

Church History



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- ***The Age of Revolution*** AD **19th century**
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



Church History

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- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution*
 - *The French Revolution*
 - *The Napoleonic Era*
 - *You're Doing It Wrong*
 - *Soldiering for Christ (part 4—The Civil War)*



The Age of Revolution

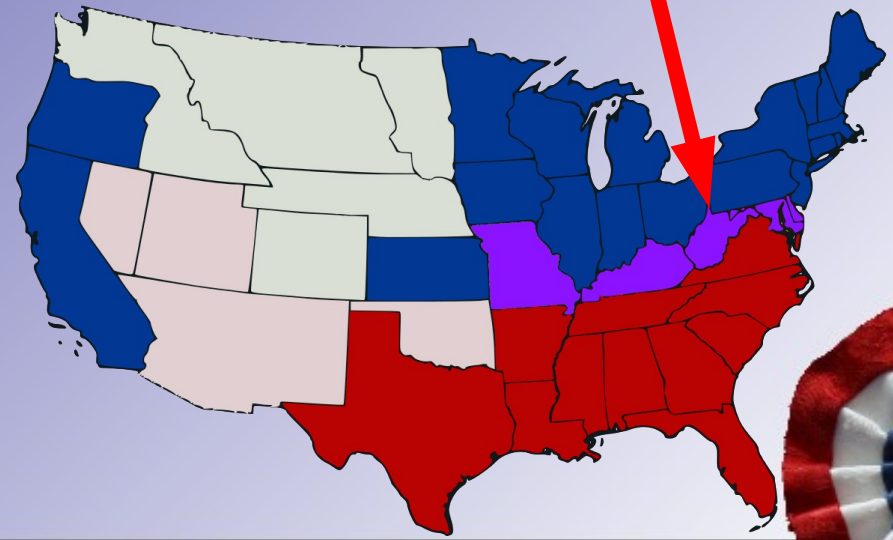
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1861

Battle of Fort Sumter

West Virginia seceded from secession

- Uncomfortable with the decision that the state at large had made to break away from the Union, the slave-holding counties in the *western* part of the state broke away from the *eastern* ones
 - By 1863, the new slave state of *West Virginia* had officially been added to the Union



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

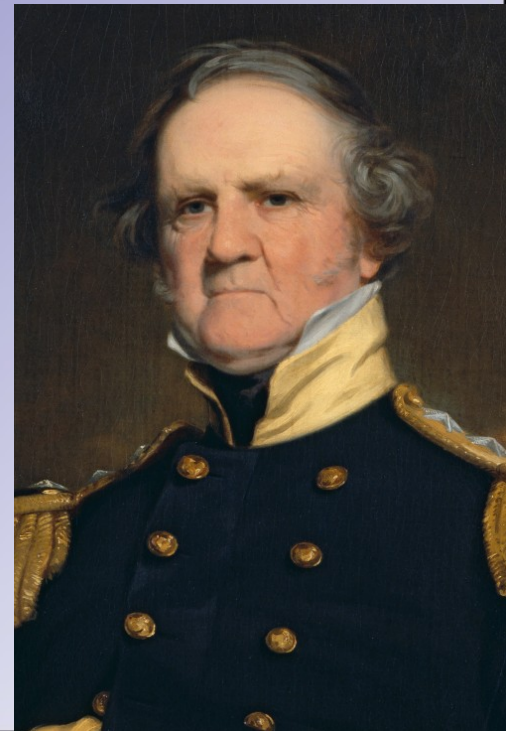
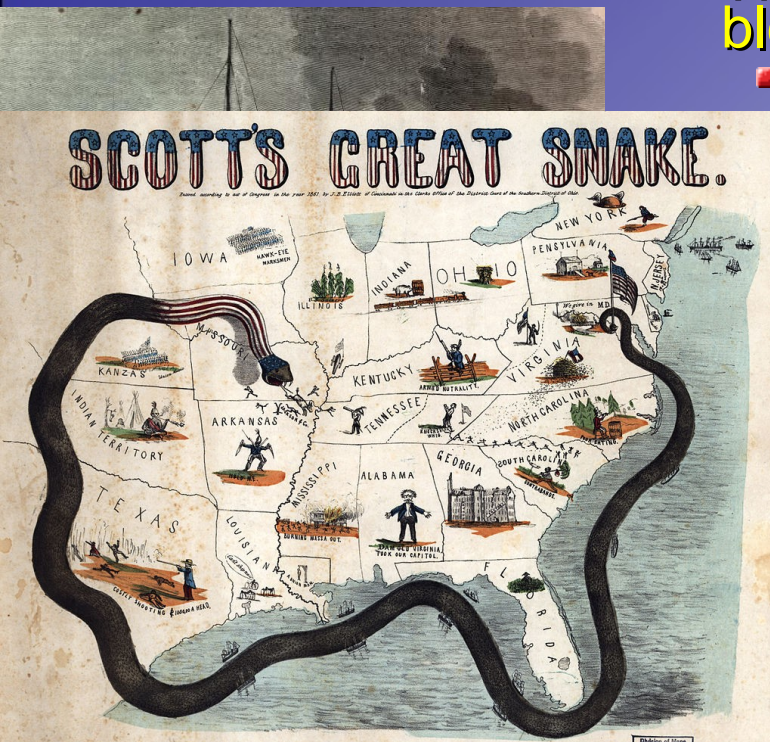
1861

Battle of Fort Sumter

West Virginia seceded from secession

The Union blockaded southern ports

- Lincoln (correctly) realized that though the South had most of the army's best officers, the North had most of the industrial resources
 - Thus, he reasoned that cutting off the South's ability to trade would undermine their war effort
 - Winfield Scott developed his "Anaconda Plan," blockading all southern ports
 - Citizens were assured that the war would be over in a matter of months, if not weeks...



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

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Battle of Fort Sumter

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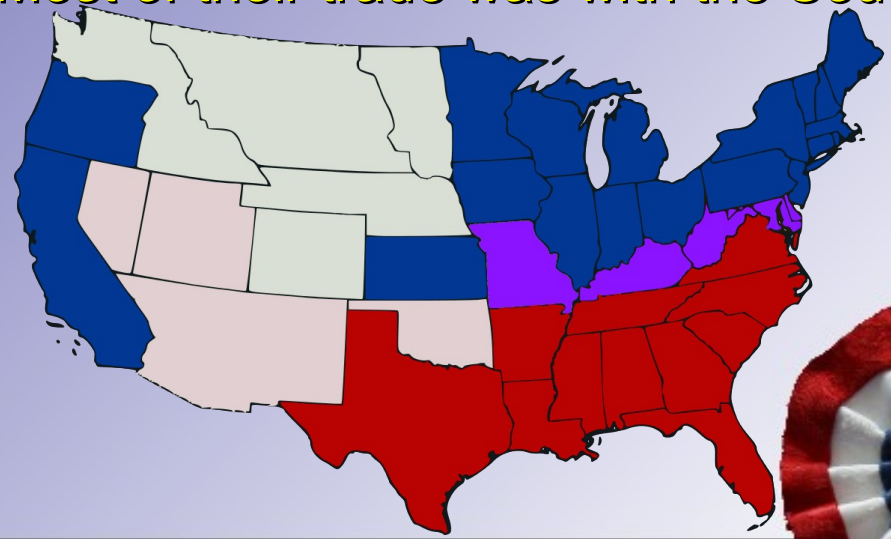
The Union blockaded southern ports

- Lincoln (correctly) realized that though the South had most of the army's best officers, the North had most of the industrial resources

- **But then two CSA officials were caught trying to make it to England on a diplomatic mission**

- England demanded that the officers be released—or they would declare war on the United States
- England had unofficially declared their support for the Confederacy...

