



# United States and the Confederacy

1860



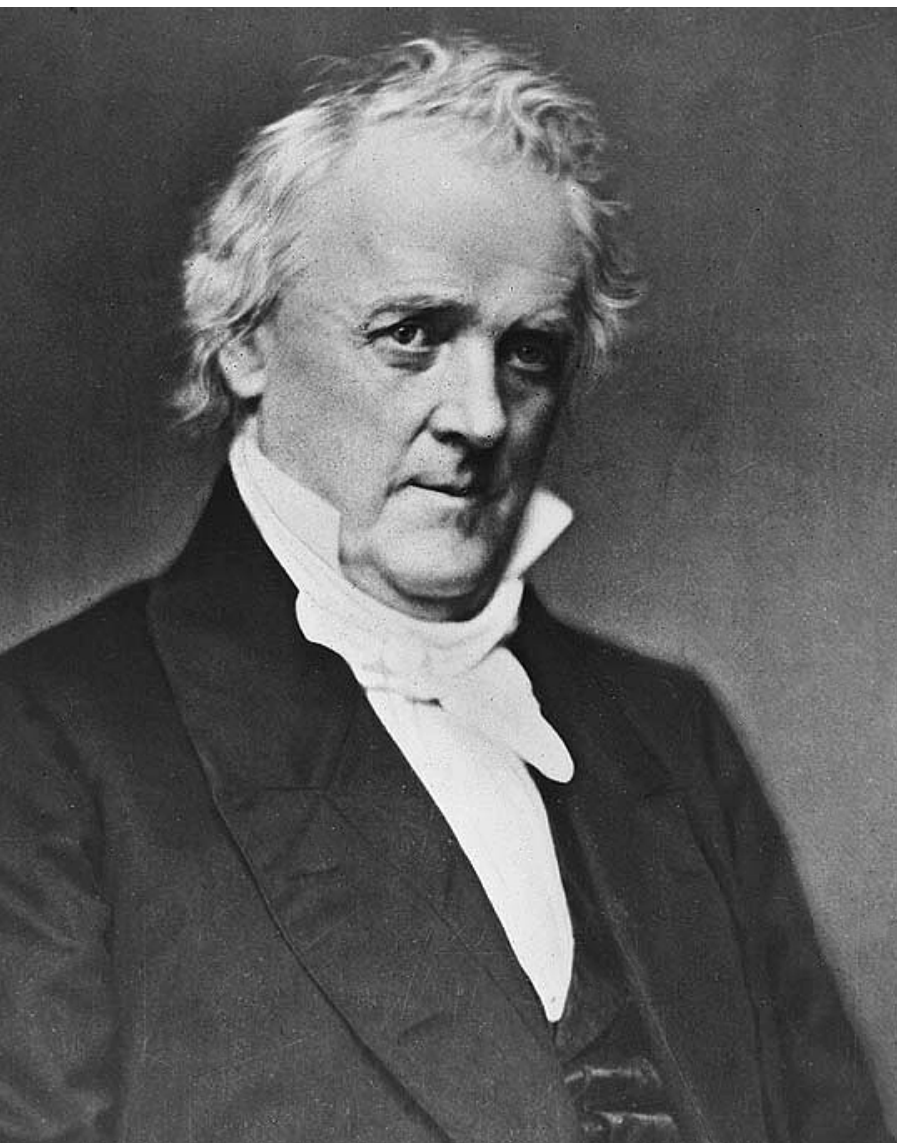
# United States and the Confederacy

1860



 territories





"The South has no right to secede, but I have no power to prevent them."

