



A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM: THE CIVIL WAR

Chapter 14
AP US History

Politics and Power

- Debates fostered by social and political groups about the role of government in American social, political, and economic life shape government policy, institutions, political parties, and the rights of citizens.

America in the World

- Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

American and National Identity

- The development of and debates about democracy, freedom, citizenship, diversity, and individualism shape American national identity, cultural values, and beliefs about American exceptionalism, and in turn, these ideas shape political institutions and society. Throughout American history, notions of national identity and culture have coexisted with varying degrees of regional and group identities.

THEMATIC FOCUS

01

Learning Objective H:

- Describe the effects of Lincoln's election.

02

Learning Objective I:

- Explain the various factors that contributed to the Union victory in the Civil War.

03

Learning Objective J:

- Explain how Lincoln's leadership during the Civil War impacted American ideals over the course of the war.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

THE FIRST MODERN WAR

The American Civil War has been called the first modern war.

This was the first time mass armies fought with weapons forged by the industrial revolution, and the scale of casualties was unprecedented in American history.

The war became a conflict between societies:

- The distinction between military and civilian targets diminished.

Wars like this depend on:

- the effectiveness of political leaders
- the capacity to mobilize economic resources
- a society's determination to continue the war, despite failures

CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA:

*Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M. December
20th, 1860.*

AN ORDINANCE

*To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and
other States united with her under the compact entitled "The
Constitution of the United States of America."*

*We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and
it is hereby declared and ordained,*

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the
United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General
Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed;
and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of
"The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

THE

UNION

IS

DISSOLVED!



Who is favored to win this war? The Union!

Why the Union?

- The North had a significantly higher population than the south
 - North: 22 million inhabitants
 - South: 9 million inhabitants (with almost 40% slaves)
- The North held the border states (loyal because the South fired the first shots of the war)
- The north had more manufacturing, more railroad mileage, and more financial resources than the South.

THE TWO COMBATANTS

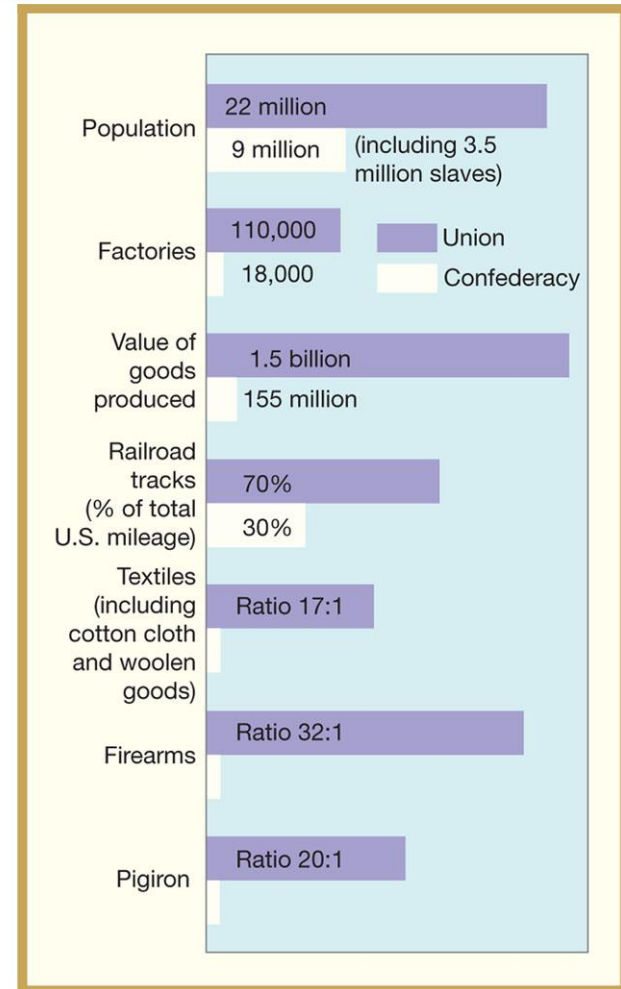
What advantage did the South have?

- Determination! The South was highly motivated.
- Southern armies could also LOSE most of the battles and still potentially win – wear down the North (make them tired of fighting).

What other issues should be considered?

