


The Civil War

Timeline Cards



Whereas On the Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to-wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to-wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NOETH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-Seventh.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

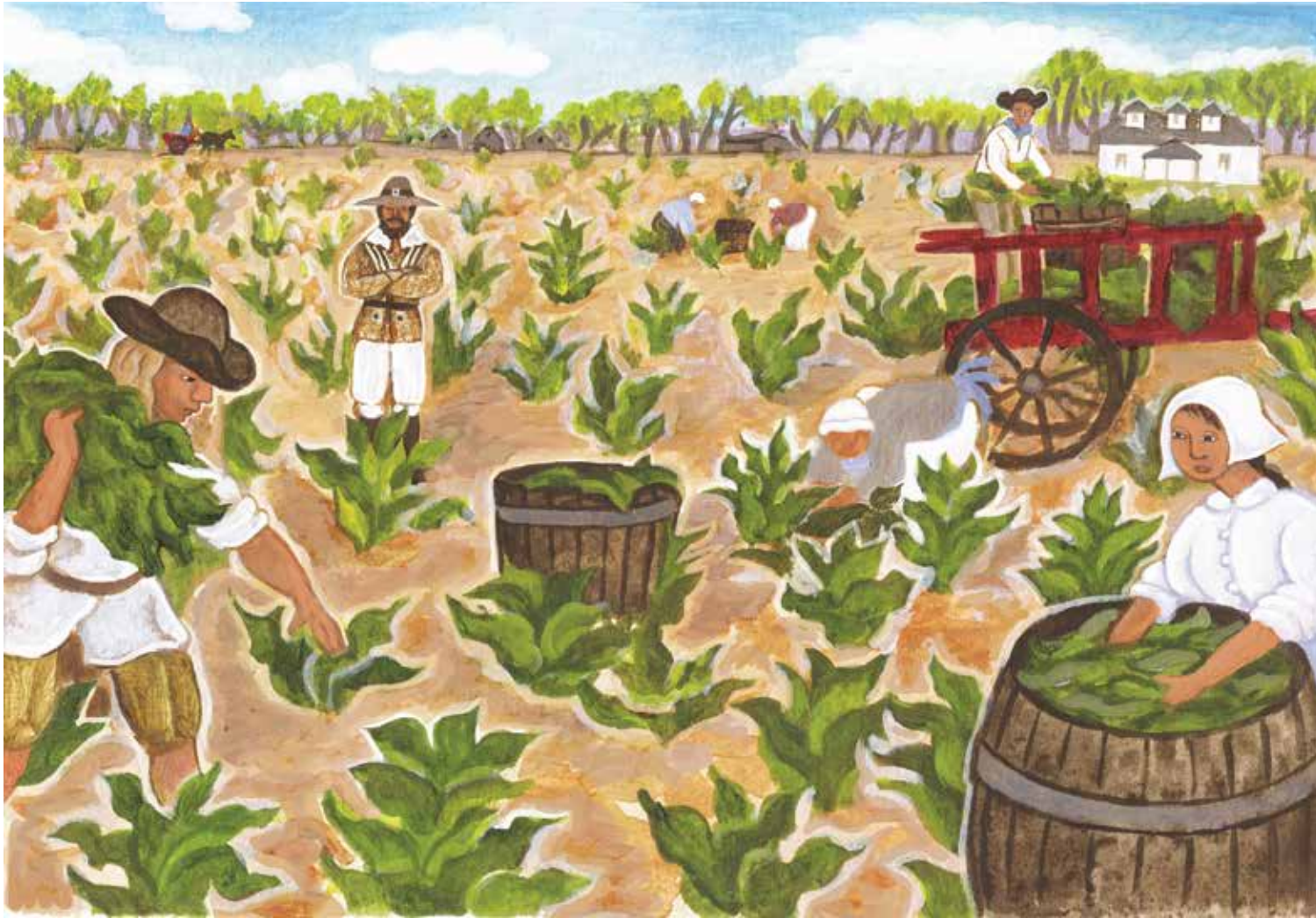
NOTE—The part of the slaves were afterwards freed by Legislation and Constitutional Amendments.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



Core Knowledge®

Introduction



By 1619, tobacco was the chief crop grown in Jamestown.

Introduction



By the 1660s, enslaved people were brought from Africa to grow tobacco in North America.

