

The Civil War, A Nation in Conflict

Chapter Preview

Georgia character word:

Courage

Terms: conscription, strategy, blockade, ironclad, blockade running, King Cotton diplomacy, Emancipation Proclamation, rations, sutler wagon

People: P. G. T. Beauregard, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Charles Olmstead, Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, John B. Hood, Robert G. Shaw, David Farragut, Rafael Chaco'n, Manuel Chaves, Federico Cavada

Places: Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Fort Pulaski, Chickamauga Creek, Kennesaw Mountain, Appomattox Court House, Andersonville

Section 1 The Road to War

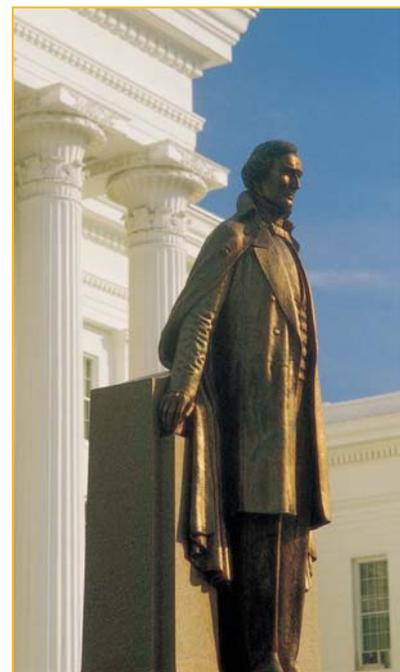
Section 2 The War on the Battlefield

Section 3 Life for the Civil War Soldier

Section 4 Life During the Civil War

While Abraham Lincoln was on his way to be inaugurated as the nation's sixteenth president, he learned that Jefferson Davis had been chosen as the president of the Confederate States of America. Georgia's Alexander Stephens had been chosen as vice president.

It was February 18, 1861, in Montgomery, Alabama, the selected capital of the Confederacy. Davis was introduced to cheering crowds by William Yancey, who proclaimed "The man and the hour have met. Prosperity, honor, and victory await his administration." Amidst yells, the singing of "Dixie," and booming cannons, southerners who were there and those who later heard the retelling were convinced that Yancey's words were true. Although the crowd's vision of the future was never realized, one thing was certain—these two presidents determined a course of history debated even to this day.



Above: A statue of Jefferson Davis stands where he was inaugurated. **Opposite page:** This monument honors the Georgia troops who fought at Chickamauga.



Signs of the Times

1860-1865

Population: Population: 34.3 million—26.2 million in the Union and 8.1 million in Confederacy (of which 4 million were slaves)

Life Expectancy: 41.8 years

Costs of Living: Eggs were as much as \$6 a dozen and bacon was \$0.15 a pound; the price of both rose 75 percent during the war. A plate of beans, potatoes, corned beef, bread, and cup of coffee was \$0.15 in the North; by the end of the war, it was impossible to buy that in the South.

Music: Songs of the period included “John Brown’s Body,” “Beautiful Dreamer,” “Dixieland” (Dixie), “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” “Tenting Tonight,” “The Bonnie Blue Flag,” “Marching Through Georgia,” and “When Johnny Comes Marching Home.”

Fads/Fashions: In the early days of the war, people gathered for a picnic on a hilltop overlooking battles and watched as they unfolded. Women’s fashions changed drastically when Ebenezer Butterick invented the first paper dress patterns sold in the United States.

Wages/Salary: In the Union army, privates earned \$13-\$16 a month, second lieutenants \$105.50 a month, colonels averaged \$212 monthly, and generals made from \$315 to \$758 a month. In the Confederate army, privates earned \$11-\$18 a month, colonels \$195-\$210 a month, and generals about \$14 less a month than their Union counterparts.

Art/Architecture: Congress commissioned German American artist Emanuel Leutze to paint a mural for the staircase in the U.S. Capitol. Photographer Mathew Brady began a photographic record of the Civil War. The Metropolitan Museum was founded in New York City.

Literature: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, which included “Paul Revere’s Ride.” Mary Mapes Dodge published *Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates*. Walt Whitman published *Drum Taps*, a collection of Civil War poems.

Leisure Time: Croquet was brought from England and became a big hit. Boxing continued to be enjoyed during wartime. In 1863, Joe Coburn won the American Boxing Championship after a 63-round event. Roller skating was introduced.

Science/Inventions: Telegraph wires stretched from New York to San Francisco making coast-to-coast communication possible but bringing an end to the Pony Express. Eberhard Faber opened a factory in New York to mass produce pencils. Gail Borden patented a process to concentrate orange juice.

Education: Elizabeth Peabody established the first kindergarten in Boston. Vassar became the first women's college with facilities equal to men's colleges. The Morrill Act authorized land grants to the states for agriculture and industry colleges, which included the University of Georgia.

Religion: "In God We Trust" appeared on a U.S. coin (the two-cent piece) for the first time. Olympia Brown entered St. Lawrence University and became the first woman to study theology beside men.

Transportation: American balloonist Thaddeus Lowe traveled a record distance from Cincinnati to South Carolina's coast in only nine hours. The Pennsylvania Railroad began using steel for rails. George Pullman built the "Pullman Car," a railroad sleeping car.



Figure 25 Timeline: 1861–1865

1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
<p>1861 Fort Pulaski taken by Confederate troops</p>	<p>1862 Fort Pulaski recaptured by federal troops</p>	<p>1863 Federal forces defeated at Battle of Chickamauga</p>	<p>1864 Atlanta captured and burned Sherman began March to the Sea Savannah surrendered</p>	<p>1865 Jefferson Davis captured near Irwinville</p>
<p>1861 Civil War started with capture of Fort Sumter First transcontinental telegraph message sent Yale awarded first Ph.D. degrees in the nation</p>	<p>1862 Homestead Act signed Battle of the <i>Monitor</i> and the <i>Merrimack</i></p>	<p>1863 Emancipation Proclamation became effective Thanksgiving declared a national holiday First Medal of Honor awarded</p>	<p>1864 Lincoln re-elected Arlington National Cemetery established</p>	<p>1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse Stetson hat introduced</p>

Section 1

Section Preview

As you read, look for:

- the event that began the Civil War,
- the advantages and disadvantages of the North and the South,
- wartime strategies, and
- **vocabulary terms:** conscription, strategy, blockade, ironclad, blockade runner, and King Cotton diplomacy.

The Road to War

Flanked by General Winfield Scott, and under the watchful protection of military troops and squads of riflemen atop government buildings surrounding the capital, a serious Abraham Lincoln walked up the steps of the U.S. Capitol to take his oath of office. It was a bright and warm March 4, 1861.

Later, as Lincoln rose to deliver his inaugural address, it was with the full knowledge that seven southern states had left the Union in protest of his election and their belief in a state's right to secede. He knew that the speech he was about to deliver was crucially important. For weeks, he had studied a variety of historic documents, looking for wisdom. Historical records indicate that Lincoln still thought he could prevent war.

President Lincoln pleaded for the preservation of the Union and promised that Union forces would not be used to maintain the Union. He also promised the South that he would not interfere with slavery in those states where it already existed. Lincoln ended his address with these words:



In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, 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. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to “preserve, protect, and defend it.”

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Fort Sumter—The Start of the War

Within weeks of Lincoln’s stirring address, the South gave him their answer. Confederate forces captured all but four federal garrisons in the South, including Fort Pulaski in Savannah. The only southern garrisons left under Union control were Forts Jefferson, Pickens, and Taylor in Florida



Above: General P. G. T. Beauregard commanded the Confederate forces that fired the first shot of the Civil War—against Fort Sumter.
Left: John Ross Key painted this view of “The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.”



Did You Know?

During the **bombardment of Fort Sumter**, men and women of wealth and position watched from **the Battery**, an embankment across the harbor from the fort.

and Fort Sumter in South Carolina. It was Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor that forced Lincoln's hand.

Lincoln received word that the fort was low on ammunition and provisions and needed to be resupplied. Tensions between the North and the South were very high. Lincoln did not want to worsen the situation, but he was commander-in-chief and he had promised that he would not give up control of federal territory. He agreed to send the supplies and additional troops requested by Major Robert Anderson, the Union commander.

On April 10, 1861, as Major Anderson waited for additional men and supplies, the new Confederate government directed Brigadier General P. G.T. Beauregard to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. Anderson refused. His eighty-five soldiers and forty-three laborers prepared to fight with the fort's forty-eight cannons.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter. Thirty-six hours later, a white flag waved over the fort. Major Anderson formally

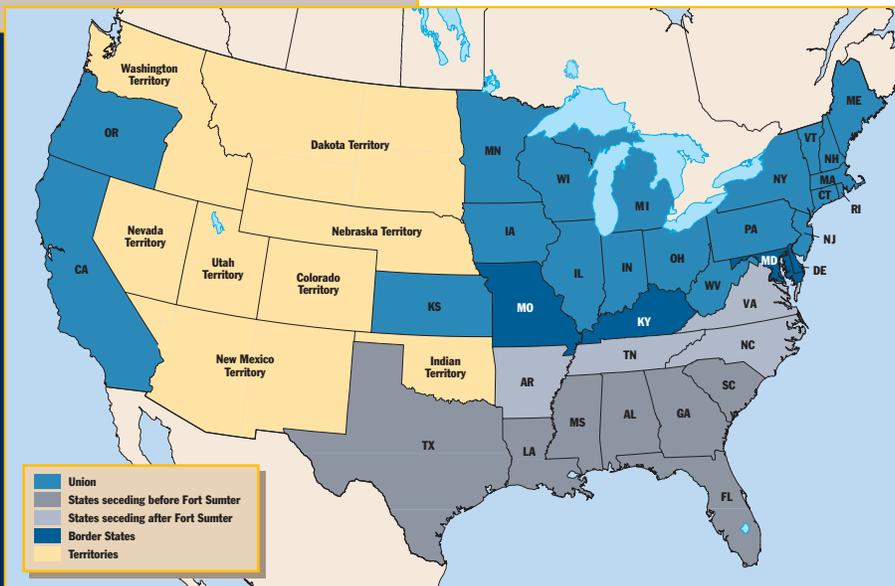
surrendered the fort on April 13 and left for New York, where he and his men were welcomed as heroes. The Confederacy had won its first skirmish of the war, and the war had officially begun.

After the firing on Fort Sumter, both North and South increased their preparations for war. Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy, bringing the number of seceded states to eleven. The capital of the new Confederacy moved from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia.

Some call it the "Civil War." Alexander Stephens coined the phrase "War Between the States." Some southerners called it the "War of Northern Aggression." It has also been referred to as the "Brother's War" and the "Children's Crusade," because so many youngsters your age were involved in the fighting. Whichever name is used, it was brother against brother or father against son on blood-soaked battlefields. Before it was over, battles were fought at 10,000 sites on U.S. soil, seven future U.S. presidents took up arms, slavery was abolished, and over 620,000 Americans died.

Raising Armies

When Lincoln heard of the fall of Fort Sumter, he called on the remaining Union garrisons to send 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion and protect Washington. From that point on, every few months, both governments called for volunteers. At first, most men joined voluntarily. Later, men



Map 37 The Union and the Confederacy

Map Skill: How many states remained in the Union?

The Art of Politics



In this political cartoon, Lady Liberty fights off Copperhead leaders. The *Copperheads* were a group of northerners who opposed the Civil War. This cartoon shows them as dangerous to the Union.

In fact, articles in Copperhead newspapers helped stir up the New York draft riots.

received cash awards or bounties for signing up. There were even “bounty jumpers,” men who took the bounty to join the army and who then deserted, changed their names, joined a different regiment, and collected another bounty. In other instances, men paid someone else (usually from a family in need of money) to take their place.

By 1862, the Confederate Congress approved **conscription**, or the drafting of men to serve in the army. The U.S. Congress did the same thing in 1863. Never before in the nation’s short history had men been forced by a government to go into battle. Many on both sides disagreed with the draft. In July 1863, draft riots broke out in New York City.



Above: Riots broke out in New York over the draft.



Above: During the Mexican-American War, General Winfield Scott wrote that Robert E. Lee was “the very best soldier I ever saw in the field.” Lee turned down the opportunity to command Union forces during the war.

Did You Know?

In 1863, the U.S. Congress enacted the nation's first income tax to finance the war. It was eliminated in 1872.

A Matter of Resources

Conditions in the North and the South were very different. In 1860, the U.S. population was about 31 million. Of that number, 22 million lived in the North. Only 9 million lived in the South, 3.5 million of whom were slaves. That left about 6 million whites, a number that included women, children, the old, and the ill. The South actually had only about 800,000 men between the ages of 15 and 50 to fill its army. Just raising an army was a huge task for the South.

