

Assignment for HST115, HIST201 & HIST202:

Readings - Henretta & Brody, *America Concise History*, Ch 14 pgs. 416-444

Section Review Questions – Ch 14 p.426, p.432, p.436, & p.443 (8 questions total)

(HIST201 & 202 Only) Map Skills – Danzer, *Maps in Context*: From website - Sec 2 Worksheet 14; Sec 3, Quiz 14

- The Civil War
 - Repub victory = secession

 - Why South seceded

 - Lincoln

 - John J. Crittenden

 - South Carolina
 - Mississippi

 - FL, AL, GA, LA & TX

 - Secession movement not universal

 - “Cooperationists”

 - Feb 4th, 1861

 - “The Confederate States of America”

 - Jefferson Davis

 - Lame-duck Buchanan

- Lincoln

- Frederick Douglas

- Thomas Corwin
 - Buchanan

 - Lincoln

- March 4, 1861
 - Upper South

 - Lincoln's inaugural address

- Letter from Robert Anderson
 - Fort Sumter

 - Francis Pickens

 - Pierce Beuregard ordered by Davis

 - Marked starting point

 - Before Sumter

 - After Sumter

- April 15
- Upper South

- April 17

- Western portion of VA
 - Eastern TN

- Four indecisive states
 - In MD

 - Lincoln

- Bloody Kansas

- On paper
 - South advantages
 - Internal politics plagued Davis

 - In North
 - Major weakness

 - Other considerations
 - Beauregard, Jackson, & Lee

- Sherman & Grant
 - Winfield Scott

 - Weapons

 - John Floyd

 - “King Cotton”

 - Wheat products
- South’s most important advantage
- In short war

 - As war continued

 - Proclamation of 1862

 - Conscription Act of 1862
- Final problem
- “Produce loans”
- Foreign diplomacy & international trade
- Domestic politics

- Dems & Copperheads
- Union policies & objectives
 - Lincoln
 - Militia Act of 1795
 - Executive authority
 - Blockade
 - Gideon Welles
 - Scott's plan
 - Anaconda Plan
 - Lincoln's plans
 - Rebellion, not slavery, caused war
- In South
 - Confed gov't's main task
 - Stephen Mallory
 - James D. Bullock

- Laird rams
 - Hoped to prolong war
- Union's First Attack
 - Irvin McDowell
 - Pierce Beauregard
 - Bull Run
 - July 21
 - "Stonewall" Jackson
 - Battle affected both sides
 - George McCellan
 - McCellan's strengths
- Radical Republicans
 - Thadeus Stevens
 - First Confiscation Act
- International problems

- Charles Wilkes
- John Slidell & James Mason

- William Seward

- Virginia vs. Monitor

- Robert E. Lee

- Europeans threatened to intervene

- Alexander II

- Antietam

- Emancipation Proclamation
 - What did Proclamation mean?

 - Lincoln's Plan

- War Turns
 - Lincoln faced challenges
 - Eroded public opinion

 - Ambrose F. Burnside

- Fredericksburg
- “Fighting Joe” Hooker

- Ulysses S Grant @ Vicksburg

- Lee to Harrisburg

- George G. Meade

- Gettysburg

- Gettysburg Address

- To win

- Grant & Sherman

- Total war

- Goal = destroy South’s means & will

- Grant’s plan

- Sherman’s March

- Grant “the Butcher”

- Philip Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley

- Sherman
 - “March to the Sea”
 - “Bummers”
- Atlanta = huge significance
- Election of 1864
 - Andrew Johnson
 - Radical Republicans
 - John C. Fremont
 - Dems = George McCellan
 - Dem platform
 - McCellan reject plank
 - Davis’s political problem
 - Josiah Gorgas
 - Negotiating settlement

- Lincoln defeats McClellan
- Sherman burns Columbia
 - Charleston
 - To NC
 - Confeds recruit “irrespective of color”

- Richmond
 - Lee join w/ Joseph E. Johnson
 - Davis fled

- April 9
 - Appomattox Court House

- April 26
- May 10

- April 14
 - John Wilkes Booth

- 7:20am April 15
 - Robert E. Lee
 - Herman Melville foretold consequences