the Civil War?
- A doctors were hesitant to amputate damaged limbs
 - B there was little medical care available
 - C women refused to work on the battlefields as nurses
 - D doctors knew little about infectious germs
9. In the Civil War, women made huge contributions as
- A nurses.
 - B soldiers.
 - C reporters.
 - D teachers.

Section 4 (pp. 336–341)

10. What was one outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg?
- A The British began to support the Confederacy.
 - B The British decided not to support the Confederacy.
 - C The British wanted to support the Union.
 - D The British decided to sell ships to the Union.
11. After the successful capture of Chattanooga, Lincoln
- A recalled General Sherman to Washington, D.C.
 - B issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - C began negotiations for peace with the Confederacy.
 - D made General Grant general in chief of the army.

Section 5 (pp. 344–349)

12. By 1864, when Grant faced Lee at Spotsylvania, the nature of the war had changed in which of the following ways?
- A It had been fought mostly in the South and was now fought mostly in the North.
 - B Where there had been long breaks between battles, there was now continuous fighting.
 - C The Confederacy, not the Union, now began to win most of the battles.
 - D Both sides now introduced new technologies, such as ironclads and conoidal bullets.

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

13. One advantage that the Confederacy held during the Civil War was that
- A it received military and financial support from the British and the French.
 - B many battles occurred on lands with which Southerners were more familiar.
 - C the largest weapons factories were located in the South.
 - D most people in the country agreed with the position of the Southern states.

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the map below and on your knowledge of Chapter 9.



14. During the Peninsula Campaign, General McClellan moved his troops by
- A railroad.
 - B wagon.
 - C land.
 - D water.
15. The object of the Peninsula Campaign for the Union was to
- A capture Richmond.
 - B capture Yorktown.
 - C outrace Magruder to Fredericksburg.
 - D blockade Chesapeake Bay.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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GO ON

16. One result of the Battle of Antietam was that
- A Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - B the Confederacy was split in two.
 - C Great Britain decided to support the Confederacy.
 - D David Farragut became a hero in the North.
17. The Union blockade of Southern ports helped to win the war by
- A forcing Jefferson Davis to resign as president of the Confederacy.
 - B destroying Southern morale through food and supply shortages.
 - C making heroes out of the blockade runners.
 - D making it easier for enslaved people to escape to the North.

Analyze the cartoon and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the cartoon and on your knowledge of Chapter 9.



18. What was the main idea of this cartoon, which features Peace Democrats, called "Copperheads?"
- A Peace Democrats are helpful to the Union cause.
 - B Peace Democrats are a threat to the Union cause.
 - C Peace Democrats are frightening to many people.
 - D Peace Democrats are peaceful and caring.

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Robert E. Lee wrote a letter to his sister, Anne Marshall, explaining his decision to resign from the U.S. Army. Below is an excerpt from that letter:

"My Dear Sister:

. . . With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and, save in defense of my native state . . . I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword. I know you will blame me; but you must think as kindly of me as you can. . . ."

—from *Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Letters of General Robert E. Lee*

19. Why did Robert E. Lee think it was necessary to resign from the U.S. Army at the start of the war?
20. What do you think Lee's feelings were about the war?

Extended Response

21. President Lincoln suspended writs of habeas corpus during the Civil War. In a persuasive essay, explain your views on the suspension of civil liberties under this circumstance and in general. Do you think that the suspension of civil liberties is justified in some situations? Be sure to include an introduction and at least three paragraphs using details to support your views.

STOP

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Need Extra Help?

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