THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Chapter 1 Lesson 5
US History (EOC)
Lesson Objectives:

Students will be able to explain why President Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

Students will be able to evaluate how the issuing of the Emancipation changed the meaning of the Civil War.

Students will be able to explain how states were readmitted to the Union after the Civil War.

Students will be able to explain how civil rights were extended to African Americans.
Lincoln’s Early Presidency:

- **Why was Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address important?**
  - Here, Lincoln vowed to preserve the Union; to “hold, occupy, and possess” Federal property in the South.
  - According to Lincoln, it was physically impossible to separate the Union.

- **Did Lincoln clearly explain his goals for preservation of the Union?**
  - NO! Lincoln was ambiguous on how he would preserve the Union – seeking a careful balance so as not to offend the border states.

- **How was Lincoln’s Inaugural received?**
  - Republicans and Democrats who advocated Union (Unionists) agreed with the speech’s firmness and moderation.
Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln

Photo taken March 4, 1861
Which leaders comprised Lincoln’s Cabinet?

- **William H Seward**: Secretary of State
  - Considered one of America’s BEST Secretaries of State!
- **Salmon P. Chase**: Secretary of the Treasury
  - A leading abolitionist and presidential hopeful.
  - Lincoln would eventually appoint him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court!
- **Edwin M. Stanton**: Secretary of War
  - “War Democrat”

Did Lincoln’s Cabinet “get along”?

- NO! This group frequently feuded and intrigued adding pressure to Lincoln!
Fort Sumter: Beginning of the Civil War

Why is Fort Sumter significant?

◆ This fort is located at the mouth of Charleston Harbor.
◆ The day after Lincoln’s inauguration, Lincoln was notified by Major Anderson that Fort Sumter’s supplies would run out soon.
◆ If this happened, he would be forced to surrender.
- **What are Lincoln’s choices?**
  - No supplies = surrender and ruin the credibility of his promise to “hold, possess, and occupy” the fort.
  - Reinforcements would lead to an armed clash – beginning the Civil War – making the North the provocateur of the war.
  - Another problem was that Union detachments were unavailable on such short notice.

- **What solution does Lincoln have?**
  - Notify South Carolina that the expedition was provisions for the garrison and not reinforcements.
  - South Carolina sees “provisions” as “reinforcements”!
- April 12, 1861: Fort Sumter was bombarded by more than 70 Confederate canons.
  - Anderson’s garrison held for 34 hours and then surrendered.
  - The Union soldiers were allowed to fire a salute (50 shots), boarded Union boats, and returned to the North.
  - During the bombardment, there was no loss of life (2 died in the salute)

- Fort Sumter’s assault and subsequent surrender provoked the North...Lincoln called for volunteers.
  - Before the attack, many northerners felt that if the South wanted to go, they should not be forced to stay.
  - After the attack, the North was provoked to fight for their honor and the Union.
  - Lincoln’s strategy paid off – the South is now viewed as the aggressor.
  - April 15th, Lincoln issued a call to the states for 75,000 militiamen for 90 days of service.
The Border Slave States:
Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland
Northern Advantages:

- What issues were significant in the North’s victory?
  - The North’s population (22 million + 800,000 immigrants)
  - The North had ¾ of the nation’s wealth.
  - The North controlled the sea through its blockade of Southern ports (Anaconda Plan)

- What advantages increased the chances of the Northern victory?
  - The people wanted to maintain the Union!
  - Keeping the border states and the upper Mississippi states from seceding.
  - The Emancipation Proclamation = strong moral issue
  - Better planning and weapons.
The Anaconda Plan

- What is this plan?
  - This was a 3 part strategy to win the war:
    1. Blockade the South’s Atlantic and Gulf ports
    2. Control the Mississippi River
      a. Divide the South into two portions
      b. Maintain trade/communication lines
    3. Capture the Southern Capital (Richmond)

- How would this defeat the South?
  - Cutting off supplies would cause:
    ▪ Food, supply, & weapons shortages
    ▪ Divide & conquer the South – causing LESS bloodshed!
  - Ensure a Union victory
Southern Chances:

- What issues were significant in the South’s defeat?
  - Lack of industry.
  - Remember: the Southern economy was based on farming!
  - The South had shortages of shoes, uniforms, and blankets.

- What could have assisted the South?
  - Southern soldiers were more prepared for warfare and military life.
  - Border state secession!
  - If the “Copperheads” had convinced the North they would lose.
  - England & France breaking the blockade.