

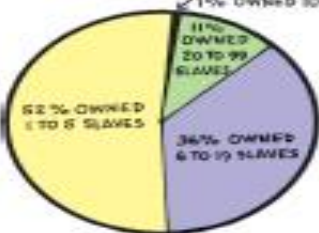





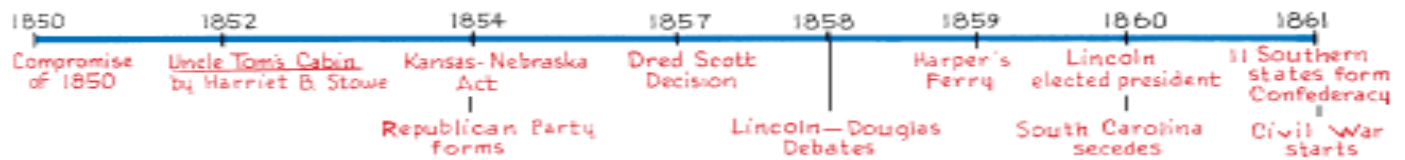
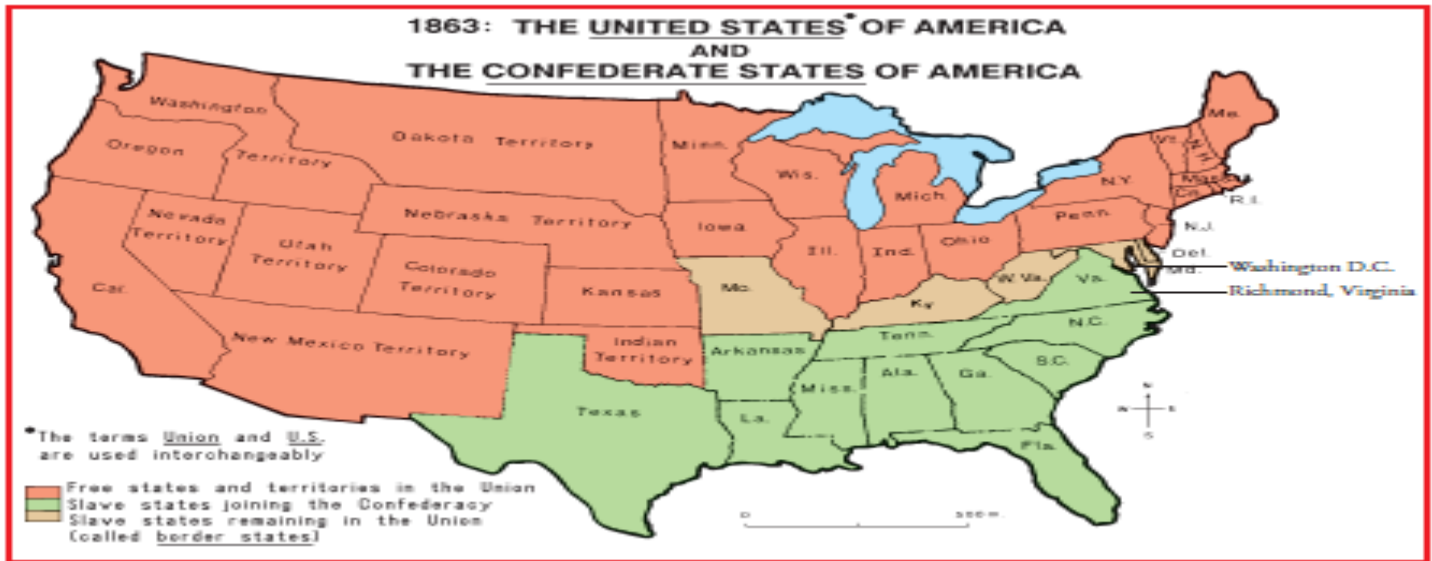


UIL Civil War Study Guide

Causes of the Civil War

| 1. STATES' RIGHTS | | 2. SLAVERY | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
|  <p>South: for <i>state</i> sovereignty</p> |  <p>North: for <i>national</i> sovereignty</p> | <p>In 1860 only about 25 percent of southerners owned slaves, but most southerners felt slave labor was essential for their economy. Northerners opposed slavery mainly because of job competition between free and slave laborers. The circle graph represents slave distribution among southerners who did own slaves.</p>  <p>South: slave labor</p> |  <p>North: free labor</p> | | |
| 3. TARIFF DISPUTES | | 4. DIFFERENT ECONOMIES | | 5. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES | |
|  <p>South: wanted low tariffs.</p> <p>North: wanted high tariffs to protect its manufactured goods against the competition of foreign goods.</p> | |  <p>South: agriculture</p> <p>North: commerce and industry</p> |  <p>Southern planter</p> |  <p>Northern industrialist</p> | |



Sectionalism – The North, South, and West each developed its own unique way of life. Each section felt loyalty towards their own section than to the country as a whole.

