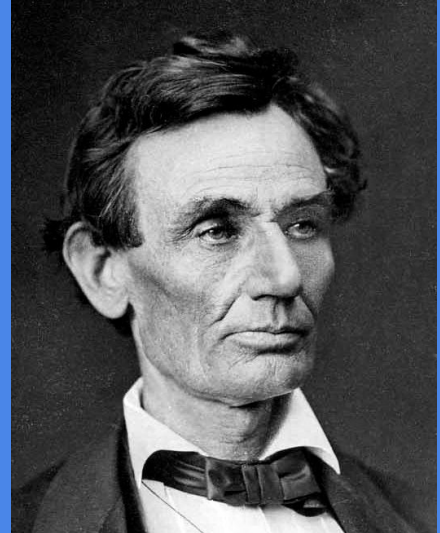


The U.S. Civil War 1861-1865

December 1860 -
South Carolina
became the first state
ever to secede



November 1860 -
Abraham Lincoln was
elected as president



CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA:

Printed semi-weekly at No. 113 Market, P.M. December
20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and
other States united with her under the compact entitled "The
Constitution of the United States of America."

Be it Enacted by the Senate of South Carolina: That the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America," be and it is hereby dissolved and annulled.

That the Ordinance signed by us in Convention, on the nineteenth day of May in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight whereby the ratification of the
Union between the said State and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The
Constitution of the United States of America," be and it is hereby dissolved and annulled, and
the said Ordinance be and it is hereby dissolved and annulled, and the said Ordinance be and it is
hereby dissolved and annulled, and the said Ordinance be and it is hereby dissolved and annulled.

THE

UNION

1860

DISSOLVED!

1. Examine
these two
broadsides in
order to
determine
ways they are
alike and
ways they are
different.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Rights, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to alter their Form of Government, and to expose themselves to the known Arms of Oppression, when they may have the Opportunity of redressing their Grievances by a peaceful and orderly Manner. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security.

Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such has now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Oppressions, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, inconvenient, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obnoxious Laws; and to encourage the Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For compelling them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For carrying off our Trade with many Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and a Pattern for the other Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abolished Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely published in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of this Oppression we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we no alternative but to declare that we are united in the most sacred and indissoluble Union, and that we are determined to stand by the same, until we have secured the same to our Posterity.

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Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

Between December 1860 and March 1861, seven southern states seceded:



What happened to U.S. property located in the Southern states that seceded?

Even before Lincoln was inaugurated, the 7 Southern states that seceded prepared for war. They seized the following U.S. property located in the south:

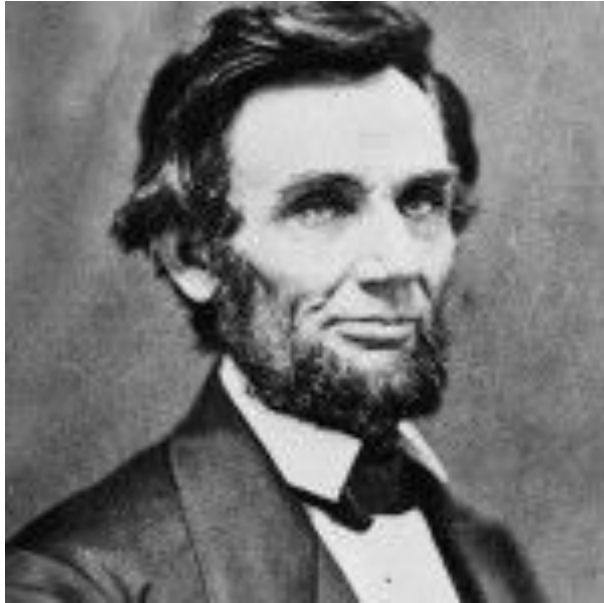
- forts
- lighthouses
- mints (where money was made)
- post offices
- ships
- arsenals

James Buchanan was still president while all this was happening. This is why he is usually ranked as the worst president of all time.



March 4, 1861 - Lincoln's Inauguration

Lincoln officially became president on March 4, 1861. His inauguration speech focused on the fact that 7 southern states had already seceded. He did not want there to be a Civil War. To the right is how he ended his speech. The link contains everything he said.



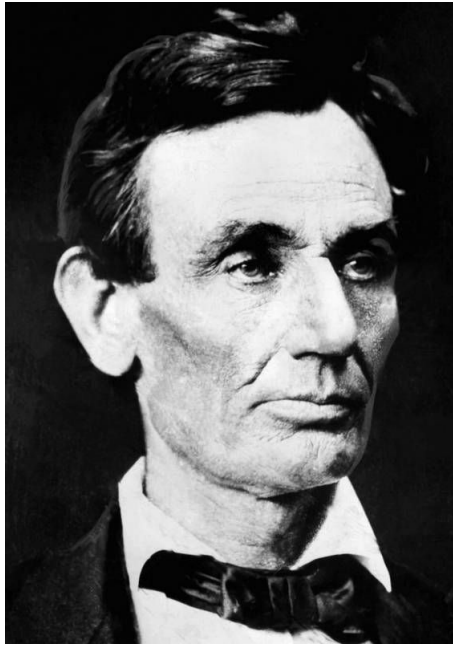
In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

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

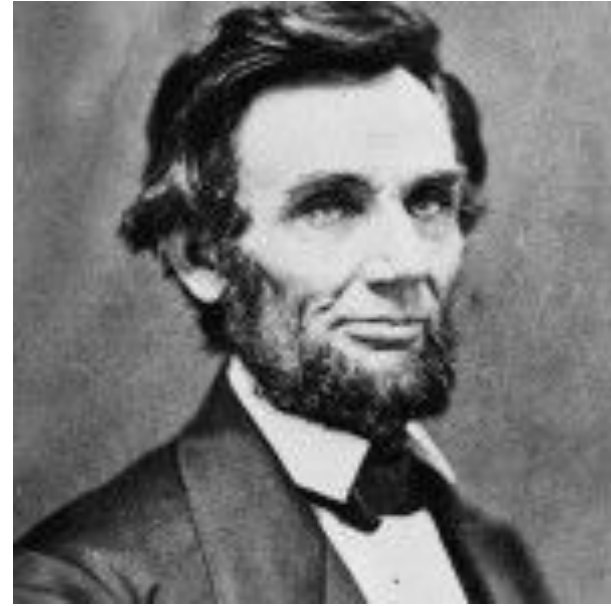
2. Why is it significant that Lincoln said he must preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution?

