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**The American Civil War: Causes, Main Events, and
Results (1861-1865)**

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Dedication

*I honestly dedicate this
piece of work to:*

My beloved parents.

My dearest sisters

My humble family

My intimate friends

FATIHA

Dedication

This work is dedicated with gratitude and love

To my beloved parents

*To the source of my happiness, my sisters and
brothers*

To my humble family

To friends without exception .

KHADIDJA

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Dedication

Acknowledgments

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General Introduction

The American Civil War was one of the bloodiest wars in the history of America. It took place from 1861 to 1865. The war broke out between the two sections: the North and the South, and it emerged as a result of the differences between these two sections. While the North was industrial, the South was utterly based on agriculture.

The economic differences resulted in two blocks or divisions: South and North. Southerners depended on plantations in addition to slave labor. Unlike the South, the North was wealthy, and they relied on manufactures and did not need slaves.

These differences created a problem between the North, and South. Southerners wanted to develop their economy, and to compete with the Northern industrial section. In doing so, they used slaves to labor on their plantations. Slaves became a property in the South; they worked in severe conditions as planters, carpenters, drivers...etc. On the other hand, Northerners were against slavery, and they treated slaves as natural citizens; in addition, they sought to abolish the whole institution of slavery from the southern territories.

The conflict augmented when Southerners wanted to trade with Europeans. In order to accomplish that, Southerners needed to pay taxations. However, Southerners, who saw tariffs as a threat to their prosperity and tried to nullify them, did not welcome these taxes.

The South hoped to keep slaves and maintain its practice in the South. Southerners defense of slavery came not from a moral point of view. Actually, they wanted to keep slaves as a labor force that would help in the growth of Southerners' economy. Southerners, thereafter submitted the matter to the Supreme Court, and they defended their state rights. These claimed right allowed Southerners to both secede from the Union and ask for legalizing slavery within their states.

Writing played an active role during the period of the Civil War. Abolitionist writings inspired many Northerners to reject slavery and to seek its abolishment. Actually, many writers contributed to the Civil War including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Hinton R. Helper, Far Biers, Alice Walker, and John Greenleaf. With the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Southerners appealed for an immediate secession, and they decided to split from the Union and form the Confederate states of America.

The Civil War was a turning point in the history of America. The war went through three periods. The first period represents the first years of the war, which took place between 1861 and 1862. During these first years, the union army was weak, but this weakness resulted in one of the most important acts: the emancipation proclamation.

The emancipation proclamation was a constitutional act. Abraham Lincoln ratified it in January 1 1863. This constitutional act changed the course of the war, and it aimed to both preserving the nation and abolishing slavery. The emancipation did not free all slaves but it allowed them to run out to the North. Slaves became an active part in the Northern army and helped the Union prevail in the war.

The last period of the war was won by the Union. The Union won two major battles in 1-4; 1863. The first war split the Confederate army into two halves, and weakened their army. The second war, thereafter marked the surrender of the Confederate army, and it ended the war.

The main questions that I am tackling here are how the civil war originated, how its events developed and its main results especially on Blacks in the USA. Therefore this dissertation is divided into three chapters to deal with the three mentioned questions.

The first chapter will provide an illustration to the causes of the American Civil War, extended to its indirect and direct causes. The indirect causes involve Sectionalism, tariffs, and state rights whereas the direct causes include the issue of slavery, the literary works, and the rise of Abraham Lincoln.

Chapter two deals with the events of the American Civil War, identifying its three major periods. The first period explores the first years of the war, which included Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In addition, it deals with the emancipation proclamation, which led to the emancipation of slaves in Southern territories; moreover, it sheds light on the last period of the war, represented in Vicksburg, and Gettysburg battles.

Chapter three tackles the consequences of the Civil War on African-American, starting from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, followed by the radical republicans and their conflict with vice president. Also, it refers to the reconstruction period, which resulted in the proclamation of the thirteenth, and the Fourteenth Amendments.

Chapter One: Causes

Introduction:

The Civil War is a war within the same nation. This occurs when the political or religious parties fail to accomplish their objectives peacefully, so they use violence and force in order to realize their objectives. Many countries faced this social conflict that has an indirect relation with the social and cultural components. The conflict augmented, and later on turned to armed conflict. Economic factors are not the only reason for the Civil War. The American Civil War occurred in 1861, and was a result of economic and political reasons. Many historians saw that slavery was the only reason of the American Civil War along with the great difference between the South and the North. While the South was agricultural, the North was industrial.

The American Civil War broke out in April 1861 and it ended in 1865. This war was a war between brothers, and uncles, and it was termed as the first modern American War. This war started when Confederates attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, shortly after Abraham Lincoln was elected. As a result, the election contributed to the secession of the Confederate States from the Union. Many historians claimed that slavery was not the only cause. However there were other indirect and direct causes that led to the outbreak of this war, these causes include Sectionalism, tariff, States rights, the rise of abolitionists, and the election of Abraham Lincoln.

1. The Indirect Causes of the American Civil War

Before discussing the Civil War it is necessary to define this term. "The Civil War was an evitable step in the country's quest for economic as well as spiritual unit" (Brinkely-183). According to Singer 1982, Civil War is any armed conflict that involves military action and the active participation of the national government as well as the active resistance by both sides, which was the case of the South and the North.

In the 19th century, there were great differences between the south and the North. The North was urbanized and industrial, life was faster for Northerners and did not need slaves to work in their lands. The North was a populous section as a result of high birthrate and increased immigration, whereas the South or the Confederacy was agricultural, and their economy was based on plantation.

The South broke away from the United States of America in order to preserve slavery because they considered it as the source of their prosperity. When Abraham Lincoln was elected, seven Southern states left the Union, and they declared that they no longer want to be a part of the Union. Later on, the number of secessionist states increased. Eleven states seceded and formed the Confederate states of America ruled by Jefferson Davis as a president. Additionally, they came up with new laws which made slavery legal.

Actually, slavery was treated as a major issue that separated the North from the South. Many Northerners wished to abolish slavery and by the 19th century several laws were passed for this end inside their boundaries. In 1808, Northerners convinced the congress to prevent ships from bringing any slaves to America. Moreover, by the 1820, there was an argument by the two sides about whether slavery should be allowed in the new acquired territories that were in the west¹. In particular, this disagreement was turning around the Missouri territory, which was a part of Louisiana. The South saw that slavery should be allowed in Missouri and all parts of Louisiana.

Although there was a strong disagreement by abolitionists, the two sides agreed on a compromise, that permitted slavery in the Missouri and Arkansas territory, but it was not allowed in the west and North of Missouri. However, the Missouri Compromise did not end the disagreement between the North and the South. By 1830, another argument was coming over the import duties. Lincoln believed slavery was the main reason that made the United States divided. He once said:

“I hate [indifference to slavery] because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites-causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many really good men amongst ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty-criticizing the Declaration of Independence, and insisting that there is no right principle of action but self-interest.” (CHIEN-JU YANG)

¹The West –Europe,NorthAmerica,and Canada contrasted with Eastern countries

The issue of tariffs augmented the conflict between the North and the South. Since Northern states heavily relied on their nascent manufactures, trading with Europe was neither a priority nor of their economic interests, but Southern states had an ambition for external trade, and it was the source of vitality for their economy. Consequently, Northerners imposed tariffs on the state economic production.

Southern states, on the other hand, aimed to nullify tariffs. By 1820, tariffs were opposed by Southern planters as it harmed their imports. Historically, the South was in need of slaves because of their low cost labor, its perceived need for mechanization, in addition, they hoped to sell cotton and purchase manufactured goods from any nation.

Nullification of tariffs were another problem for Southerners². The nullification affairs were a consequence of the heavy duties imposed by British merchants. In the recent book, *the Penguin History of the United States of America*, Galbraith stated that southerners were in an uproar state, especially the British importation³ (303). Southerners wanted to get rid of their duties, and trade freely, but this was not easy to be achieved. The problem reached to the congress office. Congressional politician Colhan saw that cotton trade was a privilege and it was a sort of occupation for slaves, whereas Andrew Jackson aimed to protect burgeoning American industry.

The negotiation between Andrew Jackson⁴ and Colhan reached a harsh position. Andrew Jackson viewed the nullification affair as only treasonable and rebellious action, while Colhan argued that nullifying tariffs in itself as a Sovereignty for the southern territories and tariffs were a "treat to slavery as well as to prosperity" (Galbraith-04).

²To make something such an agreement or orded lose its legal force

³Uproar-a situation in which there is a lot of public criticism and angry argument about sth that sb has
////said or done

⁴Andrew Jackson-was the seventh president of the United States. He was known for his founding of the Democratic Party, and for his support of individual liberty.



Stephen Douglas. Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, The American Civil War Is not about Slavery.W.W.W.Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869

Senator Stephen Douglas claimed that each state should have the right to decide whether to maintain slavery. Douglas (see picture -01) quoted as saying, “I repeat that the principle is the right of each State, [and] each Territory, to decide this slavery question for itself ...” (Defining ideas in context: states right, 46). The state's right was the constitutional division between the two powers the states and federal government. Additionally, he supported the idea of popular sovereignty in the territories. The state's right included the idea that the federal government passed law to the states that they could not have slavery. While the Southern states supported the states’ rights, the Northern states were against it.

Jefferson Davis in his message to the Confederate congress claimed that his state must have the right to secede and the right of a minority to protect itself against an oppressive majority. Since Davis saw that the north opposed slavery, he claimed that secession was justified and constitutionally proper.



African Americans picking cotton ca. 1862. Engraving from a sketch by W.T. Crane shown in *The Soldier in our Civil War*, 1890, Vol. 1, pages 182-183.

