Road to Civil War and Civil War (13 and 14)

Chapter 13: The Union in Peril, 1848-1861

1. Causes of the civil war were:
	1. Slavery
	2. Constitutional disputes over the nature of federal union and states' rights
	3. Economic differences b/w industrializing north and agricultural south over tariffs, banking and internal improvement
	4. Political blunders and extremism on both sides
	5. Perceived incompatibility on both sides of each other “we’re just too different!”
2. Conflict over slavery status of territories
	1. Argued about slavery status of territories gained in Mexican War
	2. Response was the **Wilmot Proviso** which was against slavery. Rejected because it would have upset the balance between slave and free states
		1. Most Southerners viewed both abolitionists and the Free-Soilers as opponents of their constitutional right to take and use their property as they wished
	3. Popular Sovereignty (“squatter”) (**Lewis Cass**)
		1. rather than Congress deciding the status of a new territory or state, the people who settled the territory should decide
	4. The Election of 1848
		1. Democrats- Senator Cass for popular sovereignty
		2. Whigs- Zachary Taylor who was neutral on the issue of slavery
		3. Free-Soil party- Martin Van Buren
			1. believed that slavery was part of Southern aristocracy, anti-capitalism and anti-democratic
			2. consisted of “conscience” whites who opposed slavery and antislavery “barnburner” Democrats who defected from the Democratic party
		4. Whig Taylor beats Cass
3. The **Compromise of 1850**
	1. statehood needed in west b/c of 1849 gold rush and the consequent 100,000 Californian settlers
	2. California constitution draft banned slavery which sparked talk of secession among the “fire-eaters” (radicals of the South)
	3. growing tensions about the runaway slave law and the balance between slave and free states
	4. **Henry Clay** proposed an omnibus compromise for the political crisis:
		1. California is free state
		2. divide the Mexican Cession into two popular sovereignty territories: Utah and New Mexico
			1. against the Missouri Compromise
			2. cop-out for the federal government
		3. give disputed land between Texas and New Mexico territory to the new territories in return for the federal government assuming Texas’ public debt of $10 million
		4. abolition of slave trade but not slavery
		5. new and rigorously enforced Fugitive Slave Law
			1. encouraged slave hunters to capture black people-- free or slave
	5. Debates over Clay’s compromise
		1. Webster argued for compromise in order to save the Union
		2. Calhoun argued against compromise and insisted that the South be given equal rights in the acquired territory; also wanted a North and a South president
		3. Seward against compromise because there was a higher law than the Constitution
		4. opponents against compromise prevailed, until their leader President Taylor died
		5. he was replaced with **Fillmore**, a supporter of compromise; **Compromise of 1850** passed in pieces
4. Agitation over Slavery
	1. **Fugitive Slave Law**
		1. enforcement was resisted by antislavery northerners, leading to bitterness on both sides
		2. purpose of the law
			1. track runaway slaves, capture them and return them to their southern owners
			2. placed fugitive slave cases under the jurisdiction of the federal government
			3. allowed to issue warrants for the arrest of fugitives
			4. blacks who claimed to be free blacks were denied the right of trial by jury
	2. **Underground Railroad**
		1. helped escaped slaves reach freedom in the North or in Canada
		2. not well organized
		3. run by northern free blacks and courageous ex-slaves like **Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman** and **Sojourner Truth**
	3. Literature on Slavery- Pro and Con
		1. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** was about a slave named Tom and his brutal white slave owner named Simon Legree
			1. painted slave owners as monstrously cruel and inhuman; prevented sympathy or compromise-- gave northerners a visual
			2. Southerners saw it as the North’s prejudice against the southern way of life
			3. large impact on a generation of northerners and Europeans--
			“So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war.”-- Lincoln
		2. **Impending Crisis of the South**- economic argument against slavery using statistics
			1. Southern states banned the book; northern antislavery and Free-Soil leaders distributed it
		3. Southern reaction
			1. Calhoun argued that slavery was a “positive good” for slave and master alike, cited the Bible, only way for blacks and whites to live together
			2. contrasted the conditions of northern wage workers who were forced to work long hours with the familial bonds developed on slave plantations
			3. **George Fitzhugh**’s **Sociology for the South** and **Cannibals All!** questioned the principle of equal rights for “unequal men” and attacked the capitalist wage slavery as worse than slavery
			4. necessary for their way of life of ease and culture, which was superior to the North’s “greed, debauchery, and destructiveness”
			“The masses of the North are venal, corrupt, covetous, mean and selfish.”