Need a hint? Click [here](#).





November 1860



March 1861

3. Why had Lincoln's appearance changed in the 4 months since his election? Use this [link](#) to find the answer.

The Civil War started at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. Fort Sumter is located on an island in the Atlantic Ocean by Charleston, South Carolina.

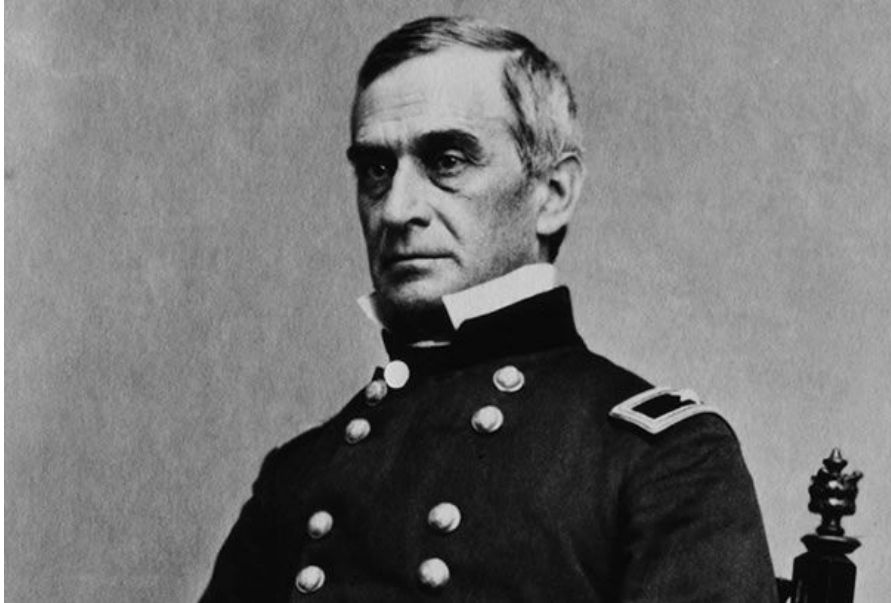
Fort Sumter Today



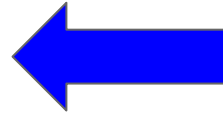
Fort Sumter in 1861



Fort Sumter was a U.S. fort, but its location caused problems when South Carolina seceded. South Carolina expected the U.S. soldiers to leave the fort. The fort's commander refused to let the South take possession of the fort because Fort Sumter belonged to the nation.

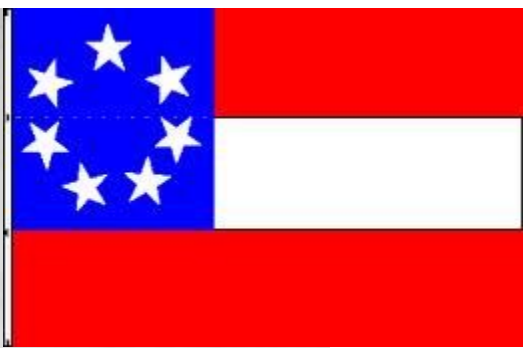
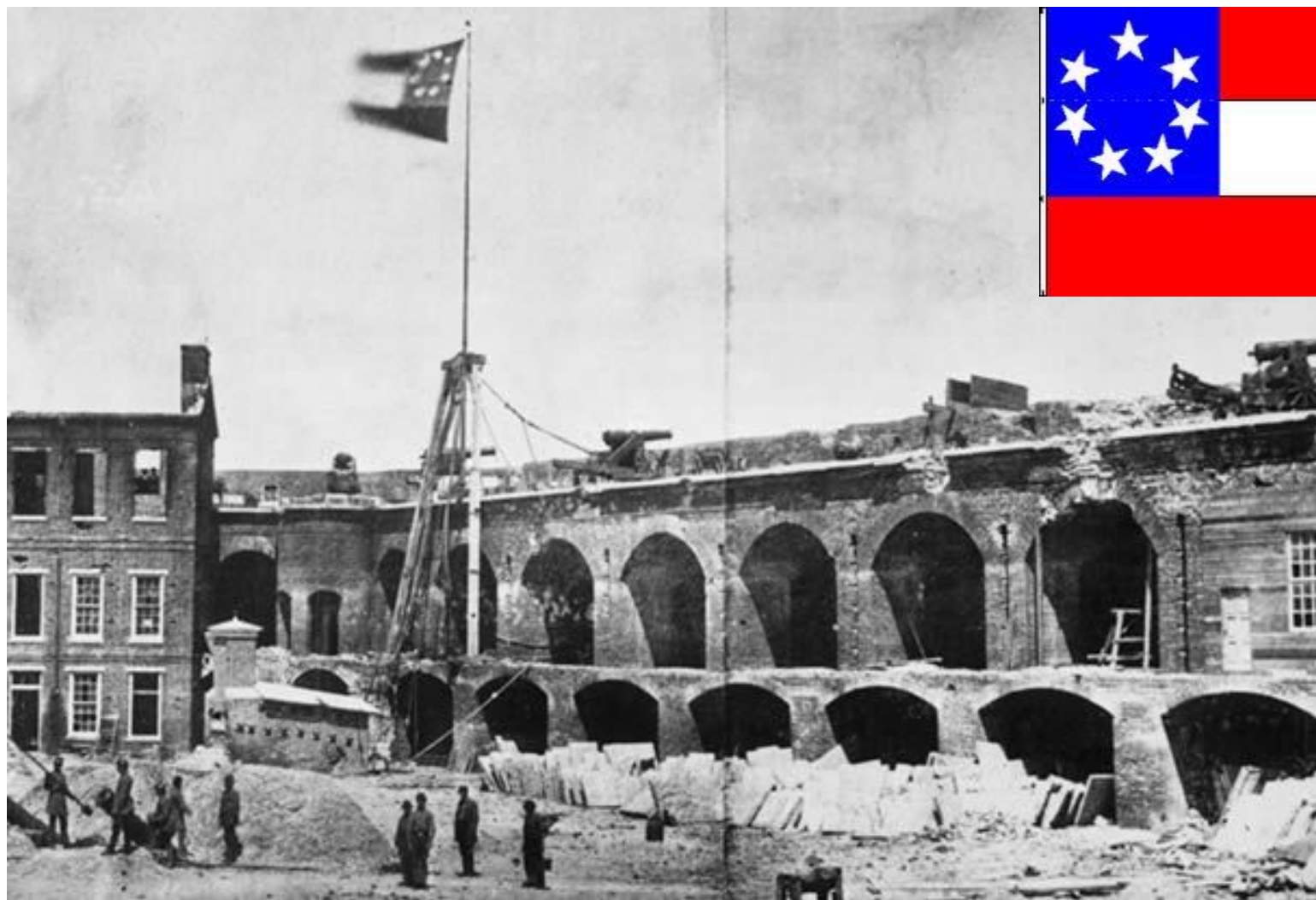


