

**Civil War and
Reconstruction
VUS.7 Cont.**

Secession of Southern States



I. Political Effects of the Civil War

A. Lincoln's views

1. In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and that was ruled by a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."
2. Lincoln believed America was "one nation," not a federation of sovereign (independent) states.

Civil War Map



I. Political Effects of the Civil War cont

A. Lincoln's views (cont)

3. Lincoln believed the Civil War was fought to fulfill the promise of the Declaration of Independence and was a "Second American Revolution."
4. Lincoln believed that once the war was over, the federal government should not punish the South, but act "with malice toward none, with charity for all...to bind up the nation's wounds."

II. Themes of Reconstruction

- A. How will the South be rebuilt?
- B. What will be done with the freedman (former slaves)?
- C. How will the states reintegrate (come back together)?
- D. Who will be in charge?
- E. What will be done with Confederate leaders?
- F. Should the South be punished or receive amnesty?
- G. Had the South really seceded?

III. Problems in the South

- A. Major cities destroyed (Richmond and Atlanta)
- B. Economy halted
 - 1. Runaway inflation
 - 2. Factories shutdown
- C. Agriculture
 - 1. Fields destroyed
 - 2. Slaves gone
 - 3. Livestock starving
- D. Southern aristocracy
 - 1. Damaged plantations, burned houses
 - 2. Lost investments-\$2 billion
- E. Transportation -roads, bridges, RR lines destroyed by Sherman's March

IV. Freedman

A. Confusion about emancipation

1. Some regions claimed emancipation comes only after state's legislature or Supreme Court acted

2. Role confusion

a. Many slaves helped resist liberation—extreme misguided loyalty

b. Other slaves took out bitterness

c. Slaves in and out of emancipation

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

1865 - 1877

I. Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

A. Believed states had not legally seceded

1. Committed no crime
2. Deserved no punishment

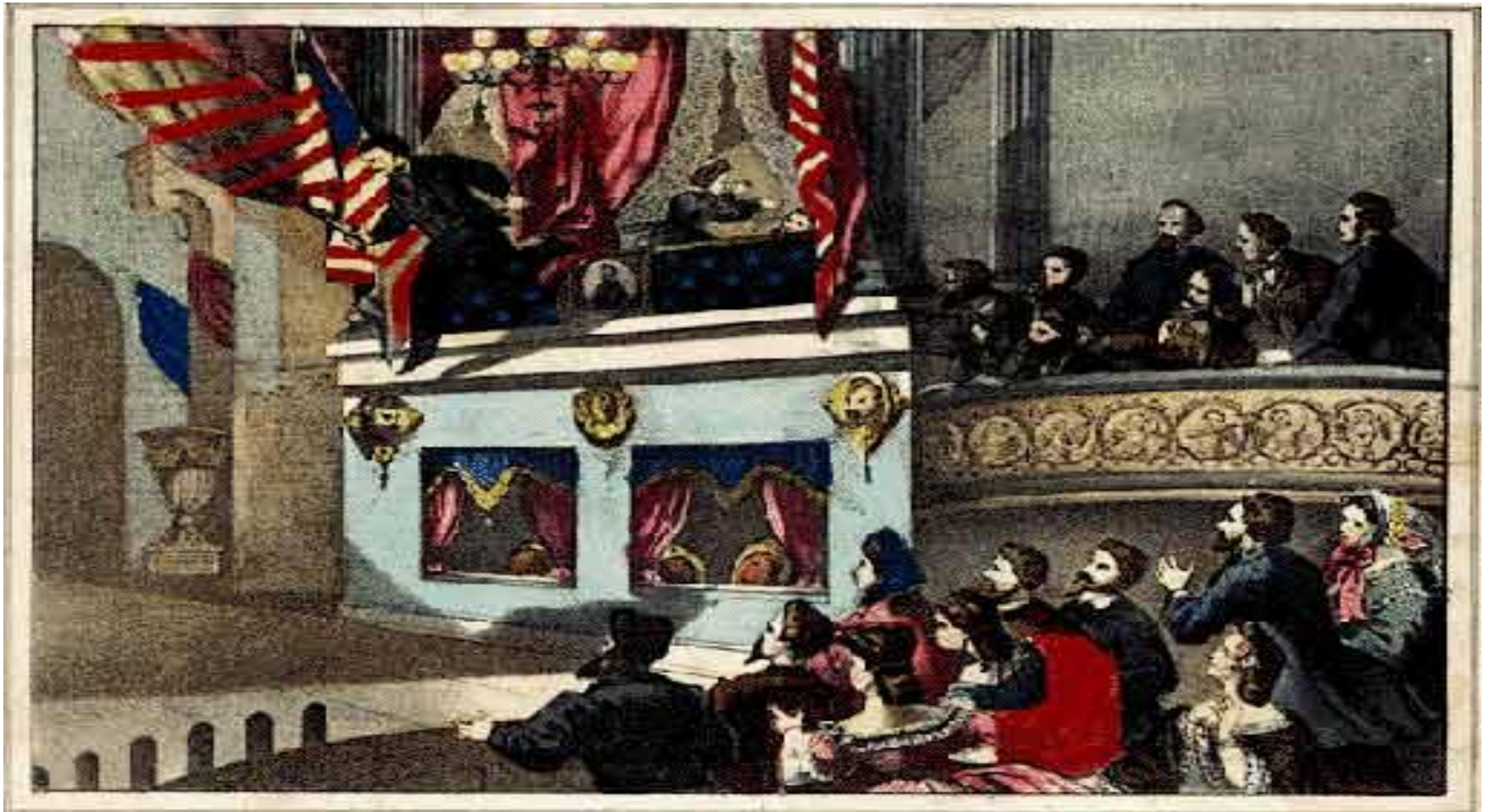
B. Proclamation Amnesty (10% Plan)

1. Full pardon to all Southerners who swear allegiance to Constitution and accept end of slavery
2. Permitted states to rejoin the Union when 10% of the residents swore allegiance to nation—Lincoln wanted to quickly restore legitimate state gov'ts that were loyal to the Union

C. Lincoln's assassination (1865)

1. Occurred few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox
2. Allowed the Radical Republicans to influence Reconstruction plans in a much more punitive manner (states not allowed back immediately but placed under military occupation.)
3. Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually impeaching him but failing to remove him from office.