- BOTH sides had powerful patriotic feelings.
- BOTH sides had to institute a draft – which caused RIOTS!
- 1865: more than 2 million soldiers were serving in the Union armies.
- 1865: approximately 900,000 soldiers were serving in the Confederate armies.

Resources for War: Union versus Confederacy





THE TECHNOLOGY OF WAR

Did the soldiers and officers anticipate how the technological advances of this new warfare would impact battles? NO!

What changes impacted this war...

- The Civil War was the 1st major conflict where railroads moved troops and supplies.
- The battle between *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (1862) showed the advantage of ironclads over wooden ships.
- The telegraph, observation balloons, hand grenades & submarines were used for the first time.



TRANSFORMATIONS IN WEAPONS OF WAR

What was the most significant change?

- The revolution in arms manufacturing: rifles replaced muskets.

The changing the nature of combat:

- heavy fortifications and trenches far more important
- defensive forces (usually Confederates) a significant advantage.

These developments produced the awful casualties of the war's battles.

CAMPS AND DISEASE

What other factors also caused the devastation of this war?

- Medical care was primitive
- Large numbers of Americans were captured and held as prisoners of war in camps, leading to high death rates.

Estimated war deaths (for soldier)

- At least 750,000 died in the war (~ 7 million+ in today's population)
- More than the entire number killed in all other wars in U.S. history!!!

The 19th century reveals that war was becoming more destructive worldwide:

- Taiping Rebellion (23 million deaths)
- the War of Triple Alliance in South America

(half of Paraguay's prewar population of 525,000 dead).

1. Head Quarters,
2. Rebel Camp,
3. Hospital,
4. Cook House,
5. Death House,
6. Death Line,
7. The Island,
8. Sutler's Camp,
9. Police Quarters,

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

JOHN J. ANDERSON

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF "ANDERSONVILLE DIARY, ESCAPE AND LIST OF THE DEAD,"
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10. the Death Line,
11. Broad Street,
12. Inside Stockade,
13. Second Line Stockade,
14. Third Line Stockade,
15. Lieut. Head Quarters,
16. Washing Place,
17. Rifle Pits,
18. Atter House Mess,



THE PUBLIC & THE WAR

Propaganda was used heavily in the Civil War – this was meant to sway public opinion and support

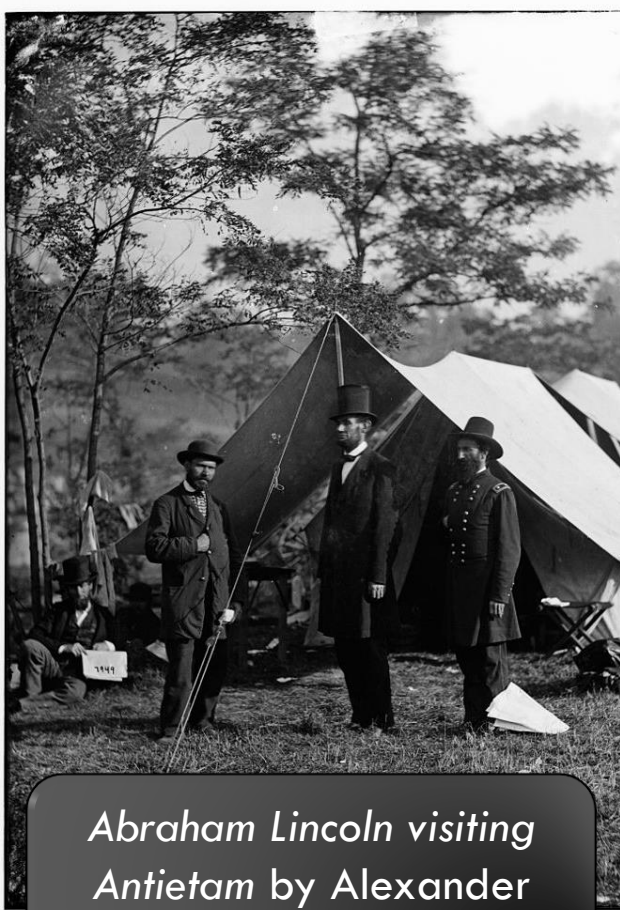
- Union: lithographs, souvenirs, sheet music, and pamphlets held patriotic themes.
- War department reaffirmed Northern values
- The South was labeled as treasonous

Photography and War Correspondents

- For the 1st time, photography was used to document the horrors of warfare (not romanticize this)
- War correspondents traveled with the troops to give real-time information to newspapers.