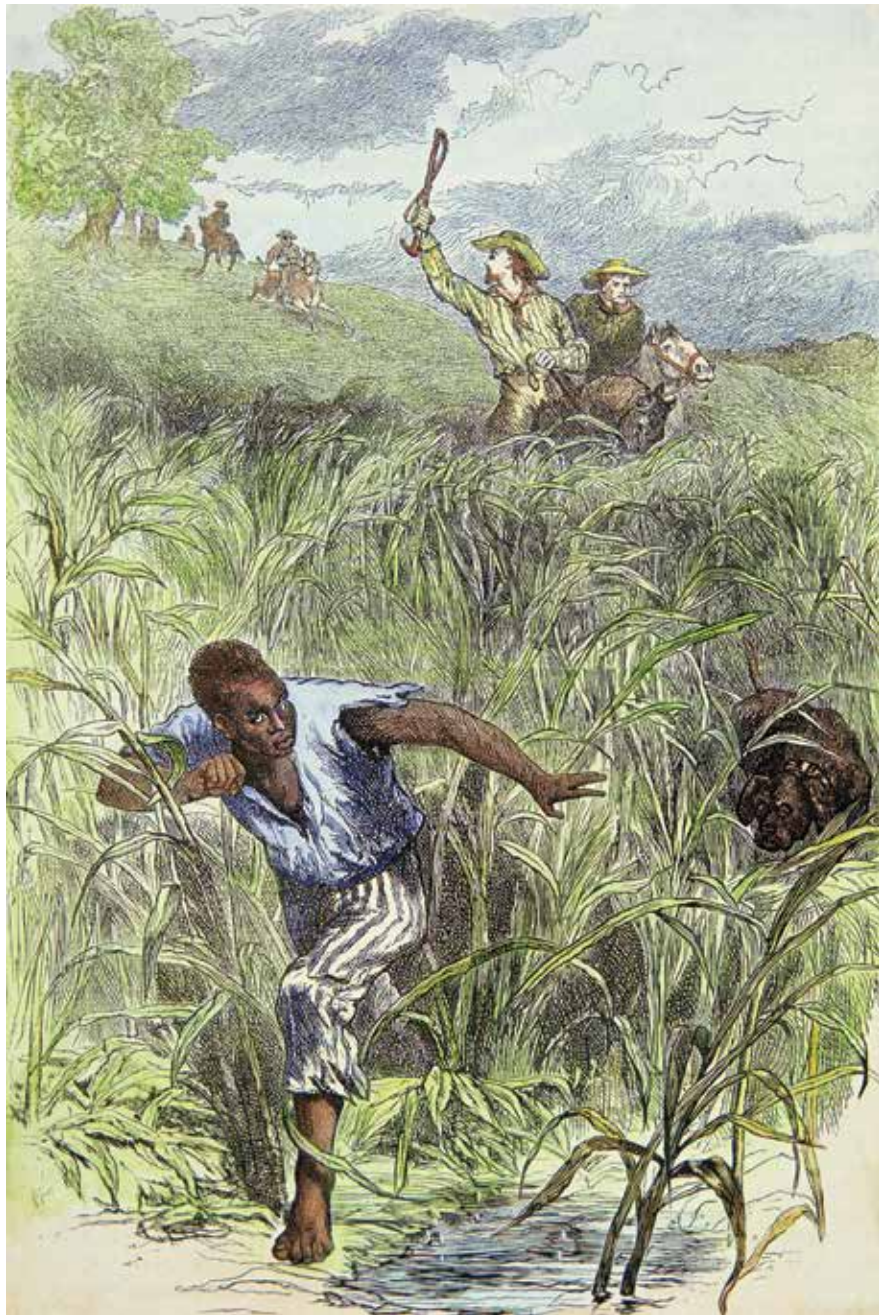
CHAPTER 1: Slavery



Invented in 1793, the cotton gin made cotton a profitable crop in the South, causing the demand for slaves to increase.

Big Question: Why did the demand for slaves increase in the Southern states?

CHAPTER 2: The Life of the Slave

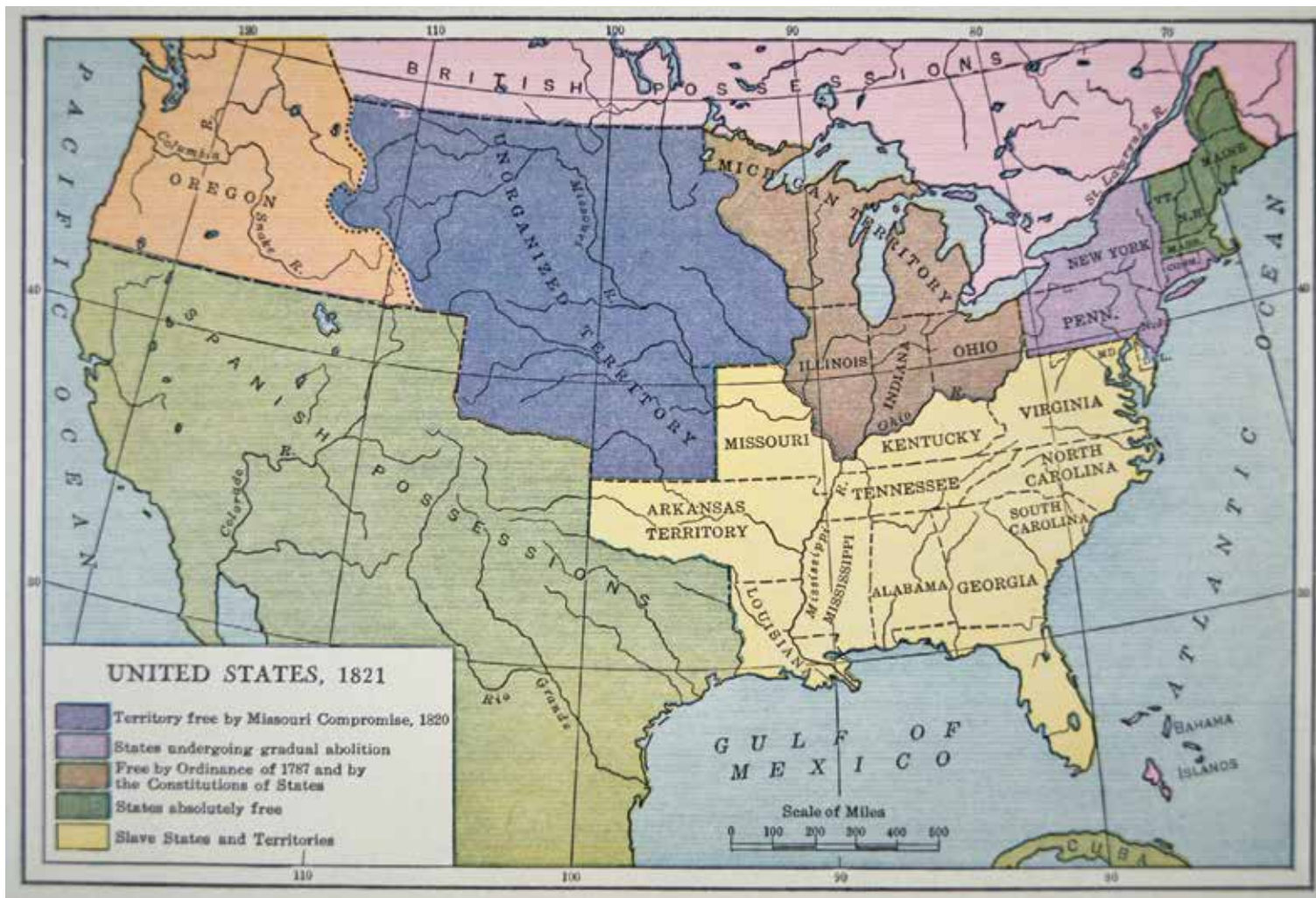


Slaves resisted in different ways. Some tried to run away, some worked very slowly or pretended to be sick. In 1831, slaves in Virginia, led by Nat Turner, rebelled and killed men, women, and children.

Big Question: How did slaves in the South resist?

CHAPTER 3: The Missouri Compromise

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 tried to settle the question of the spread of slavery by drawing a line from Missouri's southern border, dividing free and slave portions across the rest of the Louisiana Purchase.



Big Question: How did the Missouri Compromise attempt to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories?

