
First Edition - 2013

U.S. History

The Civil

War

Tolland Middle School Edition

Preface

The most destructive war in America's history was fought among its own people. The **Civil War** was a tragedy of unimaginable proportions. For four long and bloody years, Americans were killed at the hands of other Americans. One of every twenty-five American men **perished** in the war. Over 640,000 soldiers were killed. Many **civilians** also died — in numbers often unrecorded. In fact, American deaths in the Civil War were virtually the same as all other American wars combined.

The war was fought in American fields, on American roads, and in American cities with a **fury** that could only be imagined in terrible nightmares. Nearly every family in the nation was touched by this war.

Four long years of battle changed everything. No other event since the **Revolutionary War** altered the political, social, economic, and cultural fabric of the United States. In the end, the North's **industrial** society triumphed over the South's **agricultural** one. The Old South was forever changed. The **blemish** of slavery was finally removed from American life, though its legacy would **linger**.



A stain on our country's history, how did the Civil War happen?

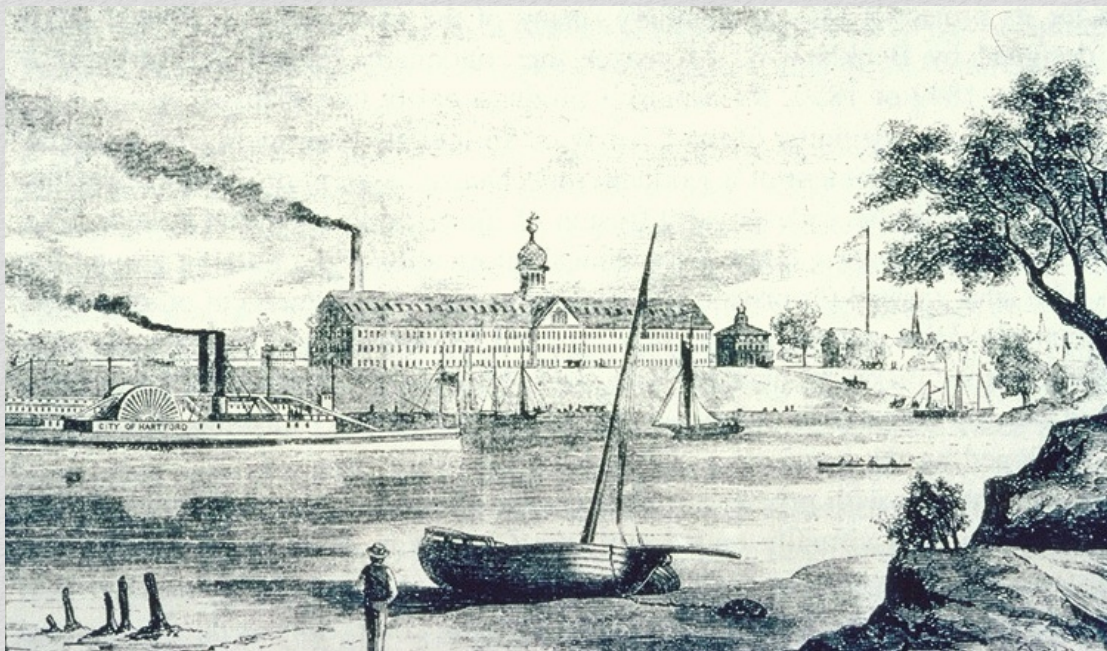
Comparing the Sides: North and South

North and South. Two sides with opposing views. How did their ways of life lead to all out war?

Comparing the Sides: North and South

On paper, the **Union** had advantages over the **Confederacy** in almost every way. Nearly 21 million people lived in the North. The South claimed just 9 million people — including 3.5 million slaves. The North had an enormous industrial advantage as well. Despite the North's much greater population, the South had an army almost equal in size during the first year of the war. As a result, the South performed very well early in the conflict.

FIGURE 1.1



Do you recognize this northern factory located in Hartford, CT? Do you know what was produced here? The Colt Armory manufactured weapons for the North during the Civil War.

FIGURE 1.2

	Union	CSA
Total population	22,100,000 (71%)	9,100,000 (29%)
Free population	21,700,000	5,600,000
Slave population, 1860	400,000	3,500,000
Soldiers	2,100,000 (67%)	1,064,000 (33%)
Railroad length	21,788 miles (35,064 km) (71%)	8,838 miles (14,223 km) (29%)
Manufactured items	90%	10%
Firearm production	97%	3%
Bales of cotton in 1860	Negligible	4,500,000
Bales of cotton in 1864	Negligible	300,000

Are population and industry an advantage or disadvantage for the North? Why?

Resources of the North and South

The North controlled the navy; the seas were in the hands of the Union. A **blockade** could suffocate the South. Still, the Confederacy was not without resources and willpower.

The South could produce all the food it needed, though transporting it to soldiers and civilians was a major problem. The South also had a greater number of trained officers. Seven of the eight military colleges in the country were in the South.

Many southerners made very good soldiers because they were familiar with hunting, shooting guns and riding horses.

FIGURE 1.3



Southern Plantation in 1862

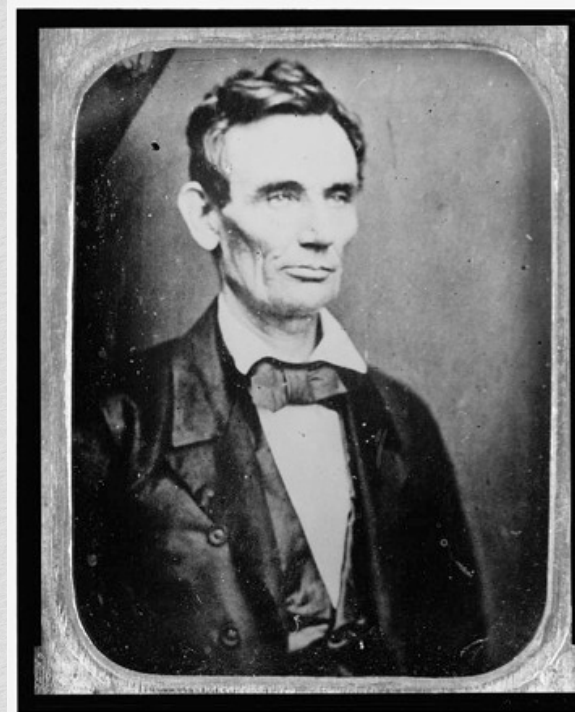
The South's greatest strength lay in the fact that it was fighting a defensive war in its own familiar territory. They knew the southern countryside better. They also only had to defend their land. The North, on the other hand, had to invade, conquer,

and occupy the South. It had to destroy the South's capacity and will to resist — a formidable challenge in any war.

Southerners enjoyed the initial advantage of morale: The South was fighting to maintain its way of life, whereas the North was fighting to maintain a union.

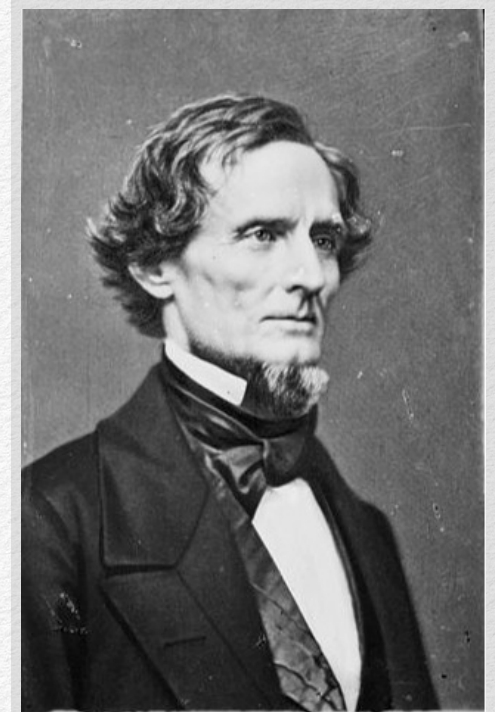
Leadership

FIGURE 1.4



Abraham Lincoln

FIGURE 1.5



Jefferson Davis

Leadership was critical in the Civil War. Both countries had their own presidents and they played vital roles in how the war was to be fought. Many people thought President Jefferson Davis, of

the Confederate States of America, was a more seasoned leader than Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln on the other hand would have to learn quickly on the job.

Jefferson Davis had attended the United States Military Academy at West Point. He had served as an officer in the Mexican War. He also served as Secretary of War. Courage and honesty were words often used in describing his character. However, he would **micromanage** military matters; unwilling to allow input from others. When he made a decision, according to his wife, he “could not understand any other man coming to a different conclusion.” As a result, Davis argued with his cabinet and advisers.

President Abraham Lincoln became the president of the United States without having the majority of Americans vote for him. He lacked experience and the people’s confidence. He had little experience dealing with national politics or managing military affairs. But, he was a patient individual who was good at problem solving. He also surrounded himself with strong minded people in his cabinet on whom he would lean. He gained the respect of the people around him and many people enjoyed his sense of humor.

When the war began with the firing on Fort Sumter, everyone in the country knew who was the best qualified to lead an army: Robert E. Lee. Lincoln asked Lee to command the northern

troops. Despite being against slavery and not wanting to secede, he could not see fighting against his home state of Virginia. After considering it overnight, he refused the position and became commander of the Confederate army. Lee explained his decision in a letter to a friend:

“I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children. I should like, above all things, that our differences might be peaceably arranged...Whatever may be the result of the contest, I foresee that the country will have to pass through a terrible ordeal.”

FIGURE 1.6



Union General, Ulysses S. Grant

FIGURE 1.7



Confederate General, Robert E. Lee

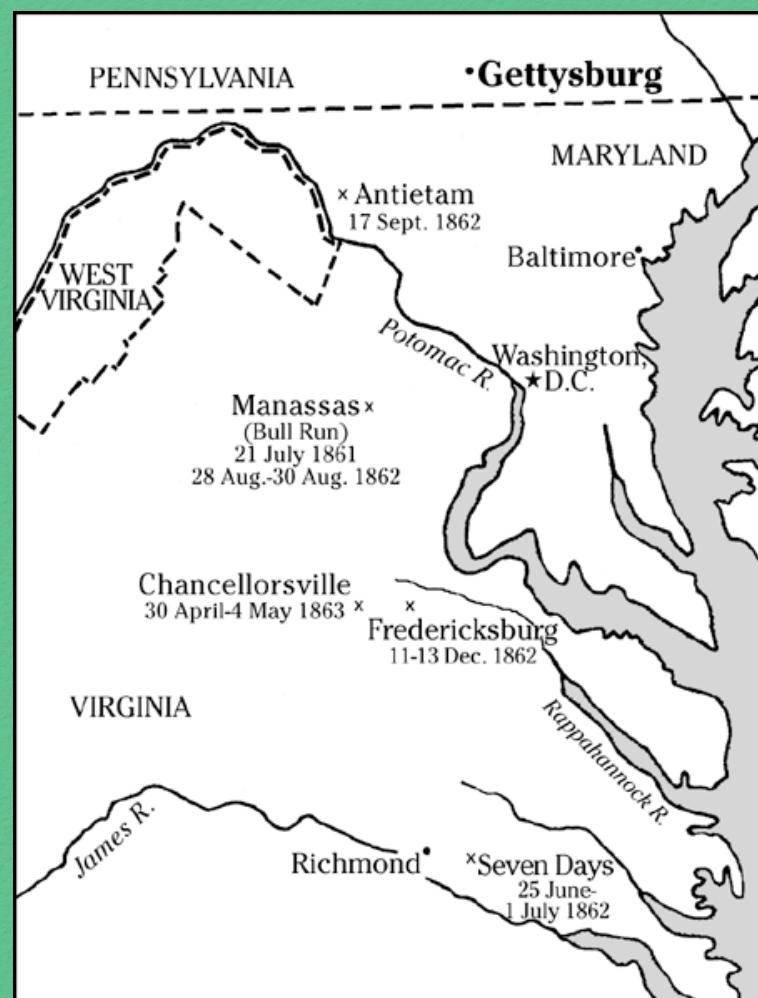
The Union had experienced officers as well, but lacked consistent leadership. For the first three years of the war, they had five different commanders. As Lincoln grew impatient with each commander's caution or inflexibility, Lincoln would replace him. The Union army simply did not win the decisive battle that Lincoln needed. Ulysses S. Grant was chosen as the general who could finish the job. He had fought in the US-Mexican War and would lead the Union troops during the pivotal Vicksburg victory. For his strategy in those battles, he earned the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. After he became commander in chief of the Union Army, he relentlessly pursued Lee. Grant fought Lee little by little and continued to advance, even as Union casualties soared and despite suffering great criticism for those losses.

Final Thought

Based on the differences between the North and South, which side had the advantage going into the Civil War?

Strategies and Early Battles

FIGURE 2.1



What were the strategies employed in the early battles of the War? How did the fighting begin?

