

21-5 ★ LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, MARCH 4, 1861

"Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle."—Daniel Webster, 1850

SOUTHERN SECESSION CREATED A CRISIS.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, he presided over only 27 of the 34 states formerly in the Union.

As the new president, what would Lincoln do?

Declare war? Accept secession and let the Confederacy go in peace? Or something else?

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM.

- ◆ "I have no purpose...to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to.
- ◆ "...no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union....I now consider that...the Union is unbroken; and...I shall take care...that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.
- ◆ "In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence.
- ◆ "One section of the 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 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. **You** have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn oath to 'preserve, protect and defend' it.
- ◆ "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

Then these memorable words:

THOUGH PASSION MAY HAVE STRAINED, IT MUST NOT BREAK OUR BONDS OF AFFECTION. THE MYSTIC CHORDS OF MEMORY, STRETCHING FROM EVERY BATTLE-FIELD 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.



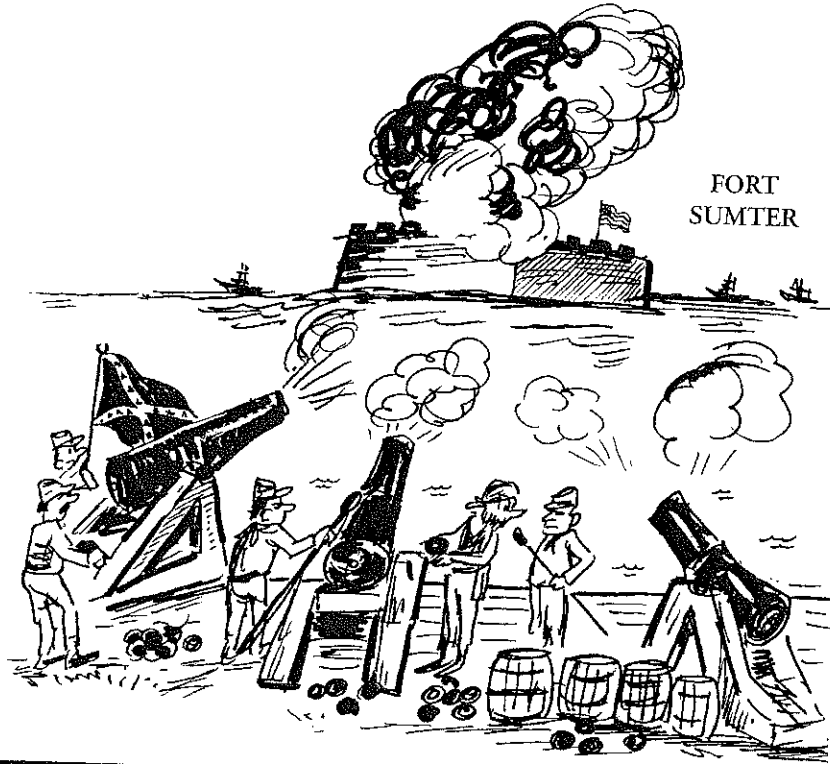
A footnote in history: Stepping onto the platform, Lincoln took off his new top hat and searched for a place to put it. Stephen Douglas, his presidential rival, took the hat and whispered to Mary Lincoln, "If I can't be president, I can at least hold his hat."

CONFEDERATES ATTACK FORT SUMTER: THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS, April 12, 1861

April 12, 1861: Fort Sumter, on an island in Charleston Harbor in South Carolina, was in a dangerous situation: federal property on Confederate soil. Lincoln notified Jefferson Davis that he was sending food and supplies to the Fort. With no arms included, this was not a hostile act.

The Confederates thought otherwise. They attacked Fort Sumter April 12 at 4:30 a.m., and the next day U.S. Major Robert Anderson surrendered the Fort.

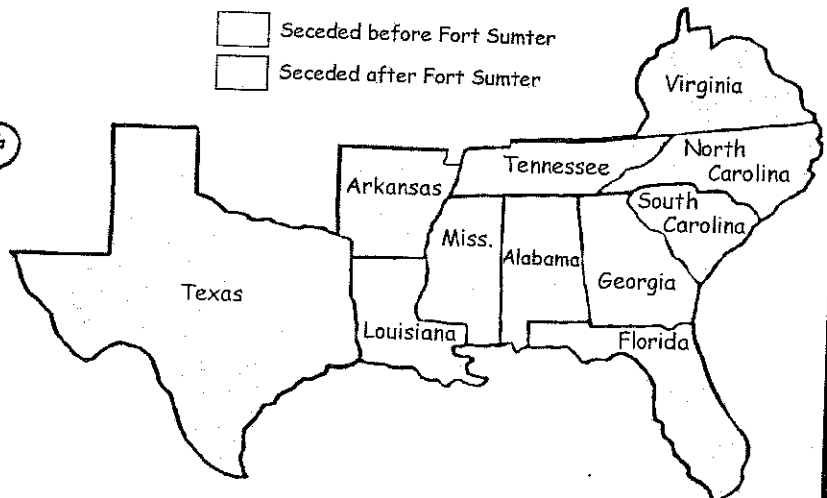
With rebel yells and a Confederate victory the Civil War began.



