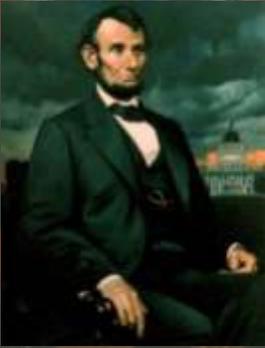


# The Emancipation Proclamation




## Abraham Lincoln

- President Abraham Lincoln on Jan, 1, 1863, declared the Emancipation Proclamation that freed all the slaves!
- President Lincoln's 4 brother-in-laws were Confederates.



Picture Credit: [www.branchburg.k12.nj.us/.../Abe%20Main%20Page.htm](http://www.branchburg.k12.nj.us/.../Abe%20Main%20Page.htm)

# Read the Emancipation Proclamation and answer the Questions:

## The Emancipation Proclamation

What did it do?

How did it change the reason why the war was fought?

Why was it done?

## Emancipation Proclamation

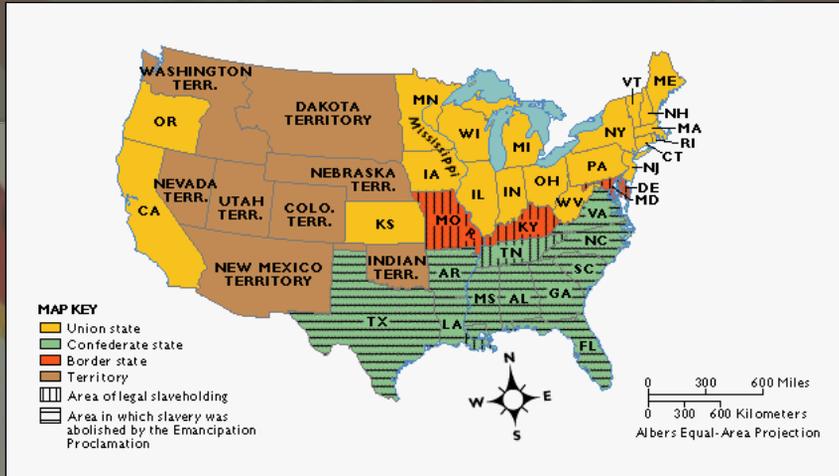
- Representing both political and military achievements, the Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863, abolished slavery in the areas under rebellion. This limited step toward complete abolition managed to not alienate the border states by abolishing slavery throughout the nation and ultimately contributed to the European populace's increased support of the Union.
- Achieved positive diplomatic results through assuring the non-recognition of the Confederacy and increased domestic support among abolitionists.
- Provided a **moral purpose** of the war

• Militarily, the lack of European recognition of the Confederacy led Great Britain and France not to intervene through mediation of the war and also not to violate the Union's imposed blockade –critical to the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy.

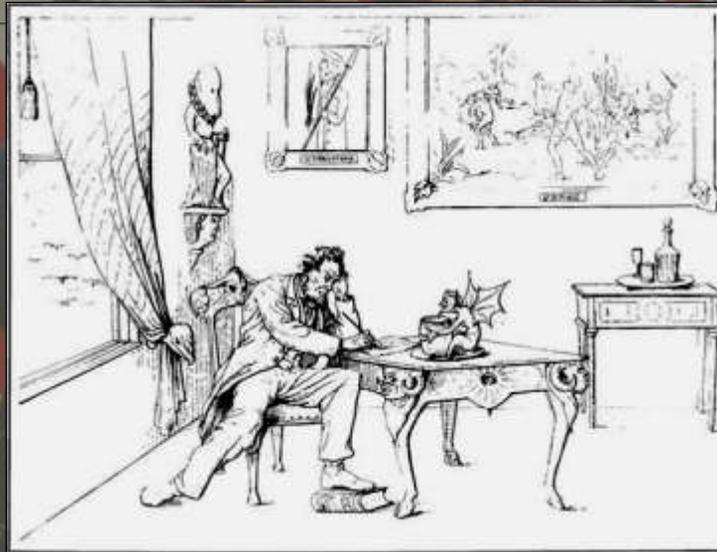
• Also, it **inspired slaves** to runaway and join alongside Union forces as contraband which contributed to the military and political aims of undermining Southern economic production and morale –both vital for the continued existence of the South.



## Emancipation in 1863



**But the South saw the Emancipation Proclamation differently...**

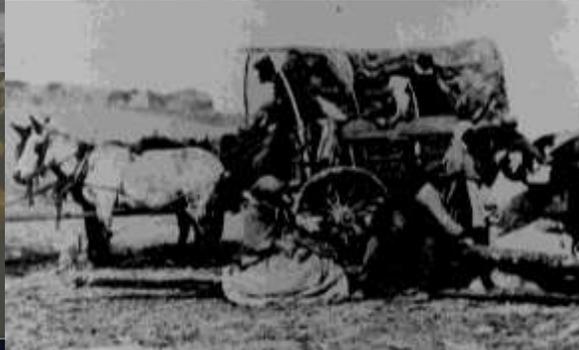


## And tension mounted within the North...



"The mob on the corner, below my house, had hung up a negro to the lamp post. In mockery, a cigar was placed in his mouth. . . . For hours these scared negroes poured up Twenty-Seventh Street, passing my house. . . . One old negro, 70 years old, blind as a bat, and such a cripple that he could hardly move, was led along by his equally aged wife with a few rags they had saved, trembling with fright, and not knowing where to go." --Manhattan's *Letter in the Standard*, July 30th.

## Slave migration behind Union lines



## Lincoln's Expansion of Executive Power

- As chief executive & commander-in-chief, Lincoln made without Congressional approval or authorization
  - (1) Called on "volunteers"
  - (2) authorized spending for war
  - (3) suspend habeas corpus.
  - (4) *Ex parte Merryman* & *Ex parte Milligan* overturned suspension & military tribunals (Lincoln ignored both rulings)



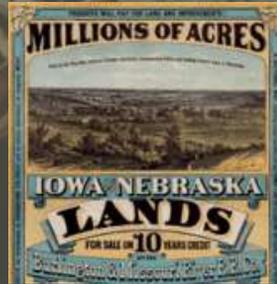
## Extensive Legislation Passed Without the South in Congress

- 1861 - Morrill Tariff Act
- 1862 - Homestead Act
- 1862 - Legal Tender Act
- 1862 - Morrill Land Grant Act
- 1862 - Emancipation Proclamation (1/1/1863)
- 1863 - Pacific Railway Act
- 1863 - National Bank Act

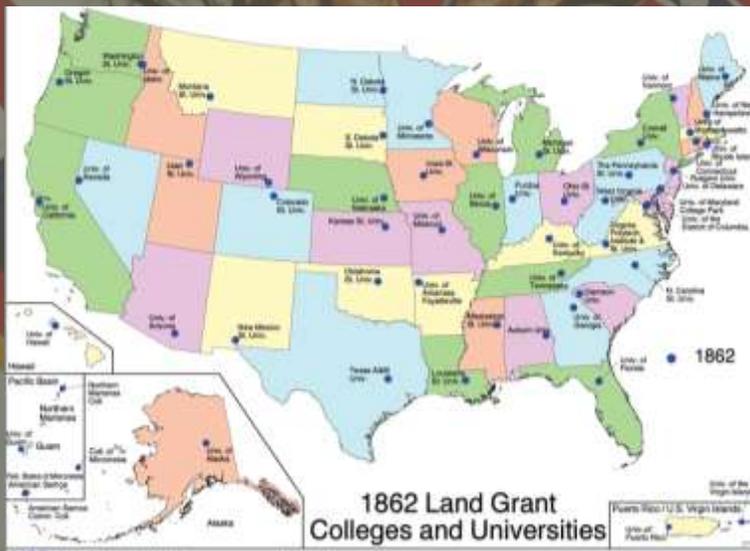
# Wartime legislation: the Homestead Act

**RICH FARMING LANDS!**  
 ON THE LOOPS OF THE  
**Union Pacific Railroad!**  
 Located in the GREAT CENTRAL BELT of POPU-  
 LATION, COMMERCE and WEALTH, and  
 crossing the WORLD'S HIGHWAY  
 FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.  
**12,000,000 ACRES!**  
 2,000,000 Acres in Dakota and  
 Western Nebraska, in the *Platte Valley*, now for sale!  
 We invite the attention of all persons  
 desiring to acquire the LANDS offered for sale by this Company.

