

The Civil War Rages



Battle of Fredericksburg

(VA) December, 1862

Lincoln chose
Ambrose

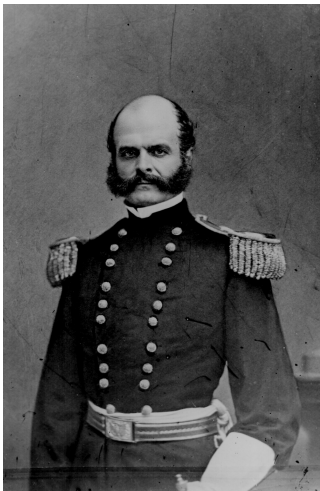
E.

Burnside

to command the Union army
after firing McClellan

Burnside ordered all-out
attack on Confederate troops
dug in on several hills; lost

Union lost 13,000
Confederate 5,500



Major General Ambrose E. Burnside
(wore long side whiskers since known
as "sideburns")



Fredericksburg, Va. Nurses and officers of the
U.S. Sanitary Commission

Lincoln replaced Burnside with "**Fighting** **Joe**" Hooker

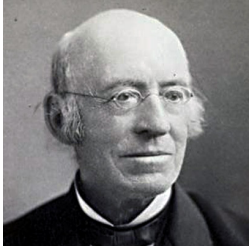
Nicknamed "Fighting Joe," his personal reputation as a hard-drinking ladies' man with headquarters known for parties and gambling led to his name being associated with the slang term for prostitute. Although the word "hooker" might have been popularized by the association with the Maj. Gen., the term had appeared with that meaning in print well before Hooker became a public figure. The term "hooker" is most likely a reference to prostitutes "hooking" or snaring clients, and the French word "accrocheuse," the common slang term for prostitute, literally means "hooker of men."

Abolition

abolitionist : calls for the immediate, unconditional, and total abolition of slavery

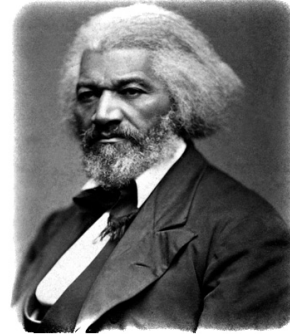
gradual emancipationist : calls for the gradual freeing of slaves

During the 1820s and 1830s the **American Colonization Society** advocated relocation of black people from the United States to places where they would enjoy greater freedom, such as Canada or Africa. The movement had broad support nationwide among whites.



William Lloyd Garrison, founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society and editor of his abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*, first printed in 1831.

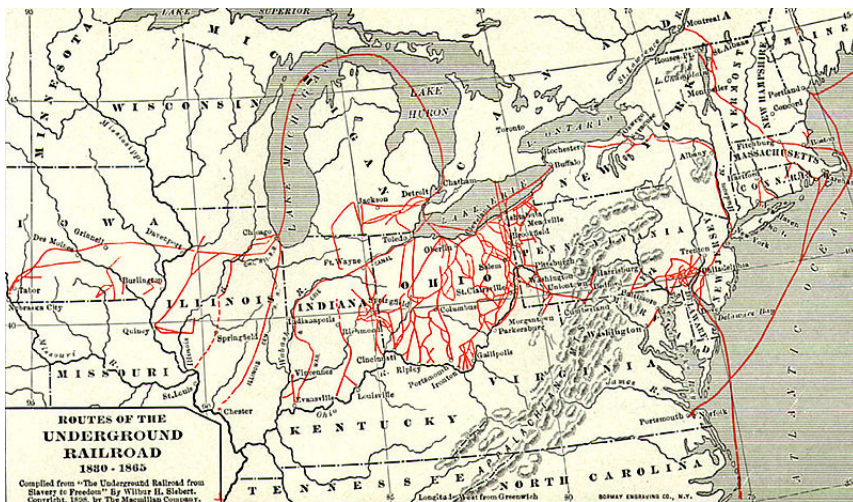
Frederick Douglass was an African-American abolitionist who escaped from slavery and was known for his dazzling oratory and incisive antislavery writing. He was the editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The North Star*.



Douglass stood as a living counter-example to slaveholders' arguments that slaves did not have the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. He was such a great speaker that many found it hard to believe that he had once been a slave. Douglass wrote several autobiographies, eloquently describing his experiences in slavery in his 1845 autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, which became influential in its support for abolition.

