

The American Pageant
Seventeenth edition

CHAPTER 19
Girding for War: The
North and the South,
1861–1865



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Road to Civil War Website

<https://www.facebook.com/roadtothecivilwar>

<https://roadtothecivilwar.org/>

1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!



ELECTION OF 1860

• Country is polarized (divided) over the issue of slavery.

• Once Lincoln is elected as president, South Carolina will secede from the U.S. along with several other Southern States.

• They will form the Confederate States of America—CSA



• 303 total electoral votes and 182 to win.

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,865,593	39.8
John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	72	848,356	18.1
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	592,906	12.6
Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat)	12	1,382,713	29.5

Abraham Lincoln
(R-IL)
Sixteenth President of the U.S.
1861-1865

Democratic Party split

Election prompted secession of states in the Deep South



<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/al16.html>

The State of the Nation

- Abraham Lincoln solemnly took the presidential oath of office on March 4, 1861, after having slipped into Washington at night, partially disguised to thwart assassins. He thus became president not to the United States of America, but of the dis-United States of America. Seven states had already departed; eight more teetered on the edge.



The State of the Nation



- The girders of the unfinished capital dome loomed nakedly in the background, as if to symbolize the imperfect state of the Union. Before the nation was restored – and the slaves freed at last – the American people would endure four years of anguish and bloodshed.
- President Lincoln would face tortuous trials of leadership such as have been visited upon few presidents.

19-1 THE MENACE OF SECESSION (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Lincoln's inaugural address:
 - Firm, yet conciliatory
 - No conflict unless South provoked it
 - Secession wholly impractical
 - North and South conjoined twins, bound inseparably together
- Secession would create new controversies:
 - What share of federal debt should South be forced to take?



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The Menace of Secession

- Lincoln's inaugural address faces reality
- No geographical boundary between N and S
 - Mountains and rivers run north to south
 - National debt
 - Federal territories in the West?
 - European powers
 - Could create animosity
 - Reintroduce colonies for the
 - Defy the Monroe Doctrine



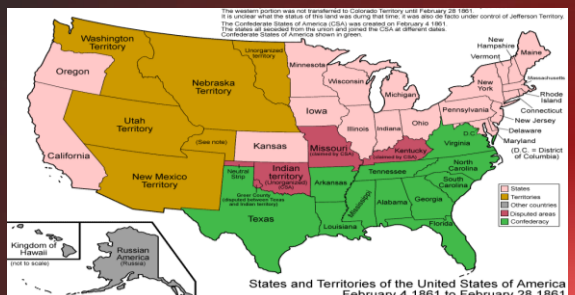
19-1 THE MENACE OF SECESSION (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- What portion of jointly held federal territories should Confederate states be allotted?
- How would fugitive slave issue be resolved?
- A *united* United States had been paramount republic in Western Hemisphere:
 - If U.S. broke into two hostile parts, Europe could:
 - Transplant their concept of balance of power
 - Play *divide-and-conquer game*—creating a *dis-United States*
 - Defy Monroe Doctrine and seize territory in Western Hemisphere



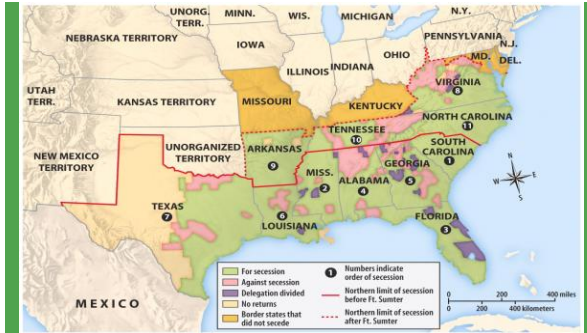
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Secession



South Begins To Secede

- Dec. 1860 South Carolina votes to secede. Does this sound Familiar?!
- Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas join them
- Feb. 1861 they all meet to formally form the Confederate States of North America with Jefferson Davis as the President
- Time of "lame duck" president Buchanan. Lincoln won the election Nov 1860 but won't take the office 'til March 1861



Crittenden Compromise: A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity



Senator John J. Crittenden
(Know-Nothing-KY)

constitutional amendment proposed:

- no slavery in territories N of 36-30 line but S of that line - federal protection to all territories existing or acquired later (Cuba)
- future states could come in and choose their status
- Southerners guaranteed full rights in southern territories as long as they were territories, regardless of the wishes of majority under popular sovereignty

***Lincoln rejects the Crittenden Compromise**

19-2 SOUTH CAROLINA ASSAILS FORT SUMTER (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- Issue of divided Union came to a head over matter of federal forts in South:
 - As seceding states left, they seized U.S. arsenals, mints, and other public property within their borders
- **Fort Sumter**, in Charleston harbor
 - With fort low on supplies, Lincoln adopted middle-of-the road solution
 - He notified South Carolinians that an expedition would be sent to *provision* the garrison, though not to *reinforce* it
 - He promised "no effort to throw in men, arms, and ammunition"
 - To Southern eyes, "provision" still spelled "reinforcement"



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19-2 SOUTH CAROLINA ASSAILS FORT SUMTER (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Union naval force started on its way to Fort Sumter—a move South regarded as act of aggression
- April 12, 1861: Carolinians opened fire on fort
- After 34-hour bombardment, no lives lost, dazed garrison surrendered
- North electrified and provoked to fighting:
 - Fort was lost, but Union saved
 - Lincoln turned tactical defeat into a calculated victory



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Fort Sumter: April 12, 1861



South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter

South had seized federal property as they left the Union

- Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina
- Lincoln would re-supply, not but reinforce it
- **April 12, 1861** – South fired upon the Fort
- No loss of life, but Northern troops surrendered



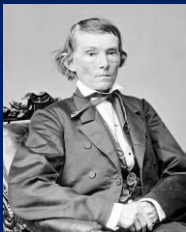


"I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of

this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination".....

