

**Chapter 1 : Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations - Office of the Historian**

*The Civil War in the United States began in , after decades of simmering tensions between northern and southern states over slavery, states' rights and westward expansion.*

Prior to this work, he produced seven volumes of a "History of the United States from the Compromise of " an eighth volume was published after this work , and he also produced a three volume "History of the Civil War ". In the preface to this one-volume "History of the Civil War " he states that this is not an "abridgement" of his prior work, but rather was a "fresh" study. Rhodes became known for his detailed research and lack of bias which is consistent throughout all his history works. It is interesting while reading this book to think about the way the perceptions of the United States Civil War have changed over the years. As an example, Rhodes has no difficulty in emphasizing slavery and anti-slavery as the primary causes of the war, and since that time it has become more common to see more general references to state rights used, perhaps to cover the ugliness of issue. Another example would be the way History and Historians treat Robert E. Lee does not seem to fare so well with modern historians. Though ultimately there was no foreign interference, it is interesting to learn how a different outcome in a battle here and there, could easily have changed things considerably. Other interesting chapters and threads throughout the book include looking at how the North responded to the draft, especially after it became clear that the war would be won. There is a discussion of the politics and the Democratic Party turning into the Copperheads, while some legitimate opposition positions were lost as a result of the party pushing their opposition to Lincoln and the war. Rhodes also discusses the technology, and the failure to quickly move to breech loading rifles. His discussion of the economics during the war is also very thorough. Obviously there is a discussion on the blockades and blockade running. In addition he discusses the currency problems faced both in North and South, as well as the debt resulting from the war and the consequences to the populations of the Union and the Confederacy. He also looks at the illegal trade between North and South during the war. Not surprisingly, Rhodes gives an excellent and thorough evaluation of the Generals and other figures on each side of the war. In particular, his comparison of the Generals as they come into opposition with each other is particularly well done. While the perception of some of them as changed through time, one can count on an even appraisal in all cases. The same is true for his evaluation of the battles, tactics, and strategies from the perspective of both sides. Of course, there are many good books on the United States Civil War which cover these areas, but just as obviously this book would not be complete without them. The result is that one has to wonder how much he is leaving out in this one volume history that was included in his earlier three volume work. Having not read his earlier history, or his larger history of the entire era, it is impossible to judge how much he is leaving out. There is no discussion of the aftermath of the war to balance the discussion of the events leading to the start of the war. These weaknesses are small though when one looks at the overall strength of the book.

**Chapter 2 : The American Civil War (I): How Did Abraham Lincoln Change History? - Clear IAS**

*History of the Civil War, [James Ford Rhodes] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Awarded the Pulitzer Prize in , James Ford Rhodes's History of the Civil War, stands among the essential works in American history.*

The American Civil War, “, resulted from long-standing sectional differences and questions not fully resolved when the United States Constitution was ratified in , primarily the issue of slavery and states rights. Over the course of the Civil War weapons ranged from obsolete flintlocks to state-of-the-art repeaters. During the Civil War, women took on new roles, including running farms and plantations and spying; some disguised themselves as men and fought in battle. In the decades following the conflict, those who did not wish to upset adherents of either side simply called it The Late Unpleasantness. It is also known as Mr. An estimated total of ,, were killed in action or died of disease. More than twice that number were wounded but survived at least long enough to muster out. Casualties of the Civil War cannot be calculated exactly, due to missing records especially on the Southern side and the inability to determine exactly how many combatants died from wounds, drug addiction, or other war-related causes after leaving the service. An untold number of civilians also perished, primarily from disease as entire towns became hospitals. Other actions include the Battle of Memphis , Charleston Harbor , and Mobile Bay , and the naval sieges of Vicksburg in and again in Throughout the war, the Union had a decided advantage in both numbers and quality of naval vessels. On April 12 the Confederates opened fire with cannon. On April 15, Lincoln called for 75, volunteers to put down the Southern rebellion, a move that prompted Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina to reverse themselves and vote in favor of secession. Most of the western section of Virginia rejected the secession vote and broke away, ultimately forming a new, Union-loyal state, West Virginia. Many graduates of the U. Neither side expected a war of long duration. Volunteers were asked to serve for 90 days. Southerners thought Northerners too weak and cowardly to fight. Northerners thought a dependence upon slave labor had rendered Southerners too weak both physically and morally to present a serious battlefield threat. Both sides were due for a rude awakening. To prevent a Northern victory, the South would have to defend that same large area, but with a smaller population and less industry than the North could ultimately bring to bear. A short war would favor the South, a long one the North. The Western Theater began west of the Alleghenies West Virginia excepted and continued to the Mississippi River, but it also included the interior of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Events farther west are considered to have occurred in the Trans-Mississippi Theater and the Far West. Lasting less than half an hour, the affair would barely qualify as a skirmish later in the war, but the Union victory there and subsequent ones in the region elevated the reputation of Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Department of the Ohio. The first real battle took place July 21, , on the hills around Bull Run creek outside Manassas, Virginia, a railroad junction some 30 miles south of the Northern capital at Washington City Washington, D. During the war, the North named battles for the nearest body of water, and the South used the name of the nearest town. The Union army made progress early in the battle, but Confederate reinforcements arrived late in the day from the Shenandoah Valley and routed the Federals. The unfortunate Union commander, Irvin McDowell, was made the scapegoat and was replaced with an officer who had some victories to his credit: On September 10 a Union victory at Carnifax Ferry in the Big Kanawha Valley of West Virginia virtually ended Confederate control in most of the western counties, although there would be raids and guerrilla warfare there. A successful naval invasion of North Carolina took place in August. The Western Theater saw only minor skirmishing. Kentucky was attempting to remain neutral and had vowed to take sides against whichever side first moved troops into it. That was the Confederacy, which felt compelled to establish Mississippi River forts and establish camps within the state to repel any attempted Union move south. The Union commander, Nathaniel Lyon, was killed, the first Federal general to die in action during the war. Bee at First Manassas. The year saw the first clash between ironclad warships, in the Battle of Hampton Roads. Lincoln announced his Emancipation Proclamation. The South found two heroes: Lee, who took command of the main Confederate army. Lincoln would be hard-pressed to find a commander

