

INFOGRAPHIC

The Election of 1860

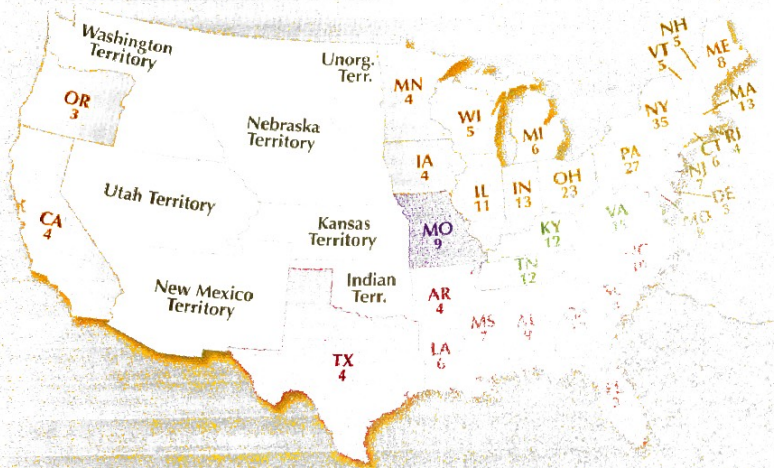
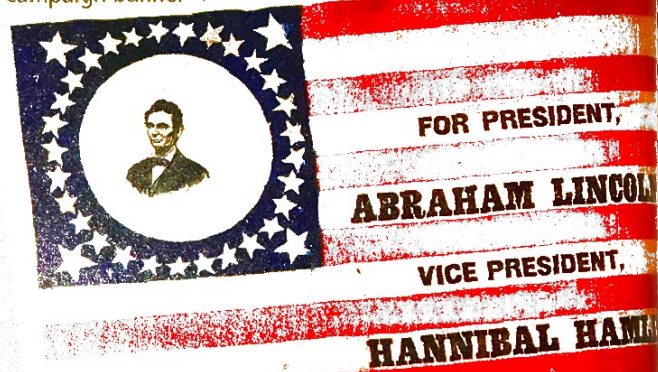
"We believe that this election is a turning-point in our history." So wrote poet James Russell Lowell a month before the presidential election of 1860. In fact, he was right. The victory of Abraham Lincoln literally split the nation in two.

The issue of slavery was so divisive in 1860 that the Democratic Party nominated different candidates in the North and South. As the map and chart show, each of the four presidential candidates won support in a different region. ▼



▲ This 1860 cartoon shows Lincoln and Douglas (left) fighting over slavery in the West. While Breckinridge (center) tears off the South, Bell (right) vainly tries to glue the Union back together.

Lincoln campaign banner ▼



Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% Electoral Vote	% Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,866,452	59	40
John C. Breckinridge (Southern-Democratic)	72	847,953	24	18
Stephen A. Douglas (Democratic)	12	1,380,202	4	29
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	590,901	13	13

Thinking Critically

- Analyze a Map** Which party won nearly all the northern states?
- Synthesize Information** Does the cartoon accurately reflect the information given on the map? Explain.

Lincoln, Secession, and War

Brown's execution and the Dred Scott decision were still fresh in voters' minds as the 1860 presidential elections approached. Meeting in Chicago, the Republican Party adopted a platform that affirmed the Wilmot Proviso and the authority of Congress to ban slavery in the territories.

The Election Fragments the Nation Republicans saw Abraham Lincoln, with his reputation for integrity, as the ideal candidate to carry their platform to victory. Around the country, newspapers had publicized Lincoln's positions—his objections to slavery, and his defense of the West as a land of opportunity for

free white men. Meanwhile, the Democratic Party fractured over the slavery issue. Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas, while Southern Democrats nominated John Breckinridge. A fourth candidate, John Bell, represented a small moderate coalition who wanted to keep the Union together.

Benefiting from the Democrat split, Lincoln easily won the election, carrying 18 northern and western free states. He ended up with only 40 percent of the popular vote but almost 60 percent of the electoral vote, even though he did not receive a single southern electoral vote.

The South Secedes To southerners, the election was a clear sign that the more populous free states were now in a position to control national politics. On December 20, 1860, a convention in South Carolina declared that “the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States . . . is hereby dissolved.” South Carolina thus became the first state to **secede**, or break away, from the Union.

