

# TEST 5

Civil War - Reconstruction



# Causes of the Civil War

- State's Rights
- Slavery
- Sectionalism
- Differing Economies and views on Tariffs
- *Southerners Believe “state first and their country second”*
- Lincoln was committed to preserving the Union(country)



# Sectionalism

## **The North and South developed along different lines**

<b>NORTH</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>
<b>Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture</b>	<b>Economy based on agriculture</b>
<b>Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization</b>	<b>Mainly rural with a few cities</b>
<b>Massive immigration strengthened the economy</b>	<b>Few immigrants</b>
<b>Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs</b>	<b>Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs</b>
<b>The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest</b>	<b>Sought to expand by creating more slave states</b>
<b>Economy based on free labor</b>	<b>Economy based on slave labor</b>

# The War begins

- 1860- Lincoln Elected
- SC and other southern states secede
- C.S.A. is formed
- Jefferson Davis is elected President of the C.S.A.
- Confederate forces attack Fort Sumter (occupied by U.S. Forces)
- The Civil War had become a military conflict

90°W

80°W

# Secession of Southern States



# Legends of the Civil War

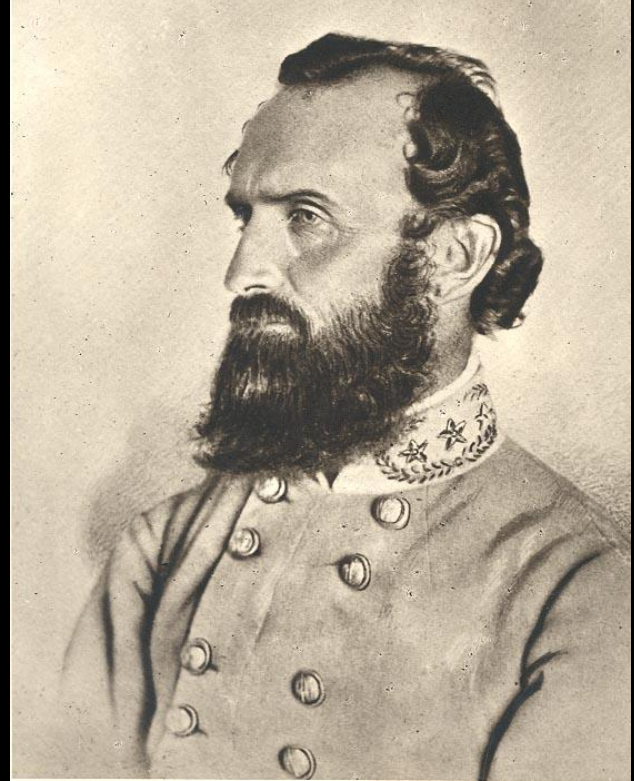
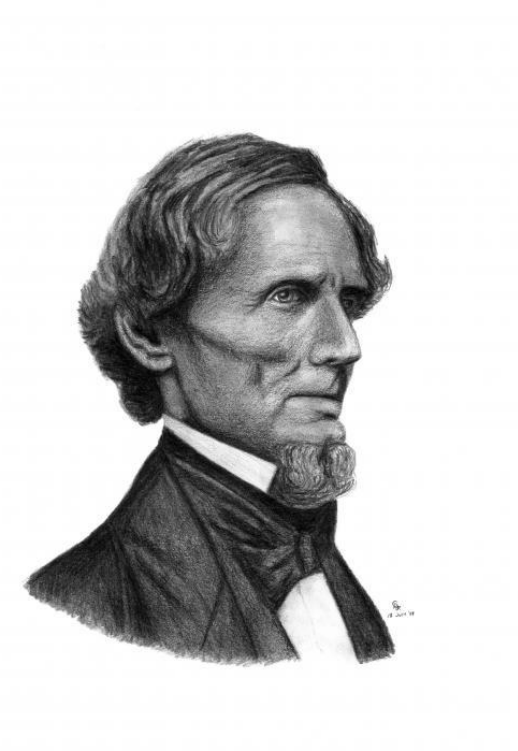
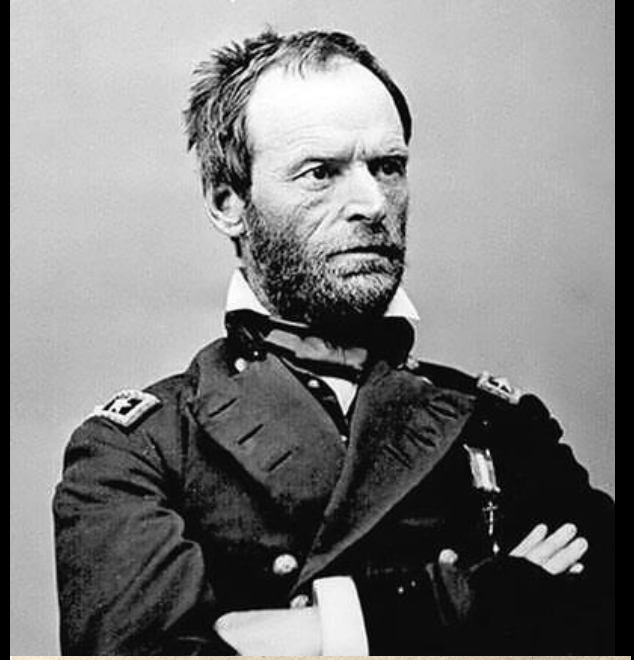
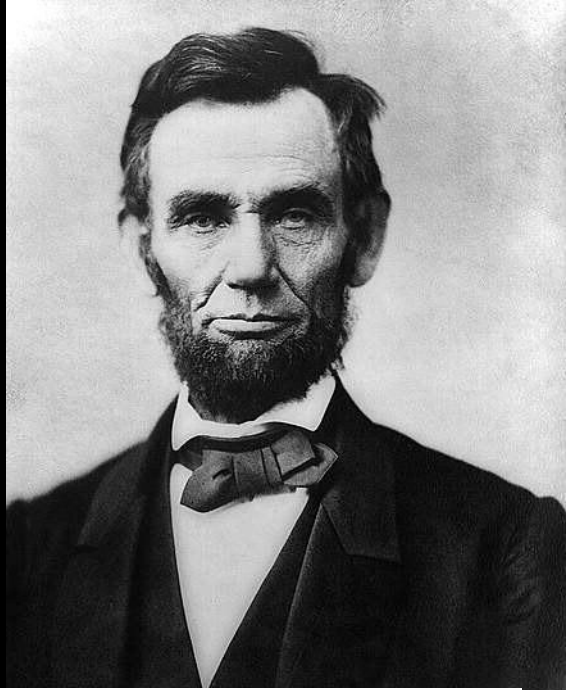
## Union (North)

