The Civil War (1861-1865) Through Maps, Charts, Graphs & Pictures
Need to know

What was the result of the Trent Affair?
The Beginning

- Southerners afraid—north will send
  "Brown loving republicans to cause slave revolts"

- Southern states threaten to secede if Lincoln is elected in 1860—South Carolina secedes first.
Reasons to secede

1. Britain will support the south—cotton
2. Tired of abolitionists
3. North will not care if the south secedes
4. Afraid of Republican control of the Govt.
5. South was losing political control
Goal of the South

Fight until the North gets tired and leaves the south alone—don’t need a victory
## North vs. South in 1861

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The south has better soldiers and better Generals—could this impact the war?
Rating the North & the South

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposits</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factories</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Crops</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys &amp; Mules</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Tracks</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slave/Free States Population, 1861

- **Free and Slave States in 1861**
  - **Free States**:
    - Population by Race:
      - White: 98%
      - Black: 1%
    - Other: 1%
  - **Slave States**:
    - Population by Race:
      - White: 66%
      - Black: 34%
    - Other: 1%

- **Population by Race**:
  - White: 98%
  - Black: 1%
  - Other: 1%

- **Land in Farms**:
  - Other land: 56%
  - Farms: 44%
  - Urban: 28%

- **Urban Population**:
  - Rural: 72%
  - Urban: 28%
Railroad Lines, 1860
What was the greatest strength of the north and the greatest weakness of the South?

The economy, stupid (Bill Clinton)
Economy

- During the war, the northern economy actually improved.—textiles, farming, petroleum
- Shipping suffered because of confederate raiders—the Alabama-built in England—captured over 60 northern ships
The Union & Confederacy in 1861

SECESSION
- SC: Dec. 20, 1860
- MS: Jan. 9, 1861
- FL: Jan. 10, 1861
- AL: Jan. 11, 1861
- GA: Jan. 19, 1861
- LA: Jan. 26, 1861
- TX: Feb. 1, 1861
- VA: April 17, 1861
- AR: May 6, 1861
- TN: May 6, 1861
- NC: May 20, 1861

MAP KEY
- Yellow: Union free state
- Red: Union slave state
- Green: Confederate state
- Territory
- Brown: Separated from Virginia, 1861; admitted to Union, 1863
- Capital city
- Fort

Albers Equal-Area Projection
Men Present for Duty in the Civil War

![Bar chart showing men present for duty in the Civil War by year and side. The chart indicates a significant increase in the number of men present for duty from 1862 to 1865, with the Union forces consistently having a higher number compared to the Confederate forces.]
## Ohio Military Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Failed to Report</th>
<th>Exempted for Cause</th>
<th>Commuted or Hired Substitute</th>
<th>Held to Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled Laborer</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Laborer</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer and Farm Laborer</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soldiers’ Occupations: North/South

- Farmer: 48%
- Mechanic: 5%
- Laborer: 3%
- Businessman: 4%
- Professional: 24%
- Other: 16%
Immigrants as a % of a State’s Population in 1860
The Leaders of the Confederacy

Pres. Jefferson Davis

VP Alexander Stevens
As a leader, Jefferson Davis, tended to make decisions that went against public opinion- this tended to cause less to be accomplished
The Confederate “White House”
The Confederate Seal

**MOTTO**

"With God As Our Vindicator"
A Northern View of Jeff Davis
Lincoln’s war strategy

- Quick military attack to show south they cannot win and will rejoin Union
Overview of the North’s Civil War Strategy: “Anaconda Plan”
The “Anaconda” Plan
Lincoln’s Generals

Irwin McDowell

Winfield Scott

George McClellan, Again!

Ambrose Burnside

Joseph Hooker

George Meade

Ulysses S. Grant

George McClellan, Again!
McClellan: *I Can Do It All!*
The Confederate Generals

Jeb Stuart
James Longstreet
George Pickett
"Stonewall" Jackson
Nathan Bedford Forrest
Robert E. Lee
**Battle of Bull Run** (1st Manassas)  
July, 1861

![Map of the Battle of Bull Run](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Union Army</th>
<th>Confederate Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commanders</td>
<td>Irvin McDowell</td>
<td>P. G. T. Beauregard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troop strength</td>
<td>17,676</td>
<td>18,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captured</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Losses</td>
<td>2,896</td>
<td>1,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of Bull Run