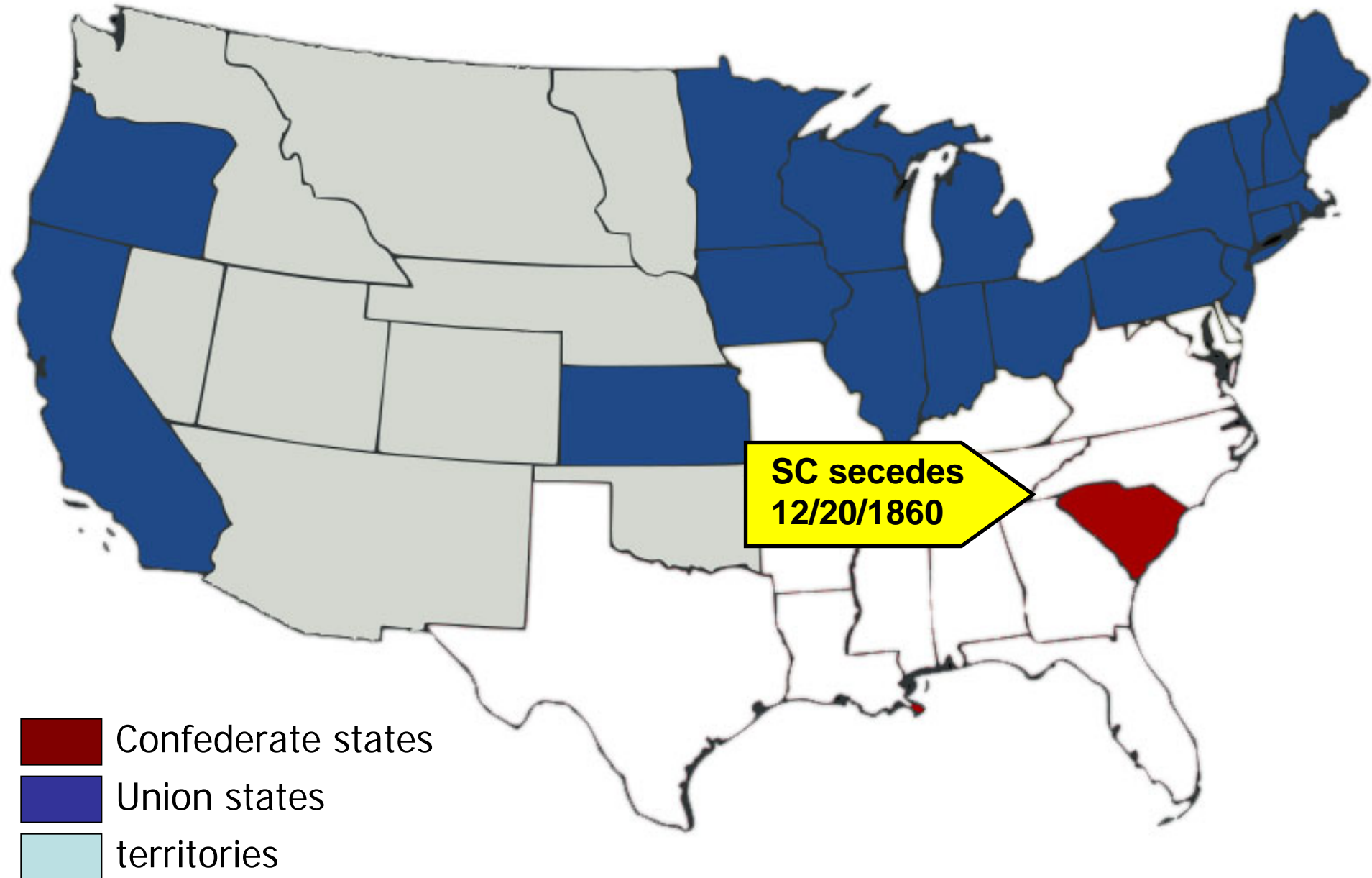
**President James Buchanan**

Final address to Congress

December 3, 1860

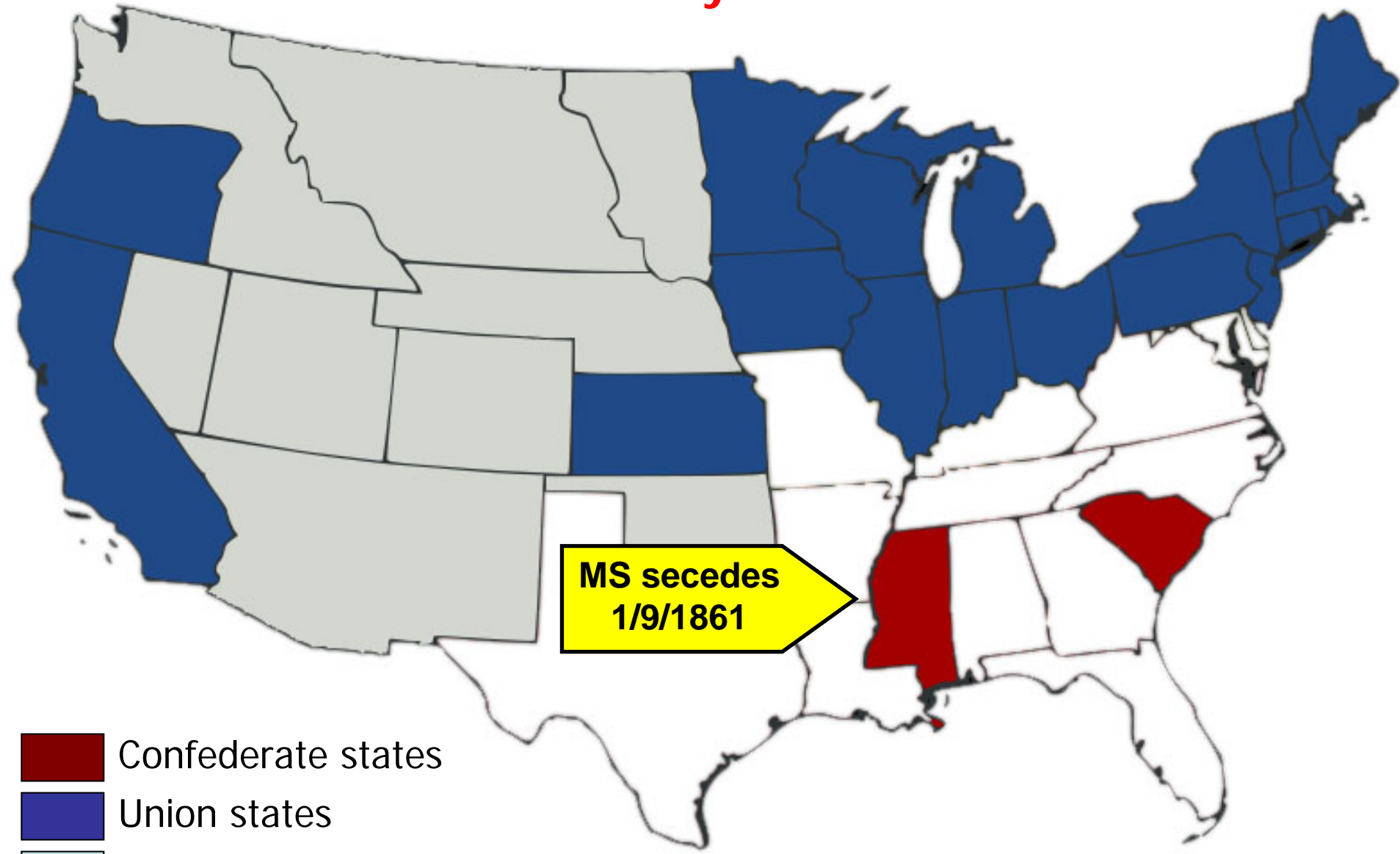
# United States and the Confederacy

## December 1860



# United States and the Confederacy

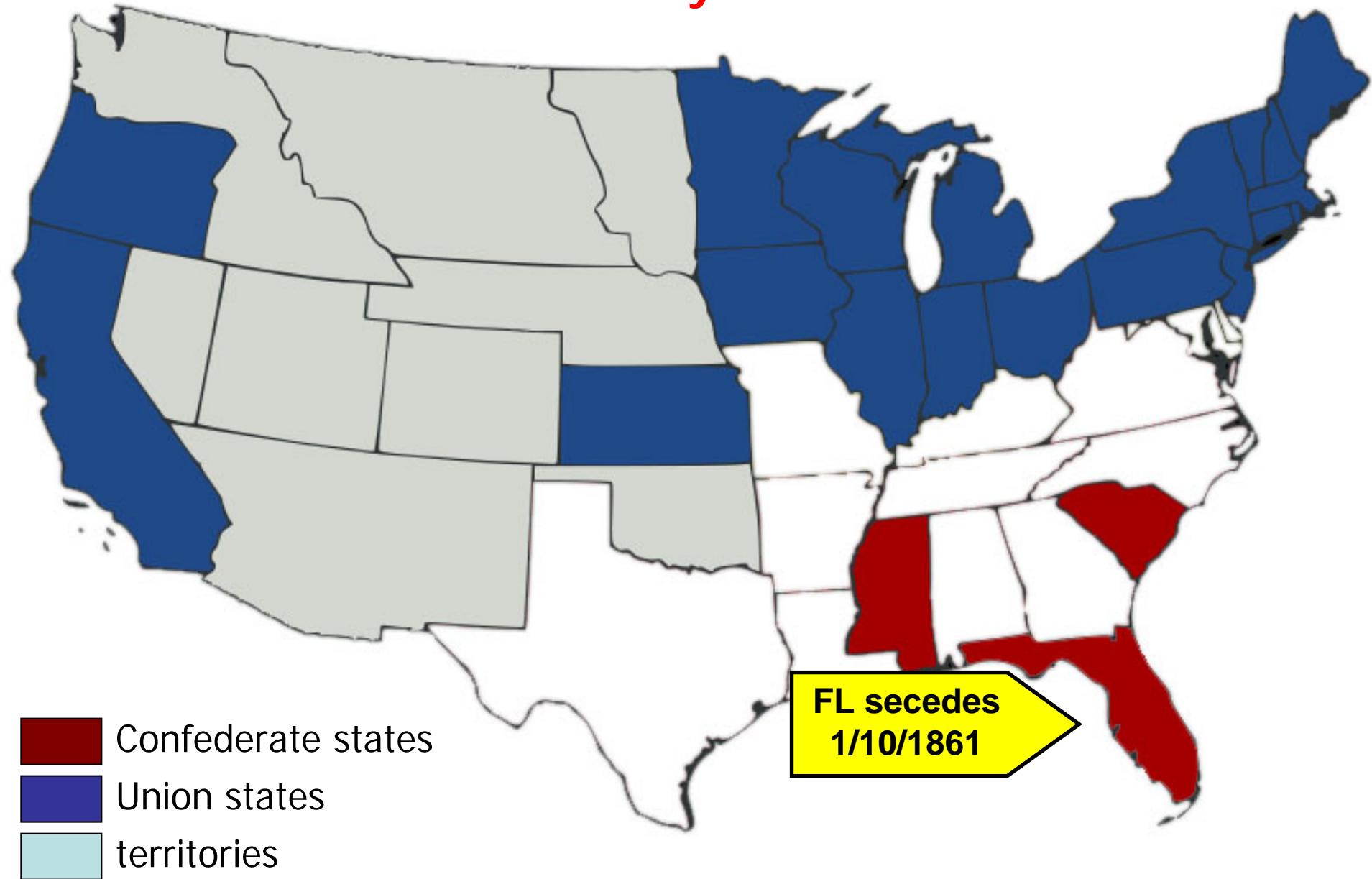
January 1861



- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

# United States and the Confederacy

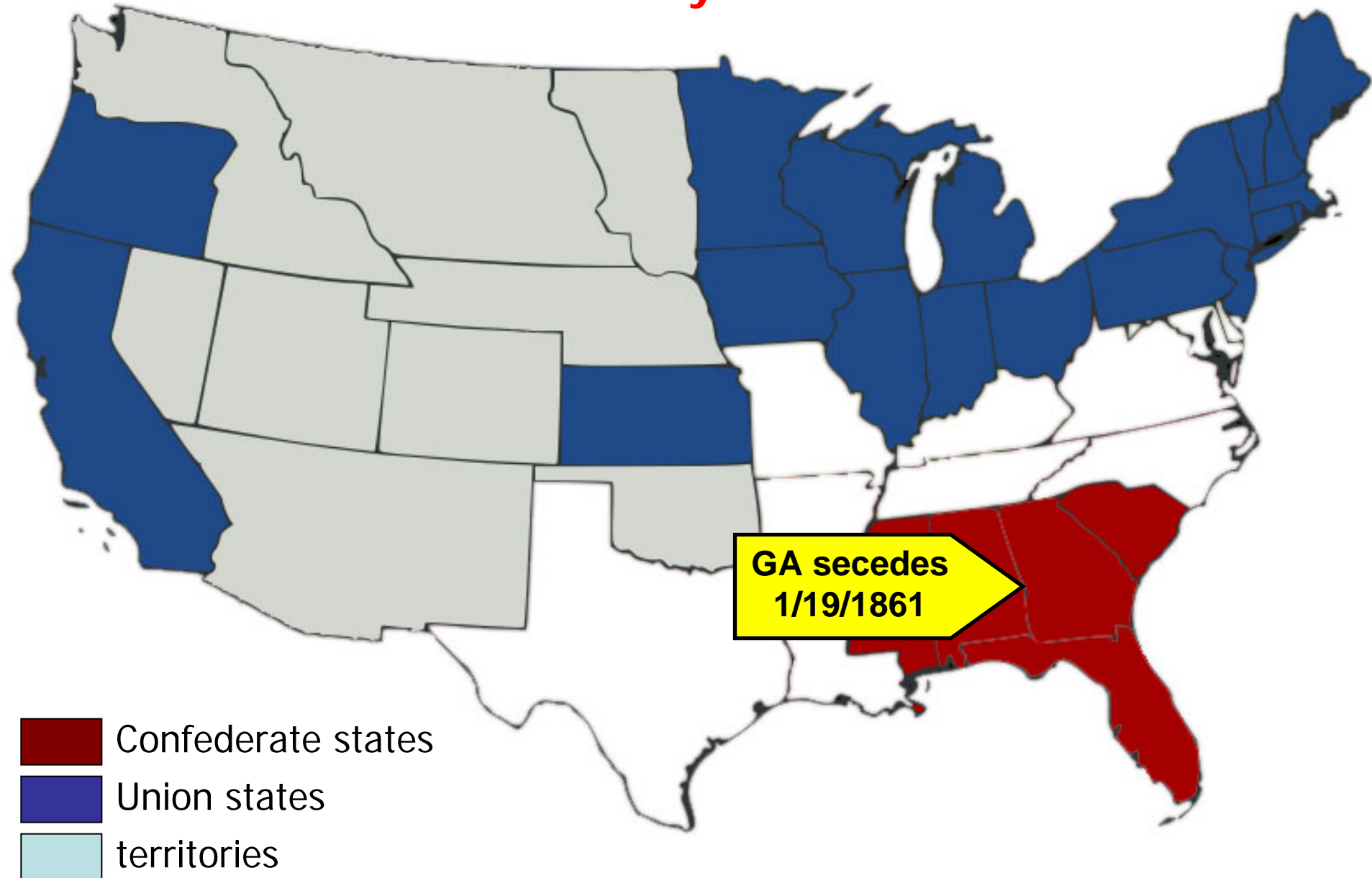
## January 1861





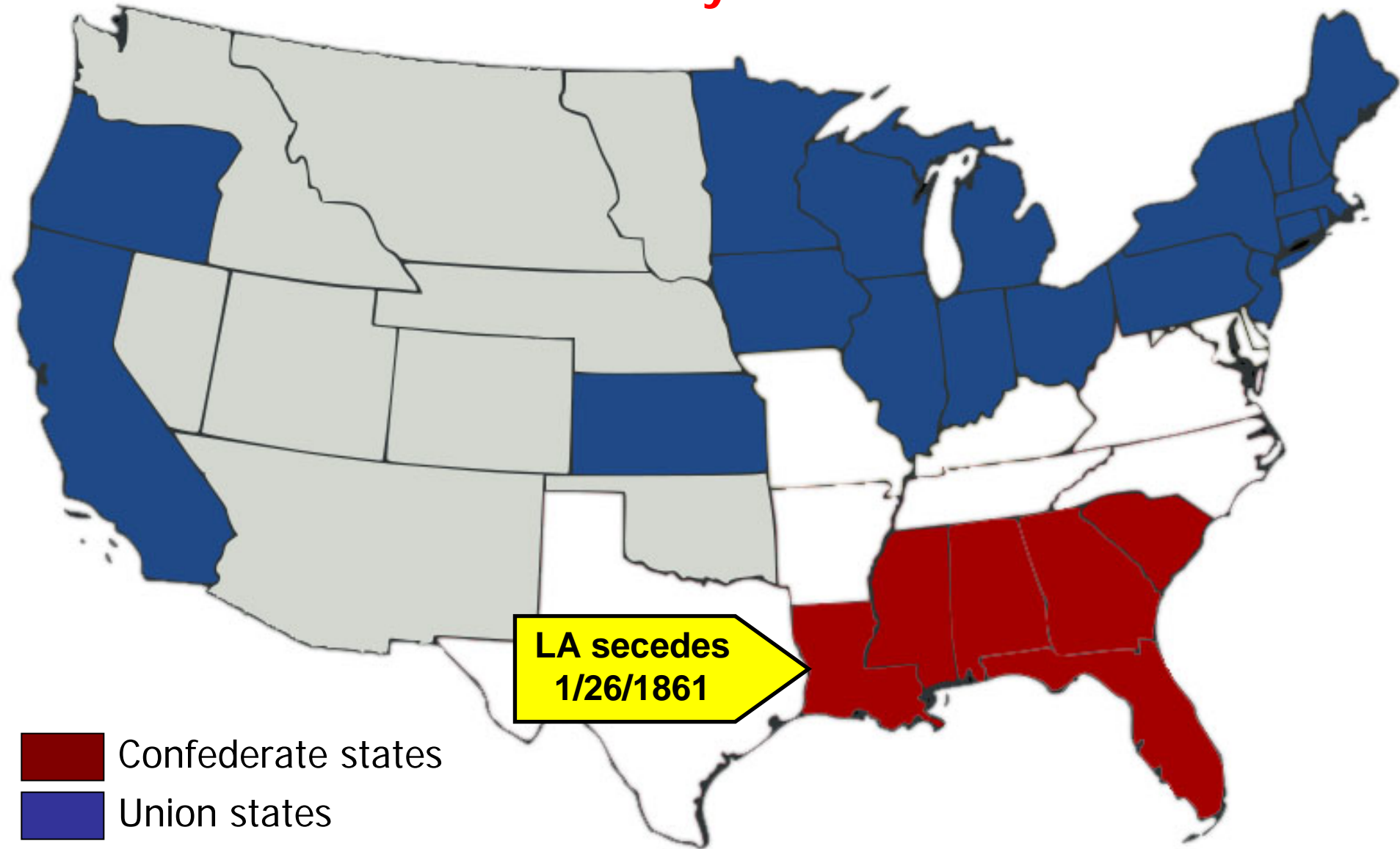
# United States and the Confederacy

## January 1861



# United States and the Confederacy

January 1861

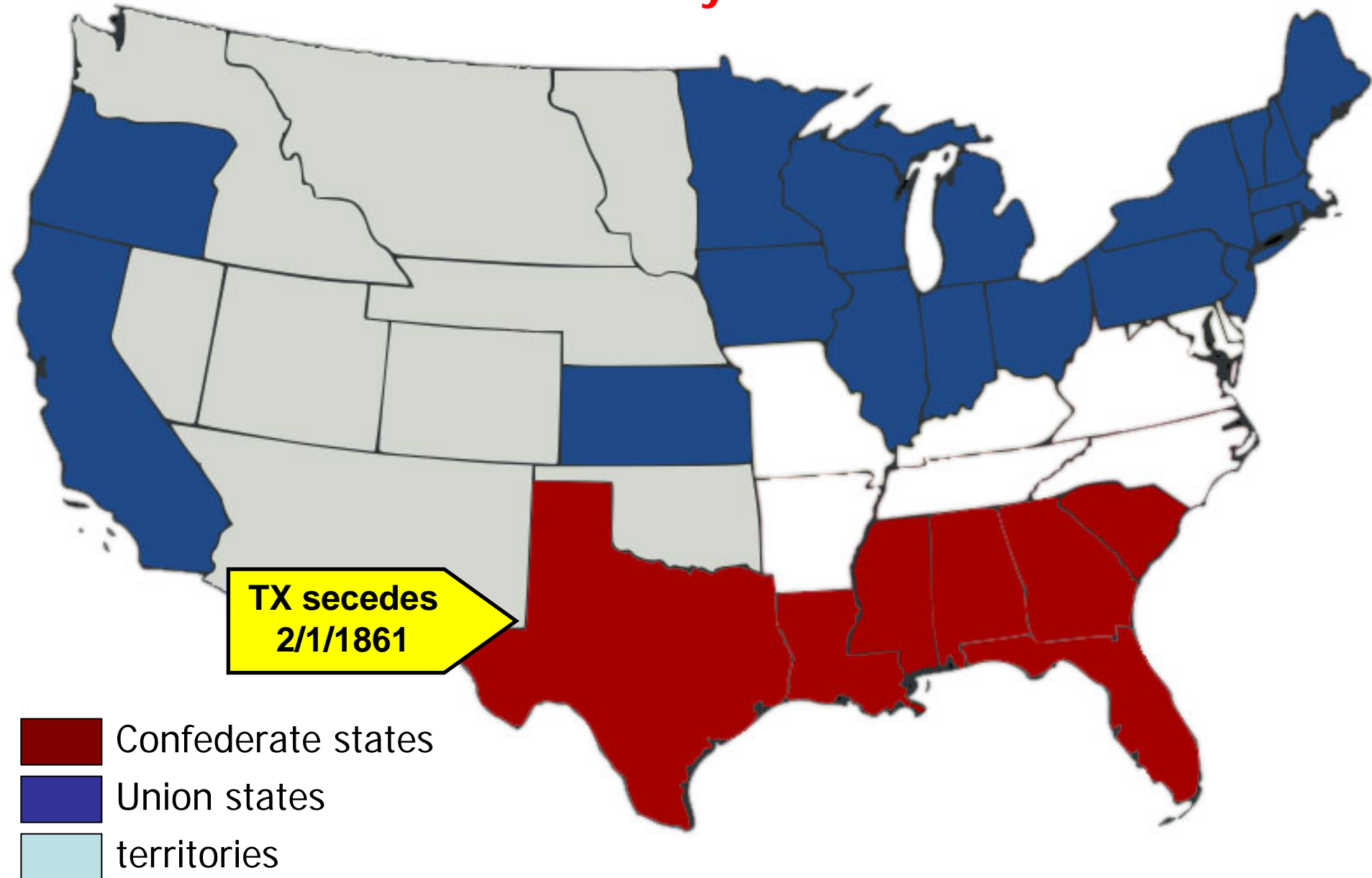


LA secedes  