**U.S. commander
Robert Anderson**



April 12 - 14, 1861 - Fort Sumter

Southern soldiers under the command of Beauregard prepared to fire cannons at the U.S. soldiers in Fort Sumter. On the morning of April 12, Beauregard ordered the cannons to fire and the Civil War began. For the next day and a half the battle raged. After more than 30 hours and more than 3,000 cannonballs, Anderson could not win. He surrendered to the South and left the fort. The South put up their flag as a sign of their victory. The North lost the first battle of the Civil War.

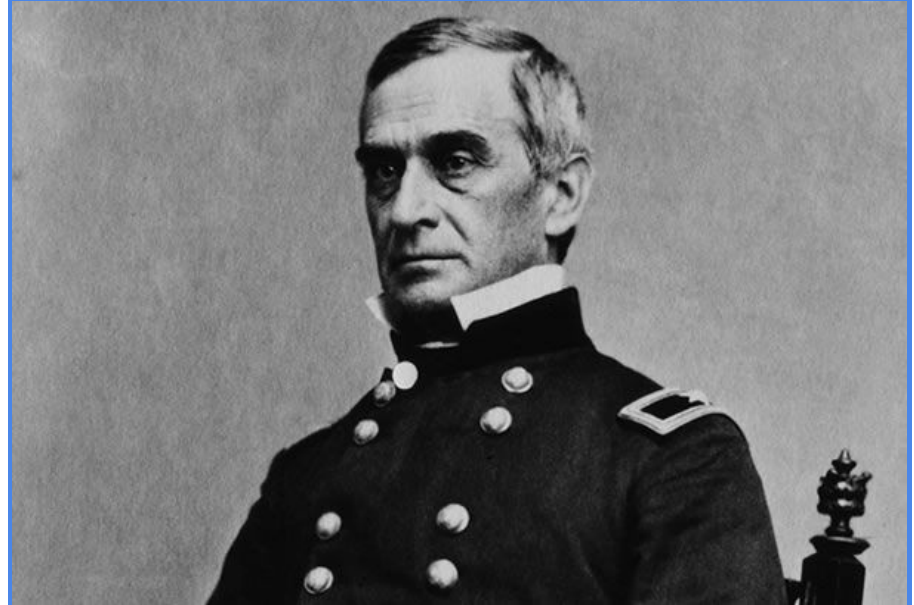


The Two Commanders

**Pierre Gustave Toutant
Beauregard**



Robert Anderson



Beauregard knew how to use the artillery to his advantage in the battle at Fort Sumter. How did he know how to do this? Years earlier, he learned how to fire cannons when he was a student at West Point. His teacher had been Robert Anderson! This is proof that the Civil War truly tore our nation apart. Friends fought friends. Brothers fought brothers. Fathers fought sons. And students fought teachers.

4. Why do you think that Beauregard and Anderson were on different sides in the Civil War?



The Two Sides in the Civil War

C.S.A.

Jefferson Davis

11 states

Richmond, Virginia

Confederates

Rebels, Rebs, Johnny Reb

General Robert E. Lee

Grey

U.S.A.

Abraham Lincoln

34 states (23 loyal)

Washington D.C.