				1. accounted for more than 60 percent of American exports
				2. record prices on the international market
		4. Effect of Law and Literature
			1. polarized the nation, convincing more Northerners to care about the moral issues involved with slavery and convincing Southerners that the North was trying to destroy their way of life
5. National Parties in Crisis
	1. political instability caused by:
		1. weakening of the two major parties-- Democrats and Whigs
		2. disastrous application of popular sovereignty in Kansas
	2. **Election of 1852**
		1. Whigs ignored the slavery issue and concentrated on internal improvement plans but the sectional issues divided the anti-slavery and southern factions of the party; their neutrality on slavery was a major factor in the party’s demise
		2. Democrats nominated **Franklin Pierce** who supported the Fugitive Slave Law and won
	3. **The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**
		1. **Douglas** wanted to build a transcontinental railroad for his home city: Chicago, but needed Southern support
		2. he also wanted to maintain support of the *entire* Democrat party
		3. garnered that support through the Kansas-Nebraska Act which divided the Nebraska Territory into the Kansas and Nebraska territory, which would be free to decide whether or not to allow slavery
		4. repealed the Compromise of 1820 (Missouri Compromise) by allowing Kansas and Nebraska, territories *north* of the 36 degrees 30’ line; gave South new opportunity
		5. Northern Democrats thought it was a surrender to “slave power”
		6. destroyed the Whig Party, tore the northern Democrats away from the rest of their party and created a new antislavery party made of northerners and westerners called the **Republican party**
	4. New Parties
		1. new parties both helped bring the demise of the Whigs
		2. **Know-Nothing party**
			1. born out of ethnic tension between native-born Protestants and immigrant Germans and Irish Catholics
			2. drew support away from the Whigs
			3. lost influence as sectional issues became more important
		3. birth of the **Republican** party
			1. formed in direct reaction to the Kansas-Nebraska Act
			2. made of Free-Soilers and antislavery **Whigs** and **Democrats**
			3. called for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law
			4. leaders were moderates who opposed slavery--in the territories; they were okay with slavery continuing in the South
			5. its success was confined in the North, so it alienated and threatened the South
		4. **The Election of 1856**
			1. unsurprisingly, the Democrats won with **Buchanan**
			2. however, the Republicans and the Know-Nothings had a strong showing, demonstrating that the anti-slavery Republicans could win the White House without any support from the South
	5. Extremists and Violence
		1. **Bleeding Kansas (1855-1856)**
			1. antislavery farmer settles constituted a majority of the Kansas population
			2. however, proslavery Missourians (**“border ruffians**”) moved to Kansas just to win control for the territory
			3. in response, the **New England Emigrant Aid Company** was formed, paying for the transportation of antislavery settlers to Kansas
			4. two legislatures created-- one antislavery, the other proslavery
			5. both refused to recognize each other and fought against each other (example: the **Brown** family hacking five proslavery settlers to death)
			6. both proslavery and antislavery people believed that the violence was due to the aggression of the other side
			7. Pierce administration ignored the territory, a decision that divided its northern and southern factions even more
		2. **Caning of Senator Sumner**
			1. Charles Sumner attacked the Democratic administration’s reaction to Bleeding Kansas as well as personally attacked Andrew Butler with sexual references
			2. Butler’s nephew, Congressman Preston Brooks, caned Sumner
			3. Sumner became a martyr, Butler was celebrated
			4. showed growing violence and division between the North and the South
6. Constitutional Issues
	1. **Lecompton Constitution**
		1. Lecompton was the proslavery legislature established in Kansas, but not popularly accepted
		2. but President Buchanan still asked Congress to accept the document and admit Kansas as a slave state
		3. rejected by many Democrats and antislavery Republicans
		4. Kansas does enter the Union-- as a free state
	2. **Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)**
		1. Supreme Court’s proslavery decision in the Dred Scott case infuriated the North
		2. Dred Scott sued for his freedom based on the argument that because he had lived on free soil for five years, he was a free citizen
		3. decided against Scott for the following reasons:
			1. Dred Scott had no right to sue because the Framers of the Constitution didn’t intend black people to be US citizens
			[blacks] “have no rights that white men are bound to respect”
			2. Congress could not deprive people of property without due process of law; slaves are property
			3. by extension, the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because it excluded slavery from WIsconsin and other northern territories, declaring all western territories open to slavery