(NOTE: Most of their trade was with the South)



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

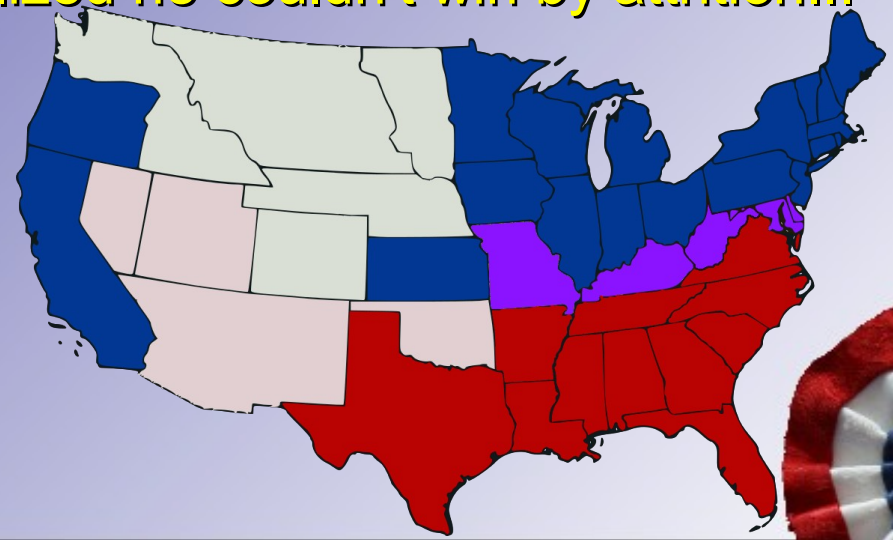
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- Lincoln (correctly) realized that though the South had most of the army's best officers, the North had most of the industrial resources
- **But then two CSA officials were caught trying to make it to England on a diplomatic mission**
 - England demanded that the officers be released—or they would declare war on the United States
 - **Soon, England began sending weapons and equipment (and military advisors) to aid the CSA**
 - Lincoln realized he couldn't win by attrition...



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1861

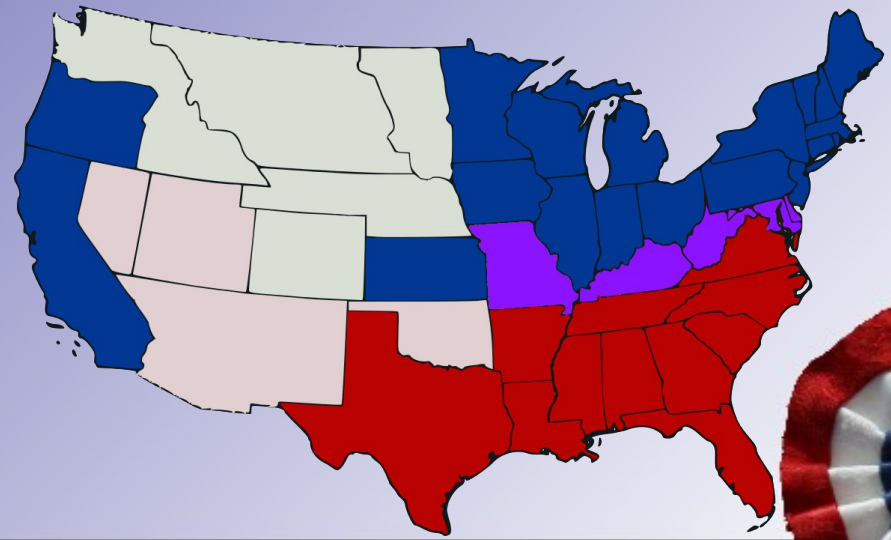
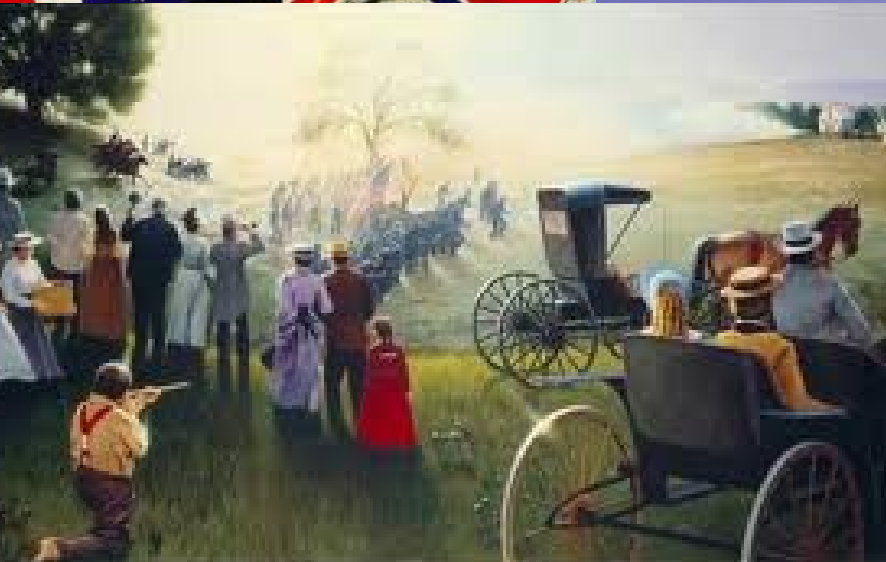
Battle of Fort Sumter

West Virginia seceded from secession

The Union blockaded southern ports

The Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

- Wanting a quick and decisive victory at the CSA capital, politicians pressured inexperienced supply officer Gen. Irvin McDowell to march on Richmond but when he marched across the Bull Run River into Manassas, he met Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard
 - Citizens from nearby Washington came out to watch the battle over a casual picnic lunch—and were shocked that it was a bloody horror



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1861

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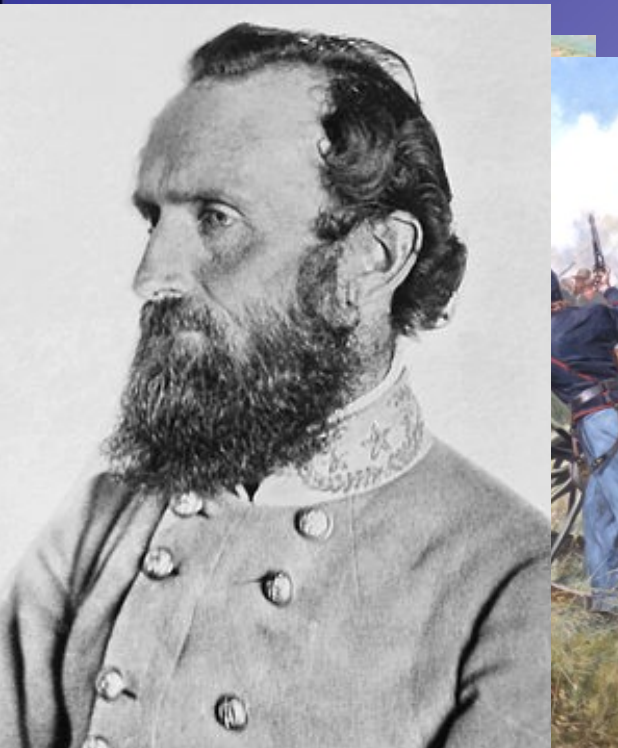
The Union blockaded southern ports

The Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

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- **Neither army was really prepared**

(with the notable exception of the troops of Gen. Thomas Jackson, who had trained his soldiers so well that they served as an example of steadfast discipline for the rest of the Confederate troops —one brigadier general rallied his troops, saying, “There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall...” gaining him the nickname “Stonewall” Jackson)



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1861

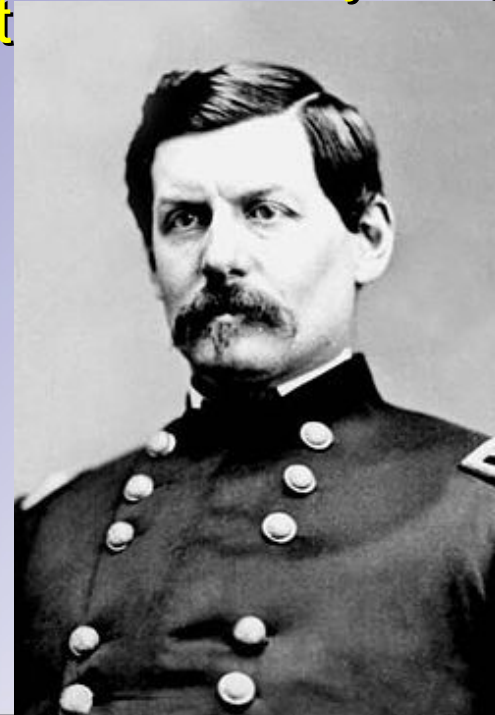
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The Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

- Wanting a quick and decisive victory at the CSA capital, politicians pressured inexperienced supply officer Gen. Irvin McDowell to march on Richmond
- **Neither army was really prepared, but the South gained a nominal—but politically crucial—victory, scattering the Union Army in retreat**
 - **An aged Winfield Scott resigned and was replaced by seasoned troop trainer George B. McClellan ...who was an absolute idiot...**



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

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The Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

The Emancipation Proclamation

- Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont was given command over the Department of the West (i.e.; Missouri)
 - *Being* Frémont, he almost immediately exceeded his authority and declared martial law, confiscating the property of any rebels—including their slaves
 - He then unilaterally declared that all confiscated slaves would then be set free
(thus officially demonstrating that the Civil War all about the liberation of slaves, instead of being about the re-unification of the country, as Lincoln had repeatedly assured everyone)



The Age of Revolution

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- He then unilaterally declared that all confiscated slaves would then be set free
- **He also came up on charges of potentially carving out for himself an independent nation in Missouri, so he was summarily relieved of duty in Missouri (and replaced with the far less ambitious Gen. Henry Halleck)**



The Age of Revolution

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- Lincoln immediately overturned Frémont's Emancipation Proclamation

- But the damage was already done—the South was now *convinced* that what the North ultimately wanted to do was to end the institution of slavery altogether, and they dug in for a long, brutal fight



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - As you might expect, some abolitionists jumped on the opportunity to re-brand the war to be all about slavery
 - For instance, after abolitionist Julia Ward Howe met Lincoln in November of 1861, she wrote new lyrics to the popular song, “John Brown’s Body”—which then came to be known as “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”—

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
“As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal”;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.



The Age of Revolution

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(NOTE: I totally get why people often change this word nowadays when they sing this song, but it bugs me because it totally misses the point of what the lyrics were saying—that the Union soldiers were willing to *die* to save their fellow human beings from slavery)

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:
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I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
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The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Around this same time, France invaded Mexico, putting the Austrians in charge...
 - Under President Benito Juárez, Mexico decided to stop making its loan repayments to the various European superpowers
 - So Emperor Napoleon III of the Second French Empire led an invasion of Mexico and drove Juárez into exile
 - France then created the Second Mexican Empire, with Austrian Hapsburg Maximilian as its emperor (technically next in line of the *Spanish* Hapsburgs)
 - Mexico was an Austrian Empire until Maximilian's death in 1867...
...at which point, Juárez stepped back into power...



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1861

1862

- **Union victories**

- The Union started the year off with a pair of victories by an upcoming Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
 - Grant captured Fort Henry, opening up crucial access to the Tennessee River for the Union Army and then ten days later took nearby Fort Donelson
 - Grant thus became an overnight media sensation (but that annoyed the very politically-charged generals in Washington, who began to spread rumors that he was a raging alcoholic—when, in actuality, he drank *far* less than most officers of the time period)
(he actually spent most of his off-hours quietly writing letters to his wife and family, whom he missed terribly while in the field)



The Age of Revolution

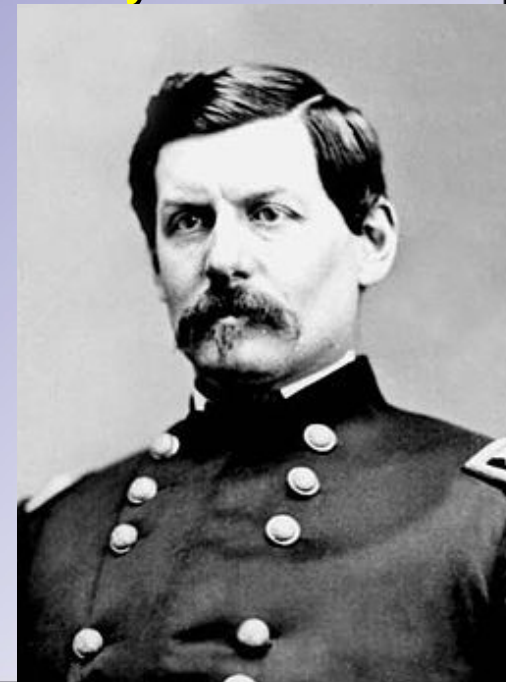
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

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- Unfortunately, the over-cautious McClellan failed to take advantage of multiple chances to act on his opportunities, and Lee's army kept slipping through his fingers
 - Lincoln eventually realized that McClellan was incompetent in the field, and temporarily took over as commander himself



