

## A. Political System Developed

### 1. Relationship between British Rule and Colonial Possessions

#### a) Response of the colonists to British Rule 1765 – 1776

- (i) British colonies were founded independently by people with differing backgrounds and motivations
- (ii) Each British colony had its own form of government, and British government did not regard colonies as a unit
- (iii) English political and legal institutions took hold throughout colonies
- (iv) Crown left colonists to make own laws pertaining to local matters
- (v) King's Privy Council responsible for formulating colonial policy
- (vi) Parliamentary legislation applied to the colonies
- (vii) Occasionally, British authorities attempted to create a more cohesive and efficient colonial system
- (viii) Late 17th century, British policy was to transform proprietary and corporate colonies into royal colonies
- (ix) Board of Trade took over management of colonial affairs in 1696
- (x) Failure to establish a centralized colonial government contributed to the development of independent governments and eventually to the United States' federal system
- (xi) Mercantilism described to a set of policies designed to make a country self-sufficient while selling more goods abroad than it imported
- (xii) If colonies lacked gold and silver, they could provide raw materials and markets for the mother country
- (xiii) Commerce was essential to mercantilism
- (xiv) In the 1650s, Parliament responded to Dutch preeminence in shipping with Navigation Acts
- (xv) Reserved the entire trade of colonies to English ships and required that captain and 3/4 of crew be English
- (xvi) Acts also limited export of certain enumerated items

- (xvii) Acts were designed to stimulate British industry and trade and to restrict and shape, but not to destroy, infant colonial industries
- (xviii) Mercantilist policy benefited both England and the colonies
- (xix) England's interests prevailed when conflicts arose
- (xx) The inefficiency of English administration lessened the impact of mercantilist regulations
- (xxi) When regulations became burdensome, the colonists simply ignored them; and England was inclined to look the other way
- (xxii) The Great Awakening led many people in colonies began to recognize common interests and a common character
- (xxiii) By about 1750, the word "American" had entered the language
- (xxiv) Ideas of European thinkers reached America with startling speed
- (xxv) The writings of John Locke and other political theorists found a receptive audience
- (xxvi) Ideas that in Europe were discussed only by an intellectual elite became almost commonplace in the colonies
- (xxvii) European nations competed fiercely for markets and raw materials around the World
- (xxviii) War became a constant in the 17th and 18th centuries
- (xxix) European powers vied for allies among the Native American tribes and raided settlements of opposing powers
- (xxx) Colonies paid heavily for these European conflicts
- (xxxi) In addition to battle casualties, frontier settlers were killed in raids; and taxes went up to pay for the wars
- (xxxii) These conflicts served to increase bad feelings between settlers in French and English colonies
- (xxxiii) More important Europe's colonial wars inevitably generated some friction between England and its North American colonies
- (xxxiv) England and France possessed competing colonial empires in North America

- (xxxv) In 1750s, the two powers came into direct conflict
- (xxxvi) The result was another colonial war; but this one spread from the colonies to Europe
- (xxxvii) English effort was badly mismanaged
- (xxxviii) Not until William Pitt took over the British war effort did England's fortunes improve
- (xxxix) Pitt recognized the potential value of North America and poured British forces and money into the war
- (xl) He also promoted talented young officers such as James Wolfe
- (xli) British took Montreal in 1760, and France abandoned Canada to the British
- (xlii) British also captured French and Spanish possessions in the Pacific, in the West Indies, and in India
- (xliii) Spain got back Philippines and Cuba, in exchange for which it ceded Florida to Great Britain
- (xliv) The victory in North America was won by British troops and British gold
- (xlv) The British colonies contributed relatively little money, and the performance of colonial troops was uneven
- (xlvi) The defeat of the French seemed to tie the colonies still more closely to England
- (xlvii) Under terms of Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, France gave up virtually all claims to North America
- (xlviii) Given extent of British victories in battle, terms of treaty were moderate
- (xlix) England returned captured French possessions in Caribbean, Africa, and India
- (l) Britain now controlled a larger empire, which would be much more expensive to maintain
- (li) Pitt's expenditures for the war had doubled Britain's national debt
- (lii) British people were taxed to the limit
- (liii) American colonies now required a more extensive system of administration
- (liv) Issues such as western expansion and relations with the Indians needed to be resolved
- (lv) Many in England resented the growing wealth of the colonists

