

Chapter 15-

The Civil War

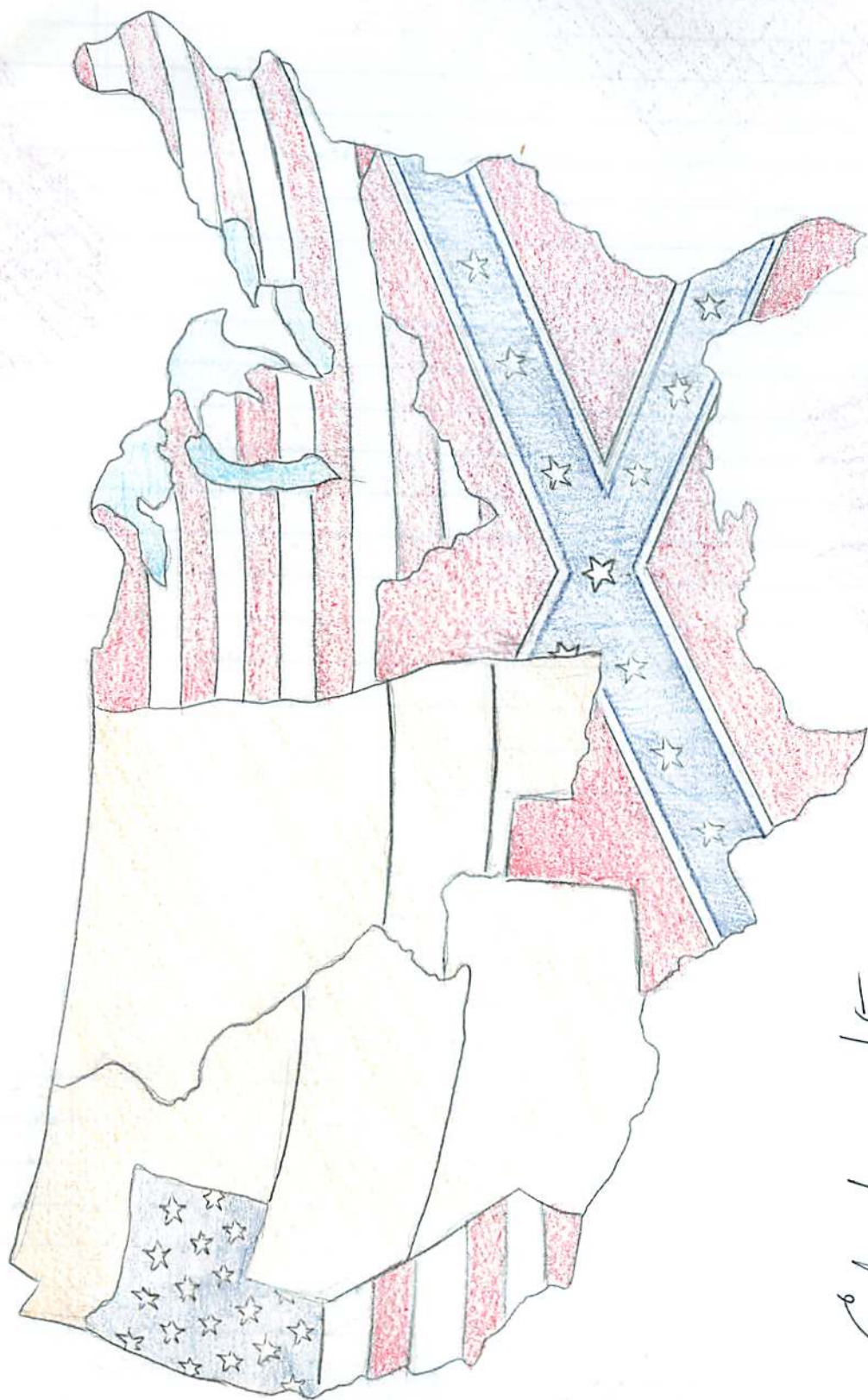
By Kelly Ziegler

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4/7

Bernie Sanders and Ted Cruz won the Wisconsin primary debate on April 5<sup>th</sup>. An open convention may happen this summer. The Republicans are most likely to have an open convention. Mississippi has recently signed a Religious Freedom Bill. It allows some businesses ~~access~~ to have power over some sex couples. Amnesty International just announced the amount of death penalties last year. They had 1637 in total, the most in 25 <sup>(11 years)</sup> years. Amnesty considers China having the most, but it's rather unknown right now. The U.S. carried out 28 executions, the least since 1991. The Ocean Seven is one of the toughest places to swim. Kim Chambers is one of the best marathon swimmers in the world, who was the 6<sup>th</sup> person to complete the Ocean Seven. On the first hour, she got stung by a jellyfish. NASA is planning a test on inflatable habitat ~~room~~ in space. Leaving it there in 2 years.

4/7

- Bernie and Ted won Wisconsin
- An open convention could happen this summer
- Republic
- Religious Freedom Bills - Mississippi - Same sex couple
- Religious Freedom Bill
- Amnesty International - Death penalties - 1637 - 25 years
- China considered had ? death
- The U.S. had 28 - least in 28 years
- The Open Seven - One of the toughest places to swim
- Kim Chambers - One of the best weather swimmers in the world
- 6<sup>th</sup> person to complete the Open Seven
- She got stung by jellyfish in the final hour
- A hotel with NASA's hotel room - 2 years

4/8

The Terrorist Screening Center is an organization run by several agencies of the FBI. One of its jobs is to combine the U.S. government information on potential terrorists into one list. To be on the list, the U.S. officials have to have reason for it to be linked to terrorism. Christopher Pichota is the director of the agency, it has an important job. The watch list for this change is around 1500 hundred times a day. The children in Denge are given the world's first Dengue vaccine. The Dengue fever is the most common disease over there, with it being spread by mosquitoes. A wooden chair, that was sold on by J.K. Rowling, was sold for \$349000.



4/8

Ken Brown

- FBI - Screening people for terrorists
- Terrorist Screening Center - To prevent acts of terrorism
- Christopher Pichotak - The Director
- The watch list danger 1500 times per day
- "We can't know everything all the time"
- Dengue given to children (World's first) 25 years and leading
- Dengue fever is the most common disease - mosquitoes
- A wooden chair sold \$249000

### The Civil War

- H. Hamer - Wrote to President Grant
- G.C.C. - 1 of 5 brothers, youngest one died 14 - carrying flag
- Summer of 1861 - Wilbur McClain
- Lee surrendered once he moved to South
- The Civil War was fought in 10000 places
- 3 million Americans fought 60000 died
- Cold Harbor - 7000 Americans fell in 20 minutes
- 1861-1865 - Americans made war to end the
- 1963-75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Gettysburg War
- Week before battle of Bull Run A man visited his wife
- "Sarah, my love for you is deathless."
- Sullivan Ballou was killed a week later

4/11

The Man in the Hat is one of the suicide bombers in the Brussels attack. On Friday, they arrested Mohamed Alnouri, find out that he was linked to the November 15<sup>th</sup> attack. ISIS has already taken over territory in two areas. The Obama Administration has announced that they'll send more troops, though the soldiers don't really have much of a purpose. They're only there to support the Pakistani troops. The only reason it being for them to take back territory. The Mosul Dam is considered the most dangerous dam in the world. It being cracked in 1980, drilling holes is the only way to keep it together. If it floods, the water can reach all the way to Baghdad. There's been a recent setback for NASA's Kepler Space Observation telescope. It being launched in 2009, it costed for \$600 million. The telescope is in emergency mode right now, with it burning through power. One problem is that it's 75 million miles from Earth, so it'll take days to reach it for fixing. SpaceX has a mission to launch cargo to the ISS. BEAM, one of SpaceX's projects, had a contract with NASA. For \$18 million. Morecombe Bay Primary School sent a stuffed dog into space. It's the first stuffed-dog astronaut.

4/11

- Ex Capital of Belgium
- Men in the Hat - Brussels suicide bomb
- Mohammed Abrina - Linked to November attack
- ISIS - Taken over two territories
- The Obama Administration - Sending 25000 more troops
- Rock - Most dangerous dam - Made in 1930 - Mosul
- Drilling holes keeps dams together
- Flooding can go as far as Baghdad
- Setback for NASA's Kepler Space Observatory - Launched in 2009 - \$600 mil
- The telescope is in emergency mode - Having problems, burning through power
- It is 75 mil miles away from Earth - One of the problems
- SpaceX mission to the ISS - Dragon, cargo capsule
- BEAM - \$18 mil contract - Inflatable hotel
- The SpaceX rocket sent back down to Earth - \$60 mil per rocket
- Moroccan Bay Primary School set a stuffed dog into space
- Sam - First leg-dog astronaut

4/12

There's a high level of defection in North Korea. Tens of thousands have done it before, escaping to South Korea. The main reason is that the people are in high level of poverty, and are in heavy watch by the government. Yesterday, the recent runaway Korean was an official. It would be the highest ranking to ever go past the border. He worked for a bureau responsible for spying on South Korea. It has been confirmed that Pyongyang's ballistic missile can fire 1200 miles. The U.N., the U.S., and China have recently imposed harsh economic sanctions on North Korea. For the first time ever, a Secretary of State has visited the memorial of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima. Secretary Kerry has said there's no apology for the bomb.

4/12

- High level of defection in North Korea
- Tens of thousands have done this before. The reason being a high level of poverty and being under heavy watch
- Could be highest ranking North Korean official in the country - Yesterday
- He worked for a bureau responsible for spying on South Korea
- Pyongyang's Nodong ballistic missile can fire 1200 miles
- The UN, U.S., and China have all recently imposed harsh economic sanctions on North Korea
- First time Secretary of State has visited a memorial to the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima
- Yesterday, Secretary Kerry did not apologize for use of the bomb
- "One-for-one" Deal in Europe's migration crisis
- A 16 year old invented a small learning aid
- Guinness World Records - Largest human mattress dominates record
- 1200 mattresses

4/13

In Afghanistan, two men were defected from the ISIS terrorist organization. Afghanistan used to be ruled by the Taliban, until they got kicked out of power by international forces led by the U.S. They didn't completely wipe out the Taliban though, and that's how ISIS came to be. The group has been trying to recruit the Taliban members, and the two men were kind-of forced in. They realized that ISIS wasn't doing the right things, and so they took the best chance and ran. Paul Ryan, speaker for the House of Representatives, said that he won't accept the Republican nomination for President. Since an open convention is most likely happening for Republicans and Democrats. An open convention is, where, in which someone isn't running, could possibly win the nomination. The RNC Rules Committee set the rules before the convention occurs. In San Diego, California, 20 percent of school age children live in poverty. Most of them have never even seen the ocean, even when they live just miles from it. Shara Fisher started an organization to introduce kids to Ocean Science. A company made a vehicle being a combination of a jetpack and a waterboard.

4/13

- Two men were defected - ISIS organization - Afghanistan
- Used to be ruled by the Taliban
- They got kicked out of power by international forces led by U.S.
- Part of what's left, created group called ISIS
- The group has been trying to recruit back Taliban members - Two men
- Paul Ryan said that he won't accept the Republican nomination for President
- Open convention - An environment in which someone isn't running, could possibly win the nomination
- An open convention could happen this year for Republicans and Democrats
- RNC Rules Committee - They set the rules before an open convention occurs
- San Diego, California - 20% of school age children live in poverty
- Shara Finler - started an organization to introduce kids to Ocean Science
- A company made a vehicle as a combination of a waterboard and a jetpack

4/14

International health officials really don't know how far Zika will actually spread. It has caused microcephaly, where babies are born with small brains. A research team has been developed to figure out a vaccine for Zika. If it works, it can be made public by 2018. Tornadoes in the U.S. are very common. Especially in the Southeast. VORTEX Southeast is a research team devoted to researching tornadoes in the Southeast. Divers filmed a marine iguana that was 6 feet long.



4/14

- International health officials don't know how <sup>far</sup> Zika will spread
- Bad problems when it comes to babies
- A research team for Zika vaccine - if workers can be <sup>made</sup> public by 2018
- Tornadoes the US: VORTEX Southeast
- They're tornado chasers, following after tornadoes
- For research, to know what others will happen
- Car safety campaigns decades before
- A marine iguana - 6 feet long. Divers filmed it

4/15

A Russian fighter jet made an extremely close flight to a U.S. Navy destroyer. It was sailing in the Baltic Sea in Northern Europe, as there was one close to as 30 feet. There were a swarm of crabs off the coast of Panama. One scientist said this species of red crab had never been witnessed that far south. On April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014, 267 girls from a boarding school were kidnapped in Eastern Nigeria. They were captured by Boko Haram, an Islamic terrorist group operating out of Nigeria. They control much of Northeastern Nigeria, and they have formed a military coalition with neighboring countries. This summer, an open convention is likely for this summer for both Republicans and Democrats. Delegates are free to choose the candidates they like, and they very well know the rules. The thing is, they can't accept gifts to was over them. Alfie, a rescue dog, plays with a soccer ball and know how to dribble.

