

[Search forums](#)[Display replies in nested form](#)[Move this discussion to ...](#)[< Previous \(Chapter 27 Extra Credit\)](#)[\(Chapter 22\) Next >](#)**Chapter 26** by **Joe Escobar** - Saturday, February 23, 2013, 2:04 PM

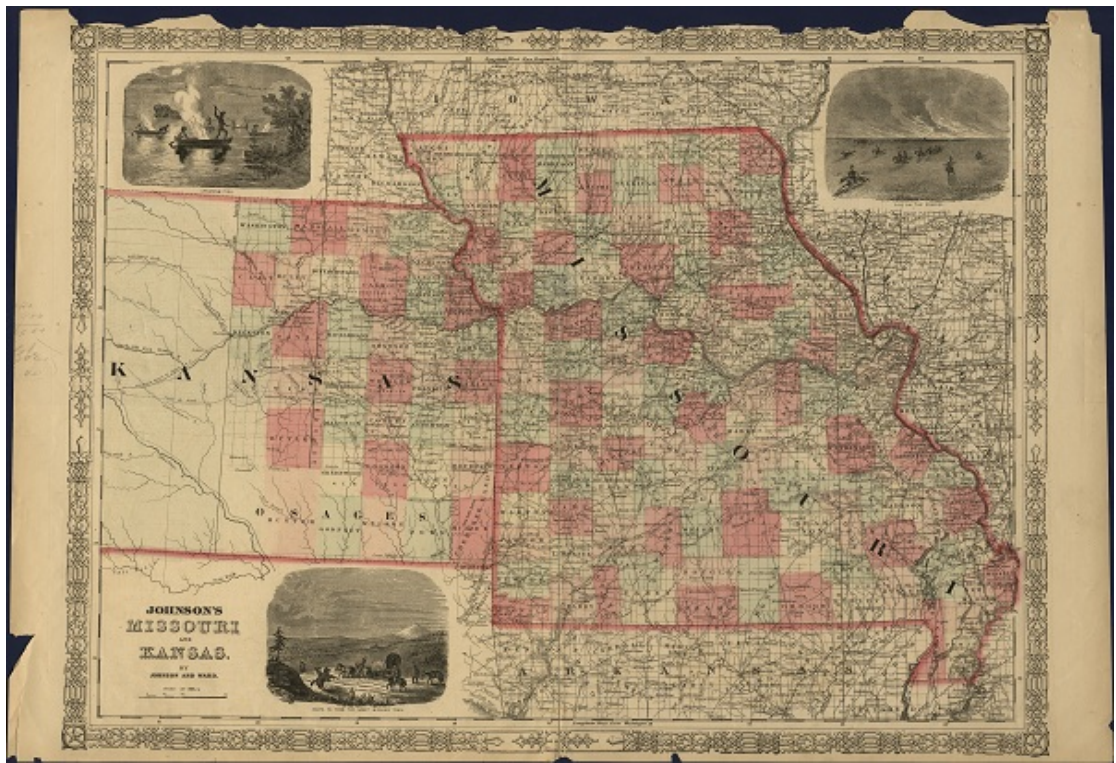
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[Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**QUESTION -- Missouri-Kansas Conflict**

by Stephanie Sheets - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 11:32 PM

There was severe conflict between citizens of Missouri and Kansas. The violent outbreaks created new forms of fighting with little organization or structure. How did the unconventional warfare that took place in Kansas and Missouri affect the military and citizens in these highly conflicted states?



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Chapter 26 Question: The 1864 Presidential Election and the voting of absentee soldiers. P S

by Mark Gorski - Wednesday, February 27, 2013, 10:58 PM

In the 1864 Presidential Election, after a scathing statement from General Grant, 19 states enacted provisions for soldiers to vote in the field. 5 states held out. Opponents of President Lincoln were convinced that the troops would overwhelmingly vote for President Lincoln.

Of the states that did not allow absentee voting by soldiers (the provision having been blocked by Democrat controlled legislatures in 3 of these 5 states), which state was the most concerning to President Lincoln and what did he do to help his cause in that State? Who did Lincoln enlist to aid him in this help?



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POW exchange P S

by Alexander Kristy - Thursday, February 28, 2013, 4:38 PM

In the aftermath of Fort Pillow the POW exchange program was put to a halt. Abraham Lincoln could've renewed the exchange program but he would've had to concede on an important issue, what was that issue? What were the feelings among other northern leaders on this issue? What would have the exchange program meant for both the north and south? Besides, Lincoln who was adamantly against it and why?



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ANSWER - POW exchange P S



by Ryan Lundberg - Saturday, March 9, 2013, 4:40 PM

The POW exchange cartel eventually faltered on the issue of race. The South refused to treat black soldiers the same as white soldiers, and instead executed them, or forced them into slavery. For the cartel to resume, Lincoln would have had to ignore the fate of black soldiers fighting for the Union, and so the cartel shut down.

