

THE REVELATIONS OF THE PROPHET
OR
THE HISTORIAN'S COMMANDMENTS

- I. Thou shalt not use the present tense, nor the passive voice.
- II. Thou shalt not split thy infinitives nor dangle thy participles, nor end thy sentences with prepositions.
- III. Thou shalt not use slang, except as it be contemporary with thy subject and clearly explained, and then only when it adds seasoning to thy work. Above all thou shalt avoid and abhor all modern jargon, even though it be the words of thy instructors. Trite statements and dead metaphors are abomination to the true believer.
- IV. Thou shalt not use the personal pronoun either implicitly or explicitly.
- V. Thou shalt not use this for the nor the for a.
- VI. Thou shalt place thy time clauses first.
- VII. Thou shalt not use the rhetorical question to avoid an intelligent beginning--thou shalt strike thy reader hard with thy first sentence.
- VIII. Thou shalt set down things as they happen--thou shalt have no reference later in time than the subject thou art treating.
- IX. Thou shalt beware of quotations. A secondary source or the author thereof speaketh not from his own knowledge, he is no better than thou--use him but quote him not, nor mention his name in thy text. Neither shalt thou quote anything thou canst say better thyself, nor shalt thou quote to carry thy story, nor to establish a fact, except when the word itself is the fact. In short, thou shalt quote only to "season" thy story, and then no "blocks," never more than three lines.
- X. Thy footnotes shall be the field of all thy battles, and thou shalt combine footnotes whenever possible. In thy footnotes thou shalt cite material to the standard source, for verily the greatest scholar is not he who can cite the most obscure document but he who alloweth his reader to check for himself, in the most convenient source available.
- XI. Thy methodology is not the theme of thy story, therefore shalt thou discuss thy subject, and not the documents concerning thy subject, nor thy methods in finding and arranging them.
- XII. Thou shalt identify the characters in thy narrative fully, with first names, titles, positions, etc. Even such familiar figures as Churchill, Napoleon, Bismarck, and the present Sovereign must be so identified. It is only after this act of purification that one may proceed with thy story.
- XIII. Thou shalt be neither a "Woer" nor a "Woter" which, alas, these commandments have failed to do!

History 230. The Civil War.

Analyse a society. Not so difficult in South, because it was stable.

1. theories concerning the South's Unity

- a. Motive of white domination
- b. Cotton - one crop.
- c. An Agrarian society - static, unprogressive.
- d. Anglo-Saxon stock + purity.
- e. Psychological feeling of being a Southerners.
defensive psychology. Persecution complex.

Despite these unities, the South basically diverse.

2. Classes in Old South

- a. Landed aristocrats dominated S. society.
Less than 1% of Pop.
- b. Intermediary slave-owners.
- c. Yeoman farmer. Did not disdain manual labor.
- d. Poor White Trash. South: Eroded land, eroded people
Daniells, A Southerner Discovers the South.
Frequently sick.
- e. Free Negro. Pathetic position.
- f. slave.

Professionals →

3. Economics: Monorial.

Cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, sugar cane.
Staple crop.

Industry petered out, when cotton gin spread.
First victory of the North was the gin. Made
South one-crop.

Scientific farming: Edmund Ruffin
George Fitzhugh. "Cannibals All." Slavery vs.
Some form of Socialism.

4 Education in the South

South had more colleges than North, but they
were weak. Individually sponsored.
In secondary schools North had edge. In South,
privately owned. Practically no public schools.

Carpenter. the South as a conscious minority

Thought in the South.

Mainly constitutional theory + politics.
Calhoun + Jefferson.

Studied constitution because it protects the minority. the $\frac{2}{3}$ rule protects the minority.

Wm Dunbar meteorology.

Crawford Long, anaesthesia

Litterateurs H. L. Hawry, oceanography. underwater (mines)

Tragic people.

1. Rejected by the South - S. prepared S. Walter Scott.
Timrod, Sims, Sidney Lanier.
2. Civil War caught them.

5. Politics — Up into the 1850's, South a two party section, Whigs + Democrats.

Whigs were big planters, hated democracy + extension of franchise. By middle of 50's only one party — after Kansas-Nebr. Act.

Dems were strongly states-rights, secessionist. Whigs devoted to a Southern nationalism.

Slavery

1. Trade abolished by state + federal laws.
Passage over was horrible.

Chart p 49. Slave coast, gold coast, Guinea.
from Senegal to Congo.

Chart p 51. Free Colored. Most in middle states
Ohio. Few in deep South.

Chart p 58. — Most densely populated in black belt.

p 60 — 1-4 slaves yeoman farmers.
Fewer than 1400 ~~states~~ people in 15 slave states.

Garrison
Neal Dow
Dorothea Dix
Lucretia Mott
Elij. Cady Stanton
Horace Mann
Emerson
Wm Ellery Channing
Raymond Times
Greley - Tribune
Joseph Medill Chi Tribune
James G. Bennett Herald
Dona - Sun
Wm C. Bryant Post.