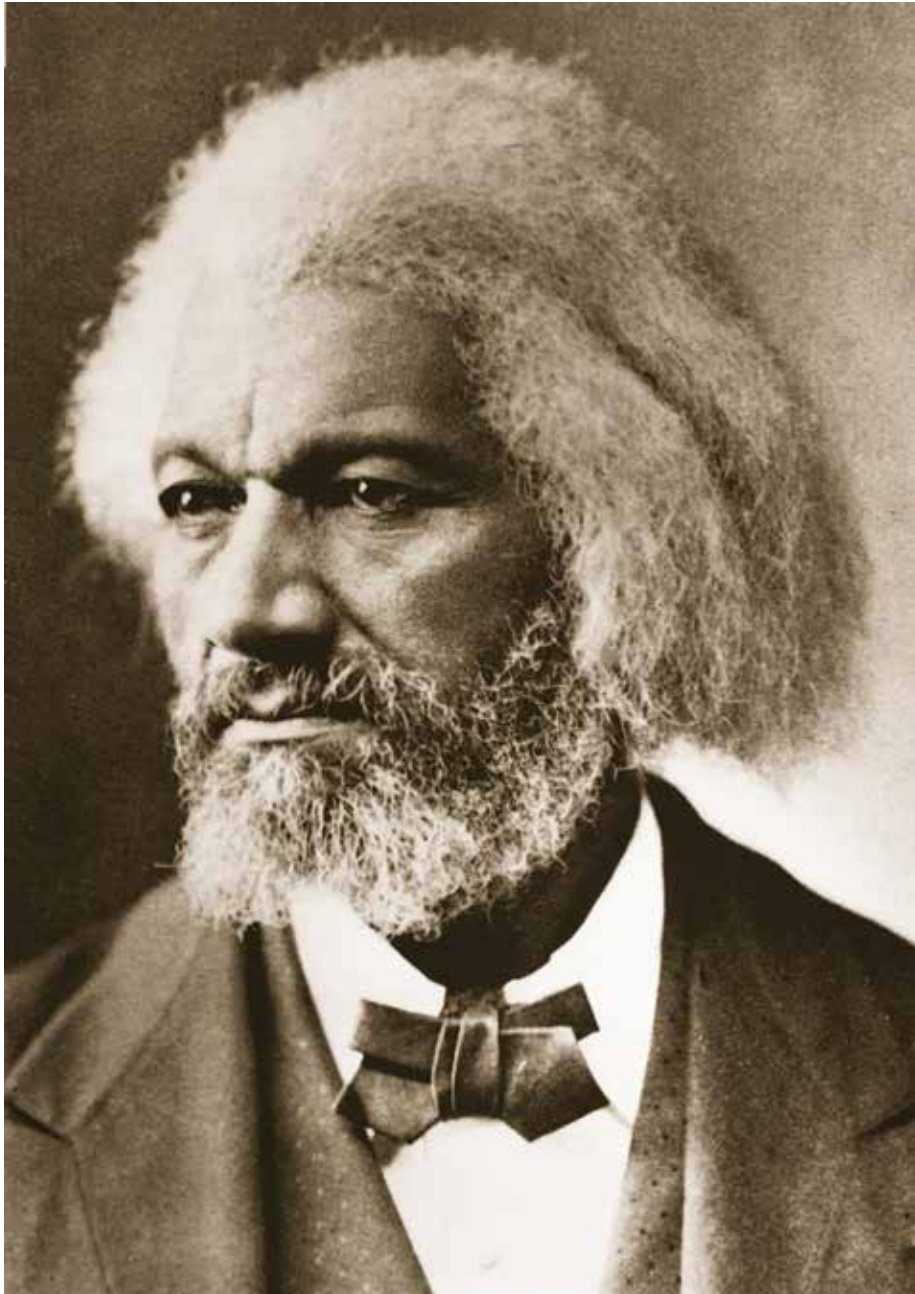
CHAPTER 4: Growth of Antislavery Feeling

In his newspaper,
The Liberator,
William Lloyd Garrison
argued for the
abolition, or end,
of slavery.

[illegible]

Big Question: How did abolitionists and the people of the Underground Railroad fight against slavery?

CHAPTER 4: Growth of Antislavery Feeling



In 1845, Frederick Douglass, a former slave, published a book about his life as a slave and his escape from slavery.

Big Question: How did abolitionists and the people of the Underground Railroad fight against slavery?

CHAPTER 5: Growing Apart

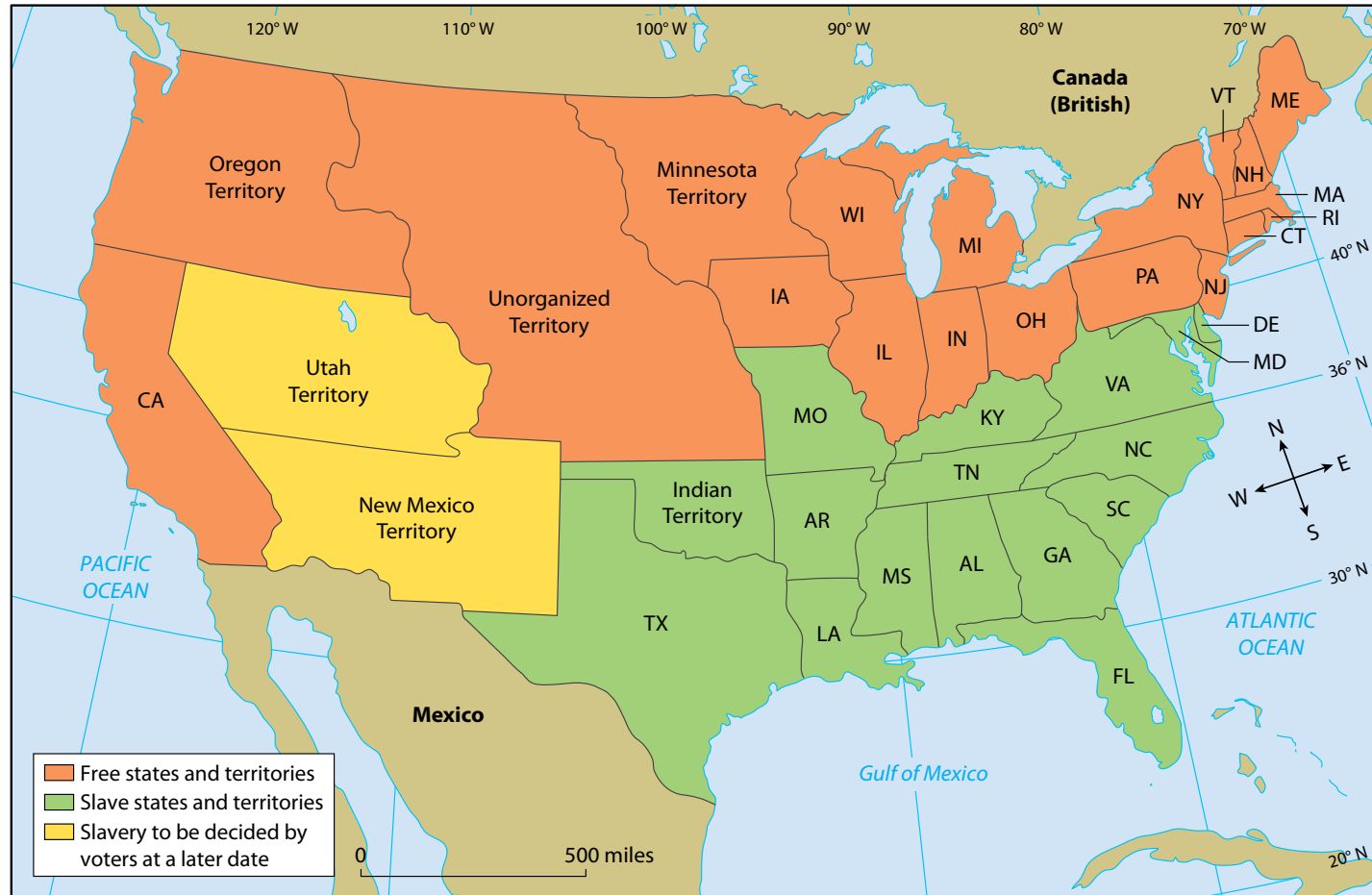


Samuel Slater's mill, which opened in 1791, was the first cotton mill in America. More and more factories were built in the North.

Big Question: What were the economic differences between the North and the South?