Northern leaders had different responses to the Southern treatment of black Soldiers. Initially, Lincoln threatened an eye for an eye retaliation. For every black soldier executed, a rebel would be put to death, and for every black soldier forced into slavery, a rebel would be put to hard labor on public works. But, the problem was that innocent POW's would be punished for crimes they did not commit. Eventually, Lincoln's cabinet decided to retaliate directly against Southern offenders, but no records exist that this recommendation was actually carried out. The reason for this was a fear of inciting a never ending cycle of retaliation. Finally, Northern leaders decided that it was best to let the outcome of war decide the fate of the POW's.

A functioning exchange program would have meant that both sides, would have to capitulate on some of the reasons for why they were fighting the war in the first place. If the South gave in, they would have to acknowledge that blacks were equal to whites, meaning the institution of slavery was not divinely just. If the North gave in, they would have to acknowledge that blacks were not equal. This was a price neither side was ultimately willing to pay.

U.S. Grant was also opposed to prisoner exchange as Southern soldiers often quickly found their way back to the battlefield, and it was easier for the North to retain the soldiers, rather than fighting them again.

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Campaigns of '64: Issue of Race

by Micah Young - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 5:21 PM

The Democratic party had remained united on the issue of race; it had voted almost unanimously against the 13th amendment and had opposed the enlistment of blacks in the army, as well as the equality of their pay with whites. Democrats went to long ends in order to smear Republicans on the race issue. The editor newspaper loyal to McClellan even coined the term "miscegenation," in reference to blending of races. In one instance though, democrats suffered backlash on one issue linked to racial policy. In what ways did Democrats use the race issue in their '64 presidential campaign? Why were they not as successful as in '62 and on what issue did they face backlash because of Northern sentiment on a related issue?



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ANSWER

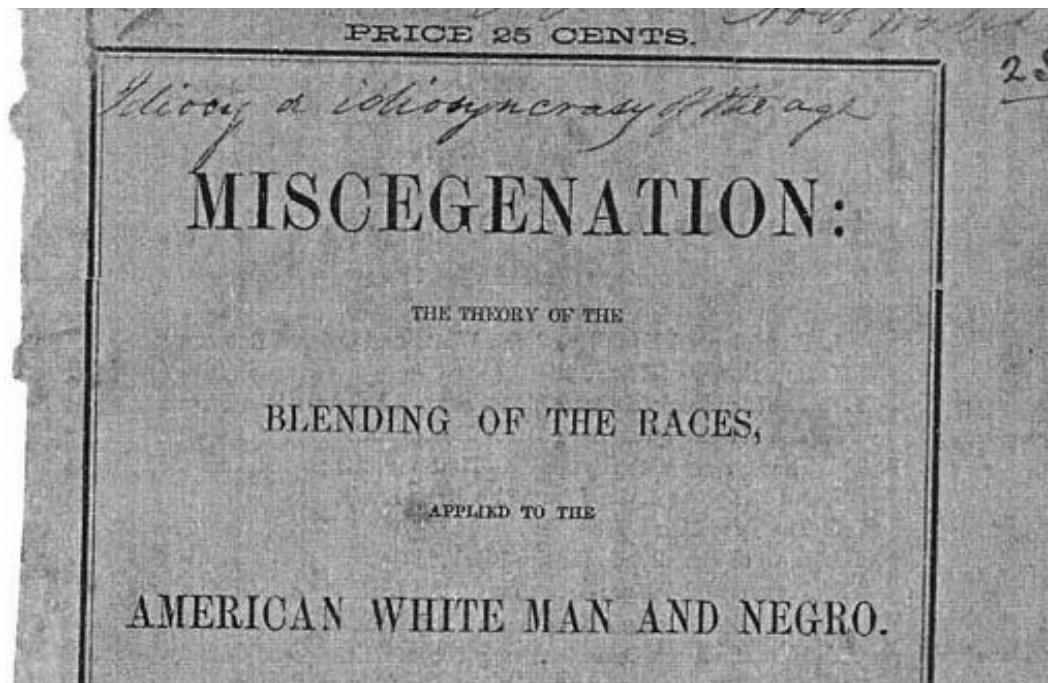


by Ashley Clark - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 11:22 PM

The Democratic Party used the race issue in a lot of ways during the '64 campaign, with denial of the 13th Amendment and their forced compromises regarding equal pay for black soldiers. Their most prominent (and obnoxious) argument was that of "miscegenation," or the blending of the races. Democrats argued that Lincoln's ultimate plan was to join black and white Americans as a solution to the race problem. Many of the more passionate Democrats wrote columns posing as Republicans endorsing miscegenation as a legitimate option, but not many outside of a few Copperheads truly saw a threat in the issue (or, rather, actually paid attention).

The main reason that their argument was seen as folly was that the race issue wasn't as prominent as it had been in '62. The fact was that people just weren't as concerned with their racism while worrying about the outcome of a war that continued to drag on. People were far more worried about what would happen to them in the event of success or failure and didn't pay as much attention to the race issue.

The backlash that Democrats faced was the state of the prisoner of war camps. Lincoln and Grant's adamant refusal to exchange prisoners until ALL prisoners could be released--black soldiers included--had people worried about the condition of the soldiers. They were more likely to be sympathetic to equal treatment of the races when the factor that caused their family and friends to remain trapped in the disgusting facilities of POW camps was a conflict over equal treatment of the races. The racism aspect was lost amongst people being genuinely concerned over the state of the men being withheld.