Lee could not out-general. Farther south along the Atlantic Coast, Federals captured territory in North and South Carolina and Georgia, but lost a chance to shorten the war when they were turned back at the Battle of Secessionville, South Carolina. In the Western Theater, Union forces made deep penetrations into Dixie, beginning the year along the Ohio River and finishing it in control of Middle and West Tennessee, with outposts in Mississippi. Even New Orleans was under the Stars and Stripes again. Beyond the Mississippi, initial Confederate successes in New Mexico territory were nullified by a defeat at Glorieta Pass. Texans lynched 50 Unionists in what became known as the Great Hanging at Gainesville and attacked German immigrants trying to leave the state, executing nine of the wounded after the Battle of the Nueces. Three hundred Sioux were sentenced to hang, but Lincoln cut that number to 38—still the largest mass execution in U. S. history. September saw simultaneous Confederate invasions into Maryland and Kentucky in September. Neither, however, was long lived. The year ended—and the new year would begin—with another bloodbath, on the banks of Stones River outside Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Overall, the scales were still nearly balanced between the two sides in their struggle to restore the Union or to establish a Southern Confederacy. Lee then suffered a major defeat at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in early July. The two antagonists met again in November in a confused, inconclusive affair known as the Mine Run Campaign. In response, Lee divided his force, leaving part of it to guard the river at Fredericksburg. On April 30, Hooker and Lee collided near a mansion called Chancellorsville in a densely thicketed area of woods known as The Wilderness. He died May Lee, learning the Federals had captured Fredericksburg, divided his force again and defeated them at Salem Church. Hooker gave up the campaign and withdrew on the night of May 5—6. Read more about the Battle of Chancellorsville. Grant on July 4 after a day siege. Grant was placed in command of all Western armies, a prelude to an even greater promotion that would come the following spring. Two massacres marked Connor attacked the camp of Chief Bear Hunter on January Quantrill sacked and burned Lawrence, Kansas, a center for pro-Union, anti-slavery Jayhawkers and Redlegs, killing — men and boys. His men encountered the Army of the Potomac, now under George Gordon Meade, at a crossroads town in southeastern Pennsylvania on July 1. Capturing the town but failing to take the high ground around it, Lee assailed the Union flanks the next day. On July 3, Lee made perhaps his greatest mistake of the war, ordering a frontal attack across open ground against the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. Read more about the Battle Of Gettysburg. The year also saw an event unique in American history. Counties of western Virginia had refused to leave the Union when the state seceded in . At the end of , both sides still had significant forces, and the Confederates enjoyed good defensive terrain in Virginia and North Georgia. If they could inflict enough losses on their Northern opponents, they might win at the ballot box what they could not on the field of battle: Lincoln was vulnerable and in the elections might be replaced by a Democrat who would make peace with the Confederacy. Grant, who was put in charge of all Union armies in March Three days later, it collided with Robert E. There was no such clear-cut outcome this time. Lee anticipated the move, and the two armies tore at each other again for two weeks in May around Spotsylvania Courthouse. The siege of Richmond and Petersburg had begun. A tardy advance by a large number of Union soldiers into the foot-deep crater it created allowed the Southerners time to recover. They poured fired into the densely packed Federals; eventually, the fighting was hand-to-hand. Angered by the blast and the presence of black troops, the Confederates gave no quarter and the Battle of the Crater resulted in 4, Union casualties for no gain. After a victory at Lynchburg in June, Jubal A. A desperate delaying action on July 9 at Monocacy, Maryland, by an outnumbered force under Lew Wallace—the future author of *Ben Hur*—bought the capital time to prepare. Lincoln came out to watch the fighting. When Grant went east his friend and subordinate, William Tecumseh Sherman , took command of the armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland at Chattanooga. While Grant bludgeoned and sidestepped his way toward Richmond, Sherman was slugging through the mountains of North Georgia. There, Confederate general Joseph Johnston made superb use of terrain to slow the Federal advance. But gradually, his armies closed in on the rail center of Atlanta. The capture of Atlanta was one of the most crucial events of the war. The Democrats had nominated George B. McClellan, the former commander of the Army of the Potomac, as their candidate. The party made many missteps during the campaign, and for the first time ever, the North allowed soldiers to vote in the field. He reached Savannah by Christmas, leaving a mile wide swath of ashes, wrecked

