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Chapter 27 Extra Credit

by **Joe Escobar** - Saturday, February 23, 2013, 2:04 PM

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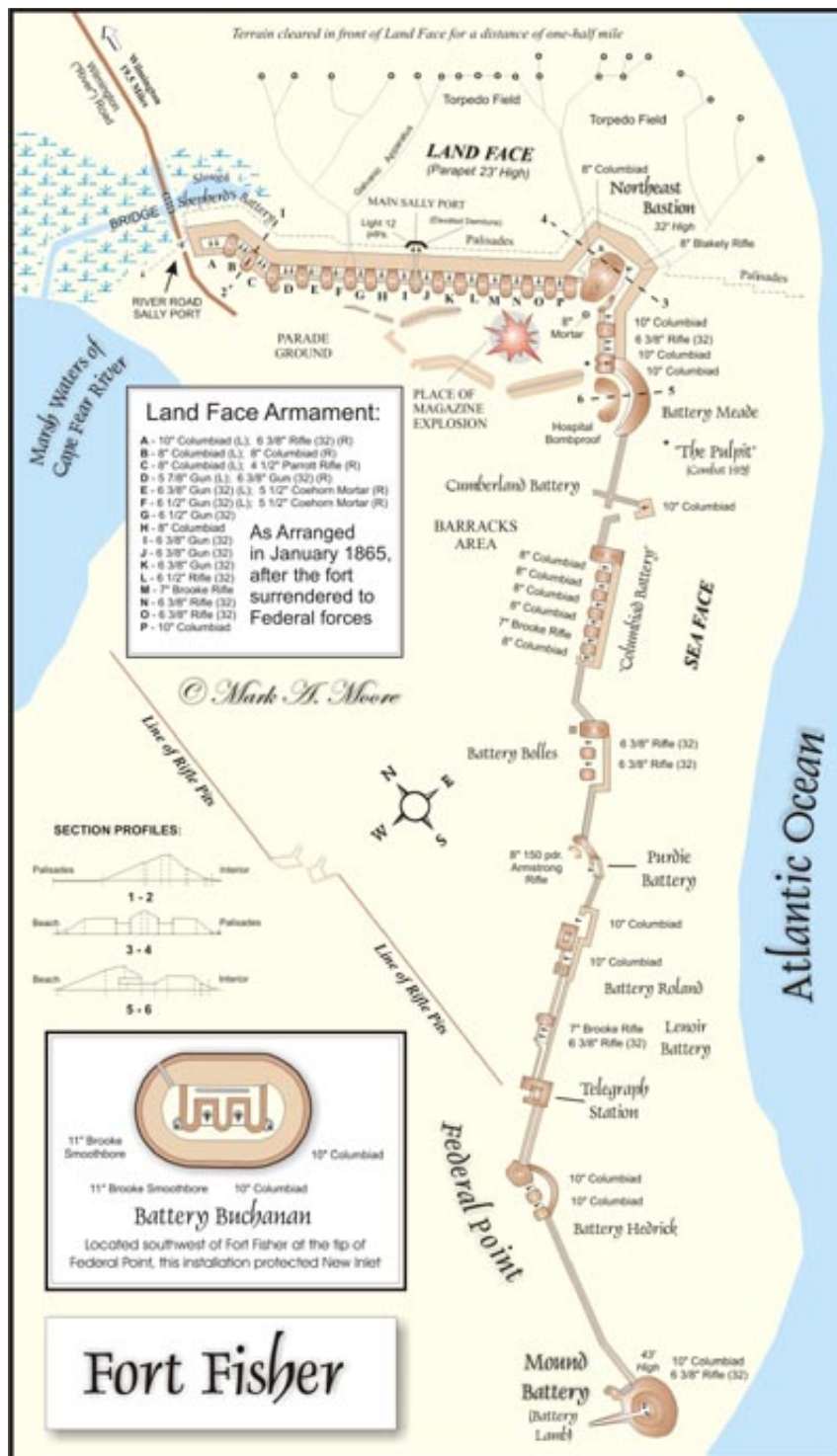


February '65 Peace Negotiations

by **Micah Young** - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 9:36 AM

In January of '65 the Northern Navy captured Fort Fisher in North Carolina which guarded the entrance to Wilmington on the Cape Fear River and was one of the last blockade running ports. "Confederate officials regarded the loss of Fort Fisher as a "stunning" blow." This event was unacceptable to Southern leaders and they heavily criticized the administration because of it. At this point certain Southern Congressmen believed the war could not be carried on any longer. A little more than two weeks after this Jefferson Davis created a three person commission to discuss peace terms that would "secure peace to the two countries." With all of the confederate losses and the vigor of the Union war effort, it seems blatantly unrealistic to think that Lincoln would agree to peace terms that preserve the confederacy. What was, in that case, Davis' goal for these negotiations, who participated in them, and what phrases describing the negotiations did Davis add to the congressional report that the commissioners were unwilling to include?







