ADVENTURE TALES OF THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

From the book

ADVENTURE TALES OF AMERICA

An Illustrated History of the United States, 1492 - 1877

By Jody Potts

Jefferson Davis

Robert E. Lee

Ulysses S. Grant

Abraham Lincoln

ADVENTURE TALES OF THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

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In 1993 Dr. Potts wrote *Adventure Tales of America: An Illustrated History of the United States, 1492-1877*, an innovative book that accelerates learning by simultaneously giving information to the left brain through words, analysis, and structure and to the right brain through pictures, humor, and drama. Now a multimedia program, it has raised state history scores throughout the country—as much as 18 percent for grade-level students and 115 percent for at-risk students. In 2000 she wrote *Adventure Tales of Benjamin Banneker* and in 2001 *Adventure Tales of the Constitution of the United States.*

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PUBLISHER

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PART I

BACKGROUND TO THE CIVIL WAR: AN OVERVIEW OF SLAVERY

**"Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery,
I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.
As I would not be a slave, so would I not be a master.
This expresses my idea of democracy.
Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference,
is no democracy."**—Abraham Lincoln

**FORCED MIGRATION OF WEST AFRICANS TO THE AMERICAS
1500s-1800s**

1 ★ WHY AND WHEN DID SLAVERY BEGIN?: A BRIEF HISTORY

***slave*—one who is the property of and subject to another person**
"Although all men are born free, slavery has been the general lot of the human race."—James Madison

Unlike those who came to North and South America seeking opportunity, Africans arrived in the Western Hemisphere as captives who had been enslaved. African slaves accompanied the first Spanish, Portuguese, and French explorers of North and South America; and in 1502 Columbus brought the first African slave to live in the New World. After that, slavery existed in the Western Hemisphere until the late 1800s.

Slavery, however, did not begin in the New World. It is as ancient as mankind.

WHY DO PEOPLE PRACTICE SLAVERY—THE OWNING OF ANOTHER PERSON? AND WHEN DID SLAVERY BEGIN?

IS THE REASON FOR SLAVERY A DESIRE TO GAIN EASE BY FORCING SOMEONE ELSE TO DO THE WORK?

If so, slavery probably began when farming did, about 10,000 years ago.
Unlike hunting and gathering, tilling the soil was back-breaking work, an incentive to enslave prisoners of war instead of killing them. Throughout history war captives have remained the chief slave source, supplemented by criminals and debtors.

From written historical records beginning 5,000 years ago, we know that slavery existed in the earliest civilizations— Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, China, India, Arabia—and has been practiced ever since, reaching a peak with ancient Greece and Rome, and declining during the Middle Ages. During these centuries slavery existed also among blacks in Africa and Native Americans in the Western Hemisphere. In these cultures, unlike those of the Americas after 1500, slaves sometimes could win their freedom and become integrated into the society of the slave masters, without a stigma of inferiority from their slave origins.

IS THE REASON FOR SLAVERY THE DESIRE TO GAIN WEALTH FROM THE FORCED LABOR OF OTHERS?

If so, this explains why the discovery and colonization of the New World (1400s-1800s) caused the greatest expansion of slavery the world has ever known—and at a time when slavery was declining elsewhere. The soil of half the known world needed tilling and mining, and prospects of wealth gained from slave labor proved irresistible.

European colonizers of the West Indies first enslaved Native Americans to work the soil, but harsh treatment and European diseases quickly destroyed the native population. Portuguese and Spanish colonizers then looked to Africa for slave labor, as did the British, Dutch, and French.

For centuries Africans had enslaved other Africans captured in warfare or had sold the captives to Arab slave traders. In the 1500s Europeans tapped into this African slave trade by establishing commercial slaving relations with West African chiefs on the Guinea Coast, mostly on the chief's terms. The Europeans stayed on the coast, paying rent for the trading forts they built there. The African chiefs raided African communities in the interior, marched their captives in chains to the coast, and sold them to the Europeans for guns—which the chiefs used to capture more Africans from the interior. This business arrangement lasted almost 400 years. In the 1800s, Europeans gained the upper hand and began colonizing Africa.

From the 1500s through the 1800s European slave traders shipped to the New World about 12,000,000 Africans. Some they kidnapped; about 80 percent they bought from African chiefs. In time, the African chiefs became wary of continuing to raid neighboring territories for captives. However, they were locked into a vicious cycle: They needed guns to protect their own kingdoms from slave-raiding African neighbors, but lacking the technology to make guns they had to buy them from the Europeans—in exchange for more African captives.