Strategies and Early Battles

The North and South both developed their own strategies to win the war. The North's plan - known as the Anaconda Plan - was aggressive. First, the Union planned to use a naval blockade to cut off the supplies of manufactured goods from Europe to the South. Second, the Union wanted to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, VA. They hoped to end the war quickly by capturing the Confederate government. Finally, the Union planned to take control of the Mississippi River, dividing the South in two and cutting off a major supply line for southern troops.

FIGURE 2.2



Scott's Anaconda Plan

The South also had developed its own plan to win the war. The South planned to fight a defensive war and outlast the North. They hoped that the war would grow unpopular with Northerners and that Lincoln would be forced to stop fighting. They also were counting on European money and supplies to help win the war. They

believed the Europeans would support their cause because they needed Southern cotton.

When the war began in April of 1861, most Americans expected it would be brief. They thought the coming conflict would consist of one **climactic**, winner-take-all battle. Northern troops were enlisted for only ninety days. Northern leaders believed that would be more than enough time to rout the southern army and end the rebellion.

Bull Run

The Union's first goal was Richmond, Virginia, the newly designated capital of the Confederacy, which was only 100 miles from Washington, D.C. To reach Richmond, the army first had to capture [Manassas Junction](#), an important railway junction 30 miles southwest of Washington. Troops set out for Manassas on July 16, 1861. So naive (inexperienced) was the nation about the coming horrors that 200 or so private

FIGURE 2.3



A picnic on the hill to watch the Battle of Bull Run

citizens from Washington, D.C., accompanied Union troops on the march. They hoped to witness and be entertained by this once-in-a-lifetime event.

The two armies met in battle on the morning of July 21, 1861, along the banks of a small stream known as Bull Run. In a ten-hour contest, the untrained troops from both sides bravely fought and held their ground. By late afternoon, however, the Union troops, driven from the battlefield along with many of the sightseers, were in retreat. Hope of a quick and easy victory died that day, along with almost 5,000 soldiers and civilians from both sides. Daylight faded from the once peaceful fields, bringing to an end not only the first major confrontation of the Civil War, but also the romantic way in which the majority of Americans had viewed the coming conflict.

The next day, Lincoln named Major General George B. McClellan to command the new Army of the Potomac and signed legislation for the enlistment of one million troops to last three years. The high spirit and mood of the Confederates was elevated by their victory. The South also gained a newly dubbed hero: 'Stonewall' Jackson; who was to become Lee's right hand man.

Stonewall Jackson

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was an intensely religious man. A former teacher at Virginia Military Institute, he sided with the South, believing that their cause was sacred. He was fearless

in battle. He would drive troops to the point of total exhaustion, seemingly insensitive to their hardship and suffering. After Jackson won five battles in one month, an **aura of invincibility** surrounded him. It lasted until his death, in the spring of 1863, during one of his most dramatic victories, the Battle of Chancellors-

MOVIE 2.1

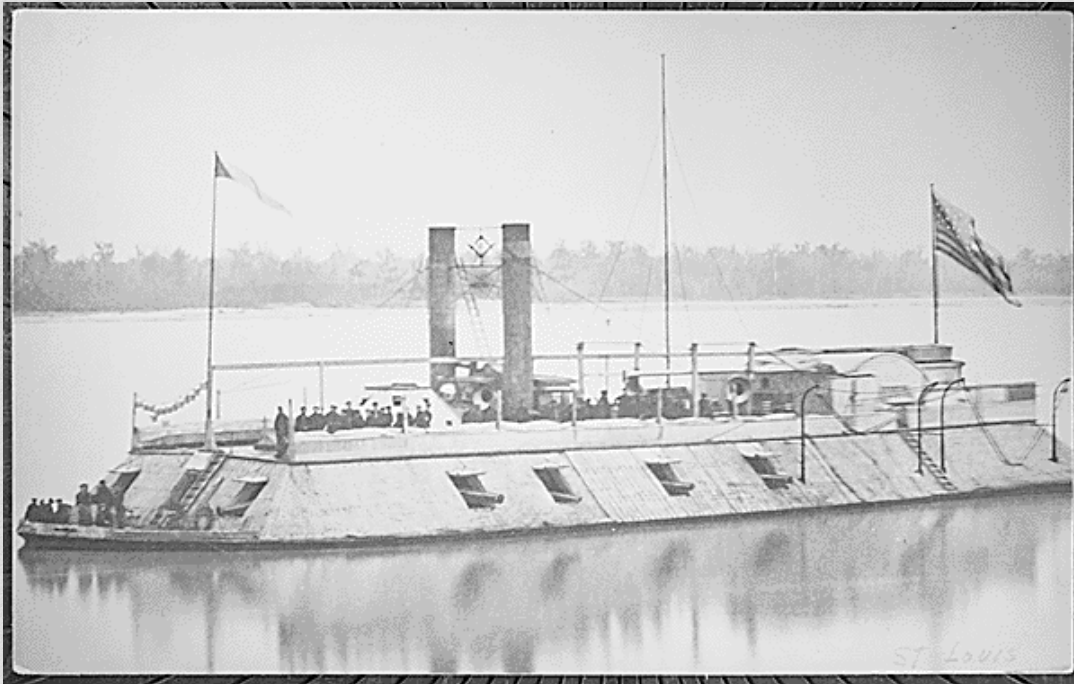


How did Stonewall Jackson get his nickname?

ville.

Ironclads

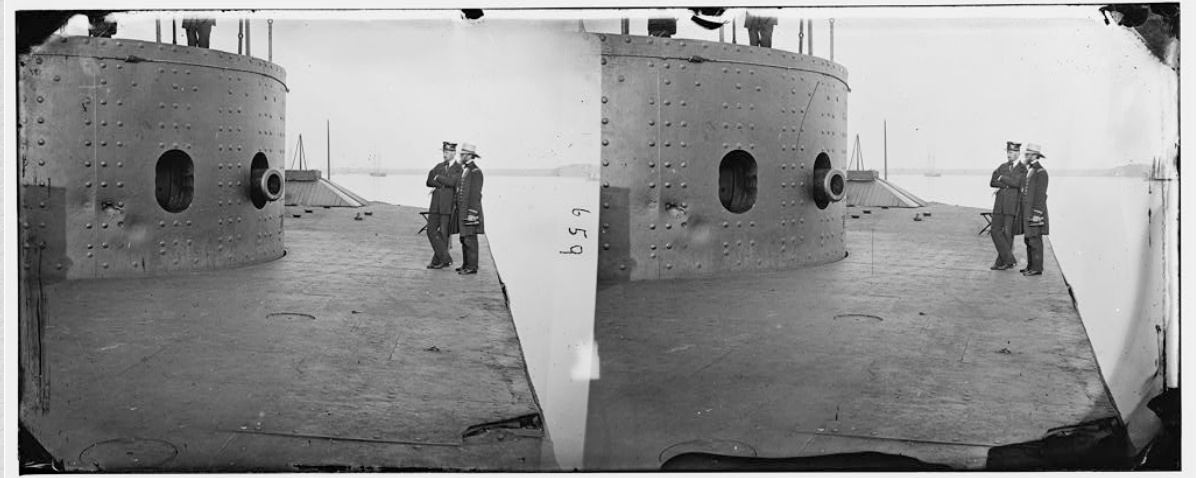
FIGURE 2.4



Why did the Confederate navy spend resources developing the iron-clad in the first place?

The war extended beyond the fields of Virginia and land altogether. One of the strategies employed by the Union was a naval blockade of the South, preventing the **importation** of supplies to the Confederate states. In order to break the blockade, the Confederate navy began to experiment with new technologies, including iron-clad ships. These ships were specifically designed to withstand cannon fire and pummel the hulls of opposing wooden vessels.

FIGURE 2.5



The deck of the USS Monitor

The battle of the first Ironclads took place near Hampton Roads, Virginia. The Confederacy, using an old Union ship known as the Merrimack, rebuilt the boat with iron and renamed her the Virginia. On March 8, 1862, the Virginia struck the Union ship Cumberland sinking her in devastating fashion. The Virginia turned its attention to another Union ship, the Congress and forced her aground. The Virginia, while victorious, was not without damage. More importantly, the captain of the Virginia, Franklin Buchanan, was shot while accepting the surrender of the Congress. Following this battle, both sides were forced to regroup and plan for their next encounter.

That night, a new and innovative Union ship silently slipped into Hampton Roads This ship, named the Monitor, was the radical

invention of John Ericsson and prepared to defend the rest of the Union fleet from the seemingly invincible Virginia. The Monitor was also iron-clad, but it was more **maneuverable** and had deck guns which were able to rotate completely.

The next morning, the Virginia again attacked the Union blockade. However when it was met by the Monitor, the first battle between iron-clad ships **ensued**. The two vessels settled down to a close range duel where both ships fired at each other. Both seemed indestructible. After several hours of close combat the battle ended in a tie. As a result of this battle, the Union blockade remained intact and the Confederate navy was **neutralized**.

Bloody Antietam

Pre-Lesson Reading

In 1862 the South was on the move and gaining momentum. In August, a Confederate Army invaded Kentucky from Tennessee. They seized Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, and put in place a Confederate governor. During that same month, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had defeated the Union Army again at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

General Lee and Jefferson Davis believed that one more victory might bring the British and French into the war on the side of the Confederacy. Foreign powers are often **reluctant** to enter a

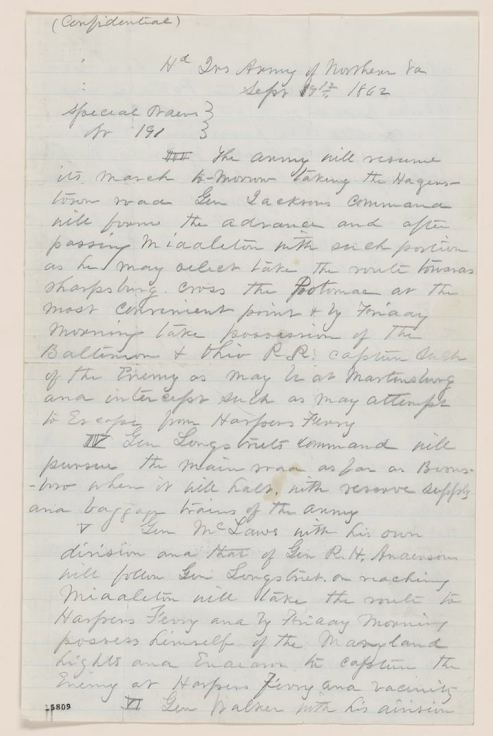
conflict on the losing side. Although Britain and France both saw advantages in a Confederate victory, neither country was willing to support the Confederacy without being convinced the South could win the war. Lee and Davis were looking for that decisive victory.

Lee wanted to attack the Union in Northern territory. He believed a victory in the North might hurt northern morale and help bring a quick end to the war. Unfortunately for Lee, a Union corporal had found a copy of Lee's special orders wrapped around three cigars left behind by a careless general.

Union General George McClellan now had in his possession Lee's battle plans. McClellan, however, was slow to act on this advantage. After hesitating a few days, McClellan attacked Lee's troops on September 17th, 1862 at Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, MD.

Antietam was the bloodiest single day America has ever suffered. Over 23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing —

FIGURE 2.6



Special Order 191

close to all of the casualties during the entire American Revolution. Lee lost a quarter of his army; the survivors headed back to Virginia the next night.

The horror of Antietam proved to be one of the war's crucial turning points. Lee and Davis did not get their victory. Neither Britain nor France was prepared to recognize the Confederacy. Five days after the battle, Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. (We will examine this later in the chapter.)

On November 5, Lincoln, impatient with McClellan's hesitancy, relieved him of command, and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside. Antietam changed everything.

Additional Reading



The battle began early on the morning of September 17th when Union troops under the command of General Joseph Hooker attacked the forces of Stonewall Jackson across a cornfield that lay between them. The fighting was ferocious. The battle surged back

and forth across the cornfield fifteen times, costing each side nine generals. Within five hours, 12,000 soldiers lay dead or wounded, and the fighting fizzled out for the time being.

By midday, the struggle had shifted to a sunken country road between two farms. Two Confederate brigades stood their ground repeatedly as Union soldiers attacked and fell back. The tactical advantage the Confederates had in the sunken road was remarkable. Soldiers could fully stand up without being hit, while focussing their rifles at the silhouetted Union soldiers marching down a hill. Finally, Union soldiers flanked the Confederates and assumed a position from which they could shoot down on the Confederate soldiers occupying the road. It was quickly filled with the dead and dying, sometimes two and three deep. The road earned a new name: the Bloody Lane. The Confederates fell back, and McClellan again had the opportunity to cut Lee's army in two and ruin it. But McClellan did not follow through, and the battlefield fell silent.