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Question-The Fighting Bushwacker-Chapter 26



by Robyn Stevens - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 7:10 PM

The fighting took place in Kansas and Missouri during the Civil War was very bloody. The Jayhawkers and Bushwackers were not regular confederate or union soldiers. Why was Quantrill, a leader of the bushwackers, so determined to fight for the south even though he was of northern descent? Give an example or reason why he fought. What was his "famous" attack and where did it take place? What were the consequences of this action?



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ANSWER





by Jacob Pusey - Wednesday, March 6, 2013, 11:02 PM

Both the Jayhawkers and the Bushwackers both committed extremely violent acts during the war. Their guerrilla tactics were used by both sides to great effect. Most of the men who fought for these groups were from the region and picked sides due to ideology. "Jennison's Jayhawker's" were militant abolitionist who sought to destroy the institution of slavery any way possible including the use of deadly force. William Clarke Quantrill who was from Ohio, ended up siding with the South because (according to McPherson) that "allowed him to attack all symbols of authority". After receiving a captain's commission from the Confederacy, he organized the groups into larger bands to commit bigger raids that would disrupt Union supplies and terrorize Northern sympathizers. His most famous attack was in Lawrence, Kansas where he massed 450 men to seek revenge for the deaths of five women who were wives and sisters of some of his men. They had been imprisoned by Union soldiers and died when a building that they were being housed in collapsed. Quantrill led a vicious raid on the city that burned 185 buildings and resulted in the deaths of 182 men and boys. This infuriated the entire country and led Union General Ewing to issue Order No. 11, which called for the removal of all civilians from four Missouri counties that bordered Kansas. This was of little deterrent for the raiders who actually became "more daring and destructive" following what was supposed to be a crackdown on guerrilla activity.

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Cedar Creek  

by Courtney Merrell - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:51 AM

Once Sheridan and his army drove back Early and his men and victory had seemingly belonged to The Union, Sheridan left for Washington to make plans for his next move. Thus leaving Early, with four confederate divisions, on the offensive, rudely awakening the yankess and driving them back four miles. Sheridan returned the next morning and became the most notable example of personal battlefied leadership. Describe what Sheridan did that day to make him so remembered?



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ANSWER

by Alexander Kristy - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 4:06 PM

Jubal Early retreated twenty miles to the defensive position on Fisher Hill after having lost one-fourth of his army. "Early borrowed a leaf from the book of his mentor Stonewall Jackson and decided to make a surprise attack." (pg. 779, McPherson). Phil Sheridan had returned to Winchester the night before. During breakfast Sheridan was puzzled by the sound of artillery off to the south. "he saddled up and began his ride into legend. As Sheridan approached the battlefield, stragglers recognized I'm and began to cheer. 'God damn you, don't cheer me!' he shouted at them. 'If you love your country, come up to the front! ...There's lots of fight in you men yet! Come up, God damn you! Come up!' By dozens and then hundred they followed him. Sheridan's performance this day was the most notable example of personal battlefield leadership in the war. A veteran of the 6th Corps recalled: 'Such a scene as his presence and such emotion as it awoke cannot be realized but once in a century.'" (pg.779-80, McPherson). Sheridan then reorganized for a counterattack, driving the rebels back across Cedar Creek. Thousands of rebels were captured and the Union regained their lost guns and then some.

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Question: Prison Conditions

by Brendan MacDonald - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 12:23 PM

Chapter 26 *We Are Going To Be Wiped Off The Earth* details the horrific treatment of Prisoner's of War in both the North and South. Find reasons from Ch. 26 for this harsh treatment of POW's; and explain why prison conditions were worse in the South than in the North.



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ANSWER -- Prison Conditions

by Stephanie Sheets - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 7:48 PM

Initially, northern prisons had conditions that were often considered better for southern soldiers taken prisoner than the conditions they had lived in as troops. As the war dragged on, however, prisoners of war were treated harshly in both Union and Confederate camps. There was a lack of shelter for prisoners on both sides, mainly due to a shortage of supplies. There was a "huge increase in the number of [Southern prisoners in Northern P.O.W. camps] during 1864, this produced a deterioration of conditions in northern prisons until the suffering, sickness, and death in some of them rivaled that in southern prisons."

It is easy to see that prisoner conditions were far worse in the South. Southern prisons were not necessarily more brutal by intention, they were more likely the result of "a deficiency of resources and the deterioration of the southern economy". Our text goes on to explain the trying conditions across the South at the time. "The south could not feed its own soldiers and civilians; how could it feed enemy prisoners? The Confederacy could not supply its own troops with enough tents; how could it provide tents for captives? A certain makeshift quality in southern prison administration, a lack of planning and efficiency, also contributed to the plight of prisoners." The south continues to defend its helplessness in regard to improving conditions as can be seen by the historical markers that now stand in Georgia near Andersonville. They read, "wartime shortages caused the suffering there, which cannot be blamed on anybody and that 'deaths among the prison guards were as high as among the prisoners,'" though we know that statistic to be incorrect.

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QUESTION - The Union's key to Victory

by Ian MacDonald - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 1:04 PM

In many ways, the Union's victory at Atlanta was the key to their victory in the entire war. What major event hinged on a Union victory in the Battle of Atlanta? How might have things gone different had it been a victory for the South?