North – Rise of factory system, became a center of industry

West – Emerged as the nation’s “Bread Basket”

South – Cotton and slavery dominated the South’s economy, large plantations based on slave labor

Slavery

Missouri Compromise – prohibited slavery in most of the Louisiana Territory above the “Missouri Compromise Line”. Missouri joined the US as a slave state and Maine joined the US as a free state to maintain the balance between free and slave states.

Compromise of 1850 – California entered the Union as a free state. Split the remainder of land in the Mexican Cession into 2 territories: the Utah Territory and the New Mexico Territory. These two territories would practice popular sovereignty where the citizens would vote on whether slavery would be permitted in these territories.

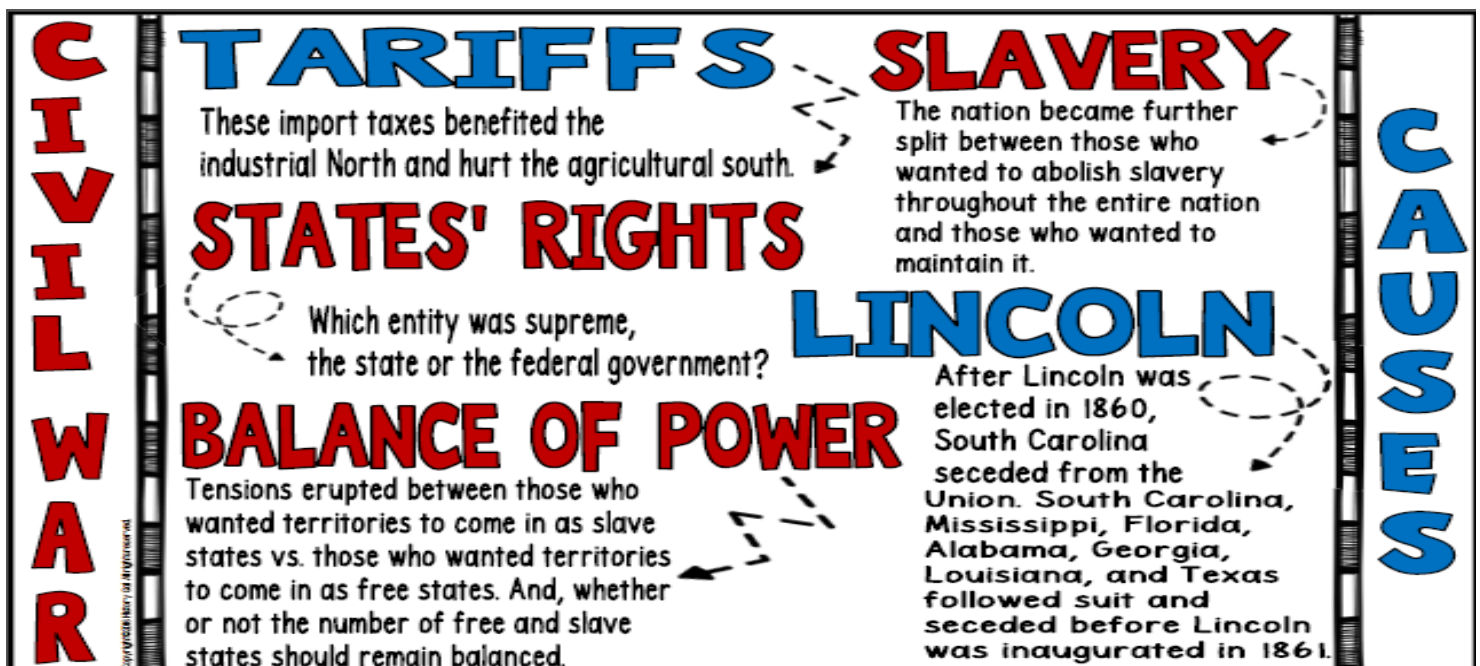
Fugitive Slave Law passed requiring that all escaped slaves to be returned to the South. Required all citizens to help catch and return runaway slaves. Northerners opposed it




Kansas-Nebraska Act – Allowed for Kansas and Nebraska Territories to use popular sovereignty--the idea that the citizens of these territories would decide whether slavery would be allowed in their new state.

