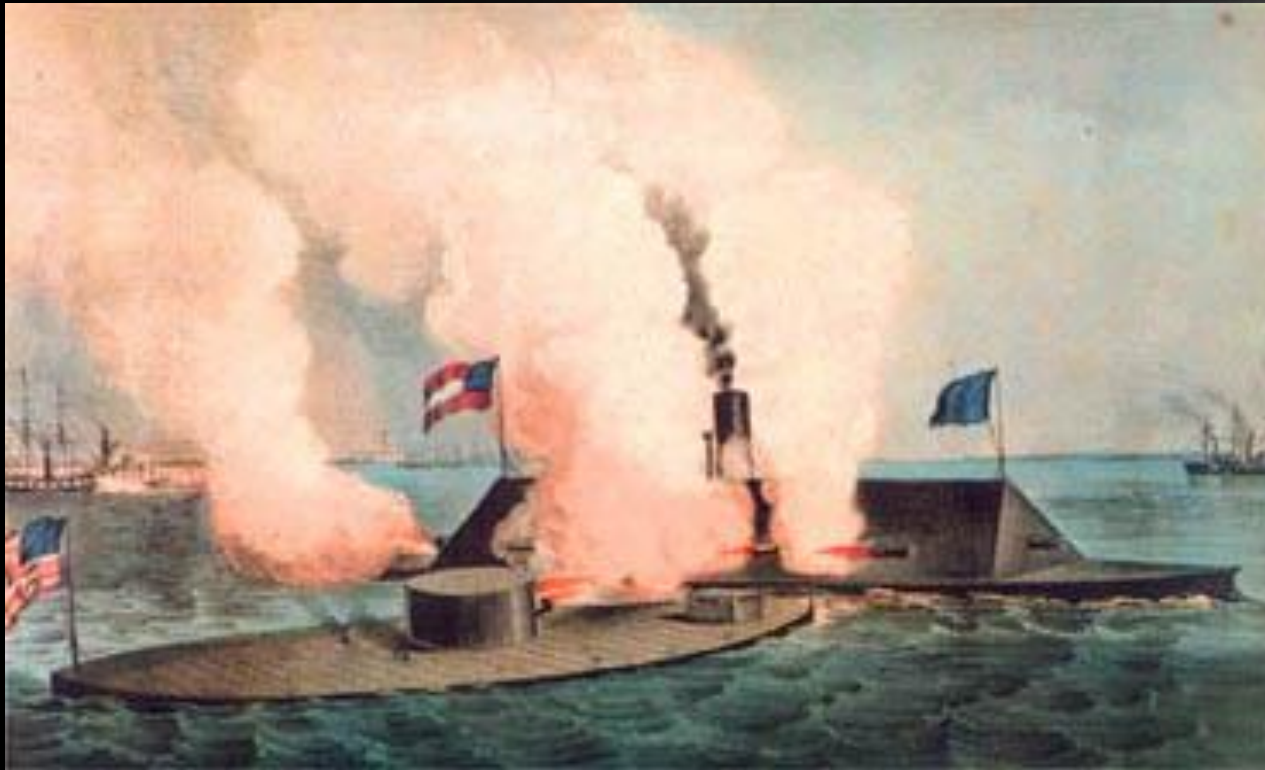


Ironclads

The first Ironclad was the Merrimack it was a Union ship that had been abandoned in a Virginia Navy yard. The Confederates covered it in iron and renamed it the CSS Virginia. It was very successful in its first battle on March 8, 1862.

The Union Navy then built their ironclad in New York and named it the USS Monitor. One of its best new innovations was a rotating turret.



Battle of Shiloh

On April 6, 1862 Confederate General Johnston attacked Union General Grant starting the Battle of Shiloh.

Unprepared, most still sleeping in their tents, Union soldiers were picked off as they left their tents..