Lincoln's Assassination



4. Andrew Johnson becomes president after Lincoln's assassination. Johnson is:
 - a. From Tennessee
 - b. Firm believer in state's rights and the constitution

Slavery is Dead?



II. Congress' Counter Plan

A. Passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866

1. Designed to:

a. Protect black citizenship

b. Undermines black codes

2. Vetoed by Johnson (overruled by Congress)

B. Congress passed the 14th amendment

1. Gives citizenship to blacks

2. States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American citizen

3. Places principles of Civil Rights Act into Constitution

III. Congressional Election of 1866

- A. This congressional election year was more important than the next presidential election because the republicans needed to keep the majority in Congress.
- B. Republicans won 2/3 of the Congressional seats which also gave them enough votes to override a presidential veto.

IV. Radical Reconstruction

A. Thaddeus Stevens-Author

B. Goals of Plan

1. Change Southern society

a. Breakup plantations

b. Allow freedman to own land

2. Eliminate new Confederation governments

3. Protect civil right of freedman

C. Plan (Reconstruction Acts of 1867)

1. Southern states divided in 5 military districts

2. Union troops sent to restore order

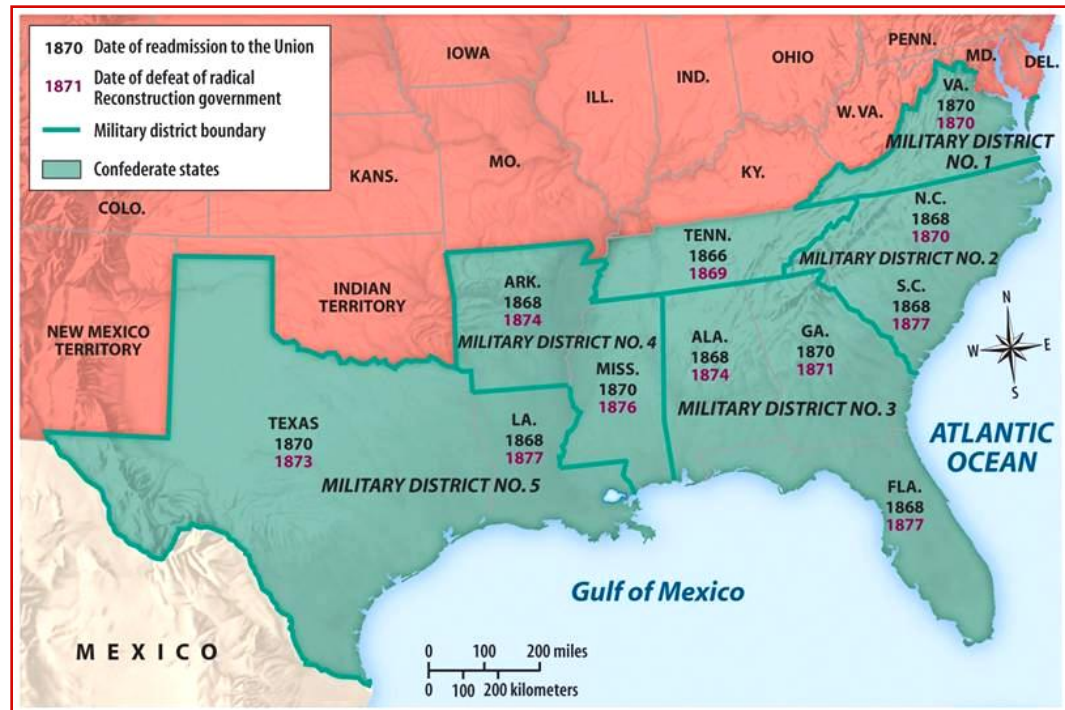
3. States required to ratify the 14th amendment

