



THE CIVIL WAR

Chapter 1 Section 5
USH Honors

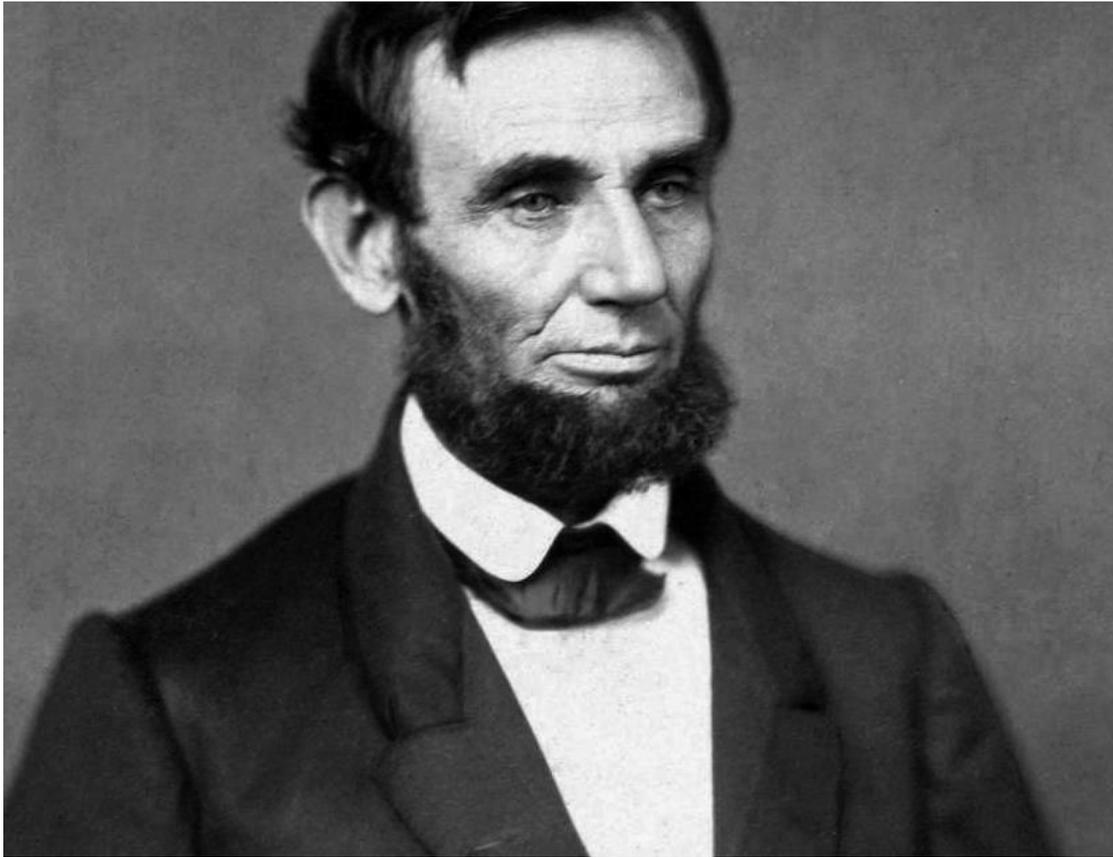


LEARNING TARGET:

Students will be able to articulate the causes and consequences of the Civil War.

HOW DID THE SECTIONAL CRISIS LEAD TO THE CIVIL WAR?

**On your post-it
write 2 ways
that the
sectional crisis
led to the Civil
War.**



THE UNION DISSOLVES

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election. He opposed the spread of slavery into Western territories.

Southerners saw the election results as a threat to their society, culture, and economy.

South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union, with others following. The states became the Confederacy, or the Confederate States of America.

FORT SUMTER: APRIL 12, 1861



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Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.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!

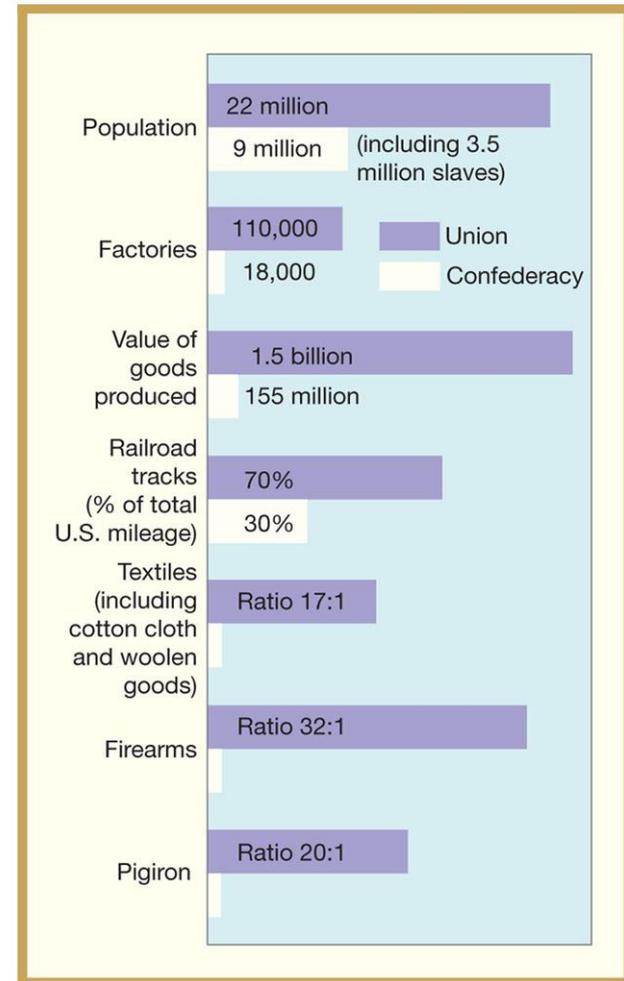
What advantage did the South have?