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ANSWER: February '65 Peace Negotiations



by Courtney Merrell - Saturday, March 9, 2013, 12:55 AM

Davis's one and only goal for this so called "peace meeting" was to relay the demands of the Union publicly in order to fire up the waning southern hearts. Davis authorized Francis Preston Blair to inform Lincoln that he was ready "to enter into a conference with a mutual view to secure peace to the two countries". Hoping to discredit the peace movement by identifying it with humiliating surrender terms, Davis appointed a three man commission including Vice-President Stephens, President of the Senate Robert M.T. Hunter and Secretary of War John A. Campbell. Their conference was held in Hampton Roads and these confederates were joined by Seward and Lincoln himself. There was no budging from either side and the conference ended with nothing changed, however, once the three commissioners began writing a brief report on their mission Davis requested that negative sayings be added in such as, "degrading submission" and "humiliating surrender", they refused to add these sayings because they knew it would discredit the whole idea of negotiations. Davis expressed the sayings in his own words accompanied by the commissioners report, when he addressed congress on February 6th. It wasn't long before the public found out and a rekindled furocity of patriotism popped up in the south.

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Better pictures



by Micah Young - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:31 AM

The Hampton Roads Conference took place aboard a sidewheel ferry call the *River Queen*.



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QUESTION confederate's losses/Unions expansion P S

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 5:30 PM

The civil war left the south ruined as they were slowly drying out of resources. Yet, they still managed to start up new industries in wartime economy but were usually ruined by the Yankee's. Confederates had lost what percent of men and what percent of livestock? However, the north still had resources and finances to support things, such as westward expansion. What were people after as they moved west, in particular an object to "get rich"? What conflicts did they run in to?



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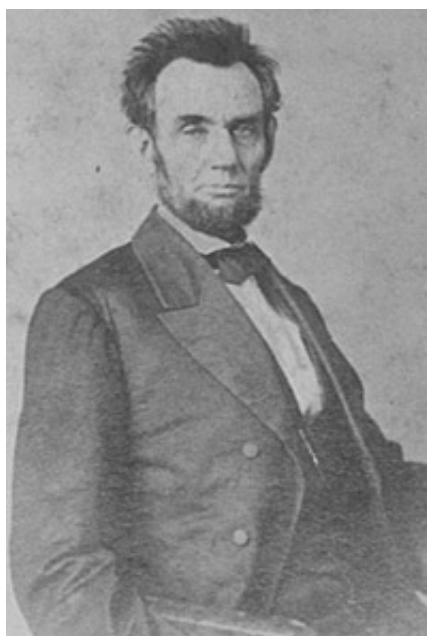
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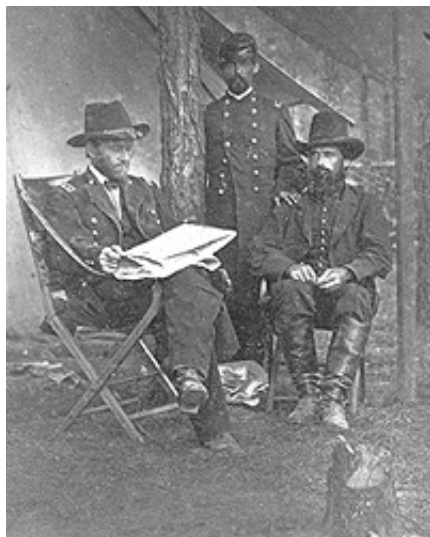


QUESTION: "River Queen"

by Julie Skinner - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:06 PM

On February 3, 1865 aboard the Union steamer "River Queen", Lincoln attended a "dramatic confrontation" with three confederate commissioners in order to negotiate for peace. What were Lincoln's requirements for peace? Where did he stand on punishment for rebel leaders and the Thirteenth Amendment? What was the outcome of this meeting?







