TEST #3 Notes

Civil War and Reconstruction

VUS.6-7

**Differences between North & South**

North

Support tariffs - protect industry

Labor – “free wage earner”

Support strong central govt.

South

Plantations - slave labor—cotton

Oppose tariffs - raised import prices

Support strong state govt.

**Debate over extension of slavery**

Should slavery be allowed in new western territories?

Demand for cotton renewed desire for slave labor

Whitney’s cotton gin

Industrial Revolution - cotton textiles - North

**Nullification Crisis**

Controversy over states’ rights & tariffs

1832 - Congress passed “tariff of abominations”

SC refused to pay & threatens to secede if forced to pay

Force Act - Jackson threatens to send troops to collect tariff

War avoided - Henry Clay made compromise reducing tariff over 10 yrs.

**Abolitionism – Belief slavery should end in the U.S.**

**William Lloyd Garrison**

Editor - *The Liberator*

Slavery violates Christian principles

[**Harriet Beecher Stowe**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFfMPCfKqGg)

Wrote ***Uncle Tom’s Cabin***

Abolitionist viewpoint in fictional account

**Abolitionism**

Frederick Douglass

Editor of “North Star” newspaper

Former slave

Convinces Lincoln to enlist African-Americans in army

Slave revolts in VA

Nat Turner—preacher & slave—Southampton County, VA

Gabriel Prosser – Richmond, VA

**Abolitionism**

**Underground Railroad**

Led by Harriet Tubman

Network of safe houses helping slaves to North, Canada, or Mexico

**Dred Scott Supreme Court Case**

1857 – Ruled slaves who moved to free territories were still slaves & considered property

Fugitive Slave Act – required escaped slaves be returned to owners

**Extension of Slavery**

1820 **Missouri Compromise:**

Missouri - slave state

Maine - free state

Louisiana Territory divided at 36⁰30’ latitude

Compromise of 1850:

Result of Mexican-American War

California - free state

Utah & New Mexico territories - people decide on the issue of slavery (popular sovereignty)

**Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854:**

Stephen Douglas of Illinois

New territory decide slavery issue themselves—popular sovereignty

Repealed Missouri Compromise line(36⁰30’)

Led to birth of Republican Party – to oppose spread of slavery

[**Bloody Kansas--John Brown**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bgp7La-xs3s)

War between pro & anti-slavery forces after Kansas voted to be slave state in 1854

Led by abolitionist John Brown

John Brown’s Raid Harpers Ferry, VA (1859)- tries to start slave rebellion - attacks arsenal to arm slaves – fails & he’s executed for treason

**Lincoln-Douglas Debates**

1858: Abraham Lincoln vs. Stephen Douglas for an Illinois Senate seat

Douglas (Dem.) believed in popular sovereignty

Lincoln (Rep.) opposed spread of slavery to new states

Douglas won

**Women’s Suffrage Movement**

[Seneca Falls Declaration](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zfnFiExi37g)

Call for more equality of women in the US including suffrage

Led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony

**Causes of the American Civil War**

Disagreements over tariffs & states’ rights

Northern abolitionists vs. Southern defenders of slavery

Dred Scott Supreme Court decision

Publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe

Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s

Failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories

**Secession of the South**

[**Election of 1860:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMKbytk1QkE)

Abraham Lincoln elected Pres. w/ only 40% of popular vote

After election, SC seceded

Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas soon followed

Formed the Confederate States of America

**Fort Sumter:**

Opening confrontation of Civil War – Federal troops refuse to leave SC Fort

Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, & Tennessee seceded joining the Confederacy

**Union Advantages**

1.) More resources

More $ to finance war effort

2.) More industry

Most factories

Uniforms, weapons (97%), shoes, ammunition, etc.