- The north realized that the war would not be over quickly

- The South became over confident—many southern soldiers went home.
Lincoln’s new War Strategy

- capturing Richmond.
- seizing control of the Mississippi River.
- undermining the Confederate economy.
- a naval blockade.
The Battle of the Ironclads, March, 1862

The Monitor vs. the Merrimac
Damage on the Deck of the Monitor
Buy Your Way Out of Military Service
War in the East: 1861-1862
Battle of Antietam

“Bloodiest Single Day of the War”

September 17, 1862

23,000 casualties
Results of Antietam

- England and France decided not to help the south

- Lincoln was waiting for a victory to release the Emancipation Proclamation
Emancipation Proclamation-1863

- Slaves in border states not free
- Slaves in Confederate states (states fighting against the Union) are free
- Does this change the status of slaves?
- BUT-thousands of slaves run away (hurts the economy) some join the Union army
- Changes war from saving the Union to a moral war of abolition
Not until the 13th Amendment (after the Civil war) was slavery outlawed
Emancipation in 1863

MAP KEY
- Yellow: Union state
- Light green: Confederate state
- Red: Border state
- Brown: Territory
- Striped: Area of legal slaveholding
- Striped grey: Area in which slavery was abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation

Albers Equal-Area Projection

0 300 600 0 300 600 Miles

Emancipation in 1863
The Emancipation Proclamation
The Southern View of Emancipation
Results of the Emancipation Proclamation

- Many northerners oppose war as an “abolition war”—leading to desertions
- Abolitionists complaints that it did not do enough
- Many Republican congressional elections were lost.
African-American Recruiting
The Famous 54th Massachusetts

TO COLORED MEN.

54th REGIMENT!
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.
OF AFRICA DESCENT!

$100 BOUNTY!
PAY, $13 A MONTH!
AND STATE AID TO FAMILIES.

RECRUITING OFFICE,
Cor. Cambridge & North Russell Sts., Boston.
Lient. J. W. W. APPLETON, Recruiting Officer.

Jeremiah Rolls, 1st Sergt., Co. I.
George Lipscomb, Corp., Co. I.
Isom Ampey, Pvt., Co. K.

Abram C. Simms, Corp., Co. I.
Thomas Bowman, Sergt., Co. I.
John H. Wilson, Sergt. Major.
August Saint-Gaudens Memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw
African-Americans in Civil War Battles
Black Troops Freeing Slaves
If African Americans soldiers were captured, many times executed

AA soldiers served well and had many casualties
The War in the West, 1863: Vicksburg
What was the importance of the North winning at Vicksburg?
Look at the map

- Split the south-Texas cut off
- Mississippi open for northern trade
- Victory shuts up peace agitators
- Victory at Vicksburg and Gettysburg shows south can not win
The Road to Gettysburg: 1863

- Chancellorsville (May 24, 1863)
- Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862)
- Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)

- Union positions
  - Confederate positions
  - Confederate advances
# Gettysburg Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Union Army</th>
<th>Confederate Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commanders</td>
<td>George E. Meade</td>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troop strength</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>3,155</td>
<td>3,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>14,529</td>
<td>18,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captured, missing</td>
<td>5,365</td>
<td>5,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Losses</td>
<td>23,049</td>
<td>28,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Data from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (1884–1888; reprinted ed., 1956).*
Results of Gettysburg

- The South realizes it will not be able to defeat the North.
- The goal is to hang on and maybe the North will get tired of fighting.
The draft will commence in the 14th Congressional District on

Thursday, Sept. 17th, 1863,

At 10 o’clock A. M., at the Court House in Wooster, Ohio.

The whole number required from this district is SIX HUNDRED AND NINETEEN, to which fifty per cent. will be added to cover exemptions. The following table exhibits the number to be drafted from each sub-district:

HOLMES COUNTY—To the first sub-district, 21; Second, 21; Third, 18; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 12; Sixth, 18; Seventh, 19.

ASHLAND COUNTY—Eighth sub-dist., 24; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 21; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 21; Thirteenth, 18; Fourteenth, 24.

WAYNE COUNTY—Fifteenth sub-district, 30; Sixteenth, 25; Seventeenth, 24; Eighteenth, 30; Nineteenth, 20; Twentieth, 22; Twenty-first, 21; Twenty-second, 24.