Bleeding Kansas -violent conflicts in Kansas between proslavery & antislavery groups (led by John Brown)

Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857) – Ruled that Africans were not citizens but instead considered as property. Also ruled that the Missouri







Compromise was unconstitutional. This court decision angered northerners in the years leading up the Civil War.



| CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
|---|---|
| <p>GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE of Virginia Commander, Army of Northern Virginia</p>  <p>I have fought against the people of the North because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the South its dearest rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and I have never seen the day when I did not pray for them.</p> <p>General Pierre G.T. Beauregard General Braxton Bragg General Simon Bolivar Buckner General Jubal Early General Nathan Bedford Forrest General Ambrose P. Hill General John Bell Hood General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson General Albert Sidney Johnston General Joseph E. Johnston General James Longstreet General John C. Pemberton General J.E.B. (Jeb) Stuart</p>  | <p>LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT of Illinois Commander, All Northern Armies</p>  <p>"Bobby Lee, Bobby Lee, he'll do this, that, and the other." I'm tired of hearing about Bobby Lee. You'd think he was going to do a double somersault and land in our rear. Quit thinking about what he's going to do to you and think about what you're going to do to him.</p> <p>General Don Carlos Buell General Ambrose E. Burnside General Benjamin F. Butler Admiral David G. Farragut General Henry W. Halleck General Joseph Hooker General Irvin McDowell General George B. McClellan General George G. Meade General William S. Rosecrans General Winfield Scott General Philip Sheridan General William Tecumseh Sherman</p> |
| STRATEGY | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capture Washington, D.C., the Union capital ◆ Seize central Pennsylvania ◆ Divide Northwest and Northeast ◆ Gain recognition of Confederacy's independence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capture Richmond, the Confederate capital ◆ Blockade the South ◆ Split the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River |
| ADVANTAGES | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Outstanding generals, many of whom had fought in the Mexican War ◆ Strong military tradition ◆ Strong motivation—fighting to preserve way of life ◆ Fighting on home ground—knew the territory ◆ Skilled with guns and horses because of rural experiences ◆ Cotton could be exchanged on world market for weapons and manufactured goods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Superior leadership of Abraham Lincoln ◆ Larger population ◆ Military power—a five-to-two advantage in men available to fight ◆ Industrial power; more manufactured goods ◆ Greater wealth ◆ Three-fourths more railroads ◆ Two-thirds more farm acreage ◆ Controlled shipping |
| DISADVANTAGES | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Autocratic leadership of Jefferson Davis ◆ Inflation: printed paper money that lost its value because of no hard currency (gold/silver), called specie, backing it ◆ Inferior numbers in men, money, and machinery ◆ State sovereignty yielded to national sovereignty in order to conduct the war | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Weak motivation—not fighting for a cause ◆ Unaggressive officers—failed to press advantages ◆ Far from home base—resulting in poor communications and a long supply line ◆ 3,500-mile enemy coastline—hard to blockade ◆ Vast land—could conquer but not hold territory ◆ European aid to Confederacy |

Key People by Era: Civil War

- Henry Clay- Great Compromiser, represented the West
- Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederate States of America
- Robert E. Lee- General of the Confederate Army
- Ulysses S. Grant- General of the Union Army
- William Carney- 1st African American to win the congressional medal of honor, member of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts
- Stonewall Jackson- Got his nickname at the Battle of Bull Run
- Roger Taney- Supreme Court Justice during the Dred Scott Decision
- Phillip Bazaar- Hispanic received Congressional Medal of Honor, naval commander
- Clara Barton- Nurse during the Civil War, started the Red Cross
- John Salmon (Rip) Ford- In May 1865 he led Confederate forces in the battle of Palmito **Ranch**, the last battle of the Civil War.

| Region | President | Main General | 2nd General |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| NORTH (UNION) | Abraham Lincoln  | Ulysses S. Grant  | William Tecumseh Sherman  |
| SOUTH (Confederacy) | Jefferson Davis  | Robert E. Lee  | Thomas Stonewall Jackson  |