FIGURE 2.7



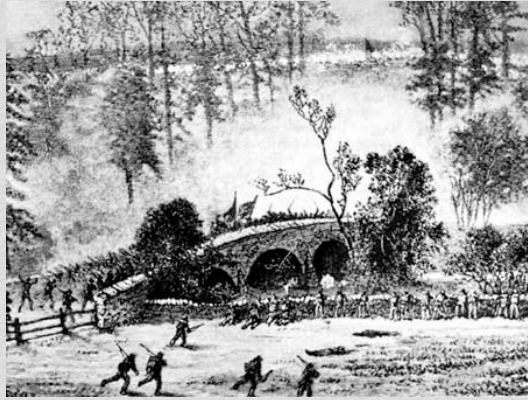
Bloody Lane

FIGURE 2.8



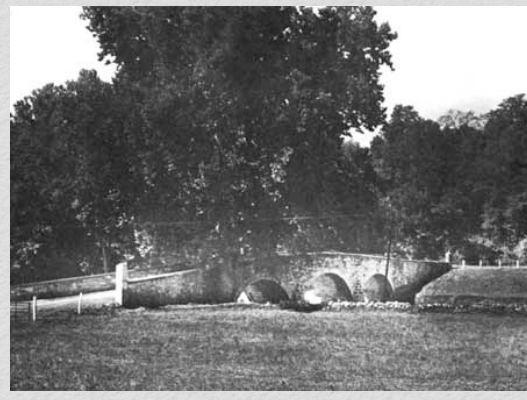
Bloody Lane

FIGURE 2.9



Burnside Bridge

FIGURE 2.10



Burnside Bridge

For the Union to control the battlefield, they needed to capture a key bridge in Sharpsburg. Despite losing a great number of men, the Union was able to eventually cross and take the bridge. Just when it appeared that all was lost for the Confederate army, A.P. Hill's division arrived on the scene in just the right position to counter the Northern attack.

With two corps in reserve, McClellan had the opportunity to crush the Lee's army, but he chose once again to 'play it safe'.

One day later, the Confederate army retreated, allowing the Union to claim victory. With a so called 'win' for the North, Lincoln could then issue his Emancipation Proclamation (which we will examine later in the chapter). On November 5, Lincoln, impatient with McClellan's hesi-

FIGURE 2.11



Lincoln and McClellan

tancy, relieved him of command, and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside.

Fredericksburg

FIGURE 2.12



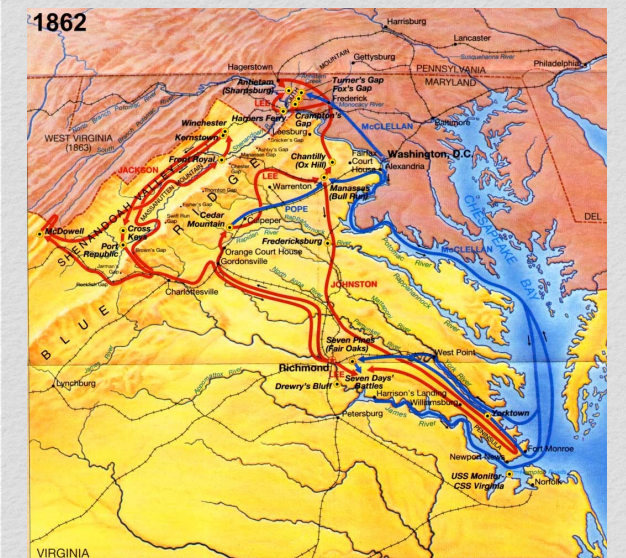
General Burnside

December 1862 - Union forces set out again toward the Confederate capital of Richmond, this time being led by General Ambrose Burnside. Burnside's approach was slowed at the Rappahannock River outside of the town of Fredericksburg, VA. Recognizing this, Lee tactically moved his men to a crest of a

treeless hill above Fredericksburg. There they waited to greet the advancing Union troops.

Finally bridges were built to allow the Union troops to cross the river. Possessing the higher ground, the Confederates were able to mow down the Union troops as they approached. Burnside ordered six waves of attack and this resulted in a devastating loss for the North. The North lost 13,000 men while the South lost 5,000.

FIGURE 2.13

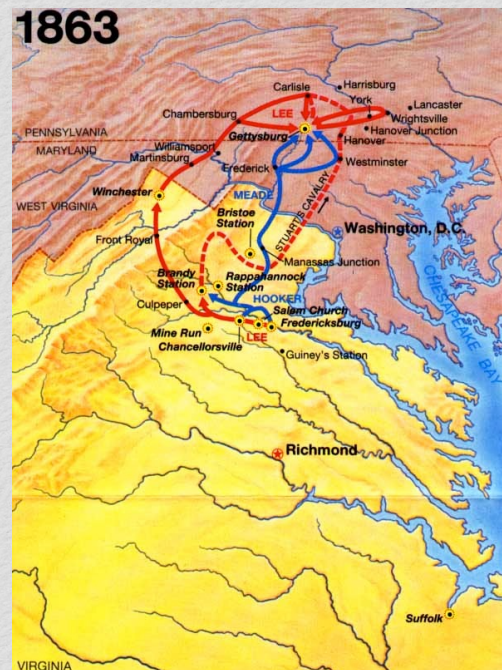


Map of Fredericksburg

Chancellorsville

May 2-4 1863 - On May 4th, 1863 the Battle of Chancellorsville turned out to be Lee's "greatest victory". Outnumbered by Union forces near Chancellorsville, VA, General Lee assisted by General Stonewall Jackson, divided his troops in two and defeated the Union troops in three days. However, tragedy struck when General Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men and died several days later. It was a devastating loss to Lee and the Confederate army, who had come to rely on Jackson as a strong leader. Some historians argue that if Jackson had survived, the South may have ultimately been able to win the war.

FIGURE 2.14



Map of Chancellorsville

Northern Guidance and the Race Card

What role did race play in
the North's strategy?

3

Northern Guidance and the Race Card

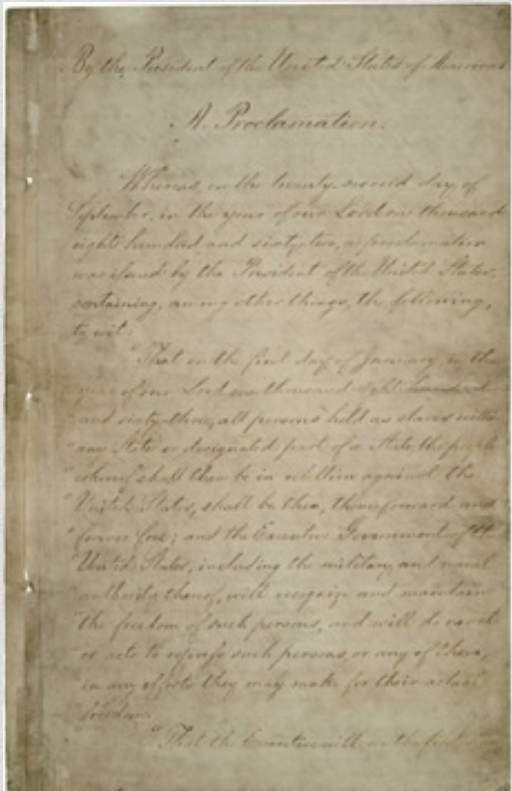
From the beginning of the war, Lincoln's one goal was to restore the Union, not end slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

Abraham Lincoln, August 22, 1862
Quoted by Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln*

Emancipation Proclamation

FIGURE 3.1



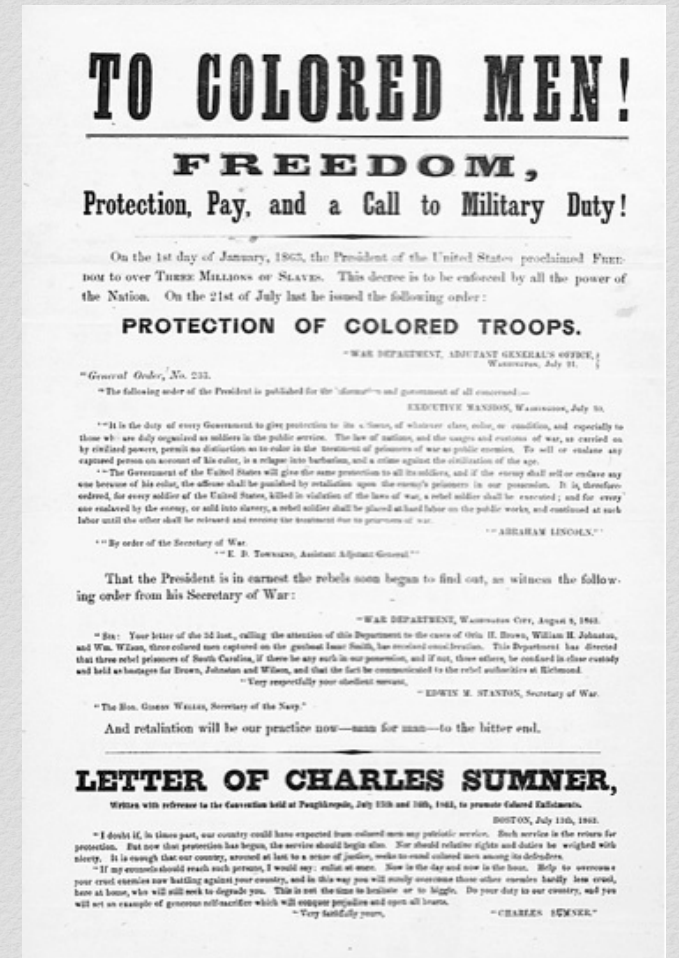
However, by mid-1862 Lincoln had come to believe in the need to emancipate (or free) the slaves in the South. He did not include slaves living in slave holding Union states (or border states). By freeing slaves in southern states, Lincoln believed he would weaken the South's ability to wage war.

They would not have the work force necessary to grow food, run plantations, or work the mines. In addition, it opened the door to free African Americans to

fight for the Union. Finally, he hoped to sway international opinion towards the Union. Many European nations had already freed their slaves. Now that the war would be about slavery, it would be difficult for a European nation now to support a slave holding nation such as the Confederacy. When Lincoln indicated he wanted to issue a proclamation of freedom for the slaves to his cabinet in mid-1862, they convinced him he had to wait until the Union achieved a significant military success.

That victory came in September 1862 at Antietam. It was not as convincing as Lincoln had hoped, but he could still claim a victory because the Confederacy was defeated in Union territory

FIGURE 3.2



A call to freed colored men to join the Union forces.

and forced to retreat. Five days after the battle, Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863. Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union by that day, he proclaimed their slaves "shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

It is sometimes said that the Emancipation Proclamation freed no slaves. In a way, this is true. The proclamation would only apply to the Confederate States, as an act to seize enemy property. By freeing slaves in the Confederacy, Lincoln was actually freeing people he did not directly control. However, the Emancipation Proclamation created a climate where ending slavery was seen as one of the major purposes of the war.

At the time he issued the preliminary proclamation, Lincoln defended it as a war measure necessary to defeat the Confederacy and preserve the Union. However, when he issued the final proclamation on January 1, 1863, he described it not only as "a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion," but an "act of justice." Eventually, the Emancipation Proclamation led to the proposal and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which formally abolished slavery throughout the land.

African American Participation in the War

By early 1863, voluntary enlistments in the Union army had fallen so sharply that the federal government instituted an un-

popular military draft and decided to enroll black, as well as white, troops. Altogether, 215,000 black soldiers served in the Union military, accounting for nearly ten percent of all Union forces. There were also 68,178 African Americans among the Union dead or missing. Over time, twenty-four African American soldiers received the Congressional Medal of Honor for extraordinary bravery in battle.