4/15

- A Russian fighter jet made extremely close flight to U.S. Navy destroyer
- Was sailing in the Baltic Sea in Northern Europe - One fly by close to 30 ft
- Clouds of crabs - A swarm of crabs off the coast of Panama
- This species of red crab had never been witnessed that far south
- 276 girls were kidnapped in their boarding school in eastern Nigeria - April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- Boko Haram - Islamic terrorist group operating out of Nigeria
- They control much of Northeastern Nigeria
- They have now formed a military coalition with neighboring countries
- An open convention is likely for this summer for Republicans and Democrats
- Delegates are free to choose the candidates they want, and they will likely know the rules
- They can't accept gifts from anything
- Althea, a rescuee, plays with a soccer ball

4/18

On Saturday night, Ecuador got hit with a 7.8 magnitude earthquake. It lies on the Ring of Fire, and it's the most deadliest since 1987. On Friday, Japan got hit by a 6.2 earthquake, followed by a 7.8 on Saturday. The Vasco de Gama shipwreck was recently found, and about 2000 artifacts went along with it, including an extremely rare coin made for Indian traders. The shipwreck was initially found in 1988, and it is believed to be by sunk in 1509. For NASA's ongoing twin study, astronaut Scott Kelly was being constantly electrified to compare to his twin brother. On the ISS, astronauts must have at least 2 hours of exercise per day, though it is difficult considering there is no gravity. Penguins living in a Detroit zoo got moved to a new \$32 million dollar home.

4/18

- Ecuador - 7.8 magnitude earthquake on Saturday night
- Deadliest since 1987
- Japan - 6.2 on Friday - 7.8 on Saturday
- Vasco da Gama shipwreck found
- Initially found in 1988
- Destroyed in shipwreck in 1509
- NASA's Linn study
- Exercise - 2 hours per day - Bone density
- Penguins are moving to their \$33 million dollar home

### Emancipation Proclamation

- September 22 - President issued the Emancipation
- John Hay - Happy mood
- One of Lincoln's plans worked - England & France didn't oppose
- "We assure freedom to the free"
- December 31<sup>st</sup> - Music Hall in Boston - The Emancipation would take effect on Midnight

### The Gettysburg Address

- Civil War - In 10000 places
- Lincoln - Spoke just 269 words
- Headed back to his seat before the photographers could open the shutter

4/19

The president of Brazil has recently been voted to be impeached. She's been claimed to be the worst recession in decades, and that she's done some bad things. An earthquake had hit Ecuador, and an official has said that it'll take millions to fix everything up. The U.N. and Europe has been helping. On Obama's executive action made in 2014 about immigration, it went to the Supreme Court, it being controversial, the court split in a 4-by-4, and so now it's the lower courts' chance to decide. The Obama Administration made an announcement to send 217 more troops to Iraq. 75% of Americans had made an impulsive pay. Dolphins made a stampede in the water to escape a killer whale.

4/19

- President in Brazil will be impeached - Senate
- Still the world recession in decades
- South America's West Coast - Ecuador
- Rebuilding would have billions - help from Europe & U.N.
- Obama's executive action on immigrants
- Supreme Court split 4-4-4
- VISA - Bill to have foreign workers
- Tech companies went more
- The U.S. made an announcement to send 217 more troops in Iraq
- 75% of Americans had made an impulse pay
- Machine that tracks emotions found where items
- Dolphin went in a starpote to escape killer whale

4/20

The U.S. has made a controversial nuclear deal last year, and the Saudis are serious. The September 11 2001 terrorist attacks on the U.S. had 15 of the 19 terrorists that were of Saudi descent. Analysts suspected that the 28 secret pages could reveal foreign support, possibly Saudi support for the hijackers. There's a bipartisan bill in the U.S. Congress right now. It would allow families who lost loved ones in the 9/11 attacks to sue Saudi Arabia in federal court. If the bill passes, President Obama has threatened to veto it. The international community wants North Korea to quit developing and testing nuclear weapons and the missiles that could carry them. The United Nations has issued new sanctions on North Korea, the goal being to keep the country from buying nuclear weapons.



4/20

- The US and Kim's controversial deal
- If the bill passes, Obama ~~has~~ threatened to veto it
- 20 pages in 9/11
- NK - In under sanctions
- The UN - To keep ~~of~~ NK from purchasing weapons
- Sanctions won't ever do anything to NK
- Kim - wants more nuclear tests
- Mars - If it can have the ability to grow potatoes
- SLS - NASA's new spacecraft for tourism
- NASA has already spent 7.3 billion for the SLS
- A California father let his girl surf on her own

4/21

In the New York primary, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton won. From now, the Atlantic hurricane season is only 10 days away. El Niño, right now, is weakening, with year's El Niño's having more upwelling than normal. In 2020, the new face on the \$20 bill will be Harriet Tubman. In Palmyra, Syria, a new arch was being made. It was recreated after ISIS blew it up. Lina Mufleh made a soccer team for refugees. She also opened up a school for refugee kids. NASA released a timelapse video.

4/21

- New York Primary - Donald Trump won - Hillary Clinton won
- Atlantic hurricane season - 10 days away
- El Niño is weakening - increase hurricane forces
- La Niña has more upwelling than normal
- 2020 - New faces on \$20 bill - Harriet Tubman
- She helped more escaped slaves
- 140000 - New crisis in Syria, Palmyra
- Was recreated after ISIS blew it up
- Lina Muttich - started a soccer team for refugees
- Also started a school for refugee kids
- Northern lights - NASA's timelapse video on the ISS

4/22

ISIS was trying to gain a foothold in North America. They're looking for other nations for support, for example Libya. The amount of ISIS fighters in Syria right now is 4000-6000 soldiers. Prince Rodgers Nelson, a musician, suddenly died yesterday in his own home. One of the worries of the trip to Mars, is the brain. Will the astronauts go crazy after being isolated for so long? Right now, they're practicing on Earth, isolating a group of people in a dome in Hawaii. A giant dust tornado formed during the middle of a baseball game, lasting only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a minute.

4/22

- ISIS - Trying to gain a foothold in North Africa
- Looking for under nations for support - Libya
- Amount of ISIS fighters is 4000-6000
- They have controlled territory in Syria
- Prince Redwan Nelson-Sudani died yesterday
- Space Exploration Financing, Technology, Psychology
- If isolating astronauts on Mars, would they go crazy?
- They're practicing with a dome in Hawaii with some members
- Great dish of breads lasting 1/2 a minute

4/25

North Korea fired a ballistic missile on Saturday. Based on the photo, it was from a submarine, where it is hard to see them. U.S. officials say it broke international law, and France urged more global penalties on them. The launch was ordered and also guided by the leader Kim Jong-un. There's been a recent problem in the global banana industry, and it is Panama disease. It's a fungus that can stay in soil for decades, and they often can go in bananas. The U.K. officials consider Panama disease to be one of the most destructive banana diseases. Aftershocks continue to hit Ecuador after their 7.8 earthquake last week. Around 650 people were killed, and around 26000 are living in shelters. Volunteers around the world are donating clothes to them. Solar Impulse 2 is an experimental airplane using only solar power. It recently landed on California after taking off Hawaii on Thursday. Harry Swinner is an instructor who teaches therapeutic riding for children with special needs. British astronaut Tim Peake is currently training on Earth for London's marathon that stretches 26.2 miles.

4/25

- North Korea fired a ballistic missile on Saturday - Fired from a submarine
- U.S. officials say it broke international law
- France - More global practices
- The launch was ordered and guided by Kim Jong-un
- Global banana industry - Panama disease or Fusarium wilt
- A fungus that can stay in soil for decades
- Panama disease - one of the most destructive banana diseases
- Aftershocks continue to hit Ecuador after their 7.8 earthquake
- 650 killed - 26000 living in shelters
- Volunteers are donating pounds of clothing
- Solar Impulse 2 - An experimental plane using only solar power
- Landing in California after taking off in Hawaii on Thursday
- Harry Swanson - Became an instructor in therapeutic riding
- For children with Special Needs
- Astronaut Tim Peake is currently training on Earth for London's marathon of 26.2 miles.

4/26

President Obama has announced that there are around 50 troops in Syria, and that 250 more are to come. Ever since the Brussels attack, the station hasn't opened since. Until yesterday. In Ukraine, they're building a dome that will cover an old nuclear plant that shut down one day. The name will be the New Safe Confinement, which costed \$7 billion. The trip to Mars isn't such of an enthusiastic thing for the public right now. A Chinese road officer protected drivers by placing cones around a sinkhole.



4/26

- President Obama - 50 troops in Syria - 250 more are coming
- Brussels attack - reopening of the station
- Ukraine - A dome that is the largest movable object
- New Safe Confinement - \$1.7 billion to cover a once-was nuclear power plant
- We simply just don't have the technology to send people to Mars
- People are not as enthusiastic, and money is priority
- We went to the moon because of competition
- A Chinese officer protected drivers by playing cards beside a sinkhole

4/27

Mitsubishi Motors has admitted to cheat on gas mileage. This issue that has been hidden can be as long as 25 years. The thing is though, is that the cheated cars are apparently only sold in Japan. In the mid-west, people have said a tornado outbreak may happen. Tornadoes, obviously, are very dangerous. About 1000 of them occur every year in the U.S., and it's the most in the world. The robot revolution in Japan is starting to innovate. They're taking over ~~some~~ jobs in Japan, and it's to help with Japan's decreasing population. There are very low birth rates, and more, longer aging. Someday, 1/2 of all jobs in Japan will be taken over by robots. In Taiwan, they had a cheer championship. Hehe, a running dinosaur.

4/27

- Mitsubishi Motors - admitted to cheat on gas mileage
- It may have ~~not~~ been going for long as 25 years
- U.S. Midwest - A tornado outbreak may happen
- Tornadoes are extremely dangerous
- About 1000 occur every year in the U.S.
- Spina bifida - Spine problem when being born
- Keria - 2015, first woman chair of the country - neurosurgeon
- Robot revolution - Japan
- Japan low birth - big aging - shrinking population
- 1/2 of all jobs may be taken over by robots in Japan
- Chair racing championship - Taiwan

4/28

On Super Tuesday, Donald Trump won all five states. Hillary Clinton won 4/5 states, while Bernie won 1/5 states. Bernie Sanders currently has 1401 delegates, while Hillary Clinton currently has 2168 delegates. Donald Trump has 991 delegates, Ted Cruz has 568 delegates, while Kasich has 154 delegates. Ted has announced that if Ted wins the party nomination, then he would pick Carly Fiorina as vice president. The millennials, a generation, is the biggest and largest number in the United States. It's span of the age 18-34, and it's even bigger than the Baby Boomers. The mumps virus is spreading like wildfire in Harvard University, and luckily, the students are isolated. A mump, is a virus where it can show no symptoms, where it can cause a giant bump on the neck or cheeks. The treatment for this is symptomatic, which means it has to let the body to repair on it's own. Elisha Graves Otis, created the elevator in 1852, and with this success, it has made cities grow taller and taller. There about 900000 estimated elevators in America alone. A boy named Chris, slides down a hill whenever it rains, usually with only his shoes.