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Chapter 26 – Answer – The Union's key to Victory

by Mark Gorski - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 12:59 PM

The 1864 Presidential Election was fast approaching and with General Grant bogged down at Petersburg and General Sherman seemingly bogged down outside Atlanta northern sentiment was steadily turning against the war and President Lincoln. Swinging steadily towards peace and a Democratic candidate.

Lincoln knew that a Democratic victory in November would almost certainly mean a negotiated peace, a Confederate Nation and the end of the Union. He felt it would be certain proof that man was not capable of governing himself and become the death knell of Democratic Liberty for the entire world.

Even though he had promised Grant not to interfere Lincoln knew that unless he could present the American people with a great Union victory the Union would be lost. Lincoln visited Grant at his headquarters at City Point, Virginia (just outside Petersburg) in June of 1864 to verify that Grant knew what was at stake.

However, Lincoln began to seriously doubt his re-election, fully expecting McClellan to be the next President.

Then, on September 2nd Atlanta fell and within weeks northern sentiment began to turn back towards the war effort and President Lincoln. In fact, Northern sentiment turned so much that Lincoln won reelection by a landslide.

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QUESTION: Prisoners of War

by Julie Skinner - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:13 PM

On July 22, 1862 the Union army accepted an exchange cartel for prisoners of war. This cartel arrangement would work well enough for about ten months until two matters brought exchanges to a halt during 1863. What were the two problems that would arise with this arrangement? How would this lead to conditions in both Union and Confederate prisons throughout the war? How and in what way did both sides eventually deal with these issues and restore prisoner exchanges and release?



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Ch. 26

by Jennifer King - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:45 PM

Who said, "God *damn* you, don't cheer me!"? To whom was this statement directed? What was the meaning behind it?



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ANSWER- Ch. 26

by Robyn Stevens - Monday, March 4, 2013, 11:13 PM

The Statement "God damn you, don't cheer me" was made by General Sheridan. He made this comment to soldiers who had recognized him. He also said "if you love your country, Come up to the front. There's lots of fight in you men yet! Come up, God damn you! Come up!"

The meaning behind this powerful statement was to encourage the men to rally together and put up a fight against the rebels.



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**Re: Chapter 26**

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 5:24 PM

After the Militia act passed in July 1862, allowing blacks to join the army, approximately how many black combat soldiers existed by 1864? What was the difference in their pay compared to white combat soldiers and what party sponsored a law for retroactive equalization of pay? (Please answer in complete sentences)



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**ANSWER: Chapter 26**

by Courtney Merrell - Friday, March 8, 2013, 11:48 PM

In 1864 there were approximately 100,000 black soldiers enlisted. In response to bitter abolitionists and incipient mutiny among black troops, Republicans sponsored a law for retroactive equalization of pay. During this time, black soldiers enrolled in the armies were regarded as laborers and were being paid several dollars less than the average white soldiers. But a coalition of Democrats who opposed any equalization, prevented passage of the law. Democrats coined a new term, miscegnation, which means mixing of the racial groups. This was a tactic Democrats used to try and muster up hatred and opposition towards Republicans and the president by conjuring up negative opinions for citizens, stating that Lincoln is sending men out to die and leaving widows in this insane war to free slaves because he "loved his country less and the negro more". In the end, this racial tactic backlashed on McClellan and his Democratic crew because the northern voters began to congratulate themselves on the selflessness of their sacrifices in this glorious war for the Union and freedom.

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Question - Ch. 26

by Adam Coutts - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 5:55 PM

The James-Younger Gang was a notable 19th-century gang of American outlaws but these men had another origin, they played a role in the American Civil War. What side did they fight for and what was their unit called for whom they belonged to?



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ANSWER - Ch. 26

by Ian MacDonald - Friday, March 8, 2013, 12:10 PM

The James-Younger Gang became part of a group of guerrilla fighters in the early 1860's. It is believed that both the James brothers fought under the infamous guerrilla chieftain William Clarke Quantrill. During the time of secession, the state of Missouri had remained in the Union. However the amount of dedicated partisans to both sides was roughly equal. Having ties with the South and belonging to a slave-holding family, the James brothers fought against local Unionists in Missouri. They were part of the "Missourian bushwhackers."

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ANSWER

by Julie Skinner - Friday, March 8, 2013, 12:51 PM

The James and Younger brothers belonged to slave-owning families with ties to the south. So even though Missouri officially stayed in the Union the two sets of brothers fought for slavery and Confederate independence as

“bushwhackers” predominantly under William Quantrill and “Bloody” Bill Anderson. “...guerilla outlaws such as the James brothers have been celebrated in myth, by Hollywood films, and some scholars as Tobin-Hood types or “primitive rebels” who defended small farmers by attacking the agencies of Yankee capitalism.” (McPherson 785:1)

Two of the most noteworthy raids they were involved in were, in August of 1864 when they formed up with 450 other men under Quantrill to attack Lawrence, Kansas in retaliation for the deaths of five women who had died accidentally when a building where they were being housed by the Union army collapsed and from here they would split off under Anderson striking Centralia on September 27.

