

Foner 3/e
Chapter 14
Chapter Outline

- I. First modern war
 - A. Industrial-era weaponry
 - B. Mobilization of society against society
- II. Initial outlook
 - A. Union's material advantages
 - B. Confederacy's strategic advantages
 - C. Spirit and composition of respective armies
- III. Modern challenges of war
 - A. The technology of the war
 - 1. Transportation
 - 2. Communication
 - 3. Warships
 - 4. Arms
 - 5. Medical care
 - 6. Greater destruction
 - B. The public and the war
 - 1. Propaganda
 - a. Union
 - b. Confederate
 - 2. War coverage
 - a. News correspondence
 - b. Photography
 - C. Mobilizing resources
 - 1. Areas in need of
 - a. Rail
 - b. Banking
 - c. Tax
 - d. Military supplies
 - 2. Comparative performance of Union and Confederacy
 - a. Initial unpreparedness of each side
 - b. Eventual supremacy of Union military provision
 - c. Defensive strategy of Confederacy, under Robert E. Lee
 - d. Union's early failure to exploit military advantages
 - e. Lincoln's strategic insights
 - i. Need to pursue South's armies
 - ii. Need to target slavery
- IV. The war (1861–62)
 - A. In the East
 - 1. Major battles
 - a. First Bull Run
 - b. Seven Days' Campaign
 - c. Second Bull Run
 - d. Antietam
 - e. Fredericksburg
 - 2. Top generals
 - a. George B. McClellan (Army of the Potomac)
 - b. Robert E. Lee (Army of Northern Virginia)
 - B. In the West
 - 1. General Ulysses S. Grant
 - 2. Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson
 - 3. Occupation of New Orleans by Admiral David G. Farragut

4. Battle of Shiloh
- V. Coming of emancipation
 - A. Initial Union disclaimers
 1. Abraham Lincoln
 2. Congress
 3. Military commanders
 - B. Adoption of "contraband of war" policy
 - C. Slave responses to war
 1. Perception of "freedom war"
 2. Escape to Union lines
 3. Provision of intelligence to Union army
 4. Disruption of plantations
 - D. Steps toward emancipation
 1. Growing support in North
 2. Congressional measures
 - a. Ban on return of fugitive slaves
 - b. Abolition in District of Columbia and territories
 - c. Second Confiscation Act
 3. Lincoln's shifting position
 - a. Rescinding of John C. Frémont's emancipation decree (Missouri)
 - b. Proposal for gradual, compensated emancipation in border states
 - c. Endorsement of colonization
 - E. Emancipation Proclamation
 1. Lincoln's decision
 - a. Reasoning behind
 - b. Timing of announcement
 2. Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation
 - a. Terms
 - b. Northern reaction
 - i. Racial alarm by Democrats
 - ii. Republican setbacks in fall elections
 - iii. Lincoln response
 3. Issuance of Emancipation Proclamation
 - a. Terms
 - i. Extent of emancipation
 - ii. Limits of emancipation
 - b. Implications
 - i. Merging of war goals of union and abolition
 - ii. Commitment of North to black enlistment
 - iii. Recognition that freedpeople's future lay in America
 - F. Black soldiers in Union army
 1. Steps toward black enlistment
 - a. Initial refusal to accept black volunteers
 - b. Employment of escaped slaves in non-combat positions
 - c. Recruitment of black soldiers
 2. Black military performance
 - a. Numbers who served and died
 - b. Record of bravery
 - c. Impact on public consciousness
 3. Impact on black participants
 - a. Experience of freedom
 - b. Seedbed for postwar black leadership
 4. Unequal treatment of black troops
 - a. Kinds of inequality in Army
 - b. Contrast to practice in Navy