Union

Yankees, Yanks, Billy Yank

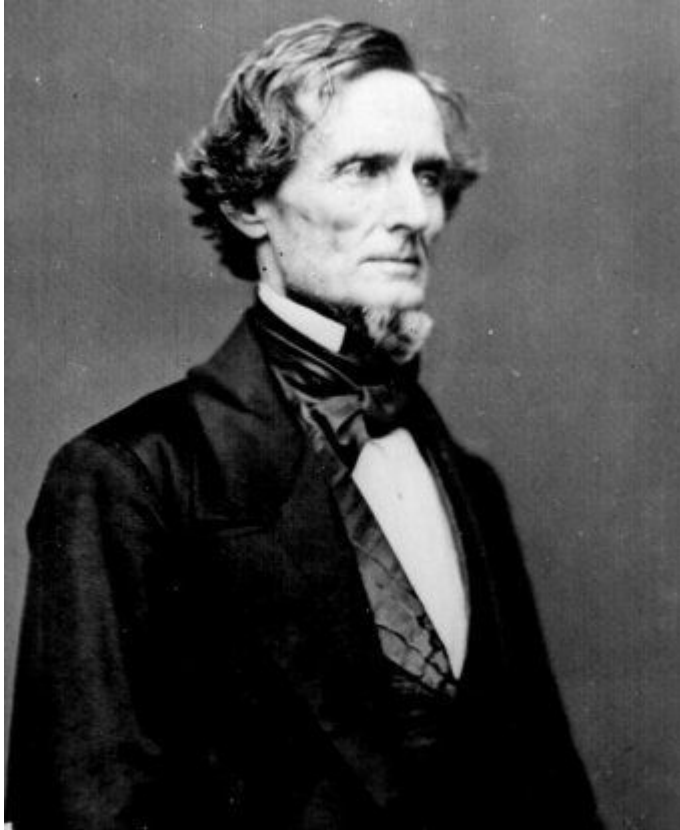
General U.S. Grant

Blue

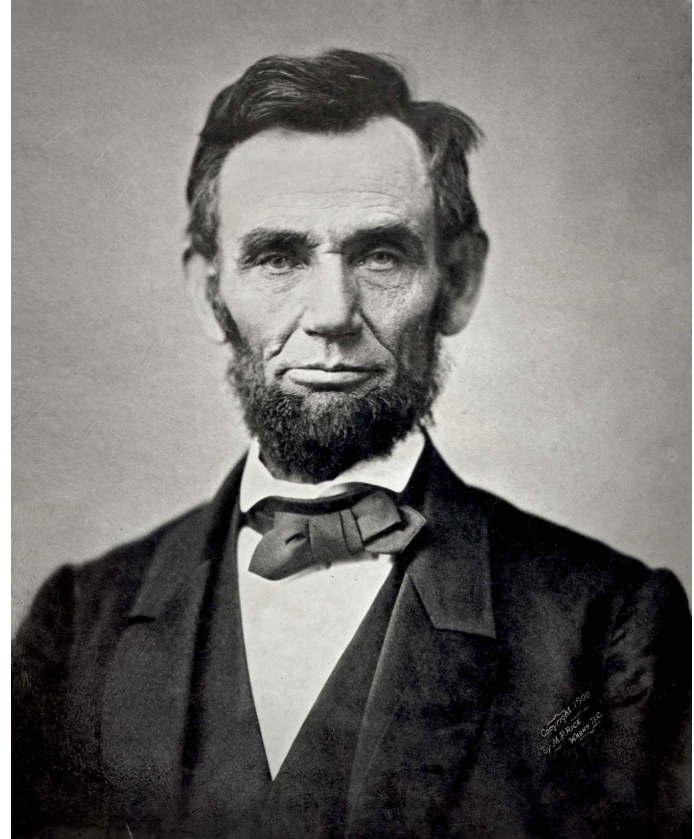


5. Why were there still 34 stars on the flag in 1861 even though 11 states seceded?

Jefferson Davis

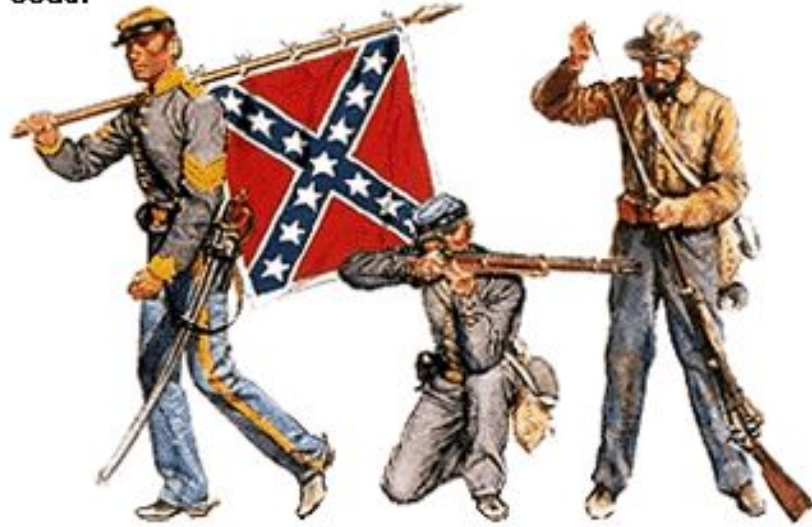


Abraham Lincoln



Johnny Reb

South



Cavalry
sergeant, 1862

Infantry private,
1861-1862

Infantry private,
1863-1865

Billy Yank

North

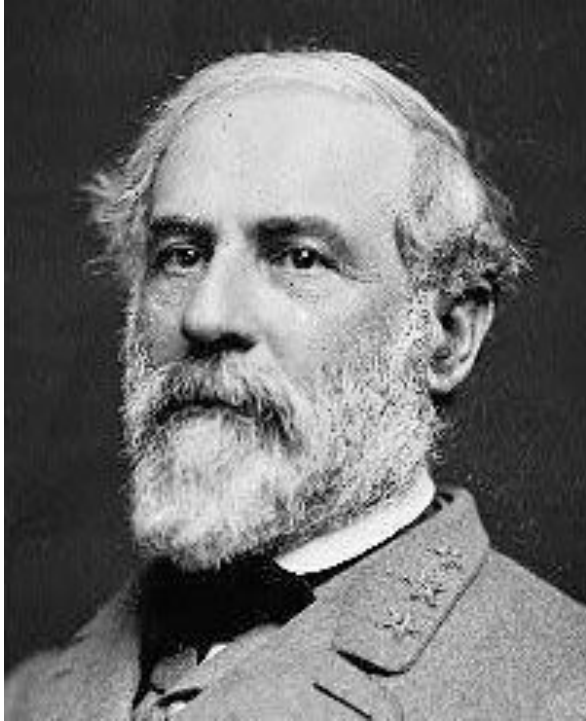


Cavalry corporal in
winter overcoat

Infantry private

Cavalry captain in
full-dress uniform

