

North and South developed along different lines

North	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture • Large cities undergoing massive industrialisation • Massive urban drift and immigration from Europe • Favoured Federal spending on internal improvements • Favoured high tariffs on imports • North and West linked • Free labour economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture-based economy • Mainly rural with few cities • Few immigrants (other than slaves) • Opposed Federal spending on internal improvements • Damaged by high tariffs on imports • Sought to expand by creating more slave states • Slave labour economy

The United States in 1860

Metric	North	South
• Non-slave population	• 22,339,980	• 9,103,332
• Slave population	• 340,000	• 4,097,000
• Manufacturers	• 110,000	• 18,000
• Acres of farmland	• 106 million	• 57 million
• Value of weapons manufactured	• \$2,270,000	• \$73,000
• Iron production/year	• 94% US total	• 6% US total
• Locomotive builders	• 451	• 19
• Railroad mileage	• 21,973 miles	• 9,283 miles
• Bank deposits	• \$207,000,000	• \$47,000,000
• Cotton bales produced	• 4 thousand/yr	• 5 million/yr

Before the War (The Antebellum Years)


● Industrial Revolution 1760-1840

Predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban. In the USA:

- The American South's economy remained largely slavery-based agrarian, but benefitted from innovations in agriculture, textile manufacturing and shipping.
- While large areas remained agricultural, the North became an urbanized industrial, commercial and transportation powerhouse.
- The country rapidly expanded, with >1,000,000 Americans leaving home to set out westward on the treacherous Oregon, Mormon, Santa Fe, and California Trails. The USA bought Louisiana from France in 1803, Florida from Spain in 1819 and agreed to split Oregon with the UK in 1846.

Before the War (The Antebellum Years)

● The Mexican-American War 1846-1848

- The Republic of Texas broke from Mexico in 1836 as a sovereign country until annexed by the US in 1845. 
- The US offered to buy the disputed lands but was rejected.
- Mexican troops attacked a US outpost (red star) and killed 12 and captured 52. The US declared war on Mexico and occupied Santa Fe and California, blockading Mexico by sea.
- The US Army under MG Winfield Scott landed at Veracruz and fought inland, capturing Mexico City.
- Mexico ceded Texas, California and New Mexico to the US in exchange for \$15,000,000 in compensation and assumption of \$3,250,000 of Mexican debt.



Before the War (The Antebellum Years)

● The Market Revolution

- The shift westward opened massive agricultural production.
- Work was revolutionised by the cotton gin and mechanical mower-reaper.
- New steamboats and railroads allowed goods and crops to flow cheaply between the agricultural West and manufacturing North.
- Growth of manufacturing spawned the wage labour system.
- Shift from an agricultural economy to a wages economy and exchange of goods and services, completely changed the northern and western economy between 1820 and 1860.
- The South remained enmeshed in its deep-rooted, almost feudal cotton-based social hierarchies.

Before the War (The Antebellum Years)

● Urbanization and social change

- Around 1820, millions began moving to the cities and, along with several million Irish and German immigrants, looked for jobs in the new industrial economy.
- The wage labour system gave birth to a middle class of white-collar workers and skilled labourers.
- The middle class became drivers of social reforms:
 - Women's social and political emancipation,
 - Reduce alcohol consumption and drunkenness,
 - Eliminate prostitution and exploitation of children,
 - Improve prisons and insane asylums,
 - Improve education, and
 - Abolition of slavery.
- Religious revivalism, resulting from the Second Great Awakening, also had a large impact on American life.

Before the War (The Antebellum Years)

● States' Rights

- Southern states were dominated by "states' righters"—those who believed that the individual states should have the final say in matters of interpreting the Constitution.
- They were opposed by mostly Northerners who believed that the federal government had authority over the states.
- The Nullification Crisis of 1832–1833 nearly touched off a civil war. South Carolina passed a law stating that they could nullify federal laws deemed unconstitutional or damaging to the state's interests.
 - Interestingly, slavery wasn't the trigger, but rather taxes on imports of European finished goods (slang, the Tariff of Abominations).
 - The crisis revealed deep divisions between North and South.

Before the War (The Antebellum Years)

● Slavery

- Between 1820 and 1860:
 - Many Northerners came to realize the horrors and injustices of slavery, while
 - Southerners grew increasingly reliant upon slavery to support their cotton-based economy.
- Northerners did not necessarily want social and political equality for blacks; but they did want their emancipation.
- The debate in politics centred on the westward expansion of slavery, which southern elites saw as vital to the survival of their aristocratic social and economic order. Northerners tended to vehemently oppose the expansion of slavery outside the South.

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Many separate events led up to war

- Constitutional Convention 1783 (kicked can down road)
- Sectional differences (growing larger over time)
- Abolitionist movement
- Doctrine of nullification
- Missouri Compromise of 1820
- 1831 Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion, 60 whites killed over 2 days
- Wilmot Proviso 1846 (amendment to keep slavery from West)
- Dred Scott Decision 1857 (USSC upheld states' rights)
- Compromise of 1850 (included Fugitive Slave Act)
- 1852 publication of Harriet Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 (popular sovereignty)
- Bleeding Kansas (violence led by John Brown from 1854-1856)
- John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry, VA, October 1859
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates (7 debates from Aug-Oct 1860);
Lincoln unsuccessfully ran for a seat in the U.S. Senate, Illinois

Three-party Political System

1. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

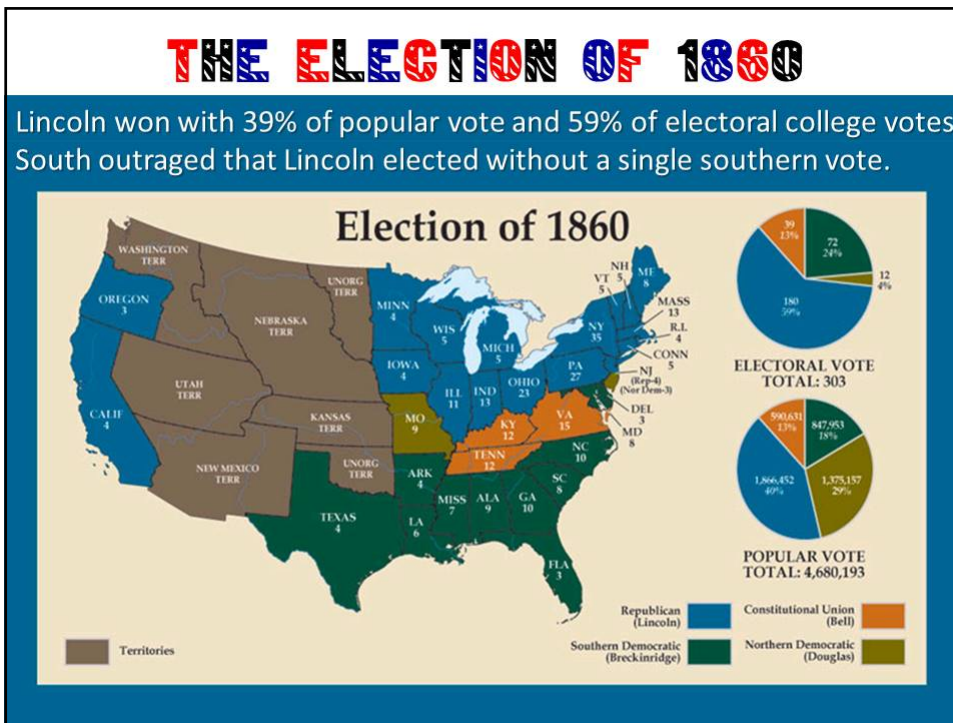
Pro-states' rights, **Southern Democrats** to expand slavery;
Northern Democrats supported popular sovereignty (Irish).