Jefferson Davis On the War

Alexander H. Stephens (1812-1883), destined the next year to become vice president of the new Confederacy, wrote privately in 1860 of the Southern Democrats who seceded from the Charleston convention:



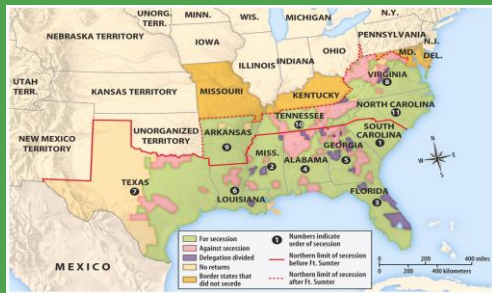
"The seceders intended from the beginning to rule or ruin; and when they find they cannot rule, they will then ruin. They have about enough power for this purpose; not much more; and I doubt not but they will use it. Envy, hate, jealousy, spite.....will make devils of men. The secession movement was instigated by nothing but bad passions."

Response to Ft. Sumter

- North angry, determined to not let them go
- North calls for troops
- South infuriated
- Fort Sumter was the site of the first shots of the Civil War.
- Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina secede in response



Secession!: Upper South States Join the CSA



19-2 SOUTH CAROLINA ASSAILS FORT SUMTER (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Lincoln (April 15) issued call to states for 75,000 militiamen:
 - Volunteers sprang to colors
 - April 19 and 27, president proclaimed blockade of Southern seaports
 - Call for troops aroused the South
 - Lincoln now waging war—from Southern view an aggressive war—on Confederacy
 - Lincoln Virginia, Arkansas Tennessee reluctantly joined Confederacy, as did North Carolina (see Map 19.1)



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19-2 SOUTH CAROLINA ASSAILS FORT SUMTER (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Seven states became eleven as “submissionists” and “Union shriekers” were overcome
- Richmond, Virginia, replaced Montgomery, Alabama, as Confederate capital—too near Washington for strategic comfort on either side



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19-3 BROTHERS' BLOOD AND BORDER BLOOD (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- Border states:**
 - Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware = only slave states left in Union
- Contained:
 - White population more than half that of entire Confederacy
 - With Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, manufacturing capacity of Confederacy would have doubled



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19-3 BROTHERS' BLOOD AND BORDER BLOOD (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Strategic Ohio River flowed along northern border of Kentucky and West Virginia (“mountain white” area that tore itself from Virginia in mid-1861)
- Two navigable tributaries, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, penetrated deep into Dixie
 - Area produced much of Confederacy's grain, gunpowder, and iron
- The Border States
 - Lincoln successfully used methods of dubious legality
 - In Maryland, he declared martial law
 - Deployed Union troops to western Virginia and Missouri



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Brothers' Blood and Border Blood

Crucial border states

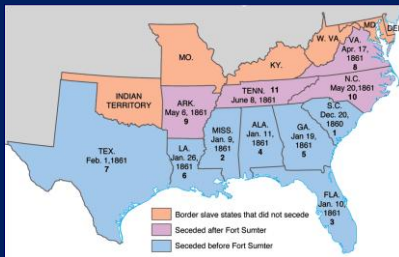
- Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia
- May have joined South had the North fired first
- White population ½ that of entire South
- Large manufacturing capacity
- Horses and mules
- Ohio River, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers ran deep into the South



Secession



Secession!: SC → Dec. 20, 1860



19-3 BROTHERS' BLOOD AND BORDER BLOOD (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- Statement of North's war aims profoundly influenced by need to hold Border States:
- Lincoln declared he was not fighting to free slaves
- Antislavery war extremely unpopular in "Butternut" region of southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois
 - Area settled by Southerners who carried racial prejudices with them
 - Hot-bed of pro-Southern sentiment within Union
- War did not begin between slave soil and free soil, but began as war for Union—with slaveholders on both sides



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19-3 BROTHERS' BLOOD AND BORDER BLOOD (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- Slavery also shaped character of war in West:
 - In Indian Territory, most Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles sided with Confederacy
 - Some Indians, esp. Cherokees, owned slaves
 - To secure their loyalty, Confederate government agreed to take over federal payments to tribes
 - In return, tribes supplied troops
 - Some Cherokees and most Plains Indians sided with Union



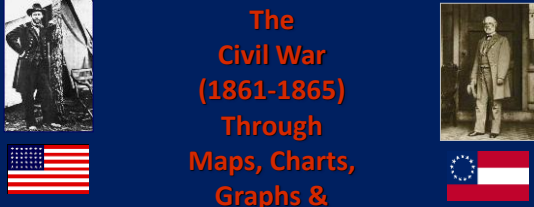
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19-3 BROTHERS' BLOOD AND BORDER BLOOD (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- Conflict between "Billy Yank" and "Johnny Reb" a brothers' war
- Many Northern volunteers from Southern states
- Many Southern volunteers from Northern states
- From Border States, one brother rode north (Blue) and one brother rode south (Gray)

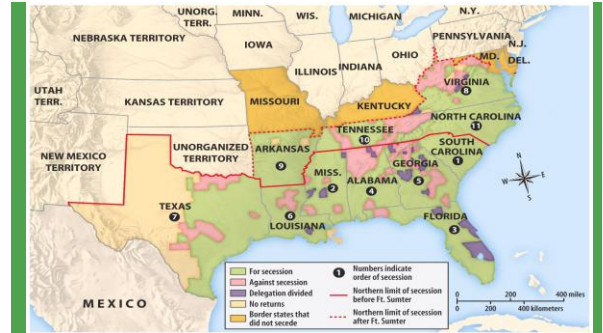
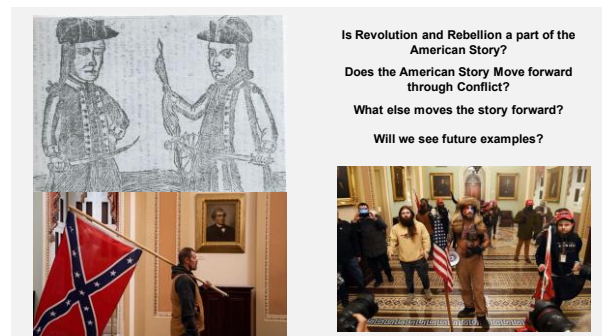


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The Civil War (1861-1865) Through Maps, Charts, Graphs & Pictures

Susan M. Pajer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY
Additions by M. Lynde
Currituck County High School Barco, NC

Is Revolution and Rebellion a part of the American Story?