The Age of Revolution

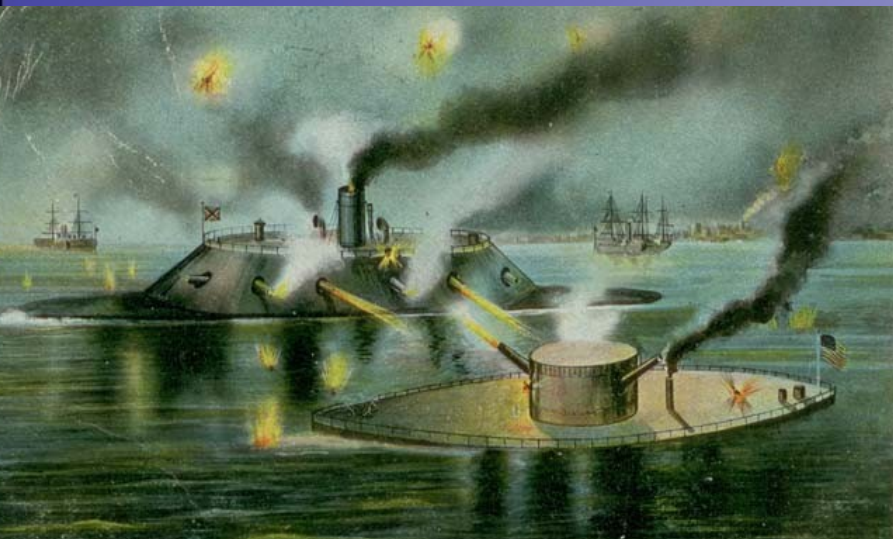
- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1861

1862

Union victories

The Monitor vs. the Merrimac



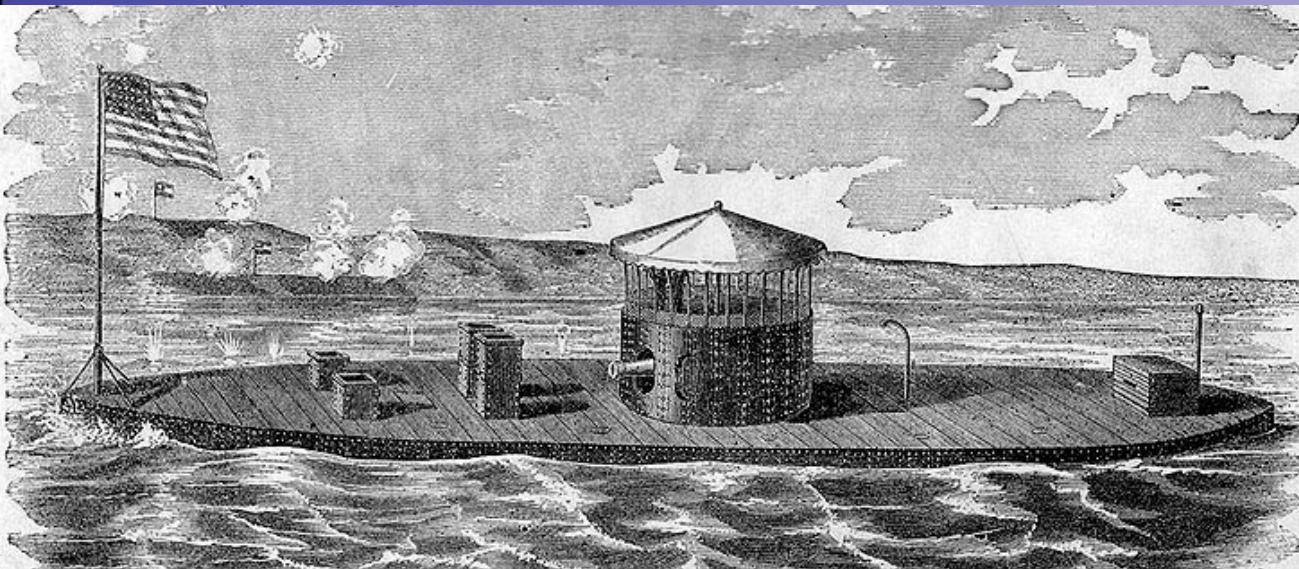
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Actually, the *Monitor* never faced the *Merrimac* in battle—because those were both Union ships
 - Back in 1861, the *USS Merrimack* was sunk in Norfolk harbor to keep her out of the hands of the Confederacy
 - But the Confederate Navy was able to take large chunks salvaged from the *Merrimack* and create a brand-new type of warship—an ironclad, built on the *Merrimack's* salvaged wooden frame and engine and rechristened the *CSS Virginia*



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
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 - Back in 1861, the *USS Merrimack* was sunk in Norfolk harbor to keep her out of the hands of the Confederacy
 - At the same time, the Union was perfecting their own ironclad—albeit one with a completely different design
 - Instead of being big, heavily-armored, and slow like the *Virginia*, the *USS Monitor* was quick and nimble, with a pivoting turret gun mounted on its low deck
 - The *Monitor* was completed just days before the *Virginia* set sail...



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

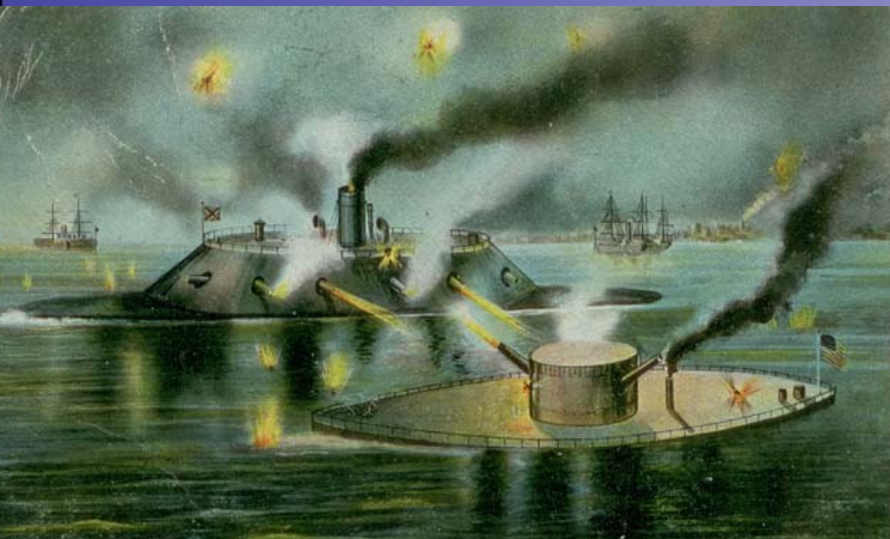
1861

1862

Union victories

The Monitor vs. the Merrimac Virginia

- The *Monitor* and the *Virginia* met in battle at Hampton Roads in March
 - The *Virginia* wasn't expecting to fight anything but wooden ships, so they had no armor-piercing shells aboard for her ten, fixed-position guns (she also took upwards of an hour to make a full turn, so she was kinda slow...)