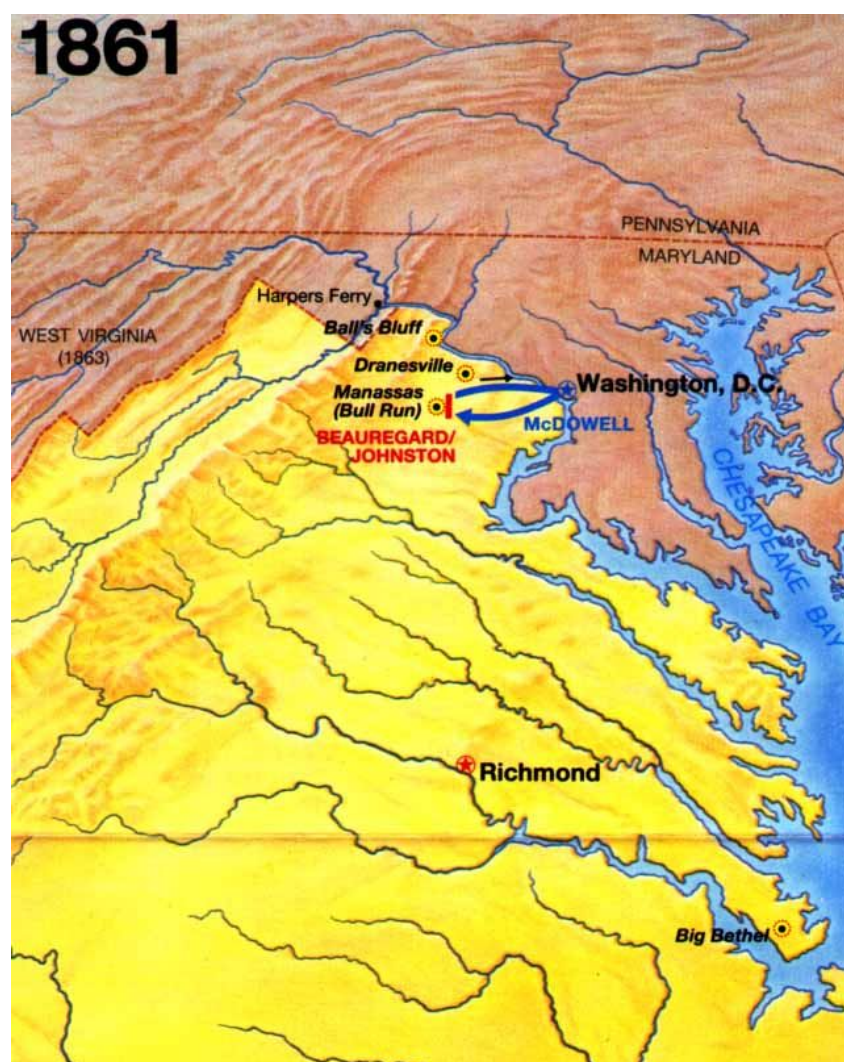
General Robert E. Lee



General U.S. Grant



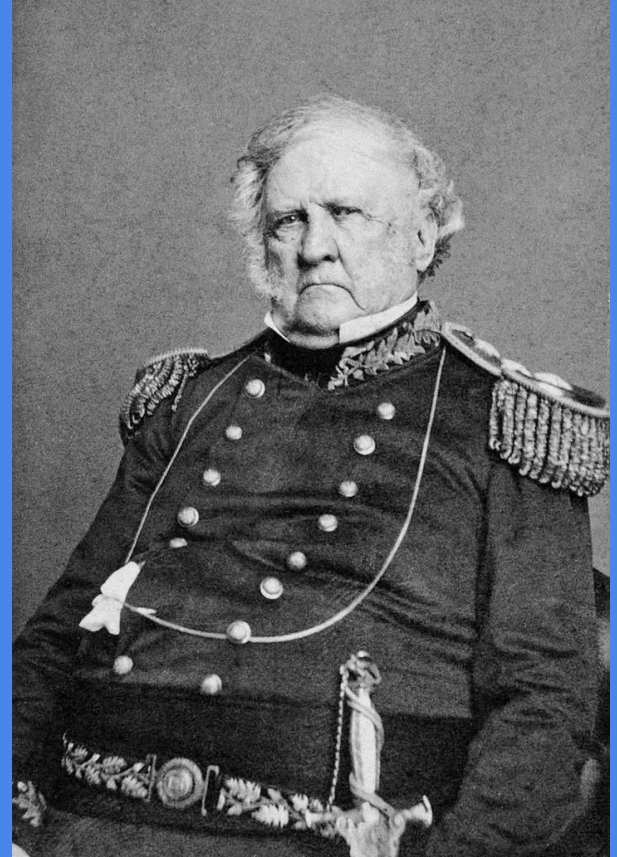
1861



President Lincoln needed a General!

- General Winfield Scott
- Old Fuss and Feathers
- Born in 1786
- War of 1812 Hero
- Cherokee Removal
- Top General in the Mexican War

6. Use words that start with the letter O to describe General Scott.

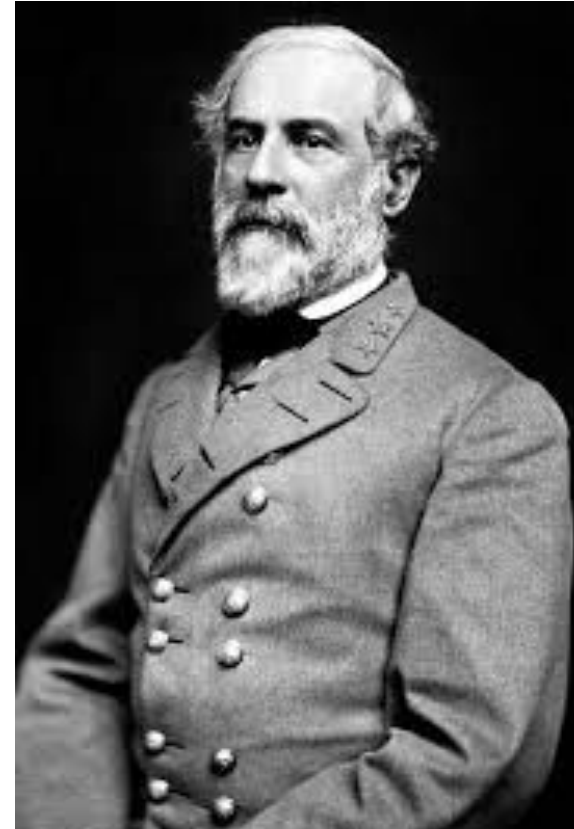


SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



Lincoln's First Choice for Top General

Robert E. Lee





Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native state?