4/28

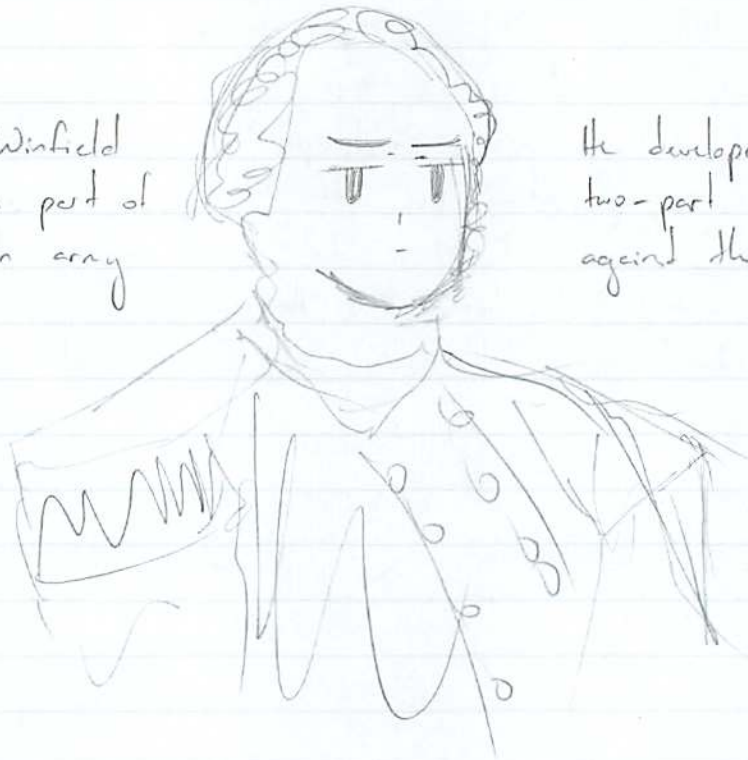
- Donald Trump won all states
- Bernie won 15 Hillary won 4/5
- 2168 ← → 1401

0/191 7/568 K/154

- Ted would choose Carly Fiorina if he won the nomination
- The millennial generation - Most bogged generation
- 75.8 million - 18-34 - Bigger than baby boomers
- The mumps virus in Harvard University
- Mumps - a virus that causes a bump on the neck or cheek
- The treatment is symptomatic - let the body repair
- Otis created the elevator - Making tall, luxurious elevators
- ≈ 900000 estimated elevators in America
- Chris slides down a hill when it rains with his shoes

## Graphic Representation

General Winfield  
Scott was part of  
the Union army



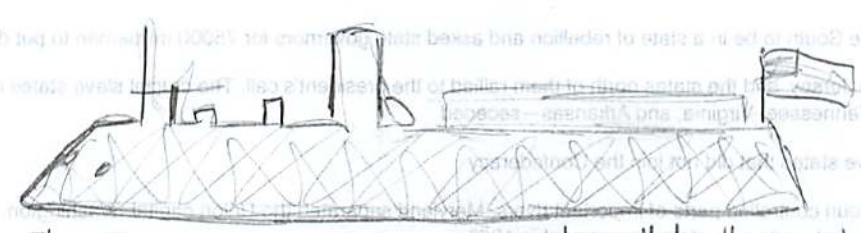
He developed a  
two-part strategy  
against the South

# The War Begins

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- Abraham Lincoln became president on the eve of a four-year national nightmare. Furious at Lincoln's election and fearing federal invasion, seven southern states had seceded
- In his inaugural address, Lincoln promised not to end slavery where it existed. However, Lincoln also stated his intention to preserve the Union. He refused to recognize secession, declaring the Union to be "unbroken"
- Confederate officials began seizing beaches of the federal mint, arsenals, and military outposts
- Fort Sumter - in 1861, a federal outpost in Charleston, South Carolina was attacked by Confederate troops, beginning the Civil War
- Determined to seize the fort—which controlled the entrance to Charleston harbor—the Confederates ringed the harbor with heavy guns. Instead of surrendering the fort, Lincoln decided to send in ships to provide badly needed supplies to defend the fort
- Before sunrise on April 12, 1861 Confederate guns opened fire on Fort Sumter. After 34 hours of canon blasts, Fort Sumter surrendered
- Lincoln declared the South to be in a state of rebellion and asked state governors for 75000 militiamen to put down the rebellion
- Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the states north of them rallied to the president's call. The crucial slave states of the Upper south—North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Arkansas—seceded
- Border states - slave states that did not join the Confederacy
- Kentucky and Missouri controlled parts of important rivers. Maryland separated the Union capital, Washington, D.C., from the North. West Virginia set up its own state government in 1863
- The North's advantages was its network of roads, canals, and railroads
- Also, the Union had money. It had a more developed industrial economy, banking system, and currency
- The South put many brilliant officers into battle. Southern farms provided food for its armies
- Taking advantage of the Union's strengths, General Winfield Scott developed a two-part strategy: (1) Destroy the South's economy with a naval blockade of southern ports; (2) gain control of the Mississippi River to divide the South
- Cotton diplomacy - Great Britain would support the Confederacy because it needed the South's raw cotton to supply its booming textile industry
- Volunteer militias had sparked the revolution that created the United States. AT the start of the war, the Union army had only 16000 soldiers. Within months that number had swallows to a half million
- Civilian men and women on both sides helped those in uniform. They raised money, provided air fro soldiers and their families, and ran emergency hospitals. In the Union, tens of thousands of volunteers worked with the U.S. Sanitary Commission to send bandages, medicines, and food to Union army camps and hospitals
- Both the Union and Confederate armies faced shortages of clothing, food, and even rifles. Most troops lacked standard uniforms and simply wore their own clothes
- The problem with volunteers was that many of them had no idea how to fight. Schoolteachers, farmers, and laborers all had to learn the combat basics of marching, shooting, and using bayonets

# Graphic Representation



The Virginia was a type of boat called the monitor made by the Confederates. It easily sank two of the Union's wooden warships.

Lincoln became president on the eve of a four-year national nightmare. Faced with Lincoln's election and facing behind the scenes, seven southern states had seceded.

In his inaugural address, Lincoln promised not to end slavery where it existed. However, Lincoln also stated his intention to preserve the Union. He refused to recognize secession, declaring the Union to be "indivisible."

Confederate officials began seeking purchase of the federal mint, a central, and military outposts.

Fort Sumter - in 1861, a federal outpost in Charleston, South Carolina was attacked by Confederate forces, beginning the Civil War.

Determined to seize the fort - which controlled the entrance to Charleston Harbor - the Confederates hoped the federal will leave. Instead of surrendering the fort, Lincoln ordered to send in ships to provide daily supplies to defend the fort.

Before sunrise on April 12, 1861, Confederate guns opened fire on Fort Sumter. After 34 hours of cannon blasts, Fort Sumter surrendered.

Lincoln declared the South to be in a state of rebellion and asked state governors for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion.

Both Virginia and Arkansas seceded from the Union in response to Lincoln's call. The next day, the Confederate States of America was declared.

Both Virginia and Arkansas seceded from the Union in response to Lincoln's call. The next day, the Confederate States of America was declared.

Lincoln and Madison were elected in 1860. In the same year, the Union was divided into two parts: the North and the South.

The North's advantage was its network of roads, canals, and railroads. The South's advantage was its cotton and tobacco exports.

The South put many battle officers into battle. Southern farms provided food for the army.

Long advantage of the Union's strength: General Winfield Scott developed a two-part strategy: (1) Destroy the South's economy with a naval blockade of southern ports; (2) gain control of the Mississippi River to divide the South.

Great Britain would support the Confederacy because it needed the South's raw cotton to supply its booming textile industry.

Volunteer militias had sparked the revolution that created the United States. At the start of the war, the Union army had only 160,000 soldiers. Within months that number had swelled to a half million.

Civilian men and women on both sides helped troops in uniform. They raised money, provided aid to soldiers, and their families and the emergency hospitals. In the Union, tens of thousands of volunteers worked with the U.S. Sanitary Commission to bandage, medicate, and food to Union army camps and hospitals.

Both the Union and Confederate armies faced shortages in clothing, food, and even shoes. Most weapons lacked standard calibers and simply wore their own clothes.

The problem with volunteers was that many of them had no idea how to fight. Spent bullets, tumors, and lacerations all had to be treated. The central focus of marching, shooting, and using bayonets.



# The War in the East

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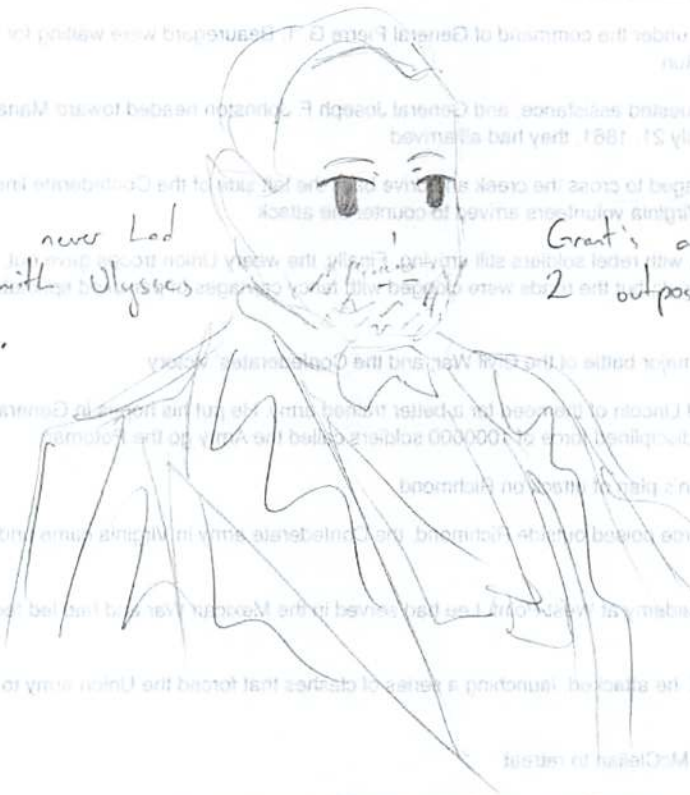
- In July 1861, Lincoln ordered General Irvin McDowell to lead his 35000-man army from the Union Capital, Washington, to the Confederate capital, Richmond
- McDowell's army was headed to Manassas, Virginia, an important railroad junction. If McDowell could seize Manassas, he would control the best route to the Confederate capital
- Some 22000 Confederate troops under the command of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard were waiting for McDowell and his troops along a creek called Bull Run
- During that time, Beauregard requested assistance, and General Joseph F. Johnston headed toward Manassas with another 10000 Confederate troops. On July 21, 1861, they had all arrived
- That morning, Union troops managed to cross the creek and drive back the left side of the Confederate line. Yet one unit held firm in place. A steady stream of Virginia volunteers arrived to counter the attack
- The battle raged through the day, with rebel soldiers still arriving. Finally, the weary Union troops gave out. They tried to make an orderly retreat back across the creek, but the roads were clogged with fancy carriages of panicked spectators. The Union army scattered in chaos
- First Battle of Bull Run - the first major battle of the Civil War, and the Confederates' victory
- The shock at Bull Run persuaded Lincoln of the need for a better trained army. He put his hopes in General George B. McClellan. The general assembled a highly disciplined force of 100000 soldiers called the Army of the Potomac
- Lincoln finally agreed to McClellan's plan of attack on Richmond
- In June 1862, with McClellan's force poised outside Richmond, the Confederate army in Virginia came under the command of general Robert E. Lee
- A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Lee had served in the Mexican War and had led federal troops at Harpers Ferry
- Seven Days' Battles - On July 26, he attacked, launching a series of clashes that forced the Union army to retreat from near Richmond
- Lee saved Richmond and forced McClellan to retreat
- A frustrated Lincoln ordered General John Pope to march directly on Richmond from Washington
- Jackson wanted to defeat Pope's army before it could join up with McClellan's larger Army of the Potomac
- Second Battle of Bull Run - Jackson's troops met Pope's Union forces on the battlefield in August in 1862 that went onto a three-day battle
- On the third day, the Confederates crushed the Union army's assault and forced it to retreat in defeat. The Confederates had won a major victory, and General Robert E. Lee. decided it was time to take the war to the North
- on September 4, 1862, some 40000 Confederate soldiers began crossing into Maryland
- The two armies met along the Antietam Creek in Maryland on September 17, 1862. The battle lasted for hours. By the ends of the day, the Union had suffered more than 12000 casualties. The Confederates had endured more than 13000 casualties
- Battle of Antietam - the bloodiest single-day battle of the civil war—and of U.S. history
- While the two armies fought for control of the land, the Union navy controlled the sea
- Ironclads - ships heavily armored with iron
- The Confederates had captured a Union steamship , the Merrimack, and turned it into an ironclad, renamed the *Virginia*
- The *Virginia* easily sank two of the Union's wooden warships, while it received minor damage

# Graphic Representation

- In July 1861, Lincoln ordered General Irvin McDowell to lead his 32,000-man army from the Union Capital, Washington, to the Confederate capital, Richmond.
- McDowell's army was trapped in Manassas, Virginia, in an important tactical junction. If McDowell could seize Manassas, he would control the path to the Confederate capital.
- Some 52,000 Confederate troops under the command of General Robert E. Lee were waiting for McDowell and his troops along a creek called Bull Run.
- During that time, Beauregard requested assistance, and General Joseph F. Johnston needed to move Manassas with confidence.
- 50,000 Confederate troops. On July 21, 1861, they had gathered.
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- The battle began with rebel soldiers still waiting for the weary Union troops. They tried to make an attack, but the rebels were so close that they could hear the Union soldiers' breathing.
- First Battle of Bull Run - the first major battle of the Civil War and the Confederate victory.
- The shock at Bull Run persuaded Lincoln of the need for a better general than the one he had in General George B. McClellan. The general assembled a highly disciplined force of 60,000 soldiers called the Army of the Potomac.
- Lincoln then ordered McClellan's army to move on Richmond.
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- While the two armies fought for control of the land, the Union navy controlled the sea.
- In October, ships heavily bombarded Washington.
- The Confederates had captured a Union steamship, the Merrimack, and burned it and an ironclad, renamed the Virginia.
- The Virginia easily sank two of the Union's wooden warships, while it received minor damage.

