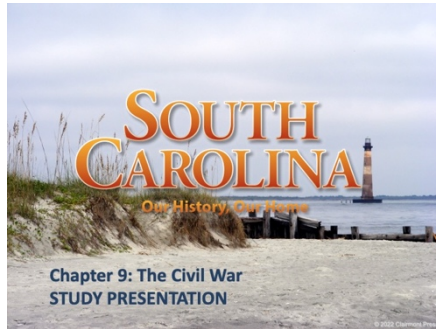


**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home**  
*Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes*

Slide 1



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Slide 2



Section 1: *The Coming of War*  
Section 2: *The Early Fighting*  
Section 3: *South Carolina during the War*  
Section 4: *The War Rears to a Conclusion*

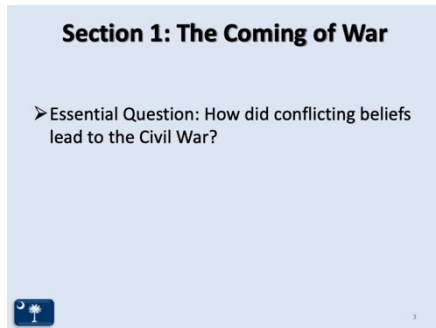
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Slide 3



**Section 1: The Coming of War**

➤ Essential Question: How did conflicting beliefs lead to the Civil War?



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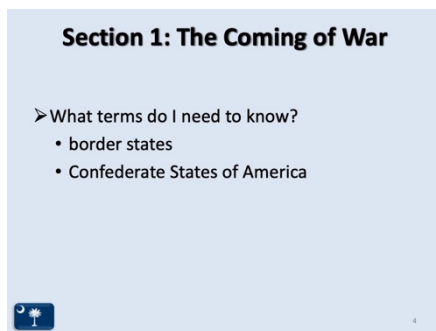
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Slide 4



**Section 1: The Coming of War**

➤ What terms do I need to know?  
• border states  
• Confederate States of America



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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**The Election of 1860**

- 1860 – The National Democratic Party held a convention in Charleston; a candidate could not be produced, so the convention met later in Baltimore and split into:
  - (1) Northern Democrats – nominated Stephen A. Douglas
  - (2) Southern Democrats – nominated John C. Breckinridge
- The Republican Party nominated a moderate on the issue of slavery, Abraham Lincoln.
- The Constitutional Union Party, which arose in border states, nominated someone they believed would hold the Union together, John Bell.
- Lincoln won all the Northern states, and he had electoral votes to give him presidential victory.



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Slide 6

**Secession**

- 1860 – A convention was called by South Carolina leaders to consider secession.
  - a unanimous vote in favor of secession, 169-0
- The “Declaration of the Causes of Secession” indicated that the election of President Abraham Lincoln was the main reason for South Carolina’s declaring independence from the United States.



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Slide 7

**Forming the Confederate States of America**

- 1861 –
  - Six other states followed South Carolina out of the Union: Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. They became the Confederate States of America.
- A Confederate Constitution was created, which was similar to United States Constitution, but it placed greater emphasis on states’ rights.
- Jefferson Davis was elected president and Alexander H. Stephens was elected vice-president.
- The compromise failed, and political struggle moved toward fighting when Lincoln became President.



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Slide 8

**The Fighting Starts**

- As the states seceded, they took control of most federal property and forts within their borders.
- Star of the West, a supply ship, was fired upon by Carolinians in January, 1861; following was a bombardment of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor.
- April 12, 1861 – The Civil War began.
- Some Carolinians worried about what they started, but they felt that their cause was just.
- For several months, eager volunteers from South Carolina and other Southern States joined the Confederate Army.



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

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**The Border States**

- Lincoln's response to the Fort Sumter attack was to call for 75,000 volunteers to put down rebellion.
- 4 border states (Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina) joined the Confederacy after Lincoln's response to put down rebellion.
- Troops were sent by Lincoln into the other 4 border states (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri); they remained in the Union.
- The Confederacy consisted of 11 states and a new capital at Richmond, Virginia.

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Slide 10

**Section 2: The Early Fighting**

- Essential Question: How did events of the early 1860s affect the war?

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Slide 11

**Section 2: The Early Fighting**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - total war
  - blockade
  - freedmen
  - casualties
  - conscripted
  - ironclad
  - emancipation
  - Emancipation Proclamation

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Slide 12

**Introduction & The Early War in South Carolina**

- The Confederacy won several early battles, but they underestimated the political will and overall determination of Northern leaders.
- first modern total war
- November, 1861 – Federal troops captured Beaufort and several Sea Islands.
  - planters moved out; slaves left behind declared “contraband of war” – therefore, free
  - “Port Royal Experiment” – former slaves worked abandoned plantations
  - schools for freedmen built and run by Northerners
  - Over 5,000 black soldiers from South Carolina served in the Union Army.
  - Robert Smalls was noted for his courage in the Civil War and was the first Black Captain of a United States Vessel.