1/26/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

# United States and the Confederacy

February 1861



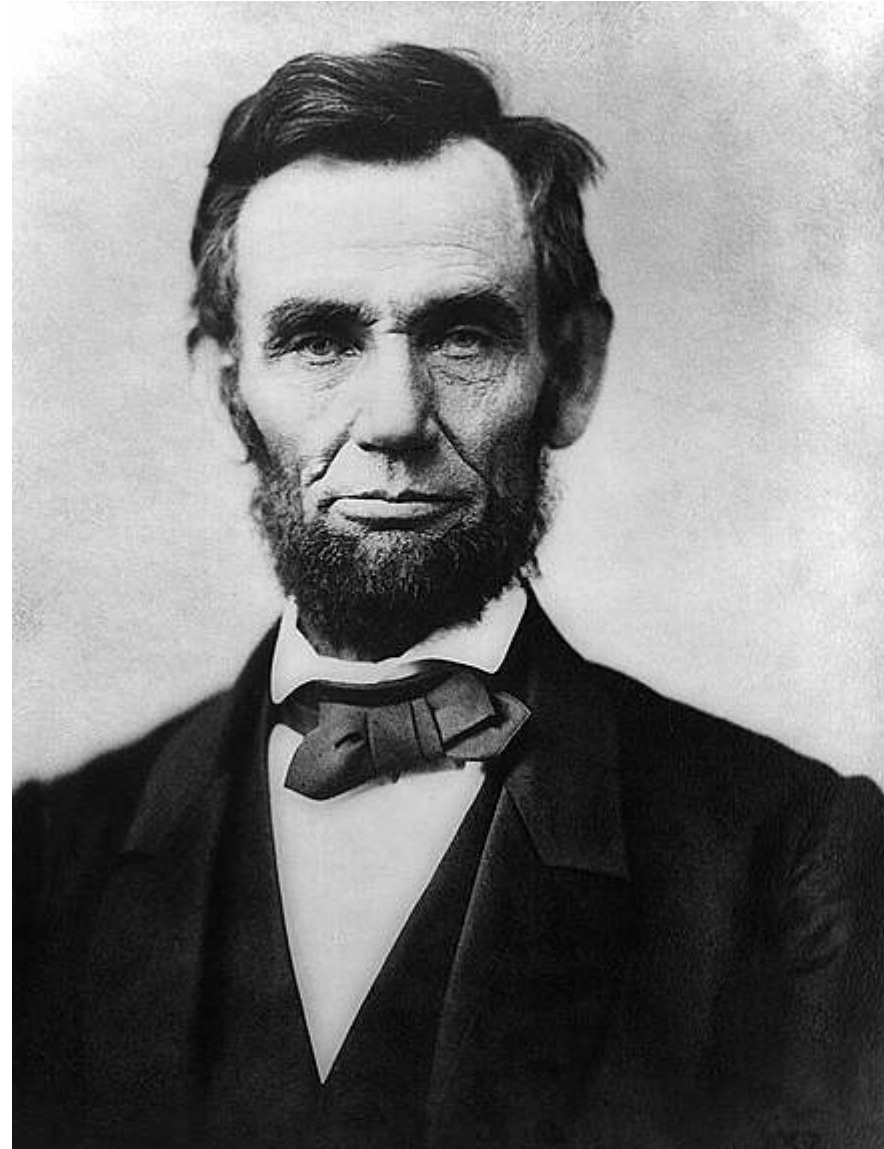
# Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

March 4, 1861

- Inherits a broken nation
- Seven states had seceded

Inaugural address concludes:

*The mystic chords of memory...  
will yet swell the chorus of the  
Union, when again touched, as  
surely they will be, by the better  
angels of our nature.*



# Attack on Fort Sumter

April 12-13, 1861



Confederacy tries to “reclaim its rightful property”

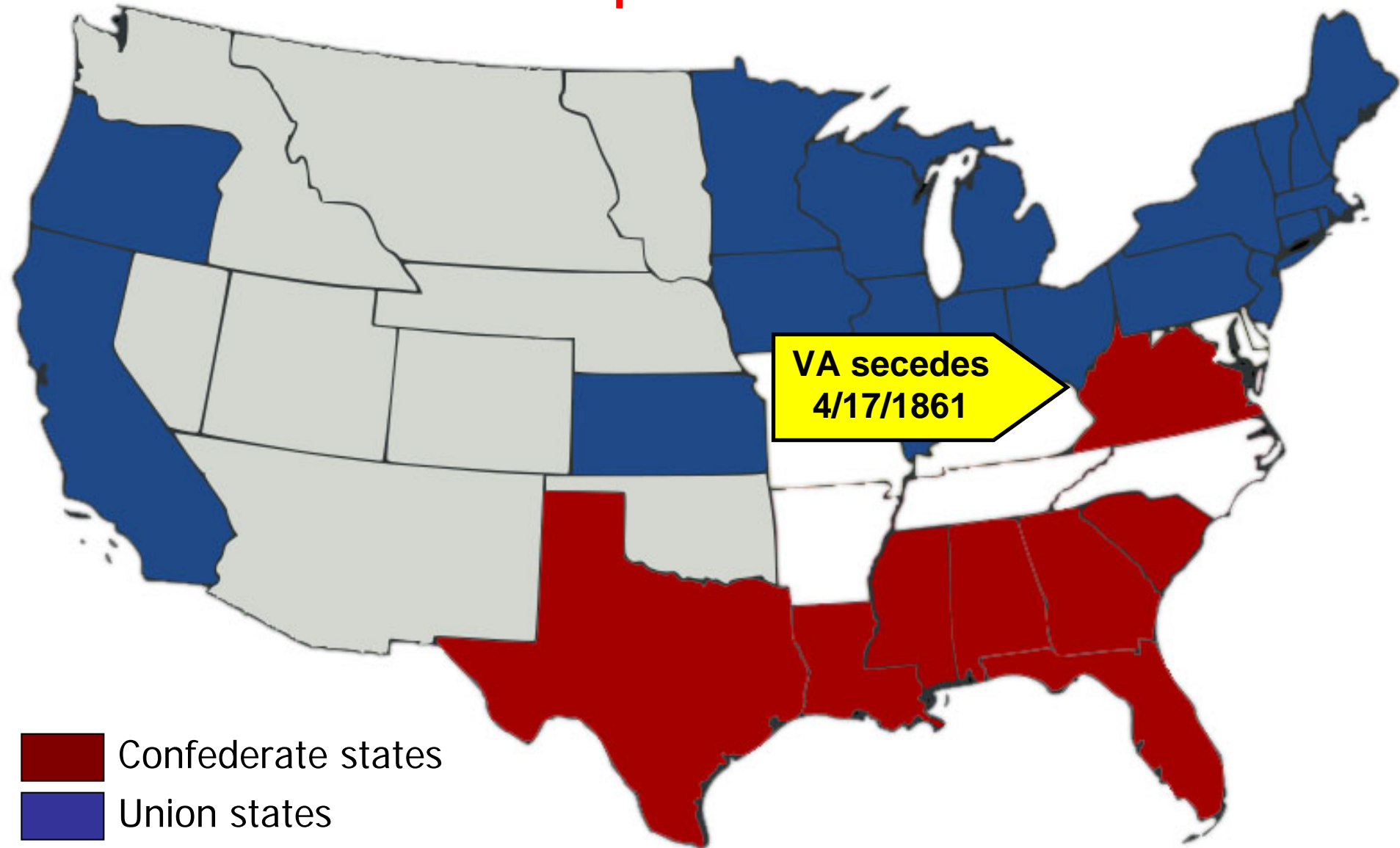
Built at harbor’s edge in Charleston, SC, following War of 1812