- (lvi) British attempts to deal with problems resulting from victory in Great War for empire led to American Revolution
- (lvii) After Great War, British decided to exert greater control over American colonies
- (lviii) Britain allowed the colonies a great degree of freedom, thus colonists resented new restrictions on freedom
- (lix) English colonies increased their pressure on the Indians
- (lx) British stationed 15 regiments along the frontier
- (lxi) As much to protect the Indians from the settlers as the settlers from the Indians
- (lxii) A new British policy prohibited settlement across the Appalachian divide
- (lxiii) This created further resentment among colonists, who planned development of Ohio Valley
- (lxiv) Americans were outraged by British attempts to raise money in America to help defray cost of administering the colonies
- (lxv) Sugar Act placed tariffs on sugar, coffee, wines, and other imported goods
- (lxvi) Violators were tried before British naval officers in vice-admiralty courts
- (lxvii) Colonists considered the duties to be taxation without representation
- (lxviii) The law came at bad time because economic boom created by war ended with war
- (lxix) British dismissed protests over Sugar Act
- (lxx) Under concept of "virtual representation," every Member of Parliament stood for interests of entire empire
- (lxxi) Stamp Act placed stiff excise taxes on all kinds of printed matter
- (lxxii) Sugar Act had related to Parliament's uncontested power to control colonial trade
- (lxxiii) Stamp Act was a direct tax
- (lxxiv) Virginia's House of Burgesses took lead in opposing new tax
- (lxxv) Irregular organizations, known as the Sons of Liberty, staged direct-action protests against act

- (lxxvi) Sometimes protests took form of mob violence
- (lxxvii) Rioting took on a social and a political character
- (lxxviii) If colonial elite did not disapprove of rioting, looting associated with protests did alarm them
- (lxxix) Mass of people were property owners and had some say in political decisions; they had no desire to overthrow established order
- (lxxx) Stamp Act hurt business of lawyers, merchants, and newspaper editors people who greatly influenced public opinion
- (lxxxii) Greatest concern was Britain's rejection of the principle of no taxation without representation
- (lxxxiii) As British subjects, colonists claimed "the rights of Englishmen"
- (lxxxiiii) Passage of Quartering Act further convinced Americans that actions of Parliament threatened to deprive them of those rights
- (lxxxv) English people were recognized as the freest people in the world which was attributed their freedom to balanced government
- (lxxxvi) Actually, balance between the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons never really existed
- (lxxxvii) To Americans, actions of Parliament threatened to disrupt balance
- (lxxxviii) British leaders believed that the time had come to assert royal authority
- (lxxxix) Colonies were no longer entirely dependent on England
- (lxxxix) British leaders were not ready to deal with Americans as equals
- (xc) Americans refused to use the stamps and boycotted British goods. The Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766
- (xci) Parliament passed the Declaratory Act
- (xcii) Asserted that Parliament could enact any law it wished with respect to the colonies
- (xciii) Declaratory Act revealed the extent to which British and American views of the system had drifted apart

- (xciv) Townshend Acts (1767) placed levies on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea imported colonists responded with new boycott of British goods
- (xcv) Leaders of resistance ranged from moderates, John Dickinson, to revolutionaries, Samuel Adams
- (xcvi) British responded by dissolving Massachusetts legislature, and by transferring two regiments from frontier to Boston
- (xcvii) March 5, 1770, rioters began throwing snowballs at British soldiers
- (xcviii) Crowd grew hostile, the panicky troops responded by firing on it
- (xcix) Five Bostonians lay dead or dying
- (c) John Adams volunteered his legal services to the soldiers
- (ci) British also relented; Townshend duties except tax on tea were repealed in April 1770; a tenuous truce lasted for two years
- (cii) Trouble erupted again when British patrol boat ran aground in Narragansett Bay in 1772
- (ciii) In 1773, Parliament agreed to remit British tax on tea; Townshend tax was retained
- (civ) Americans regarded measure as a diabolical attempt to trick them into paying the tax on tea
- (cv) Public indignation was so great that authorities in New York and Philadelphia ordered ships carrying tea to return to England
- (cvi) December 16, 1773, colonists disguised as Indians dumped tea in harbor; England received news of the Boston Tea Party with great indignation
- (cvii) Parliament responded to Boston Tea Party by passing Coercive Acts in spring of 1774
- (cviii) Acts weakened colonial legislatures and judiciary and closed Boston harbor until citizens paid for tea
- (cix) Also known as the Intolerable Acts
- (cx) First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia September 1774
- (cxi) John Adams rejected any right of Parliament to legislate for colonies

