**Civil War Notes**

**After Sumter -- Preparing for War**

* **Comparison of two sides**
	+ **Population**
		- Total -- North:  20,700,000  South:  9,105,000
		- Blacks totalled more than 3,600,000 of South's population
		- Not eligible for fighting
		- Did free up a higher percentage of whites for fighting
		- North had a 4.5 to 1 advantage of men of military age
		- Before war ended, over 75% of southern white men and 45% of northern men would see service
		- Over 200,000 black soldiers would fight for North
	+ **Economy**
		- North had huge advantage in industrial production
			* North -- 110,000 manufacturing establishments with 1,300,000 workers
			* South -- 18,000 establishments with 110,000 workers
			* North had big advantage in textile, coal, and iron production
		- North equalled or bettered the South in all areas of agricultural production except cotton-- including draft animals, livestock (pigs, cows, and poultry), wheat, and corn
		- Military production capabilities
		- North could produce 32 times the number of firearms as the South
		- South had only one factory (Trefalger Iron Works in Richmond) capable of producing heavy artillery
	+ **Transportation**
		- Railroads
			* North had 2.4 times the railroad mileage of the South
			* South had additional problem in that its railroads often did not connect and track gauges were different -- talk about Chickamauga campaign
		- North had 9 times the tonnage of merchant ships and 25 times the tonnage of warships to the South
	+ Armies
		- North has advantage of the Regular Army, but many will leave to join South
		- South has strong military tradition and a number of small military institutes
	+ **Why does South think it can win?  American Revolution**
	+ Leadership
		- West Point connection
			* Most high ranking officers in both armies were trained at West Point
			* most men trained using a translation of Napoleonic strategy and tactics
		- Mexican War as training ground
			* Many of the young officers gained practical training during the Mexican war, serving under General Winfield Scott
			* Lee, McClellan, Jackson, and Grant all served
			* Developed a sense that bold frontal assaults could succeed if used against an enemy whose morale was weakened
* How long will the war last?
	+ Neither side thought war would last long
		- a Confederate congressman claimed he would drink the blood of all who fell in combat
		- Northern newspaper editor claimed the amount of blood shed could be held in a cup
		- Most states, when mustering troops, called for volunteers for 90 days, 6 months, or a year
	+ Only a few states took precautions to call up volunteers for 3 years or the end of the war (whichever came first)
	+ A few leaders argued the war would be long and hard
* Union and Confederate strategy
	+ South on the defensive
		- South sought only to protect its territories
		- Problem with defending such a broad border
		- Border defense causes South to spread its troops out early on
	+ North on the offensive
		- Winfield Scott's Anaconda plan
		- Realities of politics and Anaconda plan
* Communities go to war
	+ News of war reaches communities
		- News takes some time
		- Reactions to news
		- Jubilation in South (some women hesitant)
		- Reactions affect entire community--no one untouched
			* Men who would fight
			* Women who would support
			* Black slaves who were an unknown quantity
	+ Choosing sides -- influence of community and family
	+ Raising troops
	+ Why do men join?
		- For a cause -- unionism, slavery
		- Rite of passage into manhood
		- Adventure and travel
	+ Why do others resist joining?
		- Family concerns -- who will care for them
		- Don't believe in war aims of their region
	+ Mustering troops
		- Prominent citizens of a town or county would set up recruiting offices
		- They would advertise for recruits--newspapers, broadsides, word of mouth, church and social gatherings
		- Sometimes states offered bounties
		- When enough men enlisted a company was formed and officers elected, company then mustered into state service
	+ Outfitting troops
		- Early in war communities and states supplied most of the uniforms and gear for the troops
		- Problems in getting suppliers--corruption and graft
		- Confusion created by the variety of uniform styles and colors
	+ State training camps
		- After company mustered, normally went to a training camp in a centralized location in the state
		- Often first time many of the men away from home
		- Hard to adjust to military discipline for some
		- Drill unfamiliar to almost all--including officers