Union soldiers had held out following secession

Union surrenders the fort after 34 hours of shelling

# United States and the Confederacy

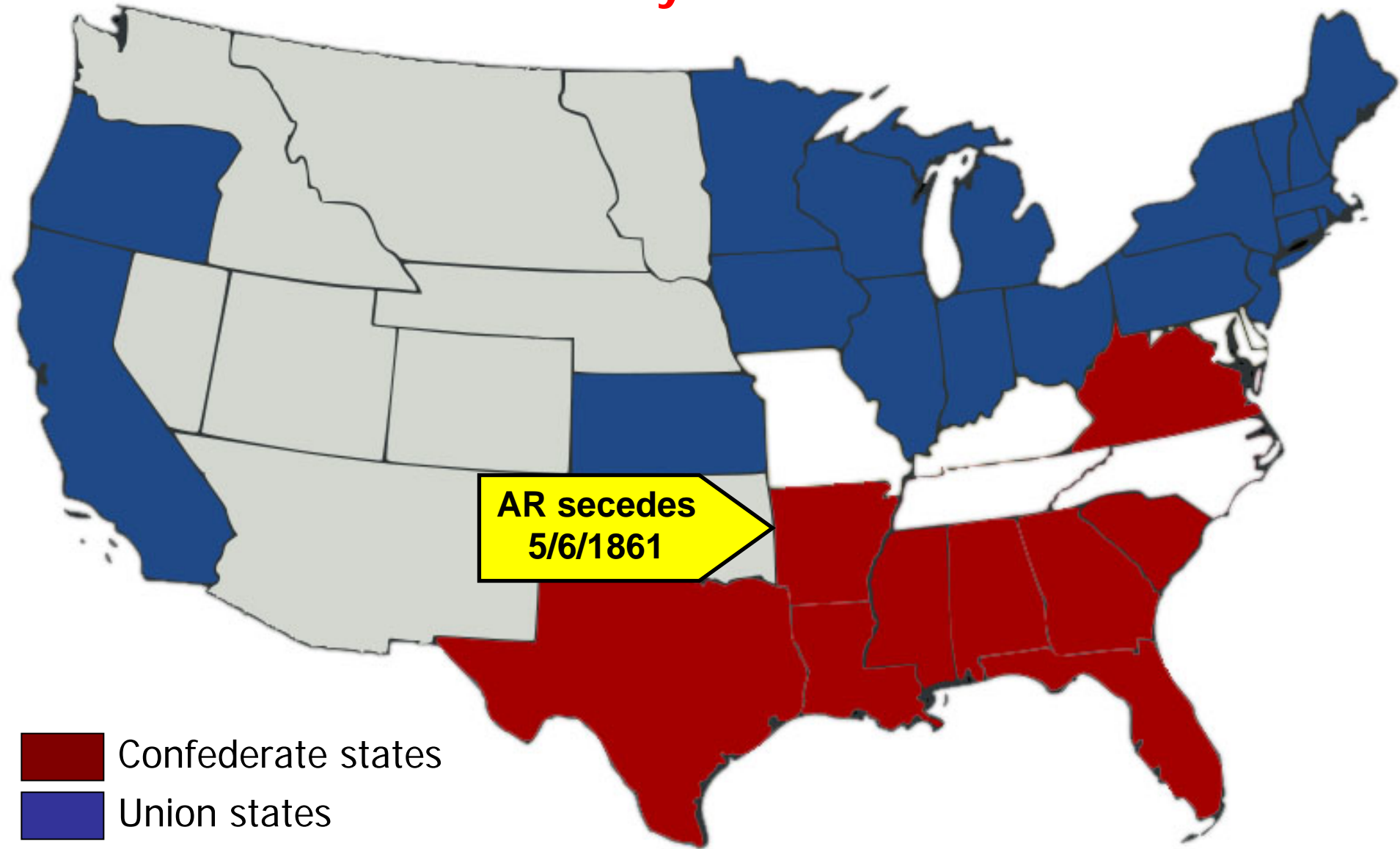
April 1861



- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

# United States and the Confederacy

May 1861

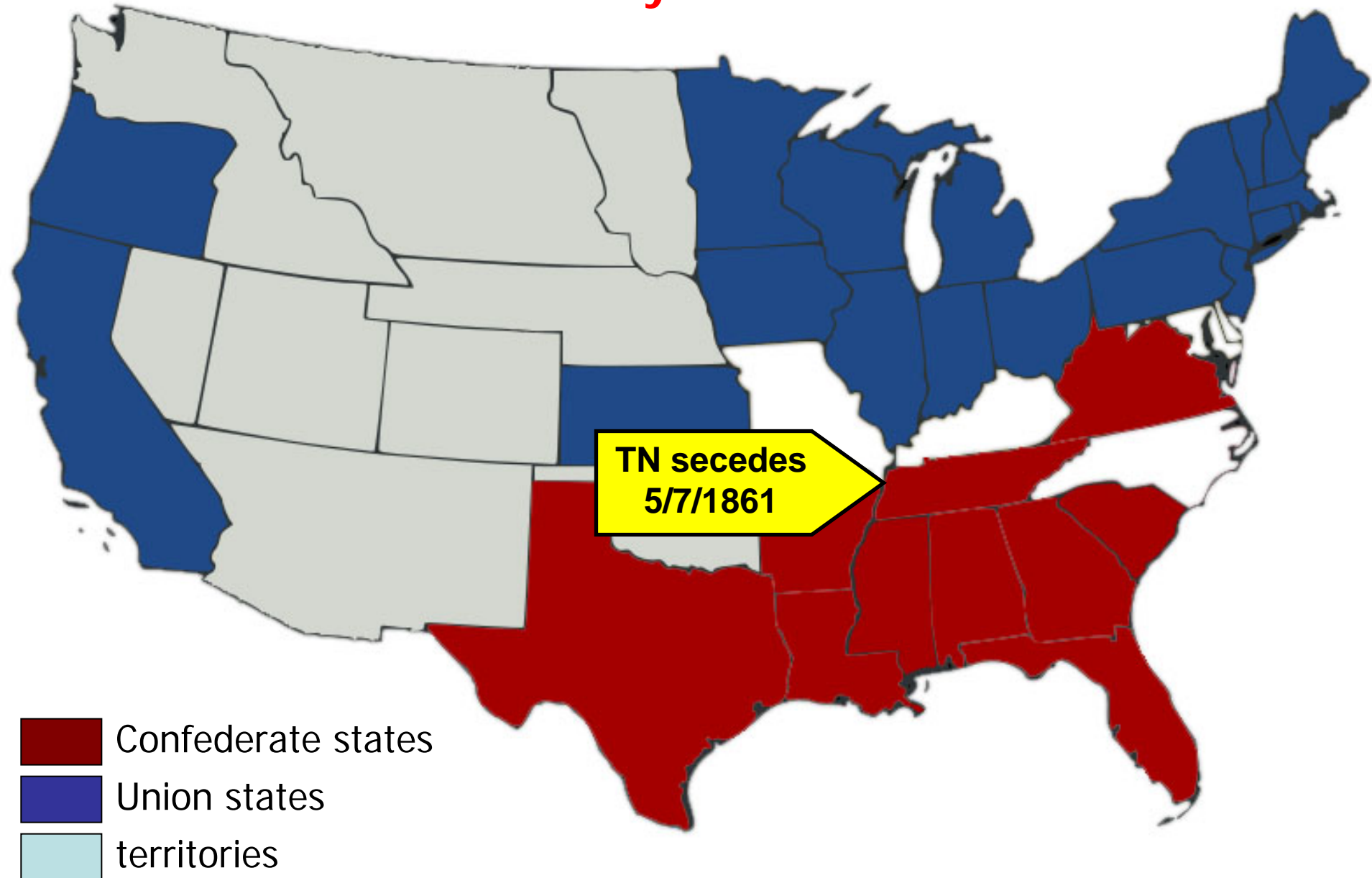


AR secedes  
5/6/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

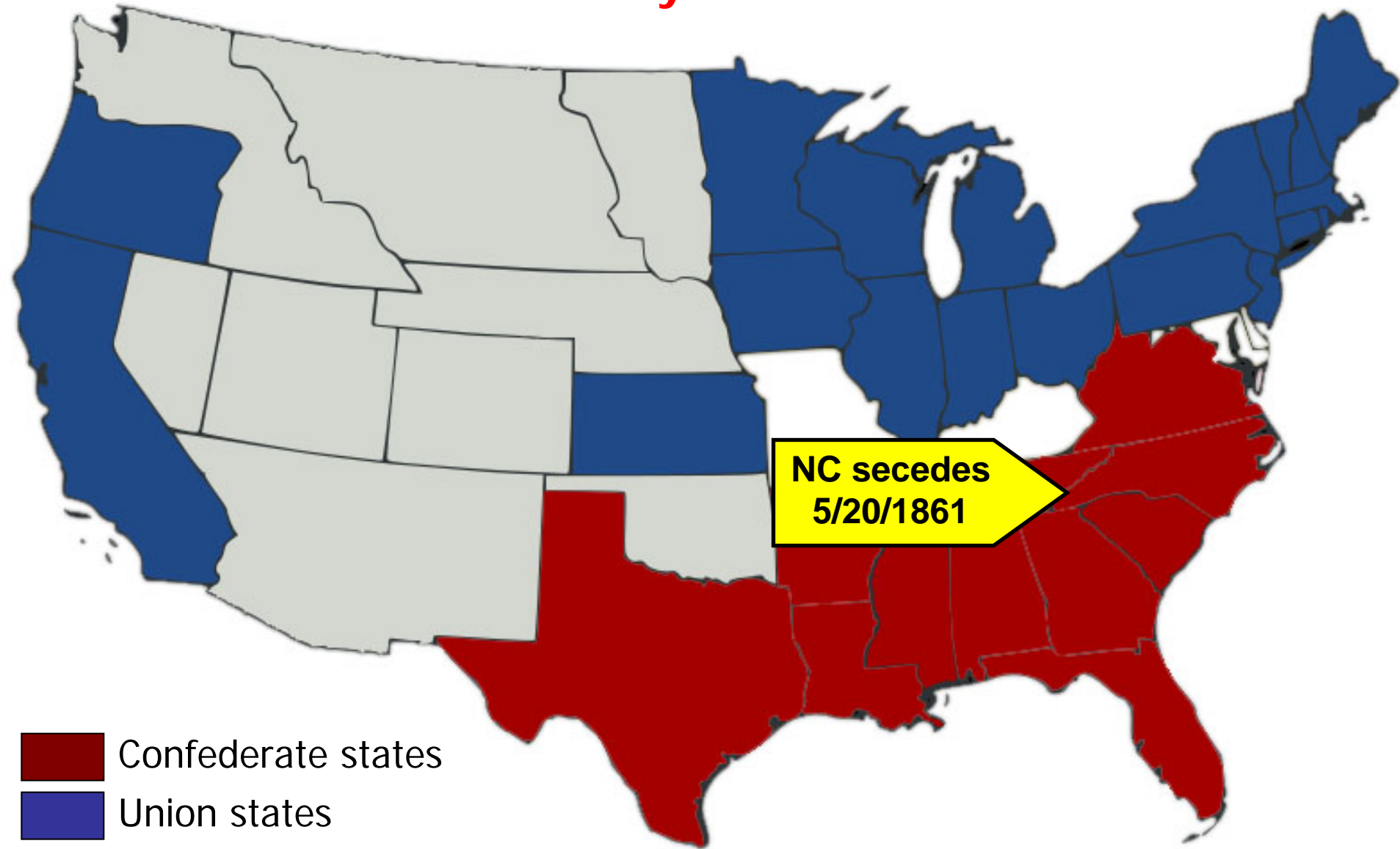
# United States and the Confederacy

May 1861



# United States and the Confederacy

May 1861



NC secedes  
5/20/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

# The Anaconda Plan

1861



**Winfield Scott**

Designed by General Winfield Scott, 75-year-old leader of the Union Army

Intended to bring victory to the Union with minimal bloodshed

Union establishes a naval blockade around the entire Southeastern seaboard

Cotton: "The King is Dead"

# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



Wholesale and  
Retail  
Largest

# First Battle of Bull Run

## July 1861

Unready Union troops pushed to get “quick victory”

Only 30 miles from Washington, DC