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Answer: Unconditional Surrender

by Jessica Cadenasso - Saturday, March 9, 2013, 10:54 PM

Lincoln stated "1) The restoration of the National authority thought-out all the States; 2) No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question; 3) No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and disbanding of all forces hostile to the government."

Lincoln promised generous treatment, based on his power of pardon, for all the rebel leaders. On the 13th amendment Lincoln said he possibly compensating owners for their slave, in the amount of \$400 million dollar (15 percent of the 1860 value of a slave). There were to be no legal battles on 13th amendment. They can't overturn that amendment what so ever.

No negations actually went through because they had no power to negotiate with the union. South felt shocked and betrayed by the North's demand for "unconditional surrender". Davis wanted Stephens, Hunter and Campbell to add

expressing resentment to there report but since they would not Davis did it himself and sent it to congress. Davis made a public speech and said that they would never submit to the “disgrace of surrender”.



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Re: Chapter 27 Extra Credit

by Jessica Cadenasso - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:26 PM

Grant go rid of butler in 1865 and replaced him with who? This General was young and and only had 8000 men, what for did this general help take over and how many did he lose to the battle?



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ANSWER

by Julie Skinner - Saturday, March 9, 2013, 11:12 PM

Grant relieved General Benjamin Butler of command on January 8, 1865 due to his failed attempt to take Fort Fisher. Grant then ordered a second attempt on the fort and put General Alfred Terry in command. On January 13, 1865 Terry and the 8000 men under his command went ashore while the fleet opened fire on the fort. Terry would lose more than 1000 men in the attack, but he captured Fort Fisher on January 15th, cutting off Wilmington from the sea, resulting in the disruption of Lee's supply line to Petersburg.

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Sherman

by Courtney Merrell - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 11:52 PM

Although, at first, Grant opposed Sherman's tactical plan that would have Sherman and his men end by coming up on the rear of Lee's army to meet Grant, and then fight together, Grant soon warmed up to the idea. Describe the plan Sherman had devised that started him and his army in Tennessee and ended with him and his men in a battle with Lee, fighting next to Grant?



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ANSWER -- Sherman

by Stephanie Sheets - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 8:10 PM

Sherman was deeply frustrated with the tactics he had been assigned to. "Instead, Sherman wanted to ignore Hood and march through the heart of Georgia to the coast." His plan was to divide the south, then approach Lee from the rear. He wanted to station 60,000 soldiers in Tennessee, then his 62,000 troops would be in Georgia. He intended to move from a defensive position to a more proactive stance. "If we can march a well-appointed army right through [Jefferson Davis's (sic)] territory, it is a demonstration to the world, foreign and domestic, that we have a power which Davis cannot resist. . . . I can make the march, and make Georgia howl!" His confidence and persuasive abilities gave him his opportunity.

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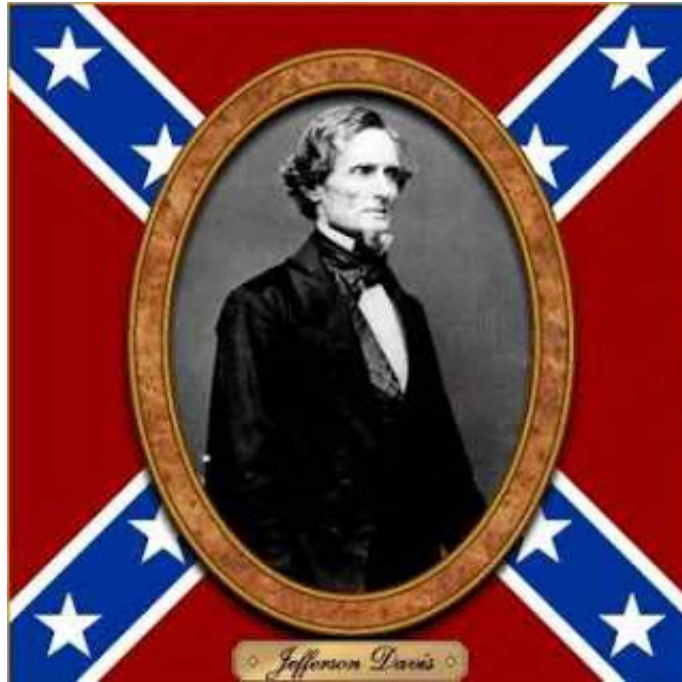
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QUESTION -- Southern Persistence

by Stephanie Sheets - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 8:03 PM

Jefferson Davis made rallying claims of assured southern victory in the face of obviously impending defeat. Grant smugly replied to them, "Who is to furnish the snow for this Moscow retreat?" What were the reasons for southern persistence at this late juncture in the war, and how did the north ensure continued dominance of the south?



