

# ***Church History***



# ***Church History***

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



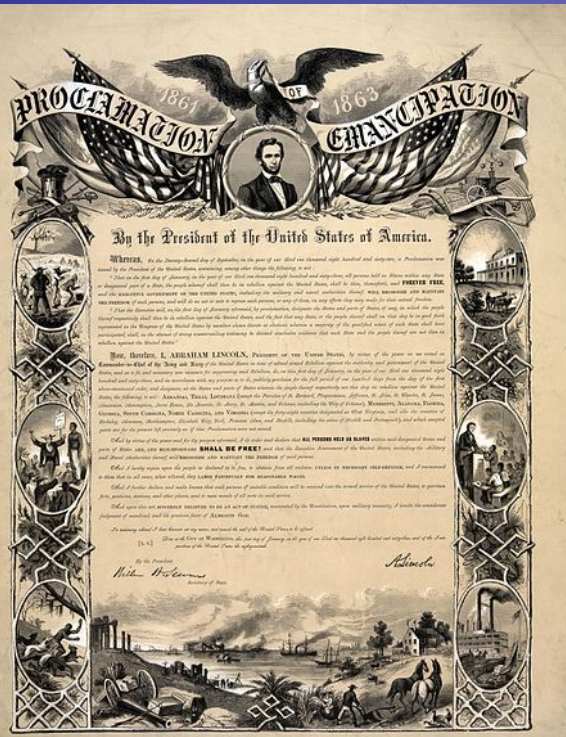
# ***Church History***

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - *The American Revolution*
  - *The French Revolution*
  - *The Napoleonic Era*
  - *You're Doing It Wrong*
  - *Soldiering for Christ (part 5—The Civil War)*



# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline 1863 The Emancipation Proclamation





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

- Thanks to “Fightin’ Joe” Hooker’s reforms of the Army, military morale in the North began to improve
  - It also helped that Grant was winning battle after battle out in the West
  - But his political opponents in Washington again began complaining about his drinking

(NOTE: Again, he really wasn’t a drinker—but Hooker *really was*, and turned his headquarters into a combination “bar-room and brothel” according to his staff officers—it’s just that Hooker was in the process of doing a phenomenal job of getting the Union Army back into shape, so he was kind of “politically untouchable” at the moment)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

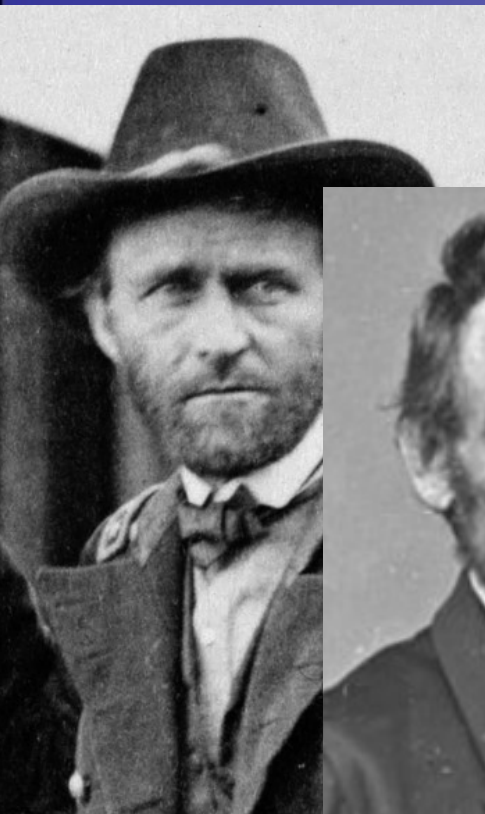
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

- Thanks to “Fightin’ Joe” Hooker’s reforms of the Army, military morale in the North began to improve
  - It also helped that Grant was winning battle after battle out in the West
    - But his political opponents in Washington again began complaining about his drinking
    - In a famous story about their complaints,
      - Lincoln asked, “Can you tell me where he gets his whiskey?”
      - Grant’s detractors replied, “We cannot, Mr. President. But why do you desire to know?”
      - Lincoln responded, “Because, if I can only find out, I will send a barrel of this wonderful whiskey to every general in the army...”





# The Age of Revolution

## ▪ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

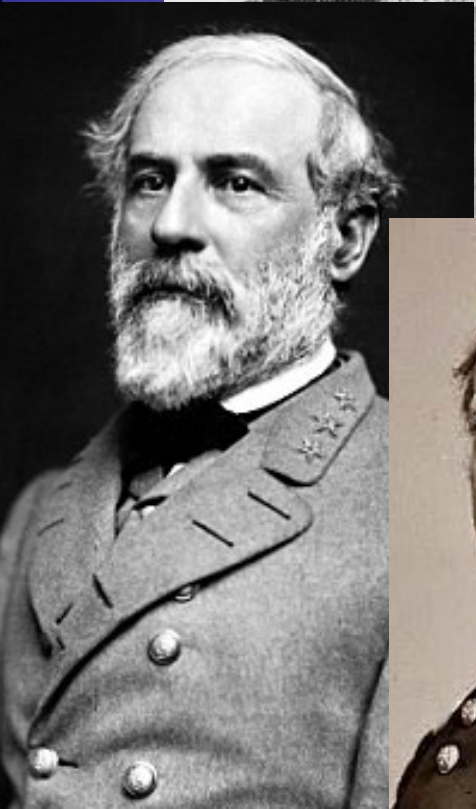
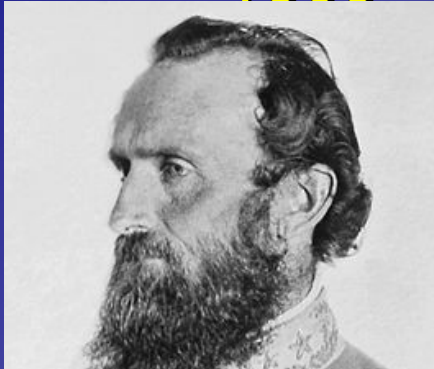
Thanks to “Fightin’ Joe” Hooker’s reforms of the Army, military morale in the North began to improve

**Hooker decided to finish Lee once and for all**

- He sent his cavalry around to cut off Lee’s supplies from the rear, and then he’d hit the Army of Northern Virginia hard at Fredericksburg

- But then, three things happened:

- 1) Hooker’s cavalry didn’t actually end up doing much of anything
- 2) Which meant that Lee could have “Stonewall” Jackson outflank Hooker and drive him back to Chancellorsville
- 3) Which is where Hooker received a concussion, but still wouldn’t relinquish command—making an increasing number of bad decisions in a row...  
(in Hooker, Lincoln had finally gotten a fighter—but what he *needed* was a wise fighter...)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

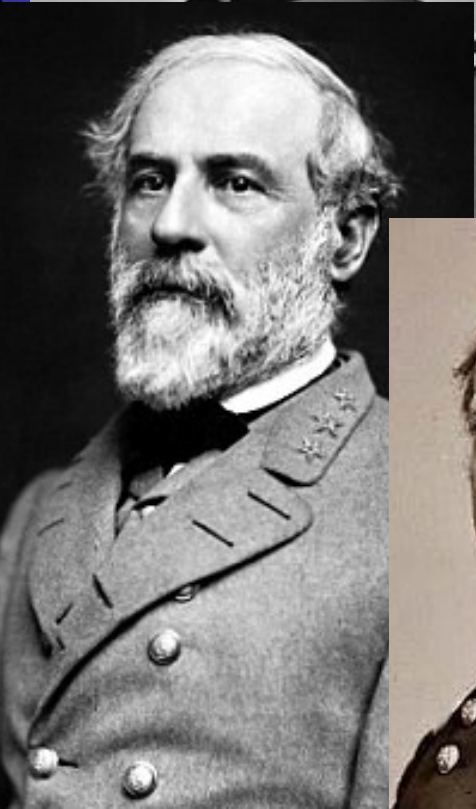
## ▪ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

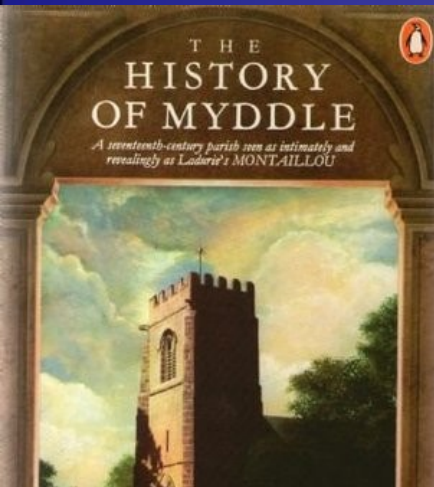
- Thanks to “Fightin’ Joe” Hooker’s reforms of the Army, military morale in the North began to improve
- **Hooker decided to finish Lee once and for all**
  - He sent his cavalry around to cut off Lee’s supplies from the rear, and then he’d hit the Army of Northern Virginia hard at Fredericksburg
  - **So, in a nutshell, Lee did everything right on the same day that Hooker did everything wrong**
    - After that, Hooker resigned and was replaced by the seasoned Gen. George Meade—a quiet but intelligent former civil engineer
- And in response to Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, the Confederate States of America declared it a capital offense for any black man to serve in the U.S. Army
  - Black soldiers were seen as a political ploy designed to foment insurrection in the South, and thus any black man found in uniform was to be summarily executed





# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The autobiography of abolitionist preacher John Wesley Redfield was published around this time, right before his death
  - Redfield and B.T. Roberts had broken away from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860 to found their own denomination—the Free Methodists
    - The name was chosen to represent their opposition to the pew system—in which families would rent or buy pews in a sanctuary so that they could have the same place to sit together, week in and week out
    - The pew system had been place for centuries—in fact, Richard Gough's famous 1701 book, "A History of Myddle" (an English parish), used the local church pews as its structural outline



"LIVE WHILE  
YOU PREACH"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF METHODIST REVIVALIST  
AND ABOLITIONIST  
JOHN WESLEY REDFIELD  
(1810-1863)

EDITED BY  
HOWARD A. SNYDER



# *The Age of Revolution*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The autobiography of abolitionist preacher John Wesley Redfield was published around this time, right before his death
  - Redfield and B.T. Roberts had broken away from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860 to found their own denomination—the *Free Methodists*
  - The name was chosen to represent their opposition to the pew system—in which families would rent or buy pews in a sanctuary so that they could have the same place to sit together, week in and week out
  - Roberts and Redfield argued that the system commercialized the church service, divided the rich from the poor

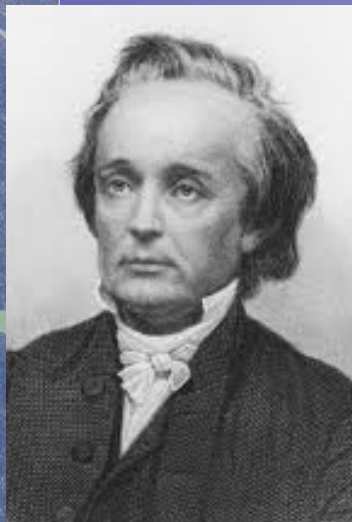
(who couldn't afford the "good seats")  
(Redfield even cited James 2:1-4—

"Don't show favoritism. Suppose a man comes into your meeting wearing a gold ring and fine clothes, and a poor man in shabby clothes also comes in. If you show special attention to the man wearing fine clothes and say, "Here's a good seat for you," but say to the poor man, "You stand there" or "Sit on the floor by my feet," have you not discriminated among yourselves and become judges with evil thoughts?"

"LIVE WHILE  
YOU PREACH"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF METHODIST REVIVALIST  
AND ABOLITIONIST  
JOHN WESLEY REDFIELD  
(1810-1863)

EDITED BY  
HOWARD A. SNYDER





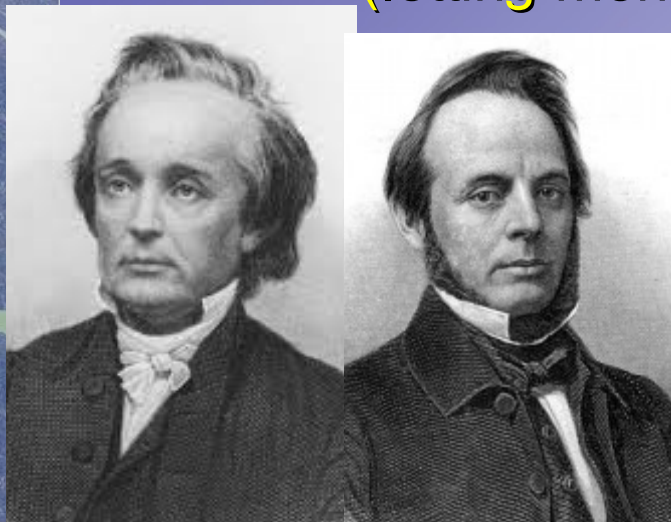
# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The autobiography of abolitionist preacher John Wesley Redfield was published around this time, right before his death
  - Redfield and B.T. Roberts had broken away from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860 to found their own denomination—the *Free Methodists*
    - The name was chosen to represent their opposition to the pew system—in which families would rent or buy pews in a sanctuary so that they could have the same place to sit together, week in and week out
    - Roberts and Redfield argued that the system commercialized the church service, divided the rich from the poor, and de-segregated the service (letting men and women sit *together*...)

“LIVE WHILE  
YOU PREACH”

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF METHODIST REVIVALIST  
AND ABOLITIONIST  
JOHN WESLEY REDFIELD  
(1810-1863)

EDITED BY  
HOWARD A. SNYDER



(PASTOR KEVIN'S NOTE: They never even mentioned what I see as the *biggest* issue with the system—that it makes church services all about circumscribing what *belongs* to *you*, and carving out your own little, isolated territories, instead of building community with one another while worshipping the Lord *together* as one family)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - The autobiography of abolitionist preacher John Wesley Redfield was published around this time, right before his death
  - Redfield and B.T. Roberts had broken away from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860 to found their own denomination—the *Free Methodists*
  - By the time that the Free Methodist Church was officially incorporated and became their own thing, Redfield's abolitionist leanings spun that name in a completely different direction, and used it to express the anti-slavery platform that it's most-known for today...

