

APUSH THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865 REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 20-21
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 14
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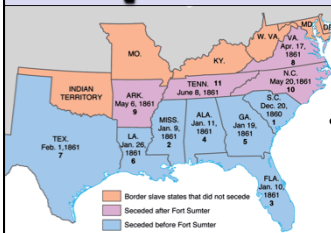
FORT SUMTER: WAR STARTS

- **7 southern states** had already left the Union before Lincoln took office in March 1861
- **Lincoln's Inaugural Address:** pledged **NOT** to interfere with slavery
 - No right of secession
- Lincoln says sending provisions to **Fort Sumter**
 - Not reinforcements



Confederacy **attacks Fort Sumter** in April 1861
- **Civil War begins!**

Impact



- **Unites the North against the South to preserve the Union**
 - Lincoln calls for volunteers to fight
- **Southerners rally around the Confederacy (4 more states join the Confederacy)**
- **Lincoln's priority becomes keeping the Border States in the Union**

BORDER STATES

- **The Border States:**
Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland
- Slave states that remain in the Union
- Goal of Lincoln to **keep them in the Union**
- **Importance:**
 - Would have given south more white men to fight
 - Would nearly double the manufacturing capacity of the South
 - Strategic geographic location



- 1) Martial law in Maryland
- 2) Guerilla Warfare in Missouri
- 3) Suspension of the writ of habeas corpus

North: The Union

Advantages	Disadvantages
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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Majority of manufacturing capacity • Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Railroads advantage • Powerful Navy and established government • Population Advantage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 22 million to 9 million • Emancipation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Many top military leaders joined the south • Lack of purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Southern states felt they were struggling for their independence |
|--|---|

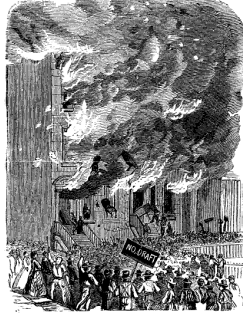
South: Confederate States

Advantages	Disadvantages
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting defensive war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Friendly population • Sense of purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reason to fight: Southern honor • Veteran military officials • Cotton Diplomacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hoped would get recognition and financial assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had no Navy • No government structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – States rights! • Poorly equipped and no railroad system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weak economy – No manufacturing |
|--|--|

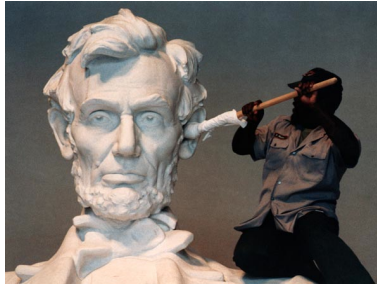
MOBILIZING FOR WAR: NORTH

- **Conscription Act:**
March 1863 all men 20-45 had to register for the draft.
 - **Unfair to the poor:**
“Three-Hundred dollar men” substitutes
- **NY City Draft Riots:**
July 1863 mob of mostly Irish Americans attacked the wealthy and **African Americans**



Lincoln proclaimed he was not fighting the war to end slavery

- ✓ Secession was **not legal**
- ✓ Needed to keep support from **Border states**
- ✓ Fear from **white workers** in the north
- ✓ **Political** concerns:
Northern Democrats



Road to Emancipation

- **Two reasons to free the slaves**
 - **Military:** liberate the slaves undermines the economic foundation of the south
 - **Ideological:** right thing to do, pressure to do so.
- **Radical Republicans** had been pressuring Lincoln to make the war about slavery
 - Charles Sumner
 - Thaddeus Stevens
 - Benjamin Wade
- **Confiscation Act (Aug. 1861)** slaves used for “insurrectionary purposes” declared free.
 - Incentive to escape to Union camps
- **2nd Confiscation Act (July 1862)** freed all slaves who were enslaved by anybody engaged in rebellion against the U.S.



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Following the **Battle of Antietam** (Sept. 1862) Lincoln decides to move forward with announcing emancipation.
- **Emancipation Proclamation** was justified as **military necessity**
 - Declared slaves free in rebel territory (Confederacy)
 - **DOES NOT FREE SLAVES IN THE BORDER STATES**
- **Impact**
 - Strengthened the **moral cause** of the North
 - Not just a war against secession- **against slavery**
 - Helped keep Europe from aiding Confederacy
 - Gave the Union **new soldiers** for Union army
- **Limits:**
 - North had **no authority** in the Confederacy
 - Did not apply to **border states**

AFRICAN AMERICANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

- **Frederick Douglas** saw enlistment in the Union army as an opportunity to **prove their citizenship**
 - **Denied by Dred Scott**
- **180,000 African Americans served** in the war
 - **Massachusetts 54th Regiment**
- **Prejudice**
 - **Paid less than white soldiers**



USE OF EXECUTIVE POWER

- **Civil liberties** are oftentimes reduced during times of **national crisis**
- Lincoln suspends the **writ of habeas corpus** in **Maryland** & other states
 - People arrested without being informed of the charges against them & held without trial
- **Presidential power** oftentimes **increases** during times of war
 - Ordered a **blockade** without approval of Congress
 - **Increase size** of **Federal Army** without approval of Congress

POLITICS DURING THE WAR

Challenges for Lincoln

- **Radical Republicans** vs. Moderates
- **War Democrats:** support war but criticized Lincoln's handling of it.

- **Peace Democrats (Copperheads):** opposed the war & wanted negotiated peace

Election of 1864

- Lincoln beats General McClellan

Challenges for Confederacy

- **Cotton Diplomacy:** Hope for European intervention
 - Europe obtained cotton from other sources
 - Failure at Antietam (Sept 1862)
 - Emancipation Proclamation in Jan 1863
- **Tradition of states rights** makes fighting the war difficult
 - Conflict with central government

Republican majority in Congress

- 1861 – **Morrill Tariff Act**- help pay for war & protect northern industry
- 1862 – **Homestead Act**- set up sale of land in west and encourage settlement
- 1862 – **Legal Tender Act**- printing of paper money “greenbacks”
- 1863 – **National Bank Act**- financial landmark that sought to est. a unified banking system
- 1863 – **Pacific Railway Act**- est. northern route of transcontinental railroad

Impact of the Civil War

- Over 600,000 lives lost
- Southern economy destroyed and northern industrialization accelerated by the war
- Republican laws passed
- Union preserved
 - Ideas of secession and nullification defeated
 - Civil War was ultimate test for American democracy
- 4 million slaves freed by the 13th Amendment

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