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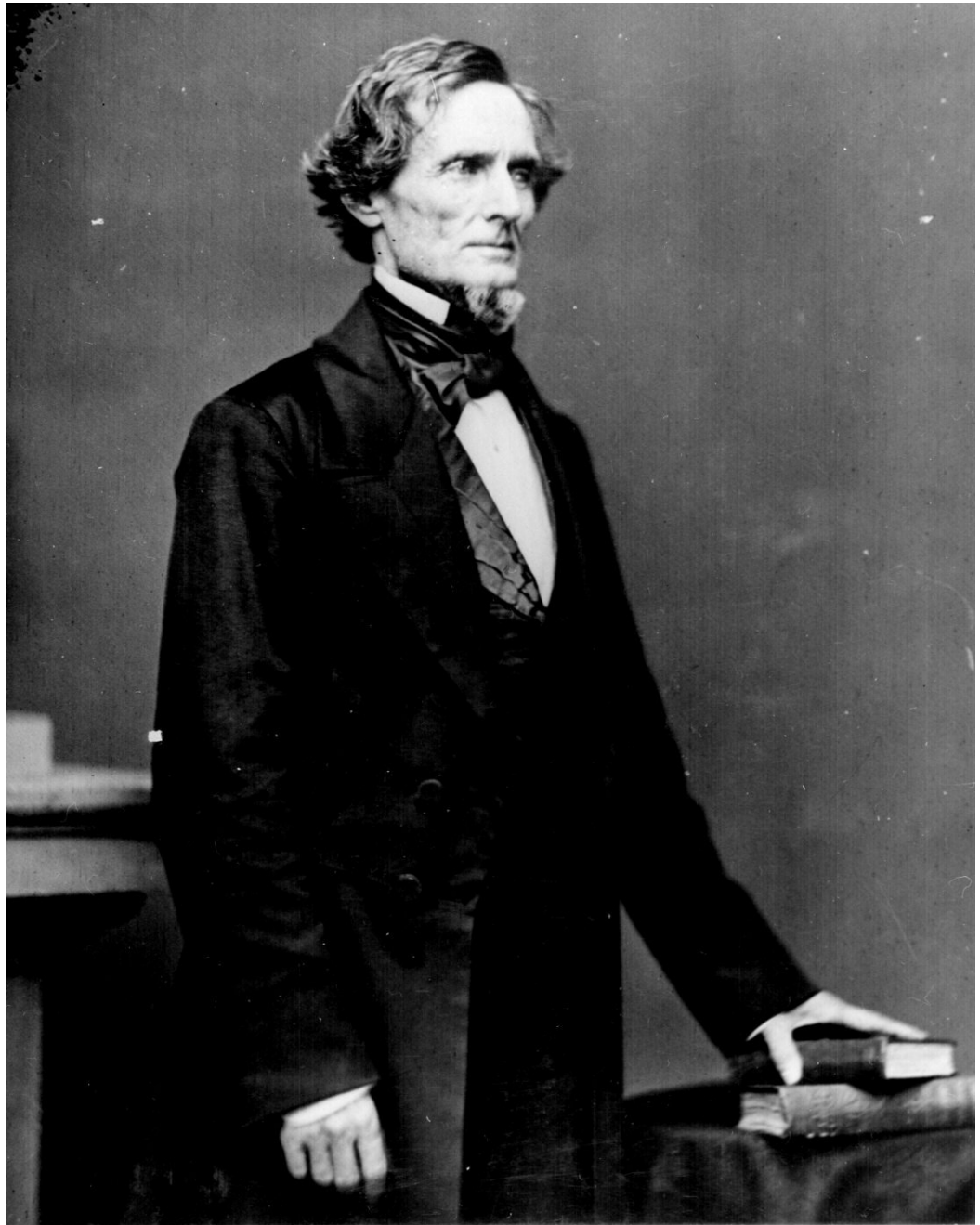
ANSWER -- Southern Persistence

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 8:51 PM

Jefferson Davis was convinced that the only way the North would allow the south to surrender would be "unconditional submission" (McPherson, 822). He used this to motivate the army to fight for their lives. Davis discredited the entire peace process, by calling it humiliating and used the ideal of southern loyalty and honor to keep the politicians in Richmond motivated. This fear and desperation in the south may of been a probable cause to the concentrated amount of young solidiers ranging from ages 14-15.