Howell
Whittier
Horse
McCormick
Colt.

Unitarianism
Transcendentalism
"Progress"
Darwinism
Abolitionism
Utopian Socialism
Humanitarianism
Know Nothingism.

Pro-Slavery Argument.

1. Economic argument.
 - a. Slavery vital to welfare of country, because greatest export commodity was product of slaves.
 - b. Cotton best grown on a large scale.
 - c. Negro only available source of labor.
2. Biblical Argument.
3. Sociological Argument.

Slaves better off in slavery than white free-laborer in the North. Negro had security. Had Christianity.
4. Historical argument.
5. Anthropological Argument.

Negro inferior to white man. white man must take care of negro.

Economics of slavery -
bad for south because of one-crop system. After 1850 became unprofitable to the slave-owners.

Yonkee World

1. Immigration + rapid growth.

1848 started. German + Irish. Did not go South. (American or Know-Nothing movement.) Nativism. Against the foreigner, against Catholics. Similar to Ku Klux movement.
2. Industry. Trade + Textile
Wax: Lord of money vs. Lord of Industry.
3. Technology: Yonkee adept at invention.

McCormick, Horse. Cy. Field. Colt. Sewing machine
Railroad. Real issue of Civ War: who controls west. RR linked E. + W.

Adams: 59-65.

4. Education.

Free public schools. Excellent higher schools.
Horace Mann. School board.

5. "Isms" + reforms.

Unitarianism - oneness of God. Social reform.
Wm Ellery Channing
Intellectual movement.

Transcendentalism. phase of romanticism
mysticism. revolt against cold doctrine
revolt against rationalism of Fr. Rev. period.
"Many things transcend human reason". Mystical
union with God, plus faith, equals belief. Truth.

Darwinism. - had profound effect upon thinking.
a progressive development. Influenced idea of
progress. Man had tremendous possibilities in this
new world and was progressively building a utopia.
Also evidenced in economic life.
Religious field. Business. "cut throat competition".

Humanitarianism. - greatest good to greatest number.
New England.

Dorothea Dix - tubercular. full of zeal. Interested in
insane, criminals.
Neal Dow. "Demon Rum". State of Maine 1851.

6. Literary men. -

most were reformers - particularly anti-slave.
Rather democratic. Most reflect local color.

Emerson greatest of philosophers. Value of the
individual. Courage to be a non-conformist.
above material things.

7. Abolition movement. - more radical than anti-slavery.

Until 1830 greatest anti-slave thought in South Jefferson.
① Cotton became profitable. ② Nat Turner Rebellion. ③ Abolition
movement.

My religion does not expect me to improve society.
It is a personal morality.

Catholicism calls not for morality but for correct doctrines.

South made two mistakes: let a fanatic Garrison get their ire up. let a crazy Brown become a martyr.

The best way to stop an idea is to ignore it, or put a better one in its place.
If a man persists, he will be heard.

Secession began in the churches:
Churches had more to do with Civil War than any other organ.

A religious group adapts itself to eco. institutions.

Sectionalism is the dominant theme in Am. history, second theme has been westward movement.

Americans have always tried to justify their actions on basis of morality or legality.

7 Civil War was really fought for control of the Federal Government.

A minority which had long ruled, fought the control of the majority. Left on a bluff. Politicians' move. Disgruntled.

Southerners wanted the right to take slaves into the West. West was the football in the whole struggle.

Our war presidents are our most popular.

Abraham Lincoln was a great man and a weak man at the same time. Great: attached himself to a cause. Weak: bungling.

Did his martyrdom make him great?

destructive rather than constructive.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison the "Liberator".
Constitution a league with the Devil. Incited South in calling slave-holders sinners. Injected moral issue into slave argument.

Also slurred southern womanhood. Painted to mulattos. said that it was not altogether due to white man.

p 101 Benjamin Lundy.

Cincinnati + Lane theol Sem
Oberlin College.

Arthur + Lewis Tappan - wealthy easterners.
Theo D. Weld. Oberlin Group.

102

Grimké Sisters - left S. Carolina.

James G. Birney - went north, became pres. candid.

Elizah R. Lovejoy - martyr.

Cassius M. Clay - of Kentucky

103 -

Wendell Phillips - orator

Theodore Parker - crusader

Gerret Smith -

104. Edward Everett - rather negative.

Churches and Slavery - 1844 + 45 great splits in
Methodists + Baptists

Bishop Matthew Simpson of Methodists fought
Sav. Meth over property.

Quakers even split on this question. Spark of divine
in every man.
Rev. James Lyon of Miss. anti-slave.

Section VII. - oratory + architecture?

Economic differences prime issues. Slavery made the
economy of the South, permeated every other issue of
the day.

Tariff had more to do with Civil War than we think. Was a sore spot with Southerners.

