

## Remote Learning Packet

*Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week.*

**May 4-8, 2020**

**Course:** U.S. History to 1877

**Teacher(s):** Mrs. Jimenez (margaret.cousino@greatheartsirving.org)

### Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 4

- ☐ Read Chapter 18 Lesson 2 (pgs. 508-514)
- ☐ Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- ☐ Optional: Watch video on First Battle of Manassas - <https://safeyoutube.net/w/hlB8>

Tuesday, May 5

- ☐ Read and annotate Lesson: Early Strategies and Battles
- ☐ Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- ☐ Optional: Watch video on the War in the West - <https://safeYouTube.net/w/t1bA> (short version) or on Battle of Shiloh <https://safeYouTube.net/w/wNbA> (long version)

Wednesday, May 6

- ☐ Read and annotate Lesson: Campaigns of 1862
- ☐ Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- ☐ Optional: Watch video on Battle of Antietam - <https://safeYouTube.net/w/15bA> (short version) <https://safeYouTube.net/w/txbA> (long version)

Thursday, May 7

- ☐ Read and annotate the Emancipation Proclamation
- ☐ Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- ☐ Watch Mrs. Jimenez's video on Google Classroom (not optional!)
- ☐ Optional: Watch video on the War in the East - <https://safeYouTube.net/w/f3bA>

Friday, May 8

- ☐ Attend office hours & Zoom class discussion on the War and the Proclamation
- ☐ Catch-up or review the week's work

### Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

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Student Signature

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Parent Signature

## **Monday, May 4**

1. Read the assigned pages (508-514)
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Monday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the chapter, lesson, and question numbers.

## **Tuesday, May 5**

1. Read and annotate today's Lesson: Early Strategies and Battles
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Tuesday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the lesson name/question numbers.

## **Wednesday, May 6**

1. Read and annotate today's Lesson: Campaigns of 1862
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Wednesday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the lesson name/question numbers.

## **Thursday, May 7**

1. Read and annotate today's Lesson: The Emancipation Proclamation
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Wednesday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the lesson name/question numbers.
3. Watch Mrs. J's take on the Civil War. Video on Google Classroom.

## **Friday, May 8**

1. Review or catch up on this week's work
2. Attend Zoom office hours at noon if you have questions and to join the class discussion!

Name/Section:  
US History to 1877  
Mrs. Jimenez  
May 4-8, 2020

### **The Early Years of the Civil War**

*Be sure to restate the questions and respond in complete sentences.*

#### **Monday: Chapter 18 Lesson 2 (508-514)**

1. Identify the significance of the following terms to the subject of the Civil War:  
a) tributary    b) ironclad    c) casualty

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2. What were the two main fronts in the Civil War? Why were these important targets?

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3. Why was the outcome of the Battle of Bull Run surprising to Northerners?

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4. What was the outcome of the Battle of Antietam?

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5. How did Lincoln's view on the war and its cause change in 1862? Why did he change his view?

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6. Compare the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation on enslaved people in the Confederate states to its effect on enslaved persons in the border states.

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## **Tuesday: Early Strategies and Battles**

1. How did the South view their cause? Why? How did the North view their cause? Why?

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2. What caused the other four Confederate states to secede?

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3. How did the two sides view the war at first? Why and how did that view change?

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4. How did First Manassas affect the Union and the Confederacy?

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**Wednesday: Campaigns of 1862**

1. How did General Grant help carry out the Anaconda Plan? How did his leadership affect the Union?

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2. Why was New Orleans an important target? How did the Union take it?

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3. Compare generals Lee and McClellan. How were these two leaders different? How did their choices affect their armies in the eastern campaign?

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4. What was the outcome of the Battle of Antietam? How did Lincoln use this battle politically?

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#### **Thursday: Emancipation Proclamation**

1. Why did Lincoln announce the Emancipation Proclamation?

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2. What did the Proclamation say?

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3. What were the effects of the Proclamation?

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## Tuesday's Lesson: Early Strategies and Battles

### The Civil War: An Introduction

The American Civil War was not quite like any war that had ever happened before. Half the nation fought against the other half over the freedom of a small minority. Southerners did not see themselves simply as slave owners fighting to preserve their property, or as rebels trying to tear the Union apart. Instead they imagined they were fighting the American Revolution all over again. White Southerners, they said, were oppressed by Yankee tyrants. If the British had no right to force American colonists to stay inside their empire, why did the United States government have the right to force Southern states to stay inside the Union? Southerners said they were fighting for self-government, but that left out the whole question of slavery. Self-government--for *whom* and by *whom*? While fighting for the right to govern themselves, white Southerners were also fighting *against* the right of millions of blacks to have any control over their own lives.

