



THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

- **English Committee SISa 2018 -**

Study Guide

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1. INTRODUÇÃO

Caros delegados e delegadas,

Sejam muito bem vindos à SISA 2018! Esse ano, as senhoras e senhores presenciarão o comitê em inglês The American Civil War. É evidente que não será fácil participar de um comitê como este, por isso, contamos com a vossa dedicação para que estudem e conheçam muito bem não só o idioma, mas também a história e os personagens envolvidos neste acontecimento com muito vigor.

A partir desse instante, toda a comunicação e estudo em relação a este comitê será feito em inglês, porém se alguma dúvida de vocabulário surgir durante os estudos ou as sessões, os senhores e senhoras estarão livres para consultar-nos.

In this committee, we'll go back to the late 1800's to witness a remarkable moment, and now, you sirs are being given the chance to change the course of the history. You will have the opportunity to take part in the conflict between The Union (which represents the northern states) and the Confederate States (organization that represents the southern interests), in the American Civil War context, to debate and defend your point of views as to the abolition of slavery in United States of America, liberalism and separatism, by truly committing to assume the role of your character. However, it is of extreme importance that you, sirs and madams, take into consideration that this committee takes place in a society with very different standpoints than the ones we experience nowadays, and you must remember that what we are doing is representing perspectives of characters and groups, so no one should take any of the viewpoints personally.

It is also very pertinent that you, sirs, are aware that the discussions we will promote are focused on the economic, political and strategic aspects of the conflict, and not about racism, as some might think, so this is not a topic to be discussed or even enter the arguments, and we want to make it very clear that any reproduction of racism during the sessions, even when playing the character, will not be tolerated and will imply on the person's exclusion of the debates or further consequences.

During the sessions, the presses must register what happens in the rooms and present it afterwards to the public. You may expose the news as you please, with your respective opinions, and be free to omit or show information as desired.

With all sincerity,

your directors.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Between 1815 and 1861 the economy of the Northern states was rapidly modernizing and diversifying. Even though agriculture remained the dominant sector in the North, they only possessed smaller farmsteads. To that end industrialization started taking root there.

Northerners began investing heavily on an expansive and varied transportation system that included canals, roads, steamboats, and railroads; in financial industries such as banking and insurance; and in a large communications network that featured inexpensive, widely available newspapers, magazines, and books, along with the telegraph.

By contrast, the Southern economy was, still, based principally on plantations (large farms that produced commercial crops and relied on slaves as the main source of labor). Instead of investing on more “modern” equipment, Southerners kept on devoting their money in the purchase of slaves.

When the territory of Missouri sought statehood in 1818, Congress debated for two years before arriving upon the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which admitted Missouri as a slave holding state. With this new addition, consequently, there would be a bigger amount of “slave states” than “free states”. Therefore, the northern territory, Maine, was admitted as a free state, insuring equal representation between the North and the South.

Another very important event, before the beginning of the Civil War, was the issue of slavery in California. With the Gold Rush, thousands of people moved to this state, leading to its need of protection during the Civil War. Many people, including free African-Americans and slave owners, started living in this old Mexican territory. After much heated National debate, California became a free state, under the Compromise of 1850. The problem was that the constitution failed to cover many information concerning slavery, something that led to a national slavery battle.

After the end of the Mexican American War, in 1848, the United States gained about 1.3 million square km of land, which made the Northerners more interested in ending slavery, protecting free labor, believing that the bondage allowing the new addition should be eradicated, and also because all of that territory would become part of the South.

Over the course of the decade, the two sides became increasingly polarized and politicians less able to contain the dispute through compromise. When Abraham Lincoln (who was explicitly antislavery) won the presidential election of 1860, seven Southern states organized the Confederate States of

America. Within weeks, four more Southern states (Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina) left the Union to join the Confederacy.

With war upon the land, President Lincoln called for 75,000 militiamen to serve for three months. He proclaimed a naval blockade of the Confederate states, although he insisted that they did not legally constitute a sovereign country but were instead states in rebellion.

- **2.1 The Organizations**

- The Union: During the American Civil War, the twenty free states and the four border states (those which allowed slavery as an economic resource) established a juncture known as the Union, which represented and fought for the abolition of slavery, oppositely to the Confederate States. The most of the member states were represented by the Republican Party and localized at the Northern, where the industrial economy was growing each day, although the Democratic Party partly supported the Union as well.
- The Confederate States: Commonly known as Confederacy, was the juncture of thirteen slave-holding states. After the election of Abraham Lincoln to presidency in November of 1861, 7 of the deep southern states, which still relied on slavery as their base, realized that their way of life was highly threatened by an abolitionist politician gaining such popularity and potentially becoming the president. Over the course of the next few months, more states joined in, and so there was structured an unrecognized country inside North America, the slavery was defended and the Union ideology was denied. The member states were localized at the Southern, where the agriculture economy predominated.