railroads and utter destruction behind him. Sherman detached George Thomas and the Army of the Cumberland to deal with him. At the town of Franklin, Hood ordered frontal assaults that after five hours of intense fighting, left his army in tatters; five generals were dead. After an ice storm melted, Thomas came out of his works and finished the job of shattering the Confederate army. Its remnants withdrew to Tupelo, Mississippi. Stories that his men massacred Union soldiers, particularly members of the United States Colored Troops captured at Fort Pillow , a poorly designed Mississippi River fort north of Memphis, gained instant credence in the North, but two official inquiries were unable to reach a conclusion about what had actually happened.

**Chapter 3 : A History of the Civil War, - Wikisource, the free online library**

*A History of the Civil War, is a book by James Ford Rhodes. It won the Pulitzer Prize for History in The Book is about the American Civil War.*

Overview Union flag In the presidential election , Republicans , led by Abraham Lincoln , supported banning slavery in all the U. The Southern states viewed this as a violation of their constitutional rights and as the first step in a grander Republican plan to eventually abolish slavery. The Republican Party, dominant in the North, secured a plurality of the popular votes and a majority of the electoral votes nationally, thus Lincoln was constitutionally elected president. He was the first Republican Party candidate to win the presidency. However, before his inauguration , seven slave states with cotton -based economies declared secession and formed the Confederacy. The first six to declare secession had the highest proportions of slaves in their populations, a total of 49 percent. Confederate Army flag Eight remaining slave states continued to reject calls for secession. Outgoing Democratic President James Buchanan and the incoming Republicans rejected secession as illegal. Speaking directly to the "Southern States", he attempted to calm their fears of any threats to slavery, reaffirming, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. The Confederates assumed that European countries were so dependent on " King Cotton " that they would intervene, but none did, and none recognized the new Confederate States of America. Hostilities began on April 12, , when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter. While in the Western Theater the Union made significant permanent gains, in the Eastern Theater , the battle was inconclusive from 1862 to 1863. Later, in 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation , which made ending slavery a war goal. In 1864, Robert E. Western successes led to Ulysses S. Inflicting an ever-tightening naval blockade of Confederate ports, the Union marshaled the resources and manpower to attack the Confederacy from all directions, leading to the fall of Atlanta to William T. Sherman and his march to the sea. The last significant battles raged around the Siege of Petersburg. While the military war was coming to an end, the political reintegration of the nation was to take another 12 years, known as the Reconstruction Era. Confederate flag, the "Stars and Bars". The American Civil War was one of the earliest true industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph , steamships and iron-clad ships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively. The mobilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transportation and food supplies all foreshadowed the impact of industrialization in World War I , World War II and subsequent conflicts. It remains the deadliest war in American history. From 1861 to 1865, it is estimated that 620,000 soldiers died, [21] along with an undetermined number of civilians. Bradford wrote that the issue has been further complicated by historical revisionists , who have tried to offer a variety of reasons for the war. The Republican Party was determined to prevent any spread of slavery, and many Southern leaders had threatened secession if the Republican candidate, Lincoln , won the election. After Lincoln won, many Southern leaders felt that disunion was their only option, fearing that the loss of representation would hamper their ability to promote pro-slavery acts and policies. The strategy of the anti-slavery forces was containment to stop the expansion and thus put slavery on a path to gradual extinction. Historian Thomas Fleming points to the historical phrase "a disease in the public mind" used by critics of this idea, and proposes it contributed to the segregation in the Jim Crow era following emancipation. Slavery was illegal in much of the North, having been outlawed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was also fading in the border states and in Southern cities, but it was expanding in the highly profitable cotton districts of the rural South and Southwest. Subsequent writers on the American Civil War looked to several factors explaining the geographic divide. Slave and free states Between 1789 and 1848, the United States achieved a vast expansion of territory through purchase, negotiation, and conquest. At first, the new states carved out of these territories entering the union were apportioned equally between slave and free states. It was over territories west of the Mississippi that the proslavery and antislavery forces collided. The Compromise of 1850 over California balanced a free-soil state with stronger fugitive slave laws for a political settlement after four years of strife in the s. But the states admitted following California were all free: Minnesota , Oregon and Kansas In the southern states the