The North, on the other hand, were fighting to preserve their country and for the right of every person--regardless of their race--to be free. Abraham Lincoln, in his first Inaugural Address, told the South there was no right under the Constitution for a state to leave the Union. The North sacrificed men in order to keep the nation united. And Lincoln would later say in his Gettysburg Address, the United States, a nation "...conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal...", was torn in a civil war precisely over the question of liberty and equality for all, that is, whether or not the United States would allow the atrocity of slavery to continue, covered by hypocrisy in the highest degree.

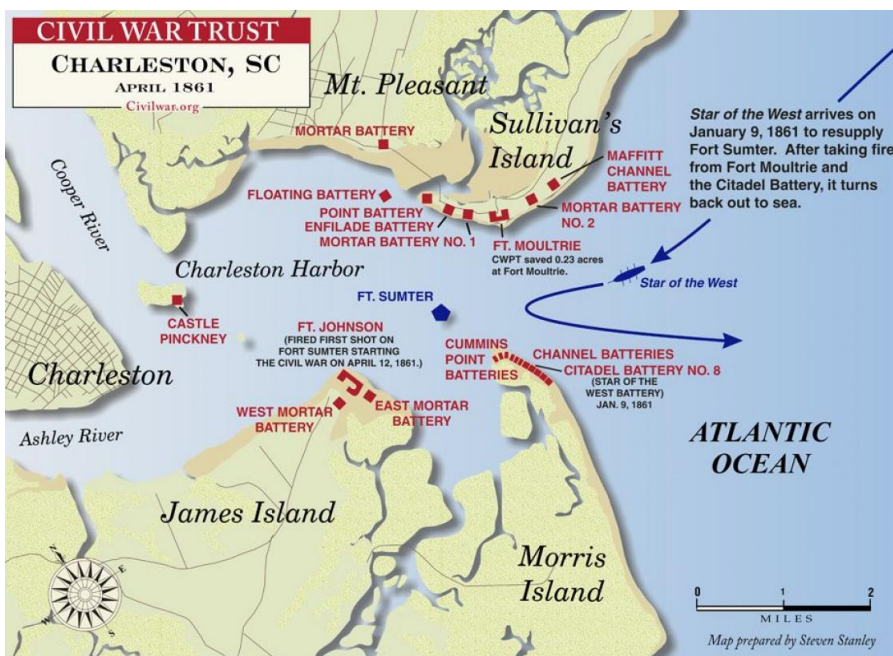
### Fort Sumter

As you read about before, the fighting at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor of South Carolina marks the first shots of the Civil War. Once South Carolina and the other Southern states began to secede and to form the Confederate States of America, they viewed themselves as an independent nation and that, therefore, the United States was a foreign country. They could no longer allow the United States to

keep federal arsenals, forts, or troops within their borders, so they began seizing those federal posts. Most U.S. troops gave up in order to avoid bloodshed, but Major Robert Anderson, the commander stationed at Fort Sumter, did not surrender the fort and waited for direction from the president.

The outgoing "lame duck" president, James Buchanan, did not give Anderson any clear directions, so Anderson had to wait three months, from South Carolina's secession in December to Lincoln's inauguration in March, for Lincoln to help with the

situation. Lincoln learned of the situation immediately on March 4, 1861 and had to make one of the great decisions in American history. He discovered that if Fort Sumter did not receive food soon, it would have



to surrender. What should he do? Should he let the South have Fort Sumter and go its own way? That would mean no civil war, but it would also mean the end of the Union. Or should he send the needed supplies and risk a fight that might go on for years to keep all the states inside one great nation?

Lincoln decided to stand firm for the Union. He would not give up Fort Sumter. He would fight if necessary, but he would let the South fire the first shot. He notified South Carolina that he was sending supplies to Fort Sumter. South Carolina decided to take the fort. At 4:20am on April 12, 1861, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard began bombarding Fort Sumter from the Charleston shore batteries. At 2:30 the next afternoon Major Robert Anderson, who had studied with Beauregard at West Point and fought alongside him during the Mexican War, surrendered the fort. No one had been wounded, but war had begun. The first, the quickest, and the most bloodless battle of the war was over.

### **Call to Arms & More Secession**

After the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln at once called for 75,000 militia to help put down what he termed an insurrection. With Lincoln's call for troops, the states of the upper South seceded: Virginia on April 17; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; and Tennessee, June 8 of 1861. Although the citizens of these states had been divided over the issue of secession, with the president calling for armed suppression of the rebellious states, these other Southern states felt they could not fight against their fellow Southerners and refused to send troops to Lincoln. Each held conventions in which they voted to secede and join the Confederacy. The slave states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri remained in the Union. These are known as the "border states." Although the states did not secede, some held secession conventions and the citizens were bitterly divided against each other over the issue.