Lincoln never had problems with S. Grant.

Grant's army took 2 outposts in Tennessee



## The War in the West

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- While Lincoln fumed over the cautious, hesitant General McClellan, he had no such problems with Ulysses S. Grant
- Bold and restless, Grant grew impatient when he was asked to lead defensive maneuvers. He wanted to be in the attack
- The western campaign focused on taking control of the Mississippi River. This strategy would cut off the eastern part of the confederacy from sources of food production in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas
- In February 1862, Grant led an assault force into Tennessee. With help from navy gunboats, Grant's Army of the Tennessee took two outposts on key rivers in the west
- On February 6, he captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee River
- Advancing south in Tennessee, General Grant paused near Shiloh Church to await the arrival of the Army of Ohio. Grant knew that the large rebel army of General A. A. Johnston was nearby in Corinth, Mississippi, but he did not expect an attack
- In the early morning of April 6, 1862, the rebels sprang on Grant's sleepy camp
- Battle of Shiloh - the Union army gained greater control of the Mississippi River valley
- During the bloody two-day battle, each side gained and lost ground. Johnston was killed on the first day. The armies finally gave out, each with about 10000 casualties
- Both sides claimed victory, but, in fact, the victor was Grant
- As Grant controlled his way down the Mississippi, the Union navy prepared to blast its way upriver to meet him. The first obstacle was the port of New Orleans, the largest city in the Confederacy and the gateway to the Mississippi River
- With 18 ships and 700 men, Admiral David Farragut approached the two forts that guarded the entrance to New Orleans from the Gulf of Mexico
- Before dawn on April 24, 1862, the warships made their daring dash. The Confederates fired at Farragut's ships from the shore and from gunboats
- The city fell on April 29
- Vicksburg's geography made invasion all but impossible. Perched on 200-foot-high cliffs above the Mississippi River, the city could rain down firepower on enemy ships or on soldiers trying to scale the cliffs
- General Grant's solution was to starve the city into surrender
- Siege of Vicksburg - in mid-May, 1863, General Grant's troops cut off the city and shelling it repeatedly
- On July 4, Pemberton surrendered. Grant immediately sent food to the soldiers and civilians
- Early on in the war, the Union halted several attempts by Confederate armies to control lands west of the Mississippi
- In August 1861, a Union detachment from Colorado turned back back Confederate force at Glorieta forces at Arizona's Pichaco Pass
- Confederate attempts to take the border state of Missouri also collapsed. In March 1862, they attacked again, aided some 800 Cherokee
- The Indians hoped the confederates would give them greater freedom. Some Native Americans who were slaveholders supported the Confederacy
- Despite being outnumbered, Union forces won the Battle of Pea Ridge
- Pro-Confederate forces remained active in the region throughout the war. They attacked Union forts and raided towns in Missouri and Kansas, forcing Union commanders to keep valuable troops stationed in the area

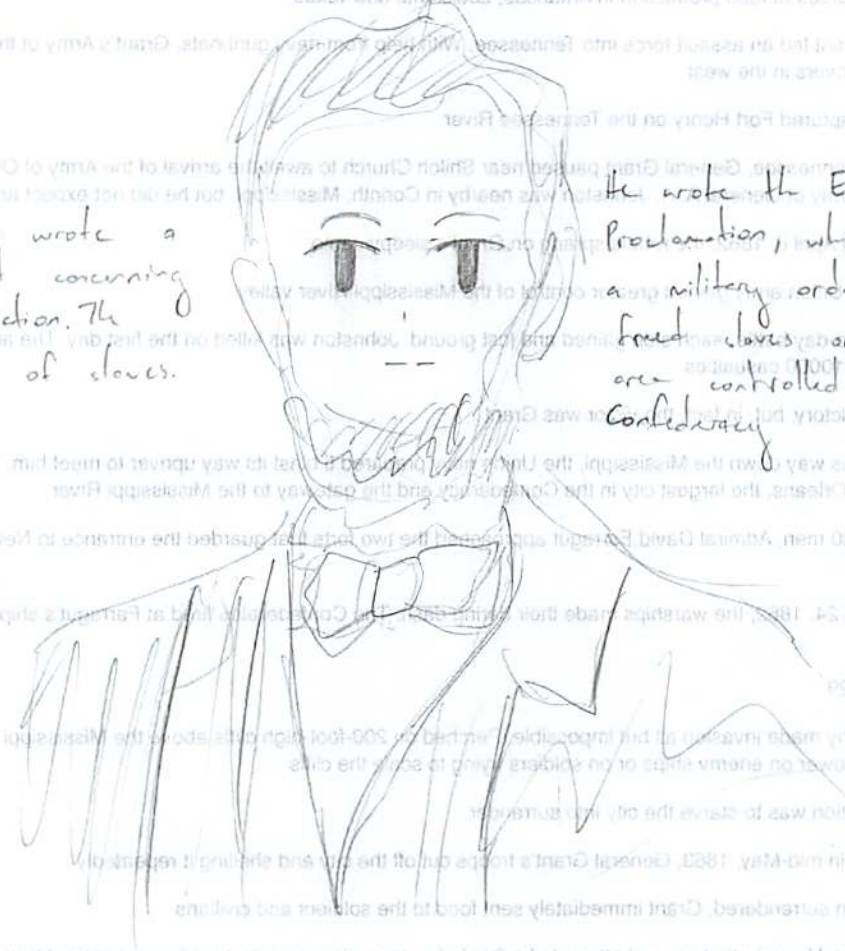
The War in the West

Graphic Representation

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Linda wrote a document concerning Emancipation. The hearing of slaves.

He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, which was a military order that freed slaves only in areas controlled by the Confederacy



## Daily Life During the War

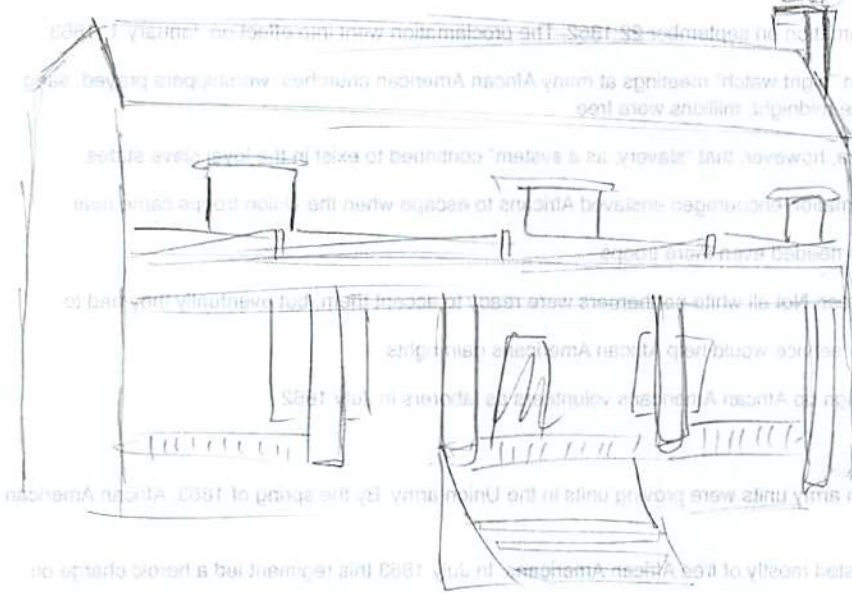
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- Abolitionists urged President Lincoln to free them
- Emancipation - the freeing of slaves
- Lincoln not believe he had the constitutional power to free slaves
- For several week<sup>2</sup> in 1862, Lincoln worked intensely, thinking, writing, and rewriting
- Emancipation Proclamation - He wrote the order to free the Confederate slaves
- The Emancipation Proclamation was a military order that freed slaves only in area controlled by the Confederacy
- It was impossible for the federal government to enforce the proclamation in the areas where it actually applied—the states in rebellion that were not under federal control. The proclamation did not stop slavery in the border states, where the federal government would have had the power to enforce it
- Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862. The proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863
- New Year's Eve, December 31, 1862: In "night watch" meetings at many African American churches, worshippers prayed, sang, and gave thanks. When the clocks strike midnight, millions were free
- William Lloyd Garrison was quick to note, however, that "slavery, as a system" continued to exist in the loyal slave states
- Yet where slavery remained, the proclamation encouraged enslaved Africans to escape when the Union troops came near
- As the war casualties climbed, the Union needed even more troops
- African Americans were ready to volunteer. Not all white northerners were ready to accept them, but eventually they had to
- Frederick Douglass believed that military service would help African Americans gain rights
- Congress began allowing the army to sign up African Americans volunteers as laborers in July 1862
- Contrabands - escaped slaves
- By the spring of 1863, African American army units were proving units in the Union army. By the spring of 1863, African American army units in the unit army
- 54th Massachusetts - a regiment consisted mostly of free African Americans. In July 1863 this regiment led a heroic charge on South Carolina's Fort Wagner
- About 180,000 African Americans served with the Union army. They received \$10 a month, while white soldiers got \$13
- As the months rolled on and the number of dead continued to increase, a group of northern Democrats began speaking out against the war. Led by U.S. Representative Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, they called themselves Peace Democrats
- Copperheads - midwesterners that sympathized with the South and opposed abolition
- Lincoln saw the Copperheads as a threat to the war effort. To silence them, he suspended the right of habeas corpus
- Habeas corpus - a constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment
- In<sup>1863</sup> March 1863, war critics erupted again when Congress approved a draft, or forced military service
- In July 1862, riots broke out when African Americans were brought into New York City to replace striking Irish dock workers
- The Northern Democrats nominated former General George McClellan for president in 1864
- Lincoln defeated McClellan in the popular vote, winning about 400,000 votes out of 4 million
- The biggest killers in the Civil war was diseases such as typhoid, pneumonia, and tuberculosis

# Daily Life During the War

## Graphic Representation

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The Appomattox Courthouse was where General Lee and Grant met. It is the official day when Lee surrendered his army to him.

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- Federal Judge Douglas believed that military force would force African American men to fight.
- African Americans were ready to join the army.
- Lee had been surrendered his army to him.
- Lee and Grant met.
- General Lee and General Grant.
- The Appomattox Courthouse.

## The Tide of War Turns

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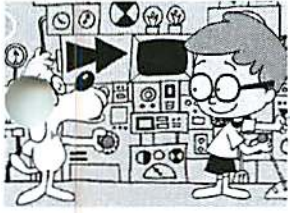
- In December 1862 Confederate forces under the command of General Robert E. Lee triumphed at Fredericksburg, Virginia
- In the spring of 1863, Lee split his forces and caught the Union army off guard near the town of Chancellorsville. They defeated a large Union force again, but with heavy casualties
- In early June 1863, Lee cut across northern Maryland into southern Pennsylvania. His forces gathered west of a small town calls Gettysburg. Lee was unaware that Union soldiers were encamped closer to town. He had been suffering from lack of enemy information for three days because his cavalry chief "Job" Stuart was not performing his duties
- Stuart and his cavalry had gone off on their own raiding party, disobeying Lee's orders
- Battle of Gettysburg - a key battle that finally turned the tide against the Confederates
- The battle began on July 1, 1863, when the Confederate raiding party and the Union forces began exchanging fire
- On July 2, Lee ordered an attacked on the left side of the Union line. The Union, however, held off the Confederates
- On the third day of battle, Lee planned to rush the center of the Union line. This task fell to three divisions of Confederate soldiers
- General George Pickett commanded the largest unit
- Pickett's Charge - a failed Confederate attack up Cemetery Ridge
- On the fourth day Lee held his position but began planning to retreat to Virginia
- The Union's victory at Gettysburg also took place on the same day as Grant's capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi
- Gettysburg Address - President Lincoln gave a speech in which he praised the bravery of the Union soldiers and renews his commitment to winning the Civil War
- This short but moving speech is one of the most famous in American History. In one of his frequently quoted lines, Lincoln referred the Declaration of Independence and its ideals of liberty, equality, and democracy. He reminded listeners that the war was being fought for those reasons
- Lincoln had been impressed with General Grant's successes in capturing Vicksburg. He transferred Grant to the East and gave him command of the Union army
- In early 1864, Grant forced Lee to fight a series of battles in Virginia that stretched Confederate soldiers and supplies to their limits
- Wilderness Campaign - series of battles designed to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia
- The first battle took place in early May, in woods about 50 miles outside of Richmond
- Lincoln needed a victory for the Union army to help him win re-election in 1864
- Total War - destroying civilian and economic resources
- William Tecumseh Sherman believed that total war would ruin the South's economy and its ability to fight. He ordered his troops to destroy railways, bridges, crops, livestock, and other resources
- Sherman's army reached Savannah on December 10, 1864. They left behind path of destruction 60 miles wide
- In early April, Sherman closed in on the last Confederate defenders in North Carolina. At the same time, Grant finally broke through the Confederate defenses at Petersburg. On April 2, Lee was forced to retreat from Richmond
- By the second week of April 1865, Grant had surrounded Lee's army and demanded the soldiers' surrender
- Appomattox Courthouse - a home where the Union and Confederate leaders met, where Lee surrendered to Grant, thus ending the Civil War
- The defeat of the South ended slavery there. They majority of former slaves, however, had no home of jobs

# The Tide of War Turns

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# \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

## Analyzing Primary Sources

### DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:



### SOURCING

Name of primary source: "My Dearest Anne,"

Who created it? Robert Gould Shaw

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

Fountain pen, ink, paper. Wrote it

### PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE

historical object

artwork

document

### CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? July 15, 1863 James' Island, South

Carolina

Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

Robert Shaw was readying his troops for their battle on James' Island, S.C.