~~Mexican War~~ - spasmodic humanitarian mood.
Annexation of Texas

Wedges of Separation

1. Economic Sectionalism

Kettell & De Bow: South a colony of the North.
South on exporting section. Why did not the South compete?

2. Slavery in the Territories - Expansion.

In exaggeration it became important.

Wilmot Proviso -

1854. Sectional Party arises. A national party will compromise on sectional issues.
Compromise of 1850.

1. California in as a free state
2. Other Mexican Territory becomes Territory w/o restriction (Slavery)
3. Slave Trading in D.C. abolished.
4. Slavery in D.C. abolished only on approval of Va. & Md.
5. Fugitive slave law.
5. Texas paid in money for loss of disputed territory to N. Mex.

Phases of Opinion:

1. Secessionists - Congress nor territory may forbid slavery in the territories.
→ Robert Barnwell Rhett. - J. M. Calhoun.
2. Cooperationists - ultimate secession, but not until they were supported.
3. Unionists in South - accept compromise.

Nashville Convention 1850 - what to do with compromise. Hot-heads lost out. Davis - Foote election in Miss.

→ Higher Law - Chase, Seward, Sumner, Stevens - Wade, higher than constitution.

1854 - Organization of Republican Party

Kansas - Nebraska Act

Douglas was its author. Repeal Comp of 1820. Reopen La Purchase to slavery.

Uncle Tom's Cabin a political propaganda?

Joshua R. Giddings - Typical reformer
Roger B. Taney - Supreme Court

Lincoln

Douglas

Booth (Booth vs. Ableman)

Wisc. free-soil editor, opposed fed officials

Stowe

H. R. Helper

John Brown.

Does a crusader do any good?

Does every reform begin with a few fanatics?

Republican Party Sources -

1. Anti-Slavery Whigs
2. Know-nothings
3. Free Soilers -

Humanitarian, people's rights. A real sectional party.
Meant war was inevitable.

Platform: Not against slavery, but no further extension of slavery in the territories

2. Free Homesteads.

3. Tariff.

Kansas. miniature Civil War. Administration in Washington favored pro-Southern elements.

Crime of Kansas was adm. support of minority group.

Eli Thayer: Emigrant Aid Society.

Henry Ward Beecher: sent young men from his city + church to Kansas, equipped with "Beecher's Bibles".

Cuba. Ostend Manifesto.

Filibuster Lopez - Wm Walker.

Three official envoys in Europe. Sully, Buchanan, Mason.
If Spain would not sell Cuba to U.S. U.S. had every right to take Cuba.

A House Divided

1. Reform Type
2. Dred Scott Case.

Supreme Court went far beyond the question. "Presidential Pre" buzzing. Five of them stated that Mo. Comp. of 1820 unconstitutional. Since it had already been repealed, it was peculiar.

Court building up a prestige: right of judicial review. Do 9 men have right to go over head of hundreds of elected representatives.
Victory of the South.

History is the story of crosses and prejudices.

3. Lincoln - Douglas.

He put himself before the people. Made "House-Divided" speech.

Freeport Doctrine.

4. Literature of anti-Slavery Crusade

Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Hinton R. Helper, The Impending Crisis, 1857, N.C.

Appeal to emotions of Uncle Tom.

Permanency.

Helper stirred up planters told them by statistics that South was an economic colony of North because of unprofitable nature of slave labor. Painted out that yeoman farmer was controlled by planter class.

Election of 1860

Was the election of Lincoln sufficient cause for secession.

Buchanan's argument: South has no right to secede but North has no right to prevent them.

Major Causes of War:

1. Move of politicians: Davis, Toombs, Stevens. Inability to dominate Washington. Bluff North

2. Economies of two sections were competitive + contradictory. Southern planter vs. Northern industrialists.

Low tariff vs. High Tariff. Free Homesteads.

3. Total differences in the social structures

4. Psychological differences

5. Struggle for control of the West.

6. Slavery

7. Church splits

8. Abolition Crusade

9. Perhaps some foreign interference.

Election of 1860.

Platforms: (1) Yoncy or Alabama - legal protection of slavery in the territories. Breckinridge.

(2) Douglas - Freeport doctrine - there is a way of evading Dred Scott decision. Plus idea of popular sovereignty.

Demo When would people of a territory decide on slavery?

(3) Lincoln: no slavery extension in the territories. Free homestead, tariff.

(4) Constitutional Union: compromise on slavery save both const. and the union. Supported by middle states.

Old party lines breaking apart on the issue of slavery.

+ Yoncy of Alabama spokesman of planter class. + Shett took place of Calhoun.

P. 177 - Seward, Chase, Bates, Blair Greeley. Lincoln.

Sept. 185 - state details unimp. Secession an aristocratic move, not democratic. Sech popular in S. Car.

Georgia 187. Strong fight, able leaders on both sides. Joseph E. Brown aggressive secessionist.

Governor of Ga. Toombs & two Cobbs also in favor. Moderates: theory but not action of secession. A. H.