And so, between the 1500s and 1800s, there took place a tragic diaspora of twelve million Africans, exported as slaves to a strange New World.

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The life of West Africans changed drastically with the beginning of European trade in the 1400s. Before Spain's discovery of the New World, Europeans depended on West Africa for their gold supply. They resented having to pay heavy gold duties (taxes) to North African Arabs who controlled the European—trans-Saharan gold trade with West Africa.

Unable to break the Arabs' gold trade monopoly, the Portuguese—under the leadership of Prince Henry the Navigator—finally developed the navigational technology to sail around the bulge of Africa and trade for gold directly with West Africans.

Portugal, followed by other European countries, discovered that West Africans had things for sale other than gold: their fellow Africans, captured in warfare. Commerce in slaves proved profitable, and so began the forced migration of Africans to the Americas.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEW WORLD SLAVE TRADE

Between the 1500s and 1800s European traders transported 12,000,000 Africans across the Atlantic Ocean under inhumane conditions—a cruel "middle passage" during which nearly 2,000,000 died—and sold them into slavery. Ninety-five percent of the 10,000,000 survivors went to plantations in Brazil and the West Indies, where they were used for labor-intensive sugar production.

About 500,000 Africans—five percent of the 10,000,000 total—were brought to colonies that became the United States. In 1619, a year before the Pilgrims came to Massachusetts on the Mayflower, the first Africans arrived in Virginia as indentured servants. Until the 1650s Virginia law did not recognize slavery. After that, Virginia laws instituting slavery gradually were enacted, and by 1700 a repressive slave code had evolved and spread to other colonies. From 1700 on, enslaved Africans constituted the major labor force on the tobacco plantations of Virginia and Maryland; by 1750 they outnumbered whites in South Carolina.

In 1776 an estimated 500,000 African-Americans lived in Britain's thirteen North American colonies (20 percent of the population), with about 90 percent enslaved in the agricultural South. The few free blacks, in both North and South, suffered discrimination. The American Revolution of 1776-83 did nothing to change the institution of slavery.

The Founding Fathers who wrote the U.S. Constitution in 1787, several of whom opposed slavery, failed to end this tragic institution; they knew the South would not join the Union under such terms. They did include a provision ending the slave trade by 1807. Most thought slavery would gradually end thereafter because it was not profitable.

Not so. Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793 made cotton a profitable southern crop. Slave labor yielded large cotton crops; therefore, slavery became entrenched in the southern states. The Civil War (1861-65) finally ended slavery in the United States. However, not until the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s did African-Americans gain the rights of citizenship won as a result of the Civil War.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE

PART II

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

"War is a terrible thing."—General William Tecumseh Sherman

1492 — 1861-65 — 2010

The Civil War began over a constitutional question:
COULD STATES LAWFULLY SECEDE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

February 7, 1861—"YES," said southern states that seceded
and formed the Confederate States of America, a new republic.

March 4, 1861—"NO," said President Abraham Lincoln in his Inaugural Address:
"...no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union...."
Lincoln said the southern states had ***rebelled*** rather than ***seceded***.

April 12, 1861—The Confederate States of America started the Civil War
by ordering an attack on Fort Sumter, a United States fort in South Carolina.
Lincoln called it ***insurrection*** rather than ***war***.

April 9, 1865—The United States of America won the Civil War
by defeating the Confederate Army.

Civil War casualties: 620,000 men died—
340,000 northerners and 280,000 southerners.

WHY DID THIS TERRIBLE THING HAPPEN?

4 ★ CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

"that strange, sad war...."—Walt Whitman

What Caused the Civil War? The Difference of Interests Between North and South.

Here is an overview of the causes of the war,
all of which add up to a conflict of interests between the North and South.

Ironically, **James Madison** had seen the heart of the problem during the 1787 Constitutional Convention. As he said then:

"It seemed now to be pretty well understood that the real **difference of interests** lay not between the large and small but between the the Northern and Southern states. The institution of slavery and its consequences formed a line of discrimination."

