

History of the Civil War Wall Chart Study Guide

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1. Portraits in Watercolor, by Kevin Peddicord

(Starting at upper left, counter clockwise)

1. **Abraham Lincoln, 16th U.S. President** – On Nov. 6, 1860, he became the first Republican candidate elected president of the United States. Born and raised in Kentucky, on the edge of the frontier, his family later settled in Illinois. After one term in Congress, Lincoln practiced law until spurred back into politics by the growing national debate over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Lincoln emerged as one of the nation's leading voices against the expansion of slavery. In 1858, he engaged with Stephen Douglas in a series of debates which ended with Douglas elected senator and Lincoln as a contender for the presidency in 1860. After becoming president, Lincoln successfully led the Union in the Civil War, which ended in the spring of 1865. Lincoln won re-election in 1864, but served only one month of his second term after being shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865.
2. **Edwin M. Stanton, Union Secretary of War** – Lincoln's closest advisor during the Civil War, Stanton was given control of the War Department nine months into the conflict. He successfully mobilized the economic and industrial might of the North into a powerful military machine, remaining in office for three years after Lincoln's assassination. President Andrew Johnson, who differed with Stanton over reconstruction policy, tried to remove him from office, but was prevented by Congress, leading to Johnson's impeachment.
3. **Gen. William T. Sherman** – Sherman began the war as a relatively unknown colonel, but ended it as the Union's second most important and successful general. He formed a close friendship with Ulysses S. Grant after Sherman's valor at Shiloh, and the two worked closely thereafter. Grant made Sherman overall commander of the Union's Western army and in 1864 Sherman captured Atlanta and then marched his army to the Atlantic port city of Savannah, Ga. Sherman's March, as it became known, was a crucial element in the North's victory.

4. **Gen. Philip H. Sheridan** – The North had many advantages in the Civil War, but it couldn't match the South's cavalry and cavalry officers. The exception was Sheridan, who was the North's most decorated cavalry officer. At Perryville, Stones River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Sheridan distinguished himself. But it was his Shenandoah Valley Campaign in the winter of '64-65 that made him legendary.
5. **Gen. George H. Thomas** – Thomas was born into a Virginian slave-holding family, but he remained loyal to the Union after his state seceded. He became one of Union's most important leaders, serving nearly the whole of the war in the Western Theater. His role in the battles Mill Springs, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Stones River, Chattanooga, Franklin and Nashville was crucial. He came to be known as the Rock of Chickamauga after his desperate holding action allowed the rest of Gen. William Rosecrans Army of the Cumberland to safely retreat.
6. **Gen. George B. McClellan** – McClellan could have been the great hero of the Civil War, but his caution in the face of uncertainty and lack of confidence in his own army led him to hesitate in battle. In November of 1861, he was given overall command of the Union Army. His success in training and readying his army gave him a force that should have been able to roll over Lee's Confederates, but instead, letting Lee dictate the action, he was always on the defensive, until finally Lincoln lost patience with him and relieved him of command. He began the war nicknamed "Little Napoleon", but ended it as "The Virginia Creeper." Two years after he was replaced he accepted the Democratic nomination to oppose Lincoln in the 1864 presidential election, but he did no better against Lincoln than he had done against Lee.
7. **Adm. David Farragut** – Union naval superiority was critical to the outcome of the war and Farragut was the North's most important admiral. He was 60 years old when sent with a fleet to take the city of New Orleans. His success there was spectacular, but it was his daring capture of Mobile Bay in 1864 that cemented his reputation. He was high in the rigging of his flagship when one of his 17 vessels hit a moored torpedo and sank. More torpedoes were spotted and another commander might have hesitated. But Farragut famously shouted "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead."
8. **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** – When the war began Grant was an unimposing, not-very-good 38-year old shop clerk with a spotty record and few prospects for improvement. In little more than four years he was one of the most famous, powerful and successful men on earth. Grant was first given a minor command, Colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, but successive victories in the west, during a time when the Union's Eastern armies were struggling, brought him to the attention of Lincoln. Aware of what Grant's critics said (that Grant was a drinker and was accepting of heavy casualties), Lincoln came to admire Grant over all other Union generals. "I can't spare this man – he fights," said Lincoln. Grant became general-in-chief of all Union armies in March of 1864, and effectively ended the war after forcing Lee's surrender in April of 1865. After the war Grant became the 18th president, serving two terms.

