

APUSH
THE CIVIL WAR
1861-1865
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 20-21

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 14

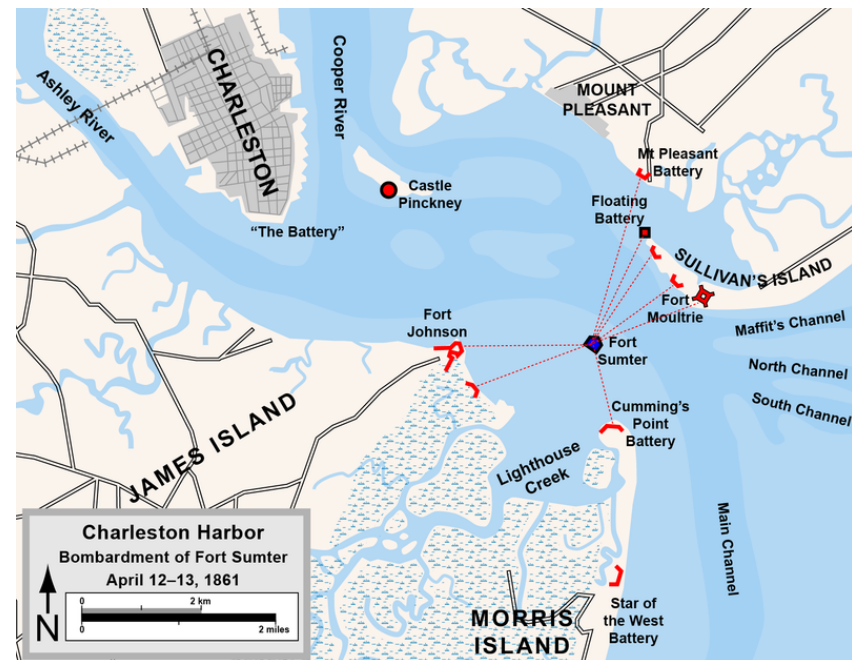
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 14

FORT SUMTER: WAR STARTS

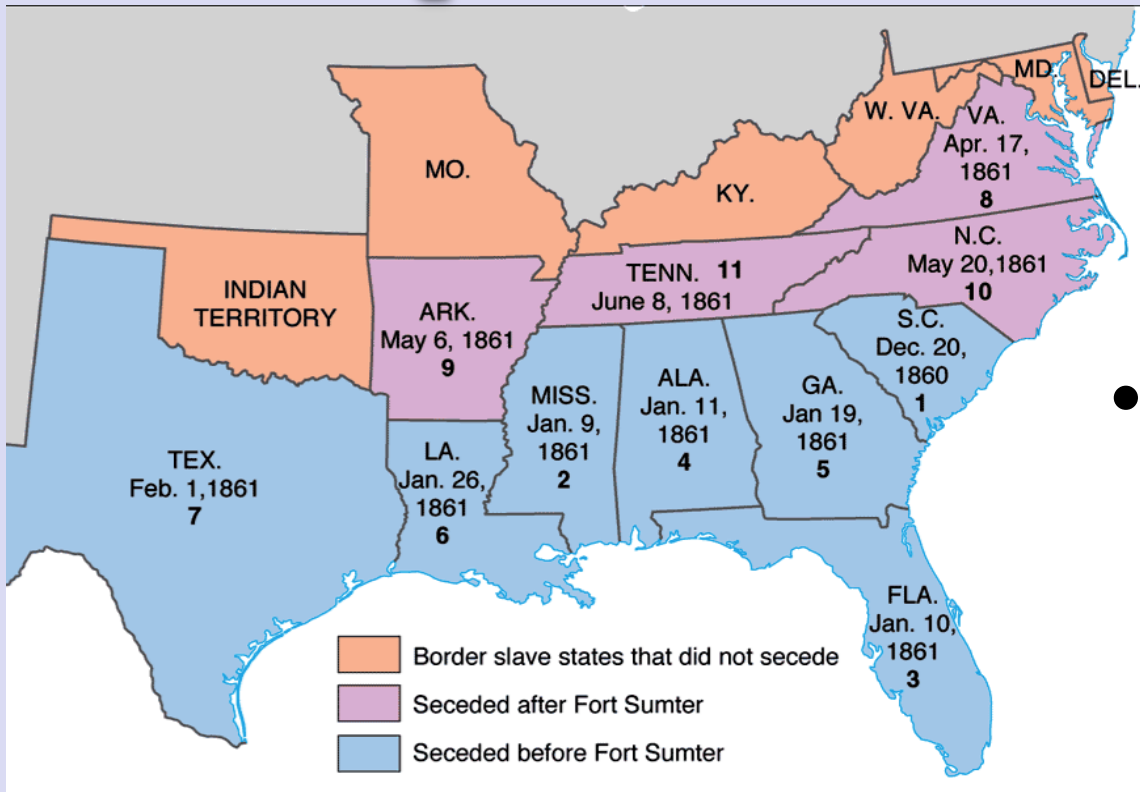
- **7 southern states** had already left the Union before Lincoln took office in March 1861
- **Lincoln's Inaugural Address:** pledged NOT to interfere with slavery
 - No right of secession
- Lincoln says sending provisions to **Fort Sumter**
 - Not reinforcements

