Basic Info

• More military deaths than any other U.S. war- 600,000
• Technology was ahead of tactics; men marched in rows into cannon and accurate rifle fire
• Rebels were outnumbered in almost every battle
• Union had factories to make weapons and could replace troops, south could not
Basic Info Con’t.

• Best friends and families were split by the war. Sometimes brother fought brother, etc. West Point graduates split up.
• Troops were grouped based on where they came from; sometimes all the men in a town would die at the same time
Deadly Inventions

- Submarine- primitive but led to modern subs, C.S.S. Hunley
- Gatling Gun- 1\textsuperscript{st} machine gun
- Ironclads- 1\textsuperscript{st} armor plated ships C.S.S Merrimac and U.S.S. Monitor
- Trains- already existed but 1\textsuperscript{st} time in major war, made armies faster
Lincoln’s War Goals

• 1. Blockade the southern coast
• 2. Invade through VA.
• 3. Invade down Miss. River
Captain John Taylor Wood
C.S.S. Tallahassee

Blockade runner. Made several trips to Europe
C.S.S. Hunley

- 2nd sub
- Killed crew 3 times, including inventor
- Killed more Rebels than Yankees
- Recovered from ocean in 2000
Monitor vs. Merrimac
The Ironclads

- First two metal plated ships
- C.S.S. Merrimac- originally a wooden sailboat. Cut the masts off and used a bad engine. Easily destroyed several wooden Union warships
- U.S.S. Monitor- very sophisticated turret that could spin.
- Monitor and Merrimac fought each other to a draw
- All wooden ships became obsolete after battle
Bow of the C.S.S. Merrimac
Head on view of the Merrimac - the iron plates are angled to deflect cannonballs.
Jackson Sears inspects the interior bow area of the Merrimac
What the interior of the Monitor turret looked like when it was raised.
Full size reproduction of the Monitor
Richard Gatling- invented the Gatling gun to reduce battlefield deaths!
The Battle of Bull Run/Manassas

- 1st big battle of war
- Union army invaded C.S.A. in VA.
- D.C. civilians came out to watch with champagne and picnic baskets
- Confederate victory
- “Stonewall” Jackson earns nickname
Leadership Problems

• Union went through several different incompetent leaders that somehow lost battles they should have won
• Finally, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is chosen and brings victory
Confederate Victories

• Excellent leadership: Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Stonewall Jackson
• Highly motivated to defend against Northern attacks
• Rebels used creative strategy and determination to overcome superior numbers and firepower
• Gen.’s Lee and Jackson often divided their forces to overcome larger #’s
General Thomas
“Stonewall” Jackson
Antietam- Sept. 1862

• Lee crosses into Maryland (Border State) to spread the war away from VA.
• Union Forces drive them out but 23,000 casualties total in one day- bloodiest day of the war.
Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation

- January 1\textsuperscript{st}, 1863
- Lincoln waited until the Union victory at Antietam to announce the E.P.
- All slaves in Rebel lands were set free
- In reality no slaves walked away free that day
- Some Union soldiers were angry about the E.P.
Fredericksburg

• An attack into Virginia led by General Burnside
• Turned into a suicide attack because the Rebels held the high ground and had a stone wall for protection.
Petersburg

- This VA town ended up surrounded by the Union but would not surrender.
- It was under siege for months until Gen. Burnside decided to tunnel under the southern defenses to plant a bomb.
- The bomb was too big and blew a gigantic hole that the Union could not get through.
General Robert E. Lee
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant

- Began war as a clerk
- Moody and often drunk
- 1st competent leader of Union Army
- Became Pres. after war
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Note:
West Virginia broke away from Virginia in 1863 to join the Union.
54th Massachusetts

- Formed as an experimental Colored regiment in 1862
- Led by Col. Robert Shaw (abolitionist)
- Attacked Ft. Wagner, SC and took heavy casualties. Also fought at Olustee, FL.
- Led the way for other African-Americans to join the military
William Carney

- Member of the 54th Mass.
- Took the flag during the attack on Ft. Wagner after the original carrier was killed
- Shot in the leg but continued to enter the fort mostly alone
- Brought the flag back out of the fort and was wounded a total of 4 or 5 times
- First African-American to win the Medal of Honor
Vicksburg

• Turning point in Civil War
• Took place in the West
• Allowed Union forces to get complete control of the Mississippi River
• This cut off Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas from the Confederacy
Western Theater of the Civil War in 1863. General Grant, who was repulsed in his initial attempt, captured Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, and therefore split the South into two sections and also denied the Confederacy its much needed access to the mighty Mississippi River. [http://thomaslegion.net]
The Battle of Gettysburg

- CSA was winning war up to this battle
- Lee decided to invade the North
- 3 day battle
- The South lost
- Union lost close 27% of its forces and Confederacy lost close to 40% of its army.
- Gettysburg, PA was a tiny town that became most famous battle of the war
Effects of Gettysburg

• Turning point of war
• Made many believe that the North had a chance of winning- European Nations decided to not help the South
• South gave up the idea of invading the North
Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln made a famous speech a few months after battle
- One of the most famous speeches of all time
- Has to do with freedom, founding fathers.
Attack on Atlanta

- Sherman led army through TN. and brought war to Deep South
- Union could not be stopped; Atlanta fell in 1864
- Much of Atlanta was burned by Union troops
The March to the Sea

• Gen. Sherman led a destructive march from Atlanta to the coast
• “total war” concept was applied to a path 60 miles wide
• Most buildings (houses, barns, factories) were burned and looting was common