- (cxii) Congress passed a declaration condemning Britain's actions since 1763, a resolution that the people take arms to defend their rights
- (cxiii) January 1775, actions of First Continental Congress led British government to use force to control colonies
- (cxiv) April, British troops moved to seize arms the Patriots had stored at Concord
- (cxv) Group of Minute Men met British at Lexington; exchange of gunfire left eight Americans dead
- (cxvi) British moved on to Concord and destroyed provisions stored there
- (cxvii) Colonies rallied quickly to support Massachusetts
- (cxviii) The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on May 10th
- (cxix) More radical than First Congress
- (cxxx) Organized forces gathering around Boston into a Continental Army and appointed George Washington commander in chief
- (cxxi) Patriots set up defenses on Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill
- (cxxii) Two assaults by Redcoats failed to dislodge colonists from Breed's Hill; British carried hill on third try
- (cxxiii) Battle cost British more than twice the number of colonial casualties
- (cxxiv) George III proclaimed the colonies to be "in open rebellion"
- (cxxv) Continental Congress appeased moderates by offering one last plea to king and then adopted "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms"
- (cxxvi) Congress also proceeded to order an attack on Canada and set up committees to seek foreign aid and to buy munitions abroad
- (cxxvii) Two events in January 1776 pushed the colonies toward final break: British decision to use Hessian mercenaries and publication of Thomas Paine's Common Sense
- (cxxviii) Paine called for complete independence and attacked idea of monarchy
- (cxxix) Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a resolution declaring independence from England on June 7, 1776

- (cxxx) Congress did not act at once; it appointed committee to draft justification for Lee's resolution
- (cxxxix) Congress adopted justification, written largely by Thomas Jefferson, on July 4
- (cxxxii) First part of Jefferson's Declaration described theory on which Americans based revolt and creation of a republican government
- (cxxxiii) Second part consisted of indictment of George III's treatment of colonies
- (cxxxiv) Americans had several advantages in fight for independence: familiar terrain; England had to bring forces across Atlantic; England's highly professional army was ill-directed; and public opinion in England was divided
- (cxxxv) Britain, however, possessed superior resources: much larger population, large stocks of war materials, industrial capacity, mastery of the seas, a trained and experienced army, and a highly centralized government
- (cxxxvi) Moreover, Congress had to create new political institutions during a war
- (cxxxvii) America was far from united
- (cxxxviii) Loyalists, or Tories, constituted a significant segment of colonial population
- (cxxxix) General Howe defeated an inexperienced American army at Battle of Long Island and again Manhattan Island
- (cxl) Washington surprised Hessian mercenaries by crossing Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, and attacking at daybreak
- (cxli) Second victory at Princeton on January 3, 1777, further bolstered American morale
- (cxlii) British planned elaborate three-pronged attack to crush colonial resistance
- (cxliii) Howe defeated Washington at the Battle of Brandywine and moved unopposed into Philadelphia
- (cxliv) Howe's adventures doomed the British campaign
- (cxlv) American forces dealt General Burgoyne a devastating defeat at Saratoga
- (cxlvi) France had been giving aid to the Americans,



- (cxlvii) United States and France negotiated a commercial treaty and a treaty of alliance
- (cxlviii) Recognizing danger of that alliance, Lord North proposed giving in on all issues that had roused colonies to opposition
- (cxlix) Parliament delayed until after Congress ratified treaties with France
- (cl) War broke out between France and Britain
- (cli) Washington settled army at Valley Forge for winter; army's supply system collapsed, and men endured a winter of incredible hardship
- (clii) May 1778, British replaced General Howe with General Clinton
- (cliii) Washington and Clinton fought at Monmouth Court House; Americans held the field and could claim victory
- (cliv) British focused their attention on South
- (clv) Hoped sea power and supposed presence of a large number of Tories would bring them victory
- (clvi) British took Savannah and Charleston
- (clvii) American forces won victories at King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford Court House
- (clviii) Cornwallis withdrew to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he could rely on the British fleet for support
- (clix) Clinton ordered Cornwallis to establish a base at Yorktown
- (clx) French fleet cut off Cornwallis's supply and escape routes
- (clxi) Cornwallis asked for terms on October 17, 1781

## 2. Creation of the Constitution

- a) Creation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights
  - (i) Following the Revolutionary War, Congress was a legislative body, not a complete government
  - (ii) Various rivalries, particularly over claims to western lands, delayed the adoption of the Articles of Confederation
  - (iii) Articles created a loose union

