Chapter 14: Two Societi	ies	at	War
1861-1865 (Pages 444-4	477	7)	

Name			
_	Per.	Date	Row

- I. Introduction two things Southerners feared following the election of 1860
- II. Secession and Military Stalemate, 1861-1862

A. The Secession Crisis – how secession proceeded, discuss regions; significance of Jefferson Davis

B. The Crittenden Compromise – define (two parts); Lincoln's response and views on secession

C. The Upper South Chooses Sides – significance of Middle and Border states; how Virginia responded

D. Setting War Objectives and Devising Strategy– stated cause of the Confederacy and effect on strategy; Lincoln's response and preferred strategy

III.	Toward Total War A. Total war – define; compare North and South
	B. Mobilizing Armies and Civilians – response of civilians at beginning of war and later
	C. Draft (conscription) – define; loopholes; significance of "rich man's war and a poor man's fight"
	D. Habeas corpus – define; significance
	E. U.S. Sanitary Commission – what it was/significance
	F. Diseases – discuss; unintended consequences of high death rate

	G. Mobilizing Resources – respective strengths of North and South
	H. King Cotton – define; why it was problematic (reference Britain)
	I. How the Union financed the war – three ways; define greenbacks
IV.	. The Turning Point: 1863 A. Emancipation – define "contrabands" ; Confiscation Act
	B. Radical Republicans – define; development of Lincoln views on emancipation
	C. Emancipation Proclamation – define; responses

	D. Vicksburg and Gettysburg – significance/effects of these two battles
V.	The Union Victorious, 1864-65 A. Soldiers and Strategy – define scorched-earth campaign
	B. The Election of 1864 and Sheridan's March – define/compare War Democrats and Peace Democrats
	C. Thirteenth Amendment – what it did, why it was deemed necessary
	D. "Hard war" – define
	E. March to the Sea— define; consequences
	F. Aftermath of the War – positive outcomes and negative consequences