II.  Innocence Lost

* Initial campaigns
	+ Securing Washington DC
		- Fears for safety of Capital
		- More troops arrive-- by May 10,000 troops in DC
		- Maryland, a divided state (30,000 fought for Union, 20,000 for Confederacy), is in effect placed under martial law
	+ Western Virginia
		- Number of western counties remain predominantly loyal to Union after Virginia secedes
		- Important region because of B&O RR and Ohio River
		- George McClellan moves a 20,000 man federal army into region and secures it for the Union
		- June, the western counties of Virginia seceded from the state, and voted to remain with the Union--McClellan's victory consolidated that move
	+ Kentucky and Missouri
		- Neutrality (Ky--Leg. leans toward South, Gov. toward north; opposite in Missouri)
		- Both camps arm themselves and form state militia units
		- In Sept. 1861, Confederates violate KY. neutrality, and state declares for Union
		- Missouri--two sides end up fighting a series of small running battles for four months which leaves state effectively under Union control for remainder of the war
* Northern Virginia--Summer of 1861
	+ Focus of both sides on this area
		- Only 110 miles separated the two capitals
		- Both sides want to protect their capital
		- Rivers and streams provide natural barriers against offensives
	+ Federal activity around Washington
		- Irvin McDowell placed in charge of the federal army forces in Virginia
		- troops and supplies reached McDowell very slowly--by early July he had around 35,000 men
		- Another body of 18,000 federal troops in western Maryland, commanded by very slow moving general (Robert Patterson)
	+ Confederate activity in northern Virginia
		- Confederates had been gathering troops near the critical rail junction at Manassas since May
		- P.G.T. Beauregard commands--By the first of July, he has gathered a force of nearly 20,000 men
		- Another group of 11,000 (many ill and poorly equipped) Confederates had gathered at Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley--commanded by Gen. Joseph Johnston
	+ First Manassas
		- By early July, Lincoln pressing McDowell to move forward
			* McDowell delays, arguing his troops are not sufficiently trained
			* Lincoln argues that neither are southern forces
			* On July 16, McDowell moves his force of 35,000 men forward
			* Movement slow due to heat and lack of discipline
		- Plans of McDowell and Beauregard
			* McDowell plans to feint toward Confederate center and then strike at their left flank
			* Beauregard plans an almost identical attack--depending on Johnston's forces to reach him
			* On July 18, Johnston begins sending troops toward Manassas by RR
		- Battle of First Manassas--July 21
			* Spectators from DC
			* Union troops cross Bull Run early in morning, steadily pushing Confederates before them back to Henry House Hill--Judith Henry
			* Bee points to Jackson and his Virginians
			* Beauregard and Johnston have been funneling reinforcements northward and regrouping stragglers as best they can
			* Afternoon fighting--federal troops wear down, Confederates get reinforcements from the Valley
			* Rout of federal forces
			* Confederate troops fail to follow up -- disorganized, rain, lack of supplies
* After First Manassas
	+ North
		- Panic in the capital
		- Hardening of will to fight
		- Recruiting of three year volunteers swells
	+ South
		- Reactions in Richmond seem like war is over
		- People see victory as God's will--sermon on parting of Red Sea by Presbyterian ministers across the South on July 21
	+ McClellan takes command and creates the Army of the Potomac
		- McClellan
			* Served with distinction in Mexico, studied military methods in Europe, railroad experience
			* Hero of the West Virginia campaigns
		- Army dispirited
		- McClellan begins to whip force of 120,000 men into shape and calls his army the Army of the Potomac (naming of the armies)
		- McClellan agrees with press reports that he is man to save the country
	+ Confederates fortify position at Centreville
* Victory on the Water
	+ Federal navy begins to close down the southern coast
		- November 1861 Union naval and land force capture Port Royal, SC after brief engagement--it serves as a naval station for part of the Federal fleet, which had begun its blockade of southern ports
		- April 1862, Fort Pulaski (guards sea entrance to Savannah) and New Orleans (key to southern Mississippi River) captured
	+ Monitor v. Virginia
		- March 8--Virginia sails into Hampton Roads
		- sinks two wooden war ships, runs another two aground
		- March 9--Monitor sails into the roads, duel between ironclads ends in a draw
		- With McClellan landing on Peninsula and also taking Norfolk (May), Virginia has to be scuttled
	+ The Blockade
		- The blockade slowly began to take effect
		- Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, and New Orleans cut off from the sea
		- Wilmington, NC and Mobile, Ala become main ports for the Confederacy
* War in Tennessee (Spring of 1862)
	+ Rivers favor attackers in this sector, providing waterways
		- Confederate defenses
		- Albert Sidney Johnston's force spread out over southern Kentucky
		- Forts Henry and Donelson guard the river approaches near the Tennessee-Kentucky border
	+ Forts Henry and Donelson
		- Early 1862, U. S. Grant (describe) plans a move up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers to attack the forts
		- Union admiral in charge of river fleet agrees with Grant's plan
		- Fort Henry on Tennessee River falls on Feb. 6
		- Fort Donelson on Cumberland River, guarded approach to Nashville falls on Feb. 26
	+ Fall of Nashville and abandonment of Kentucky
		- Nashville surrenders to Union gunboats on Feb. 25 after Confederates abandon it
		- Confederates forced to abandon Kentucky because threatened from rear and supply line cut--fall back to northern Mississippi
		- In less than a month, Confederates lost Kentucky and western half of Tenn.
	+ Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing)
		- Armies maneuver
			* Grant pushes forward to Savannah, Tenn. by Mar. 17
			* Halleck orders Don Carlos Buell to move to support Grant
			* Confederates under Albert S. Johnston decide to attack federal position
		- First day--southern successes
		- Second day--northern victory
		- 23,000 casualties (12,000 Union, 11,000 Confed.)--more than previous 3 wars U.S. had fought combined
* Virginia, 1862
	+ McClellan's plans for Virginia
		- Move to Fortress Monroe
		- McClellan decides to move troops to the Peninsula
		- Problems with Lincoln, who wants DC defended
		- Disposition of Union forces
			* McClellan--75,000 men and 300 cannon move on 300 ships to Fort Monroe
			* Number later increases to over 110,000 men
			* Another 63,000 men spread from Fredericksburg to West Va. under different commanders
			* D.C. -- 10,000 troops in defenses, more ready to aid McClellan
	+ Southern forces
		- Johnston with 50,000 men near Manassas, 16,000 at Yorktown guarding Peninsula
		- Jackson in the Valley
		- Jackson's Valley Campaign begins on March 23, with 17,000 men
		- Jackson's actions cause Lincoln to believe that Jackson must have more men than he does
		- Lincoln keeps reinforcements from McClellan because of this perceived threat from Jackson
	+ The Peninsular Campaign
		- McClellan builds up at Fortress Monroe, then slowly moves up the Peninsula toward Richmond
		- Seven Pines--May 31-June 1, 1862 -- Joe Johnston wounded
		- Lee takes command
			* Lee's reputation
			* Lee strengthens Richmond defenses
		- Stuart's ride around McClellan (June 12-15)
		- Layout of McClellan's army
			* 90,000 south of Chickahominy
			* 30,000 in Porter's corps north of river
		- Seven Days battles
			* Preparations
			* Opening shots
			* Mechanicsville--June 26 (Beaver Dam Creek, Ellerson's Mill)
			* Gaine's Mill--June 27 (Cold Harbor, Boatswain's swamp)
			* McClellan retreats--calls it a change of base
			* Lee unsure of what McClellan will do--tries to trap him
			* for 3 days, Confederates attack w/o being able to destroy fed. army
			* Malvern Hill
				+ Lee frustrated
				+ Harvey Hill warns against attack -- "best let them alone"
				+ Uncoordinated attack
		- Aftermath
			* casualties--Confed. 20,000, Fed. 16,500
			* New generals
			* Pope brought in to lead Army of Virginia
			* McClellan still in command of Army of Potomac
			* Lee now permanent head of Army of Northern Virginia
	+ Second Manassas
		- John Pope
		- McClellan
		- Lee moves north
		- Lee decides to go after Pope
		- Cedar Mountain (Aug. 9)
		- Jackson slips behind Pope
		- Second Manassas
* Confederates on the offensive - The Fall Campaigns of 1862
	+ Lee's reasons for invading Maryland
		- Possibly persuade Marylanders to join Confederacy
		- Diplomatic recognition
		- Give Virginia a rest during harvest
	+ Bragg plans to move into Kentucky
		- Sought to persuade Kentuckians to join Confederacy
		- Get Union forces out of central Tennessee
	+ Maryland campaign
		- Lee's plan of battle
		- Special Orders # 191
		- South Mountain
		- Harper's Ferry
		- Antietam
		- Withdrawal and response
	+ Kentucky-Tennessee campaign
		- Bragg invades Kentucky
		- Perryville (Oct. 7 & 8)
		- Retreat from Kentucky
	+ High tide of the Confederacy?
		- Some historians argue that the fall of 1862 marked the highwater mark for Confederate military efforts --Reasons:
			* two offensives launched nearly simultaneously
			* two invasions--Maryland and Kentucky
			* Never again would the South be able to launch such coordinated attacks
		- Would it be the only turning point in the war?
* Emancipation proclaimed
	+ What the Emancipation Proclamation said--proclaimed freedom to slaves living in that part of the Confederacy not under Union occupation
	+ Impact of the proclamation
	+ Emancipation in fact
* Winter of Discontent
	+ Eastern theatre
		- Lee falls back to Northern Virginia after Antietam
		- Burnside maneuvers and waits
		- Fredericksburg--Dec. 13
	+ Western theatre
		- Bragg and Rosecrans
		- Stone's River (Murfreesboro) Dec. 31 and Jan. 2, 1863
		- Reactions to battle