9. **Gen. George Meade** – Two days before the momentous Battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln appointed a new general to lead the Army of the Potomac: George Meade. Succeeding Joseph Hooker, who succeeded Ambrose Burnside, who succeeded George McClellan who succeeded Irvin McDowell, Meade would come to be judged by a bar that was set very low. Victory at Gettysburg quickly elevated Meade in the eyes of the nation, but thereafter success was limited and finally Grant came from the West to push Meade into a subordinate role.
10. **Gen. Henry Halleck** – Halleck played a major role in the administration of the war, but he was ill-suited to generalship. Early in the conflict he attained command of the Western Armies after John Fremont was sacked, largely due to authorship of several military texts. Then the success of his subordinates (Halleck took undeserved credit for Grant's, Adm. Andrew Foote's and Gen. John Pope's Mississippi campaigns) elevated him to the top of Lincoln's military chain of command. In July 1862, Lincoln summoned Halleck to Washington and installed him as general-in-chief. Eventually Lincoln came to regret the appointment and Grant replaced him in 1864, leaving Halleck in the reduced role of chief of staff.
11. **Adm. David D. Porter** – Porter was Adm. David G. Farragut's brother, the latter having been adopted at the age of seven in 1808 by the Porter family. When Porter was born in 1813, the 12-year-old Farragut was already a naval veteran serving under the boys' father. By the time he was 13, the younger Porter was also serving in the Navy, remaining at sea for most of next 36 years. Porter acted in support of Farragut during the attack on New Orleans, and other operations. Given his own command, he was instrumental in Grant's success at Vicksburg. Porter helped save retreating Union forces after the failed Red River expedition and later engineered the captures of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, N. C.
12. **Frederick Douglass** – Douglass was born into slavery in (what is guessed to be) 1808. Self-educated and self-emancipated, Douglass became the nation's leading African-American voice of abolition. He came to be trusted by Lincoln for his wisdom and political savvy, and consequently during the war, became the first Black man to counsel and advise a president in the White House. He pushed Lincoln toward emancipation, to open the military to Black soldiers and argued for their equal treatment. He helped recruit soldiers to the union, including two of his sons. More than any man in the 19th century, it was Douglass, through his abilities and intellect, who furthered the idea of the equality of the races in the United States.
13. **Mathew Brady** – Today when we think about the Civil War, the images that appear in our minds are largely those produced by Brady. When the war began, Brady was authorized by Lincoln and the military to accompany troops into battle, inventing photo-journalism. Brady assembled a team of photographers – numbering 20 or more – who took studio equipment into the field and produced more than 10,000 glass negatives of (mostly Union) war scenes and individual portraits. Though some of the images have been lost, many thousands are collected and available at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., including xxx reproduced on the History of the Civil War wall chart.

14. **Clara Barton** – Most remembered as the founder and first president of the American Red Cross, Barton had a pioneering career as a woman in the American workplace and as a battlefield nurse. She was the first woman to hold a substantial clerkship in the federal government, working in the patent office. When the war began, though not trained as a nurse, she became the Union's most important organizer and caregiver for wounded soldiers. She earned official appointments, including "lady in charge," at military hospitals and at the battle front. After the war, her lectures and writings gave her a wide audience, which she used to publicize and standardize a modern approach to the care of war wounded and civilian victims.
15. **John Brown** – Civil war may have been inevitable, but John Brown's attempt to incite a mass slave rebellion at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, pushed the two sides of the slavery question to new extremes. Brown had spent most of his adult life devoted to abolition, but after his experience in Kansas (where he had gone to battle pro-slavery forces and ended up committing murder in retaliation for murder), he came to believe only violence could end slavery. After the catastrophic failure of his raid in October of 1859, and his subsequent hanging, he became a near-martyr to abolitionists, and the prime example to Southerners of why secession seemed necessary.
16. **Mary Chesnut** – During the Civil War, as the lesser-known half of a prominent South Carolina couple, Mary was married to James Chesnut, U.S. senator, Confederate delegate and general of the army. She accompanied Chesnut to the Confederate capital of Richmond, and other significant sites during the war, where she came in contact with many of the South's most important leaders. It was many years later, through her journal detailing their varied personalities and the daily life of the Confederacy at war, that Chesnut's fame eclipsed her husband's. Nearly 20 years after her death, her work was first published under the title, "A Diary from Dixie." Today her writings are considered by scholars to be the most important by a confederate author.
17. **Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard** – After his successful management of the attack at Fort Sumpter, Beauregard became the "Hero of Sumpter." But thereafter he found himself perpetually second in command. As Joseph Johnston's number two, Beauregard was credited with the South's victory at First Bull Run (Manassas). By the next spring he had been reassigned as second-in-command to Albert Sidney Johnston at the battle of Shiloh, taking over after Johnston's battlefield death. By the end of the war he was back under Joseph Johnston, fighting Sherman in the Carolinas. After the war he ran a railroad, managed the Louisiana lottery and was New Orleans commissioner of public works.
18. **Gen. John Bell Hood** – Hood was among the most successful and admired battlefield commanders in the Confederate Army, but he proved disastrously unsuited to strategic command. Hood's Texas Brigade broke the Union lines in a charge at the Battle of Gaines Mill and, then given command of a division, Hood repeated his success at Second Bull Run (Manassas) and Antietam. He lost use of his right arm at Gettysburg, and two months later lost his right leg at Chickamauga. By the next spring, 1864, he was back as Corps commander in Johnston's Army of Tennessee. Hood appealed directly to President