2. Direct Causes

2.1 A short Introduction

Slaves were seen as a proper property long ago before the eve of the Civil War. The last enslavement had its origins in the European slave trade. They were first brought as indentured servants. Indentured servants include slaves who were forced to work as servants, or apprentice for their employers for certain years, but soon they became permanent slaves. The first traders were Portuguese, but others such as the French, the Dutch, and the British were to follow. African slaveholders as well traded in slaves long ago before Europeans. Actually, wealthy Africans in return for goods captured most slaves, and slaves were exchanged for guns, which would be used in tribal wars between African regions.

No matter what and how, considering slave trade was considering the British role in it. Britain took over a large quest of slave trade, especially in the 13 colonies. English colonists used slaves for laboring lands, "most worked on cotton and tobacco plantation by 1800's, and they constituted about one third of the Southern population (Kolchin-94).

Enslaving Africans took place in Southern territories, especially after the American Revolution, especially in southern territories. Africans (see picture-02) were submitted into slavery for criminal activities, or indebtedness. Others were kidnapped either by whites, or often by Africans, who sold them to the whites. The largest number, however, were prisoners of wars, and victims of military conflict. Slaves served as preachers, carpenters, black Smith, house servants, drivers and agricultural labours. Some others lived in large plantation and toiled under the watchful eyes of overseers, and divers, while others on small farms, worked

besides their owners. Some had resident masters with whom they come in frequent contact. Others labored for absentee proprietors, who they rarely saw (Kolchin-20).

Africans were submitted to the rule of masters in the Southern territories. In his book, *American Slavery* Peter Kolchin stated that there were rules which told slaves when to rise in the morning, when to go to the fields, when to break for meals, how long and how much to work, and when to go to bed, rules also dictated a broad range of activities that were forbidden with special permission from leaving home, to getting married, and rule allowed and did not allow a host of privileges including the right to raise vegetable or garden plots, trade for small luxuries, hunt, and visit neighbors.(94).

The Southern way of life had been structured around slavery. On the eve of the Civil War, "the proportion of slaves varied considerably from state to state, ranging from 1.6 percent in Delaware to 57.2 percent in South Carolina; moreover, slavery was in sharp retreat in the late years, when it constituted about half of the population in the deep South, and from one fifth to one third in the upper South. During the first half of the century, the slave populations grew naturally at a manual rate about 2 percent" (Kolchin-100).

Slavery was just a propagandist cause for the war between the North and South. Northerners and Southerners alike made their living primarily in agriculture. Gilded by the unique weather and the unequal length and growing seasons in their sections. Northern and southern farmers increasingly specialized but in dissimilar crops, tobacco, and above all, rice, sugar, and cotton were largely unknown to the North.

The two sections had the basis of their economic system on labor system. The antebellum South as in the North worked primarily in small shops, rather than factories. Trade unionist in Baltimore, Louisville, S.T, Louise, and New Orleans were with less exception. Skilled and semiskilled white artisan, precisely as they were in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Pittsburgh.(Kolchin-100).

The antebellum industry was based almost on cotton production. Peter Kolchin, in his book *American slavery* wrote that cotton production rose from 3,000 bales in 1790 to 178,000 in 1810, and more than twenty during the next half of century, then surged 4 million bales on the eve of the civil war. As a result of the surpassing immense demands for slave labor in cotton production, "it led-in conjunction with the closing of the African slave trade. The number of slaves invested in cotton manufacturing doubled between 1840, and 1860

surpassing their rate of population growth"(96).The value of agriculture products in the two sections were almost equal, but the fact remained that northern superiority in manufactures, railroads, mileage and commercial profits were overwhelming. Newman Schamabach, in his book *The United Sates History* wrote that Southerners were recognized as a trailing far behind the northern economic development and for most southern society was described as backward, non-capitalist or "pebourgeois"(120).

Abolishing slavery would only question the financial interest, especially in southern areas. In the book *the United States History*, John J. Newman and John M.Schmalbach had estimated that southerners were worried about the (republican) party economic program, which favored the interest of northern industrialist at the expense of the South. The higher tariff pledged in the republican platform could only help northern business and hurt the South; therefore that republican victory in (what followed) would threaten their constitutional right (250).

Literature and Civil War:

Abolitionist writings played a major part during the period of the Civil War. It was led by free abolitionist writers, suppressing the inhuman treatment upon slaves, and to stand against the social and political institution of enslavement, and slavery. Abolitionist texts involved novels, short stories, poems, plays in addition to some traditional and churchy music. Those writing constantly stunned the emotion of the people of all regions. The first literary work that indirectly contributed to the Civil War was *Uncle Tom Cabin*, a novel about the conflict between a slave named Tom and the brutal white slave-owner Simon Legree. The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 by the Northern writer Harriet Beecher Stowe moved a generation of Northerners as well as many Europeans to regard all slave owners as monstrously cruel and inhuman. Southerners condemned the untruth in the novel and look upon it as one move prole of the North incurable prejudice against the southern way of life. Later, when President Lincoln met Mrs. Stowe, he is reported to have said, "So you are the little woman who wrote the book that made the Great War"(Galbraith 342).

The second literary work was entitled *Impending Crisis of the South*. Although it did not appear until 1857, Hinton R.Helper's book of nonfiction attacked slavery from another angle. The author, a native of North Carolina, used statistics to demonstrate to followers some negative impacts that slavery had on southern economy .Southern states acted quickly to ban the book, but it was widely distributed in the North by anti-slavery leaders.

The third book was entitled *An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge*. The novel is by Far Bierce most widely. It focuses on Peyton Farquhor, a Southern planter and part time Confederate conspirator, who, as the story opens, is about to be hanged on the owl creek bridge for having attempted to burn it. Farquhar is being told, the rope breaks and bulges alive into the water below. The rest of the story recounts his escape down the creek and then through the forest toward his house, where his wife is waiting him, he feels a sharp blow to the back of his neck. In reality, it is not home at all. He hangs dead, of a broken neck, beneath the owl creek bridge, the rope, in fact, has not broken, farquhor's escape has been only a momentary illusion.

The fourth novel was entitled *The Color Purple* The novel is one of Alice Walker's most remarkable literary works that depict the suffering of African-American women from particularly sexism and racism. In this novel, she does not only manifest the humiliating condition of women, but also shows her determination to rise their social status and position by instilling in them a strong sense of their rights, and their position in the society. *The color purple* Does not only describe the pathetic condition of black women, but it was written in the purpose of both giving rights to black women and giving them a path to follow to get their freedom.

The fifth was poem written by John Greenleaf Whittier. The latter wrote the poem in response to Southern demand for the return of fugitive slave, George Latimer. It reads as follow:

The blast from Freedom's northern hills, upon its Southern way,
 Bears greeting to Virginia from Massachusetts Bay:
 No word of haughty challenging, nor battle bugle's peal,
 Nor steady tread of marching files, nor clang of horseman's steel.

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U.S. History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Exam
 We hear thy threats, Virginia! thy stormy words and high
 Swell harshly on the Southern winds which melt along our sky;
 Yet, not one brown, hard hand forgoes it honest labor here,
 No hewer of our mountain oaks suspends his axe in fear.
 What asks the Old Dominion? If now her sons have proved
 False to their fathers' memory, false to the faith they love;

If she can scoff at Freedom, and its great charter spurn,
 Must we of Massachusetts from truth and duty turn?
 All that a sister State should do, all that a free State may,
 Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our day;
 But that one dark loathsome burden ye must stagger alone,
 And reap the bitter harvest which ye yourselves have sown!
 We wage no war, we lift no arm, we fling no torch within
 The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath your soil of sin;
 We leave ye with your bondmen, to wrestle, while ye can,
 With the strong upward tendencies and godlike soul of man!
 But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given
 For freedom and humanity, is registered in heaven;
 No slave-hunt in our borders—no prate on our strand!
 No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!

(John.J.Newman and John M.Schmalbach 182)

Analyses of the poem

Massachusetts To Virginia poem (John Greenleaf Whittier) was written in response to Norfolk citizens' demand for the return of fugitive slave, George Latimer. Latimer was an alleged fugitive slave, who was seized by his master James B. Grey in Boston. The case caused great excitement between the Northerners and Southerners. George Latimer case led to the presentation of a petition to congress, signed by more than fifty thousand citizens of Massachusetts. Massachusetts abolitionists opposed slavery in addition to any fugitive slave laws,

"But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given
 For freedom and humanity, is registered in heaven;
 No slave-hunt in our borders—no prate on our strand!
 No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!"

(Anti-slavery poems: songs of labor and reforms-chapter 09)

Conclusion

The abolitionist's literary works played an important role during the American Civil War. It was written in response to southern discrimination against slaves. Abolitionist aimed to describe the pathetic conditions of the African-Americans, and to seek their social status and position in the American society.

The Rise of Abraham Lincoln

North and South-sectional conflict, state rights, tariffs, or the abolishment of slavery did not contribute to the division of the union or the break of a second American revolution as much as the rise of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 elections. In fact, this election was the main factor in the demise of the Union. Northerners sought to win the election to protect their belief, while Southerners tried to defend their rights and the beliefs of self-representation in general.

Election was an ideal and one of the most sensitive campaigns in the political system. Generally, elections were held every 4 years on Tuesday from November 6 to 8. It was dated as such because most of citizens were farmers and far from the polling center. Tuesday was set also to help Americans, who go to church to pray on Sunday. Some others were forced to vote on Tuesday because Wednesday was [for most Americans] the market day.

The American presidential elections are non-direct. In fact the citizen, in general election did not choose the president directly but rather voted for electors, who would vote for a particular candidate. All elective votes of a state would be counted for one candidate based on the winner who –takes-all principle. The candidate who procured a large number of votes would be elected as the new president.

On this election, two main competitors appeared Republicans and Democrats. Other political parties included Know Nothing Party and Constitutional Union Party.

The Republican Party was formed in Wisconsin in 1854. It was a combination of Free Soilers, anti-slavery Whigs and the Democrats. The party supported high tariffs to protect the Northern economy and other economic policies. It also pledged to keep slavery out of territories.