**The Civil War -- The Home Front**

I.  The Political Economy of the War

* Financing the war
	+ South
		- Confederate Congress
			* worried about raising taxes, modest income tax passed in Aug. 1861
			* bond issues (loans to government) originally eagerly accepted by South
			* Treasury notes--paper money to be redeemed in specie 2 years after the war
		- Paper money, printed both by Confederate government and the states, causes severe inflation
			* Prices up 700 percent by early 1863
			* By end of war, prices had risen over 90 times the pre-war levels
		- Tax efforts -- beginning in 1863 was too little, too late
		- Impact of inflation and taxes on civilians
			* wages could not keep up with inflation
			* people forced to leave cities
			* food riots
		- Poor finance hurt the Confederate war effort
	+ North
		- North had a sounder economic base to begin war
		- Legal tender act
			* allowed government to print greenbacks
			* were legal tender immediately--could be used as cash
			* did not cause runaway inflation
* Diplomatic efforts
	+ Cotton diplomacy
		- England and France (along with North) depended on cotton for their textile mills
		- Combination of aristocratic kinship and need for cotton would cause Europe to side with Confederacy
	+ King Cotton
		- South would withhold cotton early in war
		- States placed embargo on cotton--kept what they had already grown and grew more food products following year
	+ Flaws of cotton diplomacy
		- 1850s created glut of cotton in Europe
		- British developed alternative sources--India and Egypt
		- Even though textiles were hurt, demands for other goods (war materials) helped keep British industry alive
	+ Blockade
		- Confederates argued that blockade would hurt Europeans
		- British (chief naval power) protested the blockade, but took no action, even when British ships were seized carrying war materials (twist on War of 1812)
	+ Further diplomatic efforts
		- Throughout war, Confederate commissioners try for diplomatic recognition, but fail
		- Britain not keen on fighting U.S.--France and Russia follow British lead
		- Confederates do succeed in obtaining much-needed supplies from Europe
* New men for the armies in 1862
	+ Confederacy -- conscription
		- 1 year units reenlisted for war
		- Conscription passed in April 1862
		- Response and resistance to conscription
	+ Union
		- Lincoln gets governors to ask him to call for more volunteers
		- Reluctance to volunteer
		- Conscription
			* Conscription Act
			* Bounties and substitutes--Rich man's war, poor man's fight
		- Did the draft work?  Yes
		- New York City draft riot of 1863--120 people killed
* Political developments -- 1862-Spring 1863
	+ Northern
		- During first year of war, Lincoln able to avoid any serious crises
		- Copperhead movement--grows as war casualties mount
			* Spring 1863, Clement Vallandigham announces he will run as Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio--anti-war platform
			* Gen. Ambrose Burnside is appointed military commander of the region
			* Vallingdigham tried in military court
			* found guilty of sedition
			* transported to the South
			* he leaves South and goes to Canada
			* conducts unsuccessful campaign for governor from Canada
		- Black soldiers
			* Should African-Americans be allowed to serve?
			* Would blacks fight?
			* Pay for African American troops
	+ Southern
		- Opposition mounted with conscription and other actions that put power in hands of central Confederate government
		- Peace movement
			* certain parts of the South began to oppose the Confederate government early on in war
			* East Tenn.
			* West. North Carolina and Virginia
			* Northern Georgia and Alabama
			* Tennessee Unionists actively fought against Confederacy, raising some U.S. units during second half of war--a few also from N.C.
		- What was revolutionary about actions in the Confederacy
			* Conscription
			* Taxes--income, tax-in-kind, impressment
			* Economic measures--getting farmers to switch crops, supporting key industries

