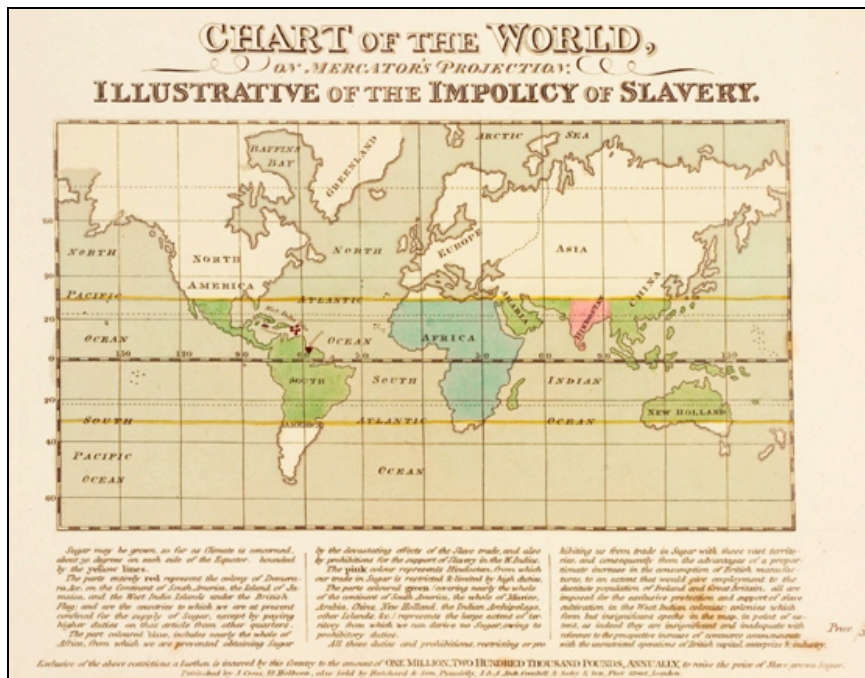


# The Civil War in a Global Context

## An Online Professional Development Seminar

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2011-12

**AMERICA** *in* **CLASS**<sup>®</sup>

from the National Humanities Center

## COMMON CORE GOALS

- Advance the goal of the **Common Core State Standards** in English Language Arts and literacy in history and social studies: “To help ensure that all students are college and career ready in literacy”
- Promote close attentive reading
- Foster deep and thoughtful engagement with high-quality literary and informational texts

## UNDERSTANDING

During the Civil War both the Union and the Confederacy had distinct foreign policy goals which each side saw as critical to its success. Each side presented a case to the world. In an effort to obtain recognition and support chiefly from Britain and France, the South portrayed the War as a conflict with broad international implications. To prevent foreign recognition and support for the South, the North sought to define the conflict narrowly as a rebellion within a nation.

## FROM THE FORUM

### Challenges, Issues, Questions

- What was the global reputation of the United States on the eve of the War?
- How did other nations view the Civil War?
- How important was foreign policy to the conduct of the War?
- Could the South have successfully seceded if it had won foreign recognition and support?
- Why did England not support the Confederacy?
- If the South had looked more like a winner, would it have obtained the international support it sought?



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*Nations Divided: America, Italy, and the  
Southern Question*  
(2002)

*New Men, New Cities, New South*  
(1990)

*The Social Order of a Frontier Community*  
(1983)

Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they are concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, defined to be "inalienable." Of the time and occasion of its exercise they as sovereigns were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct; and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit.

Although it will not be necessary to enter into a detailed statement of the reasons which impelled the people of the Confederate States to dissolve their union with the United States, it may be well to allude to some of the more prominent of the causes which produced that result in order to show that the step was not taken hastily or passionately, but after long, patient, and mature deliberation, when the people became convinced that their honor, social and material welfare demanded separation as the best means by which those vital interests could be preserved.

You can point with force to the efforts which have been persistently made by the manufacturing States of the North to compel the agricultural interests of the South, out of the proceeds of their industry, to pay bounties to Northern manufacturers in the shape of high-protective duties on foreign imports.

## Discussion Question

- How is the South trying to “spin” its departure from the Union?

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

## Discussion Questions

- Why did Lincoln deny any power or inclination to interfere with slavery in the states?
- What were the advantages and disadvantages of such a statement for domestic and foreign policy?



The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall fail. The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same whether it succeed or fail.

### **Discussion Questions**

- Why did Seward deny any intention of altering slavery in the states as an important part of Union foreign policy?
- Why might he think foreign governments wanted to be reassured slavery would not be disrupted?
- What legal principles influenced Seward's policy?

# Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1807-1882



# Henry Sanford to William Seward:

He [Giuseppe Garibaldi] said the only way in which he could render real service as he ardently desired to do, to the cause of the United States, was as commander in chief of its forces; that he would only go as such and with the additional contingent power-to be governed by events of declaring the abolition of Slavery. He would be of little use he said without the first and without the second the war would appear to be like any civil war in which the world at large could have little interest or sympathy.

