Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

11/06/2020

CH 14 Qs # 3, 4, 6, and DtP #3

13

25

40

59

72

85

101

114

127

138

154

168

183

197

210

228

242

259

274

288

302

3. During the civil war, Lincoln and the Republicans were not afraid to suppress opposition to their war efforts by ignoring constitutionally guaranteed rights. Their actions included the suspension of Habius Corpus and the trial and conviction of those who were disloyal to the Union cause. At the start of the war, Lincoln only used these powers in the border states, where disloyalty was more common and consequential, but eventually his use spread throughout the country. Lambden Milligan, like many, was sentenced to death for disloyalty, and was, after the war, acquitted by the Supreme Court1, who declared that trials of civilians by presidents are unconstitutional. He went further than just attacking disloyal civilians. Lincoln also politically repressed copperheads, Democrats that opposed the war. He used his self-given powers to banish prominent Copperhead Clement Vallandingham, and even ignored Supreme Court rulings that required him to release political opponents from jail and to curb his authority. Using his new powers, Lincoln imprisoned and arrested over 13,000 people, many of whom were kept without evidence and reason for their capture. They justified this, along with their military arrests of civilian dissenters, by deeming it necessary to maintain the union. Lincoln thought disobeying the Constitution in doing this was the cost continuing its government beyond the war. Using these actions, he was able to successfully keep opposition to war to a minimum, which was important during the Election of 1864, where the other party was advocating for the end of war. This Democratic opposition would be damaging to Lincoln’s dream of a continued Union, and looking back, his actions seem to be with good cause, despite their harshness and illegality. His actions were threatening to the foundations of America, and were unconstitutional, but did end up keeping the North united through divisive and unpredictable times.

274

288

302

14

33

48

65

77

91

107

123

138

154

171

183

198

212

228

245

262

278

293

301

4. The roles of women, already changing during the 1800s, were turned on their head during the Civil War. With the loss of so many men and husbands going to war, similarly to the American Revolution, women had to take up as part of the workforce, filling positions vacated by men leaving. Many women directly impacted the war on the union side by forming the U.S. Sanitary Commission, with women beginning to dominate the nurse profession. The male dominated profession initially opposed their joining, but men began to accept women this role and others due to the maternal nature of the profession. However, the absence of the husband was not all a good thing, as many women had financial troubles2, amplified by the Economic Inflation and Greenback problems of the time. The women’s rights in the south experienced a similar movement. As many men went out to war, some women took up roles leading their plantations, and some more modest women began to learn how to farm the land with their own hand. Some women became schoolteachers and government officials in the growing bureaucracy in the South. Many women did similar to their Northern counterparts and took places nursing during war as part of the military. However, Southern women also experienced much hardship, with hyperinflation and the threat of their families dying in the war. Many participated in food riots when their supply was low, such as the Richmond Bread Riots of 1863. So many women became widows that, after the war, they were forced to work, making the jobs they took much more socially acceptable for women. Both in the North and South, women took up more work, jobs, and roles to help support themselves and their societies, growing both their influence and their desire for independence and freedom soon after.

6. The societies of the North and South greatly changed during the Civil War. The Democrats in Congress, the majority for much of the century, finally became the minority, as many of them left to partake in the Rebellion and to work in the Confederate Congress. This left the pro-business Republicans of the North and the North-East as a majority in Congress. Despite losing support in the later elections, their influence would remain strong throughout the war and reconstruction. For the first time in decades however, there was a united Congress, and as such, policy goals were aligned and quickly enacted into law. After the election of 1860, Republicans immediately started production on the Transcontinental Railroad, financed public education, and, most importantly, created a new National Banking System, which stabilized the countries chaotic and unorganized system left by the Democrats, and helped fund their war. The Republicans’ goals of creating a business-friendly government finally came true, greatly boosting the speed of industrialization in the North. However, as Republican policy allowed low-skill immigrants to flood in and machines removed jobs, wages largely declined. The South was a different picture, with stable banking system to turn to, they relied on paper currency to fund their war. They greatly mismanaged this, letting a great variety of people print a huge amount of money, leading to hyperinflation in the South. The trade blockade by the Union and reduced access to markets destroyed profits for farms. Many soldiers abandoned the army as they saw hyperinflation and lost faith in their cause3. Their government was conflicted between centralization and States’ rights, and eventually chose centralization formed a powerful federal government, nationalizing railroads and shipping, creating a food draft, impressing slaves, and limited profits in industry. Both the Northern and the Southern governments became heavily centralized over the course of the war, with industry and bad decisions causing their citizens to experience great suffering.

14

28

47

62

77

93

108

119

132

146

160

172

187

204

220

236

250

263

274

288

302

316

DtP 3. Among historians since the end of the civil war, opinions have raged over its main cause. Some believe that the differences between the North and South due to slavery caused them to diverge and grow farther apart. Others believe that political parties intensified the conflict between the regions. I agree with the belief that the growing Free-Soil Ideology and the South’s fear of the North was the greatest factor in the start of the war. In the Election of 1860, the Republicans, despite passing the Emancipation Proclamation three years later, were clear that they had no desire to ban slavery in the Southern States4, but they were clear that they believed it should not expand into Federal Territories of Kansas and Nebraska4. The northern politicians were clear that despite their belief that Slavery should not expand, they would never risk dividing the Union over it. However, some commoners in the North did believe in the Slave Power Conspiracy, and that the South was attempting to destroy white freedom with their defense of slavery. After John Brown’s Raid, however, the South misunderstood and thought that the North was attempting to incite slave uprisings, so they panicked. I do not believe that the economic differences between the two regions would lead to a Civil War, as economic differences have and always will exist in the United States. This war was started as misunderstandings from both sides. Lincoln getting elected would only be the lighting of the gunpowder barrel and push the South so far as to leave. The North would be willing to allow slavery in the territories, but as the South saw the actions of radicals and the election of who they assumed would be their end, they saw no choice but to leave. I believe that with skilled discourse, this problem could have been solved, but that would once again push the issue of slavery down the line.

17

32

46

62

82

95

114

127

143

159

174

188

203

218

234

249

267

285

304

318

324

Sources:

#1 , Justice Davis, Ex parte Milligan, 1

#2 , David V.M. Smith, Wartime Separation of Spouses, 2

#3 , Daniel H. Hill, Hardships on the Southern Home Front, 3

#4 , Republicans, Republican Platform, 1860, 4