II.  The War at Home

* Women at war
	+ What was expected of women
		- Women expected to show their support for the war, but remain within the gender roles already created for them
		- Sacrifice their men for the army
		- In South, women expected to help provide equipment and clothing at first
		- Provide spiritual guidance for the men
		- Provide support for morale--particularly in form of writing letters
		- \*\* Support themselves and families to a large degree -- most important
	+ What women expected in return
		- assistance in meeting their material needs
		- protection from enemy attacks
		- information from the front--especially news about family and friends
		- honorable conduct by the soldiers
	+ Disaffection if expectations not met
		- Lack of support for the war effort
		- Active work against war effort
		- urging soldiers not to enlist or to desert
		- hampering efforts to find deserters
		- aiding escaped prisoners
		- Food riots -- especially in 1863
	+ Moving outside traditional roles
		- Nursing
		- Working in factories
		- Farming, running businesses and plantations
		- Education
		- War effort could not be sustained without activities of women
		- Result of war on status of women
			* Did women's status during the war change
			* Did these changes last after the war
* Emancipation and freedom
	+ By 1863, U.S. government forced to deal with emancipation
		- Several states, including Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas abolished slavery
		- Although government worked to abolish slavery, it never developed any consistent plan for dealing with the hundreds of thousands of freedpersons
		- Many former slaves were put in refugee camps which were a nightmare--poor food, poor sanitation, poor medical care, high mortality (as high as 25% in some areas)
	+ When did slaves seek freedom
		- not all slaves immediately moved to seek freedom
		- waited until they believed it was safe
		- efforts to reach Union lines risky
		- some did not seek freedom until Federal army arrived
		- some remained behind in slavery because of family
		- many cases, decision to seek freedom was carefully planned, with a clear idea of what freedom meant
	+ Status of freepersons
		- Even when behind the lines, many newly free people found themselves still working on plantations leased to northerners
		- Labor was forced to a large degree
		- Making a profit was key issue to those in control, either in government or private concerns--cotton was big money
		- Not all in government or private industry were bad
	+ Mass exodus
		- Despite the efforts of slaveholders, army, government agents, and private employers, many free blacks moved
		- Although many suffered during these exodus away from their homes, they still went away, however they could
		- Army tried to prevent the large groups from following, as it hindered their movements
* Behind the lines
	+ Lincoln reelected (1864)
		- reelection of Lincoln was overwhelming--55% of popular vote and 91% of electoral votes
		- sent a clear message that war would continue on his terms
		- Jeff. Davis tried to put a good face on situation, but knew there was little hope
	+ Desertion in the Confederacy
		- At the end of 1864, over 200,000 men were absent from the Confederate armies--over 1/2 their strength on paper
		- Many were absent without leave or deserters
		- Change in southern armies came with loss of hope due to losses on the battlefields and the casualties that went with them, combined with letters from home
	+ Thirteenth Amendment
		- After reelection, Lincoln renewed push for 13th Amendment--abolishing slavery
		- Needed help of Democrats in House of Rep. to gain 2/3d's majority
		- Jan. 31, 1865--House passes 13th Amendment--easily passes in Senate
		- Within three months, 3/4's of state legislatures had ratified the Amendment and it became law
	+ South debates arming slaves
		- By late 1864, as Davis looked at the weakened state of Confederate armies, and considered arming slaves
		- Stiff opposition to the idea came from many parts of the South
		- Lee's support for the idea--he believed slaves would fight for "their country" against the North--turned the tide in favor
		- March 13, 1865--Confederate Congress agrees to arm the slaves
		- South surrenders before idea implemented
		- Final revolution of the Confederate experience