Does the American Story Move forward through Conflict?

What else moves the story forward?

Will we see future examples?



WHAT YOU THINK YOU ARE

WHAT YOU END UP BEING

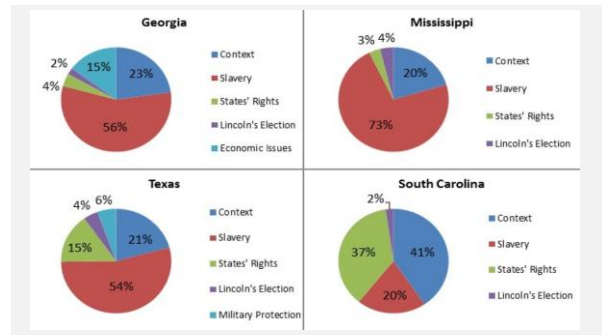
DAVE ROSS
@davetoross

This is like the French Revolution except they're storming the bastille to demand the king stay and keep starving them

2:30 PM · 1/6/21 · Twitter for iPhone

10.8K Retweets 143 Quote Tweets

52.2K Likes



NORTH VS SOUTH



BLUE/USA

- United States of America or Union
- President Abraham Lincoln
- Capital: Washington, D.C.
- Feds-----Federal
- Yanks-----Yankees
- Bluebellies
- Blue coats



GRAY/CSA

- Confederate States of America
- President Jefferson Davis
- Capital: Richmond, VA
- Rebs-----Rebels-----"Johnny Rebs"
- Secessh-----Secession
- Graycoats
- Yellow bellies

North vs. South in 1861

	North	South
Advantages	?	?
Disadvantages	?	?

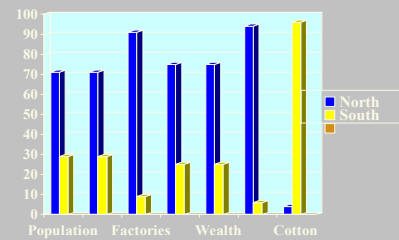
NORTH VS SOUTH

- 22 states
- 23,000,000 population
- Industrial economy
- Majority of transportation
- Lincoln, a military novice.
 - Asks Robert E. Lee to command Union troops and declines
- Belief war is about slavery and preserving the Union.
- 11 states
- 10,000,000
 - includes 4 million slaves
- Agricultural economy
 - Exports, not food
- Limited manufacturing and railroad lines.
- Davis, military experience.
 - Better military leaders
- Belief war is about states rights, independence and preserving their way of life.

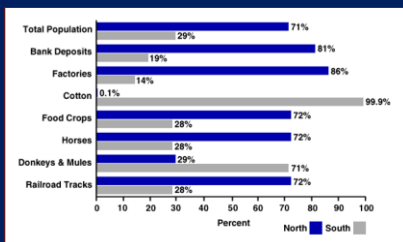
"The North's major advantage would be its economy and the South's main disadvantage was its economy"

NORTH AND SOUTH COMPARED

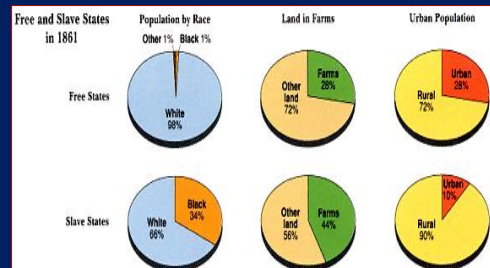
Based on %



Rating the North & the South



Slave/Free States Population, 1861



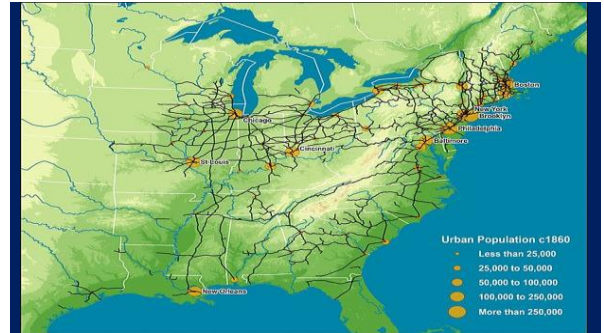
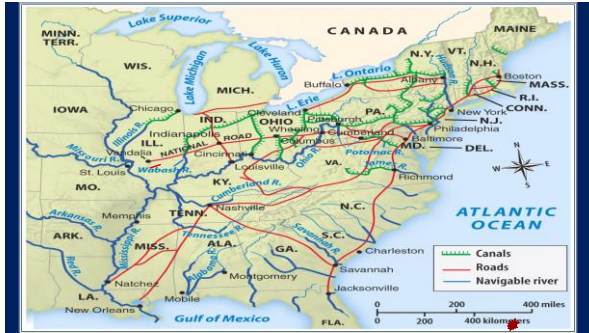


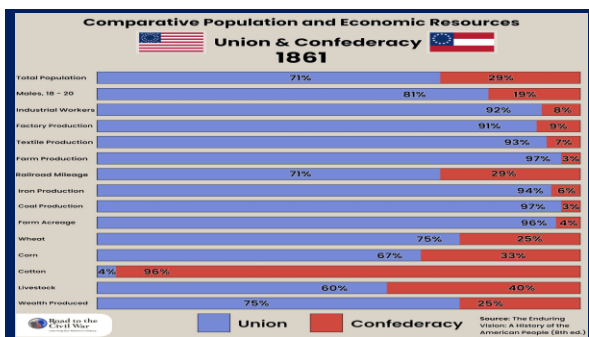
TABLE 19.1 Manufacturing by Sections, 1860

