

A.P. U.S. HISTORY NOTES

Chapter 22: “The Furnace of the Civil War”

~ 1861 – 1865 ~

- I. Bull Run Ends the “Ninety-Day War”
 1. When President **Abraham Lincoln** called for 75,000 militiamen on April 15, 1861, he and just about everyone else in the North expected a swift war lasting about 90 days, with a quick suppression of the South to prove the North’s superiority and end this foolishness.
 2. On July 21, 1861, ill-trained Yankee recruits swaggered out toward **Bull Run** to engage a smaller Confederate unit.
 - i. The atmosphere was like that of a sporting event, as Congressmen gathered in picnics.
 - ii. However, after initial success by the Union, Confederate reinforcements arrived and, coupled with **Stonewall Jackson**’s line holding, sent the Union soldiers into disarray.
 3. The **Battle of Bull Run** showed both sides that this would not be a short, easy war.
- II. “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign
 1. Later in 1861, command of the **Army of the Potomac** (name of the Union army) was given to 34 year old General **George B. McClellan**, an excellent drillmaster and organizer of troops but also a perfectionist who constantly believed that he was outnumbered, never took risks, and held the army without moving for months before finally ordered by Lincoln to advance.
 2. Finally, he decided upon a water-borne approach to Richmond, called the **Peninsula Campaign**, taking about a month to capture **Yorktown** before coming to the Richmond.
 - i. At this moment, President Lincoln took McClellan’s expected reinforcements and sent them chasing Stonewall Jackson, and after “**Jeb**” **Stuart**’s Confederate cavalry rode completely *around* McClellan’s army, Southern General **Robert E. Lee** launched a devastating counterattack—the **Seven Days’ Battles**—on June 26 to July 2 of 1862.
 - ii. The victory at Bull Run ensured that the South, if it lost, would lose slavery as well, and it was after this battle that Lincoln began to draft an emancipation proclamation.
 3. The Union strategy now turned to total war:
 - i. Suffocate the South through an oceanic blockade.
 - ii. Free the slaves to undermine the South’s very economic foundations.
 - iii. Cut the Confederacy in half by seizing control of the Mississippi River.
 - iv. Chop the Confederacy to pieces by marching through Georgia and the Carolinas.
 - v. Capture its capital, **Richmond**, Virginia.
 - vi. Try everywhere to engage the enemy’s main strength and grind it to submission.
- III. The War at Sea
 1. The Union blockade started leakily at first, but it clamped down later.
 2. Britain, who would ordinarily protest such interference in the seas that she “owned,” recognized the blockade as binding, since Britain herself often used blockades in her wars.
 3. **Blockade-running**, or the process of smuggling materials through the blockade, was a risky but profitable business, but the Union navy also seized British freighters on the high seas, citing “ultimate destination” [to the South] as their reasons; the British relented, since they might have to do the same thing in later wars (as they did in World War I).
 4. The biggest Confederate threat to the Union came in the form of an old U.S. warship reconditioned and plated with iron railroad rails: the *Virginia* (formerly called the *Merrimack*), which threatened to break the Union blockade, but fortunately, the *Monitor* arrived just in time to fight the *Merrimack* to a standstill, and the Confederate ship was destroyed later by the South to save it from the North.
- IV. The Pivotal Point: Antietam

1. In the **Second Battle of Bull Run**, Robert E. Lee crushed the arrogant General **John Pope**.]
 2. After this battle, Lee hoped to thrust into the North and win, hopefully persuading the Border States to join the South and foreign countries to intervene on behalf of the South.
 - i. At this time, Lincoln reinstated General McClellan.
 3. McClellan's men found a copy of Lee's plans and were able to stop the Southerners at **Antietam** on September 17, 1862 in one of the bloodiest days of the Civil War.
 - i. Jefferson Davis was never so close to victory as he was that day, since European powers were very close to helping the South, but after the Union army displayed unexpected power at Antietam, that help faded.
 - ii. Antietam was also the Union display of power that Lincoln needed to announce his **Emancipation Proclamation**, which didn't actually free the slaves, but gave the general idea; it was announced on January 1, 1863.
 - iii. Now, the war wasn't just to save the Union, it was to save the slaves a well.
- V. A Proclamation without Emancipation
1. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in not-yet-conquered Southern territories, but slaves in the Border States and the conquered territories were not liberated; Lincoln freed the slaves where he couldn't and wouldn't free the slaves where he could.
 2. The proclamation was very controversial, as many soldiers refused to fight for abolition and deserted.
 3. However, since many slaves, upon hearing the proclamation, left their plantations, the Emancipation Proclamation did succeed in one of its purposes: the undermine the labor of the South.
 4. Angry Southerners cried that Lincoln was stirring up trouble and trying to have a slave insurrection.
- VI. Blacks Battle Bondage
1. At first, Blacks weren't enlisted in the army, but as men ran low, these men were eventually allowed in; by war's end, Black's accounted for about 10% of the Union army.
 2. Until 1864, Southerners refused to recognize Black soldiers as prisoners of war, and often executed them as runaways and rebels, and in one case at **Fort Pillow**, Tennessee, Blacks who had surrendered were massacred.
 - i. Afterwards, vengeful Black units swore to take no prisoners, crying, "Remember Fort Pillow!"
 3. Many Blacks, whether through fear, loyalty, lack of leadership, or strict policing, didn't cast off their chains when they heard the Emancipation Proclamation, but many others walked off of their jobs when Union armies conquered territory that included the plantations that they worked on.
- VII. Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg
1. After Antietam, **A. E. Burnside** (known for sideburns) took over the Union army, but he lost badly after launching a rash frontal attack at **Fredericksburg**, Virginia, on Dec. 13, 1862.
 2. **"Fighting Joe" Hooker** (known for his girls, aka prostitutes) was badly beaten at **Chancellorsville**, Virginia, when Lee divided his outnumbered army into two and sent "Stonewall" Jackson to attack the Union flank, but later in that battle, Jackson's own men mistakenly shot him during dusk, and he died.
 3. Lee now prepared to invade the North for the second and final time, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but he was met by new General **George G. Meade**, who by accident took a stand atop a low ridge flanking a shallow valley and the Union and Confederate armies fought a bloody and brutal battle in which the North "won."
 - i. In the **Battle of Gettysburg** (July 1-3, 1863), General **George Pickett** led a hopeless, bloody, and pitiful charge up a hill that ended in the pig-slaughter of Confederates.
 - ii. A few months later, Lincoln delivered his **Gettysburg Address**.
- VIII. The War in the West