			4. declared that only state governments, not the federal government, could make slavery laws
		4. “[the Dred Scott decision was] the greatest crime in the annals of the republic.” -- Republican
		5. Northerners suspected a Democratic conspiracy to settle the slavery question once and for all; caused many northern Democrats to vote Republican
		6. impossible for those like Douglas to support popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision at the same time
	3. **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**
		1. Democratic Douglas and Republican Lincoln competed for the Senate seat
		2. Lincoln challenged Douglas’ indifference to slavery and his contradictory support of both popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision
		“You don’t care if slavery is voted up or voted down”
			1. in contrast, Lincoln impacted (<3) the deprivation of rights for slaves to immigrants
		3. **Freeport Doctrine**- popular sovereignty promoted by Douglas
		4. Douglas won the Senate seat, but Lincoln emerged as a national figure and a leading contender for the Republican nomination for president
		5. “This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”-- Lincoln’s statement which painted him as a radical
		6. but Lincoln was not an abolitionist, only wanted to stop the spread of slavery
		7. brought public attention to the morality of slavery
7. The Road to Secession
	1. Southerners were afraid of the rising Republican party for two reasons:
		1. their antislavery platform threatened their “Constitutional” right to own slaves
		2. their economic program, which supported high tariffs to protect the interests of northern industrialists
	2. **John Brown’s Raid at Harpers Ferry**
		1. tried to start a slave uprising by taking guns from Harpers Ferry and giving them to Virginia’s slaves
		2. Brown and his followers were captured by Robert E. Lee, tried for treason, convicted and hanged
		3. most moderates condemned Brown’s use of violence, but southerners believed that the North was out to destroy the South with slave revolts
		4. “Glory, glory, hallelujah! His soul is marching on.”- northern armies in the Civil War; Brown became a martyr for antislavery northerners
		5. caused southern militias to become better organized against the perceived threat of slave rebellions
	3. **The Election of 1860**
		1. Breakup of the Democratic party
			1. Northern Democrats nominated **Douglas**
				1. blocked from the whole Democratic nomination because of angry southerners
				2. otherwise, probably could have won the Election of 1860
			2. Southern Democrats nominated **Breckinridge** who supported:
				1. the unrestricted extension of slavery in the territories
				2. the annexation of Cuba as another land where slavery could flourish
		2. Republican nomination of Lincoln
			1. expected to win against the divided Democratic party
			2. promised protective tariff for industry, free land for homesteaders (Homestead Bill) and federally funded internal improvements to encourage western settlement, including a railroad (Pacific Railway Act)
			3. territories cannot legalize slavery, but states are free to decide for themselves
			4. nominated Lincoln rather than Seward because he was a moderate and a strong debater
		3. the **Constitutional Union** party supported the Constitution and preserving the Union
		4. Lincoln won the electoral votes from the free states of the North, but only 40 percent of the popular vote (no southern votes!)
		5. Secession of the Deep South
			1. South Carolina first to secede
			2. seceded although Republicans controlled neither Congress nor the Supreme Court
			3. Southern states held secession conventions and created the **Confederate States of America**
			4. similar to the Constitution of the US Constitution, except for limits on government’s power to impose tariffs and restrict slavery
			5. President- Senator Jefferson Davis and Vice President- Alexander Stephens
		6. **Crittenden Compromise** (*proposed* 13th amendment)
			1. President Buchanan did nothing to prevent the secession of the seven states
			2. indecisively told Congress that no state had the right to secede from the Union but the federal government also had no right to stop a state if it did
			3. Crittenden proposed the right to hold slaves in all territories south of 36 degrees 30’-- an extension of the Missouri Compromise
			4. also prohibited the abolition of slavery in Washington DC and prevented federal interference with the domestic slave trade
			5. Republicans rejected it because it violated the Republican position against the extension of slavery into the territories
		7. Southerners also believed that they had the right to national independence and to dissolve a constitutional compact that no longer protected from “tyranny”
		8. Lincoln responded to the southern position in his first inaugural address:
			1. no state can leave the Union
			2. acts of force or violence supporting secession are rebellious
			3. the federal government would “hold, occupy and possess” federal property in the seceded states, referencing Fort Sumter

