

Test Date:

Test Format:

Define the following terms:

- 1) Abraham Lincoln
- 2) Jefferson Davis
- 3) Attack on Fort Sumter
- 4) Northern Advantages (3)
- 5) Southern Advantages (3)
- 6) 1st Bull Run
- 7) 2nd Bull Run
- 8) Robert E. Lee
- 9) Ulysses S. Grant
- 10) Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
- 11) Battle of Shiloh
- 12) Battle of Antietam
- 13) "The Copperheads"
- 14) Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus
- 15) Draft Riots
- 16) "Contrabands"
- 17) Confiscation Acts
- 18) "Radical Republicans"
- 19) Emancipation Proclamation
- 20) The Monitor vs. the Merrimac (the Virginia)
- 21) Naval Blockade of the South-def/impact
- 22) Battle of Fredericksburg
- 23) Battle of Chancellorsville
- 24) Battle of Gettysburg
- 25) Ambrose Burnside
- 26) George McClellan
- 27) Thomas Pickett
- 28) William T. Sherman
- 29) George Meade
- 30) The Wilderness Campaign
- 31) Sherman's March to the Sea
- 32) Surrender at Appomattox
- 33) John Wilkes Booth
- 34) Assassination of Lincoln
- 35) David Farragut
- 36) Joseph Hooker
- 37) Battle of Vicksburg
- 38) The Gettysburg Address

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(1809–1865, P. 1861–1865)

In the view of many Americans today, Abraham Lincoln was the greatest president of all. He is a symbol of democracy, the common man who rises to the top. Young people admire him for leading the nation during the Civil War and freeing the slaves. He fought a bitter war but never became bitter. Many feel closer to him than any other president; he was a man with little education who worked hard, made wise statements, was a friend to the common man, and was killed when he was most needed. Modern Americans may be surprised to find that people of his time did not have such a high opinion of Lincoln, and he was often ridiculed in the press.

Most of Lincoln's time and effort was spent on winning the Civil War, but out of this time also came changes that affected the future: chartering of railroads to the Pacific, homesteads for farmers in the West, and land set aside for colleges to teach agriculture and mechanics.

Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky. His father, Tom, was a hardworking man with no education. Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks, came from a poor Virginia family. Tom moved the family to Indiana in 1816. Nancy died in 1818. Tom then married Mrs. Sarah Johnston in 1819. Mrs. Johnston and her three children moved in with the Lincolns. She was a good stepmother to Abraham, and he appreciated her.

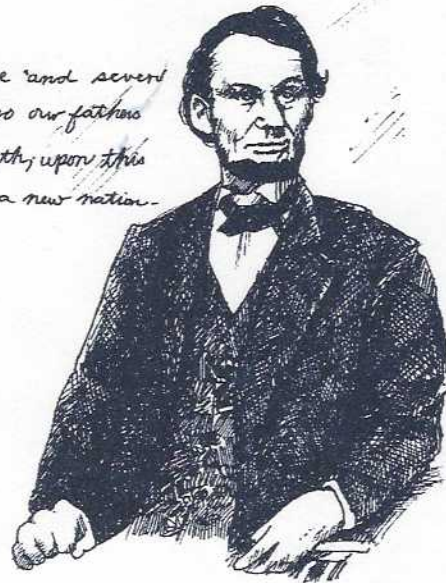
The opportunity for an education was very limited, but Abraham learned to read and borrowed books whenever he could. The Bible was probably the only book the family owned, and he read it constantly. As president, he often quoted it from memory. Most of his time was spent in hard work. Lincoln was thin but strong; the ax and plow were often the companions of his youth.

In 1830, the Lincolns moved to Illinois. Abraham helped Tom put in their first crop, then took a job as a country store clerk at New Salem. The residents of New Salem were very helpful to the young bachelor. The women gave him meals, and one of the men introduced him to the works of Shakespeare and the poet Robert Burns. When the store failed, Lincoln joined the militia and was elected captain during the Black Hawk War. He was in no battles but "fought a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes." He bought a store with a partner; the store lost money, and his share of the debt when the store closed was \$1,000. It took years to pay off the debt, but, by doing so, he earned the nickname of "Honest Abe."

Lincoln ran for the Illinois state legislature in 1834 on the Whig ticket, and he won reelection three times. By his second term, he was Whig leader of the state House of Representatives. In 1837, he and another member, Dan Stone, wrote their opinions of slavery. They admitted it was legal in the slave states, but it was "both injustice and bad policy."

