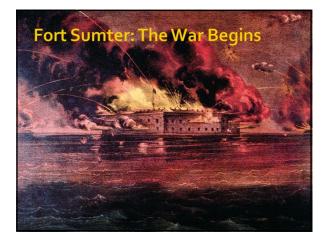


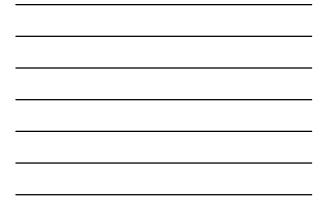


Focus Questions

- What social and political changes were created by the unprecedented nature and scale of the Civil War? • What were the major military campaigns of
- the war?
- How important was the end of slavery to the war efforts of North and South?





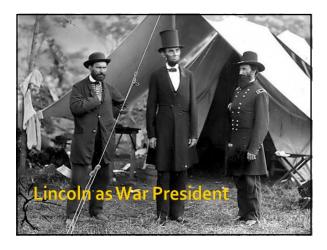




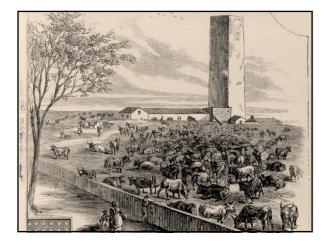
Relative Strengths of North & South

- On paper, the Union seemed to enjoy an overwhelming material advantage.
- The North
 - a war of conquest with untrained troops.
- The South
 - Confident they had
 military leadership

 - productive capacity
 - international demand for cotton on their side









Diplomatic Objectives

- Lincoln was further challenged by the potential foreign recognition of the Confederacy.
- Nonbelligerence helped keep Great Britain and France neutral, including accepting a temporary French incursion into Mexico that violated the Monroe Doctrine.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis



- Needed to forge a nation out of eleven states
 - lacked Lincoln's political skill
- Micro-manage the war
- Lost public confidence needed to build support for the sacrifices required by war.

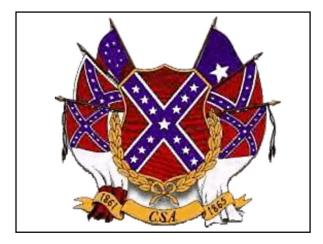
Confederate Disappointments

- In diplomacy, southern hopes for foreign recognition failed because Great Britain and France did not recognize the Confederate government
- The Confederate economy faltered as finances were in disarray with runaway inflation.

The Confederate Draft



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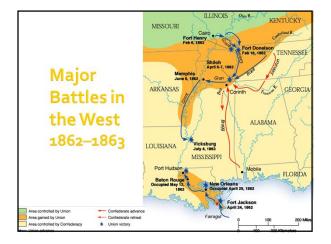




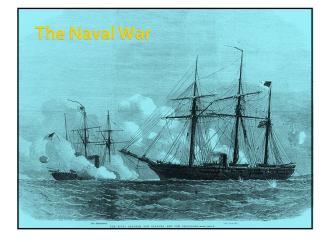


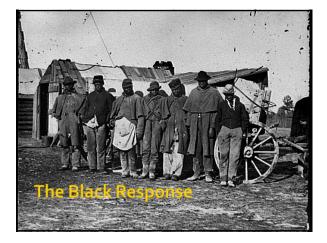


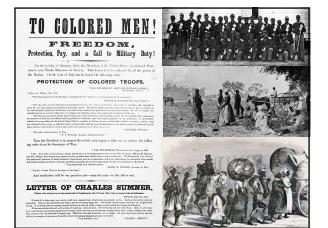


















The Toll of War

- New firearms technology brought more accurate and, hence, more deadly weapons.
 Conventional tactics called for massive assaults that brought huge casualties.
 Medical ignorance and disease also contributed to heavy casualty rates.







Wartime Politics

• Union home front

- Democratic Party divided
 War Democrats
 Peace Democrats, or "Copperheads"
- Peace Democrats, or "Copperheads"
 Democrats criticized
 centralization of power
 efforts towards emancipation.
 Copperhead leaders urged negotiated peace and alliance between western Democrats and southerners.
 Lincoln declared martial law
- arrest of 13,000 people
 Lincoln also had to cope with radicals and conservatives within his own party.

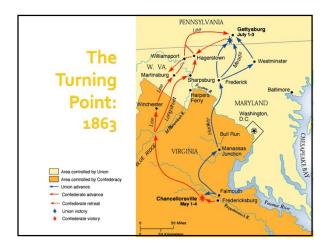
Northern Economic & Social Strains

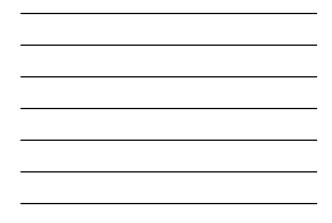
- War stimulated northern economy
- Wai stitulated for the meconomy
 not all industries profited.
 \$1 billion in government contracts
 profiteers flourished.
 Inflation outpaced wages
 Workers formed unions
- manufacturers hired strikebreakers
- Infandracturers fine of strike of eakers
 many of whom were African American
 exacerbating racial tensions.
 Lower-class whites resented the Union draft that allowed conscripts to buy their way out for \$300



Failure of Southern Nationalism

- Class resentment
- High inflation
- 1865
- food riots
- Desertion rates
- Slaves
 - increasingly disobedient
 - one-quarter fled to Union lines.
- Peace movements











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, lesting 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.



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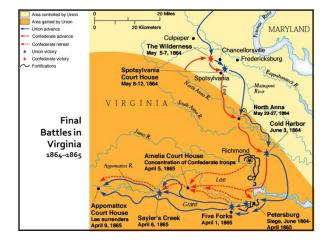


The 1864 Election

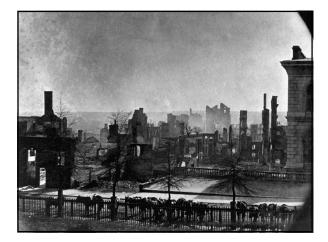
- Lincoln did not like his own chances for re-election in 1864 because:
 - his party was divided;
 the Democrat, General George McClellan, was a war hero who proclaimed the wara failure.
- Sherman's capture of Atlanta on September 1st helped turn the tide.
- Lincoln won fifty-five percent of the vote and secured a mandate for his policy of unconditional surrender.













1861-1865 **The Civil War**

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