

## Chapter 20: Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865

### Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

#### CHAPTER 20 THEMES

**Theme:** The North effectively brought to bear its long-term advantages of industrial might and human resources to wage a devastating total war against the South. The war helped organize and modernize northern society, while the South, despite heroic efforts, was economically and socially crushed.

**Theme:** Lincoln's skillful political leadership helped keep the crucial Border States in the Union and maintain northern morale, while his effective diplomacy kept Britain and France from aiding the Confederacy

#### **Overview – Chapter 20 - Girding for War: The North and the South**

South Carolina's firing on Fort Sumter aroused the North for war. Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the rebellion drove four upper South states into the Confederacy. Lincoln used an effective combination of political persuasion and force to keep the deeply divided Border States in the Union.

The Confederacy enjoyed initial advantages of upper-class European support, military leadership, and a defensive position on its own soil. The North enjoyed the advantages of lower-class European support, industrial and population resources, and political leadership.

The British upper classes sympathized with the South and abetted Confederate naval efforts. But effective diplomacy and Union military success thwarted those efforts and kept Britain, as well as France, neutral in the war.

Lincoln's political leadership proved effective in mobilizing the North for war, despite political opposition and resistance to his infringement on civil liberties. The North eventually mobilized its larger troop resources for war and ultimately turned to an unpopular and unfair draft system.

Northern economic and financial strengths enabled it to gain an advantage over the less-industrialized South. The changes in society opened new opportunities for women, who had contributed significantly to the war effort in both the North and South. Since most of the war was waged on Southern soil, the South was left devastated by the war.

#### **CHAPTER 21 THEMES**

**Theme:** The Civil War, begun as a limited struggle over the Union, eventually became a total war to end slavery and transform the nation.

**Theme:** After several years of seesaw struggle, the Union armies under Ulysses Grant finally wore down the Southern forces under Robert E. Lee and ended the Confederate bid for independence, as well as the institution of slavery.

#### **Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861–1865**

Northern complacency about a quick victory ended with its defeat at Bull Run. Early Union generals like George McClellan were unable to defeat Lee's tactically brilliant Confederate armies, but the Union naval blockade slowly devastated the South.

The war's political and diplomatic dimensions became critical. Lincoln initially downplayed emancipation in order to retain the Border States, but winning the 1862 Battle of Antietam prevented foreign intervention and allowed him to turn the struggle into a war against slavery. Blacks and abolitionists embraced a war for emancipation, but Lincoln suffered politically from northern, white resentment.

Union victories at Vicksburg in the West and Gettysburg in the East finally turned the military tide against the South. Southern resistance remained strong, but the Union victories at Atlanta and Mobile assured Lincoln's re-election in 1864 and ended the last Confederate hopes. The war ended the issues of disunion and slavery, but at a tremendous cost to both North and South.

### **Essential Questions:**

1. To what extent, if any, should any one group or source be blamed for causing the Civil War?
2. How did slavery shape Southern society and economics?
3. What factors led to the outbreak of the Civil War?
4. What were the advantages and disadvantages for the Union and Confederacy during the Civil War?
5. What factors helped the Union win the Civil War?
6. How have historians explained the causes of the Civil War?
7. What determined the outcome of the Civil War?
8. Which side was better prepared for victory at the beginning of the war and why?
9. What were the main military goals of the North?
10. What were the main military goals of the South?
11. What contributions did Lincoln make to the war effort?
12. What did the Confederates accomplish in the early battles?
13. Identify and give significance of major military and political figures in the Civil War era.
14. What was the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation?
- 15.

### **Key Concept 5.2:**

**Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into the Civil War.**

*II. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.*

D. Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted  to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.

### **Key Concept 5.3:**

**The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.**

*I. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.*

A. Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition.

B. Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.

C. Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals.

D. Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.

## Chapter 20 questions – Girding for War

- 1) Explain why Abraham Lincoln did not take the oath of office of a united nation?
- 2) According to Lincoln, division of the nation was impossible because “physically speaking, we cannot separate. Give specific evidence to support this statement.

### The Menace of Secession

- 3) What four problems would exist if the South seceded?