Chapter 14: The Civil War, 1861-1865

1. The War Begins
	1. Lincoln does not want to challenge the South, not even to abolish slavery
	2. but wants to preserve the Union above all else
	“In your hands, my dissatisﬁed fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conﬂict without being yourselves the aggressors.” -- Abraham Lincoln
	3. the West still divided between pro-slavery and free-state forces
	4. Indians were divided too, most wanted to support the Confederacy because the Union had been cruel to them, but some were just against the institution of slavery
	5. **Fort Sumter**
		1. a southern fort held by federal troops but claimed by seceded state
		2. Lincoln only sends provisions of food-- allowing South Carolina to either permit the fort to hold out or to open fire
		3. wanted Southerners to fire the first shot and be perceived as the aggressors
		4. SC opts to fire, Union surrenders Fort Sumter and the war begins on **April 12, 1861**
		5. Lincoln set executive precedents:
			1. called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the insurrection in the South
			2. authorized spending for the war
			3. suspended the privilege of the **writ of habeas corpus**
	6. Secession of the Upper South
		1. after Fort Sumter, four more states seceded
		2. Western Virginia remained loyal to the Union (mountain people yeahh)
	7. Keeping the Border States in the Union
		1. In Maryland, prosecessionists attacked Union troops and threatened the railroad to Washington
		2. as a result, the Union resorted to martial law (military rule) which kept the pro-South forces under control
		3. Kentucky voted to remain neutral, which Lincoln respected and allowed the South to violate its neutrality first
		4. wanted to keep border states in the Union because of strategic position and population
		5. in order to do so, Lincoln didn’t pursue early emancipation; instead declaring the purpose of the war to preserve the union
	8. Wartime Advantages
		1. Military
			1. South’s initial advantage was only needing to fight a defensive war (only a stalemate necessary to “win”); North had to conquer an entire area
			2. South had shorter distances to transport supplies and troops, not readily blockaded coastline, experienced military leaders, and high troop morale
			3. North was fighting amid hostile local populations, long lines of communications and access only to the South’s crappy transportation system
			4. North’s only initial advantage was its population (outnumbered them 3 to 2); wear them out in a war of attrition
				1. immigrants and emancipated slaves
		2. Economic
			1. North controlled over 85 percent of factories and manufactured goods, over 70 percent of the railroads, and 65 percent of the farmlands
			2. in conclusion, north had 3/4 of wealth and railroads
			3. South’s only hope was the overseas demand for its cotton
		3. Political
			1. South was committed to secession; North was divided about the war
			2. strong central government with strong public support necessary for South to win the war
			3. however, South was fighting for strong states’ rights, culture, homeland, self-determination
			4. South’s only hope was that the North would give up on the war, thinking it too costly
	9. The Confederate States of America
		1. President: Jefferson Davis
		Vice President: Alexander H. Stephens
		2. similar to the US Constitution, but recognized sovereignty of states and was not able to levy protective tariff or appropriate funds for internal improvements
		3. *did* prohibit the foreign slave trade, but still specifically sanctioned slavery, making abolition even by states impossible
		4. government not completely supported
			1. some whites opposed secession and war
			2. poor white folk refused to recognize the government; some even fought for the Union
		5. centralization of power
			1. states rights supported stupidly- prevented Davis from exercising martial law and suspending habeas corpus
			2. but south did have a “food draft,” impressed slaves, nationalized the railroads and shipping
		6. unable to raise money, despite loans, income taxes, and impressment of private property, because reluctant to tax people directly
			1. instead was forced to print $1 billion in paper money-- which wasn’t even uniform, causing chaos, confusion *and* 9000% inflation (compare to 80% inflation in North)
			2. people lost faith in bonds because they were issued so vastly
		7. no economic backing so South doomed
2. First Years of a Long War: 1861-1862
	1. Northerners expected a short war but were sorely surprised
	2. **First Battle of Bull Run**
		1. Union forces nearly won, until **Stonewall Jackson**’s reinforcement troops sent the inexperienced Union troops all the way back to Washington