The Democratic Party split in 1848 by the formation of the free soil party and split again in the election of 1860 into Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats. The original

Democratic Party tried to say little about slavery and thus leading to the creation of the free soilists. The Northern democrats supported the idea of popular sovereignty, and the Southern democrats supported slavery.

Know Nothing Party: Formed from the growing ethnic tension in the north between native born protestant American, and immigrant German and Irish Catholics. The term was known because the party members commonly responded "I know nothing" to political questions. The Know-Nothing drew support away from the Whigs at a time when this party was reaching from its defeat in the 1852 election. Their one burning issue was oppositions to Catholics and immigrants, who in the 1800s and the 1850 were entering Northern cities in large number.

A group of former Whigs, know-nothing, and moderate Democrats formed constitutional Union Party; they nominated John Bell as presidential nominee of Tennessee. The party wanted to support the constitution, and, above all, they wanted to preserve the Union.

Every election was as important in the sense that it determines the position that the United States would take, but none had been important as the election of Abraham Lincoln. Therefore, a brief summary on his life should be provided.

He was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin in Hardin (now Larue) county, Kentucky, to a Virginian parents Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. He was born in height, six feet, four inches nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, in an average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and grey eyes. After his mother's death on October 5, 1818, Lincoln was submitted to second family, when his father married Sarah Bush Johnson (a widow of 3 children) on December 2, 1819. Lincoln was raised to farm work. (Abraham Lincoln-2). Which he continued till his twenty years old, in Illinois. At twenty one, he came to Illinois and passed the first years in Macon county. In 1831, he got to New Salem, in Sangamon county near Springfield (now Menard county), where he remained a year as a store clerk. Lincoln was elected to a campaign, where he ran for the legislature in 1832. The next and three succeeding biennial elections, he was elected as a legislative. During the legislature years, he studied law and left to Springfield to practice it. In 1846, Lincoln was elected at the U.S. house of representative, where he served two years term as the only Whig in the Illinois delegation.

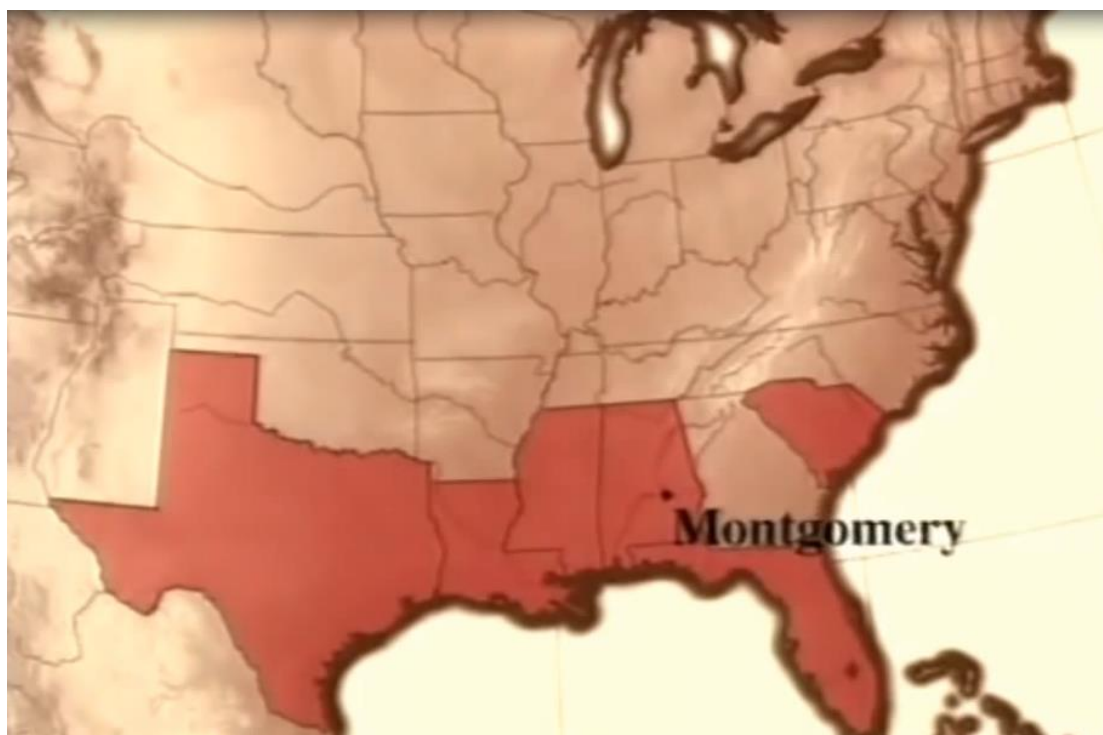
The critical issue of dividing the nation-free or slave state, American or African-American, white or men of color, capital or backward were excited in the Lincoln-Douglas

debates of 1858 Illinois senate campaign. Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a nominee for the democratic presidential election, and Abraham Lincoln, the proclaimed voice of the Republican Party, drastically combated.

Insight of the combat, "each traveled nearly 10,000 miles in seven debates before crowds of up to 15,000"(Abraham Lincoln-41).Lincoln believed that "the government cannot be endured permanently half slave and half free"(Austin Airshow- 01).He supported the fugitive law and opposed any interference in slavery in the territories. Douglas was most and almost against black civil and national rights. He once said, "I want citizenship for white only"(Abraham Lincoln-40).Lincoln was not interested in bringing out the end of slavery from the American society, but he argued

I have not allowed myself to forget that the abolition of slave-trade by Great Britain, was agitated a hundred years before it was a final success; that the measure had it's open fire-eating opponents; it's stealthy "don't care" opponents; it's dollar and cent opponents; it's inferior race opponents; its negro equality opponents; and its religion and good order opponents; that all those opponents got office, and their adversaries got none..."(Abraham Lincoln-40)

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln was a main factor to urge Southerners to secede. As soon as Lincoln was elected, Southerners appealed for an immediate secession, and they split from the Union. Secessionist based their argument on the idea of state rights; they said that they had voluntarily joined the Union, so they could leave it at any time as well. On December.20, 1860, South California was the first to secede. Within the next six weeks, a total of a eleven states seceded including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Tenancy, and South Virginia (see picuture-03), joined the secession, and formed the Confederate states of America. The Confederacy nominated David Jefferson as a new president, and wrote new constitution, which imposed tariff, and made slavery legal.



The United State the Secession.Crane shown in The American Civil War Overview K-6.0:12/6:17.W.W.W.Yotube.com/watch=EUXC-ral 80

Conclusion

The war between the North and South led to the secession of the states. The Northern part was industrial; while the South was fully agricultural .This economic difference led the North and the South to secede, forming two major bodies: the union and the Confederate .The Republican Party whose leader was Abraham Lincoln strongly believed in the unification of its states and strongly opposed the existence of slavery in its territories. The Confederates party however, haphazardly opposed the enforcement of tariffs and strongly defended slavery for it was believed to be a divine right. The Civil War was the result of disagreement over what might be claimed as of Tariffs, States' Rights, Sectionalism, Slavery, as well as the rise of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Chapter Two: Main Events

Introduction

The Civil War was a turning point in the history of America. The war passed through three major periods, and it changed the course of the event and even the future of the nation. The war was one of the bloodiest periods in the history of America. It shifted through several wars between the two sections: The Union of the Northern states and the Confederacy of the southern states.

The First Years of a Long War, 1861-1862

During his presidency, Lincoln declared that he would use no military means against South Carolina and other seceded states. In his inaugural address, Lincoln assured that he had no intention of interfering with slavery, or any other southern institution. Lincoln emphasized that "a constitutional Union is the only one worth preserving. A Union of force, cemented and kept by force, and perhaps by blood, is not the Union of constitution"(Galbraith -324-325).Lincoln concluded

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-country men, and not in mine is the momentous issue of Civil War. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors.

Lincoln sent a message to congress declaring his position to the world and his countrymen that this was a war for "Democracy". In a message to Confederate congress, Jefferson David, however, identified his position with " the right of the state to secede and the right of minority to protect itself against a tyrannous majority "(Galbraith -326).Lincoln administration was described as tyrannous for its acquisition over 1,098 in the Union army, among 1,413 soldiers were under the age of 18,while 286 resigned to join the Confederacy at the start of the war, only 26 officially joined the Confederate army.



The Fort.Crane shown in The American Civil War Overview K-6.0:12/6:17.W.W.W.Youtube.com/watch=EUXC-ral 80

The bottom line of this tension ended with a war between the Union and the confederacy. The war started at Fort Sumter (see picture-04) in the Harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, on Sunday April 12, 1861. Fort Sumter Combat started when Confederate General Pierce Beaugard, a native of Louisiana, marched his troops over the fort and flushed the Union forces. The Union did nothing against the Confederacy aggressor. The fort felt to the Confederate state of America, and the Civil War began.

Four states seceded from the union after the battle of Fort Sumter. In the book *United State of America*, John J, Newman et.al mentioned that Masonic state had controlled part of Mississippi River, while Kentucky took over the Ohio River. The state of Delaware was close to city of Philadelphia, the most important one was Maryland Confederate-capital Richmond and seceded Virginia (267).

The war between the North and the South was almost an industrial war. Northerners based their strength greatly on economic power that included "Over 80 percent of factories and manufacture goods, and over 70 percent of railroads and even 65 percent of the frame land"(Newman, and Schmalbach-267).The semi-skilled and skilled clerks and bookkeepers of

the North helped at a large quest in the military operation. The Southern economy was mainly based on its cotton production and commodities, for the financial aid, to hopefully support Southern military operation.