**ANALYSIS**

**Evaluate the object, artwork or document.** What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

I like his closing statements that he tells to his darling Annie. He tells her good night, and a heartwarming mention to his other relatives. Any other letters to their family or loved ones from other soldiers know the struggle.



**Consider the purpose.** Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience?

It was written to his wife, Annie, to tell her recent events of what's been happening.



**Assess the significance.** How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

It's one step closer to knowing more about the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts and how it affected the Civil War.

Hi Mr. Colbertson  
It's my  
54<sup>th</sup> Mass  
Jen

**REFLECTION**

How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

It's like saying goodbye, that's it's a promise that they'll come back. Physical or non-physical contact is always the same emotion. (I'm talking anytime anybody waves off)

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

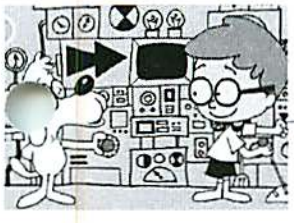
How many letters did he send to her and why? Did she ever respond?

## Gettysburg Address

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living

and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

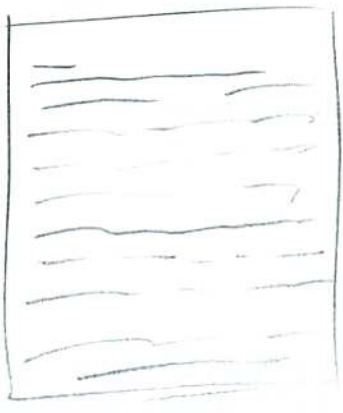
# \_\_\_\_\_ Name: Kelly Ngo Per. 5 Date: 04.20.16



# WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

## Analyzing Primary Sources DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:



### SOURCING

Name of primary source: The Gettysburg Address

Who created it? Abraham Lincoln

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

ink, paper, feather. Wrote it

PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	historical object
<input type="checkbox"/>	artwork
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	document

### CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? The White House on November 19th, 1863

Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

Lincoln was around the time when it was the Civil War, and so he wanted to write about it.

### ANALYSIS

**Evaluate the object, artwork or document.** What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

It's a short speech, that had powerful words in it.  
The photographer didn't get a clear picture of him before he  
set down. Lincoln also has a sense of humor, and so he'd  
joke at the end of his short speeches.

**Consider the purpose.** Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience?

The crowd who was at Gettysburg, Virginia. He wanted to  
tell people what he thought about slavery.

**Assess the significance.** How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

It was one of the life-changing moments in U.S. History.  
It was one of the few moments that made others finally view  
things differently. It's similar to Martin Luther's "I Have A Dream"  
speech. They both spoke out for equality.

### REFLECTION

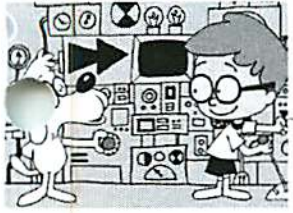
How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

Well, it's equality right? We're still going through that today.

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

Why did Lincoln close such a short speech?

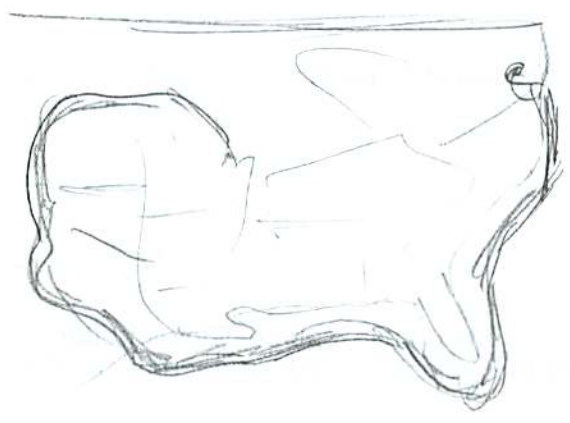
# \_\_\_\_\_ Name: Kelly Ngo Per. 5 Date: 05.27.16



# WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

## Analyzing Primary Sources DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:



### SOURCING

Name of primary source: Scott's Great Snake

Who created it? J.B. Elliot

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

Paper, ink, feather(?). Draw it

PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	historical object
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	artwork
<input type="checkbox"/>	document

### CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? It was created in Cincinnati in 1861


Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

Winfield Scott submitted a war plan to Abraham Lincoln, which angered Northerners. Elliot decided to poke fun at it.

### ANALYSIS

**Evaluate the object, artwork or document.** What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

Well, it sure stands out to me in humor. I've seen other cartoons but it doesn't really seem funny to me. Other cartoons, I'm sure, are to be made fun of something, I wish I understood the humor back then.

**Consider the purpose.** Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience? 

I believe it appeared on the newspaper, so anybody really. He wanted to show that the plan was dumb and outrageous.

**Assess the significance.** How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

This is one of the major parts of U.S. History, The Civil War I mean. The U.S. was literally close to the point where it would split in half, and partly because of politics.

### REFLECTION

How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

It's basically war. And poking fun at things, such as our presidential election, I guess cheers us up.

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

What other cartoons did J.B. Elliott make?



The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow. **Lest I should not be able to write you again**, I feel impelled to write lines that may fall under your eye when I shall be no more.

Our movement may be one of a few days duration and full of pleasure—and it may be one of severe conflict and death to me. Not my will, but thine O God, be done. **If it is necessary that I should fall on the battlefield for my country, I am ready.** I have no misgivings about, or lack of confidence in, the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. **I know how strongly American Civilization now leans upon the triumph of the Government, and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and suffering of the Revolution.** And I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys in this life, to help maintain this Government, and to pay that debt.

But, my dear wife, when I know that with my own joys I lay down nearly all of yours, and replace them in this life with cares and sorrows—when, after having eaten for long years the bitter fruit of orphanage myself, I must offer it as their only sustenance to my dear little children—is it weak or dishonorable, while the banner of my purpose floats calmly and proudly in the breeze, **that my unbounded love for you, my darling wife and children, should struggle in fierce, though useless, contest with my love of country.**

**Sarah, my love for you is deathless**, it seems to bind me to you with mighty cables that nothing but **Omnipotence could break**; and yet my love of Country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me irresistibly on with all these chains to the battlefield.

**The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me**, and I feel most gratified to God and to you that I have enjoyed them so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when God willing, we might still have lived and loved together and seen our sons grow up to honorable manhood around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine Providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar—**that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed.** If I do not, my dear Sarah, **never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name.**

Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have often been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness, and struggle with all the misfortune of this world, to shield you and my children from harm. But I cannot. **I must watch you from the spirit land and hover near you, while you buffet the storms with your precious little freight, and wait with sad patience till we meet to part no more.**

**But, O Sarah!** If the dead can come back to this earth and flit unseen around those they loved, I shall always be near you; in the brightest day and in the darkest night—amidst your happiest scenes and gloomiest hours—always, always; and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath; or the cool air fans your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by.

**Sarah, do not mourn me dead; think I am gone and wait for me, for we shall meet again.**

As for my little boys, they will grow as I have done, and never know a father's love and care. Little Willie is too young to remember me long, and **my blue-eyed Edgar will keep my frolics with him among the dimmest memories of his childhood.** Sarah, I have unlimited confidence in your maternal care and your development of their characters. Tell my two mothers his and hers I call God's blessing upon them. O Sarah, I wait for you there! **Come to me, and lead thither my children.**

Sullivan

**The letter may never have been mailed; it was found in Ballou's trunk after he died.**<sup>[5]</sup> It was reclaimed and delivered to Ballou's widow by Governor William Sprague, either after Sprague had traveled to Virginia to reclaim the effects of dead Rhode Island soldiers, or from Camp Sprague in Washington, D.C.

## References

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- The Sullivan Ballou letter. ([http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou\\_letter.html](http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou_letter.html)) (2002)
- "A History of Swan Point Cemetery". Swan Point Cemetery. Retrieved March 26, 2014.
- "Dispatch Delayed (<http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/washingtonpost/access/75133849.html?dids=75133849:75133849&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&fmac=&date=Jul+8%2C+2001&author=Michael+S.+Zbailey&desc=Dispatch+Delayed>)", Washington Post, July 8, 2001. Transcribed at [bessel.org](http://bessel.org) (<http://bessel.org/sullball.htm>). Accessed October 20, 2006.
- Brown University in the Civil War: a Memorial. Providence Press: Providence, 1868

## External links

- PBS: The Civil War (<http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/>)
- The abridged version of the letter ([http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou\\_letter.html](http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou_letter.html))
- "Sullivan Ballou". Find a Grave. Retrieved 2008-02-14.
- Sullivan Ballou: The Macabre Fate of a American Civil War Major (<http://www.historynet.com/sullivan-ballou-the-macabre-fate-of-a-american-civil-war-major.htm>)



Wikisource has original works written by or about:  
*Sullivan Ballou*

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Categories: American letter writers   Union Army officers  
 Union military personnel killed in the American Civil War  
*People of Rhode Island in the American Civil War*  
 Speakers of the Rhode Island House of Representatives  
 Members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives   Rhode Island Republicans  
 Rhode Island lawyers   State and National Law School alumni   Brown University alumni  
 Phillips Academy alumni   People from Providence County, Rhode Island  
 Burials at Swan Point Cemetery   1829 births   1861 deaths

## Independence Days of the Civil War 1863-1865

*from the diary of Ithamer Culbertson, Great-Great Grandfather of Torey Culbertson, Principal Musician of the 68th Regiment of the Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry*

Saturday 4 July 1863. Camp on Black River rear of Vicksburg. We were formed in a hollow square today and heard some very interesting remarks from several of our generals. We had a speech from our Colonel G. E. Welles. He was called on to make some remarks and he arose and addressed the crowd, and he spoke so loud he scared himself, so he could think of nothing to say. And after a short pause he said, "Speaking is not my forte— fighting is my business," and sat down among loud cheers from the soldiers. And here let me say that fighting was his business, for no one ever knew of him shrinking from duty at any time. After the celebrations the boys heard that Vicksburg had surrendered unconditional, except the officers were allowed their side army and private property. And being the Fourth of July they got on a regular drunk and had what they called a good time. I did not think amuch of it myself. We took at Vicksburg 32,000 prisoners poorly clad—28,000 stand of small arms and about 300 pieces of ordinance large and small. The guns and ammunition were in good condition. We rejoiced over the downfall of Vicksburg, the Sarastapool of the South West as it was called by the Johnnies. It is also reported that John A. Logan's division is the first to go into the city of Vicksburg.

July 4 1864. Atlanta campaign. This is the 88th anniversary of our national independence and we are moving to the front with as much decision as our Fathers did of old. With very heavy cannonading on the left, we are on the extreme right. We moved about one mile to the right. We are about three miles from the [Chatahoochee] River with very nice camp. The Rebs are retreating slowly.

July 1865. Camp near Louisville, Kentucky. About the Fourth of July we started for home we went through Cleveland, Ohio. We went to Camp Taylor. We remained there until arrangements could be made to muster us out. While we were in Cleveland we had a new regimental flag made that cost us over \$100.00, and gave it to our colonel as a token of respect from the Boys of the Old 68 Regt. O.V.V.I. After we drew our pay we all bought a nice suit of clothes each and came home in style. Found everybody feeling well pleased that we were getting home. But then the worst came. There was about 800 that went out with us that will never return to their friends. This was the saddest thing of all, to think that so many of our boys were left to "bleach" and decay on Southern Soil as Patriots that had fallen in defense of the best government that is in existence now, or that has ever been. It is a sorry thing to think that men should be so void of good sound sense as to attempt to overthrow or destroy a government that was founded on so good principles as our government. As we leave the field we hope and pray that the citizens will never even think of destroying, let alone taking up arms against, this government as long the present principles are kept inviolate by those that are put in control of the government.