		2. ended illusion of a short war and decreased Union troops morale
	3. new technology (repeating rifle, improved cannons, artillery) made 18th century formation fighting in lines a form of slaughter; instead, armies soon opted for trench and fortification warfare
	4. railroads
		1. transported vast numbers of supplies and troops
		2. but forced commanders to center their campaigns around them
		3. preferred big battles to little ones now
		4. however, wherever railroads did not reach, they used mules and horses
	5. telegraphs allowed commanders to stay in constant contact
	6. Union strategy
		1. **Winfield Scott’s** three part strategy
			1. **Anaconda Plan**- use US navy to blockade southern ports to cut off essential supplies from reaching the South
			2. take control of the Mississippi river to:
				1. divide the Confederation in two
				2. control supply lines
			3. take Richmond with an army 500,000 strong
		2. many defeats at the Peninsula campaign, Second Battle of Bull Run and at Fredericksburg so general McClellan replaced with Burnside
			1. **Antietam**
				1. Confederates wanted a major victory in the North to convince Britain to give Confederacy official recognition and support
				2. but McClellan found Lee’s dropped battle plans and prevented a Southern win-- draw instead, preventing South from getting what they desperately needed: foreign aid and recognition
				3. expanded the focus of the war from merely preserving the Union to also being anti-slavery
		3. 1862 battles-- two successes for the North
			1. **Monitor vs. Merrimac**
				1. extension of the Peninsula campaign (Anaconda Plan)
				2. battle between two ironclad ships resulted in draw
				3. Union’s Monitor prevented the South from challenging the Union naval blockade and naval superiority
				4. revolutionized the future of naval warfare
			2. Grant in the West
				1. US Grant won Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
				2. forced Confederates to retreat
			3. Union successes hindered by the **Committee on the Conduct of the War**, an investigative committee which often criticized the military strategy
3. Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy
	1. South wanted Britain and/or France to give direct aid to the war effort
	2. banked on Europe’s desire for cotton and for tariff-free good-selling, Britain’s desire for America’s experiment in democracy to fail
	3. North knew it was critical to prevent Confederacy from getting foreign support and recognition
	4. Failure of King Cotton Diplomacy
		1. Europe was not as dependent on South’s cotton as much as the South had hoped; Europe had sources of cotton from Egypt and India
		2. wool and linen can also be used to create textiles, not just cotton
		3. France would not choose sides until Britain did
		4. British did not lend support to South because:
			1. Lee’s failure at **Antietam**; dashed hopes of a decisive victory
			2. the working class sympathized with the Union cause despite the cotton shortage because
				1. booming war industries tempered unemployment
				2. northern grain shipped to Britain to prevent hunger
		5. instead, Europe declared neutrality; in doing so, recognized the Civil War as a conflict between to legitimate governments
	5. **Trent Affair**
		1. US snatched Confederate diplomats **Mason and Slidell** off a British ship called the Trent
		2. British threatened war, so Lincoln let the diplomats free
		3. but the diplomats failed to obtain recognition anyways :b
	6. **Confederate Raiders**
		1. South was respected enough to purchase deadly warships from Britain, which US claimed was a violation of neutrality
		2. US persuades Britain not to sell warships to Confederacy and later demands huge reparations from Britain
4. The End of Slavery
	1. Lincoln hesitant to take action against slavery:
		1. needed to maintain border state support
		2. constitutional protections of slavery
		3. prejudices of northerners
		4. premature action could be overturned in the next action
	2. **Confiscation Acts**
		1. **General Benjamin Butler** refused to return captured slaves to Confederate owners, calling them contraband of war
		2. First Confiscation Act- thousands of contrabands escape into Union camps to become “confiscated”
			1. txbk say “slaves used in support of the Confederate military effort will be freed” <shrugs> same deal?
		3. Second Confiscation Act- slaves of people in rebellion were free
		4. Confiscation Acts allowed Lincoln to use them in the Union army
	3. **Emancipation Proclamation**
		1. after winning Antietam in the fall of 1862, Lincoln declares that he will use his powers to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