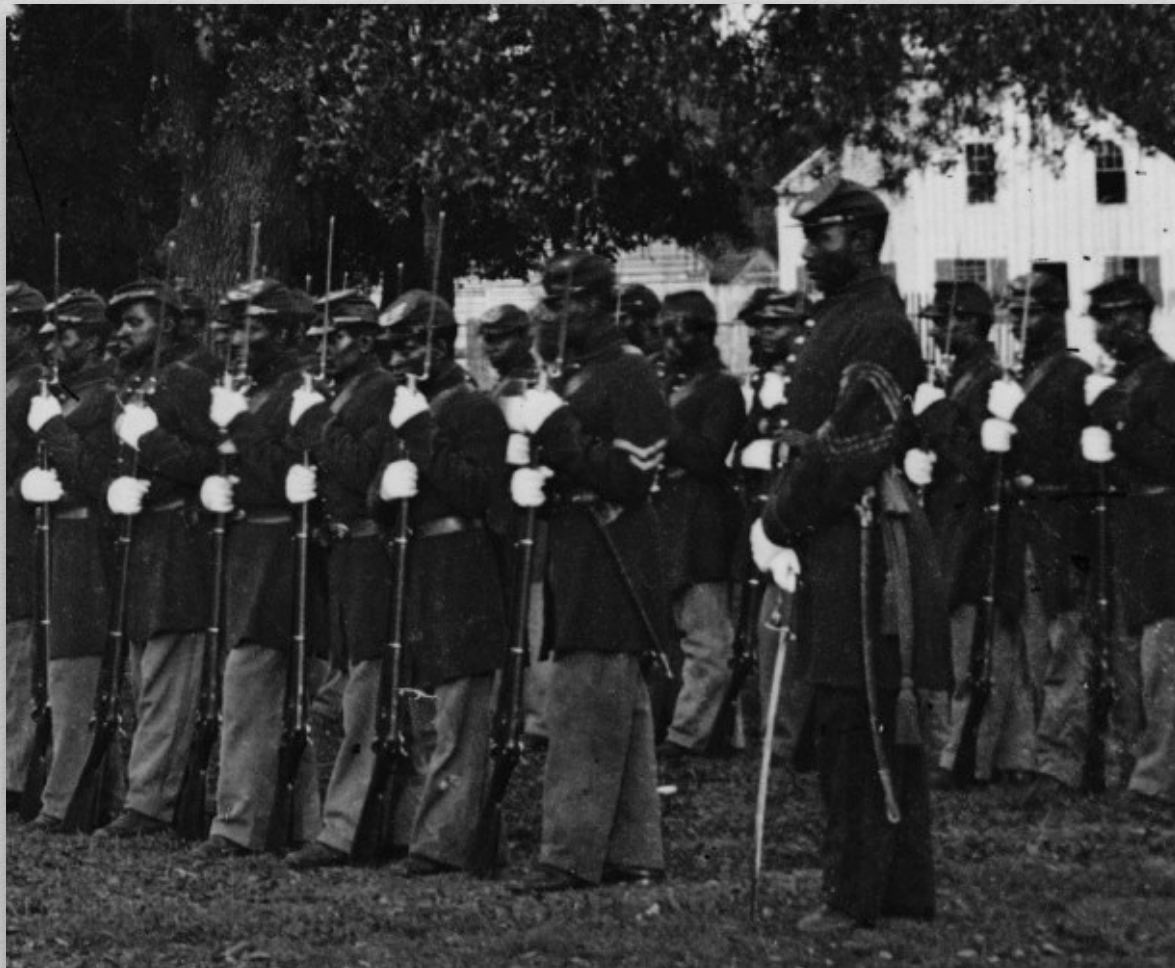
Three-fifths of all black troops were former slaves. The active participation of black troops in the fighting made it far less likely that African Americans would remain in slavery after the Civil War. While some white officers, like Robert Gould Shaw (1837-1863), who commanded the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, were proud to lead black troops in battle, others exhibited a deep resistance (were very much against it).

Black soldiers participated in the war at great threat to their lives. The Confederate government threatened to execute or sell into slavery any captured black Union soldiers--and did sometimes carry out those threats. Lincoln responded by threatening to retaliate against Confederate prisoners whenever black soldiers were killed or enslaved.

In July 1863, the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, the first black regiment raised in the North, led an assault against Fort Wagner, which guarded Charleston, South Carolina's harbor. Two of Frederick Douglass's sons were members of the regiment. Over forty percent of the regiment's members were killed or

wounded in the unsuccessful attack. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw led the attack and was killed in the initial assault. The

FIGURE 3.3



Connecticut's 29th Volunteer African American Infantry Regiment

Confederates that found his body tried to disrespect him by stripping him of valuables and burying him in a mass grave with

his colored troops. However, his father, Frank Shaw, was quoted as saying:

“We would not have his body removed from where it lies surrounded by his brave and devoted soldiers....We can imagine no holier place than that in which he lies, among his brave and devoted followers, nor wish for him better company – what a body-guard he has!”

During the war, African American troops also faced a different kind of battle: a battle against discrimination in pay, promotions, and medical care. Despite promises of equal treatment, African-Americans fought in separate regiments commanded by white officers. Black soldiers received less pay than white soldiers, inferior benefits, and poorer food and equipment. While a white private was paid \$13 a month plus a \$3.50 clothing allowance, blacks received just \$10 a month, out of which \$3 was deducted for clothing. Furthermore, black soldiers were not provided with the enlistment bonuses commonly given to white soldiers, and, until the end of the war, the federal government refused to commission black officers.

Within the ranks, black troops faced repeated humiliations; most were given manual labor positions. They were punished by whipping or by being tied by their thumbs; if captured by the Confederates, they faced execution. But despite these trials, African American soldiers won their fight for equal pay in 1864 and in 1865 they were allowed to serve in battle. Drawing upon

the education and training they received in the military, many former troops became community leaders during Reconstruction.

One Union captain explained the significance of black military participation on the attitudes of many white soldiers. "A great many [white people]," he wrote, "have the idea that the entire Negro race are vastly their inferiors. A few weeks of calm unprejudiced life here would [convince them otherwise], I think. I have a more elevated opinion of their abilities than I ever had before. I know that many of them are vastly the superiors of those...who would condemn them to a life of [slavery]."

During the War

What was the war like for a soldier and on the home front?

4

During the War

Whether you were a soldier in the South or North, life was difficult. Most soldiers were under twenty-one years of age. Innocence was lost as the brutal reality of war was experienced by these young men. The preparation for war was many hours of drilling and marching. They slept on the ground even in rain and snow.

The new technologies added to the lethal aspect of this war. The movie clip below illustrates just how important these advances were to the strategies of battle.

MOVIE 4.1



Sick, wounded, and/or captured soldiers often faced other horrors. Medical aid was primitive compared to our standards. There was no concept of bacteria or microorganisms. The invention of the electron microscope was still sixty years away. Amputations were a common way to avoid infection. Diseases flourished given the **unhygienic** conditions in

FIGURE 4.2



Prisoner of War from Andersonville

FIGURE 4.1



Conditions at Andersonville

field and camps. Malaria, dysentery and pneumonia killed more men than guns or cannon fire.

Being captured was not a pleasant idea for the Civil War soldier. At Andersonville, a prison camp in Georgia, more than one Union prisoner out of three died of disease or starvation.

John L. Ransom states in his diary:

“There is no such thing as delicacy here. Nine out of ten would as soon eat with a corpse for a table as any other way. In the middle of last night I was awakened by being kicked by a dying man. He was soon dead. I got up and moved the body off a few feet, and went to sleep to dream of the hideous sights.” One week later he simply scribbled, “Ain’t dead yet.”

The Northern Home Front

The economies of both ‘countries’ at war were heavily influenced by the war time conditions. This war was more expensive than any of the previous wars in the United States. The Union used several strategies to raise funds. At times it seemed that the war helped the North’s economy.

In 1861, Congress established the nation’s first income tax to raise money for the war. The income tax would come from people’s personal incomes. The North also issued and sold many bonds worth millions of dollars. Even with taxes and the selling

of bonds, the North could not raise enough money. Therefore, they simply printed it.

The North printed more than \$400 million in paper money. Without the proper backing to this new money, inflation occurred. Inflation, simply put, is the value of the dollar goes down while the price of goods goes up. If paper money is now worth less, businesses charge more for their services. During the war, prices for items nearly doubled in the North.

Farms mechanized during the war, with many of the men off fighting. Production from northern farms actually went up with the use of the new machinery. The demand for guns, ammunition, clothing and shoes helped many northern industries. Some companies got rich by charging excessive prices to the government which desperately needed their goods. This practice is called profiteering and the people participating are called **profiteers**.

In the middle of 1862, Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteer soldiers. Each state was given a **quota**, and if it could not meet the quota, it had no choice but to draft men into the state militia. Resistance to the draft was so great in some parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana that the army had to send in troops to keep order. People were further angered over the provision that allowed exemptions for those who could afford to hire a substitute. In other words, men of wealth could pay to get

out of service by paying \$300 and/or having someone fight for them.



In July 1863, when draft offices were established in New York to bring new Irish workers into the military, mobs formed to resist. At least 74 people were killed over three days. The same troops that had just triumphantly defeated Lee at Gettysburg were deployed to maintain order in New York City.

To maintain order throughout the country and specifically in the border states, Lincoln used his wartime

powers to suspend **habeas corpus** (the right of a person who is arrested to appear in court to determine if he/she is being detained or jailed lawfully) and declared **martial law**. This was highly controversial because these rights are guaranteed to citizens in the Constitution. However, Lincoln (as Commander and

Chief) believed he had the right to do this during a time of rebellion in the United States.

FIGURE 4.3



The cost of the Civil War

The Southern Home Front

For the South the war meant economic disaster. The loss of the cotton trade and shortages for finished goods made life very difficult. The shortages were mainly due to the effective naval blockade put in place by the Union.

Like the North, the South imposed an income tax. They also claimed one tenth of any crops grown by southern farmers. The South printed so much money that inflation spiraled out of control. By the end of the Civil War, Confederate money wasn't worth the paper it was printed on. For example, salt increased from 65¢ for a 200 pound bag in May 1861 to \$60 only eighteen months later. Wheat, flour, corn meal, meats of all kinds, iron, tin and copper became too expensive for the ordinary family. Profiteers frequently bought up all the goods in a store to sell them back at a higher price. It was an unmanageable situation. Food riots occurred in Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond. Over the course of the war, inflation in the South caused prices to rise by 9000%.

The war damaged the southern economy, especially the cotton trade. Cotton was the South's main source of income. Early in the war, Jefferson Davis halted cotton shipments to Britain. He was sure that Britain would side with the South in order to get the valuable cotton. The tactic backfired, however. Britain simply bought more cotton from Egypt and India.

After the initial months of the war, the South was plagued with shortages of all kinds. It started with clothing. As the first winter of the war approached, the Confederate army needed wool clothing to keep their soldiers warm. But the South did not produce much wool and the Northern blockade prevented much wool from being imported from abroad. People all over the

South donated their woolens to the cause. Soon families at home were cutting blankets out of carpets.

Almost all the shoes worn in the South were manufactured in the North. With the start of the war, shipments of shoes ceased and there would be few new shoes available for years. The first meeting of Confederate and Union forces at Gettysburg arose when Confederates were investigating a supply of shoes in a warehouse.

The most unpopular act of the Confederate government was the institution of a draft. Loopholes permitted a drafted man to hire a substitute, leading many wealthy men to avoid service. When the Confederate Congress exempted anyone who supervised twenty slaves, anger erupted. Many started to conclude that it was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." This sentiment and the suffering of their families led many to desert the Confederate armies.

Women and the War

Women played an important role in the Civil War too. With men off fighting the war, employment of women in a variety of occupations increased. Women staffed the Confederate government as clerks and became school teachers for the first time. We also know from diary entries that some young women disguised themselves as men, and fought in the war. The number of women who did this is unknown. On both sides, women

made the best spies. They often could float between both worlds and infiltrate military meetings. At home, women organized over one thousand soldiers' aid societies, rolled bandages for use in hospitals and raised millions of dollars to aid injured troops.

Nowhere was their impact felt greater than in field hospitals close to the front. Women at first were denied permission to work in military hospitals as they were exposed to "sights that no lady should see." But when casualties rose to the point that wounded men would die in the streets due to lack of attention, female nurses could not be denied. Dorothea Dix was named the first superintendent of women nurses and set rigid guidelines for nursing practices. Clara Barton became one of the most admired nurses during the war and, as a result of her experiences, formed the American Red Cross. Civil War nurses were sometimes called "angels of the battlefield," working long hours to heal and comfort wounded and dying soldiers.

FIGURE 4.4



Civil War Envelope of a Woman giving a Wounded Soldier a Drink While a Battle Rages in the Background - These envelopes were used as propaganda and to lift spirits during the war.

Ending the War

How did the war finally
come to an end?

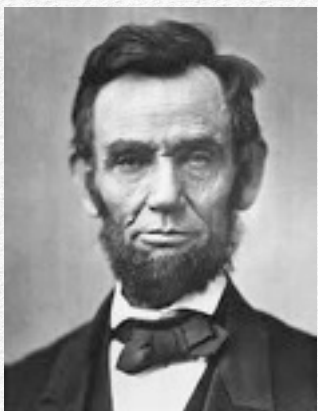
5

Ending the War

As you have already learned, the Confederate Army had the momentum in the war at the end of 1862 and early 1863 with major victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. But in July of 1863 the tide of the war began to change as the Union Army won important victories on both the eastern and western fronts of the war.

The summer of 1863 was the most decisive time period of the war. Even though the war would rage on for another two years, there were two strategically important Union victories. Most Americans can point to the Battle of Gettysburg as the defining victory of the Civil War, and in many ways, this is correct. However, between October 1862 and July 1863, events unfolded around a city on the Mississippi River that would be just as important to American history as Gettysburg.

The Battle of Vicksburg - "Vicksburg is The Key"

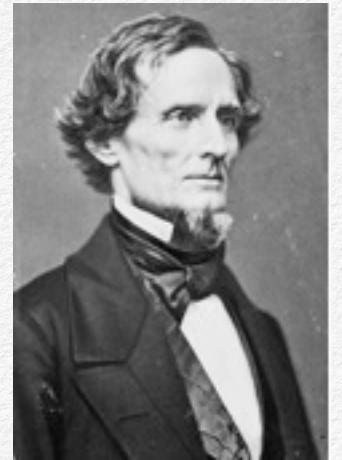


"Vicksburg is the key.... The war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our pocket."

- President Abraham Lincoln

"Vicksburg is the nail head that holds the South's two halves together."