- (iv) Each state retained sovereignty, and the central government lacked the authority to impose taxes to pay war debts or enforce the powers it possessed
- (v) Interstate conflicts immediately reasserted themselves at the end of war
- (vi) In 1786, delegates from five states met in Annapolis to discuss common problems
- (vii) Alexander Hamilton, who advocated a strong central government, proposed calling another convention for following year to consider constitutional reform
- (viii) Meeting approved Hamilton's suggestion, and all states except Rhode Island sent delegates to convention in Philadelphia
- (ix) Remarkably talented group of delegates assembled in Philadelphia to revise Articles of Confederation
- (x) Framers agreed on basic principles
- (xi) Should be a federal system with independent state governments and a national government
- (xii) Government should be republican in nature, drawing its authority from the people
- (xiii) No group within society should dominate
- (xiv) Framers were suspicious of power and sought to protect interests of minorities
- (xv) After voting to establish a national government, delegates faced two problems: what powers should government be granted and who would control it?
- (xvi) Delegates granted central government right to levy taxes, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, and to raise and maintain an army and navy
- (xvii) Second question proved more difficult
- (xviii) Larger states argued for representation based on population; smaller states wanted equal representation for each state
- (xix) Great Compromise created a lower house based on population and an upper house in which each state had two representatives
- (xx) Issue of slavery occasioned another struggle and another compromise

- (xxi) 3/5's of slavers were counted for purposes of taxation and representation, and Congress was prohibited from outlawing slave trade until 1808
- (xxii) Creation of a powerful president was most radical departure from past practice
- (xxiii) Only faith in Washington and assumption that he would be first president enabled delegates to go so far
- (xxiv) Delegates also established a third brand of government called the judiciary
- (xxv) Founders worried that powerful new government might be misused, so they created a system of "checks and balances" to limit authority of any one branch
- (xxvi) Framers provided their handiwork be ratified by special state conventions
- (xxvii) This gave people a voice and bypassed state legislatures
- (xxviii) New Constitution would take effect when nine states ratified it
- (xxix) Federalists (Supporters of Constitutions) and Anti – Federalists (Opposed Constitution) vied for support in state conventions
- (xxx) Federalists were better organized than their opponents
- (xxxi) The Federalist Papers brilliantly explained and defended proposed new system
- (xxxii) Most states ratified Constitution readily once its backers agreed to add amendments guaranteeing civil liberties of people against encroachments by national government; Bill of Rights

### 3. Growth of Democracy in Political System

#### a) Presidency and political parties before 1850

- (i) Washington enjoyed universal admiration, and his position as head of government limited partisanship
- (ii) His principal advisors, Jefferson and Hamilton, disagreed on fundamental issues, and they became leaders around whom political parties coalesced
- (iii) Jefferson's opposition to Hamilton's Bank of the United States became the first seriously divisive issue
- (iv) Disagreement over French Revolution and American policy toward France widened split between parties

- (v) Jefferson and the Republicans supported France; Federalists backed the British
- (vi) Washington's retirement opened gates for partisan conflict as Jefferson represented Republican ideals and Adams represented Federalist ideals
- (vii) Adams would win with Jefferson becoming Vice – President
- (viii) The Presidency before 1850 would act as position that would voice political ideals for the party, after 1850 it would be a position that would lead political ideals for the party

b) Federalists, Democrats, and Whigs

- (i) Federalists originally were made up of supporters of the United States Constitution. They grew from there and became one of the first premiere political parties. Notable members would exert influence over the 3 branches of government in the early years of the American Constitutional System
- (ii) Democrats began as the Republican – Democrats who championed a weak government and were led most notably by Jefferson as they competed with Federalists for more influence over the young nation. They were able to grow in power as they adopted subtle federalist ideas, but focused on state's rights and individual freedoms
- (iii) Whigs advocated for the rule of law, written and unchanging constitutions, and protections of minority interests against the Democrat majority tyranny. They would end up more of a splinter party than one that held a lot of influence before the Civil War. Some big names in the political arena were Whigs, but never really on a national stage

c) Jacksonian Democracy

- (i) Instead of Jefferson's belief that ordinary citizens could be educated to determine what was right, Jackson believed they knew what was right by instinct.
- (ii) New western states drew up constitutions that eliminated property qualifications for voting and holding office

- (iii) They opened many more offices to election rather than appointment
- (iv) Only in Delaware and South Carolina did legislatures continue to choose presidential electors
- (v) This period saw final disestablishment of churches and beginning of free – school movement
- (vi) Officeholders came to regard themselves as representatives and leaders, and appealed more openly and intensely for votes; this empowered the party system that exists today
- (vii) Jacksonian democrats included rich and poor, easterners and westerners, abolitionists and slaveholders
- (viii) If it was not yet a close – knit national organization, the party agreed on certain basic principles: suspicion of special privilege and large business corporations, freedom of economic opportunity, political freedom (White males), and conviction that ordinary citizens could perform tasks of government
- (ix) Democrats also tended to favor states’ rights
- (x) Jacksonians supported opportunities for the less affluent (such as public education) but showed no desire to penalize the wealthy or to intervene in economic affairs to aid the underprivileged