### **Strategies**

Secession and war meant different things to the two sides. The South merely wanted to leave the United States, form their own country, and go their merry way. All they would have to do is defend their land should the North attack and hopefully resist long enough that the North would tire and give up. The South also hoped for the support of Great Britain and France whose economies depended on the southern cotton supply. If these two nations joined the war, the North would not stand a chance. The North, on the other hand, would have to fight an offensive war, *forcing* the Southern states to stay in the Union. The North would have to invade the South, occupy it, and subjugate it.

The war was fought on two fronts: the eastern front centering around Richmond, VA (the Confederate capital) and Confederate invasions into Maryland and Pennsylvania; the western front centered around gaining control of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The western front followed General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan to blockade Southern ports and to take control of the Mississippi, thereby cutting off transportation and trade for the South and starving them economically into submission. It was the more successful Union front. The eastern front saw the bloodier conflicts and more Confederate victories, the Union underestimating the power of the Confederate army under the able leadership of generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

### **One Big Battle**

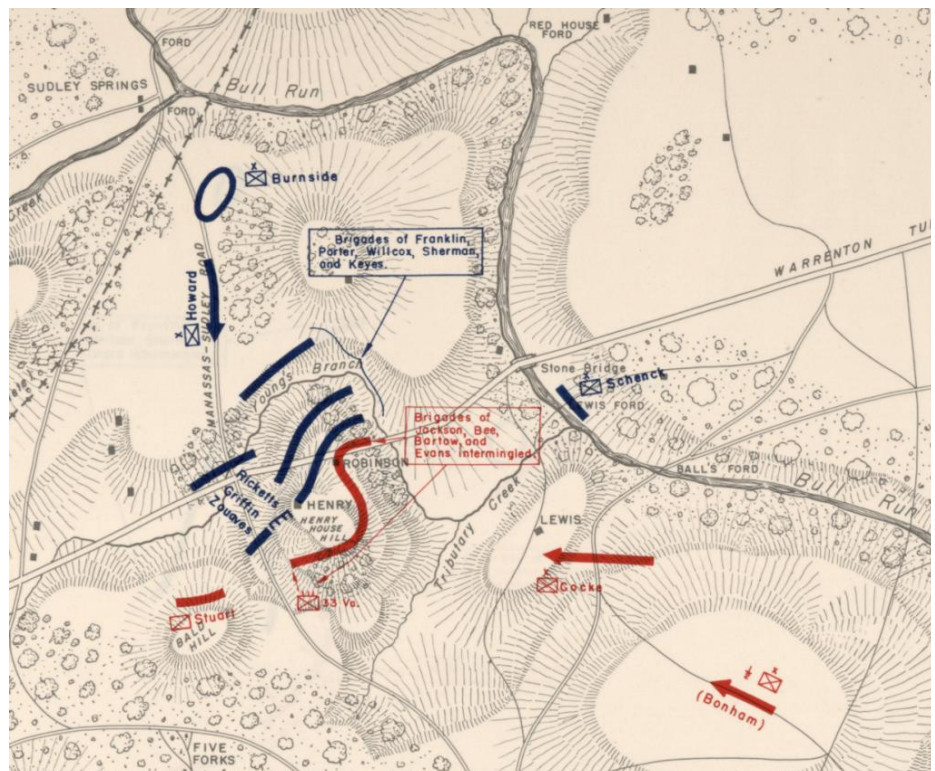
At the beginning, many Northerners optimistically called it "the six months war." They expected it to be over in short order, for the North seemed stronger in every way: the Union's population was 20 million compared to the Confederate's 9 million (3.6 of whom were slaves), they had 22,000 miles of

railroad compared to the South's 9000, and they had more factories, more money, more ships, more locomotives, more steel, more iron, and more firearms. They believed in a textbook victory: mass your forces, invade your enemy's land, and win the war by a decisive battle or the capture of their capital. They thought one big battle between the two sides would settle the dispute once and for all. Most generals in this war--both Union and Confederate--had gone to the U.S. military academy of West Point and served in the Mexican War. Little did they know they were starting a long, bloody, and devastating war. It would last four years, claim over 600,000 American lives, employ new weapons and tactics, and leave the country united but broken. It became a war of exhaustion, destroying all the enemy's resources until the will to resist was gone.

### **Battle of First Manassas (aka Bull Run) - July 21, 1861**

The first major conflict of the Civil War was the Battle of First Manassas (also known as the First Battle of Bull Run). This was the conflict both sides thought would be the major, decisive battle to settle the dispute. Though the Civil War began when Confederate troops shelled Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, the fighting didn't begin in earnest until the Battle of Bull Run, fought in Virginia just 35 miles from Washington DC, on July 21, 1861. General Winfield Scott advised against the attack, advocating for his Anaconda Plan, but popular fervor to end the war in 90 days led President Lincoln to push a cautious Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, commander of the Union Army of Northeastern Virginia, to attack the Confederate forces commanded by Brigadier General P.G.T. Beauregard and then to march on the Confederate capital of Richmond, VA. Lincoln figured that both armies were green and inexperienced, so they would be well matched. The popular cry of the North was, "On to Richmond!"