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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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### The Broader War

- Military strategy of Confederacy:
  - (1) Use army to defend South against Union efforts to prevent secession
  - (2) Had advantage of home turf
  - (3) Shorter supply lines, psychological benefit – defending home
- Military strategy of Union:
  - (1) Capture Confederate capital (Richmond, VA)
  - (2) Cut Confederacy in two by taking Mississippi River Valley, thus isolating Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana
  - (3) Blockade coastline preventing supplies from pouring into South
- Some battles involved more soldiers and casualties than many American battles in history.



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Slide 14

### South Carolina's Fighting Men

- Men in South Carolina volunteered eagerly at first for military duty.
- Many valiant Carolinians fought in the war.
- Wade Hampton III as most illustrious hero
- Other prominent Carolinians in the fight included:
  - Matthew C. Butler
  - Ellison Capers
  - Confederate Army Brigadier General, States Rights Gist



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Slide 15

### The Union Advantage

- Advantages of the North:
  - much larger population to support war effort and from which to draw troops
  - industrial development of the North
  - North had 70% of nation's railroads (better supplied with guns, equipment, boots, clothing)
  - Union Navy's blockade of Southern States stopped most trade
- The Confederate Army was short of critical supplies and tried to transfer some vessels to ironclads in an effort to challenge blockade ships.



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Slide 16

### The Hunley

- The Confederate navy experimented with submarines to combat Union blockade ships.
- 1864 – A submarine, the *Hunley*, was developed by the Confederates:
  - eventually sank a Union ship outside of Charleston harbor (the *Housatonic*) – first time in history a submarine sank a ship
  - The *Hunley* also sank, losing the crew.
  - Experimentation with submarines ended for time being.



Confederate Submarine H.L. Hunley



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home


### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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**No Foreign Assistance**

➤ Confederate leaders counted on assistance from Europe, but two developments defeated that hope:

- (1) European manufacturers found new sources of cotton in Egypt and India.
- (2) Lincoln used the issue of emancipation to keep Britain, France, and others from helping the South; Europeans were strongly opposed to slavery.



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Slide 18

**The Emancipation Proclamation**

➤ September, 1862 – Emancipation Proclamation announced by Abraham Lincoln:

- To take effect in 1863 (unless Southern states gave up rebellion against United States)
- Seen, by Lincoln, as a necessary step to win the war
- Slavery not entirely destroyed (only to states still in rebellion against United States on January 1, 1863)
- Huge numbers of slaves flocked to Union armies as Union troops advanced into Confederate territory.



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Slide 19

**Section 3: South Carolina during the War**

➤ Essential Question: How did fighting affect the lives of South Carolinians?



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Slide 20

**Section 3: South Carolina during the War**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- hoarding
- speculation
- inflation



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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**Introduction & South Carolina Government in the Confederacy**

- Challenging situations faced South Carolina.
- Governor and Legislature unsupported by public opinion in South Carolina
- Measures of State government to prepare for war:
  - Initiated a draft; required slave owners to provide some slaves to assist
  - Placed restrictions on making/selling alcoholic beverages
  - Bought military equipment from foreign countries
  - Encouraged businesses to produce iron products/ammunition for military use
- Most actions taken were needed for the war effort, but they restricted individual freedom and angered citizens.



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Slide 22

**The Homefront in South Carolina**

- The condition of a homefront often contributes to the outcome of a war.
- Situation of homefronts worsened during War:
  - most able-bodied white men (18-45 years old) served in army - many never returned, many came back injured
- Maintenance of the homefront by women, older men, and children:
  - Plowed fields, tended animals, produced food from garden
  - Sometimes worked without adequate animal power
  - Children took early responsibility for their family's survival.