question of the territorial expansion of slavery westward again became explosive. Crittenden, of the Crittenden Compromise By , four doctrines had emerged to answer the question of federal control in the territories, and they all claimed they were sanctioned by the Constitution, implicitly or explicitly. The Crittenden Compromise of was an expression of this view. The Wilmot Proviso announced this position in Douglas proclaimed the doctrine of territorial or "popular" sovereignty which asserted that the settlers in a territory had the same rights as states in the Union to establish or disestablish slavery as a purely local matter. Krannawitter points out, the "Southern demand for federal slave protection represented a demand for an unprecedented expansion of federal power. Constitution prior to the presidential election. Northerners including President Buchanan rejected that notion as opposed to the will of the Founding Fathers who said they were setting up a perpetual union. While one or more of these interpretations remain popular among the Sons of Confederate Veterans and other Southern heritage groups, few professional historians now subscribe to them. Sectionalism increased steadily between and as the North, which phased slavery out of existence, industrialized, urbanized, and built prosperous farms, while the deep South concentrated on plantation agriculture based on slave labor, together with subsistence farming for poor freedmen. Most historians now disagree with the economic determinism of historian Charles A. Beard in the s and emphasize that Northern and Southern economies were largely complementary. While socially different, the sections economically benefited each other. Northern manufacturing interests supported tariffs and protectionism while southern planters demanded free trade, [65] The Democrats in Congress, controlled by Southerners, wrote the tariff laws in the s, s, and s, and kept reducing rates so that the rates were the lowest since The Republicans called for an increase in tariffs in the election. The increases were only enacted in after Southerners resigned their seats in Congress. However, neo-Confederate writers have claimed it as a Southern grievance. In 1861 none of the groups that proposed compromises to head off secession raised the tariff issue. While practically all Northerners supported the Union, Southerners were split between those loyal to the entire United States called "unionists" and those loyal primarily to the southern region and then the Confederacy. Vann Woodward said of the latter group, A great slave society It had renounced its bourgeois origins and elaborated and painfully rationalized its institutional, legal, metaphysical, and religious defenses When the crisis came it chose to fight. It proved to be the death struggle of a society, which went down in ruins. The Republican national electoral platform of warned that Republicans regarded disunion as treason and would not tolerate it: Southerners did not realize how ardently the North would fight to hold the Union together. United States presidential election, Abraham Lincoln in The election of Abraham Lincoln in November was the final trigger for secession. Southern leaders feared that Lincoln would stop the expansion of slavery and put it on a course toward extinction. The slave states, which had already become a minority in the House of Representatives, were now facing a future as a perpetual minority in the Senate and Electoral College against an increasingly powerful North. Before Lincoln took office in March , seven slave states had declared their secession and joined to form the Confederacy. Prior to the war, South Carolina did more than any other Southern state to advance the notion that a state had the right to nullify federal laws, and even to secede from the United States. The first published imprint of secession, a broadside issued by the Charleston Mercury , December 20, Among the ordinances of secession passed by the individual states, those of three—Texas, Alabama, and Virginia—specifically mentioned the plight of the "slaveholding states" at the hands of northern abolitionists. The rest make no mention of the slavery issue, and are often brief announcements of the dissolution of ties by the legislatures. The southern states believed slaveholding was a constitutional right because of the Fugitive slave clause of the Constitution. These states agreed to form a new federal government, the Confederate States of America , on February 4, Buchanan said that the Dred Scott decision was proof that the South had no reason for secession, and that the Union "was intended to be perpetual", but that "The power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union" was not among the "enumerated powers granted to Congress".

**Chapter 4 : History of the Civil War, - by James Ford Rhodes**

*Prior to this work, he produced seven volumes of a "History of the United States from the Compromise of " (an eighth volume was published after this work), and he also produced a three volume "History of the Civil War ".*