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QUESTION - McClellan and Peace

by Ryan Lundberg - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 6:16 PM

General George B. McClellan accepted the Democratic nomination for President, but faced great pressure from the party's peace faction. What position did McClellan take in response to the Peace Democrats?



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Re: ANSWER- McClellan and Peace

by Meleah Drews - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 4:54 PM

McClellan accepted the Democratic nomination for the presidential election of 1864. As he tendered his acceptance letter, changes within the war gave McClellan reason to pause and consider how to best consider his position towards the war effort. Sherman had just taken Atlanta and the north was celebrating the victory. The Peace Democrats wanted McClellan to endorse the democratic platform which would commit him to pursuing armistice and negotiations as a means to end the war.

Vallandigham a Peace Democrat pressured McClellan to avoid any insinuation that even a little war would be acceptable. "Do not listen to your Eastern friends...If anything implying war is presented, two hundred thousand men in the West will withhold their support" (p. 775). The War Democrats such as August Belmont however advised McClellan that once the war was stopped, it could not be started again. That a pause in the war without conditions would mean surrender of the Union.

McClellan ultimately drew up his letter to stating one condition of peace negotiations--remaining a Union. McClellan felt that to do anything less than this would have done a discredit to the memory of the many who were slain in the efforts of reconciliation. The Peace Democrats felt betrayed by this and considered finding a new candidate. Instead they continued to push the Peace Democrats platform and chose not to campaign for McClellan.

Reference: Battle Cry of Freedom (p 775-776).

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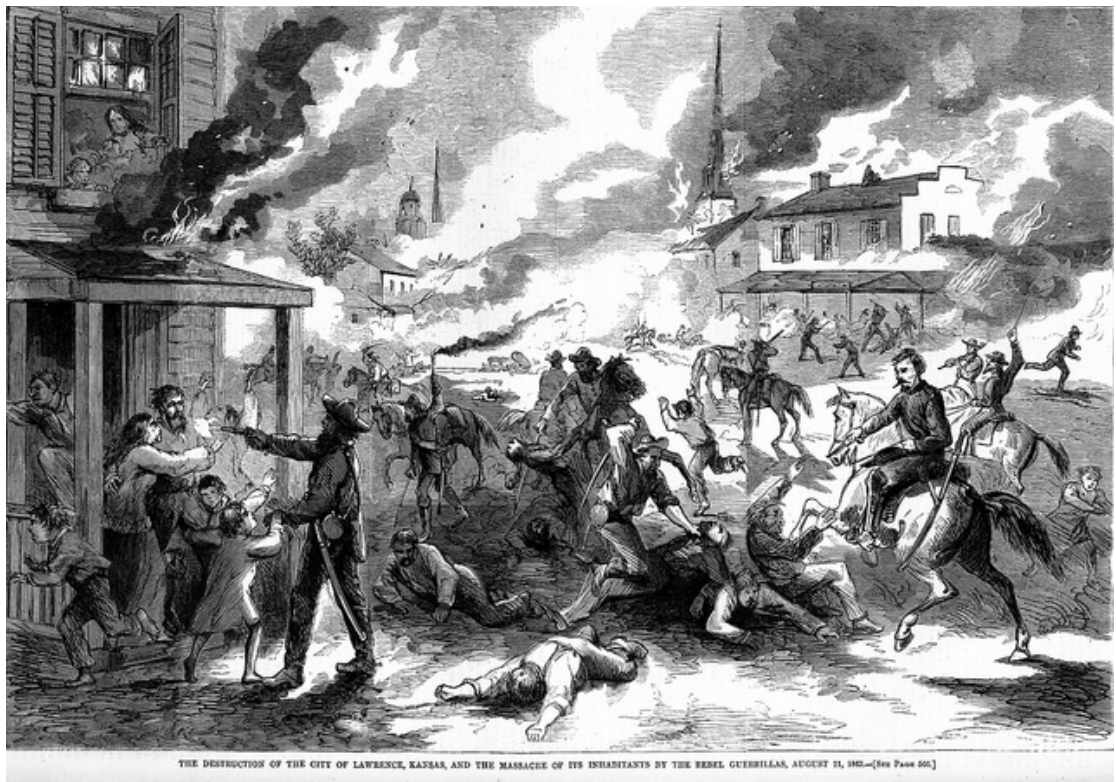
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Question- Quantrill's Raids

by Jacob Pusey - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 6:53 PM

What tragedy led William Quantrill to organize a large group of raiders and order them to "Kill every male and burn every house"? The violence that followed prompted General Ewing to issue his Order No. 11. What did this order call for?