#### 4. Principle of States Rights

##### a) Debate over slavery and abolition before 1861

- (i) Though slavery was a divisive sectional issue, it caused remarkably little conflict in national politics before 1819
- (ii) Congress abolished African slave trade in 1808 with little controversy
- (iii) New free and slave states were added to Union in equal numbers, thus maintaining balance in Senate
- (iv) Cotton boom led southerners to defend slavery more aggressively with the west tending to support the South’s position
- (v) Antislavery northerners considered slavery wrong, but believed that Constitution obliged them to tolerate it in states where it existed

- (vi) Early abolitionists did more advocating directly to slave owners to attempt to turn their feelings on slavery
- (vii) Not until William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, did abolitionists push for emancipation of slavery by the national government
- (viii) When Missouri's request for admission as a slave state was presented, a serious political controversy was introduced; slavery
- (ix) After much debate, Missouri entered as a slave state, and its admission was balanced by admission of Maine as a free state
- (x) To prevent further conflict, Congress adopted a proposal to prohibit slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30'
- (xi) The debate continued in 1850 when Clay proposed a compromise that California would be brought directly into the Union as a free state, and the rest of the Southwest would be organized as a territory without mention of slavery
- (xii) Slave trade would be abolished in the capital and Congress would pass a more effective fugitive slave law
- (xiii) Following the Compromise of 1850 was the Kansas – Nebraska Act where Stephen Douglas pushed forward that popular sovereignty would decide the status of slavery in the new territories.
- (xiv) The status of slavery in Kansas became a national issue, as abolitionists and defenders of slavery attempted to control the territory
- (xv) Both pro and anti-slavery settlers elected a legislature of their own and violence followed throughout the territory
- (xvi) Debate over slavery and abolition would be at the forefront of national conversation up until and during the Civil War. It was a major (not the only) cause of sectional tension of the time as sides were often drawn geographically

b) Election of Lincoln and secession 1860 – 1861

- (i) By 1860, Southern paranoia resulted in aggressive policies designed to defend slavery and in talk of secession

- (ii) At the Democratic convention in Charleston, southern delegates refused to support Douglas, who represented the best hope for preventing a rupture between North and South, and the convention adjourned without selecting a candidate
- (iii) A second convention failed to produce agreement, and the two wings met separately. Northern Democrats nominated Douglas, and Southern Democrats chose John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky
- (iv) Republicans drafted a platform attractive to all classes and all sections of the northern and western states
- (v) They advocated a high tariff, a homestead law, internal improvements, and the exclusion of slavery in the territories
- (vi) Republicans chose Lincoln as their candidate because of his moderate views, his political personality, and his residence in a crucial state
- (vii) The Constitutional Unionist party, composed of the remnants of the Whig and American parties, nominated John Bell of Tennessee
- (viii) Lincoln received a plurality, although nowhere near a majority, of the popular vote; however, he won a decisive victory in the Electoral College
- (ix) Following the election, South Carolina and six states of the Lower South seceded from the Union and established a provisional government for the Confederate States of America
- (x) Other southern states announced that they would secede if the North used force against the Confederacy
- (xi) South seceded because it feared northern economic and political domination
- (xii) Some believed that independence would produce a more balanced economy in the South
- (xiii) Years of sectional conflict and growing northern criticism of slavery had undermined patriotic feelings of southerners
- (xiv) States' rights and a strict constructionist interpretation of the Constitution provided the South with justification for its action
- (xv) Like many northerners, President – elect Lincoln believed that secession was only a bluff designed to win concessions from the North, and southerners believed that they North would not resist secession with force
- (xvi) President Buchanan recognized the seriousness of the situation but claimed to be without legal power to prevent secession

- (xvii) Moderates proposed the Crittenden Compromise, and amendment that would have recognized slavery south of 36° 30', but Lincoln opposed any extension of slavery into the territories
- (xviii) With the failure of the Crittenden Compromise, the Confederacy made preparations for independence, while Buchanan bumbled helplessly in Washington

5. Outcomes of the Civil War

a) Civil War

- (i) War to preserve the Union became necessary when the South refused to compromise with the North and Lincoln refused to let them secede fully without recourse

b) Political and military leadership

- (i) North: Lincoln President; McClellan started as General, Grant finished as General, several Generals in between
- (ii) South: Davis President; Johnston started as General, Lee took over after he was wounded

c) Civil War events

(i) Lincoln's Cabinet

- (1) *Lincoln constructed a cabinet representing a wide range of political opinions*
- (2) *In a conciliatory but firm inaugural address, the new president explained that his administration posed no threat to southern institutions, but he warned that secession was illegal*