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

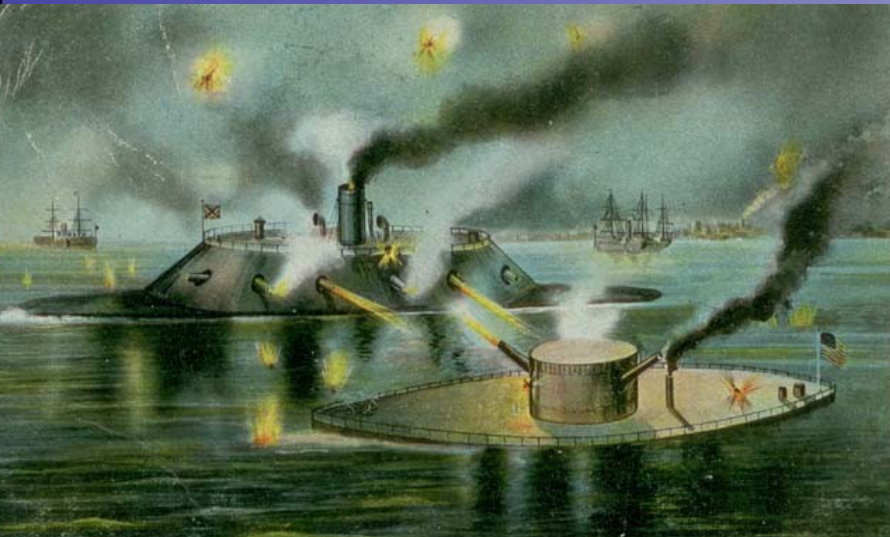
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Union victories

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 - The *Virginia* wasn't expecting to fight anything but wooden ships, so they had no armor-piercing shells aboard for her ten, fixed-position guns
 - The *Monitor* was much quicker, but since she was brand new and untested, they'd only packed her two, moveable guns with half-charges (so she was able to dodge the *Virginia's* guns easily, but unable to do much damage)



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

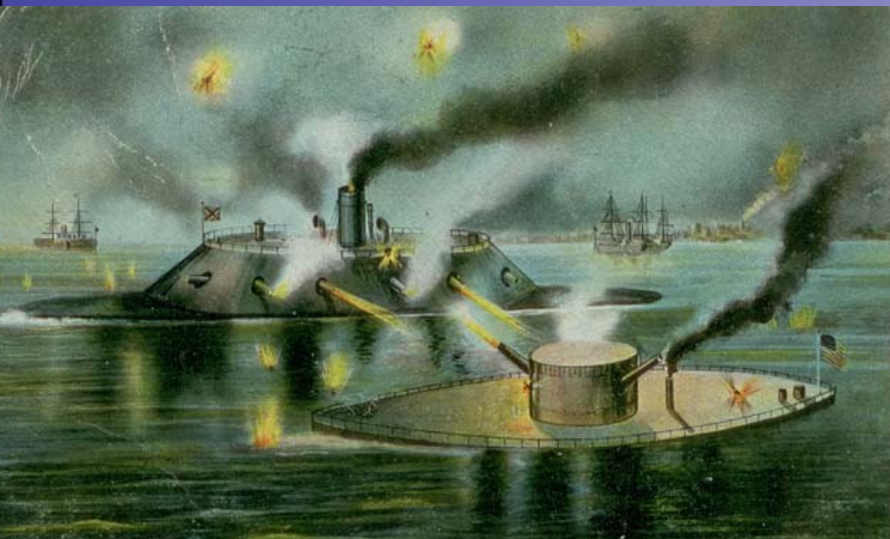
1861

1862

Union victories

The Monitor vs. the Merrimac Virginia

- The *Monitor* and the *Virginia* met in battle at Hampton Roads in March
- The long and the short of it is, not much happened
 - The two ships just fired at one another for hours, barely making dents in one another's hulls
 - But the point was made that if they'd thought ahead—or if either one had been facing the traditional wooden warships of the time—the outcome would've been quite different
 - With one completely inconclusive battle, the era of the wooden warship was effectively over...



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

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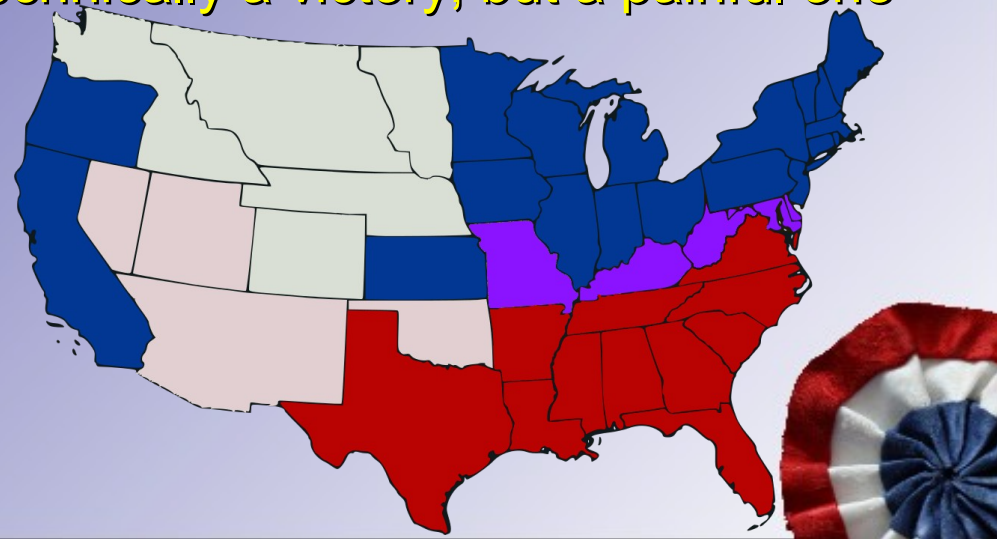
1862

Union victories

The *Monitor* vs. the *Merrimack* Virginia

The Battle of Shiloh

- Grant's men were camped at Pittsburg Landing and were caught by surprise early on a Sunday morning by P.G.T. Beauregard
 - Even though Beauregard was outnumbered, his surprise attack almost got the better of Grant
 - Grant lost more men than Beauregard, but in the end was able to hold his position and force Beauregard to retreat
 - It was technically a victory, but a painful one



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

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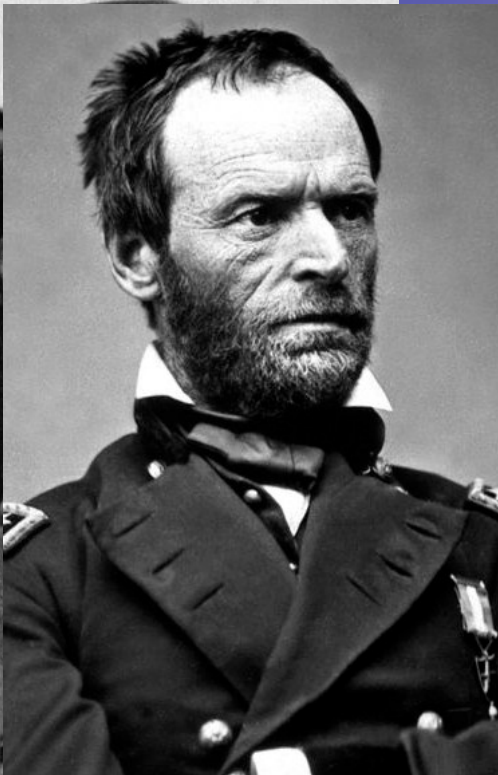
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Union victories

The *Monitor* vs. the *Merrimae Virginia*

The Battle of Shiloh

- Grant's men were camped at Pittsburg Landing and were caught by surprise early on a Sunday morning by P.G.T. Beauregard
- Again, the Washington rumor mill falsely accused Grant of being too drunk to protect his own men and Lincoln's generals demanded he be relieved
 - But Lincoln responded, "I can't spare this man; he *fights...*" (as opposed to McClellan...)
 - Also of note at Shiloh is that one Union general made a name for himself as a hero in the battle—William T. Sherman, who was wounded twice in the battle (in the hand and shoulder) and had three horses shot out from under him... but kept fighting



The Age of Revolution

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- Again, the Washington rumor mill falsely accused Grant of being too drunk to protect his own men and Lincoln's generals demanded he be relieved
- Desperate to bring some sort of organization and structure to the running of the war, Lincoln promoted master organizer and military history scholar Gen. Henry Halleck (who had fixed Frémont's mess in Missouri) to commander of the Union Army
 - But very quickly, it became obvious that Halleck was more interested in a well-organized desk and a safe-looking résumé than he was in actually commanding any military actions...