Socialites from DC make a picnic... and a hasty return



### **Result:**

It's time to  
reconsider strategy,  
take the Confederate  
Army seriously

# Peninsula Campaign

July 1861

Lincoln orders army to take  
Richmond, the Confederate capital

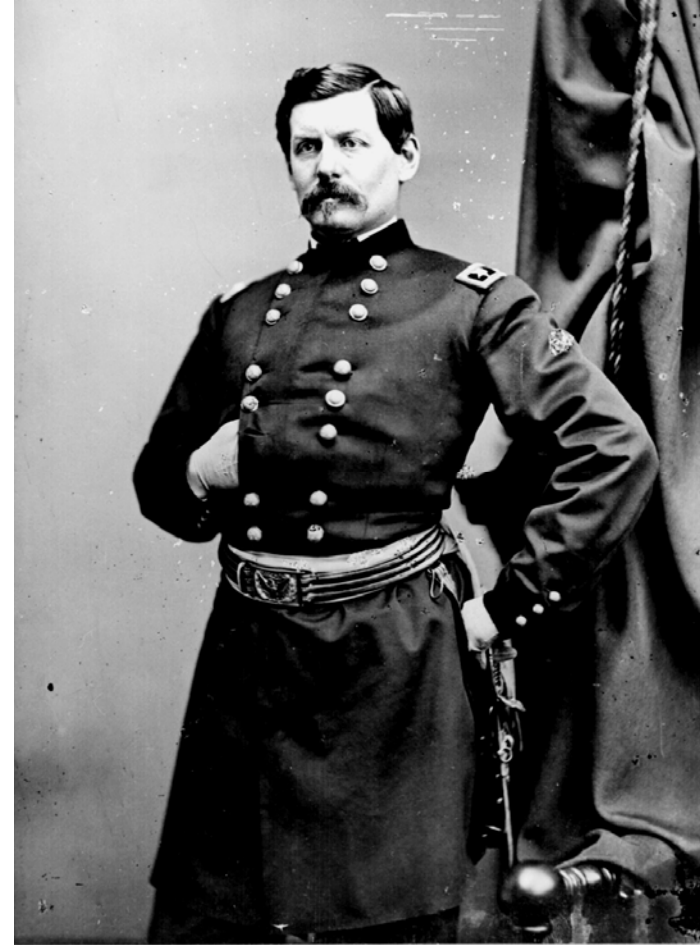
McClellan stalls

Southern troops, under General  
Robert E. Lee, defeat regiments more  
than twice their size

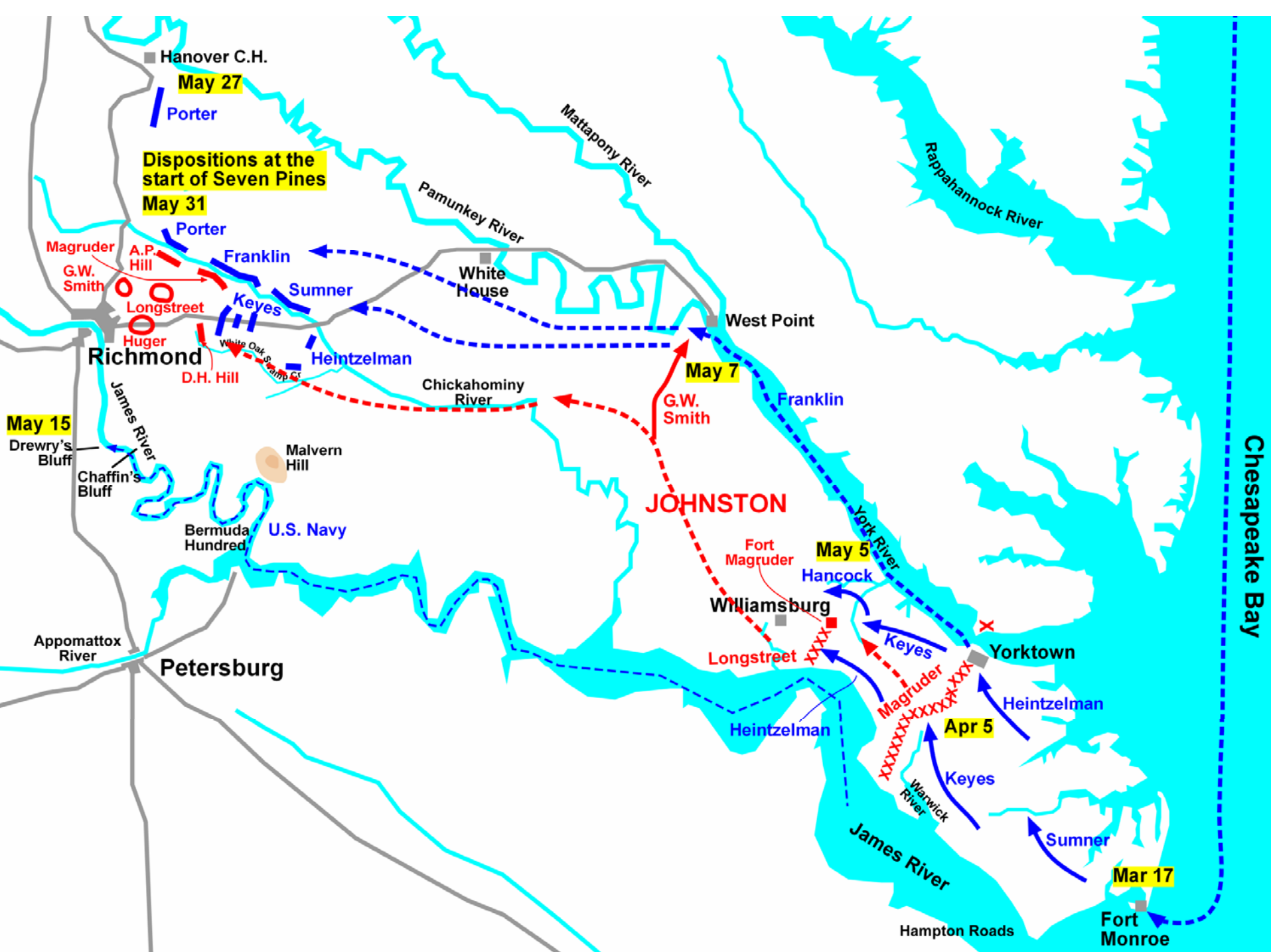
Union abandons push toward  
Richmond

Lee loads up

**Result:** Boost for Confederate morale;  
huge stumble for the Union



**Union General  
George McClellan**



# Battle of Antietam

September 17, 1862

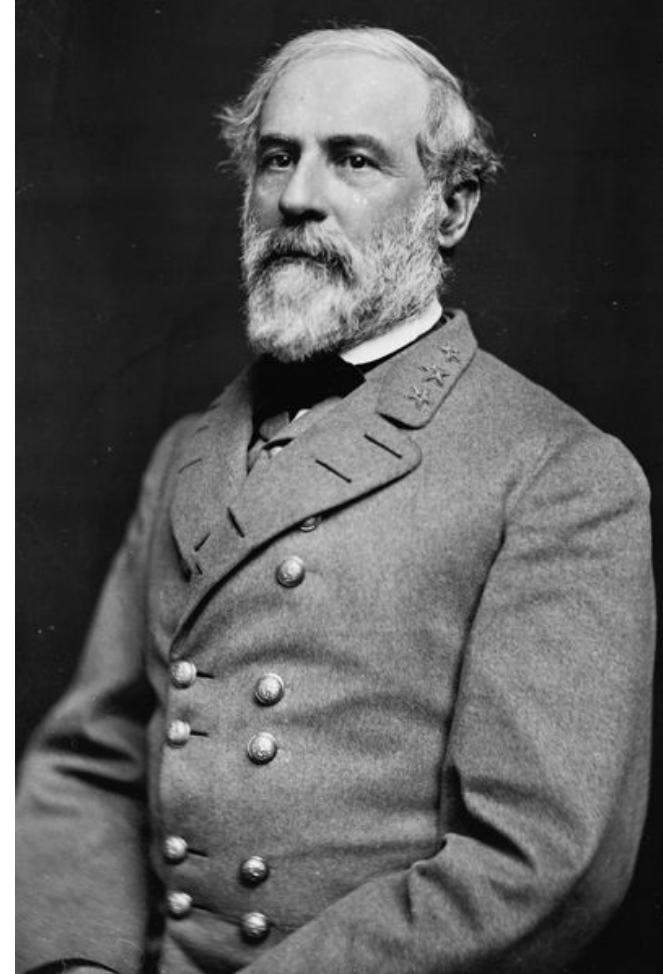
South has momentum, makes first major offensive move

Bloodiest single day in American military history: 23,000 casualties

Overcautious McClellan again has numbers, again can't capitalize

Colossally bloody stalemate

**Result:** A tie counts as a win for the North; Lincoln takes action...



**Confederate General  
Robert E. Lee**

# Emancipation Proclamation

## September 1862

Buoyed by “non-failure” in Antietam

Lincoln’s edict means little in U.S.

