

1861 - 1862

Fighting Begins
Mistakes and Redemption

What two American
Presidents were born
in Kentucky?

Seven States Secede



First 13th Amendment

In an effort to unite the country John Crittenden (Kentucky) proposed a constitutional amendment.

In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government during its continuance.

This amendment would be unamendable

Rejected in the Senate

Neither side took secession seriously

A common saying in the south was, "a lady's thimble will hold all the blood that will be shed."

Alexander Stephens, who would be Jeff Davis' Vice President said, "War I look for as almost certain, revolutions are much easier started than controlled, and the men who begin them [often] . . . themselves become the victims." And then he moved on.

Southern leaders fane the fames: we are either slaves in union or freeman out of it

Non-Slave Holding Whites

The stake was white supremacy. In this view, the Black Republican program of abolition was the first step toward racial equality and amalgamation.

The election of Lincoln "shows that the North [intends] to free the negroes and force amalgamation between them and the children of the poor men of the South."

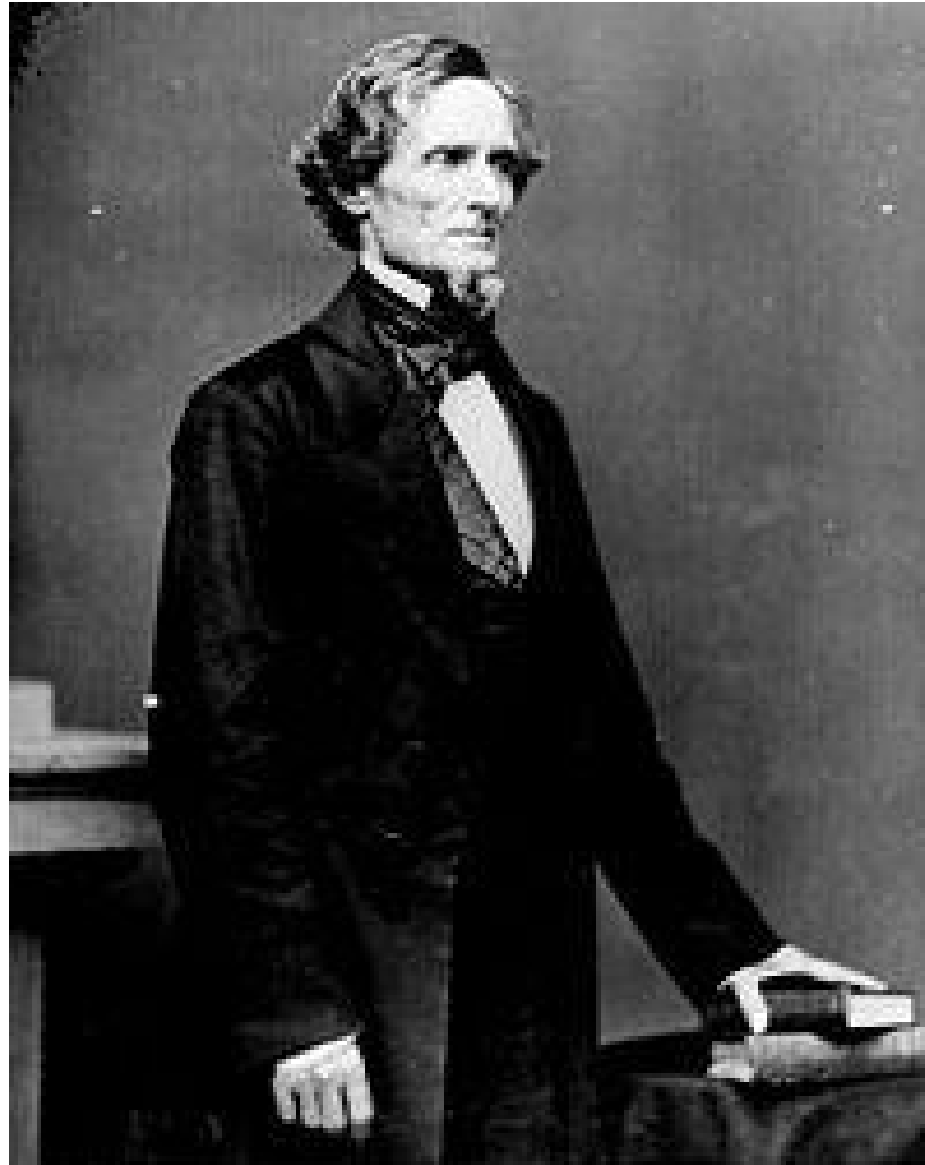
"Do you love your mother, your wife, your sister, your daughter...[If Georgia remained in a Union]...ruled by Lincoln and his crew. . . in TEN years or less our CHILDREN will be the slaves of negroes."