Campaigns of 1863

* Vicksburg Campaign -- opening phases
	+ Importance of Vicksburg and Port Hudson
	+ Grant tries a number of ways to get around Vicksburg
	+ Running the gauntlet--in April 1863
	+ Grant crossed the river and began moving eastward, May 1
	+ Confederate commander at Vicksburg, John C. Pemberton, in a desparate situation
	+ Grant disappears, then he reestablishes contact with the world on May
	+ After several Federal attacks against the city's defenses fail over the next week, Grant lays siege to Vicksburg
	+ July 4, 35,000 man garrison surrenders
	+ July 8, Port Hudson surrenders
	+ "The Queen of all waters now runs unvexed to the sea"
* Chancellorsville Campaign
	+ "Fighting Joe" Hooker takes command and gets jump on Lee with almost twice the number of men as Lee
	+ Lee counters, Hooker freezes then withdraws
	+ The wounding and death of Jackson (dies May 10)
* Gettysburg campaign
	+ Decision to move north
		- discussion about sending part of army west
		- By first of June, Lee decides to move North
	+ Start of the invasion
		- Lee begins his move
		- Lee moves to the Valley and northward, Federal army follows
		- Stuart's long ride
	+ Lee moves into Pennsylvania
		- The armies maneuver
		- Meade takes command of the Army of the Potomac
		- Army of Northern Virginia in Pennsylvania
	+ Prelude to the battle
	+ Gettysburg
		- Day 1
		- Day 2
		- Day 3
		- Retreat from Pennsylvania
		- Casualties
			* Lee's casualties numbered over 26,000 total
			* Union losses included 23,000
	+ The second turning point
		- Impact of Gettysburg and Vicksburg on morale
		- A second turning point of the war
* Chickamauga and Chattanooga
	+ Rosecrans takes Chattanooga
	+ Chickamauga--the hollow, bloody victory along the river of death
	+ The siege of Chattanooga (late Sept. - early Nov.)
	+ Breaking the siege--Nov. 24-25
	+ Lee and Meade maneuver in the East, mostly quiet

II.  To the End

* Grant Takes Command
	+ Grant's attempt at a coordinated strategy
	+ Grant sought to deliver an all out attack on the Confederacy
	+ Attack on all fronts, to prevent one part of Confederacy from reinforcing another
* Plans for attack
	+ East
		- Army of the Potomac--follow Lee
		- Sigel--Move from WVA to Shenandoah Valley
		- Butler--Move from Fortress Monroe with 30,000 men to threaten Richmond from the south and cut the capital's supply lines
	+ West
		- Sherman--Go after Joe Johnston Army of Tennessee
		- Banks--move east from New Orleans, take Mobile and then go through Alabama
	+ Failure of Grant's sideshows
* Virginia Campaigns of 1864
	+ The 40 days
		- First Moves--Into the Wilderness (May 5-6)
		- Race for Spotsylvania
			* "If it takes all summer"--Spotsylvania Courthouse
			* The Mule Shoe--May 12
			* Final attempts to break Lee's lines (May 14-19)
		- To Cold Harbor
			* Lee digs in at Cold Harbor
			* June 3--Fifteen minutes of futility
	+ Grant gives Lee the slip
		- June 12-13, Grant slips across the James
		- Lee loses contact with Grant
		- Finds out where Grant is when Beauregard begins screaming for help on June 15
	+ Petersburg
		- Importance of the city as rail center
		- Defenses--Beauregard, trenches, and 2,500 men
		- The blown chance
		- Storming the walls
		- The Crater -- July 30
		- Grant begins to extend the trench lines
			* Siege begins--will last 8 months
			* Lee can no longer go on offensive
* Marching through Georgia
	+ Atlanta Campaign
		- The opponents
			* Union Army--consisted of three separate armies under command of William T. Sherman--totalled 100,000
			* Confederate Army--under command of Joseph Johnston (about 60,000)
		- Both armies are limited in their ability to maneuver because they are tied to the Western and Atlantic RR as means of supply
		- Early battles in northern Georgia
			* Rocky Face Ridge defensive line
			* Sherman attacks and flanks
			* Kennesaw Mountain--June 27 (3,000 Fed. cas. vs. 500 Confed.)
			* Johnston falls back to Atlanta
		- Hood replaces Johnston
			* 3 battles, July 20, 22, and 28
			* Hood loses 13,000 men in these 3 battles, compared with 6,000 by the Union
			* Hood's losses in 9 days were more than Johnston had lost in over two months
			* morale in southern army declined and desertions decreased--soldiers felt Hood was sending them to the slaughter
		- Siege of Atlanta
		- Atlanta falls
	+ The Third Turning Point
		- War weariness in the North
			* McClellan for President
			* Impact of military campaigns on presidential race
* For the duration
	+ March to the Sea
		- Sherman states "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it."
		- Purpose of the march
			* Sherman realizes that to defeat the South, its will and capacity to wage war must be destroyed--total war
			* Sherman proposes to make war on Georgia to destroy the psychological will of its people to fight
			* Proposes marching straight through the heart of the state, living off the land and destroying what he couldn't use
		- Sherman's plan
			* Sherman decides to take 60,000 men through Georgia and make it howl during a 285 mile march to Savannah
			* Convinces nervous Grant to let him try the plan--even though it appeared very dangerous on paper (despite lack of organized opposition)
		- Path of destruction 50 miles wide
			* Nov. 15, Sherman leaves Atlanta after burning all of military value in the city--and a good portion of the rest (what hadn't been destroyed earlier when Confederates left)
			* Army moved in two main columns spread over a 50 mile front
			* Only once during the march to the sea were they confronted--at Milledgeville--where they met militia scraped together of mostly old men and boys
			* Although only official foraging parties were to leave and get food for the army, orders were widely disobeyed
			* Much destruction also done by deserters, stragglers, and Confederate cavalry and militia
		- Slaves flock to the army
			* at one point or another, over 25,000 blacks joined the army's columns as it marched east
			* many did not survive the trip--either dropped out or were killed (discuss episode of bridge in swamp and Confederate cavalry)
			* only about 7,000 actually reached Savannah with the army
		- Sherman presents Lincoln with Savannah as a "Christmas present"
			* Sherman got to the coast on Dec. 10, made contact with the Union navy--Grant greatly relieved (first official word from Sherman in four weeks)
			* Confederate garrison evacuated Savannah on Dec. 21, before federal troops could surround city (Sherman unconcerned)
			* Sherman present Savannah to Lincoln as a Christmas present, with 150 heavy artillery pieces, lots of ammunition, and 25,000 bales of cotton (high value)
		- Victory celebrations all over the North
	+ Sherman in the Carolinas
		- Sherman leaves Savannah in mid-January 1865
		- South Carolina
		- North Carolina
	+ Fall of Petersburg
		- Winter operations
		- Lee tries desparate gamble
		- Breakthrough and collapse of Petersburg
	+ Appomattox and Bennett's Station
		- Retreat from Petersburg and Richmond
		- Surrender at Appomattox -- April 9
		- Johnston surrenders to Sherman on April 26
* Lincoln assassinated on April 14 by John Wilkes Booth
* The armies demobolize
	+ The Confederate armies trudge home
	+ The Grand Review