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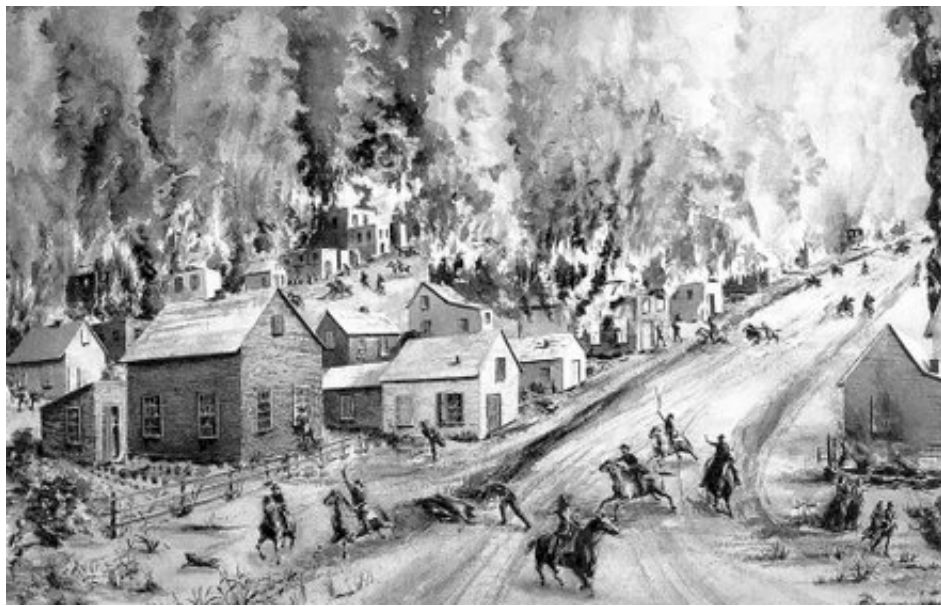


Re: Question- Quantrill's Raids 🇺🇸 🇸

by Jessica Cadenasso - Saturday, March 9, 2013, 8:10 PM

Ewing had captured and arrested the wives and sisters of Quantrill's men. On August 14 1863 a building with many of the women collapsed and killed 5 of them. That tragedy set the motion for a bigger one. 450 men and himself captured ten farmers to help him get to Lawrence, they murdered each one when they became useless. On august 21 they made it to Lawrence and Quantrill ordered his men to "kill every male and burn every house." The very first to die was a United Brethren Clergyman. During 3 hours they killed 182 men aand boys and 185 houses burned.

Measure No. 11 was a forcible removal of civilians from parts of four Missouri countries bordering Kansas. Union soldiers banished about 10,000 people, leaving these counties wasteland. This did not stop the guerrillas thou.



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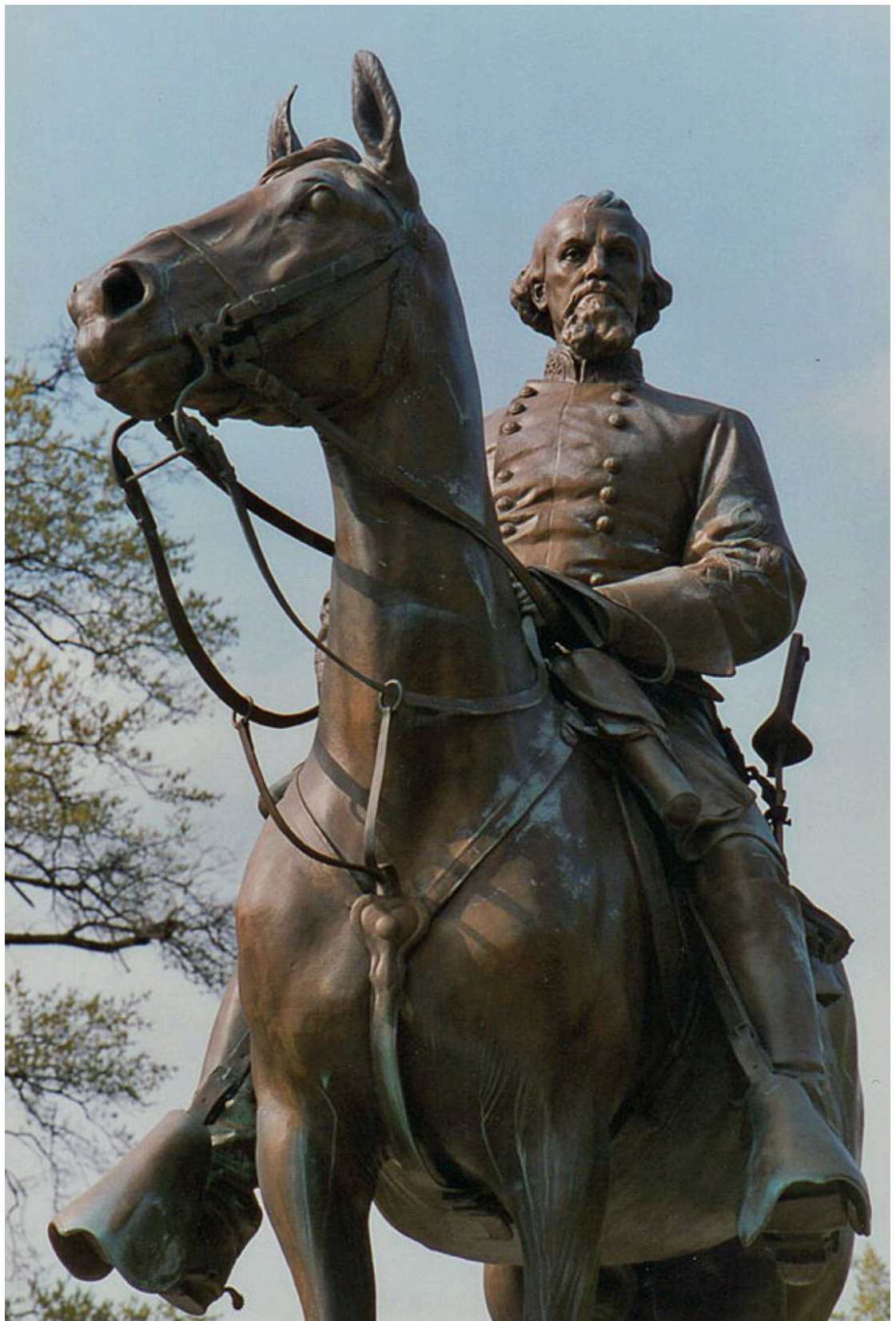


