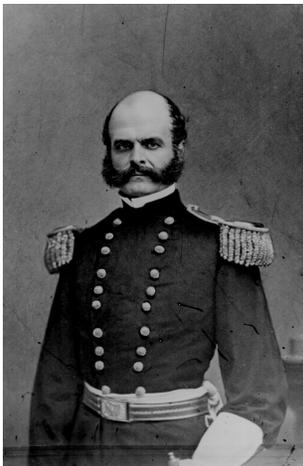


The Civil War Rages



Battle of Fredericksburg

(VA) December, 1862



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

Lincoln fired Union General
George McClellan

he then chose

Ambrose E. Burnside

to command the Union army

Burnside attacked
Confederate troops dug in on
several hills

Union lost 13,000
Confederate 5,500



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



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

Joe Hooker's personal reputation as a hard-drinking ladies' man known for parties and gambling led to his name being associated with the slang term for prostitute, although the word "hooker" had appeared 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

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

a gradual emancipationist calls for the gradual freeing of slaves

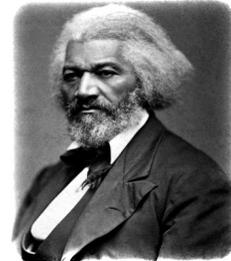
During the 1820s and 1830s the American Colonization Society promoting the action of moving black people from the US to places as Canada or Africa.



founded the American Anti-Slavery Society
editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*

William Lloyd Garrison

African-American abolitionist
great speeches and antislavery writings
editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The North Star*

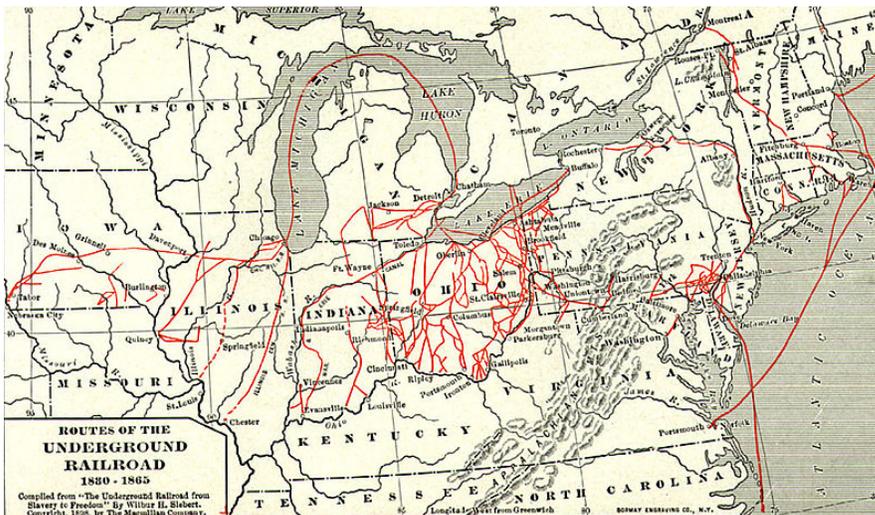


Frederick Douglass

*Many slaveholders' argued that slaves did not have the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. Douglass stood as a living counter-example to that argument and 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”

“ stations ”
places along the escape route

“ 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
various other people also provided directions along the way for the safest routes along the RR

Famous Female Abolitionists



Harriet Tubman

born a slave named Araminta Harriet Ross

escaped slavery

also known as “ **Black Moses** ” because she rescued more than 300 slaves using the Underground Railroad

helped John Brown recruit men for his raid on Harpers Ferry

worked as a Union spy during the Civil War

author of the best-selling novel

Uncle Tom's Cabin

emphasized the horrors of slavery

outraged the North

enraged Southern slave owners

swayed British public opinion against the South



**Harriet
Beecher Stowe**



Sojourner Truth

African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist

escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826

named herself Sojourner Truth

gave a famous speech on gender inequalities entitled “Ain't I a Woman?”

helped recruit black troops for the Union Army

Evangelical abolitionists founded Bates College in Waterville, Maine in 1855.

Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863



as the war continued, Northerners grew tired of the gruesome fighting and the death of so many Union soldiers

made them want to

punish the South

the best way to hurt the South would be to take away their slaves

slavery was helping the South's

war effort :

slaves built military fortifications, produced food for Confederate troops, etc.

the North thought abolishing slavery might make the **British** want to support them

Lincoln had not been in favor of **abolishing slavery**, only of preventing its spread to other states and territories

when the war began he said it was being fought to **preserve** the Union, NOT to end slavery

as the war continued he changed his mind

became very opposed to slavery

realized that **emancipation** (freeing the slaves)

would make his own beliefs law and help the Union war effort

Emancipation Proclamation

the Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves 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

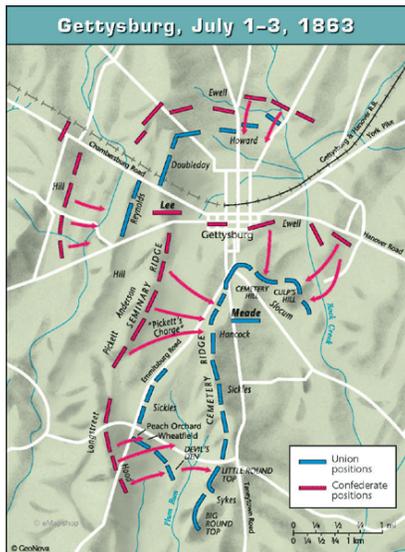
Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation:

some Northerners now see war as a moral crusade
others feared freed slaves would take their jobs

the British opposed slavery, so now they supported the Union
encouraged the recruitment of black soldiers into the Union army
*although they weren't treated the same as white soldiers
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



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 wounds in the battle.

He was awarded the Medal of Honor 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.”

He earned the name the “**Lion** of Round Top”



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

from then on the South was steadily defeated

(The stench from dead bodies and over 3,000 horse carcasses lying in the hot summer sun caused townfolk 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."