Civil War Guide (1846-1877)

I. Four main causes of war
   a. Slavery
   b. Constitutional issues
   c. Economic Differences
   d. Political Blunders and Extremism

II. Events leading up to the Civil War (1846-1861)
   a. Conflict over new territories status
      i. Missouri Compromise/Compromise of 1820?
      ii. Wilmot Proviso
   iii. Election of 1828
      1. “Free Soilers”
      2. Popular Sovereignty Movement
   iv. The Compromise of 1850
      1. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun (The Great Triumvirate)
      2. Stipulations of compromise
   v. Agitation
      1. Fugitive Slave Law
      2. Underground RR
      3. “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”
   vi. Election of 1852
   vii. Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854
   viii. More Agitation
      1. “Bleeding Kansas”
      2. Sumner-Brooks incident
      3. Whig Split
         a. Know-Nothing Party
         b. Free Soilers
         c. Republicans
   ix. Election of 1856
   x. Other issues
      1. Lecompton Constitution
      2. Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)
   xi. Lincoln-Douglas Debates
      1. Lincoln “House Divided” speech
      2. Douglas “Freeport Doctrine”

b. Road to Secession
   i. Rise of Republican Party
   ii. Harpers Ferry (1859)
      1. John Brown
   iii. Election of 1860
      1. Split of Democratic Party
         a. Democrats v. Southern Democrats
      2. Lincoln and the Republicans
      3. Constitutional Union Party
   iv. Secession
1. South Carolina 1860
2. Formation of the Confederate States of America

v. Last Attempt
1. Crittenden Compromise

III. The Civil War (1861-1865)
a. Union Strategy, economics, society
   i. Offensive
   ii. Union Strategy
      1. General Winfield Scott
         a. Anaconda Plan
         b. Raise a large army
      2. Peninsula Campaign
         a. General George McClellan
         b. Invasion of Virginia (1862)

b. Confederate Strategy, economics, society
   i. Defensive

c. 1861-1862
   i. Lincoln Takes Office
   ii. Fort Sumter
   iii. Executive Orders
      1. 75,000 volunteer troops
      2. Suspended Writ of Habeas Corpus
   iv. Further Secession
      1. Virginia, NC, Tenn, and Arkansas (1861)
   v. Border States
      1. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky
   vi. First Battle of Bull Run (July 1861)
      1. “Stonewall” Jackson
   vii. Second Battle of Bull Run
   viii. Antietam (September 1862)
   ix. Fredericksburg (December 1862)
   x. Ironclads
      1. Merrimac and Monitor
   xi. Grant takes control in the West
      1. Ulysses S. Grant
         a. Capture of Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson
         b. Shiloh
      2. Union Victory at New Orleans
   xii. Confederacy and Foreign Affairs
      1. Relationship w/ Britain and France
      2. “Trent Affair” (1861)
      3. Confederate Raider Ships
   xiii. The End of Slavery
      1. First (1861) and Second (1862) Confiscation Acts
      2. Emancipation Proclamation (September 22, 1862)
         a. What states did it apply to? What states did it not apply to?
         b. Impacts
3. 13th Amendment (after Lincoln assassination)

xiv. Freedmen in the War
    1. Massachusetts 54th Regiment

d. 1863-1865
    i. Confederate Desperation
    ii. Turning Points
        1. Vicksburg (spring 1863)
           a. Control of Mississippi
        2. Gettysburg (July 1863)
           a. Confederacy on the Offensive
           b. “Pickett’s Charge”
        3. Gettysburg Address (November 1863)
    iii. Grant as General in the East
        1. Strategy: War of Attrition
           a. Sherman’s March
              i. General Tecumseh Sherman
           ii. Total War
    iv. Election of 1864
        1. McClellan v. Lincoln
        2. Republicans become the “Unionist” party
        3. “War Democrats” and Andrew Johnson
    e. The End of the War (1865)
        i. Fall of Richmond
        ii. Surrender at Appomattox (April 1865)
    f. Assassination of Lincoln (April 14th, 1865)

IV. Reconstruction (1865-1877)
    a. Issues facing the Union post war
        i. How would the South rebuild its society and economy?
        ii. What to do with 4 million freed African Americans?
        iii. To what extent was the Federal government responsible for helping freed African Americans?
        iv. How should “rebel” states be treated/punished?
        v. Who had the authority to address the primary issues of reconstruction?
    b. Presidential Reconstruction: 1863-1866
    c. Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan
        i. “Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction” (initial plans 1863)
           1. 10% plan
        ii. Congressional Dissent
           1. Wade-Davis Bill (1864)
           2. Pocket Veto
        iii. Freedmen’s Bureau
    d. Andrew Johnson in Office
        i. Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan
           1. The Rise of the South (again)
              a. Reconstruction Plan too lenient
                 i. Johnson’s Veto’s and Pardon’s
                 ii. “Black Codes” created by Southern Legislatures
        e. Congressional Reconstruction: 1866-1877
i. Republican Party
   1. Moderates v. Radicals
      a. Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens
ii. Civil Rights Act of 1866, leads to...
   1. 14th Amendment (proposed 1866, ratified 1868)
iii. The Election of 1866
   1. Republican domination by “Waving the Bloody Shirt”
iv. Reconstruction Acts of 1867 (3 acts)
   1. Military Districts
v. Impeachment of Johnson
   1. “Tenure of Office Act” violation?
vi. Election of 1868
   1. Ulysses S. Grant
vii. More Civil Rights
   1. Passage of the 15th Amendment (1869)
   2. The Civil Rights Act of 1875
viii. Reconstruction Impact on the South
   1. Scalawags and Carpetbaggers
   2. Redeemers
   3. Freedmen
      a. Sharecropping system
   4. Successes v. Failures of reconstruction in south?
ix. Reconstruction Impact on the North
   1. Return of Spoils system
   2. Corruption during Grant’s Presidency
      a. Credit Moblier Affair
      b. Whiskey Ring
      c. The “Tweed” Ring
         i. Boss Tweed
x. Election of 1872
   1. Grant wins again “Waving the Bloody Shirt”
xi. The Panic of 1873
   1. Overspeculation
   2. “Greenback” v. Gold
f. The End of Reconstruction
i. Republicans v. southern democrat “Redeemers”
   1. KKK and southern animosity toward Military Governments and Republican controlled south
   2. The Amnesty Act of 1872
ii. The Election of 1876
   1. Hayes v. Tilden
   2. Compromise of 1877 (Hayes-Tilden Compromise)