Stevens. H. V. Johnson also able.

Mississippi. Jeff. Davis. not an ardent secessionist.

Chap IV. Adams
Footsteps of Fate.

Chap V.
A House Divides.

Slavery - grad. emancip.

Tariff - sectionalism

Cham, Clay, Webster

compulsion, emotion, and Fate
agrarian vs industrialist

Bydymon said that the South had no right to secede, but North had no right to prevent secession - Logical, but not practical.

Lincoln said they have no right to secede, therefore, we can force them back in. A man of action.

Montgomery - Seven states represented. Men who had controlled state legislatures. Most striking thing: Moderates were nominated. Later elected by "popular" vote. Great mistake in electing these two.

Davis should not have been elected.

1. Moderate, though never reconciled to defeat. Never a fire brand.

2. Primarily a military man, not too good, at that. Good sec-war or general.

Made mistake in moving capital to Richmond. (Moved to get Va. into Confederacy) Should have left it in deep South.

Constitution of Montgomery.

1. One-term president for six years.
2. Cabinet members sat in Congress - no vote
3. Veto of separate items in a bill.
4. Did not specifically recognize secession.
5. Recognized slavery, but not slave trade.

Major features from U.S. Constitution.

6. Prohibit protective tariffs on imports.

7. Superior budgetary system

p. 204 - Compromise. Crittenden -

1. Extend Mo Comp line to Pacific.

2. No further addition of territory without consent of maj of slave senators.

Peace Convention

Lincoln would not accept compromise. Would have killed Repub. Party, gone back on their promise. Lincoln a volentivity. Unwise political move.

Relative Advantages + Disadvantages.

North Adv.

1. Number of people and states

20,000,000 pop.

9,000,000 total in the South, $\frac{1}{3}$ slave.

Adv. not as great as appears because North on offense.

North full of immigrants who did not want to fight.

South had a supply of labor

States 22 - 11

2. Industry in North

3. Food in North: Reaper.

Pol.

Established Govt.

Army + Navy. Court. Admin.

Capacity for building a Navy.

Advantage of superior leadership.

Disadvantage of N.

1. Enormity of battle area + coastline.
2. Lack of unity - foreign, pro-Southern
3. Location of capital

Adv. of South

1. Fighting on own territory
2. Interior lines of communication
3. Labor supply.
4. Iron + steel compact.
5. Adv. of military preparations.
6. Cavalry at first.

Mon en mosse is not very sensible.

Disadv. of South

1. Geography -
Rivers do not afford defense, but avenues of invasion.
Mountains N. + S.
2. Staple crop, no industry
3. Defensive psychology.
4. Numbers - eleven states
5. Poor states
6. Internal troubles.

Leadership.

Firing on Sumter: In North, unification of elements.
In South, caused secession of upper south. Va, Tenn, (Ark.) N. Car.

Lincoln's character in Sec I: contemporary opinion
"simple Susan".

p. 224: inaugural address.

Cabinet: Seward Sec State, radical.

Chose
Wells

A.C. Cole concl 230

Washington officials did nothing more during the
war than pack up. Lincoln kept his
suitcase packed.

Wartime Measures

1. Second Confiscation - death penalty for treason, Confisc. of enemy property: enemy anyone who resided in the South. Here residence was the basis of enmity.
2. ~~Confiscation~~
Homestead Act of 1862. quarter section to anyone who would settle & develop.
US Govt very generous land policy. Encouragement of immigration.
3. Land Grant Act for A + M Colleges. Morrill Act. 30,000 acres for every congressman, proceeds for education.
4. Rail incorporation - trans-continental. Land grants to rails. Built as a public necessity.
5. Tariff. raised considerably. high tariff men in control.
6. National Bank Act.

Constitutional Issues. Govt + Citizen.

There was an inconsistency in thought & action. Lincoln said he was fighting a revolution, acted as though it were a war.

Prize Cases: Supreme Court recognized Lincoln's emergency war measures before Congress approved.

Kenyon = secession movement, arrested. Plead habeas corpus, Ct. in Md. ruled against use of mil. courts in areas where civilian courts were operating.

Milligan Case = Sup. Ct. ruled that mil rule where civil courts were still functioning was contrary to constitution.

Clement Vallandigham. of Ohio, leader of Copperheads. critical of war effort. He was not a pro-southern, not a traitor, denounced policies of Lincoln. Arrested by military, embarrassing to Lincoln.

Leipzig C1, Elsterstrasse 4 I
Bundesland Sachsen
Russian Zone
Germany.

p401. The American Bastille. John Marshall. Political prisoners. author thinks them well-treated.

Proclamation of Emancipation

Prelim in 1862. Pressure to declare slaves free.
Lincoln's proclamation definitely propagandistic, war-measures.

Really did not free a single slave. Freed only those where they the could not be, where insurrection existed. Feared to alienate states. Not much practically good.
13th Amendment actually freed.

