



Civil War

Steps towards Secession

- White southerners alarmed by Lincoln's election, saw it leading eventually to the end of slavery
- Dec. 20, 1860—South Carolina seceded, followed by 6 other states
- Confederate States of America founded
- March 4, 1861—Lincoln inaugurated
- April 12, 1861—Civil War breaks out at Fort Sumter

Civil War—The First Modern War

- Odds favored the North, which was larger and more industrialized
- Technological developments changed war
 - Railroads & telegraphs
 - Modern rifle replaced musket
 - Medicine not sophisticated—many people died of infection and disease
- Newspapers and photographs documented the war

How did the war to preserve the Union become a war to end slavery?

- Goal the first year of the war—preserve the Union
- Slaves headed behind Union lines
 - Brought military information, knowledge of southern geography
 - Deemed “contraband” of war
- Abolitionists and Radical Republicans pressed for slavery to become a war aim
- Lincoln
 - Factors in need for manpower, desire to keep Britain from recognizing the Confederacy, changing Northern opinion
- Emancipation Proclamation—Jan. 1, 1863
 - Declared slavery over only in states that had left the Union—not the border states (slave states that stayed in the Union)

Gettysburg

- July 1-3, 1863. in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
 - Confederates hoping for victory in Northern territory
 - Union victory
 - Up to 51,000 casualties (counts both Confederates and Union soldiers)
 - Turning point of war, for the Union
- Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg
 - Dedicated November 19, 1863
 - Lincoln needed to reach out the copperheads (northerners who wanted to end the war), abolitionists (who wanted to end slavery everywhere), and even Confederates (as he imagined a time after the war when the country would need to come together again).

End of Civil War

- Beginning of Reconstruction
 - Debates over how to distribute land and organize labor
- Sherman's March—November 1864-January 1865
 - Through Georgia, destroying infrastructure
- 13th Amendment—Approved by Congress January 1865
 - Abolishes slavery everywhere in the country
- April 9, 1865—Robert E. Lee surrenders
- April 14, 1865—Lincoln Assassinated

Changes during Civil War

- Move from “Union” to “Nation”—stronger sense of national identity
- Booming industrialization in the North, as Southern economy weakened
- Homestead Act-1863—160 acres of free land to settlers in the West
- Federal government increased in size & strength
 - Increased taxes and tariffs
 - Funding infrastructure, such as Transcontinental railroad