**C. F. DAVIS,**  
 General Agent,  
 Omaha, Neb.



# Wartime legislation: Morrill Land Grant Act



## Wartime legislation: the Pacific Railway Act



## THE DRAFT.

The draft will commence in the 14th Congressional District, on

**Thursday, Sept. 17th, 1863,**

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Wooster, Ohio.

The whole number required from this district is SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, on which fifty per cent. will be added to cover exemptions. The following table exhibits the number to be drafted from each sub-district:

**HOLMES COUNTY**—To the first sub-district, 21; Second, 21; Third, 18; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 12; Sixth, 18; Seventh, 18.

**ASHLAND COUNTY**—Eighth sub-district, 24; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 24; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 21; Thirteenth, 18; Fourteenth, 24.

**DEWE COUNTY**—Fifteenth sub-district, 20; Sixteenth, 21; Seventeenth, 21; Eighteenth, 21; Nineteenth, 21; Twentieth, 21; Twenty-first, 21.

**MORLEY COUNTY**—Twenty-second sub-district, 20; Twenty-third, 21; Twenty-fourth, 21; Twenty-fifth, 21; Twenty-sixth, 21; Twenty-seventh, 21; Twenty-eighth, 21; Twenty-ninth, 21; Thirtieth, 21; Thirty-first, 21; Thirty-second, 21; Thirty-third, 21; Thirty-fourth, 21; Thirty-fifth, 21; Thirty-sixth, 21; Thirty-seventh, 21; Thirty-eighth, 21; Thirty-ninth, 21; Fortieth, 21; Forty-first, 21; Forty-second, 21; Forty-third, 21; Forty-fourth, 21; Forty-fifth, 21; Forty-sixth, 21; Forty-seventh, 21; Forty-eighth, 21; Forty-ninth, 21; Fiftieth, 21; Fifty-first, 21; Fifty-second, 21; Fifty-third, 21; Fifty-fourth, 21; Fifty-fifth, 21; Fifty-sixth, 21; Fifty-seventh, 21; Fifty-eighth, 21; Fifty-ninth, 21; Sixtieth, 21; Sixty-first, 21; Sixty-second, 21; Sixty-third, 21; Sixty-fourth, 21; Sixty-fifth, 21; Sixty-sixth, 21; Sixty-seventh, 21; Sixty-eighth, 21; Sixty-ninth, 21; Seventieth, 21; Seventy-first, 21; Seventy-second, 21; Seventy-third, 21; Seventy-fourth, 21; Seventy-fifth, 21; Seventy-sixth, 21; Seventy-seventh, 21; Seventy-eighth, 21; Seventy-ninth, 21; Eightieth, 21; Eighty-first, 21; Eighty-second, 21; Eighty-third, 21; Eighty-fourth, 21; Eighty-fifth, 21; Eighty-sixth, 21; Eighty-seventh, 21; Eighty-eighth, 21; Eighty-ninth, 21; Ninetieth, 21; Ninety-first, 21; Ninety-second, 21; Ninety-third, 21; Ninety-fourth, 21; Ninety-fifth, 21; Ninety-sixth, 21; Ninety-seventh, 21; Ninety-eighth, 21; Ninety-ninth, 21; One hundred, 21.

The draft will commence with the forty-second sub-district in Lucas county, and end with the first sub-district in Holmes county.

**JAMES L. DRAKE,**

Wooster, Sept. 11, 1863. Capt. & Provost Marshal.

**The North Initiates  
the Draft, 1863**

## Recruiting Irish Immigrants in NYC



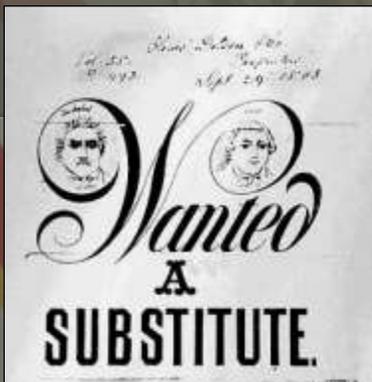
## NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)



## NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)



## Buy Your Way Out of Military Service





## Recruiting Blacks in NYC



## African-American Recruiting Poster

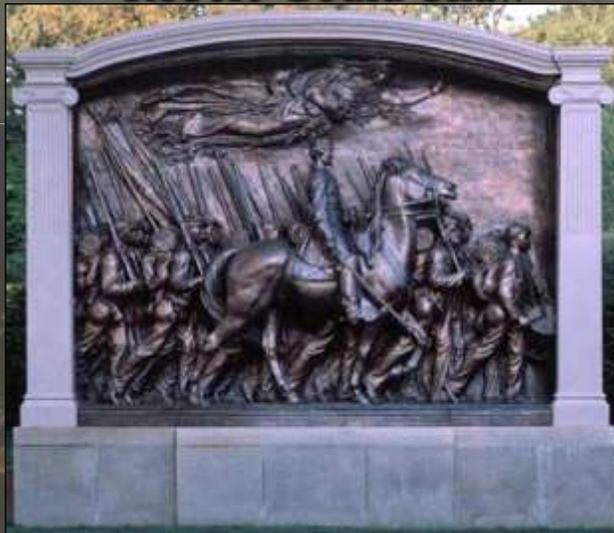


## The Famous 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts

**TO COLORED MEN.**  
**54<sup>th</sup>**  
**REGIMENT!**  
 BATTLE OF FORT MITCHELL.  
**AFRICAN DESCENT!**  
**\$100 BOUNTY!**  
 PAY. \$13 A MONTH!  
 STATE AID TO FAMILIES.  
 RECRUITING OFFICE,  
 207<sup>th</sup> St. Cambridge & North Broad Sts., Boston.  
 Head, J. W. M. APPLEGATE, Recruiting Officer.



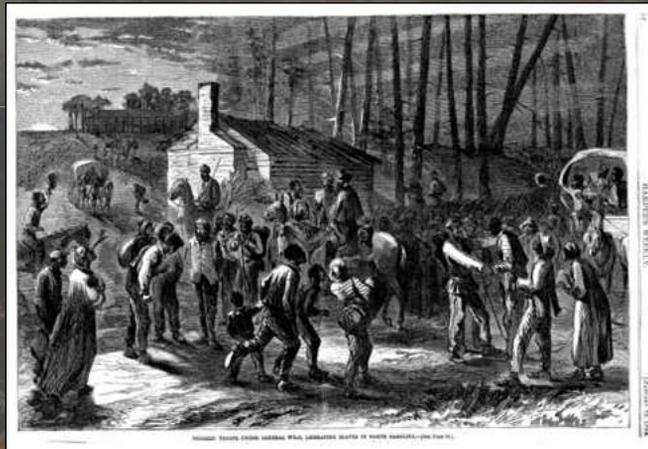
## August Saint-Gaudens Memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw



## African-Americans in Civil War Battles



## Black Troops Freeing Slaves



## A "Pogrom" Against Blacks



This is what the Confederacy threatened to do to black Union soldiers if they were caught in battle. The Confederacy also threatened to send black POW back to slavery! Most black Union soldiers resisted these "scare tactics."