4. States had to draft new constitutions

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

★ Military Reconstruction Act

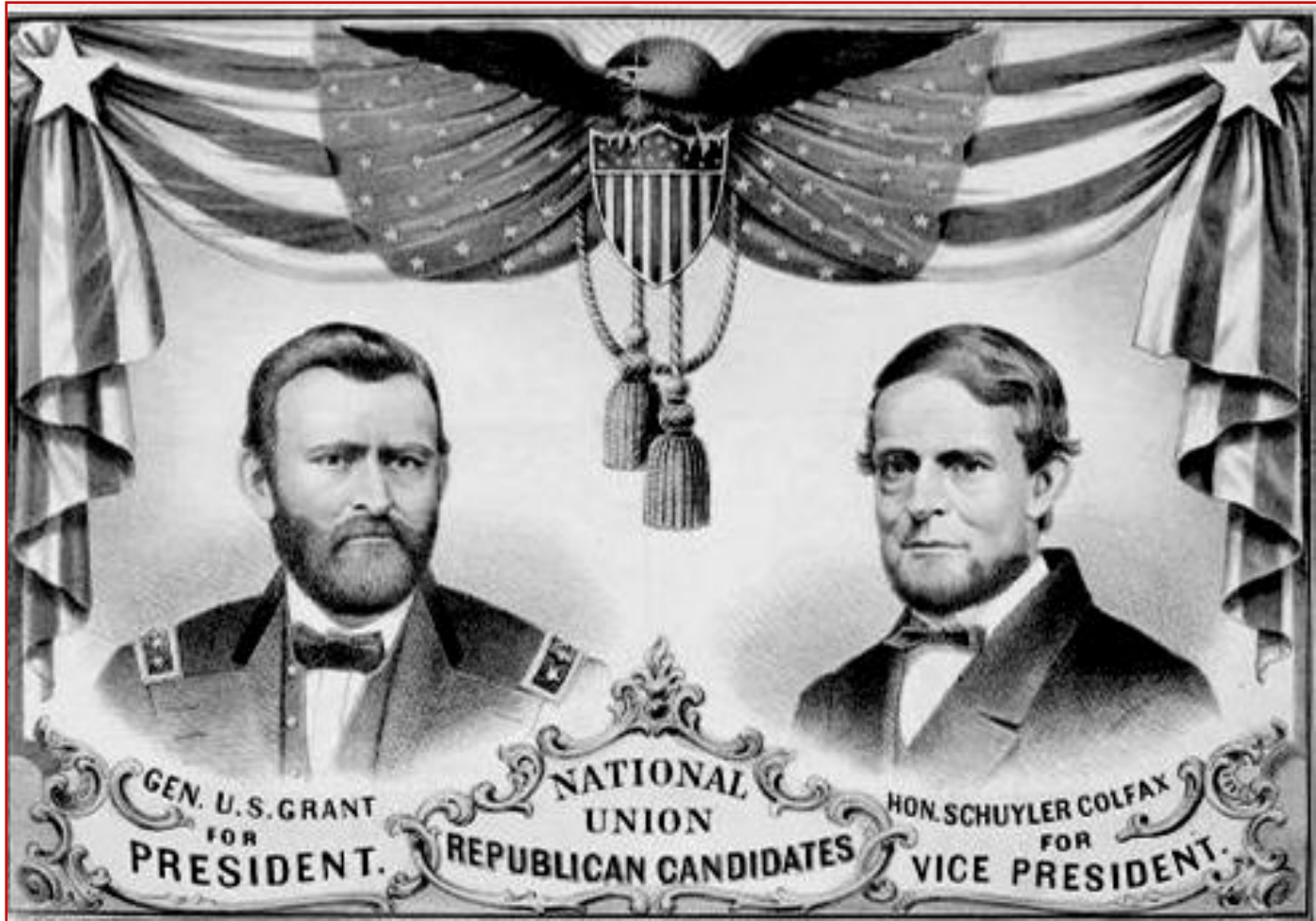
- * Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
- * Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts.