Sure enough, from 1850 to 1861 the "difference of interests" between the slave-holding South and the free-labor North escalated into tragic consequences: the **American Civil War,** also called the **War Between the States.**

1. STATES' RIGHTS

South: for state sovereignty

North: for national sovereignty

2. SLAVERY

In 1860 only about 25 percent of southerners owned slaves, but most southerners felt slave labor was essential for their economy. Northerners opposed slavery mainly because of job competition between free and slave laborers.

SLAVE DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE 25 PERCENT OF SOUTHERNERS WHO DID OWN SLAVES.

South: slave labor

North: free labor

3. TARIFF DISPUTES

South: wanted low tariffs.

North: wanted high tariffs to protect its manufactured goods against the competition of foreign goods.

4. DIFFERENT ECONOMIES

South: agriculture

North: commerce and industry

5. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Southern planter

Northern industrialist

5 ★ THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

In 1848, as a result of winning the Mexican War, the United States acquired from Mexico the vast new territories of California and New Mexico.

1492 — 1850 — 2010

THE PROBLEM: WOULD THE NEW TERRITORIES BE SLAVE OR FREE?

The Mexican War of 1846-1848 had intensified conflicts between northern and southern sections of the United States. These conflicts made slavery a political issue for the first time since the Compromise of 1820. Before and after 1820, there had been an unspoken agreement among factions to avoid making slavery a political issue.

Senator Henry Clay
The Great Compromiser

In 1846 Pennsylvania Congressman David Wilmot—representing the antislavery, northeastern segment of the Democratic party—introduced the **Wilmot Proviso** which proposed banning slavery in territory acquired from Mexico (except Texas). The Wilmot Proviso twice passed the northern dominated House of Representatives but twice failed in the southern dominated Senate, so it did not become a law. It did, however, stir a bitter four-year debate.

Debate heated up when California, quickly populated after the discovery of gold in 1848, applied for admission as a free state. Admittance would upset the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states.

Senator Henry Clay, now an old man of 73, saved the day. Sponsor of the Compromise of 1820 and the 1833 Compromise Tariff, Clay had learned Benjamin Franklin's technique for helping opposite sides shave a little off each side to make two positions fit.

Clay masterminded the Compromise of 1850. His greatest legislative achievement, it delayed the Civil War for a decade. Can you see how both North and South shaved a little off their sides?

THE SOLUTION: THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

compromise—to settle differences by mutual concessions

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6 ★ DECADE OF CONFLICT, 1850-1861

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."—Abraham Lincoln, 1858

FAILURE OF THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

The Compromise of 1850 didn't work.

Why?

It could not hold the Union together when, as Lincoln said,
the cancer of slavery—which the Founding Fathers dared not cut out in 1787
lest the patient die of bleeding—
spread its malignancy throughout the expanding nation.

During a decade of conflict leading to the Civil War,
Abraham Lincoln
emerged as a national leader,
and in 1860 a divided nation elected him
president of the United States.

Lincoln's election triggered secession,
and soon thereafter the war between the states.
America was at war with itself.

Could the Civil War have been avoided?
See what you think as you analyze the events leading to war during the decade of conflict.

7 ★ EVENTS LEADING TO THE CIVIL WAR, 1852-1861

AS YOU READ THE EVENTS IN THIS DECADE OF CONFLICT, IMAGINE HOW YOU WOULD HAVE HANDLED THE DIFFERENCE OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. HOW WOULD YOU HAVE DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN FACTS AND OPINIONS?

1852—***UNCLE TOM'S CABIN***, Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel dramatizing the cruelties of slavery, touched readers emotionally and created widespread antislavery support among northerners. One of the most influential books ever written, it sold 300,000 copies the the first year. ***Uncle Tom's Cabin*** was perceived differently by northerners and southerners.

NORTHERNERS

SOUTHERNERS

1854: KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT—This act (which so angered Lincoln that he re-entered national politics) was proposed by Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a northern Democrat courting favor with southern Democrats. It allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories popular sovereignty (the right to decide for themselves) about slavery. The act pleased southerners but outraged many northerners because it repealed the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which had prohibited slavery in this area by declaring forever free the Louisiana Purchase north of the line 36°30' (except Missouri).

1856: "BLEEDING KANSAS"

Popular sovereignty caused a small-scale civil war in Kansas which lasted four months and caused 200 deaths.

Armed combat raged between proslavery settlers (mostly Missouri immigrants) and antislavery settlers (mostly New England immigrants) financed by New England abolitionist Eli Thayer's Emigrant Aid Society and led by John Brown.