William Carney
54th Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry

1861-1865 - THE CIVIL WAR
Latinos in the Blue & the Gray

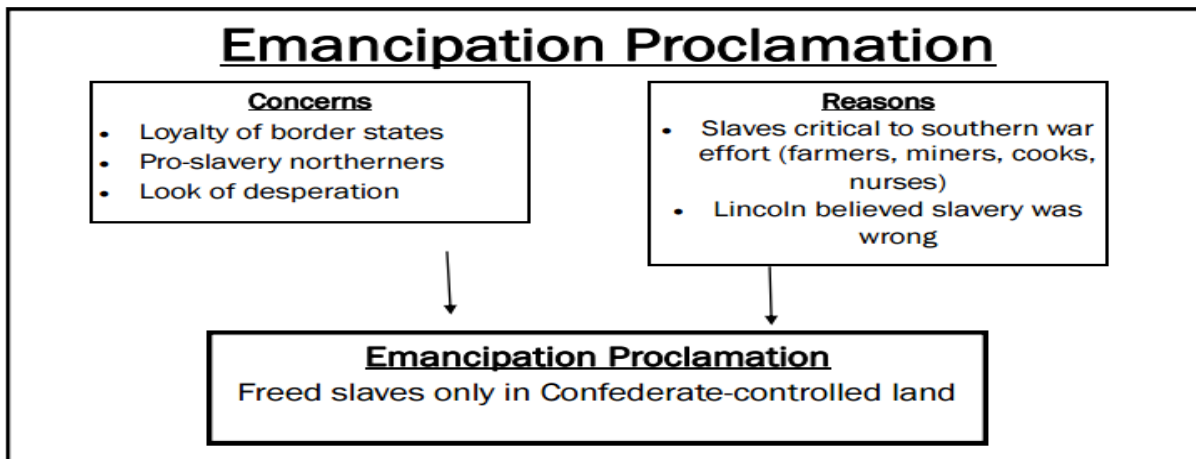
15 January 1865

Citation:
On board the U.S.S. Santiago de Cuba during the Assault of Fort Fisher on 15 January 1865. As one of a boat crew detailed to one of the generals on shore, O.S. Bazaar bravely entered the fort in the assault and accompanied his party in carrying dispatches at the height of the battle. He was 1 of 6 men who entered the fort in the assault from the fleet.

Philip Bazaar
Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy
Born: Chile, So. America

MEDAL OF HONOR

Reference: Hispanic American Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients Gallery - http://www.hispanicmilitary.com/1862/history_santiago_31p_medal_of_honor.html



Lincoln elected President- Lincoln was elected as the first Republican Party president in 1860.

South Carolina Succeeds- Dec. 1860 – South Carolina is the first state to secede from the Union. Six other states will follow and form the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis is elected President of the Confederacy

Texas Secession- the U.S. state of **Texas** declared its **secession** from the United States of America on February 2, **1861**, and joined the Confederate States on March 2, **1861**, after it replaced its governor, Sam Houston, when he refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

Fort Sumter- Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Start of the Civil War.

Emancipation Proclamation, 1862 -Freed all slaves in the Confederate States, not the loyal Border States (Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware). Lincoln wanted to keep foreign countries out of the war, and to prevent Southern states from using black troops for combat and to keep the loyal Border States.

Battle of Antietam: bloodiest battle of the Civil War

Fall of Vicksburg: Grant forced Confederates to surrender Vicksburg; Union controlled Mississippi; Confederacy split.

Battle of Gettysburg: Union victory in Pennsylvania; Confederates never attacked in Union territory again; turning point of the Civil War

Gettysburg Address: famous Lincoln speech delivered at battle site honoring Union soldiers who gave their lives to ensure that “government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth”

Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address: with end of war in sight, focused on healing nation’s wounds “with malice toward none, with charity for all”

April 9th, 1865: Union general Ulysses S. Grant accepted Confederate general Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia

Battle of Palomino Ranch - generally recognized as the final battle of the American Civil War, since it was the last engagement between organized forces of the Union Army and Confederate States Army involving casualties. 12, 1865 – May 13, 1865 near Brownsville Texas

Assassination of Lincoln: shortly after his reelection, Lincoln was shot and killed in a Washington D.C. theatre (Fords Theatre) by John Wilkes Booth.

Reconstruction

After Lincoln's assassination Andrew Johnson became President and tried to rebuild the nation after the war.

Freedmen's Bureau: Helped former slaves by distributing food, clothing, and medical supplies. They helped create colleges and schools for African Americans.

Civil Rights Act: Granted African Americans full citizenship and voting rights.

After 1866 the Radical Reconstruction Congress passed more laws to try and punish the south:

Reconstruction Act of 1867: imposed military rule in southern states and required ratification of the 14th amendment for readmission to the Union.

Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871: helped enforce the 15th Amendment by protecting the rights of black voters.

Radical Republicans: Republicans who wanted to punish the South for the Civil War.

| Reconstruction Era | Significance |
|---------------------------|--|
| Black Codes | Created by the South - laws which were intended of restricting African Americans' freedom, and pushed them to work in a labor economy based on low wages or debt |
| Hiram Rhodes Revels | First African American elected to Congress |
| Homestead Act of 1862 | Made cheap land available to settlers. If citizens "improved" gov't land then after 5 years citizens could own it |
| Morrill Act of 1862 | Set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West |
| Dawes Act of 1887 | Removed Indians to government reservations in the West |
| Transcontinental Railroad | Connected the Great Plains to the West. Chinese immigrants helped build the railroad. |

Free Citizens Vote

13th Amendment – Abolished slavery. Set all slaves Free

14th Amendment – Granted all individuals born in the U.S. citizenship

15th Amendment – Granted black men the right to Vote

