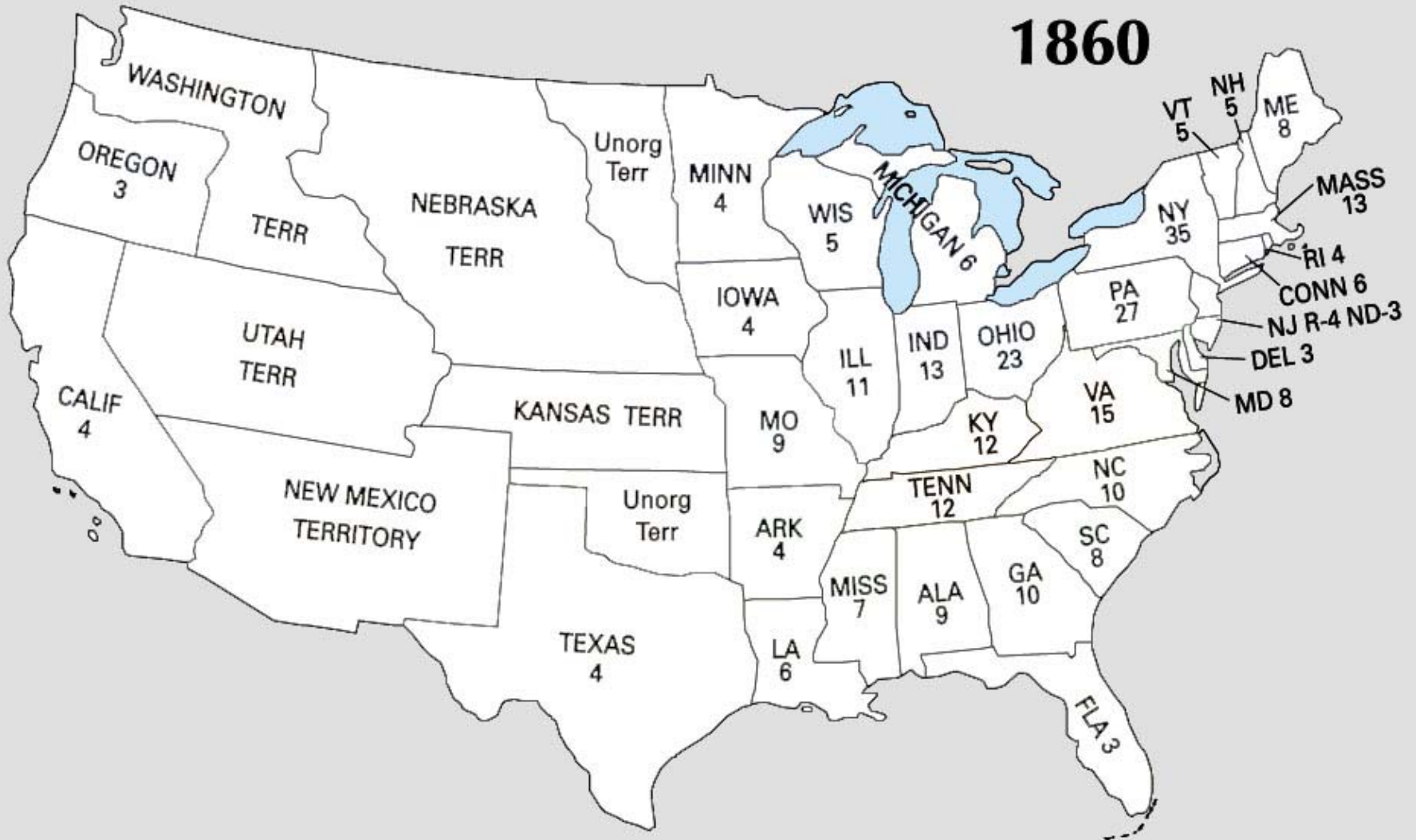
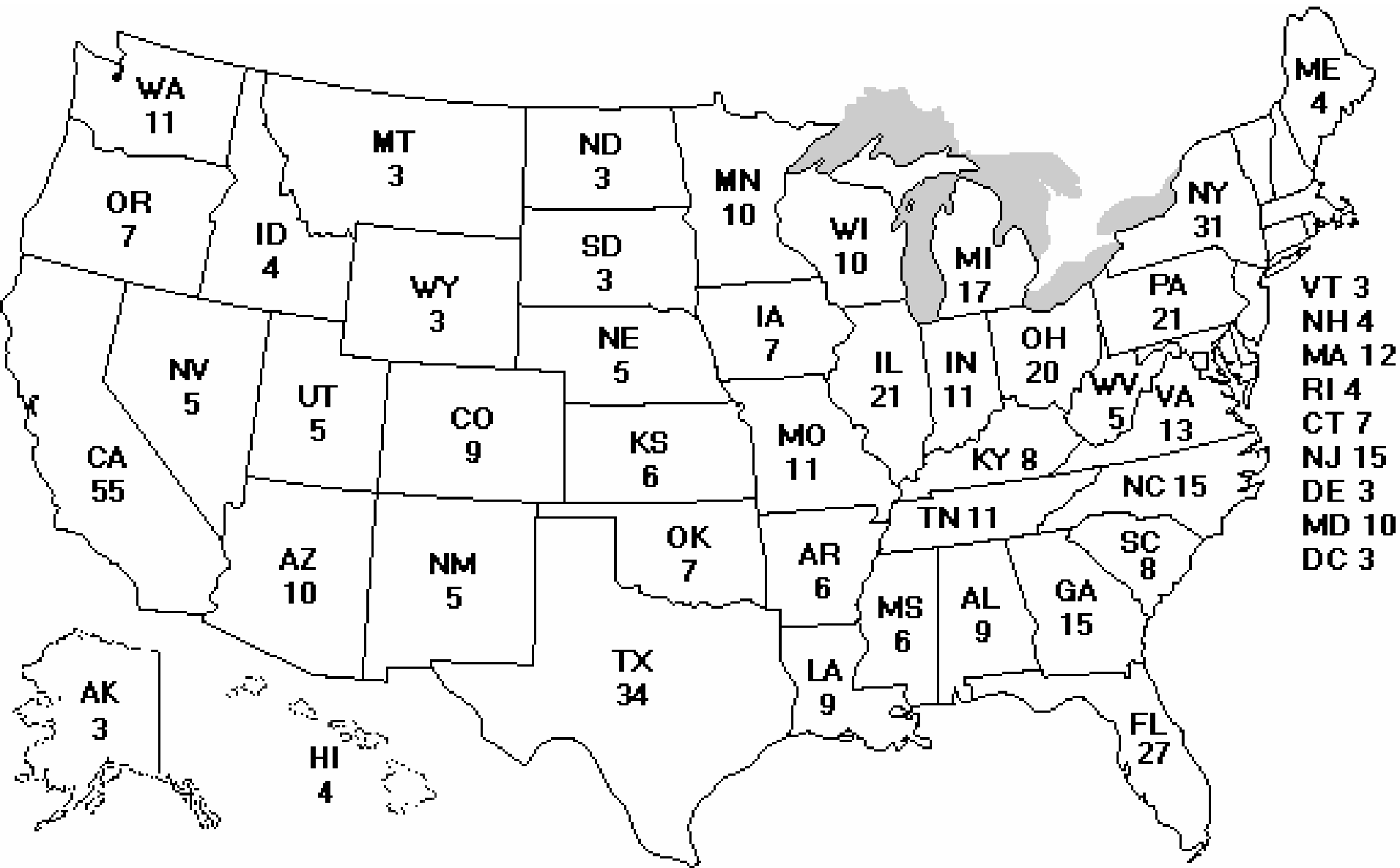
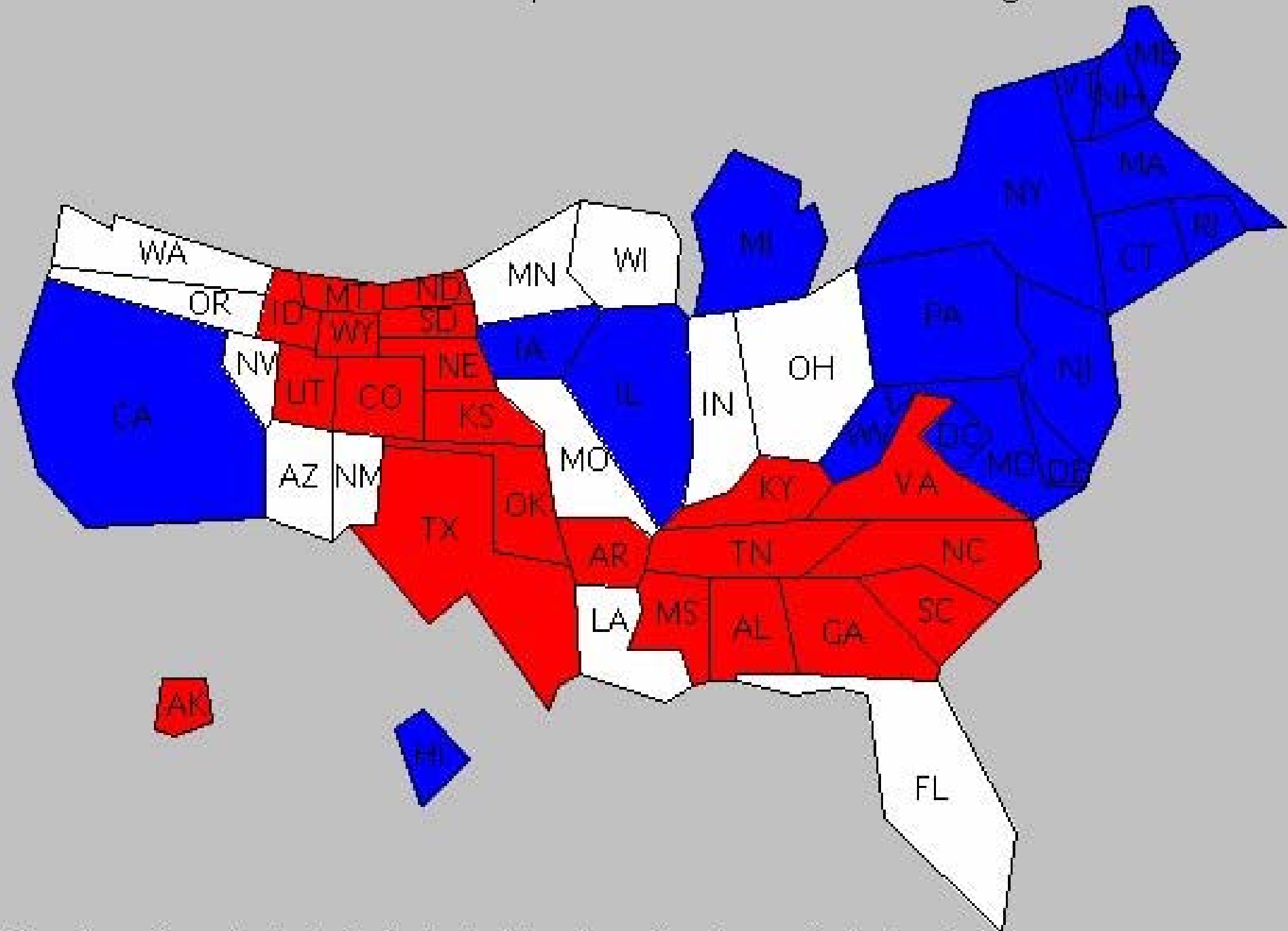


1860

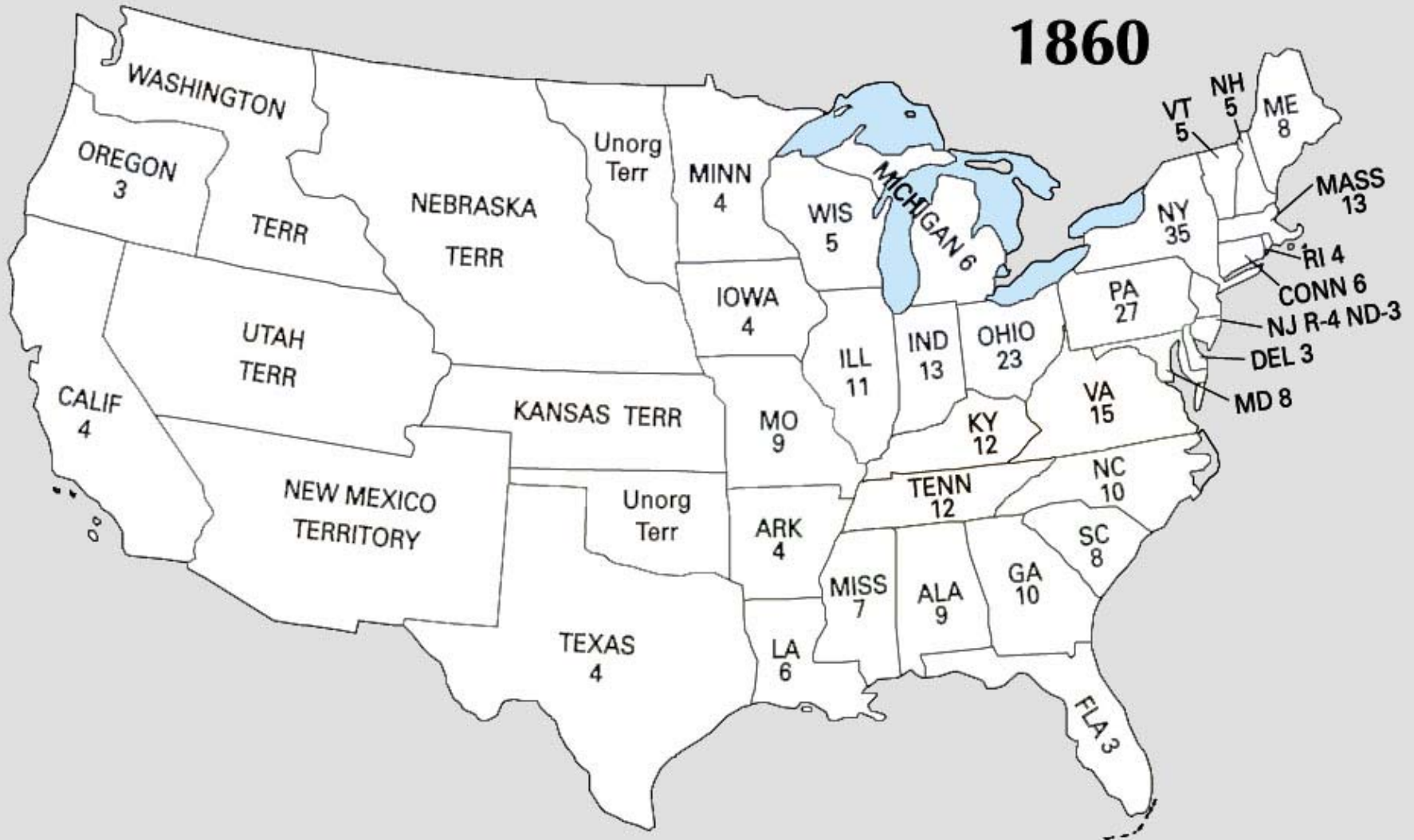




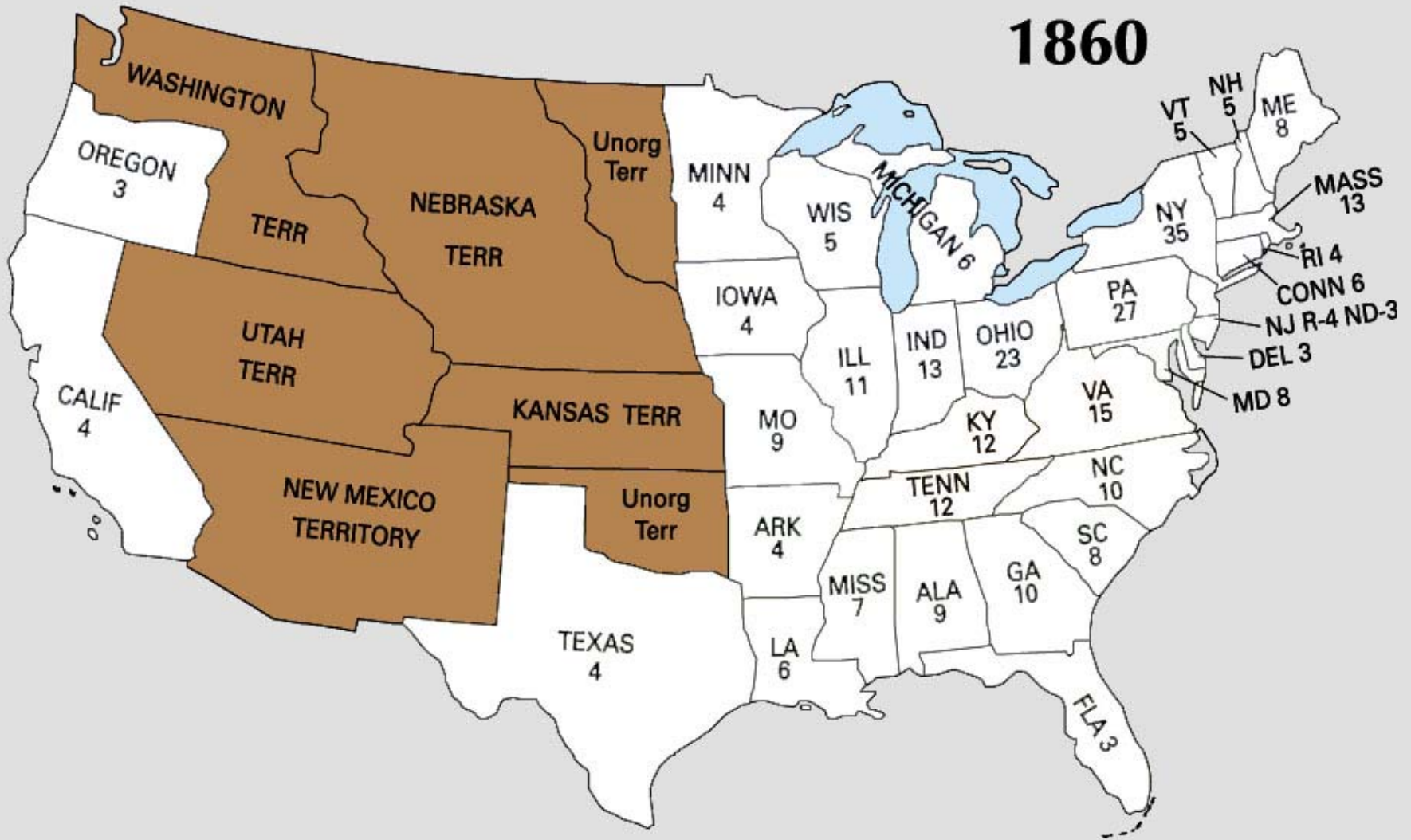


The size of each state is distorted to show its share of electoral votes.

1860



1860



Constitutional Union Party

- Existed for exactly one election year: 1860
- Created to try to preserve the Union
- Combination of broken parties: **Whig** and **Know-Nothing**
- Did not promote the spread of slavery
- Did not oppose the spread of slavery
- Relied on the "integrity of the Constitution"
- wanted "to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution...the Union...and the Enforcement of the Laws."
- Pushing the issue aside

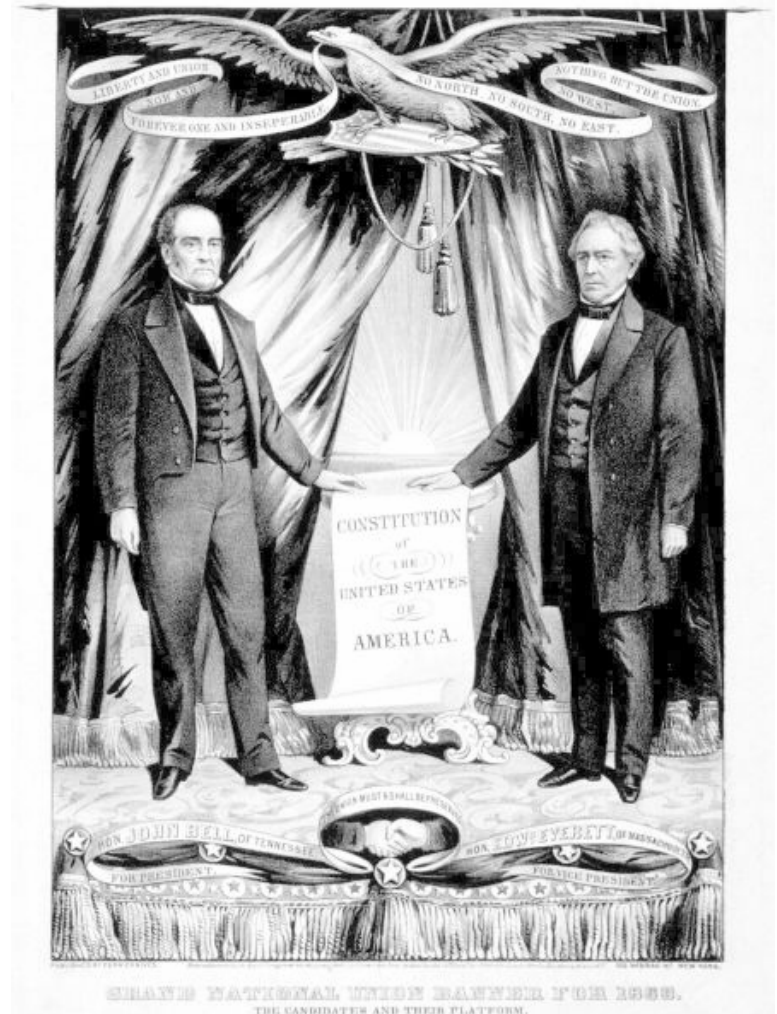
... Election of 1860 ...

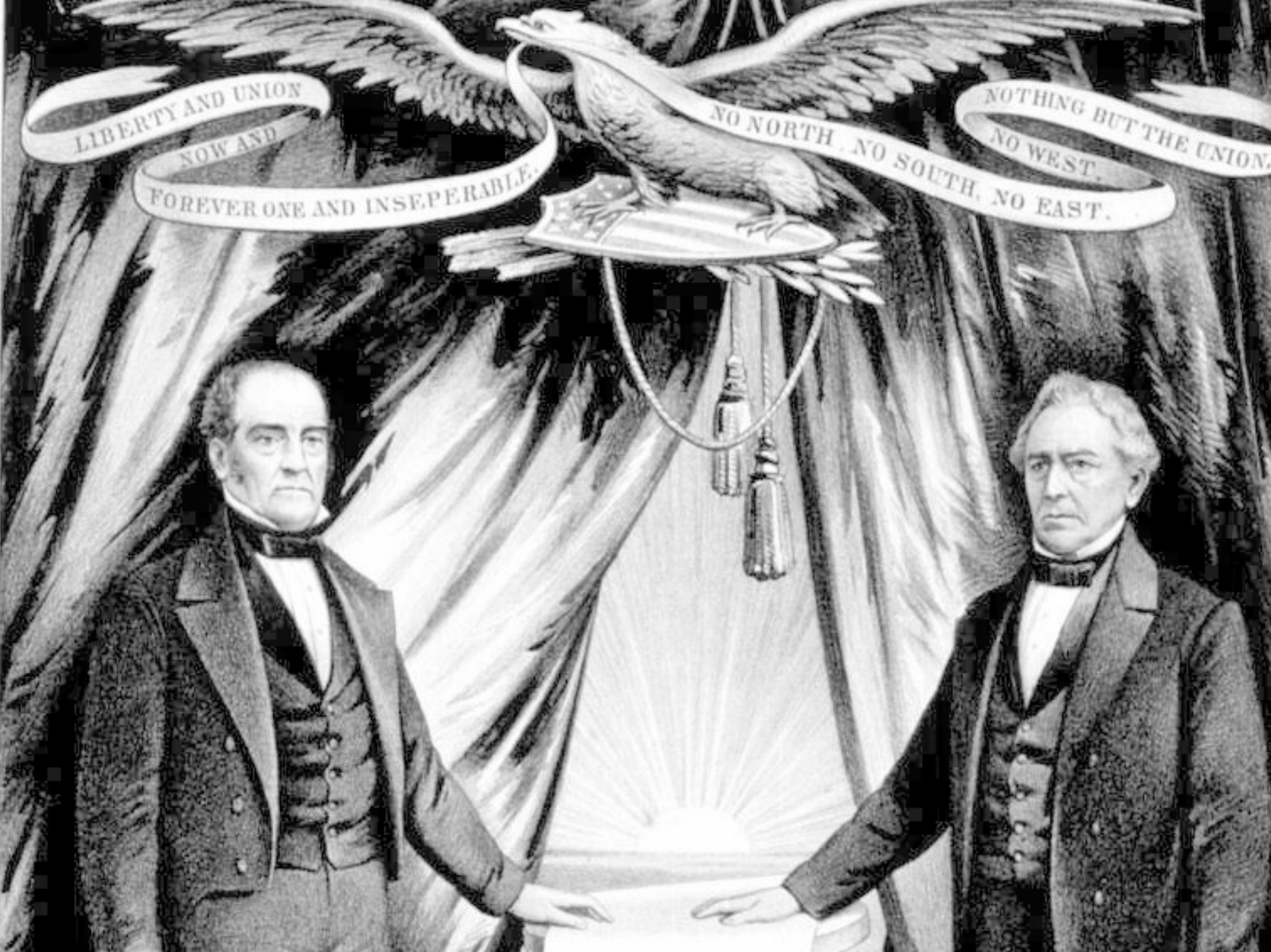
Constitutional Union Party

- Nominees:

President: John Bell, TN

VP: Edward Everett, MA





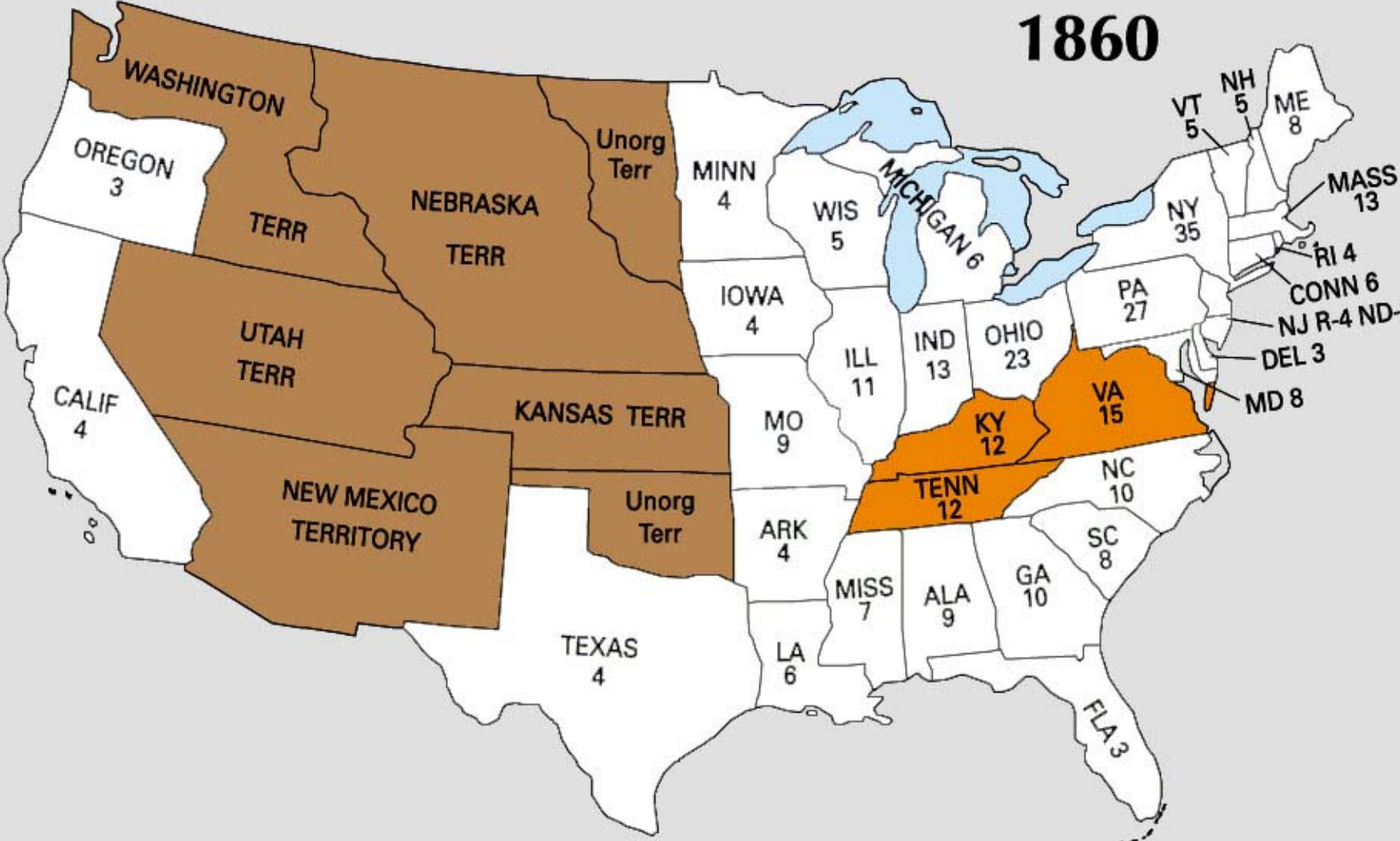
LIBERTY AND UNION
NOW AND

FOREVER ONE AND INSEPERABLE.