		2. citing “military necessity,” Lincoln uses his power as commander in chief to free all slaves at war with the United States
		3. delayed announcement until he could win the support of conservative northerners
		4. encouraged border states to come up with plans to emancipate slaves
		5. **1863**- issued the Emancipation Proclamation
		“I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, shall recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.”
		6. Consequences
			1. helped economically weaken the South
			2. still permitted slavery in the border states because 1. did not want to alienate them 2. presidential war powers only extend to seceded states
			3. committed the US to a policy of abolition in the South, preventing Britain from joining on the side of the South
			4. added weight to the Confiscation acts
			5. more slaves freed as northern troops occupied more, more recruitment
	4. **Thirteenth Amendment**
		1. amendment necessary to free slaves in the border states
		2. “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”
	5. Freedman in the War
		1. 1/4 of the slave population walked away from slavery
		2. 200,000 of them joined the Union army and navy, though they were initially barred
		3. some assigned to fighting units like the **Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts infantry**, but most assigned menial tasks like digging trenches and transporting water
		4. inequalities:
			1. blacks paid less
			2. when captured by South, not traded back for southern soldiers; instead sent back to their masters or executed
5. The Union Triumphs, 1863-1865
	1. Southern economy faltering because planters/farmers losing their slaves
	2. soldiers are deserting the Confederate army
	3. Turning Points
		1. **Vicksburg-** Union wins control of the Mississippi
		2. **Gettysburg-** the last time South was in Northern territory, devastating defeat
			1. Britain said that if the South won this battle, Britain would aid them-- their defeat was the last chance of European aid
		3. **Chattanooga-** Union wins control of the Tennessee river
	4. Grant in Command
		1. fought a war of attrition
		2. reduced Lee’s army and forced it into a defensive line
		3. Sherman’s March
			1. total war-- burned everything in their path to deprive them of war materials and railroad communications
			2. took Atlanta in time to help Lincoln in reelection
			3. broke the will of the Confederacy
	5. The election of 1864
		1. Republican (Unionist) Lincoln won against former general Democrat McClellan who wanted a peace settlement
		2. Lincoln barely won the popular vote
		3. wins running with a Democratic vice president
6. The End of the War
	1. surrendered at **Appomattox**
		1. Lincoln wanted unconditional surrender, only wanted restoration of the Union
		2. Jefferson Davis wanted independence
	2. Assassination of Lincoln
		1. Lincoln urged the Union to treat the South well
		“with malice toward none; with charity for all.”
		2. John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln; coconspirator attempted to harm Secretary of State William Seward
7. Effects of the War on Civilian Life
	1. Political Change
		1. Republicans had two factions
			1. radicals- immediate abolition of slavery
			2. conservatives- slower, gradual, “less disruptive” process for ending slavery
			3. Free-Soilers- wanted to keep slavery out of new territories
		2. Democrats mostly supported the war
			1. though, **Peace Democrats** and **Copperheads** opposed the war and wanted a negotiated peace
		3. Civil liberties
			1. Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus- people can be arrested without being informed of the charges against them
				1. purpose: to suppress anti-Civil War sentiments by Peace Democrats
				2. many people accused of aiding the enemy so they were held without trial
				3. In **ex parte Merryman**, Supreme Court says only Congress can suspend habeas corpus, but Lincoln ignores him
			2. also increased size of federal army/navy w/o Congress’ approval
			3. Opinions about Lincoln
				1. Democrats said he was a tyrant
				2. but, difficult to distinguish between combatants and noncombatants
				3. also Constitution allows the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended during cases of rebellion or invasion when public safety may require it
		4. The draft
			1. both sides initially had enough volunteers to fight the war, but enthusiasm faded
			2. **Conscription Act (1863)**-
				1. can get out of serving if they find a substitute to serve or if they pay $300 exemption fee
				2. version of this passed in both North and South, but became less effective in South as North captured more territory, making conscription pragmatically impossible
				3. Northern opposition:

the exemption fee forced the poor to be drafted

poor laborers feared that if/when they returned to civilian life, their jobs would be taken by freed African Americans

racist Irish rioted in NYC, protesting against the war fought for black people who would rob them of their jobs

* + - * 1. Southern opposition

in South, if you owned more than 20 slaves, you were exempt, so poor white farmers protested

people became war weary

* + 1. Political dominance of the North
			1. nullification and secession stopped being issues
			2. supremacy of federal government over states became fact
			3. abolition of slavery advanced the cause of democratic government in the United States and inspired champions of democracy around the world
	1. Economic Change
		1. Financing the war (bonds, taxes, more print money, banking system)
			1. Union government persuaded banks and civilians to buy war bonds to raise money
			2. also raised taxes: tariffs, excise, and income; but could only raise the rates so high because of strong popular resistance
			3. issued paper currency called **Greenbacks**
				1. value not based on specie but on the good faith and credit of the government
				2. as a result, value fluctuated and caused inflation
			4. created a **National Banking System** to manage the revenue
				1. any banks can join as long as they have enough capital and are willing to invest a third of it in government bonds
				2. in return, they can use US Treasury notes as currency
				3. replaced chaos and uncertainty with uniformity and organization
		2. devastated the South
			1. cut South off from northern markets and made overseas trade difficult
			2. through conscription, robbed small farms and industries of workforce
			3. war fought on *their* land; railroads and farmland destroyed
			4. food riots caused by food shortages after the Anaconda Plan worked; South had depended entirely on cotton
		3. Modernizing northern society
			1. historians disagree as to whether the war slowed down or accelerated economic growth
			2. on the negative:
				1. workers’ wages didn’t increase at the same rate as prices

liberal immigration laws kept wages low

increased mechanization eliminated jobs

resulted in greater union membership

* + - * 1. manufacturers cut off from their Southern raw material and markets
			1. on the positive, war placed a premium on mass production and complex organization, forcing consolidation of the North’s manufacturing businesses
				1. increased coal production by 20 percent
				2. railroad facilities improved b/c of a standard gauge (track width)
				3. agriculture was mechanized to make up for the loss of farm labor
			2. war profiteers sold shoddy goods at high prices (government demand was high)
			3. Republicans took advantage of their wartime majority to do the following:
				1. **Morrill Tariff Act**- raised tariff rates to increase revenue and protect American manufacturers
				2. **Homestead Act**- promoted settlement of the Great Plains by offering parcels of 160 acres of public land free to whoever would farm the land for at least five years
				3. **Morrill Land Grant Act**- gave each state land for state universities, most of which were agriculture and mechanical
				4. **Pacific Railway Act**- transcontinental railroad between the northern western territories and the eastern territories

created two federally chartered corporations: Union Pacific Railroad Company (east to west) and the Central Pacific (west to east)

free public lands and generous loans

* 1. Social Change
		1. women at work
			1. women filled the gaps their men left when they were drafted into the war
			2. operated farms and plantations, worked in factories
			3. most women reverted back to their previous lives once their men returned, but some men never returned, so they could never go back ;\_;
			4. overwhelmingly, women joined nursing
				1. men opposed women, finding them too weak or “inappropriate caretakers”
				2. US Sanitary Commission countered, saying that nursing embodied traditional feminine domestic ideals
				3. but some women went beyond their “sphere,” challenging male doctors they considered incompetent
			5. nursing movement used as ammunition for the women’s rights movement-- women can and *have* taken responsibility before
			6. In the South, challenged assumption that women were unsuited to participate in the public sphere
				1. the gender imbalance created after the war forced women into employment
		2. 4 million freedmen
			1. resisted jobs they thought were “slavish”
			2. moved to cabins in the countryside
			3. black women stopped working, thought it was slavish
			4. however, bad economic circumstances forced black women to become income-earners
		3. negative impacts of four years of nearly total war:
			1. $15 billion in war costs and property losses
				1. towns gutted, plantations burned, fields neglected
				2. most people had no land-- the rest of their money had been invested in their slaves
			2. 620,000 killed-- 20 percent of white male population killed in war
			3. devastated the southern economy
			4. southerners began to romanticize the “Lost Cause” and used it to reinforce their desire to preserve what was left of their way of life
		4. positive impacts
			1. destroyed slavery
			2. forced industrialization
			3. Republicans enacted the probusiness Whig program