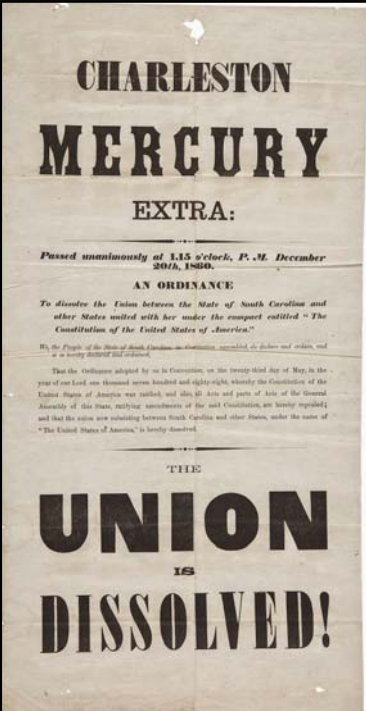
2. CONSTITUTIONAL UNION

Want to keep Union together but slavery not a major issue.
Also called Know-nothings. Democrats who support Union.


3. REPUBLICAN PARTY

Formed 1854 by Abolition activists: anti-slavery, pro-Union,
equal rights, contain slavery, Fed social and economic goals





20 December 1860

- South Carolina secedes.
- Union military in South Carolina withdraw to Fort Sumter.
- Other southern states secede.
- Confederate States of America formed 4 Feb 1861 by 7 slave states. 
- Fire on Fort Sumter 8 April 1861; seize it 12-14 April 1861.
- US Navy blockades coast 19 April.
- CSA declare war on USA May.

The Corner Stone Speech

Alexander Stephens (CSA VP), 21 March 1861

The new constitution has put at rest, *forever*, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution — **African slavery** as it exists amongst us — the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the **immediate cause of the** late rupture and **present revolution.**

The Corner Stone Speech

Alexander Stephens (CSA VP), 21 March 1861

The **"cornerstone"** of the new government "rests upon the great truth, **that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery**—subordination to the superior race—**is his natural and normal condition.** This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this **great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."**

Union Naval Blockade from 19 April 1861-1865





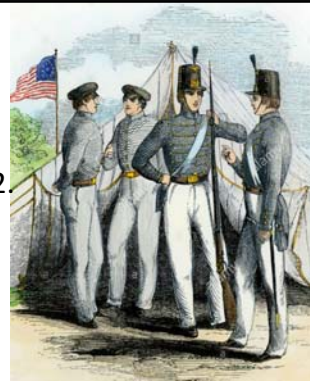
The pre-Civil War US Army

- Before the Civil War began, the US Army contracted from its Mexican War (1846-48) peak to a strength of 865 officers (259 of whom were aging bureaucrats) and 8,940 EM to protect 1.8 million square miles and 20 million people. 183 of 198 USA companies were on frontier duty or in transit in 76 forts west of the Mississippi River.
- The army had 8 infantry, 4 artillery and 3 mounted regiments.
- West Point, founded in 1802, had graduated 1330 officers, 535 of whom were still on active duty. Few had risen to or above the regular rank of Major, because advancement only opened up when an incumbent died or resigned. A system of brevet (temporary) ranks rewarded feats in battle.
- Despite issues, the pre-war Army was effective in the field.
- Only 168 (20%) serving officers left to join the Confederacy when war broke out, and the EM remained solidly loyal.

Before the War

● Professional officer development.

- USMA West Point is established in 1802.
 - In 55 of 60 largest Civil War battles, both sides were commanded by West Pointers.
- Artillery and Infantry schools opened.
- Professional staffing begins in earnest.



● Greater independence for military leaders.

- Politicians focus on strategy and are less involved in operational and tactical decisions.

● Mexican-American War 1846-1848.

- Many leaders on both sides gained valuable experience.

A few Confederate Generals (at Gettysburg)

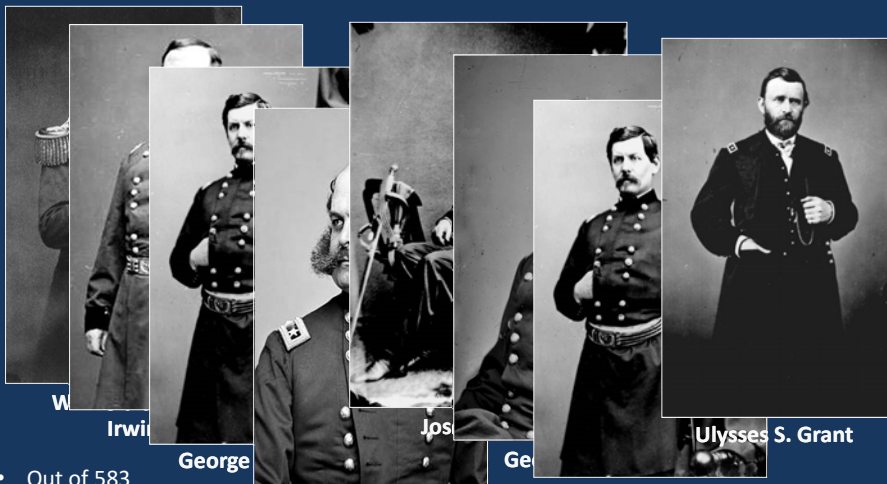
151 West Point Graduates* served as general officers for the South



- Out of 425 Rebel generals (36%)