The Underground Railroad

a secret organization that helped men, women, and children escape slavery, providing hiding places, food, and transportation for the fugitive slaves



“ **passengers** ”
escaping slaves; also called “cargo,” or “goods”

“ **conductors** ”
helped passengers get from one station to the next; sometimes traveled with escaping slaves from the South to the North, sometimes traveled only a short distance and then handed the fugitives to another helper

“ **engineers** ” - hid slaves from people who were trying to catch them and return them to slavery; helped fugitives with food, shelter, and sometimes jobs

“ **stations** ” - places along the escape route

various other people would provide directions along the way for the safest routes

Famous Female Abolitionists

Harriet

Tubman



Born Araminta Harriet Ross in 1820, also known as “Black Moses,” Tubman escaped slavery in the South in 1849 and returned many times to lead other slaves North to freedom. She made more than nineteen missions to rescue more than 300 slaves using the Underground Railroad. She also helped John Brown recruit men for his raid on Harpers Ferry and worked as a Union spy during the Civil War.

Harriet

Beecher

Stowe

The author of Uncle Tom’s Cabin

(1852), the best-selling novel that emphasized the horrors of slavery and outraged the North, Stowe helped sway British public opinion against the South and inflamed Southern slave owners. She was the sister of famed abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher (of “Beecher’s Bibles” fame).



Sojourner

Truth



Born into slavery as Isabella Baumfree, Truth was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist who escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son, she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man. She named herself Sojourner Truth in 1843 and gave her best-known speech on gender inequalities entitled “Ain’t I a Woman?” in 1851 at a women’s rights convention. During the Civil War, Truth helped recruit black troops for the Union Army.

Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1963



Lincoln

was not initially in favor of abolishing slavery, only of preventing its spread

at first, he wouldn't say the Union was fighting to end slavery, only to preserve the Union
gruesome fighting made Northerners want to really hurt the South

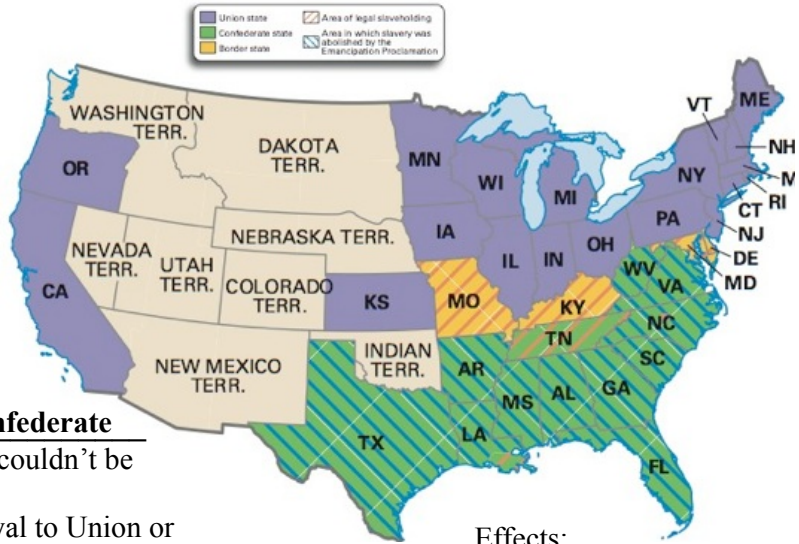
slavery was helping the South's war effort:

built military fortifications, produced food for Confederate troops
might get assistance from the British: they would support a war to end slavery
(but not one to keep the US together)

Lincoln changed his mind about the slavery issue - became very opposed to it
realized that emancipation would make his own beliefs law and help the Union war effort



Emancipation Proclamation



freed slaves only in Confederate territories (areas where it couldn't be enforced)

didn't apply to slave states loyal to Union or in Union occupied Confederate territories
 didn't really free *any* slaves
*slavery was not legally abolished in the US until the adoption of the **13th Amendment** in 1865*

Effects:
 some Northerners now see war as a moral crusade
 some alienated, fearing freed slaves will take their jobs; draft enforced

British public opinion supports the Union's cause
 encouraged the recruitment of black soldiers into the Union army
 treated worse than white soldiers and paid less than white soldiers

FYI: about 300,000 blacks served in the Union army - 16 black soldiers received the Medal of Honor in the navy, 1 out of every 4 sailors were black; 4 received Medals of Honor