Davis to have Johnston replaced and in July Hood succeeded Johnston. Full command of the Army, however, brought Hood nothing but defeat. First at Atlanta, and later in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war he fathered 11 children including three sets of twins, before dying with his wife as victims of a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans.

19. **Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest** – Forrest had no military training (he was a planter, slave trader and speculator before the war), but he had a natural gift for battle and became one the South's most important figures, though after the war, one of its most controversial. He enlisted as a private, but when he raised and equipped a battalion at his own expense he was commissioned Lt. Col. to command it. He operated throughout the Western Theater, most-importantly Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga and Nashville, conducting raids and rearguard actions, harassing slow moving infantry units with his mobile and fast-moving cavalry. His role in the Fort Pillow Massacre, though clouded by conflicting accounts, stained his reputation, as did his involvement in Tennessee's post-war Ku Klux Klan.
20. **Gen. Braxton Bragg** – Bragg had one great success, the Battle of Chickamauga, the south's only major victory in the West. Otherwise, for him the war was a series of disappointments and disputes. He came into the war with a reputation for conflict with superior officers (along with a record of heroism in the Mexican-American War), but he matched that with constant battles with his subordinates during the Civil War. He commanded a corps at Shiloh, led an unsuccessful invasion of Kentucky and retreated disappointedly from Stones River. After the triumph at Chickamauga, his decisive loss at Chattanooga undid all the earlier gains. President Davis then recalled him to Richmond, putting him in an administrative post. Finally, he was returned to the battlefield in 1865 in time to absorb one final loss, to Sherman in North Carolina. It is there that Fort Bragg stands today in his honor.
21. **Gen. Robert E. Lee** – At the time of Virginia's secession, Lee was a 32-year veteran of the United States Army. At age 54, he had served in many capacities, early in his career as an engineer, and later in combat in the Mexican-American and Indian wars. In 1859, Lee commanded the force that fought and captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry. As the Civil War approached Lee first thought he might avoid choosing between his country and his state, but his hope of sitting out the war seemed impracticable. Though offered the command of the Union forces, Lee's loyalty was to Virginia. After resigning from the Army, Lee took command of the Virginia state forces. A year later he succeeded Joseph Johnston as General of the Army of Northern Virginia. For the next two years Lee out-fought, out-maneuvered, and out-foxed much larger and better-equipped Union forces as they attempted to crush the confederacy and take its capital, Richmond. In the end, Lee couldn't outlast the Union Army, and finally attrition and the relentless weight of Gen. Grant's manpower and materiel advantages overwhelmed his Army.
22. **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston** - A classmate of Robert E. Lee at the United States Military Academy, Johnston outranked Lee at the time of secession, and became the highest ranking officer to join the Confederacy. As commander of the Army of Northern

Virginia, he was victorious in the First Battle of Bull Run, but suffered a severe chest wound May 31, 1862, in the Battle of Seven Pines. This led to Lee taking over Johnston's command; one he would never relinquish. When recovered, Johnston was assigned command of the Department of the West with authority over most forces in the Western Theater. By that time, however, the war in the West had already turned against the South and Johnston's principal responsibility was to save Vicksburg, and later Atlanta. He was unable to accomplish either goal, and was recalled by President Davis July 17, 1864. In desperation, on March 6, 1865 Davis reluctantly returned Johnston to command of the forces in North Carolina, but again it was too late and Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman less than two months later.

