

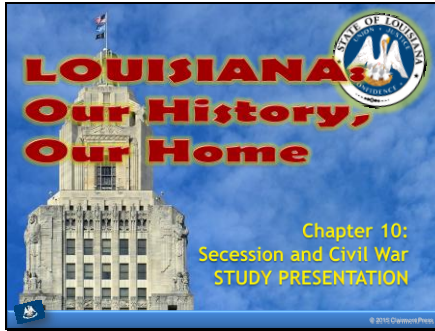


Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

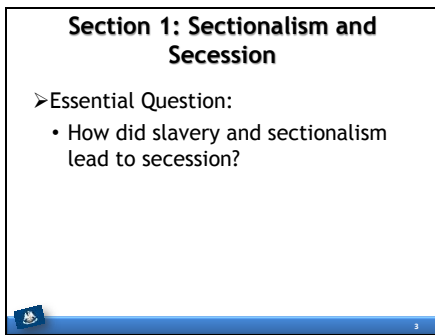
Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

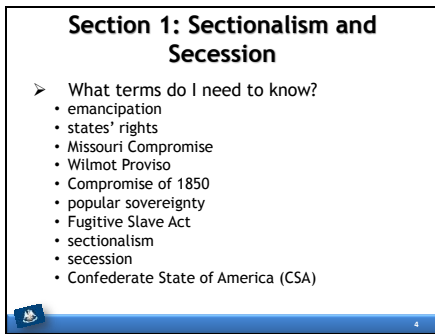
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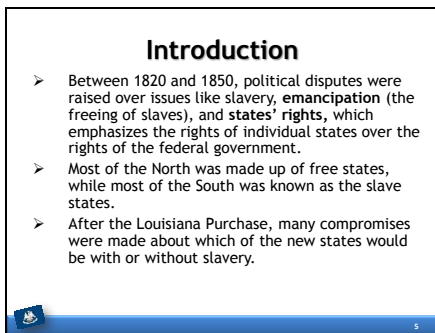
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Attempts at Compromise

- The **Missouri Compromise** of 1820 set a border between slave and free states.
- It was intended to provide a permanent line of division, though the tensions still grew with each new state.
- The **Wilmot Proviso**, an attempt to prohibit slavery in any new territory acquired during the Mexican-American War, was never passed by the proslavery Senate.

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Attempts at Compromise (Continued)

- The five-part **Compromise of 1850** was Congress's final solution.
- Three parts of the deal are applied to the new Southwest territories. One part included **popular sovereignty**, which is the ability of the people in an area to decide an issue, like slavery, for themselves.
- The other two parts involved slavery continuing in Washington, DC, and fugitive slaves.
- Part five, the **Fugitive Slave Act**, ensured the return of run-away slaves to their masters.
- This, plus other conditions in the act, led to an increase in antislavery feelings in the North.

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Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Published in 1852, the story addresses the evils of slavery by discussing Uncle Tom and how he was sold to an abusive owner.
- The book, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, created more sympathy for slaves and attracted more to the antislavery cause in the North.
- In parts of the South, criticism of the book was harsh.

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Political Parties and Sectionalism

- While political parties were important during the 1850s, issues with slavery eventually overrode loyalty to a party.
- Northerners and southerners began to separate themselves from the other mentally.
- The way of dividing the country based on slave or free state was called **sectionalism**.



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The Election of 1860

- Northern and Southern Democrats were divided over slavery, offering two candidates that year.
- Southerners wishing to stay in the Union formed their own party and nominated their own candidate.
- Abraham Lincoln represented the Republicans, who opposed the expansion of slavery.
- Many states, including Louisiana, did not include Lincoln on the ballot because of the Republicans' stance on slavery.
- When Lincoln won, many southern states felt cheated since he was not on their ballot; this action began the secession of states.

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Louisiana Secedes

- Although originally against it, Governor Thomas Overton Moore began to move Louisiana toward secession.
- Many people were not sure about secession because the economy of New Orleans heavily relied on northern and international trade.
- Despite economic concerns, others believed secession was the best option. Secession is the withdrawal of a state from the Union.
- After many political debates, Louisiana seceded from the US in January 26, 1861.
- In April, they joined six other states in the new Confederate States of America.