Proclamation an invitation to slaves to revolt.

In England, the South tried to win support. Queen Vic recognized southern belligerency. To keep England out, war must be pitched on a humanitarian level.

Diplomatic Struggle.

London main scene = also in Versailles + Spain.
Yoncey, fire-eating secessionist.
Rost + Monn M. F. Maury.
Charles Francis Adams.

Objectives of Diplomats

North: prevent recognition of southern independence.
v r recognition of southern belligerency.
prevent interviews of south's representatives
prevent shipment of materiel in England.
prevent working classes from siding with South.
Buy arms from Europe, float loans abroad.

South: Gain recognition as belligerent and as independent
Gain military aid.

Weapons used

North = threat of war.
Wheat

South = Cotton
Psychological affinity between Br. + Am. ruling classes.

South's diplomatic victory: decl. of neutrality by Queen Vic.
May 1861 - left-handed admission of belligerency.

Slidell + Mason experienced in diplo. Slidell a
machiavellian. Mason of Va. Unarmed vessel Trent.
Wilkes patriotic. almost led to war.

Blockade termed a "paper" one. Prices rise.
"King Cotton" thesis - Failed because:
1. King wheat won over cotton
2. England had good supply - new sources
3. England did not want to fight.

North sent important Catholic bishops to Ireland + Spain.
Encouraged immigration.

Long fighting. Final Stages. 1864.

1. Hostility had become intense. Retaliation, brutality.
Hunter hated in South for Shenandoah campaign. Destruction.
burned private dwellings of slave-owners. Early revenge.
Raided Maryland, Pa, D.C. completely destroyed
Chambersburg, Pa. Took money from small towns.

2. Grant in command of Union forces. Great step in
unification. Lincoln told Grant that he would not
meddle in military affairs.

Made overall strategy. Army of Potomac
the center. Butler on James left-flank, Sherman in
Georgia right-flank. Push from center, and pincers
from right coming to rear.

Grant-Sherman team. Sherman able man. "War
is hell. If it continues much longer, everyone will be
brutalized. thing to do is to crush will of enemy to
resist." Prophet of modern warfare.

Chap 9
Adams
Fall of Confed.

← Collapse of Confed.
North in Wartime
Reconst.

Major battle of 1864 - The Wilderness.

Grant - 100,000+ troops. slaughtered. Lee won, but Grant moved around Lee, fought again.

Cold Harbor. Third of bloody. Shiloh, + Antietam. Lee in trench warfare for first time. thought it unchivalrous. Could not take Richmond, because Beest Butler failed. great losses a part of the grand strategy. Give Lee no rest.

Sherman's march to sea part of strategy = destroy morale of civilian.

Petersburg. Battle of Crater. When Petersburg fell, Richmond was untenable.

Sherman's march part of Grant's campaign against Richmond. Houses burned, crops, personal belongings destroyed. Few attacks against persons. Johnston surrendered to Sherman 2 1/2 weeks after Lee's surrender.

Atlanta campaign. - Hood attacks just because of popular clamor. Went to Nashville. An ordinary genl. would have followed him.

Lee surrendered Apr 9, 1865. A full-scale war. Casualties well over 350,000 for north alone. For both sides 3,500,000, more than in W.W.I.

Election of 1864

Dems { War - Union
Copperheads

Rep { Conservative
Radicals
Took name "Union"

McClellan, Vallandigham's element in control of convention. He favored vigorous war, but it was feared that he would be copperhead.

Lincoln feared defeat in election: got nomination easily because he had strong machine. Soon after now, a revolt arose against him. Petered out.

Lincoln's Victory

1. Arrest of pol opponents
2. Military successes.

the Naval War

Naval aid neglected but important. Cities on the river + coast, blockade, contributing factor in Confed. defeat.

Fall of Norfolk compared to Pearl Harbor. Blow to North. Naval Heroes: Semmes, Buchanan. (Farragut, Porter, Foote)

Merrimac vs. Monitor, significant because of new armament and ordnance. Many innovations: rifling, explosive shell. submarine. mines (torpedoes) steam engines. River gunboats. Turret.

Merrimac salvaged at Norfolk. refitted, coated with iron. Spies reported. John Erickson naval architect, naval rose for first vessel. Virginia to 'break blockade' at Norfolk. James River. Merrimac afloat first, down Eliz. River, to Hampton Roads. First day, sunk or grounded two blockading ships. Panic in North, feared port bombardment. Vessel not sea-worthy.

Second morning, saw Monitor. more maneuverable, shallow-draft. turret. Just sparred. Both feared the other. Monitor loses one gun, retreats. Both claimed victory. In reality a Southern loss, failed to break blockade.

Mobile fell in 1864. Farragut tactical skill. Broke thru mines, destruction. Planned battles with minutest detail. Expected the worst, prepared for any emergency.