The Democrats made conspicuous gains of congressmen and, if they had had a majority in the other States, would have controlled the next House of Representatives. The Emancipation Proclamation was a contributing cause to this defeat: And there were other contributing causes. But if McClellan had destroyed it and if Buell had won a signal victory in Kentucky, Lincoln would certainly have received a warm approval at the polls. The view of a Radical, who had a remarkable way of putting things, will give us an idea of the criticism Lincoln had to undergo. Did not McClellan, Buell, Halleck and their creatures and favorites claim, obtain and absorb everything? Smith, defeating the Union force which opposed him, occupied Lexington, the home of Henry Clay and the centre of the Blue-grass region, the garden of the State. In Cincinnati martial law was declared, liquor shops were closed, all business was ordered to be suspended, every man who could fight or work was commanded to assemble at his voting place for the purpose of drill or labor. The street cars ceased to run and long lines of men were drilled in the streets, among them prominent citizens, ministers and judges, many beyond the age of forty-five. A newspaper alleged to be disloyal was suppressed. Tod, the governor of Ohio, hastened to Cincinnati and called out for military service all the loyal men of the river counties. Meanwhile Kirby Smith pushed a detachment to within a few miles of the city. Bells were rung in the early morning to summon men to arms and hundreds of laborers were put to work in the trenches. Women were asked to prepare lint and bandages for the approaching battle. The war has come home to us, was the thought of all. The alarm spread through the State. The call of the governor for all the armed minute-men met with a prompt response and thousands with double barrelled shot guns and squirrel rifles, known henceforward as Squirrel-hunters, poured into the city. Bragg and Buell had a race for Louisville, but the Confederate, who had the shorter line of march, got ahead and placed himself between the city and the Union Army. It is thought that if he had pressed on vigorously he might have captured Louisville. Overawed perhaps by the magnitude of his enterprise, he lost heart and would not press forward. Then Buell came up in his rear. The two armies confronted each other, and, while each commander was willing to fight if he had the advantage of position, neither would risk attacking the other on his chosen ground. Buell feared that defeat would result in the fall of Louisville; Bragg feared the serious crippling of his army. Both were short of supplies. Thus the Kentucky campaign of the Confederates was a failure even as was their Maryland campaign and mainly for the same reason: Next day Bragg fell back and soon afterwards took up his march southward. Buell did not make a vigorous pursuit. He failed to overtake the Confederates and bring them to battle but he drove them out of Kentucky. Morton of Indiana, who was the ablest and most energetic of the war governors of the Western States. The governors of the Northern States were important factors in the early conduct of the war because the national Administration was at first dependent on the State machinery for furnishing troops, and, to some extent, their equipment. Owing to the geographical position of his State and the bitterness of the Democratic opposition within its borders, Morton had more obstacles to surmount than any other governor; he threw himself into the contest with a vigor and pertinacity that could not be excelled. He and Buell became enemies and he held it a duty to his country as well as an offering to his self-interest to crush the man whom he could not use. Buell was relieved and Rosecrans put in his place. The country groans but nothing is done. The Confederates fell back. On November 7, the Union Army was massed near Warrenton and received word from the President that he had relieved McClellan and placed Burnside in command. This obligation he seemed indeed to feel. If I relieve McClellan, whom shall I put in command? I must have somebody. Johnston and Robert E. Lee an ordinary soldier. Inasmuch as the number of men fit for military service was greater at the North than at the South, the Confederacy must, if continuing to suffer equal losses in battle, be thrust to the wall provided the Union could and would maintain the contest. In any judgment on McClellan, he asserted, there must be considered the vast and cruel responsibility which at the outset of the war devolved upon him, a young man watched by a restless people and Congress. If McClellan had gone into the war as Sherman,