The war dictated some advantages and disadvantages to both sides. The North faced several problems due to long distance, unfamiliar territories. It had no experience on the battlefield. The North hope was in population of one million against the South free population of 5½ million free white. The North advantages were gradually enhanced by '800,000 immigrant. Also, they controlled navy which would be used to blockade sea port and shut down the sea enemy'[268].The South had to move troops and supplies shorter distance. It had long coastline that was difficult to blockade and better field strategies. South disadvantages represented in having no navy and no allies.

I. The First Years of a Long War

1. The First and Second Bull Run

The battle of Bull Run started in July 1861, when 30,000 federal troops marched from Washington.D.C.to attack confederate troops forces, positioned near Bull Run Creek at Manassas, which was led by general Thomas [stone wall] Jackson¹, and Irvin McDowell.

Irvin McDowell promoted a Major general right after his graduation from the United State Military Academy in 1838.He served in the Mexican-American war, and the battle of Buena Vista, on the eve of the civil war, Irvin McDowell was promoted at the rank of Brigadier general. The promotion was due to political connection to the secretary of Treasury, Salmon P.Chase.

Bull Run tactical Generals were General Winfield Scott and Robert. E. Lee. General Scott was the most experienced United State military commander. He was the commanding general of the United State army. He has served as general in every military conflict since the war of 1812.He was loved by the American people for his series of victories that brought the Mexican War. Although he was not good in Politics, General Scott was an active part in the Union army, and close friend to Abraham Lincoln.

¹Thomas Jonathan Jackson ranked a Major right after his graduation from west oint in 1846,and served in the Mexican- American war.in 1851,Jackson resigned his military commission and accepted a teaching position at a military institution in Lexington-Virginia.

General Robert E. Lee worked as a project coastal defense projects in Georgia, Virginia, and New York. Lee was ranked as a colonel at the Mexican-American war, and superintendent of West Point from 1852-1855. In 1859, General Lee was called to end the abolitionist John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry.

Just as the Union seemed at the head of a victory, the Confederate forces attacked, and sent the Union back to Washington. The war revealed 2,800 dead, 1,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing, a total number of 2,680 casualties. By contrast, the Southern army had suffered from 30,800 killed, 1,000 wounded, and dozens of missing, a total number of 2,000 dead men. General Winfield Scott was replaced by General McClellan.

McClellan was an expert on logistics, and military science. He was trained as an engineer and served as General during the Mexican-American war. General McClellan translated numerous of European military manuals into English designed used by the American cavalry, and was a foreign observer during the Crimean war. McClellan was a caution, politically astute and popular commander, who seeks to minimize casualties and forced discipline and training on his troops. McClellan opposed both emancipation and fighting secessionists, although he was very loyal to the Union.

McClellan invaded Virginia in March 1862. The Union army was defeated again due to the tactical strategy of General Lee. After five months, McClellan withdrew to the Potomac where he was replaced by John Pope. Encouraged by the disorganization and changes of generals, Lee attacked Pope's army again in northern Virginia. The Union was defeated and sent back to Bull Run, pained and shamed by a second defeat.



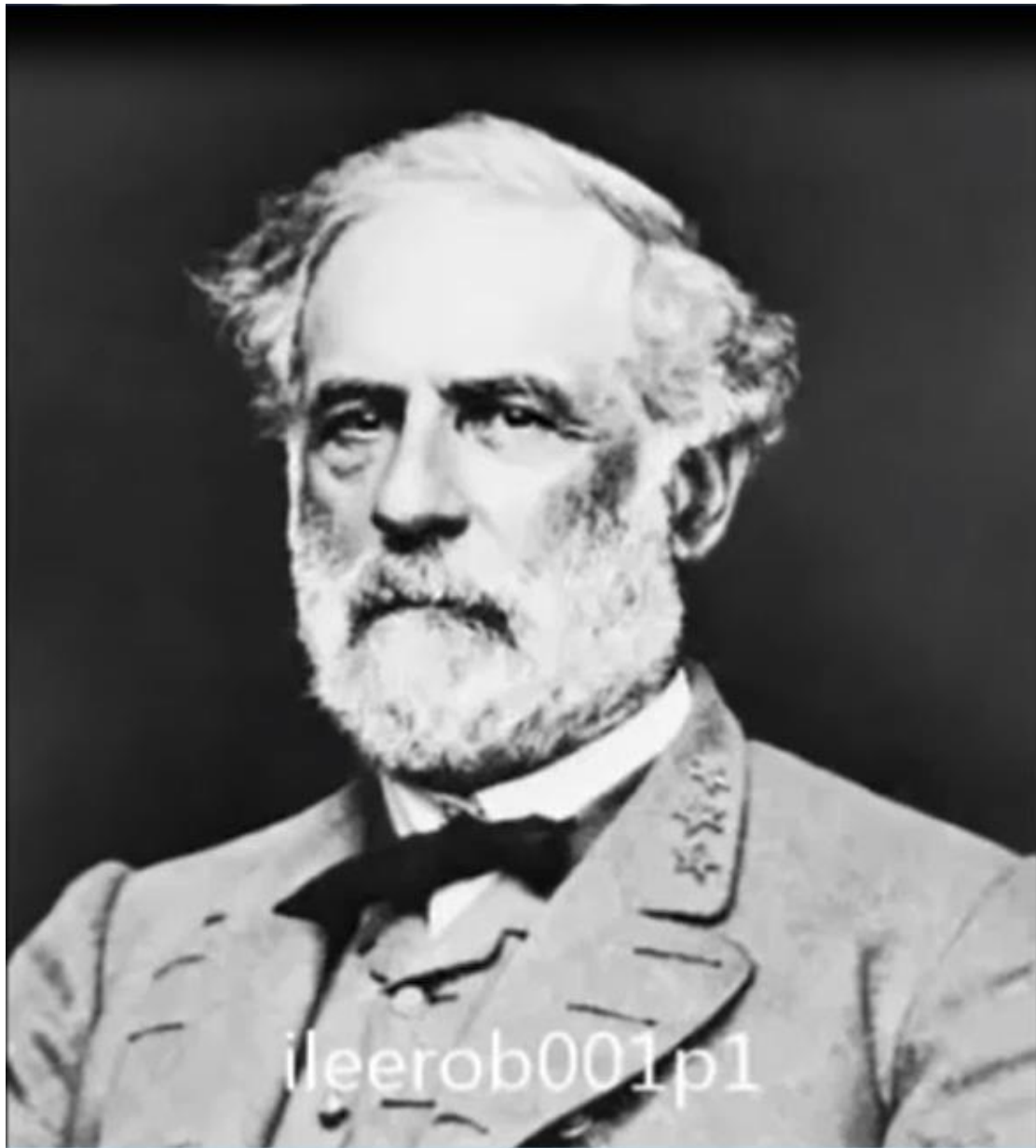
The Battle Antietam. Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, The American Civil War Is not about Slavery. W.W.W. Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869

2. The Battle of Antietam

The battle of Antietam (see picture-05) was a turning point in later events. The Union celebrated its first victory at Antietam on September 17, 1862; it was at Antietam Creek, Maryland town of Sharpsburg. The battle of Antietam was the first battle on the Union soil. It started when Confederate forces marched to Washington, positioned in Maryland. The Confederate army was led by General Robert .E, Lee, while the Union was under the command of General McClellan. Lee lost his tactical plan, and McClellan technically won the battle. No war in America would repeat the day of Antietam, "it was one of the bloodiest days in the history of America"(Brinkley-112). As one of the union soldiers once said:" No tongue can tell, no mime conceive, no pen portray the terrible sight I witnessed this morning"(Kolchin-201). The battle of Antietam resulted in more than 12,000 federal and 11,000 Confederates, a total number of 23,000 Union and Confederate dead.

Encouraged by the Union triumph, Lincoln revealed his intention to emancipate slaves, but the emancipation proclamation was not heard until 1863.

Generals continued to change after each battle. General McClellan was replaced by General Ambrose. E. Burnside. Burnside, best remembered for his bushy side whiskers, marched south to meet Lee and his troops in Virginia at Fredericksburg.



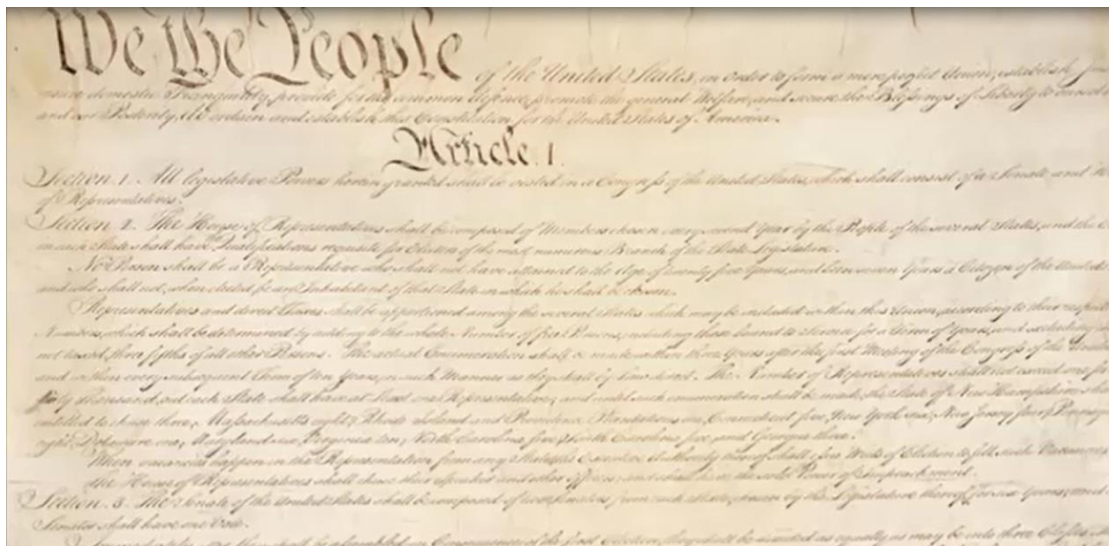
General Robert E. Lee.Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, *The American Civil War Is not about Slavery*.W.W.W.Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869.