(ii) Fort Sumter: The First Shot

- (1) *Lincoln did not reclaim federal property seized by the Confederates in the Deep South; however, he was determined to defend Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor and Fort Pickens at Pensacola, both of which remained in federal hands*
- (2) *Lincoln took the moderate step of resupplying the garrison at Fort Sumter*
- (3) *On April 12, the Confederates opened fire on the fort and forced its surrender*



- (4) *Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, which prompted Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee to secede*
- (5) *Lincoln made it clear that he opposed secession to preserve the Union, not to abolish slavery*

(iii) The Blue and the Gray

- (1) *The North possessed tremendous advantages over the Confederacy in population, industry, railroads, and naval strength*
- (2) *Confederates discounted these advantages*
- (3) *Many believed that the North would not sustain a long war and that the importance of “king cotton” to the northern and international economies would give the South the upper hand*
- (4) *The South had the advantage of fighting a defensive war, and it benefited from quickly finding a great commander*
- (5) *In contrast, many northern generals performed poorly in the early stages of the war and little distinguished soldiers of one side from the other*
- (6) *Both sides faced massive difficulties in organizing, recruiting, and administering armies*
- (7) *The Whig prejudice against powerful presidents was part of Lincoln’s heritage, but he proved to be a capable and forceful leader*
- (8) *Lincoln exceeded the conventional limits of presidential authority*
- (9) *The Confederacy faced greater problems, for it had to create an entire administration under the pressure of war, with the additional handicap of its commitment to states’ rights*
- (10) *The Confederacy based its government on precedents and machinery taken over from the United States*
- (11) *In contrast to Lincoln, President Jefferson Davis proved to be neither a good politician nor a popular leader*

(iv) The Test of Battle: Bull Run

- (1) *The first battle of the Civil War took place on July 21, 1861, near the Bull Run River*

- (2) *Confederate forces, led by P. G. T. Beauregard, routed federal troops commanded by Irvin McDowell*
- (3) *Confederates were too disorganized to follow up their victory, but panic gripped Washington*
- (4) *The battle had little practical impact, except to boost southern morale*
- (5) *After Bull Run, Lincoln devised a new strategy that included a naval blockade of southern ports, operations in the West to gain control of the Mississippi River, and an invasion of Virginia*
- (6) *Lincoln also appointed George B. McClellan, an experienced soldier and an able administrator, to command the Union forces*

(v) **Paying for the War**

- (1) *By the fall of 1861, the United States had organized a disciplined and well-supplied army in the East*
- (2) *Northern factories turned out the weapons and supplies necessary to fight a war*
- (3) *To supply Army and to offset drain of labor into the military, industrial units tended to increase in size and to rely more on mechanization*
- (4) *Congress financed the war by enacting excise and income taxes, assessing a direct tax on the states, borrowing, and printing paper money*

(vi) **Politics as Usual**

- (1) *The secession of the South left the Republicans in control of Congress*
- (2) *Although most Democrats supported measures necessary to conduct the war, they objected to the Lincoln administration's conduct of it*
- (3) *Slavery remained a divisive issue*
- (4) *Radical Republicans, led by Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, advocated the abolition of slavery and granting full civil and political rights to blacks*
- (5) *Moderate Republicans objected to making abolition a war aim and opposed granting equal rights to blacks*
- (6) *Peace Democrats, or "Copperheads," opposed all measures in support of the war and hoped for a negotiated peace with the South*

- (7) *Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus and applied martial law freely during the war*
- (8) *Although courts attempted to protect civil liberties, they could not enforce their decrees when they came into conflict with the military*
- (9) *After the war, in Ex parte Milligan (1866), the Supreme Court declared the military trials of civilians were illegal in areas where regular courts still functioned*

(vii) Behind Confederate Lines

- (1) *South also revised its strategy after Bull Run*
- (2) *Davis relied primarily on a defensive war to wear down the Union's will to fight*
- (3) *The Confederacy did not develop a two-party system, but there was plenty of political strife*
- (4) *Conflicts continually erupted between Davis and southern governors*
- (5) *Confederacy's main problem was finance*
- (6) *It relied on income and excise taxes, a tax in kind, borrowing, cotton mortgages, and printing paper currency*
- (7) *Supplying its armies strained its resources, and the blockade made it increasingly difficult to obtain European goods*
- (8) *Southern expectations that "king cotton" would force England to aid the South went unrealized*
- (9) *England had a large supply of cotton when the war broke out and found other suppliers in India and Egypt*