The Age of Revolution

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Union victories

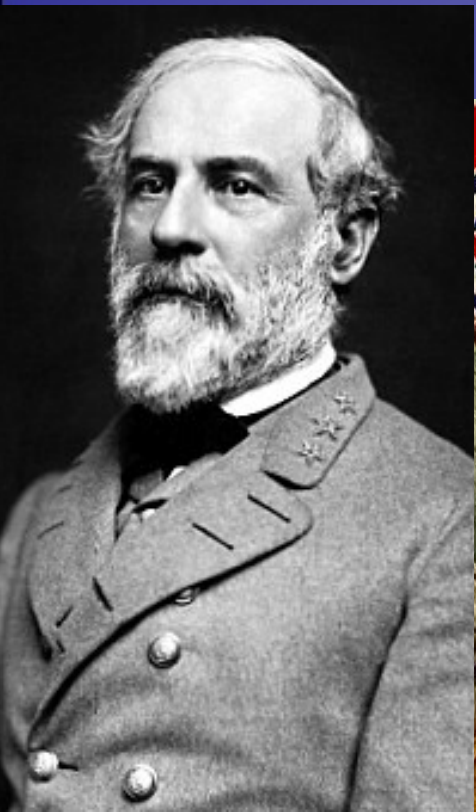
The *Monitor* vs. the *Merrimack* Virginia

The Battle of Shiloh

The Army of Northern Virginia

- Around the same time that Halleck took over the Union Army, a tired Jefferson Davis finally relinquished command of the Confederates' Army of the Potomac to his most trusted military advisor Gen. Robert E. Lee

- Lee renamed the army "The Army of Northern Virginia" and instituted an aggressive new battle plan—fortifying Richmond and taking the attack to the Union
- He defeated McClellan's forces soundly at the Seven Days Battles along the Virginia Peninsula, then pushed the Union Army out of Virginia altogether by beating John Pope at the Second Battle of Bull Run (AKA "Second Manassas")
- Lee then set himself to the task of invading Maryland itself



The Age of Revolution

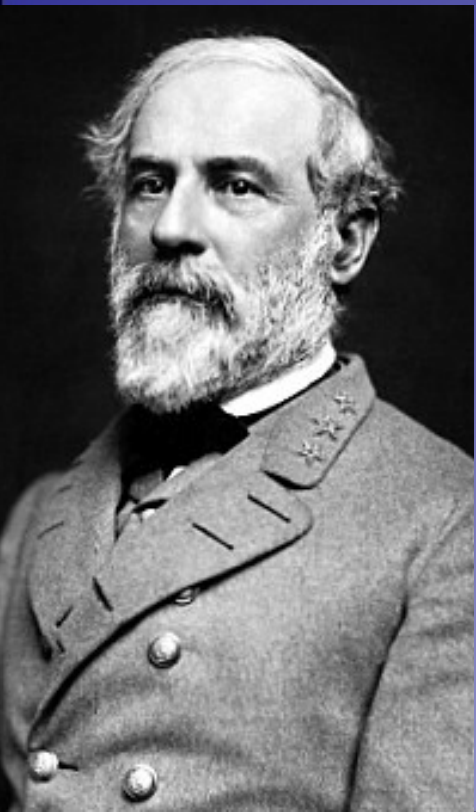
- Funky little teaching moment—
 - See, Lee understood the basic military truth that you don't win a war by killing more of the enemy's soldiers than they kill of your soldiers, or by taking more land than your enemy does—that's only *part* of how you win
 - Ultimately, you win a war by being willing to fight longer than your enemy is willing to fight
(which is why Winston Churchill gave his famous WWII speech where he promised that

“We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender...”)



The Age of Revolution

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 - So Lee (correctly) realized that in general, the South had a greater motivation to win their independence than the North had to force them back into the Union
 - Thus, if he could take the war to the northern states and keep their armies in the field long enough, then public opinion would turn against the war, and the North would simply stop fighting and let the South remain an autonomous nation



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

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Union victories

The *Monitor* vs. the *Merrimack* Virginia

The Battle of Shiloh

The Army of Northern Virginia

Pacific Railroad Acts

- Realizing that it was absolutely essential to control the flow of materiel across the various theaters of war, Lincoln authorized the creation of a transcontinental railroad (on the southern border of the northern part of the country)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

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The Army of Northern Virginia

Pacific Railroad Acts

The Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)

- Lee threw his whole Army of Northern Virginia into his invasion of Maryland—and he was met by only *part* of an ever-cautious McClellan's Army of the Potomac at Sharpsburg, Maryland (along Antietam Creek)
 - Both sides lost roughly 12,000 men in one day of fighting—the bloodiest day in American military history, with around 23-24,000 dead or wounded on a single day
 - Lee was pushed back across the Potomac into Virginia—and the tide of the war began to change (Lee's core strategy of taking the war to the North and making it too costly for them to keep fighting was stopped before it really began)



The Age of Revolution

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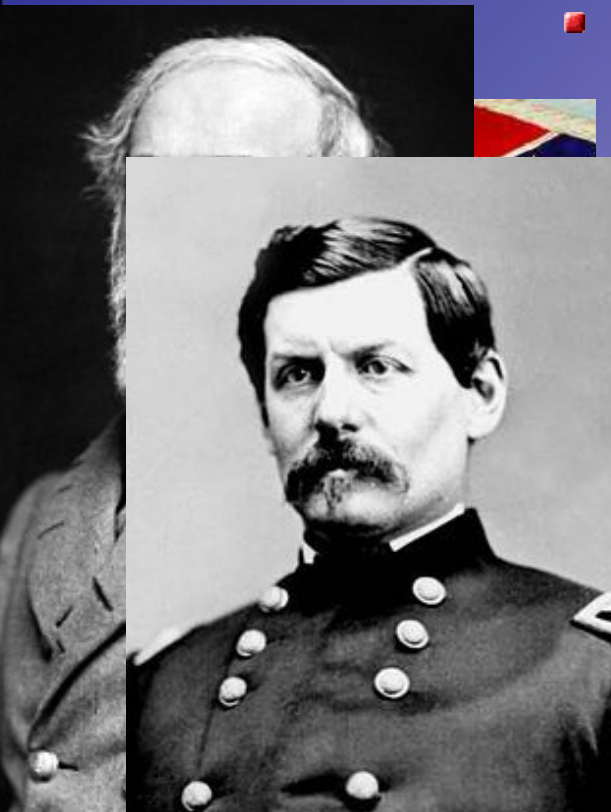
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Pacific Railroad Acts

