

The Civil War would prove to be the most deadly war in American history. If one were to add together the American casualties from all wars – the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, engagements with Native tribes, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam War, Persian Gulf Wars I and II, and the war on terror, as well as other military deaths during the nation’s history – their combined total death would still not equal the number of Americans who died in the Civil War.

When the war began, the Union and the Confederacy each possessed advantages to capitalize upon and disadvantages to overcome.

Advantages and disadvantages for the Union:

- The Union had a larger population (22 million people)
- They had a stable federal government
- While the Confederacy had the strongest leaders, the Union had more good leaders – Ulysses Grant, William Sherman, Philip Sheridan, George Thomas
- They had most of the factories and industry; the North manufactured 97% of the continent's firearms, 96% of its railroad locomotives, 94% of its cloth, 93% of its iron, and over 90% of its boots and shoes.
- They most of the railroad track miles
- They already had an army and navy when the war began
- They had a better balance between farming and industry
- The Union could raise all-black regiments of soldiers to fight, including being joined by any additional runaway slaves
- The North held wealth in the form of precious metals; gold and silver
- Northern whites were not all unified by the abolitionist cause.
- To accomplish their aims, the Union would have to be aggressive and fight to win. They would have to invade, conquer and occupy the South.
- Their cause to fight was in the abstract cause “to preserve the Union”; it was not until mid-war then the cause changed to something tangible in freeing the slaves.

Advantages and disadvantages for the Confederacy:

- The South had only 9 million people, 3.5 million of whom were slaves
- They had better military leaders – Robert Lee, “Stonewall” Jackson
- They would be fighting on familiar territory (terrain)
- They would be fighting in familiar conditions (humidity, heat)
- Southerners culturally were accustomed to outdoors and living off the land
- State governments were stronger than their central government
- The Southern wealth was tied up in property (slaves and land)
- Southern whites were largely united in their pro-slavery cause.
- They were vulnerable to a blockade stifling the arrival of foreign goods and support, and the Mississippi River extended right in the middle of the Confederacy.
- A preexisting trade relationship with Europe (England and France) mean there was already communication with potential supporters.
- They had fewer factories
- The South could produce all the food it needed
- The South had only half the railroad track density of the North
- They had fewer military ships
- The South had to be concerned with slave uprisings on the plantations.
- At the outbreak of war, they had no existing army or navy
- The Confederacy – fighting a defensive war – would not have to win to achieve its aims of national sovereignty; it just could not lose.
- Their cause was “to preserve our way of life”; everyone understood that to lose would dramatically and immediately transform their local society and culture in an unrecognizable way, which they feared.

Question 1

Identify what you believe to be the five most significant advantages the Union had. List them in order of importance

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Question 2

Identify what you believe to be the five most significant advantages the Union had. List them in order of importance

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Question 3

This question has two parts. First answer Part A, then answer Part B

Part A

Consider the type of war each side would have to fight to achieve their aims, and their cause or motivation to fight. Which side would find it easier to mobilize their population to fight?

- A. The Union
- B. The Confederacy

Part B

Consider your answer in Part A above. Using at least three points from the information provided, explain why their motivation or cause and the type of war they would have to fight would be an advantage. (use back if you need more room)

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Alexander Stephens: Let me be blunt. Will the Southern states resume their former position in the Union speedily enough to enable us to block ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment?

Abraham Lincoln: I'd like peace immediately.

Alexander Stephens: Yes, and...?

Abraham Lincoln: I'd like your states restored to their practical relations immediately.

Alexander Stephens: If this could be given me in writing, as Vice President of the Confederacy, I'd bring that document with celerity to Jefferson Davis.

William Seward: Surrender and we can discuss reconstruction.

Alexander Stephens: Surrender won't be thought of unless you've assured us, in writing, that we'll be readmitted in time to block this amendment.

Robert Hunter: This is the arrogant demand of a conqueror for a humiliating, abject—

William Seward: You'll not be conquered people, Mr. Hunter. You will be citizens, returned to the laws and the guarantees of rights of the Constitution.

Alexander Stephens: Which now extinguishes slavery. And with it our economy. All our laws will be determined by a Congress of vengeful Yankees, all our rights will be subject to a Supreme Court benched by black Republican radicals. All our traditions will be obliterated. We won't know ourselves anymore.