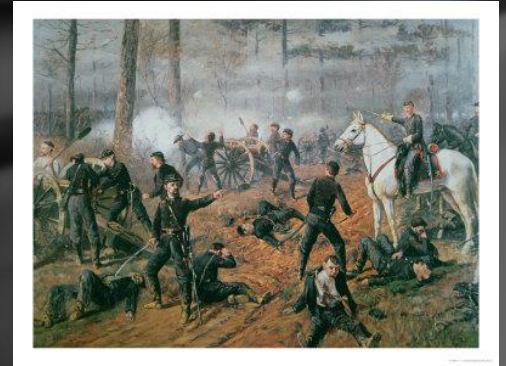
Johnston was shot in the leg but continued to fight until he slumped over his horse and died. General Beauregard ordered Confederate troops to attack the center of the Union line. Fighting continued for almost 6 hours before the Union troops finally surrendered.

Grant used the time to reorganize his troops and Buell's reinforcements.

Beauregard believed he had destroyed Grant's army so postponed fighting until the following morning.

Grant attacked the Confederate troops early in the morning regaining all the ground lost the day before.

Eventually, both sides withdrew from the fight after 24,000 men were killed or wounded. Because the North regained their ground they claimed the victory.



Battle of Antietam

September 17, 1862 Confederate Generals Lee, Jackson and Hill meet Union General McClellan at Antietam Creek.

McClellan sent his troops in a series of attacks and retreats. Fighting went on all day long.

By the end of the day 24,000 Union and Confederate troops lay dead or wounded making Antietam the bloodiest days battle of the war.

On September 18th Lee ordered his troops back to Virginia and McClellan chose not to pursue them.

Neither side had a clear victory but because the Confederates retreated the Union claimed the victory.



Emancipation Proclamation

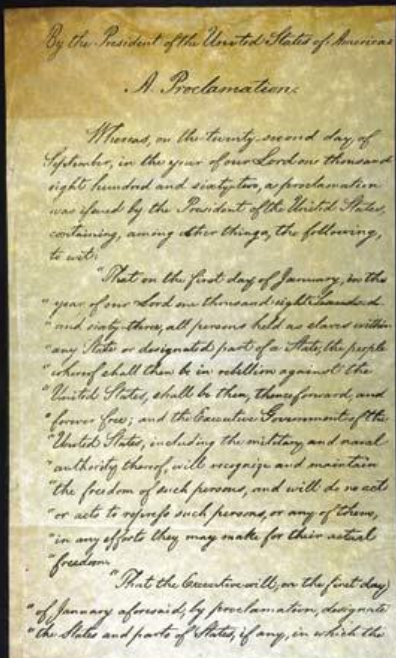


Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863 after the so-called victory at Antietam.

It stated: "On the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or ... part of any state (whose) people ... shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

Lincoln had only freed slaves in states in rebellion (or only states under confederate control).

It did not free any slaves in the North nor did it affect slaves in the Border States. Lincoln couldn't risk the border states seceding and joining the South.

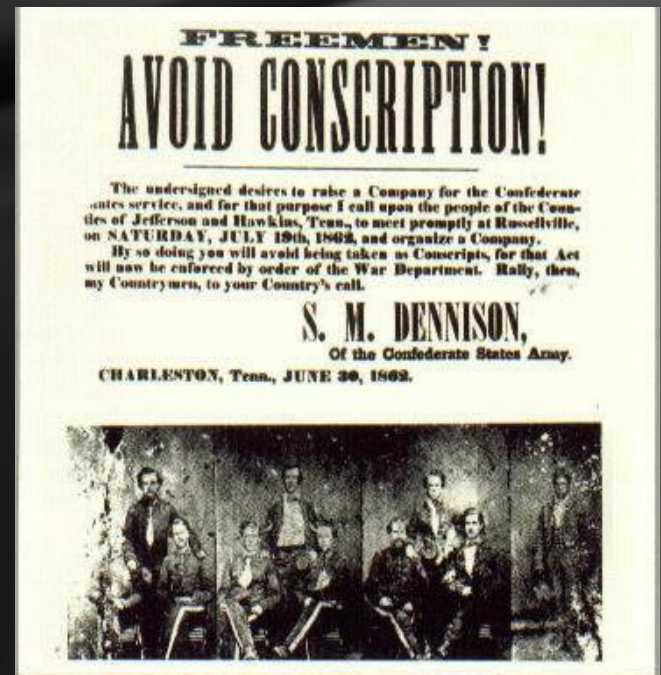


The Draft

First U.S. draft was passed in 1863. Men 20-45 were required to serve but they could hire a substitute or pay a \$300 fee to get an exemption.