If you are tame enough to-submit, abolition preachers will be at hand to consummate the marriage of your daughters to black husbands...Submit to have our wives and daughters choose between death and gratifying the hellish lust of the negro!! . . Better ten thousand deaths than submission to Black Republicanism." South Carolina's Baptist clergyman James Furman

Jefferson Finis Davis

Chosen as the President of the Confederate States of America (CSA). The first CSA Capital is Montgomery, AL.

Opposed the anti Catholic crusade of the Nativist and Know-Nothings during the 1840s and 1850s. His patriotism was unqualified and absolute. Davis went to West Point.



Member of U.S. House of Representatives.

Commanded a volunteer regiment at Monterrey and then helped win the decisive battle of Buena Vista; it was a turning point of the conflict, and a turning point in his life.

Davis emerged from the war a national hero, and was labeled "the best volunteer officer in the army." President Polk offered him a general's commission.

Became a Senator instead

**Secretary of War under President
Franklin Pierce**

**Davis became the most powerful voice
in the cabinet and a forceful
administrator**

**As war secretary, he displayed great
knowledge, considerable foresight,
and an innovative spirit**

“If the Confederacy fails, there should be
written on its tombstone: Died of a
Theory”

Jefferson Davis

The Confederate nation was driven by rancorous factions, endless bitter disputes, and savage feuding.

The striking lack of political parties meant that Davis had no organized structure with which to cultivate discipline or institutionalized loyalty, which, by comparison, had served Lincoln so well.

The Confederacy was also saddled with a political system wholly unsuited to the grim challenge of total war.

A case in point: each state at first raised its own forces and decided when and where they were to be used and who commanded them.

To the South's leaders, the rights of their states were more important than the Confederacy itself;

March 4, 1861 Lincoln is
inaugurated.

His speech is about peace:

I declare that—

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

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

Pledges to enforce the fugitive slave act and
quotes from Article 4 in the Constitution by
the Federal Government

Pledges to preserve the Union

“One section of our country believes slavery
is *right* and ought to be extended, while the
other believes it is *wrong* and ought not to
be extended. This is the only substantial
dispute.”

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

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

Fort Sumter – Fighting Begins

Fort Sumter stood on a man-made granite island four miles from downtown Charleston at the entrance to the bay

December 1860, Major Robert Anderson from Kentucky, and former slave holder, stayed loyal to the flag and moved his men from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

When Lincoln took office he saw urgent
dispatches from Major Anderson

Fort Sumter needed supplies.

Gen. Winfield Scott tried to resupply the Fort

Lincoln did not want to fire the first shot or
engage South Carolina.

He requested to Georgia Gov. Pickens a
peaceful solution to allow an unarmed boat
to bring food to hungry men.

On its shoulders would rest the blame for starting the war.

If southerners allowed the supplies to go through, peace and the status quo at Sumter could be preserved and the Union government would have won an important symbolic victory.

Lincoln's new conception of the resupply undertaking was a stroke of genius.

In effect he was to Davis “heads I win, tails you lose.”

It was the first sign of Lincoln's mastery that would mark his presidency.

Abraham Lincoln's challenge, Shall it be Peace or War?

Jefferson Davis replied: War.

A fateful cabinet meeting in Montgomery on April 9 endorsed Davis's order to Beauregard: reduce the fort before the relief fleet arrived,

- . The Confederates, knew that help was about to arrive, so they opened fire on April 12 at 4:30 a.m.

After thirty-three hours of bombardment by four thousand shot and shells which destroyed part of the Fort, the interior was on fire and Anderson surrendered.

South is not united

| | Median no. of slaves owned by delegates | | Delegates from counties with fewer than 25% slaves | | Delegates from counties with more than 25% slaves | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|--|-------|
| | Va. | Tenn. | Va. | Tenn. | Va. | Tenn. |
| Voting for Secession | 11.5 | 6.5 | 34 | 30 | 53 | 23 |
| Voting against Secession | 4 | 2 | 39 | 20 | 13 | 2 |

Voting in Vienna, VA



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Lincoln issues a proclamation
calling for 75,000 volunteers to
put down the insurrection.

"There are only two sides to the
question. Every man must be for the
United States or against it. There can
be no neutrals in this war, only
patriots-or traitors." Stephen Douglas

A month later Douglas was dead

Border States



These eight states contained most of the South's resources for waging war:

- More than half of its population, two-thirds of its white population,
- Three-quarters of its industrial capacity,
- Half of its horses and mules,
- Three-fifths of its livestock and food crops.