### South Carolina and Fort Sumter

- 4) What had the secession states seized as they left the nation?
- 5) What did Lincoln decide to do about resupplying the Fort Sumter?

### Brother’s Blood and Border Blood

- 6) What cries arose after the shelling of Fort Sumter?
- 7) What did Lincoln call for after Fort Sumter?
- 8) How many states became the Confederate States of America?
- 9) What was the Confederate capital?

### The Balance of Forces

- 10) What slave border states stayed in the union? Why?
- 11) For what five reasons were the border states important to the Union cause?
- 12) Why did Lincoln declare martial law in Maryland?
- 13) Read Lincoln’s quote at the top of page 424. Why did Lincoln think Kentucky was so important to the Union cause?
- 14) Why did Lincoln say his paramount purpose was to save the union, not free the slaves?
- 15) Why was Lincoln careful not to upset the Butternut region of Ohio?
- 16) How did the Confederate government ensure the loyalty of the Five Civilized tribes?

17) Who were "Billy Yank" and "Johnny Reb"?

18) Cite examples of how the Civil War was a "brother against brother war"?

19) Read pages 424-429 very carefully and create a list of advantages and disadvantages at the start of the Civil War by filling in the chart below.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
North		
South		

20) Read "Contending Voices" on page 424.

a. What was Horace Greeley's view about the course that the war was taking?

b. What was Lincoln's view of emancipation in 1862?

21) What fraction of the Union forces were recent foreign born immigrants?

22) What four *ifs* for the South may have resulted in a different Civil War?

### Dethroning King Cotton

23) Why were Europe's ruling classes sympathetic to the Southern cause?

24) Working people in Britain pulled for what side? Why?

25) What did southerners count on to get Britain on their side?

26) Why did "King Cotton" fail the South?

27) What five specific reasons did King Cotton not work for the South?

28) How did King wheat and King Corn checkmate King Cotton?

29) What was the "Trent Affair"? How was it resolved?

### **The Decisiveness of Diplomacy**

30) What were Confederate raiders?

31) What were the *Alabama* claims and how did Charles Francis Adams resolve them?

### **Foreign Flare-ups**

32) What was the Liard Ram controversy about? How was it resolved?

33) What group of people invaded Canada in 1866 and 1872 and why?

### **President Davis versus President Lincoln**

34) Why did Great Britain create the Dominion of Canada?

35) How did Napoleon take advantage of the Civil War?

### **Limitations on Wartime Liberties**

36) How did Lincoln limit the civil rights of his critics?

37) What "troubles" did Lincoln face?

38) In what five ways did Lincoln use high handed tactics to wage war?

39) What big issue did Jefferson Davis face as President?

40) How did the US react after the Civil War was ended? What was Napoleon's reaction?

41) What was the one deadly defect of the Confederate Constitution?

### **Volunteers and Draftees: North and South**

42) What was a three hundred dollar man?

43) What happened in New York City in 1863? Why?

44) What were "bounty brokers", "substitute brokers" and "bounty jumpers"?

45) Cite to examples of figures of speech that showed how desperate the Confederacy was for soldiers.

46) Explain the southern thought of a "rich man's war but a poor man's fight"?

#### **The Economic Stress of War**

47) In what five ways did the North raise money for the war?

48) What did the Morrill Tariff Act do?

49) What were "greenbacks"?

50) What did the National Banking System create?

51) What was the first significant step taken toward a unified banking network since 1836?

52) How did the South finance their war effort?

#### **The North's Economic Boom**

53) Cite an example to show how bad inflation was in the Confederacy.

54) How did the North economically prosper during the Civil War?

55) What were shoddy millionaires?

56) Who were the fifty-niners?

57) Identify: "government girls", Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Clara Barton and Sally Tompkins.

58) What was the purpose of the US Sanitary commission?

