**UNIT 1 – CIVIL WAR & RECONSTRUCTION**

**North & South Develop:**

* Since the Revolutionary war, the Northern and Southern sections of the U.S. had developed into two very different cultural and economic regions.
* The North was industrialized, while the South and the West were focused on agriculture.
* The South had a plantation economy that was dependent on the “peculiar institution”, which increased tensions between the regions.
* The controversy over slavery grew worse as new territories and states were admitted to the union. Supporters of slavery sought an opportunity to create more slave states, while opponents remained equally determined to end slavery completely.
* In 1820 the U.S. Congress implemented the Missouri Compromise. It was a solution to Missouri requesting for admission to the Union as a slave state. This was an issue because that would upset the balance of slave and free states. To *compromise*, Congress granted Missouri’s demand but also added Maine as a free state. It also included an amendment that drew an imaginary line across the former Louisiana Territory, establishing a boundary for free and slave regions.
* The Missouri Compromise was placed in jeopardy when California began to develop. California’s constitution was against slavery, but it was located below the Slave State line. Thus the Compromise of 1850 was introduced. California would be admitted as a free state, but a more effective fugitive slave law would be put in action. Additionally, popular sovereignty would be introduced. This gave residents of New Mexico and Utah territories the right to vote for or against slavery.

**The Underground Railroad:**

* Under the enhanced Fugitive Slave Act, any alleged fugitive slave was not entitled to a trial and anyone convicted of helping one was liable for a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for up to six months.
* Escaping slavery was difficult and dangerous. It must be done at night with no sense of distance or direction just the assistance of the North Star.
* African Americans and white abolitionists developed a secret network of people would hide fugitive slave. These escape routes became known as the Underground Railroad.
* “Conductors” on the routes hid fugitives in secret tunnels and false cupboards, provided them with food and clothing, and escorted or direct them to the next “station.”
	+ One of the most famous conductors was Harriet Tubman. After her owner died, she feared a rumor she was going to be sold. She decided to make a break from freedom and successfully reached Philadelphia. She then joined the Underground Railroad and in total made 19 trips back to the South and helped save over 300 slaves, including her own parents.
* While Tubman brought hope, Harriet Beecher Stowe brought horror. Stowe published hew novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin, which stressed that slavery was not just a political contest, but also a great moral struggle. It illustrated the intense terror that many slaves encountered. This book urged Northern abolitionist to increase their protests.

**Bleeding Kansas**

* Nebraska and Kansas wanted to be added to the Union; however, they wanted to be added as slave states. Senator Stephen Douglas thought popular sovereignty should be placed in this territory like It was in New Mexico and Utah. He introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act which would diminish the Missouri Compromise Line and allow these states to vote. It became law in 1854.
* Both sides saw that as an opportunity to flood people in to sway the vote, which proved Douglas thoughts that this would be peaceful wrong.
	+ As people, primarily from Missouri, poured in, on May 21st, 1856 hooligans looted Lawrence, Kansas.
	+ John Brown responded by orchestrating the murder of five proslavery settlers along the Pottawatomie Creek.
	+ This sparked four months of partisan violence all across Kansas.
* This caused violence in the senate as well. Charles Sumner (Mass. Sen.) verbally attacked slavery and singled out Andrew Butler (SC Sen.); Butler’s nephew then assaulted Sumner on the Senate floor!
* John W. Geary managed to calm the “border war” with the help of the federal troops.
* Kansas rejected the proslavery constitution.

**New Political Parties and decisions:**

* A popular party of the time was the Whig party. Originally organized in 1834, honored “King Andrew” Jackson, and name was borrowed from the British party that opposed royal privileges.
	+ The new President, Franklin Pierce 1852, was a Democrat and his party supported the Compromise of 1850. Whigs were split on this issue so some became Democrats and supported Pierce.
* The Free-Soldiers’ party feared slavery would drive down wages of white workers; therefore, anti-slavery.
* The New Republican Party formed in 1854 and opposed slavery.
* In 1854, James Buchanan, democrat, successfully averted secession.
* In 1857, the Supreme Court faced the Dredd Scott Decision. An owner took his slave to free territory to claim freedom.
	+ The Supreme Court denied his freedom because according to the Constitution Dredd Scott is property not a person; therefore, he has no legal rights.
	+ This angered the North and fed hope to the South for a guaranteed ruling to extend slavery.
* In 1859, John Brown led a slave uprising at Harper’s Ferry. His plan was to raid federal arsenal to arm the slaves. Robert E. Lee brought in Marines to stop Brown. Brown was captured, evicted, and later hanged and would serve as a martyr to the cause.
* Senator Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were debating for the Presidency. Douglas fought for popular sovereignty and Lincoln labeled slavery as immoral and wanted to amend the constitution.
	+ Lincoln won the presidency without any southern electoral votes.

**Civil War – America the Story of Us**

1. The Civil War was the first modern war because it took place after the industrial revolution.

2. The improved accuracy and range of the minie ball are a deadly combination.

3. More often than not, the result of a direct hit is death.

4. The troops still face each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in lines across the battlefield.

5. The minie ball has a range over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yards and can be reloaded up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times faster.

6. The alliance of new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and outdated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tactics leaves a body count on an industrial scale.

7. General Lee, a graduate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is already a veteran of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is highly regarded for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the battlefield.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of Lincoln’s hidden weapons in the war.

9. Lincoln puts the railroads under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control to speed up troop and supply deployment.