3. The Battle of Fredericksburg

The battle of Fredericksburg was a failure for the Union. The Union's hope was to capture Richmond. Lincoln realized that this battle was not easy to achieve. Lincoln ordered General Ambrose Burnside to lead the Union after the battle of Antietam. Burnside first intention was to dissolve the Confederate, and sent them back to the South. The Confederate was led by General Robert. E. Lee (see picture-06). Lee's main objective was to control the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, and then move South along the railroad to Richmond.

Burnside first move was unsuccessful. The first obstacle opened when he failed to cross the river and suffered absence of means. This mess gave the Confederacy one step ahead to move to the town. By the time Burnside reordered his army, Lee's army was at the hill behind the river.

The battle started on 13 December at Fredericksburg, when General Lee headed his troops against Burnside .Burnside asked for a truce the next day to help his wounded soldiers and reordered his army. Burnside lost for Lee on 15 December, and the battle was won for the confederate army. The battle resulted in 12,600 Unions to 5,300 Confederate casualties.



The Emancipation Proclamation. Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, The American Civil War Is not about Slavery. W.W.W. Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869.

II. Second Period: The Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863.

The issue of slavery started in the United States of America in 1607 when slaves were brought from Africa. The United States did not give them their human rights, and aggressively they were exploited by their masters. In 1787, disagreement over slavery increased because it became a legal institution. The great numbers of slaves were in the Southern parts of America, this issue continued until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

The American Civil War was irrupted in 1861 between its two parts the Union and the Confederacy, and each of them was fighting for different reasons. Abraham Lincoln² aimed to unify the states that seceded from the nation, but he failed because the war that was between the two sides made it difficult for him to realize his goal. And he saw that the North was the only loser because each time they were thrown back by heavy losses.

The American Civil War ended slavery in the United States. The North and South developed two different views on slavery. The Confederacy benefited greatly from slave labor since they based on agriculture and their economy depended mainly on the production of cotton, so they were in an urgent need of slave labor in order to work in their plantations. Additionally, Southerners were against the abolishment of slavery, because they believed that if slavery was banned their production of cotton will decrease and conversely their economy will be destroyed.

Lincoln struggled to preserve the Union and to abolish slavery in America. Lincoln met Jefferson Davis in South Carolina .Lincoln ordered Davis to free slaves, but he refused. Jefferson Davis wanted to keep slaves in the South, he insisted:" you can't make us give up our property" (Kolchin-204). The South completely denied the fact that they were fighting to preserve slavery and they pretended that they were fighting for their independence from the North. In contrasts, the North wished to remove slavery. On April 1862, Congress passed two confiscation acts: the first confiscation act declared that slaves used by Southerners in aid of the rebellion could be legitimately taken by Union forces³. Whereas the second confiscation declared that slaves were free forever⁴. These two acts helped to pave the way for the Emancipation Proclamation, the first Act 1862 freed all slaves that belonged to the Confederate owners, whereas in the second Act 1862, Lincoln had the authority to include slaves within

²Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States. He was born on Feb 12 , 1809 in Hardin County, Kentucky

³A law passed by congress that allawezd the Union army to tacke confederate property,which included slaves

⁴A law passed by Congress that classified Confederate as trtaders and freed slaves tacken as contraband

the Union army, this Act helped in supplying the Union army with more soldiers from the slave community.

Though the Civil War was destructive, it had some good results such as the Emancipation Proclamation. Abraham Lincoln emancipated slaves from moral perspective, and he considered slavery a crime towards humanity. Lincoln's 1860 Speeches, and writings on Slavery treated slaves as natural citizens and he denied them to be anyone's property, as he said "While there are practical considerations, at its heart slavery wrong because slaves are people, and people cannot be property." In the Gettysburg Address November 1863, Lincoln announced that he hoped to keep the Union as one nation under the proposition that all men were created equal (15).

When he took office on 1861, Lincoln claimed that he would not interfere with the institution of slavery as he mentioned in his first address in 1861 that he had no intention to interfere with slavery. "I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Despite of Lincoln speeches, the Southern slaves treated him greatly in his election because they completely believed that if he succeeded in his presidency he would solve the problem in America. Lincoln, before his presidency, did not think that the constitution would give him the authority to abolish slavery.

At the beginning Lincoln fought in this war only to preserve the Union. In August 1862 Lincoln wrote a letter to Horace Greeley, an editor of the New York Tribune and he said that he would try to save the Union and implied that he would only free the slaves if he thought that would help to save the Union. He wrote, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I could do it, and I could save it by freeing all slaves ,I would do it ;and if I would do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that "(Kolchin203).

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (see picture-07) was referred to by Douglas Brinkley in his book *the History of the United States* as hollow document. This document changed Lincoln's purpose and it became a struggle for both preserving the Union and abolishing slavery. Lincoln was seeking to solve the problem of slavery, and he tried to encourage states, especially those with the Border to free the slaves on their own.

It was not easy for Lincoln to issue his emancipation, and he faced many troubles that made it difficult for him. For example, Lincoln's proclamation was directly followed by the

secession of Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina, whereas Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri were not yet seceded. In this case Lincoln wished to have Kentucky. As stated "I hope to have God on my side, I must have Kentucky" (Galbraith -325) .Because Lincoln saw that the secession of that state may cause in the split of the North too. These troubles made Lincoln task impossible.

In August of 1862, Lincoln drafted a preliminary proclamation of emancipation which was realized in October, after the Union Victory at Antietam⁵, and the latter helped in providing a military support. Lincoln felt that he could put his drafted Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln informed the Confederates that he would interfere with slavery if they did not end their rebellion. On January 1, 1863, he announced his promise that "All persons held as slaves in rebel areas are and henceforward shall be free (Kolchin -207). Abraham insisted on the emancipation of slaves when he stated:"...I do order and declared that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities therefore, shall recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." (Newman and Schamlbach 273).

Lincoln's Proclamation did not end slavery; it was applied only to those slaves under Confederate control. In addition, Lincoln declared that The Emancipation Proclamation would enable both free blacks and escaped slaves to join the Union Army.

By the end of 1862,180,000 black soldiers(see picture-08) participated in the Union bloodiest battles, and provided help in the war including: Overton Hill and Chafin's Farm in Virginia, extremely on Haney Hill in South Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee battles which helped the Union army to win.(Brinkley- 217).

The Emancipation of slaves began in Washington D.C. In April, 1862, Congress passed the emancipation act which freed all slaves in the city, and the slaves' owners were paid \$300 for each of them. Peter kolchin wrote in his book *American Slavery* that former masters had maintained enormous economic and political power, typically had received financial compensation for the losses they suffered in emancipation" (201).

⁵September 17, 1862; the first major battle of the Civil War to be fought on Union territory and the deadliest single day of fighting in American history.

The Union took control of the Border States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia where the Union tried to induce these five Border States about the abolishment of slavery. Additionally, the Union also took control of regions around New Orleans; among them were Norfolk and elsewhere. But the Union succeeded in abolishing slavery in all regions except of Kentucky and Delaware.

The emancipation proclamation did not actually free the slaves. Instead it gave the slaves a chance to run away to the North. Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation opened the door for many debates. Many historians saw that Lincoln through issuing his Proclamation did not aim to free slaves because he felt sympathy toward them. They argued that the slaves freed themselves, as Peter Kolchin stated in his book *American Slavery* many historians had built upon Du Bois's basic insight to argue that the slaves played a major role in bringing on the downfall of slavery⁶. The most forceful support for the position that the slaves were "the prime moves in securing their own liberty" (203). The Lincoln's Union was in need of additional support to his army because he aimed to win the war. So he freed those slaves and included them in his military as soldiers. As Peter Kolchin wrote "Lincoln had added that such person of suitable condition would be received into the armed service of the United states"(207).

Lincoln's Proclamation brought about important changes. The emancipation proclamation forced the United States government to abolish slavery in the South. In his letter to a rally at Springfield, Illinois in August 1863, the President clarified why the Emancipation Proclamation was constitutional: "I think the constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief, with the law of war, in time of war." He continued, "I issued the [emancipation] proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union." (Presidents & the Constitution), even though it changed the purpose of the war, from the struggle to preserve the Union it became the struggle to preserve the Union and to abolish the slavery. Moreover, it lengthened the Confiscation acts; additionally, it allowed freed slaves to join the Union army, because there was a shortage in the Union army (Galbrih- 273).

The Emancipation Proclamation opened the doors for so much more. It led to a new amendment to the Constitution, and it also allowed the blacks to avoid working on the Southern Plantations without proper treatment. The document also more broadly sought to

⁶W.E.B. DuBois(1868-1963) was the most influential Afro-American intellectual of 20 thcentury. He graduate from Berlin University in 1892-1894. He wrote 20 books and over 1,000 articles.

prevent countries like England and France from recognizing the Confederacy as a legitimate entity, and from supporting their military forces.

However the Emancipation Proclamation did not protect slavery in the Union, neither in the border states nor in those parts of the Confederacy under the Union control, but it freed only slaves who were in the South.(Galbrih -219),and it added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union militarily and politically.

Scholars wondered whether Lincoln's Emancipation freed slaves or not. Eric Foner in his book, *the Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery* declared that the proclamation did not change the state of slavery the four Border States and West Virginia .But rather it was only applied to the Confederacy precisely to areas that were outside Union control. Accordingly, the proclamation freed approximately 800,000 slaves in areas such as Tidewater, Virginia, several parishes in Southern Louisiana and the entire state of Tennessee. In some American publications it was written that the Emancipation Proclamation did nothing and it was considered just as propaganda.