In 1834, Lincoln also began studying law, sometimes walking 20 miles to Springfield to borrow books. He became a lawyer in 1836 and moved to the state capital. After working as

*Four score and seven
years ago our fathers
brought forth upon this
continent, a new nation—*



junior partner with two outstanding lawyers, he joined William Herndon in the partnership that lasted the rest of Lincoln's life. He was very thorough in preparing his cases; he could charm an uneducated jury with simple explanations and witty remarks or a well-educated judge with his knowledge of the law.

Lincoln married Mary Todd in 1842 after a two-year courtship. She was lively, intelligent, ambitious, and temperamental. Their marriage was not smooth, and rumors spread that Lincoln was very unhappy with her. Most of the stories were not true, but untrue gossip about her being pro-Southern during the Civil War hurt his reputation. Of their four sons, only one lived to be an adult.

In 1846, Lincoln was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he made himself unpopular by opposing the Mexican War. Lincoln knew he could not win another term, so he returned to practicing law. His clients now were often large corporations, and he became prosperous.

It was not until 1858 that Lincoln returned to politics. Like many others, he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act that Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois had pushed through. Lincoln still believed slavery was wrong, but Douglas said it was legal and nothing should be done about it. Lincoln was so successful in his attacks that he was soon leader of the opponents of Douglas during the Senate campaign. The debates between Lincoln and Douglas were reported across the nation, making Lincoln famous. Douglas was successful in winning his Senate seat again, but Lincoln's reputation made him a contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860.

Lincoln was opposed by William Seward, Salmon Chase, and several native son candidates (those supported only by their state delegations). Lincoln defeated them in a noisy convention held in Chicago. In the national election, he won a majority of electoral votes, all from Northern states. As soon as his victory was announced, South Carolina prepared to secede from the Union. Between December 1860 and March 1861 when Lincoln became president, seven states left the Union.

LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT. In his inaugural address, Lincoln said that the choice of whether to make war or not was up to the Southern states. He, however, had no choice in whether to defend "property and places" belonging to the federal government. Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, became the spot where the issue of defending "property and places" was focused. The commander at the fort, Major Robert Anderson, was running short of supplies and would have to surrender unless more were sent. Instead of sending more troops, Lincoln informed the governor of South Carolina he was sending supplies. When Anderson refused to surrender the fort, Confederate guns opened fire. That was the beginning of the Civil War.

Lincoln and the war (1861–1863). To build up the army, Lincoln called on the governors to supply 75,000 men. In four slave states (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas), the states left the Union rather than fight their Southern friends. In four slave-holding border states (Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware), pro-Southern sentiment was not strong enough to pull the state from the Union. Military leaders had to make up their minds whether to fight for the North or South. The most important officer to leave the Northern army was Colonel Robert E. Lee.

At the beginning of the war, the Confederates won most battles. At First Bull Run, General Irwin McDowell's army ran from the field. In the Peninsular campaign, General George

McClellan's army came close to the Confederate capital of Richmond, but was forced to withdraw by troops now led by General Lee. General John Pope replaced McClellan, but he was defeated at Second Bull Run. Lincoln chose McClellan again, but McClellan did not pursue the Confederates after the battle at Antietam, and he was fired again. The new general replacing McClellan was Ambrose Burnside, who suffered terrible losses in his blundering attack at Fredericksburg.

In the West, the war was going better for the Union. General Ulysses Grant won two small victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, and a major victory at Shiloh, all in Tennessee.

Lincoln knew little about strategy at first, but was a quick learner and became much wiser about military affairs by the end of the war. An important change that occurred during the war was in the navies. The North tried to blockade Southern ports at the beginning of the war, and the South started using blockade runners, sleek ships built close to the water. To attack the large wooden ships of the Union fleet, the South began building ironclads, old wooden ships with iron plates to protect them. One of these was the old *Merrimack*, renamed the *Virginia*. To protect the Union fleet, a strange new type of ship, the *Monitor*, was built. The two ships fought it out in Hampton Roads. Neither ship fought again. The Union navy built more *Monitors* and used them to get control of rivers and ports. The Confederates built a submarine, the *Hunley*, but when it sank while attacking a Union naval ship, it was not replaced.

Lincoln and slavery. During the early days of the war, as much as Lincoln disliked slavery, he resisted pressure to end it. There were two major problems: (1) the border states might become so angry they would leave the Union; and (2) the Constitution says that private property (including slaves) cannot be taken without just compensation. The government would have to buy them, and many in Congress opposed doing that. Lincoln tried to persuade border states to agree to a price of \$400 per slave to be paid to loyal owners; they turned him down.

Some of the Union generals in 1861 and early 1862 began issuing orders that slaves of disloyal masters were to be freed, and Lincoln canceled the orders. By the summer of 1862, he began to change his mind. There were several reasons: (1) foreign nations did not like slavery, and he could get much more cooperation from them if he freed slaves; (2) the Union army had lost thousands of men; they could be replaced by black troops; (3) many in the North had changed their minds about slavery and now wanted it ended; and (4) the South would have a harder time controlling slaves if the slaves knew they would be free when they escaped to Union lines.