"LIVE WHILE  
YOU PREACH"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF METHODIST REVIVALIST  
AND ABOLITIONIST  
JOHN WESLEY REDFIELD  
(1810-1863)

EDITED BY  
HOWARD A. SNYDER



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

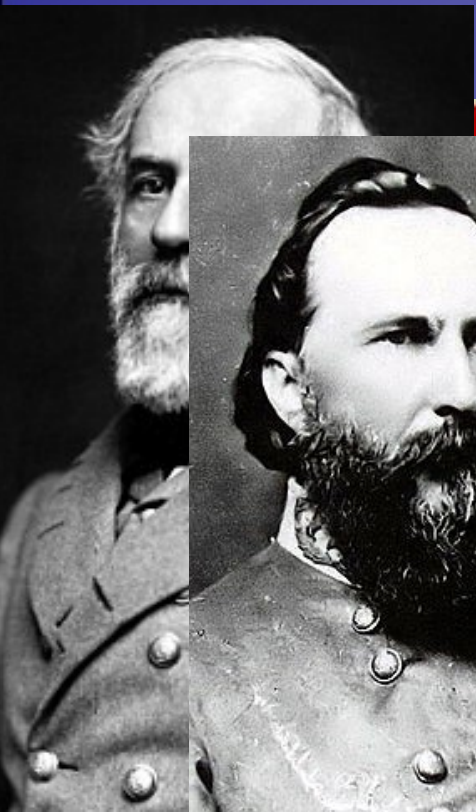
1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

- After Chancellorsville, Lee and the Confederate Army were flying high again, so he decided that this was the time to push north once more—into Pennsylvania
  - If he could make it to Philadelphia, he figured that he'd break the spirits of the Northerners—'cuz no one wants to fight in their own backyard
  - But the forward guard of the Army of Northern Virginia was stopped at Gettysburg by the Union cavalry, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Buford, who held them there long enough for support troops to arrive
    - But that also gave Lee time to bring in his whole army, including his master tactician, James Longstreet...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

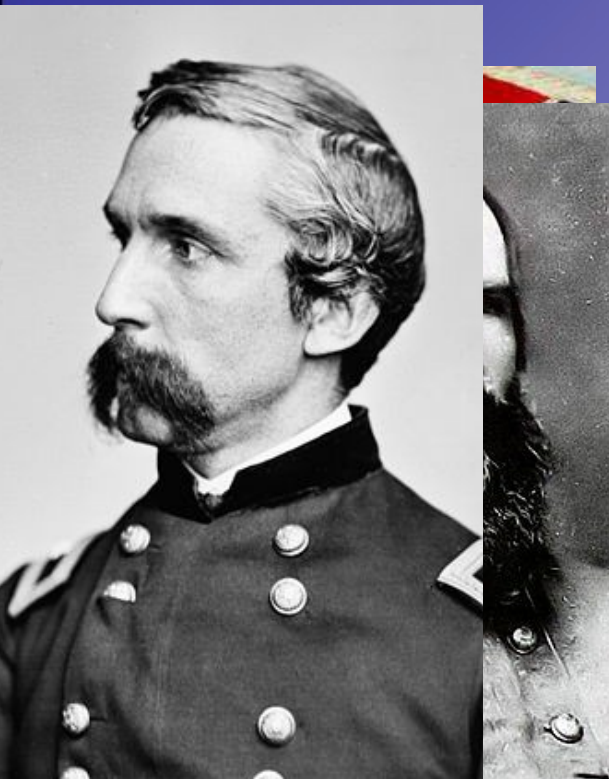
**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

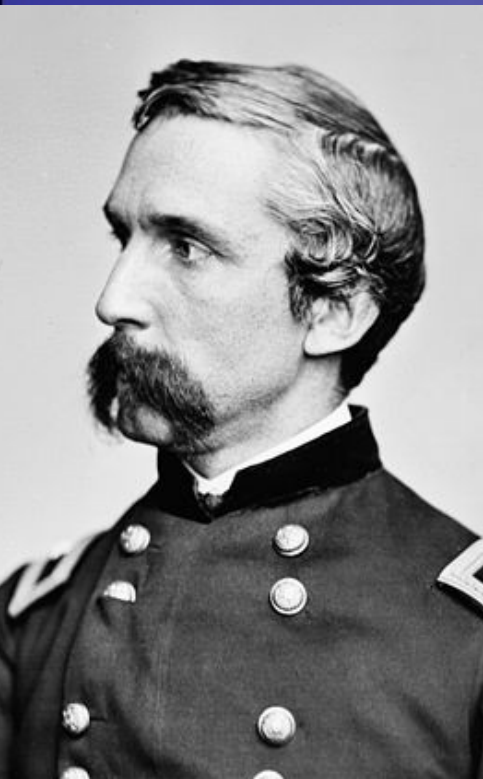
- After Chancellorsville, Lee and the Confederate Army were flying high again, so he decided that this was the time to push north once more—into Pennsylvania
- **By the second day of the battle, the Union held the high ground on the hills outside of town**
  - Longstreet ordered a devastating attack on the left flank, defended only by the 20th Maine regiment commanded by young Col. Joshua Chamberlain





# *The Age of Revolution*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Joshua Chamberlain is *hands-down* the coolest guy in the whole Civil War
  - He's a college professor who taught Rhetoric classes who had gone to seminary in order to be a pastor and who loved languages and classical military history almost as much as he loved his faith-based abolitionism (so, basically, *me...* with *hair...*)  
(NOTE: Actually, a lot of soldiers were involved in the war because of their strong Christian faith—my maternal uncle is a Civil War historian, and he encouraged me to comment on how *almost universally* the soldiers' letters home were sprinkled with Bible verses, prayers, discussions of how much they appreciated their camp Bible studies and services, etc.)  
(NOTE<sup>2</sup>: On my paternal side, one of my great<sup>3</sup>-uncles who served in the war wrote home about how he'd volunteered to fight for the freedom of the slaves—since Christ was willing to die to give us freedom from sin, how could he do any less to shed his blood for his fellow man?)  
(Chamberlain felt exactly the same way)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

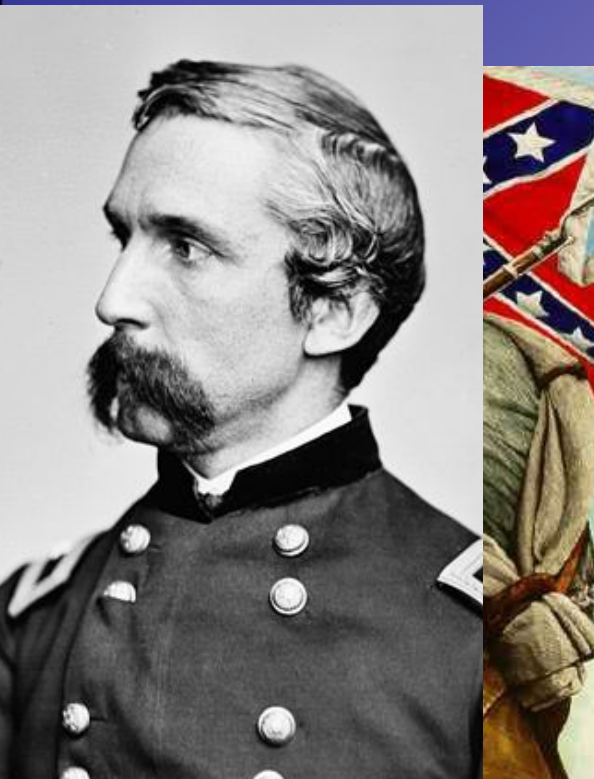
**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

- After Chancellorsville, Lee and the Confederate Army were flying high again, so he decided that this was the time to push north once more—into Pennsylvania
- **By the second day of the battle, the Union held the high ground on the hills outside of town**
  - Longstreet ordered a devastating attack on the left flank, defended only by the 20th Maine regiment commanded by young Col. Joshua Chamberlain
  - **All day long, the 20th Maine repelled wave after wave of attack from a much larger enemy force until they literally ran out of ammunition**
    - **So Chamberlain executed a maneuver that he'd only read about, and ordered a bayonet charge downhill into the rebel soldiers... capturing 101 enemy soldiers and saving the Union Army from being outflanked... which arguably won the day for the Union and turned the momentum of the war**





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

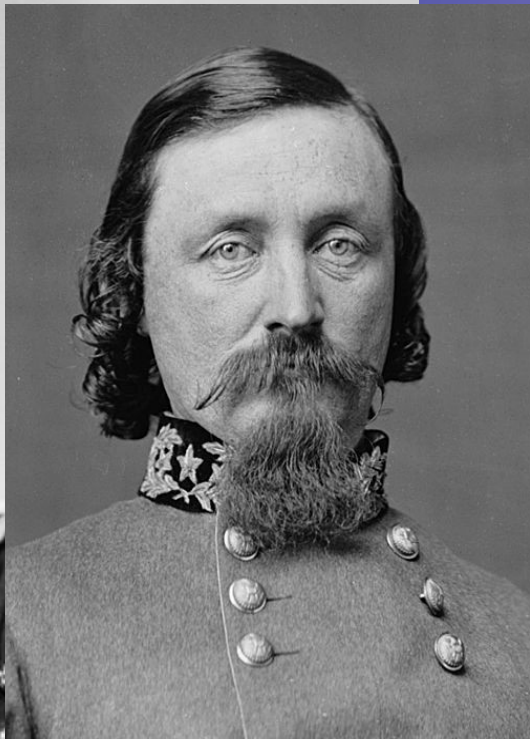
**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

- After Chancellorsville, Lee and the Confederate Army were flying high again, so he decided that this was the time to push north once more—into Pennsylvania
- By the second day of the battle, the Union held the high ground on the hills outside of town
- **On the third day of the battle, the 20th Maine were rewarded by being sent to where the fighting was the lightest—the hill in the dead center of the Union lines ...which just happened to be where Maj. Gen. George Pickett threw 12,500 Confederate soldiers in what became known as “Pickett’s Charge”**
  - They came very close to breaking through, with the fighting coming down to brutal, close-quarter, hand-to-hand combat
  - The Union lost 1,500 men in the charge but the Confederate casualty rate was 50%
    - In less than an hour, the fighting was over as was Lee’s invasion of Pennsylvania...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

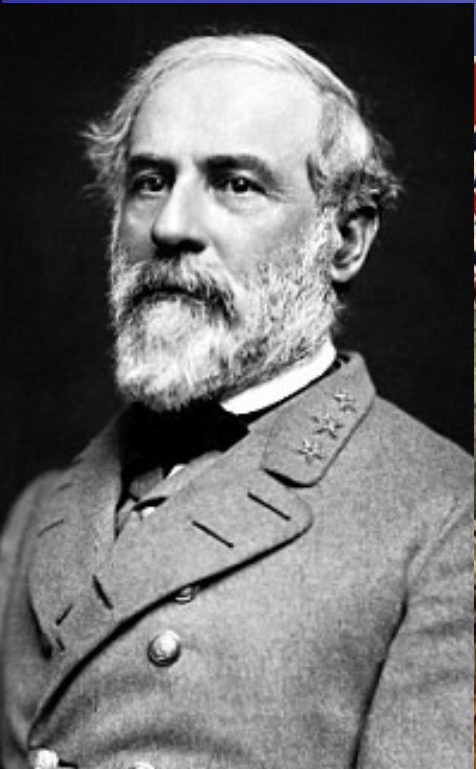
The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

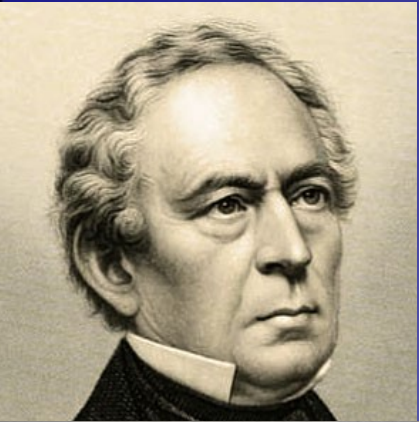
- After Chancellorsville, Lee and the Confederate Army were flying high again, so he decided that this was the time to push north once more—into Pennsylvania
- By the second day of the battle, the Union held the high ground on the hills outside of town
- On the third day of the battle, the 20th Maine were rewarded by being sent to where the fighting was the lightest—the hill in the dead center of the Union lines

**After three intense days of fighting, a disillusioned Robert E. Lee and retreated back into Virginia, after 52,000 soldiers became casualties of war...**



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Months later, the Union commemorated the battle with one, huge funeral for the fallen soldiers on both sides
  - They invited the greatest orator in the nation to speak—Edward Everett (a former Representative, former Senator, former Presidential candidate, former Secretary of State, ordained minister, and president of Harvard University)
  - Everett gave an outstanding oration that lasted for two hours and kept his listeners utterly spellbound
  - After he sat down, Abraham Lincoln got up and spoke for two minutes—sharing only ten sentences
    - Everett later wrote to Lincoln and said, “I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes...”





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Months later, the Union commemorated the battle with one, huge funeral for the fallen soldiers on both sides
  - **But on a more personal note, there's been much speculation by historians over the years whether Lincoln was a theist, a Deist, a Christian, or what**
    - Clearly, he'd believed in God from an early age, and he built arguments from Scripture into many of his speeches, and tried to honor God in many ways
    - But he'd never attended church regularly, and he'd never spoken or written of any relationship to Christ
    - But in 1864, an Illinoisan visited him in the White House and asked him point-blank if he loved Jesus
      - In response, Lincoln buried his face in his handkerchief as tears came to his eyes, and then he answered:  
“When I left home to take this chair of state, I requested my countrymen to pray for me. I was not then a Christian. When my son died, the severest trial of my life, I was not a Christian. But, when I went to Gettysburg and looked upon the graves of our dead heroes who had fallen in defense of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ. Yes, I do love Jesus...”





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

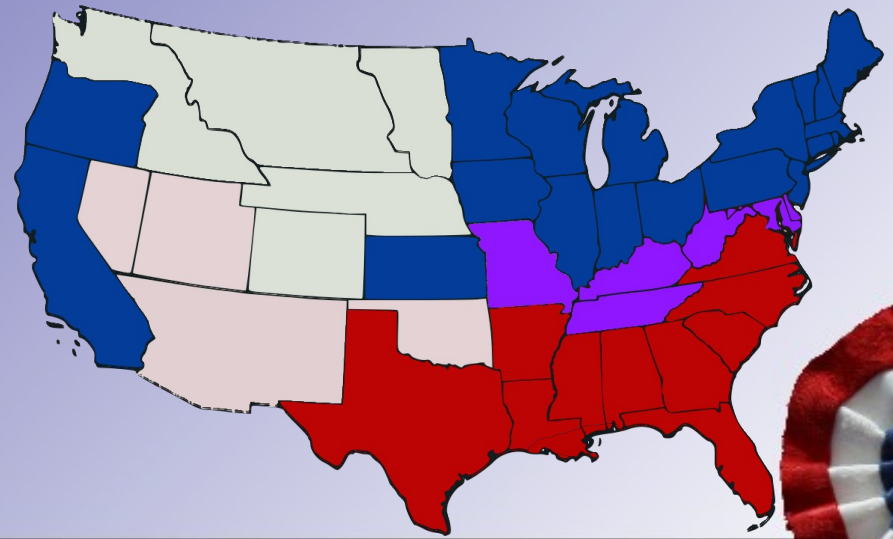
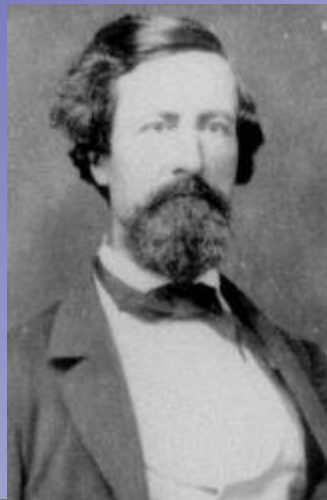
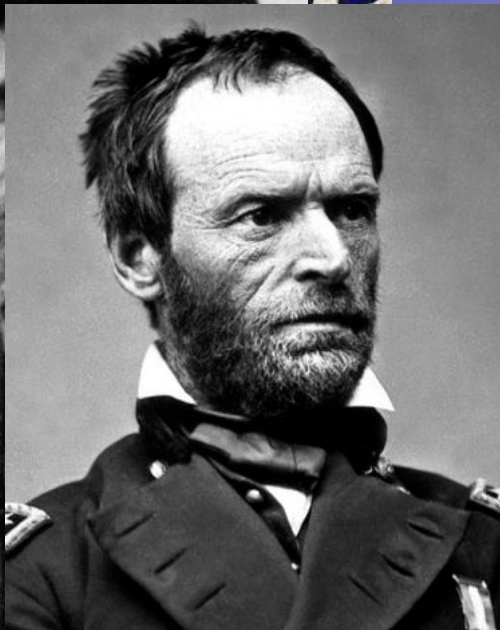
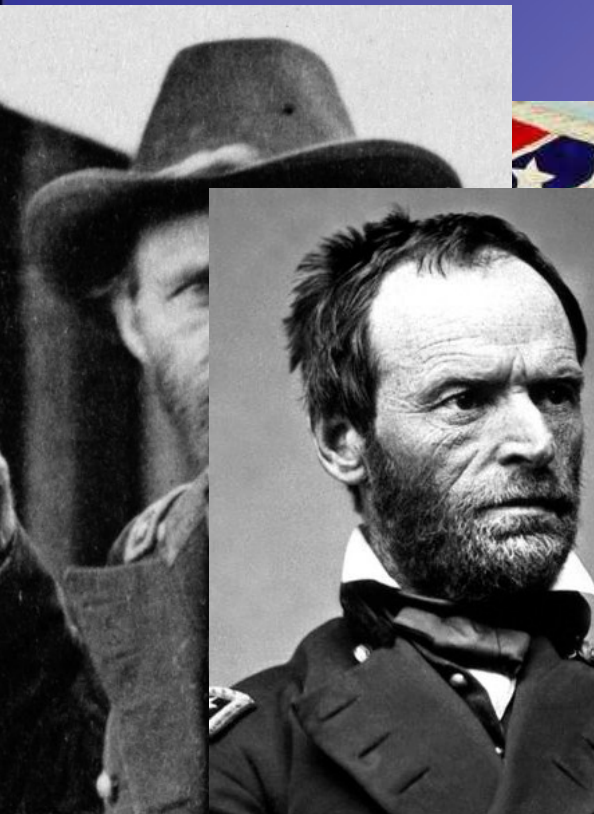
The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