NO NORTH. NO SOUTH. NO EAST.

NOTHING BUT THE UNION
NO WEST.

1860



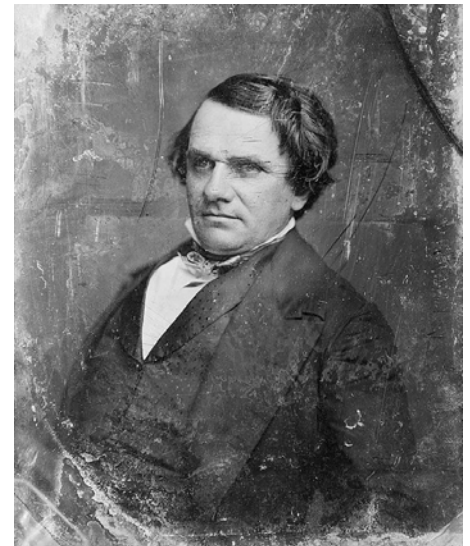
Northern Democrats

- Democratic party splits
- Moderate party line versus the “fire-eaters”
- Kansas-Nebraska Act’s author is the party’s voice of reason
- Southern Dems walk out of the convention over slavery

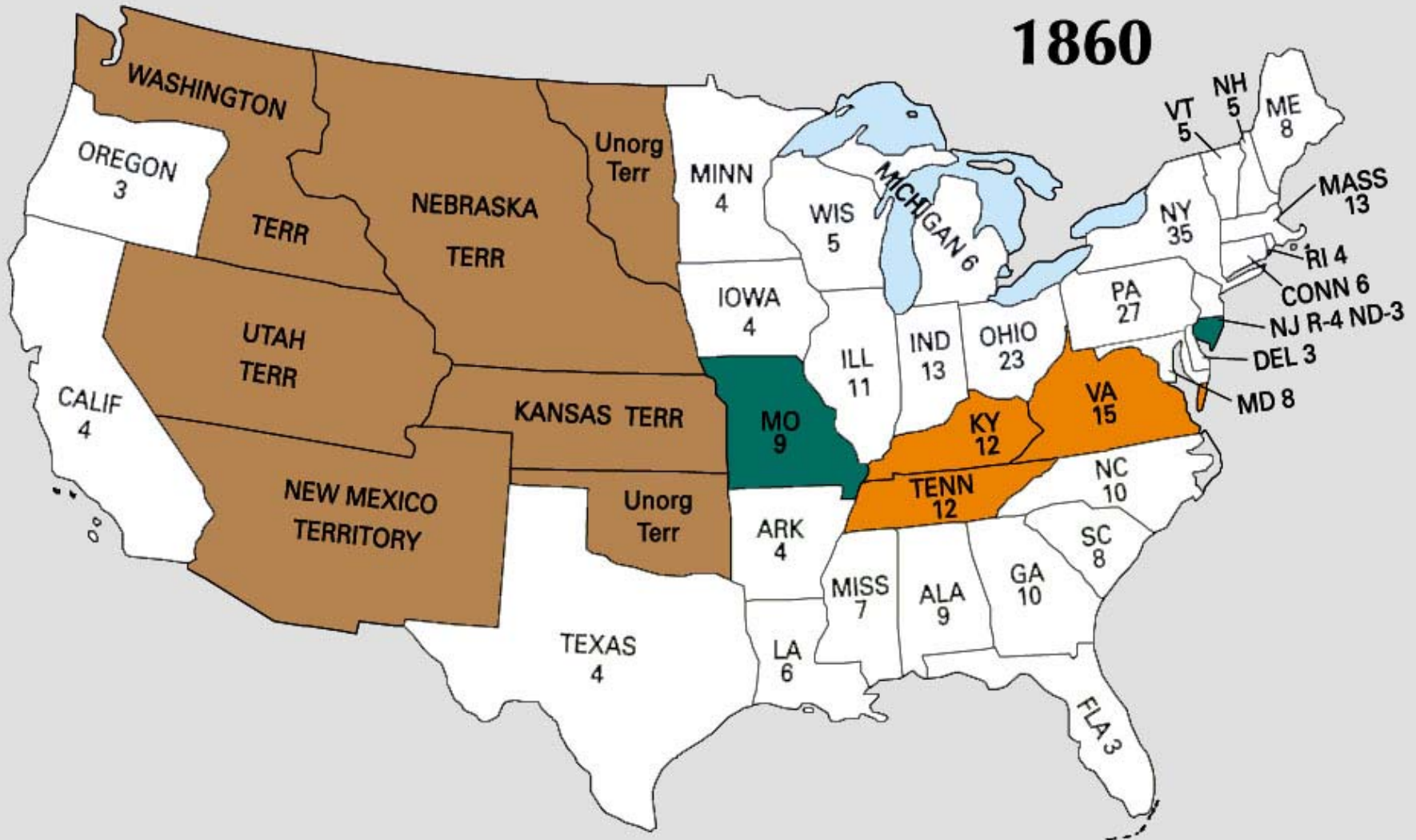
- Nominees:

President: Stephen Douglas, IL

VP: Herschel Johnson, GA



1860



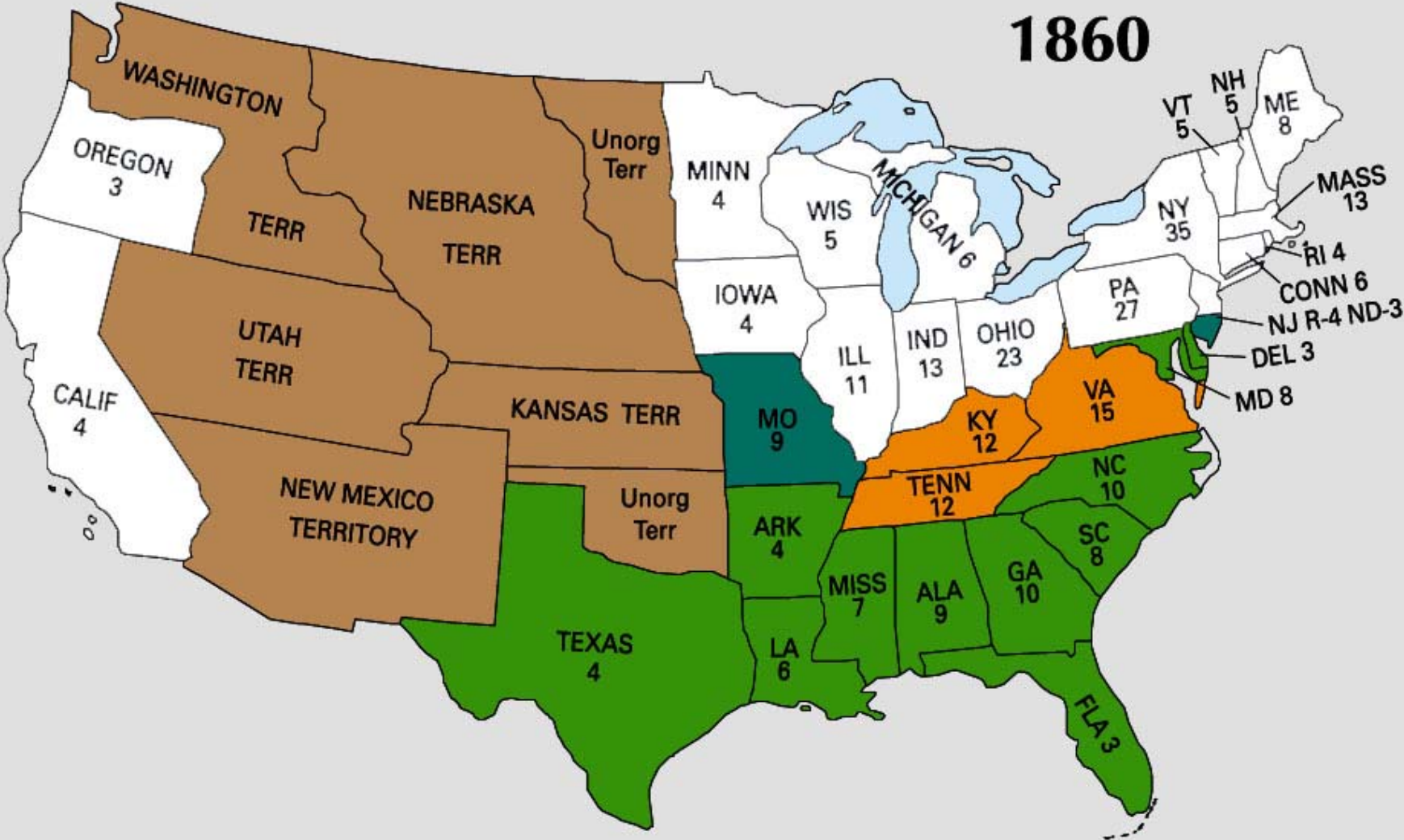
... Election of 1860 ...

Southern Democrats



- Create renegade party convention
- Goal: Support slavery at all costs
- Nominees:
President: John Breckenridge, KY
VP: Joseph Lane, OR

1860



Republicans

- Frontrunner Seward considered a “radical”

- Platform

Slavery spreads no further

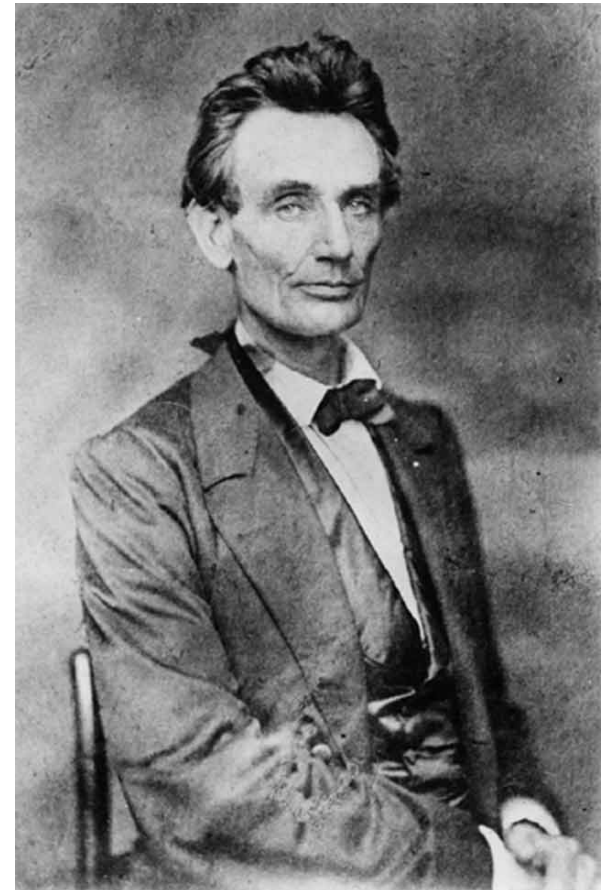
Protective tariffs

Homestead law

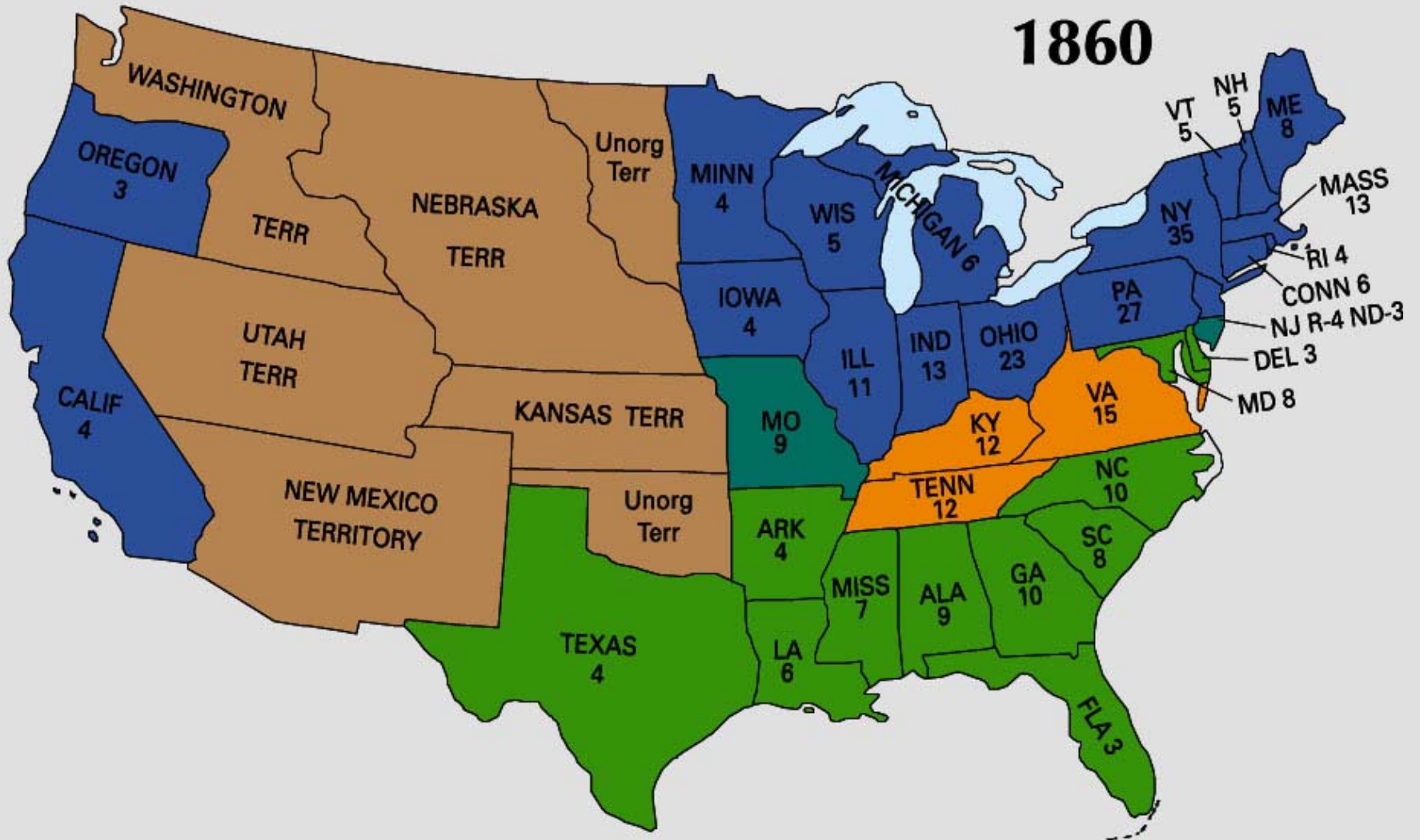
- Nominate their greatest speechmaker

President: Abraham Lincoln, IL

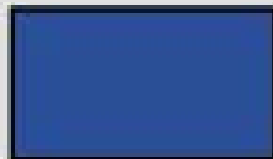
VP: Hannibal Hamlin, ME



1860



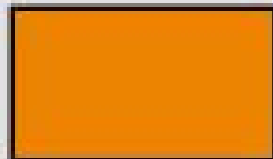
Republican (Lincoln)



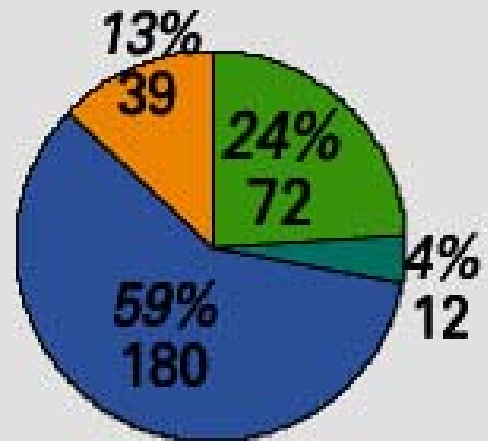
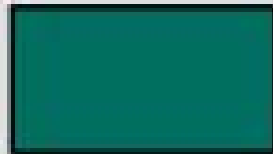
**Southern Democratic
(Breckinridge)**



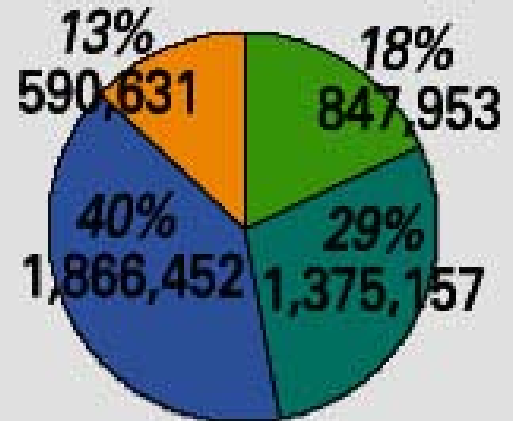
**Constitutional Union
(Bell)**



**Northern Democratic
(Douglas)**

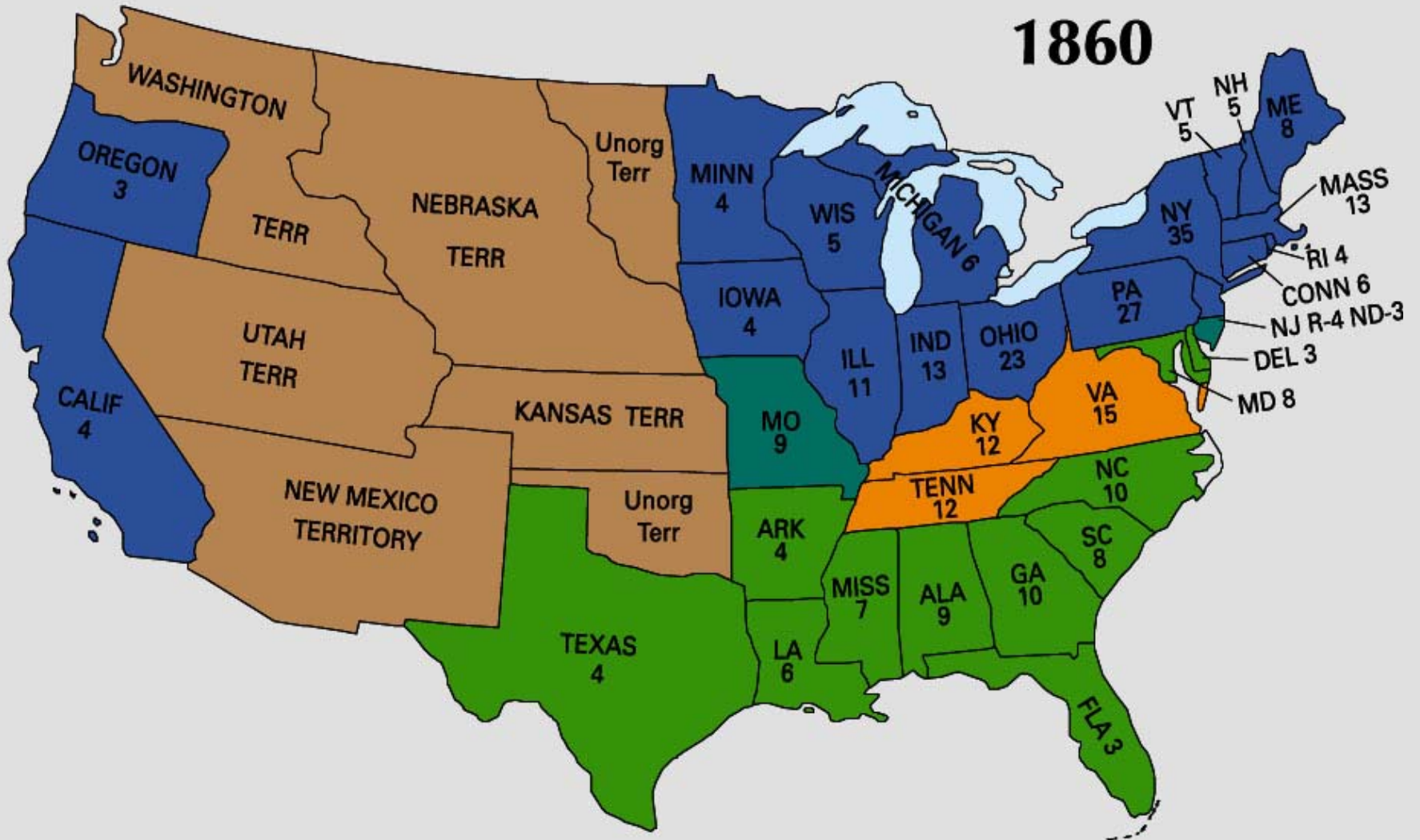


**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 303**



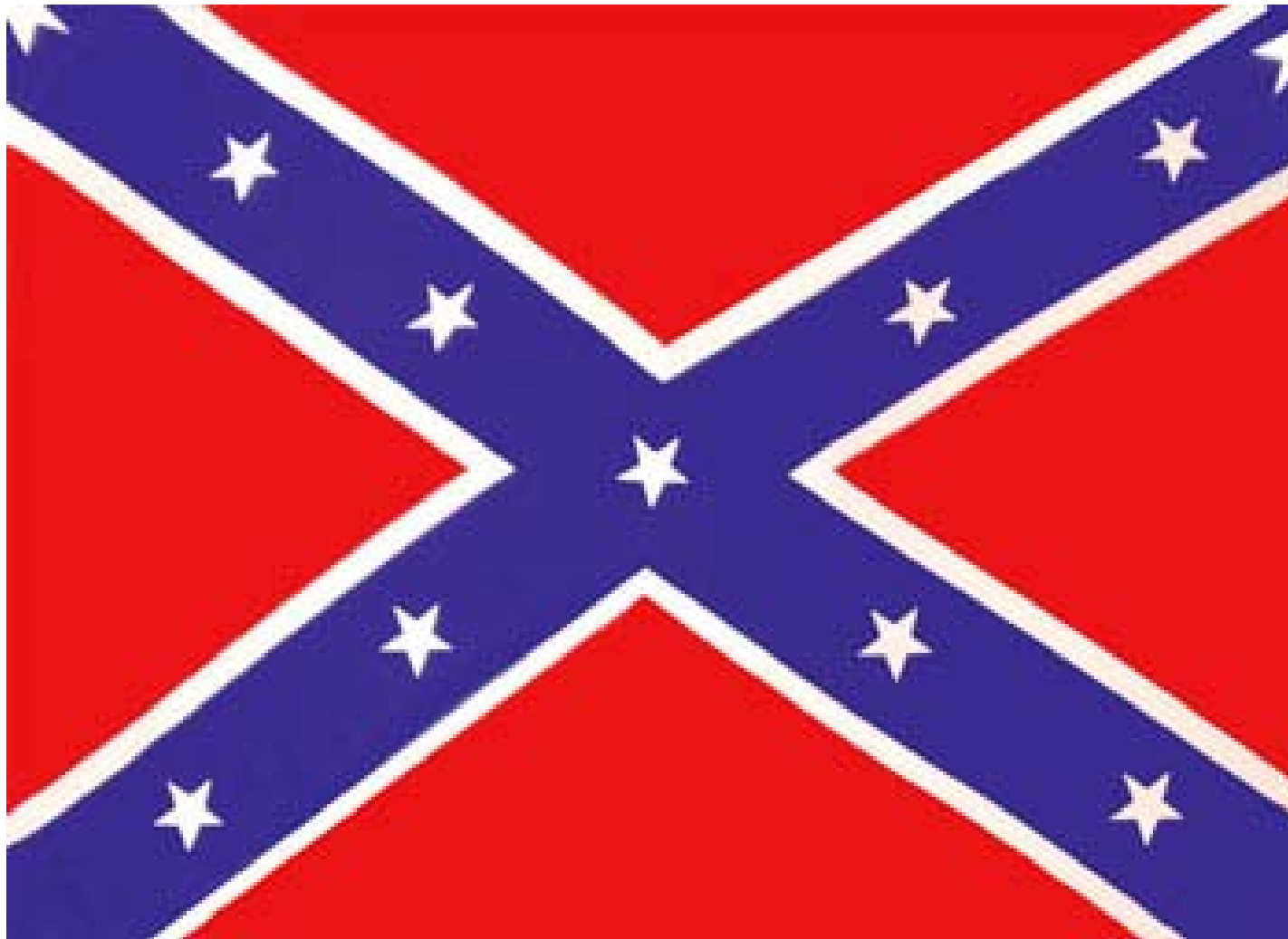
**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 4,680,193**

1860



The Civil War:

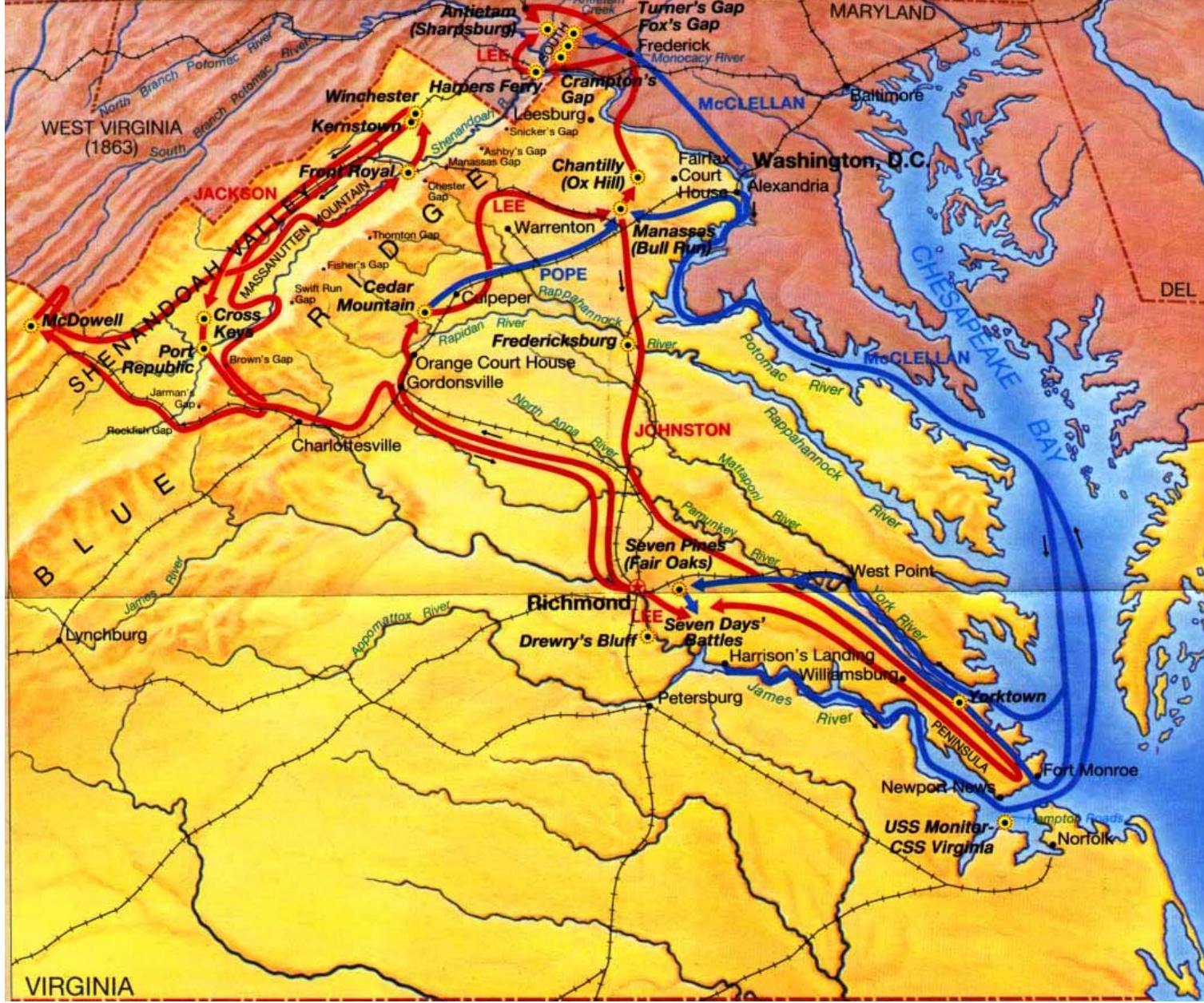
ADVANTAGES
&
DISADVANTAGES



CONFEDERATE ADVANTAGES



1. Playing defense



2. Geography



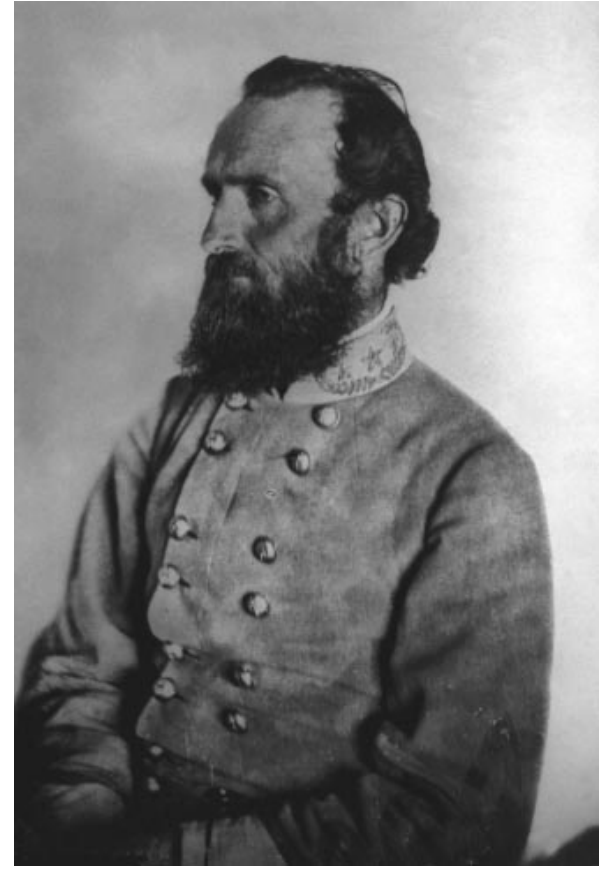
3. Spirit and support



LEE

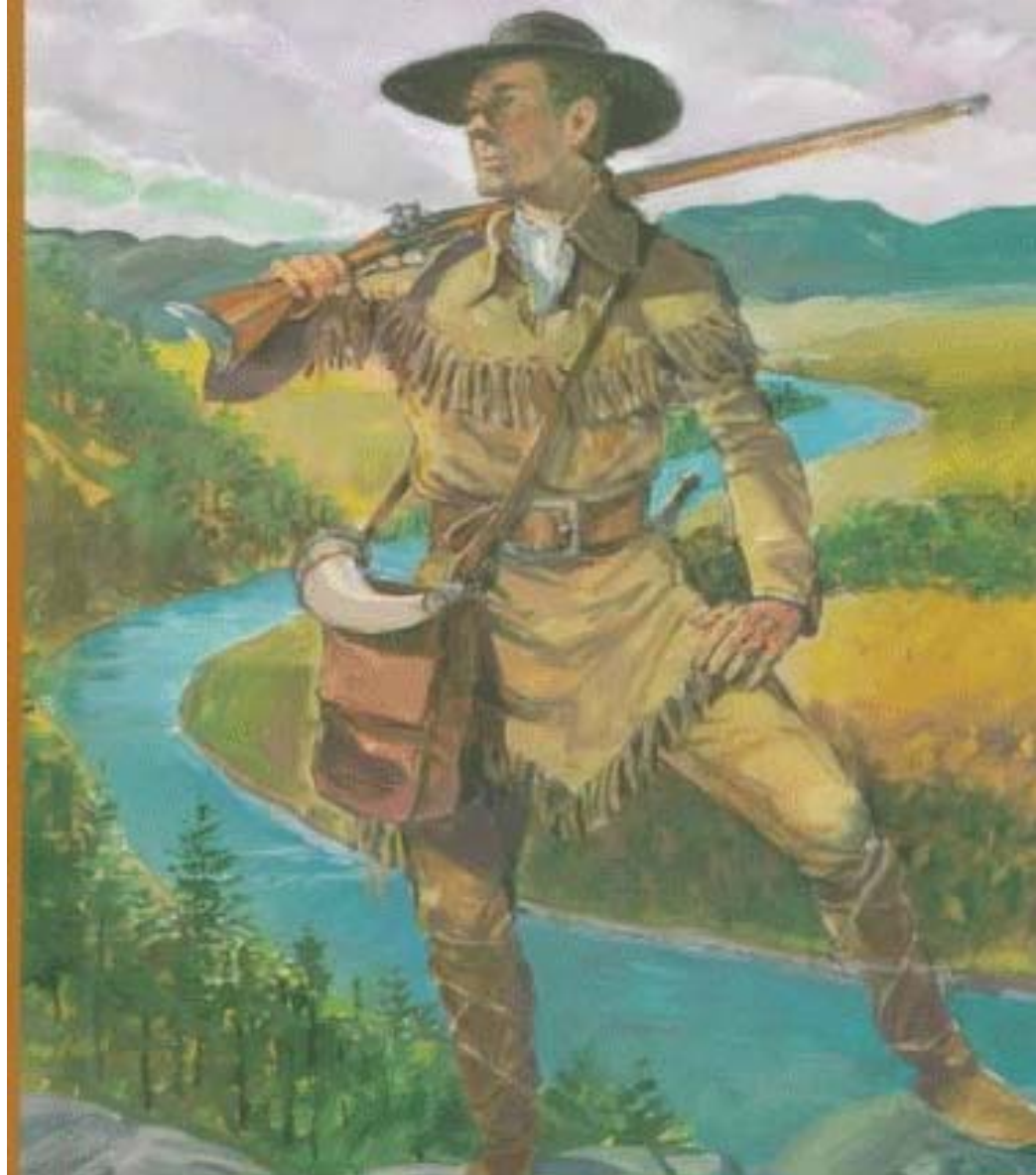


STUART

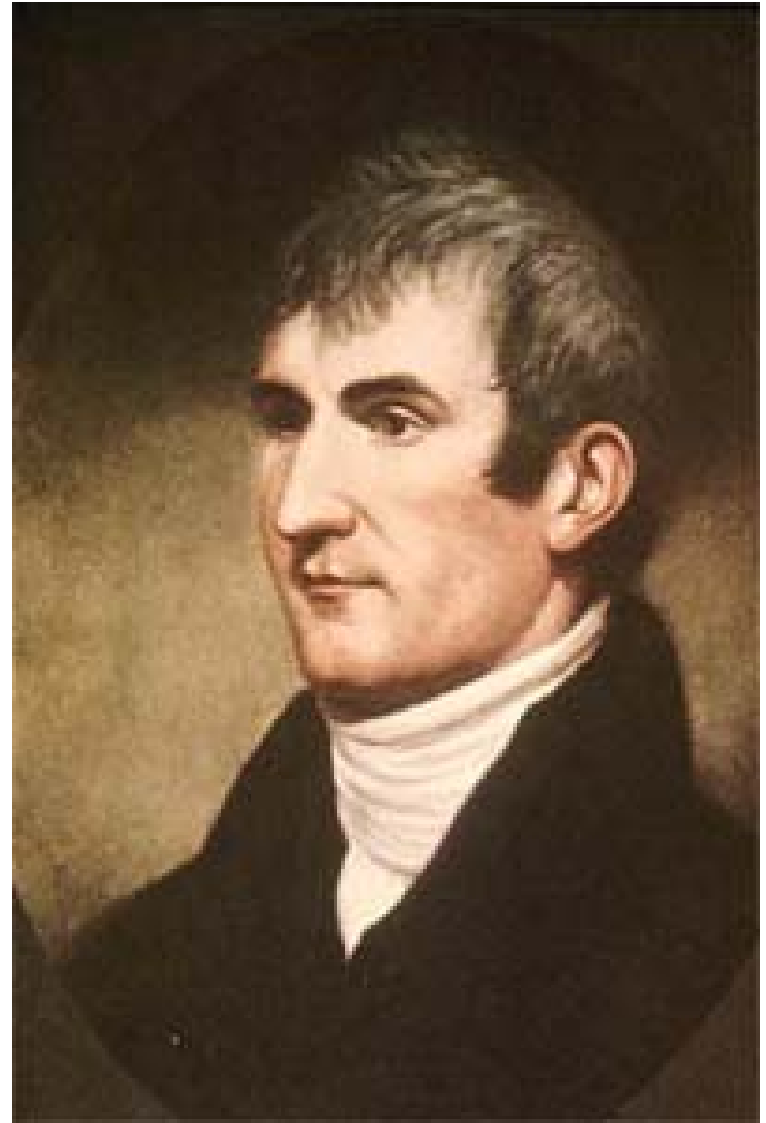


JACKSON

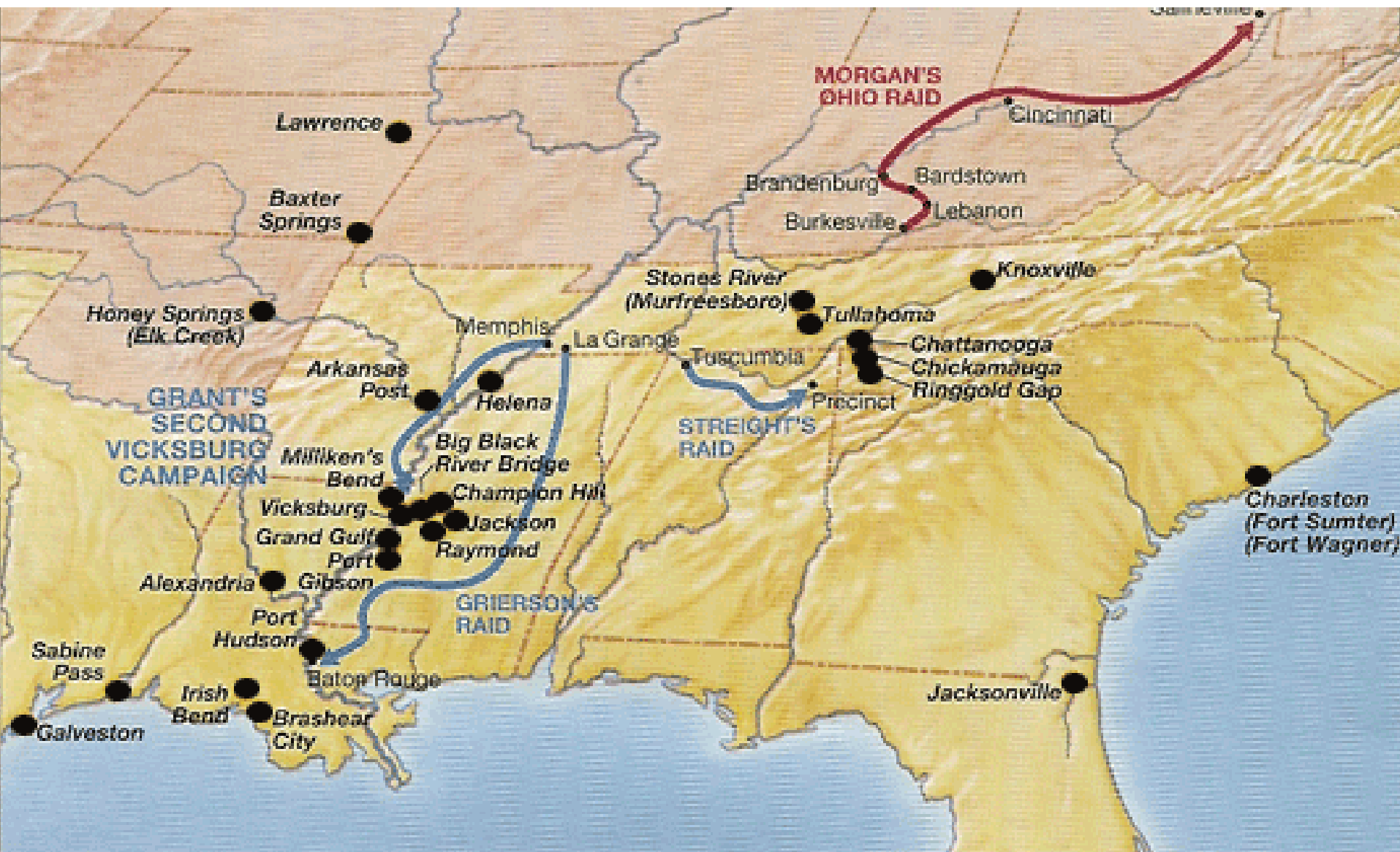
4. Military leadership



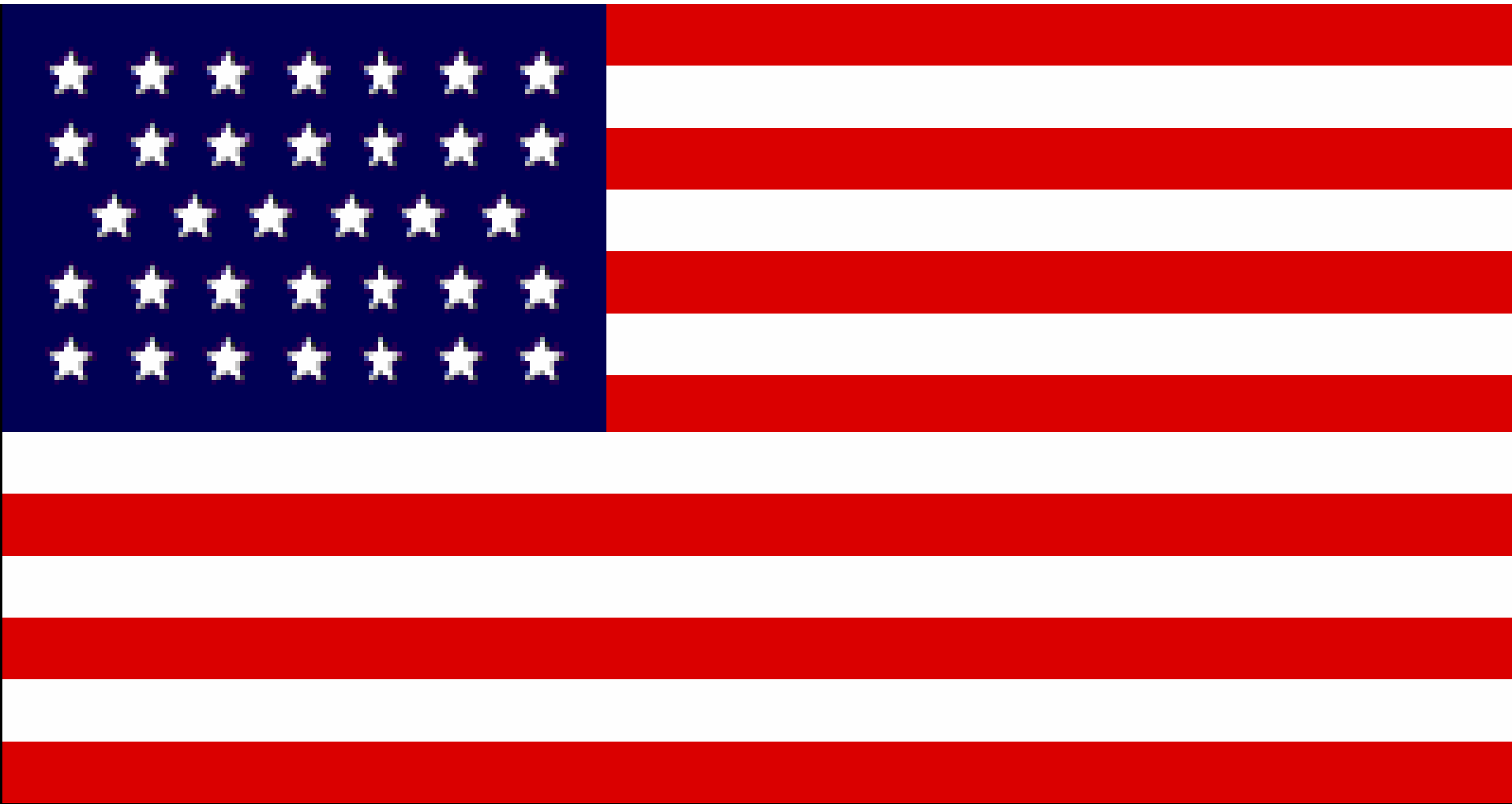
5. Readiness among the rank and file



5. Readiness among the rank and file



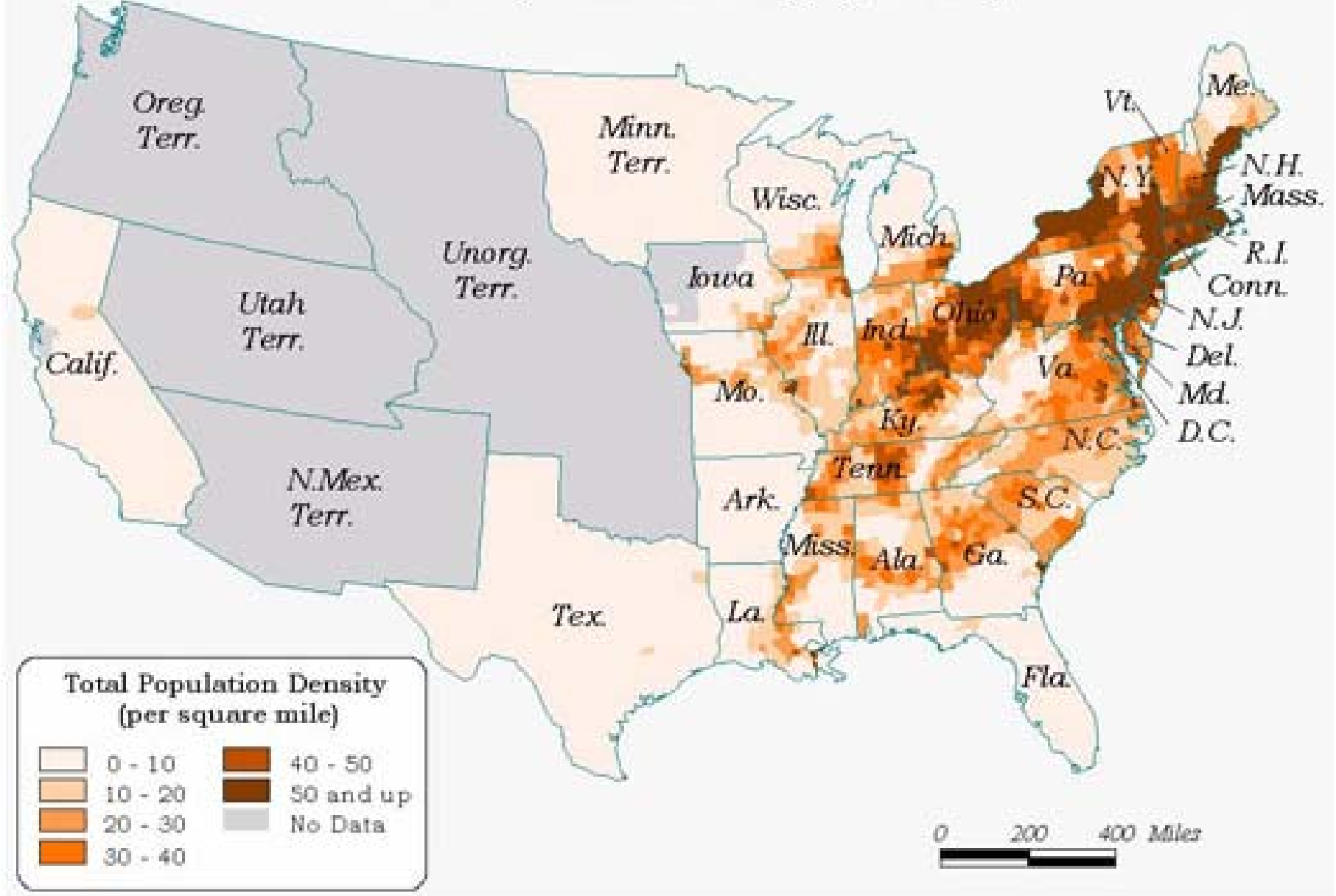
6. Interior lines



UNION ADVANTAGES



1. Manufacturing



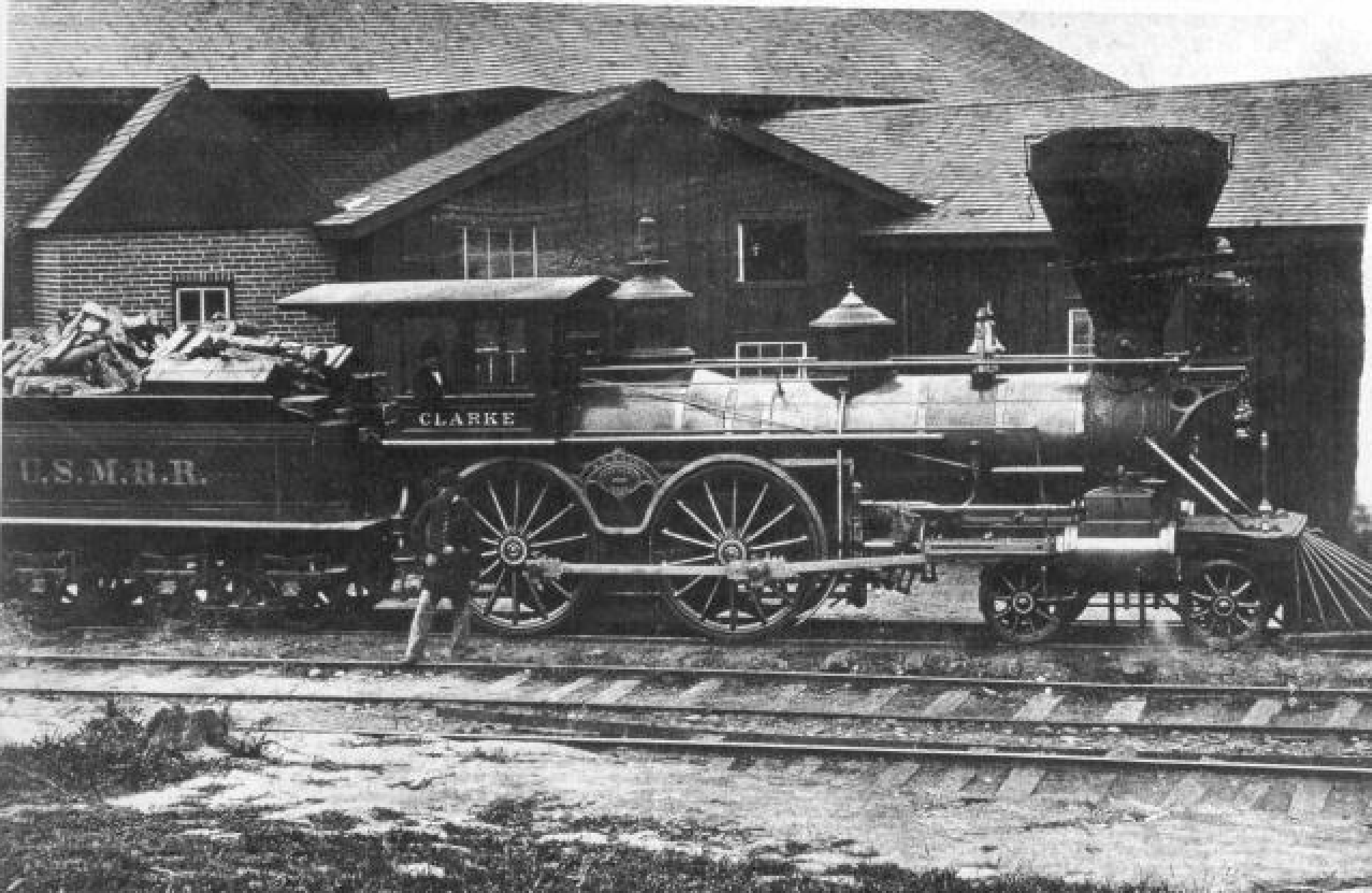
2. Population



3. Naval power



4. Agriculture



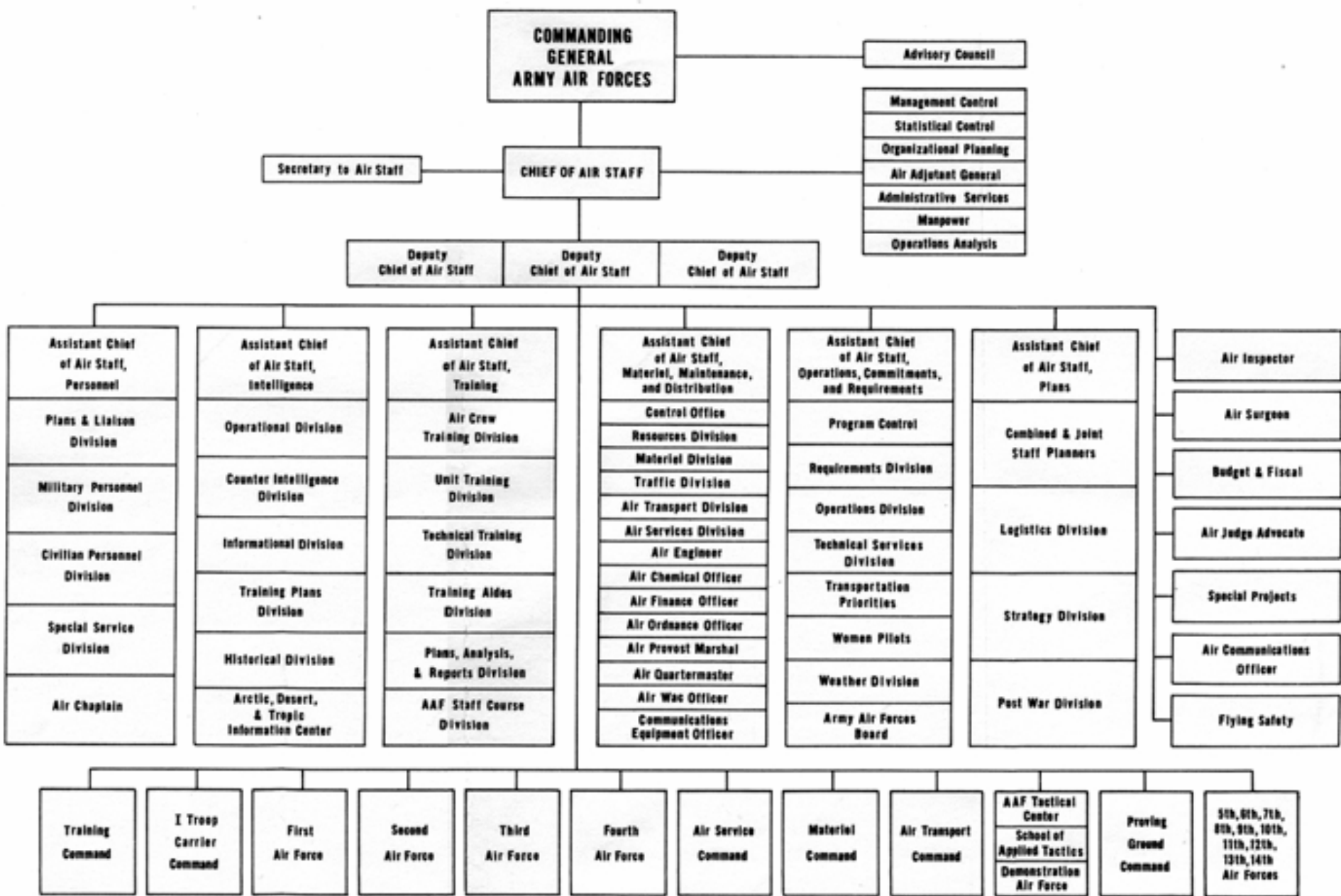
5. Transportation



6. Playing offense



7. Stability, sovereignty



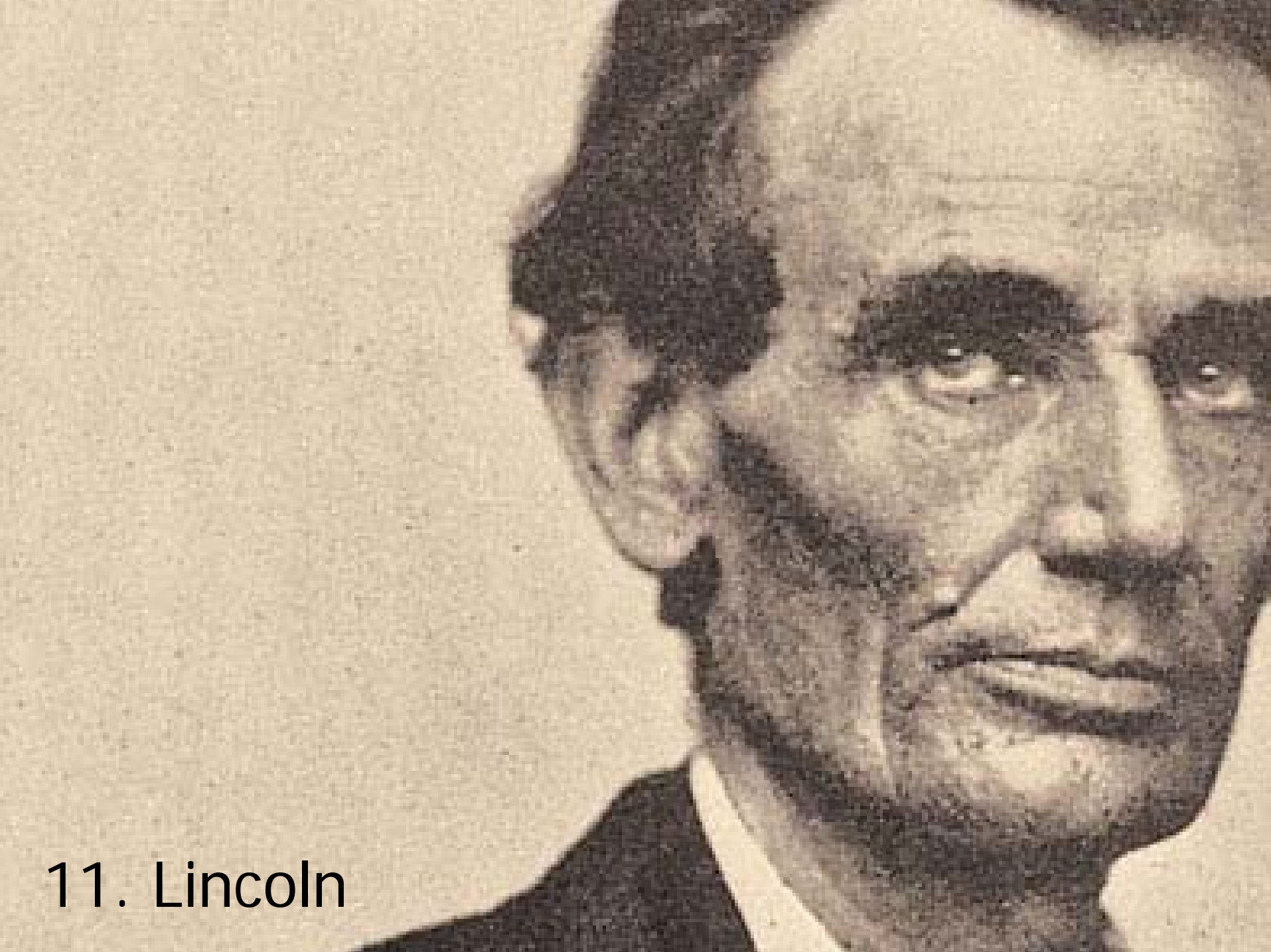
8. Military structure



9. Military planning



10. Capital



11. Lincoln

United States and the Confederacy

1860



United States and the Confederacy

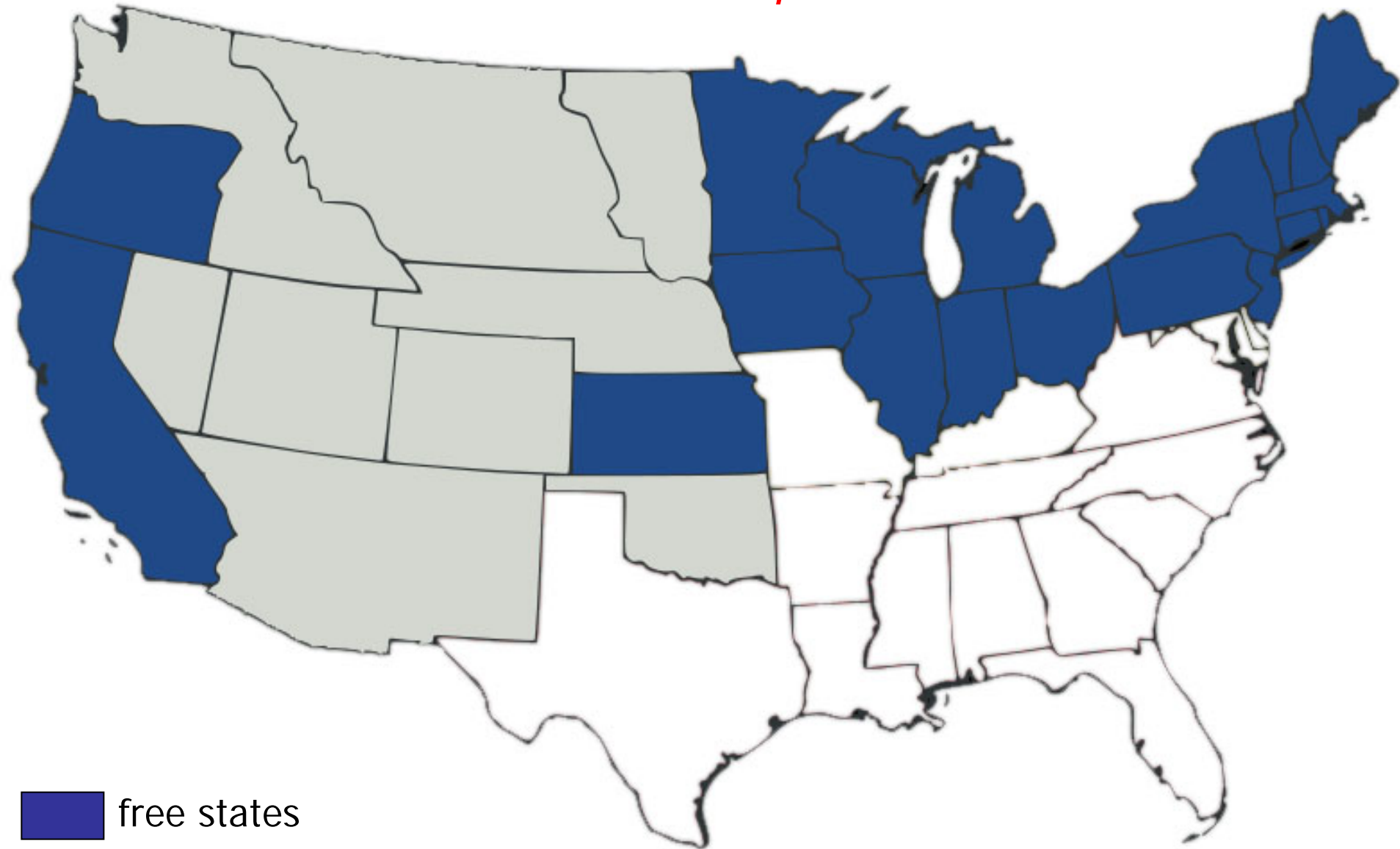
1860



 territories

United States and the Confederacy

November 6, 1860