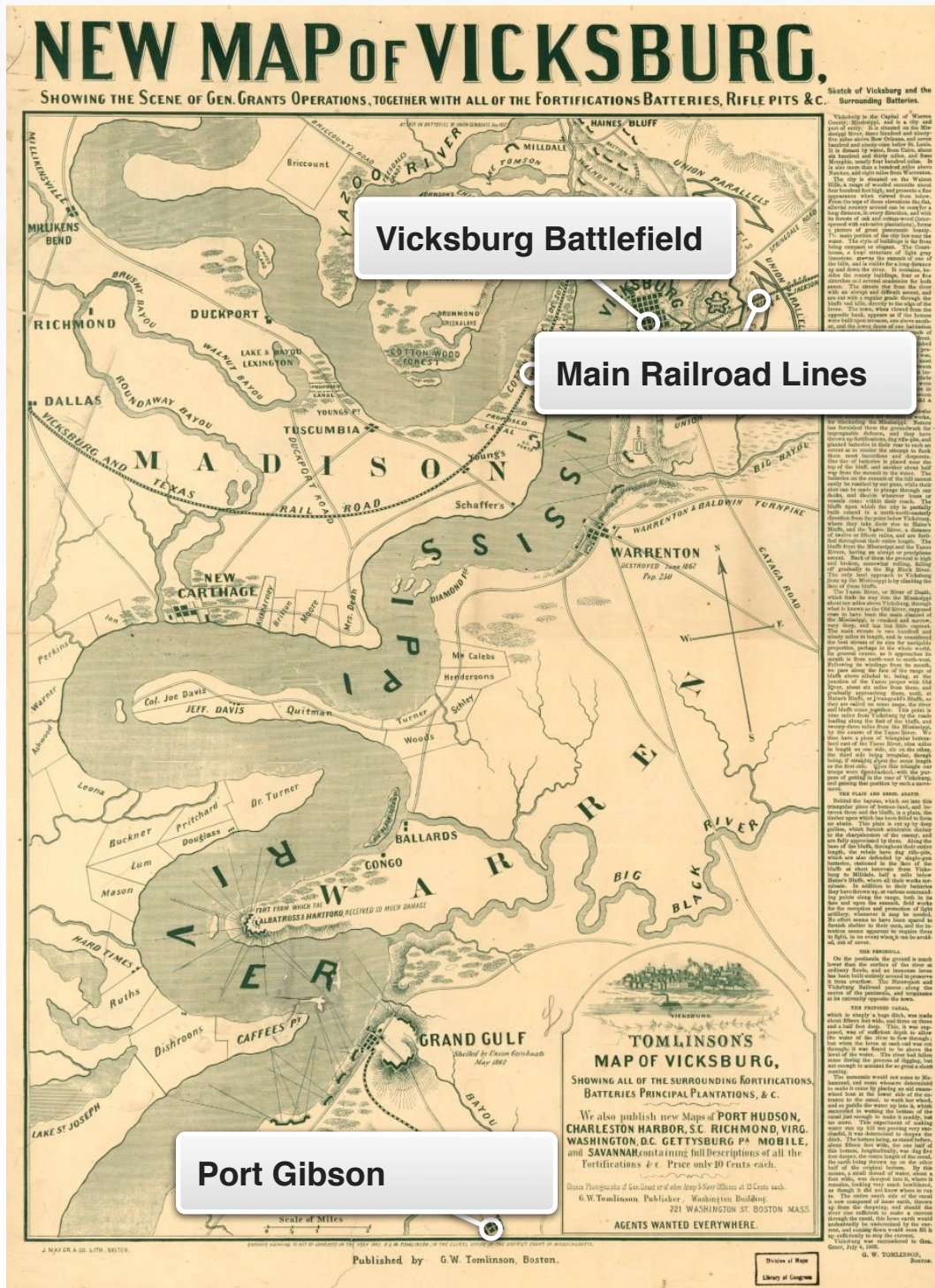
- Confederate President Jefferson Davis



Vicksburg, located on the east bank of the Mississippi River was a strategic point in the Civil War. It was a major transportation center before the war. Goods and people from all over the world came to Vicksburg. Both President Lincoln and President Davis realized Vicksburg was a major center of commerce and the final piece missing in controlling the Mississippi River. The geography of its high bluffs and deep ravines created a natural fort. Lincoln said of Vicksburg: "See what a lot of land these fellows hold, of which Vicksburg is the key...Let us get Vicksburg and all the country is ours. The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket."

Early in the war Union forces had taken control of both ends of the Mississippi. The attempt to cut the Confederacy in half by taking complete control of the Mississippi was spearheaded by U.S. Grant, who would become the most well-known Union general. Grant and the Navy met up at Vicksburg in October 1862. For nine months, the Union Army and Navy attempted to take

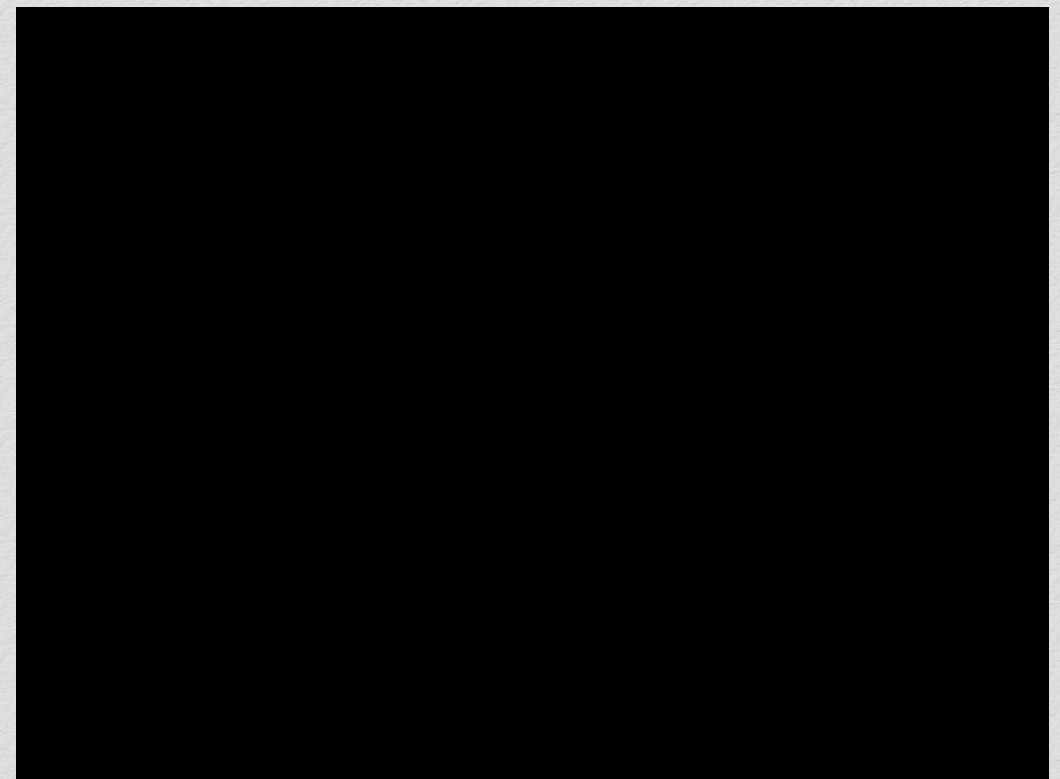
INTERACTIVE 5.1 Map of Vicksburg, VA



Vicksburg. In May of 1863 they laid **siege** on the heavily fortified town. In the early days of July 1863, the city fell at last, giving the Union complete control of the Mississippi River. The Confederacy was now split into two parts and the Union controlled this major supply route. What advantage did the North win when it captured Vicksburg?

Gettysburg

MOVIE 5.1 Gettysburg



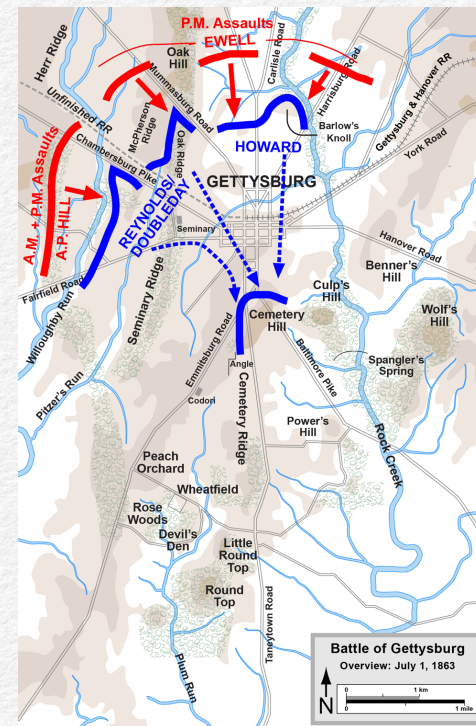
Think about: How will Gettysburg impact the end of the war?

Back in the East, General Lee was again looking for a victory on Northern soil. He hoped to take the North by surprise in Pennsylvania. If he was successful, he would then look to attack Washington D.C.

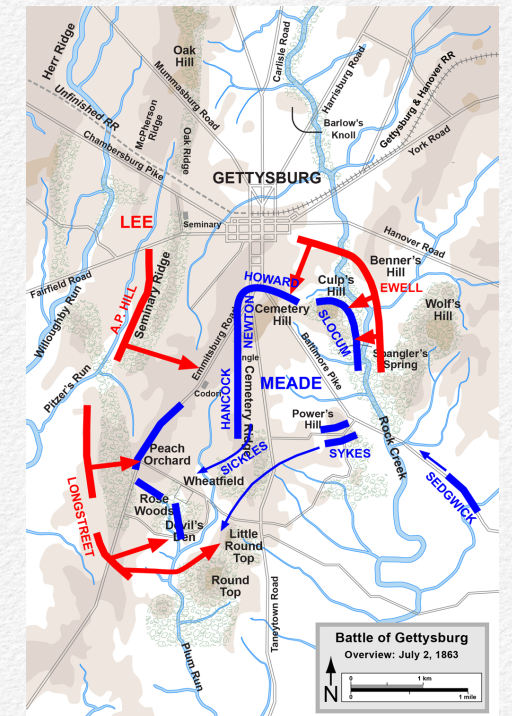
On June 30th of 1863, Union and Confederate Armies met at the small town of Gettysburg, PA. Both sides sent for reinforcements. The three day battle that followed would greatly impact the outcome of the war.

The main battle opened on July 1, with early morning attacks by the Confederates on Union troops on McPherson Ridge, west of the town. Though outnumbered, the Union forces held their position. The fighting escalated throughout the day as more soldiers from each army reached the battle area. By 4 p.m., the Union troops were overpowered, and they retreated through the town, where many were quickly captured. The remnants of the Union force fell back to Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, south of town. The Southerners failed to pursue their advantage, however, and the Northerners labored long into the night regrouping their men.

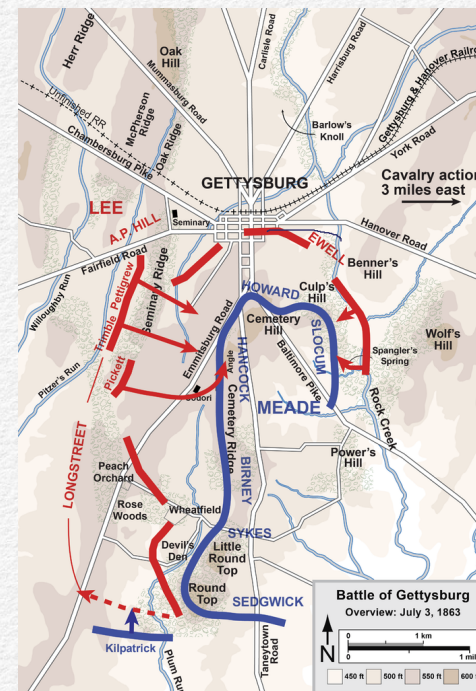
Throughout the night, both armies moved their men to Gettysburg and took up positions in preparation for the next day. By the morning of July 2, the main strength of both armies had arrived on the field. Battle lines were drawn up in sweeping arcs similar to a "J," or fishhook shape. The main portions of both armies were nearly a mile apart on parallel ridges: Union forces



**Battle of Gettysburg
Day 1**



**Battle of Gettysburg
Day 2**



**Battle of Gettysburg
Day 3**

on Cemetery Ridge, Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge, to the west. General Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate troops, ordered attacks against the Union left and right flanks (ends of the lines). Starting in late afternoon, Confederate General James Longstreet's attacks on the Union left made progress, but they were checked by Union reinforcements brought to the fighting from the Culp's Hill area and other uncontested parts of the Union battle line. To the north, at the bend and barb of the fishhook (the other flank), Confederate General Richard Ewell launched his attack in the evening as the fighting at the other end of the fishhook was subsiding. Ewell's men seized part of Culp's Hill, but elsewhere they were repulsed. The day's results were indecisive for both armies.