Thomas or Meade, had fought his way along and up, I have no reason to suppose that he would not have won as high distinction as any of us. A certain Radical, reflecting deeply in his quiet retreat at Cambridge, suggested the test that William T. Had he simply been asked to take it, he would have refused; but as the promotion came to him in the form of an order, he deemed it his duty to obey. Ropes thought that Franklin should have been given the command. He would probably have proved as capable at this juncture as he did eight months later. He soon gave evidence of the incompetence to which he had so often confessed. The removal of McClellan implied the ascendancy of the Radicals and the assumption of a vigorous offensive in the conduct of the war. Burnside lent himself to that policy, but neither he nor the President took sufficiently into account the great ability of the commander whom they opposed. By the last week of November, Burnside, with his army, strong, was on the north bank of the Rappahannock river opposite Fredericksburg where Lee had 72, Burnside proposed to cross the river and strike at the enemy in his chosen, strong position. No movement could have given Lee greater satisfaction. The night before the battle, Burnside was bewildered as he found himself committed to a greater undertaking than he had the ability and the nerve to carry through. Contrary to his habit of mind, he became headstrong, irritable, and rash; in a muddled sort of way, he thought out the semblance of a plan and gave a confused order for an attack by his left which, in the manner of its execution was certain to fail. His right with even greater madness he sent forward to a useless butchery. The Confederate loss was , the Union 12, Next day Burnside was wild with grief. He thought of putting himself at the head of his old corps, the Ninth, and leading them in person in an assault on the Confederates behind the stone wall, from which they had done such deadly execution on the soldiers of his right. Generals Sumner, Franklin and a number of corps and division commanders dissuaded him from this undertaking, and, on the night of December 15, during a violent storm of rain and wind, he successfully withdrew his army to the north side of the river. Officers and soldiers, feeling that they had been put to a useless sacrifice, lost confidence in their commander. At a review of the Second Corps, Couch [18] and the division commanders called upon the men to give a cheer for their general; they rode along the lines waving their caps or swords but failed to elicit a single encouraging response. Some soldiers even gave vent to derisive cries. Indeed the demoralization of the army was complete. Officers resigned and great numbers of men deserted. Nearly three months earlier, he had confessed to his Cabinet that he was losing his hold on the Northern people, which he knew, as we all now know, was the prime requisite of success. Since then he had suffered defeat at the ballot-box and in the field; and the defeat of his army was aggravated in the popular estimation by his mistaken change of generals. Had McClellan appeared to take command once more, those soldiers who had received Burnside so coldly would have rent the air with joyful shouts. When the full story of Fredericksburg became known, grief wrung the hearts of the Northern people at the useless sacrifice of so many noble lives. Gloom and despondency ensued, taking the religious tinge so common during our Civil War. Afterwards he gave a qualified consent to Burnside, who was still bent on crossing the river and delivering another attack. Very different now was his counsel from that which he had been accustomed to give McClellan. But man proposes and God disposes. Carl Schurz wrote from the army to the President: But the procedure when a national calamity calls for prompt administrative action reveals a difference between the English and American constitutions. Lincoln was the head of the Administration, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and, if anyone other than Burnside was responsible for the defeat on the Rappahannock, it was he. So declared the Democrats without reserve. The Republicans, too, in private conversation and confidential letters, expressed the same conviction, although in public they were cautious and reticent. If the American Government had been like the English, with Lincoln Prime Minister, Congress would probably have voted a want of confidence in him and he would then have resigned or appealed to the country. But as Lincoln had said on September 22, and might now have reiterated with equal force: I would gladly yield it to him. But though I believe that I have not so much of the confidence of the people as I had some time since, I do not know that all things considered, any other person has more; and, however that may be, there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I must do the best I can and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take. The conversation between the President and the senators was animated and free. Wade said that the conduct of the war was left mainly in the hands of men who had no sympathy with the cause, and that the Republicans of the West owed

their defeat in the recent elections to the President having placed the direction of our military affairs in the hands of bitter and malignant Democrats meaning McClellan, Buell and Halleck. Fessenden said that the Senate had entire confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, but that Republican senators were inclined to believe that the Secretary of State was not in accord with the majority of the Cabinet and exerted an injurious influence upon the conduct of the war. The officers of the regular army, largely pro-slavery men and strongly imbued with the Southern feeling, he continued, had little sympathy with the Republican party. Sumner, Grimes and other senators expressed their lack of confidence in Seward. The senators came in response to his summons to continue the conference of the previous evening, although somewhat surprised at having to treat with the members of the Cabinet except Seward as well as with the President. He opened the meeting with a defence of the Cabinet and the Administration. But Chase when thus brought to bay found himself swayed by esprit de corps and by the thought that he and Seward had for many years wrought together in the anti-slavery cause; he therefore stood up manfully for the Secretary of State and for the rest of his associates. Fessenden said to the President: There is a current rumor that he has already resigned. If so, our opinions are of no consequence on that point. Seward shall be requested to withdraw his resignation. Seward has seen fit to resign, I should advise that his resignation be accepted. The Radical Senators who had attacked Seward would have viewed with great displeasure the retirement of Chase, but they it was who had brought it to pass that both must go or both remain. When Chase sent in his resignation, I saw that the game was in my own hands and I put it through.

**Chapter 5 : The Civil War (): A History Podcast by Richard Youngdahl on Apple Podcasts**

*History of the Civil War, James Ford Rhodes: Awarded the Pulitzer Prize in History in , Rhodes's chronicle of the War Between the States both provides the general reader with a clearly written description of the events of four bloody years as well as reveals the self-educated author's belief in the war's cause as the evil of slavery.*