CHAPTER 6: A House Divided

The Compromise of 1850



The Compromise of 1850 temporarily calmed tensions between the North and the South over the issue of slavery.

Big Question: Why did compromises fail to solve the national argument about slavery?

CHAPTER 6: A House Divided

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Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 to show the evils of slavery.

Big Question: Why did compromises fail to solve the national argument about slavery?

CHAPTER 7: Young Mr. Lincoln



Abraham Lincoln opposed slavery, but he hoped that it could be ended constitutionally.

Big Question: What shaped Abraham Lincoln as a young man?

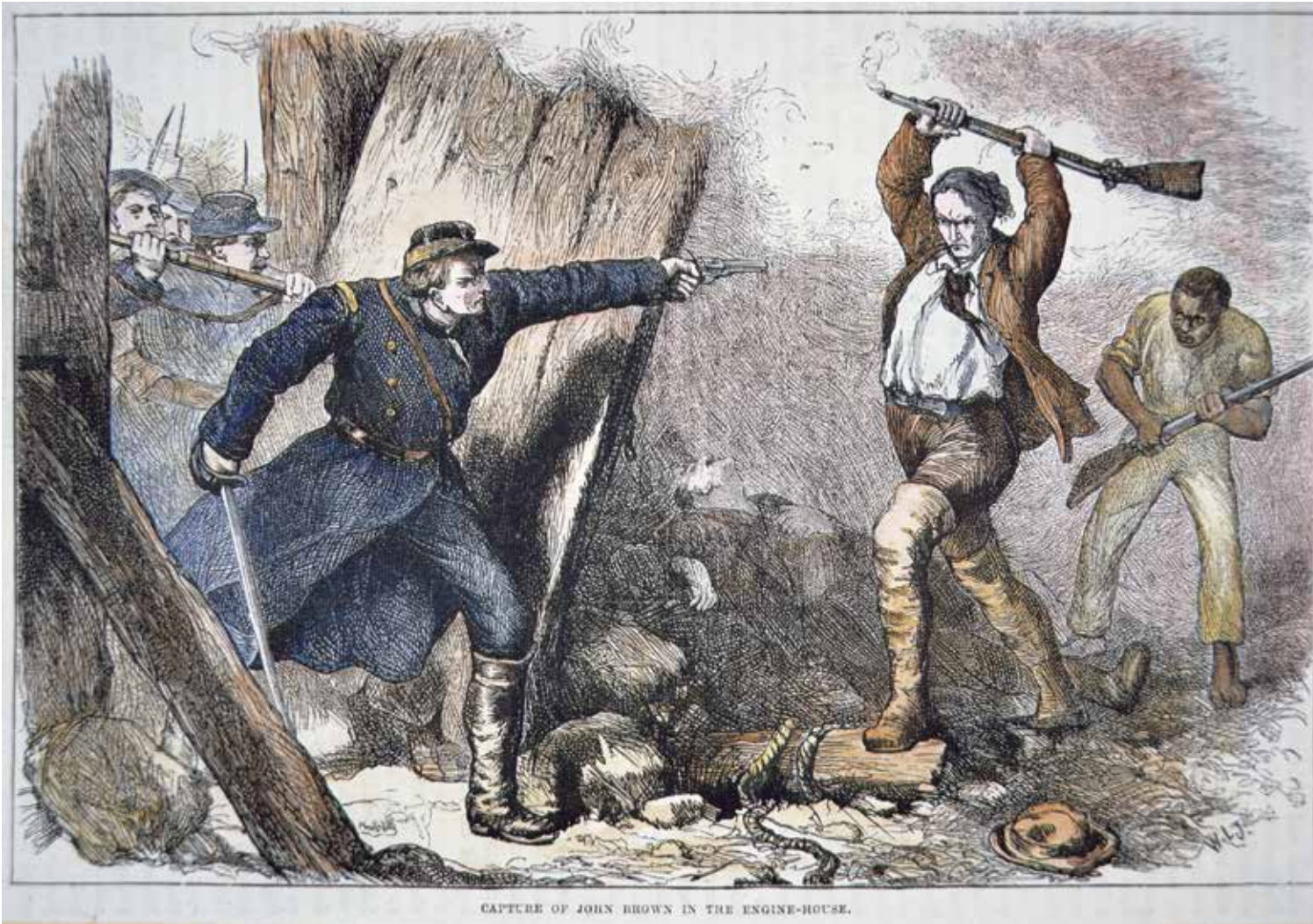
CHAPTER 8: The Crisis Deepens



"A house divided against itself cannot stand."—Abraham Lincoln, after being nominated by the Republican party in Illinois to run for the Senate, 1858.

Big Question: What led the South to secede?