The North had over 100,000 factories employing 1.1 million workers. The South had only 20,000 factories employing 100,000 workers. By 1862, the South could not supply any of the basic materials needed to fight a modern war: blankets, arms, food, clothes, boots, medical supplies, and the like.

The North also had the advantage in transportation. In 1860, there were about 31,000 miles of railroad track in the country. The North's 22,000 miles connected all of the major cities and had been built to carry heavy industrial machinery. The South's 9,000 miles of rail had been built to move farm products and cotton; the rails were too light to carry troop trains and heavy equipment effectively. By the end of the war, the South's rail system was virtually unusable.

Other advantages of the North included the fact that it had 67 percent of all the farms in the United States and 75 percent of the wealth of the country. The North had a monetary system in place; the South had to create one. Finally, the North had an army, a navy, and an experienced government.

The Confederacy did, however, have some advantages. Many of the best military leaders in the United States were southerners. For the most part, the war was fought in the South. People fight harder when they are defending their homes. Southern soldiers were fighting on “familiar” territory and were more likely to have experience riding horses on long journeys and firing weapons. Southerners also had a cause—independence—for which they could fight.

Wartime Strategies

After Fort Sumter, both Union and Confederate political and military leaders developed **strategies** (plans) for winning the war. Sometimes the plans worked; at other times, they did not. Over the course of the war, the strategies shifted as advances or setbacks caused changes.

At first, the Union strategy was to **blockade**, or obstruct, all Confederate ports. A blockade would prevent the South from selling its cotton abroad and importing needed war equipment and supplies from foreign nations. Early in the war, 26 Union ships steamed up and down the coast to prevent ships from moving into or out of southern harbors. Later, the North spent

Spotlight on the Economy

Economy of the North and the South

As both the North and the South prepared for war after the fall of Fort Sumter, it may be difficult to understand how the South ever thought it could win a war against so strong a foe or that it thought the war would be brief. Examine the information in Figure 26. What do you think?

Even a brief examination of the figures is enough to know that the Union far surpassed the newly formed Confederacy in all but a few areas such as cotton production. The Confederacy had fewer and smaller banks than the North, and most of the South's capital was invested in slaves and land. As a result, the South had much smaller assets in banks and in individual hands. Although the Confederacy seized

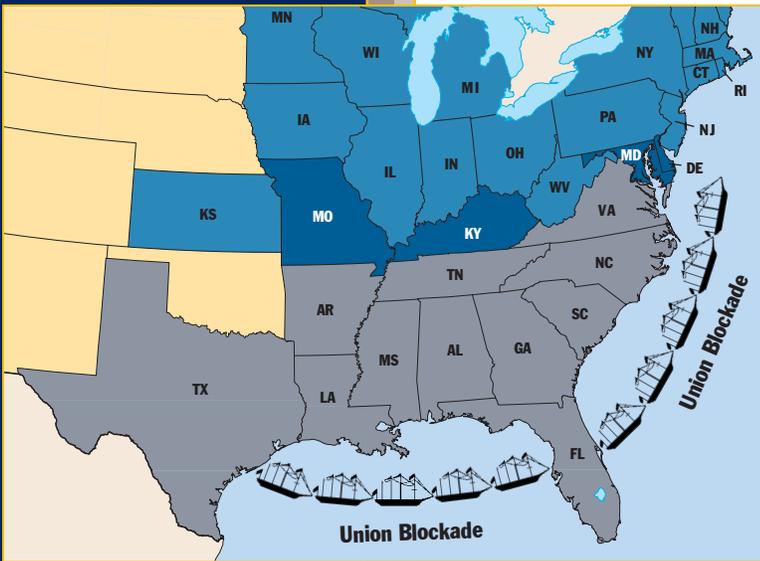
monies in federal mints located in the South, that provided only about \$1 million.

Because both sides needed cash to pay their armies, both sides issued paper money and treasury notes, causing rampant **inflation** (a general increase in the prices of goods and services over time) in both North and South.

In terms of money alone, the Civil War cost the U.S. government about \$6 billion. By 1910, after benefits were paid to veterans and their widows, that cost estimate soared to \$11.5 billion. Although southern records were mostly destroyed, estimates place southern expenditures for the war at a little over \$4 billion.

Figure 26 Resources: North versus South

	North (23 states)	South (11 states)
Overall population	22 million people	9 million people (3.5 to 4 million were slaves)
Men of combat age	4 million	.8 million
Military forces	Trained army and navy	None
Factories	100,000 with 1.1 million workers	20,000 with 100,000 workers
Miles of railroad track	22,000	9,000
Railroad equipment	96 percent of nation's supply	4 percent of nation's supply
Banks/Funds	81 percent of nation's deposits	19 percent of nation's deposits
Gold	\$56 million	None
Farms	67 percent of nation's total	33 percent of nation's total
Agriculture/Grain	64 percent of nation's supply	36 percent of nation's supply
Number of draft animals (horses, mules, oxen)	4.6 million	2.6 million



Map 38 The Union Blockade

Map Skill: Why did the blockade not extend around Florida?

Top: Blockade ships can be seen outside Charleston harbor.

millions of dollars to build more ships, 74 of which were **ironclads** (armored ships). However, Union vessels were no match for the **blockade runners**, mostly private ships that slipped around the blockade and sped into and out of the blocked ports. There were over 650 private blockade runners during 1861; 9 out of every 10 blockade runners were able to run past the federal ships and sail into open waters. Before the Confederacy surrendered, it is estimated that 6,000 vessels carrying clothes, medicines, ammunition, and supplies worth \$200 million made it through the federal blockade.

Blockade running was very profitable. Captains were paid \$5,000 for each trip; the

ship's pilots earned \$3,500. Many ship owners and speculators made millions during the war. They slipped past federal ships to deliver cotton to British markets at large profits. In Great Britain, the blockade runners purchased military supplies, food, and medical supplies and returned to sell these essentials to the Confederacy for yet another huge profit. As the war progressed, however, it became more and more difficult for blockade runners to get past federal ships.

A second Union strategy was to capture the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in half leaving Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana stranded. This

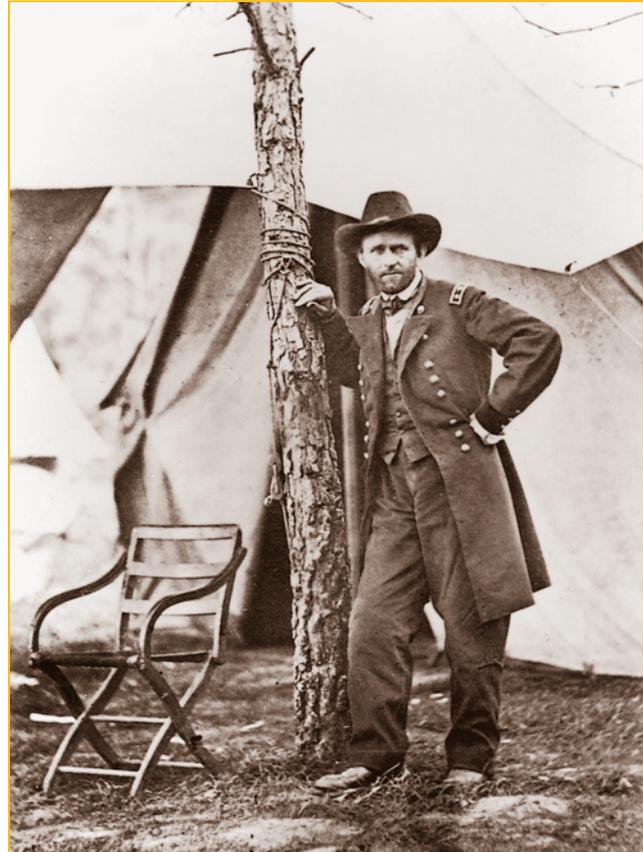
strategy was known as the “Anaconda Plan” because, if successful, it would squeeze the Confederacy to death just like the giant anaconda snake squeezes its prey to death.

Still later, Union generals decided that the capture of the Confederate capital of Richmond could end the war. That strategy failed, however, as General Robert E. Lee held off Union troops from the doors of Richmond for several years.

In 1864 and 1865, Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman developed a strategy that ensured victory for the North. Their plan was twofold: (1) to destroy Confederate armies on the battlefields and (2) to lay waste to the land so that southern civilians would stop supporting the war. One result of this plan was Sherman’s devastating march through Georgia.

The Confederate leaders also had strategies for winning the war. On land, they hoped to wear down the invading Union armies. They believed that rising casualties would weaken northerners’ support for the war. At sea, the Confederates wanted to make sure the Union blockade did not work. The Confederate Navy used swift *raiders* (fast, lightly armed ships) to capture Union merchant ships and draw the Union Navy away from their blockade duties. In coastal waters, the Confederates used ironclads and even a submarine to sink the Union’s wooden ships and to open southern ports for trade with other nations. Confederate leaders knew it was essential to keep ports open and able to trade with foreign markets.

The South’s political strategy was known as **King Cotton diplomacy**. Southern leaders believed that the British and French textile mills needed the South’s cotton to keep running. The Confederacy believed that if it stopped selling cotton abroad for a time, France and Great Britain would be forced to help the South break the blockades to get the cotton they needed. However, the North put pressure on France and Great Britain and those two nations switched to cotton grown in Egypt.



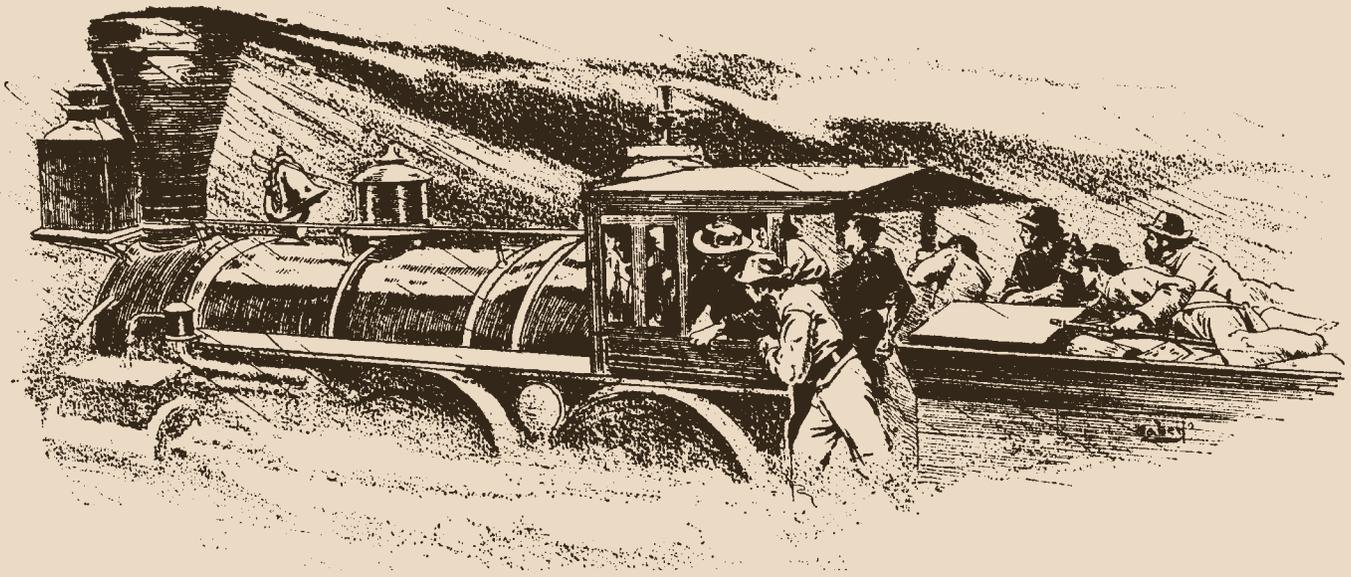
Above: Union General Ulysses S. Grant, with the help of General Sherman, developed the strategy that eventually won the war for the North.

It's Your Turn

1. Which Georgian was named vice president of the Confederacy?
2. Identify five areas in which the Union’s resources outweighed the Confederacy’s.
3. What was the purpose of the Union blockades?
4. Why was the North’s strategy known as the Anaconda Plan?
5. Why was the South’s strategy called King Cotton diplomacy?

Of Special Interest

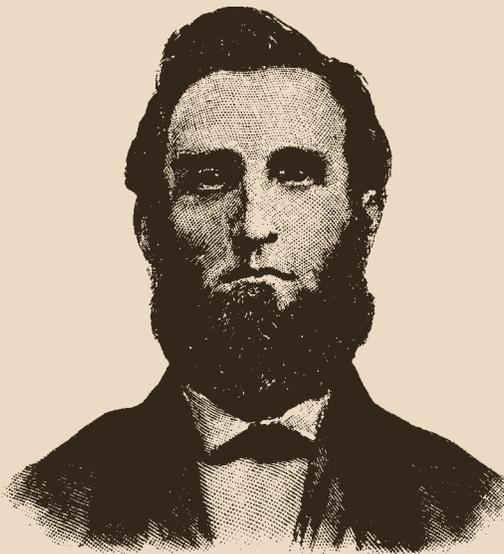
The Great Locomotive Chase



In the spring of 1862, Marietta played host to many strangers. One was Kentuckian James Andrews. But Andrews was no Confederate sympathizer.