April 15: President Lincoln declared an insurrection and requested 75,000 volunteer troops from the states. Four more southern states seceded rather than fight other southern states. These included Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

BY JUNE 8, 1861, ELEVEN STATES FORMED THE CONFEDERACY.
(In 1863 Union loyalists in western Virginia would form West Virginia as a Union state.)

- Seceded before Fort Sumter
- Seceded after Fort Sumter



21-7 ★ A NATION DIVIDED: THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY

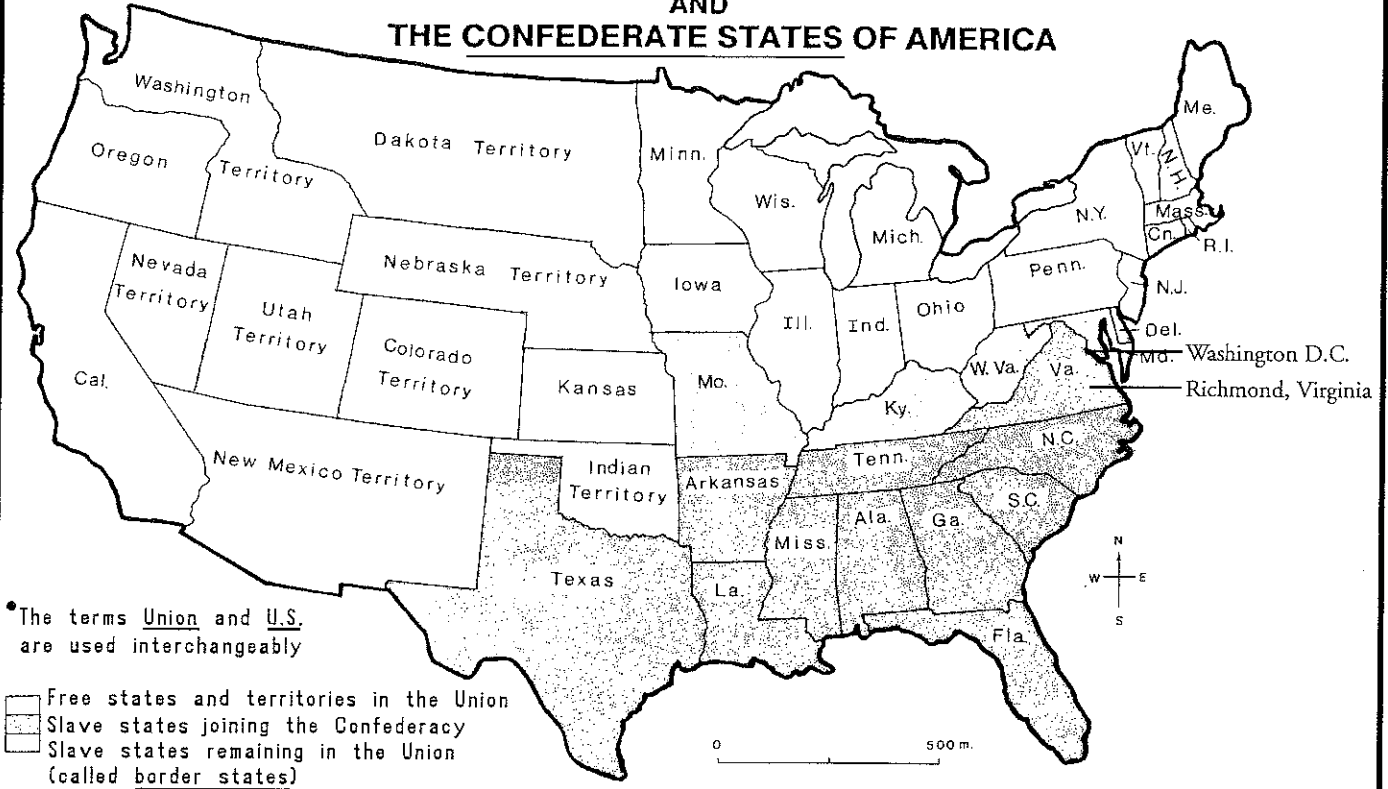
"I feel that I would like to shoot a Yankee, and yet I know that this would not be in harmony with the spirit of Christianity."—William Nugent