Six other states soon joined South Carolina to establish the Confederate States of America. They framed a constitution modeled on the U.S. Constitution but with some important differences. First, the Confederate constitution stressed the independence of each state, implying that states had the right to secede. Second, the new constitution guaranteed the protection of slavery. In time, four additional states joined the Confederacy.

War Begins at Fort Sumter At first, Lincoln insisted he had no authority to force Confederate states to return to the Union. Then, the Confederacy began to seize federal military bases in southern states. When Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, ran short of supplies, Lincoln notified the Confederacy that he was sending food but no armaments. Confederates decided to try to seize the fort before provisions could arrive.

On April 11, 1861, Confederate troops demanded that Union troops give up Fort Sumter. When the commander refused, the Confederates fired on the fort. After heavy bombardment, the federal troops surrendered. The fall of Fort Sumter marked the start of the Civil War, a four-year struggle that threatened to bring the Union to a bloody end.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the election of 1860 split the nation in two?

Fort Sumter Flag

The tattered Union flag shown below was flying over Fort Sumter when Confederate troops fired on the fort.



SECTION

2 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-0206

Comprehension

1. **Terms and People** Write a sentence explaining how each of the following was connected with the growing rift between North and South.

- Wilmot Proviso
- Free-Soil Party
- Compromise of 1850
- popular sovereignty
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- Abraham Lincoln
- John Brown
- secede

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Recognize Sequence Use your flowchart to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the issue of slavery divide the Union?

Writing About History

3. **Quick Write: State a Point of View** Write a paragraph defining a viewpoint on the following issue: Should states have the right to secede from the Union? Give one argument someone might use to support that viewpoint.

Critical Thinking

4. **Draw Inferences** Why do you think southerners in Congress insisted on the passage of a Fugitive Slave Act? Why did many northerners oppose it?
5. **Analyze Information** Why was the *Dred Scott* decision a blow to those who opposed the extension of slavery?
6. **Draw Conclusions** Do you think the issue of slavery could have been settled without war? Why or why not?



▲ Civil War soldier and gear

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

The Battle of Gettysburg: A Soldier's Story

On July 1, 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg began. The Union victory on July 3 ended General Lee's invasion of the North and was a turning point in the Civil War. A 22-year-old lieutenant from New York described the Battle of Little Round Top:

“As we reached the crest a never to be forgotten scene burst upon us. A great basin lay before us full of smoke and fire, and literally swarming with riderless horses and fighting, fleeing and pursuing men. The air was saturated with the sulphurous fumes of battle and was ringing with the shouts and groans of the combatants. The wild cries of charging lines, the rattle of musketry, the booming of artillery, and the shrieks of the wounded were the orchestral accompaniments of a scene like very hell itself. . . . But fascinating as was this terrible scene we had no time to spend upon it. Bloody work was ready for us at our very feet.”

—Lieutenant Porter Farley, 140th New York Infantry
Weed's Brigade

The Civil War

Objectives

- Evaluate the advantages the North enjoyed in the Civil War.
- Analyze the impact of the Civil War on the North and South, especially the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Explore the outcome and aftermath of the Civil War.

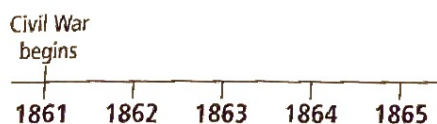
Terms and People

Robert E. Lee
Anaconda Plan
Emancipation Proclamation
habeas corpus
inflation

Ulysses S. Grant
Battle of Gettysburg
Gettysburg Address
William T. Sherman
total war

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence As you read, identify the events and developments that led to the final Union victory in the Civil War.



Why It Matters With the election of Lincoln, the slavery issue that had long divided North from South finally split the nation in two. From April 1861 to April 1865, the United States of America and the Confederate States of America faced each other in the bloody Civil War. At stake was the future not only of slavery but of the Union itself. **Section Focus Question: What factors and events led to the Union victory in the Civil War?**

Resources, Strategies, and Early Battles

As the Civil War began, each side had a clear goal. The North was determined to preserve the Union, arguing that no state had the right to secede. The southern states who formed the Confederacy aimed to gain their independence from a Union that they felt had become hostile to their interests, especially slavery.

Advantages and Disadvantages Although each side faced challenges, a variety of factors favored the Union. In the Northeast, growing urban populations supported a wide range of manufacturing. Replenished by a continuing influx of immigrant workers from Europe, northern factories were able to increase production of the supplies needed to wage war: ammunition, arms, uniforms, medical supplies, food, ships, and railroad cars.