\* \* \*

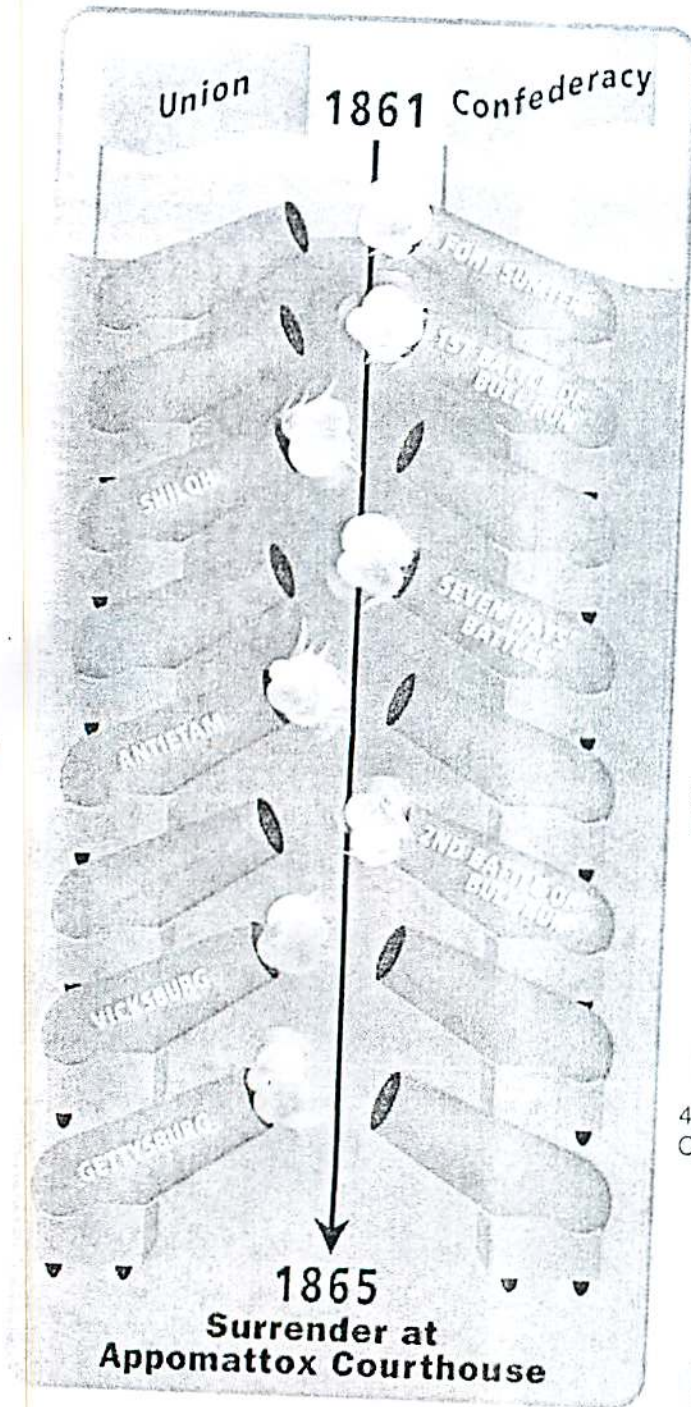
"To survive as a human being is possible only through love...the instinct must be to reach out to those we love, to see in them all the divinity, pity, and pathos of the human. And to recognize love in the lives of others - even those with whom we are in conflict—love that is like our own. It does not mean we will avoid war or death. It does not mean that we as distinct individuals will survive. But love, in its mystery, has its own power. It alone gives us meaning that endures. It alone allows us to embrace and cherish life. Love has power both to resist in our nature what we know we must resist, and to affirm what we know we must affirm. And love, as the poets remind us, is eternal."

—Chris Hedges  
*War Is A Force That Gives Us  
 Meaning*

# Standards Review

## Visual Summary CHIEF FACTS

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



## Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Match the numbered definitions with the correct terms from

- a. contrabands
- b. cotton diplomacy
- c. Second Battle of Bull Run
- d. Siege of Vicksburg
- e. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

1. Attack by Union general Ulysses S. Grant that gave the Mississippi River

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

2. Confederate general who held off Union attacks and won the First Battle of Bull Run

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

3. Important Confederate victory in which General Robert Lee defeated Union troops and pushed into Union territory for the first time

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

4. Southern strategy of using cotton exports to gain British support during the Civil War

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e




5. Term given to escaped slaves from the South

- a
- b
- c




- 
- d
- e

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking




#### SECTION 1 HSS 9.10.3, 3.10.4, 8.10.6, 8.10.7

6. a. Identify When and where did fighting in the U.S. Civil War begin?  
  

It occurred at Fort Sumter, in Charleston, South Carolina




b. Analyze How did civilians help the war effort in both the North and the South?  
  

Civilians men and women on both sides helped by raising money, provided aid for soldiers and their families, and ran emergency hospitals. In the Union, tens of thousands sent bandages, medicines, and Union army camps. 3000 women served as nurses

c. Elaborate Why do you think the border states chose to remain in the Union despite their support of slavery?  
  

I believe because they controlled certain river




#### SECTION 2 HSS 8.10.5, 8.10.6

7. a. Identify What was the first major battle of the war? What was the outcome of the battle?  
  

It was the First Battle of Bull Run. First major battle of the Civil war, and the Confederates won.

b. Analyze What was the Union army hoping to accomplish when it marched into Virginia at the start of the war?  
  

They wanted to capture Manassas to control the best route to the Confederate capital

c. Evaluate Was the Union's naval blockade of the South successful? Why or why not?  
  

Yes, it was I believe. The naval blockade seriously damaged the southern economy, and it reduced their ships from 6000 to 800 per year.

SECTION 3 HSS 8.10.5, 8.10.6

8. a. Identify Which side did the Cherokee support in the fighting at Pea Ridge? Why?  
The Cherokee supported the Confederates. The Indians hoped it would give them greater freedom.

b. Draw Conclusions What progress did Union leaders make in the war in the West?  
Grant's army gained control of the Mississippi River valley. New Orleans fell on April 29th, 1862. General Grant's troops began the Siege of Vicksburg.

c. Evaluate Which victory in the West was most valuable to the Union? Why?  
I believe the Battle of Shiloh because the Union army gained control of the Mississippi River valley.

SECTION 4 HSS 8.10.4, 8.10.5, 8.10.7

9. a. Describe What responsibilities did women take on during the war?  
The performed daily chores of the home, they ran, and they managed farms and plantations.

b. Analyze What opposition to the war did President Lincoln face, and how did he deal with that opposition?  
He had seen many Copperheads as a threat. They were industrialists who sympathized with the South and opposed abolition. To show them, he suspended the right of laborers to work.

c. Predict What might be some possible problems that the newly freed slaves in the South might face?

**I I I I I** They might be kidnapped to be secretly be sold to slavery again. They might get rejected by many over-to-be slaveholders. They might even be killed.

**SECTION 5** **ISS** 8.10.6, 8.10.7

10. a. Recall When and where did the war finally end?

**I I I I I** The war ended on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1865, at the Appomattox Courthouse

b. Compare and Contrast How were the efforts of Generals Grant and Sherman at the end of the war similar and different?

**I I I I I** Sherman and Grant destroyed the cities in different ways. Sherman and Grant brought down a city. The difference is that Sherman and Grant destroyed the cities in different ways.

c. Elaborate What do you think led to the South's defeat in the Civil War? Explain.

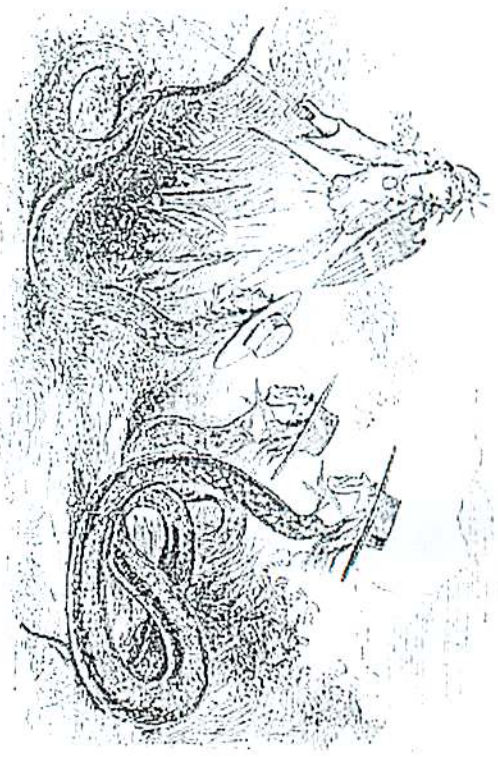
**I I I I I** Well, General Grant was having more soldiers, more supplies, that caused an economic break in the South.

**Social Studies Skills**

Interpreting Political Cartoons Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this chapter to answer the questions about the political



cartoon below.



11. What do you think the artist is saying about politicians with this cartoon?

**RTD** They would work you, and they'll kill behind you, not giving a care if you die.

### Reading Skills

Understanding Propositions and Support Use the Reading Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question about the reading selection below.

Lee was unaware that Union soldiers were encamped closer to town. He had been suffering from lack of enemy information for three days because his cavalry chief "Jeb" Stuart was on a "joy ride." Stuart and his cavalry had gone off on their own raiding party, disobeying Lee's orders.

12. What is the main proposition of the above reading section?

- a. "Jeb" Stuart was on a "joy ride."
- b. Stuart and his cavalry had gone off on their own.
- c. Stuart and his cavalry disobeyed Lee's orders.
- d. Lee was suffering from a lack of enemy information.

### Reviewing Themes

13. Society and Culture What effects did the Civil War have on American society?  
**PIRS** There were some economic issues on the South, and some decisions were made on both sides of America.

14. Politics What political difficulties did the Emancipation Proclamation cause for President Lincoln?  
**PIRS** It was still "slowly" as a system. Copperheads started to develop in Northern Democracy against the war.

### Using the Internet

15. Activity: Writing a Poem Soldiers in the Civil War came from all walks of life. Despite the hope for glory and adventure, many encountered dangerous and uncomfortable conditions. Click on the go.hrw.com button to learn more about Civil War soldiers. After viewing photographs and reading letters, write a poem describing the life of a soldier. Your poem should reflect on the soldier's emotions and experiences.

16. Write Your Newspaper Article Review your notes. Then choose the subject you think would make the best newspaper article. Write an attention-grabbing headline. Then write your article, giving as many facts as possible.

Lee Summerville

Lee Summerville

Grant managed to get Lee at Petersburg, Virginia, then, taking down both Petersburg and Richmond on April 3, 1865. Following Lee's surrender on April 9th, his document is taken in the perspective of General Marshall, who went into the Appomattox Courthouse with General Lee and other leaders. What happened was, it started off as the old Colonel Marshall, who needed to find a suitable place for General Grant and Lee's special meeting. He had to talk to Lee, who would find these leaders a suitable place. He was taken to a house, where he saw Lee, was disappointed and that had no interest in it. I told him it wouldn't do. Lee seems to be a rather plain man. Colonel Marshall, seeing his orders, policy and strategy. Marshall then suggested his house, which Colonel Marshall found it as a way. A little while later, General Lee, Fitzhugh, and himself settled in the house. From a matter of their officers coming in to watch the special event. Only some he could recognize through Colonel Marshall seems to care about anyone really, even if a person that was supposed to be someone with the aid of General Grant. It looked as though he had had a pretty hard time. He had been riding and his clothes were somewhat dusty and a little soiled. The most heartwarming moment for me, it's being honest, was when Lee and Grant recognized each other. They had a small talk, talking about the weather and such, but when Lee remembered about his son, he asked for General Lawrence Williams, who had sent word about his son. Lee said that he was for him. General Grant said somebody for General Williams, and when he came, Lee thanked him for telling him that his own son was safe.

General Lee then turned to Grant, to... surrender... I think the best way would be for you to put your terms in writing. He said to him, if you obviously couldn't tell, I only look out the first half of his sentence. Just to remind you, General Grant agreed to then taking a little time to write out the terms and conditions. I believe that this was a very quiet moment. Everyone that was there, just waiting patiently as Grant's hand moved back and forth onto the paper, waited out the way words that had ended the Civil War. I bet some of them had curiosity, wanting to see what words he wrote. After he was done, General Lee read it over, and was satisfied with the conditions. Though he saw a certain problem that may be his own men in conflict. When his own men went home, he mentioned that he privately told most of them about government forces, and that these men will want to go through tough and hard conditions. Grant then reached with a solution that he would give orders to allow every man who claimed to own a piece of land to take the annual income. It supposedly most of Lee's men were small farmers. Lee became satisfied with the deal, he looked it over once more, and told his Marshall how to write a reply.

I probably never knew about this reply, you can write for in documents such as this. It's very kind, really, as to be quiet with their own opinions or comments that is lighter or darker the mood. Do we still do that? Oh, well, we do. I could know to be honest. Call me a hypocrite, but I haven't seen any comment that has such vocabulary that relates to politics. Well, not vocabulary, but how not widely used words to encourage the document.

