

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Chapter 20 Girding For War: The North and the South Introduction and The Menace of Secession pages 434-435
Lincoln's First Inaugural Address	Lincoln was firm yet conciliatory – there would be no separation unless the South provoked it because “physically speaking, we cannot separate.”
	Geographically, there was no way for the North and South to separate because the Mississippi and the Appalachians ran North –South, not East West.
	Uncontested secession would create new problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to divide the national debt. • How to divide federal territories in the west • Underground Railroad would increase its activities and only have to get runaways across Ohio River instead of to Canada
Monroe Doctrine	European nations would be divided with a split and would pit the 2 nations against each other in a bid to gain more power and influence in America and would begin to openly defy the Monroe Doctrine.
Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences): Cause and effect relationships:	

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Chapter 20 Girding For War: The North and the South South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter pages 435-436
Fort Sumter	Seceding southern states seized U.S. arsenals, mints, and other federal property within their borders. Only two significant forts still flew the U.S. flag, the most important of which was Fort Sumter – defended by less than 100 U.S. troops.
	Lincoln knew Fort Sumter would fall to the Confederates unless he sent reinforcements but if he sent them, the Confederates would fight back because they could not have a U.S. fort blocking entrance to one of their key harbors - Charleston
	Lincoln took a middle approach and notified South Carolina that he was sending provisions to the fort but not reinforcements but the South did not see the difference.
Battle of Fort Sumter	April 12, 1861 – U.S. force start on its way to Fort Sumter, the South Carolinian forces open fired on the fort and after a 34-hour bombardment, the fort surrenders – no casualties.
	The shelling of the fort electrified the North to fight for the preservation of the Union now that the South had attacked U.S. forces.
	The fort was lost but the Union was saved as Lincoln had turned a tactical defeat into a calculated victory because since the South had fired first, he could now call for volunteers to join the U.S. military.
	The South reacted to this call for troops like the North had reacted to the attack on Fort Sumter. Lincoln was now waging an “aggressive” war against the South and Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina voted to secede. Richmond, VA replaced Montgomery, AL as the capitol of the Confederacy.
Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences): Cause and effect relationships:	

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Chapter 20 Girding For War: The North and the South Brothers' Blood and Border Blood pages 436-438
Border States Ohio River Cumberland River Tennessee River	The slave states that remained in the Union – Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia after this pro-union portion of Virginia split and formed a new state – were the “crucial Border States that did not secede and Lincoln knew he had to keep them in the Union because of their geographic location and vital resources he had to keep out of the hands of the Confederacy.
	Lincoln used dubious legal methods to secure the border states: In Maryland, he declared martial law and sent in federal troops to keep the Confederacy from taking the state and cutting off Washington, D.C. from the North. In western Virginia and Missouri, he also sent in troops.
	In order to keep the Border States and pro-Southern settlers in the Butternut Region of Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in line, Lincoln had to make the war about preserving the Union and NOT about ending slavery.
	In the West, the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory of Oklahoma, sided with the Confederacy while a few groups of Native Americans (some Cherokee and most Plains tribes) sided with the Union.
Brother vs. Brother Billy Yank Johnny Reb	The war was a brothers war – where members of families often fought on opposing sides.

Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):

Cause and effect relationships:

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Dethroning King Cotton, pages 443-444
	All successful revolutions needed foreign assistance. The South counted on it but did not get it. European ruling classes wanted the South to win to weaken the United States.
	The European masses however were firmly on the side of the North – in large part due to the influence of Uncle Tom’s Cabin in creating a huge abolitionist feeling,
	Even the fact that England relied on the South for 75% of its cotton did not result in European intervention. At the beginning of the war, England had a huge surplus and when this ran out, Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation and made the war about ending slavery
	Also, the British suffered a series of bad harvests and had to buy huge amounts of wheat and corn from the Union so they could not afford to help the South and lose this source of food.
Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):	
Cause and effect relationships:	
People, events, terms	Cornell Notes The Decisiveness of Diplomacy and Foreign Flare-Ups, pages 444-446
	The Union managed to avoid war with England, Canada, and France during the years of the Civil War and with its ultimate victory, secured its place as the power in North America.
Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):	
Cause and effect relationships:	
People, events, terms	Cornell Notes President Davis versus President Lincoln, pages 446-447
	The Confederate government had a serious problem: it consisted of ardent state’s rights members who resisted most attempts to unite as a strong central government.
Jefferson Davis	President Jefferson Davis was not popular and despite good qualifications, was unable to unify the Confederates into a cohesive unit and often defied public opinion.
	President Lincoln developed a genius for leading and molding public opinion to meet the needs of the Union war effort and this was the ultimate reason for his success despite opposing politicians.
Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):	
Cause and effect relationships:	