## ASSIGNMENT: THE 54<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT

- DIRECTIONS:** Read "Emancipation" documents as well as "Robert Gould Shaw" and answer the questions. Then, you will watch the movie "Glory" about Shaw's 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment and become a movie critique in response to the following question: Did Hollywood accurately and effectively portray the people, events and conflicts that these first African American soldiers faced? Use historical evidence from the readings and your powers of analysis to write a 250-word response.

### Robert Gould Shaw(1837-1863)



Robert Shaw was serving as a Captain in the 2nd Massachusetts when he was asked to raise and command a regiment of black troops. This was not the first coloured regiment to be formed but it was the first to be organized in a Northern state.

Shaw recruited free blacks, mainly from the Northern New England states and the new regiment was formed on May 13, 1863 with Shaw as its colonel.

The 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts regiment took part in some small actions during the early part of July before being moved to Morris Island.

On July 18, 1863, the regiment, with two brigades of white troops, led an assault on the Confederate artillery battery, Fort Wagner. The men fought bravely and proved that black soldiers could fight as well as whites. However, the Union army were unable to take the Fort and many of the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts regiment, including Robert Gould Shaw were killed.



277 Bombardment of Fort Wagner. From a sketch in Harper's Weekly, Aug. 23, 1863.

#### Activities

1. In which regiment was Shaw serving as a Captain?
2. Why was Shaw's regiment special?
3. What was the name of the coloured regiment formed by Shaw?
4. Shaw's regiment were part of which army, Confederate or Unionist?
5. What was Fort Wagner used for?
6. On which date did Robert Gould Shaw die?

### Road to Emancipation & the Role of African-Americans in the Civil War

May 1861: Union Gen. **Benjamin Butler** refused to return captured slaves to their Confederate owners, arguing that they were "contraband of war." Thereafter, as the Union army successfully advanced into the South, freedmen known as "contraband" traveled alongside and with Union forces –performing various non-combat roles around Union encampments. This notion of "contraband" allowed the North to strike at slavery without using that politically dangerous word *slavery*.

Aug. 1861: 1<sup>st</sup> **Confiscation Act** passed which authorized the Union's seizure of rebel property, and it stated that all slaves who fought with or worked for the Confederate military services were freed and further obligations to their masters.

July, 1862: 2<sup>nd</sup> **Confiscation Act** stated that slaves of civilian and military Confederate officials "shall be forever free" but it was enforceable only in areas of the South occupied by the Union Army.

\*\*\* Think about **WHAT** political and war-related motives Lincoln & the Congress had in passing such laws. Neither Lincoln nor Congress was motivated by a desire to achieve equality through these limited emancipation efforts. **Think about the BORDER states...**

By Aug. 1862: Without official federal approval, several generals unofficially organized all-black regiments.

Sept. 1862: Following the Union 'victory' at Antietam, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** which emancipated slaves in areas currently under rebellion (not those occupied by the Union army and not any border states) as of January 1, 1863. Also, the Emancipation Proclamation officially allowed for the organization of segregated African-American regiments (under an all-white leadership).

\*\*\*Think about **WHY** Lincoln again issued such a limited declaration & the **consequences** of this document.  
 -committed the U.S. government to a policy of abolition in the South  
 -enlarged & elevated the purpose of the war to a moral level (ending slavery), no longer just fighting against secession and rebellion.  
 -added more forces to the Union army  
 -undermined the South's war effort by encouraging slaves to runaway to Union-occupied areas  
 -discouraged European nations from giving diplomatic recognition to the South

By 1863: Several states (including MD, MO, & LA ... now occupied by the Union) abolished slavery. But the federal government never developed any consistent plan for dealing with the 1000's of **freedpersons**.

By the end of 1863, over 50,000 African-American **soldiers** were serving in the Union Army. Though promised the same pay & treatment as white soldiers, they received barely 1/2 the pay as white soldiers and given worse & less supplies. Further, black **POWs** were at risk of murder or of being sold into slavery. Also by the end of 1863, African-Americans like Harriet Tubman served as **spies** who organized slave intelligence networks within southern territory and led scouting raids. Slaves within the South also typically **sabotaged** the southern war effort and the plantation economy by engaging in work slow-downs, sit-downs, and "unorganized malingering" in order to creatively engage in **subversive behavior**.

Jan. 1865: Gen. Tecumseh Sherman issued **Field Order Number 15** authorizing ex-slaves to take possession of more than 400,000 acres of abandoned coastal plantations along the GA coast. (This is the so-called and never-fulfilled promise of "40 acres and a mule.")

Dec. 1865: The **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment**, initiated during the final months of the war, was finally ratified & officially abolished slavery.

## The Progress of War: 1861-1865



### Warm Up: Civil War Acrostic Poem

An acrostic poem is one where you choose a word or name and use each letter in the name as the beginning of a word or line that tells something about that person or topic.

Example: An acrostic poem using the word "friend."

Frank from my class

Really helped me when I got hurt. He ran to the nurse and got

Ice for my leg

Even when I lost

Nelly my pet frog, his mom

Drove us all around looking for her.

Write an Acrostic Poem using the word below.

C  
I  
V  
I  
L  
W  
A  
R

## Chancellorsville

- May 1-14, 1863
- The general for the Confederates was Robert E. Lee
- The general for the Yankees was Joseph Hooker.
- South had 45,000 soldiers and North had 70,000 soldiers.



Picture Credit: [www.civilwarcentral.com/ShirtDetail.asp?prod=](http://www.civilwarcentral.com/ShirtDetail.asp?prod=)

## Chancellorsville

- Major battle on May 2 at 6 in the evening. With the smoke thick in the air some Yankees killed Yankees and Confederates killed Confederates.
- Stonewall Jackson was shot 3 times by his own men in the confusion. His last words were "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shades of the trees."
- South won the battle.

## Brandy Station

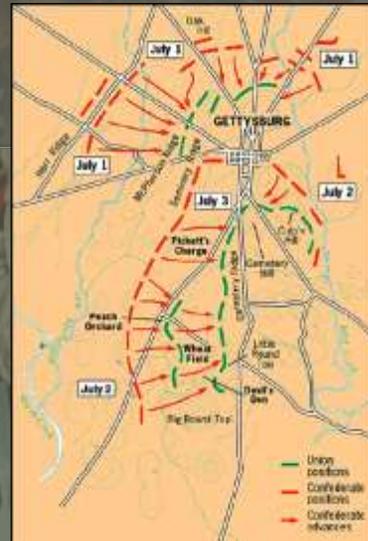
- Brandy Station occurred on June 9, 1863.
- It is known as the largest cavalry battle on the North American continent. 17,000 cavalry soldiers fought in this battle.



## July 4, 1863: Gettysburg & Vicksburg Turning Points



## The Road to Gettysburg: 1863



## The Road to Gettysburg

- After his success at Chancellorsville in May 1863, Lee led his army through the Shenandoah Valley for his second invasion of the North, hoping to reach as far as Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or even Philadelphia, and to influence Northern politicians to give up their prosecution of the war. Prodded by President Abraham Lincoln, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker moved his army in pursuit, but was relieved just three days before the battle and replaced by Meade.
- The two armies began to collide at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, as Lee urgently concentrated his forces there.

## Useless Facts about Robert E. Lee



- He named his horse Traveller.
- He said, "I don't see how we could have an army without music."
- Lee owned a pet hen. The hen went with him everywhere. At Gettysburg, he had his Generals help him find his lost hen.