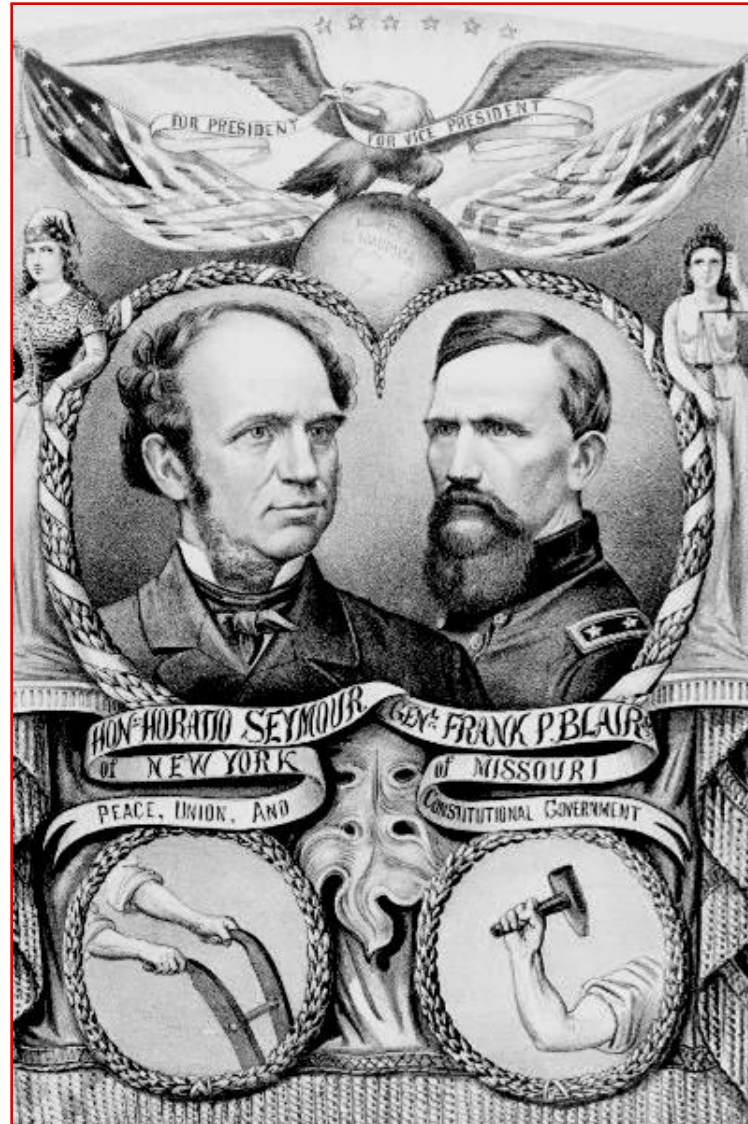
Andrew Johnson's Impeachment Trial



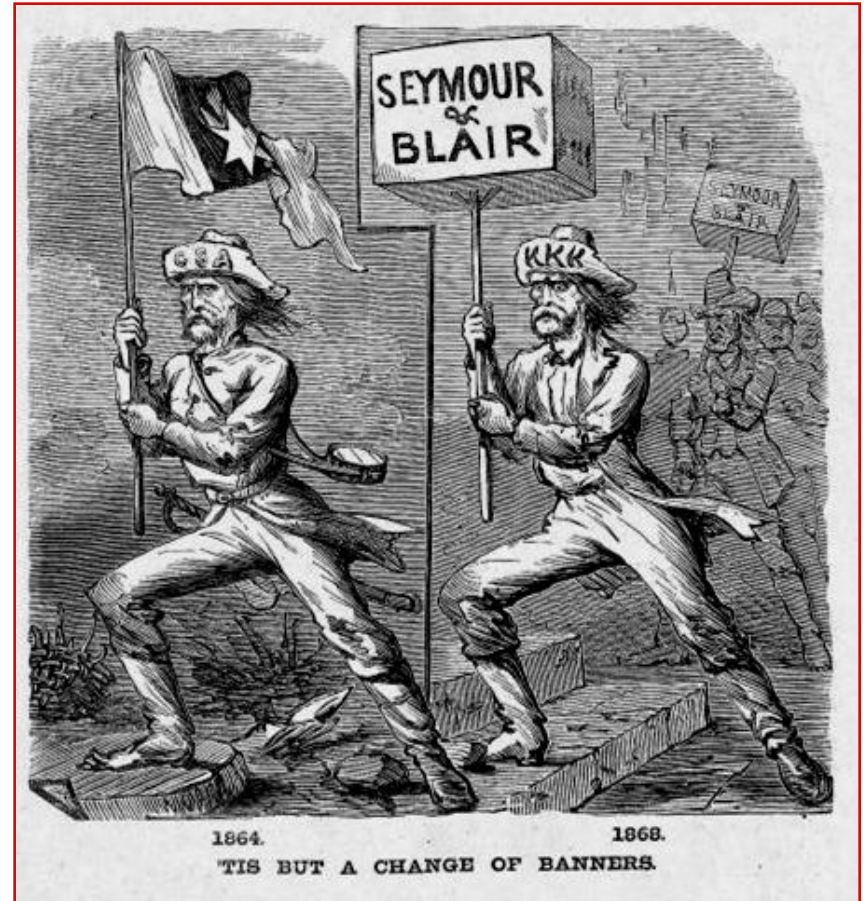
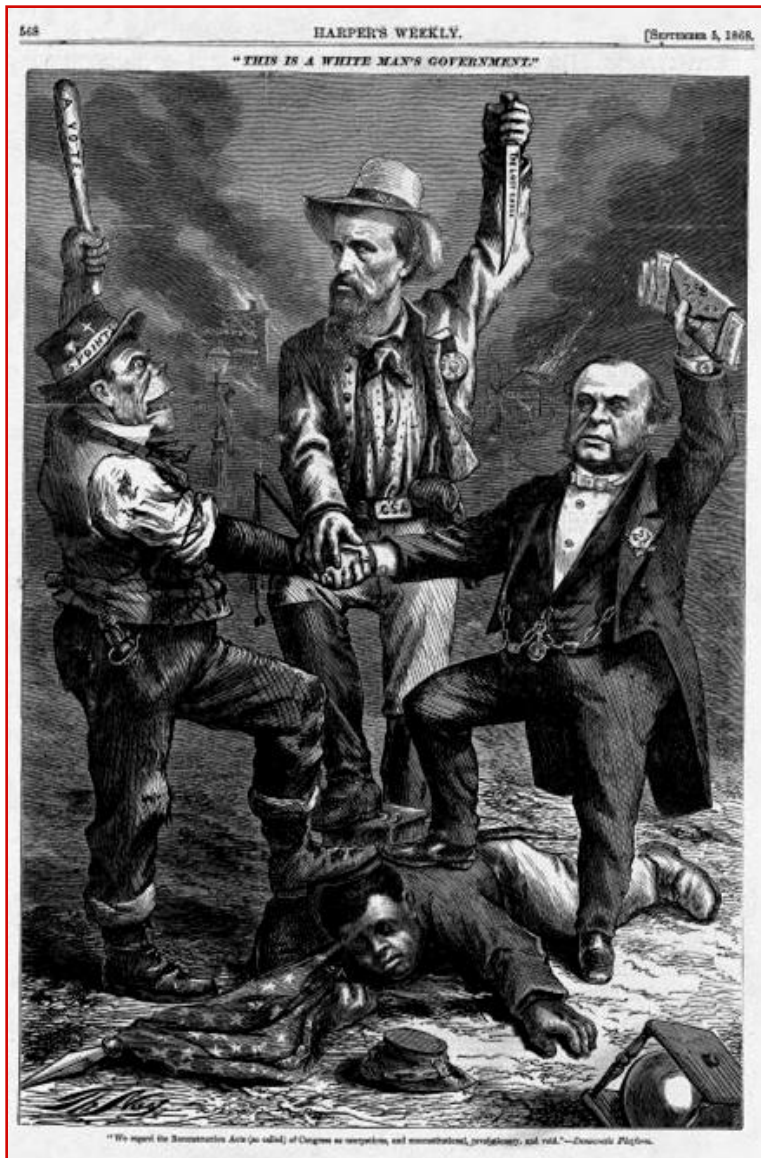
The 1868 Republican Ticket