In this post, we discuss the causes, course, and significance of the American Civil War. We will also see how Abraham Lincoln made a difference in history, in spite of the opposition he faced. The American Civil War: The Background When American won Independence from England in 1776, there were 13 colonies which formed a federal government. Colonies expanded from east coast to west forming 34 states by 1800. There were differences between states in the north and states in the south which resulted in the American Civil War. This had repercussions in the economic and political sphere too. Economic Disparity between Northern and Southern States Northern states were industrialized while southern states were primarily agricultural. Northern states wanted tax on imports from Britain while southern states wanted tax-free trade with Britain. Issue with the attitude towards slavery Industrialized northern states preferred paid laborers while agricultural southern states which had large plantations were dependent on slave labor. Movement for the abolition of slavery A strong movement for the abolition of slavery began in the north. It called for the repeal of the controversial Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 which had mandated the return of run-away slaves to their masters. The fear of reforms by Abraham Lincoln and Republican party The immediate cause of the civil war was the American Presidential election in which the Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, won. While Abraham Lincoln stood for freedom of slaves, the Democratic candidate Stephen Arnold Douglas wanted slavery to continue. Course of the American Civil War Seven southern states declared their secession from the Union and established a Southern government the Confederate States of America on February 9, 1862. The Confederacy adopted its own Constitution. Jefferson Davis was its President. In September 1862, Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which freed millions of slaves. In the Gettysburg battle, almost 50,000 soldiers were killed. Lincoln gave the famous Gettysburg Address where he set before the nation the task of preserving the Union and democracy. His vision was a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The war ended with the surrender of all the Confederate armies and the collapse of Confederate government in 1865. The war abolished the secession of states for all times to come. In the economic sphere, the war led to the growth of large scale manufacturing industries. More area came under cultivation particularly in the west regions on North America. Use of more machines which enhanced production. Regulation of banking system National Banking Act and use of paper currency contributed to the growth of nation wide business. New weapons were used. Improvement in transport and communication Inspiration to other countries to abolish slavery. While the Revolution of 1776 created the United States, the Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be. How did Abraham Lincoln make a difference in history? Abraham Lincoln was born in a humble background in 1809, in the state of Kentucky. His mother died when he was nine years old. He became a distinguished lawyer and great orator. In 1846 he was elected to the Congress. Lincoln played a great role in keeping USA united. He refused to give southern states the right to secede from the Union. His greatest contribution to humanity was the abolition of slavery. After the civil war, citizens of all states of USA were granted citizenship and equal rights. It was Abraham Lincoln who gave the famous principle of democracy ie.

Chapter 6 : The Civil War | HistoryNet

*The Civil War is the central event in America's historical consciousness. While the Revolution of created the United States, the Civil War of determined what kind of nation it would be.*

Visit Website Did you know? At Chancellorsville, Jackson was shot by one of his own men, who mistook him for Union cavalry. His arm was amputated, and he died from pneumonia eight days later. In , the U. Congress passed the Kansas- Nebraska Act, which essentially opened all new territories to slavery by asserting the rule of popular sovereignty over congressional edict. On April 12, after Lincoln ordered a fleet to resupply Sumter, Confederate artillery fired the first shots of the Civil War. Border slave states like Missouri , Kentucky and Maryland did not secede, but there was much Confederate sympathy among their citizens. Though on the surface the Civil War may have seemed a lopsided conflict, with the 23 states of the Union enjoying an enormous advantage in population, manufacturing including arms production and railroad construction, the Confederates had a strong military tradition, along with some of the best soldiers and commanders in the nation. They also had a cause they believed in: McClellanâ€™who replaced the aging General Winfield Scott as supreme commander of the Union Army after the first months of the warâ€™was beloved by his troops, but his reluctance to advance frustrated Lincoln. The combined forces of Robert E. Lincoln refused, and instead withdrew the Army of the Potomac to Washington. Halleck, though he remained in command of the Army of the Potomac. On the heels of his victory at Manassas, Lee began the first Confederate invasion of the North. Despite contradictory orders from Lincoln and Halleck, McClellan was able to reorganize his army and strike at Lee on September 14 in Maryland, driving the Confederates back to a defensive position along Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg. Total casualties at Antietam numbered 12, of some 69, troops on the Union side, and 13, of around 52, for the Confederates. The Union victory at Antietam would prove decisive, as it halted the Confederate advance in Maryland and forced Lee to retreat into Virginia. After the Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln had used the occasion of the Union victory at Antietam to issue a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation , which freed all slaves in the rebellious states after January 1, He justified his decision as a wartime measure, and did not go so far as to free the slaves in the border states loyal to the Union. Still, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side. Some , black soldiers would join the Union Army by the time the war ended in , and 38, lost their lives. The Confederates gained a costly victory in the battle that followed, suffering 13, casualties around 22 percent of their troops ; the Union lost 17, men 15 percent. Over three days of fierce fighting, the Confederates were unable to push through the Union center, and suffered casualties of close to 60 percent. Also in July , Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant took Vicksburg Mississippi , a victory that would prove to be the turning point of the war in the western theater. Despite heavy Union casualties in the Battle of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania both May , at Cold Harbor early June and the key rail center of Petersburg June , Grant pursued a strategy of attrition, putting Petersburg under siege for the next nine months. For most of the next week, Grant and Meade pursued the Confederates along the Appomattox River, finally exhausting their possibilities for escape. On the eve of victory, the Union lost its great leader:

**Chapter 7 : A Chart History of the Civil War,**

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December 20, - South Carolina secedes from the Union. Army officer, as president. Fort Sumter Attacked  
April 12, - At 4: The Civil War begins. Fort Sumter after its capture, showing damage from the Rebel bombardment of over shells and now flying the Rebel "Stars and Bars" - April 14, April 15, - President Lincoln issues a Proclamation calling for 75, militiamen, and summoning a special session of Congress for July 4. April 17, - Virginia secedes from the Union, followed within five weeks by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, thus forming an eleven state Confederacy with a population of 9 million, including nearly 4 million slaves. The Union will soon have 21 states and a population of over 20 million. Map of Allegiances of the States - For the duration of the war the blockade limits the ability of the rural South to stay well supplied in its war against the industrialized North. April 20, - Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the United States Army. July 4, - Lincoln, in a speech to Congress, states the war is Jackson earns the nickname "Stonewall," as his brigade resists Union attacks. Union troops fall back to Washington. President Lincoln realizes the war will be long. Ruins of the Stone Bridge over which Northern forces retreated until it was blown up by a Rebel shell adding to the panic of the retreat, with the Federals returning to Washington as "a rain-soaked mob. McClellan tells his wife , "I find myself in a new and strange position here: Scott, and all deferring to me. By some strange operation of magic I seem to have become the power of the land. Later, the president relieves Gen. November 1, - President Lincoln appoints McClellan as general-in-chief of all Union forces after the resignation of the aged Winfield Scott. Lincoln tells McClellan, " England, the leading world power, demands their release, threatening war. Lincoln eventually gives in and orders their release in December. February 6, - Victory for Gen. Grant earns the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. February 20, - President Lincoln is struck with grief as his beloved eleven-year-old son, Willie, dies from fever, probably caused by polluted drinking water in the White House. Naval warfare is thus changed forever, making wooden ships obsolete. Engraving of the Battle The Monitor at dock, showing damage from the battle. President Lincoln temporarily relieves McClellan as general-in-chief and takes direct command of the Union Armies. The president is then pressured to relieve Grant but resists. Later in the war, sailing through a Rebel mine field Farragut utters the famous phrase "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead! But Johnston is badly wounded. June 1, - Gen. Lee assumes command, replacing the wounded Johnston. Lee then renames his force the Army of Northern Virginia. McClellan is not impressed, saying Lee is "likely to be timid and irresolute in action. McClellan then begins a withdrawal back toward Washington. July 11, - After four months as his own general-in-chief, President Lincoln hands over the task to Gen. John Pope are defeated by 55, Confederates under Gen. Stonewall Jackson and Gen. James Longstreet at the second battle of Bull Run in northern Virginia. Once again the Union Army retreats to Washington. The president then relieves Pope. September , - Lee invades the North with 50, Confederates and heads for Harpers Ferry , located 50 miles northwest of Washington. Antietam September 17, - The bloodiest day in U. By nightfall 26, men are dead, wounded, or missing. Lee then withdraws to Virginia. President Lincoln visits Gen. Burnside as the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Confederate losses are 5, The war to preserve the Union now becomes a revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery. January 25, - The president appoints Gen. January 29, - Gen. Grant is placed in command of the Army of the West, with orders to capture Vicksburg. March 3, - The U. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded by his own soldiers. Union losses are 17, killed, wounded and missing out of , The Confederates, 13, out of 60, Confederate soldiers at the Sunken Road, killed during the fighting around Chancellorsville. May 10, - The South suffers a huge blow as Stonewall Jackson dies from his wounds, his last words, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees. June 3, - Gen. Lee with 75, Confederates launches his second invasion of the North, heading into Pennsylvania in a campaign that will soon lead to Gettysburg. June 28, - President Lincoln appoints Gen. Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Hooker. Meade is the 5th man to command the Army in less than a year. Gettysburg July ,

- The tide of war turns against the South as the Confederates are defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. July 4, - Vicksburg , the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, surrenders to Gen. Grant and the Army of the West after a six week siege. With the Union now in control of the Mississippi, the Confederacy is effectively split in two, cut off from its western allies. July , - Anti-draft riots in New York City include arson and the murder of blacks by poor immigrant whites. Shaw and half of the men in the regiment are killed. Quantrill and pro-slavery followers raid the town and butcher boys and men. October 16, - The president appoints Gen. Grant to command all operations in the western theater. November 19, - President Lincoln delivers a two minute Gettysburg Address at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery.

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*The Civil War begins. Fort Sumter after its capture, showing damage from the Rebel bombardment of over shells and now flying the Rebel "Stars and Bars" - April 14, April 15, - President Lincoln issues a Proclamation calling for 75,000 militiamen, and summoning a special session of Congress for July 4.*

### Chapter 9 : Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

*The Civil War was America's bloodiest and most divisive conflict, pitting the Union Army against the Confederate States of America. The war resulted in the deaths of more than 600,000 people, with.*