

# Civil War

The Road to Union Victory

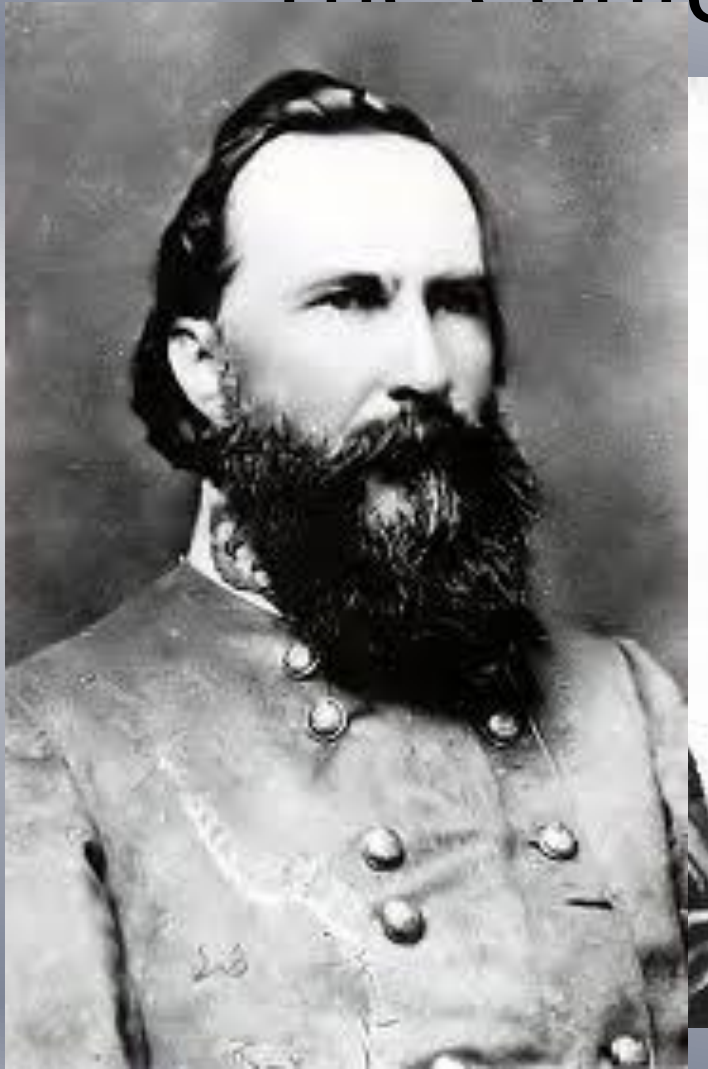
# War at Sea

- Wooden ships were replaced by “ironclads”
- The most famous ironclad battle:
  - Merrimack (Con) vs. Monitor (Union)
- March 9, 1862 fought to a draw in the Chesapeake waters
- South ended up later destroying the Merrimack so advancing Union troops could not use it to support their war effort

# Monitor v. Merrimac



# The Confederate Generals



Robert E. Lee

Stonewall  
Jackson

Jeb Stuart

Nathan Bedford Forest

George Pickett

James Longstreet

# Union Generals



Winfield Scott George  
McClellan

Ambrose  
Burnside

Joe Hooker

George Meade

Ulysses S. Grant

# Antietam

- McCellan is Union leader
- Lee for Confederacy
- Union Soldiers find Lee's battle plans dropped by a careless confederate soldier
- September 17, 1862
- Bloodiest day of the war





# Antietam Results

- The battle resulted in a draw, but had a huge impact on many areas of the war
- McClellan allowed Lee to escape across the Potomac, many believe if he pursued could have crushed the Confederate Army
- McClellan is removed from his position
- Britain and France were poised to join the Confederacy, but the Union showing cooled their thoughts
- 12,000 Union casualties and 14,000 Confederate casualties (1/3 of their forces)
- By withstanding the Lee charge, and forcing a retreat Union claims victory

# Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln was looking for a chance to issue his “proclamation”
- The Lee retreat at Antietam was the opportunity
- September 23, 1862 Lincoln issues a document that on January 1, 1863 all slaves in rebelling states shall “forever be free”
- Lincoln a hero or a coward? Read 460-462
- What was the overall impact of the Emancipation Proclamation?