After the battle at Antietam in September 1862, Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It announced that slaves in those areas in Confederate hands would be freed on January 1, 1863. On New Year's Day 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation listed those areas where slaves were to be freed. The Proclamation did not apply to areas in Union hands, so it only affected a few slaves at first. As the Union army advanced, slaves began leaving the farms and plantations of the South, following Union troops. It was not until the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified in 1865, however, that slavery came to an end in every American state and territory.

The turning point in the war. In July 1863, two major struggles were going on at the same time. In the West, General Grant's army was slowly tightening the grip on Vicksburg. This was important because Vicksburg was the last remaining crossing place on the Mississippi River between the western Confederate states and those in the east. At the same time, Lee's army was met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in a struggle lasting from July 1st to July 4th. Lee

was defeated, and his army retreated back to the South. In November, a cemetery at the battle site was ready for dedication, and Lincoln then gave the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln gave very few speeches as president, and that made this one special. In it, he said the war was being fought "so that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

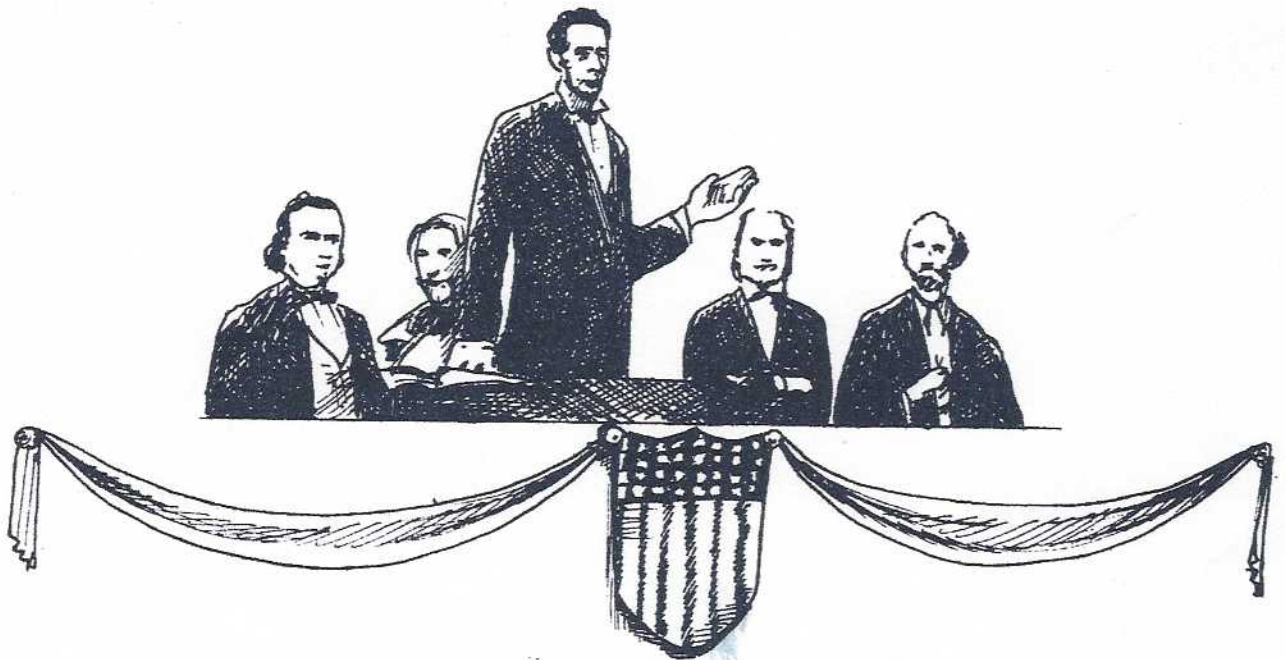
Lincoln put Grant in command of all Union armies. Grant put General William T. Sherman in charge in the West, and he took field command of the army in the East. Under Grant, casualties went up. Many blamed Lincoln for the heavy losses in the war, but Lincoln stood by Grant because he was a fighter.

The election of 1864. With a presidential election coming up, Lincoln felt he needed Democratic support to win. He picked a Tennessee Democrat, Andrew Johnson, for vice president. The Democrats chose General George McClellan for president. Lincoln worried that he might not get re-elected at first, but good news from the war helped. David Farragut won a naval battle at Mobile Bay in August, and Sherman reached Atlanta in September. Lincoln won the election, 212–21 in electoral votes and by over 400,000 popular votes.