**The Battle of Vicksburg**

- Grant had been successfully pounding away in his western campaigns, trying to cut the South off from its resources as part of Scott's old "Anaconda Plan" and he focused his efforts on Mississippi
- Gen. John Pemberton's Army of Mississippi was caught between Grant's forces and Sherman's, and he retreated into the city of Vicksburg... and lost *33,000 troops...*



# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

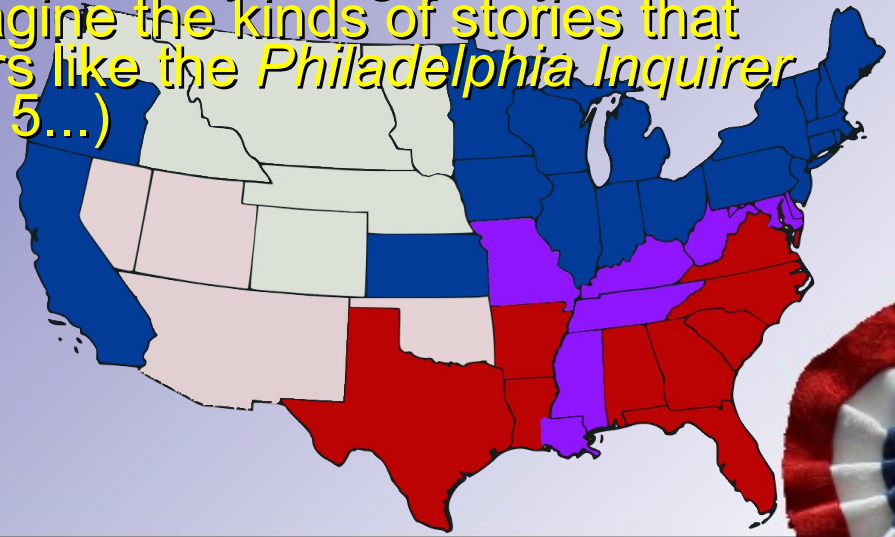
The Battle of Gettysburg

**The Battle of Vicksburg**

- Grant had been successfully pounding away in his western campaigns, trying to cut the South off from its resources as part of Scott's old "Anaconda Plan" and he focused his efforts on Mississippi

**With the loss of Mississippi, the CSA was cut in half and its armies were not only diminished in numbers, but also penned in...**

- (NOTE: Pemberton surrendered the same day that Lee retreated from Gettysburg—July 4, 1863... so you can imagine the kinds of stories that Northern papers like the *Philadelphia Inquirer* printed on July 5...)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

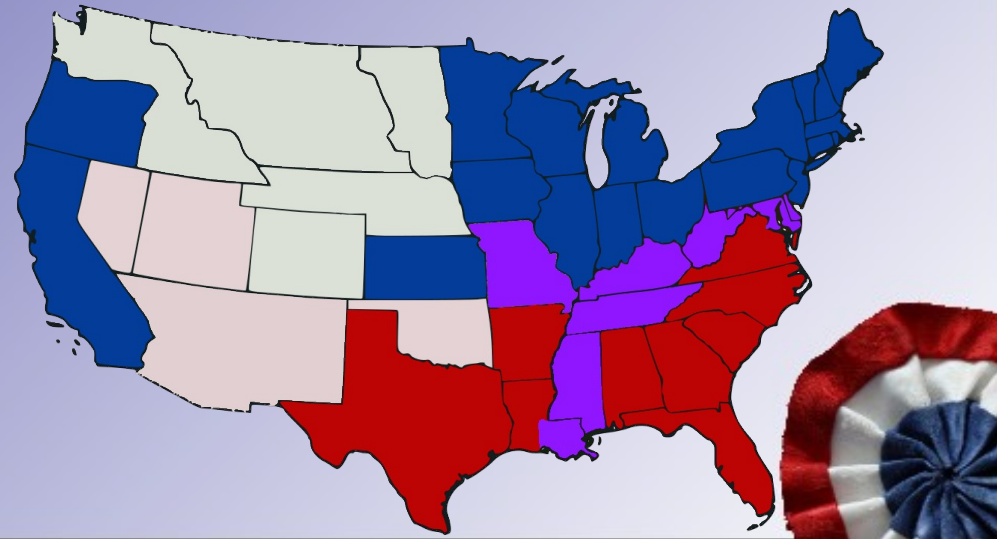
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation  
The Battle of Chancellorsville  
The Battle of Gettysburg  
The Battle of Vicksburg

## **Quantrill in Kansas**

- William Quantrill now led the 450 or so members of his “Quantrill’s Raiders” on guerrilla raids against Union troops and their supporters, especially around Kansas
  - The Union imprisoned anyone found aiding them—including several female family members of the Raiders



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Vicksburg

## **Quantrill in Kansas**

- William Quantrill now led the 450 or so members of his “Quantrill’s Raiders” on guerrilla raids against Union troops and their supporters, especially around Kansas
  - The Union imprisoned anyone found aiding them—including several female family members of the Raiders
    - When the roof of their prison building in Kansas City collapsed, several were killed or injured—and Quantrill went on the warpath
  - Quantrill and his men attacked Lawrence, Kansas, killing every male 14 years and older
    - 182 men and boys “old enough to hold a gun” were slaughtered, and most of the city was burned to the ground...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation  
The Battle of Chancellorsville  
The Battle of Gettysburg  
The Battle of Vicksburg

## **Quantrill in Kansas**

- William Quantrill now led the 450 or so members of his “Quantrill's Raiders” on guerrilla raids against Union troops and their supporters, especially around Kansas
- **Lee, Davis, and the CSA leadership all officially broke with Quantrill, repudiating the brutality**
  - **Quantrill and his men retreated to Texas, where infighting between them decimated their ranks**
    - **By 1865, when Lee surrendered (and Quantrill *refused* to), he was leading only a handful of men...**



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

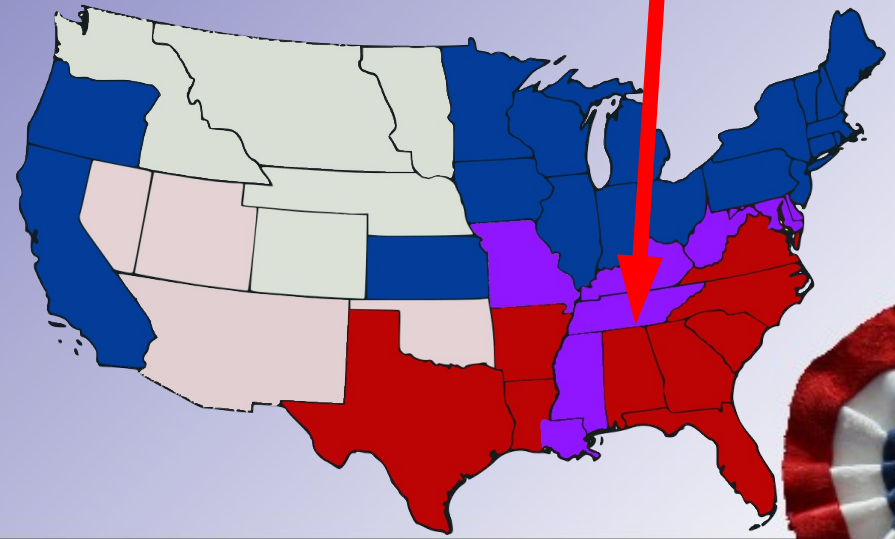
The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

**The Battle of Chickamauga**

- William Rosecrans had been following Grant's lead and successfully pushing Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops out of the last bits of rebel-held Tennessee and then he just stopped...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Vicksburg

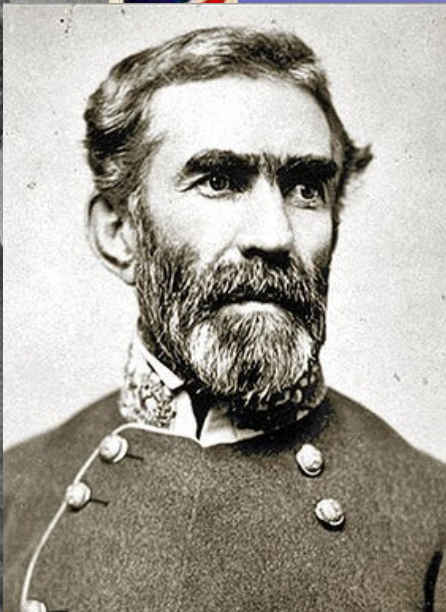
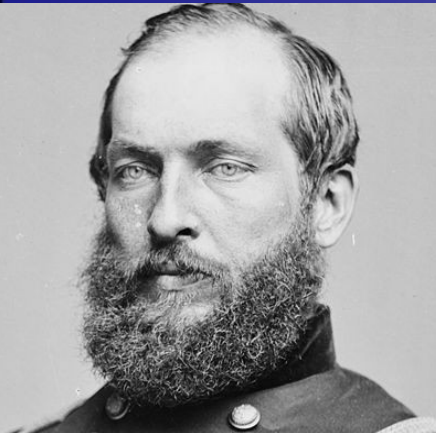
Quantrill in Kansas

## **The Battle of Chickamauga**

- William Rosecrans had been following Grant's lead and successfully pushing Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops out of the last bits of rebel-held Tennessee and then he just stopped...

- The southern Fall was rolling in, and the ground was beginning to get more muddy and he wanted time to fortify his defences so that he wouldn't lose what he'd won but whatever his reasons, he ignored several requests from Lincoln to get his troops back on the march to Chattanooga

- In fact, he was finally given a direct order to engage the enemy, or else his troops would be broken up and sent to fight in other campaigns elsewhere
- Rosecrans still dragged his heels, and only staff general James A. Garfield pushed them forward...



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

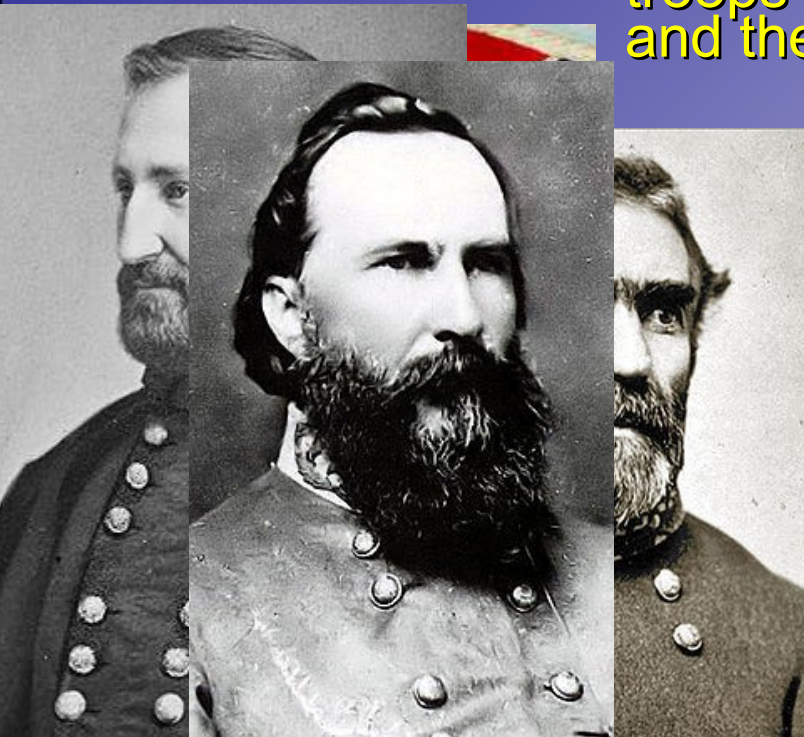
The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

**The Battle of Chickamauga**

- William Rosecrans had been following Grant's lead and successfully pushing Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops out of the last bits of rebel-held Tennessee and then he just stopped...

