The Civil War

I. The Union Homefront
- 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 habeus 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 - 49 times/others vote on front
  - 2. Sherman captures Atlanta – gives boost to cause

II. Southern Homefront – President Jefferson Davis declared martial law – suspended habeus corpus
- A. Confederate Constitution – can't have strong fed. gov't 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 – gov't 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 West looking for jobs
- D. Women – took jobs of men – gov't 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