On the morning of April 12, 1862, Andrews boarded the *General*, a train owned by the Western and Atlantic Railroad that carried both passengers and war supplies from Atlanta to Confederate troops in Tennessee. Also boarding the train were nineteen young men who, though dressed in civilian clothes, were really Union soldiers.

The train stopped for breakfast at Big Shanty station. Conductor William Fuller and his crew were eating breakfast when they heard a familiar sound—the noise of the *General* and three boxcars pulling out of the station! Stunned, Fuller and his crew raced out the door and began running after the train.



James Andrews and the men with him on the train were Union spies who had carefully planned the raid. The raiders chose to make their move at Big Shanty station because it had no telegraph. Their intent was to head north to Huntsville to meet Union General Mitchel and then move on to

Chattanooga. Along the way, they would cut telegraph lines, burn bridges, and destroy railroad tracks. What they did not count on was the spirit and determination of Fuller and his crew, who took the theft as a personal affront.

After running on the tracks for two miles, Fuller and his men found a platform handcar. They pushed themselves along the tracks, picking up two more men to help them. They came upon the switch engine *Yonah*, which they commandeered. At Kingston, they picked up the *William F. Smith*, only to abandon



Above: The *General* in Kennesaw. **Opposite page, above:** The *Texas* gives chase. **Opposite page, below:** James Andrews. **Below:** The locomotive thieves escape after the train runs out of fuel.

it because the Union raiders had removed tracks. Finally, after still another foot pursuit, the weary but angry band of men met an engine named *Texas* headed south from Adairsville. They quickly climbed aboard and continued the pursuit.

The *General*, which had been slowed because of southbound train traffic, was north of Calhoun



when the Union raiders saw an incredible sight. The mighty *Texas*, without any cars, was barreling down the railroad tracks—in reverse.

Andrews' raiders were now filled with fear. The law was very clear about the sentencing of spies. The raiders first tried unsuccessfully to pry up rails. Next they tossed cross-ties on the tracks to stop their pursuers. Then they released two boxcars, but the *Texas* pushed them aside.

As they approached the wooden bridge over the Oostanaula River, Andrews set fire to the last boxcar, hoping that it would burn the bridge and stop the *Texas*. But the bridge was too wet from rains the previous day to burn. Again, the *Texas* pushed aside the burning boxcar and continued its chase.

The race finally ended near Ringgold Gap, eighteen miles south of Chattanooga, when the *General* ran out of steam. The raiders fled but were rounded up within two weeks. Two months later, James Andrews and seven of his men were court-martialed and hanged in Atlanta. The remaining men were sent to Confederate prisons.

After the war, some of Andrews Raiders received the Medal of Honor. However, because Andrews was not in the military, he did not.

Today, the *General* can be seen at the Kennesaw Civil War Museum in Kennesaw. The *Texas* is on display at the Cyclorama in Atlanta.

Section 2

Section Preview

As you read, look for:

- ten major battles of the Civil War,
- the battles in Georgia during the Chickamauga and Atlanta campaigns, and
- **vocabulary term:** Emancipation Proclamation.

Did You Know?

The Confederates generally named battles for the nearest town or community. The Union named battles for the nearest body of water.

The War on the Battlefield

Today's modern warfare involves long-range guns and "smart" bombs guided by computers. It is hard to imagine Civil War battles where long lines of hundreds of men faced each other separated by only 1,000 yards or less. Those lines were often two or three men deep; the front line fired at opposing troops while the lines behind them reloaded. Cannon fire hitting the line killed four or five soldiers at a time, but the line quickly filled in and gunfire continued.

By far, the most frightening part of the battle line was the moment when the commanding officer raised his sword and shouted the word "Charge." Suddenly, hundreds or thousands of screaming men ran furiously forward over open fields, jumping over fences or streams, firing as they ran and with bayonets leveled at the opposing line. The ensuing battle was hand-to-hand combat.

The noise could be deafening with cannons roaring from both sides, musket fire ripping through the air, orders shouted down the line, war yells bouncing about the countryside, and the screams of wounded and dying men.

Figure 27 Ten Major Civil War Battles

Battle	Date	Confederate Commanders	Confederate Strength
Fort Donelson, Tennessee	Feb. 13-16, 1862	John B. Floyd, Simon B. Buckner	21,000 men
Shiloh, Tennessee	Apr. 6-7, 1862	A. S. Johnston, P. G. T. Beauregard	40,335 men
Second Manassas, Virginia	Aug. 29-30, 1862	Robert E. Lee	48,527 men
Antietam, Maryland	Sept. 17, 1862	Robert E. Lee	51,844 men
Stone's River, Tennessee	Dec. 31, 1862	Braxton Bragg	37,739 men
Chancellorsville, Virginia	May 1-4, 1863	Robert E. Lee	60,892 men
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	July 1-3, 1863	Robert E. Lee	75,000 men
Chickamauga, Georgia	Sept. 19-20, 1863	Braxton Bragg	66,326 men
The Wilderness, Virginia	May 5-7, 1864	Robert E. Lee	61,025 men
Spotsylvania, Virginia	May 8-19, 1864	Robert E. Lee	50,000 men

Major Battles of the War

The Civil War, which so many thought would neither last long nor disrupt many lives, proved to be exceptionally costly both in economic and human terms. During its course, some of the bloodiest battles in U.S. history were waged, battles that often pitted brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor.

At the first Battle of Manassas (the first Battle of Bull Run), Georgia's 21st Regiment lost 184 of its 242 men, almost 76 percent of its troops. This alarmed those who had thought the Yanks would be easily defeated.

Information about the major battles of the war appears in Figure 27.

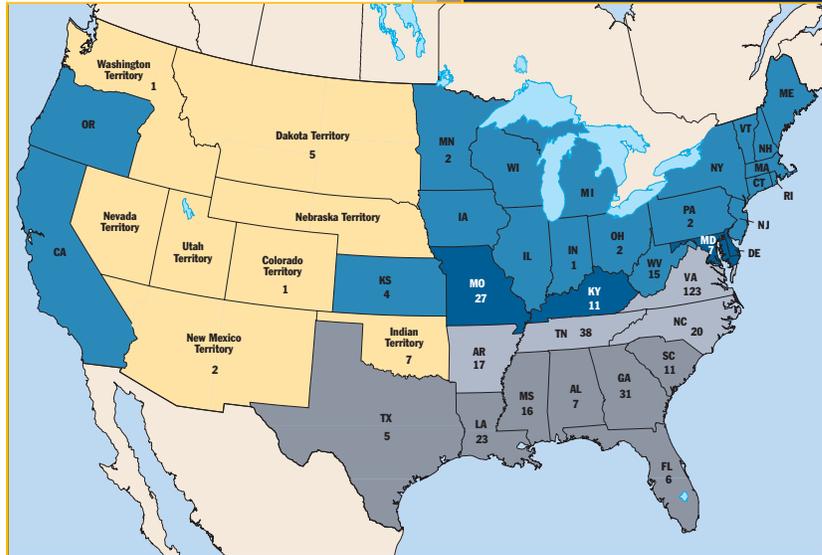
By far, the majority of battles and skirmishes during the Civil War were fought on southern soil. Virginia was the site of the most battles, followed by Tennessee and Georgia.

Freeing the Slaves

On September 22, 1862, five days after the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, a document ultimately

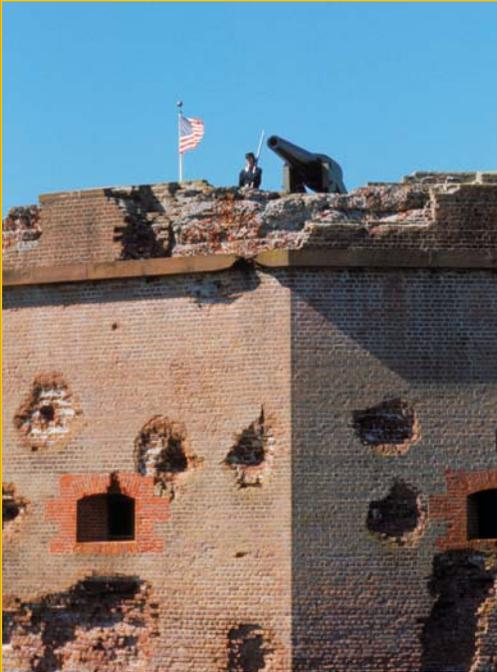
Map 39 Civil War Battles

Map Skill: How many states did not see any battles?



Union Commanders	Union Strength	Outcome	Casualties
Ulysses S. Grant	27,000 men	Union victory	19,455 (2,832 Union; 16,623 Confederate)
Ulysses S. Grant	62,682 men	Union victory	23,741 (13,047 Union; 10,694 Confederate)
John Pope	75,696 men	Confederate victory	25,251 (16,054 Union; 9,197 Confederate)
George B. McClellan	75,316 men	Union victory	26,134 (12,410 Union; 13,724 Confederate)
William S. Rosecrans	41,400 men	Union victory	24,645 (12,906 Union; 11,739 Confederate)
Joseph Hooker	133,868 men	Confederate victory	30,099 (17,278 Union; 12,821 Confederate)
George G. Meade	82,289 men	Union victory	51,112 (23,048 Union; 28,064 Confederate)
William Rosecrans	58,222 men	Confederate victory	34,624 (16,170 Union; 18,454 Confederate)
Ulysses S. Grant	101,895 men	No victor	25,416 (17,666 Union; 7,750 Confederate)
Ulysses S. Grant	83,000 men	Confederate victory	27,399 (18,399 Union; 9,000 Confederate)

Below: This close-up photo of Fort Pulaski shows the damage done by the cannon fire. **Bottom:** This is an aerial view of Fort Pulaski. Notice the holes in the walls.



affecting 4 million slaves in the United States. Lincoln wanted the Confederate states to end the war, return to the Union, and end 244 years of slavery. In this now famous document, Lincoln stated that unless the South surrendered by January 1, 1863, “all slaves in states or districts in rebellion against the United States will be thenceforth and forever free.” For three months and nine days after the Proclamation was issued, the South faced a choice. If it surrendered, slavery would continue in the South. If it did not surrender, the institution of slavery would end. The Confederate leaders chose to continue to fight.

Did You Know?

Some Georgia troops who went to fight in Virginia were not allowed to take their own guns out of Georgia because it was thought that the guns would be needed to defend the state.

The War in Georgia

There were over one hundred Civil War battles and skirmishes in Georgia; most of them, ninety-two, were in 1864 during what are known as the Atlanta Campaign and the Savannah Campaign as General William T. Sherman led his March through Georgia. The first battles on Georgia soil, however, took place in 1862.

On April 6-7, 1862, while most of the Confederate forces were concentrated in Virginia, two areas of Georgia’s coast were suffer-



ing their first major attacks—Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, both located just east of Savannah.

Fort Pulaski, finished in 1847, was an important coastal defense site. It was named for Revolutionary War hero Count Casimir Pulaski. The fort was made of brick, and most thought it was strong enough to withstand any attacks. On January 3, 1861, Confederate forces had overrun the federal fort and captured it. Inside, they dug trenches and put down heavy pieces of wood to support their cannons.