23. **Gen. Jubal Early** – Early's was an important literary voice in the post-war period, writing effectively in what became known as the Lost Cause Movement of the South's valor and bravery against impossibly long odds. He served admirably in most major battles in the East, including First Bull Run (Manassas), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wilderness, but is best known for his summer raid into Maryland in 1864. Aiming to divert Union attention from Lee's front in Virginia, Early stunned an anxious Washington D.C. by marching his force of 15,000 into central Maryland and within five miles of the White House, before judiciously falling back across the Potomac to keep the diversion alive.
24. **Gen. James Longstreet** – Lee called Longstreet his "Old Warhorse," and for most of the war Longstreet served as Lee's most reliable corps commander. He played a significant role in the Confederate victories at Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, the Seven Days Battles and Chickamauga. He was also important at Antietam and Gettysburg, but it was his disagreement with Lee over plans for the latter that clouded his reputation in the South for the next century. After the war, Longstreet became a Republican supporting U.S. Grant for the presidency. And Longstreet wrote a critical appraisal of Lee's performance at Gettysburg in memoirs published in 1896, which fueled the animus defenders of the Lost Cause held toward him. His second wife, Helen, lived until 1962.
25. **Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson** – Jackson earned his iconic nickname at First Bull Run (Manassas) when Brig. Gen. Barnard Elliott Bee, Jr. encouraged his own troops by bringing their attention to , "Jackson standing like a stone wall." Jackson, and his highly disciplined brigade, excelled there, and later at Chancellorsville, where his brilliant flanking of the Union Army's right wing saved the day. But it was his daring and innovative Shenandoah Valley Campaign that established him among the pantheon of great American Generals. With an army of some 17,000 men he occupied more than thrice his number in a series of rapid fire attacks over 646 miles in 48 days, winning five significant battles. But Jackson was hit by friendly fire at Chancellorsville, where he lost an arm, and eight days later, after pneumonia set in, his life.
26. **Gen. J.E. B. Stuart** – First assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, Stuart was made commander of Stonewall Jackson's cavalry. After the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), Stuart came under the command of Lee who sent him on the reconnaissance

mission during the Peninsula Campaign that made Stuart a hero of Confederate lore. Taking 1,200 riders on June 12, 1862, Stuart's force swept around the Union Army's right flank assessing its weaknesses. Continuing into the Union rear, Stuart began taking prisoners, materiel and supplies. Four days later, Stuart reappeared from the other side with 165 captured soldiers, 260 horses and mules, and various other spoils, having accomplished a complete circumnavigation of Gen. McClellan's Army. From then on, Stuart's cavalry became Lee's eyes and ears, scouting and gathering intelligence in nearly every battle fought by Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, until May 12, 1864 when Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern.

27. **Alexander Stephens, Confederate Vice President** – In 1861, Stephens was elected vice president of the Confederate States of America, despite having voted against secession as a delegate to Georgia's convention. Prior to secession, Stephens served eight terms in the U.S. House, often urging compromise while still advocating for Southern Rights. But after accepting the vice presidency, Stephens famously argued that slavery was the "cornerstone" of the Confederacy, which was founded on "the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition." Through most of the war Stephens was at odds with President Davis, denouncing the president's policies on conscription, suspension of *habeas corpus*, impressment, taxation and military strategy. On Feb. 3, 1865, Stephens met with Lincoln in a last attempt to gain Southern independence through negotiation, but he was unsuccessful. On May 11, 1865, he was arrested and imprisoned for five months.
28. **Jefferson Davis, Confederate President** – When his state seceded, Davis was a sitting U.S. senator from Mississippi having been elected twice, and having served as Franklin Pierce's Secretary of War. He argued against secession, recognizing both the likelihood of war and the South's relative lack of military strength. But when secession came, delegates to the Confederacy's constitutional convention choose him by acclamation. It was thought that his reputation as an experienced moderate might smooth relations with the North. As a West Point graduate and hero of the Mexican-American War, Davis had hoped to become a Confederate general, but as president he relished his role as commander-in-chief. It wasn't until January 31, 1865 that Davis relinquished overall command of the Army to Gen. Lee. Davis' military strategy proved unwise, but historians also criticize his management of generals, allowing disputes and jealousies to fester, and often making poor leadership choices. After Lee's surrender Davis hoped to continue the war, but by May 5, he concluded that was not possible. On May 10, he was captured in flight; Davis' imprisonment lasted two years.

