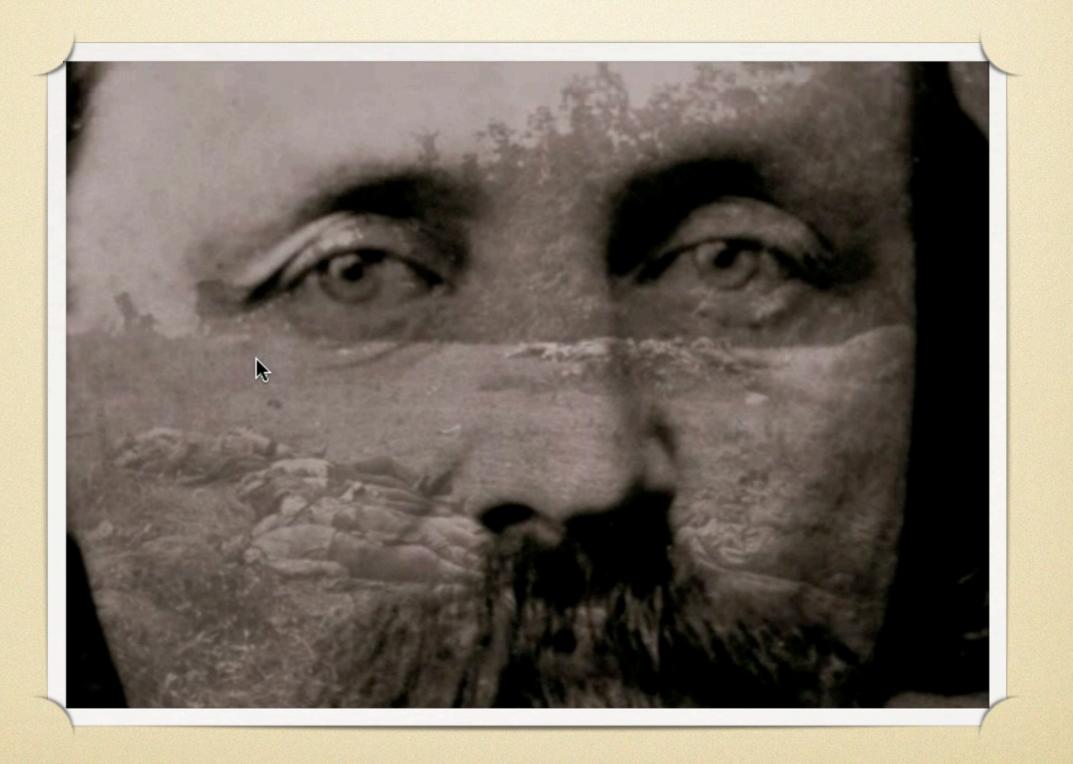


Welcome!

Lecture 11: War, Bloody War

Lecture 11: War, Bloody War





Lecture 11: War, Bloody War

ALEST TOO

The War begins:

• Lincoln declares that there is no Constitutional basis for secession but also no means to enforce this

• Lincoln declares that federal property cannot be seized by the Confederate States

• Showdown over Fort Sumter (April 1861)

Lecture 11: War, Bloody War



The Cause:

•Northern volunteers fight to preserve the Union that had been established by the American Revolution

•Southern volunteers fight to create their own nation based on the principles of the American Revolution

First battle of the Civil War: Bull Run outside Washington, D.C. on July 12, 1861

Lecture 11: War, Bloody War

Reasons the Civil War is prolonged:

Northern advantages off set by Southern advantages
North has larger population
North had more resources, especially industrial might and transportation systems
South has nearly as many soldiers as the North
South had better military leadership

•Modern warfare

technology

mobilization of all aspects of society, not just military
political leadership is critical



Lecture 11: War, Bloody War



Factors leading to Emancipation Proclamation:

military necessity
"contrabands"
modern war made it necessary to undermine southern economy
need for black soldiers

political necessity
need for alliance with the British

moral obligation

Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 1862 and Jan. 1863)

Lecture 11: War, Bloody War



Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863