3. DELEGATIONS

- 3.1 Abraham Lincoln (1st order)

- Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States.
- He is regarded as one of America's Greatest heroes due to his role as savior of the Union and emancipator of slaves.
- When the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832 between the United States and Native Americans, Lincoln volunteered
- He saw no combat during this time, saved by "a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes," but was able to make several important political connections.
- In 1834 Abraham Lincoln began his political career and was elected to the Illinois state legislature as a member of the Whig Party
- It was around that time when he decided to become a lawyer
- He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1847
- Abraham Lincoln served a single term in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1847 to 1849.
- Lincoln was elected President in 1860, something that caused a lot of repercussion
- Abraham felt that it was his duty as a President to preserve the Union at all costs
- In January 1862, Thaddeus Stevens, called for total war against the rebellion to include emancipation of slaves
- In that same year, he issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, waiting for the Union to win the Battle of Antietam before issuing the authentic one, in 1863
- Following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the war effort gradually improved for the North, though more by attrition than by brilliant military victories.
- In 1864, he won the President Election for the second time, giving the famous "Second Inauguration Speech"
- On April 14th, 1865, Lincoln was shot by a Confederate sympathizer, dying the following day





- 3.2 Andrew Jackson Smith (2nd order)

- Andrew Jackson Smith was a Union Army soldier during the American Civil War and a recipient of America's highest military decoration the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Honey Hill.
- Smith was born into slavery, the son of Susan, a slave, and Elijah Smith, a slave owner.
- Andrew Smith presented himself to a Union Army regiment, the 41st Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in Smithland, Kentucky.
- By November 30, 1864, Smith was serving as a corporal in the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

- 3.3 Benjamin Harrison (1st order)

- Benjamin Harrison (August 20, 1833 – March 13, 1901) was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 23rd president of the United States from 1888 to 1893.
- Harrison attended Miami University in Ohio and read law in Cincinnati. He moved to Indianapolis, where he practiced law and campaigned for the Republican Party.
- During the American Civil War, Benjamin Harrison volunteered to raise a regiment, in order to help the Union. Harrison employed a drill master from Chicago using his own funds to train the men. He was given a commission as Second Lieutenant and two weeks later was promoted to captain. When the regiment was complete, Governor Morton gave Harrison the commission of Colonel. By August 8, 1862, the newly appointed Colonel Harrison raised 1000 recruits.
- Later on, for Harrison's achievements at the battles of Resaca and Peachtree Creek, he was promoted to Brigadier General.
- After the Civil War He was Colonel of the 70th Volunteer Infantry, which made him become a pillar of Indianapolis, enhancing his reputation as a brilliant lawyer.
- Harrison unsuccessfully made the attempt of running for governor of Indiana in 1876.
- In the 1880s the Indiana General Assembly elected Harrison to a six-year term in the U.S. Senate, where he served from 1881 to 1887.
- Then Benjamin, a Republican, was elected to the presidency in 1888.



-3.4 Harriet Tubman (1st order)

- Harriet Tubman (1822 – March 10, 1913) was an American abolitionist.
- Born into slavery, Tubman escaped and subsequently made some thirteen missions to rescue approximately seventy enslaved people, family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad.
- When the Civil War began, Tubman worked for the Union Army, first as a cook and nurse, and then as an armed scout and spy.
- The first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, she guided the raid at Combahee Ferry, which liberated more than 700 slaves.
- After the war, she retired to the family home on property she had purchased in 1859 in Auburn, New York, where she cared for her aging parents. She was active in the women's suffrage movement until illness overtook her and she had to be admitted to a home for elderly African Americans that she had helped to establish years earlier.
- After she died in 1913, she became an icon of American courage and freedom.

-3.5 Jack Williams (2nd order)

- Jack Williams (1830 – after 1863), was an American soldier who fought for the Union Army in the American Civil War. He enlisted in a Missouri unit, despite being from Minnesota and fought in several battles.
- Newspaper reports indicate that Clayton served in both cavalry and artillery units
- In the service, he became an "accomplished horseman" and a "capital swordsman". In December 1862, he fought his last combat in the Battle of Stones River, left the army soon after knowing about his partner's death.
- The last known report describes him heading to Washington, D.C.