In the very early morning of July 3, the Union army forced out the Confederates who had successfully taken Culp's Hill the previous evening. Then General Lee, having attacked the ends of the Union line the previous day, decided to attack at the center. The attack was preceded by a two hour artillery bombardment of Cemetery Hill and Ridge. For a time, the massed guns of both armies were engaged in a thunderous duel of firepower. The Union defensive position held. In a final attempt to gain the upper hand and win the battle, Lee sent approximately 12,000 soldiers across the one mile of open fields that separated the two armies near the Union center. General George Meade, commander of the Union forces, anticipated such a move and had readied his army. The Union lines did not break. Only every

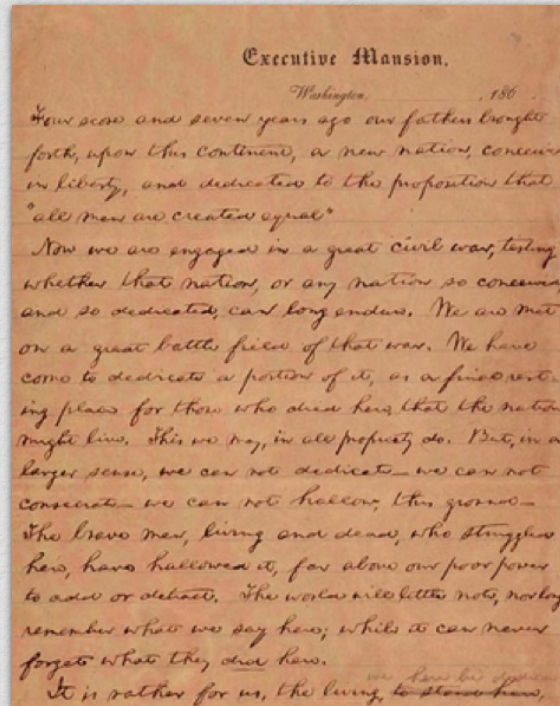
other Southerner who participated in this action made it to safety. Despite great courage, the attack (sometimes called Pickett's Charge or Longstreet's assault) was stopped with heavy losses.

Crippled by an extremely large number of casualties in the three days at Gettysburg, the Confederates could no longer continue the battle, and on July 4 they began to withdraw. "It's all my fault," Lee stated as the Confederate soldiers retreated.

Casualties were so heavy that a Union soldier trying to ride across the battlefield the next day stated he could not because "the dead and wounded lay too thick to guide a horse through them."

Gettysburg was a turning point battle of the Civil War, involving more than 160,000 soldiers from both sides. The three days of fighting, July 1-3, 1863, ended with 51,000 casualties, the greatest number of any Civil War battle. This was the South's last attempt at a full-scale invasion of the North. Confederate General Robert E. Lee had hoped to gain European support for the South, fuel the growing movement for peace in the North, turn the attention of Union armies away from Confederate territory, and find provisions for his army. His failure to achieve a victory at Gettysburg made it the turning point in the east. The North could replenish their losses, but the South would never recover from this defeat and had problems finding suitable soldiers for the remainder of the war.

FIGURE 5.1



Original copy of the Gettysburg Address.

Gettysburg Address

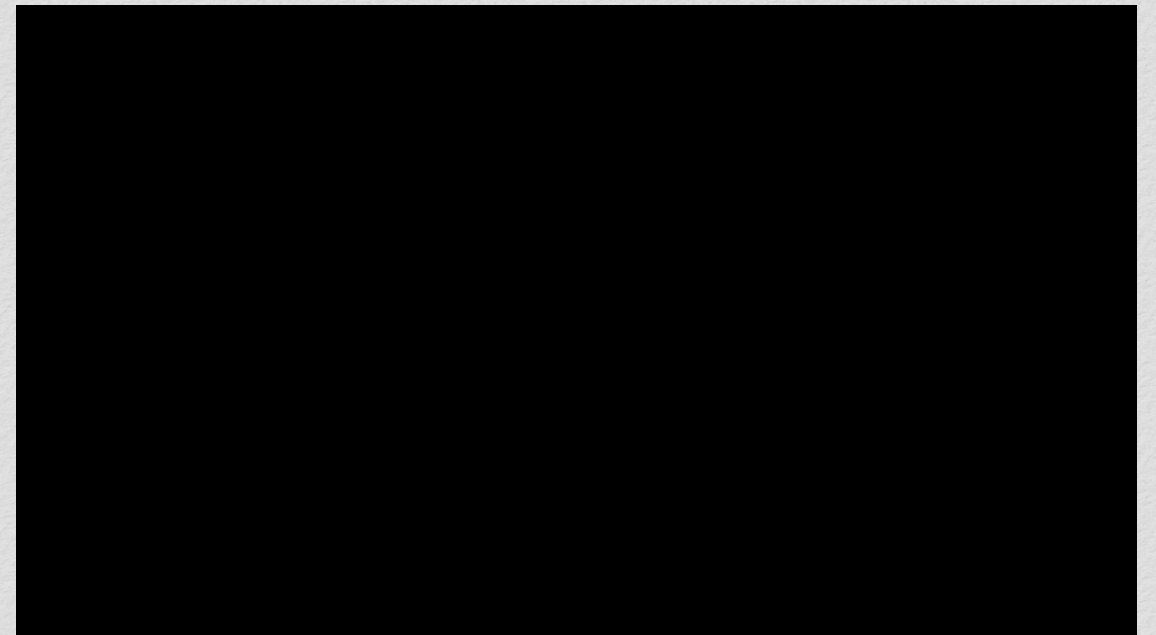
At the end of the Battle of Gettysburg, more than 51,000 Confederate and Union soldiers were wounded, missing, or dead. Many of those who died were laid in makeshift graves along the battlefield. The Governor of Pennsylvania commissioned David Wills, an attorney, to purchase land for a proper burial site for the dead Union soldiers. Wills acquired 17 acres for the cemetery.

The cemetery was dedicated on November 19, 1863. The main speaker for the event was Edward Everett, one of the nation's foremost speakers. President Lincoln was also invited to speak "as Chief Executive of the nation, formally [to] set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks." At the ceremony, Everett spoke for more than 2 hours; Lincoln spoke for 2 minutes.

Lincoln's speech reflected back on the Declaration of Independence and the belief our nation was founded on that all men are created equal. He saw the Civil War as both a test of whether a democratic nation can survive, and an opportunity for a new

birth of freedom in our country. Although Lincoln expressed disappointment in the speech initially, it has come to be regarded as one of the most significant and eloquent speeches in U.S. history.

MOVIE 5.2 Gettysburg Address



Total War

From the beginning of the war, Lincoln had been searching for the right general to lead the Union. In 1864 he began to think about General Ulysses S. Grant, who had lead the Union to victory at Vicksburg. Grant had proven his competency in fighting

in the west and putting to rest a drinking problem. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant commander of the Union forces.

Grant had his own idea for how to end the war. He and other generals such as William Tecumseh Sherman believed that to achieve an end to the war, it was necessary to break the South's will to fight. Sherman was a nervous, talkative master strategist, who understood how difficult the war was going to be to win. He summed up the idea of total war in blunt terms: "We are not only fighting hostile armies," he declared in 1864, "but a

FIGURE 5.2



hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war."

FIGURE 5.3



Grant ordered General Philip Sheridan to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley where in the summer and fall of 1864 he destroyed farms and villages. There was nothing left there for the South to use in their war effort.

Grant also ordered General William Tecumseh Sherman to Georgia to first capture Atlanta. Sherman and his troops did this in September of 1864. They ran the people of Atlanta out

of their homes and burned portions of the city. Sherman and his men then began their March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah, GA. On their way they destroyed everything in their path - ripping apart railroads, burning down barns and factories, and destroying fields and homes. They arrived in Savannah in December of 1864. Sherman sent a note to President Lincoln offering him the city of Savannah as a Christmas present.

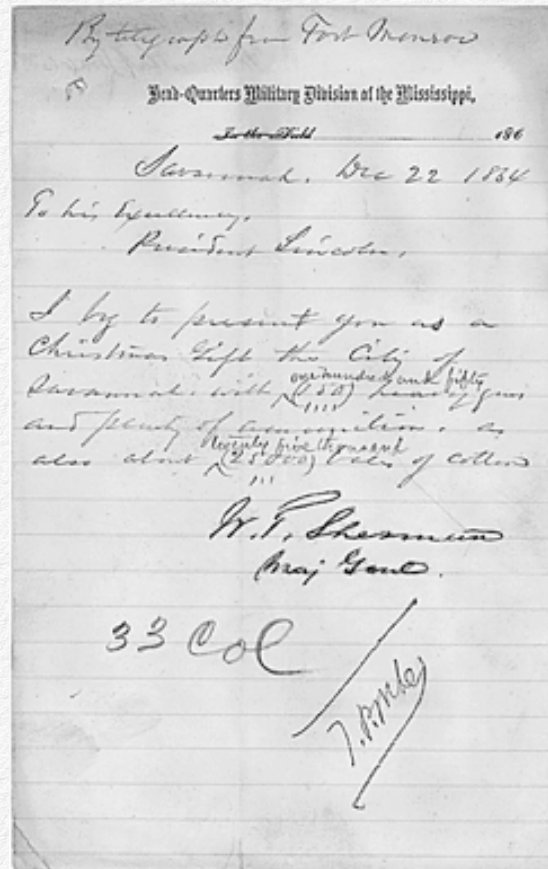
Transcription -

Savannah, Dec. 22 1864

To his Excellency, President
Lincoln,

I beg to present you as a
Christmas gift the City of Sa-
vannah, with one hundred and
fifty guns and plenty of ammu-
nition, also about twenty-five
thousand bales of cotton.

W.T. Sherman



The Election of 1864

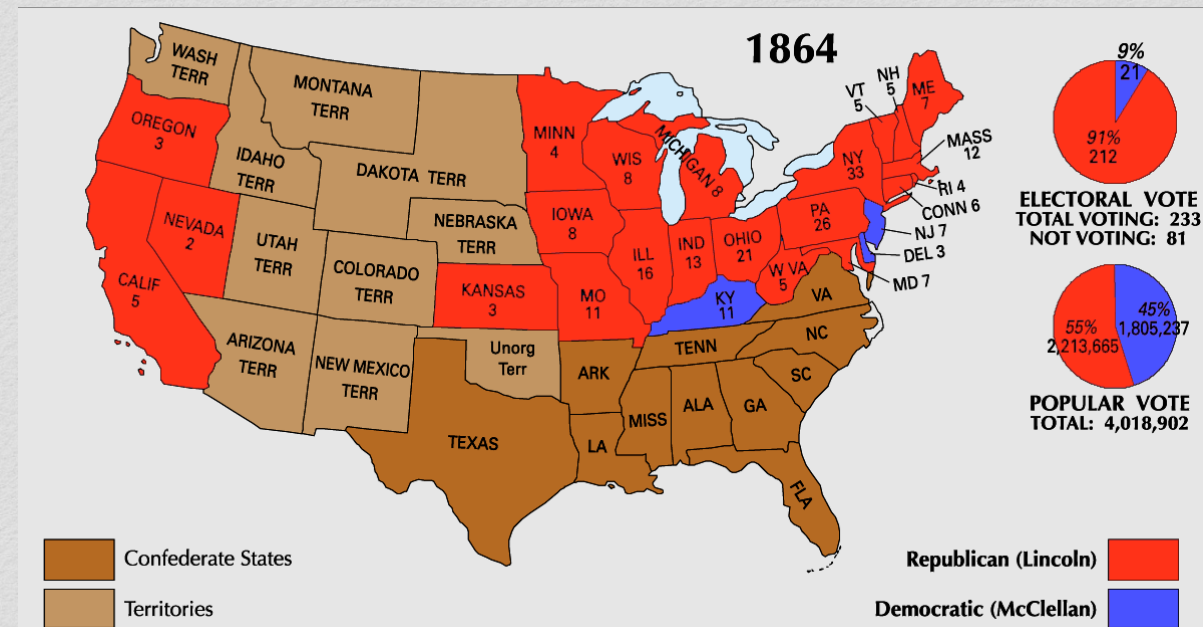
It is hard for modern Americans to believe that Abraham Lincoln, one of history's most beloved Presidents, was nearly defeated in his reelection attempt in 1864. Yet by that summer, Lincoln himself feared he would lose. How could this happen? First, the country had not elected an incumbent President for a second term since Andrew Jackson in 1832 — nine Presidents in a row had served just one term. Also, his acceptance of emancipation was still a problem for many Northern voters.

Despite Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg a year earlier, the Southern armies came back fighting with a vengeance. During three months in the summer of 1864, over 65,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing-in-action. In comparison, there had been 108,000 Union casualties in the first three years. General Ulysses S. Grant was being called “The Butcher.” At one time during the summer, Confederate soldiers under Jubal Early came within five miles of the White House.

Lincoln had much to contend with. He had staunch opponents in the Congress. Underground Confederate activities brought rebellion to parts of Maryland. Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney — an order Lincoln refused to obey. Voters could not see an end to the war and were wondering if new leadership was needed.