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1863: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



*The terms Union and U.S. are used interchangeably

Free states and territories in the Union
 Slave states joining the Confederacy
 Slave states remaining in the Union (called border states)

CHOOSING SIDES: A CRUEL DILEMMA

Brother against brother, cousin against cousin—families were rent apart. President Lincoln's four brothers-in-law fought with the Confederate Army, and Lincoln once had to defend his wife Mary, a Kentuckian, against rumors that she was a traitor.

U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee of Virginia rejected Lincoln's offer to lead the Union Army and resigned his commission. He later became commander of the Confederate Army. One out of three U.S. Army officers resigned to join the Confederate Army and battle former comrades.

LINCOLN HAS CALLED FOR TROOPS. TIME FOR US TO SIGN UP AND FIGHT FOR THE UNION, COUSIN NED. COUSIN NED??



I OPPOSE BOTH SLAVERY AND SECESSION, AND I LOVE THE UNION.

BUT I CANNOT DRAW MY SWORD AGAINST VIRGINIA!



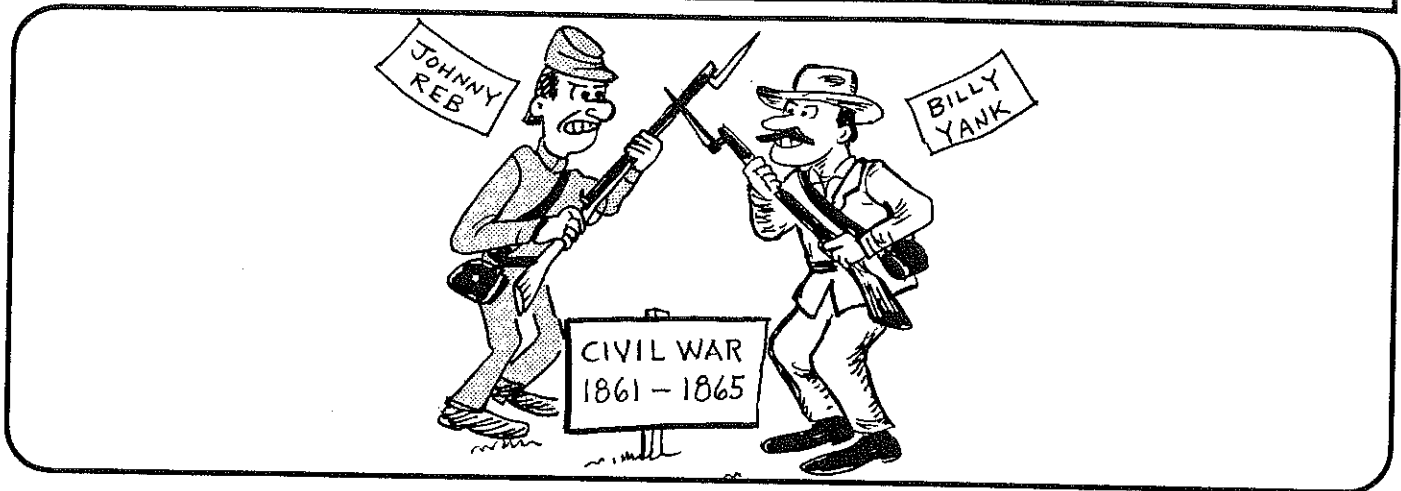
21-8 ★ THE CIVIL WAR: AN OVERVIEW, 1861-1865

"...[black soldiers] have proved themselves among the bravest of the brave, performing deeds of daring and shedding their blood with a heroism unsurpassed by any other race."—Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton

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How would you evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each side? What predictions would you make about the length of the war? What generalization, or summary, would you make about the North's eventual victory?

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POPULATION

■ 11 states: 9 million people, including 3.5 million slaves

■ 23 states: 22 million people

ARMIES

■ **CONFEDERATE ARMY:** 600,000 to 1,500,000 total, according to estimates (There are no exact statistics because the Confederate archives in Richmond were destroyed by fire.)

■ **UNION ARMY:** 2,128,948 total (In 1861 the entire United States Army consisted of only 16,350 men.)