- 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).

A. SMITH & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, BALTIMORE.

REPRODUCED BY J. L. MERRILL

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 MERRILL

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

10. Camp of the Death Line.
11. Head Street.
12. Inside Stockade.
13. Second Line Stockade.
14. Third Line Stockade.
15. Lieut. Head Quarters.
16. Washing Place.
17. Rifle Pit.
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

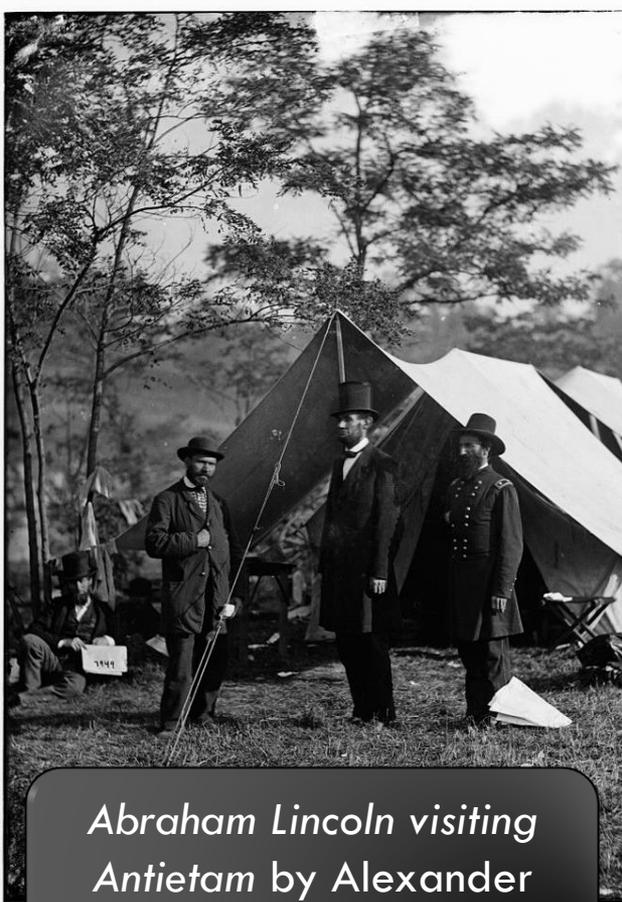
- Union: lithographs, souvenirs, sheet music, and pamphlets held patriotic themes.
- War department reaffirmed Northern values
- The South was labeled as treasonous

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)*

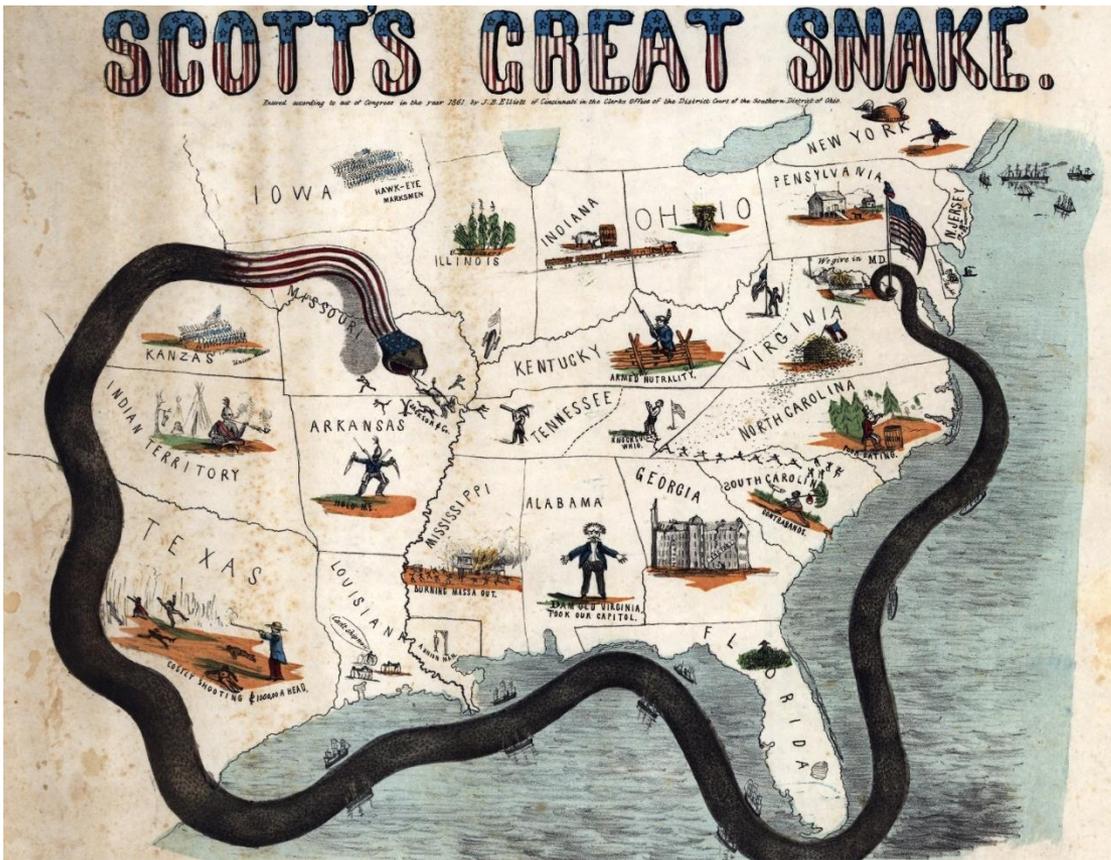


*Abraham Lincoln visiting
Antietam by Alexander
Gardner (1862)*



*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.