[Picture Credit: www.guerrillagallery.com/civil%20war%20gallery.htm](http://www.guerrillagallery.com/civil%20war%20gallery.htm)

## Battle of Gettysburg

- The **Battle of Gettysburg** (July 1–3, 1863), fought in and around the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as part of the Gettysburg Campaign.
- It featured the largest number of casualties in the American Civil War and is often described as the war's turning point.
- Union Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade's Army of the Potomac defeated attacks by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, ending Lee's invasion of the North.

## A Three-Day Account of the Battle

- 1) July 1, 1863, Lee concentrated his forces in Gettysburg. Low ridges to the northwest of town were defended initially by a Union cavalry division, which was soon reinforced with two corps of Union infantry. However, two large Confederate corps assaulted them from the northwest and north, collapsing the hastily developed Union lines, sending the defenders retreating through the streets of town to the hills just to the south.
- 2) On the second day of battle, most of both armies had assembled. The Union line was laid out in a defensive formation resembling a fishhook. Lee launched a heavy assault on the Union left flank, and fierce fighting raged at **Little Round Top**, the **Wheatfield**, **Devil's Den**, and the **Peach Orchard**. On the Union right, demonstrations escalated into full-scale assaults on **Culp's Hill** and **Cemetery Hill**. All across the battlefield, despite significant losses, the Union defenders held their lines.
- 3) On the third day of battle, July 3, fighting resumed on Culp's Hill, and cavalry battles raged to the east and south, but the main event was a dramatic infantry assault by 12,500 Confederates against the center of the Union line on **Cemetery Ridge**. **Pickett's Charge** was repulsed by Union **rifle** and artillery fire, at great losses to the Confederate army. Lee led his army on a torturous retreat back to Virginia. Between 46,000 and 51,000 Americans were casualties in the three-day battle. That November, President Lincoln used the dedication ceremony for the **Gettysburg National Cemetery** to honor the fallen and redefine the purpose of the war in his historic **Gettysburg Address**.

## Gettysburg Casualties

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

*Source: Data from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (1884–1888; reprinted ed., 1956).*

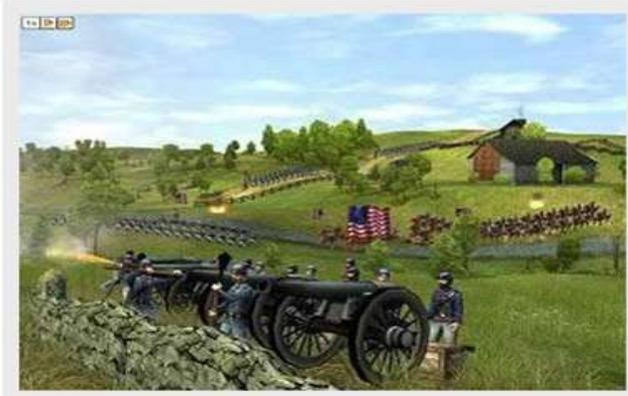
## Additional Problem for the South: Inflation

	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75
Sugar, 5 lbs.	.40	5.75
Coffee, 4 lbs.	.50	20.00
Tea (green), ½ lb.	.50	8.00
Lard, 4 lbs.	.50	4.00
Butter, 3 lbs.	.75	5.25
Meal, 1 pkg.	.25	1.00
Candles, 2 lbs.	.30	2.50
Soap, 5 lbs.	.50	5.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6.45</b>	<b>\$65.75</b>

## Gettysburg: The Battle That Changed America (50:06)

- As you watch, think about how this battle turned the tide of the War in favor of the Union. Your assignments follow!

## Play “American Civil War: Gettysburg!”



**DIRECTIONS:** Go to the website [http://www.download-free-games.com/war\\_game\\_download/american\\_civil\\_war.htm](http://www.download-free-games.com/war_game_download/american_civil_war.htm) and download the free trial version of “American Civil War: Gettysburg.” The full version of this game costs \$19.99 for download on up to 5 computers; we can discuss doing this, but no guarantees. Once you download the game, play it for at least two hours. Then, become a critical reviewer of the game. Using your historical knowledge of the Battle of Gettysburg (further research is required), evaluate the game for its historical accuracy as well as a learning tool for history students such as yourself. What new perspective did you gain by commanding the field in this strategy game? 300 words!

## The Gettysburg Address





**LINCOLN'S ADDRESS**  
GETTYSBURG, PA., NOV. 19, 1863

*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 this nation, so dearly loved, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of 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 power to add or detract. The world will little note, our long remember what we have 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 the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.*

- On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln gave Gettysburg Address.

## The Gettysburg Address

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 battle-field 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.

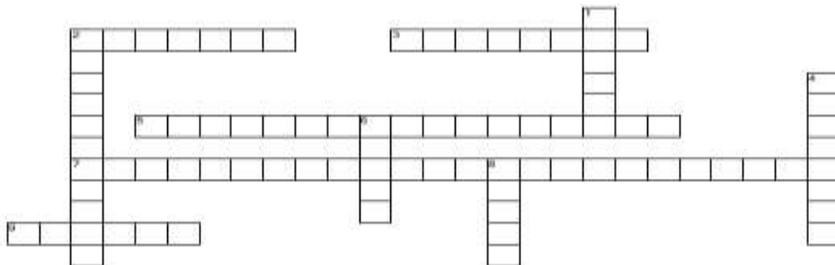
But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never 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.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Civil War Crossword

Complete the activity.

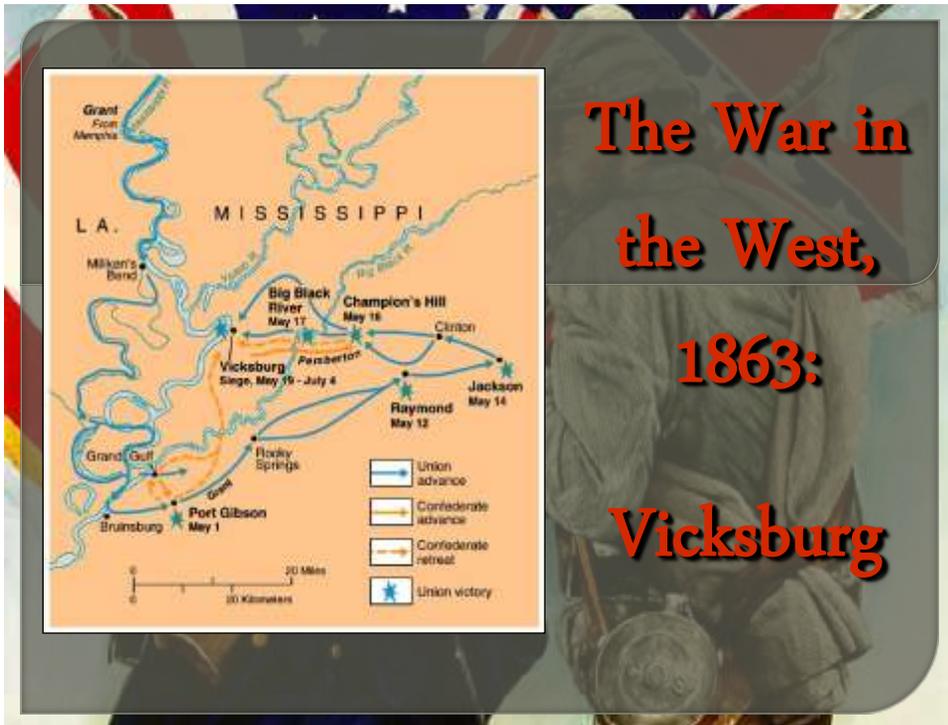


#### ACROSS

- That part of military force which serves on horseback.
- People from the same country fighting against each other
- Two minute speech by President Lincoln at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery
- Issued by President Lincoln freeing all slaves
- To leave the Union

#### DOWN

- Common term for a Union soldier
- The eleven states that seceded from the United States to form their own country
- Group of men who travel and fight on foot
- The United States of America
- Common term for a Confederate soldier



# The War in the West, 1863: Vicksburg

## The Vicksburg Campaign

- The **Vicksburg Campaign** was a series of maneuvers and battles in the Western Theater of the American Civil War directed against Vicksburg, Mississippi, a fortress city that dominated the last Confederate-controlled section of the Mississippi River. The Union Army of the Tennessee under Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant gained control of the river by capturing this stronghold and defeating Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton's forces stationed there.

