

# The Civil War Review Guide

## Vocabulary

Fill in the blank

**Union Party** – 1864, name that the Republicans took to join with the War Democrats. A clever move that passed the Republican party out of existence for a short while, and also secured Lincoln's reelection.

**Morrill Tariff Act** – (1861) passed by Congress that increased tariffs upon tobacco and cotton 5 to 10 percent due to the need for more money during the expensive war. The act influenced the Northern Congress to also issue war bonds and paper money to the North in order to support the war effort.

**Merrimack** – 1862, an alarming Confederate threat to the Northern blockade in which the South reconstructed this old wooden ship, and re-plated its sides with old railroad irons. The Merrimack was renamed the Virginia, and it powerfully destroyed two blockading Union ships in the Chesapeake Bay. Its presence made the North realize that it could wipe out almost its entire fleet, unless their ships were upgraded as well.

**Copperhead** – 1860's, political party that factioned off of the original Democratic party, the Copperheads wanted immediate peace. The party showed their ruthlessness in wanting peace through mudslinging at Lincoln, attacks against the draft, and against the emancipation.

**Emancipation Proclamation** – 1863, Lincoln declared that all of the slaves in the Confederate states were "forever free," and could enlist in the Union army, which they did. The proclamation encouraged many more to fight for the Union, and now for an end to slavery.

**Doctrine of Ultimate Destination/Continuous Voyage** - 1860s, a document accusing American ships of pirating British ships' war goods, and justified that these ships were "destined" to the Confederacy.

**The Alabama** – 1861-1862, warship made in Britain legally that traveled to the South to pick up weapons and become a warship for the Confederacy.

## People

**William T. Sherman** - 1860's, lead the "conquest of Georgia," for the North, this ruthless general captured Atlanta and burned it to the ground, he lead his "Blue Bellies," through Georgia on a rampage that will forever be remembered, destroying villages, railroads, and most importantly, supply routes.

**Edwin Stanton** – Union Secretary of State who was very critical of Lincoln and his ways until saying that "he belongs to the ages" after his assassination.

**Jefferson Davis** – President of the Confederacy during the Civil War who was sharp, yet stubborn at enforcing the weak Southern Constitution that allowed no Southern state to secede once again, and many times this was attempted. Davis was crucial in keeping order in his Southern government, and was the life thread for the South during the war.

**Clara Barton** - Helped to transform nursing from a service to a respected profession during the war. Barton represented the newly acquired organizational and self-confidence skills brought about by the United States Sanitary Commission that influenced thousands of working women during the war.

**Joseph Johnston** – Confederate Army General. Stopped McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

**Robert E. Lee** - The most decorated and experienced General for the Confederation, Lee was a mannerly, humorous man who used his military skills to break the assault of McClellan's men on Richmond, crushed a battalion at the Second Battle of Bull Run, and infiltrated Maryland.

**Salmon Chase** - Secretary of the treasury who distrusted Lincoln, even though they belonged to the same party, and led a group that sought to remove him from office.

**William Seward** - Secretary of State who prepared to March South to overthrow French Arch-duke Maximilian when the unification of the Union was still preserved after the Civil War.

**John Wilkes Booth** – Five days after the surrender of Lee’s army, Booth made his way behind Lincoln in infamous Ford’s theater and assassinated President Lincoln.

**George McClellan** – Union general who was given command of the Potomac who was also a superior organizer and drill master. He led an attack which conquered Yorktown, and fought only to be defeated around the perimeter of Richmond by Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.

## **Politics**

### **Lincoln's Victory for Republican Nomination**

- Illinois senatorial election of 1858 was in the spotlight
- Senator Douglas' term was ending, Republicans decided to run him against Lincoln – a lawyer
- Lincoln was also a Whig politician in the Illinois legislature
- At Philadelphi convention of 1856, Lincoln received 110 votes for the VP nomination
- Lincoln vs. Douglas Debate – Douglas wins
  - Lincoln was now in the limelight
  - Douglas angered southern Democrats with his policies and split his own Republican Party

### **US – Canadian Relations**

- Near Canada, Confederate agents plotted (and sometimes succeeded) to burn down American cities, and as a result, there were several mini-armies (raised mostly by British-hating Irish-Americans) sent to Canada.
- I don't know what she wants here.

