APUSH
THE CIVIL WAR
1861-1865
REVIEWED!
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 20-21
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 14
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 14
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!
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
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**
- Industrial Resources
  - Majority of manufacturing capacity
- Transportation
  - Railroads advantage
- Powerful Navy and established government
- Population Advantage
  - 22 million to 9 million
- Emancipation

**Disadvantages**
- Lack of leadership
  - Many top military leaders joined the south
- Lack of purpose
  - Southern states felt they were struggling for their independence
South: Confederate States

**Advantages**
- Fighting defensive war
  - Friendly population
- Sense of purpose
  - Reason to fight: Southern honor
- Veteran military officials
- Cotton Diplomacy
  - Hoped would get recognition and financial assistance

**Disadvantages**
- Had no Navy
- No government structure
  - States rights!
- Poorly equipped and no railroad system
  - 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.
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*
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
Surrender at Appomattox: April 9th, 1865

- Union
- Confederate
- Union advance
- Confederate advance
- Confederate retreat
- Fortifications
- Union victory

Map details:
- The Wilderness: May 5 - 7, 1864
- Spotsylvania Court House: May 8 - 12, 1864
- Cold Harbor: June 3, 1864
- Richmond
- Amelia Court House: Concentration of Confederate troops: April 5, 1865
- Petersburg: Siege, June 1864 - April 1865
- Appomattox Courthouse: Lee surrenders: April 9, 1865
- Sayler's Creek: April 6, 1865
- Five Forks: April 1, 1865
- Grant
- Lee
- Rappahannock Station
- Fredericksburg
- Chancellorsville
- North Anna
- Cold Harbor
- Amelia Court House
- Petersburg
- Richmond
- Virginia
April 14th, 1865, John Wilkes Booth kills Lincoln in Ford’s Theater