I. The Menace of Secession

1. 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?

II. South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter

1. 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

9

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
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)

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

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)
IV. The Balance of Forces (cont.)

- 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 20.2)

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

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

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

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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 and home, England and France decided not to challenge Union's blockade
  – British textile mills depended on South for 75% of their cotton supplies

28

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
-- 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

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

VI. The Decisiveness of 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

VI. The Decisiveness of 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

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

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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

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
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

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

X. Volunteers and Draftees: North and South (cont.)

- The South:
  - Relyed 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

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 inhibited 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

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
• 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-eights 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”

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

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

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”
8/22/16

- 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

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

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