**Reconstruction**

**I. War time activities**
    A. U.S. Government and private organizations deal with emancipation during the war

* By 1863, U.S. government forced to deal with emancipation--as Union armies occupied more and more of the South, thousands of slaves sought their freedom
* not all slaves immediately moved to seek freedom--most waited until they believed it was safe
* many remained behind in slavery because of their families
* Although government worked to abolish slavery, it never developed any consistent plan for dealing with the large number of freedpersons
	+ part of the problem lay in question of which part of the government had control--army or treasury
	+ adding to the confusion was a mix of businessmen, missionary groups, and freedman's societies from the North who came to the South
	+ disagreements (between freedpersons and government officials, and between different groups in the North) over what freedom meant further compounded the problem
* Responses to freed persons
	+ Three main groups trying to deal with freed persons
		- Union Army
		- U.S. Treasury Department agents
		- private businessmen from the North who had gotten leases to farm land seized from southerners
	+ these groups concerned most with getting most production out of freed persons (and in case of U.S. Army, minimizing interference to its operations)
		- Type of work freed persons did often resembled what they did during slavery--many still labored on plantations
		- The blacks were free and received pay, but little else was different--frequently what little pay they had earned was retained to pay for food, clothing, medicial help, and support for their families
	+ Labor was forced to a large degree
		- Labor was labelled a public duty
		- Idleness and vagrancy became crimes
		- Military government enforced the rules requiring blacks to work
		- Making a profit was key issue to those in control, either in government or private concerns--cotton was big money
		- Not all in government or private industry were solely concerned with profit
			* some paid good wages for work
			* others attempted to provide education for the free African-Americans
	+ Paternalistic treatment of blacks
		- most northerners treated free blacks with a paternalistic attitude--often treating like children
		- especially true behind the lines, where often only remaining freed persons were women, children, aged, and infirm
* Wartime plans for bringing the Confederate states back into the Union
	+ Lincoln's 10% plan
		- formally titled the Proclamation of Amnest and Reconstruction (issued Dec. 1863)
		- details
			* under this plan a minority of voters (equal to at least 10 % of those who had cast votes in the election of 1860) had to take oath of allegiance to U.S. and accept emancipation
			* this minority could then create a loyal state government
			* all Confederate govt. officials and military officers would be excluded unless they received a pardon from the president
			* plan also excluded African-Americans from voting
		- purpose
			* get southern Unionists to try and bring their states back into the United States--would hurt the Confederate war effort **\*\* key point \*\***
			* also help build a base for Republican party in South
	+ Wade-Davis bill
		- Radical Republicans unhappy with Lincoln's 10% plan
		- two Radical Republicans, Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio and Congressman Henry Davis of Maryland, sponsor an alternative plan for Reconstruction
		- bill passed by Congress July 1864
		- details
			* after at least half the eligible voters took the oath of allegiance, they could elect delegates to a form a new state constitution that repealed secession and abolished secession
			* catch--to qualify as a voter or delegate, a southerner would have to take a second, "ironclad" oath, said voter had never voluntarily supported the Confederacy
			* black suffrage not considered in Wade-Davis bill
		- result--Lincoln pocket vetoes
* By end of Civil War, there was **NO** true post-war plan for reconstruction--even though Lincoln had hinted of some changes in his plans during speeches in early 1865
* Lincoln assassinated, Andrew Johnson steps into office
* Two major problems facing U.S. government
	+ under what conditions would former Confederate state be allowed back into the Union
	+ determining what emancipation meant