Raphael Semmes commanded Sumter, then Alabama, commerce destroyers. Shrewd commander. Trapped by Kearsarge at Cherbourg. Winslow commander of K. Commerce destroyers hit \$25 million in Northern vessels.

Blockade: 17 vessels at beginning of war, 700 at end. Remarkable naval expansion.

Effectiveness about 50% by end of war. Great failure of river expedition at Shreveport. Blockade broken near Galveston.

Strategy bad: raid ships at sea, hoping to lure vessels away from coast. Nuisance value only. Purpose of a navy is to gain control of strategic waterway, bring in supplies.

What is meant by
Reconstruction?

Is it possible to return to "normalcy"
after a war?

Civil War liberated the yeoman farmer class. legally freed
the Negro.

1864 - Wade-Davis Bill. After Lincoln had announced his 10% plan. Radicals did not like it, wanted to handle reconstruction.

Congress has the right to reconstruct. No state could come in without 50% votes, plus abolition of slavery. Killed by pocket veto. Meant that South would have been reconstructed by Congress.

Had Congress not handled, North would have lost the peace. Abolition of slaves meant 75 more representatives. If old leaders had not been debared, would have been back in power, war for nothing. 14th + 15th Amendment required for winning of peace.

Causes for the Collapse of Confederacy.

1. States' Rights caused birth and death. Dowsley.
2. Disaffection within the Confederacy. "Richman's war..."
Tax-in-kind, Conscription, Requisitions of Sec. Armies, Blockade.

Problems of Reconstruction

1. Win the Peace
2. Perpetuate Republican Party
3. Preserve Union
4. What to do with returning veteran
5. Rebuild the economy - greenbacks
6. which branch of govt to handle reconst.

South

1. Economic growth

Made big mistake - turned to sharecropper system.
Caused by shortage of capital.

Johnson's plan was not the same as Lincoln's -
\$20,000 exemption.

Lincoln: the Union had never been dissolved -
needed to get a new govt functioning.

10% of qualified voters could take oath, draw
constitution, be readmitted.

Johnson plan similar in mechanism, but, vastly different in
list of those who could not participate.

1. those who had broken their oath to Const.

2. \$20,000 Property.

Johnson was a real radical, on social issue, economic issue.
Johnson courageous but tactless.

Congressional Plan. Stevens & Sumner
Stevens: the South a conquered province: Congress had
right to reconstruct.

Sumner: Congress had right to reconstruct because southern
states had committed suicide, reverted to territorial status.

Mar-Apr. 1867 Acts. South in five districts, Maj. Gen.
in command. register voters, maintain order, insure rights. Call
a convention to draw up const. Friction with civil
authorities to insure justice to Negroes -
who could not register? High mil officers,
volunteers into Confed, those who had broken oath
to Constitution.

State const had to adopt Fed amends. To pass
amendments, must have $\frac{3}{4}$ of states. Got passage in states
not yet recognized as states. Unconstitutional passage.

13-14-15 Amendment is heart of reconst.
14th Amendment may be most important. Gave radicals
the place as well as mil victory.

Two citizens = ~~fed~~ national most important. No
longer federal, a nation. No state may deny a citizen
a right which he has as a citizen of U.S.

Voting rights. All disqualified may regain rights
by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of congress. Confed debts could never be paid,
Northern debts must be paid.

strategoi = Greek
"general"

Early campaigns—

1. Most battles outstanding from standpoint of strategy and tactics

Confederates usually successful in the East.
Southern historians emphasize the East + Lee.
North won in the West.

Strategy of North - Anaconda plan of Scott.
Cut South into sections.

Water: control Miss, Tenn, Cumberland Rivers.
Chesapeake Bay, James River area. Atlantic area near.
Blockade of coast. Close blockade used.

Capture Richmond.

Strategy of South: defensive - counter attack
of North.

Navy to raid commerce at sea. Navy much more
progressive than Northern. Iron-clads, submarine
rifling in guns. Torpedoes.

Skirmishes in border states, W. Va. McClelland
Mo. Lyon. (Gen. Jackson) secession govt. Ky: neutral
state.

July 1861 - Bull Run - unique, farce.

Ch 6 - Adams.

McDowell had 3 weeks to train his troops - completely
undisciplined. Had advised against such an attack.
Sherman was an underling. Error - both sides expected
a short war. Newspapers egged them on.

McDowell (30,000) - no previous American Army officers
had commanded such a force.

Beauregard - cocky, little respect for authority.
(22,000) had a chance of reinforcements from Johnston
and Jackson (11,000)

Stonewall Jackson
wanted mil. dictatorship + Cromwell.

Historians like to believe the worst in a man.
Grant, McClelland.

Lincoln was stupid in many ways. Knew nothing
about fighting, but meddled with generals.

Kibby Smith, Sec. gen. at battle.
Key to victory: the 11,000 reinforcements.
Northern force at Harper's Ferry to prevent.

N
River
S
flanking attacks

confusion in Confed ranks. Jackson's troops known as
"Lost - cavalry". turned tide, rout in Federal army.