Okay, I agree about my opinion. Lee's keep moving on.

At a dinner in 1967, Lee and Grant had small talk. Colonel Marshall then wrote a small reply after it was finished, as he said, always began it with this, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date." He then sent it to General Lee, who read it and said, "Don't say, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date, he is a date. Just say, I accept these terms." Then the paragraph proceeded with "... I don't know why to be honest, how I found this funny. Maybe because it was awkward, but I'm suggesting him saying something more important than placing 'I have the honor.' That so and so. Moving on, General Lee and Grant both signed the document. Then little Marshall taking Grant's document, then giving him back General Lee's reply. After all this, the summer was complete. That was it.

General Marshall wrote them was writing in it that was over-riding or like a giant boom. Yes, those two sentences were from me, but it was taken the sentence that was the subject part, that it was... the simplest, plainest, and most thoughtfully, devoid of any attempt at effect that you could make.

## “I Accept These Terms”

### Lee Surrenders

So, "...in mid-1864, Grant managed to trap Lee at Petersburg, Virginia..." then, taking down both Petersburg and Richmond on April 2, 1865. Forcing Lee to surrender on April 9th. In this document, it takes in the perspective of Colonel Charles Marshall, who went into the Appomattox Courthouse with General Lee and other leaders. What happened, was, it started off as the aid, Colonel Marshall, who needed to find a suitable place for General Grant and Lee's special meeting. He had to talk to McLean, who, would find these leaders a suitable place. He was taken to a house, which, he saw, "...was all dilapidated and that had no furniture in it. I told him it wouldn't do." He seems to be a rather quiet man, Colonel Marshall, taking his orders politely and seriously. McLean then suggested his house, which Colonel Marshall taking it as a yes. A little while later, General Lee, Babcock, and himself settled in the house. Then a handful of other officers coming in to watch the special event. Only some he could recognize though. Colonel Marshall seems to care about anyone, really, even if it's a person that he's supposed to be enemies with. He paid attention to General Grant, who, "...looked as though he had had a pretty hard time. He had been riding and his clothes were somewhat dusty and a little soiled." The most heartwarming moment(s) for me, if I'm being honest, was when Lee and Grant recognized each other. They had a small talk, talking about the weather and such, but then Lee remembering about his son. He asked for General Lawrence Williams, who had sent word about his son, Curtis Lee, that he was not hurt. General Grant sent somebody for General Williams, and when he came, Lee thanked him for telling him that his own son was safe.

General Lee then turned to Grant, to... surrender. "...I think the best way would be for you to put your terms in writing." He said to him. (If you obviously couldn't tell, I only took out the first half of his sentence. Just to remind you.) General Grant agreed too, then taking a little time to write out the terms and conditions. I believe, that this was a very quiet moment. Everyone that was there, just waiting patiently as Grant's hand moved back and forth onto the paper, writing out the very words that had ended the Civil War. I bet some of them had curiosity, wanting to see what words he wrote. After he was done, General Lee read it over, and was satisfied with the conditions. Though, he saw a certain problem that may put his own men in conflict. When his own men went home, he mentioned that his cavalry men, most of them, don't own government horses, and that "...these men will want to plough dough and plant corn." Grant then replied with a solution, that, "He would give orders to allow every man who claimed to own a horse or mule to take the animal home." If, supposedly, most of Lee's men were small farmers. Lee became satisfied with the idea, and looked it over once more. And, told little Marshall here, to write a reply.

I personally never knew about this "reply" you can write for in documents such as this. It's very kind, really, as to let other write their own opinions or comments just to lighten or darken the mood. Do we still do that? Oh wait, we do. I don't know to be honest. Call me uneducated, but I haven't seen any comment that has such vocabulary that relates to politics. (Well, not vocabulary, but kind, not widely used words to encourage the document.)

Okay, forget about my opinion. Let's keep moving on.

As Colonel Parker was rewriting the document in ink, Lee and Grant had small talk. Colonel Marshall then wrote a small reply after it was finished, as, he said, always began it with this, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date..." He then lent it to General Lee, who read it and said, "Don't say 'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date: he is here. Just say, **I accept these terms.**" Then the paragraph proceeded with "... I don't know why, to be honest, how I found this funny. Maybe because it was awkward, Lee just suggesting him saying something more simpler than placing, "I have the honor..." then so and so. Moving on, General Lee and Grant both signed the document. Then, little Marshall taking Grant's document, then giving him back General Lee's reply. After all this, surrender was complete. That was it.

Colonel Marshall wrote there was nothing in it that was eye-catching or like a giant "Boom!", (Yes, those two scenarios were from me.) but it was rather the air itself that was the saddest part, that it was, "...the simplest, plainest, and most thoroughly devoid of any attempt at effect that you can imagine..."

## 'I Accept These Terms'

### Lee Surrenders

General Charles Marshall

In mid-1864, Grant managed to trap Lee at Petersburg, Virginia, a rail center south of the Confederate capital at Richmond. From June 1864 to April 1865, Grant laid siege to Petersburg. On April 2, 1865, both Petersburg and Richmond fell. Lee retreated to the west, but Grant cut off his escape. On April 9, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. Colonel Charles Marshall, an aide to Lee, witnessed the event.

We struck up the hill towards Appomattox Courthouse. There was a man named McLean who used to live on the first battlefield of Manassas, at a house about a mile from Manassas Junction. He didn't like the war, and having seen the first battle of Manassas, he thought he would get away where there wouldn't be any more fighting, so he moved down to Appomattox Courthouse. General Lee told me to go forward and find a house where he could meet General Grant, and of all people, whom should I meet but McLean. I rode up to him and said, "Can you show me a house where General Lee and General Grant can meet together?" He took me into a house that was all dilapidated and that had no furniture in it. I told him it wouldn't do.

Then he said, "Maybe my house will do!" He lived in a very comfortable house, and I told him I thought that would suit. I had taken the orderly along with me, and I sent him back to bring General Lee and [Colonel] Babcock, who were coming on behind. I went into the house and sat down, and after a while General Lee and Babcock came in. Colonel Babcock told his orderly that he was to meet General Grant, who was coming on the road, and turn him in when he came along. So General Lee, Babcock, and myself sat down in McLean's parlor and talked in the most friendly and affable way.

In about half an hour we heard horses, and the first thing I knew General Grant walked into the room. There were with him General Sheridan, General Ord,

Colonel Wadeau, General Porter, Colonel Parker, and quite a number of other officers whose names I do not recall.

General Lee was standing at the end of the room opposite the door when General Grant walked in. General Grant had on a sack coat, a loose fatigue coat, but he had no side arms. He looked as though he had had a pretty hard time. He had been riding and his clothes were somewhat dusty and a little soiled. He walked up to General Lee, and Lee recognized him at once. He had known him in the Mexican War. General Grant greeted him in the most cordial manner and talked about the weather and other things in a very friendly way. Then General Grant brought up his officers and introduced them to General Lee.

I remember that General Lee asked for General Lawrence Williams, of the Army of the Potomac. That very morning General Williams had sent word by somebody to General Lee that Custis Lee, who had been captured at Sailor Creek and was reported killed, was not hurt, and General Lee asked General Grant where General Williams was, and if he could not send for him to come and see him. General Grant sent somebody out for General Williams, and when he came, General Lee thanked him for having sent him word about the safety of his son.

After a very free talk General Lee said to General Grant: "General, I have come to meet you in accordance with my letter to you this morning to treat about the surrender of my army, and I think the

Best way would be for you to put your terms in writing."

General Grant said: "Yes, I believe it will."

So a Colonel Parker, General Grant's aide de camp, brought a little table over from a corner of the room, and General Grant wrote the terms and conditions of surrender on what we call field note paper—that is, a paper that makes a copy at the same time as the note is written. After he had written it, he took it over to General Lee.

General Lee was sitting at the side of the room; he rose and went to meet General Grant to take that paper and read it over. When he came to the part in which only public property was to be surrendered, and the officers were to retain their side arms and personal baggage, General Lee said: "That will have a very happy effect."

General Lee then said to General Grant: "General, our cavalrymen furnish their own horses; they are not government horses. Some of them may be, but of course you will find them out—any property that is public property, you will ascertain that, but it is nearly all private property, and these men will want to plough ground and plant corn."

General Grant answered that as the terms were written, only the officers were permitted to take their private property, but almost immediately he added that he supposed that most of the men in the ranks were small farmers, and that the United States did not want their horses.

He would give orders to allow every man who claimed to own a horse or mule to take the animal home.

General Lee having again said that this would have an excellent effect, once more looked over the letter, and being satisfied with it, told me to write a reply. General Grant told Colonel Parker to copy his letter, which was written in pencil, and put it in ink. Colonel Parker took the table and carried it back to a corner of the room, leaving General Grant and General Lee facing each other and talking together. . . .

After a while Colonel Parker got through with his copy of General Grant's letter, and I sat down to write a reply. I began it in the usual way: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date," and then went on to say the terms were satisfactory.

I took the letter over to General Lee, and he read it and said: "Don't say 'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of such a date'; he is here. Just say, 'I accept these terms.'" . . .

Then General Grant signed his letter, and I turned over my letter to General Lee and he signed it. Parker handed me General Grant's letter, and I handed him General Lee's reply, and the surrender was accomplished. There was no theatrical display about it. It was in itself perhaps the greatest tragedy that ever occurred in the history of the world, but it was the simplest, plainest, and most thoroughly devoid of any attempt at effect that you can imagine. . . .

*"The Lincoln Day Book"*

Keeping Vigil at Lincoln's Deathbed

*March 1865*

President and Mrs. Lincoln celebrated the Union victory by attending Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865—Good Friday. John Wilkes Booth, an alcoholic actor and Southern sympathizer, entered the president's box and shot him in the back of the head. Lincoln was taken across the street to a

*The Lincoln Day Book*

boarding house, where he died on April 15—*the first American president to be assassinated.* Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles was present at Lincoln's death.

Six weeks earlier on March 4, Lincoln had argued in his Second inaugural Address for a policy to end the war "with malice towards none, with charity for all." But with Lincoln died the South's hopes for a merciful peace.

The president had been carried across the street from the theater to the house of a Mr. Peterson. We entered by ascending a flight of steps above the basement and passing through a long hall to the rear, where the president lay extended on a bed, breathing heavily. Several surgeons were present—at least six, I should think more. Among them I was glad to observe Dr. Hatt, who, however, soon left. I inquired of Dr. H., as I entered, the true condition of the president. He replied the president was dead to all intents, although he might live three hours or perhaps longer.

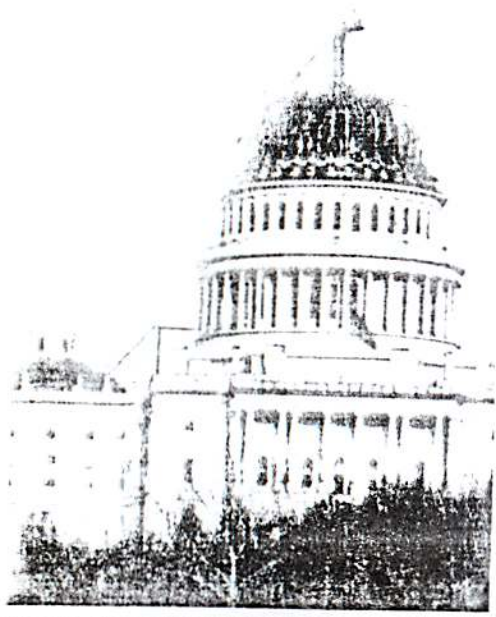
The giant sufferer lay extended diagonally across the bed, which was not long enough for him. He had been stripped of his clothes. His large arms, which were occasionally exposed, were of a size which one would scarce have expected from his spare appearance. His slow, full respiration lifted the clothes with each breath that he took. His features were calm and striking. I had never seen them appear to better advantage than for the first hour, perhaps, that I was there. After that, his right eye began to swell and that part of his face became discolored.

... A double guard was stationed at the door and on the sidewalk to repress the crowd, which was of course highly excited and anxious. The room was small and overcrowded. The surgeons and members of the Cabinet were as many as should have been in the room, but there were many more, and the hall and other rooms in the front or main house were full. One of these rooms was occupied by Mrs. Lincoln and her attendants. ... About once an hour Mrs. Lincoln would repair to the bedside of her dying husband and with lamentation and tears remain unalleviated by emotion.

April 15. A door which opened upon a porch or gallery, and also the windows, were kept open for fresh air. The night was dark, cloudy, and damp, and about six it began to rain. I remained in the room until then without sitting or leaving it, when, there being a vacant chair which someone left at the foot of the bed, I occupied it for nearly two hours, listening to the heavy groans and witnessing the wasting life of the good and great man who was expiring before me.