■ **AFRICAN-AMERICANS:** 178,895 total (134,111 from slave states); 21 Congressional Medal of Honor recipients



■ **AFRICAN-AMERICANS:** Not until March 13, 1865, did the Confederate government open the army to blacks. It was too late. The Confederacy surrendered on April 9, 1865.

In 1863 the all-black 54th Regiment from Massachusetts performed with great valor at the Battle of Fort Wagner. Lincoln defended the use of blacks in the military:



"You say you will not fight to free Negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. [After victory] there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones, unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they strove to hinder it."

NAVIES

■ The Confederacy had no real navy, only a few cruisers. It relied on privateers to run the Union blockade of the 3,500-mile southern coast.

■ 42 ships in 1861; 671 ships in 1864

■ 84,415 white sailors; 29,000 black sailors

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MILITARY LEADERS

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
of Virginia
Commander, Army of Northern Virginia

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT
of Illinois
Commander, All Northern Armies



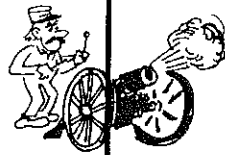
I have fought against the people of the North because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the South its dearest rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and I have never seen the day when I did not pray for them.

"Bobby Lee, Bobby Lee, he'll do this, that, and the other." I'm tired of hearing about Bobby Lee. You'd think he was going to do a double somersault and land in our rear. Quit thinking about what he's going to do to you and think about what you're going to do to him.



- General Pierre G.T. Beauregard
- General Braxton Bragg
- General Simon Bolivar Buckner
- General Jubal Early
- General Nathan Bedford Forrest
- General Ambrose P. Hill
- General John Bell Hood
- General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson
- General Albert Sidney Johnston
- General Joseph E. Johnston
- General James Longstreet
- General John C. Pemberton
- General J.E.B. (Jeb) Stuart

- General Don Carlos Buell
- General Ambrose E. Burnside
- General Benjamin F. Butler
- Admiral David G. Farragut
- General Henry W. Halleck
- General Joseph Hooker
- General Irvin McDowell
- General George B. McLellan
- General George G. Meade
- General William S. Rosecrans
- General Winfield Scott
- General Philip Sheridan
- General William Tecumseh Sherman



STRATEGY

- ◆ Capture Washington, D.C., the Union capital.
- ◆ Seize central Pennsylvania.
- ◆ Divide Northwest and Northeast.
- ◆ Gain recognition of Confederacy's independence.

- ◆ Capture Richmond, the Confederate capital.
- ◆ Blockade the South.
- ◆ Split the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River.

ADVANTAGES

- ◆ Outstanding generals, many of whom had fought in the Mexican War
- ◆ Strong military tradition
- ◆ Strong motivation—fighting to preserve way of life
- ◆ Fighting on home ground—knew the territory
- ◆ Skilled with guns and horses because of rural experiences
- ◆ Cotton could be exchanged on world market for weapons and manufactured goods.

- ◆ Superior leadership of Abraham Lincoln
- ◆ Larger population.
- ◆ Military power—a five to two advantage in men available to fight
- ◆ Industrial power; more manufactured goods
- ◆ Greater wealth
- ◆ Three-fourths more railroads
- ◆ Two-thirds more farm acreage
- ◆ Controlled shipping

DISADVANTAGES

- ◆ Autocratic leadership of Jefferson Davis
- ◆ Inflation: printed paper money that lost its value because of no hard money (gold/silver), called specie, backing it
- ◆ Inferior numbers in men, money, and machinery
- ◆ State sovereignty yielded to national sovereignty in order to conduct the war

- ◆ Weak motivation—not fighting for a cause
- ◆ Unaggressive officers—failed to press advantages
- ◆ Far from home base—resulting in poor communications and a long supply line
- ◆ 3,500-mile enemy coastline—hard to blockade
- ◆ Vast land—could conquer but not hold territory
- ◆ European aid to Confederacy

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRESIDENTS

JEFFERSON DAVIS, 1808-1889
President, Confederate States of America

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1809-1865
President, United States of America

EARLY LIFE



- ◆ 1808: Born in Todd County, Kentucky
- ◆ 1810: Family moves to Mississippi, a slave state
- ◆ 1816-24: Attends St. Thomas College, Jefferson College, Wilkinson County Academy, and Transylvania University
- ◆ 1828: Graduates United States Military Academy in West Point, NY— 23rd in class of 33



- ◆ 1809: Born in Hardin County, Kentucky (100 miles from Jefferson Davis' birthplace)
- ◆ 1816: Family moves to Indiana, a free state
- ◆ 1815-26: Attends school periodically for a total of one year
- ◆ (For a full account of Lincoln's life, see earlier biographical section in *Adventure Tales of America: An Illustrated History of the United States, 1492-1877.*)

FAMILY

- ◆ 1835: Marries Sarah Taylor (Zachary Taylor's daughter) who dies within three months. Davis becomes a Mississippi planter near Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- ◆ 1845: Marries Varina Howell

- ◆ 1842: Marries Mary Todd and lives in Springfield, Illinois.
- ◆ The Lincolns have four boys between 1842 and 1853.