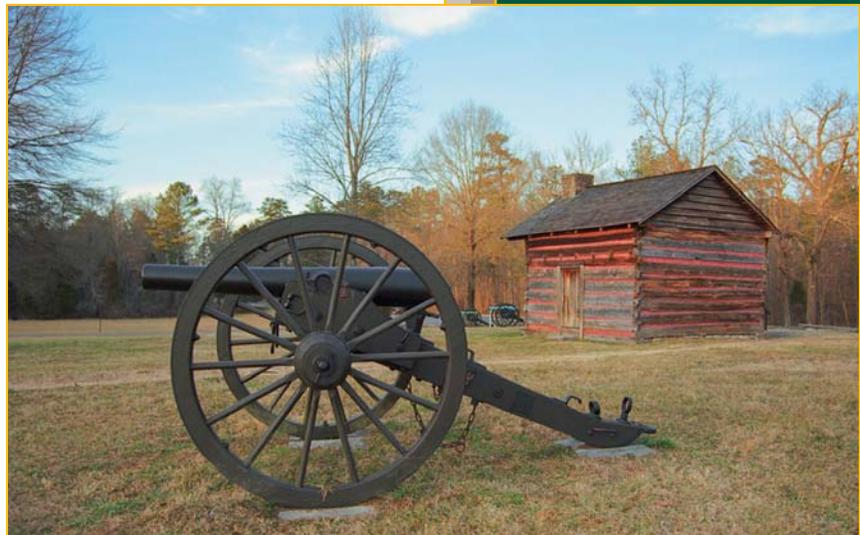
In early April 1862, Union forces took Tybee Island, which was only a mile across the Savannah River from Fort Pulaski. They called on the fort's 25-year-old commander, Colonel Charles Olmstead, and his 385 men to surrender the fort back to Union control. Olmstead refused, and Union forces began firing on the fort at 8:00 a.m. on April 10. After a day and a half of cannon fire, the fort's brick walls were falling down, and Olmstead was forced to surrender. In a letter to his wife, the young Confederate commander wrote, "I feel that I have done my duty, my whole duty, that I have been forced to yield only to [the] superior might of metal. Guns such as have never before been brought to bear against any fortification have overpowered me, but I trust to history to keep my name untarnished." The guns to which Olmstead referred were rifled cannons, which were first used in modern warfare at Fort Pulaski. The Battle of Fort Pulaski was the only battle fought in Georgia during 1862. However, before the war was over, more than thirty battles were fought on Georgia's soil. Some of those battles are listed in Figure 28. A look at two of the battles—Chickamauga and Atlanta—offers insight into the Union's defeat of the South.

The Battle of Chickamauga

In late 1863, Union forces moved against the major railroad center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, just across the Georgia line. On September 19-20, Union General Rosecrans led his troops against Confederate General Braxton Bragg seven miles south of Chattanooga at Chickamauga Creek. Bragg's army

Did You Know?

After the fall of Fort Pulaski, no more American forts were built of brick.

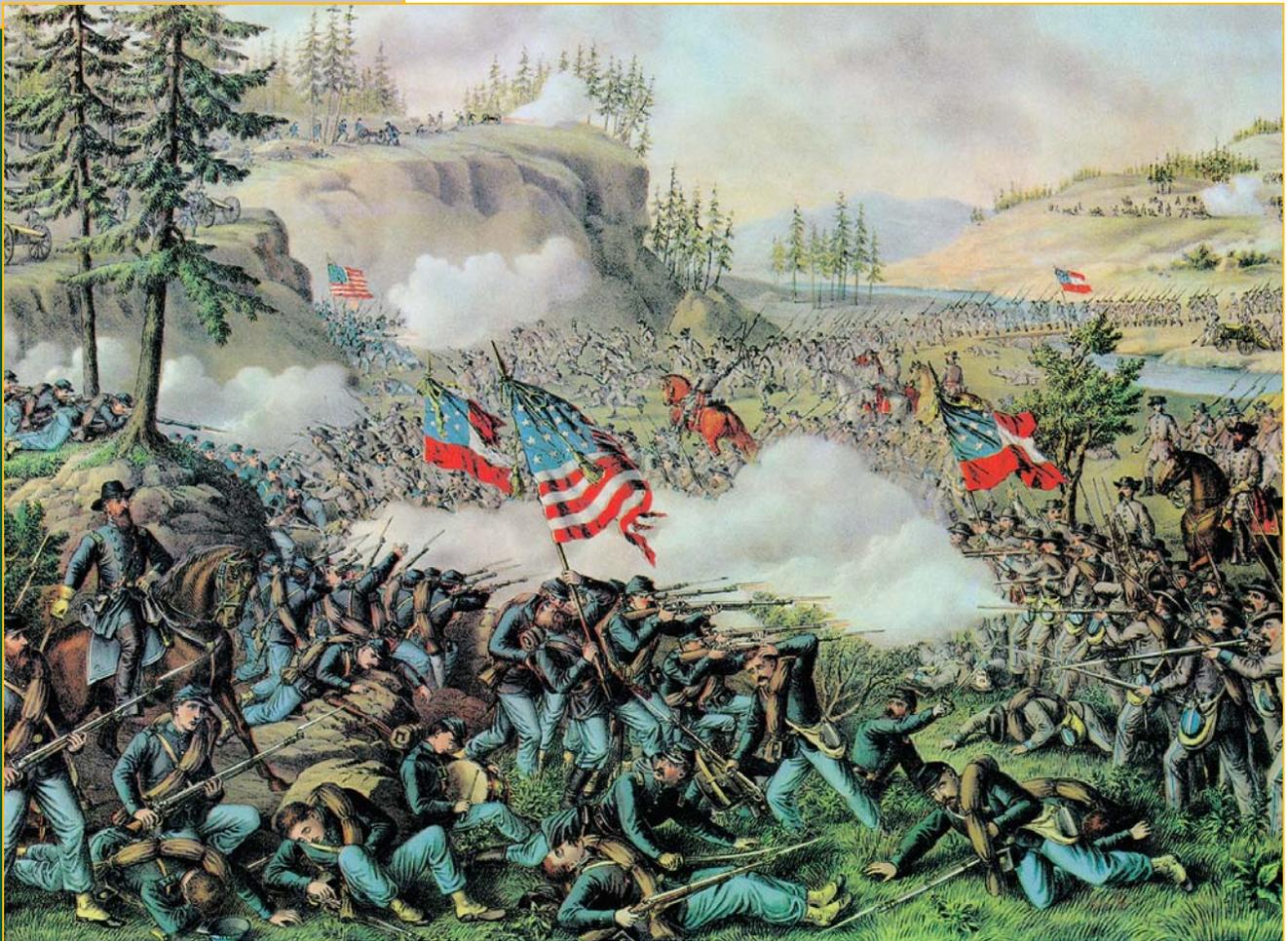


Top: Park rangers at Fort Pulaski demonstrate firing of the cannon. **Above:** Brotherton Cabin is the site of the Confederate breakthrough on the second day of the Battle of Chickamauga.

Figure 28 Civil War Battles in Georgia

Battle	Date	Union Commanders
Fort Pulaski, Chatham County	April 10-11, 1862	David Hunter
Fort McAllister I, Bryan County	March 3, 1863	P. Drayton
Davis's Cross Roads, Dade and Walker counties	September 10-11, 1863	James Negley
Chickamauga, Catoosa and Walker counties	September 18-20, 1863	William S. Rosecrans
Ringgold Gap, Catoosa County	November 27, 1863	Joseph Hooker
Dalton I, Whitfield County	February 22-27, 1864	George H. Thomas
Rocky Face Ridge, Whitfield County	May 7-13, 1864	William T. Sherman
Resaca, Gordon and Whitfield counties	May 13-15, 1864	William T. Sherman
Adairsville, Bartow and Gordon counties	May 17, 1864	William T. Sherman
New Hope Church, Paulding County	May 25-26, 1864	William T. Sherman
Dallas, Paulding County	May 26-June 1, 1864	William T. Sherman
Pickett's Mill, Paulding County	May 27, 1864	Oliver Otis Howard
Marietta (I, II, III, IV), Cobb County	June 9-July 3, 1864	William T. Sherman
Kolb's Farm, Cobb County	June 22, 1864	John M. Schofield
Kennesaw Mountain, Cobb County	June 27, 1864	William T. Sherman
Peachtree Creek, Fulton County	July 20, 1864	George H. Thomas
Atlanta, Fulton County	July 22, 1864	William T. Sherman
Ezra Church, Fulton County	July 28, 1864	Oliver O. Howard
Utoy Creek, Fulton County	August 5-7, 1864	John M. Schofield
Dalton II, Whitfield County	August 14-15, 1864	James B. Steedman
Lovejoy's Station, Clayton County	August 20, 1864	H. Judson Kilpatrick
Jonesboro, Clayton County	August 31 - September 1, 1864	William T. Sherman
Allatoona, Bartow County	October 5, 1864	John M. Corse
Griswoldville, Jones and Twiggs counties	November 22, 1864	Charles C. Walcutt
Buck Head Creek, Jenkins County	November 28, 1864	H. Judson Kilpatrick
Waynesborough, Burke County	December 4, 1864	H. Judson Kilpatrick
Fort McAllister II, Bryan County	December 13, 1864	William B. Hazen

Confederate Commanders	Outcome	Casualties
Charles H. Olmstead	Union victory	365 (1 Union; 364 Confederate)
George A. Anderson	Confederate victory	Unknown
John C. Breckinridge	Union victory	Unknown
Braxton Bragg	Confederate victory	34,624 (16,170 Union; 18,454 Confederate)
Patrick R. Cleburne	Confederate victory	912 (432 Union; 480 Confederate)
Joseph E. Johnston	Confederate victory	Unknown
Joseph E. Johnston	Union victory	Unknown
Joseph E. Johnston	No victory for either side	5,547 (2,747 Union; 2,800 Confederate)
Joseph E. Johnston	Confederate victory	Total unknown (200 Union)
Joseph E. Johnston	Confederate victory	Total unknown (1,600 Union)
Joseph E. Johnston	Union victory	5,400 (2,400 Union; 3,000 Confederate)
Patrick R. Cleburne	Confederate victory	2,100 (1,600 Union; 500 Confederate)
Joseph E. Johnston	Union victory	Unknown
John Bell Hood	Union victory	1,350 (350 Union; 1,000 Confederate)
Joseph E. Johnston	Confederate victory	4,000 (3,000 Union; 1,000 Confederate)
John Bell Hood	Union victory	6,506 (1,710 Union; 4,796 Confederate)
John Bell Hood	Union victory	12,140 (3,641 Union; 8,499 Confederate)
John Bell Hood	Union victory	3,562 (562 Union; 3,000 Confederate)
John Bell Hood	No victory for either side	Unknown
Joseph Wheeler	Union victory	Unknown
William H. Jackson	Confederate victory	Unknown
William J. Hardee	Union victory	3,149 (1,149 Union; 2,000 Confederate)
Samuel G. French	Union victory	1,505 (706 Union; 799 Confederate)
Pleasant J. Phillips, Joseph Wheeler	Union victory	712 (62 Union; 650 Confederate)
Joseph Wheeler	Union victory	646 (46 Union; 600 Confederate)
Joseph Wheeler	Union victory	440 (190 Union; 250 Confederate)
George A. Anderson	Union victory	205 (134 Union; 71 Confederate)



Above: In addition to the lives lost at the Battle of Chickamauga, the Confederacy failed to follow up on a strategic victory.

defeated the Union forces and forced the Union Army back into Tennessee. But Bragg did not follow up on the Union retreat. By November 1863, General Ulysses Grant had arrived with more troops and recaptured Chattanooga, forcing Bragg to retreat south to Dalton.

The Battle of Atlanta

When Grant moved his army east to attack Lee, he left 112,000 men in Chattanooga under the command of General William T. Sherman. Sherman took those men and began a campaign toward Atlanta. Sherman faced General Joseph E. Johnston, who had replaced Bragg. Johnston had 60,000 troops to hold back Sherman's army.

During the late spring and early summer of 1864, the two armies fought time and again with major battles at Dalton, Resaca, Allatoona, Kennesaw Mountain, and New Hope Church. Because of shortages of ammunition and men, Johnston was forced to retreat southward. But he burned bridges and blocked roads as he retreated and slowed Sherman's advance to about two miles a day.

Did You Know?

The Indian name **Chickamauga** meant "River of Death."

In June 1864, Sherman attacked Johnston's troops at Kennesaw Mountain but lost that battle.

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, disagreed with Johnston's strategies and wanted Sherman's troops attacked head-on. Davis replaced Johnston with General John Bell Hood. In July, Hood led his troops in an attack on Sherman, losing over 11,000 men in two days. The two armies continued to fight during July until Hood concentrated his troops within the city of Atlanta. The main battle of Atlanta was on July 22. Hood hoped Sherman would follow him into the city so that he could attack Sherman's army on the left flank and rear guard. However, the attacks did not succeed.