The North ensured dominance over the south, through battles and "attacking" the civilians- such as the burning of Atlanta. And then Sherman continued to Savannah, where he captured a massive quantity of confederate supplies and took over the city. Sherman's ability to destroy southern resources furthered the North's ability to starve the confederate army. In addition to the North's military victories the manufacturing and industrail capabilities of the North continued to grow. "Despite drastic decline of 72 percent in the North's leading industry,

cotton textiles, the overall manufacturing index stood 13 percent higher in 1864 for the Union states alone than for the entire country in 1860" (McPherson, 817).



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Question-- Defensive to Offensive Campaign

by Ashley Clark - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 9:45 PM

In late 1864, Sherman and his troops had a tight hold on the city of Atlanta despite having not yet thwarted Hood's army. The loss of the city, while a bit discouraging to the South, did nothing to dampen their patriotism. If anything, Davis' subsequent proposal "may have pumped new life into flagging southern spirits" (McPherson 807). Sherman's next plan of action was to gather a troupe of soldiers and begin his

March to the Sea, a campaign that would begin in Atlanta and end at Savannah, rampaging all through the state and "making Georgia howl." What are some of the factors that led him to make this decision, and what did he hope to gain by making this change in battle plans? What sort of impacts did this campaign have on the state of the Confederacy?



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ANSWER



by Micah Young - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 11:30 PM

Sherman wanted to make a psychological impact on the South, and this was largely what motivated his march through Georgia. McPherson writes that “the psychological effect of such a campaign might be greater even than its material impact” (pg. 808). Sherman stated “my aim was to whip the rebels, to humble their pride, to follow them to their innermost recesses and to make them fear and dread us War is cruelty, there’s no use in trying to reform it. The crueller it is the sooner it will be over” (*The Civil War*. 5:47).

Sherman also wanted to make civilians feel the consequences of war. Shelby Foote from *The Civil War* explains that Sherman believed that by destroying the property of civilians who supported Confederate soldiers he would consequentially weaken the army as well. Foote explains that Sherman was a pioneer of the concept of total war in which war is not only reserved for an opposing army but for all the resources that support the force. For his role in its destruction, Sherman was greatly resented by the South: “I doubt if history affords a parallel to the deep and bitter enmity of the women of the South. No one who sees them and hears but must feel the intensity of their hate” (*The Civil*

War: 12:00). This is in reference to the pain and poverty that was left to civilians in the aftermath of Sherman's march.

Sherman also wanted, by the effect of his conquest, to make a demonstration to international powers: "“If we can march a well-appointed army right through [Jefferson Davis's] territory, it is a demonstration to the world, foreign and domestic, that we have a power which Davis cannot resist... I can make the march, and make Georgia howl!”" (pg. 808)! It is interesting that when Confederate congressman Duncan F. Kenner traveled to England in March of '65 to secure diplomatic recognition from the country in exchange for Southern abolition, one of Prime Minister Palmerston's objections to Southern independence was "the comparatively unobstructed march of Sherman" (pg. 838). Surely, the world took note of Sherman's demonstration and Ken Burns even quotes the *London Herald*: "The name of the captain of Atlanta, if he fails now, will become the scoff of mankind and the humiliation of the United States for all time. If he succeeds, it will be written on the tablet of fame" (*The Civil War*: 9:25).

Still, much of Sherman's decision to cut through Georgia was opportunism; he realized how much he could accomplish having already fought deep into Georgia and with Hood's army advancing north into Tennessee leaving the Northern army unopposed. During his ensuing campaign Sherman inflicted 100 million dollars worth of damage and ultimately collected 25,000 slaves along the way who followed his army columns for safety and freedom. McPherson doesn't say how the Southern destitution, specific to the aftermath of Sherman's campaign, affected desertion from Southern armies. He does, however, explain how the campaign, from Atlanta forward, crippled certain military and transportation capabilities and weakened Southern morale.

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