Kansas eventually became a free state (1861). Nebraska also became a free state (1867).

The Kansas conflict of 1856 proved to be a dark forecast of things to come.

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1854: BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—
Dissatisfaction with the Kansas-Nebraska Act led to new political alignments: **For the first time, sectional political parties developed as North and South divided over the slavery issue.**

- **THE REPUBLICAN PARTY** was created by a coalition of northerners committed to stopping expansion of slavery into the territories. It drew antislavery people from several parties, including Whig, Democratic, Free Soil, and American (a secret, anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant party nicknamed the "Know Nothing" party).

  Created February 28, 1854, in Ripon, Wisconsin, the Republican party received its name officially on July 6, 1854, in Jackson, Michigan. In 1856 the national Republican party nominated John C. Freemont for president of the United States. (He lost to Democrat James Buchanan.)
- **THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY** split into northern and southern factions.
- **THE WHIG PARTY** died as northern Whigs joined the Republican party, and southernWhigs joined the Democratic party.

1856: ABRAHAM LINCOLN JOINS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Abraham Lincoln, an outstanding Whig politician in Illinois, reluctantly switched parties to stop the spread of slavery.

In 1860 Lincoln became the first Republican president of the United States.

1857: DRED SCOTT DECISION—Dred Scott, a Missouri slave, sued for his freedom after briefly living with his owner on free soil in the North. Shock waves jolted the nation when Supreme Court **Chief Justice Roger Taney** ruled

Chief Justice Roger Taney

1) Slaves were not citizens, so they could not bring suit in court.
2) Slaves were property.
3) Because the 5th Amendment protected property, and slaves were property, Congress could not ban slavery from the territories.
4) The Missouri Compromise, which had banned slavery, was unconstitutional. Southerners were overjoyed at the ruling. Northerners were dismayed and began joining the Republican party in droves.

Dred Scott,

1858: LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES—In the Illinois senate race Republican **Abraham Lincoln** and Democrat **Stephen A. Douglas** debated the slavery issue in seven cities. Crowds of 12,000 heard Lincoln describe his position as **antislavery** but **not abolitionist**: Slavery was wrong but legal, being protected by the Constitution. Slavery, therefore, could not be abolished where it existed; but it should not be expanded.
Douglas won the senate race, but Lincoln won national attention as a rising political star.

DEBATE SITES

1859: HARPER'S FERRY—
Fanatical abolitionist **John Brown** and his followers seized the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. They hoped to stir a slave revolt in Virginia and end slavery. Captured and executed, Brown became a martyred hero for many northerners.

John Brown

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8 ★ PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860: A FOUR-WAY RACE

"At your request, I'll be perfectly frank. The taste [of the presidency] is in my mouth a little."—Abraham Lincoln

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS — SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

REPUBLICANS

OLD-LINE WHIGS

In the November 1860 election, Lincoln was the clear winner.

9 ★ SECESSION AND THE CONFEDERACY, 1860-1861

1492 — *secede*—to formally withdraw from an organization — 1861 — 2010

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ELECTED PRESIDENT

November 6, 1860—Lincoln's election as president convinced South Carolina that the North was "abolition-crazed" and would destroy the South's way of life.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES

December 20, 1861—South Carolina seceded from the Union and urged other southern states to follow.

A **Declaration of Causes** included:

- state sovereignty
- the rise to power of a sectional party (Republican)
- the election of a president "whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery."

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

February 4, 1861—Six other southern states seceded. Along with South Carolina they formed a new republic named the Confederate States of America, with the provisional capital in Montgomery, Alabama.

April 12, 1861—Four more states seceded after Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, bringing to eleven the total number of Confederate states by June 8th.

May 21, 1861—Richmond, Virginia became the permanent Confederate capital.

The Confederate Flag

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

was similar to that of the U.S. Constitution but differed in:

1) establishing state sovereignty,
2) protecting slavery in states and territories,
3) banning protective tariffs, and
4) limiting the president to one six-year term.

CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected president of the Confederacy.

A West Point graduate, he had served the United States as a colonel in the Mexican War, a Democratic congressman, secretary of war under Franklin Pierce, and a Democratic senator.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia was elected vice president.

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10 ★ LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, MARCH 4, 1861

"Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle."—Daniel Webster, 1850

SOUTHERN SECESSION CREATED A CRISIS.
When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861,
he presided over only 27 of the 34 states formerly in the Union.
As the new president, what would Lincoln do?
Declare war? Accept secession and let the Confederacy go in peace? Or something else?