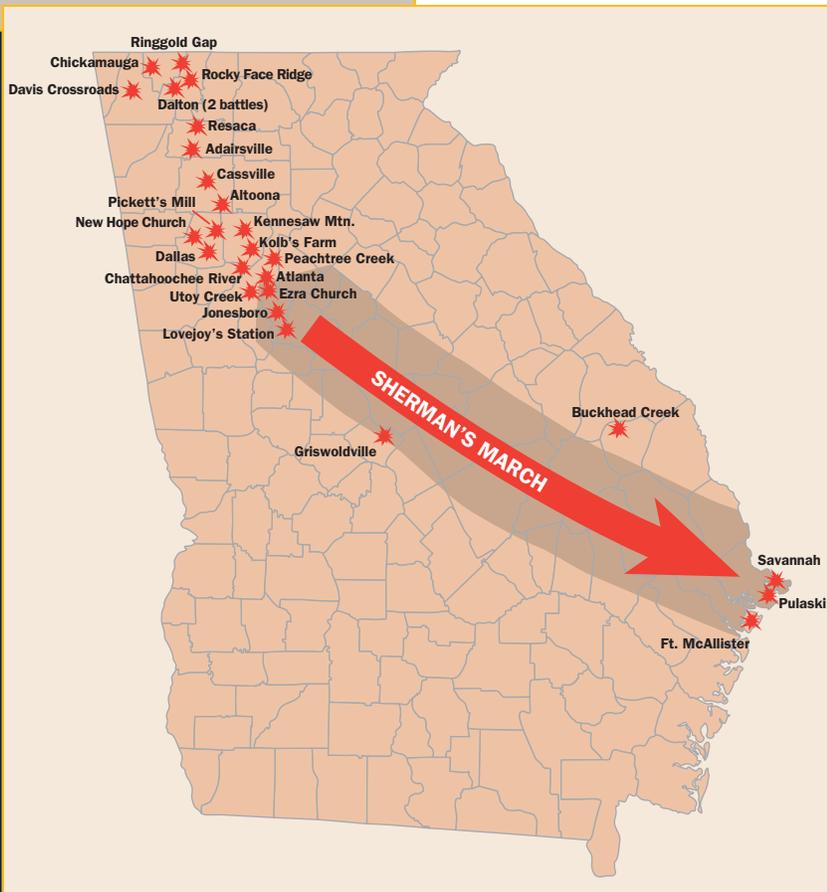
The two armies fought for the rest of July and August until Hood finally left the city on September 1 after the citizens evacuated Atlanta. The next day, the Union army moved into Atlanta and took over its railroads and factories. The soldiers stayed until November 15 when, about three o'clock in the afternoon, they set fire to the city. On November 16, Sherman's army left Atlanta in flames and began their infamous "March to the Sea."



Sherman's March to the Sea

Sherman's army moved quickly through the state heading from Atlanta to Savannah, burning everything in a path sixty miles wide on the three-hundred mile trek to the coast. On his way from Atlanta to Savannah, Sherman destroyed all military targets and the civilian economic system (farms, homes, towns, railroads, bridges, roads) that supported the Confederate military. The move took over two months and left a large area of the state totally destroyed. In response to criticism of the destruction, Sherman reportedly said, "If the people [of Georgia] raise a howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war and not popularity seeking." Estimates of the damage from Sherman's March to the Sea were as high as \$100 million.

Top: Although Sherman lost the battle at Kennesaw Mountain, that did not stop him from pushing on toward Atlanta. **Above:** Sherman's and Hood's armies fought for over a month in and around Atlanta before Hood finally evacuated the city. The Atlanta Cyclorama has a 358-foot painting of the battle.



On December 22, 1864, Sherman sent a wire to President Lincoln: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah with one hundred fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton." The next day, Union troops took over Savannah. Interestingly enough, Sherman did not burn Savannah. He knew that there was a treasure to be saved in Savannah, a treasure the Union Army needed. Since the city had been cut off by the naval blockade, bales of cotton had been accumulating in the warehouses and on the docks. Sherman quickly had it loaded, shipped to the North, and sold for a reported \$28 million.

When Savannah surrendered, Sherman had effectively divided the upper and lower Confederacy, cutting Robert E. Lee off from the vital supplies needed to continue the Southern war effort and ending the war in Georgia. The main concern of those who

remained in Georgia was finding food and shelter. The factories, rail lines, mills, plantations, and farm fields lay around them in ruins.

Map 40 The Civil War in Georgia

Map Skill: In which direction did General Sherman (below) march?



The Final Battles of the War

On January 13, 1865, the North captured Fort Fisher in North Carolina and closed the last Confederate blockade-running port. In Virginia, Lee's troops continued to fight Grant's army, which was over twice the size of the remaining Confederate force. On March 2, Lee asked to meet with Grant to talk about ending the war. President Lincoln refused to allow the meeting unless the South surrendered.

Lee tried one final time to push Union troops back from Petersburg, Virginia. He failed. Before he could reach the remaining Confederate forces in North Carolina, Union troops cut off his retreat. President Jefferson Davis knew the war was near its end. He left Richmond and went to Danville, Virginia, to avoid capture. He was eventually captured near Irwinville, Georgia.

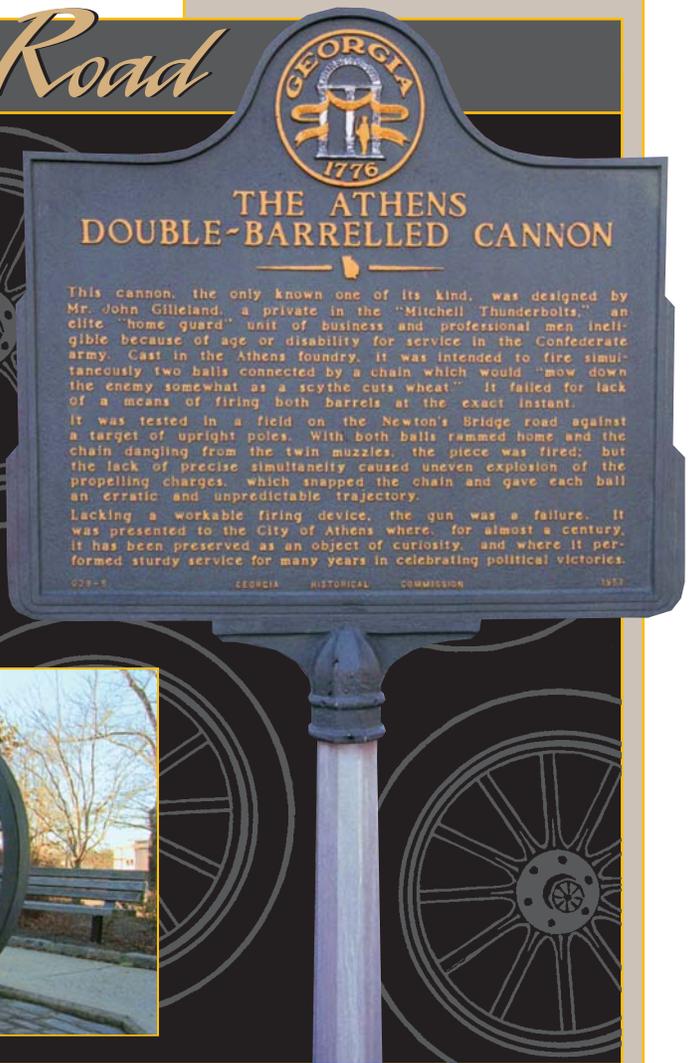
On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. While there were still a few skirmishes in North Carolina, the Civil War was officially over.

Did You Know?

By war's end, Robert E. Lee was respectfully called "The Old Man" because of his care of his troops.

By the Side of the Road

In 1862, local housebuilder and mechanic John Gilleland from Athens had an idea for a double-barreled cannon that would fire two cannonballs connected with a chain. After it was cast, Gilleland's cannon was taken for its first test. Unfortunately, the two balls did not fire at exactly the same time. The chain connecting them broke, and each cannonball followed an erratic course. One killed a cow, and the other hit a chimney on a cabin. Although Gilleland was convinced that his cannon was a success, he could not convince anyone else. The cannon was returned to Athens, where it was used as a signal gun. Today, the only known specimen of a double-barreled cannon stands on the grounds of City Hall in Athens.



Civil War Prisons

A particularly dark side of the Civil War was the way prisoners of both sides were treated by their captors. At first, each side routinely exchanged prisoners. However, in 1864, after an incident in which northern black military prisoners were reported to have been killed by their Confederate captors, General Grant stopped exchanging prisoners with the South. This kept the Confederacy from getting back men needed for the army. It also made military prisons overflow.

One of the Confederate prisons for Union soldiers was in Andersonville, Georgia. The prison was dirty; the only shelter was whatever the prisoners could put together; and there was not enough food, water, or medical supplies. Much of the available water was contaminated. The prison was always crowded beyond reason. During the fifteen months Andersonville operated, almost 13,000 Union prisoners died.

Stories of the conditions at Andersonville were so bad that the Confederate War Department had a medical team look at the prison. The team recommended moving the soldiers to better places. Although records indicate



Below: The Andersonville National Historic Site is also home to the National Prisoner of War Museum. Opened in 1998, it is dedicated to the men and women of this country who have suffered captivity. **Bottom:** This monument to the Iowa dead is in the Andersonville National Cemetery.

Andersonville's commander, Captain Henry Wirz, tried to improve conditions at the prison, he was executed in 1865 for "excessive cruelty." Today, Andersonville is a national cemetery where 13,700 Union dead are buried.

Although conditions at Andersonville Prison were horrible, the problems in prison camps were not limited to the South. Over 26,000 southerners died in northern camps such as Point Lookout, Maryland, and Camp Douglas, Illinois.

One Union prison was located at Elmira, New York. Before the war's end, one-fourth of the 12,123 Confederate prisoners at Elmira died. The prisoners faced malnutrition, exposure to the cold, and poor medical conditions. A man gnawing on a meat bone was envied by those about him. Broken arms and legs often were not tended. Prisoners, unaccustomed to the severe cold of New York winters, were often made to stand at attention barefooted on the snowy, ice-cold grounds. During summer months, prisoners were often made to stand for days in a sweat box seven feet high, twenty inches wide, and twelve inches deep without food, water, or ventilation.

Neither the North nor the South had foreseen the problems that would be caused by large numbers of prisoners over a prolonged war period. They had not planned how to house and feed and care for thousands of military prisoners, and they were unable to do so.

It's Your Turn

1. What was the first battle of the Civil War that took place on Georgia soil?
2. Could the Confederacy have maintained slavery even after the war was underway?
3. Why did General Sherman attack the civilian infrastructure between Atlanta and Savannah?
4. What military mistake cost Southern forces the initiative after the Battle of Chickamauga?
5. Who was executed for "excessive cruelty" at Andersonville Prison? Was that action justified?

Section 3

Life for the Civil War Soldier

Historians often write about the big battles and the great generals. The lives of ordinary soldiers, however, give a truer picture of war. Although they sometimes spoke with different accents and represented different governments, the soldiers—nicknamed “Johnny Reb” and “Billy Yank”—were very much alike. Most were under the age of twenty-one. Over 250,000 were sixteen years old or younger, and some were as young as ten. The majority of the soldiers came from the lower economic groups and knew nothing about war. In many cases, young men joined simply to escape the boredom of farm life and to seek adventures away from home. Too soon they faced a very different reality.

Daily Rations

From the beginning of the war, northern troops generally ate better than their southern counterparts. Union records from 1864 indicate that the basic daily **rations** (portions of food) in ounces for Union soldiers were: “20- beef; 18- flour; 2.56- dried beans; 1.6- green coffee; 2.4- sugar; .64- salt.” They also received small amounts of pepper, yeast powder, soap, candles, and

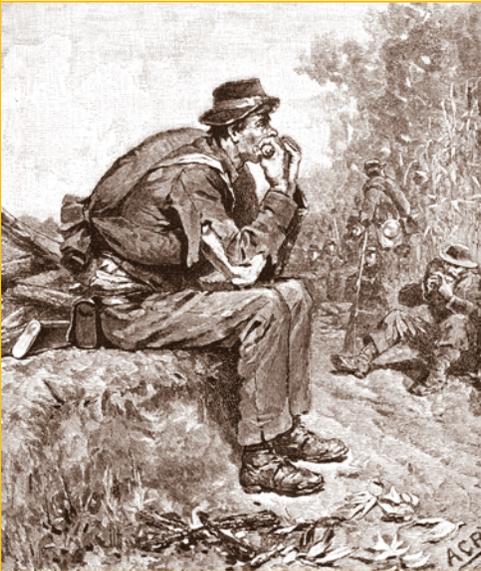
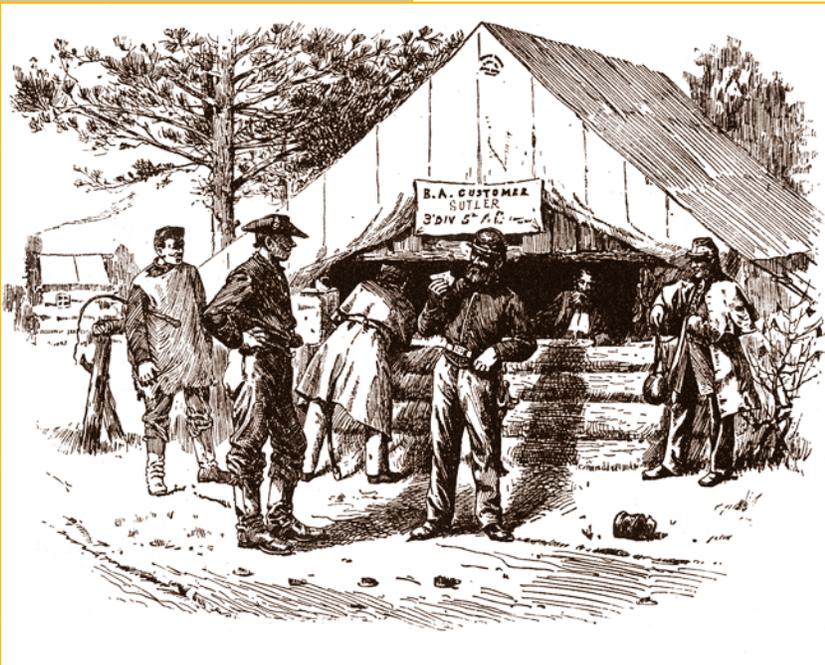
Section Preview

As you read, look for:

- the life of common soldiers during the war,
- the roles played by blacks and Latinos in the war, and
- **vocabulary terms:** rations and sutler wagon.