-3.6 James Ewell Brown Stuart (2nd order)

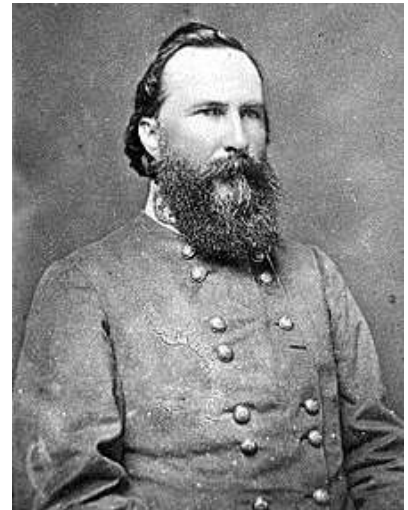
- James Ewell Brown Stuart (known as J.E.B. Stuart) was born in Virginia, 1833, where started his career at the U.S. Army. He also served in Texas and Kansas, dealing with frontier conflicts with Native Americans (as Bleeding Kansas) and participating in captures.

- When Virginia seceded to serve the Confederate Army, he played an important role as cavalry commander, beating the Union Forces in many battles, bringing fame to himself.
- His work made him the trusted eyes and ears of Robert Lee's Army and inspired the Southern morale, until his separation from Lee's Army during a battle contributed to the Confederate defeat at the Battle of Gettysburg.
- In 1864, Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, by the General Philip Sheridan's cavalry.



-3.7 James Longstreet (1st order)

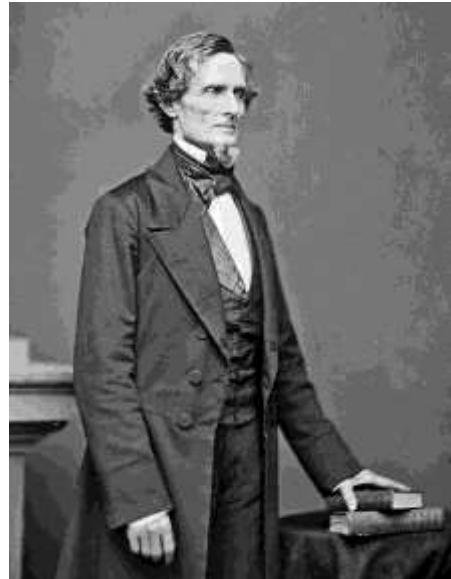
- General James Longstreet (1821 – 1904) was born on January 8, 1821 in Edgefield District, South Carolina, an area that is now part of North Augusta. He was the fifth child and third son of James Longstreet (1783-1833), of Dutch descent, and Mary Ann Dent (1793-1855) of English descent, who owned a cotton plantation close to where the village of Gainesville would be founded in northeastern Georgia.
- Longstreet was one of the foremost Confederate generals of the American Civil War and the principal subordinate to General Robert E. Lee, who called him his "Old War Horse." He served under Lee as a corps commander for many of the famous battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Tennessee.
- After graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point, Longstreet served in the Mexican–American War. He was wounded at the Battle of Chapultepec, and afterward married his first wife, Louise Garland. Throughout the 1850s, and beginning of 1860's, he did various military services.
- After war, he worked for the U.S. government as a diplomat, civil servant, and administrator. His conversion to the Republican Party and his cooperation with his old friend, President Ulysses S. Grant, as well as critical comments he wrote in his memoirs about General Lee's wartime performance, made him anathema to many of his former Confederate colleagues.



- His reputation in the South further suffered when he led African-American militia against the anti-Reconstruction White League at the Battle of Liberty Place in 1874.
- Despite that, he enjoyed a successful post-war career and, six days before his 83rd birthday, died in Gainesville on January 2, 1904, after contracting pneumonia

-3.8 Jefferson Davis (1st order)