Military Leaders

Virginia: Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. Jackson,
Joseph E. Johnston, James E. B. Stuart, and
Ambrose Powell Hill

North Carolina; Daniel H. Hill

Tennessee: Nathan Bedford Forrest

Kentucky: Albert Sidney Johnston and John
Bell Hood

“I hope to have God on my side
but I must have Kentucky.”

“I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as
to lose the whole game. Kentucky gone, we
can not hold Missouri, nor, as I think,
Maryland. These all against us, and the job
on our hands is too large for us. We would
as well consent to separation at once,
including the surrender of this capitol.”

The Union and Confederacy gave different names to several Civil War battles

| Union name | Confederate name | Date |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Bull Run | Manassas | July 21, 1861 |
| Logan's Cross Roads | Mill Springs | Jan. 19, 1862 |
| Pittsburg Landing | Shiloh | April 6-7, 1862 |
| 2nd Bull Run | 2nd Manassas | Aug. 29-30, 1862 |
| Antietam | Sharpsburg | Sept. 17, 1862 |
| Chaplin Hills | Perryville | Oct. 8, 1862 |
| Stone's River | Murfreesboro | Dec. 30, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863 |
| Opequon Creek | Winchester | Sept. 19, 1864 |

Strategies

CSA

Survive

Foreign Recognition

Fight long enough and the Union will fade

Union

Divide Confederacy

Blockade

Resources

Banking

Industry

Navy

Agriculture

Railroad

Factories

Skilled Workers

Interior Lines – Exterior Lines

Minié Ball

Infantry

Calvary

Infantry

| Unit | Unit Multiples | Number of Soldiers | Command |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Company | | 100 | |
| Regiment | 10 Companies | 1,000 | Colonel Lt. Colonel Major |
| Brigade | 4 Regiments | 4,000 | Brig. General |
| Division | 3 Brigades | 12,000 | Brig. Or Major General |
| Corps | 3 Divisions | 36,000 | Major or Lt. General |

Bull Run – Manassas

Small battle compared to the much larger battles to follow.

Gen. Irwin McDowell commanded the Army of the Potomac. His plan was good, if he had seasoned soldiers.

Both sides made serious errors.

The Union almost won, but then routed

No 90 day war

Even though it was very close, the South looked at the final outcome, without exploring their failure.

George McClellan – Little Mac

Well-to-do Philadelphia family and

The best private schools

West Point by special permission when he was two years under the minimum age- second in his class

McClellan won renown at the age of twenty for engineering achievements in the Mexican War

Become chief engineer and vice president of a railroad at the age of thirty

President of another railroad two years later.

At thirty-four, he became the second-ranking general in the U. S. army and in July he took command of the North's principal field army.

Perhaps McClellan's career had been too successful. He had never known, as Grant had, the despair of defeat or the humiliation of failure.

He had never learned the lessons of adversity and humility. The adulation he experienced during the early weeks in Washington went to his head. McClellan's letters to his wife revealed the beginnings of a messiah complex.

McClellan – Little Mac - Little Napoleon



Shiloh

Shiloh was the first battle on a scale that became commonplace

Albert Sidney Johnston was considered by Davis to be the finest general officer in the Confederacy before the emergence of Robert E. Lee, he was killed early in the Civil War at the Shiloh and was the highest ranking officer, Union or Confederate, killed during the entire war.

Ulysses Grant snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat. People looked at his initial failure.

William T. Sherman also distinguished himself.

Robert E. Lee

Two of his grandfathers signed the Declaration on Independence. His father, Light Horse Harry Lee was one of Washington's top generals in the War for Independence and was later sent to quell the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.



West Point graduate – Civil Engineering

Brilliant Officer in the Mexican War

Superintendent of West Point

Captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry

He opposed slavery and he opposed secession. His highest goal was to head the United States Army. Gen. Winfield Scott considered him the finest choice, and extolled his virtues in the Mexican war.



Killer instinct, as much as Grant, Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, even Washington

Romantic – 18th Century Man

“Those People”