# From The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz, 1907-08: US minister to Spain, Account of his Conversation with Abraham Lincoln, January 1862

After the first words of welcome the conversation turned upon the real reasons for my return to the United States. I repeated to Mr. Lincoln substantially the contents of my despatch of September 18th. I did not deem it proper to ask him whether he had ever seen that despatch and he did not tell me that he had. But he listened to me very attentively even eagerly as I thought without interrupting me I was still speaking when the door of the room was opened and the head of Mr. Seward appeared.

“Excuse me, Seward,” said Mr. Lincoln, “excuse me for a moment I have something to talk over with this gentleman.” Seward withdrew without saying a word. I remember the scene distinctly. After the short interruption I continued my talk for a while and when I stopped Mr. Lincoln sat for a minute silently musing. At last he said. “You may be right. Probably you are. I have been thinking so myself. I cannot imagine that any European power would dare to recognize and aid the Southern Confederacy if it becomes clear that the Confederacy stands for slavery and the Union for freedom.

...

(cont'd)

# From The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz, 1907-08: US minister to Spain, Account of his Conversation with Abraham Lincoln, January 1862

Then he explained to me that while a distinct anti-slavery policy would remove the foreign danger, and would thus work for the preservation of the Union—while indeed, it might, in this respect, be necessary for the preservation of the Union and while he thought that it would soon appear and be recognized to be in every respect necessary, he was in doubt as to whether public opinion at home was yet sufficiently prepared for it. He was anxious to unite and keep united all the forces of Northern society and of the Union element in the South especially the Border States in the war for the Union. Would not the cry of “abolition war,” such as might be occasioned by a distinct anti-slavery policy, tend to disunite those forces and thus weaken the Union cause? This was the doubt that troubled him, and it troubled him very much. He wished me to look around a little and in a few days to come back to him and tell him of the impressions I might have gathered. Then he told me how he had enjoyed some of my despatches about Spanish conditions and public men and how glad he had been to hear from Seward that I was getting on so nicely with “the Dons.” So we parted.

## Discussion Questions

- What are the domestic versus foreign policy considerations Lincoln was weighing?
- What was Seward thinking when he poked his head in and saw Schurz with Lincoln?

**GARIBALDI GUARD!**



**PATRIOTI ITALIANI!**  
**HONVEDEK!**  
**AMIS DE LA LIBERTE!**  
**DEUTSCHE FREIHEITS KEMPFER!**

**APPEAL!**

The aid of every man is required for the service of his ADOPTED COUNTRY! A Regiment of Riflemen, Bersaglieri, Honvedek, Chasseurs or Scharfschutzen, is now formed under the name of the GARIBALDI GUARD, and encamped near Washington. This Regiment will be increased by order of Government to 1150.

**Wanted at once,**  
**250 ABLE-BODIED MEN!**  
Italians, Hungarians, Germans, and French Patriots of all Nations,  
**AROUSE! AROUSE! AROUSE!**  
The Families of our Soldiers shall be cared for.

PER ORDER. Col. F. G. D'UTASSY,  
Lient. Col. A. REPETTI,  
Maj. C. W. E. WARING, Jr.

Quartermaster, CHAS. B. NORTON.  
Headquarters, Irving Building, 594 & 596 Broadway.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

The aid of every man is required for the service of his ADOPTED COUNTRY! A Regiment of Riflemen, Bersaglieri, Honvedek, Chasseurs, or Scharfschutzen, is now formed under the name of the GARIBALDI GUARD, and encamped near Washington. This Regiment will be increased by order of Government to 1150.

**Bürger**  
**Euer Land in Gefahr!**  
**Zu den Waffen! Zu den Waffen!**  
**121ste Regiment**  
Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Körperlich fähige Männer verlangt in Col. Chapman Biddles Regiment.  
Ein Monat's Sold im Voraus, \$2 an jeden Rekruten, sobald derselbe eingemustert ist und  
**160 Dollars Bounty!**  
Nämlich: \$25 United States Bounty in Baar, sobald die Compagnie in den Dienst eingemustert ist.  
\$25 City Bounty in Baar zu derselben Zeit.  
\$25 " wenn das Regiment eingemustert.  
\$10 Extra Bounty, die Hälfte davon wenn die Compagnie und die andere Hälfte wenn das Regiment eingemustert.  
\$75 United States Bounty zu Ende des Krieges.

**Friedrich König,**  
Recrute-Officer, No. 231 Callowhill Straße, unterh. 3ten.

Burger Euer Land ist in Gefahr!  
Citizens  
Your Country is in Danger!  
To arms! To Arms!  
121st Regiment  
Pennsylvania Volunteers

Able bodied men wanted in Col. Chapman  
Biddle's Regiment  
One month's salary in advance \$2 to every recruit  
as soon as he has been mustered and

160 Dollars bounty!  
Namely: 25

...  
\$75 United States Bounty at end of War ...  
Friedrich Konig (King)

**EMPIRE ZOUAVES!**  
**N. Y. S. V.**



The Company is formed under orders from His Excellency the Governor, and to be commanded by the undersigned officers, who have seen active service for the last fifteen months under Major-Generals Burnside and Heintzelman.

