

Essay Questions

1. Why was slavery in the western territories such a powerful issue in the 1850s? How did it affect politics in the period?
2. Which presidential election—1848, 1852, or 1856—was the most significant in leading to the Civil War? Why?
3. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected as the candidate of the Republican party. Explain the origins and growth of the Republican party.
4. Summarize the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case. What were the significance and the implications of the points made in the decision?
5. Compare and contrast the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
6. Why did efforts in the 1840s and 1850s to compromise sectional differences fail?
7. Describe the issues between proslavery and antislavery forces in Kansas. How was the Lecompton constitution a fraud? What was the outcome of the controversy for Kansas?
8. Describe the efforts to avert war in the months following the election of 1860 and indicate how you think war could have been averted.
9. Which figure from the 1850s do you admire most: John Brown, Henry Clay, Stephen Douglas, Charles Sumner, or Abraham Lincoln? Explain your choice.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1-D, 2-C, 3-C, 4-D, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B, 11-A, 12-B, 13-B, 14-C, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-F, 11-T, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T

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THE WAR OF THE UNION

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain how the outbreak of fighting occurred.
2. Analyze the advantages that each side had in the war.
3. Describe the problems associated with raising an army for both the North and the South.
4. Trace the major strategic and military developments of the Civil War.
5. Explain the political problems of the governments in both the North and the South.
6. Account for the emancipation of the slaves and describe its impact.
7. Describe Confederate diplomatic aspirations.
8. Explain how each side financed the war and the economic effects of the war on the North.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The coming of war
 - A. Before war
 1. Outcome uncertain
 2. Lincoln's inaugural
 - B. Fort Sumter
 1. Resupply of fort
 2. South's response

3. Opening guns of war—4:30 a.m., April 12, 1861
4. Anderson's surrender
- C. Lincoln's initial steps of war
 1. Call for 75,000 militiamen
 2. Blockade of southern ports
- D. Further splits in Union
 1. Upper South secedes
 2. West Virginia formed
 3. Delaware remains in Union
 4. Border state divided
 - a. Habeas corpus suspended to hold Maryland
 - b. Federal forces in Kentucky
 - c. Warfare in Missouri
5. Brothers vs. brothers
 - a. Robert E. Lee
 - b. Southerners with Union
 - c. Ethnic groups
- E. The two sides
 1. Economic strengths
 - a. Population
 - b. Industry
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Transportation
 2. Military advantages
 - a. Geography
 - b. Leadership
 - c. Seapower
- II. Early stages of war: 1861–1862
 - A. Strategies
 - B. First Battle of Bull Run
 1. Indecisive result
 2. Results in new strategies
 - a. Union's "Anaconda" plan
 - b. Confederacy's hope for stalemate and foreign intervention
 - C. Naval action
 1. Ironclad ships
 2. Union seizures along southern coast
 - D. Raising armies
 1. Northern efforts
 - a. One million men
 - b. Community and ethnic groups
 2. Confederacy efforts
 - a. Volunteers
 - b. Conscription
 3. Union conscription

4. Opposition to conscription
 - a. Against states' rights
 - b. Rioting in the North
- E. The war in the West
 1. Effects on the region
 - a. Settlement continued
 - b. Gold and silver mining
 - c. New states in Union
 2. Fighting on Kansas-Missouri border
 3. Indian involvement
 4. Grant moves on Forts Henry and Donelson
 5. Shiloh
 - a. Costliest American battle yet
 - b. Halleck replaces Grant
- F. McClellan's peninsular campaign
 1. Indirect attack on Richmond
 2. Confederate diversion
 3. Lee assumes command
 4. Lee attacks McClellan
 5. Halleck named general-in-chief
- G. Second Bull Run
- H. Antietam
 1. Confederate assault
 2. Bloodiest day of war
 3. Confederate defeat
- I. Fredericksburg
- J. The end of 1862
 1. Deadlock
 2. Advantage to Union
- Blacks and women in war
 - A. Emancipation
 1. Obstacles to emancipation
 2. Military liberation of slaves
 3. Intermediate moves
 4. Reasons for emancipation
 5. Emancipation Proclamation
 6. Effects
 - B. Blacks in military
 1. All-black units
 2. National recruitment
 3. Combat
 - C. Abolition of slavery
 1. State action
 2. Constitutional amendment
 - D. Women and the war
- III.