Lincoln's great work was opposed by the Northern Democrats. They opposed the Emancipation because they saw that Lincoln was not preserving the Union but destroying the freedom Americans that had been promised in the Bill of Right ⁷(Galbrih -220).

III-Third Period: The Union Triumphs, 1863-1865

The first week of July 1863, was a turning point in the war between the Union, and the Confederacy. The Union won two crushing battles in the east and west against the Confederacy. The Union triumphs put the North one step ahead the South to end war for its own. The Union triumphs, on the other hand, came with great cost for the Confederacy and Southern states. The Southern economy was totally crushed, the plantation fields were destroyed, and it lost a great number of slave labor forces, in addition to this, many poor soldiers withdrew out of the Confederate army.

1. The Battle of Vicksburg

The immense role of the battle of Vicksburg could not be denied in the Northern-Southern conflict as it was one of the most important battles of the period. Vicksburg city was

⁷On September 25, 1789, Congress transmitted to the state Legislatures twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution. Numbers three through twelve were adopted by the states to become the United States (U.S.) Bill of Rights, effective December 15, 1791.

located on Walnut Hill on the east side of the Mississippi river. According to Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American writer and philosopher, "Mississippi is the Hill city and the city of terraces"(Tindall-44). Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, claimed that it is the Gibraltar of the west.

Mississippi is an ideal river. First of all, it is the third largest river in the world, and the eighth largest in terms of volume discharged in the sea. Along the River banks, there were manufacturing sites, farms, and cultivated fields, in addition to this, Mississippi is a commercial river, in which most of city goods were and still transported and shipped all along its logistical artery. Another aspect of its characteristics is that of its water way which included twenty thousand miles of navigable water, extending from Montana to Pennsylvania, and from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. The river holds a large number of west populations."The number of white population raised in the west of the Appalachians swelled from one million to fifteen million. The black population, however, grew from two hundred thousand to over two million concentrated at Mississippi"(Gable- 7).

The Mississippi river was an important spot for Vicksburg. It was characterized by its vast alluvial flood plain. In one of the most recent articles on joint Operation and the Vicksburg Campaign, John W. Tindall had estimated that it encompasses a region called the delta, bounded on the east by the Mississippi and on the west by the Yazoo Tallahatchie and Coldwater. The Chickasaw Bluff circumscribed this area. They begin near Memphis then run generally south easterly and end just north of Vicksburg along the Mississippi⁸. In 1852, the delta was a virtual swamp water covered large tract of the region, because of the low land and high water level, especially during the late winter and early spring rainy seasons(44).

Not only commercially, the Mississippi River was one of the most important strategic locations for the Union and Confederacy military operation, It was characterized by its stunning railroads all along the east and west, and the first high ground for the Confederacy. Lincoln declared that they can take all the Northern parts of the Confederacy and that they can delay them from the Vicksburg. Lincoln concluded:"Vicksburg is the key; the war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our hands"(Tindall-47).

Experience and modernity were the Union's most prominent features in the war. The war permitted the use of some modern technological means, which were created by the

⁸A military doctrine which places priority on the integration of the various service branches of state armed forces into a unified commandant warfare-is

industrial revolution, railroads telegraph, steamboat, balloon, submarine, and machine gun. For example, John W. Tindall, In his article on joint Operation and the Vicksburg Campaign, wrote that the army was allowed to use a system so to operate from pre-positioned military supply depots. Depots were normally located along or connected to railroads and water ways, major railroads or at a time near commercial centers (44).

Grant's assistants were Major. Gens, William T. Sherman, John A. McClernard, and James B. McPherson. Major. Gens, and William T. Sherman both were U.S military academy graduate, but McClernad was a democratic politician in Illions. Christopher R. Godsel reported that McClernad had been instrumental in maintaining that state's support of Lincoln's war efforts (Tindle -17:18).

General Grant (see picture-10) created a new plan to attack Vicksburg from the south. Grant troops marched from the west bank to the east at Biff Bluff. The attack entailed Raymond and Champion's Hill. As a result, Grant and Sherman both besieged Vicksburg.

Splitting Confederacy from supplies was Grant's main objective. He first cut his army off from its supports base. In the next step, he planned for a new tactical plan so to cross the Mississippi River. Then, in 20 days Grant traveled over 200miles, fighting five major battles with 43,000 men. General Grant and his troops defeated a force under General John Pemberton. Pemberton surrender destroyed the Confederate forces. The Union controlled a full length of Mississippi and cut off Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas from Confederacy. Finally, the war resulted in nearly 29,000 Confederate surrender, thirty thousand Confederates were taken prisoners. War casualties were estimated between 4,535 Union, and 31,277 Confederate dead.



The Battle of Gettysburg.Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, *The American Civil War Is not about Slavery*.W.W.W.Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869.

2-The battle of Gettysburg

Twenty five square miles around the town of Gettysburg was the start of one of the bloodiest battle in the history of America: the battle of Gettysburg. The Gettysburg battle which was the first battle on a free state between confederacy and the union .James T.Long, in his book *Gettysburg: How The Battle was Fought*, reported that the corps of Confederate troops were composed of three divisions: a division consisted of four brigades⁹, as a rule, consisted of twenty five hundred man, this making ten thousand men to a division and three divisions to a corps-thirty hundred men and three corps making ninety troops infantry¹⁰, together with cavalry and artillery of Lee's army, this army was numbered not less than one hundred and ten, or twelve thousand men. The first corps of Confederate army had been under command of General Longstreet¹¹,the second corps had been commended by General Ewell, and the third corps by General A.P. Hill(7).Meade's army-the Union army-consisted of seven corps, however it did not contain as much as the Confederate corps. The Union first corps was led by General John F. Rynolds; the second was commended by General W.S. Hancock ;the third corps by General Danial Sickels ;the fifth corps was commended by General George Sykes; the six one by General John sedgewick, the eleven one by General O.O Howard and

⁹Division-a Unite of an army,cosisting of several Brigardes or regiments

¹⁰Infantry-solider who fight on foot

¹¹Corps-a limage unit of an army consisting of twoi or more division

the last one was led by General H.W. Sclocum, in combination with the cavalry and artillery of Meade's army, this seven corps did not exceed ninety-one thousand men¹².

The battle of Gettysburg (see picture-08) was led by Lee's army of the Northern Virginia and Meade's army of the Potomac. Lee's hope was to destroy the army of the Potomac and capture a major Northern cities. Lee also hoped to accomplish "the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that occupied the lower part of it during the winter and the spring, and if practical the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac..."(Nicastro-40).

Lee drove his troops to enemy territories facing General Meade, the commander of the army of the Potomac. Meade was a topographical engineer born in Cadiz, Spain of American parents. General Meade had served in the Mexican War and ranked as a General during the American Civil War. Meade main objective was to force Lee and his army from Harrisburg. For that to be done successfully, Meade sent the fifth army corps across the country to Hanover. Hanover was fourteen miles South east of Gettysburg. During the night, Lee's twelfth corps advanced up to Baltimore Pike, like to Littlestown, ten miles from Gettysburg (T.Long -247).

General Lee, on other hand was facing his own problem. Anthony M. Nicastro in his article, Why Gettysburg, stated that Lee had ordered A.P, Hill and Longstreet to concentrate at Cashton, or the eastern slope of South Mountain. He Gave E. Will the discretion to either move directly on Gettysburg or turn down to Cashton (148).Lee also wrote in his preliminary report of July 31, 1863,"It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our house unless attacked by the enemy"(148).From his speech appears that General Lee was trying to get his army concentrated days before the war began.

The battle of Gettysburg started on July 1th, 1863.The battle opened when confederate army attacked the Union units at Gettysburg-Southern Pennsylvania. The Confederate sent three two division of Hill 3rd cops. The division crossed the Chambersburg Pick, facing the Union forces. Both Meade army and Lee army fiercely converged each other at Gettysburg. The first day revealed 25,000 Unions to the confederate 35,000 dead men.

The Confederate assaults failed on day two even when they had the Union out numbered. The Union army and the Confederate army began their second battle on 3 o'clock

¹²Artillery-a large heavy guns which are often move on wheels

in the afternoon. The battle started near the Peach Orchard, and the Emmetsburg road. The battlefield revealed three Brigades of Mc-Low division, Longstreet corps, advanced up the Emmetsburg road and were met by Graham Brigades Birney's division, third corps of the union¹³. The Union army was formed in shape similar to a fish hook. James T.Long ,in his book *Gettysburg :How The Battle was Fought*, reported that the short end resting on a rook Greek a mile and half South east of cemetery Hill being the right of our line[the union],while the long end, resting on round top, two and a half miles south of Cemetery Hill, was the left of our line[the Union line].Cemetery Hill, was the curve of the Hook, they being the outer line.

The first shot was fired when Union brigadier General Dan Sickles moved his troops against General James Longstreet division¹⁴. Sickles was defeated in the Peach Orchard, and forced to move to Plum Run, slaughter pen, and Devil's Den. Sickles lost war greater and such was his division. Sickles's fortune came to change one general Meade directed his troops around the hill round top, holding the confederate advance¹⁵. Lee, meanwhile, ordered General Richard Ewell to attack Northern Union at Culp's hill¹⁶.Fighting there revealed a man power of 46,000 Union to roughly 43,000 Confederate soldiers. By the end of the day Union forces had secured a strategic position. The outcome of the battle, however, was very much to grasp. Lee's assaults ended on the third day at Gettysburg never to regain offensive. The third day was fought at Culp's Hill along Cemetery Bridge. The third day revealed three division of General James Longstreet in addition to Major James Pickett corps, advanced up a mile and a half toward the center of the Union line.