- The southern Fall was rolling in, and the ground was beginning to get more muddy and he wanted time to fortify his defences so that he wouldn't lose what he'd won but whatever his reasons, he ignored several requests from Lincoln to get his troops back on the march to Chattanooga
- All of that gave Lee time to send Longstreet in to support Bragg's beleaguered men so when Rosecrans finally crossed the Chickamauga Creek, he met a much larger and fresher force than he would have faced a month earlier





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

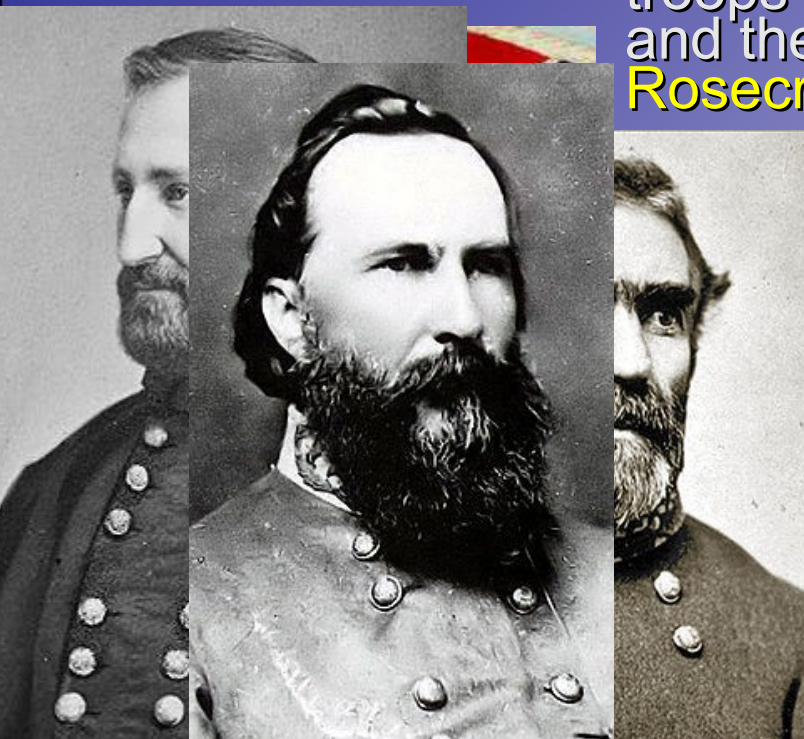
The Emancipation Proclamation  
The Battle of Chancellorsville  
The Battle of Gettysburg  
The Battle of Vicksburg  
Quantrill in Kansas

## **The Battle of Chickamauga**

- William Rosecrans had been following Grant's lead and successfully pushing Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops out of the last bits of rebel-held Tennessee and then he just stopped...

**Rosecrans totally underestimated the Confederates**

- He kept assuming that he was winning, and kept assuming that the Confederates would break and give up... which they didn't...
  - And then, at a critical point in the battle, he closed ranks to fill what he thought (wrongly) was a gap in his front lines... ...which opened up a gap in his front lines, and Longstreet charged straight through it



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

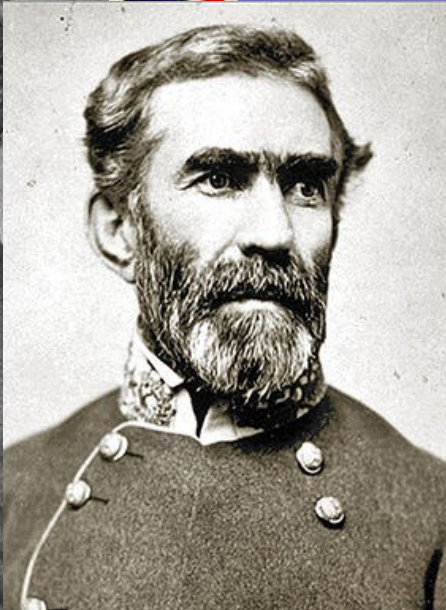
The Emancipation Proclamation  
The Battle of Chancellorsville  
The Battle of Gettysburg  
The Battle of Vicksburg  
Quantrill in Kansas

## **The Battle of Chickamauga**

- William Rosecrans had been following Grant's lead and successfully pushing Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops out of the last bits of rebel-held Tennessee and then he just stopped...

## **Rosecrans totally underestimated the Confederates**

- He kept assuming that he was winning, and kept assuming that the Confederates would break and give up... which they didn't...
- **By the end of the second day of fighting, both sides were exhausted, and both sides had lost roughly 17,000 men**
  - Due to Bragg's screw-ups, Rosecrans was able to withdraw to the now unoccupied Chattanooga, but he and his whole army were now effectively trapped there...
  - The South was elated once more





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

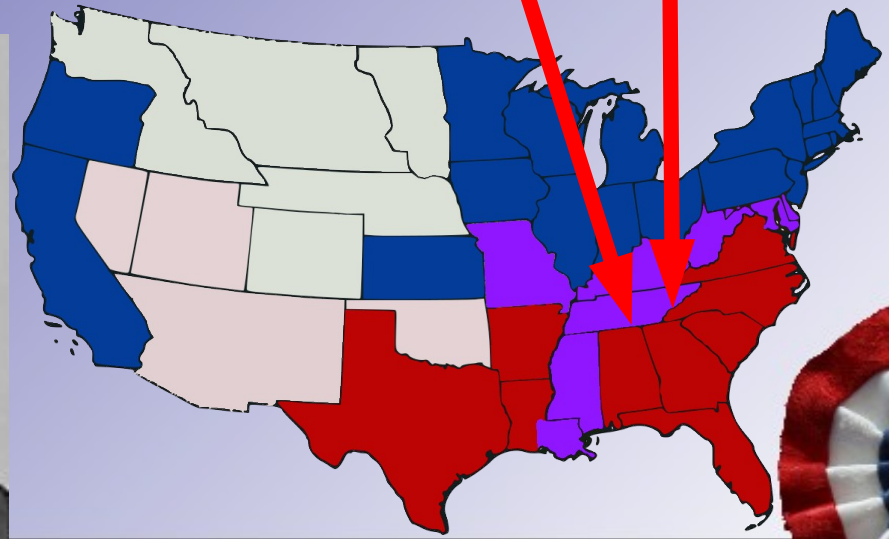
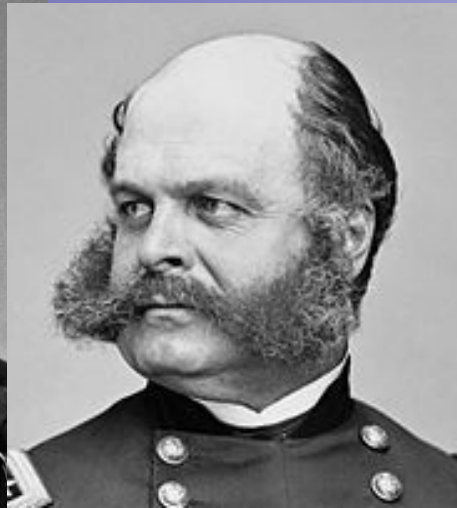
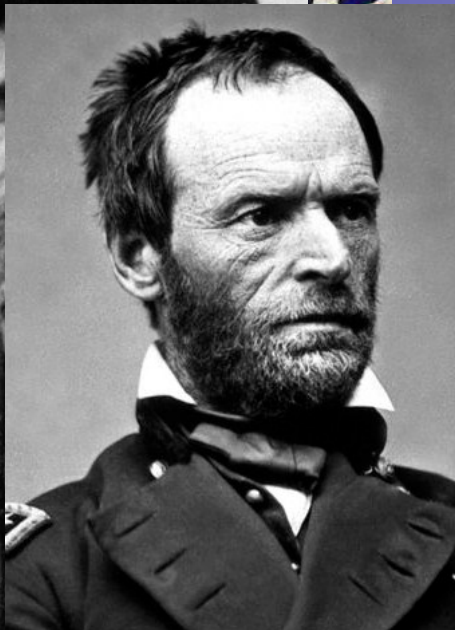
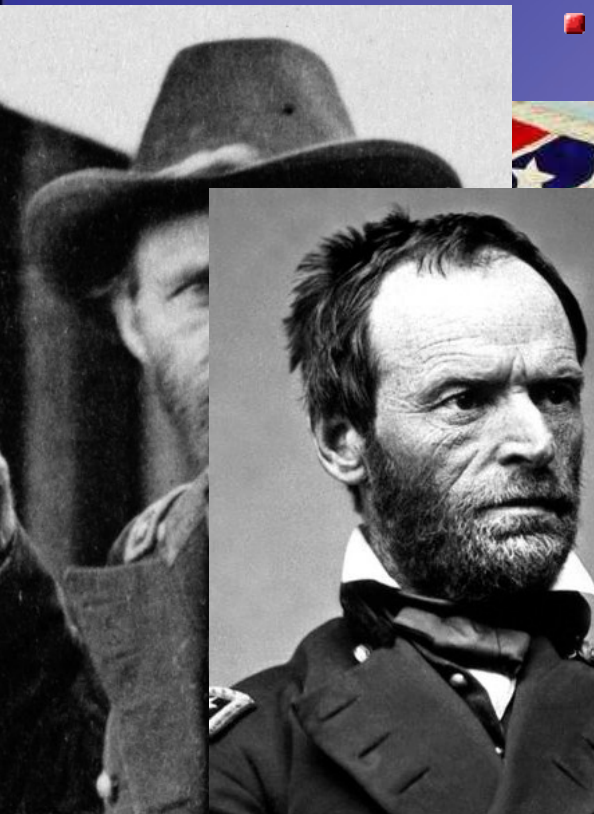
The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

The Battle of Chickamauga

## **The Chattanooga Campaign**

- To try to salvage any part of the debacle, Grant was given command over the whole Army of the West
  - He immediately brought Sherman in to attack the Confederate positions outside of Chattanooga but also Burnside to attack eastern Tennessee from Ohio



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

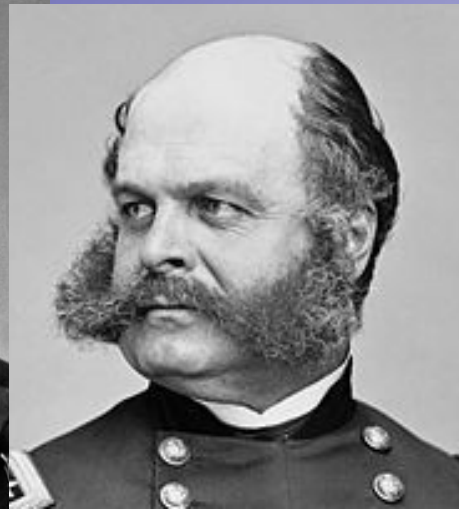
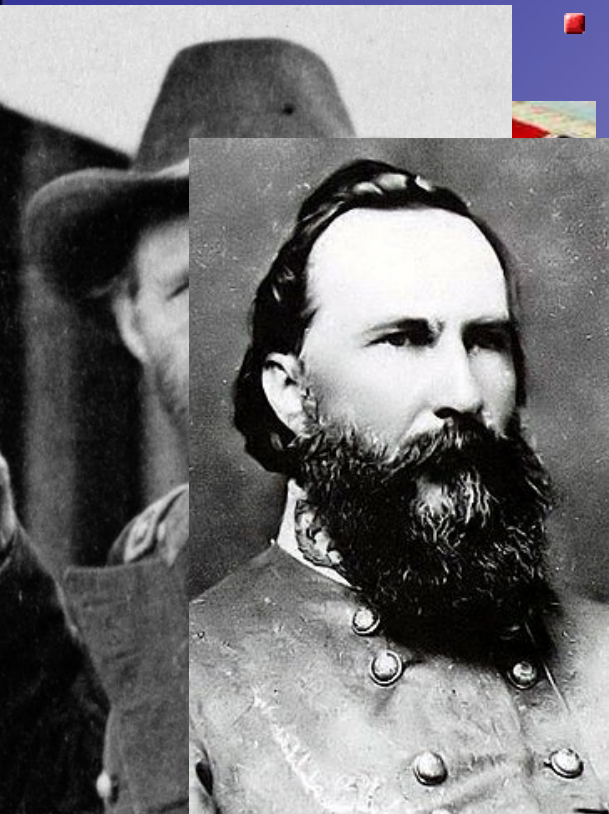
The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

The Battle of Chickamauga

## **The Chattanooga Campaign**

- To try to salvage any part of the debacle, Grant was given command over the whole Army of the West
  - He immediately brought Sherman in to attack the Confederate positions outside of Chattanooga but also Burnside to attack eastern Tennessee from Ohio—which forced Longstreet to withdraw (in order to engage Burnside)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

**1863**

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

The Battle of Chickamauga

## **The Chattanooga Campaign**

- To try to salvage any part of the debacle, Grant was given command over the whole Army of the West
  - He immediately brought Sherman in to attack the Confederate positions outside of Chattanooga but also Burnside to attack eastern Tennessee from Ohio—which forced Longstreet to withdraw
  - Hooker was sent in to attack the relatively light Confederate position on Lookout Mountain while Grant and Sherman focused on taking out Bragg and his main force at Missionary Ridge
  - Union troops under commanders like George Wagner succeeded in the sort of bold frontal assault that Pickett's Charge hadn't at Gettysburg—Bragg's men broke and ran ... right into Hooker's troops, fresh from their victory at Lookout Mountain



# The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Vicksburg

Quantrill in Kansas

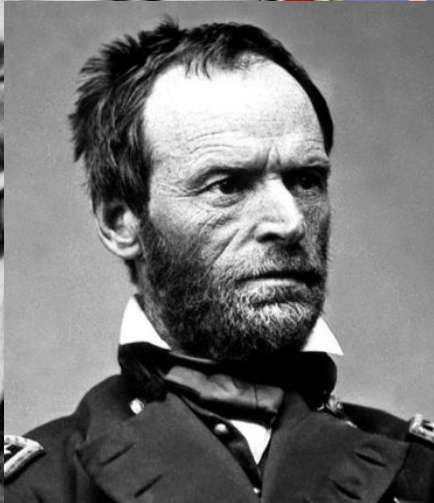
The Battle of Chickamauga

## The Chattanooga Campaign

- To try to salvage any part of the debacle, Grant was given command over the whole Army of the West  
Rosecrans and his army were saved, the Confederate armies in Tennessee were broken, and the Union ended 1863 on a high note, having regained their momentum once again

More crucially, Lincoln realized that he'd finally found a commander whom he could trust to be both aggressive *and* wise, so he put Grant in charge of *all* of the Union armies at the beginning of 1864

- The taking of Chattanooga also opened the door for Grant to send Sherman (now in command of the Army of the West) into Georgia—where he concentrated on laying siege to Atlanta





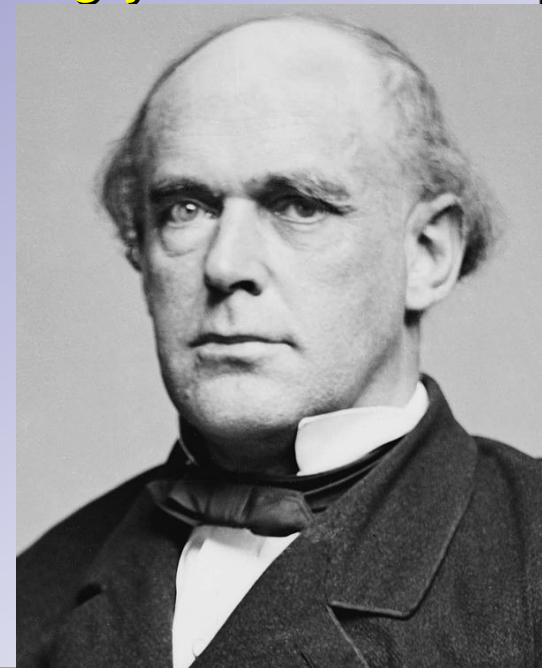
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - By the end of 1863, the North was feeling much more confident, and the South was beginning to lose hope
  - That Fall, Lincoln proclaimed the first federally-mandated Thanksgiving Day to be kept on the last Thursday in November, observing that  
No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American People. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens...