Fort Henry on Tennessee River.

Donelson on Cumberland. poorest men in
South put in command, best of North facing them.
their fall prefigured fall of Tenn. First combined
operations.

(Admiral Foote) command of river fleets.

At Donelson Grant won a nickname.

Opened Nashville to Federals, Tennessee conquered.
Andrew Johnson, mil. gov.

Confeds retreated to Corinth. Battle of Shiloh.
South had an able general in West, though not often so
recognized. A.S. Johnston. attacked Sunday Apr. 6.
surprise attack.

Rawlins' effect on Grant.

Could have been a Southern victory. Shiloh sign-
ificant because it lost Tennessee to the South. E. Tenn.

Yeoman farmers who opposed planters and plantations. Scotch-
Irish who hoped to industrialize.

Northern officers intelligent well-trained. lawyers,
primarily civilians; this saved the union. Could have set
up military dictatorship.

McClelland's plan for attack on Richmond. Peninsula
between James + York Rivers from Fortress Monroe. Land
+ water forces. Prevent reinforcements from Shenandoah.

Poorly executed:

1. Overly cautious McClelland.
2. Interference of Lincoln. McC. expected 40,000
column from Washington. Delay, + to keep reinf. from
coming.
3. South had best gens. in defense.

Sherman was a prophet of modern war.
(Total War)

Spring - Summer 1862.

Battles all along the way. McC. in sight of Richmond, dug in. Lee begins counter-attack. Jackson reinf. Lee.

Sign: first great chance to capture Richmond, failed because of political + military bungling.

Lee appears.

(Copperhead munt) Boosted morale of South, down in North. Long-range political effect.

Ft Monroe in Union hands.

In the West.

Shiloh.

Both ends of Miss. River.

N. New Madrid + Island #10 in River.

Memphis 1862. Miss. River falling. Tenn. Riv. to Corinth Miss in Fed Hands.

New Orleans captured by Farragut. Defended by a river navy. Ft. Jackson another, a river barrier. Poly plot group used in defense of forts.

Ben. Butler mil gov. of New Orleans. Massachusetts. Women bitter against invaders.

By Aug 1, 1862 much of Miss. River held. Vicksburg alone held in Confed.

In East.

Pope in command. Braggart. Late summer 1862, started out. Second Manassas. Pope vs. Lee + Jackson. Tactics about the same. Jackson's flanking maneuver won the day. After this battle, Lee took the offensive into Maryland.

Why did Lee invade North?

1. As long as South fought only a defensive fight, Engl + Fr. would not recognize or intervene.
2. Maryland might come into Confed.
3. Replenish South's supplies.

Lee checked at Antietam (Sharpsburg) bloody battle. frontal assault by McClelland. Not a decisive victory, but Lee withdrew.

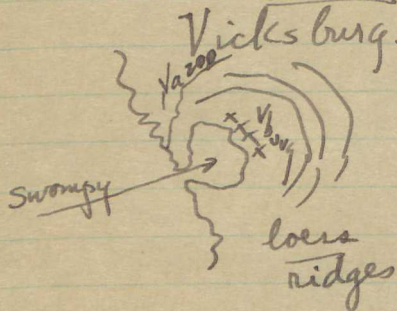
East 1862
Peninsula
Second Manassas
~~Miss River~~
Fredericksburg
Antietam.

West.
Ft. Henry + Donelson
Shiloh
Miss River

Fredericksburg: Burnside made frontal attack against well-entrenched troops.

Importance of year 1863: Two major battle most nearly decisive battles, fought. A fatal year for Confed. Meant final defeat of Confed.

Battles: Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville,



Defense guns seized at Norfolk at beginning of war.

Important because of rail lines.

Grant repulsed several times because of activities of N.B. Forrest, genius of

war.

Grant, after several failures, decided to come down Louisiana cross south of V'Burg, take Jackson, then attack V'Burg. Why did Fed. not bring ships from N.O.?

G. wanted to bring new channel across neck. River did not cooperate. 17 gunboats ran the batteries dramatic event. One hit. Extremely poor marksmanship in confed batteries.

Grant w/15,000 goes to Jackson. Pemberton in V'Burg w/32,000 weak man. J.E. Johnston comes to defend Jackson w/15,000. If two forces had combined, could have annihilated Grant. Jeff Davis ordered Pemberton to remain in V'Burg. Pressure from planters.

After taking Jackson + defeating Johnston, turned to V. Pemberton comes out to face double size force. skirmishes at Edwards, Big Black River. Siege warfare. Surrender July 3.

Campaign made Grant. Cut Confeds from supplies of west.

13 - Probs of Confed
Men & Measures.

Chancellorsville marked high-water mark of Confederacy
when popular hero wins, he gets credit; when he
loses, blames juniors.

Lee & Washington great because they could get along
with all factions -

Chancellorsville: Lee vs. Hooker. Tactics similar to Two Monocross fights. Flanking maneuvers.

