

Change the Prez Part Four: William Seward

- Biographies
 - William Seward, this timeline's GOP nominee in 1860, born in 1801 in New York State. His father owned slaves, but Seward became an abolitionist in his life. He was elected in the New York Gubernatorial race for governor in 1849, and served until the New York State Senate elevated him to the US Senate in 1852. He served there until 1861. He then became Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln. He is famous for his purchase of Alaska (Seward's folly) and the same night as the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, an associate of John Wilkes Booth stabbed Seward several times, and he was in a coma for several months. He also helped keep the UK and France from supporting the CSA in the US Civil War, and served under President Andrew Johnson when Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.
 - Other notes (later in episode)
 - John C. Breckinridge, Southern Democratic nominee in 1860 in our timeline, previously a Representative and Senator from Kentucky and the Vice President of the incumbent in 1860, James Buchanan. Later served in the CSA
 - Stephen Douglas, Democratic nominee in 1860 in our timeline, famously debated Abraham Lincoln in 1858. Senator and Secretary of State under James Buchanan.
- Nominee when Lincoln's former mental health problem is revealed.
- John C. Breckinridge is nominated by the Democrats in opposition to Lincoln (unified, John Bell and Stephen Douglas don't run)
- Tickets: William Seward/Edward Bates (at time former House Rep. from Missouri, became Attorney General under A. Lincoln in our timeline) v. John C. Breckinridge/Stephen Douglas
- 1st Major Difference
 - After the election, the South, including the border states of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware secede from the Union.
 - "I'd like to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky." -Abraham Lincoln
 - New US Capitol must be selected
 - DC in CSA territory
 - Philadelphia a stone's throw away
 - Rioting in NYC
 - Boston is selected as the only logical choice.
- 2nd Major Difference
 - Viper Plan
 - Break into the interior of the Confederacy and destroy it quickly
 - As opposed to the Anaconda plan, blockade the South
 - Seward will not make a Democrat a general
 - Ulysses S. Grant then becomes the most logical choice.
 - This leads to a stronger Union army at the beginning of the war
- Campaigns of the war (1861)

- Delmarva-Richmond Campaign [Union]
 - Two forces
 - One retakes control of the Delmarva Peninsula, in order to launch an attack on Norfolk to retake the port and to stop Confederate Construction of the CSA Navy.
 - Stopped at Dover
 - Other captures strategic civilian targets, Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington D.C., and Richmond
 - Annapolis and Baltimore fall into Union hands, fail to recapture DC. Stops there.
- Mojave Campaign [Confederate]
 - Single force
 - Moves from Santa Fe, captures Arizona and Southern California
 - Attempts to battle for Sutter's Mill, is defeated by military formations of primarily Californian settlers and volunteers from the Utah territory.
- Revolts in the West
 - Utah territory, composed of primarily Latter-day Saint/Mormon settlers, revolts against the Union. Battles against CSA for Southern California and our timeline Arizona. Forms the Republic of Deseret
 - California, composed of Northerners and Southerners, feels isolated by both sides. A revolt in California and Oregon (as well as our timeline Washington) forms the Republic of Cascadia. Sets border with Deseret at the mountain ranges that divide CA, OR, and WA.
 - Native Americans take/keep control of the Great Plains.
 - WV joins Union, happened in our timeline
- Further Campaigns [1862]
 - Louisville and Nashville Campaign [Union]
 - Union moves troops from West Virginia and attacks Frankfurt. Is stopped by Confederate forces
 - Missouri Campaign [Union]
 - The Union moved forces that moved Southward and forced a new border with the CSA at the Missouri River. Kansas City, Independence, and St. Louis is re-captured.
 - Philadelphia Campaign [Confederate]
 - Two CSA forces move northward, one from DC and another from Dover, with the eventual goal of capturing Philadelphia
 - They accomplish this goal.
 - Ohio Campaign [Confederate]
 - A single CSA force, after victorious in Frankfurt, recaptures WV and moves north in an attempt to capture Ohio, which would divide the nation in half.
 - Stopped at Columbus
- 1863 Campaigns
 - Second Richmond Campaign [Union]

- Union force retakes Philadelphia and moves south through Maryland and reaches Richmond, this time capturing it.
 - Ozarka Campaign [Union]
 - Missourian Union forces move southward and capture Jefferson City and Springfield
 - Naval Blockade [Union]
 - Union makes an attempt to cut off CSA from food sources by instituting a blockade
 - Destroyed by ironclads, developed by the CSA in 1862, won't be developed by the Union until 1864.
 - Yankee Campaign [Confederate]
 - CSA attempts to cut off Union forces from food, moving across Pennsylvania and hoping to retake Philadelphia and potentially NYC.
 - Stopped at Gettysburg, mostly successful
- 1864 Campaigns
 - Last ditch Union campaign [Union]
 - Union sends Missouri forces down south in an attempt to cut off the CSA from food in Texas
 - Captures Louisiana
 - Attempts on Texas, but is defeated in a massive loss in the Battle of Beaumont, in which killed Ambrose Burnside, leader of the Western forces. William T. Sherman takes over.
 - Rather than retreating, Sherman launched a total war campaign going into North Texas destroying supply lines to the East in the Battle of Waco. He then moved southward and took San Antonio. The Siege of Houston began
 - CSA forces surrendered. Houston burned to the ground.
 - 2nd Yankee Campaign [Confederate]
 - Confederate forces in Maryland and Virginia moved northward in an attempt on NYC. They captured Philadelphia but were defeated at Princeton.
 - Robert E. Lee killed in the Battle of Princeton, Stonewall Jackson takes over.
 - Slave Army of Dixie [Union]
 - Slaves in Mississippi and Alabama revolt, and organize as a Union regiment. They capture Jackson, Mississippi
 - Stonewall Jackson meets up with the slave army
 - Seward wins re-election against Stephen Douglas.
- 1865 Campaigns
 - Carolina and Georgia Campaigns [Union]
 - Union forces move from Mississippi through Alabama and reach Atlanta. They win a major engagement there before moving to Savannah, led by Sherman. Destructive march to the sea.
 - They cross the river and attempt to capture Charleston, the Confederate Capitol. They fail
 - Delaware Campaign [Union]

- Union forces retake all lands north of the Potomac under General Grant.
 - Move south to Virginia
- 1866
 - Union Strike on Richmond
 - Union forces capture Richmond
 - CSA falls apart in the aftermath
 - Union forces take a train to Kansas and to El Paso, where they prepare to fight against Deseret and California
 - British and French governments negotiate a peace between the governments to avoid further bloodshed
- Peace deal: Treaty of Montreal
 - Deseret and Cascadia become US states
 - Slavery is abolished in the US
 - Amnesty to Cascadian and Deseretian rebels
 - Acceptance that the CSA had succeeded, but is readmitted.
 - Newly freed African-American build communities in our timeline Dakotas
- Sewardian Reconstruction
 - Slave States readmitted slowly after the Civil War once 75% of the citizens of states had taken a loyalty oath to the US
- Long term
 - Edward Bates ran for President in 1868 (instead of Ulysses S. Grant, he was a VP). He won
 - No assassination- John Wilkes Booth is not close enough
 - Effective reconstruction- no need for the civil rights movement in the 1960s.
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