Question-POW exchanges

by Chance Cornish - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 8:09 PM

Question #6

In the second half of 1864, the American Civil War saw the exchanges of POW come to an immediate halt in response to a certain event. What event ignited this stop in exchanges and who was responsible? Also what did the union want the rebels to do before they would even consider restarting the exchanges of POW once again?



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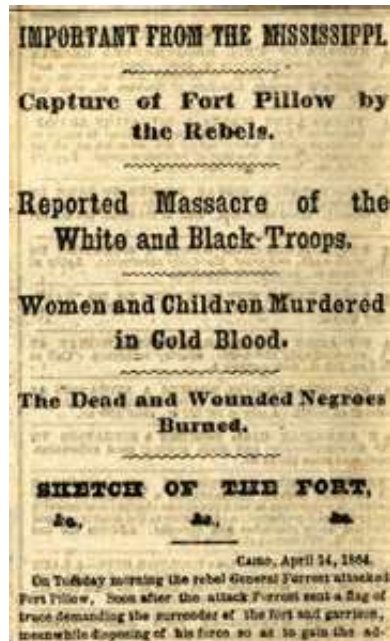


ANSWER-POW exchanges

by Brendan MacDonald - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 1:27 PM

The event that triggered the sudden stop to prisoner exchanges was the

execution of the black troops who surrendered after Forrest and his men surrounded Fort Pillow. Nathan B. Forrest gave the order to have the black soldiers killed in hopes that it would prove to the North that Negroes could not cope with Southerners. In retaliation for this, Grant ended the system under which prisoners had been exchanged until such time as the South did not make any distinction between colored and white prisoners. Both Davis and Lee refused Grants terms causing prisons in both North and South to become bulged with un-exchanged prisoners.



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Question--No Liberty and Suffering for All

by Ashley Clark - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 8:43 PM

It's no secret that POW camps in the Confederacy lacked resources and proper facilities to properly care for the soldiers. Many men wrote in from the Confederate prison at Andersonville asking Lincoln to demand their release, describing the conditions they were forced to endure.

Lincoln, while sympathetic, refused on account that not all of the prisoners would be released. Confederate camps still refused to free Negro soldiers, and Lincoln wanted to prove that he would treat all of the Union soldiers equally, and until Confederates agreed to do the same, he would remain adamant. Was the statement he was trying to make really worth putting the soldiers through the suffering? Or would his point have been better made by showing mercy to the soldiers that were forced to endure deplorable conditions for others?



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ANSWER No Liberty and Suffering for All

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 7:27 PM

Although there is no direct answer to this question, my opinion remains adamant that Lincoln should never of put anyone through the point of starvation where you can see all the bones in a persons body. This type of suffering is unbearable to see and to imagine any human being implimenting this on one another. However, the rations were short in some areas- its still not an excuse for the extremity of the starvation they endured.

He's statement would of been better made, by exchanging prisoners for his solidiers and the south would of most likely gave way with this, since they desperately needed more solidiers. This take would of been a double win, it would of saved solidiers from painful starvation and it would of given the Union some of its men back.

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Fort Pillow response

by Meleah Drews - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 8:51 PM

After Fort Pillow in which black Union soldiers were massacred, Lincoln and his cabinet met to determine how to respond. What were some of the options they considered and/or endorsed?

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ANSWER

by Micah Young - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 6:47 PM

The Battle of Fort Pillow, also known as the Fort Pillow Massacre, was fought on April 12, 1864 at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River in Henning, Tennessee

(wikipedia). The Union garrison at Fort Pillow consisted of about 600 men, divided about evenly between black and white troops. Nathan Bedford Forrest commanded the assault on the fort in order to gain needed supplies for his cavalry that had been raiding western Tennessee. Upon capturing the fort, Confederate forces killed nearly every black soldier there, and most of them after they had surrendered.

After the Fort Pillow massacre Lincoln and his cabinet “spent two meeting trying to determine a response” (pg. 794). They decided against executing an equal number of rebel prisoners, Lincoln stating that ““blood can not revenge blood, and government should not act for revenge.”” They decided to retaliate against “actual offenders from Forrest’s command, if any were captured, and to warn Richmond that a certain number of southern officers in northern prisons would be set a part as hostages against such of occurrences in the future” (pg. 794). However, McPherson writes that there is no existing record that either of these recommendations were carried out.