Lincoln's Generals

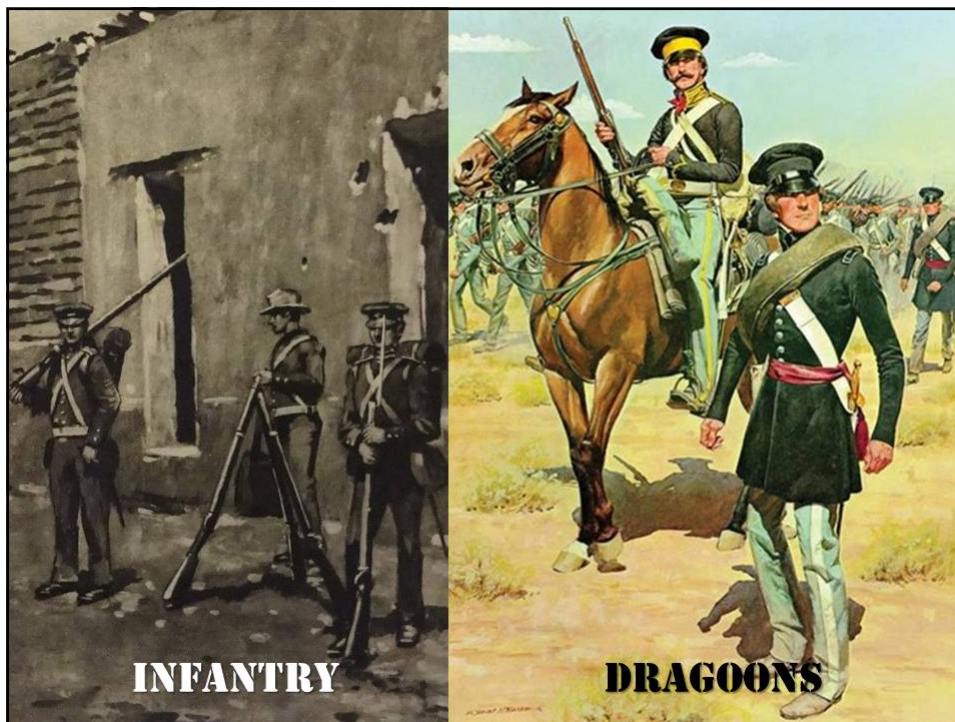
294 West Point Graduates* served as general officers for the Union



- Out of 583 Union generals (50%)

Ambrose Burnside

George McClellan, Again!



INFANTRY

DRAGOONS



CAVALRY



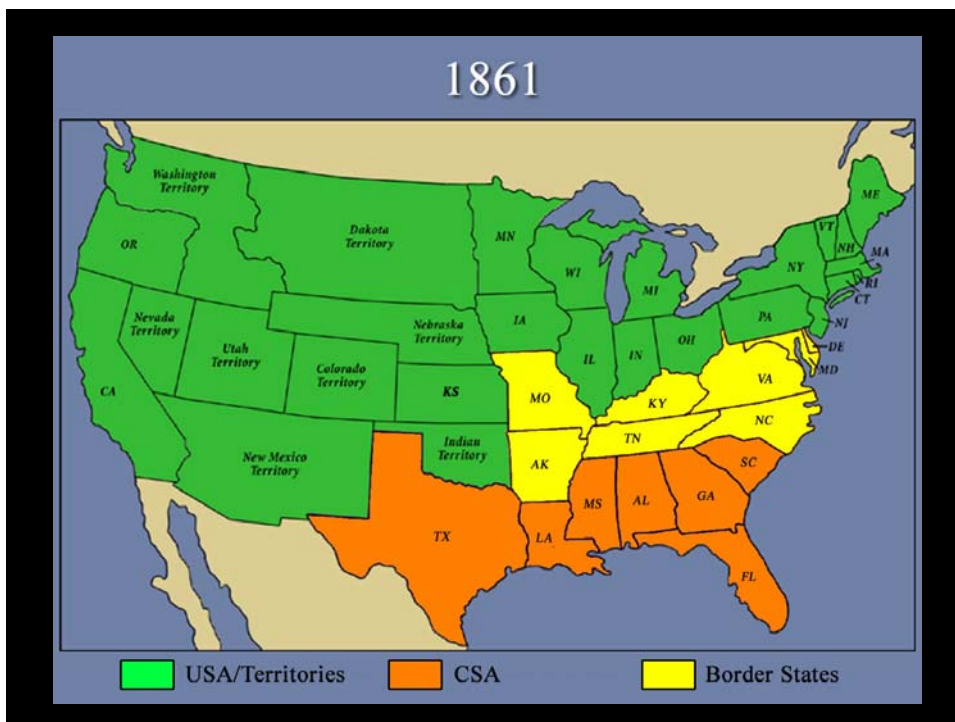
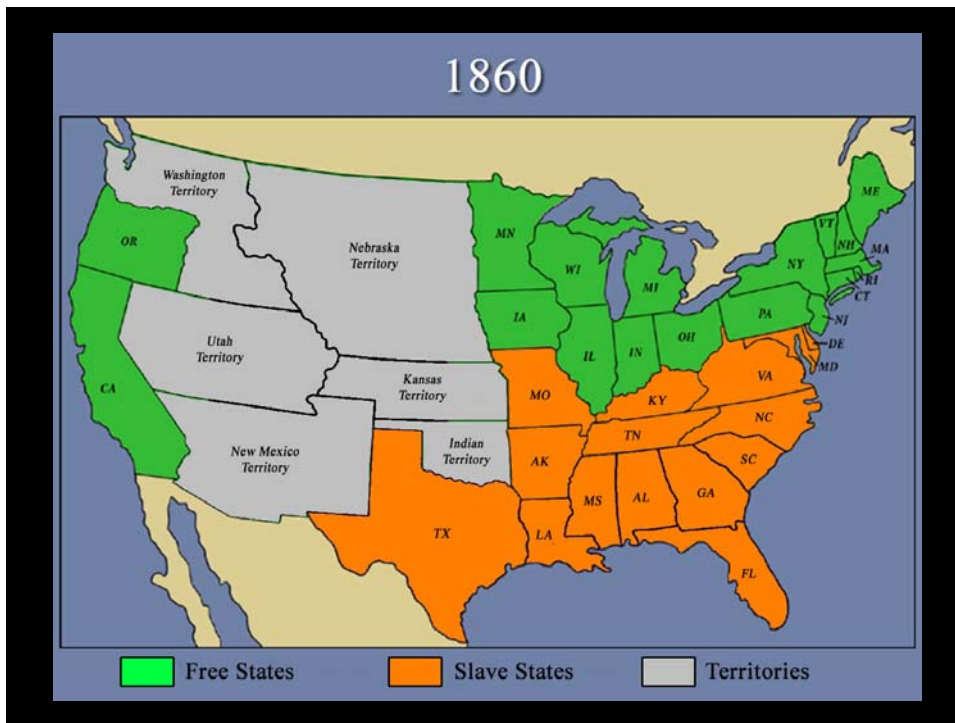
ARTILLERY