- c. Exceptional brutality from Confederate captors
 - 5. Legacies of black military effort
 - a. Heightened black sense of entitlement to citizenship
 - b. Expanded northern commitment to equal rights
 - c. Impact on Lincoln
- VI. The second American revolution
 - A. New conceptions of American nation
 - 1. As embodiment of universal ideals
 - a. Political democracy
 - b. Human liberty
 - c. Equal rights
 - 2. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - 3. Lincoln's vision; the U.S. as a nation-state
 - 4. From "union" to "nation"
 - a. Expansion of government power and responsibilities
 - b. Shift in balance of power from state to federal government
 - 5. The war and American religion
 - B. Liberty in wartime
 - 1. Limits of wartime dissent
 - a. Arrests of critics of war effort or government
 - b. Suspension of habeas corpus
 - 2. Limits of wartime suppression
 - a. Continued presence of Democratic press
 - b. Continued holding of contested elections
 - C. The North's transformation
 - 1. Economic growth and development
 - a. Industry
 - b. Agriculture
 - 2. Federal contribution to
 - a. Homestead Act
 - b. Land Grant College Act
 - c. Land grant for transcontinental railroad
 - i. Terms of grant
 - ii. Scale of project
 - iii. Impact of project
 - 3. New financial system
 - a. Increased tariffs
 - b. New taxes
 - i. On production and consumption of goods
 - ii. On income
 - c. Government borrowing
 - d. New national paper currency; "greenbacks"
 - i. Issued by federal government
 - ii. Issued by federally chartered banks
 - 4. Forging of industrial fortunes
 - D. The war and Native Americans
 - 1. Federal troops withdrawn from the West
 - 2. Increased conflict between Natives and settlers
 - 3. Especially in the North; Sioux
 - 4. Slave holding tribes sided with Confederacy
 - E. Women and the war
 - 1. New job opportunities
 - a. In factories
 - b. In professions
 - c. In government offices

- 2. Involvement in military campaigns
 - 3. Participation in voluntary associations
 - a. United States Sanitary Commission
 - b. Expanded sense of public role
 - c. Leading figures
 - i. Clara Barton
 - ii. Mary Livermore
 - F. Social and political tensions
 - 1. Targets of resentment
 - a. "Copperhead" opposition
 - b. Expanded federal power
 - c. Inequalities of draft system
 - d. Business profits
 - e. Prospect of racial equality
 - 2. New York City draft riots
- VII. State and society in the South
 - A. Limitations of Confederate governance
 - 1. President Jefferson Davis
 - 2. "King Cotton Diplomacy"
 - a. Failed effort to compel British recognition
 - b. Prod to expanded production overseas
 - 3. Obstructionist governors
 - B. Southern white sentiment
 - 1. Initial wave of enthusiasm for Confederacy
 - 2. Points of growing disaffection
 - a. Inequalities of draft system
 - b. Material shortages
 - c. Material devastation
 - d. "Impressment" of farmers' goods
 - e. Impoverishment of yeomen
 - 3. Manifestations of disaffection
 - a. Food riots
 - b. Desertion
 - c. Southern Unionists
 - i. Organized movements
 - ii. Secret societies
 - iii. Suppression of
 - C. Southern white women and the Confederacy
 - 1. Wartime burdens on the homefront
 - 2. Increasing disgruntlement with war
 - D. Initiative to bring slaves into Confederate army
 - 1. Backing for plan by Confederate authorities
 - 2. Rejection by Confederate Senate
 - 3. Eventual approval by Lee, Confederate Congress
- VIII. Progress of the war (1863–64)
 - A. Continued momentum of Confederacy
 - 1. Victory at Chancellorsville
 - 2. Lee's invasion of the North
 - B. Turning point
 - 1. Union victory at Gettysburg
 - 2. Confederate surrender at Vicksburg
 - C. Grant's war of attrition
 - 1. The Wilderness
 - 2. Spotsylvania
 - 3. Cold Harbor

- 4. Petersburg
 - D. William T. Sherman's march to Atlanta
- IX. Election of 1864
 - A. Initial doubts about Lincoln's prospects
 - B. Radical Republican groundswell for Frémont candidacy
 - C. Democratic nomination of McClellan
 - D. Late surge for Lincoln
 - E. Lincoln victory
- X. Wartime rehearsals for Reconstruction
 - A. Emerging questions concerning transition from slavery to freedom
 - B. Sea Island experiment
 - 1. Participants
 - 2. Range of perspectives and agendas
 - C. Louisiana and Mississippi Valley
 - 1. Participants
 - 2. Range of perspectives and agendas
 - D. Northern debate over terms of southern readmission
 - 1. Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan
 - 2. Radical Republicans' Wade-Davis Plan
- XI. Conclusion of War (1864–65)
 - A. Sherman's March to the Sea, then South Carolina
 - B. Congressional passage of Thirteenth Amendment
 - C. Lincoln's second inaugural
 - D. Union occupation of Richmond
 - E. Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox
 - F. The war and the world
 - 1. U.S. military power recognized in Europe
 - 2. Lincoln and Grant seen as nation builders by Europeans
 - G. The war and American history
 - 1. End of slavery
 - 2. The foundation of modern America
 - 3. Increased power of federal government
 - H. Assassination of Lincoln
 - 1. Story of
 - 2. Scope of national mourning