Abraham Lincoln: We ain't here to discuss Reconstruction, we have no legal basis for that discussion. But I don't want to deal falsely. The Northern states will ratify, most of 'em. As I figure, it remains for two of the Southern states to do the same, even after all are readmitted. And I've been working on that.

Alexander Stephens: Tennessee and Louisiana.

Abraham Lincoln: Arkansas, too, most likely. It'll be ratified. Slavery, sir, it's done. *[Hunter silently stands and leaves the room]* If we submit ourselves to law, Alex, even submit to losing freedoms—the freedom to oppress, for instance—we may discover other freedoms previously unknown to us. Had you kept faith with democratic process, as frustrating as that can be—

John Campbell: Come, sir, spare us at least these pieties. Did you defeat us with ballots?

Alexander Stephens: How have you held your union together? Through *democracy*? How many hundreds of thousands have died during your administration? Your Union, sir, is bonded in cannon fire and death.

Abraham Lincoln: It may be you're right. But say all we done is show the world that democracy isn't chaos, that there isn't a greater strength in a people's union? Say we've shown that a people can endure awful sacrifice and yet cohere? Mightn't that save at least the *idea* of democracy, to aspire to? Eventually to become worthy of? At all rates, whatever may be proven by blood and sacrifice must've been proven by now. Shall we stop this bleeding?

Question 1

What is the main concern Alexander Stephens has?

- A. He wants to win the Civil War.
- B. He wants immediate peace.
- C. He wants to discuss post-war Reconstruction of the South.
- D. He wants to stop ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Question 2

Choose any of the correct statements which address the question: Considering the nature of this dialogue, which grouping of figures belongs to the same ideals?

- C. Stephen, Hunter, Campbell
- D. Lincoln, Seward
- E. Lincoln, Stephens, Seward, Hunter, Campbell
- F. Hunter, Campbell, Lincoln
- G. Stephens, Seward

Question 3

Read the following statement from Alexander Stephens. Then, answer the question that follows.

“If this could be given to me in writing, as Vice President of the Confederacy, I'd bring that document with celerity to Jefferson Davis.”

What is the meaning of celerity as it is used in the text?

- A. A person who considers the legal implications of a document.
- B. A person who is charged with making improvements in leadership decision making.
- C. A person who responds with speed or swiftness
- D. A person who deliberates and considers major decisions.

Question 4

Given the nature of this conversation, select any of the following statements which pre-stage this discourse.

- A. Lincoln has been assassinated
- B. The Thirteenth Amendment has passed
- C. The Confederacy has won the war
- D. The Union is winning (but has not yet won) the war.
- E. The Union and Confederacy are equally successful in the conflict, and at the time of this negotiation neither has a clear advantage

John Usher: Then why, if I may ask are we not concentrating the nation's attention on Wilmington? Why, instead, are we reading in the *Herald* that the anti-slavery amendment is being precipitated on the House floor for debate – because your eagerness, in what seems an unwarranted intrusion of the Executive into Legislative prerogatives, is compelling it to its... to what's likely to be it's premature demise? You signed the Emancipation Proclamation, you've done all that can be expected –

James Speed: The Emancipation Proclamation's merely a war measure. After the war the courts will make a meal out of it.

John Usher: When Edward Bates was Attorney General, he felt confident in it enough to allow you to sign –

James Speed: Different lawyers, different opinions. It frees slaves as a military exigent, not in any other –

Abraham Lincoln: I decided that the Constitution gives me war powers, but no one knows just exactly what those powers are. Some say they don't exist. I don't know. I decided I needed them to exist to uphold my oath to protect the Constitution, which I decided meant that I could take the rebel's slaves from them as property confiscated in war. That might recommend to suspicion that I agree with the Rebs [Rebels] that their slaves are property in the first place. Of course I don't, never have, I'm glad to see any man free, and if calling a man property, or war contraband, does the trick... Why I caught at the opportunity. Now here's where it gets truly slippery. I use the law allowing for the seizure of property in a war knowing it applies only to the property of governments and citizens of belligerent nations. But the South ain't a nation, that's why I can't negotiate with 'em. If in fact the Negroes are property according to law, have I the right to take the rebels' property from 'em, if I insist they're rebels only, and not citizens of a belligerent country? And slipperier still: I maintain it ain't our actual Southern states in rebellion but only the rebels living in those states, the laws of which states remain in force. The laws of which states remain in force. That means, that since it's states' laws that determine whether Negroes can be sold as slaves, as property – the Federal government doesn't have a say in that, least not yet then Negroes in those states are slaves, hence property, hence my war powers allow me to confiscate 'em as such. So I confiscated 'em. But if I'm a respecter of states' laws, how then can I legally free 'em with my Proclamation, as I done, unless I'm cancelling states' laws? I felt the war demanded it; my oath demanded it; I felt right with myself; and I hoped it was legal to do it, I'm hoping still. Two years ago I proclaimed these people emancipated - "then, hence forward and forever free." But let's say the courts decide I had no authority to do it. They might well decide that. Say there's no amendment abolishing slavery. Say it's after the war, and I can no longer use my war powers to just ignore the courts' decisions, like I sometimes felt I had to do. Might those people I freed be ordered back into slavery? That's why I'd like to get the Thirteenth Amendment through the House, and on its way to ratification by the states, wrap the whole slavery thing up, forever and aye. As soon as I'm able. Now. End of this month. And I'd like you to stand behind me. Like my cabinet's most always done.