# The Siege of Vicksburg

- The **Siege of Vicksburg** was the final major military action in the **Vicksburg Campaign** of the American Civil War. In a series of maneuvers, **Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** and his **Army of the Tennessee** crossed the Mississippi River and drove the Confederate army of **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton** into the defensive lines surrounding the fortress city of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- When two major assaults (May 19 and May 22, 1863) against the Confederate fortifications were repulsed with heavy casualties, Grant decided to besiege the city beginning on May 25. With no reinforcement, supplies nearly gone, and after holding out for more than forty days, the garrison finally surrendered on July 4. This action (combined with the capitulation of **Port Hudson** on July 9) yielded command of the Mississippi River to the Union forces, which would hold it for the rest of the conflict.
- The Confederate surrender following the siege at Vicksburg is sometimes considered, when combined with Gen. Robert E. Lee's defeat at Gettysburg the previous day, the **turning point of the war**. It also cut off communication with Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the remainder of the war. The city of Vicksburg would not celebrate Independence Day for about eighty years as a result of the siege and surrender as well.

Name _____	Date _____
------------	------------



## American Civil War Reading Comprehension Worksheet

**Directions:** Read the letter and answer the questions below. The words below are that of an actual letter from a soldier to his brother.

Plymouth N.C.

Tuesday afternoon, March 8th, 1864.

Dear Brother,

In looking over my unanswered letters this afternoon I found a letter from you dated Feb. 9th. Whether I have answered it or not I am not certain & for fear that I have not I will write. I would sooner answer each letter that I get from home twice than miss answering one. Letters from home have been a very scarce article with me for a long time. I think that they now average about one a month & I am expecting for them to stop altogether. If such becomes the case I shall have to submit for I cannot make any of you write if you do not wish to do so.

I am enjoying very good health & this is a beautiful afternoon, warm & comfortable, but at present Plymouth is a very lonely place to me. The Regt left on last Friday morning for Newbern I believe, but what object they were ordered there for neither they nor anybody else here knows. Either the QM or I had to stay behind & he concluded to go so I had to stay. Two Regts. went from here, the 101st P.V. & the 16th Conn Vols. It is said that newbern is threatened again by the rebels. But I know nothing positive, their going away has left this place in a rather defenseless condition. There are not over eight hundred troops here now, & a considerable part of them are North Carolinas, & how much they can be depended we do not yet know.

A deserter came in yesterday, says he came from Goldsborough & that there are but few rebel troops in the state. Don't believe him as all the news that we have had for the past month shows that the rebels have been concentrating a force in this state probably he was sent in to deceive us in hopes that we would relax our vigilance & become an easy prey to the rebels. If such was the object it won't work. We are prepared night & day to do all that our numbers will permit towards defending this place, if you have ever been left at home when all the rest have gone away, you can have an idea of how solitary this place is now that the Regt is absent.

If they do not come back I expect a large & troublesome job in moving all the baggage up to them. They went in light marching order, everything of the baggage kind was left behind. I expected to be at home

long before this time & we had pretty good reasons for believing that we should start this week, but it is all knocked in the head now. In fact I have not the least idea when we shall go.

The gunboat Bombshell had a narrow escape last week. She went up the Chowan river & while she was gone the rebels got below her and planted a battery upon the river bank. The rebels thought that they had her safe enough. They sent a flag of truce & demanded her surrender, but Brinkerhoff her commander could not see the propriety of such a proceeding, he refused & kept up the river out of the reach of the rebel guns. The next day the gunboats Southfield & Whitehead went to his assistance, they arrived at the rebel battery just before dark & were warmly received. A few shots were exchanged, but night coming on both sides quieted down. In the morning the gunboats opened in earnest & the rebels left. The Southfield busted her hundred pounder & its fragments wounded two men. No other damaged was received. The Bombshell is quite famous since her escape.

Harry Brinkerhoff her commander is considered a brave man. He is a German & is most terribly wicked. Wednesday morning March 9th A boat has arrived but has brought no letters for me. The Regt went to Newbern, got on to another boat & immediately came back to Roanoke Island, where they now are. Reports say that the rebels are threatening this part of the state & I suppose that is the reason that the Regt has been sent to Roanoke. What will turn up time alone can tell.

This is a beautiful morning. About like a May morning in Penna., but though it is so warm & pleasant I would be willing to exchange it for ~~Depos~~ frozen hills for a little while anyway & I rather guess that I would be willing to let the exchange remain for good & all. We have been having quite a number of thunder storms lately. Last night when I went to bed it was lightning rapidly in the south.

There is considerable sickness here still. The fever & ague still continues in force. I had something of a chill last night. The first that I have had for five months, but I think that I have stopped it. I took 10 grains of quinine before I went to bed. I feel pretty well this morning. We have 2 companies of the 2d Regt Mass heavy Artillery here now. They are a hard set. Nearly all foreigners. Came out for the large bounties. A great many of them have been sick since they came here. It is amusing to hear some of them that are Irish talk about their enlistment. They will say "Only sax wakes in this country & enlisted in the Massachusetts ~~watly~~ artillery" I must close for this time.

Give my love to all-- good by

Your brother etc.

E N Boots

Q. M. Dept. 101st ~~Reg~~ P. V.

Mr. Horace A. Boots

I enclose you a rebel stamp. If I ever should be so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner you can send me a letter & this stamp will pay the rebel postage.

#### QUESTIONS:

1. How often does the writer receive letters from home?
2. Where is this officer stationed, at the time this letter was written?
3. Who is Harry Brinkerhoff?
4. Why did the officer enclose a rebel stamp with this letter?

## Civil War Diary

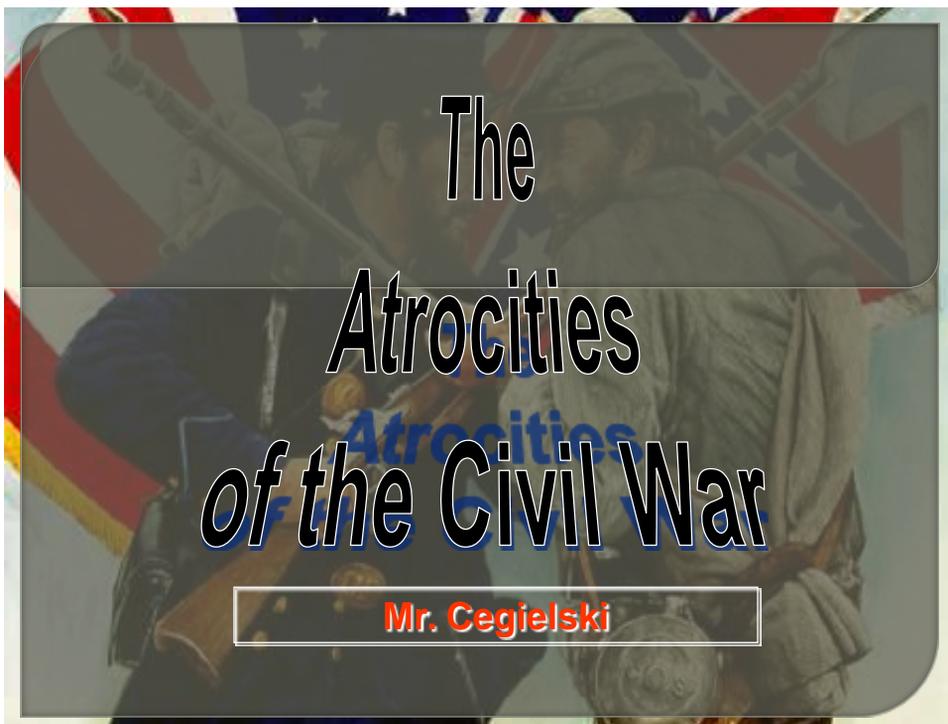
**Purpose:** Students will gain an understanding of the human conflict during the Civil War through analysis of primary documents, artifacts, and images.

