

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
 - a. "The Alabama"
 - 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)