Section	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Average Number of Laborers	Annual Value of Products	Percentage of Total Value
New England	20,671	\$ 257,477,783	391,836	\$ 468,599,287	24.8%
Middle states	53,387	435,061,964	546,243	802,338,392	42.5
Western states	36,785	194,212,543	209,909	384,606,530	20.4
Southern states	20,631	95,975,185	110,721	155,531,281	8.3
Pacific states	8,777	23,380,334	50,204	71,229,989	3.8
Territories	282	3,747,906	2,333	3,556,197	0.2
Total	140,533	\$1,009,855,715	1,311,246	\$1,885,861,676	

Table 19-1 p431

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19-4 THE BALANCE OF FORCES (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

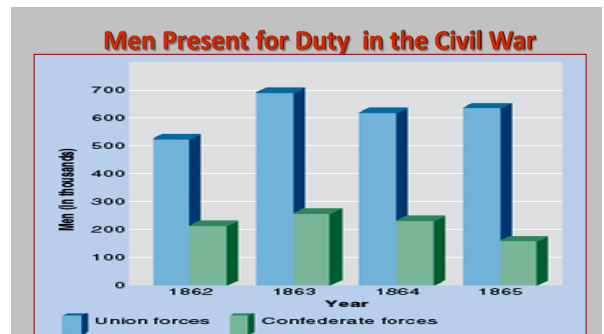
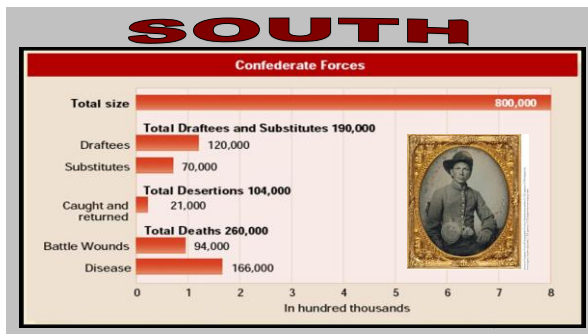
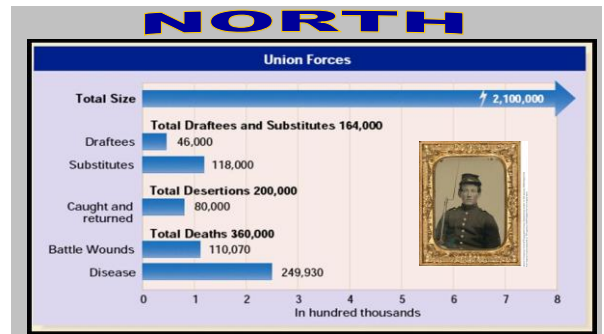
- At first, South seemed to have great advantages:
 - Could fight defensively behind interior lines
 - North had to invade vast Confederacy, conquer it, and drag it back into Union
- South only need a draw to win its independence
- South fought for self-determination and preservation
- South at first enjoyed high morale
- Militarily, South had most talented officers, esp. Lee

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19-4 THE BALANCE OF FORCES (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Ordinary Southerners accustomed to managing horses and bearing arms
- South seemed handicapped by scarcity of factories, but managed to obtain sufficient weaponry
- Southern Drawbacks:
 - Grave shortages of shoes, uniforms, and blankets
 - Economy was South's greatest weakness, but North's greatest strength
 - North not only a huge farm but also a sprawling factory (see Table 19.1)



19-4 THE BALANCE OF FORCES (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

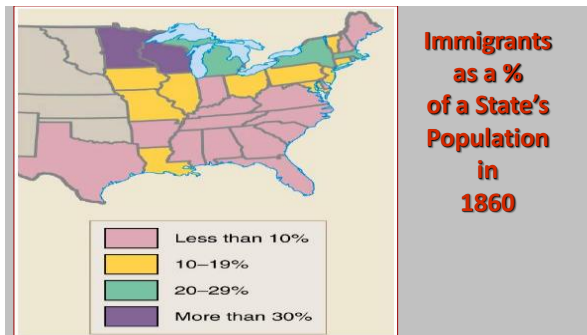
- Yankees boasted ¾ of nation's wealth and ¾ of its 30,000 miles of railroads
- North controlled seas with superior navy
- Sea power enabled North to exchange huge quantities of grain for munitions and supplies from Europe
- Union enjoyed much larger reserve of manpower:
 - 22 million population
 - Seceding states 9 million, including 3.5 million slaves
- Adding to North's advantages, European immigrants continued to pour into North (see Table 19.2)

TABLE 19.2 Immigration to United States, 1860–1866

Year	Total	Britain	Ireland	Germany	All Others
1860	153,640	29,737	48,637	54,491	20,775
1861	91,918	19,675	23,797	31,661	16,785
1862	91,985	24,639	23,351	27,529	16,466
1863	176,282	66,882	55,916	33,162	20,322
1864	193,418	53,428	63,523	57,276	19,191
1865*	248,120	82,465	29,772	83,424	52,459
1866	318,568	94,924	36,690	115,892	71,062

*Only the first three months of 1865 were war months.

Table 19-2 p434



World History and AP Euro Students

Who is this aimed at?



19-4 THE BALANCE OF FORCES (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- 1/5 of Union forces were foreign-born
- Initially ordinary Northern boys less prepared than Southern counterparts for military life
- North much less fortunate in its higher commanders
- Lincoln used trial-and-error methods to find most effective leaders, finally uncovering Ulysses S. Grant
- Northern strengths overtime proved decisive
- Early in war, Confederate win quite possible

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19-4 THE BALANCE OF FORCES (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- Four fascinating might-have-beens:
 - If Border States had seceded
 - If uncertain states of upper Mississippi Valley had turned against Union
 - If wave of Northern defeatism had demanded an armistice
 - If Britain and/or France had broken Union's naval blockade of Southern ports
- Then South might well have won
- But as four failed to materialize, South could not hope to win

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Raising an Army: Volunteers and Draftees

The Draft in the North

1. first nationwide draft passed in 1863
2. protests against the draft
 - provisions of the draft allowed the wealthy to **purchase exemption** for \$300: "\$300-dollar-men" (hire a substitute)
 - NYC **draft riots** (1863)

Volunteer Soldiers in the North

1. 90% of all union soldiers were volunteers
 - **Desertions** in the North
 - 200,000 desert throughout the course of the war
 - "**bounty jumpers**" - desert and re-enlist in order to pocket bounties

"King Cotton" fails to secure foreign aid.