Most rail lines

3.) Larger population

N—22 million

S—9 million

**Confederate Advantages**

1.) Better Generals

2.) Soldiers - more experienced with horses, guns, & terrain

3.) Soldiers defending homes & land

4.) Don’t have to conquer the North

**Key Leaders**

[**Abraham Lincoln:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2B73vkTeL_g)

President of the US during Civil War, insisted the Union be held together, by force if necessary

[**Jefferson Davis:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPIlyB80pTw)

U.S. Senator - President of the CSA

[**Ulysses S. Grant:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCZLae7kuTI)

Union military commander after Gettysburg

[**Robert E. Lee:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SXrkAVwEETQ)

Confederate general - Army of Northern Virginia (opposed secession, but didn’t believe the Union should be held together by force)

**Major Events of the Civil War**

1.) **Battle of Antietam—**[***Emancipation Proclamation:***](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUVkXthLz4w)

Sept. 22, 1862: Lincoln issued *Emancipation Proclamation*

Freed slaves in “rebelling” states (Confederate states)

Discourages support from foreign govts.

2.) [**Gettysburg**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-J0EUM01YMk) ***:***

Highest casualties - both sides lost roughly 25,000 men each

Turning Point of the war

3.) **Lincoln’s *Gettysburg Address:***

War as struggle to preserve a nation dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created equal”

Govt. “of the people, by the people, & for the people.”

“One nation,” not a collection of sovereign states

Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union & could freely leave.

4.) **Appomattox:**

1865 – Lee surrendered to Grant

Grant’s terms for surrender

Soldiers go home if they pledged to fight no more

Officers could keep pistols & men could keep horses

**Economic Impact of the Civil War**

**North**

Economic prosperity

Foundation for strong industrial power in 20th Century

Westward expansion—Transcontinental Railroad

**South**

Economy in ruins

Farms, RRs, cities, & factories destroyed

Confederate $ worthless

Labor shortages due to emancipation

**The War’s Effect on People**

**African Americans**

*Emancipation Proclamation* - enlistment in Union Army

After the war – freed – many moved to north

[**Common Soldiers**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3T5v_QbFZDU)

Wrote letters & diaries illustrating horror of war

Disabilities—physical scars (loss of limbs, etc.) & mental scars

**Women**

Managed homes w/ few resources

Poverty & hunger

Forced to assume new roles in agriculture, nursing, & industries

**Reconstruction – What to do with the South?**

**Lincoln’s Plan:**

Believed secession was illegal, so Confederate states hadn’t left the Union

“with malice towards none, with charity for all……to bind up the nation’s wounds”

Federal govt. should **NOT** punish the south

Lincoln [assassinated](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NZLe90ZD2k) after Lee’s surrender

**Reconstruction**

**Andrew Johnson’s Actions**

Plan similar to Lincoln’s

Readmits former Confederate States

Pardoned Confederate states if they signed oath of loyalty

By Dec. 1865, all Confederate States—except Texas—had met Johnson’s requirements

**Radical Republican Plan**

Punish the South

Military occupation (martial law)

Divided South into 5 military districts under command of generals

Wanted to give voting rights & other civil rights to African Americans

Had 2/3s majority – could override any veto by Pres. Johnson

**13th Amendment**

Slavery abolished

**14th Amendment**

States prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American

**15th Amendment**

Allowed African-American men to vote

[**Sharecropping & Tenant Farming**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kOPFjIvqr1I)

Landlords provide land, seed, & credit

Croppers (usually former slaves) – received part of the money after crops sold

**Ku Klux Klan**

Terrorist organization - against African- Americans

**Black Codes** - Laws to keep freed slaves from having rights

buy land in rural areas

sign annual contracts for work

**Postwar Views of Key Civil War Leaders**

**Ulysses S. Grant**

Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates

President during most of Reconstruction

Advocated for rights for freedmen

**Robert E. Lee**

Urged Southerners to reconcile & rejoin the US

President of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today)

Emphasized importance of education to future

**Frederick Douglass**

Supported full equality for African Americans

Advocated for 14th & 15th Amendments

Served as ambassador to Haiti & in the civil service

**Impeachment of President Johnson**

Radical Republicans passed **Tenure of Office Act**

Required Senate approval for removal of cabinet members

Johnson removes Secretary of War Edwin Stanton

House of Representatives voted to impeach, but Senate acquitted him by 1 vote

[**Compromise of 1877**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFoOKoE6Br0)

1876 Election

Rutherford B. Hayes—Republican

Samuel Tilden—Democrat from South

Tilden won popular vote

Electoral votes disputed

Republicans promised to remove federal troops from the South

Southern Democrats promised to accept Hayes as President

Ends Reconstruction

“Jim Crow” period begins