

Manufacturing by section, 1860

Region	Factories/ Workshops	Value of Factories in millions	Factory Value Workers in thousands	of goods in millions
New England	20,671	\$257 million	392 thousand	\$469 million
Middle States	53,387	\$435	546	802
West	36,785	\$194	210	385
South	20,631	\$95	111	156
Pacific	8,777	\$23	50	71

North/South Comparisons

Item	North	South
Population	22 million	9 million - 5.5 million white - 3.5 million enslaved Africans
Railroad mileage	22,500 miles	7,500 miles
Soldiers, July 1861	186,751	112,040
Jan. 1863	918,121	446,622

Union Army Data

10% African American (approximately 180,000)
20% Immigrant
70% Native born European American
20% of the casualties were among the African American troops

Civil War Fact Sheet

"Despite my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty as an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise a hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have resigned my commission in the Army." - Robert E. Lee, 1861

Major Battles	date	State	Victor
Fort Sumpter	1861	S.C.	South
Bull Run	1861	Virginia	South
Fort Henry	1862	Tenn./Kent.	North
Fort Dunlop	1862	Tenn./Kent.	North
Shiloh	1862	Tenn.	North
New Orleans	1862	Louisiana	North
Monitor/Merrimac	1862	(Atlantic)	North
Seven Days	1862	Virginia	South
2nd Bull Run	1862	Virginia	South
Antietam	1862	Maryland	North
Fredericksburg	1862	Virginia	South
Chancellorsville 1863		Virginia	South
Vicksburg	1863	Mississippi	North
Gettysburg	1863	Pennsylv.	North
Atlanta	1864	Georgia	North
Appomatox	1865	Virginia	North

Civil War Casualties

	North	South
Killed in Battle	67,100	54,000
Died from Wounds	43,000	40,000
Missing	6,700	-----
Captured	211,400	462,000
Died in Prison	30,200	26,000
Died from disease	224,000	60,000

Civil War Firsts:

Machine gun, repeating rifle, railroad, mobile siege artillery, trenches, land mines, 2-man submarine, iron-clad steamships, telegraph, photographs, draft, income tax

Could the Wounds of War be healed?

President Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, 1865:

"With malice towards none, with charity for all...bind up the nation's wounds, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

- What is the spirit of Lincoln's plan for post-Civil War Reconstruction?
- Is this a practical goal? Why?

Vice-President Andrew Johnson, 1865:

"Traitors must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished...Their social power must be destroyed. If not they will maintain ascendancy, and may again be numerous and powerful...When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable."

- What is the demand of Johnson's post-Civil War Reconstruction plan?
- Does he agree or disagree with Abraham Lincoln?

Congressman Thaddeus Stevens:

"I am for Negro suffrage (voting) in every rebel state. If it should be just, it should not be denied; if it be necessary, it should be adopted, if it be punishment to traitors, they deserve it."

- What do the Radical Republicans in the House of Representatives demand?
- Which reconstruction plan do you agree with? Why?

Walt Whitman is often known as "America's Poet". What is he discussing in these two poems?

O Captain! My Captain!

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting....

The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won:
Exult O shores, and ring O bells! But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies, Fallen cold and dead.

- Who is the Captain? What victory is won?

Thou Mother with Thy Equal Brood

"Sail, sail thy best, ship of Democracy, of value is thy freight,
'tis not the present only, the past is also stored in thee,
thou holdest not the venture of thyself alone,
not of the western continent alone,
Earth's resume entire floats on thy keel."

- What does Whitman say about the responsibility of the United States?
- Do you agree with Whitman? Why?
- In the first poem, Whitman says that "victory is won". Does Whitman agree in the second poem? Why?

What was the impact of Reconstruction on the United States?

Lynching: An Aftermath of Reconstruction

(Southern vigilante murders without trial or due process)

Year	Total Victims	Whites	Blacks	Percent Black
1882	113	64	49	43%
1885	184	110	74	40%
1890	96	11	85	88%
1895	179	66	113	63%
1900	115	9	106	92%

**How Shall We Struggle for Equality, Dignity and Justice?
Black Leaders Offer Different Plans**

Read each biography and quote. Who do you agree with and why?

Booker T. Washington- Born a slave. Founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Accepted Racial segregation. Believed that Blacks had to start at the bottom and work their way up through self-help.

"The wisest among my race understand the agitation of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than artificial forcing."

W.E.B. DuBois- Born free in Massachusetts. First Black Ph.D. from Harvard. Author. Historian. Founder of the N.A.A.C.P. Challenged all forms of segregation. Demanded equal rights and equal educational opportunity for Blacks.