About six a.m. I experienced a feeling of faintness and for the first time after entering the room, a little past eleven, I left it and the house and took a short walk in the open air. It was a dark and gloomy morning, and ran set in before I returned to the house, some fifteen minutes later. Large groups of people were gathered every few rods—all anxious and solicitous. Some one or more from each group stepped forward as I passed to inquire into the condition of the president and to ask if there was no hope. Intense grief was on every countenance when I replied that the president could survive but a short time. The colored people especially—and there were at this time more of them, perhaps, than of whites—were overwhelmed with grief. ...

While before seven, I went into the room where the dying president was rapidly drawing near the closing moments. His wife soon after made her last visit to him. The death-struggle had begun. Robert, his son, stood with several others at the head of the bed. He bore himself well, but on two occasions gave way to overpowering grief and sobbed aloud, turning his head and leaning on the shoulder of Senator Sumner. The respiration of the president became suspended at intervals, and at last entirely ceased at twenty-two minutes past seven.



President Lincoln insisted that work on the unfinished dome of the U.S. Capitol not be suspended during the war. "I look it as a sign that the Union will continue," he said. The dome was completed in time for Lincoln's second inauguration on March 4, 1865.



...and after we went to the Executive Mansion. There was a cheerless cold rain, and everything seemed gloomy. On the avenue in front of the White House were several hundred colored people, mostly women and children, weeping and wailing their loss. This crowd did not appear to

diminish through the whole of that cold, wet day. They seemed not to know what was to be their fate since their great benefactor was dead, and their hopeless grief affected me more than almost anything else. Though strong and brave men wept when I met them.



## “The Giant Sufferer”

### Keeping Vigil at Lincoln's Deathbed

“President and Mrs. Lincoln celebrated the Union victory by attending Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865—Good Friday.” John Wilkes Booth, entered the president's box and shot Ol' Lincoln on the head. He was taken to a boarding house where he died on April 15th. He was officially the first president to be assassinated. This little narrative takes on the perspective of Gideon Welles, who, was Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy. He actually visited Lincoln on his deathbed, on the day before he died. A sad, silent moment when I read it.

Lincoln was rushed to a house across the street from the Theater, with Gideon and some other people rushing up the stairs to see their very president. About six surgeons were there, with one that quickly left. The surgeons informed Gideon that “...the president was dead to all intents, although he might have three hours or perhaps longer.” Lincoln had to lay down on his bed diagonally, mainly because of him being so big, and the bed being too small for him. It then made me wonder about his height. Now knowing that he had to lay down in such an uncomfortable way, (in my opinion), he must've been really tall. Even without his top hat. He was even stripped of his clothes, and he breathed heavily as the pain started to take over him. Gideon noticed, however, that, “His features were calm and striking.” and that it amazed me how diligent this president was. People were even waiting outside the door, curious and in wonder as to how the President is doing. Ms. Lincoln, would come in once every hour and sit down beside her dying husband. Sitting down in peace until she would start to cry.

Gilbert would just be in that room for hours, not even thinking to leave. It was even just after midnight, which became April 15th, where he would just sit there and watch America's great leader groan and using up his final parts of his life before him. Gilbert then finally felt a bit lightheaded, and so he went out for a walk. When he came back, he talked to a few people about the President's condition, but then would just leave people with sadness and grief. Gilbert came in, and Lincoln is close to dying. Just moments away. His son, Robert, “...stood with several others at the head of the bed. He bore himself well, but on two occasions gave way to overpowering grief and sobbed aloud, turning his head and leaning on the shoulder of Senator Sumner.”

Then the President's breathing slowed to a stop. Just twenty-two minutes past 7:00 A.M.

This is what I meant by sad, silent moment. I don't know, it just came to me about this little narrative. People are in the room, watching their great American leader dying. Isn't that a bit... sad? Of course it is, who am I to talk for. Nonetheless, even his own son, Robert, was there. He was still a small boy back then, and it kind of broke me. That his son would just watch his caring father die. (Dear lord. I don't think I can hold in a composure either.) As for silent, it's was just the whole... thing. Lincoln's friends were just there and... watched. They didn't seem to complain, and came to accept what has come to be. Gideon sure did. Lincoln's wife, Molly, at on his bedside and said her goodbyes to him over and over to him every hour, until he was just gone. (I know that Molly never said “good-bye”. False history. I'm just using it as a metaphor. Pretty bad one.)

In the morning, after breakfast, Gideon met with crowds of people just crying. Weeping for their loss. Gideon wrote it even affected him, “...though strong and brave men wept when I met him.”

# Glory - Movie Notes

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- The Massachusetts men
- Robert Gould Shaw - wrote letters home regularly
- He is captain of his 100 men
- September 17, 1862 - Maryland
- Forward! For God's sake forward!
- Lincoln's going to issue an Emancipation Proclamation
- Fredrick Douglass - To add colored soldiers in Robert's army
- A colored regiment
- November 17, 1862 - Camp in Massachusetts
- Major Forbes - Was honored to be taken by Robert
- "Jesus have pity."
- "The men learn quickly, faster than white troops."
- Sergeant Major Mulcahy - May be treating the soldiers too harshly
- Sharts - Shot two glass bottles from a distance
- —Merry Christmas—
- Kendrick - Division quartermaster
- Footwear request - apparently limited
- Would whip the black soldier if caught deserted
- The boy was off trying to find shoes
- The men don't have shoes or socks
- Whites - \$13 a month—Colored - \$10 a month
- "If you men will take no pay, then none of us will!"
- Non-commissioned officers
- June 9, 1863 - South Carolina - Belfort
- Dr. Thurp - Salem—Dr. Rodger - Philadelphia—Colonel Montgomery
- June 11, 1863 - Darien, Georgia
- To raid the town, and burn it
- The colored regiment is only used for manual labor
- July 16, 1863 - South Carolina
- "Reload, fire at will!"
- People who get shot get sent back
- Fort Wagner - 54th Massachusetts
- We thank you Father
- Trip - Never had a family, killed of his momma
- Give them hell!
- Colonel Robert Shaw got shot three times
- Fort Wagner was never taken

# Lincoln

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## A Steven Spielberg Film

- Colored Regiment in Jenkin's Ferry
- Lincoln's barbers "hanged himself"
- January 1865 - American Civil War is in it's fourth year
- Lincoln told Molly one of his dreams
- The amendment to abolish slavery - The nightmare
- Tad - Lincoln - Taddie was looking at photos of slavery
- Father Abraham - raising the flag with a short speech
- Needed twenty votes for the amendment
- Lincoln pushed someone out of the cabinet
- Wilmington Port - If it falls, Richmond will fall
- He never agreed for slaves to be property
- The South isn't a nation
- Lincoln is urging for support for the Emancipation Proclamation
- He's a dictator - Democrats
- Lincoln trying to bring people to sign the amendment
- The 13th Amendment is the cure - Lincoln's rant/speech
- He needs 2 more votes
- January 31, 1865 - Day of the Amendment vote
- First time for blacks to go in the House of Representatives
- Affidavits - Commissioners
- Motions to postpone
- 56 - Nay 119 - Yay
- The Speaker can't vote (He apparently can)
- "Spineless! No gender!"
- Mr. Freeman - Took the official bill and folded it - To return it tomorrow morning
- A gift for his housekeeper
- Lincoln wants the South to be fixed
- April 3rd - Peterburg Virginia - War
- April 9, 1865 - Appomattox Courthouse
- First ever President for Negro voting
- Ford's Theater - The president has been shot
- 7:22 A.M. Saturday April 15th, 1865 - The President is no more

A Steven Spielberg Film

• Ford's Theater - The president has been shot  
• 7:55 A.M. Saturday April 15th, 1865 - The President is no more

- General Sherman in James's Army
- Lincoln's cabinet changed himself
- January 1862 - American Civil War is in a fourth year
- Lincoln told Mary Anne of his dream
- The amendment to abolish slavery - The right man
- Feb - Lincoln - Tilden was looking at photos of slavery
- Lincoln's argument - raising the flag with a short speech
- Passed twenty votes for the amendment
- Lincoln pushed someone out of the cabinet
- Wilmington Port - If it falls, Richmond will fall
- He never agreed for slaves to be property
- The South and a nation
- Lincoln is trying to support for the Emancipation Proclamation
- There's a detour - Democrats
- Lincoln trying to bring people to sign the amendment
- The 13th Amendment is the cure - Lincoln's resignation
- He needs 5 more votes
- January 31, 1862 - Day of the Amendment vote
- First time for blacks to go in the House of Representatives
- Allies - Commissioners
- Motion to postpone
- 50 - 49 - 119 - 100
- The speaker can't vote (He apparently can't)
- "Spoken in gender"
- Mr. Speaker - Took the official bill and told it - To return it tomorrow morning
- A gift for the newspaper
- Lincoln wants the South to be free
- April 3rd - Petersburg Virginia - War
- April 5, 1865 - Approximate Centuries
- First ever President for live-in voting

1865

Page 73 **Missouri Compromise**  
1820



Congress defines where slavery is permitted in the territories west of the Mississippi River. By making this compromise, Missouri is admitted to the Union as a slave state.

**Kansas-Nebraska Act**  
1854



This act opens up the Great Plains to settlement and nullifies the Missouri Compromise by allowing the territory to choose whether to allow slavery. Eventually, it results in violence throughout Kansas as antislavery and proslavery settlers battle for control of the territory.

**Lincoln Becomes President**  
1860



Abraham Lincoln is elected president of the United States, prompting 11 states to secede from the Union.

**Gettysburg**  
1863



The last Confederate invasion of the North results in a major battle and a Southern defeat near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months later, President Lincoln travels to the site and gives the Gettysburg Address, encouraging Americans to stay strong in the fight to preserve the Union and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

**Thirteenth Amendment**  
1865

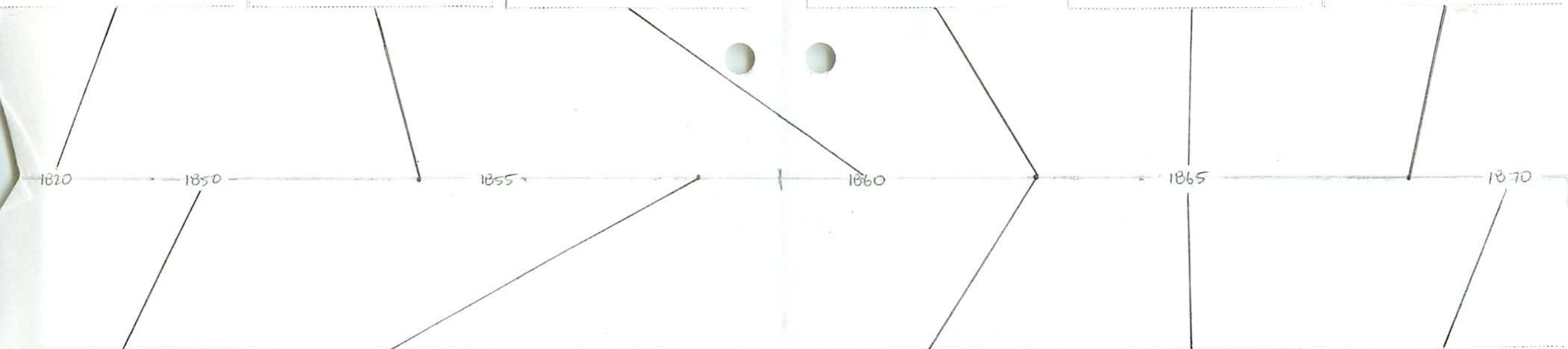


The Thirteenth Amendment is ratified. It outlaws slavery in the United States.

**Fourteenth Amendment**  
1868 Page 74



The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified, granting citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to African Americans and former slaves.



**Compromise of 1850**  
1850



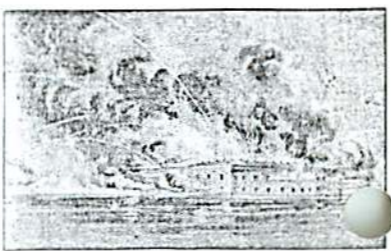
When California applies for statehood as a free state, some Southerners threaten to secede. Congress resolves the crisis by redefining where slavery is permitted in the territories and enacting a stronger fugitive slave law.

**Dred Scott Decision**  
1857



After Dred Scott, a slave, sues for his freedom, the Supreme Court declares that blacks have no rights as citizens and that Congress cannot make laws concerning slavery in the territories.

**The Civil War**  
1861-1865



A Southern attack on Fort Sumter ignites the Civil War. Major battles in such places as Antietam and Vicksburg bring the death toll to over 620,000 by the war's end.

**Emancipation Proclamation**  
1863



President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation frees the slaves in the Confederate states.

**The Confederacy Surrenders**  
1865



General Lee and his Confederate forces surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, bringing an end to the Civil War.

**Fifteenth Amendment**  
1870



The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment ensures that no citizen will be denied the right to vote based on race, color, or previous enslavement.

