

1. The Secession Crisis

“fire-eaters” promoting “Southern nationalism” demand an end to the Union. Secession.

a. The Withdrawal of the South

i. South Carolina

ii. Confederate States of America

b. The Failure of Compromise

i. Crittenden Compromise

ii. Lincoln’s Inauguration(his beliefs/principles)

c. Fort Sumter

i. Fort Sumter April 14, 1861

ii. *“It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved on this basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved, upon that principle, it will be truly awful.” Abraham Lincoln*
Why is Lincoln referencing the DOI? What is his point?

d. The Opposing Sides

i. **Union Advantages**

ii. Southern Advantages

2. **The Mobilization of the North**

Although at war, the North experienced prosperity and economic growth in industry and agriculture.

a. Economic Measures

i. **Homestead Act of 1862**

ii. Morrill Land Grant Act 1862

iii. **Transcontinental Railroad**

- iv. National Bank Acts
- v. Greenbacks
- vi. Bonds
- b. Raising the Union Armies
 - i. Volunteers
 - ii. **Conscription** (define it & describe it)
 - iii. New York Draft Riot
- c. Wartime Politics
 - i. **War Powers** (list how Lincoln ignored parts of the Constitution)
 - ii. Suspension of Habeas Corpus (define habeas corpus, then explain)
 - iii. Propaganda – Matthew Brady
 - iv. Election of 1864
- d. Politics of Emancipation
 - i. Confiscation Acts
 - ii. **Emancipation Proclamation** (define it, significance, how does it change the war)
 - iii. **Thirteenth Amendment**
- e. **African Americans and the Union Cause**
 - i. **Black Enlistment**
 - ii. Mistreatment of black soldiers

- f. The War and Economic Development
 - i. **Economic development of the north**

- ii. **Railroads**

- iii. Unions

- g. Women, Nursing, and the War
 - i. **US Sanitary Commission & Women**

- ii. National Woman's Loyal League

- iii. Clara Barton

3. **The Mobilization of the South**

Although the South was a new nation, they were very similar to the North.

- a. The Confederate Government
 - i. Confederate Constitution

- ii. Jefferson Davis

- iii. Southern Division

- b. Money and Manpower
 - i. Paper currency

- ii. **"It's a rich man's war but a poor man's fight" – Conscription**

- c. States' Rights versus Centralization

- d. Economic and Social Effects of the War
 - i. **Economy – farming, food & cotton**

- ii. Changing women's roles

iii. Slavery

4. Strategy and Diplomacy

North – destroy the Confederacy, preserve the Union

South – avoid defeat, be recognized & supported by foreign countries

a. The Commanders

i. Lincoln

ii. Ulysses S. Grant

iii. Davis

iv. Robert E. Lee

b. The Role of Sea Power

i. Union Blockade

ii. Ironclads (*Virginia & Monitor*)

iii. North's Navy in the West

c. Europe and the Disunited States

i. King Cotton Diplomacy

ii. Neutrality

iii. Trent Affair

iv. Commerce Destroyers

d. The American West and the War

i. Guerilla Warfare

ii. Indians

5. The Course of Battle

618,000 Americans died in the Civil War.

a. **The Technology of Battle**

i. **Modern War or Total War**

ii. **Repeating rifle**

iii. **Railroad**

iv. **Telegraph**

b. The Opening Clashes, 1861

i. First Battle of Bull Run

ii. West Virginia

c. The Western Theater

i. **New Orleans**

ii. Battle of Shiloh

d. The Virginia Front, 1862

i. Peninsular Campaign

ii. “Stonewall” Jackson – Valley Campaign

iii. Seven Pines

iv. Second Battle of Bull Run

v. **Antietam**

e. The Progress of War

i. **War of attrition**

- f. 1863: Year of Decision
 - i. Battle of Chancellorsville

 - ii. **Vicksburg**

 - iii. **Gettysburg**

 - iv. Battle of Chattanooga

- g. The Last Stage, 1864-1865
 - i. Grant's March to Richmond

 - ii. **Burning of Atlanta**

 - iii. **Sherman's March to Sea**

 - iv. Lee's Surrender at **Appomattox Courthouse**, Virginia April 9, 1865

v. Impact of the North's Victory

Read The Causes of the Civil War p. 372-373

1. Identify an argument examining the causes of the Civil War made through an economic lens.

2. Identify an argument examining the causes of the Civil War made through a cultural lens.

3. Identify an argument examining the causes of the Civil War made through a political lens.

4. With which argument do you most agree? Support your view, using historical evidence.

Read Baseball and the Civil War p. 384-385

1. How could a competitive game of baseball erase "the barriers dividing groups from one another?"