The second inaugural address was unusual in a nation that had been in bitter warfare for three years. Lincoln wanted the nation to unite in spirit, and asked for "malice toward none" and "charity for all."

War's end. Many men died in the last phase of the war, and Lee's troops put up brave defenses in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Sherman's army reached Savannah, Georgia, on December 20, 1864, and they then marched north through the Carolinas. Lee retreated in April and was cornered at Appomattox, where he surrendered on April 9.

News of Lee's surrender thrilled most Northerners, but it disturbed John Wilkes Booth, a famous actor who supported the Southern cause. He shot Lincoln at Ford's Theater on the evening of April 14; Lincoln died the next day.



THE WAR THAT COULDN'T HAPPEN

April 14, 1861—Fort Sumter. The war that couldn't happen had started. There was no turning back for either side. The War of Words had become a war of swords and rifles, cannons and ships.

In the South there was a sense of relief that the bitter division was now in the open. In the North there was a sense of blind anger. In both sections of the country, the preparations for war were carried on rapidly with a great deal of flag-waving and martial music. Thousands of men, young and old, lined up to join the armies of the Union and the Confederacy. It was a strange war from the beginning, Northerners made their way to Richmond to offer themselves to the Confederate cause, just as some

Southerners left their homes to wear the blue uniform of the Union Army. Some members of the Lincoln family served in the Confederate Army, while Jefferson Davis had relatives who fought on the side of the Union.

Both the North and the South were convinced that the war would end quickly and that they would be victorious. This confidence was short-lived.

What were the advantages for each side? How could the war be ended quickly? These were the questions which had to be answered in Washington, D. C., and in Richmond, Virginia.

Let's look at the way things stood at the outbreak of the war.

	UNION	CONFEDERACY
POPULATION	22 million	9 million (3½ million were slaves.)
MILITARY LEADERS	George B. McClellan	Robert E. Lee Robert J. Jackson Albert S. Johnston P. G. Beauregard Jefferson Davis
ASSETS	Money Credit Manufacturing Shipping Railroads Farm Products	Potential money from cotton sales Possible help from England

On the surface it seemed that the South lacked many things essential to winning the war. The lack of these essentials was counterbalanced by the will of the people who believed that they were fighting a second war of independence against a tyrant as evil as George III.

Robert E. Lee and many other Southern leaders had no real quarrel with the Union. In fact, Lee was in line to command the Union forces, but he considered himself a Virginian above all and chose to follow the course charted by his state.

The deep feeling of state loyalty was a characteristic of the South. It was far more prevalent in the South than in the North. It is probable that this loyalty to the state was a carry-over from colonial days when each colony considered itself a separate and sovereign unit. Virginia seemed to instill the continuance of this feeling more than any other state.

Many able officers were lost to the North for the same reason. About one-third of the West Point graduates in the Army resigned to join the Confederacy.



THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN (Manassas)

In May, 1861, Union troops crossed the Potomac to secure the Virginia side of the river. Arlington Heights, Alexandria, Newport News, and Fort McHenry were easily subdued.

In western Virginia, General McClellan won minor victories at Phillippi and Rich Mountain, and the Confederate troops were pushed into the Shenandoah Valley. Two years later West Virginia would join the Union as a new state because of McClellan's actions.

These victories were well received by the North. "On to Richmond" became the battle cry. Lincoln called for forty-two thousand three-year volunteers. An attack on Virginia was to begin as soon as possible.

McDowell's Army of the Potomac prepared to march on General Beauregard and his Confederate troops at Manassas Junction. McDowell's plans were no secret to Beauregard, who immediately sent to Winchester for Johnston and his troops.

On July 16, a week later than he had planned, McDowell and the Army of the Potomac left Washington. Once across the Potomac, the soldiers stopped to picnic and to pick berries. It took the troops two and a half days to cover twenty miles! On July 18, they straggled into Centreville, facing a winding little river called Bull Run. Beauregard's troops had already dug in across the river. The first contact saw the Union troops driven back. Discouraged, the Union forces delayed a major attack. It was a fatal mistake, for during the delay, Johnston joined Beauregard, raising the Confederate strength to thirty thousand troops.

The First Battle of Bull Run (the First Battle of Manassas) was fought on July 21, 1861. Many of the battles of the Civil War have two names because Southern leaders often named them after the nearest settlement or town (Manassas), while Northern leaders usually chose the name of a nearby stream or creek (Bull Run).

The fact that there are two names for this first battle was only one of many confusing factors. Each army had only three months of training, and many misunderstandings and

mistakes occurred when they met in their first battle. Soldiers were locally trained, uniformed, and equipped according to each commander's personal ideas.