Beauregard held a relatively strong position along Bull Run creek, two miles northeast of Manassas Junction. The railroads that met there connected the strategically important Shenandoah Valley with the Virginia interior. Another Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston operated in the Valley and could potentially reinforce



Beauregard, who blocked the Union army route to the rebel capital at Richmond. McDowell's plan was to make quick work of Beauregard's force before Johnston could join him, open the road to Richmond, and march on the Confederate government.

Both sides skirmished along Bull Run on July 17 at Blackburn's Ford near the center of Beauregard's line. The inconclusive fight caused McDowell to revise his attack plans which inexplicably required three days of further planning. Meanwhile, Joe Johnston's men in the Valley slipped away from

the Federals watching them and marched for the trains to join Beauregard's force at Manassas. This is the first time trains were used to transport soldiers during a war; this became a key feature of the Civil War.

The morning of July 21 dawned with both commanders planning to outflank their opponent's left flanks. McDowell's early-morning advance up Bull Run creek to cross behind Beauregard's left was hampered by an overly complicated plan. Constant delays on the march by the green officers and their troops, as well as effective scouting by the Confederates, gave McDowell's movements away. Beauregard sent three brigades to handle what he thought was only a distraction, while planning his own flanking movement of the Union left.

Fighting raged throughout the morning as Confederate forces were driven back from Matthews Hill. After the Federals took Matthews Hill, McDowell did not follow up on his victory and continue pursuing the enemy; instead he paused to re-organize his troops. Had he followed them at this moment he could have routed the Confederates; instead, this fateful delay gave the Confederates the time they needed to strengthen their defense. The retreating Confederates rallied on an open hilltop near the home of the widow Judith Henry. Just arrived there was a brigade of Virginia regiments led by Brig. Gen Thomas J. Jackson. Jackson formed the scattered Confederate artillery into a formidable line of pieces on the eastern slope of the hill with his infantry hidden in the tall grass behind the guns. Jackson's command was part of Joe Johnston's Shenandoah army, which had begun arriving by railroad during the morning.

Meanwhile, McDowell had his forces occupy Chinn Ridge, west of Henry Hill. McDowell blundered by placing two rifled artillery batteries on the western side of Henry Hill within 300 yards of Jackson's guns, where their longer range was negated. Their placement there also required Union infantry regiments to protect them, which soon became targets of Jackson's nearby artillery. An infantry and artillery slugfest erupted atop Henry House hill, accidentally killing Judith Henry in the crossfire as she hid in her home. Jackson's men held firm. Sometime during the fighting, Confederate Brig. Gen. Bernard Bee called out to his own brigade to rally with Jackson and his Virginia men, who he said were standing like a stone wall, earning Jackson the nickname, "Stonewall."

Late in the afternoon, more Confederate reinforcements extended the Confederate line and attacked the Union right flank on Chinn Ridge. Jackson's men advanced across the top of Henry Hill and pushed back the Federal infantry, capturing some of the guns. The withdrawal of the Union center quickly spread to the flanks. At the battle's climax, Virginia cavalry under Colonel James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart arrived on the field and charged into a confused mass of Union regiments, sending them fleeing to the rear. The Federal retreat rapidly deteriorated as narrow bridges, overturned wagons, and artillery fire added to the confusion. The calamitous retreat was further impeded by the hordes of fleeing civilian onlookers who had come down from Washington to enjoy the spectacle.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis arrived on the battlefield from Richmond and conferred with Beauregard and Johnston. Although victorious, their forces were too disorganized to pursue. By July 22, the remnants of the shattered Union army reached the safety of Washington DC. The Battle of Bull Run convinced the Lincoln administration and the North that the war would be a long and costly affair while the Southerners now thought it would be easy to defeat the North. McDowell was relieved of his command and replaced by Major General George B. McClellan, who set about reorganizing and training what would become the Army of the Potomac.



## Wednesday's Lesson: Campaigns of 1862

### Western Campaign

The goal of the Union's western campaign was to gain control of the Mississippi River. The Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers pointed like pistols at the heart of the Confederacy, while the Mississippi cut it in two. On these rivers the fate of the Confederate States of America would be decided. The operations in the West brought to prominence the greatest Union general, Ulysses S. Grant.

