

Civil War 2A

Why did Lincoln, as President, win the war

Clever

Moderate

His intent

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Firstly, and most importantly, Lincoln's clever demeanor was critical in his place as president to winning the war. In any instance of referring the south, to cull notions of war, he referred to the south as 'belligerents' because in the event that he would refer to them in any other negative connotation reminiscent of war terminology, it would incite rebellion and kickstart the civil war. It means that the loophole by word of mouth was used to plan accordingly for the inevitability of the civil war without starting it earlier than Lincoln may have anticipated. Another occurrence of Lincoln's cleverness would be the fact that he issued the emancipation proclamation, which in times of peace, would abridge the constitution, but since it was a time of war, it fell under the category as an 'act of war', thus freeing the slaves and technically not breaking any rules while doing so. When gauging the importance of Lincoln's clever demeanor in times of war (and of course winning them) it is evident that his cunning nature was the forefront of the North's success and the most important aspect of his presidency, respectfully.

Secondly, Lincoln's stance on slavery was that of a moderate temperament. Instead of rejecting the idea or embracing it altogether, he refused to take a stance on either side, claiming that it was against god but not strictly denouncing its existence. There is a simple reason to this: by remaining in a neutral standpoint, he deflected many of the ill-fated feelings of the south and



attempted to retain the unity of the country as a whole. In terms of civility, he refused to take sides of an issue that threatened the very country in which the sides originated from. By keeping the south in the dark about his true intentions and feelings, he preserved the union as much as he possibly could, and from a tactical standpoint, allowed the North to prepare in a much more covert manner to eventually corner the south and end the civil war. When gauging the importance of Lincoln's moderate standpoint in terms of the concept of slavery, it is clear of the advantages of being in a politically 'grey' area in the face of a bloodthirsty enemy; confusion is much less lamented than the curse of knowledge in an era where communication was limited.

Lastly, the character and intent of Lincoln in a presidential position eventually beat the south. The conclusion of the war eventually fell to the north beating the south in an irreversible manner, but tactically speaking, Lincoln specifically ordered the North to damage the infrastructure and surroundings to the least amount possible in order to preserve the southern livelihood post-civil war. His intentions as commander in chief of the military were not limited to war tactics. Lincoln suspended habeas corpus 8 times (legal rights of a detained individual) times during the civil war in an effort to speed up the conclusion of the civil war. While at the surface level, these different factors may seem disconnected, they are all unique to the triumphs of Lincoln not only as a political advocate for the progression and development of the united states, but as a powerful wartime leader. When referencing the importance of Lincoln's overall intent throughout the civil war as a commander in chief, it falls much lower in terms of priority then the other two, but strictly because Lincoln's good intentions encompass his multiple triumphs and their respective effects. The civil war was fought not only on the battlefield, but in the office of President Lincoln, and in the end, was won on both fronts.

Yes.