2. Images (see sheet)

3. Timeline Entries (not included)

4. The Road to War

1619 – The first slaves were brought to colonial America. This occurred at Jamestown, in Virginia, where tobacco was becoming the colony's primary crop. A crucial change in law was effected in 1662, when the Virginia House of Burgesses reversed English Common Law by holding that any child born in the colony would follow the status, slave or free, of its mother, rather than its father. This resulted in nearly 200 years of mixed race children being born slaves.

1787 – The U.S. Constitution is ratified, permitting slaveholding in the new nation. At the time of ratification five Northern states (N.H., Mass., R.I., Conn. and Penn.) had already abolished or were in the process of abolishing slavery. New York and New Jersey followed soon thereafter. In order to win ratification, the Northern states compromised with the Southern states by protecting slavery where it already existed, but limiting its spread. Since the Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, and since the importation of slaves was protected for just 20 years, slavery remained legal, but constrained.

1820 – The Missouri Compromise restricts slavery to southern territories. No territory north of Missouri's southern border could be admitted to the union as a slave state, but Missouri was allowed to enter the Union as a slave state, with Maine also gaining statehood as a free state, maintaining an even split between slave and free states at 12-12.

1846-48 – The Mexican-American War adds vast new territories to U.S., dividing nation over whether they are to be slave or free. California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and most of Arizona and Colorado all become American territories as a result of the war, as well as the fixing of Texas with settled borders. Texas is a slave state, but the disposition of the others spark years of bitter dispute in Congress.

1850 – The Compromise of 1850 spreads talk of secession. With Southern states already threatening secession, and holding a convention in Nashville to discuss it, the Northern states agreed to several controversial concessions, principally agreeing to a strengthened Fugitive Slave Act and to relax the hard line of the Missouri Compromise allowing slavery above the 36th parallel. The South agreed to allow California in as a free state, and Texas agreed to relinquish its claim to New Mexico, but many in the South viewed the Compromise as unacceptable.

1852 – **Harriet Beecher Stowe's** *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published. Thought to be the best-selling novel of the 19th century, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had a profound effect on Northern opinion and was crucial in fostering anti-slavery views abroad. Its depiction of the cruelties of slavery was shocking to populations unfamiliar with the institution of slavery, and offensive to Southerners who viewed the depiction as unfair.

1854 – The Kansas-Nebraska Act, undermining the Missouri Compromise, is passed. By allowing popular sovereignty (slavery by vote of the people) in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the act had the effect of repealing the Missouri Compromise. And by making slavery a question to be decided by the relative strength of the opposing populations, the act resulted in a

rush of people flooding into the territories to fight for their side of the issue. A bloody civil conflict in Kansas ensued.

1856 – The sacking of Lawrence by pro-slavery forces, the most notorious episode in “Bleeding Kansas,” was a foreshadowing of the war to come. More than 1,000 Northerners had entered Kansas in the year before determined to fight against slavery, but many more supporters of slavery crossed the Missouri border to counter them. On May 21, 800 pro-slavery fighters descended on the abolitionist town of Lawrence and destroyed its newspapers and hotel and looted the town. One man was killed in the attack and as many as 60 in Kansas during the entire conflict.

1856 – Rep. **Preston Brooks** (SC) assaults abolitionist Sen. **Charles Sumner** on the Senate floor. Sumner had made an insulting speech attacking Brooks’ cousin, Sen. **Andrew Butler**, and two days later Brooks appeared in the Senate chamber to confront Sumner, who was seated at his desk writing. Using his cane, Brooks beat Sumner unconscious, leaving him unable to return to the Senate for three years and in chronic and debilitating pain for the rest of his life. Brooks, however, died of croup eight months after the attack.