- 1. Service as nurses
 - a. Dorothea Dix
 - b. Clara Barton
 - c. Sally Tompkins
 - 2. New responsibilities
 - a. Businesses and farms
 - b. Lack of preparation
 - 3. Effects of war
- IV. Government during the war
- A. Congressional power
 - 1. South to North shift
 - 2. Major legislation
 - B. Wartime finances
 - 1. The Union
 - a. Higher taxes
 - i. Tariff
 - ii. Excise taxes
 - b. Paper money
 - c. Bonds
 - 2. Confederacy
 - a. Ineffective taxation
 - b. Paper money
 - C. Confederate diplomacy
 - 1. Desire for foreign help
 - 2. Embargo on cotton
 - 3. Emissaries to Europe
 - 4. *Trent* affair
 - D. Wartime politics
 - 1. Union politics
 - a. Pressure of the Radicals
 - b. Democratic support
 - c. Suspension of habeas corpus
 - i. 14,000 arrests
 - ii. Vallandigham case
 - d. Campaign of 1864
 - i. Democratic position
 - ii. Radicals
 - iii. Results
 - 2. Confederate politics
 - a. Electoral system
 - b. Dissent
 - i. Unionists
 - ii. States' rights
 - V. Tide turns against Confederacy

- A. Battle of Chancellorsville
 - 1. Largest Union army yet
 - 2. Death of Jackson
 - 3. Lee defeats Hooker
 - a. Peak of Lee's career
 - b. Lee's last major win
 - B. Grant's Vicksburg victory
 - C. Gettysburg
 - 1. Lee's invasion
 - 2. Pickett's charge
 - 3. Confederate defeat
 - 4. Cemetery established
 - D. Third major Union victory of 1863: Chattanooga
- VI. Defeat of Confederacy
- A. Union on the offensive
 - 1. Grant pursues Lee in Virginia
 - 2. Sherman moves across South
 - B. Appomattox
 - C. Surrender
 - 1. Lee surrenders to Grant (April 9, 1865)
 - 2. Johnston surrenders to Sherman

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

- Lincoln's inauguration
March 4, 1861
- Firing on Fort Sumter
April 12, 1861
- First Battle of Bull Run
July 21, 1861
- Legal Tender Act
1862
- Battle of Shiloh
April 1862
- Monitor v. Merrimack*
March 9, 1862
- Lincoln abolished slavery in Washington, D.C.
April 1862
- Second Battle of Bull Run
August 1862
- Battle of Antietam
September 1862
- Battle of Fredericksburg
December 1862
- National Banking Act
1863
- Habeas Corpus Act
1863
- Emancipation Proclamation
January 1, 1863
- Union army began recruiting blacks
May 1863
- Battle of Chancellorsville
May 1863
- Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg
July 4, 1863
- New York City draft riots
July 1863
- Battle of Chattanooga
fall of 1863
- West Virginia became a state
1863

Nevada admitted to the union	1864
Battle of the Wilderness	May 1864
Battle of Cold Harbor	June 1864
Lincoln reelected	November 1864
Destruction of Atlanta	November 1864
Missouri and Tennessee abolished slavery	January 1865
Surrender at Appomattox	April 9, 1865
Thirteenth Amendment ratified	December 1865

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Fort Sumter
2. writ of habeas corpus
3. Robert E. Lee
4. Winfield Scott
5. Battle of Bull Run
6. Anaconda strategy
7. *Monitor v. Merrimack*
8. Stonewall Jackson
9. Ulysses S. Grant
10. Battle of Shiloh
11. Battle of Antietam
12. Emancipation Proclamation
13. Dorothea Dix
14. Clara Barton
15. Morrill Tariff
16. Legal Tender Act
17. greenbacks
18. Radical Republicans
19. Copperheads
20. Clement L. Vallandigham
21. George B. McClellan
22. Jefferson Davis
23. Battle of Chancellorsville
24. Battle of Vicksburg
25. Battle of Gettysburg
26. Battle of Chattanooga
27. William T. Sherman
28. Battle of the Wilderness
29. Battle of Cold Harbor
30. Appomattox

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

gallant	naive
mantle	impetuous
secession	stalemate
dubious	pell-mell
epitomize	furloUGH
disparity	conscription
tributary	flout
strategic	unabated

proximity	carnage
exude	tycoon
diversionary	emissary
vainglorious	moratorium
stringent	despotism
contraband	consummate
stratagem	quandary

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. In the first weeks of his presidency, Abraham Lincoln
 - A. continued Buchanan's policy of waiting.
 - B. immediately sent troops to reinforce Fort Sumter.
 - C. quickly recognized secession and started to suppress the rebellion.
 - D. asked Congress to declare war on the Confederacy.
2. Southern advantages in the Civil War included
 - A. greater farm production.
 - B. larger number of horses and wagons.
 - C. greater number of men of military age.
 - D. more experienced military leaders.
3. The last confederate state to secede from the Union was
 - A. Kentucky.
 - B. Texas.
 - C. Maryland.
 - D. North Carolina.
4. A key component of Confederate strategy was
 - A. blockading the North.
 - B. British or French support.
 - C. dividing the Union at the Ohio River.
 - D. a quick and decisive strike at Washington, D.C.
5. In the Peninsular Campaign of 1862,
 - A. McClellan finally impressed Lincoln with his skill as a general.
 - B. Stonewall Jackson was killed in action.