Across the North, the railroad network was well developed, as were systems for farming, mining, and processing raw materials. Banking, insurance, and financing industries were also clustered in the urbanized North. The federal government had a well-organized navy. By the end of 1861, the Union navy had outfitted and launched

more than 250 warships and was constructing dozens more. Naval superiority allowed the Union to blockade the South's few vital ports.

Given such advantages, northerners anticipated a quick victory. But the North had distinct disadvantages as well. When the war began, the Union army consisted of only about 16,000 men. Although the South had an even smaller army, its troops at the outset of the war were generally more highly committed to the fight. In addition, some of the nation's finest military leaders were from the South. The experienced and inspiring **Robert E. Lee** had originally been offered command of Union forces but chose instead to remain loyal to his native Virginia. Throughout the war, General Lee provided the Confederacy with expert military leadership. The North struggled for much of the war to find a commander of comparable skill and daring.

North and South Develop Their Strategies Each side had a clear military goal. Here, again, the South enjoyed an advantage. The Confederacy simply had to survive, keeping their armies in the field until northerners became tired of fighting. The Union, however, had to crush and conquer the Confederacy.

The North adopted a strategy designed to starve the South into submission. It was called the **Anaconda Plan** after the snake that slowly squeezes its prey to death. The plan involved seizing the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico so that the South could not send or receive shipments. By the middle of 1862, with victories in Mississippi and New Orleans, the North had captured the Mississippi Valley. Union soldiers also seized the strategic railroad juncture at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and scored victories in battles as far west as New Mexico.

Vocabulary Builder

anticipate—(an TIHS uh payt) *v.* to expect; to look forward to

A Confederate Victory

Two major Civil War battles took place at Bull Run, a creek in Virginia. Both were Confederate victories. The painting below depicts the Second Battle of Bull Run (known in the South as the Second Battle of Manassas.)

What advantages might the Confederates have had at Bull Run?



A Stalemate Develops On the east coast, though both sides won battles, neither side could gain a clear and decisive victory in the early part of the war. Union armies hoped to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. But troops outside Washington, D.C., could not seem to make progress toward that goal. Confederate troops were equally unsuccessful in pushing the war north toward Washington, D.C.

Thanks to efficient new weapons—especially more accurate rifles and deadlier bullets—a single day’s battle might produce more than 10,000 casualties. This new lethal warfare stung the public consciousness. Battle sites such as Bull Run (July 1861), Shiloh (April 1862), Antietam (September 1862), and Fredericksburg (December 1862) are still remembered as the scenes of some of the deadliest encounters in American history. Limited medical care ensured that many of the wounded died of infection rather than of the wounds themselves.

✓ **Checkpoint** What advantages did the Union enjoy as the Civil War began?

Lincoln Proclaims Emancipation

Early in the war, President Lincoln insisted that he did not have the authority to end slavery. In his public statements, he emphasized the fact that his chief goal was to preserve the Union. Although Lincoln personally opposed slavery, he did not want to lose the support of the four slave states—Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri—that had remained loyal to the Union.

However, by the autumn of 1862, Lincoln decided that he did, indeed, have the authority to proclaim the end of slavery, and that as a “practical war measure” he wished to do so. In January 1863, he issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This presidential decree declared that “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.”

The Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to the loyal slave states or to those areas of the South already under Union control. As a result, it did not immediately free a single slave. Nevertheless, it was an important turning point because it encouraged enslaved African Americans in the South to run away to Union army encampments and to aid the Union cause. It also symbolically redefined the war as being “about slavery.”

African Americans had always believed that the war should be about slavery, and they had volunteered to fight as soon as the war began. But at first they were turned away and told “this is a white man’s war.” After the Emancipation Proclamation, however, the Union began to actively recruit both free blacks from the North and newly freed African Americans from the South. Eventually, some 180,000 African American men served in the Union Army.

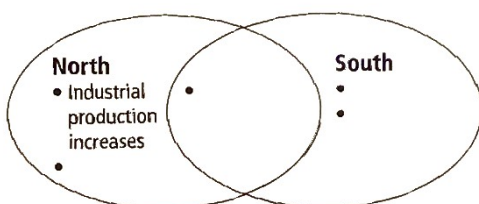
✓ **Checkpoint** What was the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation?