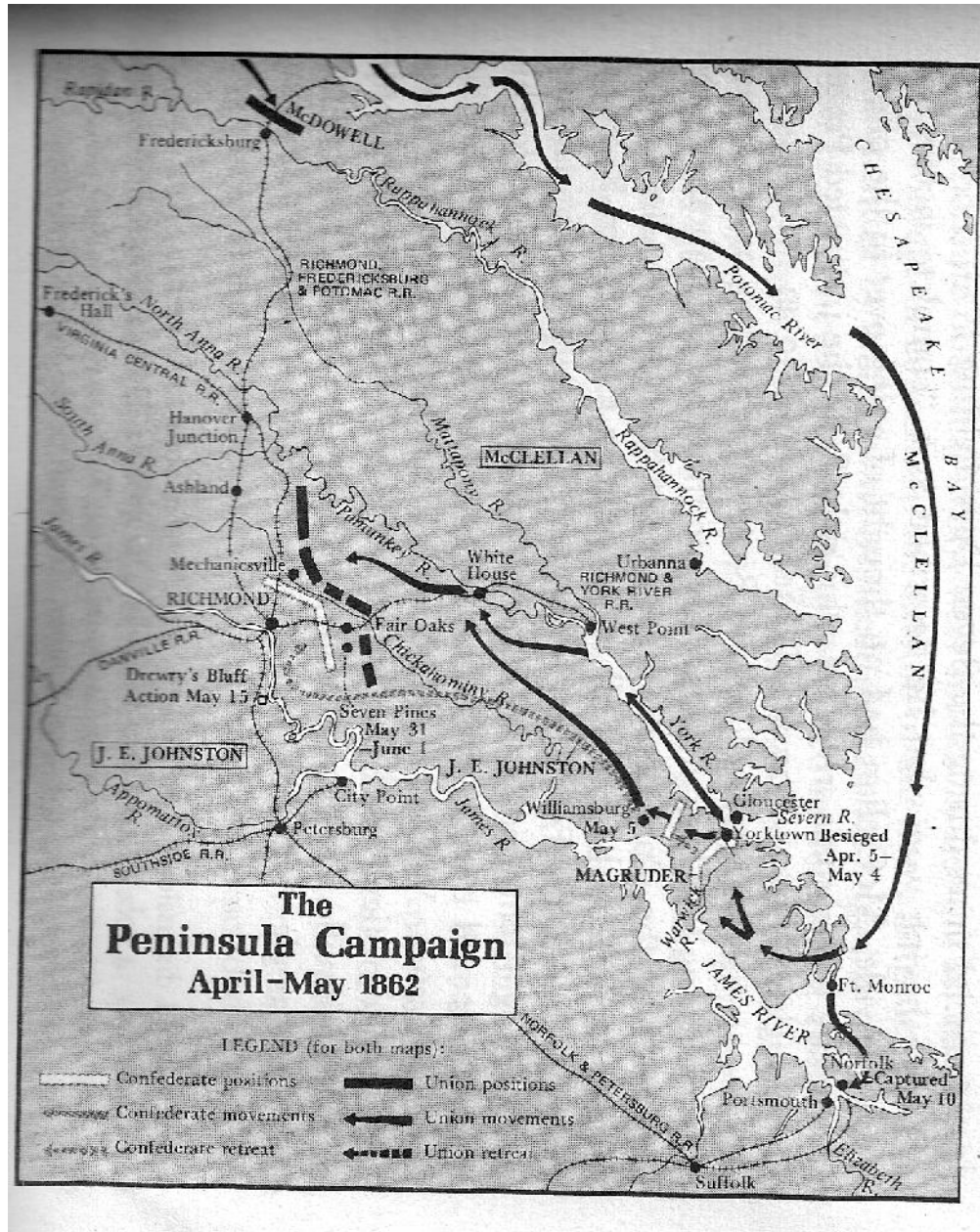
Never lost sight of the impact of war and its consequences At Fredericksburg he said, “It is well that war is so terrible, or we should grow to fond of it.”

He cried when he lost A. P. Hill

His finest hour was in April 1865.

His first military encounter was in western Virginia. It was a failure. He was riddled and called “Granny Lee.”





The Peninsula Campaign

Lee's victory

Stonewall Jackson's spectacular
campaign prevents McDowell from
assisting McClellan

James E.B. Stewart's Calvary

McClellan fails

What if he succeeded?

2nd Manassas – Bull Run

Lincoln is frustrated by McClellan

John Pope is put in charge of the Army of the
Potomac – He Boasted that he could be Lee

2nd Manassas – Another Union Failure

McClellan replaces Pope

Contraband - Emancipation

May 24, 1861 – Escaped slaves declared
“contraband”

General Benjamin Butler at Fort Monroe, Virginia, declared escaped slaves “contraband” of war and refused to return them to their owners.

August 6, 1861 First Confiscation Act

Congress passed the First Confiscation Act, which empowered Union officers to confiscate slaves being used against the Union.