- free states
- territories



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

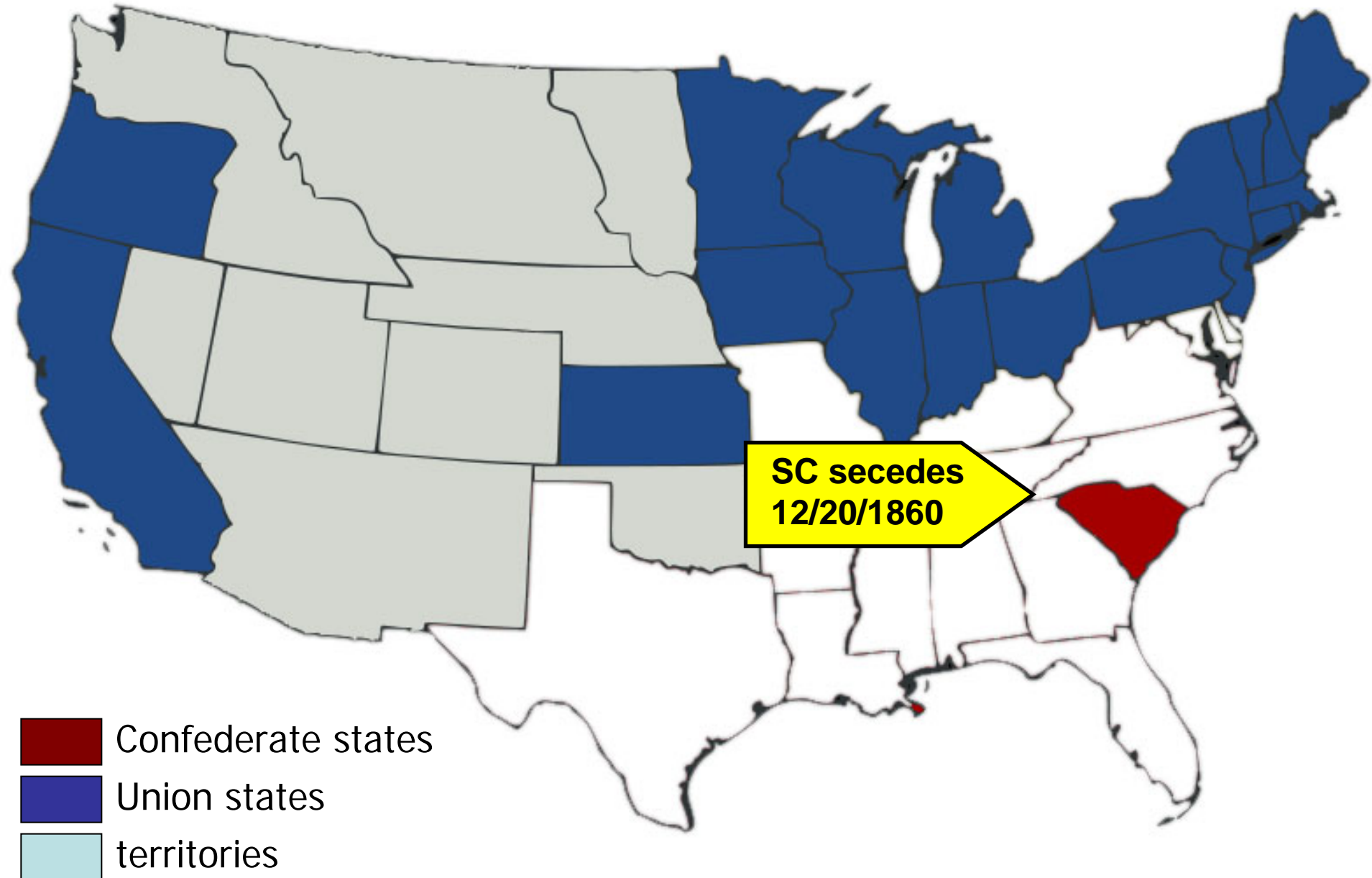
President James Buchanan

Final address to Congress

December 3, 1860

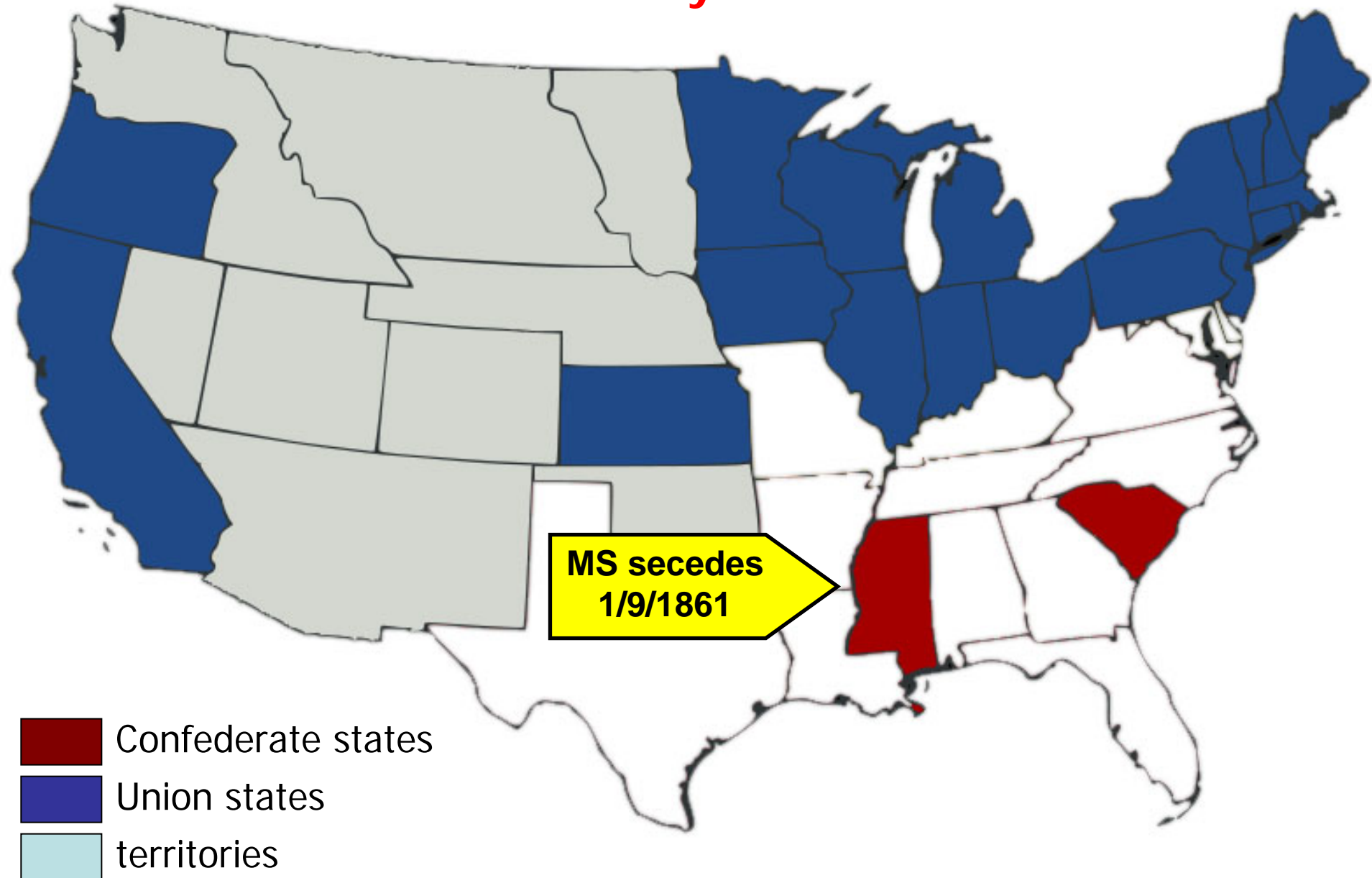
United States and the Confederacy

December 1860



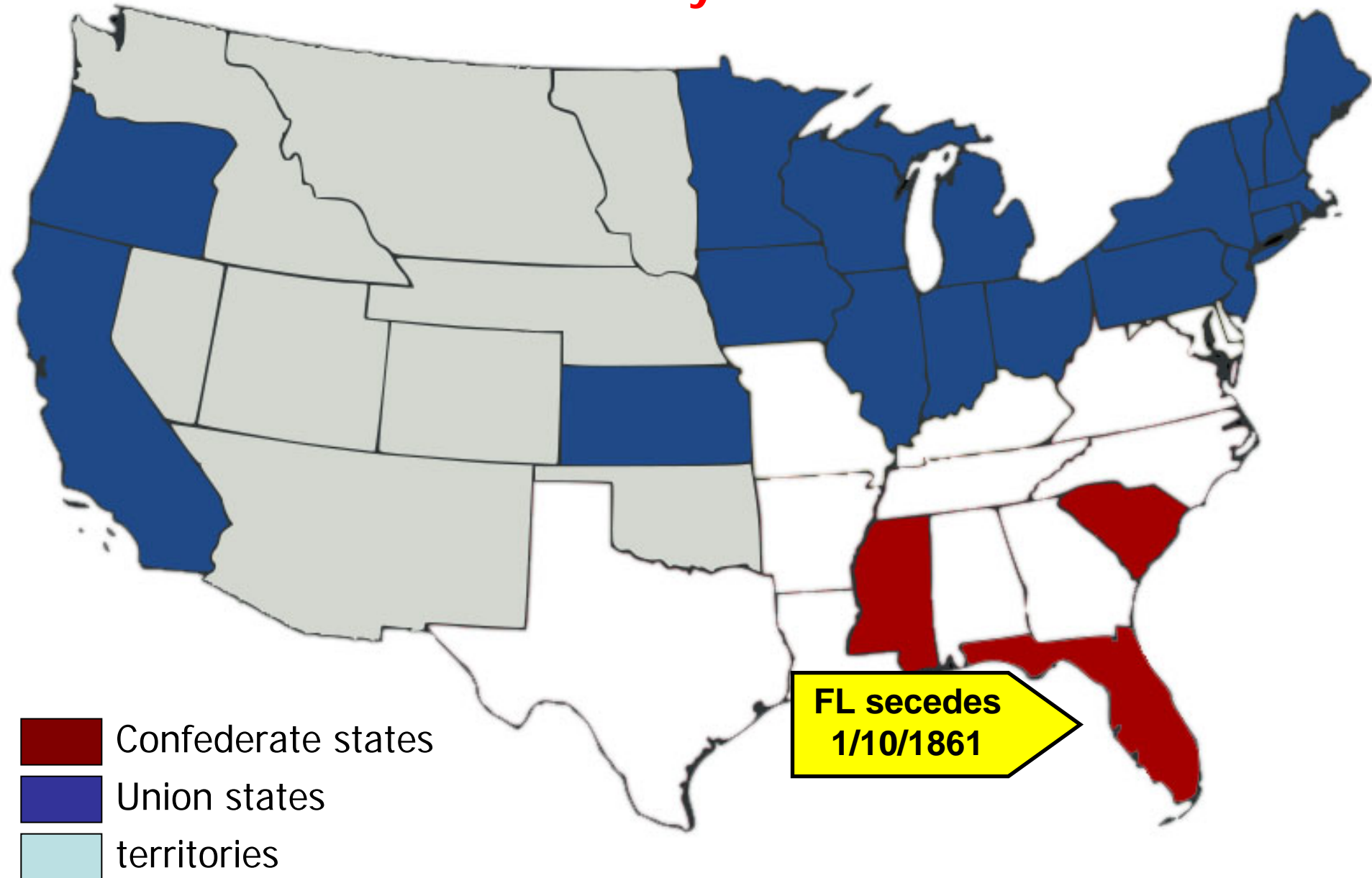
United States and the Confederacy

January 1861



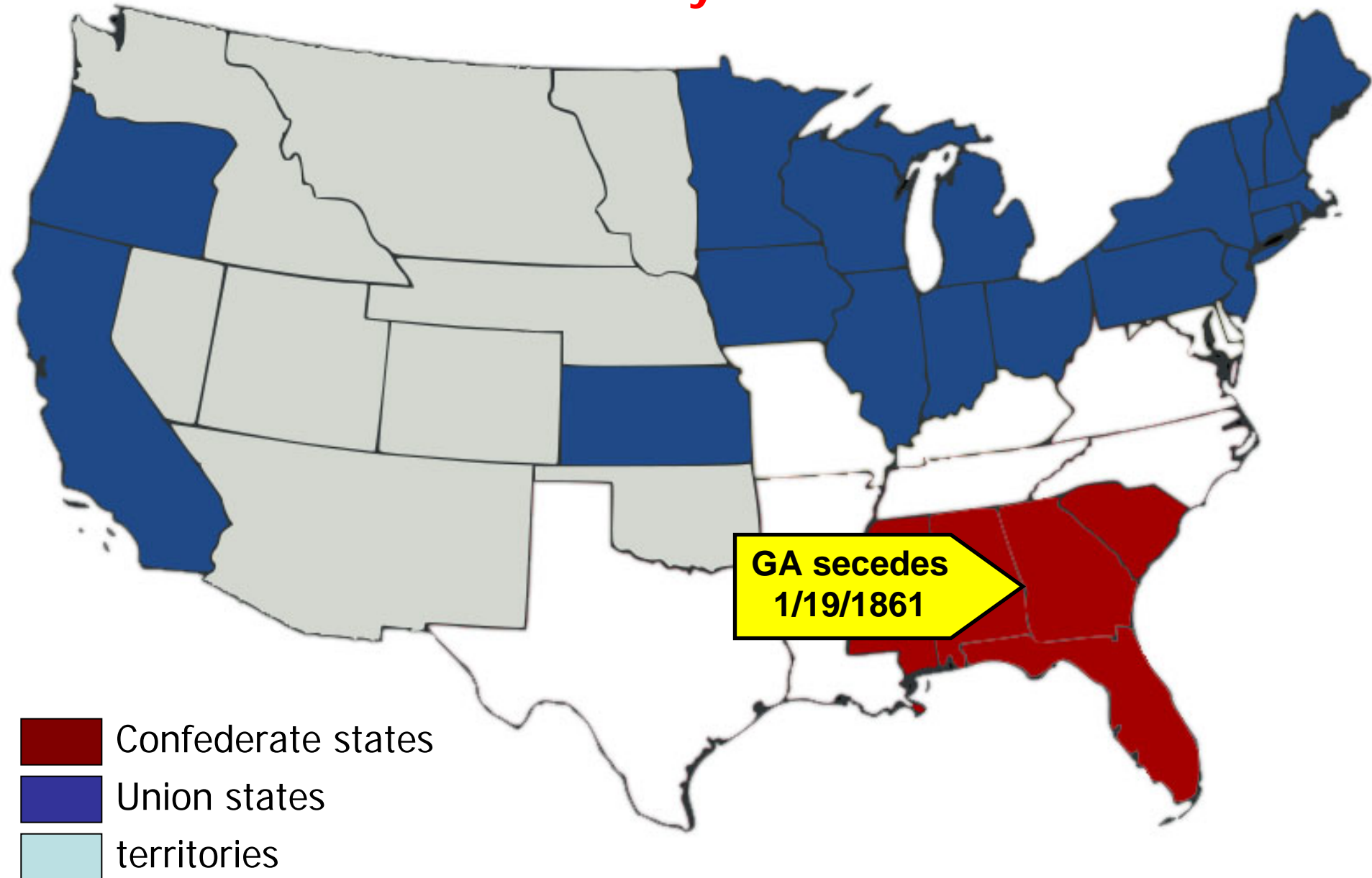
United States and the Confederacy

January 1861



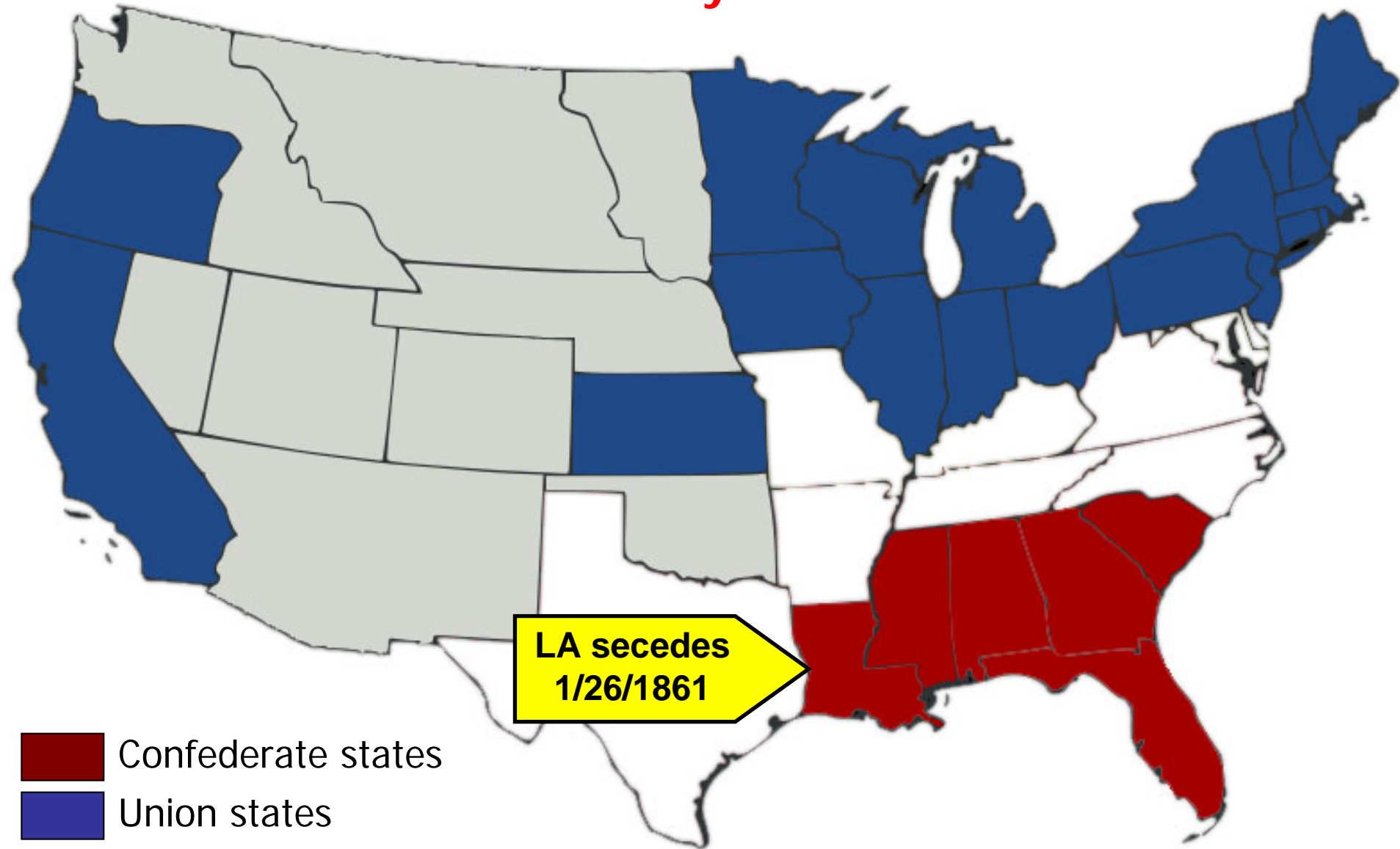
United States and the Confederacy

January 1861



United States and the Confederacy

January 1861

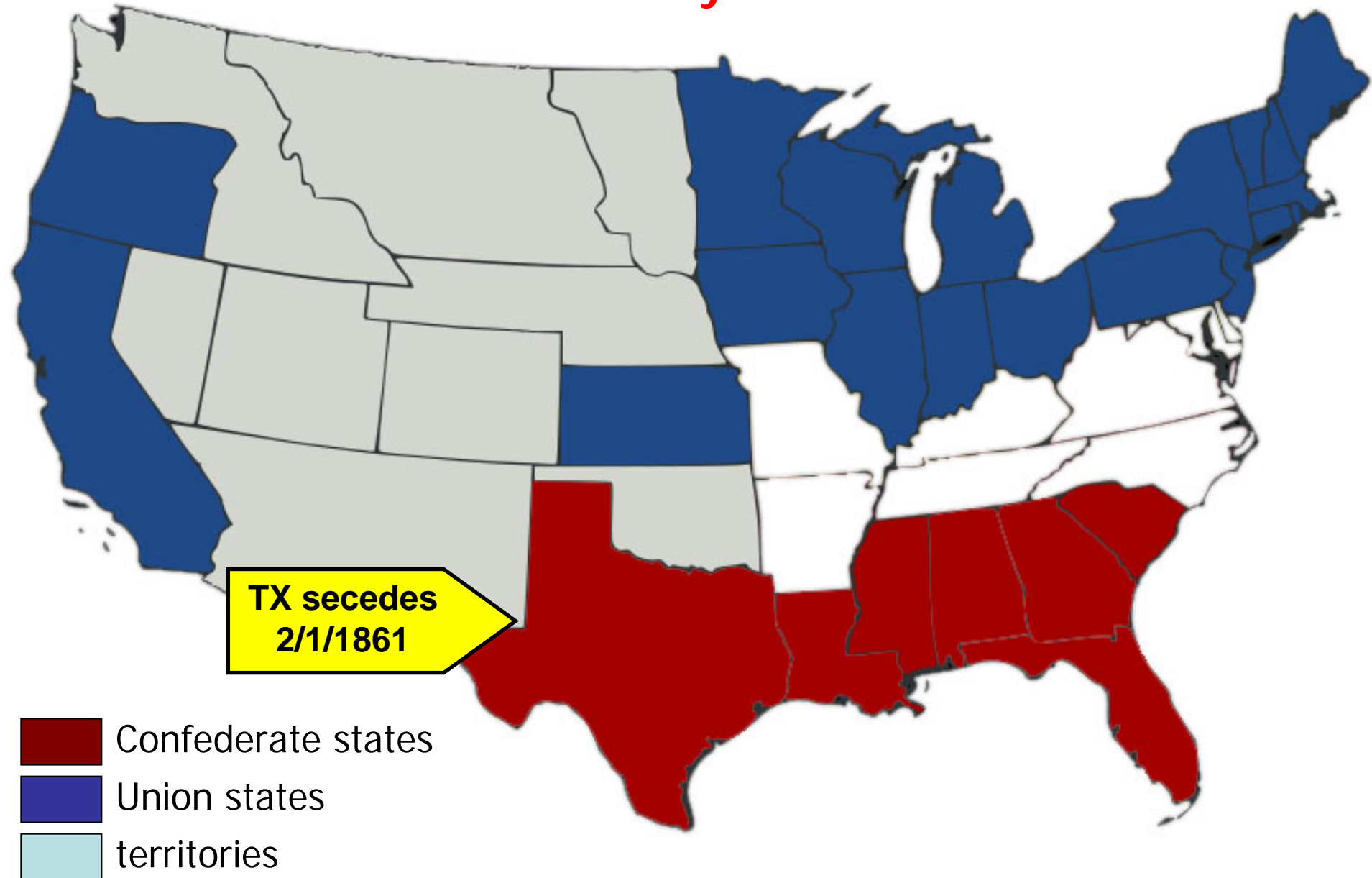


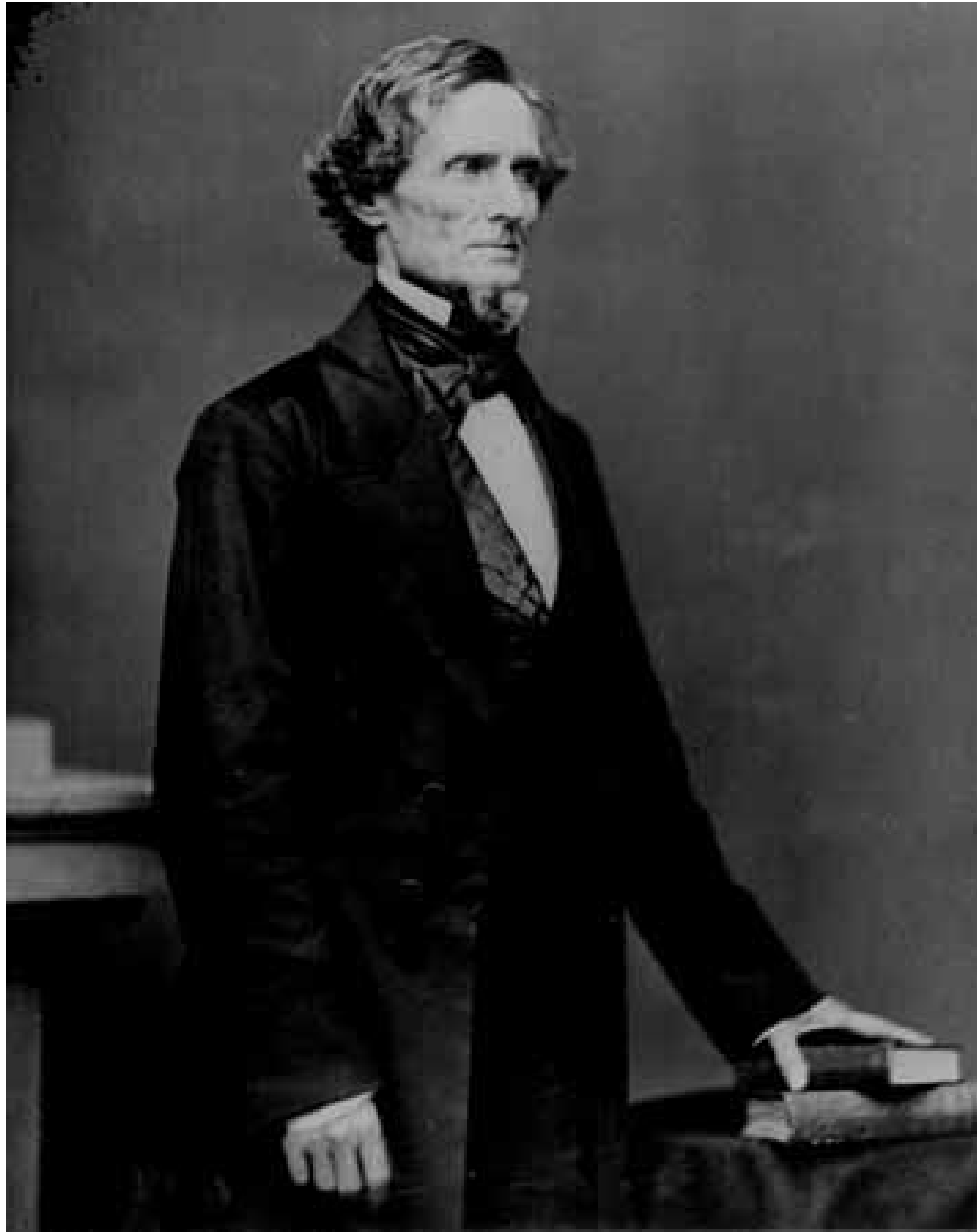
LA secedes
1/26/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

United States and the Confederacy

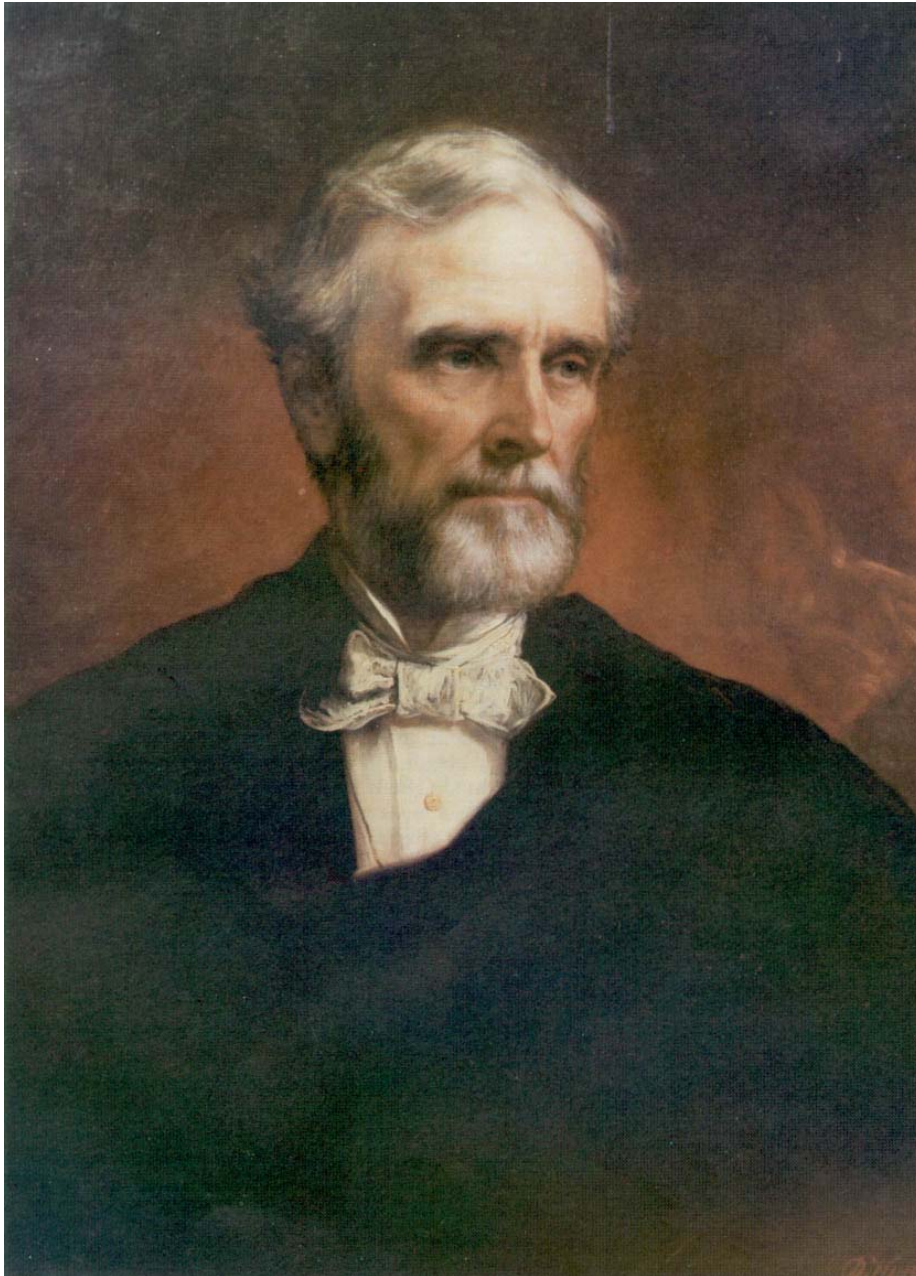
February 1861





Jefferson Davis

- Born in KY, 1808
- Graduated from West Point, 1828
- Black Hawk War vet
- Congressman
- 100+ slaves on his plantation
- Mexican War veteran
- Assigned to Senate, 1847
- Secretary of War for Pierce
- Senate again, 1856



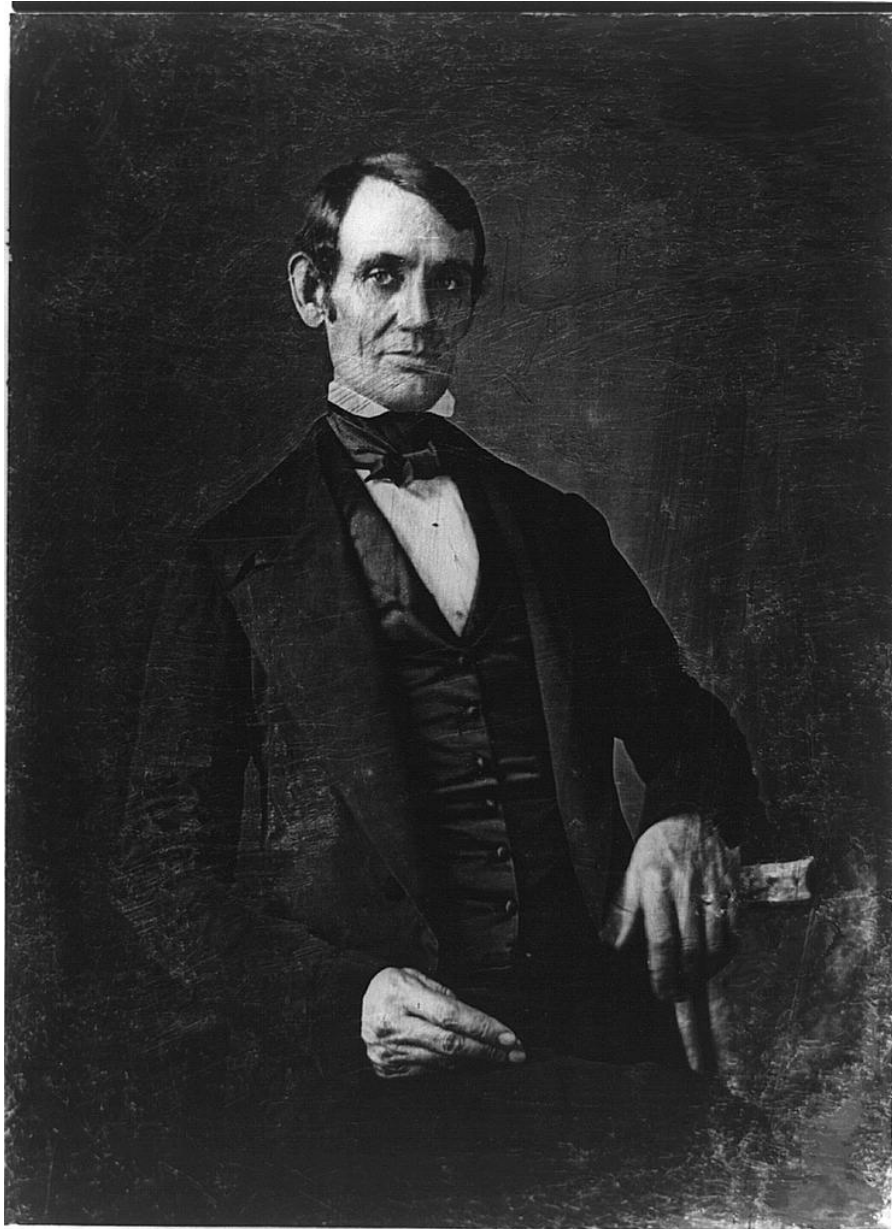