"The American Negro demands equality--political equality, industrial equality and social equality; and he is never going to be rested with anything less."

Marcus Garvey- Born in Jamaica, West Indies. Believed that Blacks could never win equality and freedom in the United States. Organized Black self-help programs and a "Back to Africa" movement.

"Hitherto the other Negro movements in America...sought to teach the Negro to aspire to social equality with the whites...This has been the source of much trouble...The UNIA on the other hand believes in and teaches the pride and purity of the race. We believe that the white race should uphold its racial pride and perpetuate itself, and that the black race should likewise."

A.Philip Randolph- A Socialist and labor leader. He believed that the best way to achieve equality was for Blacks to join the labor movement and work with white workers to improve conditions for all working people in the United States. He was the organizer of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. During the 1940's he organized demonstrations against racial discrimination and in 1963 he was an organizer of the civil rights March on Washington.

Economic and Social Statistics of the United States, Mid-Nineteenth Century

A) United States Population Distribution by Regions, 1810-1860, Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1870

Year	South Pop.	Percent	West Pop.	Percent	Northeast Pop.	Percent
1810	2,315,000	32.1	961,000	13.3	3,940,000	54.6
1840	4,750,000	27.9	1,961,000	7.3		50.4
1860	7,994,000	25.6	1,797,000	37.8	11,394,000	36.5

B) Tonnage Over Erie Canal from Western States and New York 1836-1860

Year	Western States	New York
1836	54,219	364,906
1840	158,148	309,167
1845	304,551	655,039
1850	841,501	530,358
1855	1,092,876	327,839
1860	1,896,975	379,086

Chart A and B are from: North, Douglass, The Economic Growth of the United States 1790-1860, (Norton), p 257, 251.

C) Manufacturing by Sections, 1860

Section	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	Value of Product	% of Total Value
New England	20,671	391,836	\$468,599,000	24
Middle Atl.	53,387	546,243	802,338,000	42
West. States	36,785	209,909	384,607,000	20
South	20,631	110,721	155,531,000	8
Pacific Territory	8,777	50,204	71,230,000	3
	282	2,333	3,556,000	1
	140,533	1,311,246	\$1,885,861,000	

Chart C is from: Bailey, Thomas and David Kennedy, The American Pageant, (Heath), p. 391.

Chronology of Civil War Battles

July 1861 - Union loses Battle of Bull Run, Virginia, outside of Washington, DC

1862 - Union tries to capture Richmond by way of James, River, Lee threatens Washington, troops hurriedly redeployed, Lee wins Second Battle of Bull Run.

Sept. 1862 - Lee attempts quick thrust into Maryland to threaten northern cities, turned back at Antietan Maryland.

1863 - 65 - Lee defends Richmond from repeated union thrusts. Attempts to invade north but turned back at Gettysburg.

February 1862 - Union launched campaign to capture Tennessee River, April battle of Bloody Shiloh.

1862 - Union captures New Orleans by sea.

July 1863 - Grant splits confederacy at Mississippi River by taking Vicksburg.

September 1864 - Sherman marches to sea, scorched earth from Atlanta to Savannah and then turns north towards Carolina.

April 1865 - Lee surrenders at Appomattox.

What was the impact of the Civil War on the people of the United States?

Do Now: Read the excerpts from letters written by Civil War soldiers and answer the questions that follow.

1- From Charles Hutson, a Confederate soldier, to his father and mother. Written on July 22, 1861, after the Battle of Manassas (Bull Run).

" I have been in a great and bloody battle and am wounded. Do not be at all alarmed. It is only a flesh wound in the head; and as the ball grazed the skull and glanced, there can be no danger. . . . Never have I conceived of such continuous, rushing hailstorm of shopt, shell and musketry as fell around and among us for hours together. We, who escaped are constantly wondering how we could possibly have come out of the action alive."

2- From William Cooley, a Union soldier, to his parents, on June 22, 1862.

"The enemy had very strong batteries and rifle pits and we had to march right up in front of them. The charges . . . from the Rebels raked us down in scores. It was a regular Slaughter Pen to march us up in the way they did but our Boys stood it nobly and Bravely. . . I never expected to come out of it alive."

1- What does Charles Hutson describe in the first letter?

2- What does William Cooley describe in the second letter?

3- Why do they seem so surprised by their experiences?

4- In your opinion, how do they feel about the enemy? What evidence do you have for this view?

5- How do you think their parents felt when they received these letters? Why?

6- In your opinion, what would be the impact of four years of war on these soldiers? Why?

7- In your opinion, what would be the impact of four years of war on people on the homefront? Why?