John Usher: It seems to me, sir, you're describing precisely the sort of dictator the Democrats have been howling about.

James Speed: Dictators aren't susceptible to law.

John Usher: Neither is he! He just said as much! Ignoring the courts? Twisting meanings? What reins him in from, from...

Abraham Lincoln: Well, the people do that, I suppose. I signed the Emancipation Proclamation a year and a half before my second election. I felt I was within my power to do it; however I felt that I might be wrong to do it; I knew the people would tell me. I gave 'em a year and a half to think about it. And they re-elected me. And come February the first, I intend to sign the Thirteenth Amendment.

Question 1

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B

Part A

Select the statement which best identifies the concern Lincoln has.

- A. The Union is losing the war
- B. When the war is over, his Emancipation Proclamation may be declared invalid
- C. Lincoln is losing the support of his Cabinet of advisors.

Part B

Select the course of action Lincoln is plotting so as to overcome his fear

- A. Win the Civil War.
- B. Encourage individual states to ban slavery.
- C. Pass the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.
- D. Negotiate with the Confederacy.

Question 2

Choose any correct statements which Lincoln expresses as a possible manner in which the South may interpret his Emancipation Proclamation.

- A. As acceptance of the premise that Slavery are property
- B. As acceptance that the Confederacy was, indeed, a separate nation at war with the United States.
- C. As a self-proclaimed anti-Federalist (respecter of State rights), he must favor state law (pro-slavery) over federal law (anti-slavery)

Question 3

Choose any correct statements which Lincoln expresses as his beliefs with regard to his issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

- A. Lincoln does not support slavery
- B. Slaves – as Rebel property – can be taken as property confiscated in war.
- C. It is not the southern states in rebellion, but only individuals within those states.
- D. Since it is individuals and not states which are in rebellion, the laws of those states remain in force.
- E. As an anti-Federalist (respecter of State laws) Lincoln cannot negotiate with the South because they are not a separate nation.

Question 4

Choose any correct statements which demonstrate that the people supported Lincoln's issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

- A. He was reelected a year and a half later.
- B. There was an increase in Union recruits.
- C. Attorney General Edward bates supported the legal foundation of the Proclamation

Abraham Lincoln: Since we have the floor next in the debate, I thought I'd suggest you might... temper your contributions so as not to frighten our conservative friends?

Thaddeus Stevens: Ashley [Republican Representative from Ohio] insists you're ensuring approval by dispensing patronage to otherwise undeserving Democrats.

Abraham Lincoln: I can't ensure a single damn thing if you spare the whole House with talk of land appropriations and revolutionary tribunals and punitive thisses and that's –

Thaddeus Stevens: When the war ends, I intend to push for full equality, the Negro vote and much more. Congress shall mandate the seizure of every foot of rebel land and every dollar of their property. We'll use their confiscated wealth to establish hundreds of thousands of free Negro farmers, and at their side soldiers armed to occupy and transform the heritage of traitors. We'll build up a land down there of free men and free women and free women and free children and freedom. The nation needs to know that we have such plans.

Abraham Lincoln: That's the untempered version of reconstruction. It's not... It's not exactly what I intend, but we shall oppose one another in the course of time. Now we're working together, and I'm asking you –

Thaddeus Stevens: For patience, I expect.

Abraham Lincoln: When the people disagree, bringing them together requires going slow till they're ready to make up –

Thaddeus Stevens: Ah, shit on the people and what they want and what they're ready for! I don't give a goddamn about the people and what they want! This is the face of someone who has fought long and hard for the good of the people without caring much for any of 'em. And I look a lot worse without the wig. The people elected me! To represent them! To lead them! And I lead! You ought to try it.

