The Civil War

I. The Union Home Front
   A. Mobilization and Finance
      1. First conscription – can buy way out, Lincoln asks for more troops before Congress meets
      2. Increased tariffs, income tax, sold bonds, printed currency “greenbacks”
      3. War profiteers – industry/manufacturing make a lot of money – some corrupt
   B. Suspension of Civil Liberties/Ignoring the Constitution
      1. Lincoln thought better to save United States than follow Constitution
         A. Blockade, increased army, $2 million to 3 men for army purchases – none of this in Constitution
      2. Needs to keep border states
         A. Suspends habeas corpus – don’t tell why arrested
         B. “supervised” voting – colored ballots – march past armed guards
         C. Newspapers / editors influenced / pressured
      C. Election of 1864 – Republican Party becomes Union Party for a bit
         1. “bayonet vote” – some soldiers return to vote / others vote on front
         2. Sherman captures Atlanta – gives boost to cause

II. Southern Home Front – President Jefferson Davis declared martial law – suspended habeas corpus
   A. Confederate Constitution – can’t have strong federal government when some states still want to threaten secession
   B. Mobilization and Finance – must have conscription – leads to class conflict – poor serve
      1. Tariffs hard to collect due to blockade – money made through bonds
      2. Prints a lot of money with no value – extreme inflation

III. Foreign Affairs/Diplomacy – must gain European support (South) / keep Europe out (USA)
   A. Trent Affair – Union takes two diplomats off ship for Britain – looks bad
   B. Some Canadians working with South to bomb Northern cities
   C. Napoleon III takes opportunity to ignore Monroe Doctrine and take over Mexico

IV. Military strategy – Mississippi River, Capitals, Blockade “Anaconda”, Attrition, Wait

V. Ending Slavery – Confiscation Act – army seizes property of South = slaves
   A. Emancipation Proclamation – after Antietam – frees none – only in seceding states
   B. Freedmen’s Bureau – government sponsored agency – goes South to educate blacks
   C. Thirteenth Amendment – frees slaves

VI. Major effects – slavery banned, secession issue finally ended, industry can now expand
   A. Industry/North decides future path of nation – no longer aristocracy/agrarian
   B. Role of Central Government expanded
      1. 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments – first amendments that don’t take power away
      2. Taxation – printing currency – National Banking System
      3. Standing army
      4. Freedmen’s Bureau – American sponsored welfare program – precedent
   C. Labor Saving Devices – change occupations – move to petroleum/coal jobs
      1. Labor moves to West looking for jobs
   D. Women – took jobs of men – government workers
      1. Fighting – spies, impersonating men
      2. Nurses – Clara Barton – starts Red Cross later
      3. Raised money for cause – soldiers – organized bazaars/fairs/made goods to sell