The Confederacy introduced the draft in 1862. Started with men 18-35, later raised to 45. They could use substitutes until 1863. Then the exemption was limited to 1 man for each plantation with 20 or more slaves.

These substitutions led to disillusionment.



African American Soldiers

180,000 African Americans fought in the Union Army. 29,000 in the Navy.

The terms for their enlistment were longer and they were paid less than white soldiers.

They received poor medical care.

If taken prisoner they faced enslavement or execution by hanging or firing squad.

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment led the assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor. 100 men forced their way into the fort suffering great casualties to win over the Confederacy.



Battle of Vicksburg



Even after the Union took control of New Orleans they still couldn't use the Mississippi because the South held Vicksburg.

Grant tried several times, unsuccessfully, to take Vicksburg.

His new plan was to go around Vicksburg and attack Jackson, Mississippi from the rear.

The Confederates held out for six weeks. Many citizens of Vicksburg retreated to caves dug into the hillsides because they were safer during the cannon attacks.

The siege finally ended on July 4, 1863 when Confederate General John Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to keep the citizens from dying of starvation.

The Union now controlled the Mississippi River.

Battle of Gettysburg, PA



July 1, 1863 the South attacked 3,000 Union soldiers. After hours of fighting the Union troops were overwhelmed and retreated. They were chased through Gettysburg by the confederates.



July 2, 1863 Union troops settle in at Cemetery Ridge. Confederate troops attack Little Round Top unsuccessfully.

July 3, 1863 Pickett's Charge on Cemetery Ridge is a failure, 6,000 men dead in an hour. Lee tells the survivors "All this has been my fault".

July 4, 1863 with 25,000 men dead or wounded Gen. Lee retreated.

The Battle of Gettysburg saw 53,000 men dead or wounded in three days claiming the title of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

November 18, 1863 Abraham Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address dedicating the Gettysburg Cemetery to the men who died there.



Sherman's March To The Sea



By 1864 the lack of industrial and human resources was beginning to affect the Southern war effort.

In 1864 President Lincoln was once again elected President.

The day after Lincoln's re-election General Grant sent Gen. William T. Sherman on a march from Atlanta, GA to the sea (Savannah, Georgia).

His orders "destroy everything that cannot be consumed" This is a "scorched earth" campaign.

He left behind him a 60 mile wide path of destruction. He destroyed railroads, homes, factories, barns, fields, crops, etc.



Appomattox and Surrender

Grant took Richmond, the Confederate capitol, on April 2, 1865.

Lee pulled his troops back to Appomattox Virginia. Lee realizes that Grant will easily slaughter his troops if he keeps fighting.

Lee sent a rider under a white flag to tell Grant he would meet him at Appomattox Court House in Virginia to sign a surrender on April 9, 1865.

Grant was generous to the confederates letting them keep their horses and the officers keep their pistols.

The War was over.

When Grant's men began to cheer after hearing the news of surrender, Grant silenced them saying "The war is over. The Rebels are our countrymen again."



Lincoln Assassinated



Five days after the end of the Civil War Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while watching a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

His assassin is John Wilkes Booth an actor with southern sympathies.

Lincoln was carried across the street to a boardinghouse where he died the next morning with his wife and son Robert by his side.

On the same day Lincoln was assassinated there was an attempt to assassinate Secretary of State William Seward. It was unsuccessful.

Booth was tracked down 12 days later in a barn in Port Royal, VA.

He was either shot to death in the barn or committed suicide, no one knows for sure.