- Abraham Lincoln
  - President
- Winfield Scott, George McClellan, Ulysses S. Grant
  - Commander of Union Forces
- William T. Sherman
  - General

## Confederacy (South)

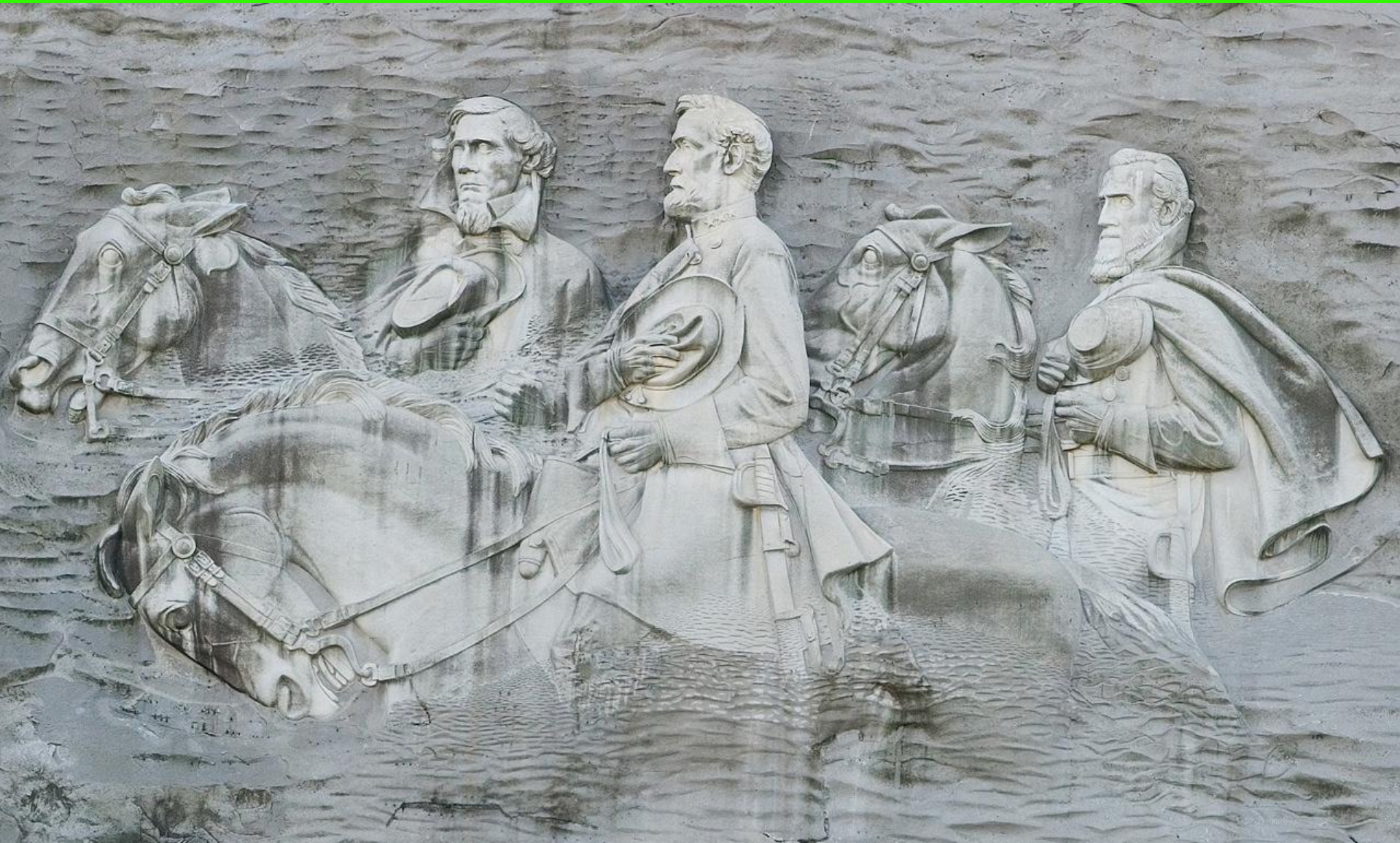
- Jefferson Davis
  - President
- Robert E. Lee
  - Commander of Confederate Troops
- Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
  - General







# Stone Mountain



# Major Battles

- Fort Sumter: April, 1861 (**South wins**)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of the Civil War
  - Confederates fire on Union Forces
  - Lincoln is forced to take action against the South
- Antietam: September, 1862 (**Tie**)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Major battle on northern soil
  - 26,000 total casualties
- Vicksburg: May-July, 1863 (**North Wins**)
  - Grant attack Confederate forces attempting to take control of the Mississippi River (part of the Anaconda Plan)
  - Union victory cut off supplies to southern states/troops









# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

*Printed according to an act of Congress, in the year 1850, in F. B. F. Smith's Office, in the Capital Office of the Executive Department of the United States.*









# Major Battles

- Gettysburg: July, 1863 (**North Wins**)
  - 3 Day Battle, 50,000 +++ killed
  - Deadliest battle of the American Civil War
  - Lee gave up attempts to invade the Union
- Atlanta: July-September, 1864 (**North Wins**)
  - Atlanta was the center of Confederate manufacturing and railway traffic
  - Sherman's March to the Sea destroys EVERYTHING between ATL and Savannah
- Appomattox Court House: April 9, 1865
  - General Lee Surrenders











# Emancipation Proclamation

- January 1, 1863
- Emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states
- Officially made the war about ending slavery
- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
Frees the slaves



# Habeas Corpus

- April 27, 1861
- Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of *habeas corpus*
  - the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine guilt/innocence if the prisoner is being legally held in custody
- Constitution allows a president to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency
- 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North without trial



# Gettysburg Address

- November 16, 1863
- dedication of a military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield four months after the battle occurred
- Speech about our great country and how we needed to finish the war
- Americans respond jubilantly across the country



# Gettysburg Questions

- For what causes did Lincoln believe the soldiers were fighting in the Civil War?
- Count how often Lincoln uses the word "nation" in his Gettysburg Address. Why do you think he uses "nation" repeatedly, and not the word "union" at all? What might "nation" suggest or make clear that "union" does not?
- Lincoln never mentions slavery in his Gettysburg Address. Why not? How is it implied in his dedicatory remarks?

# Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- March 4, 1865
- Lincoln speaks to the nation about the war and putting the country back together in his 2<sup>nd</sup> term
- Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully
- Urged Americans not to seek revenge on slaveholders and their supporters/military
- Addressed the major issues in the country at the time



# What if you were President...

- Lincoln's 2<sup>nd</sup> Inaugural address let people know what he thought about everything going on in the country.
- If you were elected president today, what are the three main issues that you would want to change about America starting tomorrow?
- In a primetime television event, what would you want to tell Americans?

# Assassination

- John Wilkes Booth Kills Abraham Lincoln in the Ford Theatre
- Lincoln is succeeded by Andrew Johnson
- Johnson carries on Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction



# *President Andrew Johnson's Plan (Presidential Reconstruction)*

- Lincoln's 10% Plan
- To reenter the Union, states had to:
  - swear allegiance to the Union
  - ratify the 13th amendment
- Was willing to pardon high-ranking Confederate officers
- Favored states' rights on issues such as giving African Americans the right to vote
- Did not support the Freedman's Bureau
- Took a conciliatory approach

## *Radical Republicans' Plan (Congress)*

- Supported the Freedman's Bureau
  - Created schools
  - Created hospitals
  - Created Industrial Institutes
  - Created teacher-training centers
  - Distributed food and clothing
- Supported Civil Rights Act of 1866, which outlawed Black Codes
- Passage of 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments required to reenter Union
- Divided the South into five military districts
- Supported equal rights for African Americans
- Land redistribution: “40 Acres and a mule”



# Reconstruction Legislation

- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Freed slaves
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Gave freed slaves citizenship
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Guaranteed voting rights
- Freedmen's Bureau Acts: Offered assistance to freed slaves; food, clothing, work, land healthcare
- Civil Rights Act of 1866: granted equal protection under the law to African Americans
- Reconstruction Act of 1867: abolished confederate governments and divided the south into 5 military districts; also set up strict requirements for reentering the Union
- Enforcement Act of 1870: Gave the federal gov't power to enforce the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

1. Amendment that gave freed slaves citizenship.
2. Act that gave the federal gov't power to enforce the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
3. Act that offered assistance to freed slaves in the form of food, clothing, work, land healthcare.
4. Amendment that freed slaves.
5. Amendment that guaranteed voting rights.
6. Act that abolished confederate governments and divided the south into 5 military districts; also set up strict requirements for reentering the Union.
7. Act that granted equal protection under the law to African Americans



# Reconstruction Quiz

1. 14<sup>th</sup>
2. Enforcement Act of 1870
3. Freedman's Bureau Act
4. 13<sup>th</sup>
5. 15<sup>th</sup>
6. Reconstruction Act of 1867
7. Civil Rights Act of 1866

# Opposition to Reconstruction Efforts

- Not all white Southerners accepted the equal status of former slaves.
- Birth of the KKK
  - Founded by veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction
  - White supremacy organization (terrorists)
- Black Codes
  - Laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves
  - Black Codes deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem that slavery had not been abolished.

# Impeachment of Johnson

- Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was a big issue between Republicans and Democrats.
- U.S. Constitution allows Congress to remove the president from office by impeaching (accusing) him of committing “high crimes and misdemeanors,”
- Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they had passed to limit presidential powers.
- Radical Republicans passed hostile laws toward former Confederate leaders of the military
- Johnson exercises executive powers to mess up/prevent Radical Republicans’ condemning legislation
- After a three-month trial in the Senate, Johnson missed being convicted by one vote, so he was not removed from office merely because he held political opinions unpopular among politicians who had the power to impeach him.