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Slide 23

**The Role of Women on the Homefront**

- Women were long-suffering, overworked heroines of homefront:
  - Ran farms, served as nurses, teachers, factory workers, etc.
  - Organized dances, raffles, bake sales, etc., to raise money for war effort and to raise community spirit
  - Kept soldiers supplied with clothes; prepared food boxes
  - Set up hospitals for wounded/dying soldiers



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Slide 24

**Rich versus Poor**

- Small farmers and working poor in towns experienced suffering during war:
  - Shortage of food – often a problem
  - The rich could afford high prices (could have necessities and often, luxuries).
  - Unfairness of military draft noticed by the poor (one male was exempt from service for every 20 slaves the family owned; richer man could legally hire another man to take his place in the army)



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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**Scarcity on the Homefront**

- Shortages and high prices often caused by hoarding and speculation:
  - Considered unpatriotic (ignored desperate needs of many people)
  - Weakened support for war (Confederate government failed to control)
- most damaging shortages - salt, leather
- other items difficult to obtain - ammunition for hunting, medicine, meat, flour, candles, soap, sugar, coffee



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Slide 26

**Money and Inflation**

- The Confederate government printed lots of money, but they bought less as war continued. Too much money was in circulation.
- South Carolina had little confidence in the Confederate government in Richmond.
- Prices rose more rapidly than wages (known as inflation).
- Money bought less.
- Many left the army as homefront conditions worsened.



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Slide 27

**Slavery during the War**

- Most slaves lived on plantations and farms and were therefore affected in similar ways as whites.
- Accounts of slave owners reveal that:
  - Slaves became less reliable, trustworthy, and unruly
  - Some helped escaping prisoners, directing them to Union-held territory
  - Many remained loyal to their owners
- Slave disobedience and rebellion was a major worry.



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**Section 4: The War Roars to a Conclusion**

- Essential Question: What were the effects of the war's conclusion on South Carolina?



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home


### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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**Section 4: The War Roars to a Conclusion**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- siege
- forage



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Slide 30

**The Battlefronts**


➤ July 1-3, 1863 – General Lee engaged major Union forces at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

- one of greatest battles of Civil War
- involved about 160,000 men

➤ Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured Vicksburg, Mississippi, after conducting a siege that lasted 47 days.

➤ By July 4, 1863, the Confederacy was cut in two.

➤ General William Tecumseh Sherman's army cut a long, broad strip across Georgia 60 miles wide - burning Atlanta, capturing Savannah, destroying property and economic production. This shortened the Civil War.



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Slide 31


**Sherman Storms through South Carolina**

➤ February 1, 1865 – Sherman's march from Savannah to the middle of South Carolina:

- Strategy was to disable South Carolina
- Army lived off land through forage of countryside .
- Roads, bridges, railroads badly damaged

➤ Concept of total war now fully realized:

- Great suffering placed on people of South Carolina
- Feelings of resentment left, lasting for generations



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**Damage to Towns and Plantations**

➤ Sherman's army left a thirty-mile wide path of destruction across the heart of South Carolina.


➤ Twenty other small towns and numerous plantations along the army's route experienced fires and looting.

➤ Heartbreaking episode: burning much of Columbia

➤ Purpose of march: to kill will and ability of people supporting the war against the Union; very few actually died in the march.



The burning of Columbia, South Carolina, February 17, 1865



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## South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

### Chapter 9: The Civil War – Quick Notes

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### The Fall of Charleston

- February 17, 1865 – Columbia surrendered to Sherman, and Charleston fell:
  - Charleston left in shambles, many main buildings destroyed, desolation, vacant homes, widowed women
- Surrender date:
  - Joyful day of Emancipation for slave population
  - Charleston surrendered to commanding officer of 21<sup>st</sup> United States Colored Regiment



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Slide 34

### The War Ends

- Final stages of Civil War played out in Virginia:
  - Lee surrendered to Grant at the location of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.
  - Lee and his army were treated generously by Grant.
  - Confederate soldiers would not be prosecuted for treason; could keep their horses "to put in a crop"
  - Jefferson Davis captured; neither he nor major civilians or military leaders were executed or long imprisoned.



Appomattox Court House, with Union soldiers



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Slide 35

### The Impact of the War on the Nation

- Impact of war on whole nation was horrible:
  - About 3,000,000 American men fought (both sides included)
  - Over 1/5 of these died either from battle wounds or diseases; those who died had been among the healthiest and most active men in the nation.
- The Civil War Era (most dramatic and destructive episode in story of America and South Carolina) was pivotal:
  - Contributed to emergence of industry as dominant over agriculture
  - Signaled federal government would be dominant partner in national affairs
  - Freed over 1/10 of American population from slavery



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Slide 36

### The Impact of the War on South Carolina

- Within four years, the state dropped from being one of richest to one of poorest - from a position of national leadership to position of relative insignificance in national affairs.
- South Carolina suffered more destruction than any state:
  - About 1/3 of 60,000 men in Confederate Army died; many returned home crippled for life
  - Property loss astounding
  - Emancipation shattered dominant labor system in State
  - New worker/employee relationships between whites and blacks had to be developed
- South Carolina was in a period of adjustment, a pivotal moment in her history.



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