(viii) War in the West: Shiloh

- (1) *After Bull Run, no important battles took place until early 1862*
- (2) *McClellan continued his preparation to attack Richmond, while Union forces commanded by Ulysses S. Grant invaded Tennessee*
- (3) *Grant captured forts Henry and Donelson and marched toward Corinth, Mississippi*
- (4) *Confederate force led by Albert Sidney Johnston attacked Grant at Shiloh on April 6*

- (5) *Although Grant's troops held their ground and forced the Confederates to retreat the following day, the surprise attack and the heavy Union losses so shook Grant that he allowed the enemy to escape*
- (6) *Shiloh cost Grant his command*
- (7) *Casualties at Shiloh were staggering*
- (8) *New technology, which made weapons deadlier, accounted for the carnage*
- (9) *Gradually, generals began to adjust their tactics and to experiment with field fortifications*

(ix) McClellan: the Reluctant Warrior

- (1) *McClellan launched his campaign against Richmond in the spring of 1862*
- (2) *The Peninsula Campaign revealed McClellan's deficiencies as a military commander*
- (3) *He saw war as a gentlemanly contest of maneuver, guile, and position; he was reluctant to commit his troops to battle*
- (4) *He constantly overestimated the strength of his enemy and failed to take advantage of his superior numbers*
- (5) *At the indecisive Battle of Seven Pines, McClellan lost the initiative*
- (6) *During that battle, the Confederate commander, Joseph E. Johnston, was wounded*
- (7) *Robert E. Lee replaced him*
- (8) *Lee was courtly, tactful, and modest, yet on the battlefield he was a bold and daring gambler*
- (9) *Lee's brilliant and audacious tactics forced McClellan to retreat*

(x) Lee Counterattacks: Antietam

- (1) *McClellan's performance dismayed Lincoln, who reduced his authority by placing him under General Henry Halleck*
- (2) *Halleck called off the Peninsula Campaign*
- (3) *Lee defeated General John Pope's forces at the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862, and Lincoln once again turned to McClellan*
- (4) *Lee hoped to strike a dramatic blow by invading northern territory*
- (5) *His march was halted at Antietam Creek in Maryland on September 17*

- (6) *Although the two sides fought to a draw, Lee's army was perilously exposed*
- (7) *McClellan's failure to pursue Lee led Lincoln once again to dismiss him*

(xi) The Emancipation Proclamation

- (1) *Antietam provided Lincoln with the opportunity to make emancipation a war aim*
- (2) *The Emancipation Proclamation, issued on September 22, 1862, declared all slaves in areas still in rebellion on January 1, 1863, to be free*
- (3) *The proclamation did not apply to border states or to parts of the Confederacy already controlled by federal troops*
- (4) *Practically speaking, the proclamation did not free a single slave, yet it served Lincoln's military needs and gained the support of liberal opinion in Europe*
- (5) *If anything, the proclamation aggravated racial tensions in the North*
- (6) *Democrats attempted to make political capital out of racist sentiment in North; Republicans often defended the Emancipation Proclamation with racist arguments of their own*

(xii) The Draft Riots

- (1) *Passage of the Conscription Act in March 1863 resulted in draft riots in several northern cities*
- (2) *Most serious took place in New York in July*
- (3) *Many of the rioters were workers who opposed conscription and the idea of fighting to free slaves, in part because they believed that freed slaves would compete for their jobs*
- (4) *The New York riot began as a protest against conscription and became an assault on blacks and the well-to-do*
- (5) *The Emancipation Proclamation neither reflected nor initiated a change in white attitudes; most white northerners continued to believe in the inferiority of blacks*
- (6) *Lincoln was no exception, but his views were evolving*

(xiii) The Emancipated People

- (1) *Both slaves and free blacks regarded the Emancipation Proclamation as a promise of future improvement, even if it failed immediately to liberate slaves or to ease racial tensions*
- (2) *Lincoln's racial views might seem unenlightened by modern standards, but even his most militant black contemporaries respected him*
- (3) *After January 1, 1863, slaves flocked to Union lines in droves*

(xiv) African American Soldiers

- (1) *By 1862, the need for manpower argued for a change in the law of 1792 that barred blacks from the army*
- (2) *In August, the secretary of war authorized the military government of the captured South Carolina sea islands to enlist slaves*
- (3) *After the Emancipation Proclamation authorized the enlistment of blacks, states began to recruit black soldiers*
- (4) *By the end of the war, one of eight Union soldiers was black*
- (5) *Black soldiers fought in segregated units commanded by white officers*
- (6) *Even though they initially received only about half of what white soldiers were paid, black troops soon proved themselves in battle*
- (7) *Their casualty rate was higher than that of white units, partly because many captured black soldiers were killed on the spot*