Confederacy **attacks Fort Sumter** in April 1861

– **Civil War begins!**



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

- **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

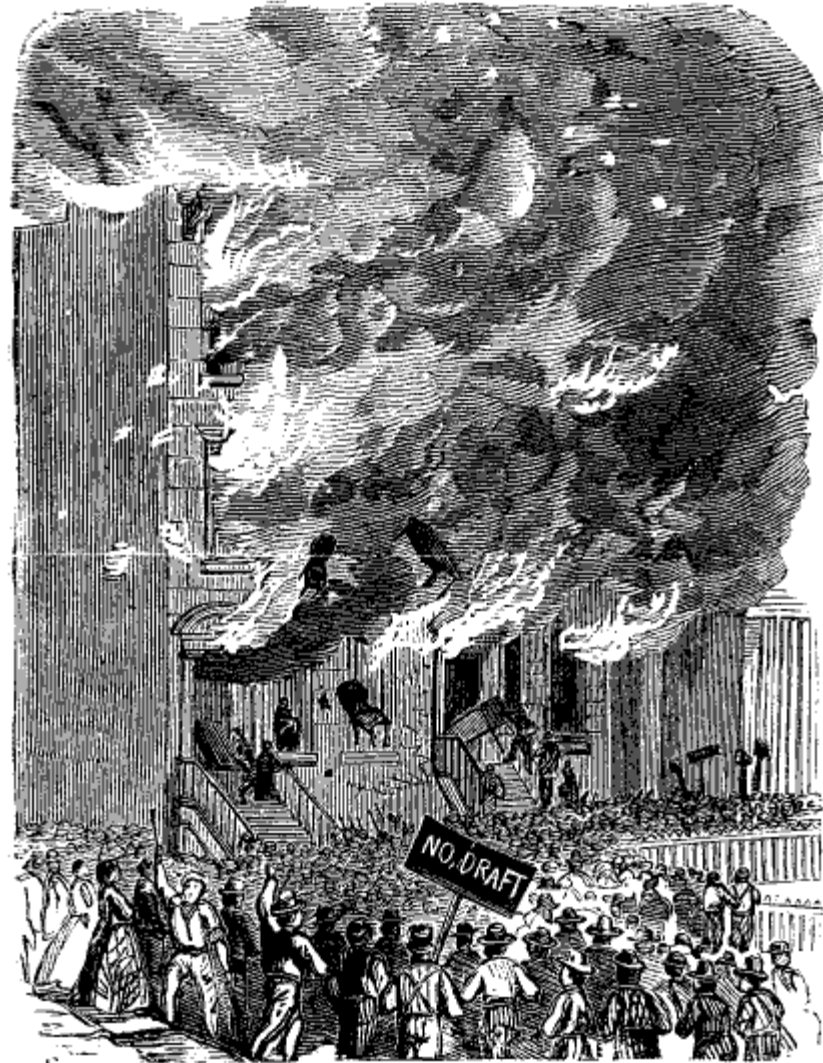
- **Fighting defensive war**
 - **Friendly population**
- **Sense of purpose**
 - **Reason to fight: Southern honor**
- **Veteran military officials**
- **Cotton Diplomacy**
 - **Hoped would get recognition and financial assistance**

Disadvantages

- **Had no Navy**
- **No government structure**
 - **States rights!**
- **Poorly equipped and no railroad system**
 - **Weak economy**
 - **No manufacturing**