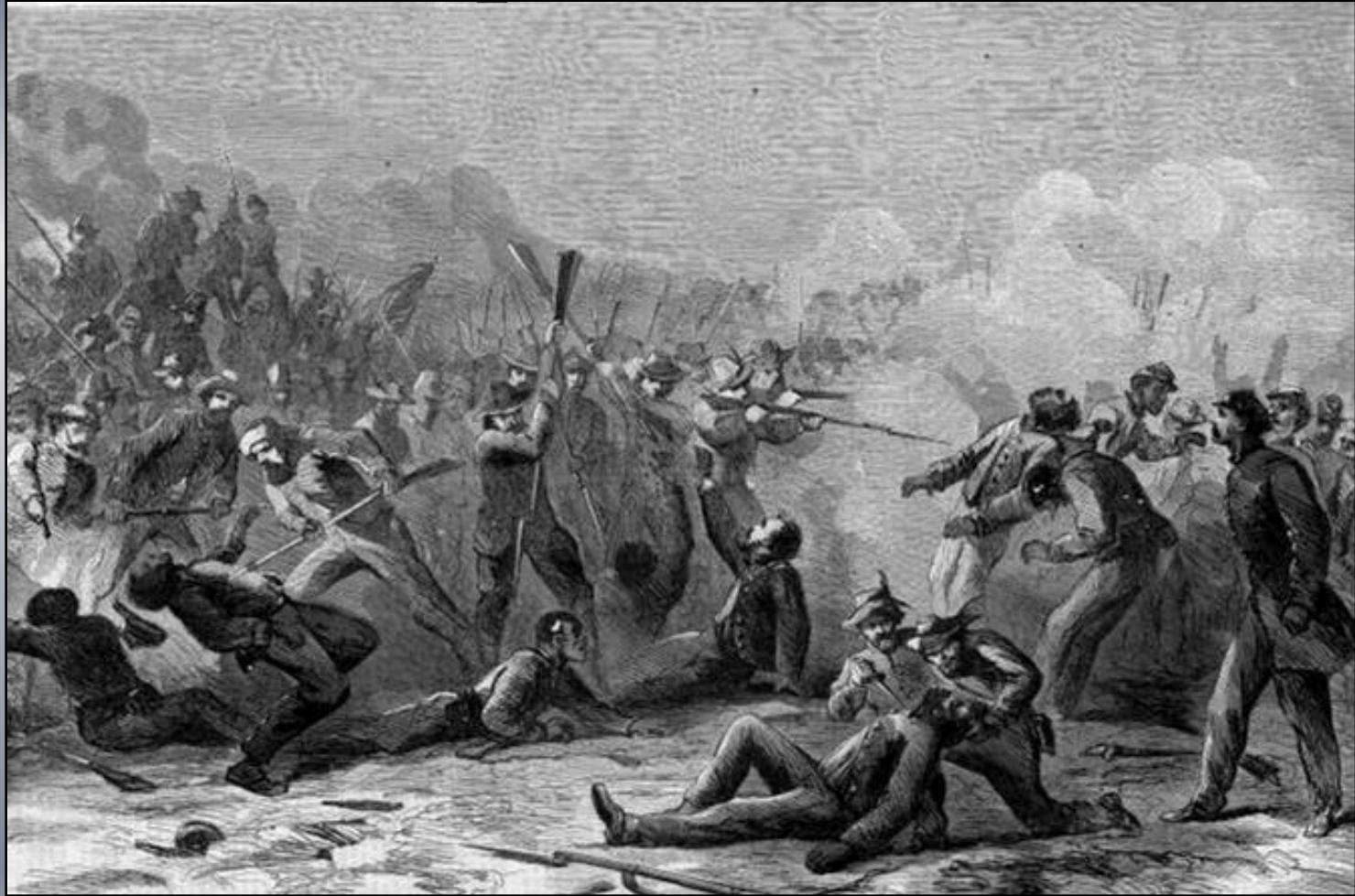
# African-American's in the War

- 180,000 served in the Union Army, most from slave states
- Gave them a chance to prove their worth and fight the evil system they were subjected to
- They received 22 medals of honor
- 38,000 died
- Were not treated as prisoners of war by South until 1864