MEDINA COUNTY—Twenty-third sub-district, 30; Twenty-fourth, 10; twenty-fifth, 27; twenty-sixth, 17; twenty-seventh, 10; twenty-eighth, 14; twenty-ninth, 10; thirtieth, 15; thirty-first, 15.

LORAIN COUNTY—Thirty-second sub-district, 15; 32d, 30; 34th, 15; 35th, 20; 36th, 24; 37th, 8; 38th, 15; 39th, 15; 40th, 15; 41st, 15; 42d, 15.

The draft will commence with the forty-second sub-district in Lorain county, and end with the first sub-district in Holmes county.

JAMES L. DRAKE,

Recruiting Irish Immigrants in NYC
Recruiting Blacks in NYC
NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)

The Draft Riots in New York City
July 13 - July 16

A. Morning July 13, Outbreak of the Draft Riots
   46th Street and Third Avenue
B. Noon July 14
   “My Friends” Speech by Governor Seymour
C. 7pm, July 14
   Barricades stormed by police
D. Late Evening July 14
   Brooks Brothers Clothing Store ransacked
E. St. Nicholas Hotel
   Headquarters of Gov. Seymour and General Wood
F. Metropolitan Police Headquarters
   300 Mulberry Street
G. Attack on Colored Orphan Asylum
H. Evening of July 16
   Final confrontation between soldiers and rioters
   near Gramercy Park
NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)
A “Pogrom” Against Blacks
Inflation in the South

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1863</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, 10 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, 30 lbs.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, 5 lbs.</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, 4 lbs.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea (green), ½ lb.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, 4 lbs.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, 3 lbs.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meal, 1 pkg.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles, 2 lbs.</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap, 5 lbs.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $6.45 $65.75
Sherman’s “March to the Sea” through Georgia, 1864
Sherman’s March

- “Total War”—60 mile wide path of total destruction—everything burned or destroyed
- Farms, railroads, and cities
- Shortens the war, end result in less death
1864 Election

Pres. Lincoln (R) VS George McClellan (D)
Lincoln’ Vice-President

- Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson, a southerner (slave owner) from Tennessee
- Chosen to attract the War Democrats and the votes of the Border states
The Peace Movement: Copperheads

Clement Vallandigham
1864 Copperhead Campaign Poster
Cartoon Lampoons Democratic Copperheads in 1864
Presidential Election Results: 1864

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Percent of Popular Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln (Republican-Union)</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2,206,938</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George B. McClellan (Democrat)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,803,787</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*81 electoral votes were not cast
The Final Virginia Campaign: 1864-1865
Surrender at Appomattox
April 9, 1865
### Casualties on Both Sides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total strength</td>
<td>1,566,678</td>
<td>1,082,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded (non-mortally)</td>
<td>100,000*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died from wounds</td>
<td>110,070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died from disease</td>
<td>249,458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Confederate figures represent accepted estimates.*
Civil War Casualties in Comparison to Other Wars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II</td>
<td>318,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War I</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam War</td>
<td>56,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican War</td>
<td>13,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary War</td>
<td>4,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War of 1812</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of the War

- The end to nullification and secession
- The end of slavery
- The creation of the first social welfare agency-the Freedmen’s Bureau
Ford’s Theater (April 14, 1865)
The Assassin

John Wilkes Booth
The Assassination

The Assassination of President Lincoln
At Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1865.

Published by Currier & Ives, 158 Nassau St, New York.
WANTED~~!!

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865, $100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. Surratt, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for any information that shall lead to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons furnishing or assisting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their removal or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the penalties of DEATH.

Let the crime of crime will be punished by the hands of the law and the punishment of the murderer.

All good citizens are urged to aid proper justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience weighed with this solemn duty, and red handed every day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS--Booth is five feet seven, hair short and flows, face red, mustache, black hair, black eyes, and wears a large black trousers.

Surratt is about five feet six inches, hair short and black, eyes purple, rather light, no beard. Would weigh 150 pounds, complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Were light clothes of this quality, shoulders square, hair short and smooth, dress suit some眼前, nose square, but broad, Paris shanty on the right side, neck rather long. His legs are firmly set. A thin man.

David C. Harold is five feet eight, hair black, does not have a beard, eyes large, very keen, short hair, black and shiny, feet small, Union high, round faced, instantly quick and active, slightly close his eyes when looking at a person.

SUPPLIES--In addition to the above, these and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars.
Now He Belongs to the Ages!
The Execution