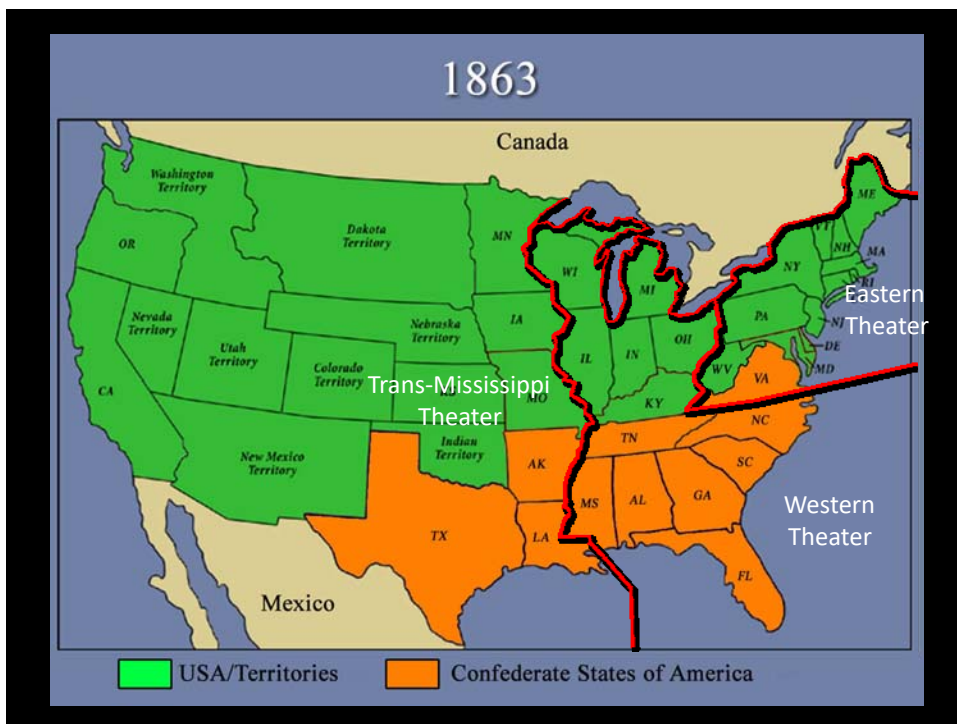
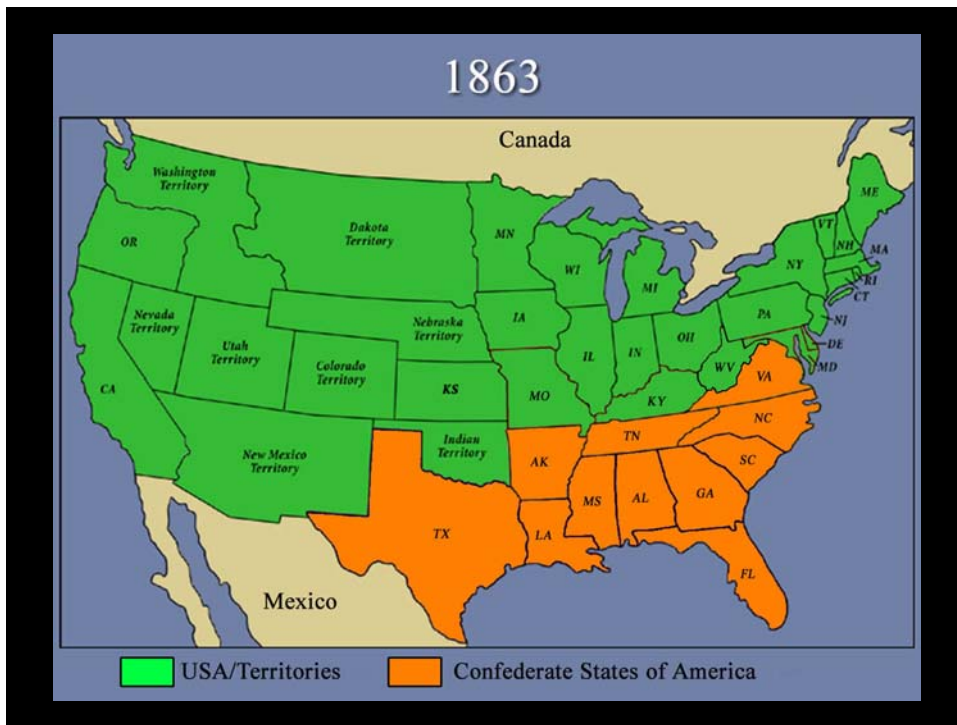