Abraham Lincoln: I admire your zeal, Mr. Stevens, and I have tried to profit from the example of it. But if I'd listened to you, I'd have declared every slave free the minute the first shell struck Fort Sumter; then the border states would've gone over to the Confederacy, the war would've been lost and the Union along with it, and instead of abolishing slavery, as we hope to do in two weeks, we'd be watching helpless as infants as it spread from the American South into South America.

Thaddeus Stevens: Oh, how you have longed to say that to me. You claim you trust them – but you know what the people are. You know that the inner compass that should direct the soul toward justice has ossified in white men and women, North and South, unto utter uselessness through tolerating the evil of slavery. White people cannot bear the thought of sharing this country's infinite abundance with Negroes.

Abraham Lincoln: A compass, I learnt when I was surveying, it'll point you True North from where you are standing, but it's got no advice about the swamps and deserts and chasms you'll encounter along the way. If in pursuit of your destination you plunge ahead, heedless of obstacles, and achieve nothing more than to sink in a swamp, what's the use of knowing True North?

Question 1

Choose any correct statements which express what Thaddeus Stevens envisions for the post-war South

- E. Full equality for Blacks
- F. Voting rights for Blacks
- G. Congress shall seize Confederate land and give it to the freed Blacks
- H. Congress shall seize all Confederate property and money.
- I. Blacks will become farmers on their own land
- J. Soldiers will monitor and keep an eye on former Confederate troops

Question 2

What is the main agenda Lincoln has in this conversation?

- H. Lincoln is speaking to a trusted friend to brainstorm solutions in precisely how to rebuild the post-war South
- I. Lincoln is offering his support for Steven's agenda.
- J. Lincoln seeks to persuade Stevens to be patient, encouraging him to not overtly pursue his agenda at this time.

Question 3

Considering the tone of the conversation, chose the answer which best characterizes the relationship between these two men?

- A. These are two old friends who speak candidly [honestly] to one another.
- B. One of the men is asking for a favor from the other.
- C. They have the same goals, but a different vision as to the best manner and speed at which to bring about those goals; as such, there is a certain tension between them
- D. They are political rivals.

Question 4

This question involved instruction in two parts. First, complete part A. Then, complete part B.

Part A

Look at the dialogue presented by Abraham Lincoln (at left). Clearly identify (underline, highlight or box) the single most important and meaningful sentence stated by this figure.

Part B

Look at the dialogue presented by Thaddeus Stevens (at left). Clearly identify (underline, highlight or box) the single most important and meaningful sentence stated by

“Gettysburg Address”, 19 November 1863 by Abraham Lincoln

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow – this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

“2nd Inaugural Address” (excerpt), 4 March 1865 by Abraham Lincoln

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Question 1

Choose any correct statements pertaining to the Gettysburg Address.

- K. The speech is divisive, speaking about the honor of the Union and the horror of the Confederacy.
- L. The war will conclude as God wills it to.
- M. There is no mention or nor hint of slavery.
- N. Lincoln's words are in reverence to casualties of both the Union and of the Confederacy.

Question 2

Choose any correct statements which express themes in the 2nd Inaugural Address

- K. Lincoln pondered what God's will might have been in allowing the war to come, and why it had assumed its terrible dimensions.
- L. Lincoln stressed that God's purposes are not directly knowable to humans.
- M. Lincoln made a case for reconstruction by emphasizing commonalities between the North and South, including belief in the same God

Question 3

Read the following section from paragraph 2. Then, answer the question that follows.

“But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow – this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.”

What is best meaning of consecrated as it is used in the text?

- E. To reserve as important
- F. To build a monument
- G. To declare sacred
- H. To set aside

Question 4

When considering both the Gettysburg Address and the 2nd Inaugural Address, which of the following may be said of both speeches?

- E. They are divisive, in that they speak to the North but not the South.
- F. They are intended to frame the war in a religious context.
- G. They are intended to unify the two half's of the nation.
- H. They serve to be a morale booster to a war-weary public

Question 5

In your view, which of the two speech is most important, and why? (use back if necessary...)

Sherman's "March to the Sea" in 1864 followed his successful capture of Atlanta, which was a railroad hub and industrial center of the Confederacy; it had weapons factories, and warehouses which keep the Confederate army supplied with food, weapons and other goods.