The 1868 Democratic Ticket

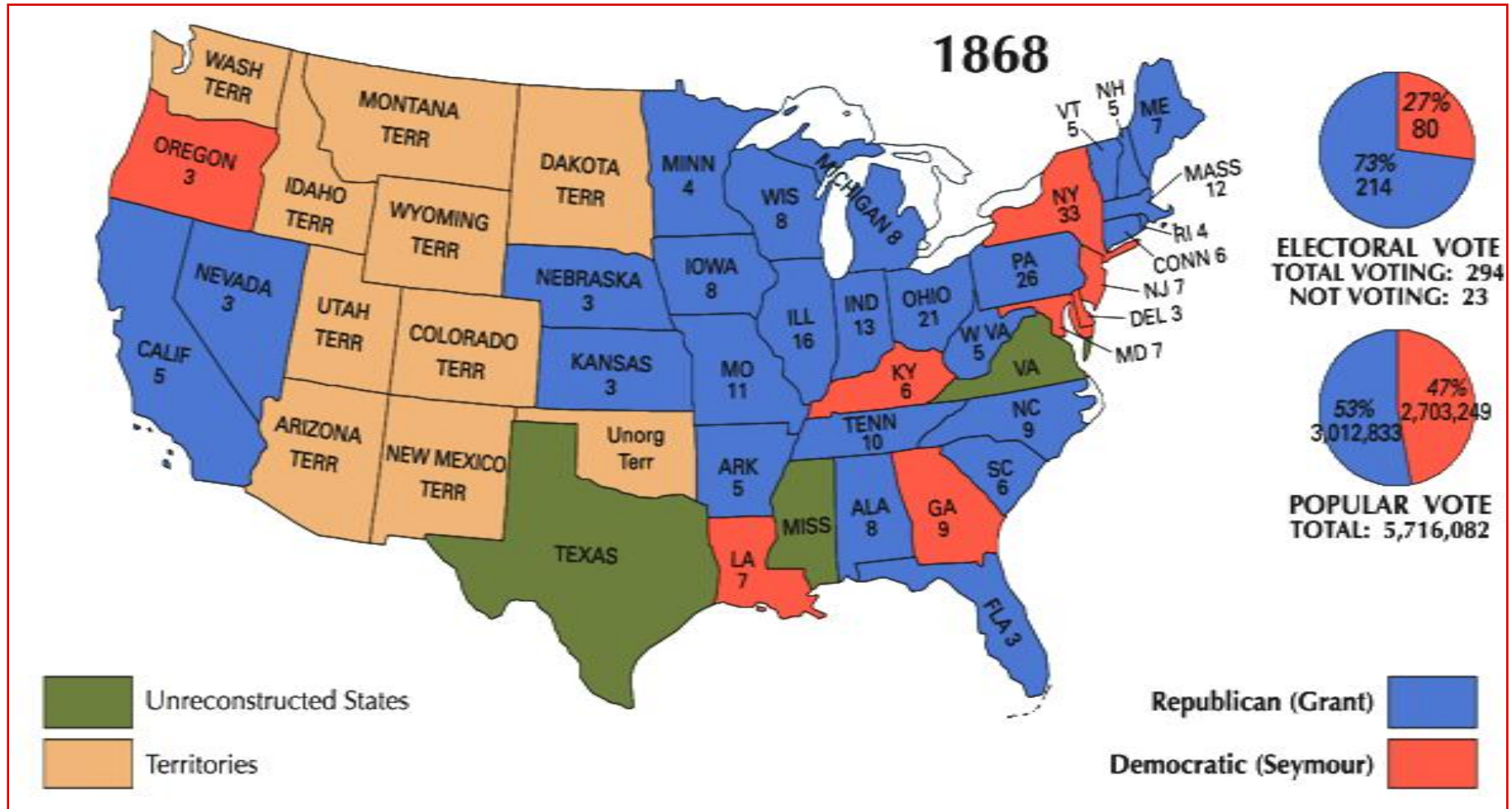


Waving the Bloody Shirt!

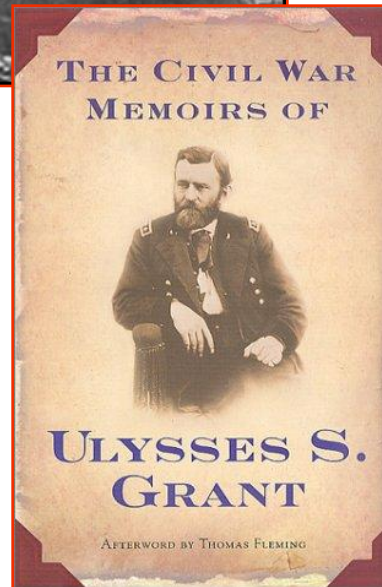
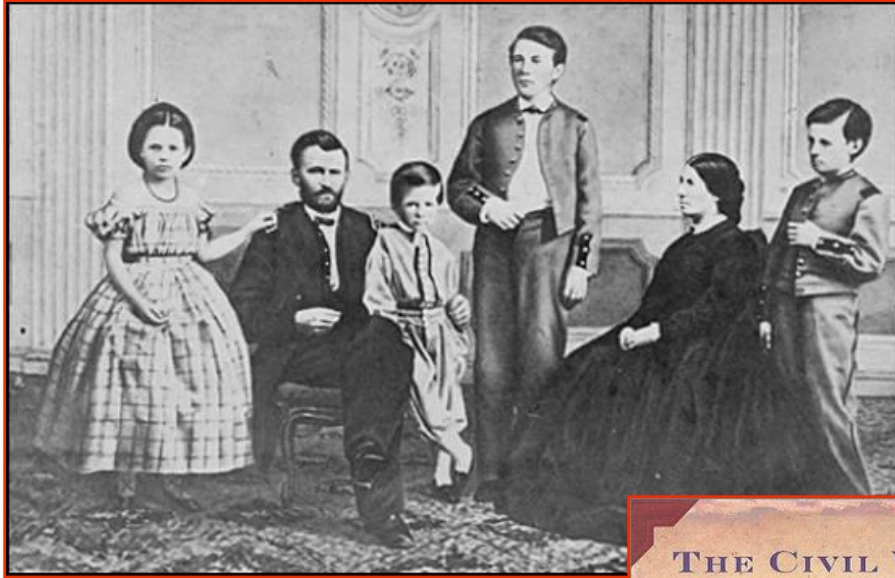


Republican "Southern Strategy"

1868 Presidential Election



President Ulysses S. Grant—had a problem with military occupation in the South



Effects of Reconstruction

I. Impact of Reconstruction

A. Positive

1. 13th amendment: Slavery was abolished permanently in the U. S.
2. 14th Amendment: Extended equal citizenship to African Americans
3. 15th Amendment: Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (slavery)

B. Negative

1. The war and reconstruction resulted in Southern resentment toward the North and Southern African Americans
 - a. Ku Klux Klan
 - b. Black Codes (formerly known as the slave codes)
 - c. Prejudice

13th Amendment—just listen

- ★ Ratified in December, 1865.
- ★ *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*
- ★ *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

14th Amendment—just listen

★ Ratified in July, 1868.

- * Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people.
- * Insure against neo-Confederate political power.
- * Enshrine the national debt while repudiating that of the Confederacy.

★ Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens!

15th Amendment—just listen

- ★ Ratified in 1870.
- ★ *The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.*
- ★ *The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*
- ★ Women's rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!