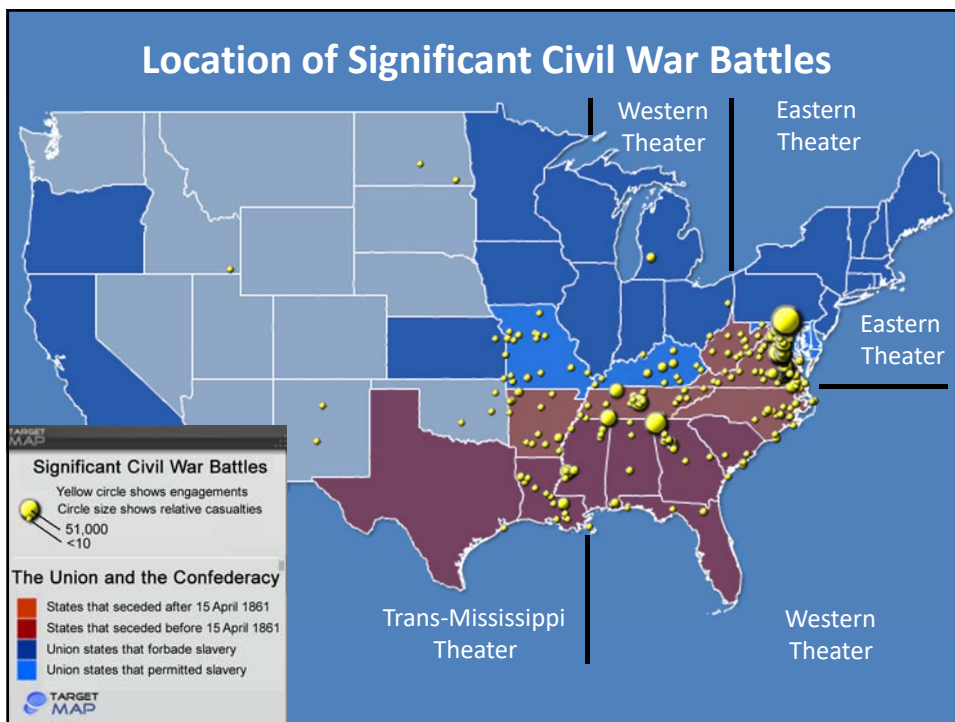
ENGINEERS



SURVEY



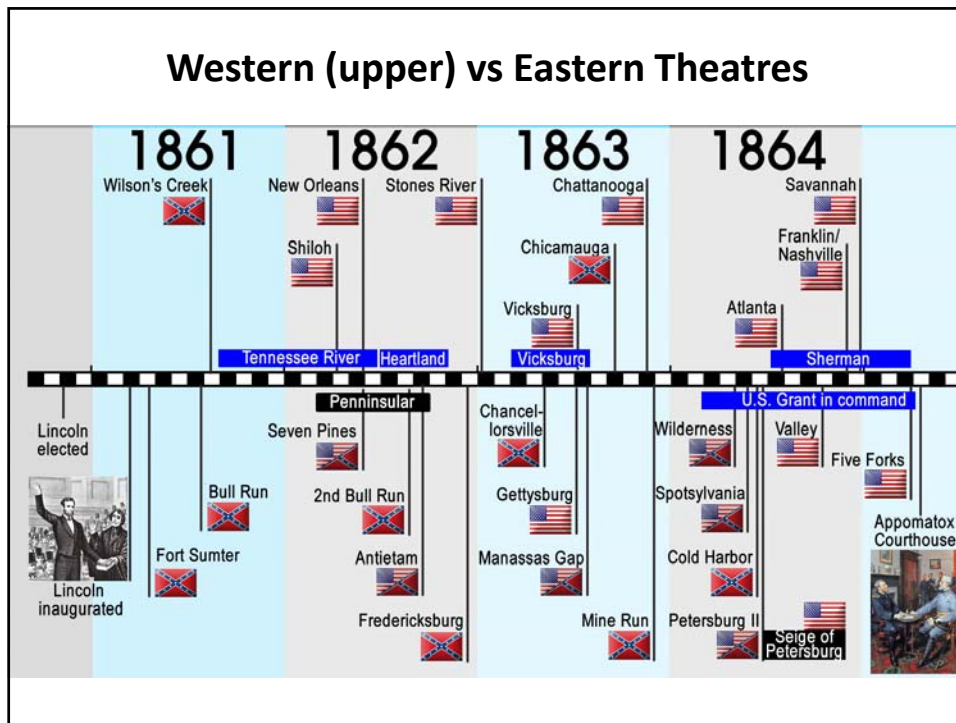


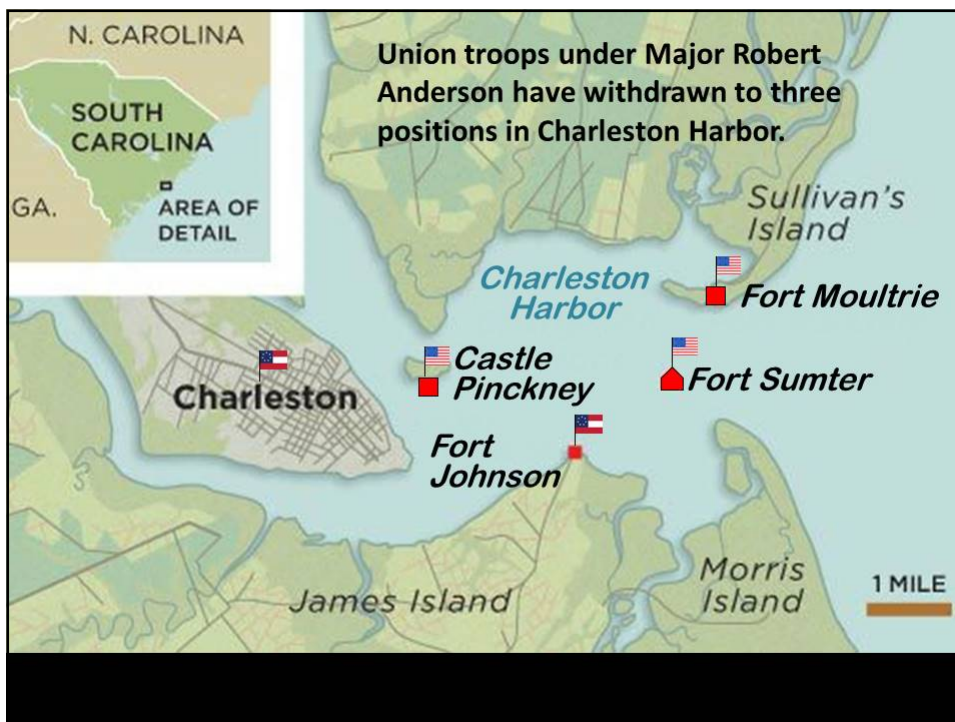


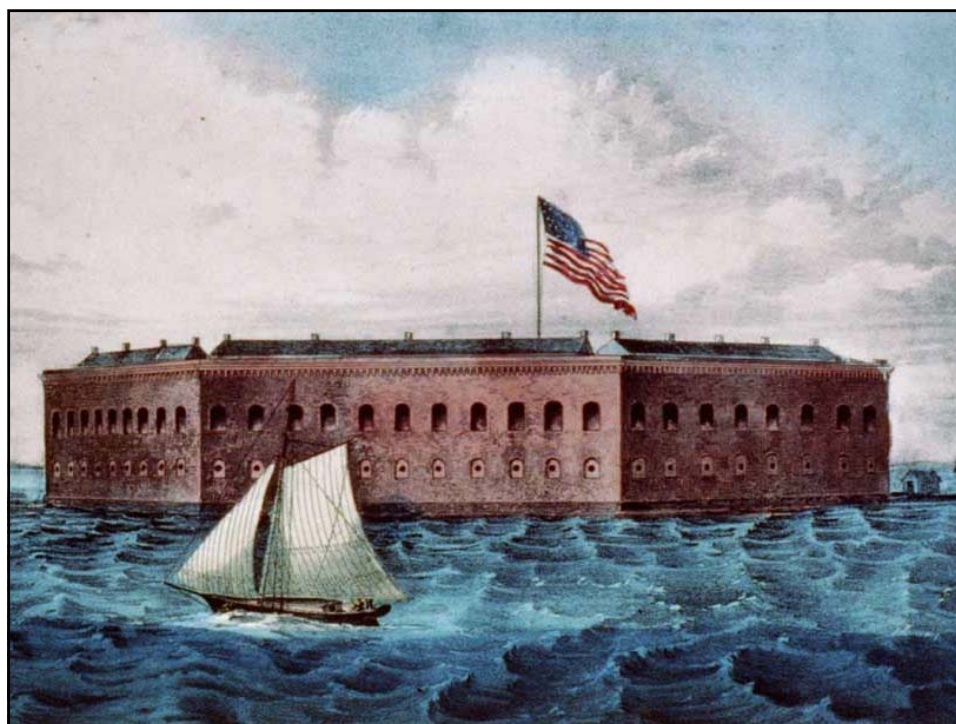
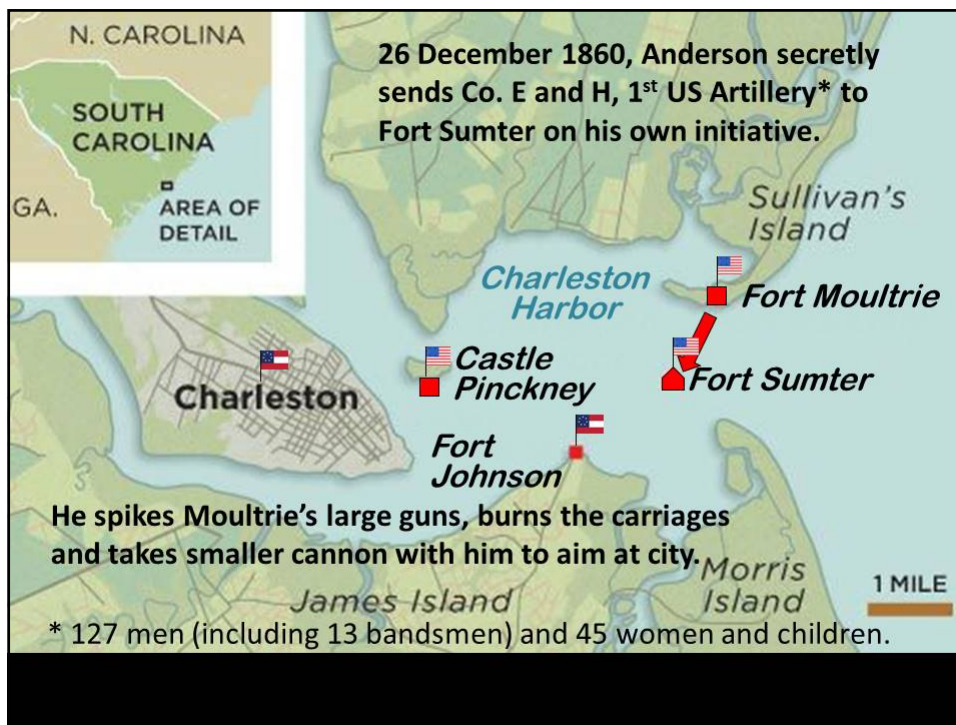
Civil War Naming Conventions