Robert E. Lee

7. Why did Lee become a general for the C.S.A. rather than one for the U.S.A.?



Arlington House - Robert E. Lee's Virginia Home

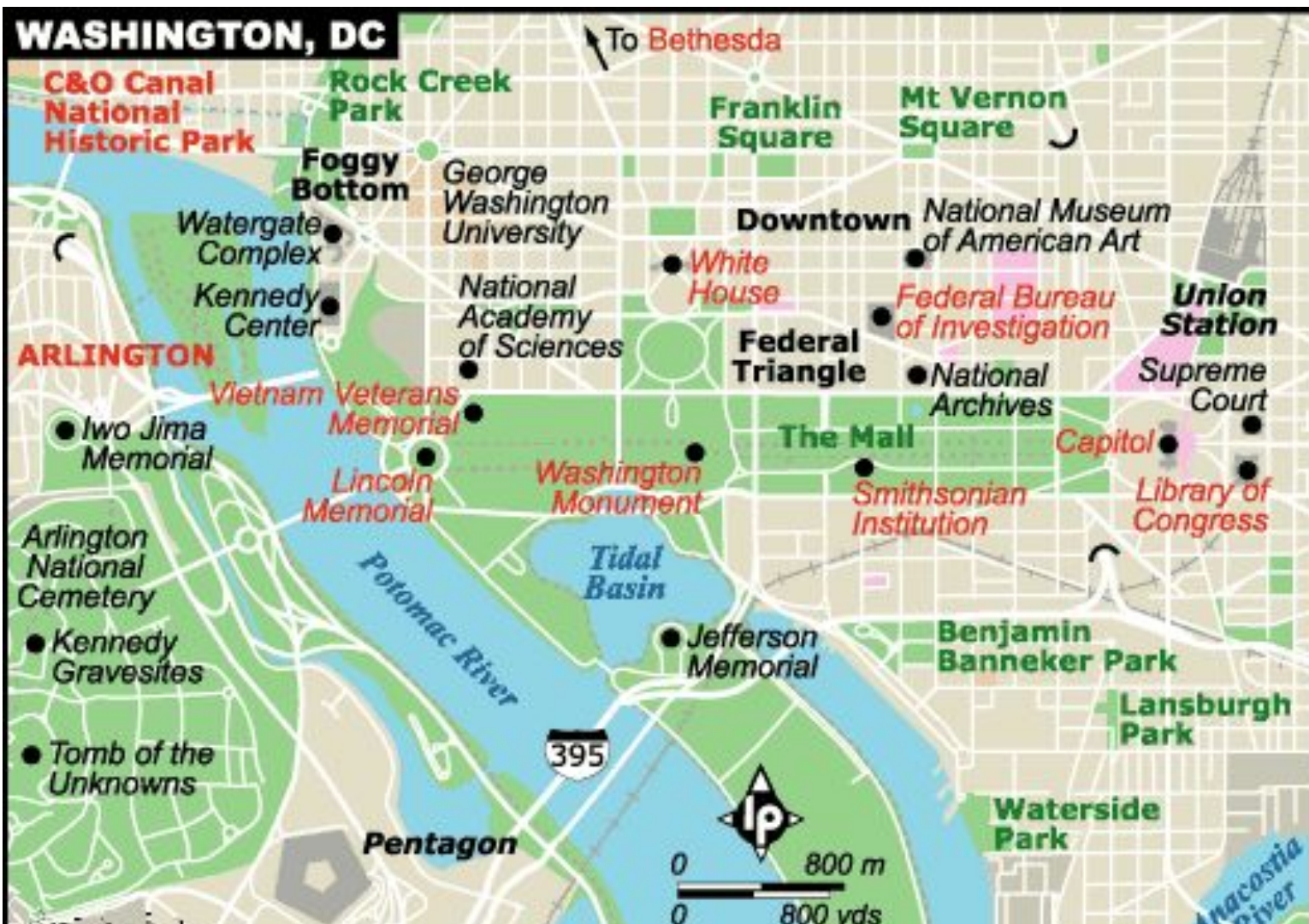
8. Use the next slide to answer this question: What is Arlington today?







WASHINGTON, DC





By June of 1861, 4 more states seceded.

Four additional slave-holding states—Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina—declared their secession and joined the Confederacy following a call by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln for troops from each state to recapture Fort Sumter and other lost federal properties in the South.

9. Why did these states join the C.S.A.?

First Bull Run

First Manassas

The Army of the Potomac

Vs.

The Army of Northern Virginia

The North liked to name battles for rivers.

The South liked to name battles for towns.

The North named their armies for rivers.

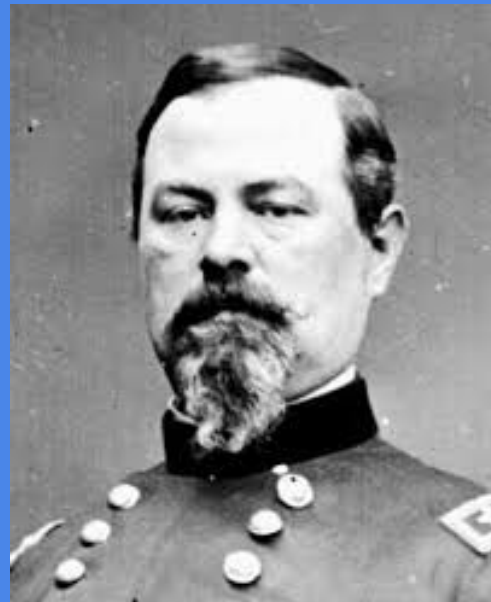
The South named their armies for states.