 **II. Emancipation**

* 13th Amendment (ratified in 1865)--end of slavery (Mississippi ratified 1994)
* The meaning of freedom
	+ African-Americans in South get their freedom during a period of extreme economic hardship in their region
	+ First steps in finding freedom
		- family -- finding family members, marriage
		- where to live -- rural areas or cities
		- how will family make a living?
			* purchase their own farm
			* work as farm laborer
			* tenant farm
			* sharecrop
		- Who in family will work? Issue of women and children working
		- Assistance to freedpersons
			* Army -- only brief time following the war
			* Freedman's Bureau
				+ food and clothing
				+ legal help with contracts
				+ medical care
				+ education
			* Northern missionary societies
			* African-American churches
				+ begin as southern blacks decide to create their own places to worship
				+ provide a key leadership role in African-American community--both in politics and in helping the newly freed people become educated
* Southern whites respond to emancipation
	+ white leaders want to maintain control of the labor of the African-Americans
	+ **"black codes"** passed quickly
		- throughout the fall of 1865 and on into 1866, southern state legislatures passed a series of laws designed to reestablish the planters' control over black workers
		- the backbone of all these codes were laws forbidding vagrancy--being unemployed. If person found to be a vagrant, then would face a fine or imprisonment. Person paying fine could get labor of prisoner
		- most of the black codes had clauses that restricted freedom of movement for African Americans
		- some codes forbade African-Americans from owning or renting land, some required freedpersons to take jobs only as farm laborers or domestic servants
		- many codes contained provisions that also made it a crime for blacks to break a contract, assemble in large numbers, or act in an insulting manner toward a white (defined very broadly)
	+ Southern whites put many former Confederate leaders back into politics even though the law forbids them from doing so. Northern congressmen refuse to seat those returned to Congress
	+ President Andrew Johnson's policy toward the South was to leave things as they were.
	+ Freedmen's Bureau act and Civil Rights act of 1866
		- Congress passes two acts in the spring of 1866 to change the course of Reconstruction -- Freedmen's bureau Act and Civil Rights Act
		- Johnson vetoes both
		- Congress overrides veto on Civil Rights Act
	+ Elections of 1866 give Radical Republicans control of Congress
	+ Congress immediately passes a series of acts in early 1867 to enforce their vision of reconstruction
		- South divided into 5 military districts
		- Makes ratification of 14th amendment prerequisite for regaining admission

**III. Radical Reconstruction**

* State governments
	+ during the first years after the Civil War, southern states faced the task of rebuilding their state and local governments
	+ they did so with most established leaders disenfranchised
	+ war-torn economies--which meant raising money for government would be difficult
	+ had to deal with tensions caused by emancipation--as the freedpersons fought to gain a place in the political process
	+ it was at the state and local level that Reconstruction caused so much controversy in the South
* Republican Rule
	+ generally, state constitutional conventions established a series of democratic changes
		- gave every adult male right to vote
		- permitted blacks to sue and testify in courts
		- however, did not establish any major economic changes
	+ public works projects
		- public schools (segregated)
		- railroads, roads, and bridges
		- institutions for disabled (insane, deaf, blind, orphans)
		- cost of these programs expensive
			* high taxes, big government debt
			* sometimes programs badly mismanaged, causing loss of thousands of dollars
			* taxpayer revolt against programs
			* somewhat the most revolutionary aspect of Reconstruction (transfer of property through taxation)
	+ Corruption
		- opponents of Republican measures labelled the whole process as corrupt
		- there was some corruption among officials--white and black, Republican and Democrat
		- most monetary problems though came through ineptitude
* Struggle over control of Reconstruction
	+ 14th Amendment
		- had been adopted by Congress in 1866, but not yet ratified
		- Provisions
			* all persons born or naturalized in U.S. were citizens (including blacks) and no state could abridge their rights without due process of the law or deny them equal protection under the law
			* if a state denied suffrage to any male citizen, then its representation in Congress would be reduced proportionally
			* disqualified from national and state government all prewar officeholders who supported the Confederacy (Congress could overturn this by 2/3d's vote)
			* repudiated all Confederate war debts
			* specifically gave Congress power to enforce the Amendment (first time)
		- Readmission of southern states into the Union was premised on their ratifying this amendment
		- Ratified in July 1868
* Impeachment crisis Elections of 1866