II. Groups in Power

- A. Former slaves
- B. Carpetbaggers-Northern Republicans
- c. Scalawags-southern whites who had sided with the Union
- D. By the end of Reconstruction: political, economic, and social control in the South was held by whites

III. Conclusion

- A. The Reconstruction Period ended following the close presidential election of 1876
- B. The Compromise of 1877: In return for support in the Electoral College vote from S. Democrats, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South.
- C. Effects of the Compromise of 1877
 1. Former confederates who controlled the Democratic Party were enabled to regain power
 2. It opened the door to the “Jim Crow Era” and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full right of American citizenship

Economic Impact of Reconstruction

The southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been destroyed throughout the South. Confederate money was worthless. Many towns and cities, such as Richmond and Atlanta, lay in ruins, and the source of labor greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery.

The South would remain a backward, agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.

The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies, laying the foundations for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the US as a global economic power by the beginning of the 20th century.

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad soon after the war ended intensified the westward movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

Social Impact of the War

I. African Americans

- A. The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army.
- B. Although slavery ended, African-Americans did not begin to achieve full equality during the next 100 years.

II. Common Soldiers

- A. Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat
- B. War time diaries and letters home record this harsh reality and that camp life was boring and lonely.
- C. After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find homes destroyed and poverty.
- D. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities.

III. Women

- A. Managed homes and families with scarce resources
- B. Often faced poverty and hunger
- C. Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and in war industries.

Post-war Contributions of key leaders of the Civil War

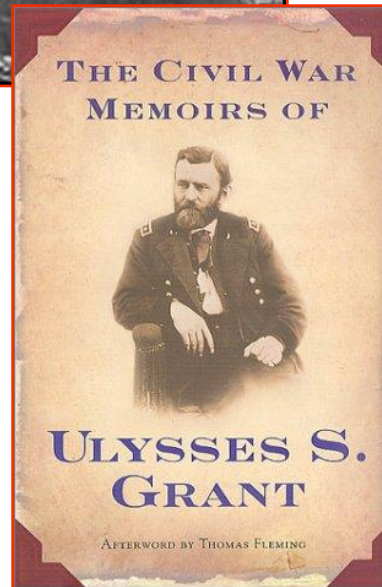
I. Ulysses S. Grant



I. Grant

- A. Urged Radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates
- B. Elected President and served during most of Reconstruction
- C. Advocated rights for the freedman
- D. Opposed retribution directed to the defeated South

President Ulysses S. Grant—had a problem with military occupation in the South



II. Robert E. Lee

- A. Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States
- B. Served as President of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today)
- C. Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future

II. Robert E. Lee



Washington & Lee University



III. Frederick Douglass



III. Douglass

- A. Supported full equality for African Americans
- B. Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments
- C. Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of the freedmen in the South
- D. Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service

IV. Conclusion

After the Civil War:

- A. Both Lee and Grant urged reconciliation between the North and the South
- B. Douglass became the leading spokesman for African Americans in the nation.

A.P. Notes on Reconstruction

Paraphrase and write down what you
don't know!

Wartime

Reconstruction

President Lincoln's Plan



★ *10% Plan*

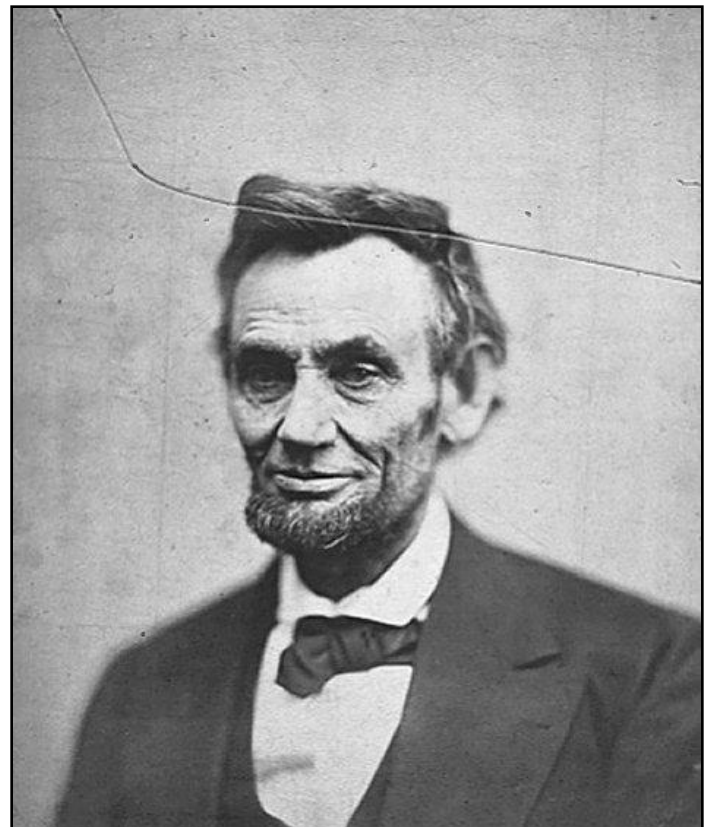
- * Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863)
- * Replace majority rule with “loyal rule” in the South.
- * He didn’t consult Congress regarding Reconstruction.
- * Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers.
- * When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be recognized.

President Lincoln's Plan

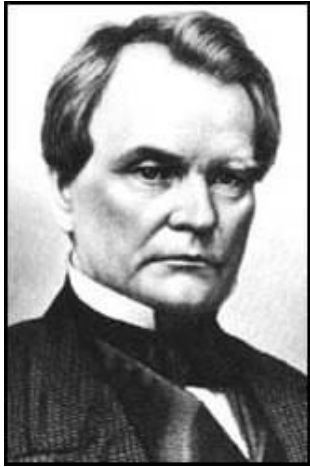
★ 1864 → “Lincoln Governments”

formed in LA, TN, AR

- * “loyal assemblies”
- * They were weak and dependent on the Northern army for their survival.