- C. Robert E. Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia.
 D. the Union scored a dramatic victory.
6. The bloodiest single day in the Civil War was at
 A. Antietam.
 B. Fredericksburg.
 C. Gettysburg.
 D. Shiloh.
7. The Emancipation Proclamation
 A. finally ended slavery.
 B. freed slaves only in rebellious territory.
 C. compensated slaveowners in the border states.
 D. began colonization efforts of freed slaves.
8. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation partly to
 A. inspire northern support for a moral cause.
 B. undermine slave labor in the Confederacy.
 C. prevent French support for the Confederacy.
 D. all of the above
9. In 1862 Congress adopted a protective tariff, a transcontinental railroad, and a homestead act as a result of
 A. Lincoln's expanded war powers.
 B. an effort to woo the southern states back into the Union.
 C. a decisive shift in congressional power.
 D. Democratic control of Congress.
10. The federal government financed the Union war effort by
 A. enacting the Morrill Tariff.
 B. printing greenbacks.
 C. borrowing money by issuing bonds.
 D. all of the above
11. Confederate diplomacy was based on its
 A. impressive control of the sea.
 B. expectation that European nations would need their cotton.
 C. assumption that Europe would want to support revolutionary ideals.
 D. expectation that the Monroe Doctrine would force Europe to recognize it.
12. General George Pickett staged his famous charge at
 A. Vicksburg.
 B. Gettysburg.
 C. Shiloh.
 D. Appomattox.
13. The three great Union victories of 1863 were at
 A. Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga.
- B. Chattanooga, Shiloh, and Fredericksburg.
 C. Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, and Shiloh.
 D. Vicksburg, Chancellorsville, and Antietam.
14. The destructive march across Georgia was led by
 A. Jefferson Davis.
 B. U. S. Grant.
 C. William T. Sherman.
 D. George B. McClellan.
15. American deaths in the Civil War
 A. were due to disease more than battle.
 B. amounted to 620,000.
 C. exceeded the deaths of Americans in World War II.
 D. all of the above

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- All states with slaves joined the Confederacy.
- Mountainous areas of the South tended to be rabidly in favor of secession.
- One northern advantage in the war was its navy.
- As the Civil War began, leaders on both sides expected that military needs could be supplied by volunteer troops.
- For the six months after the first Battle of Bull Run, most military action occurred at sea.
- In every Confederate state except South Carolina, military regiments were organized to fight for the Union.
- Opposed to the racism of slavery, Indians fought only on the Union side.
- As a result of the Battle of Shiloh, Grant lost his command.
- At the end of 1862, the North clearly had the military advantage.
- Blacks provided about 10 percent of the Union soldiers.
- Radical Republicans wanted to stop the war and let the South secede.
- Copperheads were southerners who sympathized with the North.
- Both Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell to the Union armies on the same day, July 4, 1863.
- During the war, agriculture in the Union advanced so much in relation to the South that wheat replaced cotton as the main export from the two nations.

15. An important problem for the Confederate government was supporting states' rights and exercising enough central power to conduct the war.

Essay Questions

1. Compare the advantages of the South and the North in the Civil War.
2. Explain the difficulty Lincoln had in finding a good general to lead the Union army, describing the weaknesses and strengths of the various ones he tried. Account for the ultimate success of Grant.
3. Why did President Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? What were its effects?
4. Why was 1863 a crucial year in the fighting of the Civil War?
5. What political difficulties did the North and the South encounter during the war? What effect did they have on the outcome?
6. How did each side finance its participation in the war?
7. How did the war affect women and blacks, in the North and the South?
8. What roles did the West and Indians play in the war?
9. In what ways was the Civil War a modern war?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-D, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-D, 9-C, 10-D, 11-B, 12-B, 13-A, 14-C, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T

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RECONSTRUCTION: NORTH AND SOUTH

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the impact of the Civil War on both the South and the North and on the status of freed blacks.
2. Explain the circumstances that led to Radical Reconstruction.
3. Assess the nature and extent of Radical Reconstruction.
4. Explain the process that returned control of the South to the conservatives.
5. Discuss the contributions and failures of the Grant administration.
6. Understand the outcome of the election of 1876 and the effects of that election and the special arrangements made to conclude it.
7. Appraise the overall impact of Reconstruction.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Impact of the war
 - A. Questions raised about the South
 1. Treatment of ex-Confederates
 2. New governments
 3. Rebuilding the economy
 - a. Confederate debts
 - b. Railroads, buildings, levees
 4. Role and rights of former slaves
 - a. Land