

CHAPTER FOURTEEN THE CIVIL WAR

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Fourteen should enable the student to understand:

1. The reasons why all attempts to reach a compromise in the time-honored way failed in 1860 and 1861.
2. The unique problems faced by the newly inaugurated President Lincoln, and his use of executive powers to solve them up to July 4, 1861.
3. The many interpretations of the causes of the Civil War advanced by historians.
4. The ways in which the Confederate States of America compared with the United States in manpower, natural resources, finances, industrial potential, and public support.
5. The significant legislation enacted by Congress once southern members were no longer a factor.
6. The considerations involved in President Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, and its reception in the North, in the South, and in Europe.
7. The basic structure of the government of the Confederate States of America, how it differed from that of the United States, and how it dealt with the vital question of states' rights.
8. The efforts of presidents Lincoln and Jefferson Davis to act as commanders in chief under their respective constitutions.
9. How other nations, particularly England and France, viewed the struggle, and how their courses of action affected the outcome.
10. How the American Civil War was part of a worldwide movement to create large, consolidated nations.

Main Themes

1. How the South came to attempt secession, and how the government of the United States responded.
2. How both sides mobilized for war, and what that mobilization revealed about the nature and character of each side.
3. How the North won the Civil War.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Fire-eaters"	George B. McClellan	Alexander Stephens
Confederate States of America	Charles Francis Adams	Conscription Act
Fort Sumter	First Battle of Bull Run	Ulysses S. Grant
Crittenden Compromise	Antietam	Committee on the Conduct of the
Homestead Act	Gettysburg	War
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Appomattox	Robert E. Lee
National Bank Acts 1863-1864	Thaddeus Stevens	Blockade Runners
Income tax	Charles Sumner	<i>Merrimac</i>
"Greenbacks"	Benjamin Wade	<i>Monitor</i>
National Draft Law	Confiscation Act	William Seward
Peace Democrats	Emancipation Proclamation	General Joseph Hooker
"Copperheads"	Fifty-fourth Massachusetts	Battle of Chancellorsville
Habeas corpus	Infantry	Stonewall Jackson
Martial law	U.S. Sanitary Commission	Vicksburg
Clement L. Vallandigham	Dorthea Dix	Gettysburg
<i>Ex parte Milligan</i>	National Women's Loyal League	William T. Sherman
Union Party	Clara Barton	March to the Sea
Andrew Johnson	Jefferson Davis	Appomattox Courthouse

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NEW SOUTH

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Fifteen should enable the student to understand:

1. The conditions in the former Confederacy after Appomattox that would have made most difficult any attempt at genuine reconstruction.
2. The differences between the Conservative and Radical views on the reconstruction process, and the reasons for the eventual Radical domination.
3. The functioning of the impeachment process in the case of President Andrew Johnson, and the significance of his acquittal for the future of Reconstruction.
4. Radical Reconstruction in practice, and Southern (black and white) reaction to it.
5. The debate among historians concerning the nature of Reconstruction, its accomplishments, and its harmful effects on the South.
6. The national problems faced by President Ulysses S. Grant, and the reasons for his lack of success as chief executive.
7. The diplomatic successes of the Johnson and Grant administrations, and the role of the presidents in achieving them.
8. The greenback question, and how it reflected the postwar financial problems of the nation.
9. The alternatives that were available during the election of 1876, and the effects of the so-called Compromise of 1877 on the South and on the nation.
10. The methods used in the South to regain control of its own affairs, and what course of action it chose thereafter.
11. The reasons for the failure of the South to develop a strong industrial economy after Reconstruction.
12. The ways in which Southerners decided to handle the race question, and the origin of the system identified with "Jim Crow."
13. The response of blacks to conditions in the South following Reconstruction.

Main Themes

1. That the defeat and devastation of the South presented the nation with severe social, economic, and political problems.
2. How Radical Reconstruction changed the South but fell short of the full transformation needed to secure equality for the freedmen.
3. That white society and the federal government lacked the will to enforce effectively most of the constitutional and legal guarantees acquired by blacks during Reconstruction.
4. How the policies of the Grant administration moved beyond Reconstruction matters to foreshadow issues of the late nineteenth century.
5. How white leaders reestablished economic and political control of the South and sought to modernize the region through industrialization.
6. How the race question continued to dominate Southern life.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Freedmen's Bureau	Panic of 1873	Plessy v. Ferguson 1896
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments	"Greenbacks"	Poll Tax
Oliver O. Howard	"Seward's Folly"	"Literacy" test
Thaddeus Stevens	"Alabama claims"	Grandfather laws
Charles Sumner	"Redeemed"	Lynchings
Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan	Ku Klux Klan	Ida B. Wells
Wade-Davis Bill	Compromise of 1877	Fourteenth Amendment
John Wilkes Booth	"Redeemers"	Congressional reconstruction
Andrew Johnson	Henry Grady	Fifteenth Amendment
Presidential Reconstruction	"New South"	Working Women's Association
Black Codes	Joel Chandler Harris	Tenure of Office Act
First Civil Rights Act	James B. Duke	<i>Ex Parte Milligan</i>
"Grantism"	"Convict-lease system"	"Scalawags"
Civil service reform	Tenants and sharecroppers	"Carpetbaggers"
Horace Greeley	Booker T. Washington	Civil Rights Act 1875
Credit Mobilier	Tuskegee Institute	"40 acres and a mule"
"Whiskey Ring"	Atlanta Compromise	Crop lien system
"Indian Ring"	Jim Crow	Liberal Republicans

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

THE CONQUEST OF THE FAR WEST

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Sixteen should enable the student to understand:

1. The cultural characteristics of the varied populations of the region.
2. The pattern of settlement of the last American frontier, and the significance of the frontier in American history.
3. The impact of the discovery of gold and silver in the West both on the region and on the nation as a whole.
4. The development of the cattle industry in the American Southwest after 1860.
5. The methods used by the federal government to reduce the threat of the Plains Indians, and the Indians' ultimate fate.
6. The reasons for the transition from subsistence farming to commercial farming, and the effect of the change on the West.

Main Themes

1. The varied and vibrant ethnic and racial cultures that characterized the American West and how Anglo-European whites enforced their dominant role by the latter part of the nineteenth century.
2. The transformation of the Far West from a sparsely populated region of Indians and various early settlers of European and Asian background into a part of the nation's capitalistic economy.
3. The closing of the frontier as Indian resistance was eliminated, miners and cowboys spearheaded settlements, and government-subsidized railroads opened the area for intensive development.
4. The development of mining, ranching, and commercial farming as the three major industries of the West.
5. The problems faced by farmers as the agricultural sector entered a relative decline.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Great American Desert"
Plains Indians
"Territorial rings"
Californios
Barrios
"Coolies"
"Tongs"
Chisholm Trail
"Texas fever"
"Range wars"
"Rocky Mountain School"
Frederick Jackson Turner
"Concentration"

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Sand Creek massacre
Crazy Horse
Sitting Bull
George A. Custer
Battle of the Little Big Horn
Chief Joseph
Mangas Colorados
Geronimo
"Ghost Dance"
Wounded Knee
Dawes Severalty Act
Assimilation

Hamlin Garland
Helen Hunt Jackson
Buffalo Bill
Denis Kearney
Chinese Exclusion Act
Homestead Act
Sodbusters
Comstock Load
Black Hills
Boomtowns
Vigilantes
"Long drives"
"Cattle kingdom"