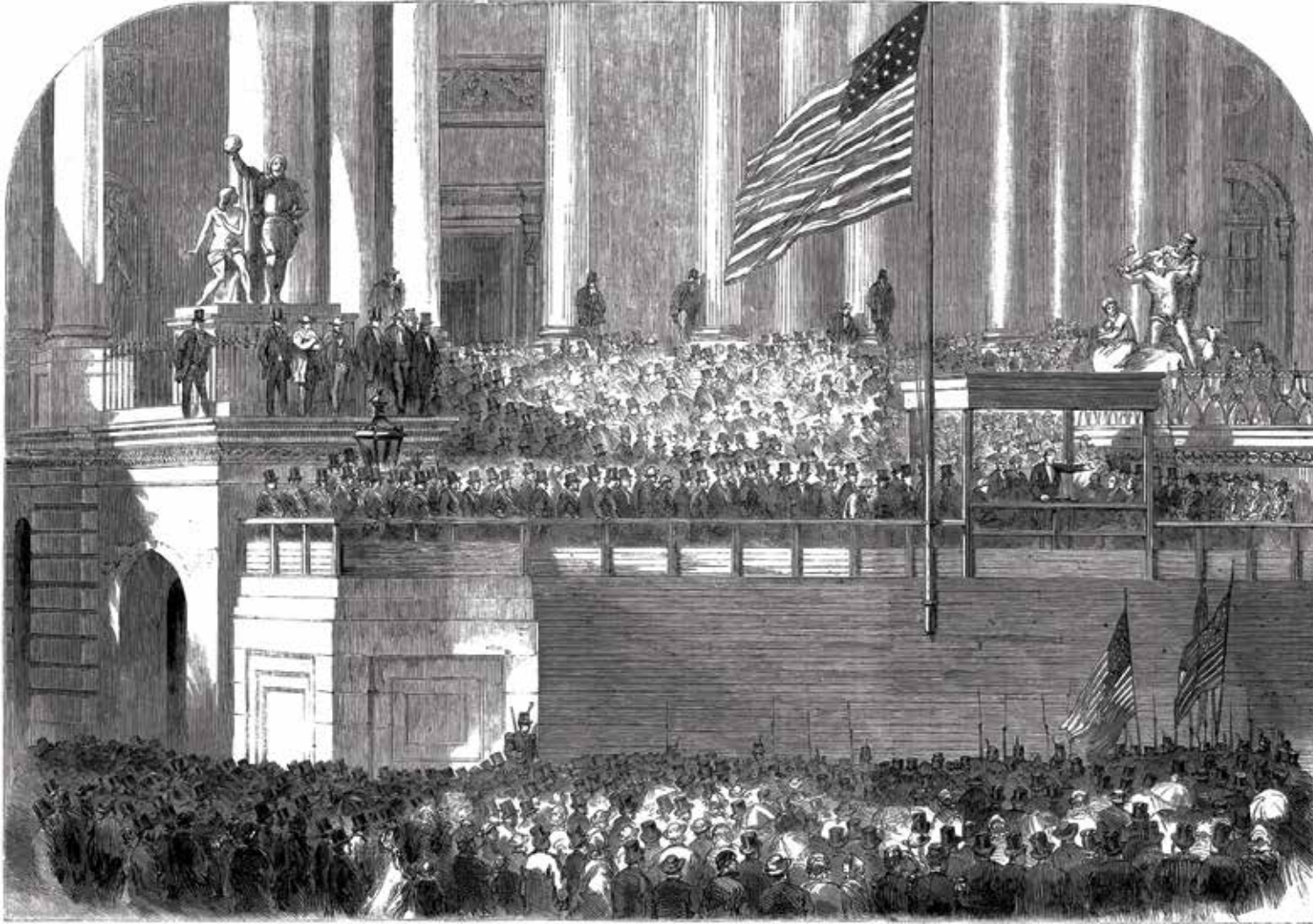
CHAPTER 8: The Crisis Deepens



In 1859, in an attempt to arm slaves, John Brown raided the arsenal at Harpers Ferry in West Virginia. His raid was unsuccessful.

Big Question: What led the South to secede?

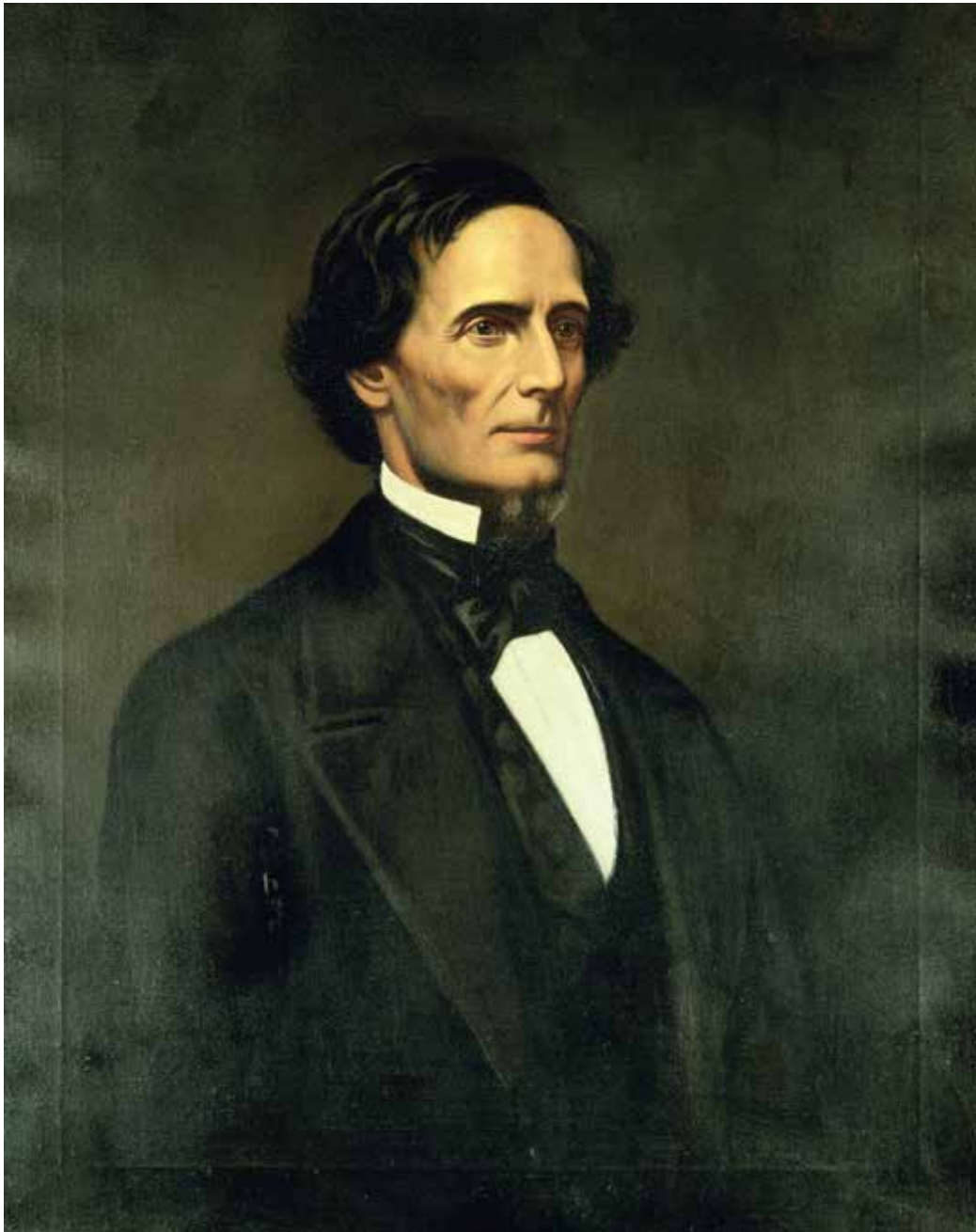
CHAPTER 8: The Crisis Deepens



In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president. Over the next two months, seven states voted to secede from the Union.

Big Question: What led the South to secede?