Even the flags used in this battle were confusing. The official Confederate Stars and Bars with its blue field and three stripes looked very much like the Union flag at a distance,

Two results of this battle were that the Confederates chose a new battle flag, and both sides quickly adopted uniforms of a distinctive color, the Union blue and the Confederate gray.

When the fighting began, it looked as if the Union forces would break the Confederate lines, but Thomas J. Jackson and his Virginia brigade held their ground so firmly at Henry House on Henry House Hill that a Confederate soldier cried, "There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall!" Rallied by "Stonewall" Jackson, the rest of the Confederate line held.

The Union attack had failed, and McDowell ordered his troops to withdraw. The forces retreated in fairly good order across the river, but on the other side of Bull Run were hundreds of civilians who had ridden out of Washington in wagons, carriages, and buggies to watch the battle. As the retreating troops came across the river, the holiday crowd panicked, and the road was a great tangle of military and civilian vehicles. A rumor that the dreaded Confederate "Black horse cavalry" was approaching sent the Union troops into a panic, and they dropped their guns and ran. They did not stop until they reached Washington!

The North was stunned in disbelief! It was now clear that there would be no easy victory.

TO THINK ABOUT: Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. a. Tell the story of Col. Elmer Ellsworth at Alexandria. b. Why was this significant?
2. What was the fatal mistake at Bull Run?
3. What turned the retreat into a panic?
4. Why do many Civil War battles have two names?
5. Give several reasons for the confusion at the Battle of Bull Run.

Name _____

Date _____

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH (Battle of Pittsburg Landing)

The Union tide continued to roll. At Pea Ridge, Arkansas, the Rebels were badly beaten. Johnston abandoned Nashville, Beauregard was forced to leave Columbus, and New Madrid was lost.

Grant moved up the Tennessee River, while Buell moved down from Nashville in an attempt to pursue the enemy. Halleck refused to act. Because of his indecision, General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces in the West, and his second-in-command, P.G.T. Beauregard, recently transferred from the East, had time to make plans to assemble their scattered forces. Johnston and Beauregard planned to join forces with General Leonidas Polk at Corinth, Mississippi.

In April, Grant and his men reached Pittsburg Landing, where Buell's forces and a division commanded by General Lew Wallace were to meet them. Grant moved his men to the quiet countryside surrounding a country meeting house known as Shiloh Church. Because they felt that it would be bad for morale, Grant and his commanders did not have their men entrench.

The Confederates were much closer than the Yankees realized, for they had decided on a surprise attack before Buell could arrive. At 6:00 A.M. on April 6, 1862, the Battle of Shiloh (Battle of Pittsburg Landing) began. Both forces were untried in battle. After the initial panic, the Union divisions under Sherman and Hurlbut began to hold, and then gradually began to fall back. Only Benjamin Prentiss held firm. Grant had ordered him to hold the line so that a withdrawal could be made. The Confederate troops facing Prentiss' position called it a "Hornet's Nest." Prentiss held for six hours at the cost of half of his forces before he was forced to surrender. Most of Grant's troops pulled back to Pittsburg Landing. By the next morning Buell's troops and Wallace's division had arrived. Grant had fresh troops; the Rebels did not. General A.S. Johnston had been mortally wounded, and Beauregard took command to face Grant's twenty-five thousand fresh troops. A second day of savage fighting ended with the Confederates in retreat.

THE CIVIL WAR - I

The victory had been costly. The Confederates lost 10,000 men and the Union, 13,000. It was now clear to both sides that the war would be long and bloody.

In spite of the heavy Union losses, for which Grant was severely criticized, the North had won a very important battle. The South had failed to regain western Tennessee, and, after Shiloh, continued to lose ground in the West.

The Confederate cause continued to go badly. Memphis was lost when Union gunboats destroyed a Confederate fleet in a savage battle, and Island No. 10, a Confederate island fortress in the Mississippi River, was destroyed.

A crushing blow to the Confederacy came when the South's largest city, New Orleans, fell. Because New Orleans was protected against attack from the Gulf of Mexico by two forts, Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, a sea attack on the city was thought impossible. A Union naval officer, David G. Farragut, succeeded in running Forts Jackson and St. Philip with very few casualties, and on April 25, 1862, sailed into the harbor of New Orleans. Farragut's victory put the Confederacy's largest city and greatest port in Union hands and provided a southern base for the federal drive to control the Mississippi. Several days later Baton Rouge and Natchez fell into Union hands.

With the exception of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the Mississippi River was in Union hands and useless to the Confederacy.

TO THINK ABOUT: Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Lew Wallace was very famous, but not as a general. a. In what profession did he achieve fame? b. What is his best-known work?
2. a. Why was New Orleans so important to the Confederacy? b. Of what significance was Farragut's victory?
3. a. What was the "Hornet's Nest"? b. How did it get its name?
4. Compare the North's reaction to Grant's victories at Fort Donelson and Shiloh to show that civilians at home did not understand the nature or the seriousness of the war.