# *The Age of Revolution*

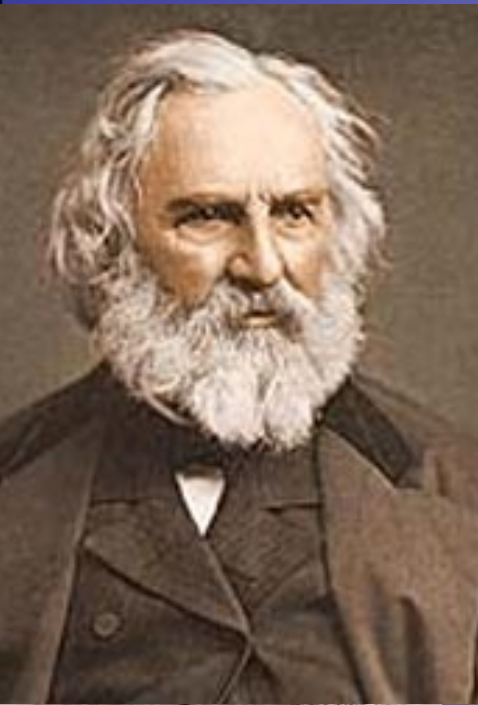
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - By the end of 1863, the North was feeling much more confident, and the South was beginning to lose hope
    - That Fall, Lincoln proclaimed the first federally-mandated Thanksgiving Day to be kept on the last Thursday in November
    - That December, Lincoln and his Treasury Secretary, Salmon P. Chase, requested that the words, “In God We Trust” be added to American currency
      - In 1956, it was officially adopted as our nation's motto (replacing the unofficial “*e pluribus unum*”)... which has generated lawsuits from angry non-Christians ever since...





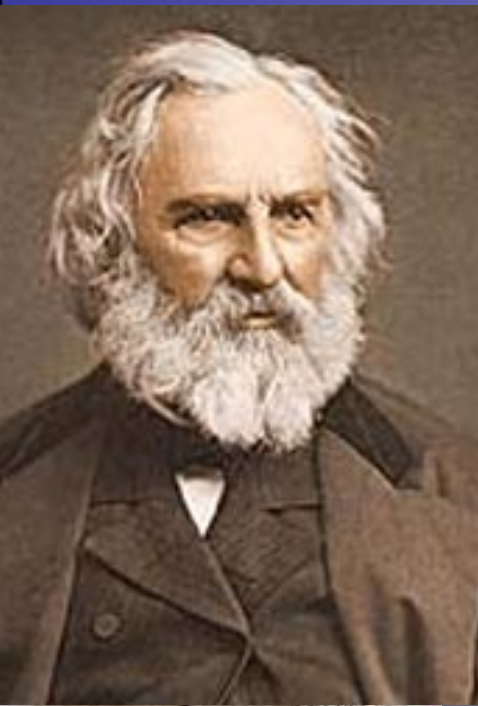
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - By the end of 1863, the North was feeling much more confident, and the South was beginning to lose hope
  - **But even up north, the cost of the war was weighing heavily on the families who'd lost loved ones**
    - For instance, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had lost his first wife in childbirth, and his second wife in a horrible accident when her dress had caught fire
      - Longfellow himself was burned so badly trying to save her that he couldn't attend her funeral, and he grew a beard to cover his facial scars



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - By the end of 1863, the North was feeling much more confident, and the South was beginning to lose hope
  - **But even up north, the cost of the war was weighing heavily on the families who'd lost loved ones**
    - For instance, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had lost his first wife in childbirth, and his second wife in a horrible accident when her dress had caught fire
    - **When he'd heard in November that his eldest son, Charles, had been seriously wounded, he lost all hope**
      - **By the time that Christmas rolled around, he began to feel that he had no faith left—either in God or in the concept of goodness in this world**

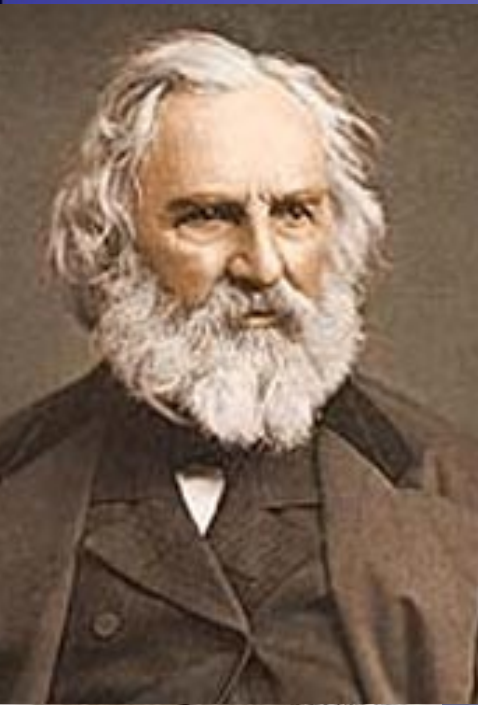




# *The Age of Revolution*

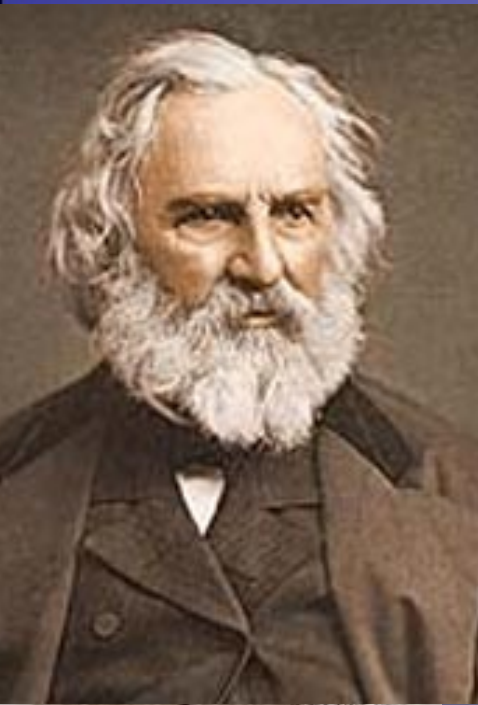
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - He sat down on Christmas Day and wrote this poem—

I heard the bells on Christmas Day,  
Their old, familiar carols play,  
and wild and sweet the words repeat  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!  
And thought how, as the day had come,  
The belfries of all Christendom  
Had rolled along the unbroken song  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!  
Till ringing, singing on its way,  
The world revolved from night to day,  
A voice, a chime, a chant sublime  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!  
Then from each black, accursed mouth  
The cannon thundered in the South,  
And with the sound the carols drowned  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!  
It was as if an earthquake rent  
The hearth-stones of a continent,  
And made forlorn the households born  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!  
And in despair I bowed my head;  
"There is no peace on earth," I said;  
"For hate is strong, and mocks the song  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"  
Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:  
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep;  
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,  
With peace on earth, good-will to men."



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - He sat down on Christmas Day and wrote this poem
  - It was later set to music in 1872 by British organist and composer John Baptiste Calkin...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

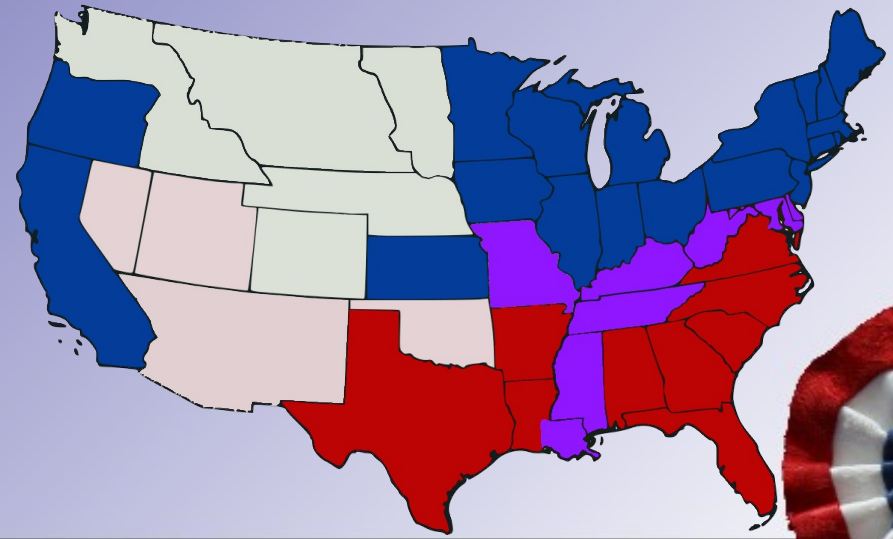
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864

- **The Battle of Fort Pillow**

- Nathan Bedford Forrest led a series of cavalry raids in the West, hoping to break a hole in the Union lines
  - After laying waste to Paducah, Kentucky, Forrest's 2,000-2,500 mounted troops moved on to attack Fort Pillow, in western Tennessee—manned by only 600 men, since it was an out-of-the-way fort (In fact, most of the men were either raw recruits or members of a black artillery regiment out of Memphis—none of whom expected to see much action at Fort Pillow)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

1864

### **The Battle of Fort Pillow**

- Nathan Bedford Forrest led a series of cavalry raids in the West, hoping to break a hole in the Union lines
  - After laying waste to Paducah, Kentucky, Forrest's 2,000-2,500 mounted troops moved on to attack Fort Pillow, in western Tennessee—manned by only 600 men, since it was an out-of-the-way fort
  - A sniper took the fort's commander officer out before the fighting even began, so young cavalry officer William Bradford took charge of the fight—but the fort was poorly designed, and the men were soon beaten down by Forrest's overwhelming numbers
  - Forrest demanded they surrender, but Bradford refused, and the fort was overrun
  - At that point, the surviving Union soldiers threw down their arms and surrendered to Forrest but the Confederates—later citing their law making it a capital offense for blacks to fight for the Union—slaughtered the unarmed troops to the last man  
(NOTE: They also killed several unarmed black civilians in the fort)





# The Age of Revolution

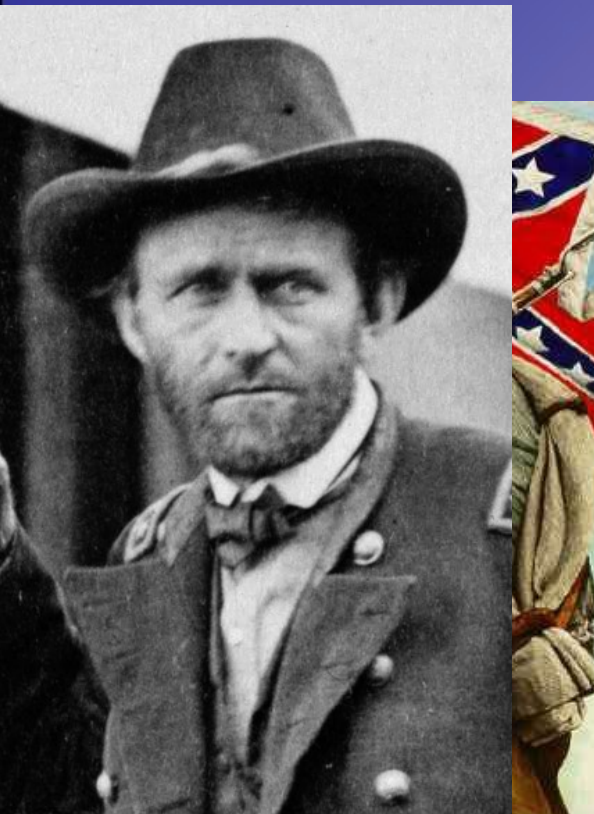
## ▪ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

1864

### The Battle of Fort Pillow

- Nathan Bedford Forrest led a series of cavalry raids in the West, hoping to break a hole in the Union lines
  - After laying waste to Paducah, Kentucky, Forrest's 2,000-2,500 mounted troops moved on to attack Fort Pillow, in western Tennessee—manned by only 600 men, since it was an out-of-the-way fort
  - A sniper took the fort's commander officer out before the fighting even began, so young cavalry officer William Bradford took charge of the fight—but the fort was poorly designed, and the men were soon beaten down by Forrest's overwhelming numbers
  - Forrest's own accounts explain his actions—  
“It is hoped that these facts will demonstrate to the Northern people that negro soldiers cannot cope with Southerners...”  
(NOTE: The “Fort Pillow Massacre” led Grant to officially demand that black soldiers and white soldiers be treated the same on the battlefield as well as in POW camps but the South refused, making a capital offense of *commanding* black troops)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864



## **The Battle of Fort Pillow**

- Nathan Bedford Forrest led a series of cavalry raids in the West, hoping to break a hole in the Union lines
  - After laying waste to Paducah, Kentucky, Forrest's 2,000-2,500 mounted troops moved on to attack Fort Pillow, in western Tennessee—manned by only 600 men, since it was an out-of-the-way fort
  - A sniper took the fort's commander officer out before the fighting even began, so young cavalry officer William Bradford took charge of the fight—but the fort was poorly designed, and the men were soon beaten down by Forrest's overwhelming numbers
  - Forrest's own accounts explain his actions
  - **Tellingly, Forrest went on after the war to become the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan...**





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

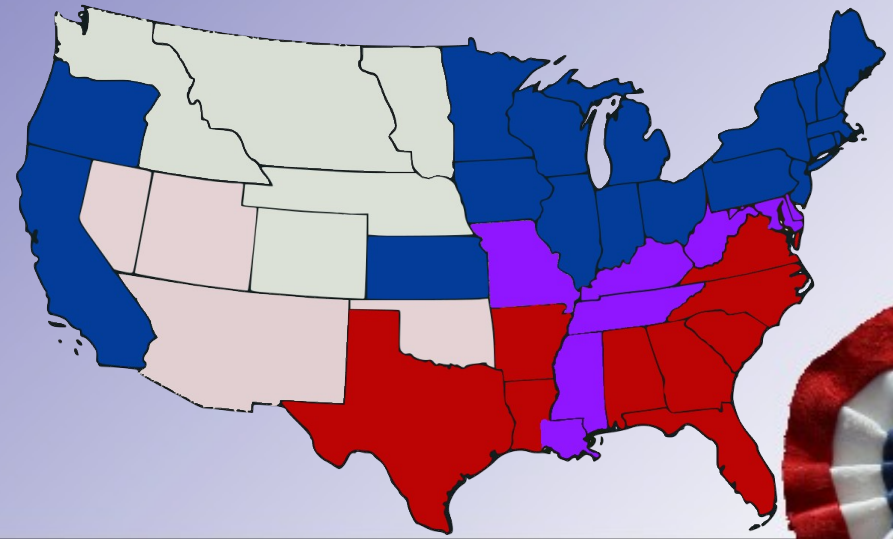
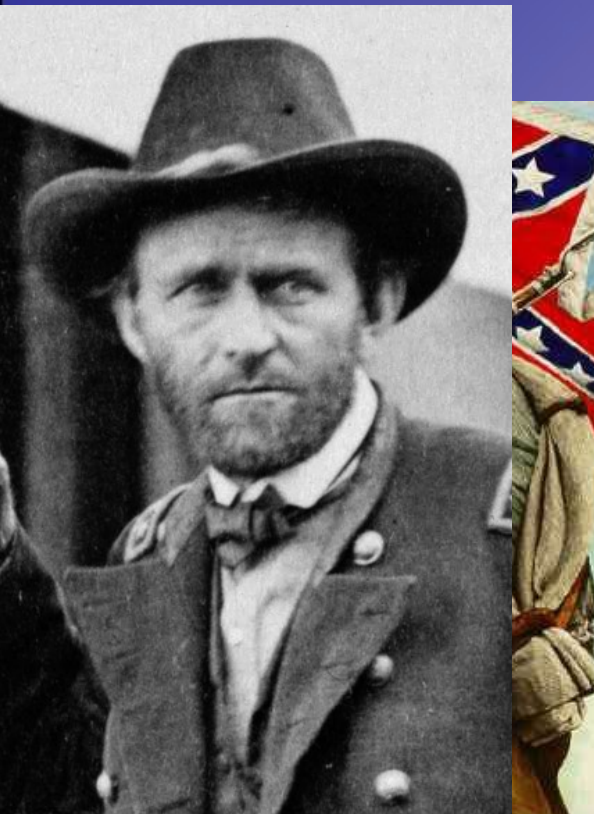
1863

