

1 ☐2 ☐ **I. The Menace of Secession**

- 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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3 ☐ **I. The Menace of Secession (cont.)**

- 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.A. broke into two hostile parts, Europe could:
 - Transplant their concept of balance of power
 - Play divide-&-conquer game—creating a *dis-United* States
 - Defy Monroe Doctrine and seize territory in Western Hemisphere

4 ☐5 ☐ **II. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter**

- 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”

6 ☐ **II. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter (cont.)**

- 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

7 ☐ **II. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter (cont.)**

- 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
 - Virginia, Arkansas Tennessee reluctantly joined Confederacy, as did North Carolina (see Map 20.1)

8 ☐ **II. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter (cont.)**

- 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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10 ☐ **III. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood**

- 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

11 ☐ **III. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood (cont.)**

- 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

12 ☐ **III. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood (cont.)**

- 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

13 ☐ **III. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood (cont.)**

- 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

14 ☐ **III. Brothers' Blood and Border Blood (cont.)**

- Conflict between “Billy Yank” and “Johnny Reb” a brothers' war (see pp. 426-427)
- 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)

15 ☐

16 ☐ **IV. The Balance of Forces**

- 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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17 ☐ **IV. The Balance of Forces (cont.)**

- 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 20.1)

18 ☐

19 ☐

20 ☐21 ☐22 ☐ **IV. The Balance of Forces
(cont.)**

- Yankees boasted $\frac{3}{4}$ of nation's wealth and $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 20.2)

23 ☐24 ☐ **IV. The Balance of Forces
(cont.)**

- 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

25 ☐ **IV. The Balance of Forces
(cont.)**

- 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

26 ☐

27 ☐ **V. Dethroning King Cotton**

- 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

28 ☐ **V. Dethroning King Cotton (cont.)**

- 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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29 ☐ **V. Dethroning King Cotton (cont.)**

- 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

30 ☐ **V. Dethroning King Cotton**

(cont.)

- 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

31 ☐

32 ☐ **VI. The Decisiveness of Diplomacy**

- *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

33 ☐ **VI. The Decisiveness Diplomacy (cont.)**

- *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

34 ☐ **VI. The Decisiveness Diplomacy (cont.)**

- “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

35 ☐ **VI. The Decisiveness Diplomacy (cont.)**

- 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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36 ☐ **VII. Foreign Flare-ups**

- 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

37 ☐ **VII. Foreign Flare-ups (cont.)**

- 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

38 ☐ **VII. Foreign Flare-up (cont.)**

- 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

39 ☐ VII. Foreign Flare-up (cont.)

- 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 gov't in 1867
 - Maximilian then executed by Mexican firing squad

40 ☐ VIII. President Davis Versus President Lincoln

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

41 ☐ VIII. President Davis Versus President Lincoln (cont.)

- 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

42 ☐ VIII. President Davis Versus President Lincoln (cont.)

- 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

43 ☐44 ☐ **IX. Limitations on Wartime Liberties**

- 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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45 ☐ **IX. Limitations on Wartime Liberties (cont.)**

- 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

46 ☐47 ☐ **X. Volunteers and Draftees: North and South**

- 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

48 ☐49 ☐ **X. Volunteers and Draftees: North and South (cont.)**

- 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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50 ☐ **X. Volunteers and Draftees: North and South (cont.)**

- The South:
 - Relied mainly on volunteers at first:
 - Much less populous than North (see Table 20.3)
 - 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

51 ☐52 ☐ **X. Volunteers and Draftees: North and South (cont.)**

- 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

53 ☐ XI. The Economic Stresses of War

- 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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54 ☐ XI. The Economic Stresses of War (cont.)

- 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

55 ☐ XI. The Economic Stresses of War (cont.)

- 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

56 ☐ **XI. The Economic Stresses of War (cont.)**

- 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

57 ☐ **XI. The Economic Stresses of War (cont.)**

- 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

58 ☐ **XI. The Economic Stresses of War (cont.)**

- 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

59 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom**

- 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”

60 ☐

61 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom (cont.)**

- 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

62 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom (cont.)**

- 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

63 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom (cont.)**

- 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

64 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom (cont.)**

- 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 1st female physician helped organize U.S. Sanitary Commission to assist Union armies

65 ☐ **XII. The North's Economic Boom (cont.)**

- 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 respectful profession
 - Equally renowned was Sally Tompkins, who ran infirmary for wounded Confederates
- Women organized bazaars and fairs to raise money
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66 ☐ **XIII. A Crushed Cotton Kingdom**

- 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

67 ☐ **XIII. A Crushed Cotton Kingdom**

(cont.)

- 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

68 ☐ **XIII. A Crushed Cotton Kingdom**
(cont.)

- 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

69 ☐