- No impact on border states
- Repeals Fugitive Slave Act
- Encouraged escape

Made war a fight “for freedom”

Masterstroke: Kept Europe out of the war

**Other result:** Disrupted the “machinery of the Confederacy”

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

## 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 Territory of the United States, in rebellion against the United States, shall be free, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, in its 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 their freedom, and will make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, declare the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, are in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, at the time of the issue hereof, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient 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, do hereby proclaim and declare that all persons held as slaves within the foregoing States and parts of States, who are in rebellion against the United States, are hereby freed; and that the Executive will do all things lawful for the purpose of suppressing said rebellion, and of restoring as soon as may be the said States to the Union, with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one year from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States or parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Landry, St. Martin, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Iberville, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA (except the counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Prince George, and Norfolk, including the Cities of Norfolk, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Portsmouth, and the Town of Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left to the people thereof to defend themselves.

# Lincoln cleans house

## 1861-1863

McClellan's out, Lincoln says

Lincoln runs through four chief generals...

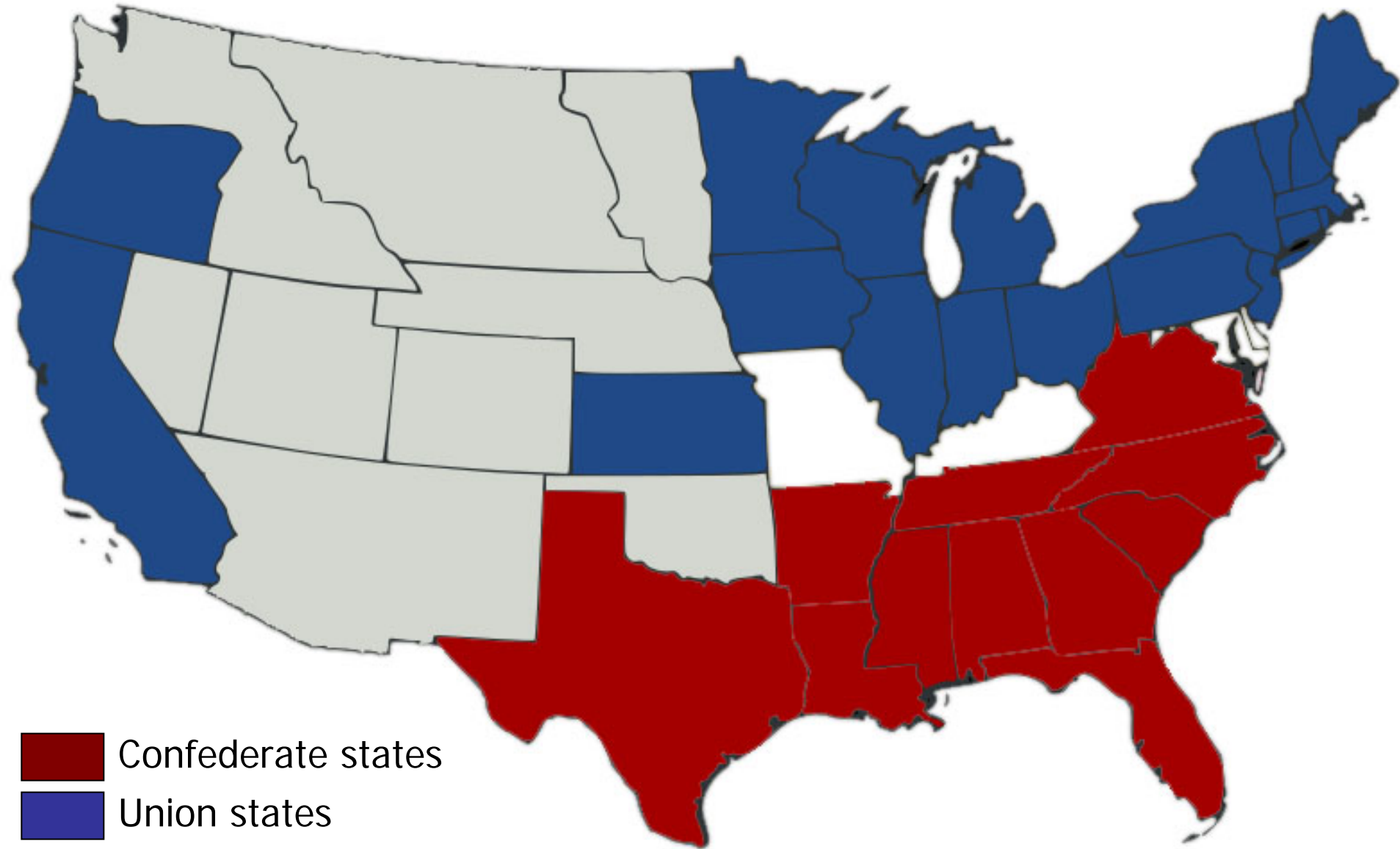
- George McClellan, Nov. '61 to May '62
- Ambrose Burnside, May '62 to Dec. '62
- Joseph Hooker, Dec. '62 to May '63
- George Meade, May '63 to July '63