Jefferson Davis

- Opposed secession
- Many feuds with VP, Alexander Stevens
- Perfect candidate...
on paper

Lincoln's résumé



- Odd jobs
- Taught himself law
- Member of the Illinois state house
- Prominent Whig
- Anti-war activist, then out of politics for a while
- Anti-slavery activist



Lincoln's résumé

- Born KY, 1809
- Moved to IN “partly on account of slavery”
- Formal education: 18 months, unofficial teachers
- Studied every book he could find
- Unique “plain” oratory style

Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

March 4, 1861

Inherits a broken nation

Seven states had already seceded

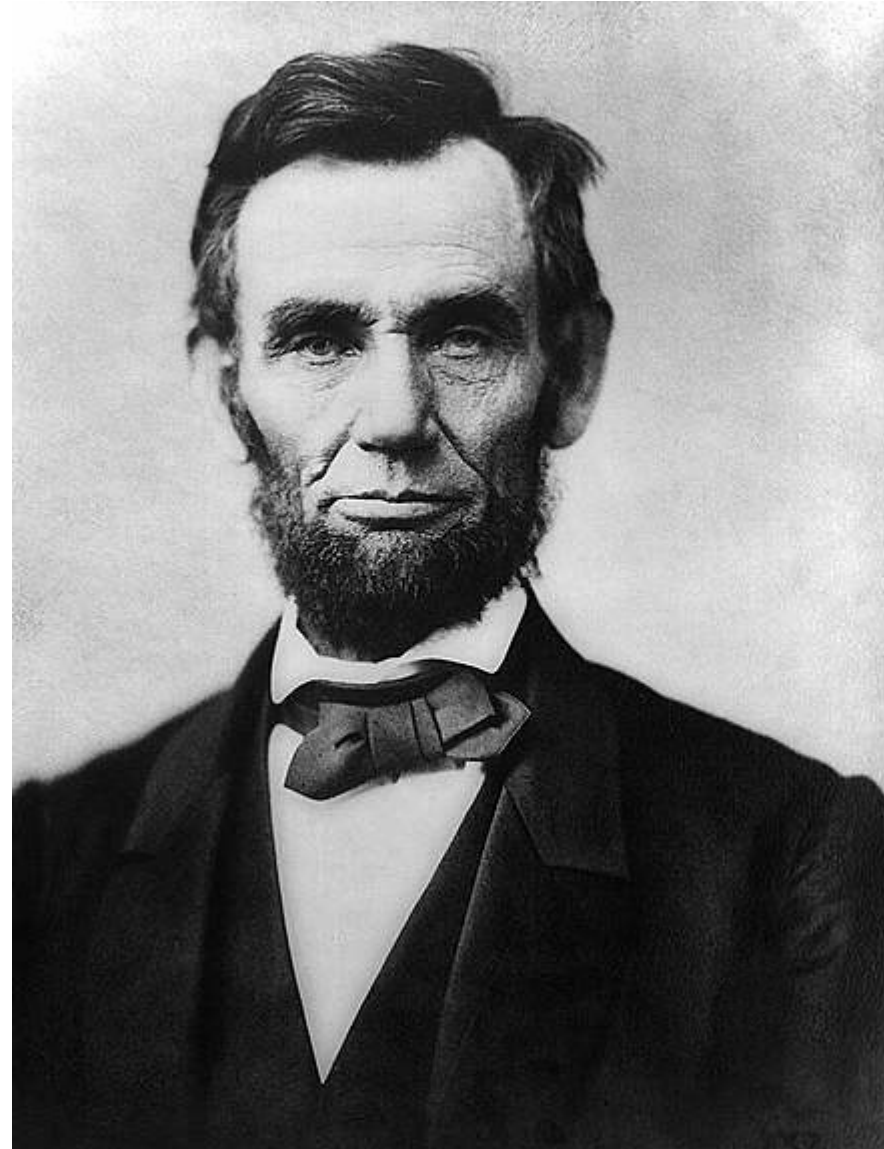
Highly anticipated speech

Rumors of assassination

What would he say?

Key points:

- U.S. will hold all federal land
- No invasion
- Slavery: As is
- Will of the people
- No do-overs re: Constitution



Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

March 4, 1861



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”

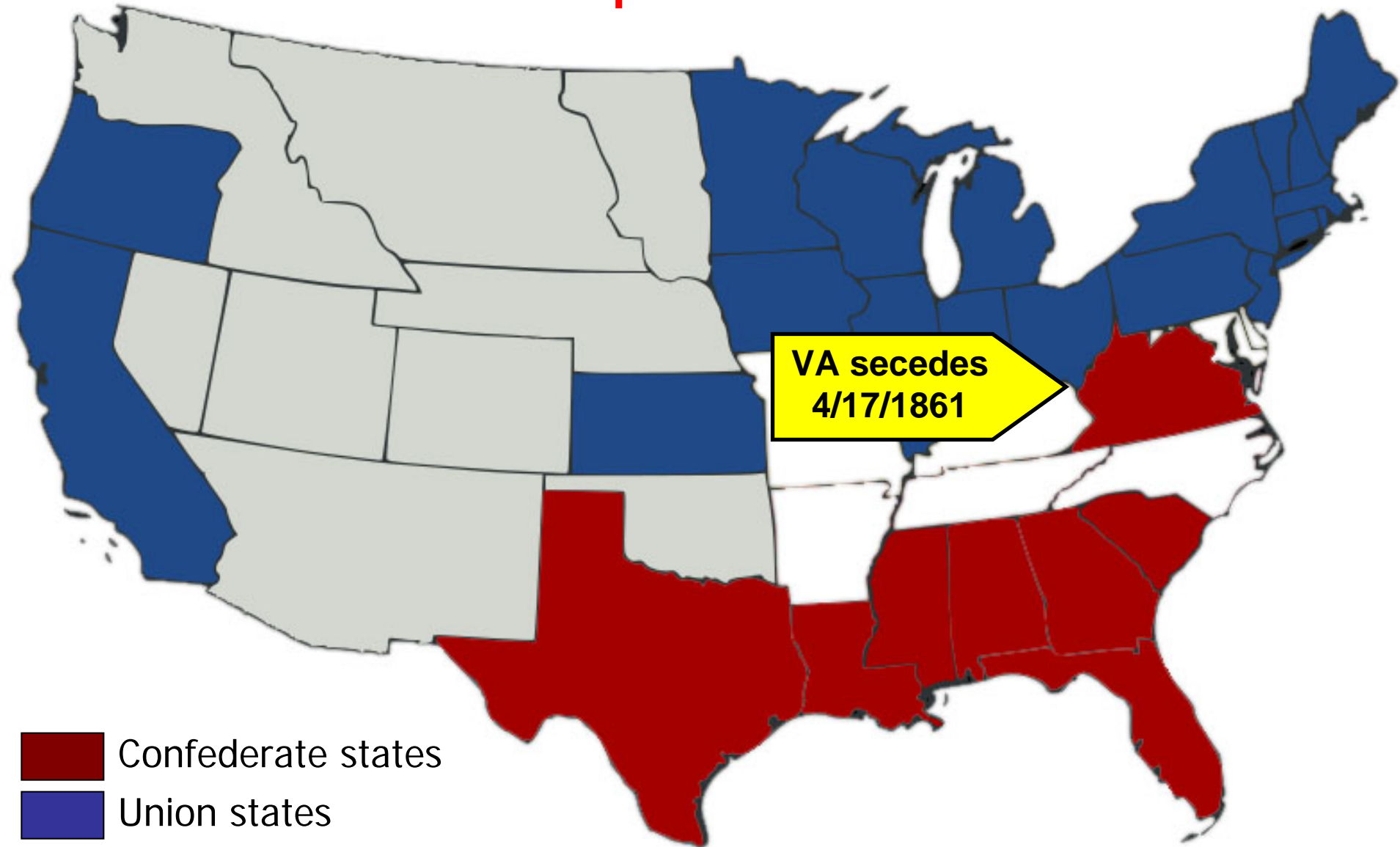
Built at harbor’s edge in Charleston, SC, following War of 1812

