[**Chapter 20 Girding for War The North and the South**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863927234/chapter-20-girding-for-war-the-north-and-the-south)

1. European powers favored a civil war in the United States because war would weaken the United States’ power in the Western Hemisphere.

2. President Lincoln’s decision on what to do about the situation at Fort Sumter in the first weeks of his administration can best be characterized as cautious.

3. Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter when it was learned that Lincoln had ordered supplies sent to the fort.

4. Many Northerners were willing to allow Southern states to leave the Union until the South attacked Fort Sumter.

5. States that joined the Confederacy after the firing on Fort Sumter included Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

6. In order to persuade the Border States to remain in the Union, President Lincoln declared martial law where needed.

7. The Border States offered all of the following advantages: a large population; a good supply of horses and mules; valuable manufacturing capacity; and large navigable rivers.

8. Lincoln’s declaration that the North sought to preserve the Union with or without slavery revealed the influence of the Border States on his policies.

9. Border slave states that remained loyal to the Union included Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

10. During the Civil War, most of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory of presentday Oklahoma supported the Confederacy.

11. In return for support from the Plains Indians during the Civil War, the Union waged war on them and herded them onto reservations.

12. To achieve its independence, the Confederacy had to fight the invading Union army to a draw.

13. As the Civil War began, the South seemed to have the advantage of more talented military leaders.

14. The greatest weakness of the South during the Civil War was its economy.

15. The North’s greatest strength in the Civil War was its economy.

16. Northern advantages at the outset of the Civil War included control of the seas; and more banks, factories, railroads, and people.

17. Much of the hunger experienced by Confederate soldiers in the Civil War was due to the South’s rickety transportation system.

18. Northern soldiers eventually became known for their discipline and determination.

19. To find effective high-level commanders, the Union used trial and error.

20. A supposed asset for the South at the beginning of the Civil War that never materialized to its real advantage was intervention from Britain and France.

21. One reason that the British did not try to break the Union blockade of the South during the Civil War was that they feared losing Northern grain shipments.

22. The South believed that the British would come to its aid because Britain was dependent on Southern cotton.

23. King Cotton failed the South as a tool of wartime diplomacy because Britain held surpluses of cotton when the war began; textile workers in Britain favored the North; the North sent captured cotton to Britain; and Britain developed alternative supplies of cotton in Egypt and India.

24. During the Civil War, Britain and the United States were nearly provoked into war by the Trent affair, involving the removal of Southern diplomats from a British ship.

25. During the Civil War, diplomacy for the Union and the Confederacy was critical for both.

26. Confederate commerce-raiders such as the Alabama proved effective against Union shipping.

27. Confederate commerce-raiders dealt a devastating blow to the Union’s merchant marine and were almost all built in Britain.

28. The Confederacy’s most effective commerce-raider was the Alabama.

29. Napoleon III’s attempt to install Maximilian on the Mexican throne was a clear violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

30. France abandoned its attempt to control Mexico because the United States threatened to send soldiers to force France to leave.

31. During the Civil War, relations between the Union and Canada were at times very poor.

32. The Southern cause was weakened by the concept of states’ rights that the Confederacy professed.

33. As leader of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis defied rather than led public opinion.

34. The problems that Abraham Lincoln experienced as president were less prostrating than those experienced by Jefferson Davis partly because the North had a long-established and fully recognized government.

35. President Lincoln’s loose interpretation of civil liberties during the Civil War resulted in the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus; led to the arrest of several critical newspaper editors; and was defended by him as necessary to save the Union.

36. As president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis did not exercise the arbitrary power wielded by Abraham Lincoln because of the South’s emphasis on states’ rights.

37. To fill the army’s demand for troops, the North relied mainly on volunteers.

38. Like the North during the Civil War, the South exempted the wealthy from military service; experienced a high rate of desertion; relied mainly on volunteer enlistments; and drafted men into military service.

39. The Union’s establishment of the National Banking System was the first significant step toward a unified banking network since 1836.

40. During the Civil War, the Union launched a new national banking system.

41. As a result of the Civil War, the Northern economy emerged more prosperous than ever before.

42. To help pay for the Civil War, both the North and the South raised taxes, printed paper currency, and sold bonds.

43. The only major Northern industry that suffered economic reversal during the Civil War was foreign shipping.

44. During the Civil War, women in the North had new opportunities opened to them in industry.