**Objective:** The student will be able to compare the effects of the Civil War on daily life, including the experiences of plantation owners, women, Confederate and Union soldiers, African Americans, and children.

**Procedures:** Students can work alone or in partners for this activity. Students are assigned one of the following categories to research:

- Plantation owner <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/>
  - Woman [National Museum of American History](http://americanhistory.si.edu/)
  - Confederate Soldier <http://americanhistory.si.edu/>
  - Confederate General [National Museum of American History: The Price of War \(Civil War\)](http://americanhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/exhibition/flash.html)
  - Union Soldier [National Museum of American History: \(Civil War Collection\)](http://americanhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/collection/list.asp?NewSearch=1&WarID=6)
  - Union General <http://americanhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/collection/list.asp?NewSearch=1&WarID=6>
  - African American [The Library of Congress: Civil War Photographs](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwphome.html)
  - Child <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwphome.html>
- C-Span  
<http://www.c-span.org/classroom/index.asp?code=Classroom>

Students will search for individual that closely relates with category assigned for research. Research must incorporate analysis of primary documents or artifacts, and photos. Analysis worksheets are provided for students (see below). Students will use research of primary documents to create a fictional journal that reflects the emotions and effects of the Civil War on the individual. Students may choose to convey information in an "authentic-looking" journal or a multimedia journal presentation. Primary documents, artifacts, and photos must be incorporated into the final product. Students will be given two class periods to conduct research. Presentations will be made in class at conclusion of unit or activity.



## The Massacre at Fort Pillow, TN (April 12, 1864)

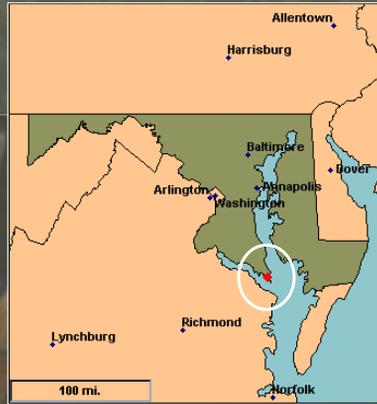


## Nathan Bedford Forrest (Captured Fort Pillow)



- 262 African-Americans
- 295 white Union soldiers.
- Ordered black soldiers murdered after they surrendered! [many white soldiers killed as well]
- Became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.

## Confederate Prison Camp at Point Lookout, MD



- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had almost 50,000 at one time.

## Point Lookout Memorial of 4,000 Dead Rebel Prisoners



## Union Prison Camp at Andersonville, GA



## Original Andersonville Plan



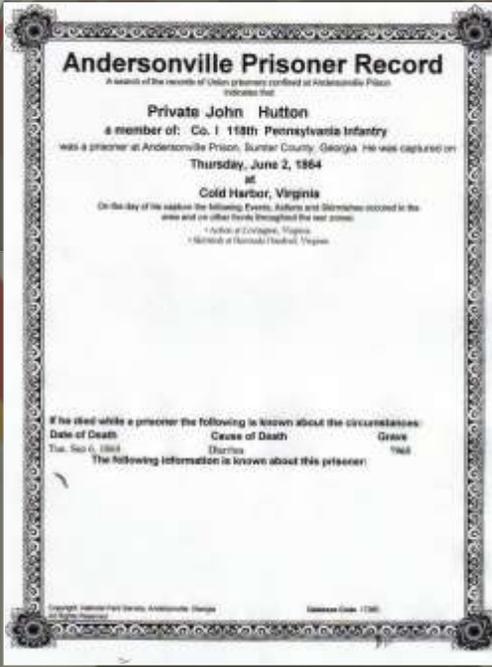
- Planned to hold 10,000 men.
- Had over 32,000 at one time.

## Distributing "Rations"



## Union "Survivors"





**Andersonville Prisoner Record**  
A search of the records of Union prisoners confined at Andersonville Prison indicates that:

**Private John Hutton**  
a member of: **Co. I 118th Pennsylvania Infantry**  
was a prisoner at Andersonville Prison, Sumter County, Georgia. He was captured on **Thursday, June 2, 1864** at **Cold Harbor, Virginia**.

On the day of his capture the following events, actions and circumstances occurred in the area and on other fronts throughout the war zone:  
\* Action at Cold Harbor, Virginia.  
\* March to Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.

If he died while a prisoner the following is known about the circumstances:  
Date of Death: \_\_\_\_\_ Cause of Death: \_\_\_\_\_ Grave: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sec. of \_\_\_\_\_ Buried: \_\_\_\_\_ Died: \_\_\_\_\_  
The following information is known about this prisoner:

Copyright Andersonville State Park, Andersonville, Georgia      Anderson Code: 1200

## Union Prisoner's Record at Andersonville

## Burying Dead Union POWs



## Andersonville Cemetary



You should have completed this page already. Now complete the remainder.