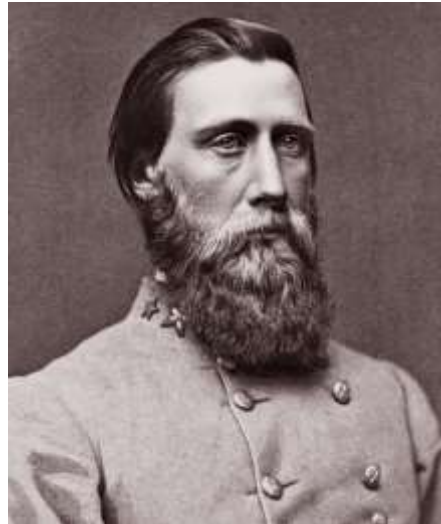
- Jefferson Finis Davis (June 3, 1808 – December 6, 1889) was an American politician, planter and soldier who served as the only President of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865.
- Eight years after the death of his bride Sarah, in 1835, Jefferson Davis led a secluded life on his cotton plantation at Davis Bend, Mississippi. A slaveholder, Davis firmly believed in the importance of the institution of slavery for the South.
- In June 1846 He resigned to fight in the Mexican War where he led his troops valiantly at the battles of Monterrey and Buena Vista. He was offered a promotion to brigadier general in 1847 but refused it when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.
- In 1853, President Franklin Pierce appointed Davis U.S. Secretary of War where he served with distinction and was recognized as one of the most capable administrators to hold the office. In 1857, Davis returned to the Senate as a vocal proponent of states rights.
- On February, 1861 the Confederate Congress in Montgomery, Alabama selected Jefferson Finis Davis to become the provisional President of the Confederacy. He was inaugurated for a six-year term as President on February 22 of the following year.
- Initially, Davis was a popular President with the Southern people. He had a dignified bearing, a distinguished military record, extensive experience in political affairs, and—most importantly—a dedication to the Confederate cause.
- He was impatient with people who disagreed with him, and he had the unfortunate habit of awarding prominent posts to leaders who appeared unsuccessful. Davis' loyalty to these people led to bickering and quarrels throughout his administration. In addition, he was plagued by chronic illness.
- On April 2, 1865, he and the other members of the Confederate government were forced to flee from Richmond before the advancing



Union Army. The Confederate President was captured by Northern soldiers near Irwinville, Georgia on May 10, 1865.

-3.9 John Bell Hood (1st order)

- Born in Kentucky, 1831, John Bell Hood started serving in California and Texas for the United States Military.
- In 1861, he joined the Confederacy as a cavalry captain, soon promoted to Colonel of Texas. He led many battles, but his big achievement was leading his brigade at the Battle of Gaines's Mille that broke the Union line, being responsible for the most successful performance in the Seven Days Battles.
- In 1862, he was promoted to Major General. He was an intense player: at the Battle of Gettysburg, he was severely wounded in the arm and was forced to hand off command and at Chickamauga he lost a leg. He started working as a lieutenant general, serving under J. E. Johnston. In 1864, Hood surpassed him and conducted many other campaigns and offensives. However, all the offenses failed.
- He was relieved of his position and, in 1865, gave himself up to Union Forces in Mississippi.



-3.10 Nathan Bedford Forrest (1st order)

- Nathan Bedford Forrest (July 13, 1821 – October 29, 1877), called Bedford Forrest in his lifetime, was a Confederate Army general during the American Civil War.
- Forrest fought by simple rules: he maintained that "war means fighting and fighting means killing" and that the way to win was "to get there first with the most men". His cavalry, which Sherman reported



Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest

in disgust "could travel one hundred miles in less time it takes ours to travel ten", secured more Union guns, horses, and supplies than any other single Confederate unit

- Forrest was accused of war crimes at the Battle of Fort Pillow in 1864 for allegedly allowing forces under his command to massacre hundreds of black Union Army and white Southern Unionist prisoners. However, Sherman investigated the allegations and did not charge Forrest with any improprieties.
- Following the war, Forrest pursued new business ventures but met with less success.
- He died on October 29, 1877 (aged 56) in Memphis, Tennessee.

-3.11 Pierre Gustav Toutant-Beauregard (2nd order)

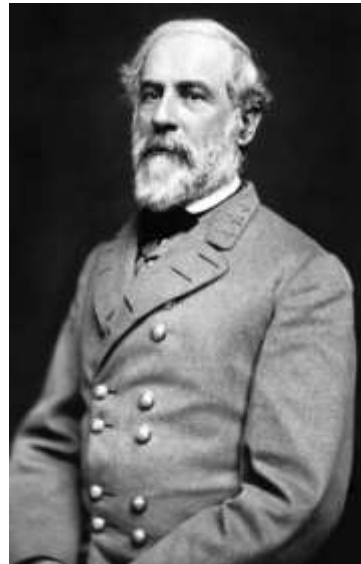
- Born in Louisiana, 1818, Pierre Gustav Toutant-Beauregard was the first prominent general of the Confederate States Army.
- At the beginning of his career, Beauregard worked as an engineer until his entrance to the Confederate States Army, where he commanded many defenses and battles. He also, saved an important industrial city, Petesburg (in Virginia), from assaults by superior Union Army Forces, not to mention many other big achievements during the Civil War.
- However, his poor relationship not only with the Confederate President Jefferson Davis, but also with many other generals, affected his influence over the Confederated strategy. In 1865, he and his commander, General Joseph E. Johnston convinced Davis that the war needed to end.
- After the war, he died in 1893.