#### **A Crushed Cotton Kingdom**

59) In what ways was the South crippled by the end of the Civil War? Give specific numbers and facts

60) What is meant by the terms: plutocracy, industrial capitalism, cotton capitalism

6

## Chapter 21 – Furnace of War

- 1) What were three results when the guns of the Civil War fell silent four years after the war started?
- 2) What call arose from northern newspapers towards the South?
- 3) What happened at the Battle of Bull Run (Manassas Junction)?
- 4) What was the irony of a northern loss and a southern victory at Bull Run?

### “Tardy George” McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign

- 5) Who took command of the Northern Army in 1861? What was his nickname?
- 6) Why did General McClellan drill his troops so much? What did Lincoln finally order?
- 7) What was the name of the military campaign McClellan waged at Richmond?
- 8) How did “Stonewall” Jackson get his nickname?
- 9) As a result of Lee’s Peninsula Campaign victory, again, what irony faced the South? What did Lincoln prepare to draft?
- 10) What military plan for total war did the North begin to develop? (6 points)

### The War at Sea

- 11) How successful was the Northern blockade of the South?
- 12) How did Britain react to the blockade?
- 13) What did the South do to counteract the Northern blockade?
- 14) What happened at the Battle of the *Merrimack v. Monitor*?
- 15) Why did the Confederacy destroy the *Merrimack*?

### **The Pivotal Point: Antietam**

- 16) What happened at the Second Battle of Bull Run? What northern and southern generals were there?
- 17) What happened at the Battle of Antietam in September of 1862? What southern and northern general were there?
- 18) How did the Battle of Antietam affect a potential recognition of the Confederates by England and France?
- 19) As a result of the Battle of Antietam Lincoln was able to issue what? What did it say?

### **Proclamation without Emancipation**

- 20) What was the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation on slaves, settlement of the war, public relations with union troops and abolitionist, the off year elections of 1862, diplomatic position of the Union, and moral position of both north and south?
- 21) What act "freed" the slaves?

### **Blacks Battle Bondage**

- 22) How many blacks served in the Union Army?
- 23) How many engagements did blacks fight in? How many Medal of Honor awards did black troops win?
- 24) What happened at Fort Pillow?
- 25) What roles did slaves serve in the Confederate army?
- 26) What were "southern home guards"? How did these guard units impact the southern army?
- 27) What is meant by the term "intelligent contraband"?
- 28) What was the 54<sup>th</sup> colored regiment of Massachusetts? (p.446)

### **Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg**

- 29) Who was Ambrose Burnside? What happened at the Battle of Fredericksburg (Burnside's Slaughter Pen)?
- 30) Who replaced Ambrose Burnside as Union commander?
- 31) What happened at the Battle of Chancellorsville? What was Stonewall Jackson's role?
- 32) Who replaced "Fighting Joe" Hooker as Union commander?





33) What happened at the Battle of Gettysburg? What was Pickett's Charge?

34) What has been called the "high tide of the Confederacy"?

35) What address did Lincoln give in the autumn of 1863?

#### **The War in the West**

36) What did Grant capture in February 1862? Where were these forts?

37) What happened at the Battle of Shiloh?

38) What did Commander David Farragut secure in the spring of 1862?

39) What happened at the Battle of Vicksburg?

40) What is significant about the fall of Port Hudson?

41) What was significant about the "twin victories" of Gettysburg and Vicksburg?

#### **Sherman Scorches Georgia**

42) What did General William Tecumseh Sherman do on his March to the Sea?

43) What was the purpose of Sherman's March to the Sea?

44) What is total war?

45) Where did Sherman's forces go after conquering Savannah?

#### **The Politics of War**

46) What was the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War?

47) How did Stephen Douglas' death impact the northern Democrats?

48) Who were the War Democrats?

49) Who were the Peace Democrats?

50) Who were the Copperheads? Which section of the country were the Copperheads the strongest?

51) Who was, and what did, Clement L. Vallandigham do?

### **The Election of 1864**

- 52) How (why) did the Republican Party pass temporarily out of existence?
- 53) Who was Lincoln's Union Party running mate?
- 54) Who did the Democrats run for President in 1864?
- 55) What slogans did the Democrats and Union Party use in the 1864 Presidential election?
- 56) What victories (and by whom) helped push the election toward Lincoln?
- 57) Who won the 1864 Presidential election? What was "bayonet voting"?