Union soldiers had held out following secession

Union surrenders the fort after 34 hours of shelling

United States and the Confederacy

April 1861

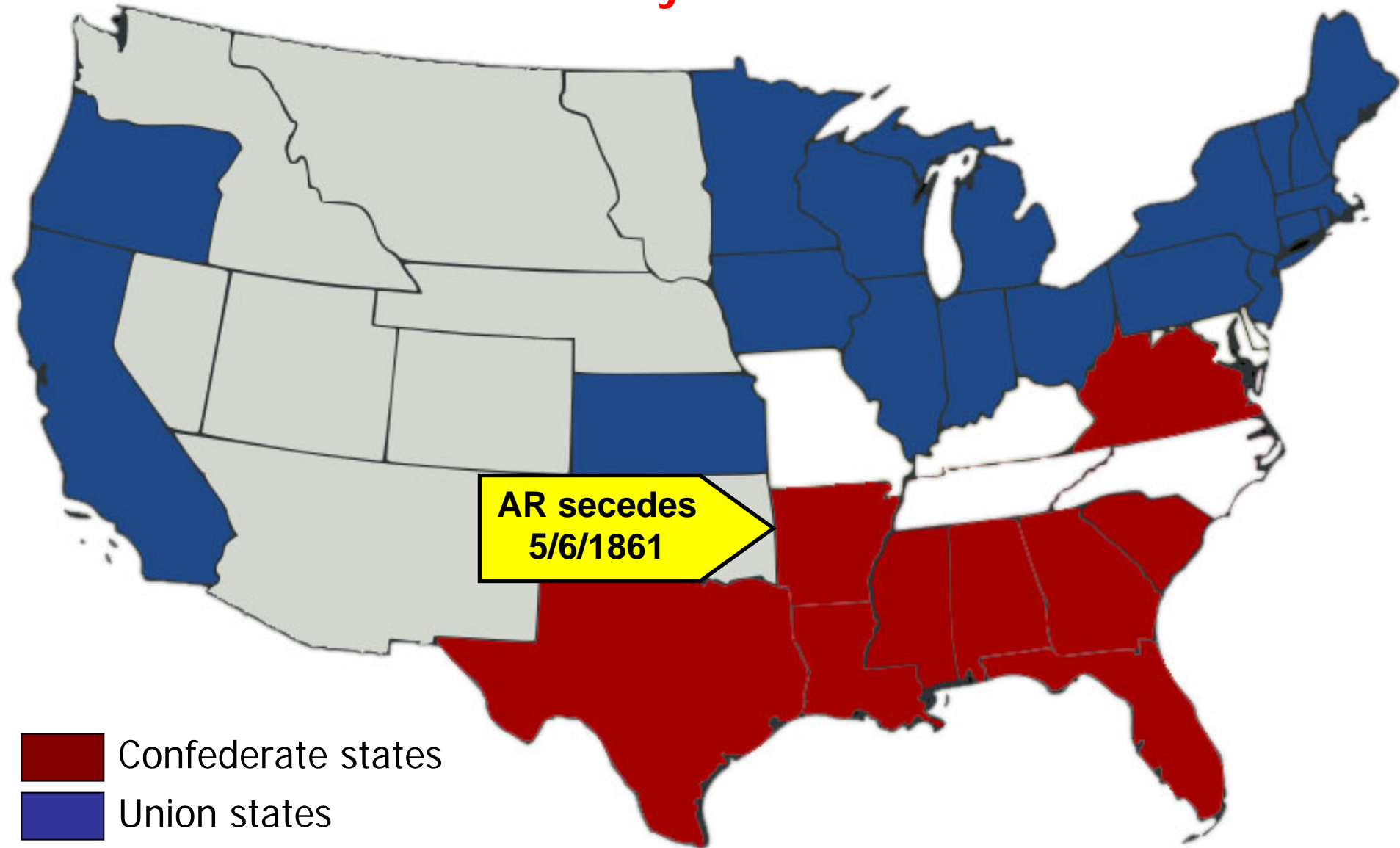


VA secedes
4/17/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

United States and the Confederacy

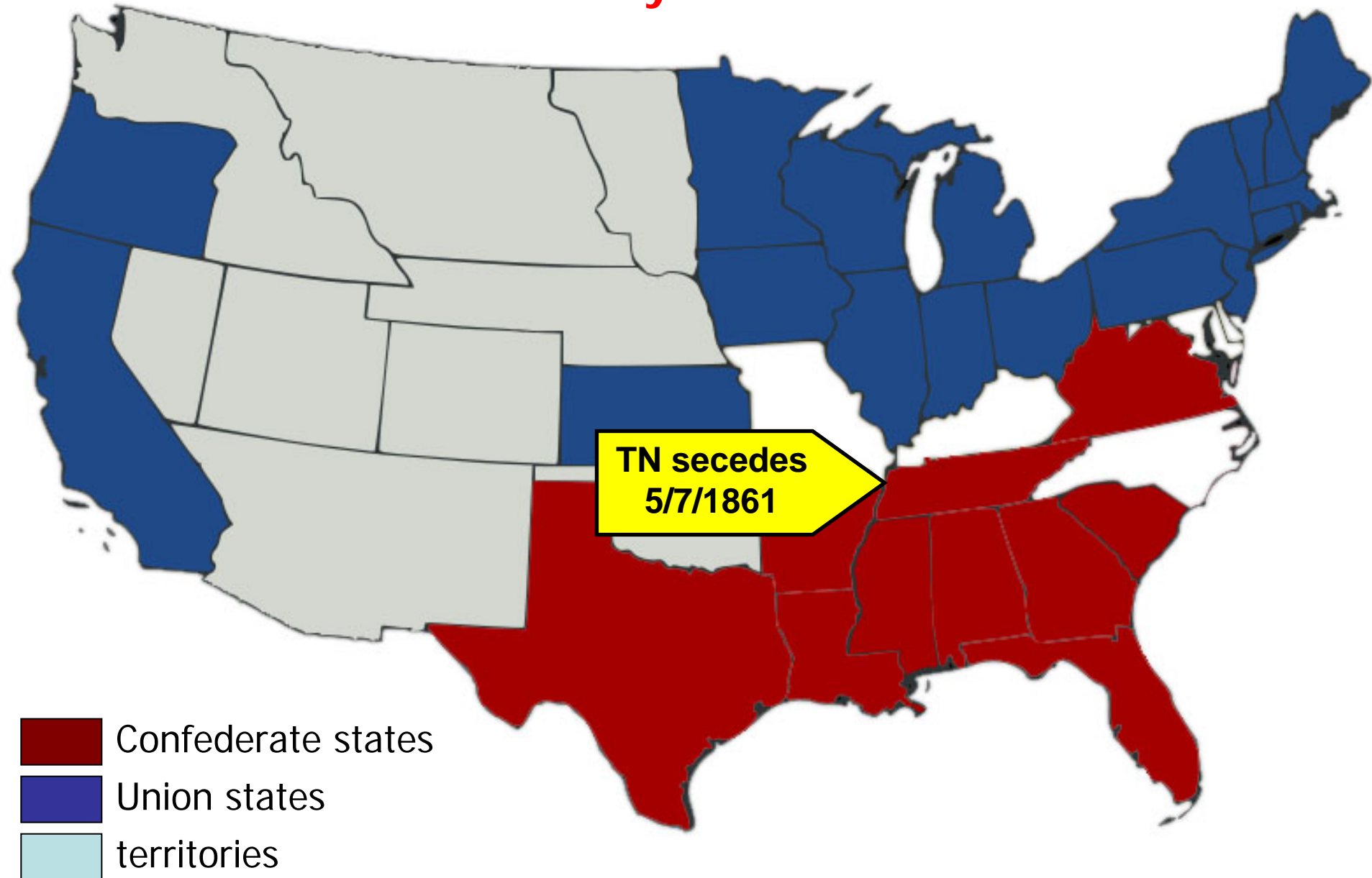
May 1861



- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

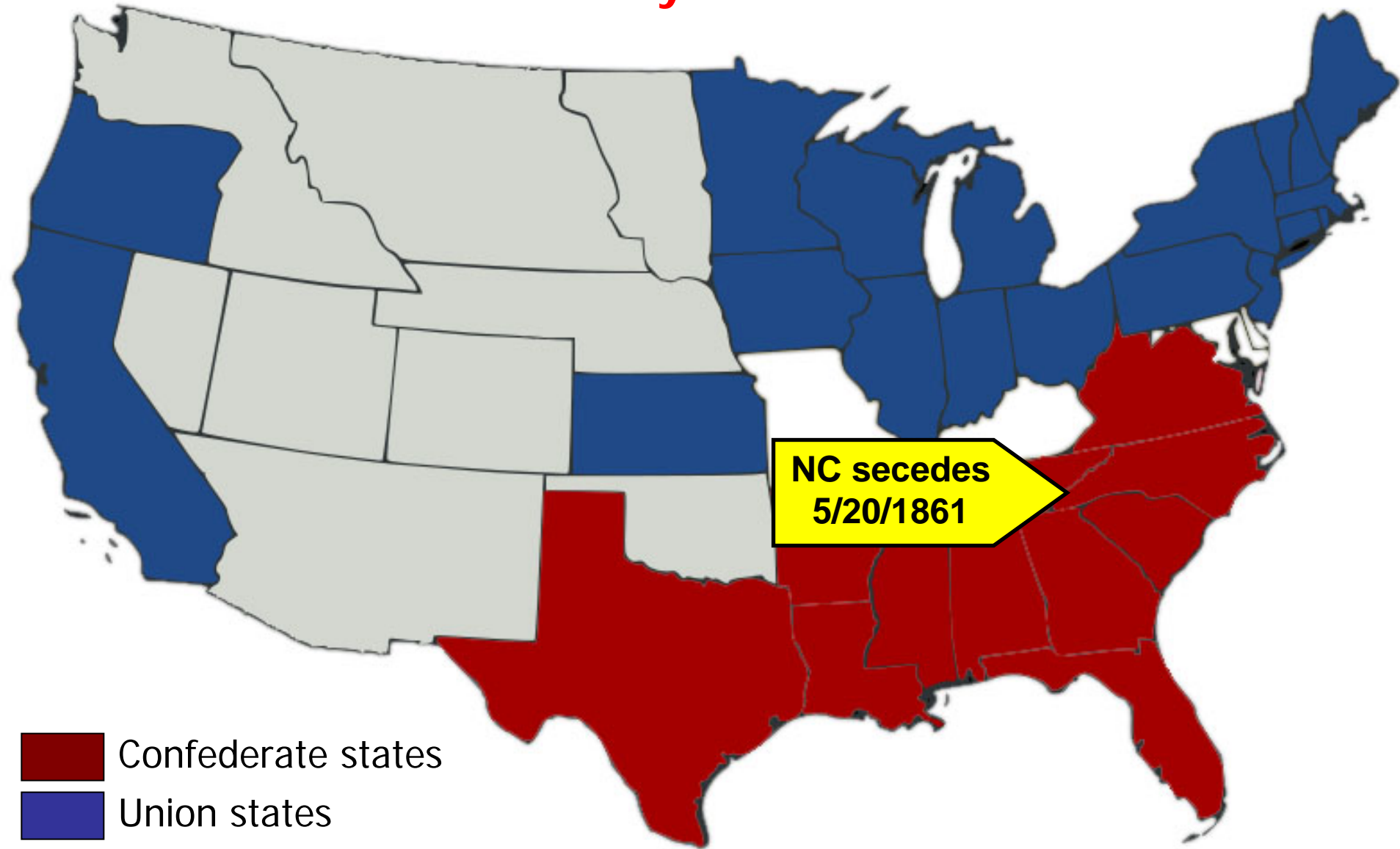
United States and the Confederacy

May 1861



United States and the Confederacy

May 1861



NC secedes
5/20/1861

- Confederate states
- Union states
- territories

C.S. Constitution

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

U.S. Constitution

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The Anaconda Plan

1861

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"



Winfield Scott

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



Wholesale and Retail
Sole Proprietors
L. S. BROWN

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

First Battle of Bull Run

July 1861

- a.k.a. Battle of Manassas
- July 21, 1861
- Union Army led by Gen. Irwin McDowell
- Confederate Army led by P.G.T. Beauregard
- 25,000 troops for each side
- Beauregard planned to attack Union's capital city
- Reinforcements were en route from Shenandoah Valley, VA



D EDICATION OF BULL R UN MEMORIAL
JUNE 10, 1865

First Battle of Bull Run

July 1861

- Union wanted to block troops coming in by rail
- McDowell under enormous pressure from DC politicians
- Union leads early
- Jackson stands strong in defense
- Johnston, reinforcements arrive
- McDowell orders retreat
- "The great skedaddle"



M onument to Stonewall Jackson
M anassas, VA

First Battle of Bull Run

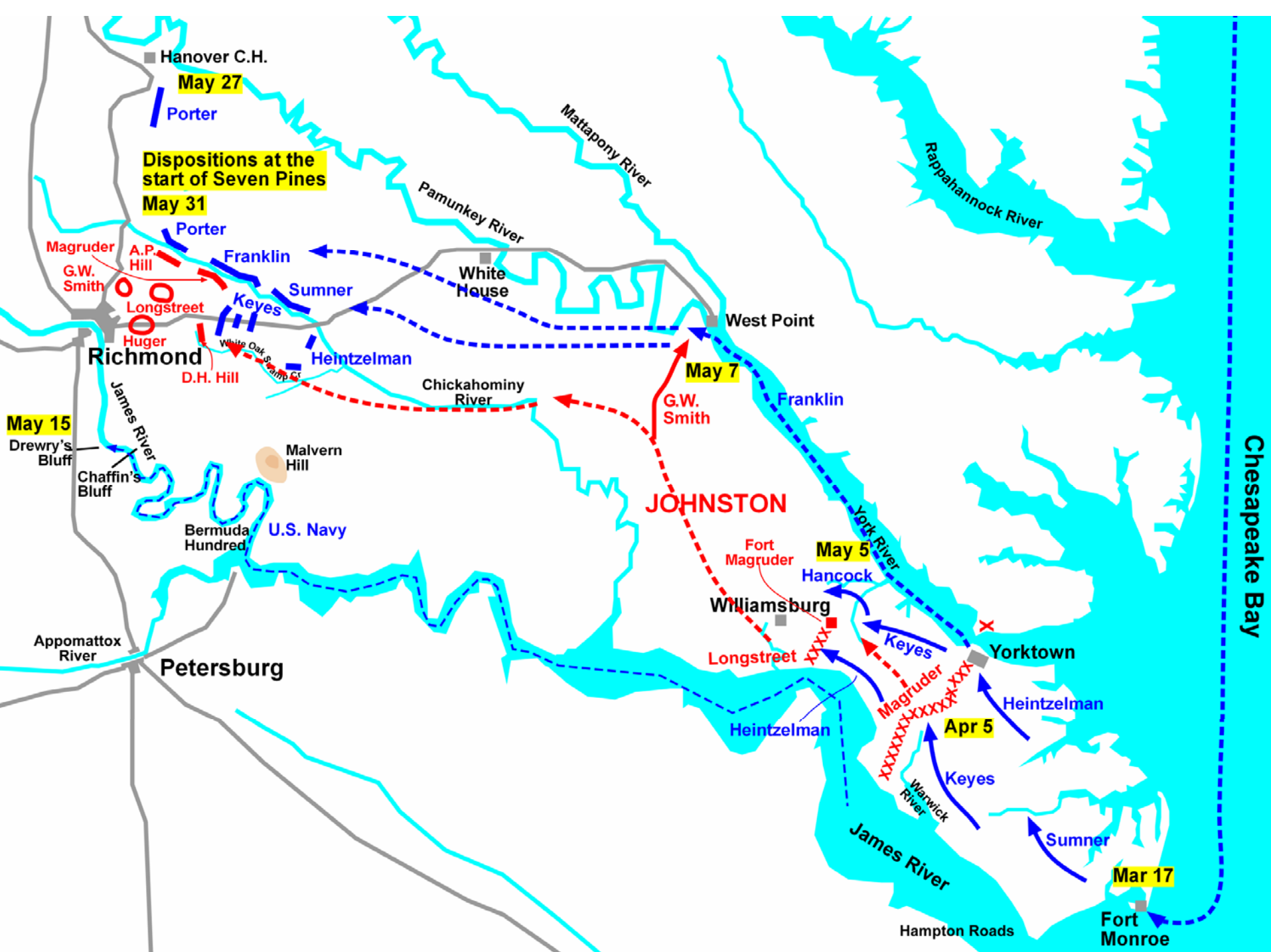
July 1861

Aftermath:

- The long haul
- Weather a factor?
- McDowell out, McClellan in
- Southern advantages in the field
- Why not push to DC?



**BROKEN BRIDGE OVER BULL RUN
OUTSIDE MANASSAS, VA**



Peninsula Campaign

May-July 1861

Lincoln orders army to take
Richmond, the Confederate capital

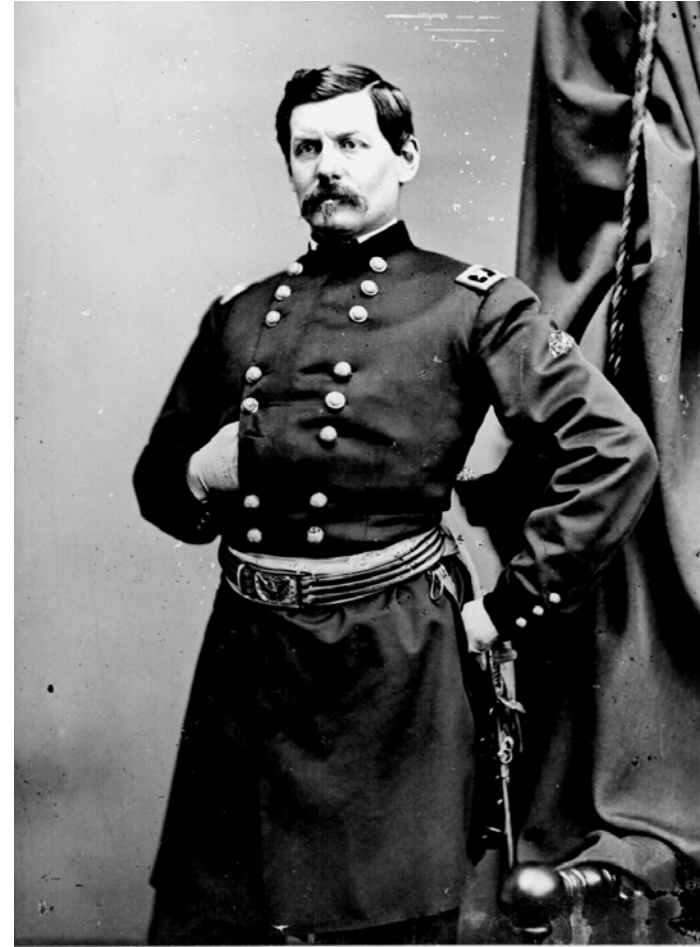
McClellan stalls

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



U n i o n G e n e r a l
G e o r g e M c C l e l l a n

Peninsula Campaign

May-July 1861

Slow bleed of
Union troops

Confederates
scavenge arms
from Union
casualties

McClellan's out

Lee plays offense;
splits to head north

McClellan finds a
cigar



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



Western Theater

Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, February 1862

Strategic Confederate river positions in Western Tennessee

Grant's meteoric rise

First major Union victories

Attempt to divide state

Battle of Shiloh, April 1862

South springs surprise attack

Union reinforces

Bloody victory for North

Unconditional Surrender Grant eyes Vicksburg, Mississippi



Battle of Fort Henry
Gunboats fire from the Tennessee River

Battle of Antietam

September 17, 1862

South has momentum, makes a move

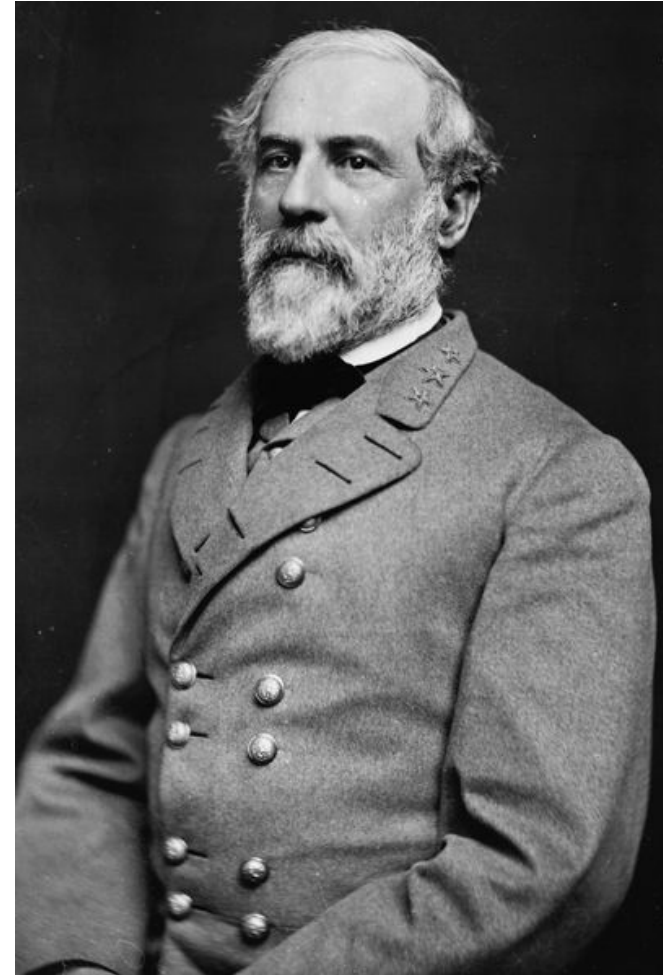
Bloodiest single day in American military history: 23,000 casualties

McClellan again has numbers, again can't capitalize

Lincoln's furious: Why not pursue the retreat? Why not win the war **now**?

Confederacy wanted provisions, international recognition; got neither

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

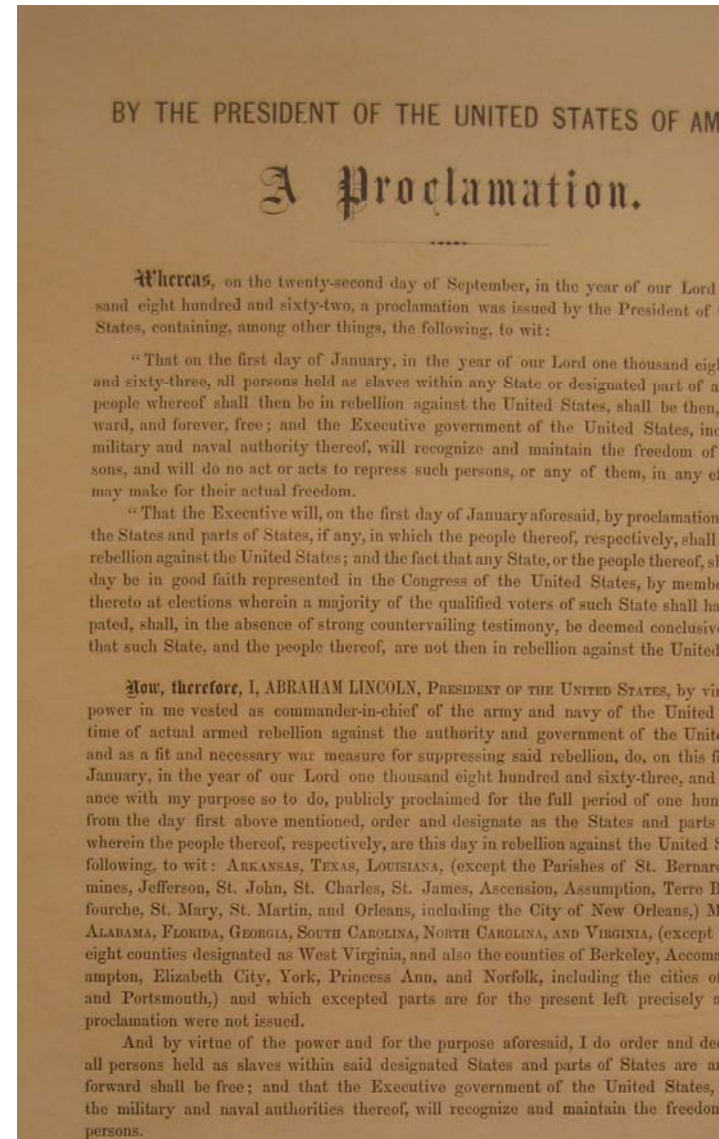
Lincoln’s edict means little in U.S.

- 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”