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ANTIETAM (Sharpsburg)—I

Robert E. Lee had good reasons for invading the North. He hoped to bring Maryland into the Confederacy. From there he could attack Washington, Philadelphia, and the rich farmland of the North that would give his army supplies of food. Lee brought fifty thousand dirty, ragged, and hungry men into Maryland. Once again Lee split his army. "Stonewall" Jackson was to capture the Union arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Longstreet was to move north to Hagerstown, Maryland. Smaller groups were left to guard against McClellan's troops.

Lee's adventure seemed doomed from the start. The people of Maryland did not welcome his troops as heroes but as invaders. Even the Maryland secessionists did not like the idea of a Confederate invasion of their state.

Lee received another blow when an envelope containing his plan of attack and the locations of all Confederate troops was found by a Yankee private near Frederick, Maryland.

By moving quickly, McClellan could have crushed Lee's army and ended the war, but McClellan did not move quickly. Within twenty-four hours, Lee had learned of his danger and pulled his troops together at Sharpsburg, Maryland. On September 15, "Stonewall" Jackson captured Harper's Ferry and moved to join Lee at Sharpsburg. Lee arrived at Sharpsburg, and troops under the command of Gen. Longstreet occupied a ridge overlooking Antietam Creek. Later the same day McClellan's troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside came up on the other side of the creek. Longstreet was outnumbered almost five to one, but McClellan did not order an attack. Instead he took an entire day to study the situation. During that time, Jackson's forces had rejoined Lee, and another Confederate division commanded by Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, who had been left to arrange the surrender at Harper's Ferry, was moving to join Lee.

On September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) began. In a massive attack of cannon and rifle fire, the Rebel troops were mowed down by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's men. Only a counterattack by Hood's Texans

kept the Yankees from breaking the Confederate line. Hooker threw his troops against the Rebels again and caused heavy losses. Several hours later Gen. Mansfield's Union Corps struck at Hood's men in the second Union attack. Mansfield was killed almost instantly, but the fighting raged on, and for hours the pattern of attack and retreat was repeated. Neither side could win a clear advantage.

In the third attack of the day, General Sumner's Corps found themselves caught in a pocket and in a matter of minutes over 2,000 men fell. The fourth Union attack by two other divisions of Sumner's Corps was met by D. H. Hill's troops at a sunken road in the middle of the Confederate position. Because some of the most bitter and desperate fighting of the day occurred here, this area was called The Bloody Lane.

The Union troops pushed forward and reached a position which overlooked the entire battlefield. At this point McClellan could have ordered one large-scale Union charge and defeated all of Lee's army. But the charge never came.

After having made several unsuccessful attempts to cross the creek over the bridge which now bears his name, Gen. Burnside and his troops rushed the Burnside Bridge and captured it, only to find that most of the Rebels had withdrawn to the hills above. Burnside gathered his troops and began to march on Sharpsburg. His victory seemed certain, for Lee had no more reserve units to stop him. But suddenly A. P. Hill arrived from Harper's Ferry and drove the Yanks back to Antietam Creek. Hill's arrival had blocked a Northern victory and saved Lee's army.

Because more than twenty-four thousand men had been killed or wounded in the fighting, the Battle of Antietam has been called "the bloodiest single day of the war."

TO THINK ABOUT: Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. a. Why did Lee think his troops would be welcomed by the people of Maryland?
b. Give reasons why this was not the case.
2. Why didn't the captured Confederate battle plan bring victory to McClellan?

ANTIETAM (Sharpsburg)—II

Although he had not won on September 17, McClellan's men had inflicted terrible losses on the Rebels, and one large, final attack would finish Lee's army. General Lee knew McClellan and knew that the attack would never come. On the night of September 18, 1862, all of Lee's units were safely across the Potomac and back into Virginia. McClellan followed so cautiously that Lincoln remarked, "He has got the slows."

Neither side had won a clear-cut victory at

Antietam, but Lee's first invasion attempt of the North had failed.

In the weeks that followed Antietam, McClellan rebuilt the Army of the Potomac, but would not pursue Lee into Virginia.

"Little Mac" was through for good. Lincoln stripped him of his command, and McClellan played no further military role in the war.

Lincoln's choice for McClellan's successor was Major General Ambrose Burnside.

I. CAN YOU FIND OUT? Answer these questions fully on the back of this paper.

1. a. Who was Barbara Frietchie? b. What is the legend about her? Read the poem, *Barbara Frietchie*, by John Greenleaf Whittier.

