

## Study Guide Ch. 20

## AP US HISTORY

### Girding for War: The North and South, 1861-1865

**Theme:** The North effectively brought to bear its long-term advantages of industrial might and human resources to wage a devastating total war against the South. The war helped organize and modernize northern society, while the south, despite heroic efforts, was economically and socially crushed.

**Theme:** Lincoln's skillful political leadership helped keep the crucial Border States in the Union and maintain northern morale, while his effective diplomacy kept Britain and France from aiding the Confederacy.

#### Summary:

South Carolina's firing on Fort Sumter aroused the North for war. Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the rebellion drove four upper South states into the Confederacy. Lincoln used an effective combination of political persuasion and force to keep the deeply divided Border States in the Union.

The Confederacy enjoyed initial advantages of upper-class European support, military leadership, and defensive position on its own soil. The North enjoyed the advantages of lower class European support, industrial and population resources, and political leadership.

The British upper class sympathized with the South and abetted Confederate naval efforts. But effective diplomacy and Union military success thwarted those efforts and kept Britain as well as France neutral in the war.

Lincoln's political leadership proved effective in mobilizing the North for war, despite political opposition and resistance to his infringement on civil liberties. The North eventually mobilized its larger troop resources of war and ultimately turned to an unpopular unfair draft system.

Northern economic and financial strengths enabled it to gain an advantage over the less industrialized South. The changes in society opened new opportunities for women, who had contributed significantly to the war effort in both the North and South. Since most of the war was waged on Southern soil, the South was left devastated by the war.

#### Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

Fort Sumter

William H. Seward

Richmond

Jefferson Davis

Robert E. Lee

Edwin M. Stanton

Stonewall Jackson

Draft Riots

*Trent* Affair

Morrill Tariff Act

The *Alabama*

National Banking Act

Laird rams

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell

Napoleon III

Clara Barton

Maximilian

Sally Tompkins

#### Answer:

1. Discuss the **secession crisis** and the reasons why Lincoln chose to contest southern secession.
2. How did the **Border States** respond to secession and the war?
3. List the **strengths and weaknesses** of the North and South as war broke out.
4. Why did **King Cotton** fail the south in the Civil War?
5. How did the war affect the liberties and freedoms of both northerners and southerners, including those who would be forced to fight?
6. How did each side pay for the cost of the war and what were the economic effects (short and long term) for each region?

**Identification:** *Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Five crucial states where succession failed but slavery still survived
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The effective Northern naval effort to strangle the southern economy and dethrone “King Cotton”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A ship from which two Confederate diplomats were removed, creating a major crisis between London and Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vessel built in Britain that wreaked havoc on Northern shipping until it was finally sunk in 1864
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ironclad warships that were kept out of Confederates hands by Minister Adams’s stern protests to the British government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Provision established by Congress in 1863, after volunteers ran out, that provoked violent protests in Northern cities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Slippery Northern men who collected fees for enlisting in the Union army and then deserted
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Medical occupation that gained new status and employment opportunities because of women’s Civil War service
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Financial arrangement set up by the federal government to sell government bonds and stabilize currency
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Scornful term for Northern manufacturers who made quick fortunes out of selling cheaply made shoes and other inadequate goods to the U.S. Army
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Civil liberty that was suspended by Lincoln in defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court’s chief justice
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Organization developed to provide medical supplies and assistance to Union armies in the field

**Putting Things in Order:**

*Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ Enactment of military draft causes major riots in New York City
- \_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon III’s puppet emperor is removed from power in Mexico under threat of American intervention
- \_\_\_\_\_ The firing on Fort Sumter unifies the North and leads to Lincoln’s call for troops
- \_\_\_\_\_ The *Alabama* escapes from a British port and begins wreaking havoc on Northern shipping
- \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Francis Adams’s successful diplomacy prevents the Confederacy from obtaining two Laird ram warships

**Matching People, Places and Events:**

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Napoleon III          | <b>A.</b> American envoy whose shrewd, careful diplomacy pushed the British toward neutrality and avoided confrontations that might have led to war   |
| ___ 2. Charles Francis Adams | <b>B.</b> An Old World aristocrat, manipulated as a puppet in Mexico, who was shot when his puppet-master deserted him                                |
| ___ 3. Canada                | <b>C.</b> A leader somewhat inexperienced in national politics and war but a genius at inspiring and directing the Union cause                        |
| ___ 4. Archduke Maximilian   | <b>D.</b> Leader whose conflict with states' rights advocates and rigid personality harmed his ability to mobilize and direct the Southern war effort |
| ___ 5. New York City         | <b>E.</b> Nation whose upper classes hyped for a Confederate victory, while its working class sympathized with the antislavery North                  |
| ___ 6. Britain               | <b>F.</b> Slippery French dictator who ignored the Monroe Doctrine by intervening in Mexican politics   |
| ___ 7. Abraham Lincoln       | <b>G.</b> Site of raids and plots by both Southern agents and anti-British Americans during the Civil War--related Anglo-American crisis              |
| ___ 8. Jefferson Davis       | <b>H.</b> Helped transform nursing into a respected profession during the Civil War   |
| ___ 9. Elizabeth Blackwell   | <b>I.</b> Scene of the largest Northern antidraft riot in 1863  |
| ___ 10. Clara Barton         | <b>J.</b> First woman physician, organizer of the United States sanitary Commission   |

**Matching Cause and Effect:**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | <b>Cause</b>   | <b>Effect</b>  |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. South Carolina's assault on Fort Sumter                                 | <b>A.</b> Split the South in two and opened the way for Sherman's invasion of Georgia                |
| ___ 2. Lincoln's first call for troops to suppress the "rebellion"             | <b>B.</b> Enabled Northern generals to wear down Southern armies, even at the cost of many lives     |
| ___ 3. Lincoln's careful use of moral persuasion, politics, and military force | <b>C.</b> Unified the North and made it determined to preserve the Union by military force           |
| ___ 4. The large Northern human-resources advantage                            | <b>D.</b> Eventually gave the Union a crucial economic advantage over the nonindustrial South        |
| ___ 5. The North's naval blockade and industrial superiority                   | <b>E.</b> Deterred the British and French from recognizing and aiding the Confederacy                |
| ___ 6. The British aristocracy's sympathy with the South                       | <b>F.</b> Caused four more Upper South states to secede and join the Confederacy                     |
| ___ 7. American minister C. F. Adams's diplomacy                               | <b>G.</b> Kept the Border State in the Union   |
| ___ 8. Grant's victory at Vicksburg  | <b>H.</b> Led the British government toward actions that aided the Confederacy and angered the Union |
| ___ 9. The class-biased unfairness of the Civil War draft                      | <b>I.</b> Led to riots by underprivileged Northern whites, especially Irish-Americans                |
| ___ 10. Lincoln's belief that the Civil War emergency required drastic action  | <b>J.</b> Led to temporary infringements on civil liberties and Congress's constitutional powers     |

## **Chapter 20 Study Guide Answers**

### **Identification:**

1. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri (West Virginia also possible)
2. (naval) blockade
3. *Trent*
4. *Alabama*
5. Laird rams
6. draft
7. “bounty jumpers”
8. nursing
9. National Banking System
10. “shoddy millionaires”
11. writ of *habeus corpus*
12. United States Sanitary Commission

### **Putting Things in Order:**

4, 5, 1, 2, 3

### **People, Places, and Events:**

1. F
2. A
3. G
4. B
5. I
6. E
7. C
8. D
9. J
10. H

### **Cause and Effect:**

1. C
2. F
3. G
4. B
5. D
6. H
7. E
8. A
9. I
10. J