Former General George B. McClellan was strongly favored to win the election of 1864 as the Democratic nominee. Even Lincoln expected that McClellan would win. The South was well aware of Union discontent. Many felt that if the Southern armies could hold out until the election, negotiations for Northern recognition of Confederate independence might begin.

FIGURE 5.4



The states which Lincoln won in the election of 1864 are shown in red. McClellan won Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware. Notice that citizens of the Confederacy did not vote in the election.

Everything changed on September 6, 1864, when General Sherman seized Atlanta. The war effort had turned decidedly in the North's favor and even McClellan now sought military victory.

Two months later, Lincoln won both the popular vote and the electoral college (212 to 21). Republicans had also won three-fourths of Congress. A second term and the power to conclude the war were now in his hands.

The End of the War

Grant himself pursued Lee's army and sought to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital. Grant started his offensive in May of 1864 with 118,000 men; by early June, half of his men were casualties. But Confederate losses were also heavy--and Grant knew that he could replace his troops but the South could not. In July of 1864 Grant advanced to Petersburg, a rail center south of Richmond, and began a nine-month siege of the city. On April 2, 1865 Petersburg finally fell to Union forces. On the same day, Richmond - the Confederate capital - was taken. The North had succeeded in executing the Anaconda Plan.

Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, now reduced in size to 35,000 troops, escaped to the west. Soon 125,000 Union soldiers were surrounding Lee's army, whose numbers were steadily falling. On April 9, 1865 Lee sent a note to Grant, and later that afternoon they met in the home of Wilmer McLean. Grant offered generous terms of surrender. Confederate officers and soldiers could go home, taking with them their horses, sidearms, and personal possessions. Grant also guaranteed their immunity from prosecution for treason (they would not be punished). At the conclusion of the ceremony, the two men saluted each

other and parted. Grant then sent three day's worth of food rations to the 25,000 Confederate soldiers. The war, which had raged for four long years, was finally over.

FIGURE 5.5



Appomattox Courthouse: The location of General Lee's surrender.

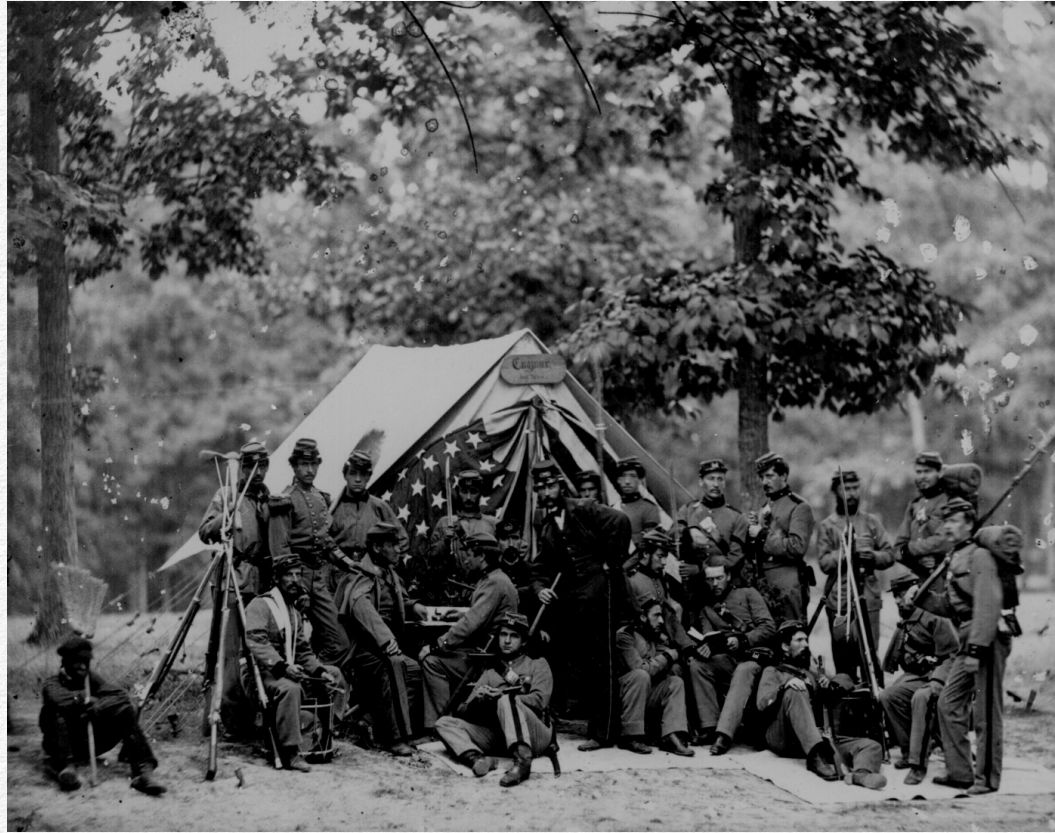
The Civil War As A Turning Point

At the end of the war more than 600,000 soldiers had lost their lives, or about two percent of the entire United States population. More American lives were lost in this war than any other war the U.S. has fought. Different sources estimate the total cost of the war to be between six billion to over fifteen billion dollars. Essentially everyone was impacted by this war.

The war ended the question of secession. It was now determined that a state did not have the power to secede. The federal government gained more power after the Civil War.

Slavery was ended in America once and for all. Four million slaves were now free and would need to find a new place in American society. It would be a long road to equality, to be sure, but the United States emerged from this bloody conflict a stronger, freer nation.

Sources



Engineers of the 8th N.Y. State Militia, 1861. No.

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- Abraham Lincoln no beard - <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009630652/>
- Jefferson Davis Photo - <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/brh2003002998/PP/>
- Robert E. Lee Photo - <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/98505918/>

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011660242/>
 - Sherman's March to the Sea -
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003679761/>

Appendix: Documents, Activities and Presentations



y of Congress



Section 1

Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

March 4, 1861

Fellow citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety, or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this, and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments: and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and

the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause — as cheerfully to one section, as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole constitution — to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law, by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by state authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws, by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest, that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens, have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils; and, generally, with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold, that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper, ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever — it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade, by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it — break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774.. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was "to form a more perfect union."

But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union, — that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend, and maintain itself.

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me, will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property, and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion — no using of force against, or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and so universal, as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict

legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events, and experience, shall show a modification, or change, to be proper; and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section, or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted, that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution — certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities, and of individuals, are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the government, is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority, in such case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin

them; for a minority of their own will secede from them, whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments, are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession, is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks, and limitations, and always changing easily, with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy, or despotism in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration, in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be over-ruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties, in personal actions, the people will have ceased, to be their own rulers, having, to that extent, practically resigned their government, into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there, in this view, any assault upon the court, or the judges. It is a duty, from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them; and it is no fault of theirs, if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all, by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot, remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be

divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them, Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory, after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens, than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember, or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy, and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that, to me, the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject, propositions, originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such, as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution — which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government, shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express, and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better, or equal hope, in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth, and that justice, will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue, and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government, in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well, upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Section 2

The Emancipation Proclamation

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The Emancipation Proclamation - January 1, 1863

A Transcription

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of

States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Letter from Robert Gould Shaw

A letter by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw to his wife, Annie, about the raid at Darien, Georgia

St. Simons Island, Ga. [RGS]
Tuesday, June 9, 1863

My Dearest Annie,

We arrived at the southern point of this island at six this morning. I went ashore to report to Colonel [James] Montgomery, and was ordered to proceed with my regiment to a place called "Pike's Bluff," on the inner coast of the island, and encamp. We came up here in another steamer, the "Sentinel," as the "De Molay" is too large for the inner waters,—and took possession to-day of a plantation formerly owned by Mr. Gould. We have a very nice camping-ground for the regiment, and I have my quarters in "*the house*"; very pleasantly situated, and surrounded by fine large trees. The island is beautiful, as far as I have seen it. You would be enchanted with the scenery here; the foliage is wonderfully thick, and the trees covered with hanging moss, making beautiful avenues wherever there is a road or path; it is more like the tropics than anything I have seen. Mr. Butler King's plantation, where I first went ashore, must have been a beautiful place, and well kept. It is entirely neglected now, of course; and as the growth is very rapid, two years' neglect almost covers all traces of former care.

June 12th—If I could have gone on describing to you the beauties of this region, who knows but I might have made a fine addition to the literature of our age? But since I wrote the above, I have been looking at something very different.

On Wednesday, a steamboat appeared off our wharf, and Colonel Montgomery hailed me from the deck with, "How soon can you get ready to start on an expedition?" I said, "In half an hour," and it was not long before we were on board with eight companies, leaving two for camp-guard.

We steamed down by his camp, where two other steamers with five companies from his regiment, and two sections of Rhode Island artillery, joined us. A little below there we ran aground, and had to wait until midnight for flood-tide, when we got away once more.

At 8 A.M., we were at the mouth of the Altamaha River, and immediately made for Darien. We wound in and out through the creeks, twisting and turning continually, often heading in directly the opposite direction from that which we intended to go, and often running aground, thereby losing much time. Besides our three vessels, we were followed by the gunboat "Paul Jones."

On the way up, Montgomery threw several shells among the plantation buildings, in what seemed to me a very brutal way; for he didn't know how many women and children there might be.

About noon we came in sight of Darien, a beautiful little town. Our artillery peppered it a little, as we came up, and then our three boats made fast to the wharves, and we landed the troops. The town was deserted, with the exception of two white women and two negroes.

Montgomery ordered all the furniture and movable property to be taken on board the boats. This occupied some time; and after the town was pretty thoroughly disembowelled, he said to me, "I shall burn this town." He speaks always in a very low tone, and has quite a sweet smile when addressing you. I told him, "I did not want the responsibility of it," and he was only too happy to take it all on his shoulders; so the pretty little place was burnt to the ground, and not a shed remains standing; Montgomery firing the last buildings with his own hand. One of my companies assisted in it, because he ordered them out, and I had to obey. You must bear in mind, that not a shot had been fired at us from this place, and that there were evidently very few men left in it. All the inhabitants (principally women and children) had fled on our approach, and were no doubt watching the scene from a distance. Some of our grape-shot tore the skirt of one of the women whom I saw. Montgomery told her that her house and property should be spared; but it went down with the rest.

The reasons he gave me for destroying Darien were, that the Southerners must be made to feel that this was a real war, and that they were to be swept away by the hand of God, like the Jews of old. In theory it may seem all right to some, but when it comes to being made the instrument of the Lord's vengeance, I myself don't like it. Then he says, "We are outlawed, and therefore not bound by the rules of regular warfare" but that makes it none the less revolting to wreak our vengeance on the innocent and defenceless.

By the time we had finished this dirty piece of business, it was too dark to go far down the narrow river, where our boat sometimes touched both banks at once; so we lay at anchor until daylight, occasionally dropping a shell at a stray house. The "Paul Jones" fired a few guns as well as we.

I reached camp at about 2 P.M. to-day, after as abominable a job as I ever had a share in.

We found a mail waiting for us, and I received your dear letter, and several from Father, Mother, Effie, and some business correspondence. This is the first news we have had since our departure, and I rather regained my good spirits.

Now, dear Annie, remember not to breathe a word of what I have written about this raid, to any one out of our two families, for I have not yet made up my mind what I ought to do. Besides my own distaste for this barbarous sort of warfare, I am not sure that it will not harm very much the reputation of black troops and of those connected with them. For myself, I have gone through the war so far without dishonour, and I do not like to degenerate into a plunderer and robber,—and the same applies to every officer in my regiment. There was not a deed performed, from beginning to end, which required any pluck or courage. If we had fought for possession of the place, and it had been found necessary to hold or destroy it, or if the inhabitants had done anything which deserved such punishment, or if it were a place of refuge for the enemy, there might have been some reason for Montgomery's acting as he did; but as the case stands, I can't see any justification. If it were the order of our government to overrun the South with fire and sword, I might look at it in a different light; for then we should be carrying out what had been decided upon as a necessary policy. As the case stands, we are no better than "Semmes," who attacks and destroys defenceless vessels, and haven't even the poor excuse of gaining anything by it; for the property is of no use to us, excepting that we can now sit on chairs instead of camp-stools.

But all I complain of; is wanton destruction. After going through the hard campaigning and hard fighting in Virginia, this makes me very much ashamed of myself.

Montgomery, from what I have seen of him, is a conscientious man, and really believes what he says,—"that he is doing his duty to the best of his knowledge and ability."

...There are two courses only for me to pursue: to obey orders and say nothing; or to refuse to go on any more such expeditions, and be put under arrest, probably court-martialled, which is a serious thing.

June 13th.—This letter I am afraid will be behindhand, for a boat went to Hilton Head this morning from the lower end of the island, and I knew nothing about it. Colonel Montgomery has gone up himself; and will not be back until Tuesday probably.