Below: These re-enactors are dressed in Confederate uniforms. Re-enactors are those who recreate or perform certain actions, particularly Civil War battles.





Top: Sutlers usually set up tents or wagons at encampments. Men often met at the sutler wagon in the evenings for conversation and companionship. **Above:** This soldier has just “liberated” an ear of corn from a farmer’s field.

vinegar. Similar records for the Army of Northern Virginia in 1863 listed rations for 100 Confederate soldiers over a thirty-day period. Each day, they had to share “1/4 pound of bacon, 18 oz. flour, 10 lbs. rice, and small amounts of peas and dried fruits when they could be obtained.” As the war progressed, food became even more scarce for the Confederates.

Soldiers from both North and South had to depend on food found in the woods or taken from farms. The term favored by the soldiers was “liberating” chickens, hogs, pies, and eggs. For soldiers with money, hunger pangs could be eased by a visit to the sutler wagons. Though not a part of the military, **sutler wagons** followed

behind the troops and were packed with food, razors, writing papers and pens, sewing needles, and other goods. Prices, especially those for food, were often double or triple the item’s normal cost. A dozen eggs, for example, could set the soldier back \$6, which is expensive even by today’s standards but which was a small fortune to a soldier in Civil War days.

By far the most valuable item, particularly during the summer, was water. Many men on both sides of the battles were felled not by bullets or cannon fire, but by dehydration (lack of water).

Supplies

During the early days of the war, it was often impossible to tell which side a soldier represented because uniforms were so seldom alike. The battlefields were a hodgepodge of colorful, often homespun, shirts, jackets, and trousers with a variety of hats including those made of straw. One regiment even marched off to battle in kilts. In one instance, Union soldiers let a group of men in blue jackets into their line, thinking they were friendly forces. By the time they discovered their mistake, the Confederate unit in blue had overrun the Union troops.

After a few months, Confederate soldiers dressed in double-breasted, hip-length coats and gray pants. Many of the Confederate officers started off wearing elaborate gold

Did You Know?

At least one **produce sutler** also worked as a **spy**. **Dr. William Passmore**, who wandered through **General Burnside’s Union camp** at will, was a spy for **Robert E. Lee**.

Did You Know?

Most Confederate soldiers wore outfits made of homespun cloth dyed light brown from crushed butternut (a type of walnut).

These uniforms were so common that “Butternut” became a nickname for the Confederate soldier.

braided uniforms made by hometown tailors or slaves. But without factories to mass produce uniforms, as the North had, those officers’ fancy clothes quickly gave way to a more practical homespun outfit. The hip-length coats were quickly replaced by short-waisted, single-breasted jackets. Each branch of the army had a different trim on its uniforms, and officers wore brass buttons to designate their branch of service. The uniforms of Union soldiers were blue, but the trim was

much the same as the Confederate’s. These troops also wore caps and hats with branch insignia in appropriate colors.

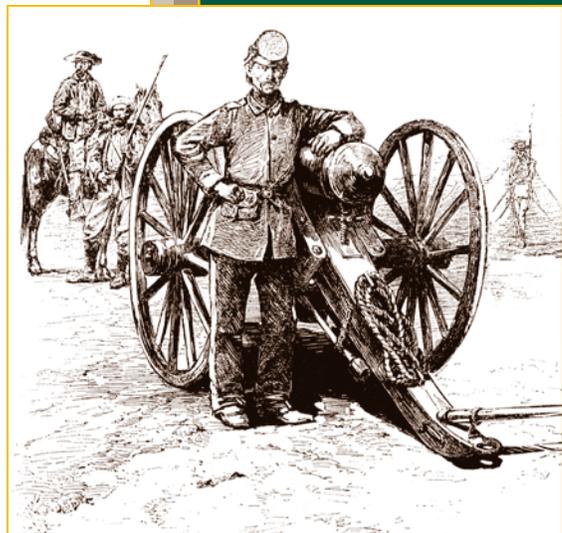
As the war dragged on, few Confederate soldiers dressed in gray uniforms. Most wore clothing made at home and sent by family and friends. Replacement uniforms became a luxury the Confederacy could not afford. By the war’s end, most returned to their homes in little more than rags.

Boots and shoes quickly wore out from days of marching on hot dusty roads in the summer or in ice and cold rains in the winter. Again, replacements were hard to find, and more than one Confederate soldier chose to march barefoot.

Soldiers had knapsacks in which they carried their writing paper, pictures, books, and toiletries. However, the soldiers found the knapsacks hard to hold onto and soon lost them. Instead, they wrapped personal items in a blanket and carried them in a tent canvas. They also carried a musket and a leather box for ammunition. On their belts, they fastened a cap box, a bayonet in its sheath, a sewing kit, and their mess equipment (a knife, fork, spoon, cup, and, sometimes, a light cooking skillet). Together, all of these items weighed about forty or fifty pounds. The longer a soldier stayed in the army, the more likely he was to leave behind everything he could do without.

At the beginning of the war, Union soldiers were issued single shot, muzzle-loading, .54 caliber rifles. Later, those rifles were replaced with the forty-inch barrel Springfield rifles. Confederates depended on foreign weapons or

Below: This illustration shows Confederate uniforms around 1862. **Bottom:** Precise lines rarely lasted long when the soldiers were on the march.



those bought at local arsenals. Some soldiers went into the early skirmishes of the war with little more than their hunting rifles. When the foreign rifles were damaged or broken, there were no replacements. Southern soldiers quickly learned to scan the battlefield after the fighting was over and pick up the rifles of their fallen opponents.

Infantry soldiers on both sides of the conflict carried long fighting blades, but these were mainly for appearance. Most of the swords became wartime souvenirs.

Did You Know?

Military mail was not censored during the Civil War. Letters spoke not only of love and missing family, but also detailed military information, plans, and maneuvers.

Camp Life

It may seem strange to think of soldiers getting bored during a war, but actual battles took up very little time. A far greater amount of time was spent marching to the next battle site. Each man had to find ways of making the long nights pass more quickly. Oftentimes, soldiers played jokes on each other. For example, in winter months, a favorite joke was to steal the bugler's bugle and fill the horn with water. In the morning when the bugler rose to sound revelry, he found a bugle frozen solid with ice that had to be thawed out before he could blow it.

Around camp, soldiers on both sides passed the time sitting around and talking about good times at home, grumbling about a particular officer, or bragging about which side was bravest. Some wrote letters home or spent their time reading and rereading the last mail they had received. The men also played games such as checkers, chess, backgammon, and dominoes and games of chance, such as poker. Having their pictures taken was another popular pastime and, for a mere 50 cents, a soldier could purchase a picture

Below: These re-enactors have recreated a typical camp scene. How different is this from what you have seen in the movies?



of a “pin-up girl,” a woman whose neck and arms were uncovered.

Almost everyone—from General Grant to the lowest-ranking private—whittled. They used soup bones, wood, or soft lead and made figures of people, animals, combat shields, badges, sinkers for fishing, or even uniform buttons. Another favorite activity was singing. As soon as a soldier took out his concertina (similar to a small accordion), men would gather around and begin to sing popular wartime songs or songs of home. Others would join in a makeshift band with wooden clappers, a Jew’s harp, and wooden fife. Baseball games were often formed, and several games might be going on at one time in the camp.

Another important pastime was prayer and camp meetings. At the beginning of the war, each regiment had a chaplain. As the war wore on, groups had to share. In most camps, there were daily preaching sessions or prayer services in the evening. Soldiers had their own prayer books, and many carried their own Bibles.

During the hard winter months, there was much less fighting and men lived in wooden huts they built themselves. When spring came, they tore down the huts and used the wood for firewood. In better weather, they lived in 4-8 man tents or slept directly under the sky.

Blacks in the Civil War

Some 178,985 enlisted men and 7,122 officers served in black regiments during the Civil War. Union General David Hunter first organized black troops in 1862 but found little support from the War Department. More than any other thing, it was the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers that led to the idea of using “Negro troops” in battle. Up to that time, most black troops built defenses, manned garrisons, and helped maintain army camps. Others served as nurses, servants, cooks, and spies.

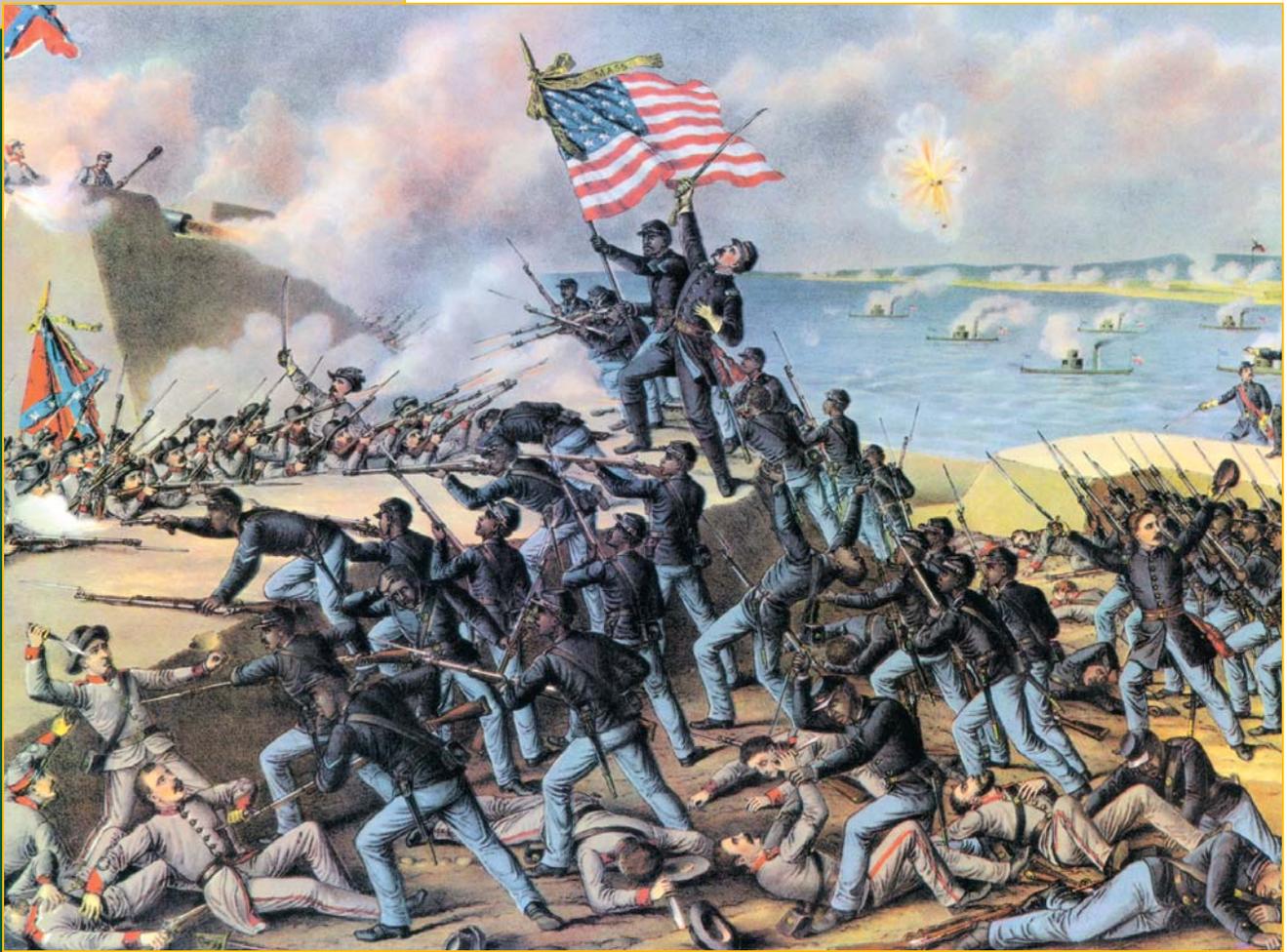
At the end of March 1862, the first black volunteer regiment began training at Readville Camp in Massachusetts. Robert G. Shaw, the 26-year-old son of an influential abolitionist, was named commander of the regiment. The group was mostly made up of freed blacks from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and included Lewis and Charles Douglass, sons of Frederick Douglass.