Vocabulary Builder

emphasize—(EHM fuh siz) *v.* to stress; to give special attention or importance

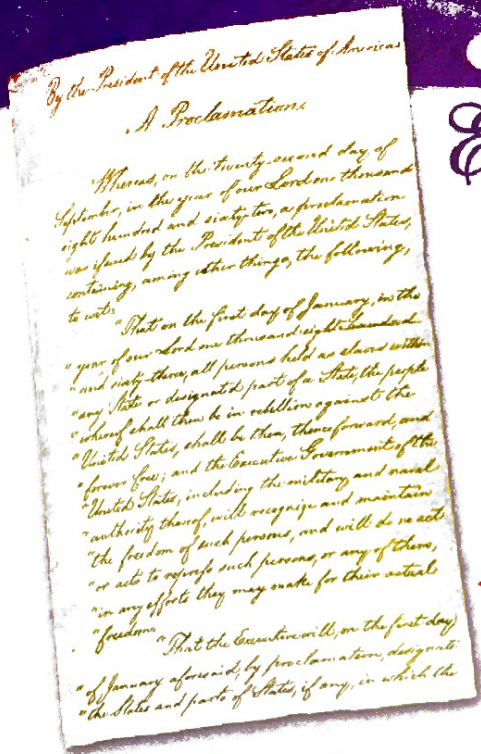
NoteTaking

Reading Skills: Compare and Contrast As you read, note effects of the war on the North and South.



War Affects Daily Life

The Civil War transformed the nation’s civilian life. In the North, mines and factories stepped up production to supply military needs such as ships, railroads, weapons, uniforms, provisions, and fuel. To pay for the war, the federal government raised tariffs, imposed income taxes, and printed money. Congress also encouraged western settlement and offered free land to soldiers who would give two years of military service. Such land grants sparked agricultural growth, which helped feed Union troops.



Emancipation is Proclaimed

Issued January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave. It applied only to those areas still "in rebellion against the United States." Yet Lincoln's bold declaration changed the nature of the war, offered hope to enslaved persons, and led to the complete abolition of slavery.



From Slave to Soldier ▶

The Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for African Americans to serve in the U.S. military. *The Recruit*, an 1866 painting by Thomas Waterman Wood, depicts a newly freed African American who has become a proud Union soldier.

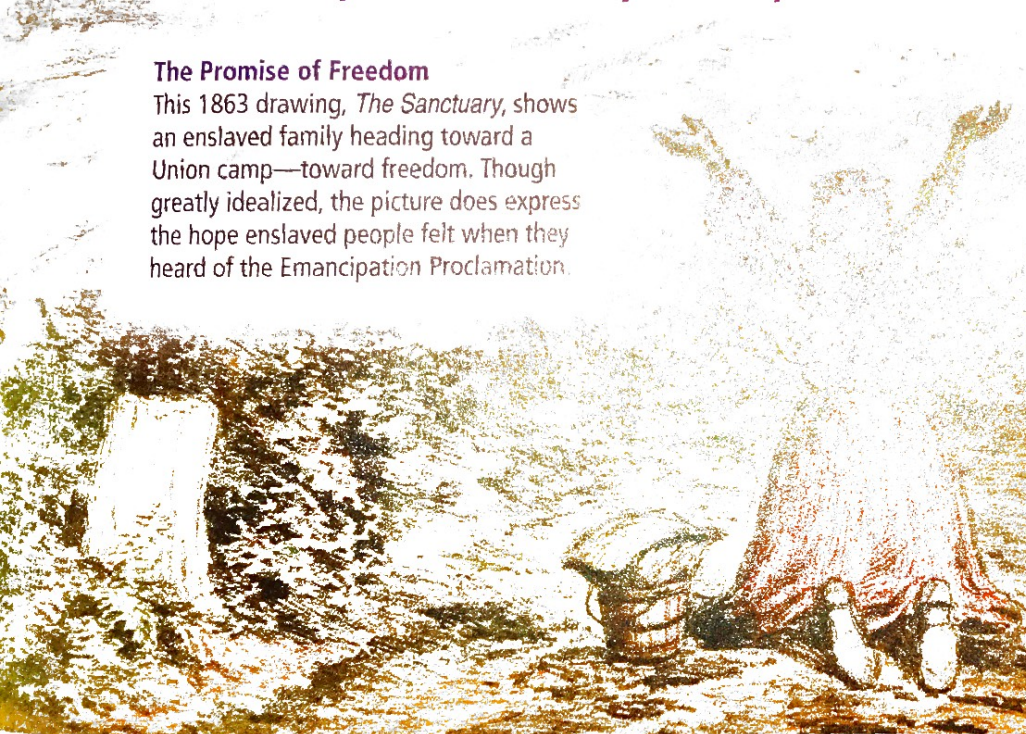


◀ Lincoln's handwritten copy of the Emancipation Proclamation

"... thenceforward, and forever free..."