2. Explain the statement, "He's got the slows."

3. Why do you think Lincoln kept McClellan as long as he did?

II. DO YOU KNOW THE MEANING? Select the definition from Column B which most nearly explains each word in Column A. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

COLUMN A

- _____ 1. casualties
- _____ 2. havoc
- _____ 3. innovation
- _____ 4. turret
- _____ 5. ironclad
- _____ 6. scuttle
- _____ 7. mine
- _____ 8. barrage
- _____ 9. arsenal
- _____ 10. secessionist
- _____ 11. dispatched
- _____ 12. mortar
- _____ 13. reinforcements
- _____ 14. military intelligence
- _____ 15. the soldier's sickness

COLUMN B

- a. malaria
- b. to sink a ship by cutting a hole in the hull
- c. sent with great speed
- d. morphine addiction
- e. men employed to gather information about an enemy
- f. additional troops
- g. a short-barreled cannon
- h. one who favored the Confederacy during the Civil War
- i. destruction
- j. an explosive charge in a container
- k. a revolving tower on which a gun is mounted
- l. men who are killed or injured in battle
- m. a place in which weapons are stored
- n. a warship covered with thick iron plates
- o. something new
- p. a barrier of artillery fire

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Although Antietam was not a resounding victory, it did give Abraham Lincoln new confidence to act on the political scene. The question of slavery had almost been forgotten in the day-to-day pursuit of the war. The abolitionists accused Lincoln of abandoning the "Holy War" against slavery. Frederick Douglass and other leaders of the abolitionist movement, both black and white, urged the President to free all of the slaves. Horace Greeley demanded in his newspaper that Lincoln take a strong stand. Petitions with thousands of names flooded Washington, demanding emancipation for the slaves.

Lincoln was fully aware that such a move would surely drive the border states into the arms of the Confederacy, since these states had large slave-owning populations. To partially placate the abolitionists, the Union government passed the Confiscation Acts of 1861 and 1862. The first of these provided that any slave who was used in the Confederate army and who was captured by Union forces would become a freedman. The second extended the act to include any slave held by slave owners supporting the Confederacy. As late as 1862, the President had written, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." Lincoln believed that only after the North and South were reunited could the slavery question be solved.

As it often happens, events in Europe affected the history of the United States. In France, Napoleon III had set up the French Empire. It was to his advantage to see that the United States remained weak and divided. He hoped that through Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, he could extend French power in the Americas. Napoleon did not recognize the Confederate government, but he did give material aid to the Rebels.

England, on the other hand, was about to

formally recognize the Confederate States of America and to possibly ally itself with the South. England desperately needed southern cotton for its textile mills. Lincoln had to keep England out of the war.

The British Parliament had passed a law ending slavery in all British Colonies. Lincoln knew that the British government could not support a group of states who were fighting for the perpetuation of slavery.

On January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln made it clear that slavery was the main war issue. The *Emancipation Proclamation* freed all slaves held in the secessionist states. In effect, the slaves became free only when the territory was occupied by Union forces. The Proclamation did not affect slaves in the border states. In the free states, the matter of slaves' rights was a matter for the individual state to decide. Illinois and California were early leaders in giving equal rights to their black citizens.

The Emancipation Proclamation was an inspiring gesture, but actually it accomplished nothing. The Confederate states, who considered themselves independent, did not think that they were bound by the words of a "foreign president." Slavery still existed in the border states. In the free states, Negroes were often treated no better than slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation seemed only to intensify the bitterness on both sides.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In what way was the Emancipation Proclamation a political gesture?
2. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation not really enforceable?
3. Do you think Lincoln should have included *all* states holding slaves in the Proclamation? Explain your answer.
4. Name the men in Lincoln's cabinet.
5. Define each of these words as it has been used in this lesson.

petitions emancipation placate
perpetuation proclamation

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

The Union government was now committed to ending slavery by force. Only a complete Union victory could accomplish this. The Confederacy could perpetuate and extend slavery only by a complete surrender of the North. The Civil War began to take on a new and even more brutal character.

The burden of the new war fell on Major General Ambrose Burnside, who had replaced McClellan. Burnside had tried to refuse the appointment, for he believed he was not capable of commanding an entire army. Burnside was conscientious but untalented, and he knew his limitations. Lincoln, however, felt that Burnside might be the general the North so badly needed.

Burnside was an impressive-looking figure whose side whiskers eventually became famous. His men copied his "burnsides", which later came to be called sideburns. Unfortunately his handsome appearance could not make up for his lack of any real military ability.

After the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Lee's army rested, reorganized, and rebuilt its strength. James Longstreet and "Stonewall" Jackson were promoted to lieutenant generals. The Army of Northern Virginia was formed into two corps; Longstreet commanded the first and Jackson, the second.