The Confederacy overestimated the power cotton would have in securing British aid

1. 75% of cotton supplies in British mills came from the South, but...
2. Surplus cotton from bumper crops in 1857-1860 sat in British warehouses
3. By the time GB begins feeling the pinch (1862), the US has already announced emancipation; GB will not support the south in a war over slavery.

4. Cotton supplies augmented from several sources:
 - India and Egypt
 - southern blockade runners
 - Cotton seized by Union forces sold to GB
5. Wheat and Corn from US were ultimately more important than cotton from the south.



19-5 DETHRONING KING COTTON (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Successful revolutions generally succeed because of foreign intervention:
 - Of Confederacy's potential assets, foreign intervention was most important
 - Europe's ruling classes openly sympathetic to Confederate cause:
 - Had long abhorred American democratic experiment
 - Cherished fellow-feeling for South's semifeudal, aristocratic social order
 - Most working people in Britain pulled for North
 - Had read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and sensed that war might extinguish slavery if North won
 - Fearing opposition at home, England and France decided not to challenge Union's blockade
 - British textile mills depended on South for 75% of their cotton supplies



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19-5 DETHRONING KING COTTON (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Why did King Cotton fail South?
 - Strong production in prewar years, 1857-1860
 - Exports had piled up surpluses in British warehouses
 - Only later were many British workers unemployed
 - Direct effects of "cotton famine" relieved by:
 - Union sent foodstuffs to feed unemployed British workers
 - Union victories gave North cotton to ship to Britain
 - Confederates ran some cotton through blockades
 - Cotton growers in Egypt and India, responding to high prices, increased output and captured share of world cotton markets



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19-5 DETHRONING KING COTTON (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Booming war industries in England, which supplied North and South, relieved unemployment
- **King Wheat and King Corn—the monarchs of Northern agriculture—proved more potent potentates than King Cotton**
- North produced bountiful crops of grain and harvested them with McCormick's mechanical reaper
- because of bad harvests, Britain forced to import huge quantities of grain from America
- England needed access to food more than access to cotton



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19-6 THE DECISIVENESS OF DIPLOMACY (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- **Trent affair (1861)—**
 - Union warship in Cuban waters stopped British mail steamer, *Trent*
 - Took two Confederate diplomats bound for Europe
 - Britons outraged
 - War preparations buzzed
 - Red-coated troops embarked for Canada
 - Lincoln released two prisoners because not want to face two wars and same time



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19-6 THE DECISIVENESS OF DIPLOMACY (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- **Alabama—**
 - Second major crisis in Anglo-American relations:
 - Non-neutral building in Britain of Confederate commerce-raiders
 - *Alabama* escaped in 1862 to Portuguese Azores, loaded weapons and crews from two British ships that followed it
 - Flying Confederate flag and officered by Confederates, it was manned by Britons and never entered a Confederate port
 - Britain was chief naval base of Confederacy



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British Commerce Raiders

- Built in GB, gets weapons in Portuguese Azores; officered by Confederates, but crew is entirely British; flies the Confederate flag, but never enters a Confederate port.
- "British pirate" sunk 64 union merchant vessels before being sunk itself in 1864.

British-built commerce-raiders destroy about 250 US merchant ships throughout the war.

- *Alabama Claims*: In 1872, GB paid \$15.5 million dollars in damages caused by commerce-raiders.



19-6 THE DECISIVENESS OF DIPLOMACY (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- "British pirate" captured over sixty vessels
- *Alabama* finally accepted challenge from a Union cruiser off coast of France in 1864 and was destroyed
- Issue of British-built Confederate raiders stayed alive
- Minister Charles Francis Adams prodded British to see that allowing such ships was dangerous precedent:
- Someday could be used against them



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19-6 THE DECISIVENESS OF DIPLOMACY (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Britain did not remain neutral:
 - Confederate commerce-destroyers, chiefly British-built, captured over 250 Yankee ships
 - Severely crippled American merchant marine
- Angry Americans looked north and talked about grabbing Canada when war over



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Regarding the Civil War, the London Times (November 7, 1861) editorialized



"The contest is really for empire on the side of the North and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of King George III, and the South the Thirteen Revolted Provinces."

The Laird "rams" (1863)

- - two CSA warships being constructed in the Laird Shipyard in GB.
- the ships were designed to destroy Union blockading vessels, and probably would have
- US threatens war with Britain if the ships are delivered—crisis is averted when the Royal Navy purchases the ships.



19-7 FOREIGN FLARE-UPS (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- Final Anglo-American crisis:
 - **Laird rams**—two Confederate warships being constructed by John Laird and Sons in Great Britain
 - Designed to destroy Union wooden ships with iron rams and large-caliber guns
 - Minister Adams warned "this is war" if ships released
 - London relented; bought the two ships for Royal Navy



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19-7 FOREIGN FLARE-UPS (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Britain:
 - Agreed in 1871 to submit *Alabama* dispute to arbitration
 - In 1872 paid American claimants \$15.5 million for damages caused by commerce-raiders
- American rancor also directed at Canada:
 - Confederate agents plotted to burn Northern cities
 - One Confederate raid into Vermont left three banks plundered and one American citizen dead



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19-7 FOREIGN FLARE-UPS (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- **Dominion of Canada 1867:**
 - Two great nations emerged from fiery furnace of American Civil War:
 - One was reunited United States
 - Other was a united Canada
- **Emperor Napoleon III:**
 - Dispatched a French army to occupy Mexico City
 - Installed a puppet government with Austrian archduke Maximilian as emperor of Mexico



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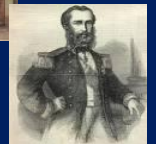
Problems in Canada

- southern agents plot raids into northern cities
- Irish-Americans launch failed raids into Canada in 1866 and 1870
- Britain, in order to strengthen Canada against American incursions, grants Canada quasi-independence in 1867 by creating the Dominion of Canada.