1857 – In the Dred Scott decision, U.S. Supreme Court, led by **Roger Taney**, rejects the idea that Negroes have rights.

1859 – Abolitionist **John Brown** leads failed insurrection at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia

5. MAJOR BATTLES

<u>TWELVE MAJOR BATTLES</u>	<u>CASUALTIES</u>
1. Gettysburg (U)	51,000
2. Seven Days Battles (C)	35,200
3. Chickamauga (C)	34,624
4. Wilderness (INC)	29,800
5. Spotsylvania (INC)	30,000
6. Chancellorsville (C)	24,000
7. Stone’s River (U)	23,515
8. Shiloh (U)	23,746
9. Antietam (U)	23,100
10. Second Bull Run (Manassas) (C)	22,180
11. Vicksburg (U)	19,233
12. Fredericksburg (C)	17,929

U – Union Victory
C – Confederate Victory
INC – Inconclusive

6. Statistics

Below is an expanded presentation of Civil War Statistics.

- The population numbers come from the 1860 census. A fascinating and extensive volume of information is available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1860.html>.
- Men at Arms represent an estimate, especially on the Confederate side where historians can choose between estimates that range from 600,000 to 1,400,000. We have chosen the mid-point of these. James McPherson in *Battle Cry of Freedom* settles on a range between 850,000 and 900,000. E.B. Long in *The Civil War Day by Day* 750,000. Most Southern accounts tend toward the lower range. Estimates are based on census accounts of overall population and later records of surviving veterans. Union numbers are also estimates, since they are based on records of enlistments, but can't avoid double counting those who enlisted more than once.
- Casualty figures are inexact due to generally unreliable record keeping, and a near-total loss of Confederate records after the war. The estimates used are those most commonly cited, based on postwar analysis of regimental records, newspaper accounts, extrapolations from known records of individual battles and educated guesses. For more than a century, the statistics compiled by Thomas L. Livermore, himself a veteran of the war, have been accepted as a starting point for listing casualty figures. The fatalities listed below are his estimates. The estimates of soldiers wounded are those of historian Shelby Foote, as well as Long.
- The Cost of War is in 1865 dollars, which is problematic for the Confederacy since it issued its own currency which could buy a dollar in gold for \$1.10 in May 1861, but March of 1865 was worth 1/70 of its original value. The figures come from Long.

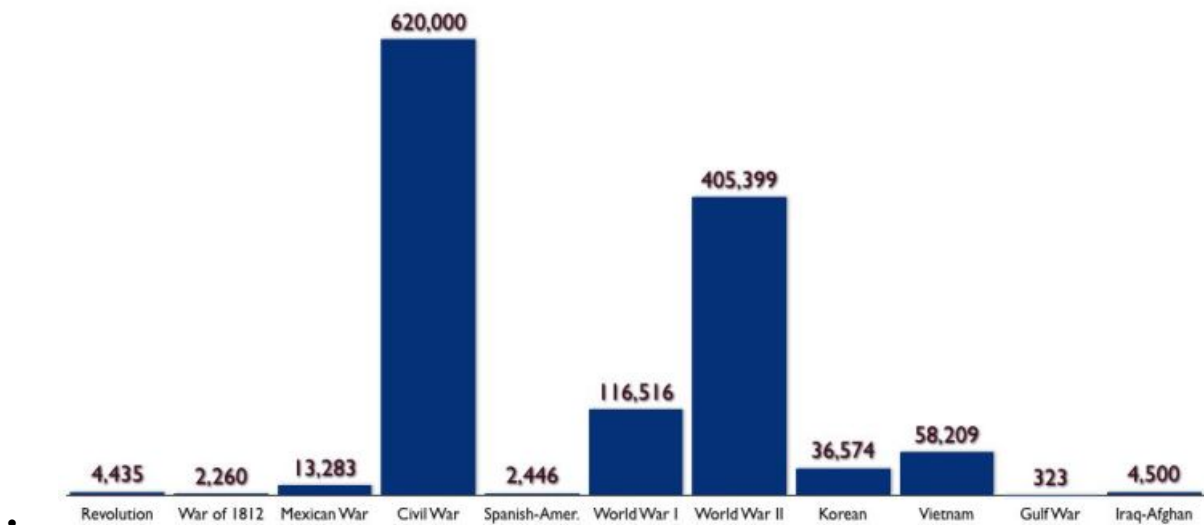
	UNION	CONFEDERACY
TOTAL POPULATION*	22,080,250	9,103,332
FREE POPULATION	21,650,993	5,582,205
SLAVES	429,257	3,521,127
FREE BLACKS	355,310	132,760
*1860 CENSUS		
MEN AT ARMS	2,625,000	1,000,000
WEST POINT GENERALS	217	133
KILLED IN ACTION	110,070	94,000
DIED OF SICKNESS	250,152	164,000
WOUNDED	275,000	194,000