Emancipation in DC – April 16, 1862

I am a little uneasy about the abolishment of slavery in this District, not but I would be glad to see it abolished, but as to the time and manner of doing it. A. Lincoln

--March 24, 1862 Letter to Horace Greeley

3100 slaves freed

Owners compensated

Lincoln's effort to relocate freed slaves –
response was very poor by slaves and
criticized by free blacks

July 17, 1862 Second Confiscation Act

Congress passed the Second Confiscation Act, which extended the power of the Union military to free slaves in the Confederacy. The Union military granted freedom to blacks escaping to Union lines and enlisted them in ancillary positions

Emancipation Proclamation - July 22, 1862

Only States in rebellion

Constitutional Reasoning:

Lincoln acted under his war powers to seize enemy resources; he had no constitutional power to act against slavery in areas loyal to the United States.

Needed a victory before announced it

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

Letter written to Horace Greeley

August 22, 1862

Critical Point for CSA

Series of Victories

Failed Peninsula Campaign by the
Union

Second Bull Run

On the verge of Foreign Recognition

Antietam – Sharpsburg

England needs cotton

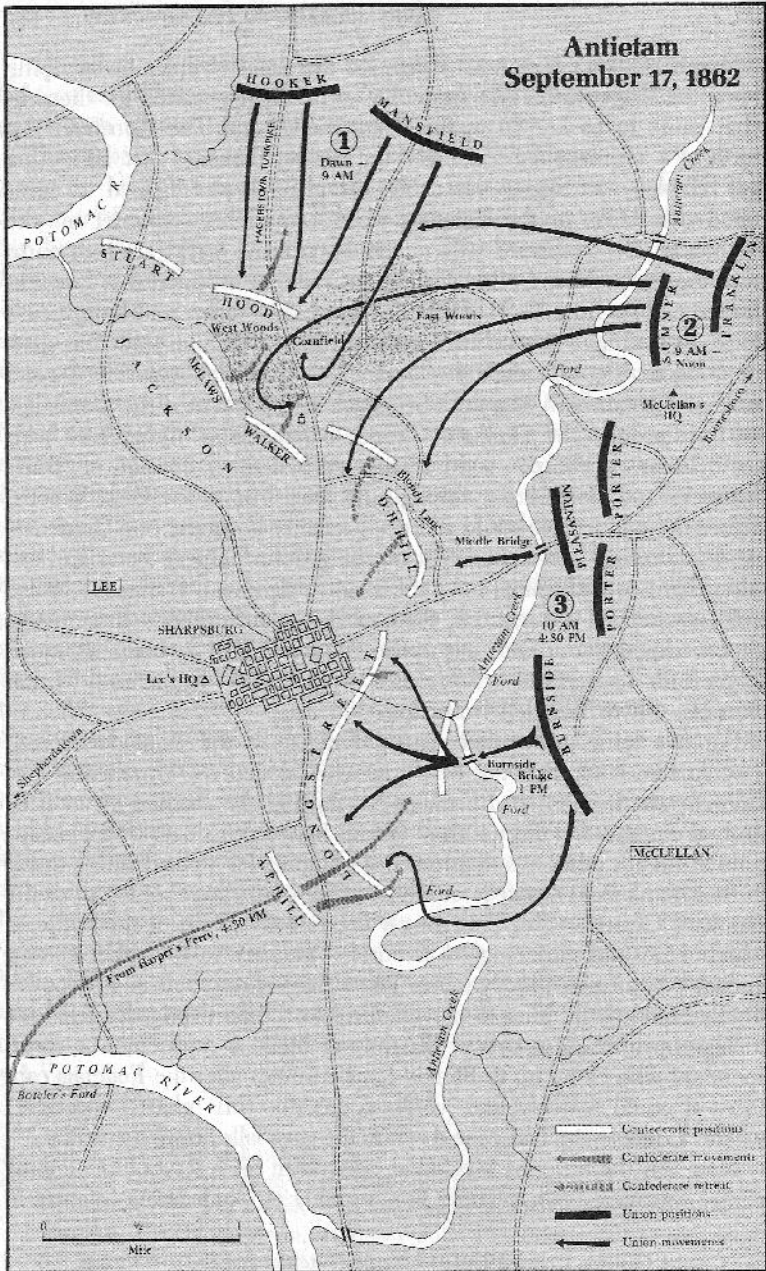
Late Confederate Victories

ANV – Special Order 191

Lee holds nothing back

**McClellan does not commit his
reserves**

Antietam
September 17, 1862



Aftermath of Antietam

Announcement of Emancipation Proclamation

Dismissal of McClellan

Battle of Perryville, KY

Election of 1862

No foreign recognition of the CSA

Emancipation Proclamation very unpopular in the
north as well as the south

Burnside in charge of the Army of the Potomac

December 1862

Fredericksburg - Burnside

Southern Economy in shambles

**Northern Economy well planned
and getting stronger**