

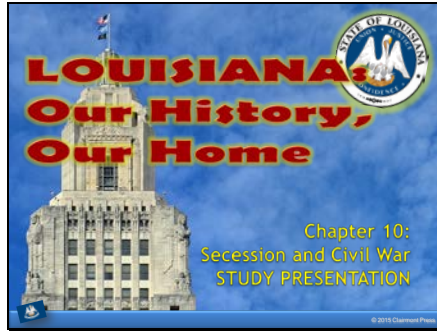


Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

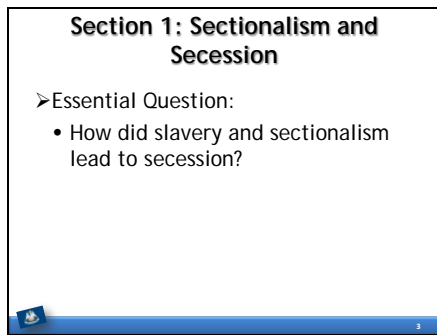
Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

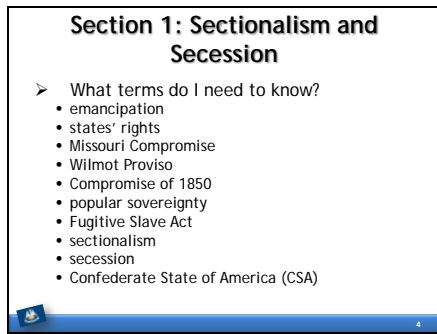
Slide 1



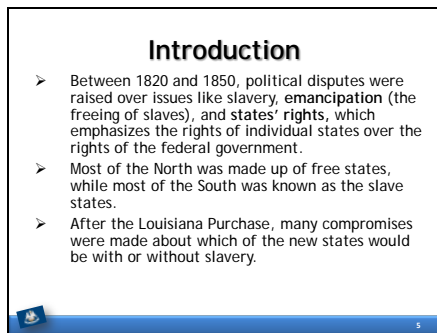
Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5





Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 6

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.

Slide 7

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.

Slide 9

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.

Slide 10

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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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 11

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.

11

Slide 12

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.

12

Slide 14

Section 2: The Civil War Begins

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

14

Slide 15

Section 2: The Civil War Begins

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

15



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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 16

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.

16

Slide 17

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.

17

Slide 18

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.

18

Slide 19

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.

19



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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 20

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.




20

Slide 21

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.




21

Slide 22

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.




22

Slide 23

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.



23



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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 24

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.

Slide 25

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.

Slide 26

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.

Slide 27

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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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 29

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.

Slide 30

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?

Slide 31

Section 3: The Last Years of the War

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

Slide 32

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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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 33

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.

33

Slide 34

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.

34

Slide 35

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.

35

Slide 37

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.

37



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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War

Quick Notes

Slide 38

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.




38

Slide 39

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.




39

Slide 40

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.




40

Slide 41

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.



41