*USS Wissahickon sailors
(1863)*

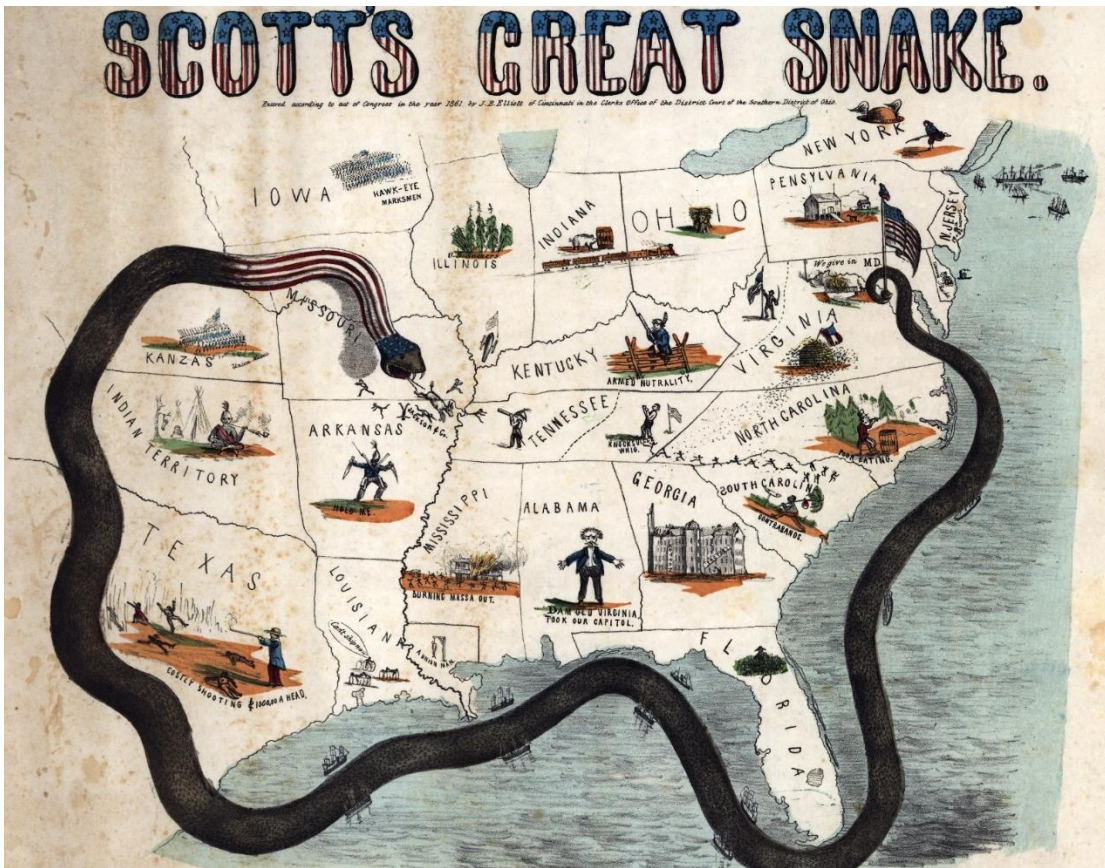


*Abraham Lincoln visiting
Antietam by Alexander
Gardner (1862)*



*Harvest of Death by
Timothy O'Sullivan (1863)*

CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHY



What problems did the sides face at the outbreak of war?

- At the outbreak, each side was UNPREPARED to fight!
- Railroads were competitive – each having their own gauge system (rail size)
- There is NO national banking system
- There is NO tax system
- There were NO accurate maps of the United States

How did the sides begin fighting?

- Union Navy immediately blockaded the South in attempt to cut supply lines.
- Confederacy attempted to import weapons.

MOBILIZING RESOURCES

MILITARY STRATEGIES

Each side was attempting to maximize advantages:

Confederacy adopted a defensive strategy.

Gen. Robert E. Lee would occasionally invade the North (unsuccessfully)

Early Union generals were overly cautious!

How did caution impact the Union?

Union generals had been trained to lead SMALL numbers of forces!

Northern leaders were narrow in their vision: concentrating on occupying Southern territory.