The regiment saw its first action on James Island near Hilton Head, South Carolina, on June 3, 1863. They demonstrated such courage that Shaw volunteered to lead them on a charge at Fort Wagner near Charleston, a charge many considered a suicide mission.

On July 18, 1863, Shaw, with sword drawn, yelled “Onward, 54th” and led his men into a tremendous barrage of cannon fire. Shaw was wounded,



Above: Chaplains were assigned to regiments of both armies. A “great revival” took place in the Confederate army in 1863, and camp meetings were commonplace.



Above: Members of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry led the charge on Fort Wagner. The brigade scaled the parapet but after brutal hand-to-hand combat were driven out.

Did You Know?

Ultimately, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers had a Georgia connection. The movie *Glory*, depicting the historic battle by that regiment, was filmed in Savannah, McDonough, and Jekyll Island.

but his men forged ahead over the last sand dune and met the Confederates in hand-to-hand combat. Over one-half of the regiment (281 men including Shaw) were killed or injured in the unsuccessful assault. Union forces eventually gave up trying to take Fort Wagner. But President Lincoln and members of Congress were so impressed by the exploits of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers that other black groups were given the opportunity to fight in combat rather than serve behind the lines in support roles.

By October 1863, there were fifty-eight black regiments in the Union Army. These soldiers, about 3,500 of whom were from Georgia, took part in over 450 battles and skirmishes.

On March 13, 1865, Confederate President Jefferson Davis signed the Negro Soldier Law, which allowed slaves to enlist in the Confederate Army. A few blacks enlisted in Richmond, but before a black regiment could be organized, Richmond had fallen to Union forces and the Civil War was drawing to an end.

Latinos in the Civil War

Before the Civil War, immigrants flooded into the United States from such countries as China, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Russia, Canada, Cuba, Brazil, and Ireland. Federal recruiters met many immigrants in New York and of-

ferred them money to join the Union Army. Many joined for the cash, although they had little idea what the war was all about. One immigrant group were Latinos from Spain and Latin America.

There were entire Latino battalions from California, Louisiana, Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico. Although many individuals received commendations or recognitions for bravery, some were national heroes. One was David Farragut, who became the first U.S. Navy admiral and who was responsible for the successful blockade of the South.

When the Civil War broke out, Farragut reluctantly left his home and friends in Virginia and moved to New York. When he captured New Orleans after a fierce battle, President Lincoln appointed him rear admiral, the highest rank in the Navy. Farragut continued to capture port cities until only one major southern port remained—Mobile Bay in Alabama. In January 1864, Farragut conducted one of the most daring naval battles of the war. When it was over, he had captured the last Gulf Coast port under Confederate control. For all practical purposes, the victory ended the Civil War and made Farragut into a national hero. In the spring of 1868, politicians tried to talk the famous admiral into running for president. He refused, saying that he was best trained for war, not politics.

Other Latinos remembered from the Civil War include Loreta Velazquez, who disguised herself as a man and joined her Confederate husband in combat. She fought gallantly maintaining her disguise in several battles, including the Battle of Fort Donelson and the Battle of Shiloh. She also served as a spy for the Confederacy.

Below: When the smoke from the Battle of Mobile became too thick, Admiral Farragut climbed the rigging to get a better view. Mobile fell to Farragut's forces in one of the most decisive naval victories of the Civil War.



Did You Know?

By age 10, **David Farragut**, who had been born in **Tennessee** and was fluent in both **English and Spanish**, was a midshipman aboard a U.S. naval ship. By **age 12**, he **captained his own ship**.



In April 1861 Laredo, Texas, businessman Santos Benavides (whose great, great grandfather had originally settled Laredo) formed the Benavides Regiment and drove a Union force out of the small Texas town of Carrizo. In 1863, he was promoted to colonel, making him one of the highest-ranking Latinos in the Confederacy. Benavides also stopped local revolts against the Texas Confederate government, defended Laredo against the Union 1st Texas Cavalry, and drove the Union forces out of Brownsville.

On the Union side was Rafael Chacon, a former Mexican soldier during the Mexican-American War. In 1861, the 28-year-old was made captain of an almost totally Spanish-speaking regiment under the command of famous frontiersman Kit Carson. In February 1862, three thousand Confederate troops under the command of General Henry Sibley neared Fort Craig, in New Mexico Territory. Confederate troops hoped to capture New Mexico since it led to the California and Colorado gold fields. Chacon and his men harassed the Confederate troops and forced Sibley's men to retreat away from the fort. A few days later, the real battle began at Valverde. During the battle, Chacon led an assault deep into enemy lines. When Union comrades called for a retreat, Chacon's regiment was the last to cross back to safety. This battle was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. Although it was a Confederate victory, the southern troops were weakened by casualties and defeated a month later at the Battle of Glorieta Pass.

Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Chaves, nicknamed El Lioncita (the Little Lion) was in charge of the First New Mexico Volunteers. He also fought at the Battle of Valverde. But it was at Glorieta Pass that Chaves's scouting skills came into play. He led the Union troops through 16 miles of mountain wilderness to a point right on top of Sibley's Confederate base camp, which was filled with all the supplies needed to keep the army traveling toward the gold fields. After a short battle, the camp was destroyed and the Confederates were forced to retreat back into Texas, giving up their dream of capturing the western gold fields. Although the Battle of Glorieta Pass did not result in major casualties, it was a turning point and is sometimes referred to as the "Gettysburg of the West."

It's Your Turn

1. What were the common nicknames for the Union and Confederate soldiers?
2. What were the sutler wagons that followed the armies from camp to camp? Do you think it was "right" to sell items for such highly inflated prices? Why or why not?
3. Why do you think the Union soldiers were better dressed and better armed than their southern counterparts?
4. Describe some of the activities soldiers used while in camp for their own entertainment and amusement.
5. What part did David Farragut play in the Civil War?

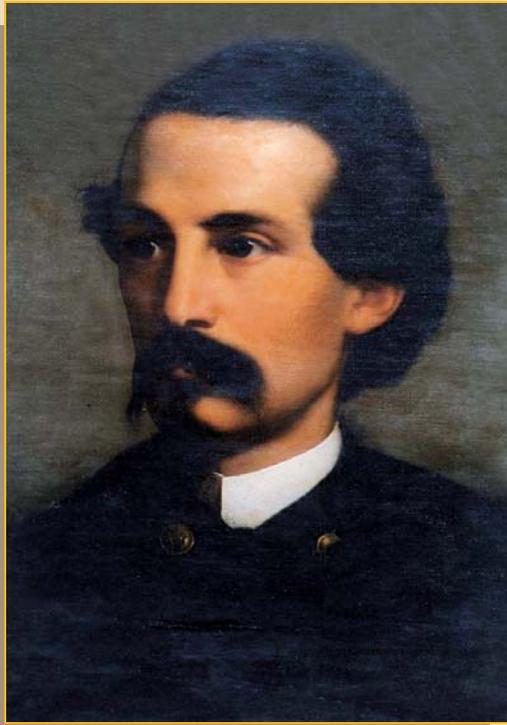
American Spotlight

Federico Cavada

For all of its controversy, the American Civil War produced many courageous and heroic individuals. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, George Meade, Robert E. Lee, Joshua Chamberlain, George Pickett, Robert Gould Shaw, and Ulysses S. Grant were officers, but ordinary soldiers like Daniel Crotty and civilians such as Clara Barton were also heroes.

Another hero was a Latino named Federico Cavada, who combined courage (the character word for this chapter) with natural artistic and professional talents. Federico Cavada’s family had immigrated from Cuba to Philadelphia. An engineer and hot air balloonist, 30-year-old Cavada volunteered to fight for his new country the day before the Battle of Bull Run (Battle of Manassas).

He was quickly given the rank of captain in the Union Army and given an assignment to match his unusual talents. He became part of a group nicknamed “the eyes of the Army of the Potomac.” Cavada, an excellent artist, flew above the battlefields in a balloon and sketched the scenes below. This helped federal forces coordinate responses to Confederate troop movements. An excellent horseman, Cavada also joined the cavalry and fought in a number of battles including Antietam and Fredericksburg. For his courage, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He later used his artistic ability to paint a scene from the Battle of Fredericksburg that now hangs in the Penn-



Above: Federico Cavada was an artist, soldier, author, diplomat, and a leader in the fight for Cuban independence.

sylvania Historical Society and is called “The Battle of Marye’s Heights.”

During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Cavada was captured and spent the rest of the war at Libby Concentration Camp in Richmond. Even there, Cavada continued to use his talents to sketch and write about prison life. The result was a publication called *Libby Life*. Released from prison in March 1864, Cavada returned to the army and served under the command of his good friend General David Birney, who was killed during Grant’s Wilderness Campaign. Saddened by his friend’s death, Cavada wrote the poem “Burney’s Grave,” a touching account of his friend’s bravery and the horror of war.

After the war ended, Cavada returned to Cuba as a U.S. diplomat. After three years of service,

he resigned and used his military experience to form a training camp for Cuban soldiers involved in a war with Spain for independence. He introduced guerilla warfare tactics and in 1870, he became commander-in-chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Army. A year later, he was captured by Spanish forces when he refused to leave a wounded friend to escape into the mountains.

Cavada was scheduled for execution. The U.S. tried to intervene, and many former Civil War comrades, including President Ulysses S. Grant, begged the Spanish government to call off his execution. However, he was executed by a firing squad the day after his capture.

Section 4

Section Preview

As you read, look for:

- the life of civilians during the war.

Did You Know?

There was such a **shortage of coal** during the war that southerners mixed **coal dust, sawdust, sand, and wet clay** for fuel.

Life During the Civil War

While the leaders of both sides planned strategies and waged battles, others in the North and the South made their own contributions to the war effort. Both northern and southern communities endured hardships during the Civil War, and the civilians at home suffered no matter which side of the conflict they were on.

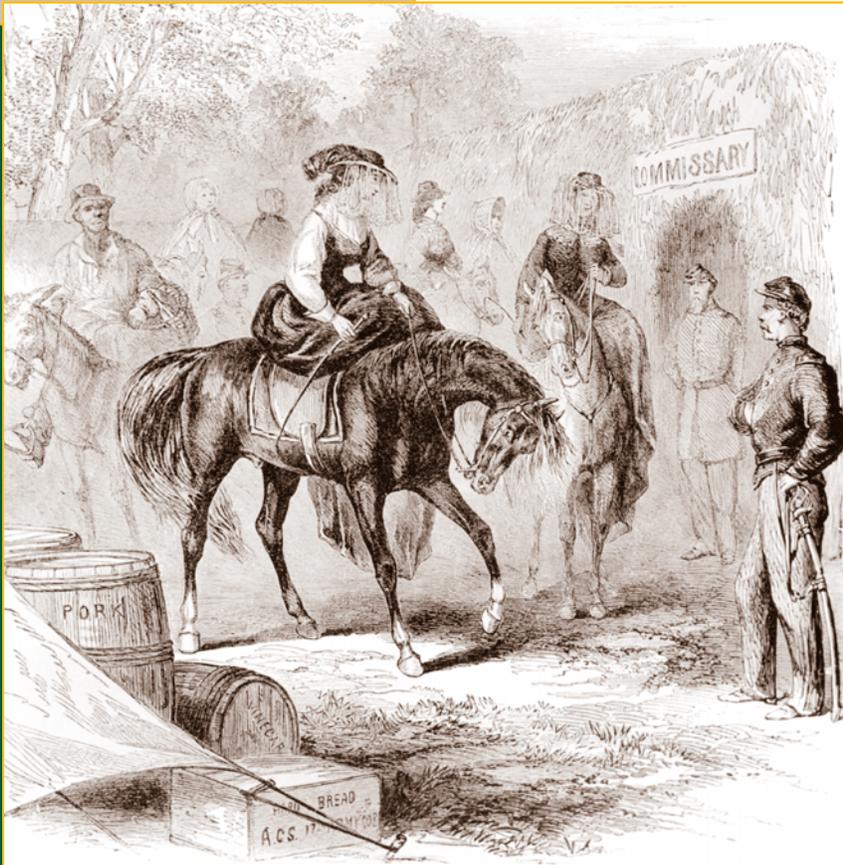
In 1863, the South had to import everything from a hairpin to a toothpick, from a cradle to a coffin. Southerners found it difficult to get such farm supplies as seed, horse harnesses, ropes, and water tubs. The cost of feed for the animals and salt to cure, or preserve, meat was high. Household items, such as soap, candles, and matches were hard to come by. People often went without oil or gas for lighting and wood or coal for heating. There were not

enough medical supplies for the civilians or the army. Many of the rail lines were inoperable because there were no tracks to replace war-damaged lines. There was a severe lack of replacement parts for manufacturing machinery. The few manufacturing facilities in the South were not functional as the war wore on. Life in Georgia, as in all southern states, became very difficult.