He and General Grant believed that the Civil War would end only if the Confederacy's strategic, economic, and psychological capacity for warfare were decisively broken. Leading 62,000 troops, Sherman therefore applied the principles of scorched earth: he ordered his troops to burn crops, kill livestock and consume supplies. He destroyed civilian infrastructure – such as burning down barns and houses of resisters – along his path of advance. Sherman believed that the Confederacy derived its strength not from its fighting forces but from the material and moral support of sympathetic Southern whites. Factories, farms and railroads provided Confederate troops with the things they needed, he reasoned; and if he could destroy those things, the Confederate war effort would collapse. Meanwhile, his troops could undermine Southern morale by making life so unpleasant for Georgia's civilians that they would demand an end to the war.

The second objective of the campaign was more traditional. Grant's armies in Virginia continued in a stalemate against General Lee's Confederate army. By moving in Lee's rear and performing a massive turning movement against him, Sherman could possibly increase pressure on Lee, allowing Grant the opportunity to break through, or at least keep Southern reinforcements away from Virginia.

Sherman's scorched earth policies have always been highly controversial, and Sherman's memory has long been reviled by many Southerners. The Union soldiers were just as unsparing. They raided farms and plantations, stealing and slaughtering cows, chickens, turkeys, sheep and hogs and taking as much other food--especially bread and potatoes--as they could carry. (These groups of foraging soldiers were nicknamed "bummers," and they burned whatever they could not carry.) The marauding Yankees needed the supplies, but they also wanted to teach Georgians a lesson: "it isn't so sweet to secede," one soldier wrote in a letter home, "as [they] thought it would be." Slaves' opinions varied concerning the actions of Sherman and his army. Some who welcomed him as a liberator chose to follow his armies. Jacqueline Campbell has written, on the other hand, that some slaves looked upon the Federal army's ransacking and invasive actions with disdain. They often felt betrayed, as they "suffered along with their owners, complicating their decision of whether to flee with or from Union troops." A Confederate officer estimated that 10,000 liberated slaves followed Sherman's army, and hundreds died of "hunger, disease, or exposure" along the way.

In a latter, Sherman wrote: "We are not only fighting armies, but a hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war, as well as their organized armies. I know that this recent movement of mine through Georgia has had a wonderful effect in this respect. Thousands who had been deceived by their lying papers into the belief that we were being whipped all the time, realized the truth, and have no appetite for a repetition of the same experience."

The March to the Sea was devastating to the Confederacy. Sherman himself estimated that the campaign had inflicted \$100 million (about \$1.4 billion in 2010 dollars) in destruction, about one fifth of which "inured to our advantage" while the "remainder is simple waste and destruction." The Army wrecked 300 miles of railroad and numerous bridges and miles of telegraph lines. It seized 5,000 horses, 4,000 mules, and 13,000 cattle. It confiscated 9.5 million pounds of corn and 10.5 million pounds of fodder, and destroyed uncounted cotton gins and mills. He had defied military principles by operating deep within enemy territory and without lines of supply or communication. He destroyed much of the South's potential and psychology to wage war.

Question 1

Sherman's March targeted the civilian population's perception of the war. Identify **at least two** details from the text to support this conclusion.

1 _____

2 _____

Question 2

Underline or put a box around a single sentence which represents the most important précis (summary, thesis or idea) of this writing

Question 3

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B

Part A

- Select the statement which best identifies the author's premise.
- D. The March was necessary for breaking the Confederacy's foundation of civilian support.
 - E. Sherman's March was necessary for breaking the supply line supporting the Confederacy.
 - F. Sherman's March was to liberate the slaves.

Part B

- Chose two statements that, if true, would most directly challenge the author's premise.
- E. The civilian population were already feeling the hardships of war, so the burden inflicted by Sherman's march was marginal.
 - F. Since Sherman's March did not destroy entire towns, it had a marginal effect on the progress of the war.
 - G. Some slaves themselves were ambivalent of the destruction wrought by Sherman's March.

Question 4

Read this conclusion and the directions that follow
"The March to the sea was devastating to the Confederacy."

Select all the details that support this conclusion.

- I. The South's potential to wage war was destroyed.
- J. The Union confiscated food which otherwise would have supported the South
- K. The march inflicted \$100 million in damage
- L. Sherman freed the slaves
- M. Sherman operated deep in enemy territory without supply lines or communication.