...To-day I rode over to Pierce Butler's plantation. It is an immense place, and parts of it very beautiful. The house is small, and badly built, like almost all I have seen here. There are about ten of his slaves left there, all of them sixty or seventy years old. He sold three

hundred slaves about three years ago.

I talked with some, whose children and grandchildren were sold then, and though they said that was a "weeping day," they maintained that "Massa Butler was a good massa," and they would give anything to see him again. When I told them I had known Miss Fanny, they looked very much pleased, and one named John wanted me to tell her I had seen him. They said all the house-servants had been taken inland by the overseer at the beginning of the war; and they asked if we couldn't get their children back to the island again. These were all born and bred on the place, and even selling away their families could not entirely efface their love for their master. Isn't it horrible to think of a man being able to treat such faithful creatures in such a manner?

The island is traversed from end to end by what they call a shell-road; which is hard and flat, excellent for driving. On each side there are either very large and overhanging trees, with thick underbrush, or open country covered with sago-palm, the sharp-pointed leaves making the country impassable. Occasionally we meet with a few fields of very poor grass; when there is no swamp, the soil is very sandy.

There are a good many of these oyster-shell roads, for in many places there are great beds of them, deposited nobody knows when, I suppose. The walls of many of the buildings are built of cement mixed with oyster-shells, which make it very durable.

I forgot to tell you that the negroes at Mr. Butler's remembered Mrs. Kemble very well, and said she was a very fine lady. They hadn't seen her since the young ladies were very small, they said. My visit there was very interesting and touching.

A deserted homestead is always a sad sight, but here in the South we must look a little deeper than the surface, and then we see that every such overgrown plantation, and empty house, is a harbinger of freedom to the slaves, and every lover of his country, even if he have no feeling for the slaves themselves, should rejoice.

Next to Mr. Butler's is the house of Mr. James E. Cooper. It must have been a lovely spot; the garden is well laid out, and the perfume of the flowers is delicious. The house is the finest on the island. The men from our gunboats have been there, and all the floors are strewn with books and magazines of every kind. There is no furniture in any of these houses.

Please send this to Father, for I want him and Mother to read it, and I don't care about writing it over.

Colonel Montgomery's original plan, on this last expedition, was to land about fifteen

miles above Darien, and march down on two different roads to the town, taking all the negroes to be found, and burning every planter's house on the passage. I should have commanded our detachment, in that case. The above are the orders he gave me.

Good bye for to-day, dearest Annie.

Your loving Rob

The Gettysburg Address

The Gettysburg Address

Directions: Read through the Gettysburg Address and use the text to answer the questions below.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is Lincoln referring back to in the first paragraph?
2. How does this relate to the task of dedicating a cemetery for those who died in battle?
3. In the second paragraph Lincoln refers to dedicating a final resting place for those who gave their lives at Gettysburg. How would dedicating a cemetery help families and fellow citizens after a battle such as Gettysburg?
4. In the third paragraph, what does Lincoln mean when he says there is “unfinished work” that must be completed?
5. What does Lincoln want the living to dedicate themselves to do?
6. What is the new birth of freedom Lincoln is referring to in the final paragraph?

Section 5

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

Transcript of President Abraham Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address (March 4, 1865)

Fellow Countrymen

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention, and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil-war. All dreaded it -- all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war -- seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern half part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been an-

swered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!" If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South, this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a Living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope -- fervently do we pray -- that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bond-man's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said ~~f[or]~~ three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether"

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves and with the world. to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with the world. all nations.

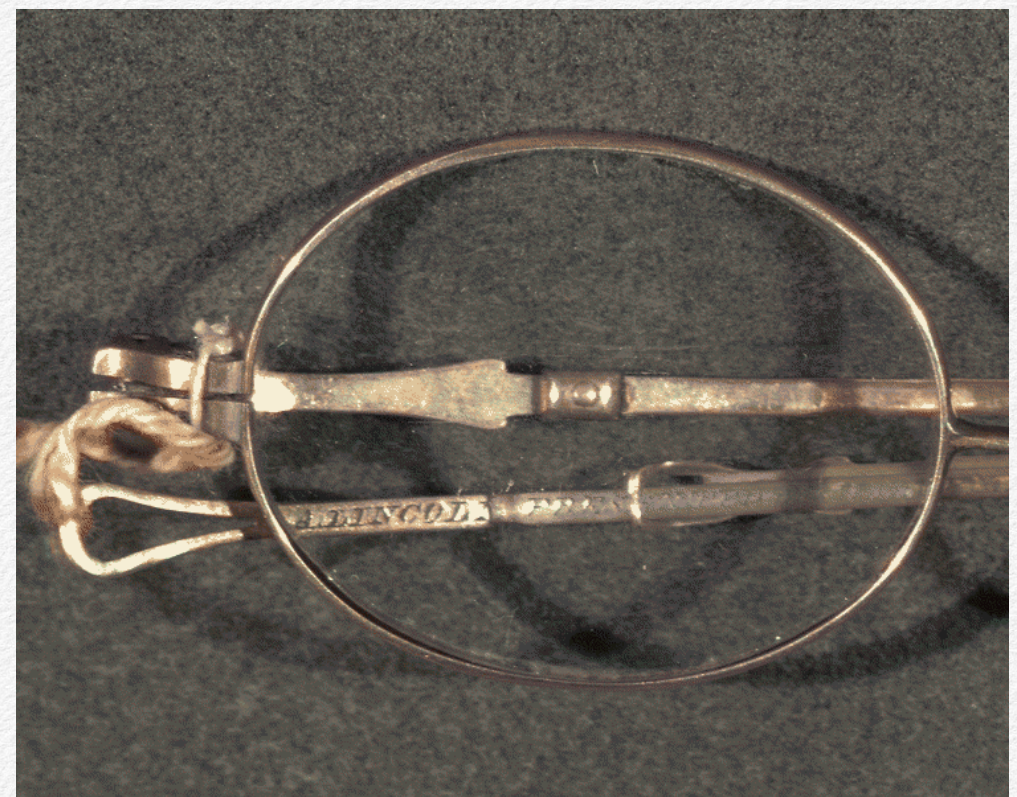
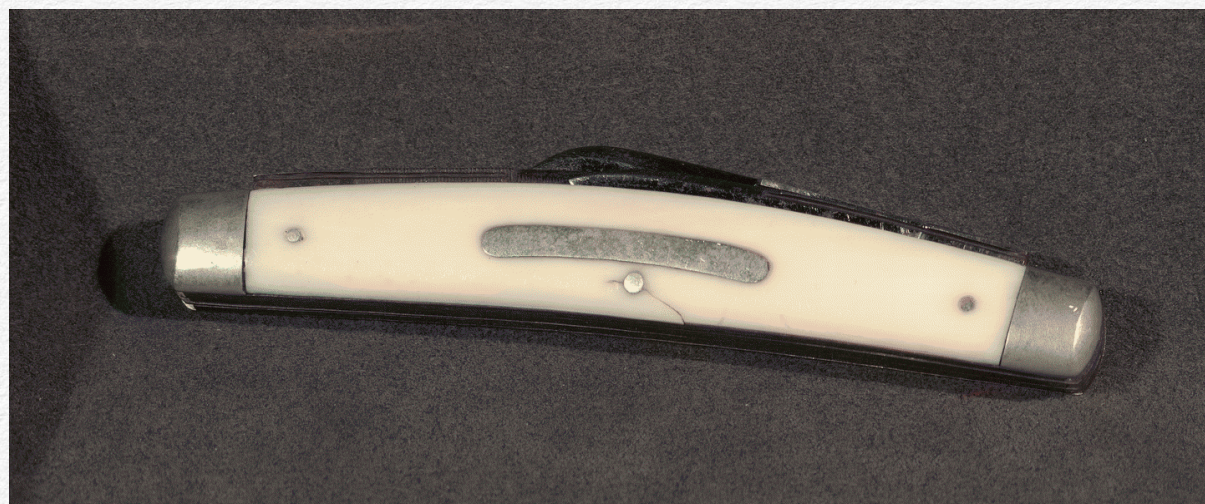
[Endorsed by Lincoln:]

Original manuscript of second Inaugural presented to Major John Hay.

A. Lincoln

April 10, 1865

Lincoln's Pockets







Emancipation in Missouri.

SLAVERY TO CEASE TO EXIST JULY 4, 1870.

The Missouri State Convention adjourned yesterday, after having passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of fifty-one yeas against thirty-six nays:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the 3d article of the constitution is hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the state on that day are hereby declared to be free: Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period, to wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve until they arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves; provided, however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents or removed from the state by authority of his late owner or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the state and not now belonging to citizens of the state shall thereupon be free.

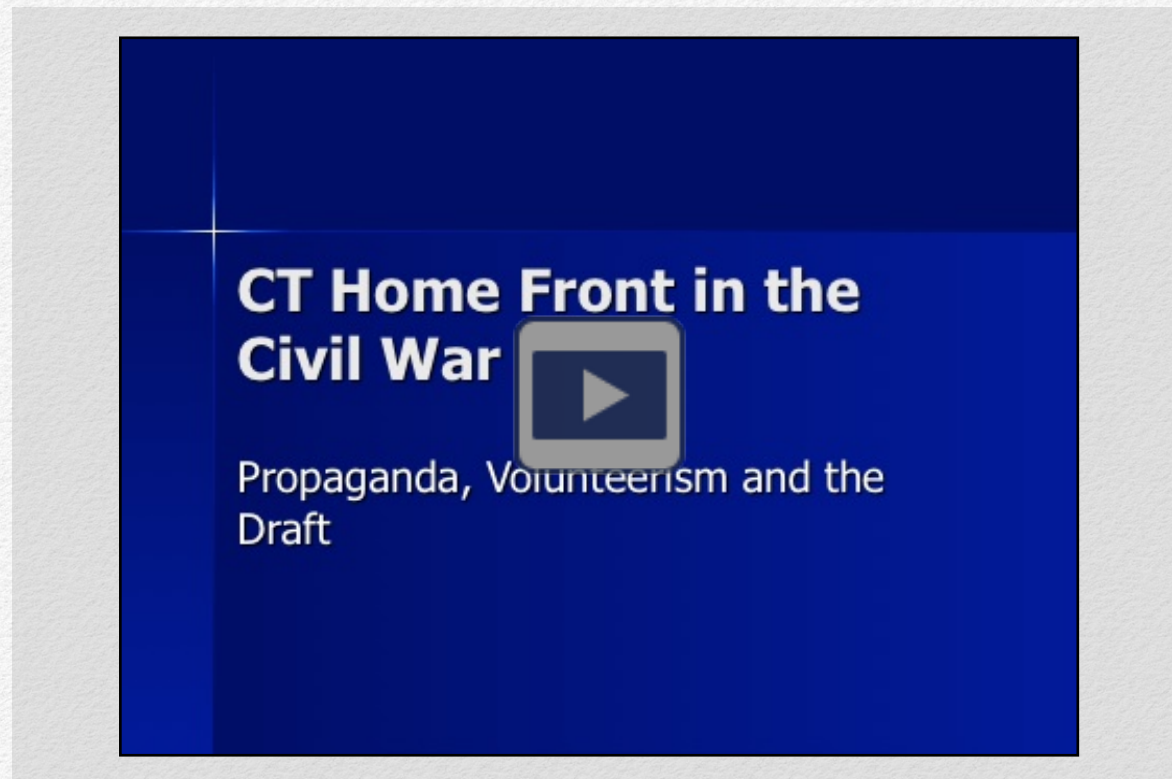
SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded state after the passage by such state of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into the state by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this state shall be subject to state, county or municipal taxes.

Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864.

Connecticut Home Front During the Civil War



Agricultural

having to do with farming

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Aura

a distinctive feeling or atmosphere surrounding a person or place

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Blemish

mark

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Blockade

the act of preventing goods or people from coming in or out of a particular location

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Civil War

a war among the people of America from 1861-1865

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Civilians

a person that is not in the armed forces

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Climactic

of great importance and impact

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Confederacy

the Southern states that sided together in the Civil War

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Ensued

began

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Fury

an intensely negative sensation

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Habeas corpus

the right of a person who is arrested to appear in court to determine if he/she is being held fairly

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Importation

bringing in from one place to another

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Industrial

having to do with factories and manufacturing

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Chapter 1 - Comparing the Sides: North and South

Invincibility

a feeling that one cannot be hurt or lose

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Linger

to remain beyond the expected length of time

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Maneuverable

easily movable

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Martial law

a period of time when the military is put in charge of an otherwise organized community, state, or country

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Micromanage

to control every little detail of a plan or decision

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Neutralized

made ineffective or useless

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Perished

died

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Preface - Preface

Profiteers

people who make money by charging a lot more money than usual for a product or service when it is desperately needed

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Quota

a specific quantity of people or things required to complete a task

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Reluctant

hesitant; not wanting to decide too quickly

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Revolutionary War

America's war for independence

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Siege

a persistent attack and blockade designed to force the surrender of a city or fortified location

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Chapter 5 - Ending the War

Chapter 5 - Ending the War

Unhygienic

unclean or unhealthy

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