Date	Confederate	Federal
July 21, 1861	First Manassas	Bull Run
Aug. 10, 1861	Oak Hills	Wilson's Creek
Oct. 21, 1861	Leesburg	Ball's Bluff
Jan. 19, 1862	Mill Springs	Logan's Cross Roads
Mar. 7-8, 1862	Elkhorn Tavern	Pea Ridge
Apr. 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	Pittsburg Landing
June 27, 1862	Gaines's Mill	Chickahominy
Au 29-30, '62	Second Manassas	Second Bull Run
Sept. 1, 1862	Ox Hill	Chantilly
Sept. 14, 1862	Boonsboro	South Mountain
Sept. 17, 1862	Sharpsburg	Antietam
Oct. 8, 1862	Perryville	Chaplin Hills
Dec. 31, 1862- Jan 2, 1863	Murfreesboro	Stones River
Apr. 8, 1864	Mansfield	Sabine Cross Roads
Sept. 19, 1864	Winchester	Opequon Creek





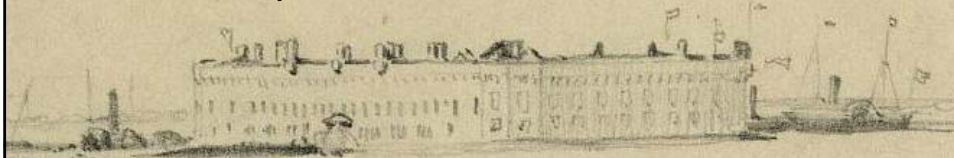


Ship **Star of the West** attempts to land supplies to Fort Sumter, but is prevented on 9 January by the **first shots of the Civil War** fired by cadets from the Citadel (military academy in Charleston).



Furious South Carolina Governor Pickens demands US President order Anderson to surrender, citing the dignity and safety of South Carolina.

By 20 January food is so short at the fort that Pickens sends out supplies, but Anderson refuses them. However, they agree to evacuate the 45 dependent women and children.



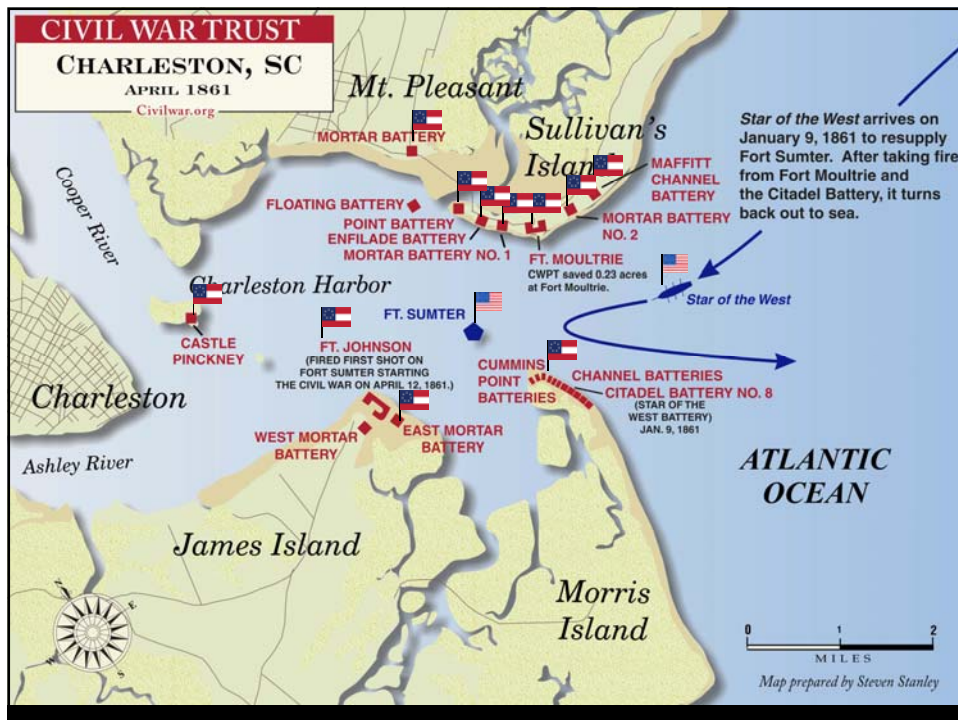
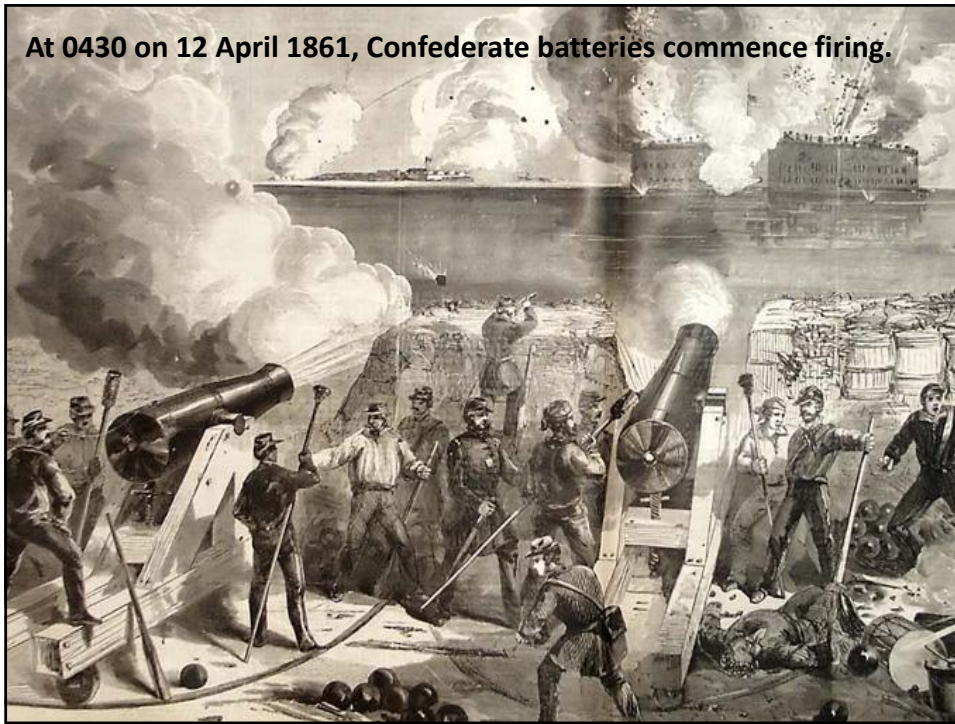
Realizing Fort Sumter's supplies will only last to 15 April, President Lincoln sends a fleet to resupply Fort Sumter. It arrives 11 April.