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- Lee was pushed back across the Potomac into Virginia—and the tide of the war began to change—but McClellan was too shaken by the battle to follow the retreating Confederates, and Lee was allowed to slip away and regroup



The Age of Revolution

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Lincoln was furious with McClellan for wasting such a costly victory

- He relieved McClellan of his command (again), saying “If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while...”
- In his place, he promoted Gen. Ambrose Burnside, one of the heroes of the battle
(and yes, Burnside's facial hair was so distinctive that forever after, the clumps of hair on the sides of a man's face became known as “sideburns” in his honor)



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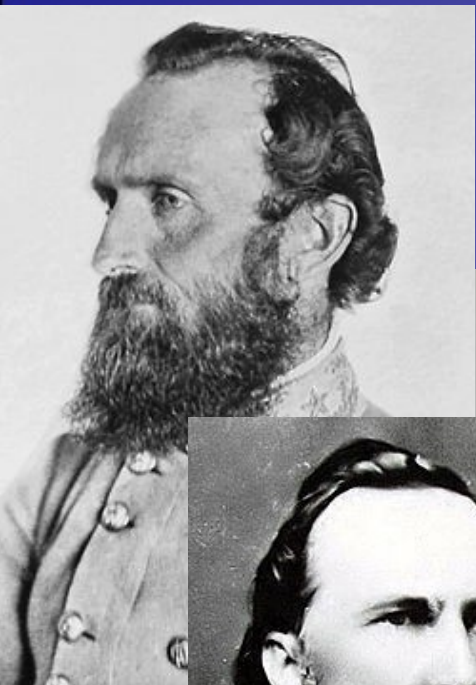
Pacific Railroad Acts

The Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)

The Battle of Fredericksburg

Lee was retreating, and Burnside knew that he should chase him—but doubting his own abilities, he waited and then the politicians in Washington debated whether a possible victory was worth a possible defeat and then administrators screwed up his requests for pontoon bridges to cross the Rappahannock River, and so he waited even longer

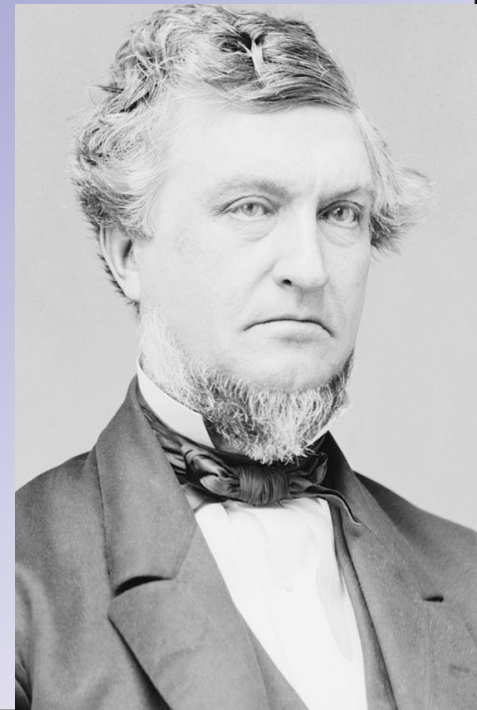
- By the time he finally attacked, “Stonewall” Jackson and Lee’s best tactician James Longstreet had taken the time to dig in and fortify the town
- Burnside’s troops were slaughtered in a huge Confederate victory (almost 3-to-1 losses) and the South’s low morale after Antietam sky-rocketed once again behind Lee while the North’s morale sank...



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Lincoln was running out of political cards to play
 - He was also running out of political “capital” to spend
 - The momentum that the Union had gained after Antietam was gone, and Lee’s plan was beginning to work, even though he was still stuck in the South
 - For instance, Michigan Senator Zachariah Chandler attacked Lincoln personally—

“The President is a weak man, too weak for the occasion, and those fool or traitor generals are wasting time and yet more precious blood in indecisive battles and delays...”



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Lincoln was running out of political cards to play
 - **He was also running out of political “capital” to spend**
 - The momentum that the Union had gained after Antietam was gone, and Lee’s plan was beginning to work, even though he was still stuck in the South
 - For instance, Michigan Senator Zachariah Chandler attacked Lincoln personally
 - **Even dismissing Burnside and installing Joseph (“Fightin’ Joe”) Hooker in his place wasn’t doing much for a Union that was becoming increasingly tired of all of the losses just to force a set of states to stay that really wanted to leave**
 - **So Lincoln really needed to make the war about something *bigger* than just bringing a bunch of rebels back into the fold...**



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1861

1862

1863

- The Emancipation Proclamation (*for real*)

- Lincoln had been planning on freeing the slaves on the momentum of Antietam, but now he had to push things along for the sake of emphasizing a political “cause” but let's be clear about what the Proclamation *wasn't*—
 - It wasn't an act of Congress, and so it didn't technically change any laws
 - It didn't outlaw slavery—it just freed *existing* slaves
 - (and it didn't even do that in every slave state—just the ones that were still in active rebellion—and by then, Tennessee had been subdued)
 - Secretary of State (and staunch abolitionist) William Seward bemoaned,
“We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free...”



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

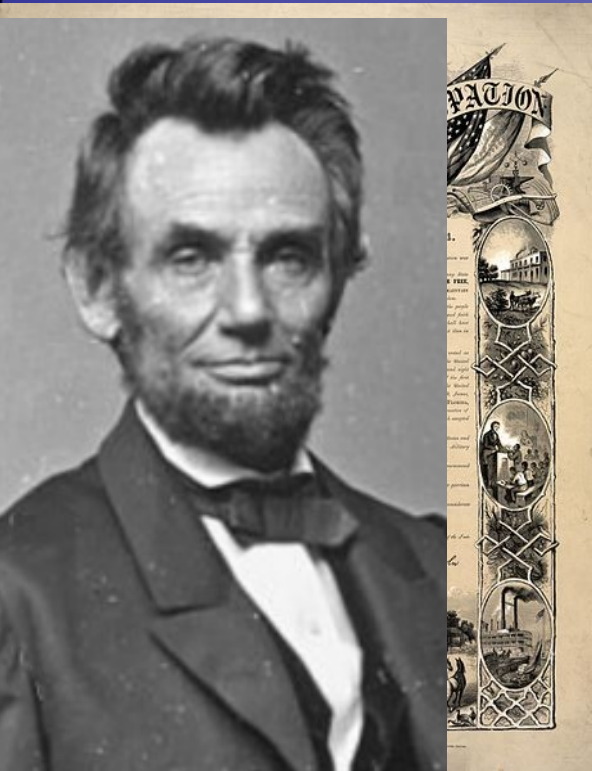
1861

1862

1863

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 - (NOTE: Before we judge Lincoln too harshly here, remember that he was only able to do this by exercising his prerogatives as the commander-in-chief of wartime operations, and those prerogatives only extended toward areas where the fighting was going on) (i.e.; he *couldn't* legally free slaves in Union-held territories)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1861