### **1864 Election (Big Abe Lincoln)**

- Lincoln needed to retain Republican support...
- ...he didn't want to anger Peace Democrats and Copperheads
- Lincoln combines the Republicans with the War Democrats in a simple equation:
  - Republicans + War Democrats = Union Party
- A couple of Civil War incidents go Lincoln's way, and he wins.

### **Results of the Emancipation Proclamation**

- Thousands of slaves flocked to the Union armies
- Foreshadowed the ultimate doom of slavery
- Removed the chance of a negotiated settlement, the war had to fight to the finish
- Part of the public said he had gone to far, other parts claimed he had not gone far enough
- Opposition grew in the North against an “Abolition War”
- Elections in 1862 went against the administration, even Democrats won Illinois
- The Old World (Europe) liked the end of slavery, diplomatic position of the Union improved
- Union had a stronger moral cause

### **Lincoln's Assassination**

- Secretary Stanton: “Now he belongs to the ages”
- At first the south cheered his death, Lincoln kept the war going. If he had given up, the South wins.
- Then the South realized that Lincoln would have been nice to the South
- Andrew Johnson was a terrible President, and would be harsh on the South

## War Things

### Firing on Fort Sumter

- Located in Charleston Harbor, with fewer than 100 men
  - Lincoln had two choices:
    - If no supplies were sent, then the Fort would surrender without firing a shot
    - If he did send in reinforcements, S. Carolinians would fight back, they wouldn't want a federal fort blocking the mouth of their most important Atlantic Seaport
  - Lincoln sends provisions (food and such) and not reinforcements
    - South Carolina gets mad anyway (Period?)
- A US naval force moves to Fort Sumter
- S. Carolinians open fire on the fort on April 12, 1861

<b>North Strategy/Strengths</b>	<b>South Strategy/Strengths</b>
Huge Economy	Leadership
Manufacturing	A Defensive War
Transportation	Better Prepared Soldiers
Larger Population, immigrants	Knew the Southern land better
Control of the Seas	
Lincoln	

### British Aid to the South

- Trent affair
- The *Alabama*
- Did not support them as an ally

### Northern Economy

- Excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol were increased
- The first income tax was levied for the first time
- Morrill Tariff Act
- National Banking System in 1863
- Economic Boom from industries, etc.

### Women in the War

- 500 women became government workers
- The military demanded shoes and clothing – sewing machine helped out
- Some posed as men (Mulan!!) and went to war
- Medics

### African Americans Fighting for the North

- They were fighting for abolishing slavery
- Emancipation Proclamation

## Events During the War

### General McClellan's Mistakes

- He was a woos.
- He always believed that the opposition outnumbered him
- Lincoln accused him of having the “sloos”
- He lost the Seven Day's battle and had to abandon the Peninsula Campaign

### Reasons for Lee's invasion of the North

- He hoped to incite Foreign Intervention
- Hoped to sway bordering states away from the Union

### Antietam

- In comes Lee
- Two Union soldiers found a copy of Lee' battle plans
- McClellan stopped Lee on September 17, 1862
- The South were so close to victory, but the tie meant a loss for Lee
- Britain and France both were considering mediation, now from Antietam they didn't.
- It was the spring board for Lincoln to launch is emancipation proclamation

### Gettysburg

- The Union won
- Broke the heart of the Confederacy cause
- South needed to win the battle to continue to try to win the war

### Vicksburg

- Fell to Grant on July 4, 1863
- The City surrendered

## Aftermath of the War

### Results of the Civil War

- 600,000 died in action or of disease
  - Over 1 Million were wounded
  - Costs \$15 Billion
  - Many lives, memories, hates
  - Democracy can long endure, it proved itself
  - Slavery is gone
- You guys are on your own with *Lincoln vs. Jefferson* and all the *Battles*.
  - Tell me if there are any factual, spelling, or grammatical errors. Thanks.