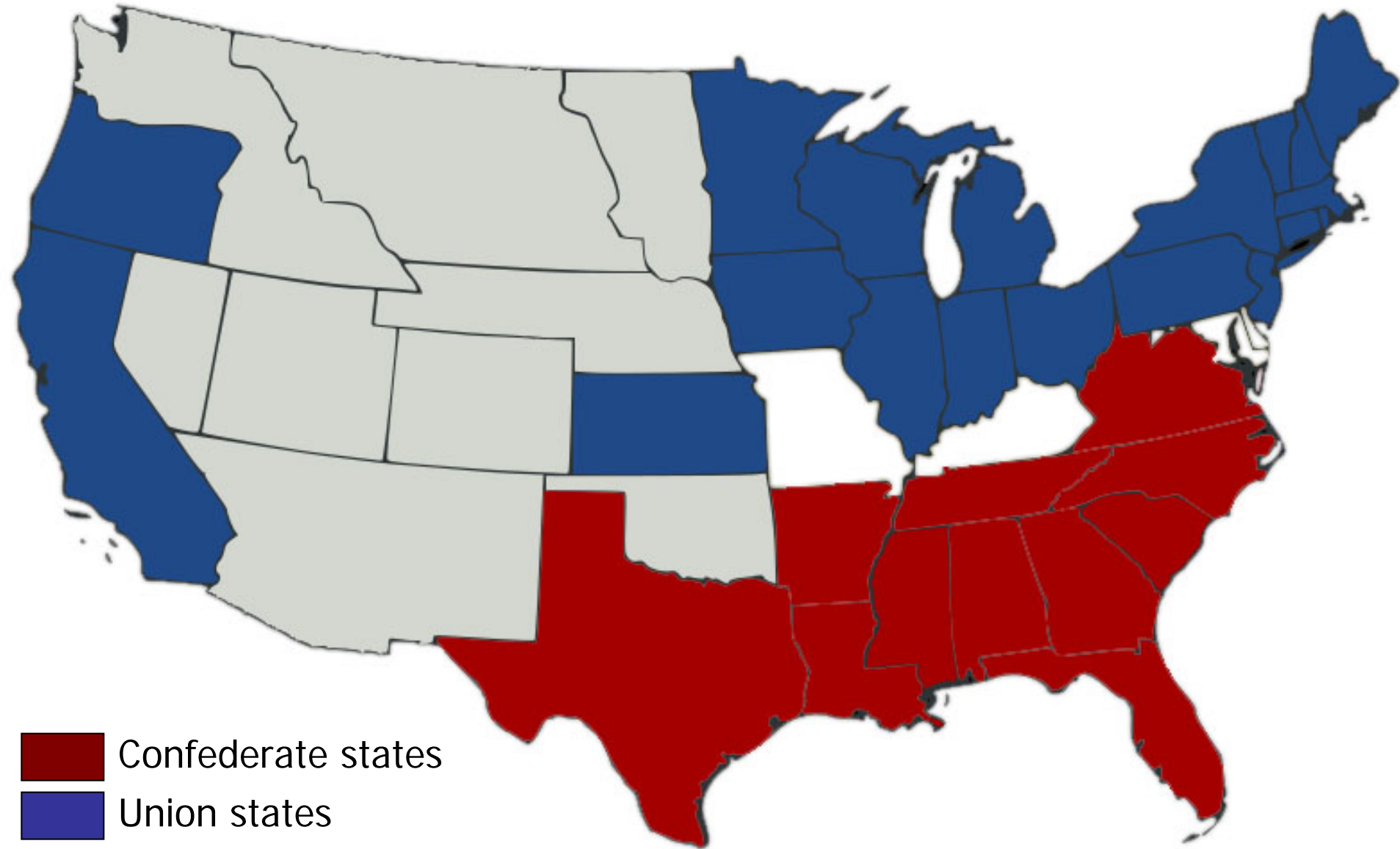







STANLEY J. JACOBSON
MAY 2 1922

United States and the Confederacy

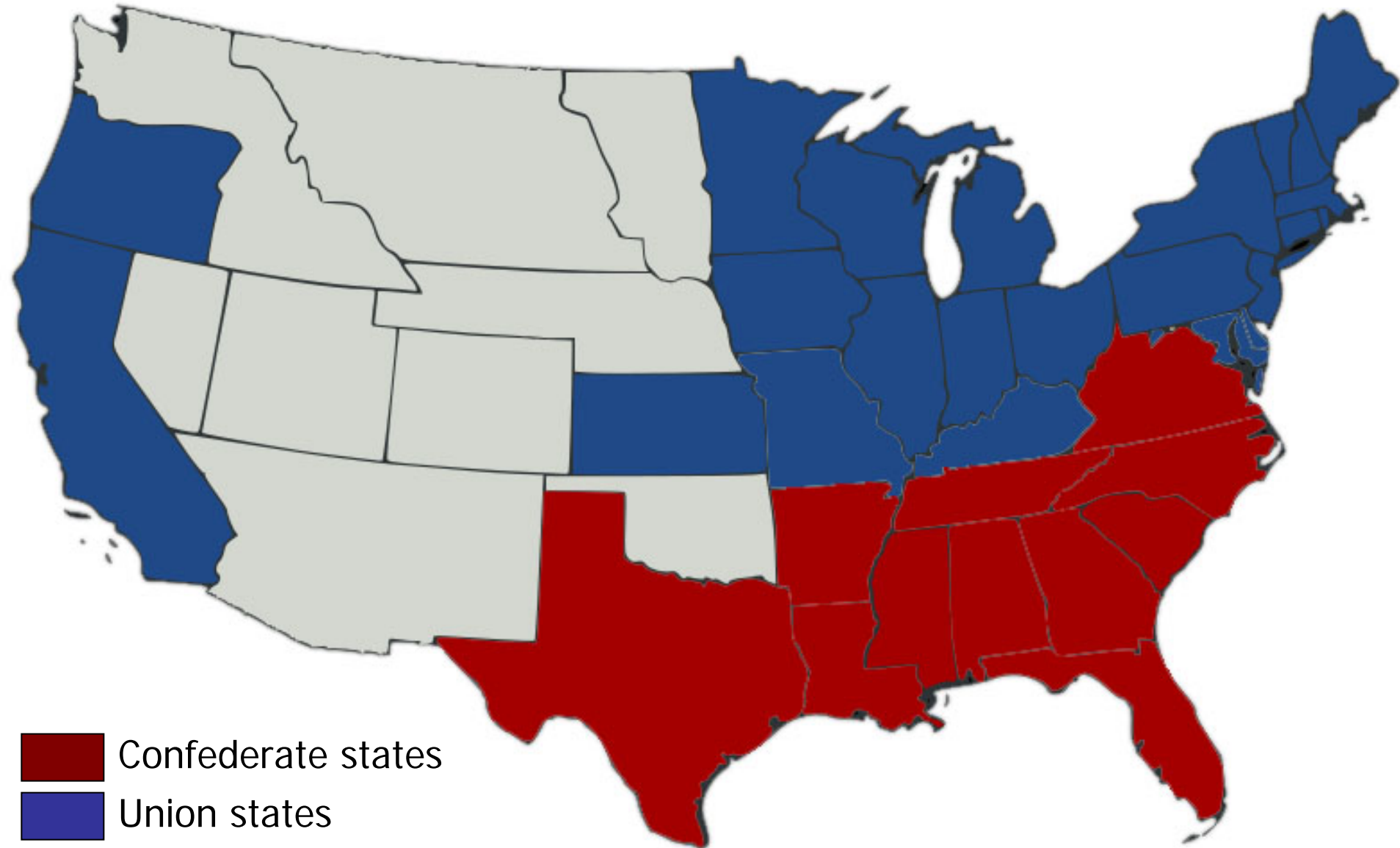
1862






-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

United States and the Confederacy

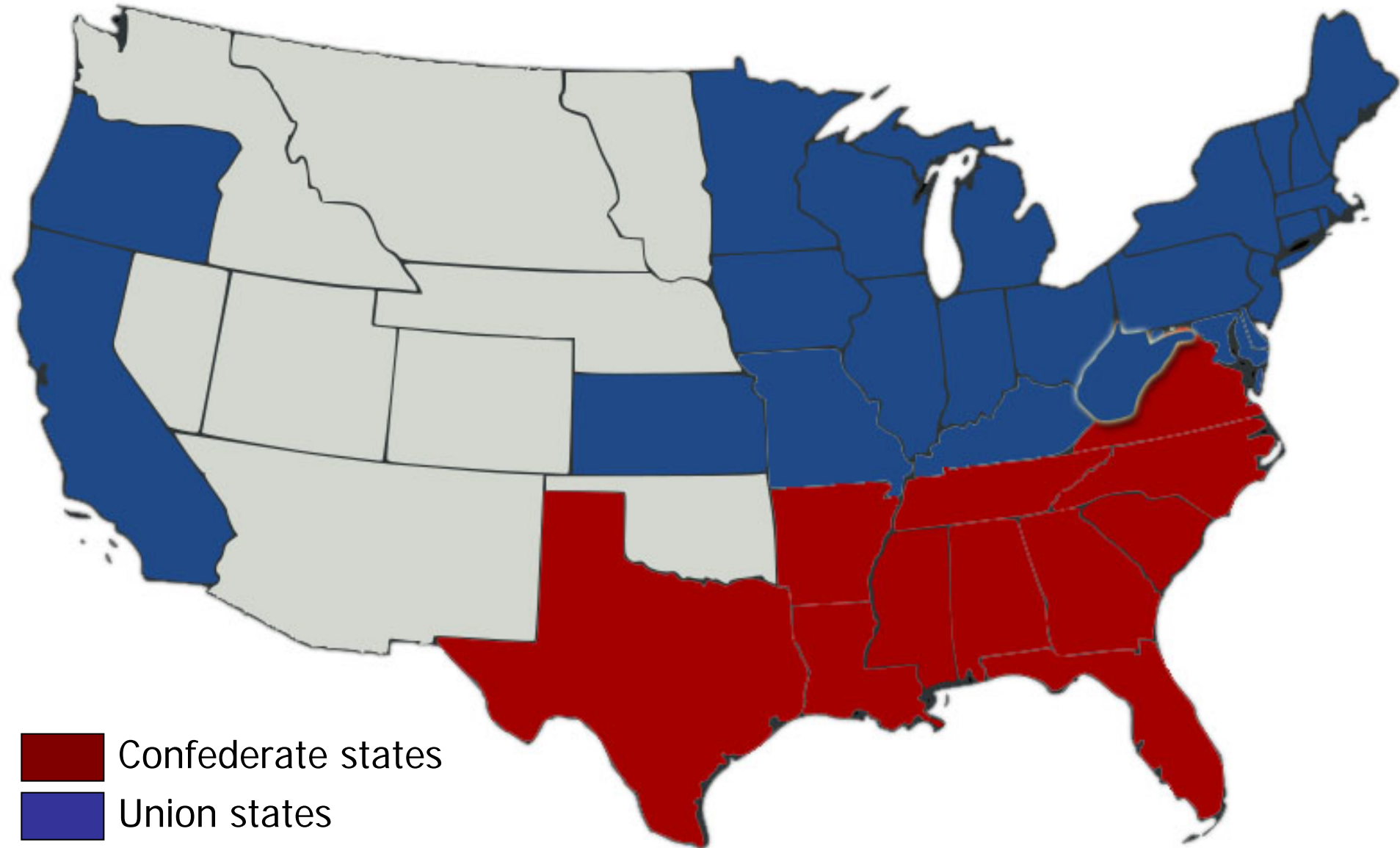
1863






-  Confederate states
-  Union states
-  territories

United States and the Confederacy

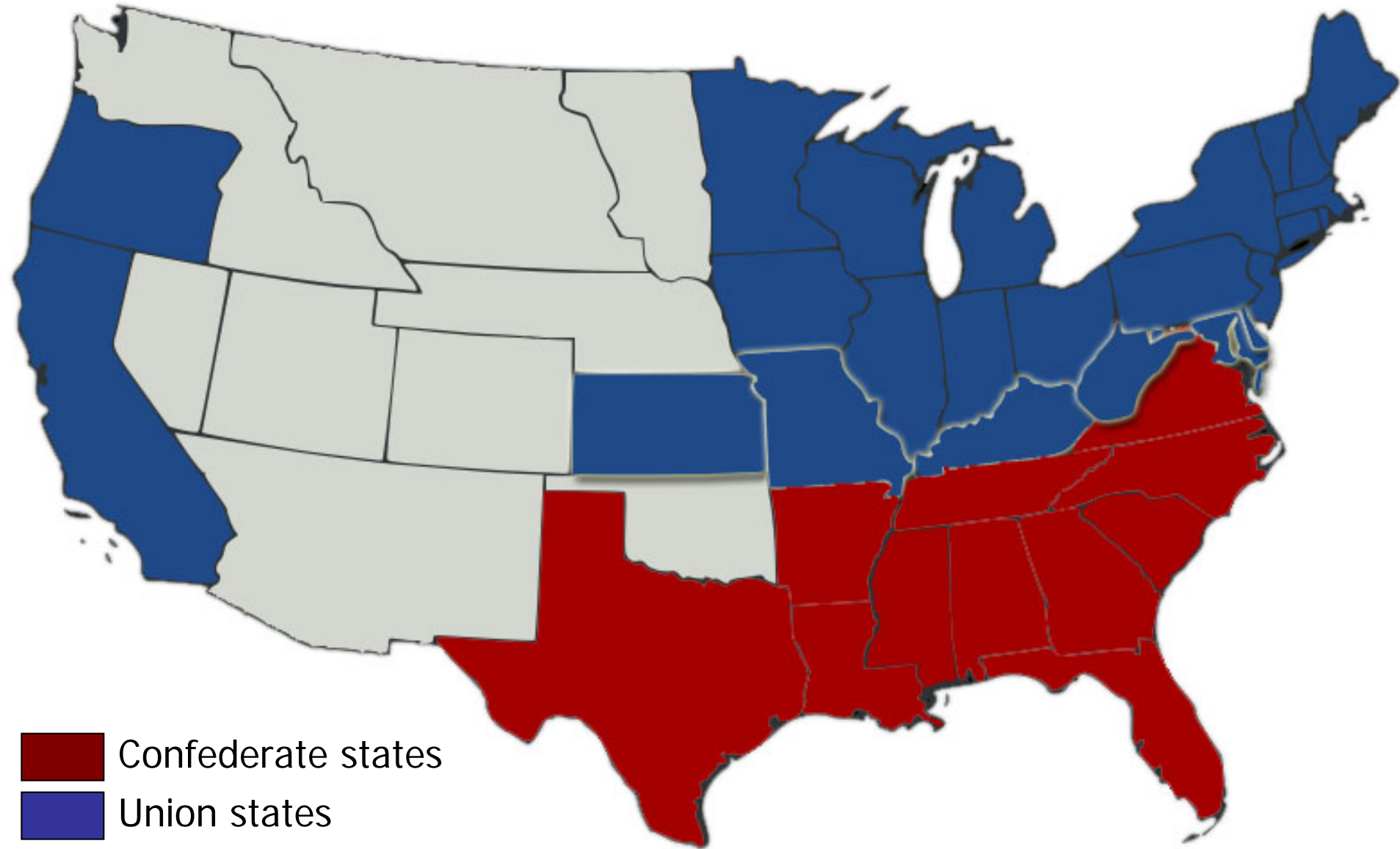
1863






-  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**



6th New York Cavalry Division 24th annual reunion



1905

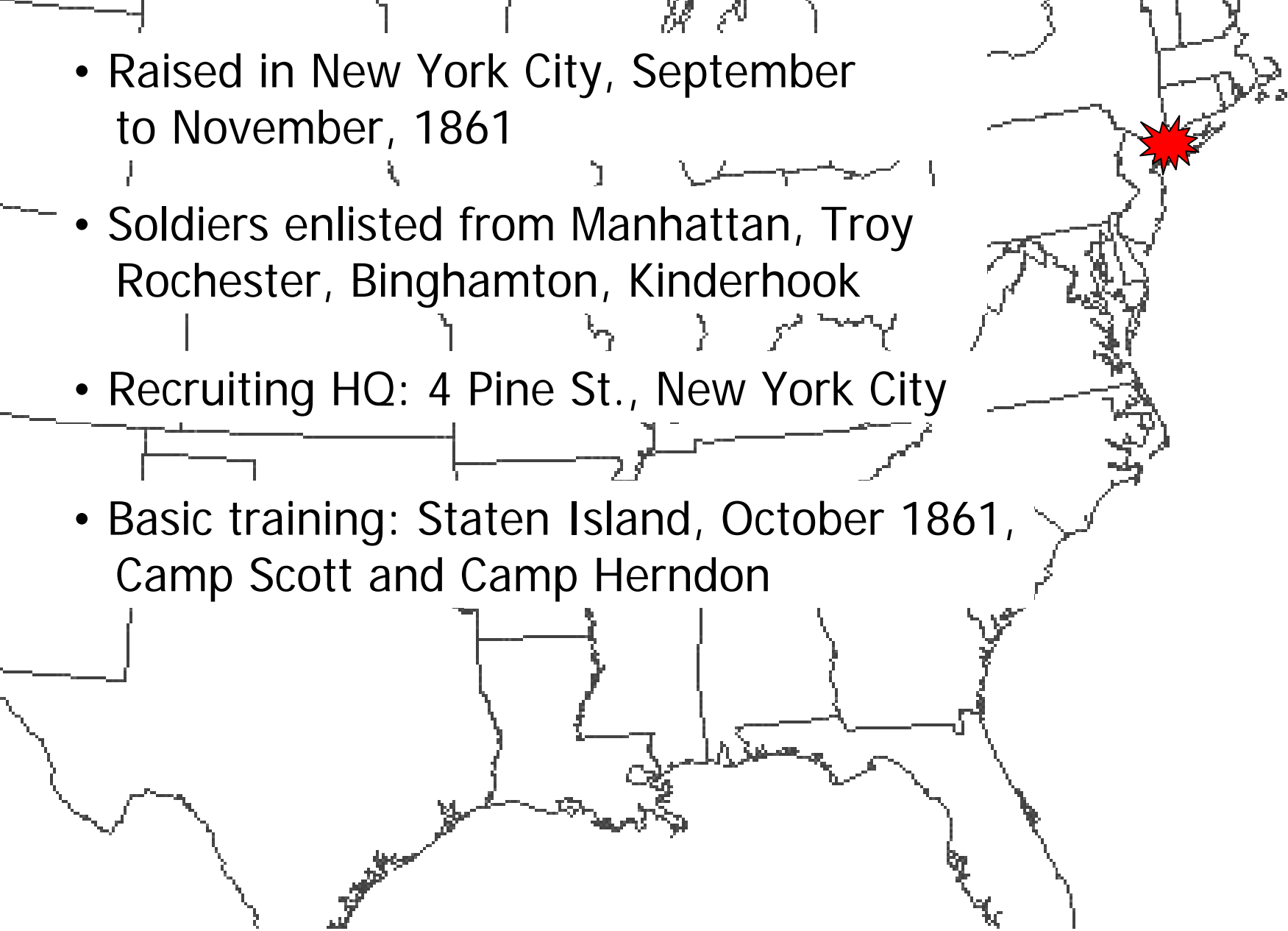
N.Y.S.V.V.



CAVALRY.

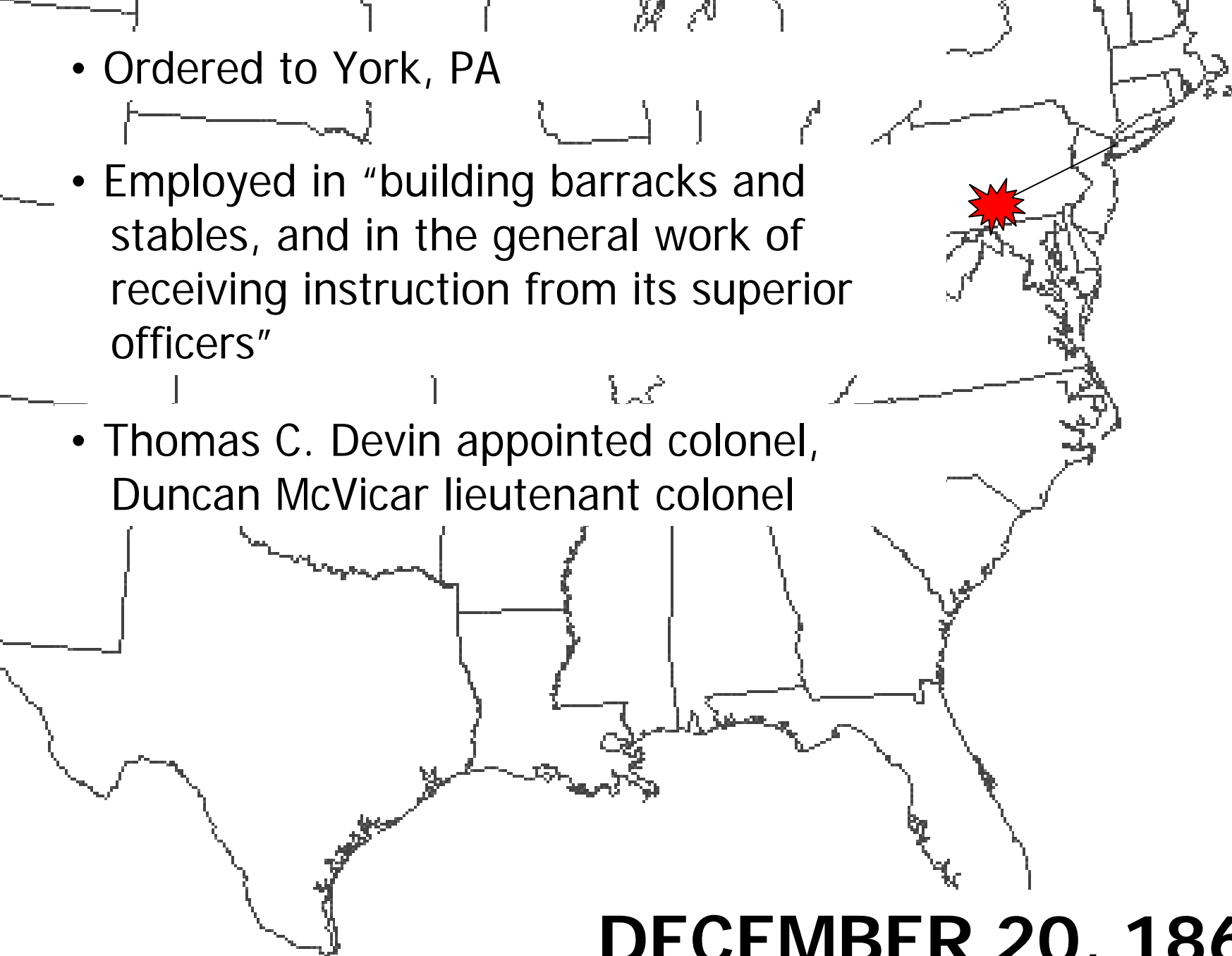


- Raised in New York City, September to November, 1861
- Soldiers enlisted from Manhattan, Troy, Rochester, Binghamton, Kinderhook
- Recruiting HQ: 4 Pine St., New York City
- Basic training: Staten Island, October 1861, Camp Scott and Camp Herndon



SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER, 1861

- Ordered to York, PA
- Employed in "building barracks and stables, and in the general work of receiving instruction from its superior officers"
- Thomas C. Devin appointed colonel, Duncan McVicar lieutenant colonel



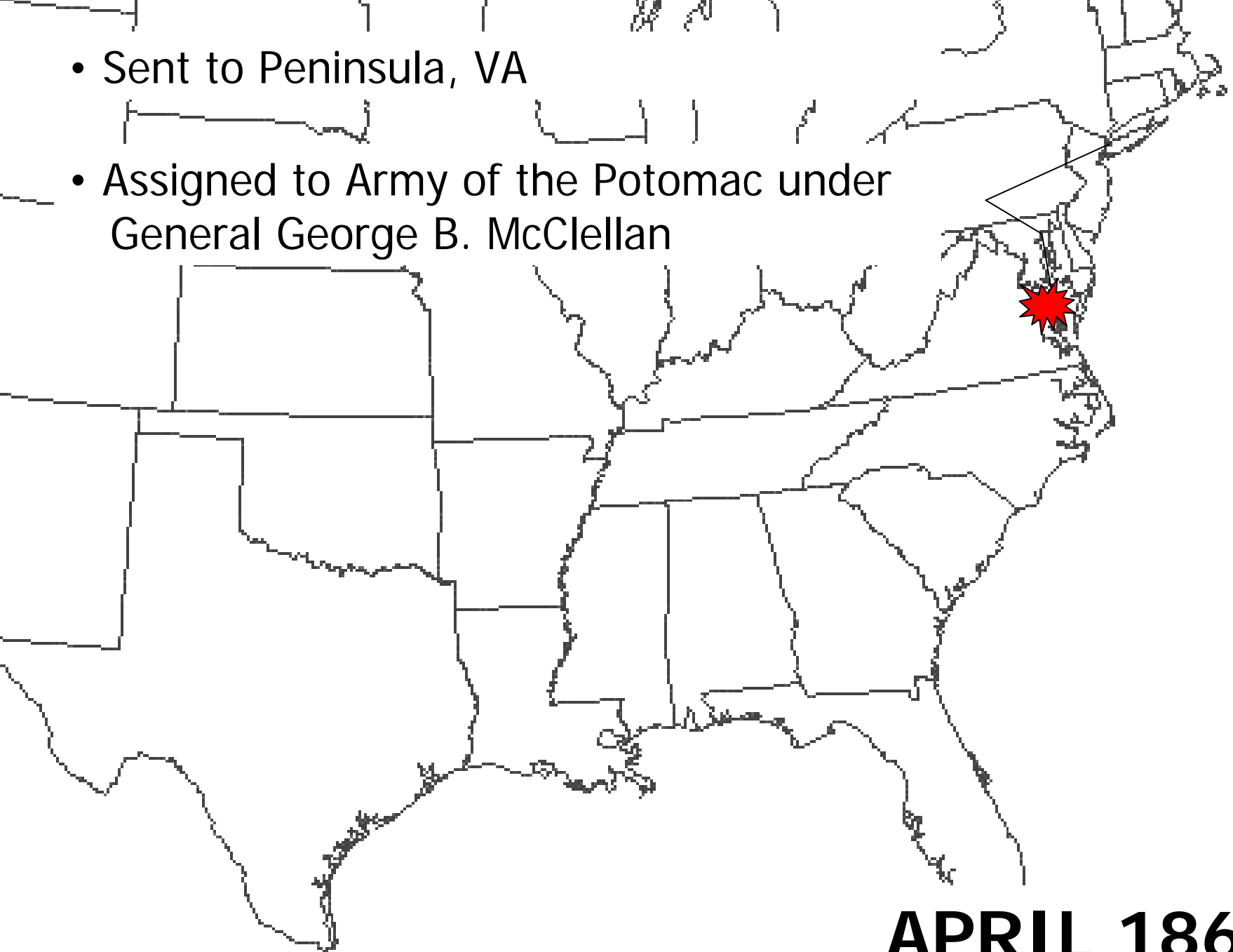
DECEMBER 20, 1861

- Assigned to Perryville, MD
- Pressed with guarding the railroad depot and munitions storage



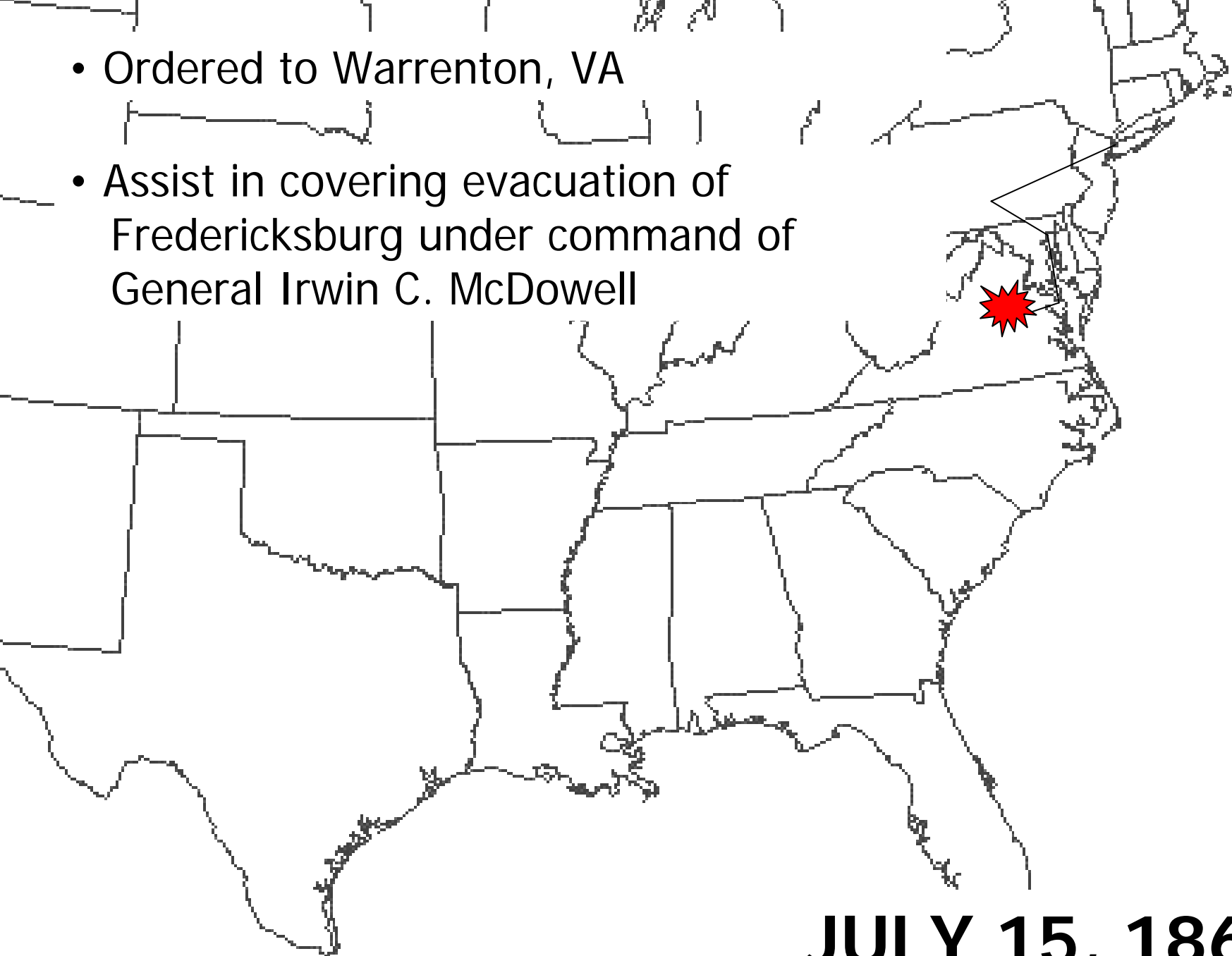
MARCH 1862

- Sent to Peninsula, VA
- Assigned to Army of the Potomac under General George B. McClellan



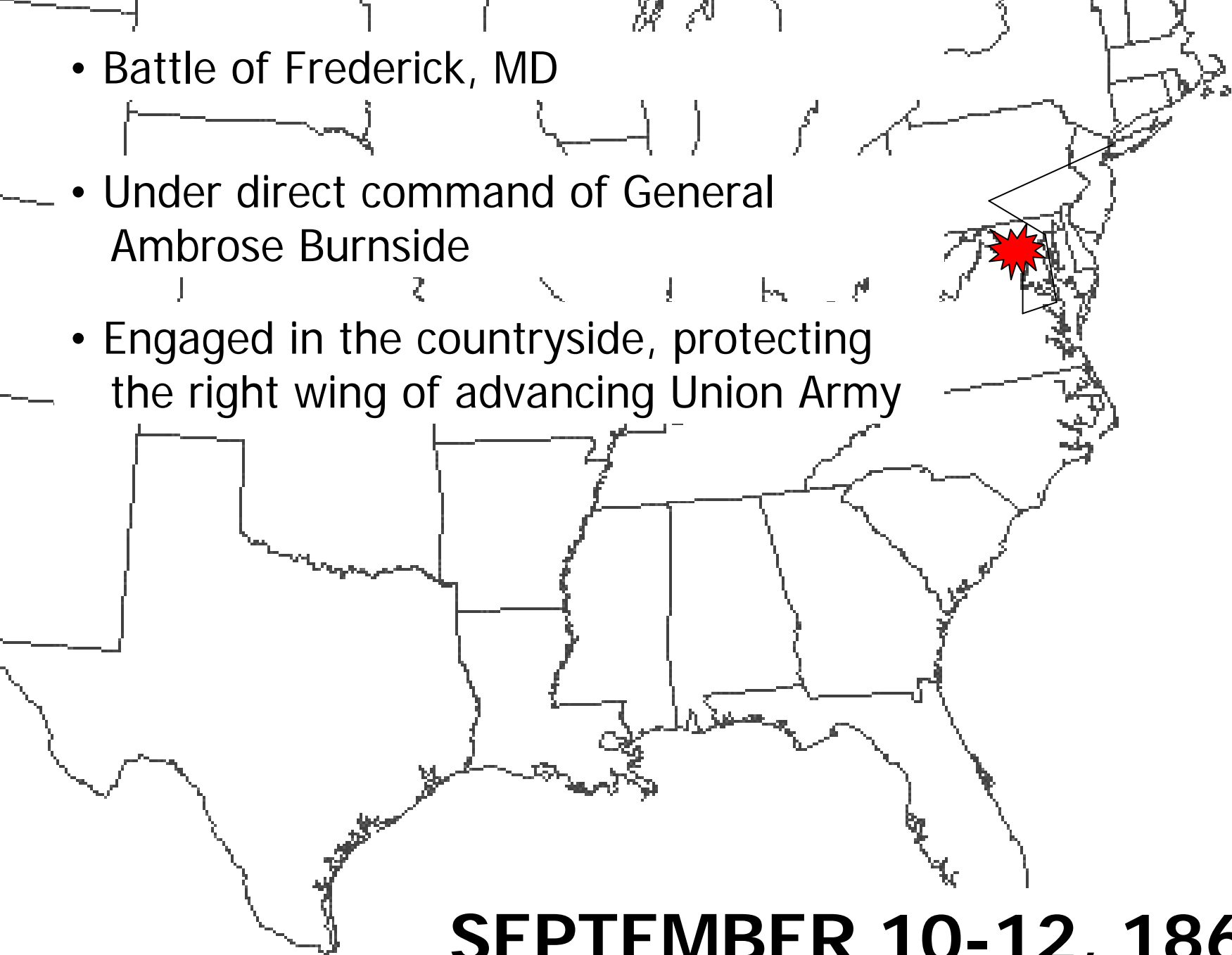
APRIL 1862

- Ordered to Warrenton, VA
- Assist in covering evacuation of Fredericksburg under command of General Irwin C. McDowell



JULY 15, 1862

- Battle of Frederick, MD
- Under direct command of General Ambrose Burnside
- Engaged in the countryside, protecting the right wing of advancing Union Army



SEPTEMBER 10-12, 1862

- Battle of Antietam

- Colonel Devin commands regiment at left of Burnside's troops

- Three of 23,000



SEPTEMBER 17, 1862

- Under command of General Sickles
- Battle of Fredericksburg



DECEMBER 13, 1862

- Assigned to protect ferry service along Rappahannock River
- Engaged in numerous small skirmishes
- Fought at "First Spotsylvania"
- Lost 51 men, including McVicar
- North to Gettysburg



JANUARY-JUNE, 1862



DAY ONE

- First to fire
- Engaged Ewell's advance
- Desperately waiting for reinforcements

DAY TWO

- Directly engage Longstreet's advance on Little Round Top

DAY THREE

- Lee's communication lines

YON FRINT. F. J. SEVERINCK, PHOTO.