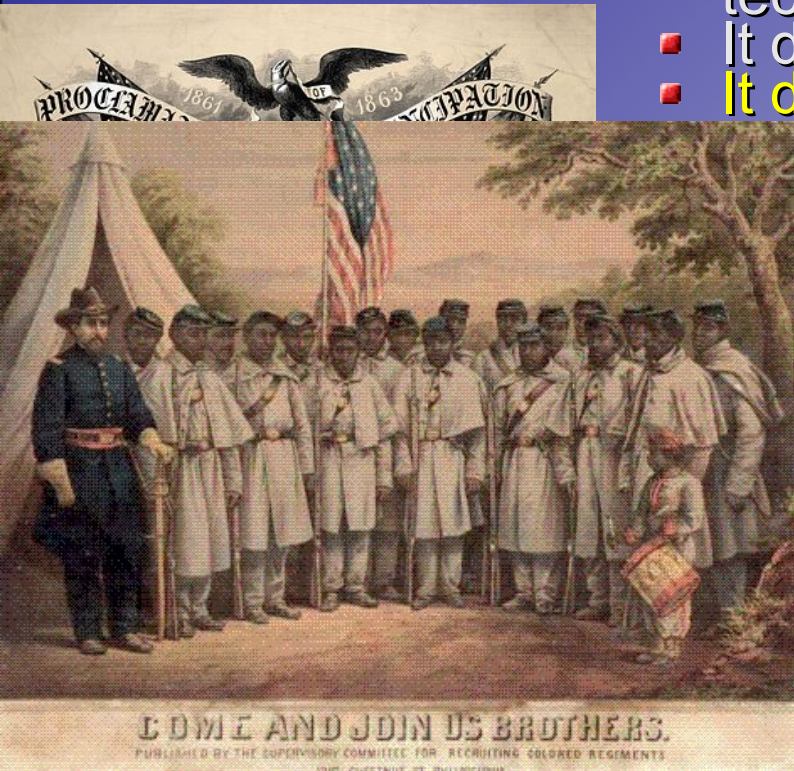
1862

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation (*for real*)

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 - It wasn't an act of Congress, and so it didn't technically change any laws
 - It didn't outlaw slavery—it just freed *existing* slaves
 - It didn't make freed slaves into citizens

They were simply “freed black persons” (and thus, they were eligible for enlistment in the U.S. Army—which was under the control of Lincoln's Executive branch—if they could make their way up to the North) (which meant that any slaves down south who heard about the Proclamation suddenly just became security risks for the C.S.A.—which helped the Union's war effort)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1861

1862

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation (for real)

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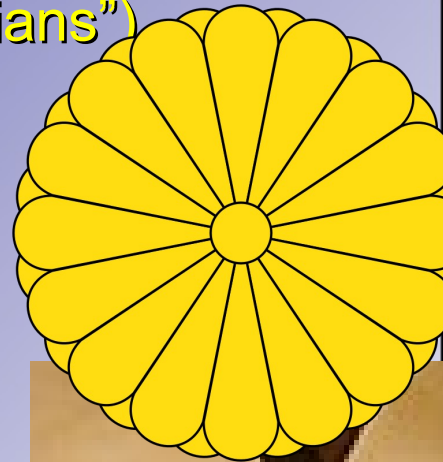
- So, as Lincoln wrote in 1862 to explain his stance—
“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union...”

(which is not to say that he didn't care about ending slavery—remember last week's “Peoria Speech”—but rather that his fundamental focus at this point in the game was the preservation of the United States)



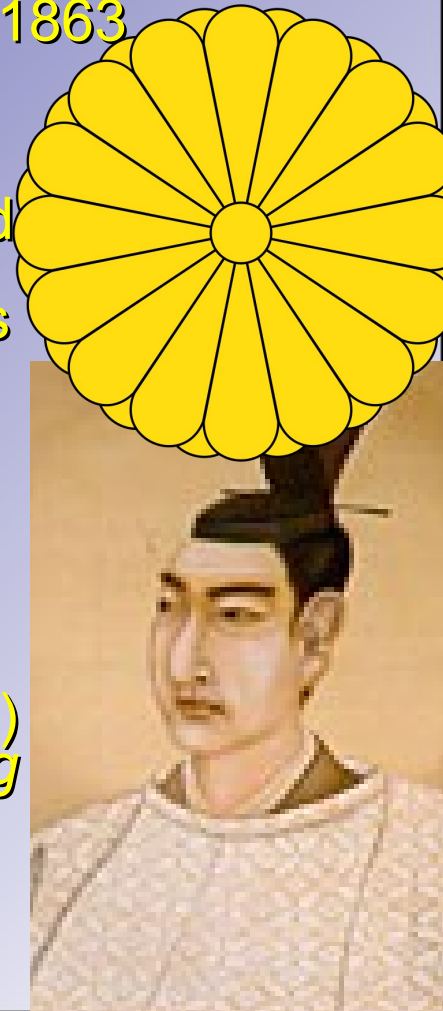
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In Japan, the Emperor Kōmei was sick of all of these Western influences, and saw a chance to be a thorn in the side of his enemy, the Tokugawa shogunate
 - So he fanned the flames of the *sonnō jōi* movement (“revere the Emperor, expel the barbarians”)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In Japan, the Emperor Kōmei was sick of all of these Western influences, and saw a chance to be a thorn in the side of his enemy, the Tokugawa shogunate
 - So he fanned the flames of the *sonnō jōi* movement and issued his “Expel the barbarians!” order in 1863
 - Pro-imperial forces attacked foreigners as well as various Tokugawa officials forcing the anti-Western Tokugawa to actually fight alongside Westerners and against the Emperor and his forces which just made them seem all the less “Japanese” in the eyes of the public and the Tokugawa shogunate finally crumbled in Japan's own civil war
 - (NOTE: It still didn't end well for the Emperor, though, either, since the Western forces were far better armed and equipped, and basically mopped the floor with the Imperials) (for example, the *USS Wyoming* took on a Japanese fleet in the Shimonoseki Straits and beat them single-handedly)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In Japan, the Emperor Kōmei was sick of all of these Western influences, and saw a chance to be a thorn in the side of his enemy, the Tokugawa shogunate
 - Emperor Kōmei suddenly died of smallpox in 1867 and was succeeded by his son, Meiji, who filled the power vacuum left by the implosion of the Tokugawa shogunate by expanding the emperor's powers and consolidating all authority in himself
 - He instituted a number of reforms and scientific advancements in order to allow Japan to interact with foreign powers as equals, called the “Meiji Restoration”
 - (all of which worked amazingly well for foreign missionaries like Guido Verbeck and James Hepburn—since though Meiji was no fan of Christianity, he decided that he needed at least *some* foreigners around so that he could learn how Japan could stand toe-to-toe *against* foreigners...)



The Age of Revolution

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By the time Meiji died in 1912, Japan had become a major world power...



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1861

1862

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation (*for real*)
The Battle of Chancellorsville