Lee's assault positioned in what would be termed; Pickett charge. Pickett men were very courage. James T.Long. In his book *Gettysburg: How The Battle was Fought*, stated that Pickett's brave Virginian emerged from the woods with their gins at a right shoulder shift, marching shoulder to shoulder with steady and decisive step, as though they were passing in review on dress parade not firing a single shot, when they had reached near half way, then all gun along their line opened fire, concentrating the same on Pickett's advancing columns, moving great gaps through their line, or they came keeping up the same steady step, closing up the vacant gaps time after time not firing a shot, but pressing on and on across the field of

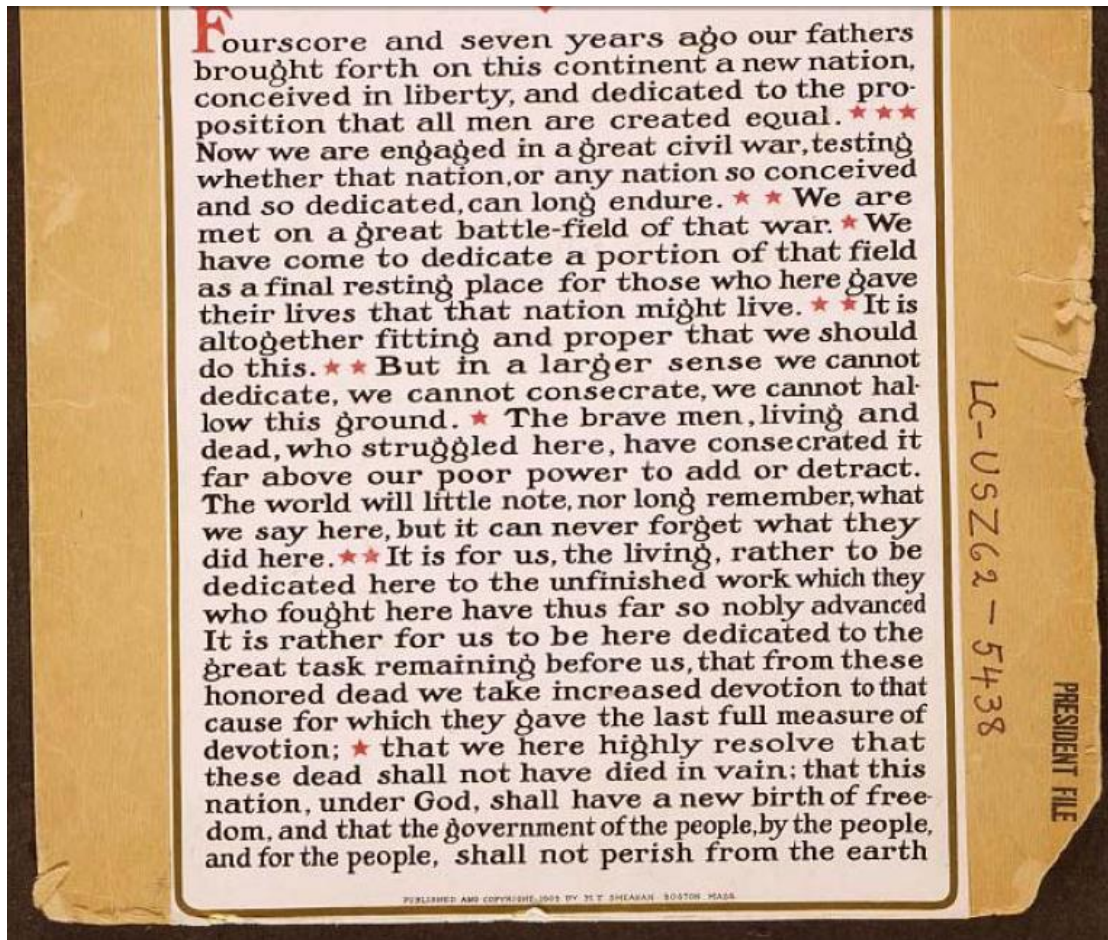
¹³James Longstreet(January 8,1821-Jjanuary 2,1904) was from Goergea.He was the commanding of the first confederate corps

¹⁴Danial Edger Sickles(October 20,1819-May 3,1914).He was from New York.He was the commanding of the first U.S third corps.

¹⁵General Gordon Meade-He was from Pennsylvania.He was the commanding army of the Potomac.

¹⁶Richard Ewell(January-8,1821-January 2,1904).He was from Georgia.He was the commending of the first confederate corps.

death, marching against that terrible storm of deadly missiles as though it were only a storm of rain and wind instead. Lee's losses were greater than Meade's victory. James T. Long, stated that on their side there fell in that campaign of generals killed, Reynolds, Weed, and Zook, and wounded Hancock, Butter, Field, Sickles, Doubleday, Barlow, Burner, Warner, and Graham, while of officers below the rank of general and enlisted men there were 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 capture or missing, total loss of 23,003 men. On the confederate side there were killed: General Armistead, Barker-dale, Garnet, Pender, Pettigrew and Semmes, and wounded: Heath, Hood, Johnson, Kempa, Kindeland Trundle, with Archer's prisoners, and of officers below the rank of general and enlisted men, the Union army captured, including the wounded, 13,621 of the wounded moved and the killed and missing there is no recording data, but the most reliable sources, it is estimated to be not less than 28,000, this making a total loss to Lee's army of 41,621. T. Long added that Lee's army was commenced to throw down their arms, and surrender, they could not go further, neither could they back. Pickett's division had been almost annihilated, the soldiers, which crossed the Emmetsburg road, had been killed, wounded, or captured. On November 19, 1863, Lincoln delivered some of his mortal speeches (see picture-09) in the wake of the battle. It reads as follow:



Gettysburg Address. Engraving from <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g.12290>

On April 14, John Wilkes Booth, an embittered and Southern sympathizer, killed the president Lincoln, when he was attending a performance in Ford's theater in Washington. Lincoln's assassination was widely mourned, but this assassination was very much to grasp by the Northerners and Southerners. The problem therefore was postponed much up to a decisive post war reconstruction.



General Grant. Engraving from A sketch by Reverend John Weaver. Crane shown in DVD, The American Civil War Is not about Slavery. W.W.W. Youtube.com/watch? V=vg NG 40 w z 869

Conclusion

The Civil War was one of the most decisive periods in the history of America. It ended a period of long constructive wars between the two opponents: The Union and the Confederate. The Confederates did not reach their goal in what would be termed an independent Confederacy. Alternatively, they lost all wars for the Union, and joined the newly reunified country.

Third Chapter: Results

Introduction

The American post-war (1865-1877) was one of the most challenging periods in the history of America. The post-war marked the restoration of the state and the building the nation. Reconstruction started with Abraham Lincoln, one who was replaced by his vice president Andrew Johnson. The process of reconstruction was not sufficient enough neither to fulfill the eager of republicans, nor to comfort the ex-confederate of the South. The ten plans of reconstruction¹ were soon violated by republicans. Radical Republicans wanted to punish the South and protect ex-slaves. Republicans were counting on the Reconstruction, especially for improving the American Black community. What followed would practically and systematically be done for this case, regardless to its consequences.

The American post war era was characterized by the damage of the Civil War. The states tried to put several plans in order to repair this damage and to rebuild the states again. Alternatively, Congress tried to reconcile Northerners with Southerners and protect the rights of the freed slaves. As a result, the reconstruction battle begun and it came up with different plans from different sides including: Lincoln, Johnson², in addition to the Radical Republicans. Some plans were opposed as the case of the vice president and the Republicans, the later opposed Johnson plan consequently this opposition created a great tension between the two sides.

1. The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln before his death declared that he wanted a peaceful reconstruction policy. Also, he claimed that the Confederate states were constitutionally prevented from the secession and leaving the union. Lincoln desired that he could unify the two sections the Union and the Confederate. Accordingly; he planned for returning southern states to the Union peacefully (*Reconstruction and its Effects*, 377).

In December 1863, Lincoln announced his proclamation of Amnesty which was known as the Ten-percent plan. Lincoln's proclamation pardoned all the confederates except the

¹Reconstruction (1865-1877) was the period after the Civil War when Southern states returned to the U.S and laws were passed that gave right to African American

²Andrew Johnson was a democrat and a vice president of assassinated Abraham Lincoln, Johnson moved as a youth from his birth place in Raleigh North Carolin to Grean Ville Tennessee,

officials and those who committed crime against the prisoners of war. He pardoned all the Southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the United States and those who supported the abolishment of slavery. By contrast, those who did not take an oath of loyalty were exiled from the Union, and remained as former Confederates. Moreover, Lincoln's Amnesty³ rejected any member of the former Confederate government from receiving any Amnesty since they had left their posts to help the confederacy. Lincoln's plan pushed four states to move to the Union, these states were: Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia (377).

The Amnesty plan was opposed by the Radicals in July 1864, and conversely they passed the Wade-Davis Bill⁴, which proclaimed that the congress should have the authority to plan for reconstruction, not the president. Additionally, it claimed that in order for the states government to be formed, it needed a majority number of voters. Accordingly Lincoln responded by using a pocket veto, which ended the Wade-Davis Bill.

Actually, Lincoln did not realize his plan because in April 1865 he was assassinated. In 1865 he was succeeded by his Vice president, who was from the South. His name was Andrew Johnson, and he was only senator from a Confederate state to remain loyal to the Union. In late May 1865, Johnson gave out an Amnesty proclamation in order to council the program of a departed president, Lincoln. Johnson's plan pardoned all the former citizens of the confederacy who took an oath of loyalty to Union and returned back their property. Additionally, the former confederates who owned property worth more than 20,000\$ were excluded, because Johnson believed that those wealthy Southern planter dragged poor whites into the war. In May 1865, He declared that each remaining Confederate state including: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas, could be returned back to the Union if it would accept several conditions. His conditions included abandoning its secession from the Union, taking an oath of loyalty to the Union, ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, and ended the Civil War subject. This had shown Johnson's desire to restore the South to the Union (377).