Sign: High-water mark. Hooker retreated.
Loss of Jackson. Fatal loss.

Gettysburg: Lee attempted second invasion of North. Wanted victory on Northern soil to win foreign aid. (Lee not a good offensive genl.) Supplies.

Longstreet and J.E. Stuart blamed for defeat.

An accident - neither side wanted to fight here.

Lee's army under 3 corps: Longstreet, Ewell A.P. Hill. Longst. went faster, got to Capital of Pa. Meade followed. Lee hoped that Hooker was still in command. Concentrate at G'burg.

Why accident? Lee's cavalry gone, he did not know where Meade was. Stuart. Lee's orders not specific. Had Lee seen Grant Longstreet and Stuart would have known their orders, had Longst. been Jackson, he would have interpreted them aright.

First skirmish: Meade vs Hill's corps. Had Hill followed up, could have followed & won. Federals had better adv. at position.

Longstreet's plan: flank to South of Round Top. Lee's plan after skirmish, order Longstreet to attack Jul 2 to take Hills. Attack not til 3 pm a failure. Lee decided Jul 3 to attack frontally between ridges. Meade had expected attack there. Pickett + fresh troops, 15,000, charged. Slaughtered. There was only a slim chance of success.

Whole trouble: neither side had good intelligence. No plan at all, except Meade's defensive strategy.

Turning Point of War. In next year, Lee won many battles, but went back to Richmond.

p. 339. Legal justification of secession.
Basis: state rights. state sovereignty.
Right to secede + nullify. Const. grants rights to states. Calhounism.

342. Coupled leaders:
Toombs. Memminger. Benjamin Mallory.
Rep. no powerful political faction.

347. Finance. Sources of revenue.
1. Not much gold.
2. Issued paper money. Govt promise to pay, backed by Tax, some cotton.
Value depended upon mil. victories.
3. Taxes - real estate + slaves. on individuals.
Tax in kind. hard on farmer.
Income Tax
4. Bonds. borrowed.
Erlanger.

352. State Rights argument.
Brown + Vance strongly opposed Richmond.
state militia.

356. - Davis govt. Mrs. Chesnut's diary.
Trouble of Johnston.

358. - Pollard.

Problems of Confederacy.

1. Political.

(1) Administration cooperation - creating a political machine. Rel. of ex to legis.

Whole govt

(2) Cabinet.

Ablest = J. P. Benjamin. mostly Se State.

failing weakness: conceit.

Hallory - also capable. Perhaps more so than Welles in North. Important because he was willing to make innovations.

Memminger - Treas.

Reagan - Pres Gen - fine job.

Cabinet did not represent any single political unit. Policy-forming should represent majority of people. Govt & bureaucracy - not responsible to people. Confed should have represented hot-heads. Fault of Davis because he was not politically able. Alienated faction which brought on the war. Lincoln's cabinet designed to appease all factions.

(3) Personality of Davis. believed himself right.

(4) Technical, mechanical problems of govt. creation.

(5) Legislation

Conscription: exemption of big planters, slave-owners. 20. later 15 slaves. Provision for substitution.

Rich, slave-owners did not go.

Men could avoid draft by joining the state militia.

Govt & Citizens.

Who should control in time of war? Mil. or Civ.

Who is a radical?

So-called radicals were basically conservative. Only wanted to prosecute war vigorously, securing the peace. A few humanitarian toward negro. Believed that the South would be exactly what they claimed to be - rebels.

Problems of North.

1. Unconstitutional acts of Lincoln.

- a. Extension of regular army
- b. Use of funds not as planned.
- c. Suspend writ of habeas corpus.

Civil war basically altered constitution = at first federal, after a nation.

If constitution won't work, why have it?

p. 362. Stevens. Schuyler Colfax. W.D. Kelley. "Pig Iron". Tariff man. Pa.

Radicals: Seward, Cameron, Chase. Sumner. (leader). idealist. Higher law over const.

"Bluff Ben" Wade

Zack Chandler.

Trumbull.

364. Dems. in Congress. J.C. Breckinridge outstanding. E.D. Baker. Greatest man in congress: Bayard. of Del. Jos. Davis, A. Johnson.

368. Radical group: constantly meddled in war matters. Thad. Stevens + Chas. Sumner.

Formed a committee to investigate military matters; purpose: to get results. prod mil leaders. Result: more harm than good.

"Stone affair"

371-2. Confiscation Act. general law provided for seizure of all property used for insurrection.

1. Immed forfeiture of officer prop w/o warning, other rebel-supporting citizens after 60-days notice.

omit 12-9-16-17-18
20-21

Tues 19 + 28

23-1864 Conf.
24-Naval War.
(25-Wartime Politics
26 Peacemovements in 1864
29 Collapse of Confed.
lec $\Rightarrow$ Plans of Reconst.

What are the
rights of the individual
citizens in wartime?