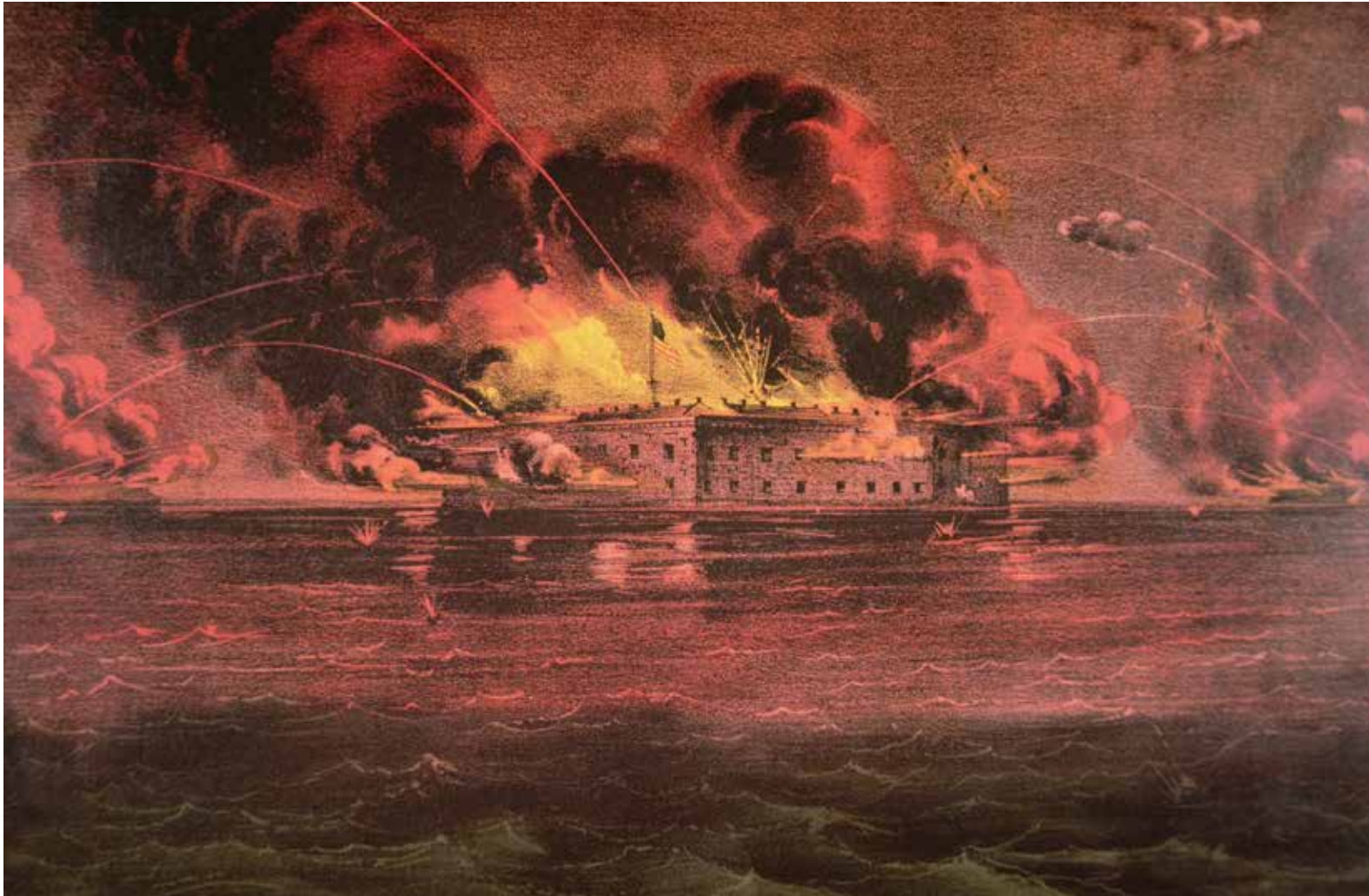
CHAPTER 9: The War Begins



In 1861, Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederate States of America.

Big Question: Why did the attack on Fort Sumter launch the American Civil War?

CHAPTER 9: The War Begins



The Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861 meant that the American Civil War had begun.

Big Question: Why did the attack on Fort Sumter launch the American Civil War?

CHAPTER 10: Advantages and Disadvantages



At the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861, the Union soldiers retreated, so the South won the battle.

Big Question: What resources and advantages did each side have at the start of the Civil War?

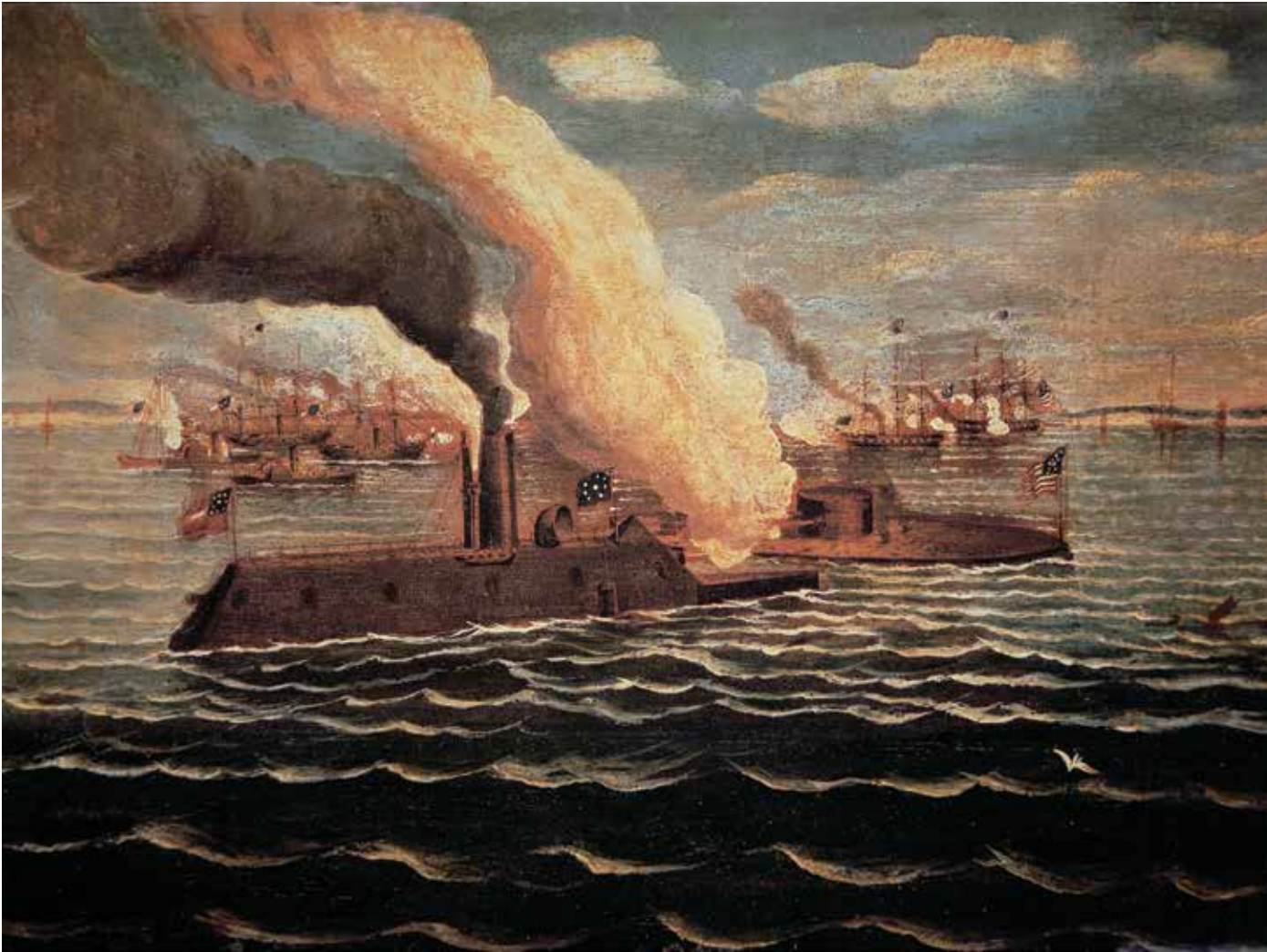
CHAPTER 10: Advantages and Disadvantages



In 1861, Robert E. Lee became a general for the Confederate Army.

