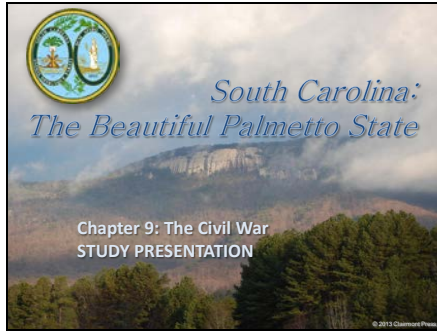
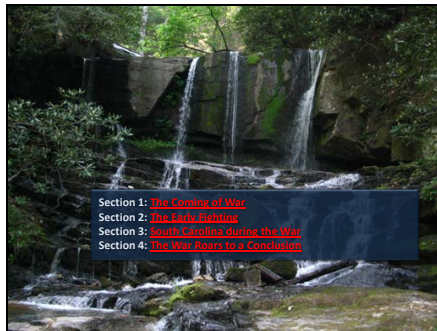


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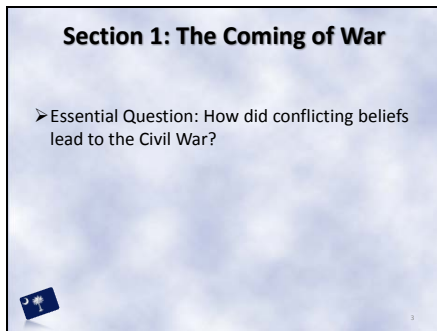
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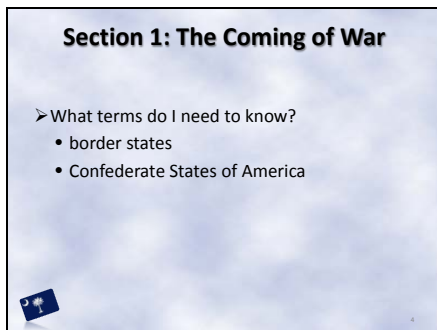
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The Election of 1860


- 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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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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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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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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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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Section 2: The Early Fighting

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




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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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**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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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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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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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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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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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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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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Section 3: South Carolina during the War

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




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Section 3: South Carolina during the War

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- hoarding
- speculation
- inflation



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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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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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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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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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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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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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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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Section 4: The War Roars to a Conclusion

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- siege
- forage



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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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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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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 21st United States Colored Regiment




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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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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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Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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**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.