CAREER

- ◆ 1829-34: Military service, second lieutenant in United States Army
- ◆ 1845-46: United States congressman (Democratic)
- ◆ 1846-47: Military service, colonel in Mexican War
- ◆ 1847-51: United States senator
- ◆ 1853: Secretary of War, under Pres. Franklin Pierce
- ◆ 1857-61: United States senator
- ◆ 1861-65: Resigns from Senate; serves as President of the Confederacy of the United States
- ◆ 1865-67: Captured in Georgia and imprisoned for two years at Fort Monroe, Virginia
- ◆ 1866: Indicted for treason; released on \$100,000 bail the next year; never brought to trial. Refused to take oath of allegiance to regain citizenship
- ◆ 1978: Citizenship restored by Congress

- ◆ 1832: Military service, serves 90 days as captain in Black Hawk War
- ◆ 1837-1860: Lawyer
- ◆ 1834-42: Illinois legislator
- ◆ 1847-49: United States congressman (Whig)
- ◆ 1861-65: President of the United States (Republican)

PHILOSOPHY

April 29, 1861

"We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms."

Jefferson Davis,
President of the Confederate States of America

March 4, 1861

"...no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union....I now consider that...the Union is unbroken; and...I shall take care...that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied 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. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn oath to 'preserve, protect and defend' it."

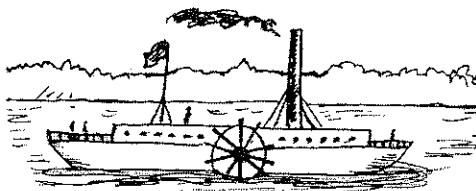
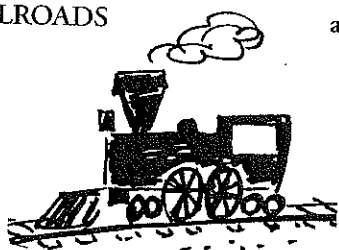
Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States

IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY MADE THE CIVIL WAR AMERICA'S FIRST MODERN WAR.

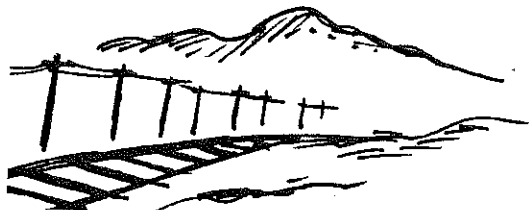
RAILROADS

and

STEAMBOATS



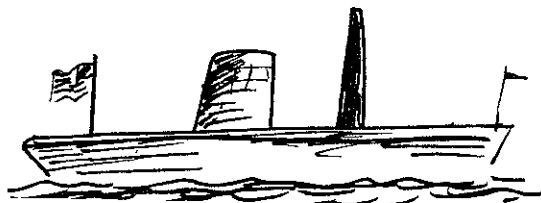
TELEGRAPH



WEAPONRY



IRONCLAD SHIPS



CAMERAS



MEDICINE



Clara Barton established a precedent for female nurses in the Union Army.

In 1881 Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross.

★ THE CIVIL WAR: AN OVERVIEW

"We seek peace—enduring peace. More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginning of all wars—yes, an end to this brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling the differences between governments."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1945

CASUALTIES

The Civil War resulted in almost as many deaths as the total of all other American wars.

One in every five military men in the Civil War died in service.

Of 620,000 men who died, about 340,000 were from the North and about 280,000 from the South.

Of the survivors, the last "Billy Yank," Albert Woolson, died in 1956 at the age of 109;

the last "Johnny Reb," Walter Williams, died in 1959 at age 117.

In 1913 at a fiftieth anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Union and Confederate veterans reenacted Pickett's Charge, the South's disastrous attack of Union forces.

Describing the event from the Union side, Philip Meyers wrote:

"We could see not rifles and bayonets but canes and crutches...."

At the sound of the Confederates' rebel yell, the Yankees...

burst from behind the stone wall, and flung themselves

upon their former enemies...not in mortal combat,

but reunited in brotherly love and affection."