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Limitations on Wartime Liberties, page 447
Writ of habeas corpus	Lincoln did not hesitate to violate the Constitution during the war and justified it as necessary to preserve the Union. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordered the blockade without Congressional approval. • Increased the size of the army • Suspended the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus so that anti-Unionists could be arrested • Ordered supervised voting in the border states during the war • Suspended operation of anti-Union newspapers
	Jefferson Davis was unable to accomplish much of anything as the South seemed willing to lose the war rather than surrender local rights – and it did.
<p>Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):</p> <p>Cause and effect relationships:</p>	
People, events, terms	Cornell Notes Volunteers and Draftees: North and South, pages 447-448
quota	At the beginning of the war, the Northern army was mostly volunteers with each state assigned a quota based on population. But when volunteers dropped off, the first nation-wide draft was created in 1863. However, a draftee with money could hire substitutes to go for them or pay \$300 to avoid service.
	Drafts riots broke out in New York and other northern cities among especially poor Irish immigrants.
	In the South, conscription started in 1862 as there was a smaller population pool for draftees. All men 17-50 were required to fight but the wealthy could also purchase their way out. Resentment grew among the poor “A rich man’s war but a poor man’s fight.”
<p>Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):</p> <p>Cause and effect relationships:</p>	

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes The Economic Stresses of War, pages 449
War bonds	<p>The North, already wealthier than the South, used excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol, and an income tax to finance their war effort. Protective tariffs were also increased.</p> <p>The Union government also issued “greenbacks” paper dollars who’s value fluctuated throughout the war.</p> <p>The majority of Northern war funds came through the sale of war bonds</p>
	<p>The South had to fight to fund the war. Large amounts of Confederate war bonds were sold at home and abroad and the government increased taxes and imposed a 10% tax on farm produce but the Southern states were resistant to taxation by a central government and most refused to pay the taxes.</p> <p>When other funds dried up, the Confederate government issued its own paper money that was worth 1.6 cents by the time the war ended.</p>
<p>Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):</p> <p>Cause and effect relationships:</p>	
People, events, terms	Cornell Notes The North’s Economic Boom, pages 450-451
	<p>Wartime prosperity in the North was just short of miraculous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New factories prospered • Prices rose
	<p>Dishonesty grew among those who put profit before patriotism as some of the businessmen sold inferior products to the military.</p>
Homestead Act of 1862	<p>Labor-saving machinery was invented that replaced the man-power that was being drained by the war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invention of the sewing machine ultimately led to the creation of standard sizes and the end of custom-made clothing. • Mechanical reapers released thousands of farm boys to fight as it harvested grains. • The oil industry was born in the fields of Pennsylvania. • Pioneers pushed Westward drawn by the free land of the Homestead Act of 1862.
	<p>New opportunities for women on both sides opened with so many men gone off to fight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New job opportunities in government and industrial areas • Some women posed as men to join the fighting • Many women served as spies • A few became doctors, and many became nurses and improved sanitation tat saved thousands of lives.
<p>Summary of notes written above (1-2 complete sentences):</p> <p>Cause and effect relationships:</p>	

People, events, terms	Cornell Notes A Crushed Cotton Kingdom, page 451-452 □
	The costs of the Civil War for the South were devastating: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal income dropped from 2/3rd of Northerners before the war to 2/5th by the war's end where it remained throughout the 1800s.• Transportation collapsed.• Materials ran out as everything metal was melted down into bullets and other war materials.• Cotton capitalism lost to industrial capitalism and resulted in high tariffs and other policies that benefitted Northern manufacturers and hurt Southerners for years after the end of the Civil War.
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