### Battles of Fort Henry (February 6), Fort Donelson (February 16), and Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862)

Grant's first successes came in Tennessee. There he showed that by a clever combination with naval forces he could make the riverways of the South serve as highways for Northern victory. Confederate forts guarded the lower Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. On February 6, 1862, with the vital aid of a fleet of ironclad gunboats under Flag Officer A. H. Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry and so opened the Tennessee River all the way to Alabama. Within ten days Foote had taken his gunboats back to the Ohio and up the Cumberland. In another joint military and naval operation, Grant compelled the surrender of Fort Donelson with all its 14,000 defenders. Then defenseless Nashville fell without a blow to the Union Army under General D.C. Buell, opening the interior of the Confederacy to the Union army.

Grant next moved an army of 40,000 men up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing near the Mississippi state border. They marched inland as far as a meeting-house called Shiloh Church. Here his



men, who had not yet learned to dig defensive positions, were surprised on April 6, 1862, by a Confederate army under the able and experienced General Albert Sidney Johnston. Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, the senior division commander at Pittsburg Landing while Grant was downriver at his headquarters, had dismissed reports warning of a Confederate advance, refusing to believe that Johnston would leave Corinth, an important railway junction in

Mississippi. Intense fighting circled around Shiloh Church as the Confederates swept Sherman's line from that area. Despite heavy fire on their position, Sherman's men counterattacked but slowly lost ground and fell back northeast toward Pittsburg Landing. At the edge of the river, the Yankees dug in and held. The Confederates had won the day, but at a heavy cost. When General Johnston was killed in that battle, they lost one of their boldest and most seasoned military leaders. P.G.T. Beauregard led in his stead.

Grant was not so easily stopped. Confident that his army was not completely routed, Grant ordered a new defensive line built along a low ridge stretching west from Pittsburg Landing to Owl Creek. Fortified with over 50 pieces of heavy artillery, this formidable position allowed Grant to hold his line during the night. Finally reinforced, Grant had nearly 54,000, outnumbering Beauregard's army of around 30,000. Grant formed plans to go on the offensive the next morning. He attacked and drove the

Confederate troops from the field. There were appalling losses on both sides--13,000 dead and wounded for the North, 11,000 for the South.

The Confederate defeat at Shiloh ended any hopes of blocking the Union advance into Mississippi. Johnston's loss was a damaging blow to Confederate morale, particularly for President Jefferson Davis, who held Johnston high in personal and professional esteem. After the war Davis wrote, "When Sidney Johnston fell, it was the turning point of our fate; for we had no other hand to take up his work in the West." A succession of Confederate commanders in the region through 1862 and 1863 would fail to earn Davis's confidence as Johnston had. Although vilified in the press after being caught unprepared on April 6, Grant's victory at Shiloh added to his growing reputation as a successful field commander. Grant was praised by Abraham Lincoln for not giving up after being nearly destroyed: "I can't spare this man, he fights," Lincoln said after the battle. With the railway junction in Corinth in Union control by the end of May, Grant could now turn his attention to gaining control of the Mississippi River.

### Capture of New Orleans (April 26, 1862)

While Grant was fighting his western campaign, Foote and General John Pope were working down the Mississippi River, opening it as far as the Confederate base at Vicksburg. At the other end of the river a bold move by the amazing David Glasgow Farragut captured New Orleans for the Union.

At the start of the American Civil War New Orleans was the largest city in the Confederacy. Her position near the mouth of the Mississippi had turned her into a major international port, where the goods of the north-west and cotton from Louisiana and

Mississippi could be transferred to ocean-going ships. The city's defences were concentrated downriver, at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, themselves thirty miles upstream from the many mouths of the river.

Farragut, the son of a naval officer, had been commissioned a midshipman at the age of nine. His orders now commanded him as he entered the river from the Gulf of Mexico first to capture the two forts at the mouth of the Mississippi that protected New Orleans. But disregarding orders, he raced past the two forts (losing only three of his seventeen ships). He defeated the astounded Confederate fleet, sinking eleven of its ships. Then at one blow he seized the coveted prize--New Orleans, queen city of the South. Farragut took the city on April 26, 1862, almost before anyone knew he was in the neighborhood. Now the South could no longer support its troops in the West with supplies brought in from the Gulf of Mexico.