1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow

**The Battle of the Wilderness**

- Grant understood the nature of warfare in much the same way that Lee did, realizing that the way to win was to make the war excruciating for the South
  - He took his army south into Virginia, fighting Lee again and again in a slow march on Richmond  
(NOTE: The armies and generals were so evenly matched that the battles kept being inconclusive, but Grant understood that he didn't have to *beat* Lee—he just had to keep him in the South and keep him fighting)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

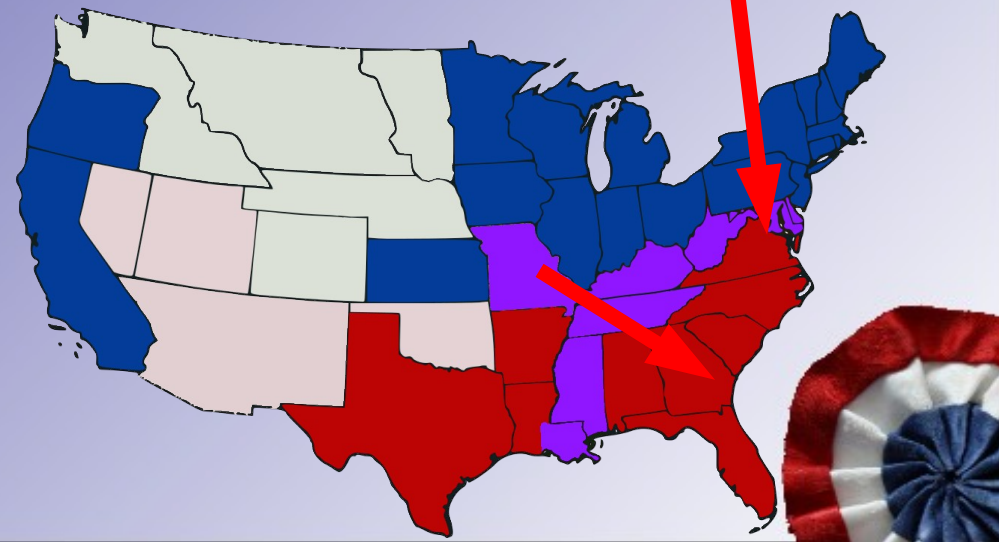
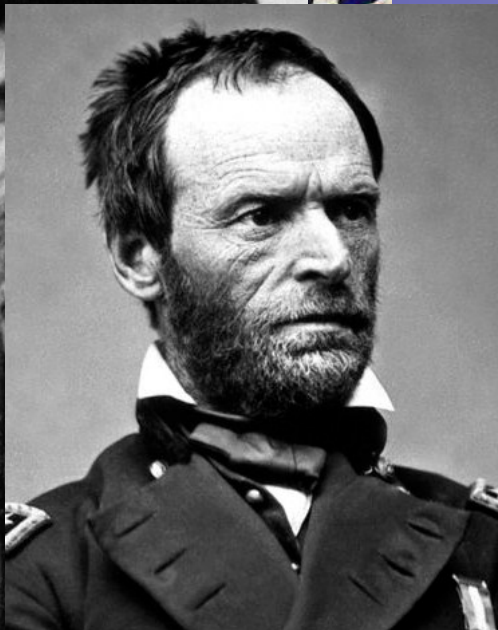
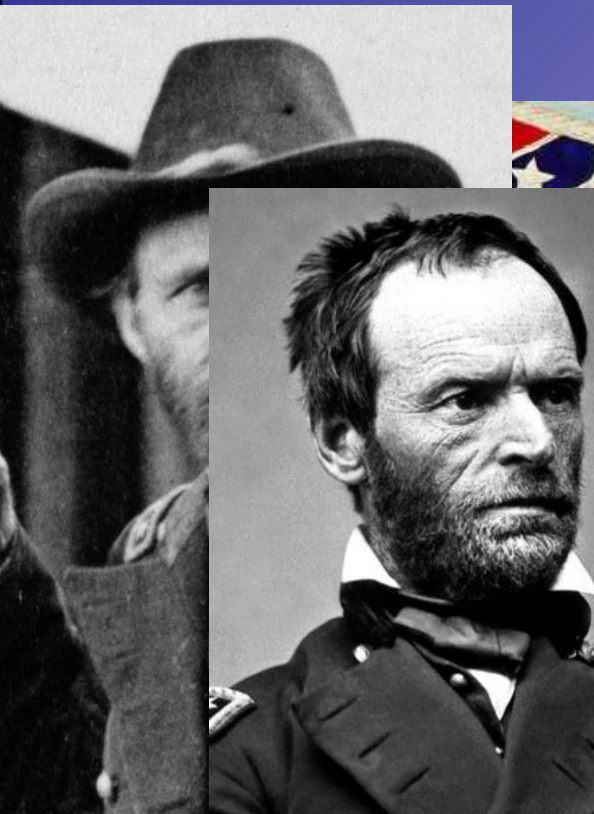
1863

1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow

**The Battle of the Wilderness**

- Grant understood the nature of warfare in much the same way that Lee did, realizing that the way to win was to make the war excruciating for the South
  - He took his army south into Virginia, fighting Lee again and again in a slow march on Richmond
  - Remember—at the same time, Sherman was bringing his troops East through Georgia, and the South was being pinched between them
  - Every day that Lee was stuck on battlefields fighting Grant, the South lost a little bit more





# *The Age of Revolution*

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

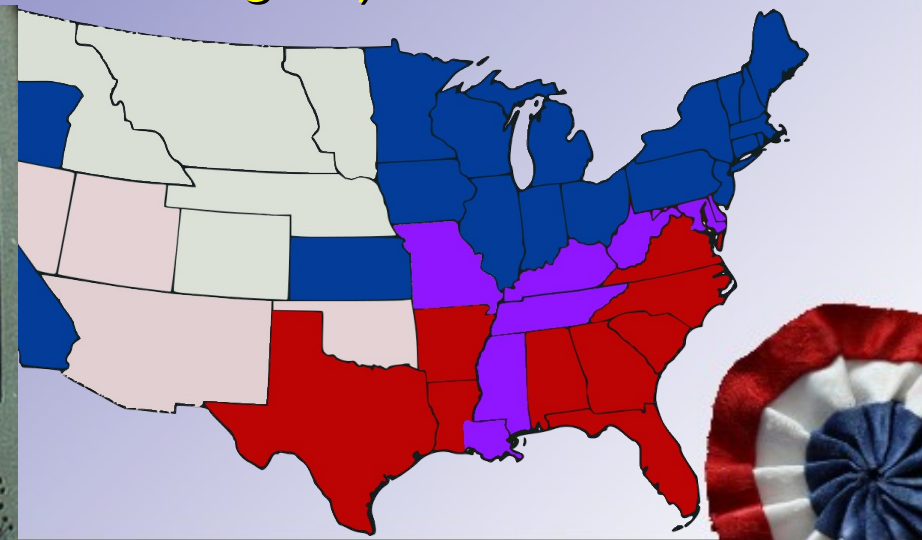
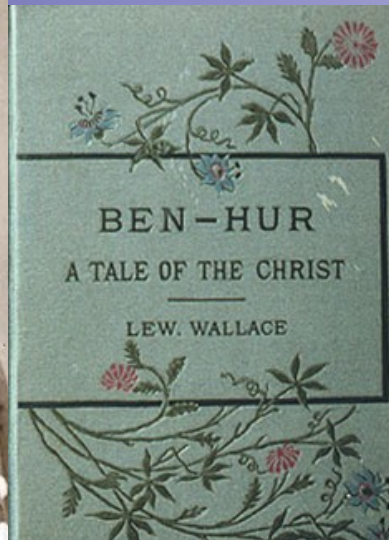
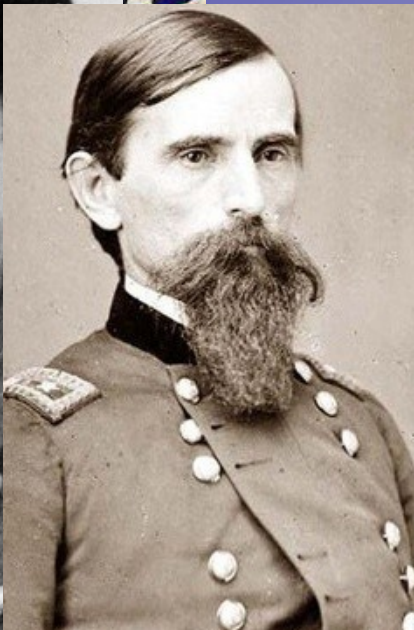
1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow

The Battle of the Wilderness

Campaigns against capitol

- Lee's brilliance kept Grant from taking Richmond  
—and in response, Lee then marched on Washington  
(though Jubal Early's initial assault was crucially  
slowed by the a holding action by Lew Wallace  
...who would later go on to write the wildly popular  
*Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ...*)  
(which gave Grant the time to successfully  
divert troops from his assault on Richmond in  
order to defend Washington)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

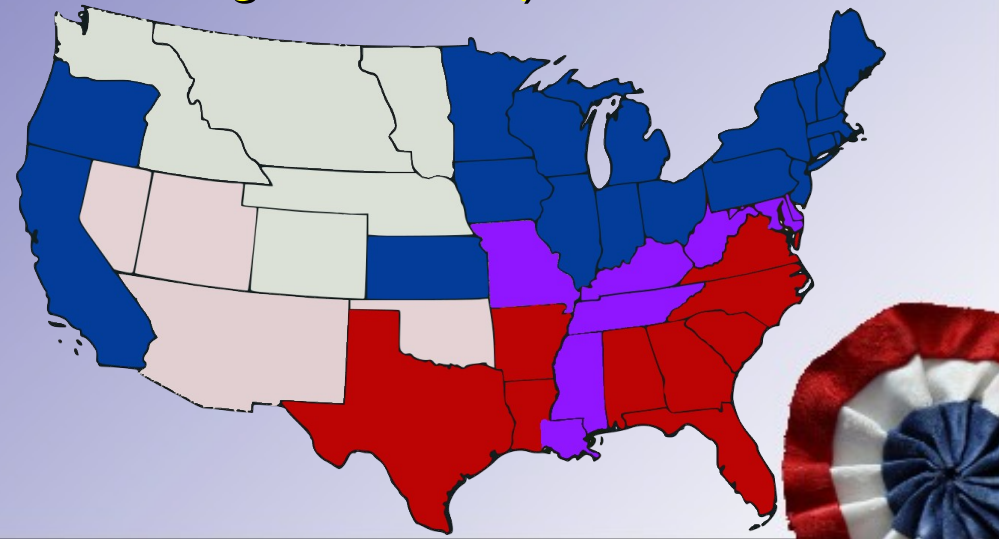
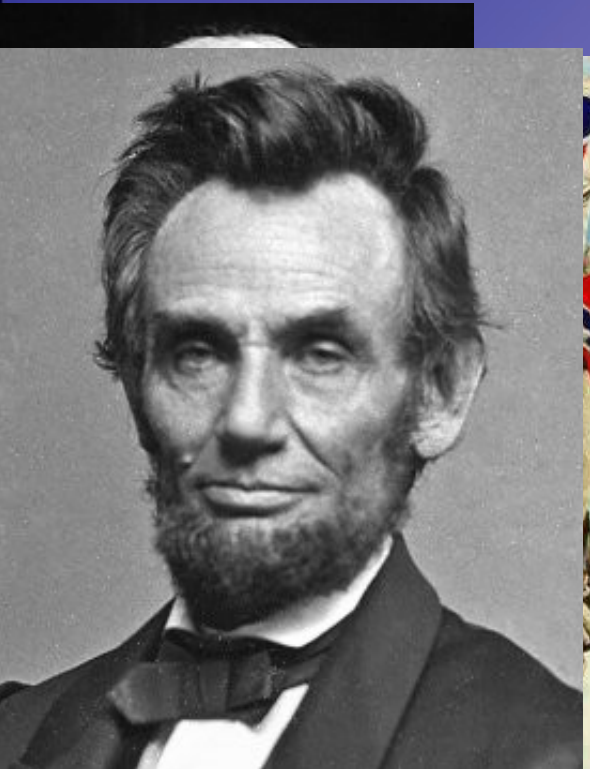
1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow

The Battle of the Wilderness

**Campaigns against capitol**

- **Lee's brilliance kept Grant from taking Richmond**  
—and in response, Lee then marched on Washington  
(though Jubal Early's initial assault was crucially slowed by the a holding action by Lew Wallace  
...who would later go on to write the wildly popular *Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ...*)  
(NOTE: The fighting got so close to the capitol that even *Lincoln* came under fire, and he had to duck for cover while observing the battle)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

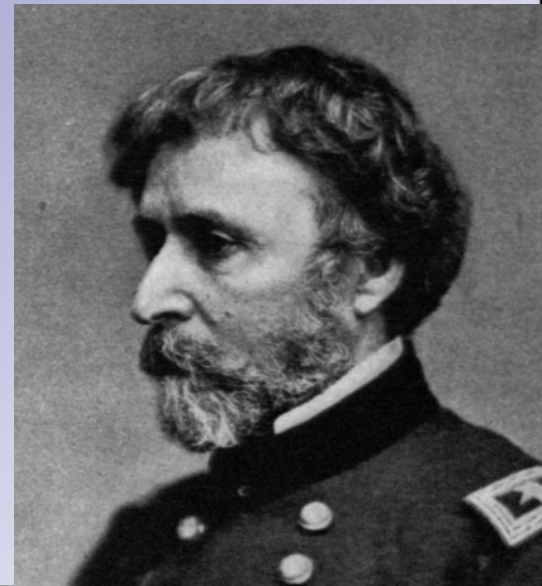
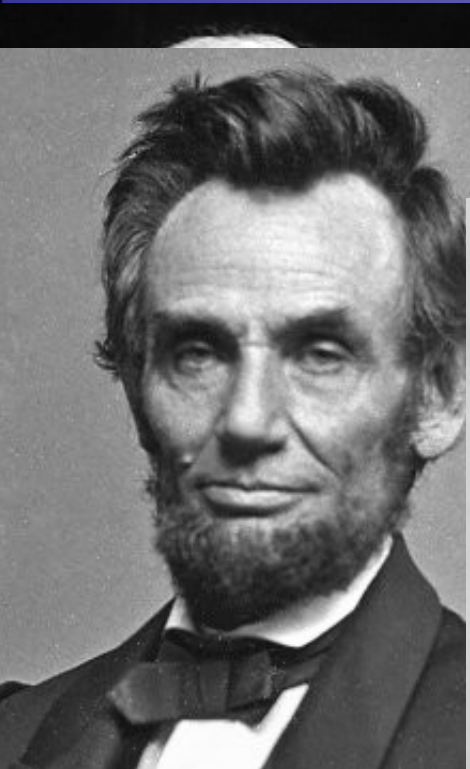
- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow  
The Battle of the Wilderness  
Campaigns against capitols  
**Union victories**