# 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Massachusetts



# The Massacre at Fort Pillow, TN (April 12, 1864)



Read excerpt on 463



# **Nathan Bedford Forrest**

## **(Captured Fort Pillow)**



- **262 African-Americans**
- **295 white Union soldiers.**
- **Ordered black soldiers murdered after they surrendered! [many white soldiers killed as well]**
- **Became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.**

# What does Lincoln think of the African-American Soldier

- Read excerpts from his letters to Grant on 464.

# Did Slaves fight for the South?

- Not until a month before the war ended
- Needed them on the farm
- Fear of slave rebellion kept many able “whites” at home to guard the slaves
- Sabotaged the Southern war effort:
  - Slowed down work
  - Ran away to oncoming Union forces
  - Served as spies for Union
  - Helped house run-away Union POWs

# Original Andersonville Plan



- **Planned to hold 10,000 men.**
- **Had over 32,000 at one time.**



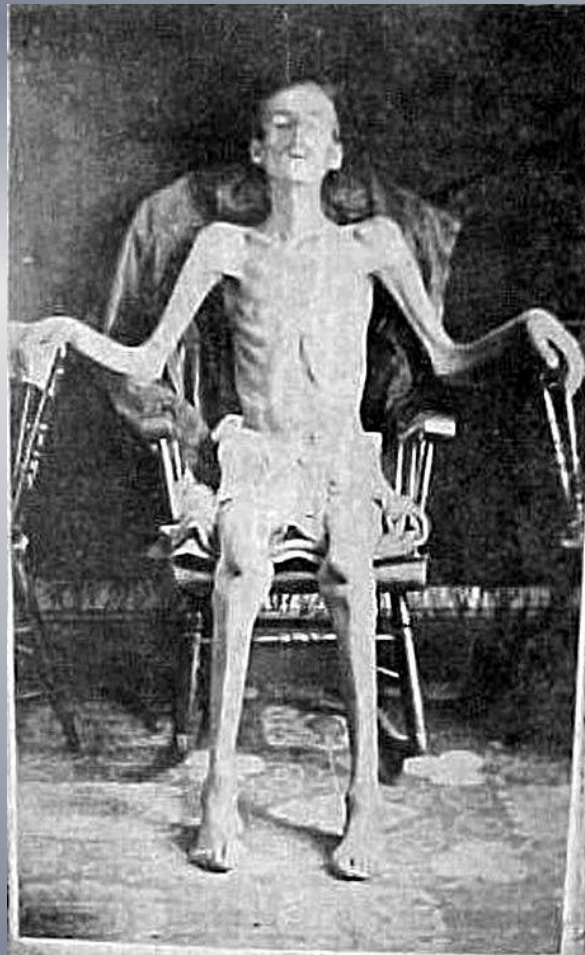
# Distributing “Rations”



# Union “Survivors”



# Union POW





# Andersonville Prisoner Record

A search of the records of Union prisoners confined at Andersonville Prison  
indicates that

**Private John Hutton**

**a member of: Co. I 118th Pennsylvania Infantry**

was a prisoner at Andersonville Prison, Sumter County, Georgia. He was captured on

**Thursday, June 2, 1864**

**at**

**Cold Harbor, Virginia**

On the day of his capture the following Events, Actions and Skirmishes occurred in the  
area and on other fronts throughout the war zones:

- Action at Covington, Virginia.
- Skirmish at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia

If he died while a prisoner the following is known about the circumstances:

Date of Death	Cause of Death	Grave
Tue, Sep 6, 1864	Diarrhea	7965

The following information is known about this prisoner:

# Union Prisoner's Record at Andersonville

# Burying Dead Union POWs