The Fort Pillow massacre was a part of the larger issue of southern refusal to recognize fighting blacks as soldiers and to treat them accordingly in battle and after capture. McPherson writes about two issues that initially halted prisoner exchanges between North and South in 1863, nearly a year before the Fort Pillow massacre. One of the issues was the “southern threat to re-enslave or execute captured black soldiers and their officers” (pg. 792). When the Confederate congress authorized this policy in May, 1863, the Union War Department suspended prisoner exchange in order to hold southern prisoners as hostages against fulfillment of the threat. Still, southerners refused to treat freedmen soldiers as prisoners of war and little was accomplished by attempts to reinstate prisoner exchanges. McPherson lists several battles where freedmen soldiers were massacred, and he gives examples of their mistreatment by the South revealing how Confederates refused to treat the captured soldiers as prisoners of war. With this history as its background, the Fort Pillow massacre exacerbated and inflamed the issue and Northern opinion, and the cabinet needed to develop certain policy in response.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fort_Pillow

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Re: Chapter 26



by Jessica Cadenasso - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:16 PM

Who were the Sons of Liberty and what was the report that General Holt reported about in October 1864?



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ANSWER - Chapter 26 - Sons of Anarchy

by Adam Coutts - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 12:29 AM

The Sons of Liberty was a group consisting of American patriots that originated in the pre-independence North America British colonies, the group was formed to protect the rights of the colonists and to take to the streets against the taxes by the British government.

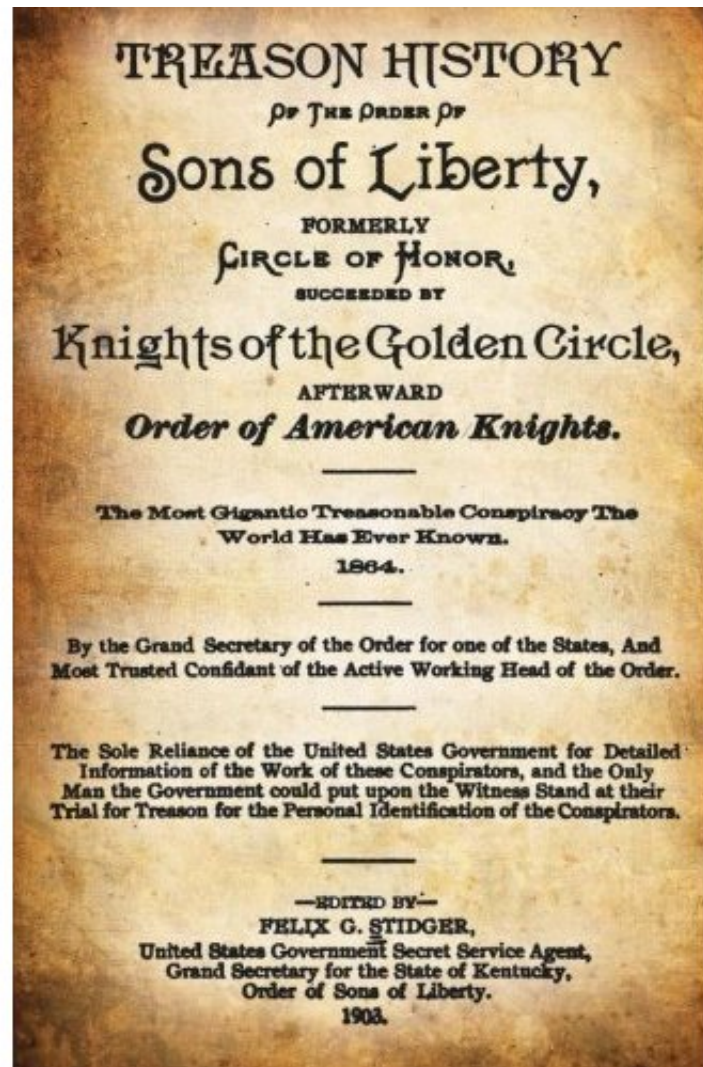
At various times and places in later American history, there were groups and societies either claiming to be a continuation of the historic Sons of Liberty or taking up the name in the service of the very divergent causes and issues.

The Sons of Liberty during the American Civil War, early 1865, the Copperhead organization, the Knights of the Golden Circle was reorganized as the Order of the Sons of Liberty. They spoke out and acted against what they saw as an injustice of thwarted rights. In this case, the injustice was being committed by the United States government by denying the rights of the Southern States to leave the Union. The Order of the Sons of Liberty, found mostly in the Northwestern states of the time – Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky – agreed with the idea that the Union was a voluntary establishment and any state wishing to leave and create their own form of

government should be allowed to do so.

Unlike their pre-independence era Sons of Liberty, the Civil War era Order of the Sons of Liberty was a highly doctrinal, hierarchical organization. Members were required to swear an oath to their cause, and had a strict list of purposes to be followed on pain of punishment. This organization also planned, collected and distributed guns and ammunition to their members to join in large scale conflicts. They opposed the Union draft and planned to fight with the Southern troops. After the Civil War, the new Order of the Sons of Liberty faced charges of treason.

Joseph Holt was instrumental in publicizing a report in October 1864 that detailed the supposedly treasonous activities of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The report was politically advantageous to Republicans, especially in Indiana. Holt wrote that “there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of... traitors...all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our Union.”



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