- Lee retreated back into Virginia fully supplied after his attack on Washington, but the strain was still hard on the North and the war effort
  - Lincoln was re-elected, but only received 55% of the popular vote, and only 48% of the electoral vote since the nation's votes were split between Lincoln and—believe it or not—George B. McClellan and John C. Frémont



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864

The Battle of Fort Pillow  
The Battle of the Wilderness  
Campaigns against capitols  
**Union victories**

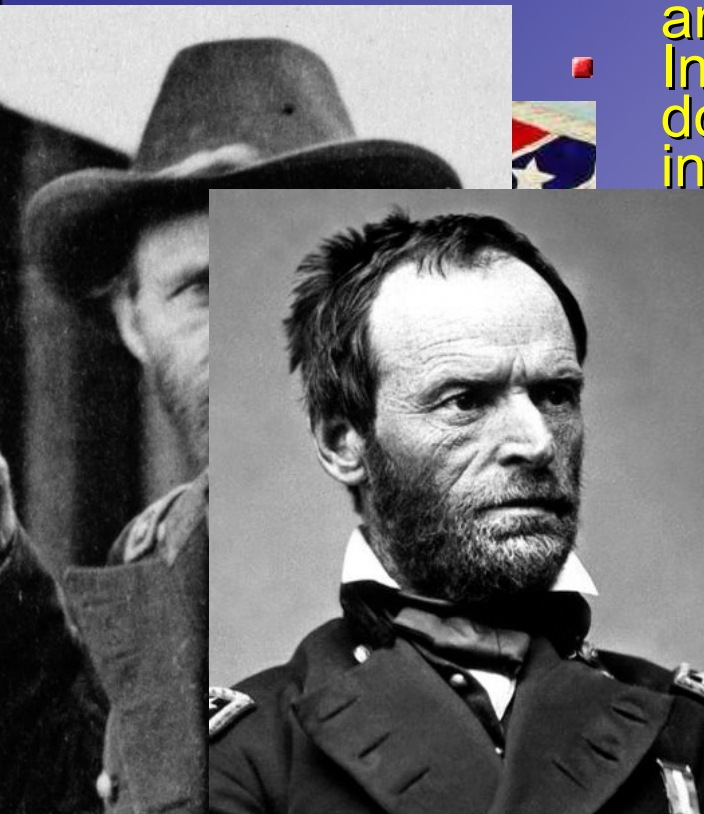
- Lee retreated back into Virginia fully supplied after his attack on Washington, but the strain was still hard on the North and the war effort
  - Lincoln was re-elected, but only received 55% of the popular vote, and only 48% of the electoral vote since the nation's votes were split between Lincoln and—believe it or not—George B. McClellan
  - **Lincoln realized that something needed to break—someone needed to make such a decisive action that the tide of the war would turn once and for all**
    - Grant put on a full court press and the Union began winning victory after victory, but Lee kept evading his grasp, and the war dragged on
    - But then, at the end of 1864, Grant authorized something significantly decisive...





# *The Age of Revolution*

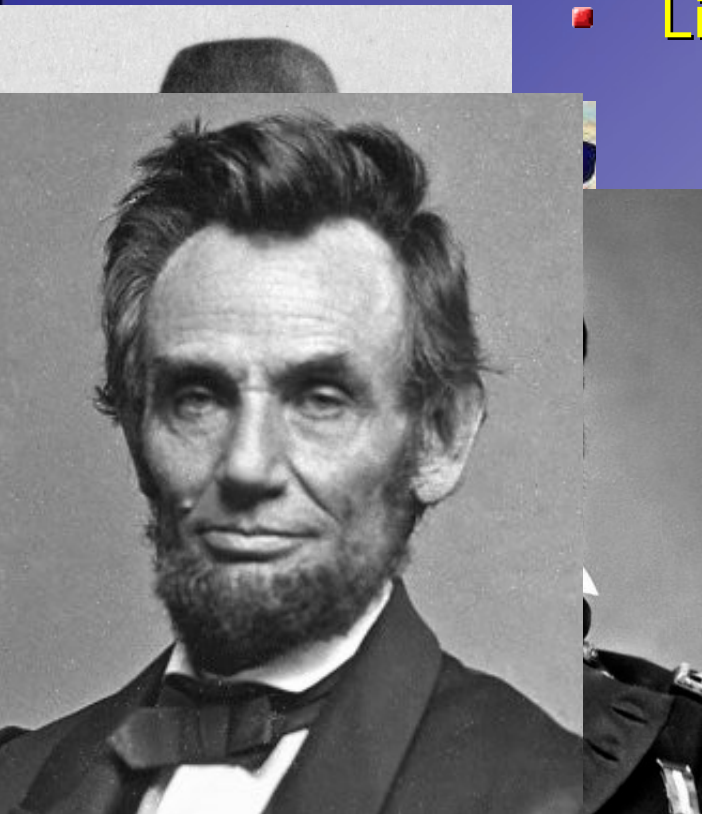
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Having taken Atlanta, Sherman was ordered to begin what became known as “Sherman's March to the Sea”
  - Rather than simply fight actions against military forces and military objectives, Grant had Sherman forage off of the land in a month-long march to coastal Savannah
    - The troops took whatever provisions that they needed from the land—crops, livestock, etc.—and then they burned every field, tore down every mill, and mangled every railway as they passed
    - In short, they instituted what became known as the doctrine of “total war”—utterly destroying the infrastructure of the enemy's society behind them
    - When people complained that Sherman was creating hellish conditions in the South, he replied, “War is hell...”
    - But to amend people's misconceptions, it's important to note that Sherman's troops were under strict instructions not to burn (nor even to *enter*) civilian homes, and not to molest any civilians in any way (not even to use aggressive language toward civilians), unless they attacked the troops first
      - This was a campaign against the South's *infrastructure*, not its *people*



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Having taken Atlanta, Sherman was ordered to begin what became known as “Sherman's March to the Sea”
  - Rather than simply fight actions against military forces and military objectives, Grant had Sherman forage off of the land in a month-long march to coastal Savannah
  - During this time, a pastor assured Lincoln that what the Union did during the war had to be morally sound and defensible, since God was certainly on their side
  - Lincoln's response became instantly famous—

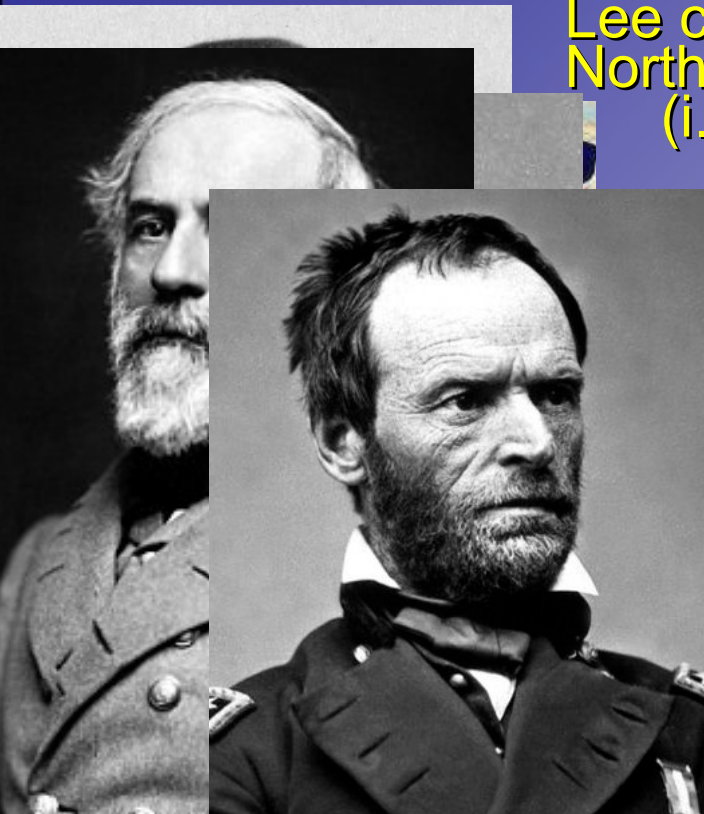
“I am not at all concerned about that, for I know that the Lord is always on the side of right. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this nation should be on the *Lord's* side...”





# *The Age of Revolution*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Having taken Atlanta, Sherman was ordered to begin what became known as “Sherman's March to the Sea”
  - Rather than simply fight actions against military forces and military objectives, Grant had Sherman forage off of the land in a month-long march to coastal Savannah
  - During this time, a pastor assured Lincoln that what the Union did during the war had to be morally sound and defensible, since God was certainly on their side
- Lee came to realize that in Grant and Sherman, the North had finally found generals who understood war (i.e.; men of both tactical action *and* intellect)
  - Lee's brilliance kept him from ever being *beaten*, but Grant pushed a little farther South every day—and so long as Grant kept him fighting in the field and Sherman kept destroying everything that they were fighting *for*, the war became more and more pointless and unwinnable every day
  - At the end of December, Sherman sent Lincoln a telegram, saying,  
“I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah...”



# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

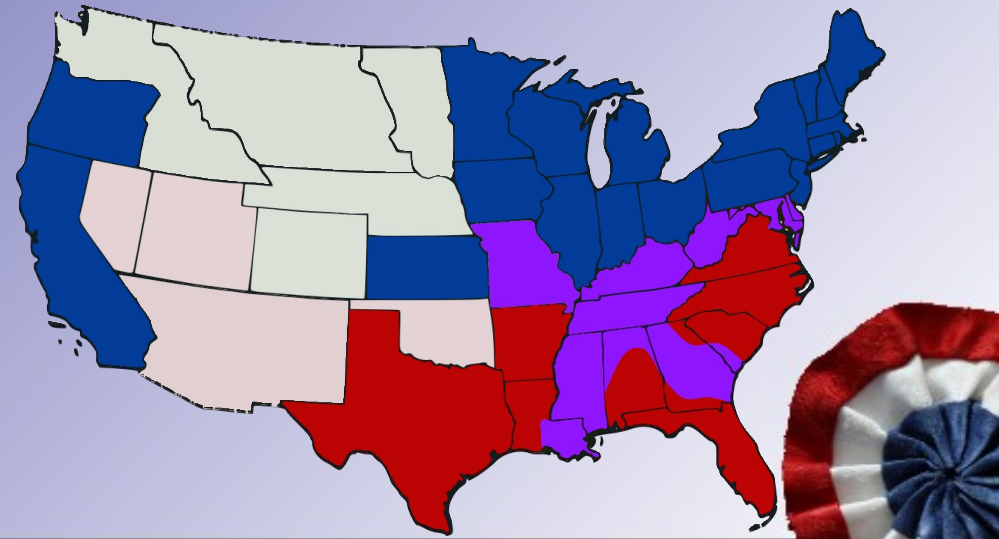
1863

1864

1865

## The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States (remember that Lincoln couldn't just do that by executive fiat with his earlier Emancipation Proclamation—it took Congress to pass a law)





# The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

1864

1865

- The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States
  - The effect was immediate up North—thousands of former slaves were now freed, and thousands of Northerners now joined the Union Army to fight for that freedom to be extended to the Southern states
    - So Lee's army was shrinking at the same time that Grant's army was growing
      - And now that Grant was in charge, he was placing actually *competent* officers in command of the troops...



# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

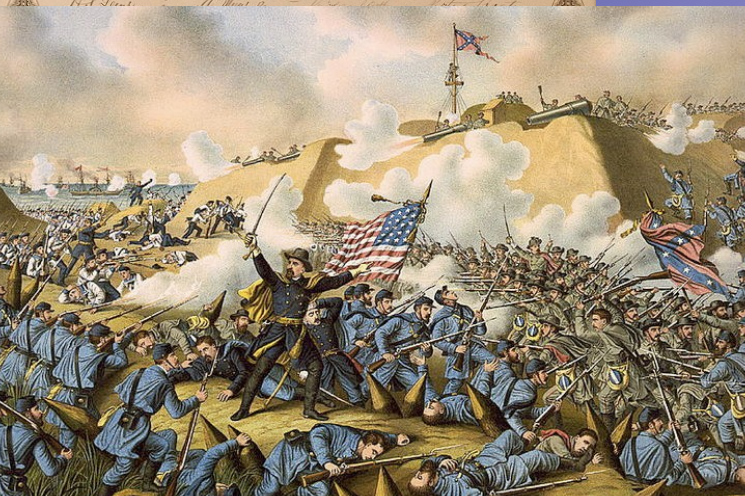
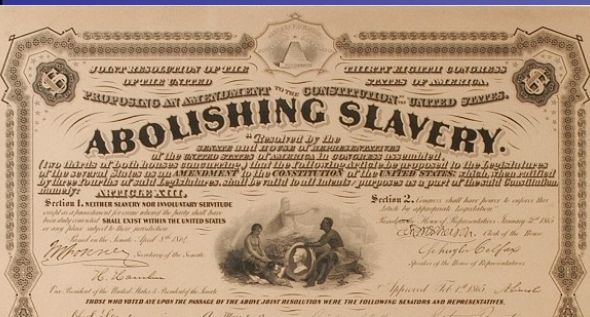
1863

1864

1865

### The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States
  - The effect was immediate up North—thousands of former slaves were now freed, and thousands of Northerners now joined the Union Army to fight for that freedom to be extended to the Southern states
  - So Lee's army was shrinking at the same time that Grant's army was growing
  - In January, a combination of Union army, navy, and marine units took Fort Fisher—called the “Gibraltar of the South”—the last major fortified position of the Confederate military... and Lee was officially running





# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

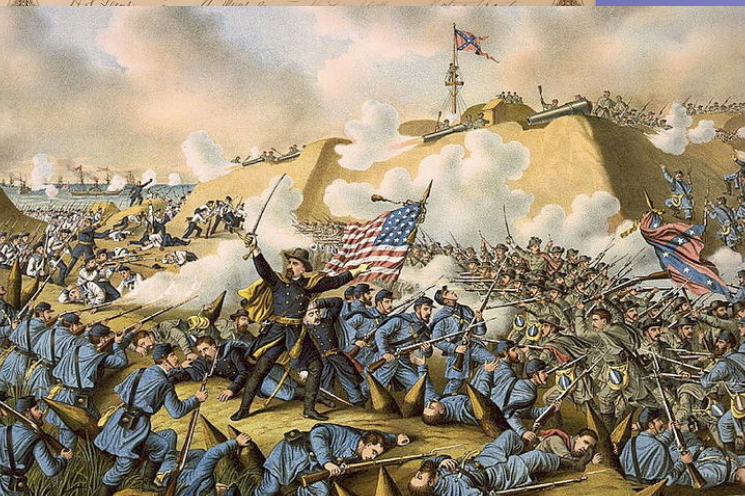
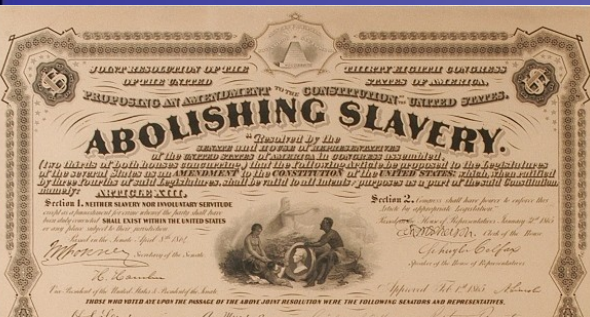
1863