Later on, the former Confederate States accepted Johnson conditions. Consequently, they formed new state governments and gained representation in Congress. Clearly Johnson's plan took its effects and began granting pardons to thousands of Southerners. However, Johnson's plan resulted in creating a great conflict between members of congress who reacted angrily

³Amnesty a period of time during which people can admit to a crime or give up weapons without being punished

⁴

toward his plan. To make things worse, they heard that the Southern voters were elected to congress.

2. Radical Republicans

Johnson's plan was opposed by the Radical Republicans. They were a group of scallywags⁵ and carpetbaggers⁶. Radicals were members of Southern Carolina legislator. Their number was about 63 radicals. Republicans were called Radicals because they were biracial and they allowed blacks to vote in political process. The number of voters exceeded from 50 black to 30 white men. Republicans believed that their party could guarantee the fruits of victory and that granting Negro suffrage⁷ could best guarantee Negro rights (*America: A Narrative History*, 447). This quote reveals the Republicans constant belief that their victory is linked to setting slaves free. It also shows that Republicans were very concerned about the antislavery case.

The Radical Republicans had three main goals. First, they wanted to prevent the ex-government from returning easily to power in the constitution. Second, the Republicans wanted to augment legislative power of the South in congress. Third, Republicans aimed to help African-Americans to get their right from the federal government, especially the right to vote (357).

The bitter conflict between Radicals and Republicans and the ex-confederacy achieved scholarly attention especially in the work of Dunning School at the early twentieth century. It was a tremendous fiction by Clowed Bower entitled "*The Tragic Era.*" The second Book that contributed in generating about the reconstruction era was the conventional book "*A Short History of the American Nation*". The book was a literary work by John Garraty, and it involved twelve sections. Each section marked a link with politics including, post-reconstruction-Radical Republicans-The 14 amendment-Reconstruction Act -Congress takes Charge-15 Amendment-Black Republican Reconstruction-The Revenged Land -The White Counterrevolution -Grant as President-The Disputed Elections of 1876, and "The Compromise of 1877."

⁵any Southerner who supported the federal plan of reconstruction after the Civil War-scallywags

⁶Carpetbaggers-a person from the Northern state of the U.S who went to the South after the Civil War in order to make money and get political power

⁷Suffrage- the right to vote in political election

The struggle between the Vice president Andrew Johnson and Republicans in congress fouled in 1866. Congress amended the constitution for the first time after the Civil War. They sought to pass a new amendment which were later called the thirteen and fourteen amendment. They were mainly dedicated to the reconstruction and the restoration of the Union.

3. Reconstruction

The American Civil War had important outcomes. The abolishment of slavery was one of the major events that led to the emergence of the thirteen and fourteenth amendments. The first step toward the abandonment of slavery was done by Lincoln, who aimed to end slavery. Accordingly, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation on 01 January, 1863 which freed slaves who were part of the Confederacy. Nonetheless, Lincoln's emancipation did not free all slaves, but it turned the war to a war for black freedom.

4. The Thirteenth Amendment

After more than two year of Lincoln's Proclamation, Congress passed the thirteenth amendment, which was a revolutionary act. It was adopted and ratified in December 1865, and it marked a new beginning to the United States Constitution. Vender Velde in his essay the Labor Vision of thirteenth amendment described the thirteenth amendment as a commemoration of the North Civil War victory over slavery (01).

Barrington Wolff reported that this constitutional act declared that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been only convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." This quotation clearly states that the thirteenth amendment was an absolute declaration that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States. Also, it encouraged the congress to pass laws which were necessary and proper to abolish slavery in America. The constitutional act also stated that the thirteen amendments was a significant source of civil rights. Congress required former Confederate states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment as a condition of regaining federal representation. The 13th Amendment gave power to congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation (01).

Michael Zuckert in his essay Natural Rights and the Post-Civil War Amendments wrote that the 13th Amendment was adopted in the immediate wake of the Civil War and had the

simple and relatively straightforward task of forbidding slavery anywhere in the United States. The original Constitution contained no constraints on the power of the states to institute slavery, and the amendment took that power away from the states. It was an attempt to give constitutional embodiment to the central natural right the right to liberty" (01).

Additionally, Michael Zuckert in the essay *Natural Rights and the Post-Civil War Amendments* wrote that a debate arose in Congress over whether legislation overturning the Black Codes was appropriate legislation under the Amendment" (01). The result of the debate was the passage of the Civil Rights⁸ Act of 1866 and its adoption by Congress of a new draft amendment: the 14th Amendment. The thirteenth amendment marked a radical change in the course of the American history. This amendment officially ended slavery in America.

The republicans helped Africans to get their freedom, especially in Southern territories. In July 1866, congress passed two bills: the civil right act⁹ and freedmen bureau act. The civil right act, particularly, abandoned and restricted any racial activities against blacks. The act clarified that it would essentially be considered a crime, and deserve punishment in case it was violated. In his article, *Interpreting the Thirteen Amendment*, Alexander Tsesis wrote that the civil right act declared all citizens of the nation to be free and provided effective guarantees for their freedom, especially the ex -slave(1352).The Freedmen Bureau, thereafter became an active part in the reconstruction agenda. The bureau was headed by General O.O.Hooward¹⁰.It was created for the sake of African-American, and so to defend their rights and ensure their protection from Southerners. Koltchin, a professor at the University of Delaware mentioned that the bureau was used to distribute food to destitute blacks and whites, supervised the establishment of free labor agriculture, and furnished much needed financial assistance to set schools to ex slaves. Furthermore, the bureau employed over twenty [Black] agents in Alabama, and Twelve in Mississippi. In addition, the bureau helped by 6,940,450\$ of its profits, to be adopted for relief and hospitals.

The Republican legislature provided other profits for African –Americans. In the South, black men held considerable political positions, especially in local cities. Some were elected

⁸Wide-Davis Bill(July 02,1864)was a bill proposed for the reconstruction of the south written two Radical Republicans ,Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio and representative Henry Winter Daves of Maryland

⁹Civil Right Act-are rights that people have in a society to equal treatment and equal opportunities what ever their race,sex,or religion

¹⁰General Otis Howard-was born in Leeds,Maine to Rowland Bailey and Eliza Otis Howard.Howard graduated from Boudin College in 1850.He served as colonel in 1861 and commender of the Bull Run Battels.Howard was also the organizer and the head of Freedmen's Bureau

as functional members in the legislative and congressional councils. Blacks believed that they can work, and be active members in politics."Beverly Nach¹¹, said as quoting, "I believe my friends and fellow citizens, we are not prepared for this suffrage, but we can learn. Give a man tools and let him commences to use them and in time, he will learn a trade .so it is with voting." Africans nevertheless worked in every state legislature.

Alternatively, congress worked to improve literacy among blacks. They built schools and plenty of institutions to educate black Africans. Congress offered help to business (black or white) to open industries. In time, steel and cotton became the most prominent industries in the United States.

4. The Fourteenth Amendment

The Republican second amendment was the fourteenth amendments. The 14 amendment was one of the most prominent amendments in the Reconstruction period. The amendment came in July 1868. Improving the life of Blacks was not accepted by Southerners, and it caused violence against Blacks. The issue took place in Memphis, Tennessee in May 1866.The incident occurred when whites killed over 46 blacks, and burnt a hundred of their churches, homes, and schools. The incident was overridden by the congress that reacted by passing this Amendment to the states for ratification.

The 14 amendment gave citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the United States. In addition, the amendment declared that no state under any law could interfere in one's life, liberty and property. The amendment also proclaimed an equal protection of citizens, especially the freedmen. Alternatively, it contributed to the abolishment of slavery. The Amendment also insisted that the privileges of citizenship were and will last as natural right for the freedmen.

Beside the abolishment of slavery, the amendment helped Congress to authorize and strengthen its power in the government. It too augmented the legislative power in the court after it was restricted in civil right cases; especially the civil right act of 1866.The amendment stated all of that as follows:

¹¹Beverly Nach-is a black delegate in South Carolina convention of 1868

The congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each state all privileged and immunities of citizens in the several state, and to all person in the overall state equal protection in the right of life, liberty, and property.

Conclusion

No matter how would Northerners and Southerners view about the post-war Reconstruction, the Afro-American community had benefited from it. Abraham's assassination paved the way to Republicans to control the government. Republicans took the power to pass laws. They were so angry from the ex-confederate states, and they sought to punish them. In this view, republicans gave ex-slaves freedom and rights at least legally. Ex-slaves benefited from civil life as natural citizens. They built houses, remarried, worked, traded, and even became active members in politics. In spite of the Southerners attempt to reject those laws, in spite of the proclamation of Black codes¹², African-Americans became free and natural citizens in the United State. Yet their freedom in reality was not fully achieved.

¹²Black Codes-to force slaves to tend as slaves

General Conclusion

The Civil War was one of the greatest tragedies in the history of America. It emerged between two opponents: the North and the South. The two sections developed differently, and each is believed to have its own way of living. They were in conflict over states' rights, tariffs, slavery, and elections. But the greatest problems between the North and the South were the economic differences. The South was agricultural, and the North was industrial. In order to compete the Northern economy, Southerners needed slave forces. The North did not allow this and sought to abolish slavery from the complete American territory.

The great tension ended up in a war between the newly formed Confederacy, and the Union. It was the bloodiest periods in American history. The Union army won all wars against the Confederate army. The Confederate rejoined the Union, and they were forced to free all slaves.

The post-war (1865-1877) witnessed giving some rights to Afro-Americans. Lincoln planned to restore the South before the ending of the war. This was carried out by Andrew Johnson after Lincoln's assassination. The reconstruction plans were proposed in order to restore the South and free slaves. The plans were proposed by Republicans. Republicans were radicals, and they passed a number of anti-slavery laws. Republicans also proposed new laws to punish the South; in addition, they wanted to give freedom to Afro-Americans. Eventually, African-Americans became an active part in the American society, especially after the proclamation of the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Amendment.

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