**ONLY 30 MEN WANTED TO FILL THE ABOVE COMPANY**  
Quarters, Rations, and Uniforms furnished immediately.

**U. S. BOUNTY, STATE BOUNTY & ONE MONTH'S PAY,**  
**\$163!**

**WILL BE PAID AT ONCE AT THE TIME OF ENLISTMENT.**

**SAMUEL J. FREEMAN, Capt.** Formerly Adjutant 108th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Burnside's Division.  
**H. C. COOPER, 1st Lieut.** Formerly Captain 7th Regiment.  
**A. P. ZIMAND, 2d Lieut.** Formerly Lieut. Furness's Division, and Officer in the Hungarian Service.

Recruiting Office,  
HARRIS & GODWIN Printers, Printing House Square, opp. St. City Hall, N. Y.

The Company is formed under orders from His Excellency the Governor, and to be commanded by the undersigned officers, who have seen active service for the last fifteen months under Major-Generals Burnside and Heintzelman.

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# The Civil War in a Global Context

**Iste National Volunteers.**

**Vorwärts Marsch!!**

Tretet ein! Laßt Euch nicht zwingen!




**4 Dollars Handgeld.**  
50 Dollars Staat New-York County.  
25 Dollars Per. St. County.  
13 Dollars Eine Monatslohnung zum Voraus.  
Sofort Kleidung und Verpflegung!

Wenn das Ausheben anfängt hören alle Counties an!

Rekrutierungs-Officer:  
**E. W. Schaffler,**  
Lieutenant.

**FIRST UNITED STATES  
LANCERS!**



A Regiment of 12,000 strong is now in process of organization by  
**COL. JOSEPH SMOLINSKI,**  
Under direction of the War Department, who for twenty years has been in service in the French, English and Hungarian Wars, and seen many hard fought Battles, and become a most thorough Technician in the use of the LANCE.

Young Men of Military aspirations, and you who love your Country's Flag and Constitution, and Laws, is not your blood stirred by the sacrilegious outrages made to destroy the Emblem of your Civil and Religious Liberties? Are you not moved by the death-blow aimed at your Country's life? Will you not rush to the rescue of your Nation's standard and put down Oppression and Tyranny, that hinder in the path of your Country's progress?

The best HORSES, ARMS and EQUIPMENTS furnished, on arrival at the Encampment.

The Monthly Pay will be for

Sergeant Major, \$23.	First Sergeant, \$22.	Corporals, \$16
Q. Mast, Sergeant, 23.	Sergeants, 19.	Buglers, 16
Chief Bugler, 23.	Farrriers, 17.	Privates, 11
Principal Farrier, 23.	Blacksmiths, 17.	

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY at the END of the WAR.**  
Col. JOS. SMOLINSKI, Lieut. Col. CASPAR URBAN,  
Major, C. G. TAAFFE, Major, ALEXANDER MALUSKI

Those who wish to join us, will report themselves at Head Quarters of our Co.  
Capt. T. MARSELLIS, 1st Lieut. W. F. ELLIOT, 2d Lieut. J. O. JAMES, 3d Lieut. M. CANNON

At

**PHENIX REGIMENT!**  
**CORCORAN ZOUAVES!**



**4TH REG'T EMPIRE BRIGADE!**  
Brig. Gen. SPINOLA, Commanding Brigade.

**RECRUITS WANTED**  
FOR CO. D, 'OHARHONY GUARDS'  
PHENIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES!  
JAMES C. BURKE, COLONEL.

The excellent PHENIX REGIMENT is now the great rallying point for all true-hearted men in this city and State. No opportunity can be equal to make a worthy of the name a hero. Having sold for your name before, but now that the dark cloud of slavery hangs over the land of our adopted father-land, be decided here to you for ALL will you, look out to fill the void of our lost your own in the war? No man can make a manhood and die with any man.

Quarters, Substenance, and Transportation to Camp at EAST NEW YORK when ordered. A new and very dashing Uniform furnished.

**PAY FROM \$13 TO \$23 PER MONTH.**  
To commence from date of enrollment.

One Month's Pay \$13 in advance; \$2 hand-money; \$50 Bounty given when the Regiment is mustered into service; Relief Tickets to the families of Volunteers, signed by the Colonel of the Regt.

Bonuses received daily at the Headquarters of the Co.  
**No. 549 SIXTH AVENUE,**  
AND  
**No. 2 JAMES SLIP.**  
**Capt. PATRICK PHALEN.**  
Lieut. JAMES BARRETT,  
BARTHOLOMEW KELLET, Ord. Serg't



BARKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

Note the languages and international symbols employed in these posters.

The first grand war of contemporaneous history is the American war.

The peoples of Europe know that the Southern slaveocracy commenced that war with the declaration that the continuance of slaveocracy was no longer compatible with the continuance of the Union. Consequently, the people of Europe know that a fight for the continuance of the Union is a fight against the continuance of the slaveocracy — that in this contest the highest form of popular self-government till now realized is giving battle to the meanest and most shameless form of man’s enslaving recorded in the annals of history.

Final slide.

Thank you