The Promise of Freedom

This 1863 drawing, *The Sanctuary*, shows an enslaved family heading toward a Union camp—toward freedom. Though greatly idealized, the picture does express the hope enslaved people felt when they heard of the Emancipation Proclamation.



Thinking Critically

- 1. Apply Information** Why did the family in the drawing need to reach the army camp in order to become free?
- 2. Identify Effects** How did the Emancipation Proclamation aid the Union cause?

The North Faces Problems As the war dragged on, the Union army experienced a shortage of volunteers. When Congress passed a draft law in 1863, requiring all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45 to serve in the military if called, riots broke out in several northern cities. The most severe rioting took place in New York City in July 1863. White workers attacked free African Americans as well as wealthy New Yorkers who were able to pay a fee to avoid military service.

Some Northerners opposed Lincoln's conduct of the war and demanded immediate peace. To deal with dissent, Lincoln suspended the Constitutional right of **habeas corpus**, which guarantees that no one can be held in prison without specific charges being filed. Union troops arrested many people suspected of


disloyalty. Although Lincoln felt such measures were necessary to preserve the Union, others criticized his actions as unconstitutional.

The South Suffers Hardships Almost all of the battles took place on southern soil. The fighting destroyed some of the South's traditional strengths, such as large-scale agriculture, and stripped the Confederacy of the resources it might have used to rebuild. By 1863, the Union plan to starve the South into submission seemed to be on the verge of succeeding.

The South seized every opportunity to ease its economic problems. As Lincoln had done, Confederate President Jefferson Davis authorized the Confederacy to issue paper money, backed only by the government's promise to pay. Doubts about the true value of Confederate money led to severe **inflation**, or price increases. The combination of rising prices and food shortages sparked food riots in some parts of the South.

War Leads to Social Change On both sides, the war gave women new tasks. Women set up field hospitals and nursed wounded soldiers. Many Confederate women took to the fields to harvest crops. White and black teachers from the North went south to become teachers of newly freed slaves.

Churches in both the North and South supported the war effort. Confederate soldiers often held revival meetings near the field of battle. One Virginia chaplain claimed that many southern men "have come out of this war Christian soldiers."

 **Checkpoint** How did the Civil War affect the economies of the North and South?

HISTORY MAKERS

In May 1864, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia beat back Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac in several fierce battles between Washington and Richmond. After each fight, Grant sidestepped Lee to march closer to the southern capital. However, as the Union army moved, Lee followed and set up strong defensive positions, which forced Grant to attack. In a month's time, the two armies suffered nearly 70,000 combined casualties. By late summer, the bloody contest between Grant and Lee had settled into a siege at Petersburg, south of Richmond. In April 1865, Lee abandoned the city and eventually surrendered to Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant
(1822–1885)



Robert E. Lee
(1807–1870)



The Union Prevails

In the summer of 1863, the Union succeeded in capturing Vicksburg, Mississippi. Advancing from the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River, Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** scored five victories in three weeks, ending with the surrender of 30,000 Confederate troops. The Anaconda Plan had achieved one of its major goals: Confederate territory was split apart.

The Union Wins a Victory at Gettysburg Meanwhile, in the East, General Lee marched into Pennsylvania. He hoped to win a surprise victory, then swing south to Washington, D.C. But in July 1863, Union troops defeated Lee at the town of Gettysburg. The **Battle of Gettysburg** destroyed one third of Lee's forces and marked the last major Confederate attempt to invade the North.

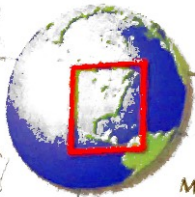
A few months later, the President went to Gettysburg to help dedicate a battle cemetery. In a speech known as the **Gettysburg Address**, Lincoln used the occasion to reaffirm the ideas for which the Union was fighting:

Primary Source "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."