French-American tensions

1. **Napoleon III** sends an army to occupy Mexico City in 1863
 2. Austrian Archduke **Maximilian** is installed as puppet emperor of Mexico
 3. Napoleon III's gamble: Union will fall, and a divided American won't be able to enforce the Monroe Doctrine...it didn't work and the French abandon support of **Maximilian** in 1867.
- (That's where Cinco de Mayo comes from).

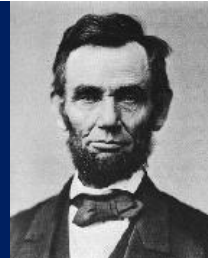


19-7 FOREIGN FLARE-UPS (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- Both acts flagrant violations of Monroe Doctrine
- United States aided resistance movement led by Mexico's national hero: Benito Juarez
 - After Civil War over, Americans prepared to head south to Mexico
 - Napoleon realized his gamble was doomed
 - Abandoned puppet government in 1867
 - Maximilian then executed by Mexican firing squad



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Abraham Lincoln
President of the
United States



Jefferson Davis
President of the
Confederacy

LINCOLN VS DAVIS



• Born in Kentucky
• Self-educated
• Congressmen from Illinois
• Abolitionist
• First Presidential candidate for the Republican Party
• Minority president

VS



• Born in Kentucky
• Served as Secretary of War
• Senator from Mississippi
• Slaveowner
• Served as Secretary of State
• First and only President of the CSA

19-8 PRESIDENT DAVIS VERSUS PRESIDENT LINCOLN (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Confederate government weakness:
 - Its constitution contained one deadly defect
 - Created by secession, it could not logically deny future secession to its constituent states - WEST VIRGINIA?
 - Jefferson Davis wanted a strong central government, but opposed by states' righters
 - Richmond encountered difficulty persuading some troops to serve outside their own state

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19-8 PRESIDENT DAVIS VERSUS PRESIDENT LINCOLN (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Davis never enjoyed personal popularity and was often at loggerheads with his congress
 - Serious talk of impeachment
 - He overworked himself
 - Task proved beyond his abilities

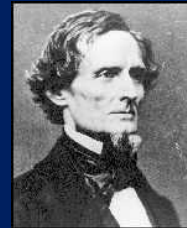
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Lincoln and Davis

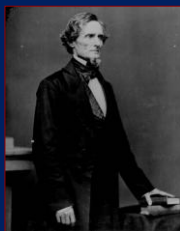
The inherent weaknesses of the Confederate government:

1. The Confederate commitment to "states rights" made it difficult to maintain a strong government
2. Jefferson Davis often at odds with his congress and public opinion



*Imperious and defied public opinion
*Southern cause too much for him

The Leaders of the Confederacy

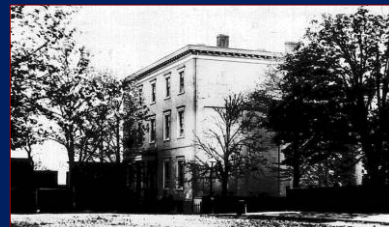


Pres. Jefferson Davis



VP Alexander Stevens

The Confederate "White House"



The Confederate Seal



MOTTO → "With God As Our Vindicator"

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

Preamble
We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America...

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3

—The Congress shall have power—
(1) To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States...
(3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except

When the Confederate States of America was formed, its founders wrote a constitution similar to the United States Constitution. Its differences, however, indicate how the South Wanted to change their structure of government.

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors, and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 3

(3) The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying within the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

MAIN DIFFERENCES:

- State's rights
- Tariffs are equal throughout the CSA
- Slavery is legal and is allowed to expand!
- President serves a 6 year term

CONFEDERATE CABINET

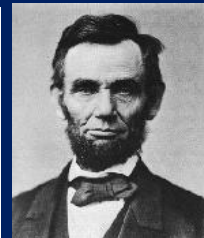


19-8 PRESIDENT DAVIS VERSUS PRESIDENT LINCOLN (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Lincoln had his troubles:
 - Less experienced but more flexible than Davis
 - Able to relax at critical times
 - "Old Abe" grew as war dragged on
 - Tactful, quiet, patient, yet firm
 - Developed genius for interpreting and leading fickle public opinion
 - Demonstrated charitableness toward South and forbearance toward backbiting colleagues

Lincoln and the United States

1. As head of a stable, fiscally sound, fully recognized and long-established government, had less trouble than Davis in leading.
2. Lincoln - less experienced than JD, but better able to interpret and lead public opinion.



Tactful, quiet, patient yet firm, genius for interpreting public opinion



19-9 LIMITATIONS ON WARTIME LIBERTIES (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Congress generally accepted or confirmed Lincoln's questionable wartime acts
- Lincoln did not expect his ironhanded authority to continue once war ended
- Congress not in session when war started, so Lincoln gathered reins into his own hands
 - Brushing aside legal objections, he proclaimed a blockade (later upheld by Supreme Court)
 - Arbitrarily increased size of Federal army—something only Congress can do under Constitution (see Art. I, Sec. VIII, para 12); Congress later approved



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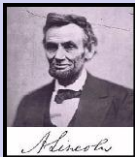
19-9 LIMITATIONS ON WARTIME LIBERTIES (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Directed Treasury to advance \$2 million without appropriation of security to 3 private citizens for military purpose:
 - Grave irregularity contrary to Constitution (see Art. I, Sec. IX, para. 7)
- Suspended privilege of **writ of habeas corpus** so anti-Unionists could be arrested
 - Defied dubious ruling by chief justice that habeas corpus could be set aside only with authorization of Congress (see Art. I, Sec. IX, para. 2)
 - His regime was guilty of many other highhanded acts
- Davis less able than Lincoln to exercise arbitrary power, mainly because of states' righters



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LINCOLN'S "NECESSARY" ACTIONS