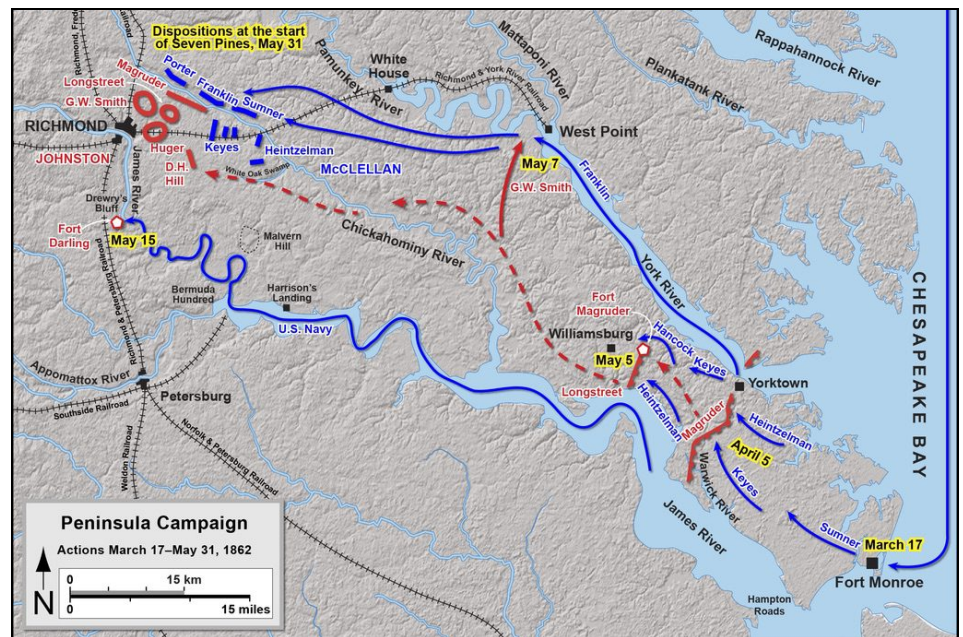
### Eastern Campaign

In the East, things were not going so well for the Federal forces. Northern operations were paralyzed by the caution and indecision of General McClellan. Although he commanded an army of 180,000 men, he wanted more from the government before proceeding with an attack. Confederate General Joseph Johnston had about 60,000 men well entrenched on the old Bull Run battlefield. After continual prodding by Lincoln, McClellan finally made up his mind to move. Following the West Point textbooks, he decided to try to take Richmond by a classic maneuver. He transported his troops to the peninsula between the James and the York rivers. Proceeding slowly, he worked his way to within a few



miles of Richmond. The church steeples of the town were visible from the Union front lines.

Then McClellan's weakness showed again. Instead of advancing swiftly to fulfill his plan before the enemy could get their bearings, he halted long enough to give the Confederates time to figure out how to beat him. In a series of battles, during which Ge. Johnston was injured and Gen. Robert E. Lee took command, McClellan saved his army from near defeat but did not suc-



ceed in his mission. He finally ended up in a strong defensive position--protected by the Union navy and with his back to the James River, but surrounded by Confederate troops, unable to advance. McClellan's peninsular campaign was a failure and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was now in the command of the tactical genius of the war, Robert E. Lee, who would dominate in the eastern theater.

## Second Battle of Manassas (aka Bull Run) - August 28-30, 1862

After compelling Union Gen. McClellan to withdraw from the outskirts of Richmond to Harrison's Landing on the lower James River, Gen. Lee turned his attention to the threat posed by the newly formed Union Army of Virginia, under the command of Gen. John Pope. The Lincoln administration had chosen Pope to lead the reorganized forces in northern Virginia with the dual task of shielding Washington and operating northwest of Richmond to take pressure off McClellan's army. To counter Pope's movement into central Virginia, Lee sent Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson to pursue Pope, hoping to move his army north and threaten Washington DC before Union forces could regroup.

Lee's commanders, Maj. Gens. "Stonewall" Jackson and James Longstreet, did succeed in brining Lee's army within 35 miles of the Union capital by the end of August. Jackson, who burned the Federal supply depot at Manassas Junction on August 27, waited for the arriving Union army just west of the old Bull Run battlefield. Longstreet, trailing Jackson, fought his way eastward through Thoroughfare Gap the next day. To draw Maj. Gen. John Pope's new Union Army of Virginia into battle, Jackson ordered an attack on a Federal column that was passing across his front on the Warrenton Turnpike late on the 28th. The fighting there at Brawner Farm lasted several hours and resulted in a stalemate. Pope became convinced he had trapped Jackson and concentrated the bulk of his army against him. On the 29th, Pope launched a series of assaults against Jackson's position along an unfinished railroad grade. The attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties on both sides. At noon, Longstreet arrived on the field and took a position on Jackson's right. The afternoon of the 30th, Pope renewed his attacks, seemingly unaware that Longstreet was on the field. When massed Confederate artillery devastated a Union assault by Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter's V Corps, Longstreet counterattacked in the largest, simultaneous mass assault of the war. The Union left was crushed and the army was driven back to Bull Run. Only an effective Union rearguard action prevented a replay of the First Manassas disaster.

## Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg, MD) - September 16-18, 1862

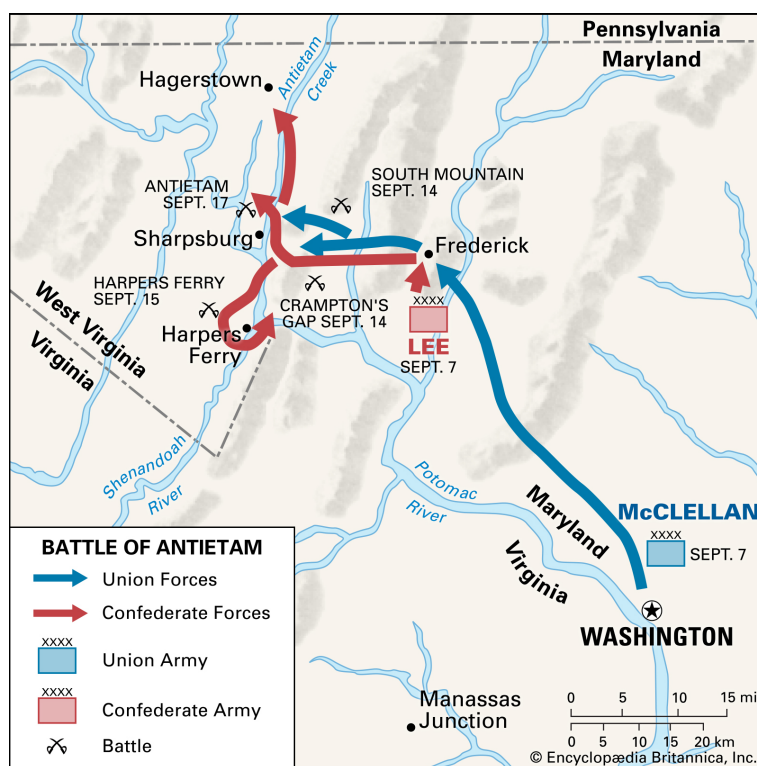
After his success at Second Manassas, Gen. Robert E. Lee led the Army of Northern Virginia north across the Potomac River on an invasion of Maryland in early September of 1862. Defeated in his attempt to hold Gen. McClellan and his Army of the Potomac on the east side of South Mountain, Lee was forced to consolidate his outmanned force. Rather than return to Virginia, the typically aggressive Lee chose to make a stand on ground of his choosing in the hopes of defeating the cautious McClellan.

West of the mountain, Lee and Gen. James Longstreet awaited the arrival of Gen. Jackson's men from Harper's Ferry 12 miles away. Lee had chosen a new defensive position carefully. First, he needed a position that would be difficult to attack. Second, Longstreet and Jackson's wings must unite and support each other. Third, to return safely to Virginia, Lee needed a secure Potomac River crossing. The small village of Sharpsburg met all of Lee's requirements. A mile east of the town, Antietam Creek meandered through the hilly but open countryside, good for long-range artillery and moving infantry. The creek was deep, swift and crossable only at three stone bridges, making it a natural, defensible position. At Sharpsburg, the north-south turnpike to Hagerstown was crossed by numerous farm roads, providing routes that Longstreet and Jackson could use to unite and move reinforcements. And at Boteler's Ford, three miles west of the town, Lee could use the only fordable crossing of the Potomac between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. On September 15, Lee placed his army behind Antietam Creek and waited for McClellan to arrive.

On September 16, 1862, McClellan's army of around 65,000 confronted Lee with about 40,000 men across the Antietam. That afternoon, McClellan revealed his plans to attack Lee's left by moving Gen. Joseph Hooker's I Corps across the northern bridge. Hooker's men briefly clashed with some of Longstreet's men near the East Woods. That evening, the vanguard of Jackson's wing arrived on the field and held Lee's left, while Longstreet shifted to the south on the right.

At dawn on September 17, Hooker's corps mounted a powerful assault on Lee's left flank that began the battle. Repeated Union attacks and equally vicious Confederate counterattacks swept back and forth across farmer David Miller's cornfield and the Hagerstown Turnpike. Thousands of attacking Federals were cut down in the tall corn rows. Hooker committed his I Corps, while Gen. Joseph Mansfield ordered his XII Corps toward the Dunker Church. Reinforcements for Jackson were sent from the right. Despite the great Union numerical advantage, Jackson's forces in the woods and near the church held their ground.

Further south, in the early afternoon, Gen. Ambrose Burnside's IX Corps pushed across the southernmost bridge after several aborted attempts. Burnside's men managed to imperil the Confederate right and pushed forward toward Sharpsburg and Lee's escape route to the Potomac. At a crucial moment,



Gen. A.P. Hill's division, the last Confederates of Jackson's wing, arrived from Harpers Ferry and counterattacked, driving back Burnside and saving the day for the Army of Northern Virginia.