...before finding the man who'd win the war for the Union



# United States and the Confederacy

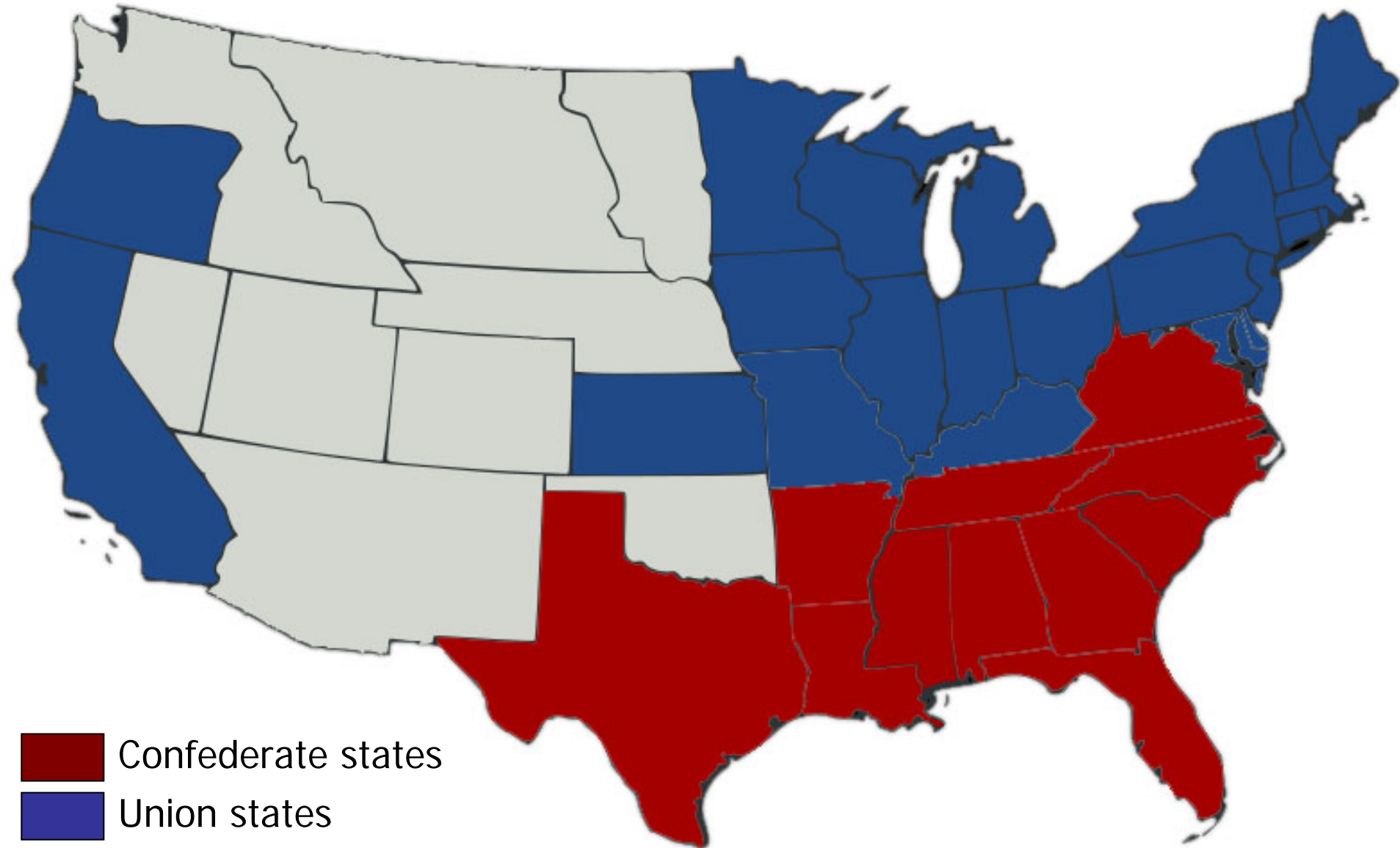
1862






-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

# United States and the Confederacy

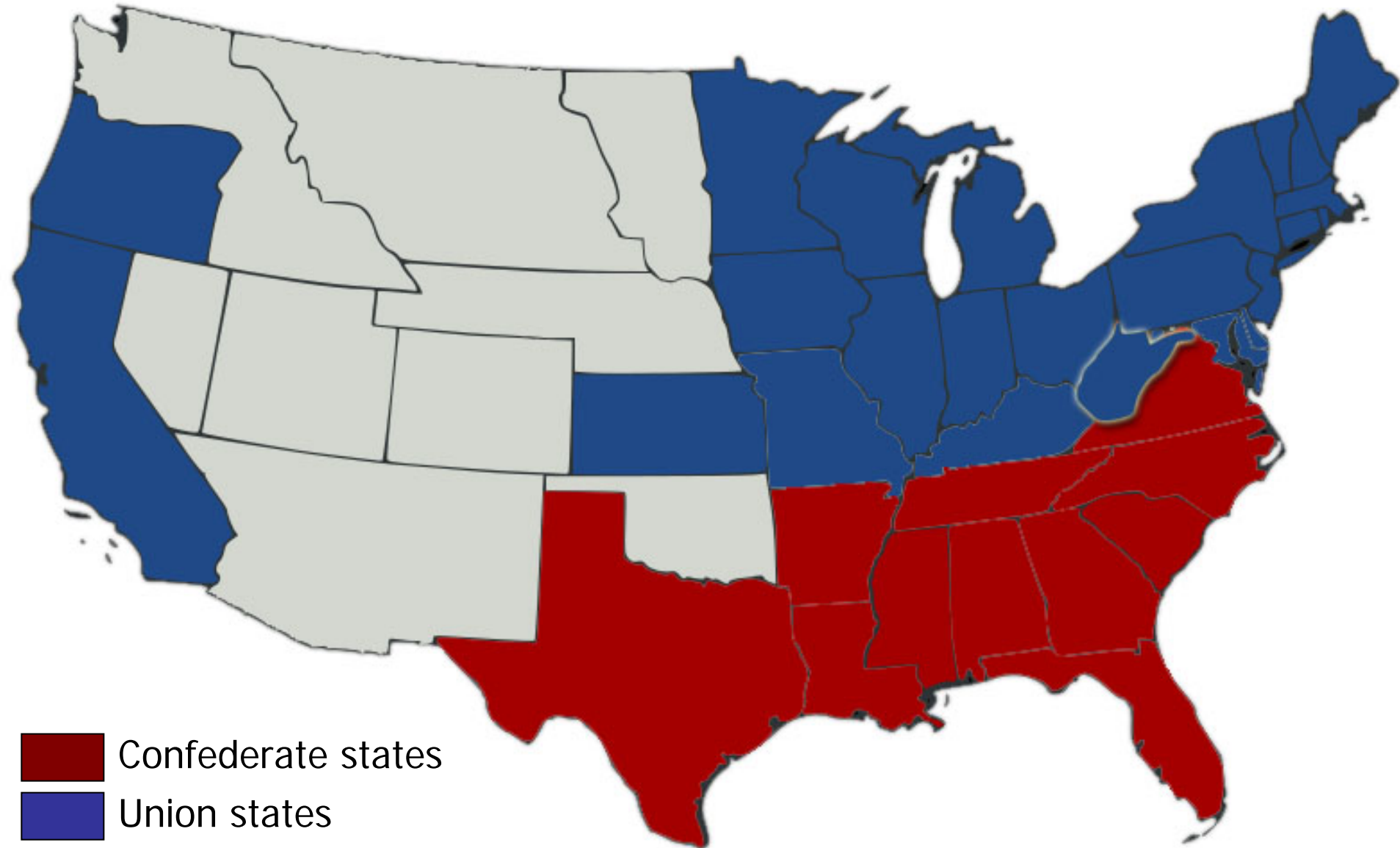
1863






-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

# United States and the Confederacy

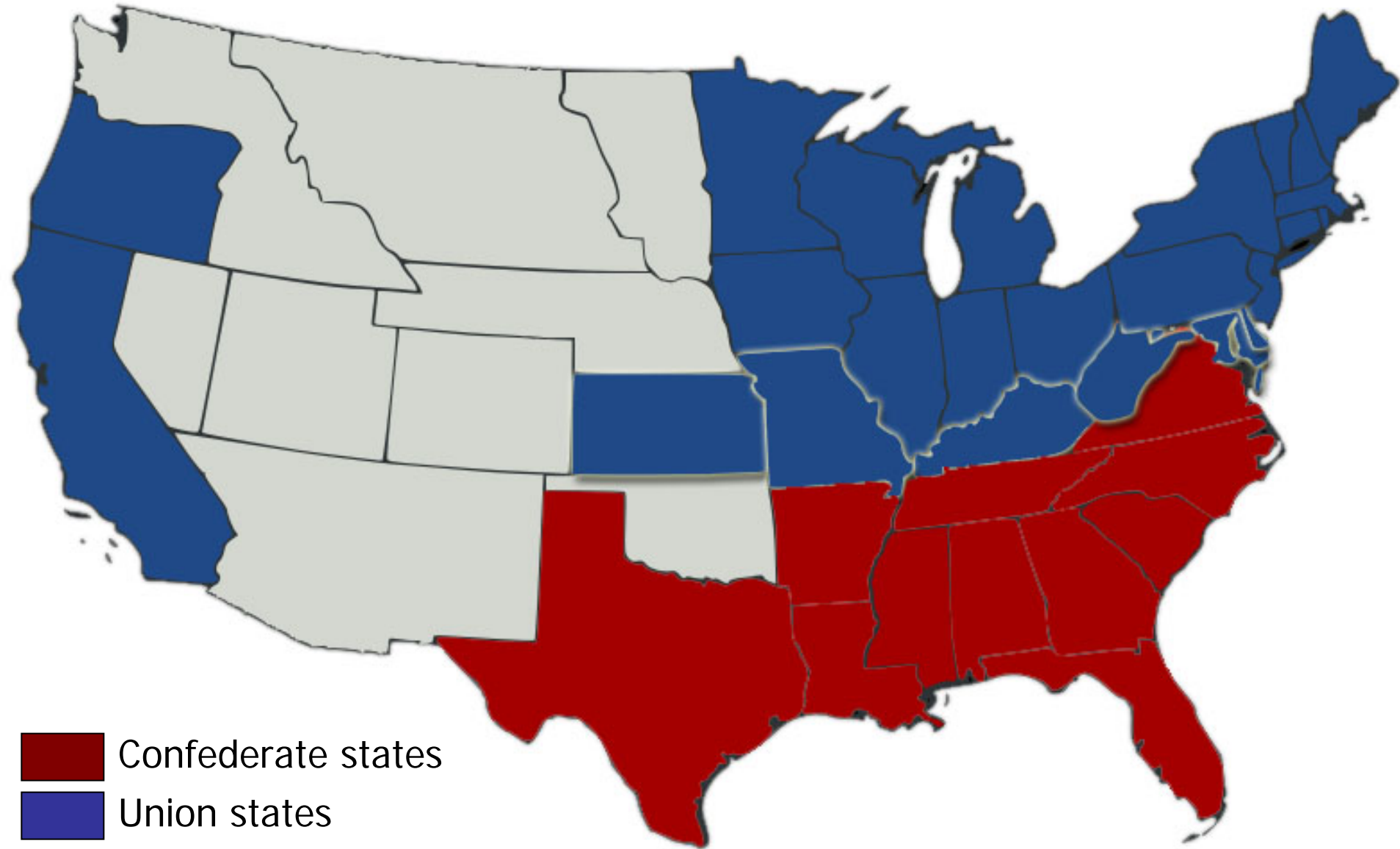
1863






-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

# United States and the Confederacy

1863



-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

# The Western theater

## May 1862 to November 1863

Tactical battles to control river, land routes

Under Grant's direction, Union takes control of all river routes in West

Grant's victory at Vicksburg secures entire Mississippi River for the North

Vicksburg falls on July 4, 1863



**Union General  
Ulysses S. Grant**

# Battle of Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863

The turning point

93,921 troops under Meade

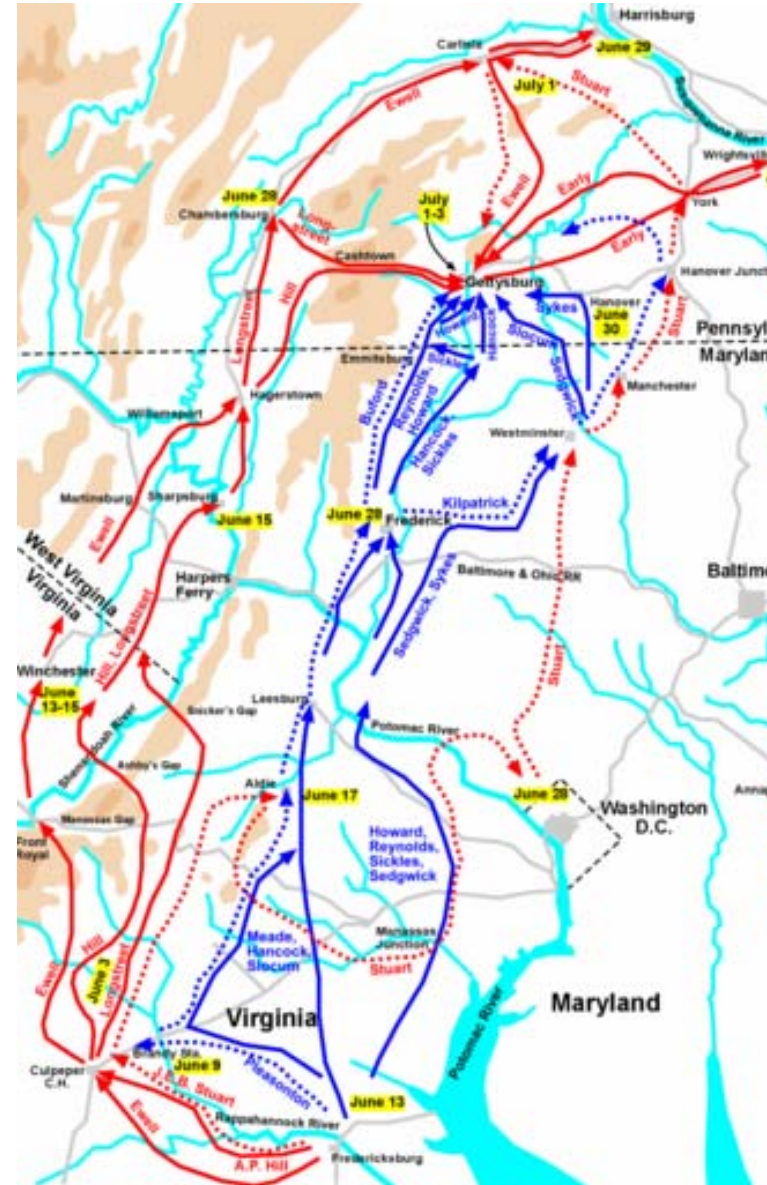
71,699 troops under Lee

46,286 total casualties

Lee retreats to Virginia

Lincoln memorializes the battle with the Gettysburg Address, which morally reframes the war