Wade-Davis Bill (1864)



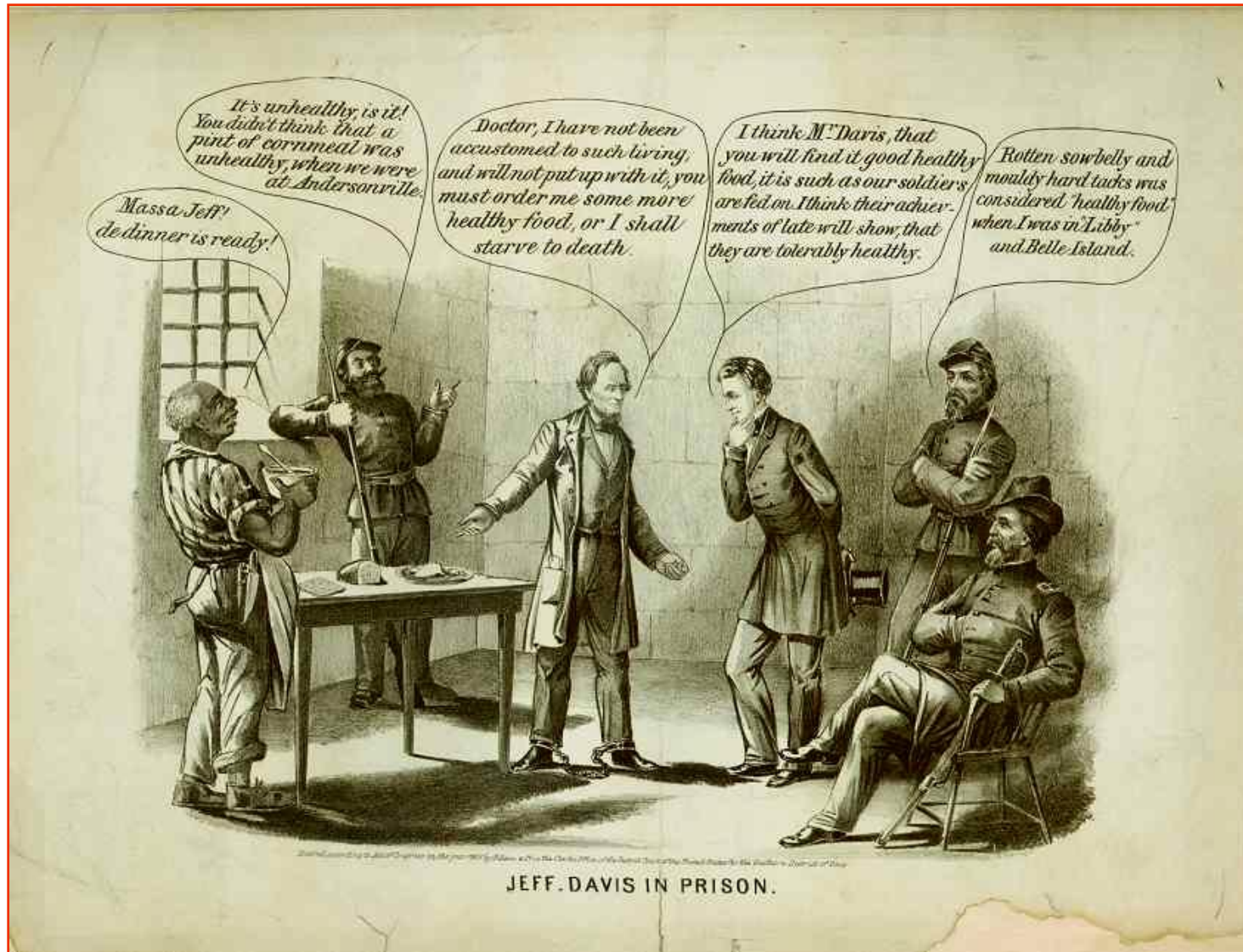
Senator
Benjamin
Wade
(R-OH)

- ★ Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion).
- ★ Required a state constitutional convention before the election of state officials.
- ★ Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen’s liberties.



Congressman
Henry
W. Davis
(R-MD)

Jeff Davis Under Arrest



Freedmen's Bureau (1865)



- ★ Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called “carpetbaggers” by white southern Democrats.

Freedmen's Bureau Seen Through Southern Eyes

*Plenty to eat
and nothing
to do.*

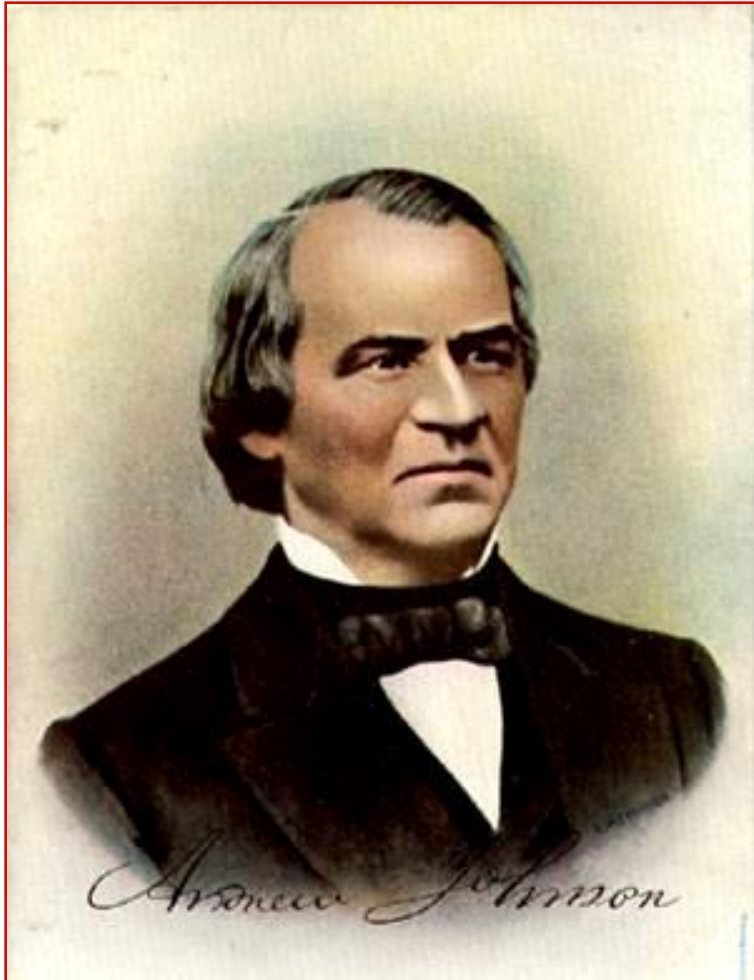


Freedmen's Bureau School



Presidential Reconstruction

President Andrew Johnson



- ★ Jacksonian Democrat.
- ★ Anti-Aristocrat.
- ★ White Supremacist.
- ★ Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union.