COST OF WAR

\$6,190,000,000

\$2,099,800,000

Below is a comparison of the total war deaths incurred in each of the United States' major conflicts, according to the Congressional Research Service:



Below are several additional statistics that are worth considering:

DIED WHILE CAPTIVE	30,192	26-30,000
GENERALS IN SERVICE	583	425
FATALITIES OF GENERALS	65	92
WARSHIPS (at peak)	641	101
HORSES	4.200,000	1,700,000
BANKING (deposits)	\$207,000,000	\$47,000,000
MANUFACTURING (\$ Value)	\$1,621,000,000	\$155,000,000
FACTORIES	100,500	20,600
AGRICULTURE (\$ Value)	\$4,779,993,000	\$1,870,938,000
RAILROAD MILES	21,700	9,000
SHIPPING VESSELS	10,260	819
SHIPPING TONNAGE	4,602,868	286,445
IMPORTS (1861)	\$335,650,000	\$15,500,000(est.)
EXPORTS (1861)	\$222,199,000	\$37,000,000(est.)

7. Map – The Receding Confederacy, 1861-1865

Below the solid red line are the 11 states of the Confederacy:

South Carolina
Mississippi
Florida
Alabama
Georgia
Louisiana
Texas
Virginia
Arkansas
Tennessee
North Carolina

Above the solid Red line, in light blue and gray, are the four Border States with legal slavery, which stayed in the union:

Missouri
Kentucky
Maryland
Delaware

The states in dark blue comprise the rest of Union. Note that in 1863 a large section of Western Virginia, which was largely loyal to the Union, broke away from the Confederacy and form its own state, West Virginia (marked by the dotted red line).

The shaded gray areas illustrate how the Confederacy lost control of its territory over the four years of war.

In 1861, when the war began, there was significant confederate control over the four Border States, though the state governments remained loyal to the union. By the end of 1862, the Union Army had assert control over most of Kentucky and Southern Missouri. In addition, victories at Fort Donelson and Shiloh had put much of Tennessee in Union hands. New Orleans and several other port cities had been taken by Union Naval forces, and a sizable army under Gen. Ambrose Burnside had taken Coastal North Carolina

In December of 1863, despite Gen. Robert E. Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, the Confederate Army still controlled most of Virginia. But, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's victory at Vicksburg gave Union control over the Mississippi River, and most of Eastern and Northern Mississippi, and nearly all of Tennessee.

In 1864, Gen. William T. Sherman's March to the Sea cut a wide swath through Georgia. Meanwhile, Grant, now commanding the Union Army in the East, backed Lee forces up to Richmond and Petersburg. In Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Philip Sheridan had established Union control.

In 1865, the Union completed its complete victory over Southern forces.

8. They Lit the Fuse

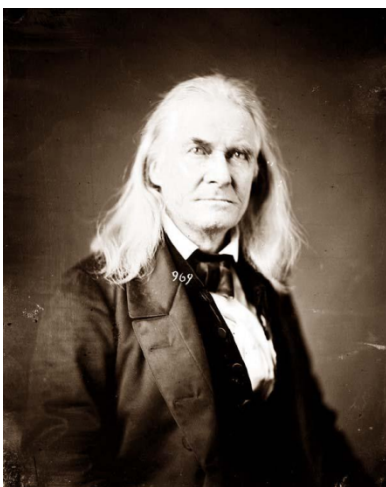
Secession came in 1860, but it was debated for generations, especially in the South after the Compromise of 1850. Proponents of secession voiced their beliefs in newspapers, journals, political campaigns and in legislatures. But, when secession and war finally came, the leading voices that had roused to South to disunion were largely pushed aside as the new Confederacy sought more moderate men to become the South's public face. And they were overshadowed by the Confederacy's military leaders who prosecuted the war.