The Two Commanders

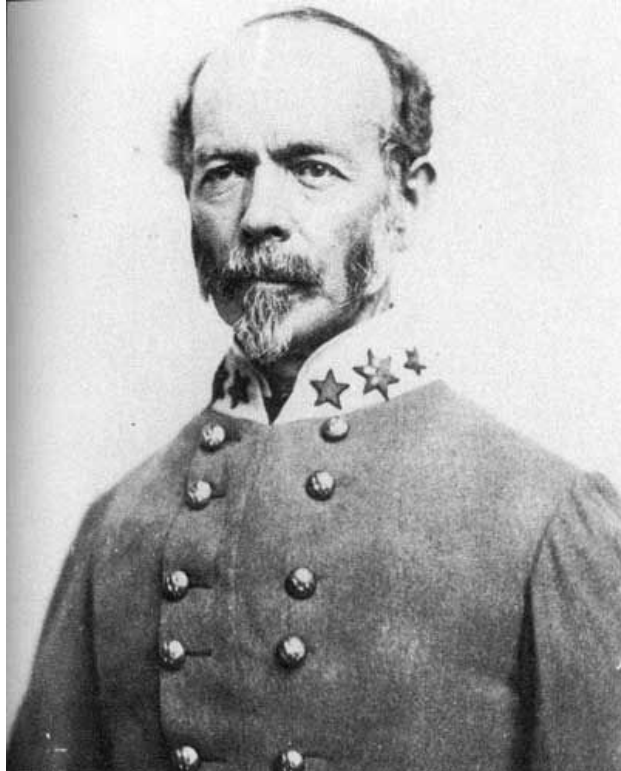
**Pierre Gustave Toutant
Beauregard**



Irvin McDowell



Joseph Johnston arrived to help.





**The battlefield has been preserved.
It is located in Virginia. It is about
30 miles from Washington D.C.**



**An 1861 building.
Used as a hospital
after the battle.**



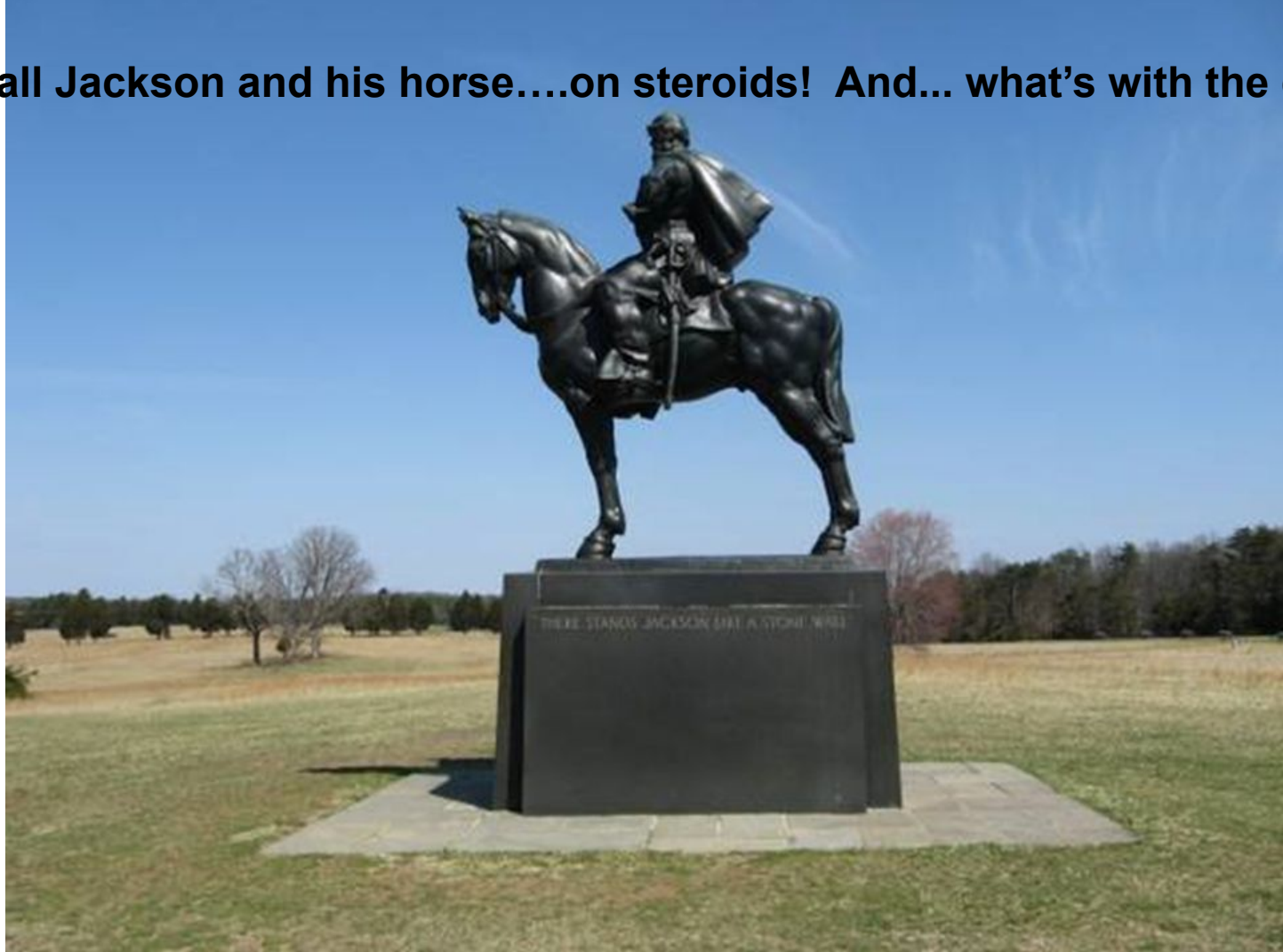
The same building today.