1. Lincoln finally found a good general in **Ulysses S. Grant**, a mediocre West Point graduate who drank a lot and also fought under the ideal of “immediate and unconditional surrender.”
 2. Grant won at **Fort Henry** and **Fort Donelson**, but then lost a hard battle at **Shiloh** (April 6-7, 1862), just over the Tennessee border.
 3. In the spring of 1862, a flotilla commanded by **David G. Farragut** joined with a Northern army to seize New Orleans.
 4. At **Vicksburg**, Mississippi, U.S. Grant besieged the city and captured it on July 4, 1863, thus securing the important Mississippi River.
 5. The Union victory at the **Battle of Vicksburg** came the day after the Union victory at Gettysburg, and afterwards, the Confederate hope for foreign intervention was lost.
- IX. Sherman Scorches Georgia
1. After Grant cleared out Tennessee, General **William Tecumseh Sherman** was given command to march through Georgia, and he delivered, capturing and burning down Atlanta before completing his famous “**march to the sea**” at Savannah.
 - i. His men cut a trail of destruction one-mile wide, waging “**total war**” by cutting up railroad tracks, burning fields, and destroying everything.
- X. The Politics of War
1. The **Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War** was created in 1861 was dominated by “radical” Republicans and gave Lincoln much trouble.
 2. The Northern Democrats split after the death of **Stephen Douglas**, as “**War Democrats**” supported Lincoln while “**Peace Democrats**” did not.
 - i. **Copperheads** were those who totally against the war, and denounced the president (the “Illinois Ape”) and his “nigger war.”
 - ii. The most famous of the copperheads was **Clement L. Valandigham**, who harshly denounced the war but was imprisoned, then banished to the South, then came back to Ohio illegally but was not further punished, and also inspired the story “The Man without a Country.”
- XI. The Election of 1864
1. In 1864, the Republicans joined the War Democrats to form the Union Party and renominated Abe Lincoln despite a bit of opposition, while the Copperheads and Peace Democrats ran George McClellan.
 - i. The Union Party chose Democrat **Andrew Johnson** to ensure that the War Democrats would vote for Lincoln, and the campaign was once again full of mudslinging, etc...
 - ii. Near Election Day, the victories at New Orleans and Atlanta occurred, and the Northern soldiers were pushed to vote, and Lincoln killed his opponent in the Electoral College, 212-21.
 - a. The popular vote was closer: 2,206,938-1,803,787.
- XII. Grant Outlasts Lee
1. Grant was a man who could send thousands of men out to die just so that the Confederates would lose, because he knew that he could afford to lose many men while Lee could not.
 - i. In a series of wilderness encounters, Grant fought Lee, with Grant losing about 50,000 men.
 - ii. At Cold Harbor, Union soldiers with papers pinned on their backs showing their names and addresses rushed the fort, and over 7000 died in a few minutes.
 - iii. The public was outraged and shocked over this kind of gore and death, and demanded the relief of General Grant, but Ulysses stayed.
 2. Finally, Grant and his men captured Richmond, burning it, and cornered Lee at **Appomattox Courthouse** at Virginia in April of 1865, where Lee formally surrendered; the war was over.
- XIII. The Martyrdom of Lincoln
1. On April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot in the head by **John Wilkes Booth** and died shortly.

2. Before his death, few people had suspected his greatness, but his sudden and dramatic death erased his shortcomings and made people remember him for his good things.
3. The South cheered Lincoln's death at first, but later, his death proved to be worse than if he had lived, because he would have almost certainly treated the South much better than they were actually treated during Reconstruction.

XIV. The Aftermath of the Nightmare.

1. The Civil War cost 600,000 men, \$15 billion, and wasted the cream of the American crop.
2. However it gave America a supreme test of its existence, and the U.S. survived, proving its strength and further increasing its growing power and reputation; plus, slavery was also destroyed, which was great.
3. It paved the way for the United States' fulfillment of its destiny as the dominant republic of the Western Hemisphere—and later, the world.