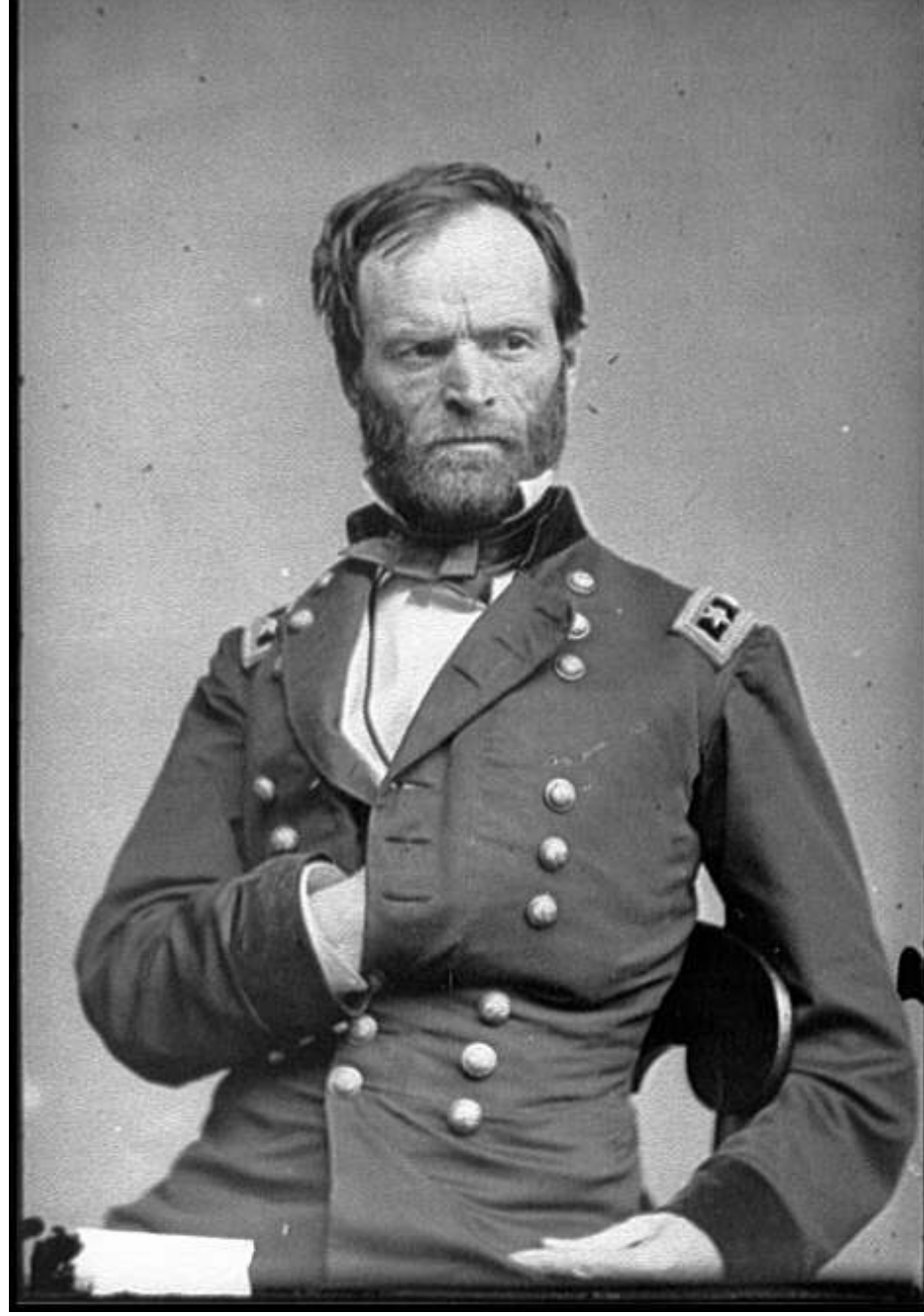
**Result:** Confederacy's momentum peaks at roughly 3:45 P.M. on July 3



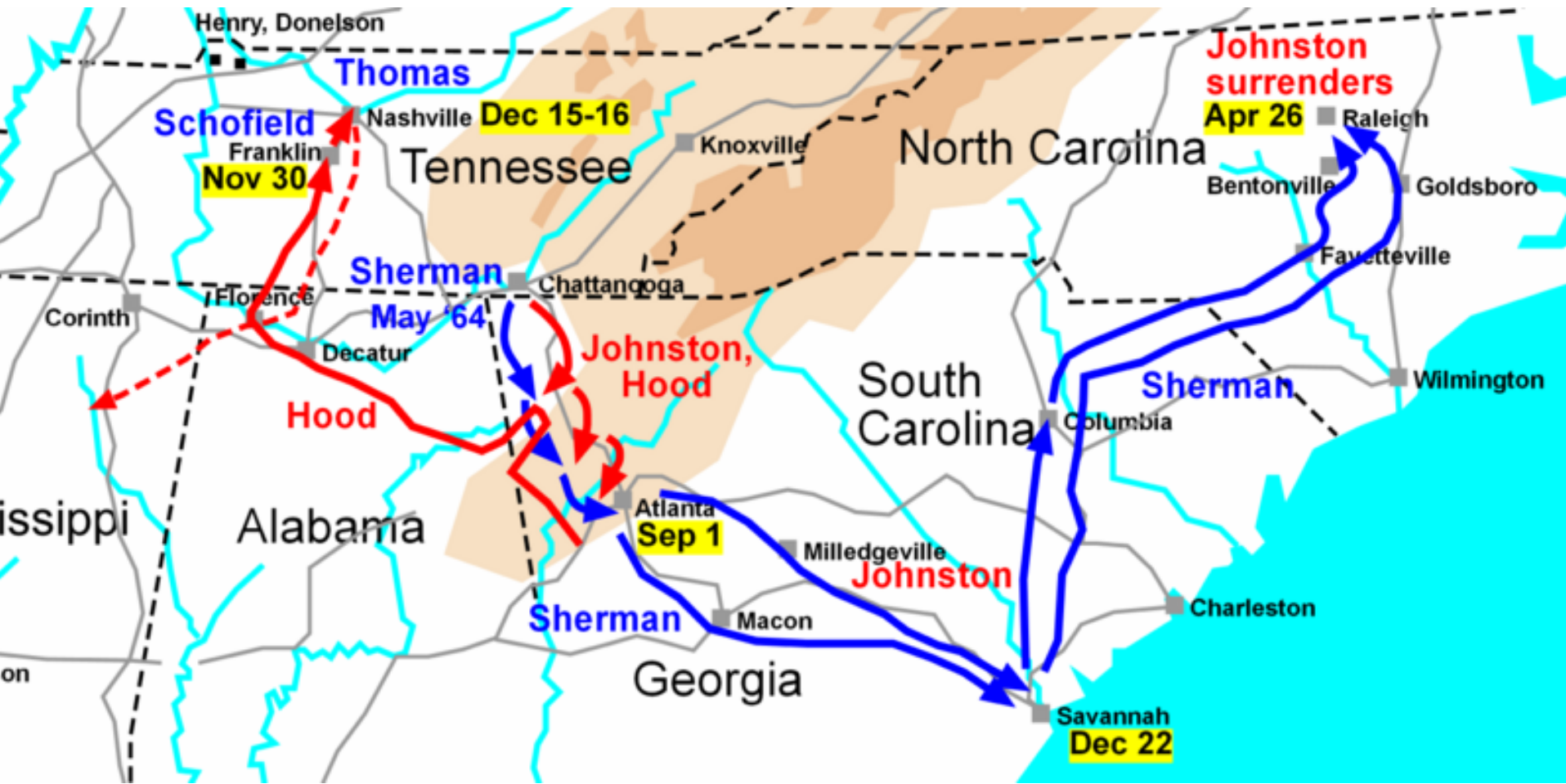
**“Total war”**



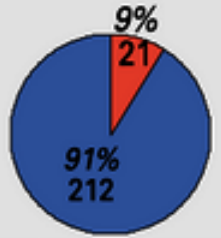
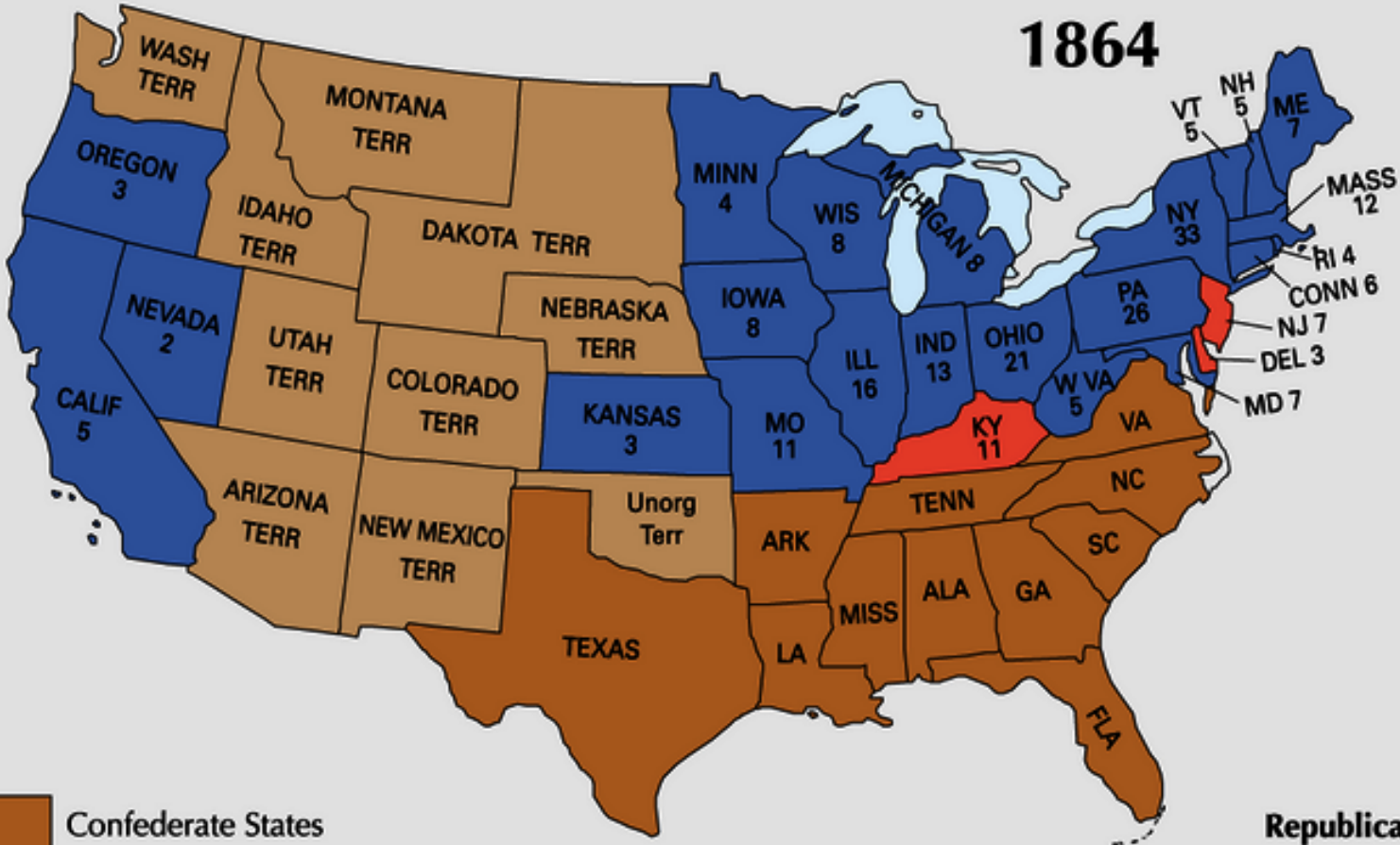
Grant



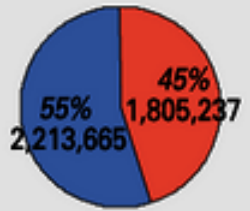
Sherman



1864



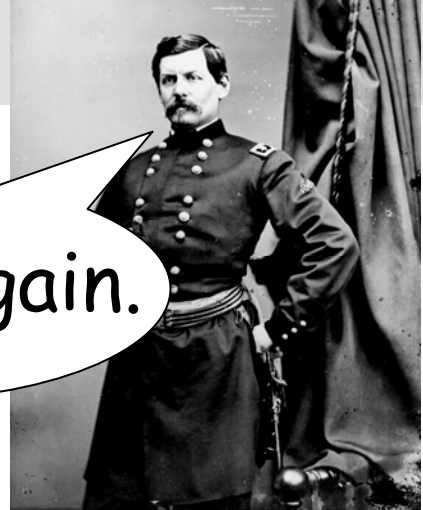
**ELECTORAL VOTE**  
**TOTAL VOTING: 233**  
**NOT VOTING: 81**



**POPULAR VOTE**  
**TOTAL: 4,018,902**

Confederate States  
 Territories

Republican (Lincoln)  
 Democratic (McClellan)



It's me again.



April 9, 1865