**Confederate
General Barnard
Bee gave Jackson
his famous
nickname during the
Battle of Bull Run.
Bee did NOT survive
the battle.**

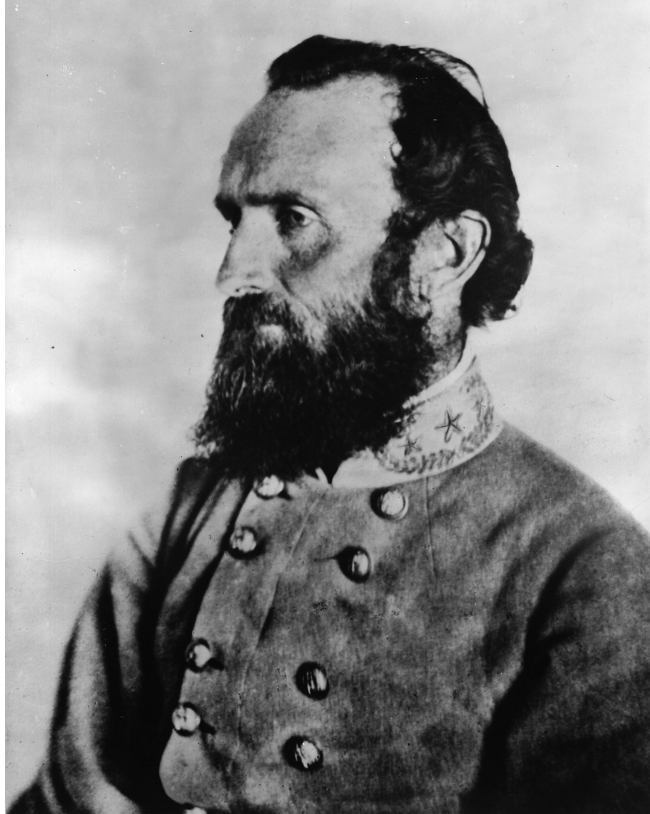
GENERAL
BARNARD ELLIOTT BEE.
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
COMMANDER, THIRD BRIGADE,
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
WAS KILLED HERE JULY 21, 1861.
JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH,
TO RALLY HIS SCATTERED TROOPS,
HE GAVE THE COMMAND,
"FORM, FORM, THERE STANDS JACKSON
LIKE A STONE WALL;
RALLY BEHIND THE VIRGINIANS."
PRESENTED BY
THE MARY TALIAFERRO THOMPSON
SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSN.
OF WASHINGTON, D. C. - JULY 21, 1939.

Stonewall Jackson and his horse....on steroids! And... what's with the cape?





General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson



The North Skedaddled Back to D.C.!



“Let’s have a picnic during the battle!”



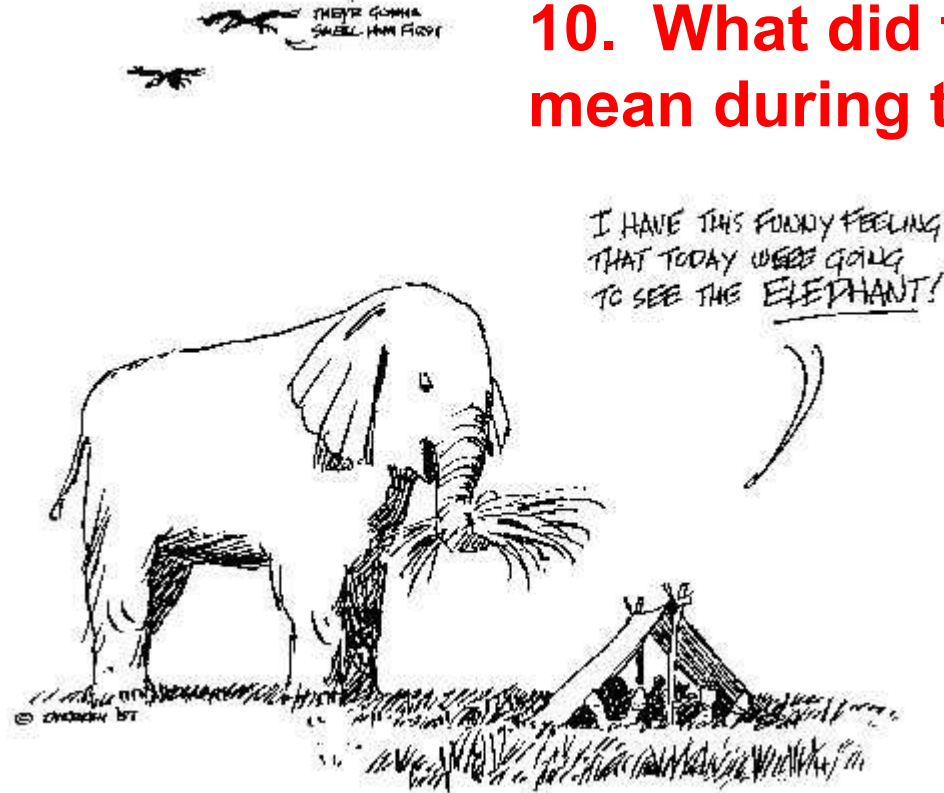
Judith Henry was hit with a cannon ball while in her house during the battle. The Yankees accidentally killed her.



When the battle was over, there were about 5,000 dead and dying soldiers scattered over the battlefield.



The survivors of Bull Run could say that they had “seen the elephant”.



10. What did this saying mean during the Civil War?

11. What are the three most important aspects of the Battle of First Bull Run? (Think about Jackson, number of deaths, and winning side.)



BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

About a year later, there was a second battle at Bull Run. Once again, Stonewall Jackson was amazing, the South won, and the North skedaddled back to Washington D.C.! In addition, the North failed once again to capture Richmond. The U.S.A. was discouraged. The C.S.A. was encouraged.

Wilmer McLean of Manassas, VA



After two battles in his front yard (one in 1861 and the other in 1862), he moved to Appomattox, Virginia.

The war ended in his living room on April 9, 1865!

Major Battles of the Civil War



12. Should Civil War sites be preserved and monuments be built to remember the Civil War?

Support your opinion with facts.