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Section 2: The Civil War Begins

- Essential Question:
 - What were the major events of the Civil War that affected Louisiana?

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Section 2: The Civil War Begins

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Conscription Act
 - blockade
 - Confiscation Act
 - profiteering
 - Anaconda Plan
 - siege

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Introduction

- CSA forces in South Carolina demanded that US federal troops leave Fort Sumter in Charleston.
- When US federal forces tried to resupply their troops, an artillery strike was ordered against them to prevent it.
- Without supplies or arms, the federal troops surrendered to the CSA.
- After the attack at Fort Sumter, both sides put out calls to war.

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Soldiers: Volunteers and Conscripts

- Enthusiasm for serving in the war was high in the first months.
- Wheat's Tigers was one of the most famous units to come from Louisiana. Comprised of Irish and German immigrants, the unit gained a reputation for their ferocity and rowdiness.
- Numbers for volunteers fell drastically, though, as the death toll rose, and people realized the war would be prolonged and bloody.
- In order to raise numbers, the CSA government established rewards, and then the **Conscription Act**, which set up a draft.
- Because many people with essential jobs and rich men were exempt from this act, the phrase "a rich man's struggle but a poor man's fight" was coined.

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The War Comes Home

- At the Battle of Shiloh, one in five men, more than 23,000 in total, were either killed, wounded, captured, or missing.
- Wounded soldiers and bodies of those killed arrived back in Louisiana, literally bringing the war home.
- Because water transport was so important to the South, the North quickly established a strategy of blockading the region.
- With the **blockade**, or isolating a seaport to prevent ships from leaving or entering, in place, supplies began to run low in New Orleans.

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The War Comes Home (Continued)

- After multiple fort bombardments from Union ships, Admiral David Farragut's forces moved in to take New Orleans.
- Despite Confederate efforts to deter them, the Union ships kept clearing CSA ships, chains, and flaming barges to continue their path to New Orleans.
- Finally, after a long day of pushing through, Farragut's forces made it to New Orleans.
- Many citizens burned their goods and supplies in order to prevent the North from getting them.
- Citizens were angry that their city was not defended better.

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General Butler Takes Command

- In May, Union General Benjamin Butler took command of New Orleans, leaving Farragut to his next objectives.
- General Butler began putting plans into effect to get the city under control.
- He supported an existing free market to help feed the hungry.
- He also put many citizens and slaves to work cleaning the notoriously dirty city.




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Unrest in Occupied New Orleans

- Despite these things, many in the city still resisted Union control.
- Soldiers were shocked at the amount of disrespect shown to them by the city's women.
- Butler issued General Order Number 28, warning women to show respect or risk punishment.




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Nurseries of Treason

- Since schools were teaching students anti-Union subjects, Butler considered them "nurseries of treason".
- He closed schools two weeks early and spent the summer "Union-izing" the schools.
- Many teachers lost their jobs, and some parents simply kept their kids at home rather than have them taught by Unionist teachers.




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Confiscation of Confederate Property

- Butler heavily enforced the **Confiscation Act**, which allowed the Union army to take the property of anyone who continued to support the Confederacy; this majorly impacted wealthy New Orleanians.
- Because of Butler's harshness, as well as taking valuables from families, he earned the nickname "Spoons" and "Beast" Butler.
- Many people had very little, and often found themselves more desperate after Union troops moved through.



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Butler's Removal

- Butler had many conflicts with foreign consuls in New Orleans.
- Also, rumor had it that he allowed his brother to engage in war **profiteering**, making an unfair profit on essential goods during emergency times.
- Butler's confrontational nature and possible corruption led to his dismissal.

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Union Occupation Spreads

- Union occupation spread to other parts of Louisiana as well.
- In early May 1862, Baton Rouge fell to Farragut's fleet.
- Although Confederate troops contested its possession, the city stayed in Union hands for the rest of the war.