Bread riots broke out in Richmond, Virginia. It was almost impossible to get items such as coffee or sugar. People used molasses as a sweetener instead of sugar. When they had no more coffee, people made drinks from chicory, peanuts, okra seed, and sweet potatoes. Many southerners used food items they had never tried before. Some ate mule meat and rats.

Women made clothing from curtains or carpets. Shoes were made from horsehide, deerskin, pigskin, and, sometimes, book covers. When they could not find the right kind of paper, some publishers used multicolored or patterned wallpaper for newsprint.

Prices in the South shot up, and money became worth less and less. Salt, which had cost a penny a pound before the war, rose to 50 cents a pound. Flour jumped to \$200 a barrel. Dress shoes cost as much as \$100. People began



Above: In Union-occupied towns, southern women were sometimes reduced to asking the soldiers for food.

to barter items. According to one news report, a woman traded a \$600 hat for five turkeys. Newspaper ads with barter requests were common.

There were not enough teachers or books to keep most schools open. Soldiers needed the ammunition and horses, so there were few hunts or races. Some communities tried to raise money for the war with talent shows, musicals, or even road shows. The admission price of one such show in Uniontown, Alabama, was \$2 or “one pair of socks.”

Neighbors and friends still visited each other, but the gatherings were no longer carefree parties. Southern women, trying to keep up family farms, did not always look forward to getting mail. They knew any letter might bring news of an injured or dead husband, son, or brother.

Women in the Civil War

Women played a variety of roles in the war. They ran family farms or worked in factories, jobs traditionally held by men before the war. According to some reports, about four hundred women disguised themselves as men and fought as soldiers. On more than one occasion, women acted as spies and Army scouts for both Union and Confederate troops; others served in the army as stewardesses, laundresses, and nurses. When the Confederate Army in Tennessee was desperate for ammunition, ladies in Augusta were called into the Powder Works Gunpowder Plant to help produce 75,000 cartridges a day. Thousands of women worked as paid or unpaid volunteers, and some were placed in positions of major importance.

Thirty-nine-year-old Phoebe Pember of Savannah was in charge of housekeeping and patient diet at one of the divisions of Richmond’s Chimborazo Hospital. During the war, 15,000 patients were under her direct care. Sally Tompkins ran a southern military hospital and was made a captain by Jefferson Davis, the only woman to receive an officer’s rank in the Confederate Army. Dorothea Dix, who was known for her tireless campaign on behalf of the mentally ill, was head of the Union’s Nursing Corps. Clara Barton was a Union Army nurse supervisor. After the war, she used her field-hospital experiences to found the American Red Cross in 1881.

Other women, such as Mary Boykin Chesnut of South Carolina, used their literary talents to record the drama of the Civil War. Chesnut’s *A Diary from Dixie* was a shortened version of a 400,000-word manuscript about life



Above: Clara Barton also helped with the efforts to identify 13,000 unknown Union dead at the Andersonville prisoner-of-war camp.

during the period. Abolitionists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony not only promoted the abolition of slavery but worked to obtain equal rights and suffrage for women.

Women helped in the war effort in a very important way by simply keeping in touch with husbands, sons, brothers, and friends. By some accounts, close to 150,000 letters were sent out from Union postal offices each day. Although southern mail took far longer, the same support was given to Confederate troops.

Occasionally, women supported the war effort in a less-than-dignified fashion. When New Orleans was occupied by Union soldiers, women cast hateful glances at the soldiers as they passed by. They sang Confederate songs in loud voices and even spit on Union troops. One woman even emptied a bed chamber pot out a window on the head of Admiral David Farragut. Shortly thereafter, Union officials passed the “Woman’s Order,” which made it a crime to treat soldiers in an undignified manner.

Most women, however, were content to help the war effort by keeping home and hearth going, by making clothes and bandages for soldiers, or filling the more traditional role of nursing the wounded.

Young People During the Civil War

During the Civil War, life for young people in the North did not change too drastically. They still attended school from 8 to 5, but the teachers were female. Male teachers had left for the battlefields. Students returned home for “dinner” as the midday meal, and they might have even taken a nap before returning to school for afternoon classes. Immigrant children, however, probably worked in a factory instead of attending school.

Children still had chores at home. Girls sewed and knitted for the men in their fathers’ regiments. Boys hauled potatoes and onions to maintain a diet that would prevent scurvy. Many sawed wood for the family’s fireplaces and cooking stoves. Those who lived on farms worked much longer hours feeding the animals and helping out during harvests.

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In the South, children’s lives were very different. There had been few public schools before the war, and none really operated during the war. Only wealthy children with private tutors were schooled during the war years.



Above: Twelve-year-old drummer boy William Black is considered to be the youngest wounded soldier in the Civil War.

It's Your Turn

1. What did women in the South do to help the war effort?
2. How did young people in the South contribute to the war effort?

With most of the men away, children had to help maintain homes and farms and take care of younger brothers and sisters. Mealtimes were not much of a treat as food became quite scarce in most areas of the South.

Because of the blockade, replacement items were hard to come by. Clothes and shoes were patched and not replaced when they wore out. Recreational sports such as fishing and hunting were now essential to provide food for the family.

Many young boys, however, went off to war. In the Union Army, there were thousands of soldiers between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Over three hundred soldiers were age thirteen or younger, and some were as young as ten. Confederate Army records were not as well maintained, but it is assumed that boys as young as age 10 served as soldiers.

A Final Note

The Civil War cost our nation much more than the devastation and destruction of the towns and lands upon which battles were fought. It cost much more than the emotional heartache of a war that split our nation in half for five bloody years.

Over 620,000 soldiers died in the Civil War. About one-third of those men died on the battlefield, but most died from diseases, wounds, or the hardships of military prisons. On both sides of the tragic conflict, some of the men fought out of a sense of loyalty and duty; others fought from a sense of adventure. Neither the North nor the South was ever the same again. The healing of emotional wounds took far longer than the war itself. In the end, all that remained was the challenge of rebuilding a nation that had been devastated by the internal strife.

Chapter Summary

- **The Civil War had many outstanding leaders from both North and South, but the two men who led the governments of that time were President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America and United States President Abraham Lincoln.**
- **Hostilities actually began with the firing on Fort Sumter by Confederate troops on April 12, 1861.**
- **Most of the battles of the war took place on southern soil, so most of the damage to civilian areas occurred in the South.**
- **Northern strategies during the war included a blockade of southern ports to prevent trade with other nations, the Anaconda Plan to squeeze the Confederacy in half, the capture of the Confederate capital, and the plan by Generals Grant and Sherman to destroy the Confederate armies while, at the same time, destroying the civilian areas to end civilian support for the war effort.**
- **The South's primary strategy was called King Cotton diplomacy. The Confederacy hoped that British and French businesses would need its cotton and would maintain trade with the South, providing money, supplies, and munitions to help the South win the war.**
- **There were over one hundred Civil War battles fought in Georgia with most, ninety-two, coming in 1864. The two major Union campaigns of that year were the Atlanta Campaign, which led to the fall and burning of Atlanta in November 1864, and the Savannah Campaign, which included Sherman's infamous March to the Sea and ended in December 1864 with the surrender of Savannah.**
- **Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September 1862, promised to allow slavery in states where it already existed if the South would end the war. The South chose to continue to fight.**
- **Neither the North nor the South were capable of handling the large numbers of prisoners of war during the four-year period. As a result, Civil War prisons were generally inhumane. There were stories of abuse, starvation, and mistreatment in prisons of both the North and the South.**
- **Lives of the soldiers for both the Union and the Confederacy were very similar although southern troops suffered far more from a lack of supplies, rations, and ammunition than did northern troops.**
- **Participants in the Civil War included people from all walks of life, and all ethnic groups in the United States with outstanding contributions from women, children, Latinos, and blacks.**
- **Over 620,000 Americans died in the Civil War, and total costs to the North and South in financial terms exceeded \$15 billion.**

Chapter Review

Reviewing People, Places, and Terms



Write a sentence explain the importance of each of the following people or places to U.S. history during the Civil War period.

1. Atlanta
2. Clara Barton
3. Chickamauga
4. Fort Pulaski
5. Ulysses S. Grant
6. John Bell Hood
7. Joseph E. Johnston
8. Robert E. Lee
9. Abraham Lincoln
10. Charles Olmstead
11. Savannah

Understanding the Facts



1. What stand did Lincoln take on slavery in his inaugural address?
2. Which battle signaled the start of the Civil War?
3. Describe the different strategies for winning the war.
4. Why did President Jefferson Davis replace General Joseph E. Johnston with General John Bell Hood? What happened in the battle after that change of command?
5. What were the two major campaigns fought in Georgia in 1864?
6. What impact did the fall of Georgia to Union troops have on the war?
7. Which battle ended hostilities in the western territories in the war?

Developing Critical Thinking



1. What do you think was the greatest factor in the Confederacy's defeat?
2. One person called the Civil War “a rich man's war and a poor man's fight.” What do you think that meant?
3. Was General Sherman's “seared earth” plan really necessary? What did it accomplish?

Checking It Out



1. No battle in our history involved more casualties than the Battle of Gettysburg. But the huge task of moving so many men (75,000 Union troops and 82,289 Confederate troops) to the battle site is one aspect that many history students do not consider. Research that battle. Identify at least ten factors that would make the movement of troops into battle positions so difficult.
2. Most of the battles described in this chapter were land battles, but sea power played an important part in the war. Research the role of sea power for both Union and Confederate forces. Why did so many blockade runners manage to get through the Union blockades? What role did sea vessels play in transporting men, supplies, and munitions for both armies? What was the importance of rivers in the war, especially the larger rivers such as the Mississippi? Look too at the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*.
3. Jefferson Davis proposed the creation of a camel-mounted cavalry to patrol the southwestern desert. Check out Civil War facts in your media center or on the Internet and see if his idea came to pass.

Writing Across the Curriculum



1. Most of the battles that took place in Georgia occurred in 1864 as a part of the Atlanta Campaign and the Savannah Campaign. Select the battles that took place nearest your home and research at least one of those battles. Prepare a short report on the location, the commanders of both sides, the number of troops, the number of casualties, the battle's outcome, and the strategies involved in the battle.
2. Few resources are more valuable to a historian than primary resources, such as letters that have been saved from soldiers to their families or from commanders to their leaders. Pretend that you are a 15-year-old soldier on the lines at the Battle of Resaca. Write a letter to a friend describing your daily activities, your food and supplies, life in your camp, and the battle in which you have just taken part.

Exploring Technology



1. Use your favorite search engine to research the lives of any three of the following Civil War leaders—Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Raphael Semmes, David Farragut, Philip Sheridan, J. E. B. Stuart, Joseph Johnston, George McClellan, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, James Longstreet, Joshua Chamberlain, George Pickett, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Governor Joseph E. Brown, John Bell Hood. Determine the following facts:
 - a. What attributes or character traits did they have in common?
 - b. What did they do before the war? How did that help them in their military careers or in battles?
 - c. Did they share any common experiences before or after the war? Explain.

- d. What military role did they play in the war?
- e. How were they viewed by their men?
- f. How does history portray them?

2. Use your Internet research skills to find out who Quantrill's Raiders were and for what were they most known.
3. The Massacre at Fort Pillow has long been a source of controversy. Use your Internet skills to find at least four different accounts and determine the following information:
 - a. Did Nathan Bedford Forrest order the killing or wounding of 70 percent of the “coloured troops” and 43 percent of the “white troops”?
 - b. In your opinion, what caused the massacre? List as many elements as you can.
 - c. Do you think that the results of the investigation were correct? Why or why not?



Applying Your Skills

1. Canned foods were a new thing resulting from wartime needs. New canned items included Underwood deviled ham, Borden's condensed milk, Van Camp pork & beans, Lea & Perrins worcestershire sauce, and McHenry's tabasco sauce. The next time the family goes grocery shopping, go with them and see if you can find any of those items on the shelves. Or, just check the kitchen shelves or pantry in your home.
2. On a county map of Georgia, mark the locations of the battles that took place in Georgia. Show which campaign each battle was a part of by color-coding the map. As you prepare the legend for your map, list the year and date for each battle and the major commanders involved in each battle.
3. Did you know that an estimated 3,530 Native Americans fought for the Union in the Civil War? About 1,018 of those troops were killed. What percentage of Indians fighting in the Union were killed?