10. The invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turns the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into America’s first tool of mass communication.

11. Like Twitter today, the telegraph needs only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to send messages.

12. Lincoln can now communicate with his commanders on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even sending them direct orders on how to fight the war.

13. True or False: The South uses the telegraph system as well as the North.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all operations conducted by army surgeons are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. An experienced surgeon can cut off a limb in just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

16. If a bullet doesn’t kill you, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many soldiers die from infected wounds and disease as on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. Looking after the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers becomes as essential to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the supply of guns and ammunition.

19. Large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign up as battlefield \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. The sorting of the wounded puts the most serious cases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. Clara Barton goes on to found the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cross.

22. With the discovery of bromine, nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of amputees survive surgery, and gangrene becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the war’s end.

23. The spread of portable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means gory images of the battlefield can reach every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

24. Never again will politicians be able to fight wars without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support.

25. Embalming keeps the body free from any signs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

26. True or False: The South was given an ultimatum by Lincoln to free their slaves.

27. January 1, 1863—The Emancipation Proclamation abolishes slavery in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southern states.

28. Thanks to the telegraph, news of the Emancipation Proclamation spreads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29. True or False: One general said the African-Americans made better soldiers.

30. The Emancipation Proclamation made the Union army a force for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, now fighting to end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31. The first national cemetery for soldiers was at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

32. In 1864, the war remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

33. Sherman’s tactics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have won out and helps secure the election of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

34. Within 6 months, General Lee has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; the rebellion is over.

35. Within a week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lies dead from an assassin’s bullet.

**Reconstruction**

* On April 14th, 1965: Feeling a sense of safety (5 days after Lee’s surrender) President Lincoln went to enjoy himself for a night at the Ford’s theater in Washington D.C.
	+ During the show, John Wilkes Booth walked in and shot the President in the back of the head, stabbed his body guard in the shoulder and ran. Booth broke his leg, but still managed to flee the capital.
	+ A 23yr old doctor in the audience, Charles Leale, attempted to save the President, but he found the president paralyzed and struggling to breathe. He was declared dead the next morning.
	+ Booth was a fugitive in a Virginia farmhouse for almost two weeks. Union troops found the farmhouse on April 26th and surrounded it. They set fire to it hoping the fugitives would come out and surrender. Booth remained inside forcing soldiers to come in after him; a sergeant shot Booth in the neck.
* The steps of reconstruction began during the civil war with Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.
	+ Originally, Lincoln was more focused on preserving the Union than the elimination of slavery.
	+ But as slaves fled to join the Northern armies, Lincoln was convinced.
	+ He issued all slaves “shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.”
* Lincoln did not have a clear path of reconstruction. He proposed that some blacks deserved the right to vote, and the Ten-Percent Plan, but that was the most people knew before he was assassinated.
* Andrew Johnson, Lincoln’s VP and now the President, was a firm believer in state’s rights. Under his Presidential Reconstruction, all land that had been confiscated by the Union Army and distributed to the freed slaves would revert to its prewar owners.
	+ The south was required to uphold the 13th amendment (abolition of slavery), swear loyalty to the Union and pay off war debt.
* Due to Johnson’s leniency, many southern states in 1865 and 1866 successfully enacted a series of laws known as the “black codes,” which were designed to restrict freed blacks’ activity and ensure their availability as a labor force.
	+ Angry in the North, Congress refused to seat those elected from the southern states.
	+ Congress passed the Freedmen’s Bureau and Civil Rights Bills and sent them to Johnson for his signature. After Johnson vetoed the bills and a series of mistakes led to his impeachment.
* The Reconstruction Act of 1867, which temporarily divided the South into five military districts and outlined how governments based on universal (male) suffrage were to be organized.
	+ Required southern states to ratify the 14th Amendment, which granted “equal protection” of the Constitution to former slaves.
* In February 1869, Congress approved the 15th Amendment, which guaranteed that a citizen’s right to vote would not be denied “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”
* The South was devastated from the war: Economy ruined– farms ruined, property values dropped, people were extremely poor, more than ¼ of the adult white male population diedin the war;
	+ Scalawags – white Southerners who joined the Republican Party hoping to gain political office, Carpetbaggers – Northerners who moved to the South after the war.
* By 1870, all of the former Confederate states had been admitted to the Union, and the state constitutions during the years of Radical Reconstruction were the most progressive in the region’s history.
* Then came the upset… an increasing number of southern whites turned to violence in response to the revolutionary changes of Radical Reconstruction. The Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist organizations targeted local Republican leaders, white and black, and other African Americans who challenged white authority.
* The administration of President Ulysses S. Grant took aim at the Klan and others who attempted to interfere with black suffrage and other political rights, white supremacy gradually reasserted its hold on the South after the early 1870s as support for Reconstruction diminished.
	+ Racism was still a potent force in both South and North, and Republicans became more conservative
	+ In 1874–after an economic depression plunged much of the South into poverty–the Democratic Party won control of the House of Representatives for the first time since the Civil War.
* Democrats took control of Mississippi in 1875 with violence, and Grant refused to send federal troops; thus, marking the end of support for Reconstruction.
* President Rutherford B. Hayes compromised with Democrats; in his exchange for his election, Democrats would be guaranteed control the entire South.
	+ The Struggle to deal with the revolution ushered in by slavery’s extinction would continue in the South and elsewhere. A century later, the legacy of Reconstruction would be revived during the civil rights movement of the 1960s.