Meanwhile, Confederate General P.T. Beauregard has requested Anderson's surrender; Anderson delays until 3 am and then refuses.

Beauregard's party goes to Fort Jackson and orders "Open fire!"

Sumter - 61 -

At 0430 on 12 April 1861, Confederate batteries commence firing.

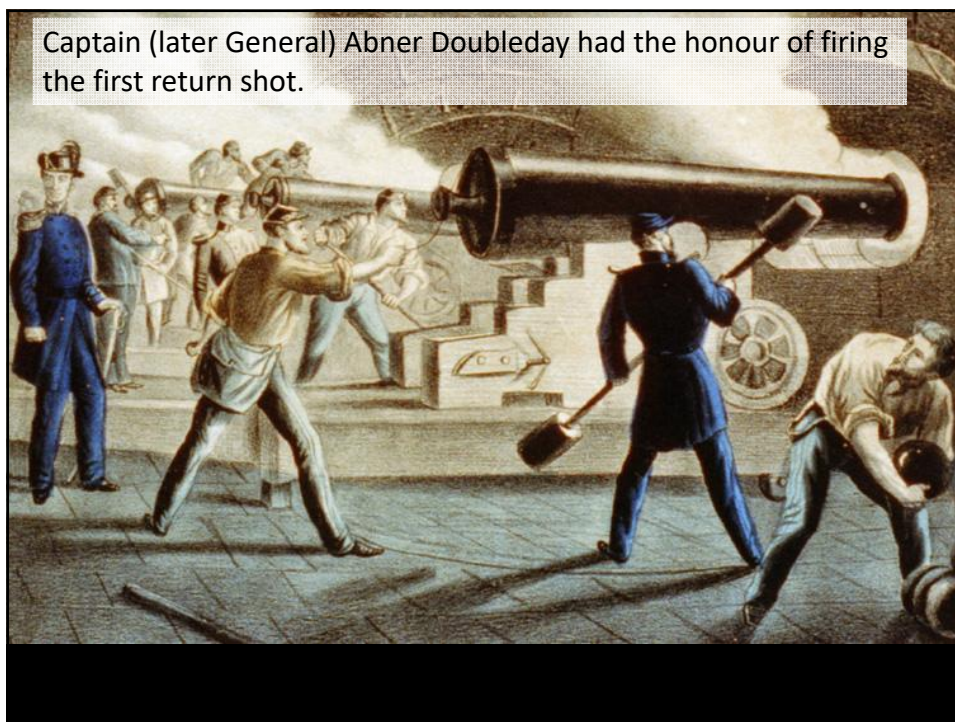




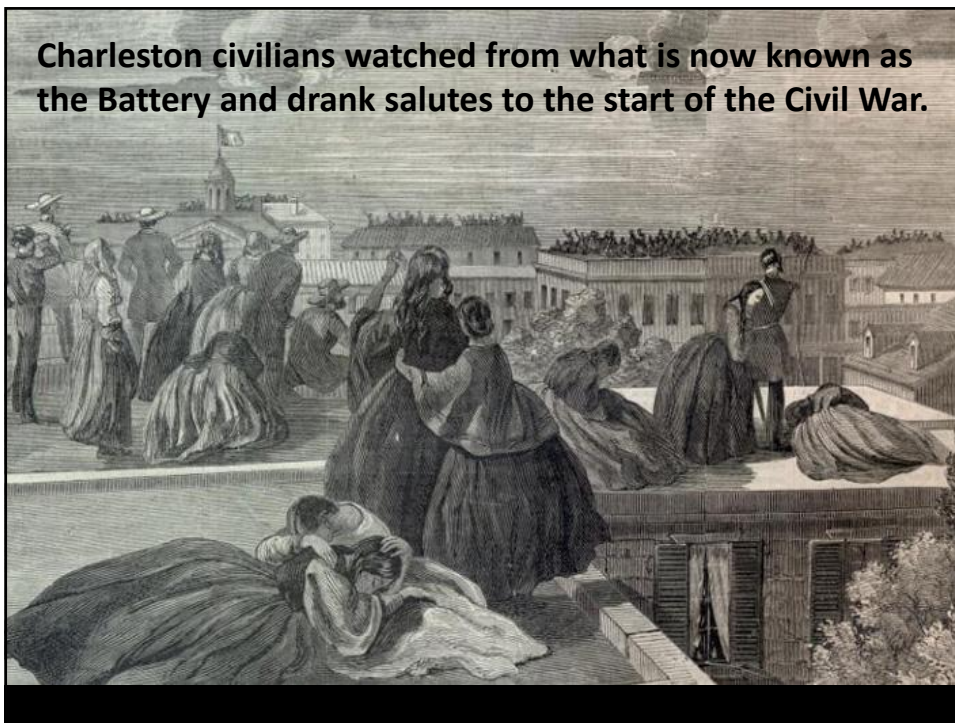
Anderson and his troops end the **109 day siege** by withstanding a **34 hour bombardment**.. without a death.

They **gave back** as good as they could, but had **no fuzes** for their explosive shells.

Captain (later General) Abner Doubleday had the honour of firing the first return shot.



Charleston civilians watched from what is now known as the Battery and drank salutes to the start of the Civil War.



Anderson finally **surrenders** Fort Sumter.* One man, Private **Daniel Hough** is killed firing the 47th round of a final **100-gun** salute to the US flag.* He is the first man killed in the American Civil War. Anderson stops at **50**.