Pressed by Lincoln to take action, Burnside proposed to go to Fredericksburg, where he would cross the Rappahannock River and force Lee to meet him on the road to Richmond. He confidently believed that he could then march on to Richmond and end the war. The plan could work if Burnside moved rapidly.

Burnside moved quickly at first. He reached a point on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg on November 17, 1862. His plan could succeed only if the Union forces could cross the river and seize the high ground behind the city before Lee's army arrived. Burnside had ordered pontoon bridges to be sent to Fredericksburg, but when he and his men reached the area, the pontoon bridges had not arrived. There was no one there to oppose their crossing and if they had crossed immedi-

ately, the Union forces could have taken the town easily. Burnside decided to wait for the pontoons and the river rose sharply due to heavy rains. By the time the pontoons arrived two weeks later, it was too late.

Time was once again on Lee's side, and he used the delay to pull his forces together. Within a few days, Longstreet's corps was in Fredericksburg, and Jackson was on his way down the Shenandoah Valley. By November 30, Lee had almost eighty thousand men.

Burnside had organized the Union force of 120,000 men into three divisions. A division commanded by Charles Sumner was to cross the river on three pontoon bridges at Fredericksburg. Another division under William Franklin was to cross on three other bridges farther downstream. Joseph Hooker's division was to support their attacks.

On December 11, the Union army started to build its bridges across the ice-choked river. On the Union left, where there was no opposition, the bridges were quickly laid, but at Fredericksburg, Rebel snipers shot the Yankees off the pontoons as they worked. The sharpshooters took a heavy toll before volunteers drove out the Rebels so mass crossings could be accomplished.

Burnside's forces took up positions along the river bottom land and prepared for the Battle of Fredericksburg. Confederate troops had entrenched themselves on the high ground which looked down on the town. Lee had the advantage of the high ground, artillery, and fortified positions. On December 18, the attack began.

TO THINK ABOUT: Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain why the Emancipation Proclamation had, in a sense, created a whole new war.
2. Gen. Burnside's name came into the language as "sideburns." Find other examples of words which have come from famous men, i.e., Eisenhower jacket, pullman car, etc.
3. Why was the high ground a favorable position in this type of war?

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG—II

The strongest part of the Confederate line was held by Longstreet's corps. They held a position on a steep elevation known as Marye's Heights. In front of the hill was a wide canal and a drainage ditch which the Union troops would have to cross. Between the ditch and Marye's Heights was an old stone wall that was just the right height to protect the Rebels while they shot over it.

Union troops under the command of Sumner and Hooker charged Marye's Heights with incredible bravery fourteen times. Each time they were driven back with heavy losses. They came within twenty-five yards of the stone wall but could go no farther. The Union forces suffered more than 12,000 casualties before they pulled back to the river to wait. The victorious Rebels waited on the hills. Between the two armies was a "no man's land" of dead and dying soldiers. Sharpshooters on both sides waited to fire at any movement on the field.

One heroic deed stands out in the tragedy of Fredericksburg. Richard Kirkland, a young sergeant from South Carolina, listened to the cries from the dying Union soldiers and left the safety of his camp to help them. Kirkland risked a sniper's bullet to take water and comfort to as many wounded as he could reach. He then returned to the Rebel camp to wait for the battle to continue.

Burnside wanted to renew the attack the next day, but his commanders eventually persuaded him that it was hopeless to continue the fighting, and on the night of December 14, the defeated Army of the Potomac retreated across the Rappahannock.

On January 19, 1863, General Burnside set the army in motion for another assault on Lee in an attempt to make up for the tragedy at Fredericksburg. A violent storm came up as Burnside's men tried to advance along the Rappahannock, and after several days of steady, icy rain, guns, horses, and men became hopelessly trapped in the mud. The discouraged soldiers were barely able to drag themselves back to camp.

The calamities of Fredericksburg and the "Mud March" caused morale to drop so low that Burnside was booed by his men during a review of troops. Thousands of men deserted.

What Burnside lacked in military ability he made up for in integrity. In his report to Halleck, Burnside took the full blame for the Fredericksburg disaster. He resigned his command on January 25, 1863. Once again the North had failed to find a competent leader. Lincoln named Major General Joseph Hooker to replace Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

THINGS TO DO: Answer these questions fully on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What advantages did Lee have in the Battle of Fredericksburg?
2. a. How did nature play a part in the Union disaster at Fredericksburg?
b. How did nature play a part in the ultimate downfall of Burnside?
3. Study this representation of the Battle of Fredericksburg. On a separate sheet of paper make a map of the Battle of Fredericksburg. Your map should contain the information shown here as well as any other details you may wish to show. Be sure to include a key or legend. Give your map a title.