 **IV. Congressional Reconstruction**

* Moderate and Radical Republicans control
	+ Congressional acts in 1867
		- Reconstruction Act of 1867
			* invalidated the states government created under Johnson (except Tennessee)
			* creation of 5 temporary military districts
			* provided that voters would write new state constitutions guaranteeing black suffrage (voters included blacks and whites not barred from voting)
			* blacks had to enfranchised before a state could be readmitted to Union
		- Refinanced the Freedmen's Bureau
			* helped provide relief--food and medicine (help was limited)
			* protection from unfair contracts
			* schools
	+ Congress still had to deal with problem of suffrage and equal treatment in the courts (blacks could still not vote in most states--including those in the North)
	+ 15th Amendment
		- passed by Congress in Feb. 1869
		- prohibited a state from denying suffrage on basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude (Congress also gave itself power to enforce)
		- Four states which had not yet been readmitted to Union (including Georgia) were required to ratify before readmission
		- Ratified in 1870
		- Looked good--but big loopholes
			* did not provide guarantees for blacks to hold office
			* did not prohibit state from restricting suffrage on other grounds--literacy, property holding, etc.
			* did not provide suffrage for women
	+ State governments
		- existing governments dismantled
		- onset of Republican party in the South
		- Southern blacks formed a coalition with "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags" to form the Republican part
			* carpetbagger--politicians who come from North (many white southerners saw them as only looking for wealth and power)
			* scalawag--southern whites who supported Republicans--usually former Unionists during war (seen as poor, gullible fools by upper crust whites)
			* uneducated mobs of African Americans (in the white view)
		- The Republican party held the majority in the early years of Congressional Reconstruction
			* disenfrancisement of 15% of the whites and 700,000 free black males gave them an overall majority of voters (and control in 5 states)
			* majority numbers did not reflect problems
				+ racial tensions between blacks and whites
				+ contradictory goals

whites who had opposed plantation rule wanted to improve their economic standing

blacks wanted land, political and legal equality, and schools

even among blacks, some division

elite leaders--political power

common blacks--land

* Attacks against Reconstruction
	+ Political attacks
		- Conservatives appeal to whites
			* on basis of money
			* on basis of race
			* gradually gained support among whites during late 1860s
	+ Violence
		- Vigilante groups--many different types (Redshirts, Klan, etc.)
			* KKK
				+ formed as social club in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1866 (costumes, secret passwords, etc.)--Nathan Bedford Forrest early leader
				+ when black suffrage and white disenfranchisement became a reality in 1868, Klan turned to violence
				+ Klan targets included

black voters

white Republicans

Union League leaders

Freedmen's Bureau agents

* + Congressional response
		- Enforcement acts (1870-71), includes the KKK Act
			* outlawed klan violence
			* allowed use of federal troops and courts to arrest and prosecute Klan members
			* suspended writ of habeas corpus
			* supervised elections in the South
		- By 1872, Klan activity had come to an end in the South--reason, whites had regained political control

**V. North loses interest in Reconstruction**

* Grant's presidency
	+ war hero, elected in 1868
	+ proved a weak president, who delegated much authority to his subordinates
	+ Grant's subordinates got caught in numerous scandals
		- first term of office
			* Grant's brother-in-law joins attempt to corner gold market, which goes bust, losing thousands
			* His Vice-President gets caught in Credit Mobilier (a construction company) scandal, attempting to skim profits illegally from the Union Pacific Railroad (1871)
		- second term of office
			* despite scandal, Grant still popular and gets reelected in 1872
				+ defeats Horace Greeley (editor of N.Y. Tribune) by a wide margin
				+ Greeley had run as candidate backed by Democrats and Liberal Republicans (an offshoot of dissatisfied Republicans)
			* In 1875, Orville Babcock, Grant's personal secretary got caught taking bribes from whiskey distillers in return for allowing them to avoid paying liquor taxes
			* In 1876, Grant's secretary of war took bribes to sell positions as Indian agents in the west, positions that were very profitable to those who got them
			* Grant knew little about these scandals, and his integrity was never really questioned (although his intelligence was)
		- One historian has labelled this the "era of good stealings"
* The northern economy
	+ The northern economy had lurched forward in fits and starts during the years after the Civil War, with little real stability
	+ Shrinking money supply
		- during war, government had issued greenbacks as currency
		- once war ended, questions arose as to whether they should remain in circulation
		- in 1869, these Greenbacks were withdrawn, and all wartime debts were to be paid in hard money (gold or silver coins)
		- this shrank the amount of money available, making it hard to pay credit debts, taxes, etc.
	+ Panic of 1873
		- Jay Cooke, a major Philadelphia banker, had helped finance the construction of a number of railroads
		- When cost overruns meant a number of these lines went unfininshed, Cooke had millions of dollars of worthless bonds in his bank
		- it collapsed, setting of a major panic on the stock market and in the financial world (Collapse of Freedmen's Savings Bank)
		- Nation went into a six-year long depression
		- to help, the Treasury department issued a small amount of greenbacks ($26 mill.), but depression continued
* Support for Reconstruction wanes
	+ While North deals with scandals and economic problems, southerners urge the government to end Reconstruction
	+ Northerners are tired of the wrangling and expense of maintaining the Reconstruction forces
	+ Idealism of creating a nation where whites and blacks are treated equally (at least in politics and law) hard to keep going
	+ Support for Reconstruction wanes in both the Congress and public
	+ Still Congress manages to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1875--which attempted to enforce the provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments
* The Supreme Court
	+ Slaughterhouse Cases (1873)--court rules that 14th Amendment does not protect the civil rights that individuals got from being citizens of a state (only those that come from being citizens of the U.S.)--Guts the amendment
	+ U.S. v. Cruikshank (1876)--ruled that 14th amendment only protects against abuses by the state, not against abuses by individuals (even if working for the state)--involved the murder of 30 black militiamen by whites
	+ Court in 1883 strikes down the Enforcement Acts and the Civil Rights Act of 1875 (ironically, later courts would use those same a