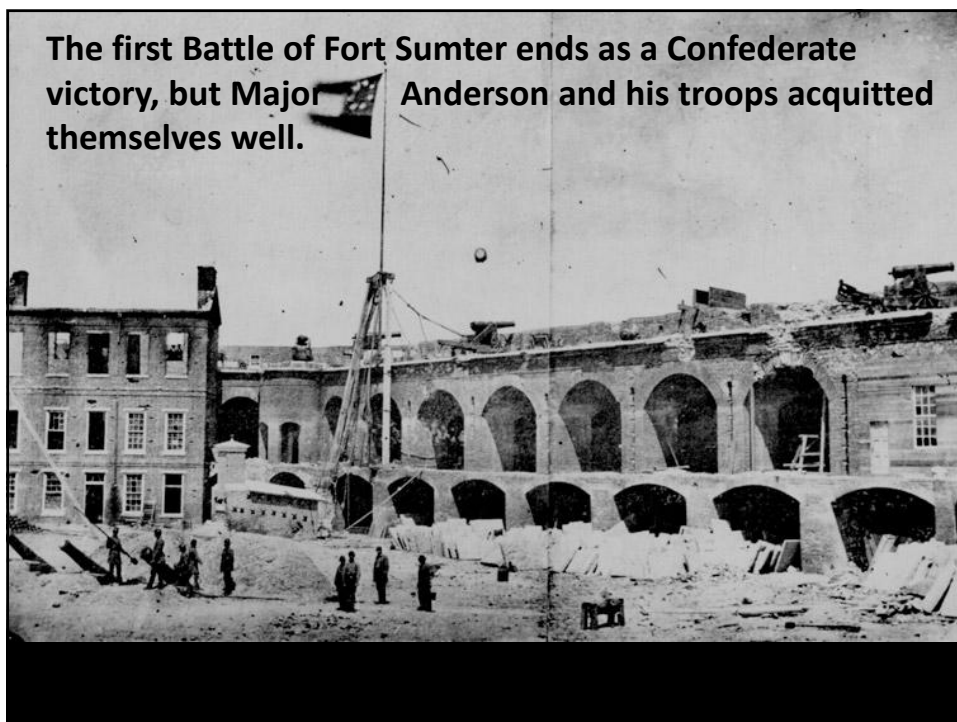
* Private Edward Galloway is mortally wounded in the incident.

Anderson **smuggles out** Fort Sumter's **storm flag** as his troops evacuate to the ships.



They return north to a **hero's welcome!**

The first Battle of Fort Sumter ends as a Confederate victory, but Major Anderson and his troops acquitted themselves well.



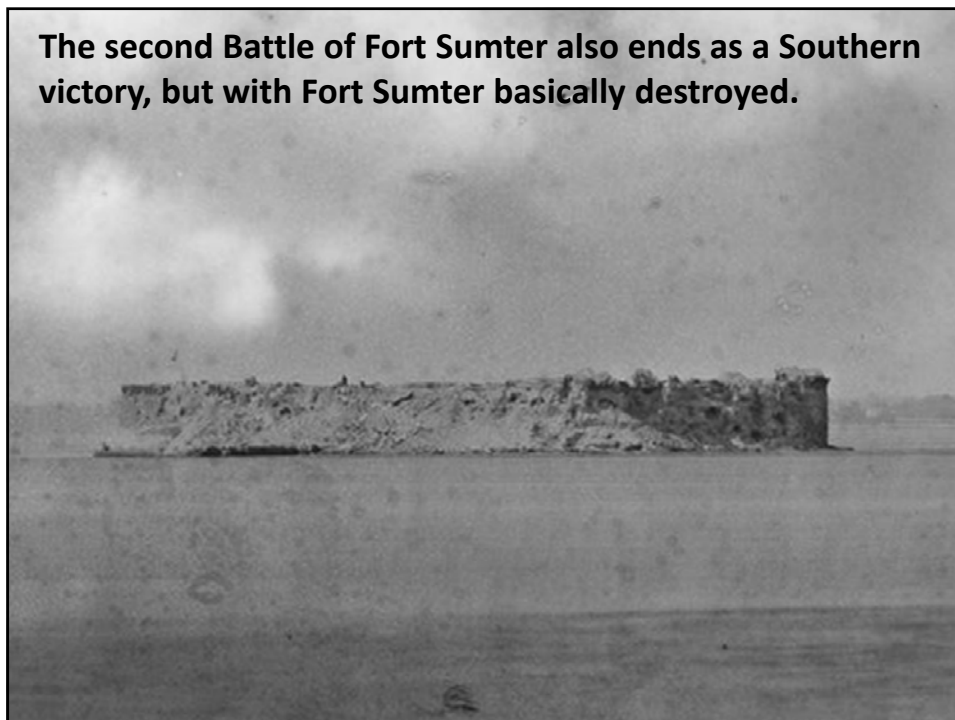
Both North and South still **expect a quick end** to strife, despite the indication from Fort Sumter that the war will be **neither quick nor easy**.

The war has 3 years, 11 months, 3 weeks and 5 days **yet to run**.

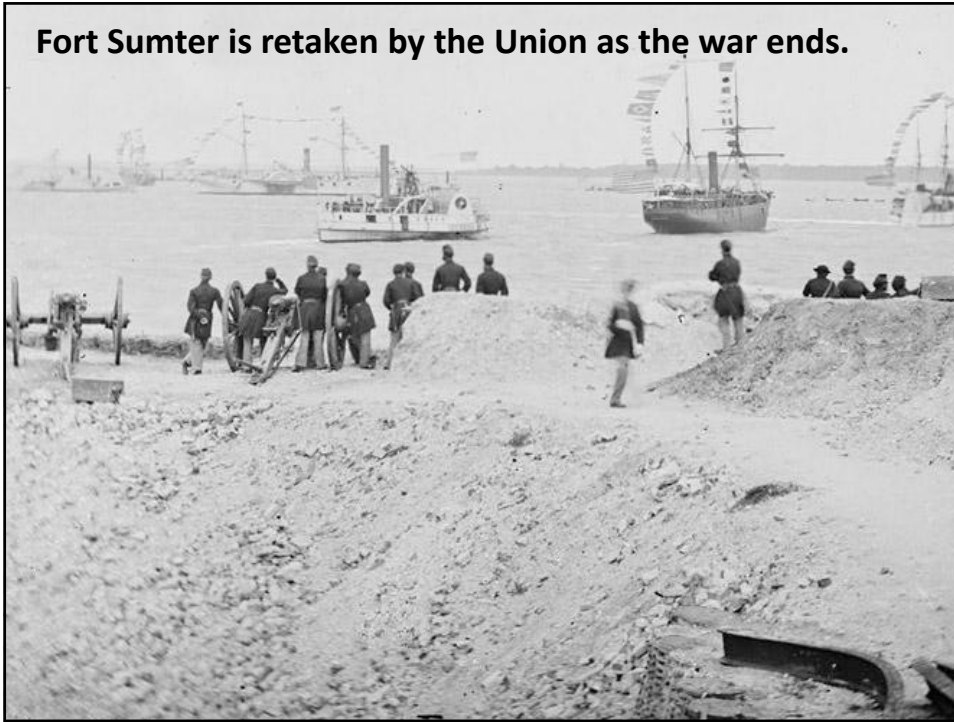
12 April 1861 - 9 April 1865

Plus isolated combat until 2 June 1865

The second Battle of Fort Sumter also ends as a Southern victory, but with Fort Sumter basically destroyed.



Fort Sumter is retaken by the Union as the war ends.



Retired Major General Robert Anderson returns from his retirement to re-raise the original 1861 storm flag.