Listed below are the six men whose strong advocacy of secession, even if it brought war, were most responsible for leading the South out of the Union:

Edmund Ruffin

Virginia, Southern Agriculturalist

Ruffin was the most dramatic and uncompromising of all secessionist figures, arranging at age 67 to join South Carolina's Palmetto Guards in order to be among the first to fire on Fort Sumter. As a proponent of scientific agriculture, Ruffin saw slavery as essential to the Southern economy, and viewed anti-slavery politicians in the North to be inimical to Southern survival. After John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, Ruffin bought several of the pikes Brown intended for his slave rebellion and sent them to Southern governors to illustrate their peril. Three months after the war, Ruffin shot himself.



Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr.

South Carolina, Politician

Rhett served many years in the U.S. Congress, but his interest in secession began as early as 1830. By 1852, he had fully embraced the movement, resigning his Senate seat and returning to South Carolina to agitate for disunion. Assuming ownership of the *Charleston Mercury* newspaper in 1857, Rhett and his son repeatedly told his Southern audience that if allowed to continue Northern policy would ultimately lead to a Southern minority enslaved by an anti-slave North. For his role in promoting disunion, he came to be called the "father of secession."



Louis Wigfall

Texas, Politician

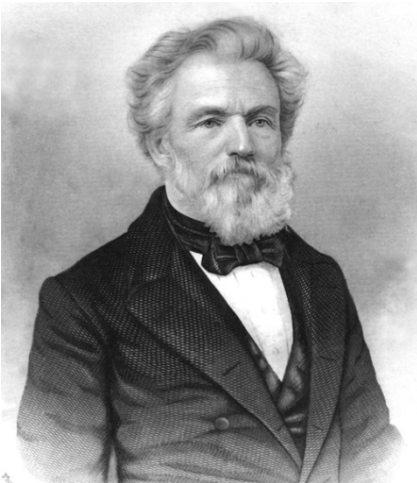
Wigfall was born in South Carolina, earned a college degree, entered the law and politics, but hard drinking and intemperate penchant for dueling led to his relocating to Texas. From 1848 until the war, Wigfall rose in Democratic Party politics, riding his opposition to Sam Houston as a "traitor" to Southern rights, all the way to the U.S. Senate. He served only 15 months before resigning and joining the rebellion. Leaving Washington D.C. he headed for Fort Sumter, where he dramatically undermined Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard by rowing out to the Fort to negotiate surrender with Union Major Robert Anderson. He became Gen. of a Texas brigade, but was unsuccessful as an officer and spent most of the war in the Confederate Senate.



John Quitman

Mississippi, Politician

He died in 1858, before his dream of secession was attained, but in the decade of the 1850s, Quitman made a significant contribution to the movement for Southern independence. Born in New York, Quitman became a Southerner as a 23-year-old, moving to Mississippi in 1821. By 1850 he had five plantations and over 400 slaves. Twice he served as governor of Mississippi, but his second term was cut short by his involvement in a filibustering scheme to make Cuba an American slave state. Later he joined President Franklin Pierce in another plan to attack Cuba, which Quitman was to lead, but Pierce cancelled it at the last minute. At the time of his death, Quitman was serving in the U.S. Congress.



James DeBow

Louisiana, Publisher

DeBow's Review was among the most influential and widely read journals of Southern opinion throughout the middle of the nineteenth century. Published in New Orleans and founded by James DeBow, it concerned matters of economics, agriculture and industry and reflected DeBow's interest in modernizing and expanding the Southern economy to better compete with its larger and more advanced neighbor to the north. The Review promoted the Biblical case for slavery, the necessity to the South of the expansion of slavery to new states and countries to the south, and finally the need for Southern independence.



William Lowndes Yancey

Alabama, Politician

Yancey was born in Georgia, but settled in Alabama, where he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. He served but two years, returning to Alabama to establish a law office. As a private citizen, Yancey became a leading voice for disunion. He became known as the "Orator of Secession," pushing for Southern independence at the 1860 Democratic National Convention and then at the Alabama's secession convention. During the war, Yancey was sent to Europe to appeal for aid and recognition, and later served in the Confederate Congress. He died in 1863.