- ❖ Suspended "**civil liberties**" or parts of the Constitution
 - writ of **habeas corpus**: Protects from unfair arrest and trial by jury.
 - Occupation of Baltimore: Controlled by military---- "**martial law**"
 - Arrested over 15,000 civilians: Without "**probable cause**"--- suspicious "Rebel" sympathizers.
 - Closed "rebel" newspapers: Violated 1st amendment rights of "**free speech and press**".
- ❖ First Income Tax
- ❖ Greenbacks
 - 1st paper money



Limitations on Wartime Liberties

Lincoln and the Constitution

1. Lincoln at times **circumvented the Constitution** in order to save the Union (generally with the consent of Congress)
 - proclaimed a **unilateral blockade** (no Constitutional authority)
 - increased **sized of federal army** (the constitution reserves this right to Congress under Art. I, Sec. VIII, para. 12)

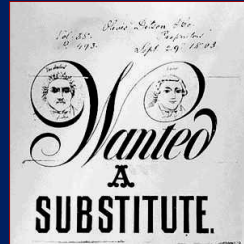
- directed the Sec. of Treasury to advance \$2 million to three private citizens for military purposes without appropriation or security. (see Art I, Sec. IX, para. 7)
- suspended **habeas corpus** without congressional approval (see Art I, Sec. IX, para. 4)
- arranged "supervised voting" in the Border States.
- suspends certain newspapers and arrested anti-Union editors.

19-10 VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES: NORTH AND SOUTH (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

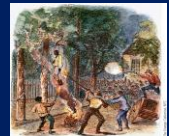
- War demanded men—lots of men:
 - Northern armies first manned solely by volunteers
 - Each state assigned a quota based on population
- 1863 Congress passed first conscription law
 - Grossly unfair to poor
 - Could hire a substitute or pay \$300 for exemption rights
 - Draft opposed in Democratic strongholds of north, esp. **New York draft riots of 1863**



Buy Your Way Out of Military Service



NYC Draft Riots, (July 13-16, 1863)



19-10 VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES: NORTH AND SOUTH (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- Elsewhere in north, conscription met with resentment and occasional minor riot
- 90% of Union troops were volunteers
- Social and patriotic pressures as well as generous bounties
- Deserters still plentiful—Union army recorded about 200,000 deserters
- Confederate authorities plagued with desertion problem of similar dimensions



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19-10 VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES: NORTH AND SOUTH (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

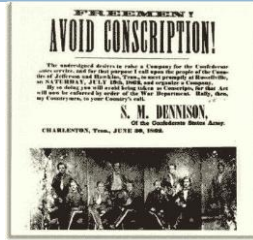
- The South:
 - Relied mainly on volunteers at first:
 - Much less populous than North (see Table 19.3)
 - Richmond resorted to conscription in 1862 (nearly 1 year before Union)
 - Robbed both “cradle and grave” (draft age 17 to 50)
 - Confederate draft worked serious injustices



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The Draft in the South

1. adopted in 1862
2. exemptions could be purchased; owners of 20 or more slaves also exempted
3. "Rich man's war, poor man's fight!"



19-10 VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES: NORTH AND SOUTH (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- A man could hire a substitute or purchase exemption
- Slaveowners or overseers with 20 slaves could also claim exemption
- Confederation conscription agents avoided areas inhabited by sharpshooting mountain whites

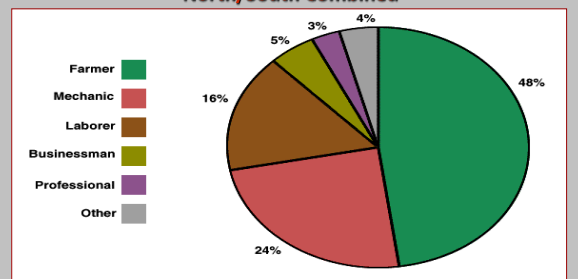
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Ohio Military Service = Who was serving?

Occupation	Failed to Report	Exempted for Cause	Commuted or Hired Substitute	Held to Service
Unskilled Laborer	25%	45%	24%	6%
Skilled Laborer	25%	44%	22%	9%
Farmer and Farm Laborer	16%	34%	31%	19%
Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker	23%	46%	29%	2%
Clerk	26%	48%	24%	2%
Professional	16%	49%	29%	6%

Soldiers' Occupations: North/South Combined



19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Northern economy:
 - Had an easier time funding war:
 - Excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol increased by Congress
 - Income tax levied for first time
 - Customs receipts provided important revenue
 - Congress 1861 passed **Morrill Tariff Act**:
 - Increased duties some 5 to 10 percent
 - Soon increased more by necessities of war

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The Economics of War

- **Economics of War in the North**
 - **1. New taxes** issued to raise revenues
 - - excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco
 - - **the first income tax**
 - During the Civil War, a person earning from \$600 to \$10,000 per year paid tax at the rate of **3%**.
 - Those with incomes of more than \$10,000 paid taxes at a higher rate.
- **2. Customs revenues increased** through higher tariffs
 - the **Morrill Tariff (1861)**
 - raised as high as 49%
 - It played a modest role in the financing of the war, funding about 11% of the war effort.
 - The Morrill Tariff was met with intense hostility in Great Britain.
 - When the Civil War broke out in 1861, British public opinion was sympathetic to the Confederacy due to lingering agitation over the tariff.