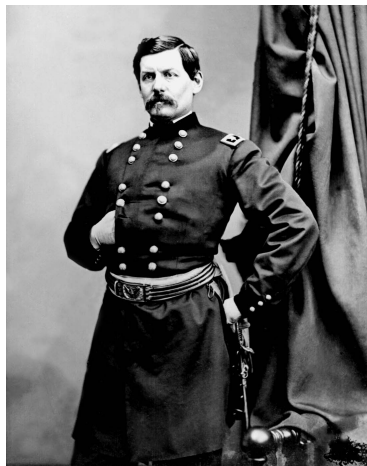
Despite being outnumbered nearly two-to-one, Lee committed his entire army at Antietam, while McClellan sent in around three-quarters of his Federal force. McClellan's piecemeal approach to the battle failed to fully leverage his superior numbers and allowed Lee to shift forces from threat to threat. During the night, both armies tended to their wounded and consolidated their lines. About 23,000 men from both sides were killed, wounded, or missing, making September 17 the bloodiest single day in American military history, before or since. Lee held his ground through the 18th but no Federal attack came. That night and the next day, Lee pulled out of his lines and moved the bulk of his army across the river to the safety of the Virginia shore.

McClellan, much to the chagrin of President Abraham Lincoln, did not vigorously pursue the wounded Confederate army. While the Battle of Antietam is considered a tactical draw, Abraham Lincoln claimed a strategic victory. This hard-fought battle, which drove Lee's forces from Maryland, gave Lincoln the "win" that he needed to deliver the Emancipation Proclamation — a document that would forever change the course of the Civil War.

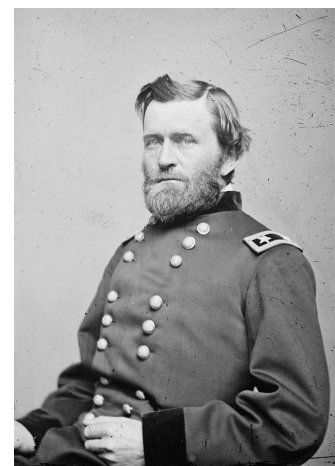
### Union Generals



*Irvin McDowell*

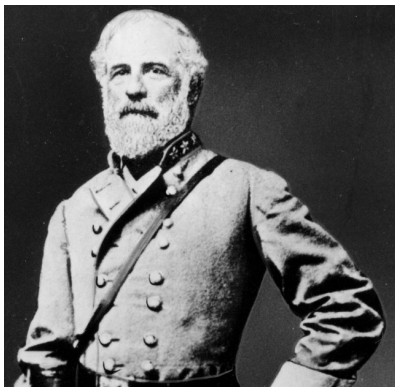


*George B. McClellan*

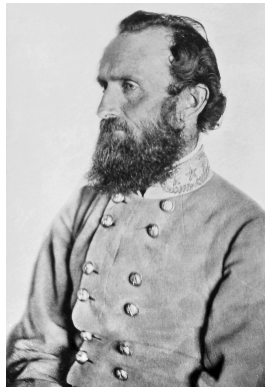


*Ulysses S. Grant*

### Confederate Generals



*Robert E. Lee*



*Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson*



*P.G.T. Beauregard*

Sources:

*A History of the United States by Boorstin and Kelley*  
*The Civil War 1861-1865: A History Podcast*

*American Battlefield Trust: [battlefields.org](http://battlefields.org)*

[http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/battles\\_new\\_orleans\\_1862.html](http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/battles_new_orleans_1862.html)



## **Thursday's Lesson: Emancipation Proclamation**

### **Introduction**

Although in the past Abraham Lincoln had made known his objections to slavery as a moral evil, as president during the Civil War, his focus and priority was saving the Union, not ending slavery. He was a politician, not a crusader. He wrote in response to Abolitionist criticisms, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery." Not only was it his primary duty as president of the United States to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the Union, but he also realized the hope for ending slavery was if the South stayed as part of the country; if they succeeded in seceding, the Confederacy would build a country founded on slavery.

Lincoln, however, began to shift his public position as the war continued and by 1863 he was ready to shift the focus of the Northern cause from union to ending slavery. He issued his preliminary emancipation proclamation on September 22, 1862 in the wake of the Antietam victory, preparing the nation for January 1's Emancipation Proclamation. He warned that anyone held as a slave any state where people were "in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." The Proclamation did not free all slaves, but only those in the Confederate states. Slaves in the border states were still legal property. What is more, the slaves in the Confederacy were not freed by their masters and many did not even know President Lincoln made such an announcement. But it was an important political declaration in which Lincoln drew a line between North and South which he had been hesitant to do before. Now, officially, the North was also fighting to end slavery in the United States.

### **The Emancipation Proclamation (January 1, 1863)**

(<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=34&page=transcript>)

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong

countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby **enjoin** upon the people so declared to be free to **abstain** from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, **warranted** by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

#### Vocabulary

**Enjoin** - instruct or urge (someone) to do something.

**Abstain** - restrain oneself from doing something.

**Warranted** - justify or necessitate (a certain course of action).