6TH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

lands west of Seminary Ridge between the Chambersburg and Mummasburg Roads. Ground occupied by Devin's Cavalry Brigade at the commencement of the fighting on the first day.

Cpl. Charles H. Free
6th New York Cavalry



Sgt. James N. Crawford
6th New York Cavalry



Sgt. Jacob Van Winkle
6th New York Cavalry



Cpt. Raymond L. Wright
6th New York Cavalry



BENNETT'S FORD, BEASTON, NINE RUN, MANOTER TOWN, HAWES, COAL HARBOR
 FREDERICK, BEAVER DAN ST, OLD CHURCH, BOTTOMS BRIDGE,
 S. MOUNTAIN, WHITE HOUSE,
 ANTIETAM, JONES' BRIDGE,
 CHARLESTOWN, WHITE POST,
 WOODLAND, LITTLETON,
 FREDRICKSON, MECHANICSVILLE, DEEP BOTTOM, SMITHFIELD,
 MOUNTAIN PASS, WILDERNESS TOWER, CEDARVILLE, MT JACKSON,
 GERMANIA FORD, SCERTVILLE, SHEPHERDSTOWN,
 WILDERNESS RUN, KEARNYSVILLE,
 SPOTTSYLVANIA, OPEQUAN, CEDAR C,
 CHANCELLORSVILLE, FISHER'S HILL,
 BEVERLY FORD, WINCHESTER, NEWTOWN,
 UPPERVILLE, TREVILLIAN STATION,
 MIDDLEBURY, PORT REPUBLIC,
 GETTYSBURG, MILLETOWN, MCGRAWTOWN, NEWMARKET,
 WILLIAMSPORT, GRANVILLE MILLS,
 BOONESBORO, THOMP BROOKS,
 ANTIETAM CREEK, WOODSTOCK ROADS,
 FURNITOWN, FALLING WATER, GRAYELLY RUN, S FORKS,
 BRANDY STATION, CALDWELL CH, YELLOW TAPE, DIVISION, BROWN ROAD, SOUTH SIDE R. R.,
 Raccoon Ford, MEADOW BRIDGE, SALMON C,

BEST GAVALRY KY 54



MORTON'S FORD, STEVENSBURG, APPOMATTOX ST, MILL
 DAN HILL, RAPPAHANNOCK ST, SIEGE & RICHMOND, CLOVER HILL



Battle of Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863

The turning point

93,921 troops under Meade

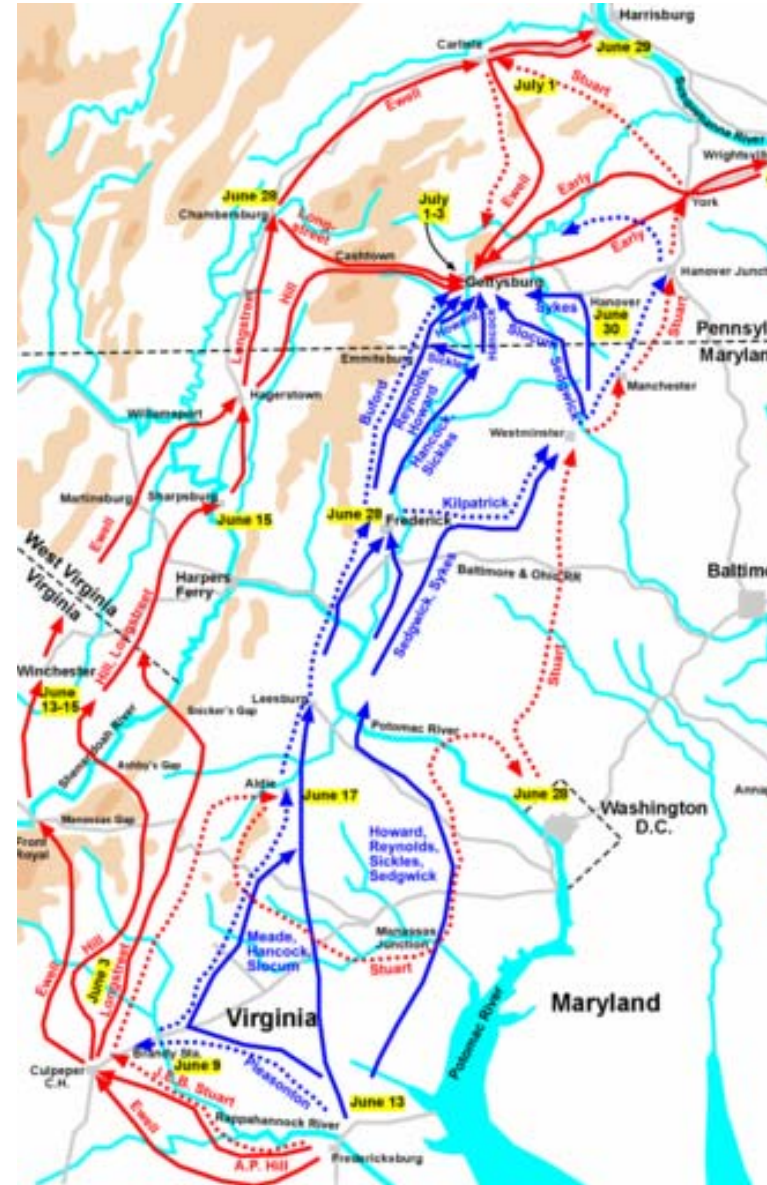
71,699 troops under Lee

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







Most Populous Confederate Cities

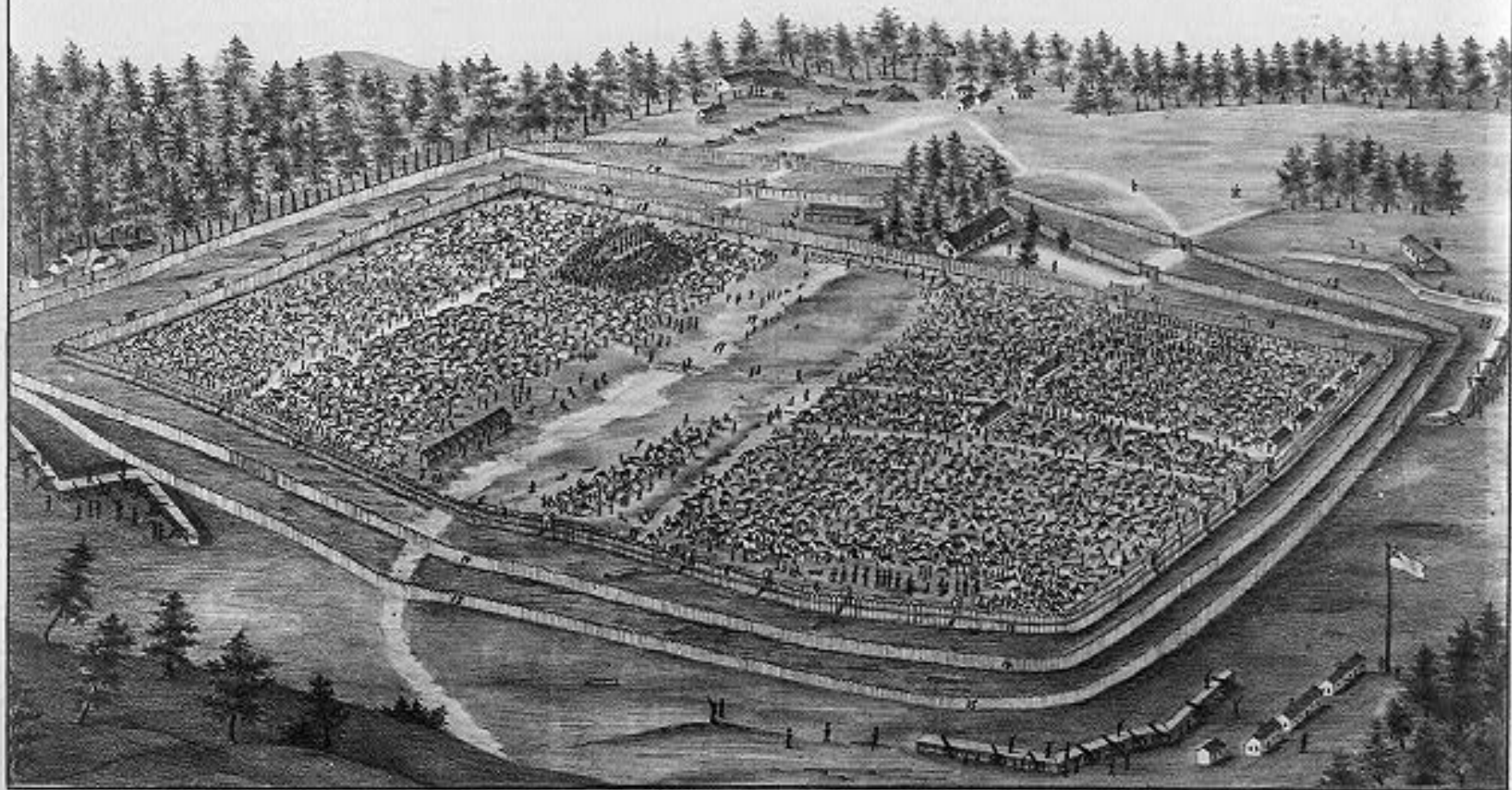
1860

1. New Orleans	168,675
2. Charleston, SC	40,522
3. Richmond, VA	37,910
4. Memphis	22,623
5. Savannah, GA	22,292

Most Populous Confederate Cities

1864

1.	New Orleans	152,000
2.	Richmond, VA	128,000
3.	???	45,000
4.	Memphis	42,000
5.	Savannah, GA	40,000



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

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

AS SEEN BY

JOHN L. RANSOM,

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

10. Hospitals along the Death Line.
11. Market Square.
12. Bread Street.
13. Inside Stockade.
14. Second Line Stockade.
15. Third Line Stockade.
16. Lines Head Quarters.
17. Washing Place.
18. 20th Pin.
19. Actor House Mass.



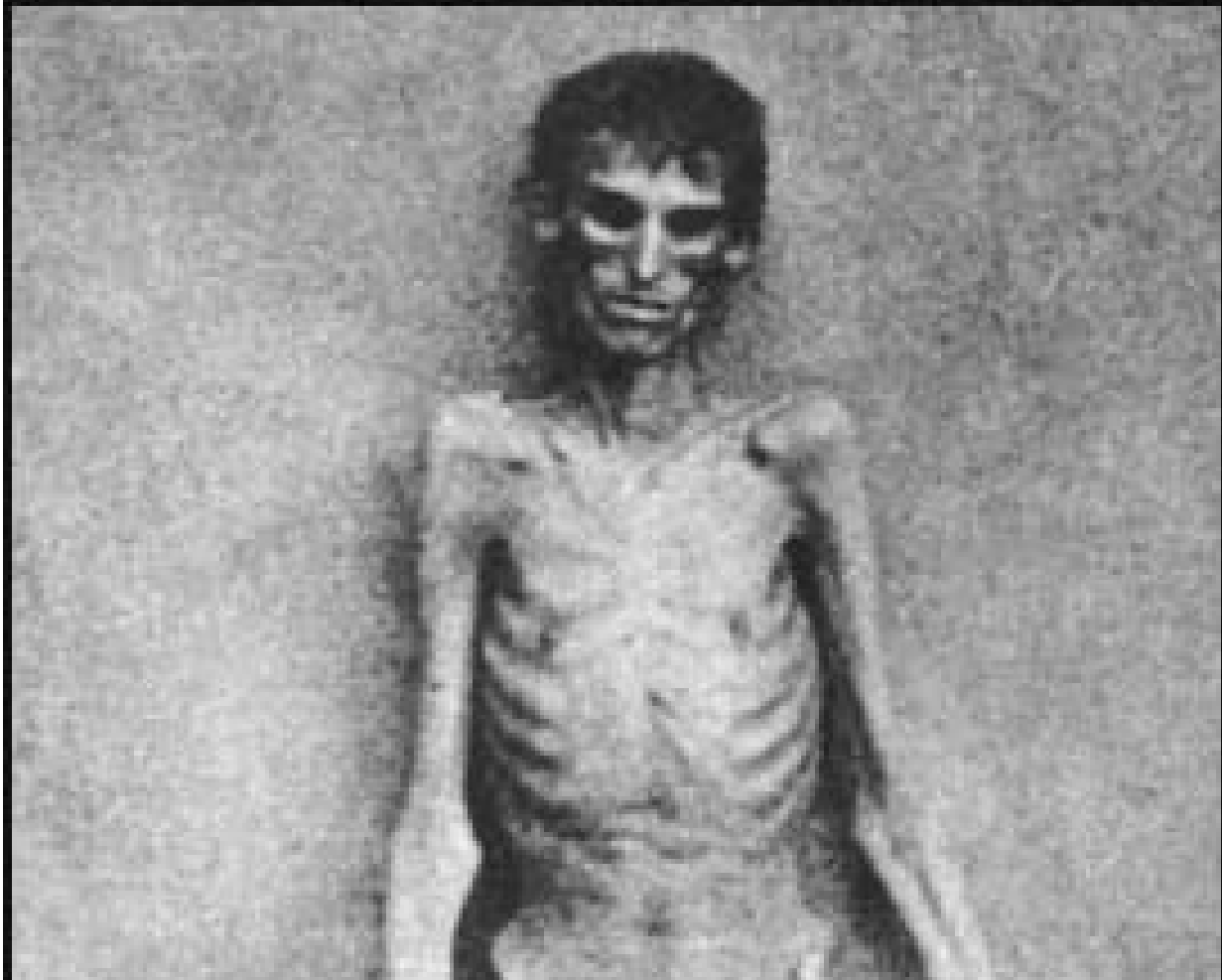
Most Populous Confederate Cities

1864

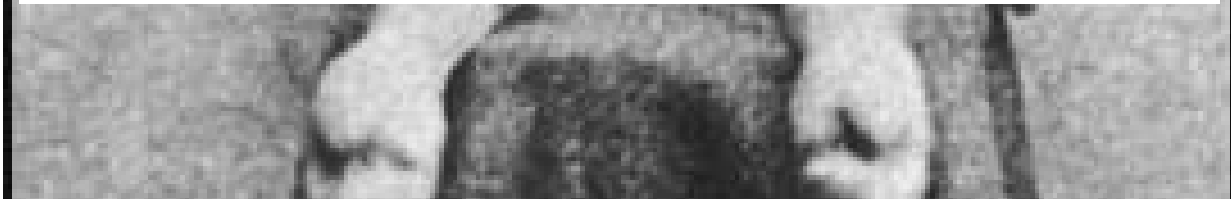
1.	New Orleans	152,000
2.	Richmond, VA	128,000
3.	ANDERSONVILLE, GA	45,000
4.	Memphis	42,000
5.	Savannah, GA	40,000







Union soldier upon release
from Andersonville, 1865







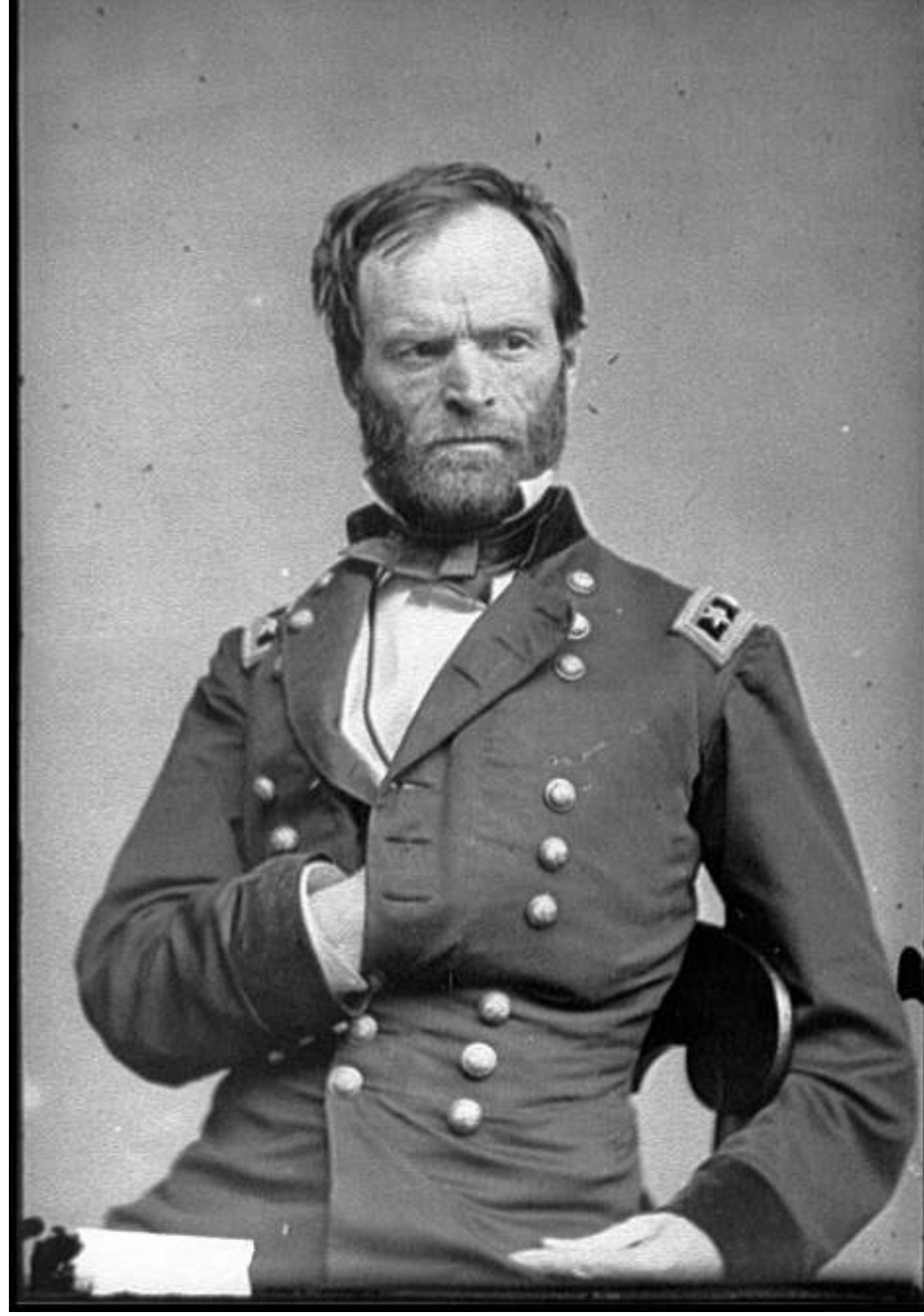
Captain Henry C. Wirz



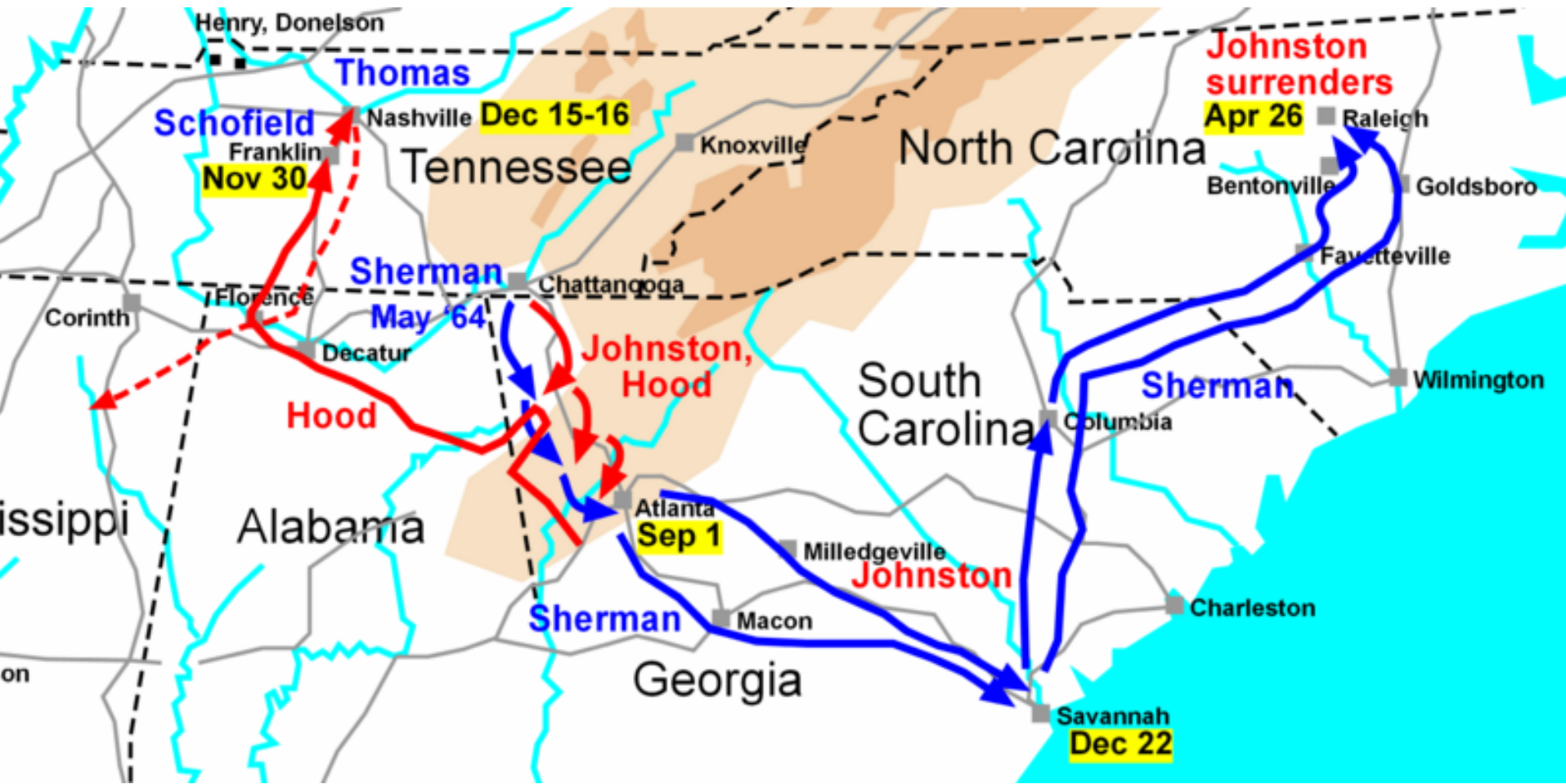
“Total war”



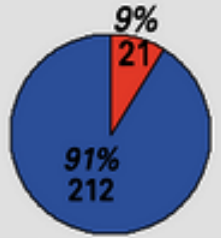
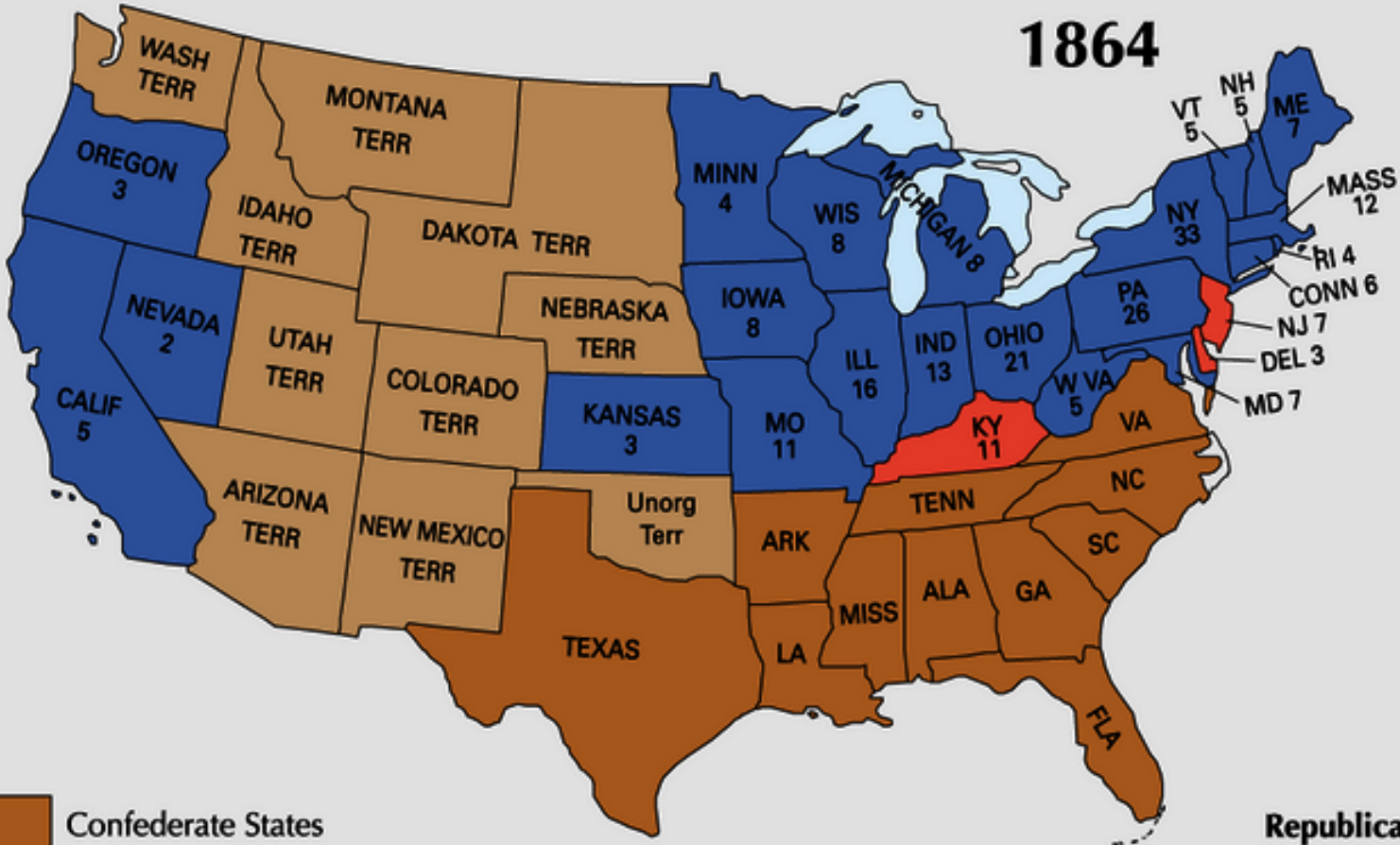
Grant



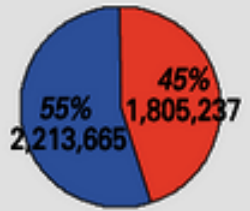
Sherman



1864



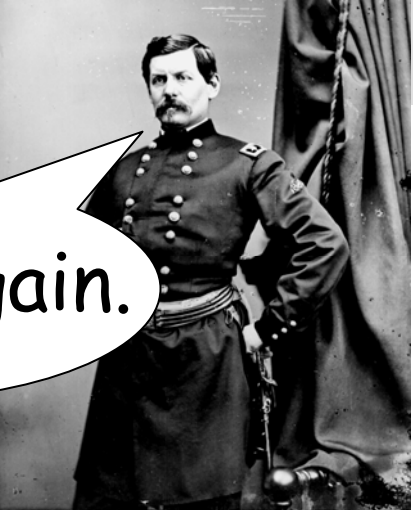
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 233
NOT VOTING: 81



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 4,018,902

Confederate States
 Territories

Republican (Lincoln)
 Democratic (McClellan)



It's me again.



April 9, 1865