-3.12 Robert Edward Lee (1st order)

- Robert Edward Lee (January 19, 1807 – October 12, 1870) was an American and Confederate soldier, best known as a commander of the Confederate States Army.

- Lee was a top graduate of the United States Military Academy and an exceptional officer and military engineer in the United States Army for 32 years.
- From 1852 to 1855, Lee served as superintendent of West Point, and was therefore responsible for educating many of the men who would later serve under him and those who would oppose him on the battlefields of the Civil War.
- Because of his reputation as one of the finest officers in the United States Army, Abraham Lincoln offered Lee the command of the Federal forces in April 1861.
- Lee declined the offer and tendered his resignation from the army when the state of Virginia seceded on April 17. Instead, he accepted a general's commission in the newly formed Confederate Army.
- During the first year of the Civil War, Lee served as a senior military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Once he took command of the main field army in 1862, He soon emerged as a clever tactician and battlefield commander, winning most of his battles, all against far superior Union armies.
- Lee renamed his command the Army of Northern Virginia, and under his direction it would become the most famous and successful of the Confederate armies.
- After the simultaneous Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, Mississippi, Lee gave the leadership to Ulysess S. Grant wicb assumed command of the Federal armies.
- He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia in the American Civil War from 1862 until his surrender in 1865.



-3.13 Ulysses Grant (1st order)

- Ulysses S. Grant, most known as the 18th President of the United States, was born on April 27th, 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio.
- During his youth, Grant decided he did not want to work for his father's business and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point instead
- He was not an outstanding student to the Academy, as he graduated 21st out of 39.



- It was during the four mandatory years of military service that Ulysses Grant developed strong feelings against the war, affirming that it was made to increase America's territory to spread slavery
- In the summer of 1853, Grant was promoted to captain and transferred to Fort Humboldt on the Northern California coast
- On April 12, 1861, Ulysses S. Grant volunteered to military services
- Grant strongly believed that taking down the Confederate armies was most important to the war effort, and to that end, set out to track down and destroy General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.
- On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered his army, marking the end of the Civil War.
- In 1868, Grant was elected the 18th president of the United States.

-3.14 William Tecumseh Sherman (1st order)

- William Tecumseh Sherman was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author.
- He served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War, for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy against the Confederate States.
- Sherman was born in 1820 in Lancaster, Ohio
- Senator Ewing secured an appointment for the 16-year-old Sherman as a cadet in the United States Military Academy, where he roomed and became good friends with another important future Civil War General, George H. Thomas.
- While many of his colleagues saw action in the Mexican–American War, Sherman performed administrative duties in the captured territory of California.
- In 1859, Sherman accepted a job as the first superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning & Military Academy in Pineville, Louisiana
- In January 1861, as more Southern states were seceding from the Union, Sherman was required to accept receipt of arms surrendered to the State Militia by the U.S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Instead



of complying, he resigned his position as superintendent and returned to the North.

- Sherman was first commissioned as colonel of the 13th U.S. Infantry Regiment, in 1861

4.PRESS

-The Camden Journal (South)

The Camden Journal (1826-91) captured life in the community of Camden, South Carolina, in times of affluence, prosperity, desolation, and recovery. Significant events covered by the newspaper included: the destruction and subsequent occupation of Camden by Union Army soldiers in 1865.

In 1861, Thomas Warren suspended the Camden Weekly Journal to fight for the Confederacy. He served with the Confederate States Army, 15th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, Company D, and died in combat in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863.



-Daily Union Appeal (North)

About 15 years after Memphis, Tennessee, was founded, Henry Van Pelt printed the first issue of a weekly newspaper, the Memphis Appeal, in 1841. His printing office was his home, a ramshackle wood cottage on the banks of the Wolf River. Van Pelt printed the Appeal on single sheets, an unimpressive newspaper serving the muddy Mississippi River town. Beginning in 1847, it became known as the Memphis Daily Appeal.

The paper grew with Memphis and passed into new ownership, becoming a Confederate paper with the onset of the Civil War. Editor Benjamin Dill and his wife, America "Carolina," and printer John R. McClanahan became part of American newspaper lore when they refused to be censored or silenced during the Union occupation of Memphis.



5.SOURCES

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- 5.1 Videos we recommend:

- Summaries:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rY9zHNOjGrs&t=13s>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzTrKccmj_I
- Films:
 - Lincoln
 - Glory
 - Cold Mountain

This document contains only basic information about the people involved in this event. The directors highly encourage you to do further research for the construction of your character.

AGRADECIMENTO:

Agradecemos enormemente à **Professora Valéria Conte** e aos outros envolvidos na correção deste document, ao Professor Maurício Leite e aos secretários.