Damn the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!

President Johnson's Plan (10%+)

- ★ Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over \$20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)
- ★ In new constitutions, they must accept minimum conditions repudiating slavery, secession and state debts.
- ★ Named provisional governors in Confederate states and called them to oversee elections for constitutional conventions.

EFFECTS?

1. Disenfranchised certain leading Confederates.
2. Pardoned planter aristocrats brought them back to political power to control state organizations.
3. Republicans were outraged that planter elite were back in power in the South!

Growing Northern Alarm!

- ★ Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements.
- ★ Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons.
- ★ Revival of southern defiance.



BLACK CODES

Black Codes

★ Purpose:

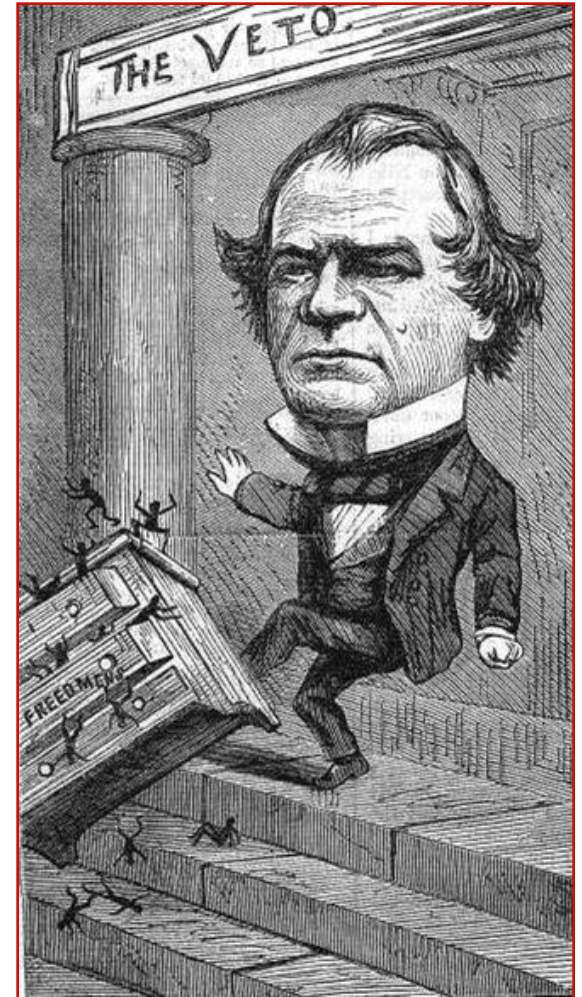
- * Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated.
- * Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.

★ Forced many blacks to become sharecroppers [tenant farmers].

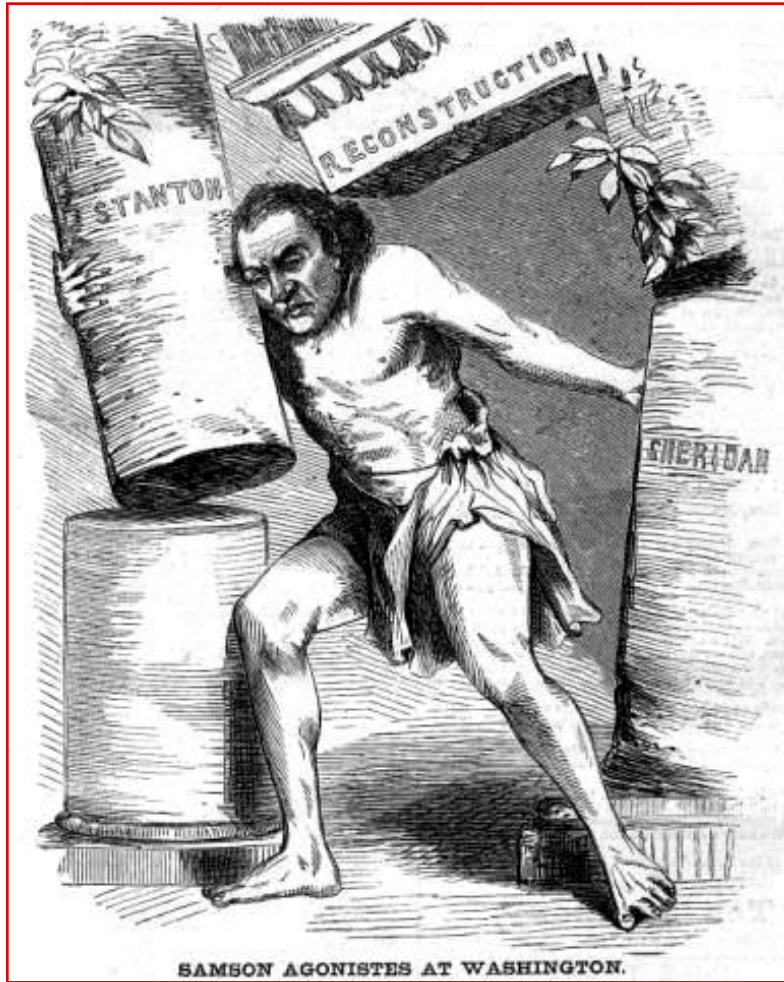


Congress Breaks with the President

- ★ Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates.
- ★ Joint Committee on Reconstruction created.
- ★ February, 1866 → President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill.
- ★ March, 1866 → Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act.
- ★ Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes → 1st in U. S. history!!



Johnson the Martyr / Samson



If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this government in its original purity and character, let it be shed; let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union.

(February 1866)