Big Question:
What resources and advantages did each side have at the start of the Civil War?

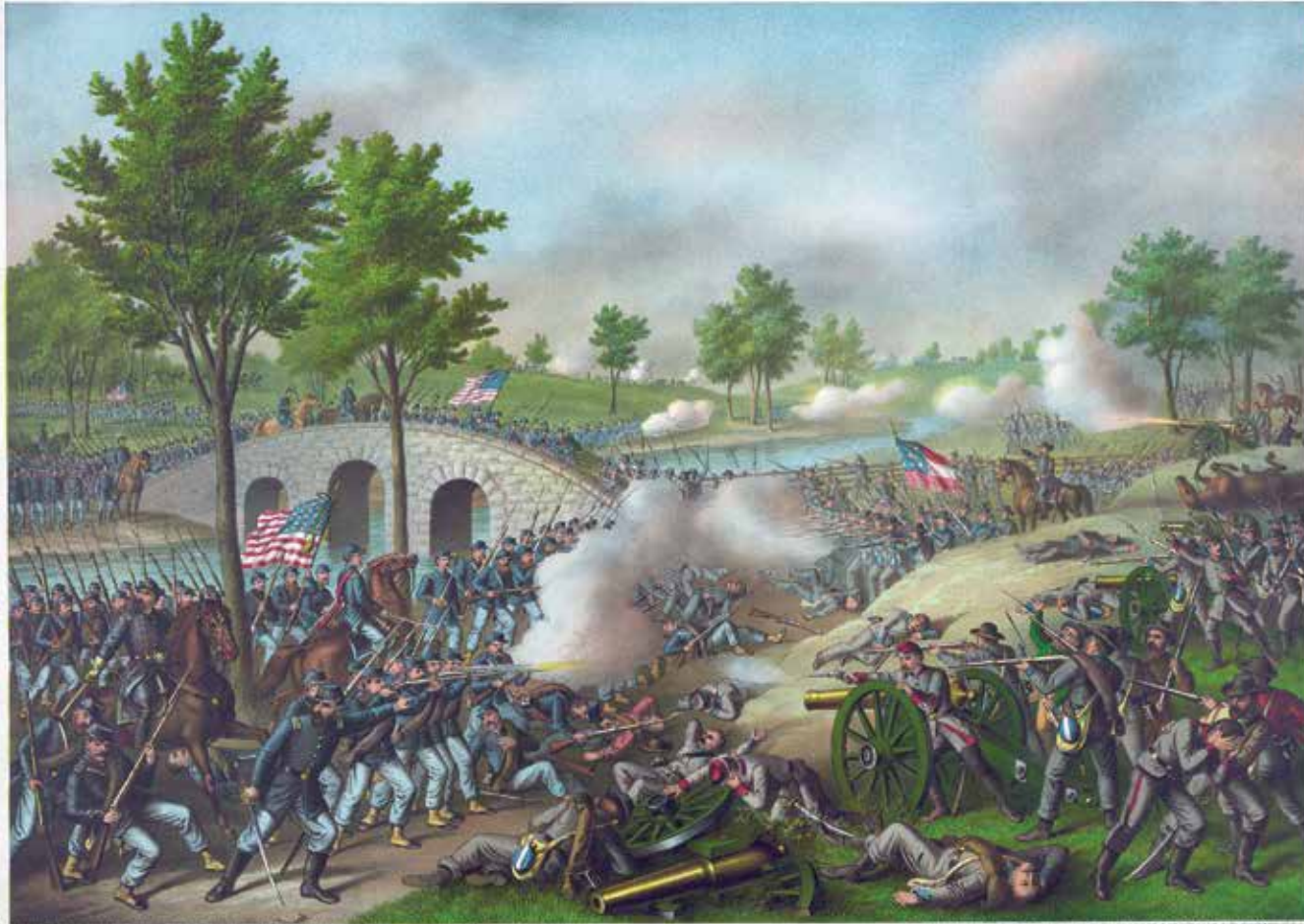
CHAPTER 11: Developing a Strategy



There was no clear winner in the 1862 battle between the ironclad ships, the *Monitor* and the *Virginia*.

Big Question: What was General Winfield Scott's plan to win the war, and how successful was it?

CHAPTER 12: The War in the East



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

General McClellan failed to press his advantage at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. After the battle, Lincoln replaced General McClellan.

Big Question: What prompted Lincoln to remove General McClellan from command?

CHAPTER 13: The Emancipation Proclamation



In 1863, in the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln freed enslaved African Americans in Confederate states.

Big Question: How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the focus of the war effort from the Union point of view?

CHAPTER 15: Johnny Reb and Billy Yank



The most famous of the all-African American units was the Massachusetts 54th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw.

Big Question: What was life like for the common soldier during the Civil War?

CHAPTER 16: Women and the War Effort



During the Civil War, Clara Barton became known as “Angel of the Battlefield” for her work tending to wounded soldiers. After the war, Barton founded the American Red Cross.

Big Question: How did women help the war effort?

CHAPTER 17: The Tide Turns



The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 claimed the highest number of casualties during the entire Civil War.

Big Question: Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important and still remembered today?

CHAPTER 19: The War Draws to a Close



The Union Army captured Atlanta in September 1864. From there, General Sherman led his army on a “march to the sea.”

Big Question: How did the Union finally defeat the Confederacy?

CHAPTER 19: The War Draws to a Close



General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Big Question: How did the Union finally defeat the Confederacy?

CHAPTER 20: The Death of President Lincoln



After shooting President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, John Wilkes Booth jumped from the presidential box onto the stage. Lincoln died the next morning, April 15, 1865.

Big Question: Why did John Wilkes Booth kill President Lincoln?