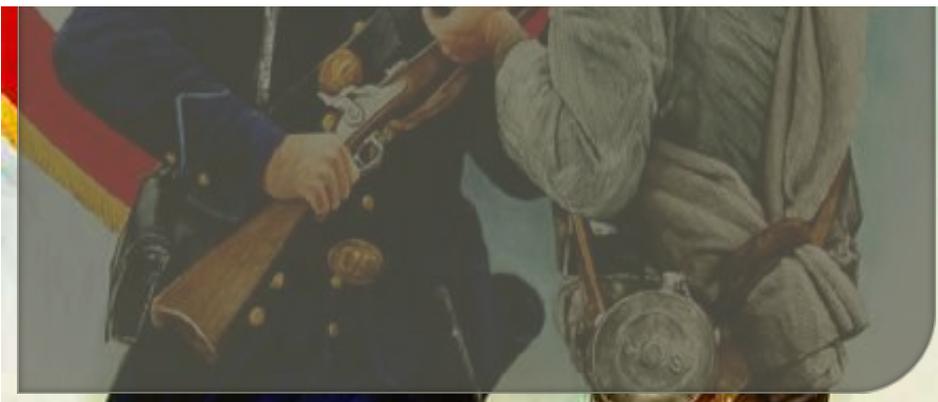
### Civil War Battles

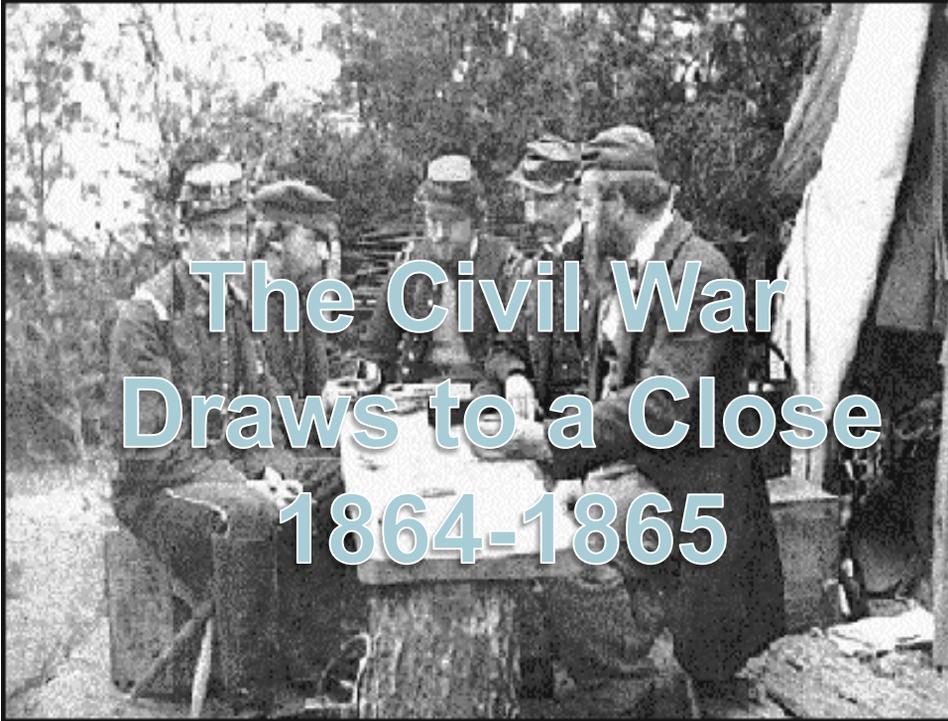
Use information from the readings, notes and the Internet to fill in this graphic organizer. Battles are arranged in chronological order, from 1861-1865. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR LEARNING EVEN THOSE BATTLES WHICH I DO NOT COVER IN CLASS!!!

Battle	Date(s)	Southern Leader	Northern Leader	Location	Results and Significance
First Bull Run (Manassas)					
Forts Henry and Donelson					
Hampton Roads					
Shiloh					
Seven Days' Battle					
Second Bull Run (Manassas)					

Antietam					
Fredericksburg					
<b>Battle</b>	<b>Date(s)</b>	<b>Southern Leader</b>	<b>Northern Leader</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Results and Significance</b>
Chancellorsville					
Vicksburg					
Gettysburg					
Chickamauga					
Chattanooga					
Mobile					
Wilderness					

Spotsylvania					
Cold Harbor					
Atlanta and the March to the Sea					
Petersburg					





## American Civil War Group Creative Writing

### Warm Up:

**Directions:** As a group, you have 25 minutes to write a brief story using the words below.

artillery	campaign	dysentery	ligature
bayonet	canteen	foraging	retreat
bedroll	cartridge	infantry	tourniquet
bombardment	cavalry	knapsack	

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## Planning for the End of War & Reconstruction: The Wade-Davis Bill

- The **Wade-Davis Bill** was proposed by Radical Republicans in July 1864 to delay the start of Reconstruction until after the War and until a majority of a state's white males pledged support to the Constitution.
- Suffrage (voting) would be restricted to 'Ironclad oathers.'
- It guaranteed blacks equality before the law (NOT suffrage).
- Lincoln pocket-vetoed it because he wanted Reconstruction to start immediately, with the abolition of Slavery (13<sup>th</sup> Amendment). Lincoln viewed Reconstruction as part of the effort to win the WAR by establishing state governments that attracted, broad Southern support.
- BUT to the Radicals, Reconstruction implied a far-reaching transformation in Southern society as a result, they wished to delay the process until after the war and to limit participation to a smaller number of Ironcladers/loyal whites.

## 1864 Election



Pres. Lincoln (R)

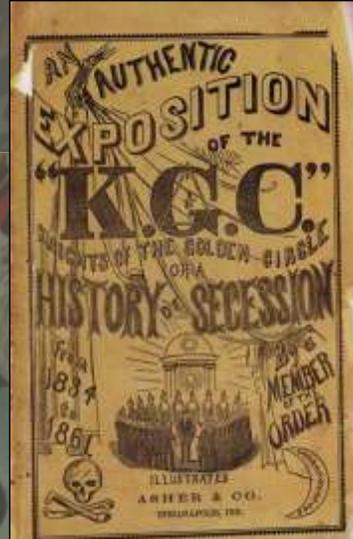


George McClellan (D)

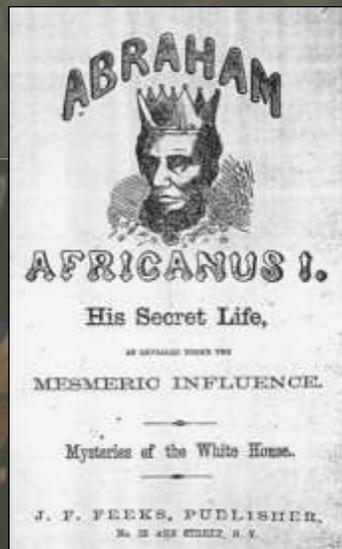
## The Peace Movement: Copperheads



Clement Vallandigham



## 1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster



## Cartoon Lampoons Democratic Copperheads in 1864



Candidate	Electoral Vote*	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican-Union)	212	2,206,938	55.0
George B. McClellan (Democrat)	21	1,803,787	45.0
Confederate states			

\*81 electoral votes were not cast

**Presidential  
Election  
Results:**

**1864**

## Lincoln's Second 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 hopes 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 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 warring 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 answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses 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 offense 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--ferently 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 bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

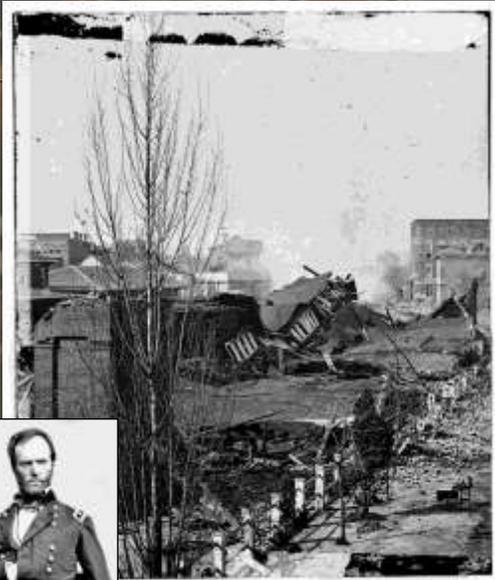
With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and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

## Sherman: Atlanta & the election of 1864

Following the election,  
Sherman led his March to  
the Sea to "Make Georgia  
Howl"

He offered Savannah as a  
Christmas present

Sherman 1<sup>st</sup> said, "War is  
hell"



## Sherman's "March to the Sea" through Georgia, 1864



Sherman's March to the Sea is the name commonly given to the **Savannah Campaign** conducted in late 1864 by **Major Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman** of the **Union Army** during the **American Civil War**. The campaign began with Sherman's troops leaving the captured city of **Atlanta, Georgia**, on November 15 and ended with the capture of the port of **Savannah** on December 21.



Engraving by Alexander Hay Ritchie depicting Sherman's March

## The Final Virginia Campaign: 1864-1865



The Final Virginia Campaign, 1864-1865, shows the Union's advance from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, with Confederate retreats and Union victories marked. Key locations include Petersburg (April 1), Appomattox Court House (April 9), and the James River.

## Surrender at Appomattox

April 9, 1865



## Appomattox Court House



- April 9, 1865 Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, court house, Virginia.