(xv) Antietam to Gettysburg

- (1) *McClellan's replacement, General Ambrose E. Burnside, differed from McClellan in that he was an aggressive fighter*
- (2) *His disastrous attack at Fredericksburg led to his replacement by Joseph Hooker, whom Lee defeated at Chancellorsville*
- (3) *Nevertheless, Chancellorsville cost the Confederates dearly; their losses were roughly equal to those of the Union forces, and theirs were harder to replace; in addition, Stonewall Jackson was killed in the battle*
- (4) *To compound matters, the war in the West was not going well for the Confederacy*

- (5) *Given his own situation and the decline in northern morale after Chancellorsville, Lee decided once again to invade the North*
- (6) *The Union army, now commanded by George Meade, halted Lee's advance at Gettysburg*
- (7) *Lee retreated after losing a major battle for the first time*
- (8) *Meade, however, failed to press his advantage*

(xvi) **Lincoln Finds His General: Grant at Vicksburg**

- (1) *Grant assumed command of Union troops in West when Halleck was called East, July 1862*
- (2) *While the great struggle at Gettysburg took place, Grant executed a daring series of maneuvers that led to surrender of Vicksburg*
- (3) *Grant's victory gave the Union control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy*
- (4) *After Grant won another decisive victory at Chattanooga, Lincoln promoted him to lieutenant general and gave him supreme command of the armies of the United States*

(xvii) **Economic and Social Effects, North and South**

- (1) *By the end of 1863, Confederacy was on the road to defeat*
- (2) *Northern military pressure sapped its manpower; the blockade sapped its economic strength; shortages led to drastic inflation*
- (3) *Efforts to increase manufacturing were only moderately successful because of shortages in labor, capital, and technical knowledge*
- (4) *Southern prejudice against centralized authority prevented the Confederacy from making effective use of its scarce resources*
- (5) *On the other hand, the northern economy boomed after 1861*
- (6) *Government demand stimulated manufacturing*
- (7) *Congress passed a number of economic measures previously blocked by southerners, including various tariffs, the Homestead Act (1862), the Morill Land Grant Act (1862), and the National Banking Act (1863)*
- (8) *Although the economy grew, it did so at a slower pace than before or after the war*

- (9) *Inflation eroded workers' purchasing power, which, in turn, led to strikes*
- (10) *Reduced immigration contributed to labor shortages*
- (11) *The war hastened industrialization and laid the basis for many other aspects of modern civilization*

(xviii) Women in Wartime

- (1) *Many southern women took over the management of farms and plantations while the men were away in military service; others served as nurses in the Confederate medical corps or as government clerks*
- (2) *Northern women also ran farms and took jobs in factories or with government agencies*
- (3) *Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman doctor in the United States, helped to organize the Sanitary Commission*
- (4) *The gradual acceptance of women nurses indicated that the "proper sphere" for women was expanding-another modernizing effect of the war*

(xix) Grant in the Wilderness

- (1) *Grant's strategy was to attack Lee and to try to capture Richmond while General William Tecumseh Sherman marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta*
- (2) *Grant attempted to outflank Lee in a series of battles in which he gained little advantage and suffered heavy losses*
- (3) *Grant knew, however, that his losses could be replaced; the South's could not*
- (4) *Grant moved around Lee's flank and struck towards Petersburg*
- (5) *Lee rushed in forces to hold the city, which Grant placed under siege*
- (6) *Lee was pinned*

(xx) Sherman in Georgia

- (1) *In June, the Republicans re-nominated Lincoln with Andrew Johnson as his running mate*
- (2) *Democratic nominee, McClellan, advocated peace at any price*
- (3) *In September, Sherman captured Atlanta and began his march to the sea*
- (4) *Lincoln won reelection handily*



(5) *In December 1864, Sherman, who believed in total war and in the necessity of destroying the South's economic base and its morale, entered Savannah and marched northward*

(xxi) To Appomattox Court House

(1) *Lee desperately tried to pull his army back from Petersburg, but his force was enveloped by Grant's*

(2) *Richmond fell on April 3*

(3) *Lee and Grant met at Appomattox Court House on April 9, where Lee surrendered*

(4) *Grant's terms required only that Confederate soldiers lay down their arms and return to their homes*

(5) *He agreed to allow southern soldiers to keep their horses*

(xxii) Winners, Losers, and the Future

(1) *Civil War cost nation more than 600,000 lives*

(2) *The South suffered enormous property damage*

(3) *The war left bitterness on both sides*

(4) *Despite the cost, the war ended slavery, and secession became almost inconceivable*

(5) *A war designed to preserve a Union of states had created a nation*

(6) *America emerged from the war with a more technologically advanced and productive economic system*