### **Grant Outlasts Lee**

- 58) What was Grant's overall strategy?
- 59) What happened during the Wilderness Campaign?
- 60) What happened at Cold Harbor?
- 61) Where was Lee cornered in April 1865?
- 62) What were the terms of Lee's surrender?
- 63) Define "Lee's Ragamuffins".
- 64) What happened when President Lincoln visited Richmond?

### **The Martyrdom of Lincoln**

- 65) Who shot Lincoln at Ford's Theater?
- 66) What groups cheered Lincoln's death?
- 67) As time went out what did Southerners begin to realize about Lincoln's death?
- 68) Lincoln's assassination at Ford's Theater set what stage?

### **The Aftermath of the Nightmare**

- 69) How many died in the Civil War? How many killed and wounded?
- 70) What did the war cost, what were the intangible costs?
- 71) What twin nightmares of the previous decades were laid to rest?
- 72) What cancer was sliced away by the sword of the Civil War?

### **The Consequences of the Civil War p. 463**

- 73) In what ways have following historians interpreted the consequences of the Civil War?
  - a. Eric Foner
  - b. James McPherson
  - c. Drew Gilpin Faust
  - d. Thomas Cochran
- 74) What other major consequences are not mentioned in this section?

### **The Era of Nationalism p. 460 -461**

- 1. Explain how the Civil War is part of a worldwide phenomenon of nationalism
- 2. Explain the connection between nationalism and technology.
- 3. Explain how the Civil War can be seen as "a historic pivot in the role of the federal power".
- 4. Explain the author's definition of nationalism.

Pageant Chapters 20 and 21. Battles are in **BOLDFACE**.

Term, Category	When? Where?	Description and Significance
Fort Sumter p. 422		
Border states p. 423		
Confederate States of America p.416		
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run</b> <b>(1<sup>st</sup> Manassas) p.438</b>		
Anaconda Plan ppt		
<b>Antietam (Sharpsburg)</b> <b>p.443</b>		
<b>USS Monitor vs. CSS Virginia</b> <b>(Merrimack) p. 443</b>		
<b>Shiloh p. 451</b>		
<i>Trent</i> Affair p. 430		
<i>CSS Alabama</i> p.430		
Laird rams p.431		
Dominion of Canada p. 431		
Writ of habeas corpus p. 432		
Emancipation Proclamation p.443		
<b>Gettysburg p.448</b>		

(P)

Vicksburg p. 451		
Sherman's March to the Sea p. 452		
Copperheads p. 453		
Appomattox p. 457		
Draft riots p. 433		
'total war' p.453		
Greenbacks p.434		
Morrill Tariff Act p. 434		
Homestead Act p. 436		
Morrill Land Grant Act p. 434		
Pacific Railway Act p. 473		
National Banking Act p. 434		
US Sanitary Commission p. 436		
13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment p. 445		

13

# Civil War 1861-1865

Advantages / Disadvantages	Major Leaders
<p><b>Union:</b> Advantages:</p>    <p>Disadvantages</p>	<p><b>Union Civilian:</b></p>    <p><b>Union Military:</b></p>    <p><b>Confederate Civilian:</b></p>    <p><b>Confederate Military:</b></p>
<p><b>Confederacy:</b> Advantages</p>    <p>Disadvantages</p>	
Causes/Spark	Strategy
<p><b>Long Term:</b></p>         <p><b>Short Term:</b></p>    <p><b>Spark:</b></p>	<p><b>Union :</b> Anaconda Plan</p>         <p><b>Confederate:</b></p>

Turning Points/ Battles	Costs
1.    3.   4.   5.   6.   7.	<b>Union Monetary:</b>  <b>Union Casualties:</b>      <b>Confederate Monetary:</b>  <b>Confederate Casualties:</b>
Technological Advances	Wartime Documents
	1.  2.  3.  4.  5.
Treaty	Non-Treaty Results
<b>Name/Place:</b>  <b>Date:</b>  <b>Terms:</b>	1.  2.  3.  4.  5.