Chancellorsville

(VA), April-May, 1863

Lee split his forces; ordered 1/2 under Stonewall Jackson to attack Union from the side
 Union soldiers were organized early and outnumbered Confederates 2-1

battle didn't start until 6PM; if started earlier, Confederates may not have won

Union lost 17,000

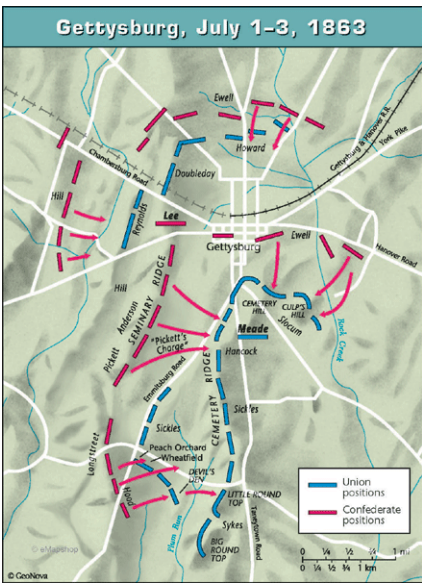
Confederates lost 13,000

(including Jackson who was hit by one of his own men)



Lee was planning to invade the North in hopes of forcing the Union to pull out of Vicksburg, MS (strategic point on the MS River)

Wounded soldiers being tended in the field after the Battle of Chancellorsville



Gettysburg

(PA) July, 1863 (3-day battle)



Robert E. Lee decided upon a second invasion of the North (the first was the unsuccessful Maryland Campaign which ended in the bloody Battle of Antietam).

Union army on Cemetery Ridge, Lee on Seminary Ridge, large open field between them

Confederate soldiers looking for shoes stumbled upon a Union camp

On the first day of the battle, Confederate General Pickett led a charge through the center of the Union line, temporarily breaking through but eventually being pushed back. This was the first time General Lee was defeated in battle; the newly-appointed Union Gen. Meade could have gone in for the kill, but like cautious Gen. McClellan before him, he chose not to.

Union army on Cemetery Ridge, Lee on Seminary Ridge,



Gettysburg

Joshua Chamberlain

On the second day of the battle, Union forces were recovering from setbacks and regrouping into defensive positions on hills south of the town. The Confederates sensed the the Union's momentary vulnerability and began an attack.



Joshua Chamberlain and the 20th Maine were sent to defend a precarious hold on an an important hill called Little Round Top, at the far left end of the entire Union line. The men from Maine waited until Confederates charged up the hill, attacking the 20th time and time again. With many casualties and ammunition running low, Col. Chamberlain ordered his men to fix bayonets, and they charged down the hill and captured over 100 Confederates, successfully saving the hill.

Chamberlain sustained two slight wounds in the battle. For his “daring heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on the Little Round Top against repeated assaults, and carrying the advance position on the Great Round Top,” Chamberlain earned the name “Lion of the Round Top” and was awarded the Medal of Honor.



Gettysburg

Casualties

Union casualties were > 23,000 (3,000 killed, 14,000 wounded, 5,000 captured or missing).

Confederate casualties > 23,000 (4,000 killed, 12,000 wounded, 5,000 captured or missing).



Considered the turning point in the war

Lee never went on the offensive again and the South was steadily defeated

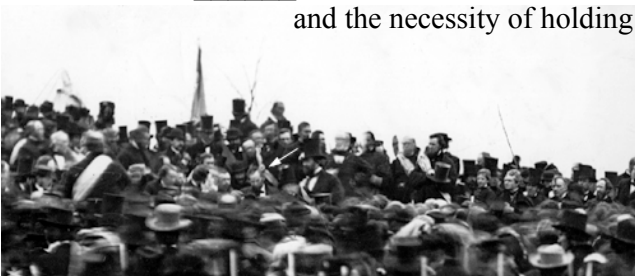
(The stench from dead bodies and over 3,000 horse carcasses lying in the hot summer sun caused townsfolk to become violently ill.)

The Gettysburg Address

A national cemetery was established on the battlefield at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

At the cemetery's dedication, President Abraham Lincoln rose to deliver "a few appropriate remarks," now known as the Gettysburg Address.

His two -minute speech served as a reminder of the sacrifices of war and the necessity of holding the Union together.



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 battlefield 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 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 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."