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The Anaconda Plan

- Farragut and other naval officers began to turn their gaze upriver.
- The Union plan was to take control of the river at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- This plan to take Mississippi River was called the **Anaconda Plan**. Its goal was to squeeze the Confederacy into submission.
- By controlling the river, the Union believed they could split the Confederacy.
- While this plan was in motion, Union forces began taking southwest Louisiana.
- Despite constant fighting, the Union controlled most of southwest Louisiana by April.

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The Siege at Port Hudson

- After establishing control over the southern half of the state, Union forces began land campaigns to take Port Hudson.
- Union naval forces were unable to take the port despite their best efforts.
- After three unsuccessful attempts to take the fort, the Union decided to lay **siege** to it, which is when an army tries to capture a town by surrounding it and preventing supplies from reaching it. The siege lasted forty-eight days.

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The Vicksburg Campaign

- Vicksburg was well protected by a large Confederate force with plenty of firepower.
- After more than a year of failed canals and struggles to reach Vicksburg with their armies, the Union was finally able to lay siege to the city.
- After near-constant Union bombardment and the loss of all supplies, the Confederate forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.
- The surrender of Vicksburg caused the surrender of the Confederates at Port Hudson days later.

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Section 3: The Last Years of the War

- Essential Question:
 - What were the final years of the Civil War like for the people of Louisiana?

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Section 3: The Last Years of the War

- What terms do I need to know?
 - chicory
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - assassination

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Introduction

- The Confederate losses of Vicksburg and at Gettysburg turned the tide of war in the Union's favor, but the conflict continued for another year and a half.
- In Louisiana, the troops, the government, and displaced civilians—both free and slave—were on the move in the last years of the war.



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Government in Exile

- After the loss of Baton Rouge, Governor Moore was forced to move the state government twice, ending in Shreveport.
- Moore served as the governor through most of the war.
- He was instrumental in convincing the CSA to create a Confederate command in west Louisiana.




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Government in Exile (Continued)

- Henry Watkins Allen, a crippled veteran of the war, became governor after Moore's last term.
- He established a trade channel with Mexico in order to gain food and supplies, despite criticism.
- He also established state stores for fair-priced goods and paid benefits for soldiers' families.




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The Red River Campaign

- During spring of 1864, Union General Nathaniel Banks led a campaign in an attempt to take Shreveport.
- By doing so, he hoped to reabsorb Louisiana into the Union.
- Confederate Major General Richard Taylor was able to hold back many of the attacks.
- In the end, this campaign yielded little results other than preventing the Union from taking all of the state.




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Life in Occupied Louisiana

- Just like the government, many civilians were on the move as battle lines changed.
- Those who stayed in their houses were subject to constant raiding from troops of both sides.
- Different things were used to replace luxury items from before the war. One example of this is chicory, which is a bitter herb whose root was ground to serve as a replacement for coffee.



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Emancipation Begins


- During the war, the institution of slavery was crumbling.
- On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which was designed to create havoc for the Confederates by freeing slaves in Confederate-controlled areas.
- Despite some limitations, the Emancipation Proclamation undoubtedly changed the course and nature of war.



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The War Ends


- Abraham Lincoln was reelected in November of 1864.
- The Union had dominated the Confederacy for over a year, and by 1865, it was clear that the war was slowly ending.
- Despite the official surrender of April 9, 1865, it took months before all Confederate capitals surrendered.
- The last to surrender was Louisiana's capital, Shreveport, on June 2, 1865.



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Uncertainty at War's End

- Uncertainty about what the post-war America would be like was high.
- President Lincoln, during this uncertainty, was **assassinated** (murdered) by John Wilkes Booth five days after the end of the war.
- The South's infrastructure was ruined from the fighting and hundreds of thousands of people were dead.



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Uncertainty at War's End (Continued)

- It took months before some soldiers made it back home from war, and it took years for life to return to normal.
- Even then, the state would never be like it was before the war.
- Freed slaves had a difficult journey ahead.
- Many citizens fought against the new society being forced upon them.
- The process of putting Louisiana back together would be long, painful, and sometimes brutal.