—Abraham Lincoln, *Gettysburg Address*, November 19, 1863

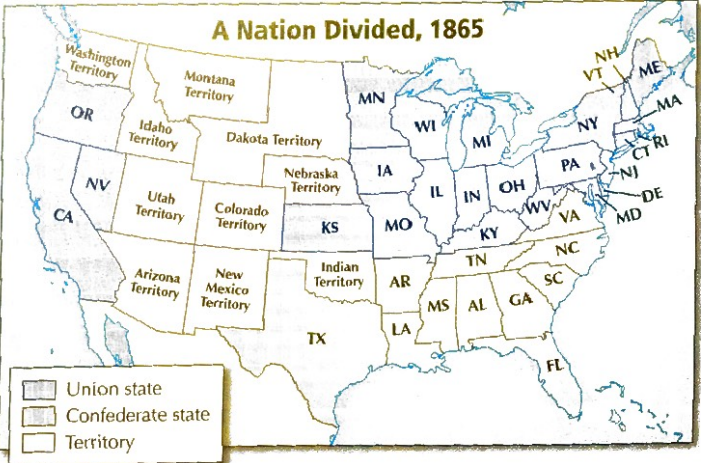
The Civil War, 1861–1865

Geography Interactive
 For: Interactive map
 Web Code: nep-0207



Map Skills The Civil War split the nation into two opposing countries. Although most of the fighting took place on Confederate land, some fighting extended north into Pennsylvania or as far west as Arizona.

- 1. Locate:** (a) Gettysburg, (b) Vicksburg, (c) Richmond, (d) Washington, D.C.
- 2. Regions** How would northern control of the Mississippi River affect the Confederacy?
- 3. Draw Conclusions** Describe the Union naval blockade. What do you think was its goal?





Civil War Casualties, 1861–1865

	Total Forces	Wounded	Battle Deaths	Other Deaths in Service	Total Deaths
Union	2,213,363	280,040	140,414	224,097	364,511
Confederate	1,050,000	226,000	94,000	166,000	260,000

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy*

The Deadly Toll of War

The Civil War was the deadliest military conflict in American history. *Why do you think a higher percentage of American troops died in the Civil War than in any other war?*

southerners drifted north in search of new lives in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, or other points north. Others joined the increasing migration to the West, becoming cowboys or farmers. For African Americans in the South, freedom promised them new opportunities, including a chance to work for wages and to control their own lives. Some joined the migration to the North and West.

The war ended an era in American political life. Although debates about states' rights and federal authority continue to this day, never again would states attempt to secede. More and more, Americans would see themselves not just as citizens of a state, but of a united nation.

✓ Checkpoint What were the goals and effects of the Union strategy of total war?

The War Ends In the fall of 1864, Union General **William T. Sherman** led more than 60,000 troops on a 400-mile march of destruction through Georgia and South Carolina. The march was part of a strategy of **total war**, which targeted not only troops but all of the resources needed to feed, clothe, and support an army. Sherman's troops burned crops in fields, tore up railroad tracks, and destroyed homes, plantations, and public buildings.

By spring 1865, the Confederacy was exhausted. Union troops captured the Confederate capital. On April 9, in the small Virginia town of Appomattox Court House, Lee surrendered to Grant.

The Civil War Has Lasting Impact The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare. More than one third of northern and southern soldiers were killed or disabled.

The southern landscape and economy were in shambles. Millions of dislocated

SECTION

3 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-0208

Comprehension

1. Terms and People For each item below, write a sentence explaining how it was connected with the course and outcome of the Civil War.

- Robert E. Lee
- Anaconda Plan
- Emancipation Proclamation
- habeas corpus
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Battle of Gettysburg
- Gettysburg Address
- William T. Sherman
- total war

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Recognize Sequence Use your timeline to answer the Section Focus Question: What factors and events led to the Union victory in the Civil War?

Writing About History

3. Quick Write: Prioritize Arguments

List three arguments in favor of or against Lincoln freeing all enslaved African Americans as soon as the war began. Then, order the three arguments from most important to least important.

Critical Thinking

4. Recognize Causes and Effects

What impact did the economic differences between the North and South have on the course of the Civil War?

5. Draw Inferences How do you think the Anaconda Plan and Sherman's march affected southerners psychologically?

6. Predict Consequences List three challenges that African Americans in the South might face after emancipation from slavery.