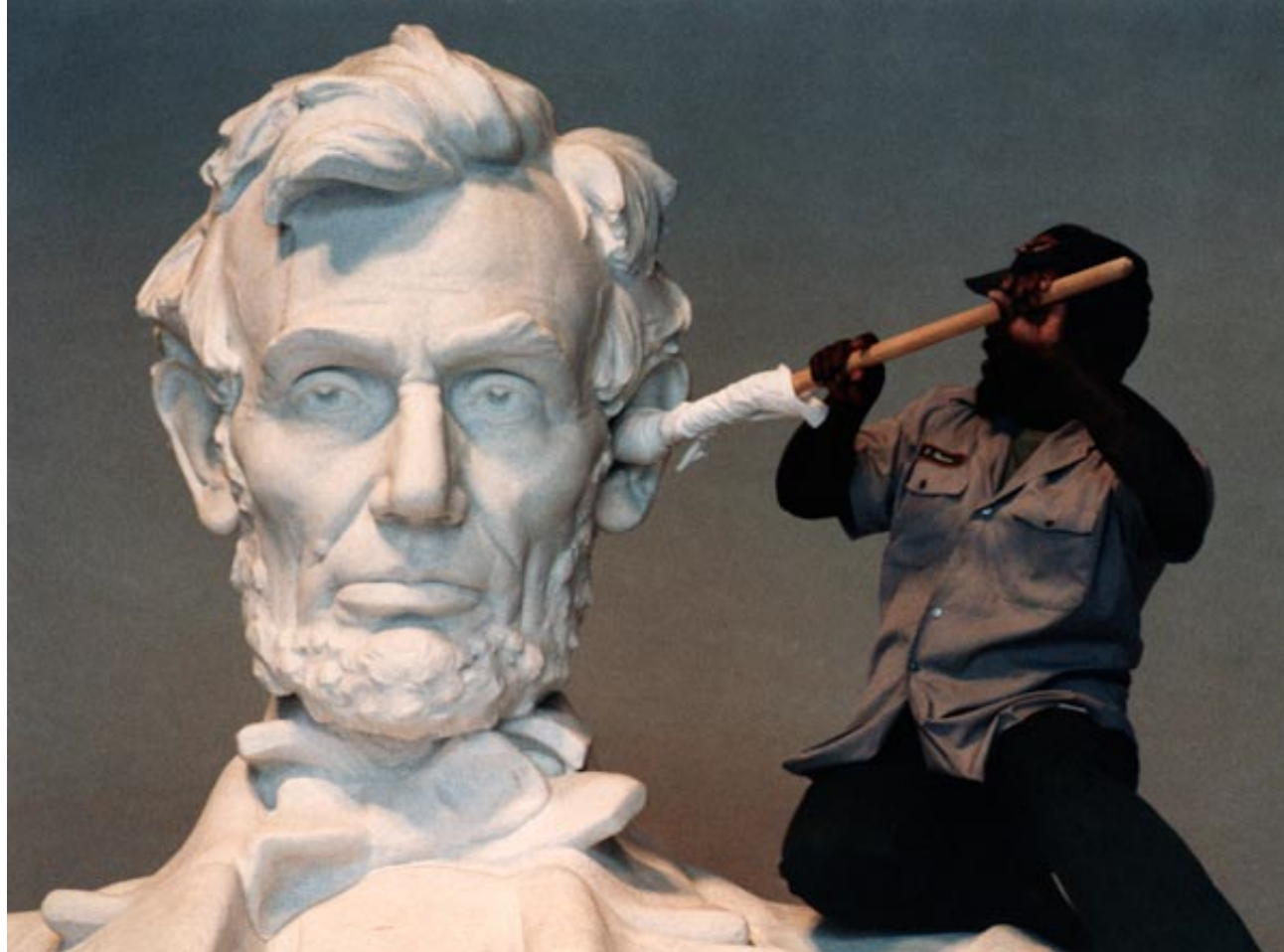
MOBILIZING FOR WAR: NORTH

- **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**



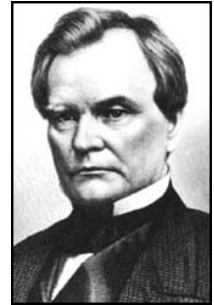
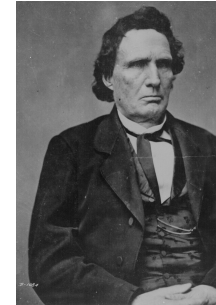
Lincoln proclaimed he was not fighting the war to end slavery

- ✓ 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.



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 Douglass** 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



**April 14th 1865, John Wilkes Booth
kills Lincoln in Ford's Theater**