Picture Credit:  
<http://www.26nc.org/PhotoGallery/CommandChangePhotos/McLeanHouseMusic.jpg>



## Surrender

## Warm Up:

April 2, 1865 -

- General Grant trapped the Confederate forces near Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.
- General Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House.
- The war lasted 4 years and 42 days - It was a very expensive war.

How do we measure the costs of war? Explain.

Financial Costs -

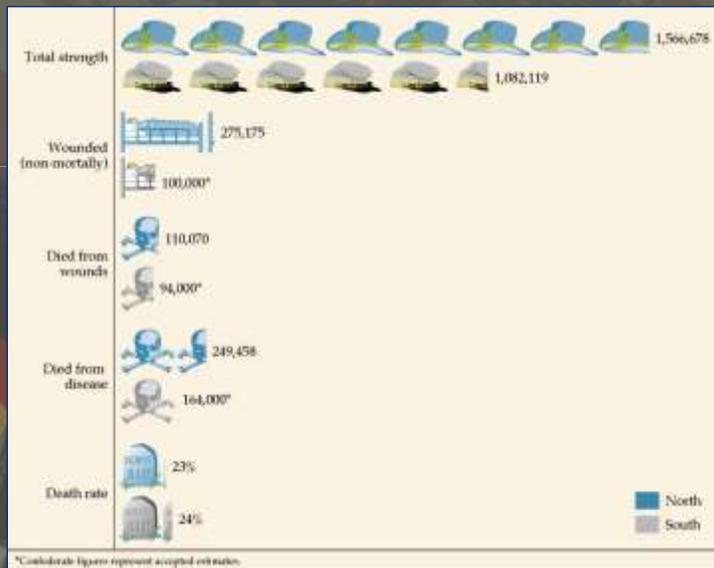
Union spent:	\$6,190,000,000
Confederacy spent:	\$2,099,808,776
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$8,289,808,776</b>

	<u>UNION</u>	<u>CONFEDERACY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Dead in Battle:	73,486	58,872	132,358
Mortally Wounded:	41,794	42,718	84,512
Missing:	15,207	16,184	31,391
Accidents:	8,118	6,041	14,159
Disease, Malnutrition:	180,324	138,516	318,840
			<b>581,260</b>

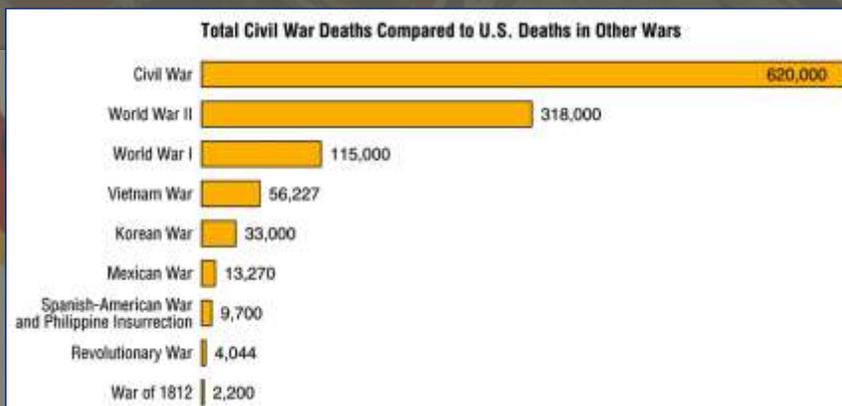
Task: What caused the most deaths in the Civil War?

What were some of the physical costs of the Civil War?

## Casualties on Both Sides



## Civil War Casualties in Comparison to Other Wars





## Thirteenth Amendment, con't.

- BUT**, the divided Northern reaction over emancipation and the evolved war aims prompted dissatisfaction within the North (i.e. the draft riots). Furthermore, the amendment took nearly a year for the Union states to adopt as tolerance for slavery persisted even in 1865. The border states of Delaware and Kentucky in particular clung to slavery in the midst of wartime Reconstruction as slaveholders continued to dominate state politics, unlike the more receptive political climate of the other border states of Missouri, Maryland, and West Virginia. New Jersey too refused to ratify the amendment during the war, reflective of the state's Democratic tendencies as seen by McClellan's win in that state in the 1864 election.
- Similarly, Republican leaders like Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens worried about the tentative political climate, especially with the impending return of Southern Democrats after the war.
- However, the Thirteenth Amendment remained limited in scope, for the amendment merely abolished slavery without settling more complicated issues of citizenship and more specific political and economic rights. Congressman and future president James Garfield worried that such a limited amendment to provide *only* freedom was a "bitter mockery, a cruel delusion" of authentic freedom.

## Ford's Theater (April 14, 1865)



## The Assassin



John Wilkes Booth

## The Assassination

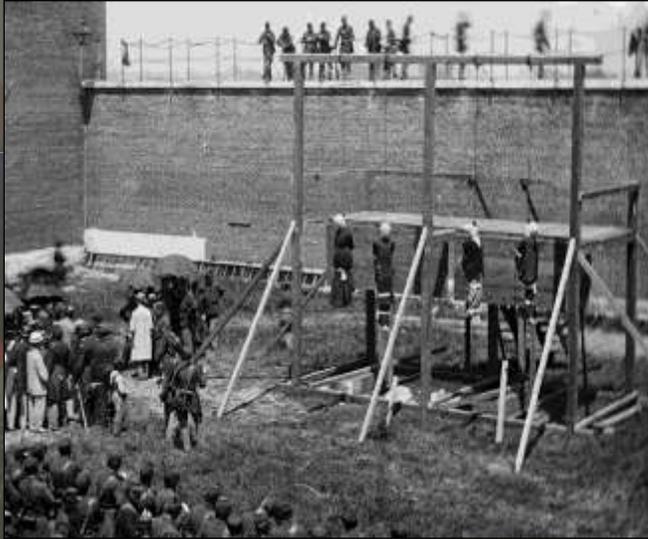


**WANTED~!!**

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865.  
**\$100,000 REWARD!**  
**THE MURDERER**  
 Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,  
**IS STILL AT LARGE.**  
**\$50,000 REWARD**  
 Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN W. BOOTH, one of Booth's accomplices.  
**\$25,000 REWARD**  
 Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN S. BOWEN, one of Booth's accomplices.  
**\$25,000 REWARD**  
 Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN F. HENNING, one of Booth's accomplices.  
 EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

*Now He Belongs to the Ages!*

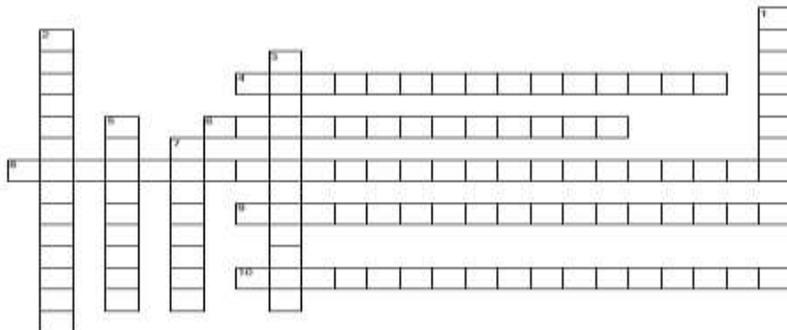
## The Execution



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Abraham Lincoln Crossword

Complete the activity.



#### ACROSS

4. Shot President Lincoln on April 14, 1865
6. Lincoln's Vice-President
8. Eventually led to freedom of slaves in the United States
9. Confederate General that surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865 which ended the Civil War
10. Short speech which addressed human freedom

#### DOWN

1. Log Cabin
2. 16th President of the United States
3. Place where President Lincoln was assassinated
5. Abraham Lincoln's nickname
7. The Northern states fought the Southern states