19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- Partly to raise revenue
- Partly to provide more protection for prosperous manufacturers hit by new internal taxes
- Protective tariff became identified with Republican party, as most industrialists were Republican
- **Greenbacks:**
 - Washington issued paper money, totaling nearly \$450 million at face value
 - Printing-press currency inadequately supported by gold, hence value determined by nation's credit
 - Inflation undercut value of paper money



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The Economics of War

Greenbacks

- -\$450 million dollars printed; not fully backed by gold, therefore value depends on nation's credit



Borrowing

- - \$2,623,916,786 raised through the sale of bonds
- **National Banking System** instituted in 1863 to facilitate the sale of bonds and the distribution of greenbacks

**WHY PAPER MONEY?
And WHY GREEN?**

19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- **Bonds = major source of war funding:**
 - Government netted \$2,621,916,786 from sale of bonds
 - Methods of sale through "drives" and payroll deductions not yet devised
 - Treasury forced to market bonds through private banking house of Jay Cooke and Company, which received commission of three-eighths of 1%
 - With profits and patriotism at stake, bankers succeeded in making effective appeals to citizen purchasers



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19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

National Banking System

- Financial landmark of the war
 - Authorized by Congress in 1863
 - Launched as stimulant to sale of government bonds
 - Also established standard bank-note currency
 - Banks that joined National Banking System could buy government bonds and issue sound paper money backed by them



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19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- **First significant step toward a unified banking network since 1836:**
 - **Existed for 50 years, until replaced by Federal Reserve System in 1913**
- Southern financial woes:
 - Custom duties cut off by Union blockade
 - Confederate bonds sold amounted to \$400 million
 - Increased taxes sharply
 - Imposed 10% levy on farm produce



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Economics of war in the South

- 1. **Union blockade** chokes southern customs duties
- 2. **Bonds** totaling \$400 million are issued
- 3. **taxes raised**, but opposition of states righter's to this approach limits tax revenues to **1% of the total income of the CSA**
- 4. **Printed money** (worthless) more than \$1 billion in Confed. notes printed
- - **inflation** racked the Confederate economy, by the end of the war = **9,000%** (compared to 80% in the North)



19-11 THE ECONOMIC STRESSES OF WAR (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- Short on revenue, government forced to print blue-backed paper money
- "Runaway inflation" occurred with treasury notes, totaling more than \$1 billion
- Confederate dollar eventually worth only 1.6 cents
- Inflation rate in Confederacy eventually 9,000%
- Contrast only 80% for Union



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Inflation in the South

	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75
Sugar, 5 lbs.	.40	5.75
Coffee, 4 lbs.	.50	20.00
Tea (green), ½ lb.	.50	8.00
Lard, 4 lbs.	.50	4.00
Butter, 3 lbs.	.75	5.25
Meal, 1 pkg.	.25	1.00
Candles, 2 lbs.	.30	2.50
Soap, 5 lbs.	.50	5.50
Total	\$6.45	\$65.75

19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 1 OF 6)

- Wartime prosperity in North was little short of miraculous:
 - New factories, sheltered by new protective tariffs, mushroomed
 - Soaring prices pinched day laborer and white-collar worker to some extent
 - Manufacturers and businesspeople raked in "the fortunes of war"



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19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 2 OF 6)

- **Civil War bred a millionaire class for first time in American history:**
 - Graft more flagrant in North partly because there was more to steal
 - Greedy put profits above patriotism
- New laborsaving machinery enabled North to expand economically:
 - Even though war drained off manpower
 - Sewing machine wrought wonders in fabricating uniforms and military footwear



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The Northern Economic Boom

1. The Civil War stimulated an economic boom in the north



2. **Profiteering** - dishonest practices and "shoddy" manufacturing

3. Changes in manufacturing
- garment "sizes" and standards
 - women drawn into industry in greater numbers

19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 3 OF 6)

- Marriage of military need and innovative machinery ended production of custom-tailored clothing
 - Graduated standard measurements introduced
- **Mechanical reapers numbered 250,000 by 1865**
 - Released tens of thousands of farm boys for army and fed them their field rations
 - Produced vast surpluses of grain for export
 - Helped dethrone King Cotton
 - Provided profits to buy munitions and supplies from abroad
 - Contributed to prosperity of North—a prosperity that enabled Union to weather war



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19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 4 OF 6)

- Other industries hummed:
 - Discovery of petroleum (1859)
 - "Fifty-Niners" to Pennsylvania
 - Birth of "petroleum plutocracy" and "coal oil Johnnies"
 - 300,000 pioneers continued to push westward
 - **Homestead Act** (1862)
- Only ocean-carrying trade suffered crippling setback



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19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 5 OF 6)

- Civil War a women's war, too:
 - Women often assumed men's jobs as men went to war
 - Washington, D.C., 500 women became government clerks, with more than 100 in Treasury Department
 - Countless women drawn into industrial employment
 - Some stepped up to fighting front:
 - **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, America's first female physician** helped organize **U.S. Sanitary Commission** to assist Union armies



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19-12 THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC BOOM (SLIDE 6 OF 6)

- U.S. Sanitary Commission:
 - Trained nurses, collected medical supplies, and equipped hospitals
 - Helped women acquire organizational skills and self-confidence that would propel women's movement
 - **Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix** helped transform nursing into respectable profession
 - Equally renowned was **Sally Tompkins**, who ran infirmary for wounded Confederates
- Women organized bazaars and fairs to raise money



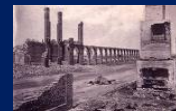
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A Crushed Economic Kingdom

The South fights to exhaustion

- 1. the south had 30% of the total national wealth in 1860, 12% in 1870
- 2. per capita income of southerners drops during war from 2/3 of northerners to 2/5 of northerners

- 3. scarcity of goods and services
- 4. effects of the Union blockade on trade



19-13 A CRUSHED COTTON KINGDOM (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- South fought to point of exhaustion:
 - Suffered destruction of war and suffocation of blockade
 - Possessed 30% of national wealth (1860), South claimed only 12% in 1870
 - Civil War squeezed average Southern income to 2/5 of Northern level (had been 2/3 in 1860)
 - Bid for independence exacted devastating cost



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19-13 A CRUSHED COTTON KINGDOM (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Transportation collapsed:
 - Driven to economic cannibalism of pulling up rails to repair main ones
 - Window weights melted down into bullets
 - Gourds replaced dishes
- To end, South mustered remarkable spirit:
 - Women buoyed up menfolk
 - Proposal made that women cut long hair and sell it abroad, but stopped by blockade



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19-13 A CRUSHED COTTON KINGDOM
(SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Women took pride in denying themselves silks and satins of Northern sisters
- At war's end, North's Captains of Industry had conquered South's Lords of the Manor
- **Cotton capitalism lost out to industrial capitalism**
 - Jefferson vs Hamilton?
 - Agriculture vs Industrial?