1864

1865

### The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States
  - The effect was immediate up North—thousands of former slaves were now freed, and thousands of Northerners now joined the Union Army to fight for that freedom to be extended to the Southern states
  - So Lee's army was shrinking at the same time that Grant's army was growing
  - In January, a combination of Union army, navy, and marine units took Fort Fisher
  - A month later, the port of Wilmington—the last Confederate port, which Fort Fisher had defended—fell to the Union army and navy





# ***The Age of Revolution***

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

1864

1865

### The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States. The effect was immediate up North—thousands of former slaves were now freed, and thousands of Northerners now joined the Union Army to fight for that freedom to be extended to the Southern states. In the South, even after the war, the effect of the end of slavery was less profound than you might imagine
    - Families who used to be slaves working for a master now became sharecroppers working on the same plantation, living in the same shacks
      - (often, working conditions actually got worse for black families, since their employers no longer saw them as property to be maintained)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

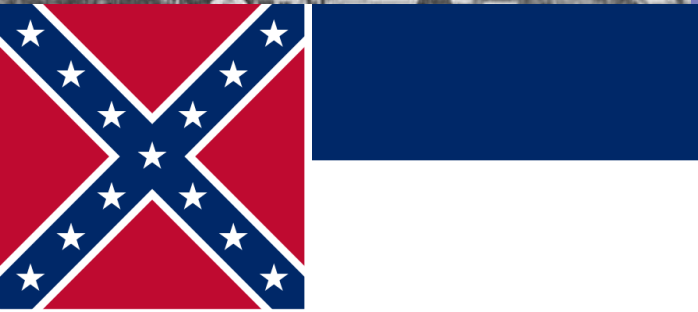
1863

1864

1865

### **The Thirteenth Amendment**

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
  - Seeing how well Sherman's March had worked, Lincoln issued a “one-two” punch by pushing through the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution which outlawed slavery in the United States. The effect was immediate up North—thousands of former slaves were now freed, and thousands of Northerners now joined the Union Army to fight for that freedom to be extended to the Southern states.
- In the South, even after the war, the effect of the end of slavery was less profound than you might imagine**
  - Families who used to be slaves working for a master now became sharecroppers working on the same plantation, living in the same shacks.
  - Southern states passed laws to maintain the practice of slavery, if not the actual name
    - And Mississippi didn't even officially ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment until 2013...



# ***The Age of Revolution***

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

# 1863

# 1864

# 1865

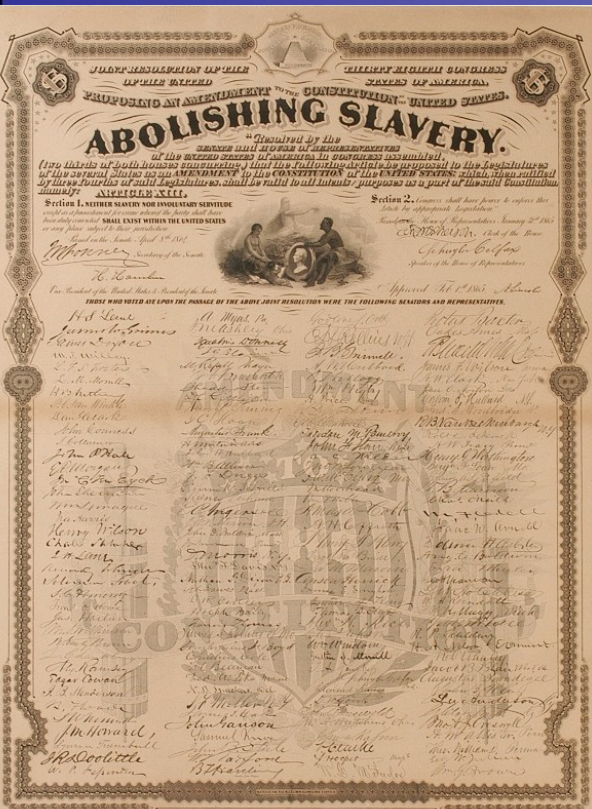
# The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
- In many ways, quietly perhaps more important was the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, passed in 1866
  - That Amendment overturned the Dred Scott case of 1857 and defined citizenship in the United States by saying

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside..."

(i.e.; that would mean that African Americans—whether born free or former slaves—would be legally citizens of the United States, with the same rights and privileges as everyone else)

(and the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, passed in 1870, specifically protected every citizen's right to vote, regardless of race or color)





# The Age of Revolution

## ■ Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

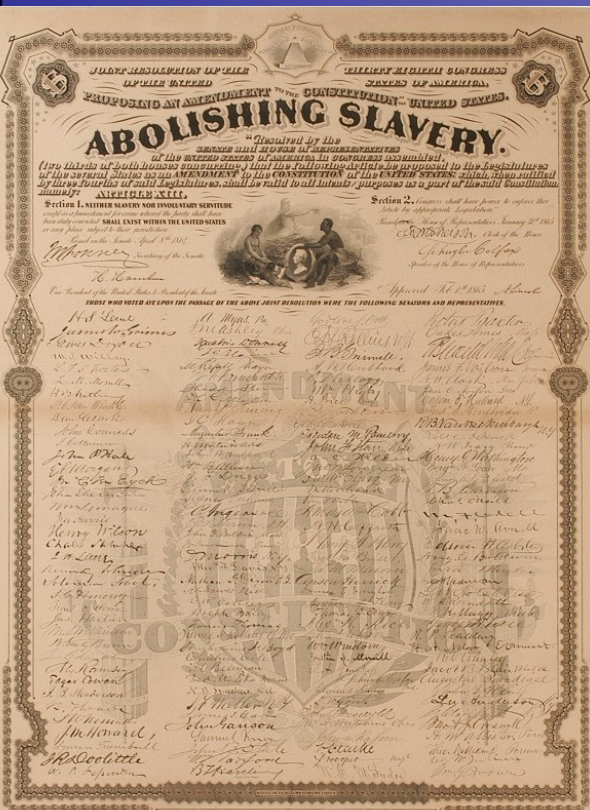
1863

1864

1865

## The Thirteenth Amendment

- By the beginning of 1865, the situation in the South was looking bleak, since each part was pinched off and isolated from one another
- In many ways, quietly perhaps more important was the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, passed in 1866
  - That Amendment overturned the Dred Scott case of 1857 and defined citizenship in the United States
  - Together, the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Amendments (AKA the "Reconstruction Amendments") are what helped redefine the new relationship between the races in America



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

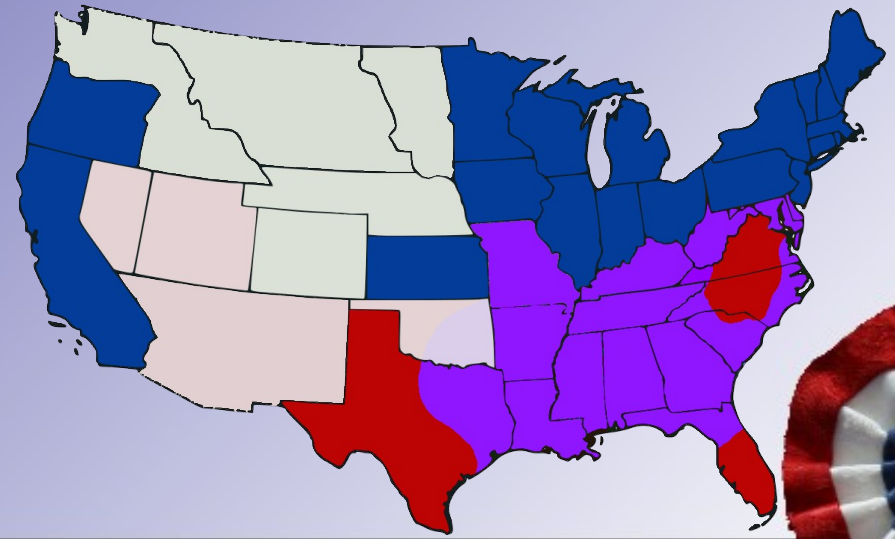
1864

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment

**The Endgame**

- The Spring of 1865 saw several battles—some of which the Confederacy even won—but it was pretty much just a mopping up action
  - By the time Grant beat Lee and cut off his supply lines at Petersburg on April 2, it was all but over and after Lee lost at the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, he officially surrendered





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment

**The Endgame**

- The Spring of 1865 saw several battles—some of which the Confederacy even won—but it was pretty much just a mopping up action
  - By the time Grant beat Lee and cut off his supply lines at Petersburg on April 2, it was all but over and after Lee lost at the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, he officially surrendered
  - Ignoring military tradition, Grant allowed Lee's officers to keep their swords and sidearms, and allowed all Confederate troops to keep their horses and mules (he even ordered that Lee's starving army be fed and provisioned and sent on their way so that they could get home in time to plant their crops)



# The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Civil War Timeline

1863

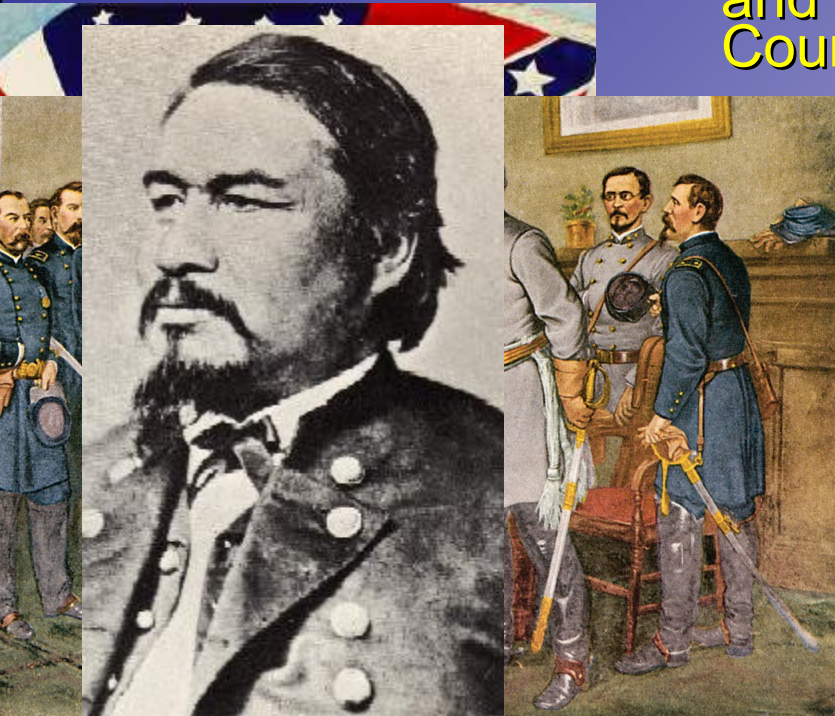
1864

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment

## The Endgame

- The Spring of 1865 saw several battles—some of which the Confederacy even won—but it was pretty much just a mopping up action
  - By the time Grant beat Lee and cut off his supply lines at Petersburg on April 2, it was all but over and after Lee lost at the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, he officially surrendered
  - Ignoring military tradition, Grant allowed Lee's officers to keep their swords and sidearms, and allowed all Confederate troops to keep their horses and mules
  - In a famous exchange, Lee noticed that Grant's adjutant, Ely Parker, was a full-blooded Seneca, and said, "It is good to have one *real* American here..."
    - Parker replied, "Sir, we are *all* Americans..."





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

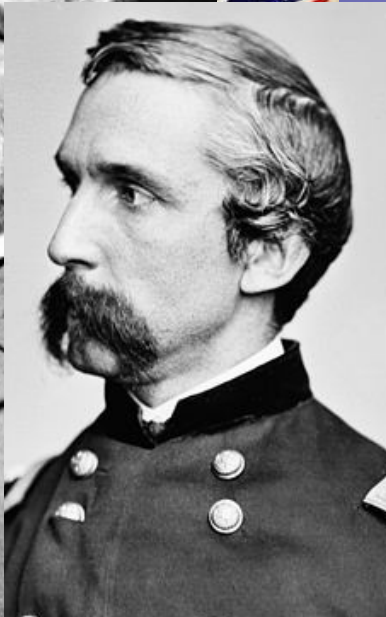
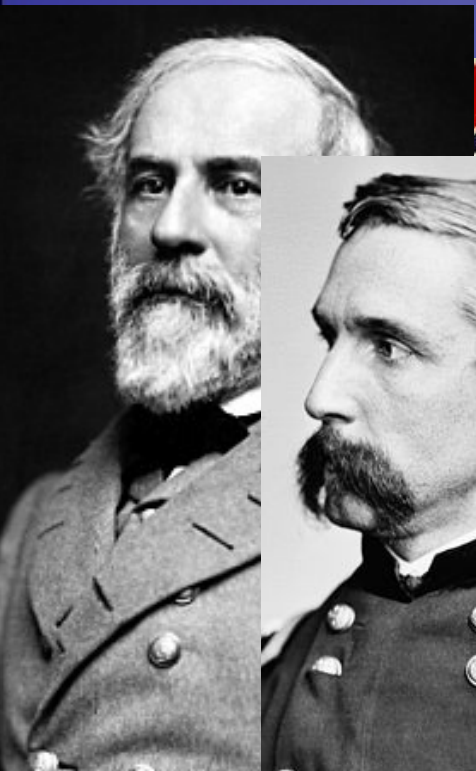
1864

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment

**The Endgame**

- The Spring of 1865 saw several battles—some of which the Confederacy even won—but it was pretty much just a mopping up action
  - By the time Grant beat Lee and cut off his supply lines at Petersburg on April 2, it was all but over and after Lee lost at the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, he officially surrendered
  - **Lee cleaned up and addressed his troops one last time as part of the formal ceremonies of surrender—which were led by Joshua Chamberlain**
    - Chamberlain later wrote that both sides quietly honored one another, and that the Union officers and troops refused to shout or cheer the victory, out of respect for Lee and his stalwart soldiers



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Whirlwind Civil War Timeline**

1863

1864

1865

The Thirteenth Amendment

## **The Endgame**

- The Spring of 1865 saw several battles—some of which the Confederacy even won—but it was pretty much just a mopping up action
- On April 14, the United States flag was raised over Fort Sumter, bringing the conflict full circle to where it had begun
- To celebrate that evening, Abraham Lincoln and his wife went to Ford's Theater to watch a popular British play in town, called “Our American Cousin” ...and was assassinated by Southern radical John Wilkes Booth...