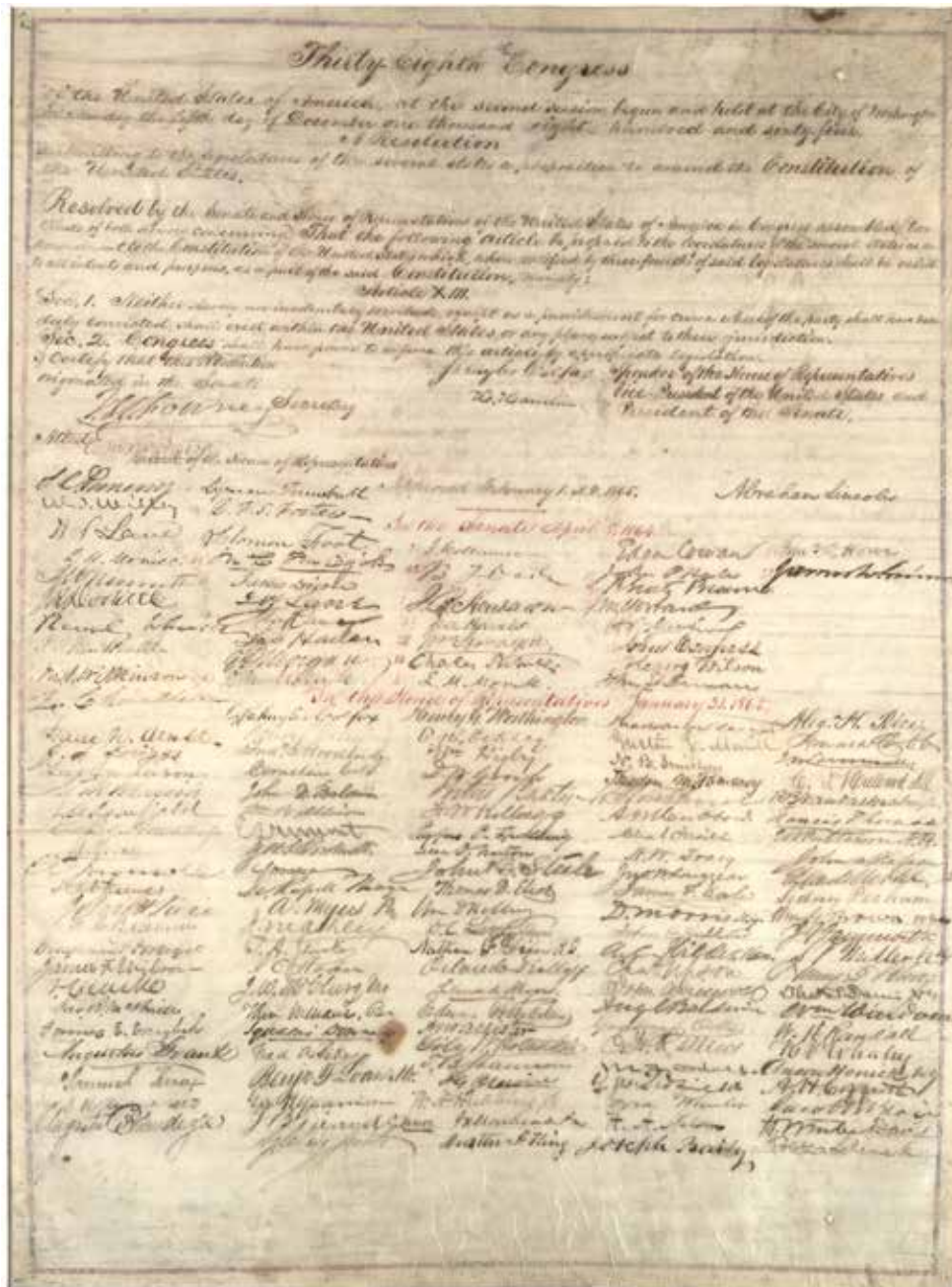
CHAPTER 21: The South in Ruins



After the Civil War ended in 1865, many freed African Americans, as well as poor white families, became sharecroppers in the South.

Big Question: What was life like in the South after the Civil War?

CHAPTER 22: The Struggle over Reconstruction

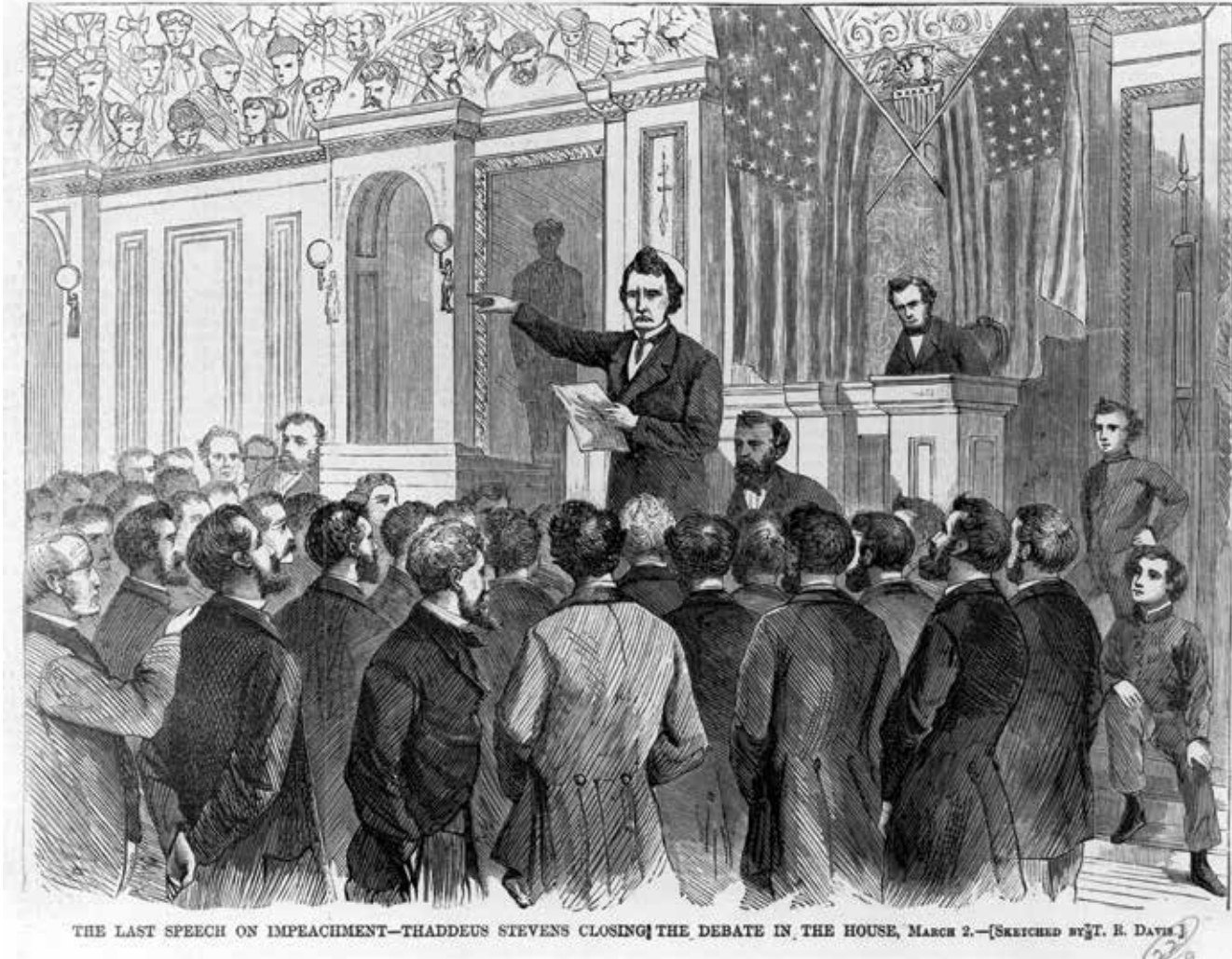


Ratified in 1865–1866, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution extended the rights of African Americans.

Big Question: How did Andrew Johnson's ideas of reconstruction differ from the Radical Republicans'?

CHAPTER 23: Congressional Reconstruction

President Andrew Johnson was impeached in 1868.



Big Question: Why did Thaddeus Stevens and the Radical Republicans decide to impeach Andrew Johnson?

Subject Matter Experts

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