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM.

♦ "I have no purpose...to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to.

♦ "...no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union....I now consider that...the Union is unbroken; and...I shall take care...that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

♦ "In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence.

♦ "One section of the country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute.

♦ "In **your** hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in **mine**, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail **you**. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. **You** have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn oath to 'preserve, protect and defend' it.

♦ "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

Then these memorable words:

A footnote in history: Stepping onto the platform, Lincoln took off his new top hat and searched for a place to put it. Stephen Douglas, his presidential rival, took the hat and whispered to Mary Lincoln, "If I can't be president, I can at least hold his hat."

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CONFEDERATES ATTACK FORT SUMTER: THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS, April 12, 1861

April 12, 1861: Fort Sumter, on an island in Charleston Harbor in South Carolina, was in a dangerous situation: federal property on Confederate soil. Lincoln notified Jefferson Davis that he was sending food and supplies to the Fort. With no arms included, this was not a hostile act.

The Confederates thought otherwise. They attacked Fort Sumter April 12 at 4:30 a.m., and the next day U.S. Major Robert Anderson surrendered the Fort.

With rebel yells and a Confederate victory the Civil War began.

April 15: President Lincoln declared an insurrection and requested 75,000 volunteer **troops** from the states. Four more southern states seceded rather than fight other southern states. These included Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

BY JUNE 8, 1861, ELEVEN STATES FORMED THE CONFEDERACY.
(In 1863 Union loyalists in western Virginia would form West Virginia as a Union state.)

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"I feel that I would like to shoot a Yankee,
and yet I know that this would not be in harmony with the spirit of Christianity."—William Nugent

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1863: THE UNITED STATES• OF AMERICA AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

CHOOSING SIDES: A CRUEL DILEMMA

Brother against brother, cousin against cousin— families were rent apart. President Lincoln's four brothers-in-law fought with the Confederate Army, and Lincoln once had to defend his wife Mary, a Kentuckian, against rumors that she was a traitor.

U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee of Virginia rejected Lincoln's offer to lead the Union Army and resigned his commission. He later became commander of the Confederate Army. One out of three U.S. Army officers resigned to join the Confederate Army and battle former comrades.

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13 ★ THE CIVIL WAR: AN OVERVIEW, 1861-1865

"...[black soldiers] have proved themselves among the bravest of the brave, performing deeds of daring and shedding their blood with a heroism unsurpassed by any other race."—Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton

1492 — 1861-65 — 2010

How would you evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each side? What predictions would you make about the length of the war? What generalization, or summary, would you make about the North's eventual victory?

POPULATION

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

■ 11 states: 9 million people, including 3.5 million slaves

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

■ 23 states: 22 million people

ARMIES

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

■ CONFEDERATE ARMY: 600,000 to 1,500,000 total, according to estimates (There are no exact statistics because the Confederate archives in Richmond were destroyed by fire.)

■ AFRICAN-AMERICANS: Not until March 13, 1865, did the Confederate government open the army to blacks. It was too late. The Confederacy surrendered on April 9, 1865.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

■ UNION ARMY: 2,128,948 total (In 1861 the entire United States Army consisted of only 16,350 men.)

■ AFRICAN-AMERICANS: 178,895 total (134,111 from slave states); 21 Congressional Medal of Honor recipients

In 1863 the all-black 54th Regiment from Massachusetts performed with great valor at the Battle of Fort Wagner. Lincoln defended the use of blacks in the military:

"You say you will not fight to free Negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. [After victory] there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones, unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they strove to hinder it."

NAVIES

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

■ The Confederacy had no real navy, only a few cruisers. It relied on privateers to run the Union blockade of the 3,500-mile southern coast.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

■ 42 ships in 1861; 671 ships in 1864

■ 84,415 white sailors: 29,000 black sailors

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MILITARY LEADERS

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
of Virginia
Commander, Army of Northern Virginia

I have fought against the people of the North because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the South its dearest rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and I have never seen the day when I did not pray for them.

General Pierre G.T. Beauregard
General Braxton Bragg
General Simon Bolivar Buckner
General Jubal Early
General Nathan Bedford Forrest
General Ambrose P. Hill
General John Bell Hood
General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson
General Albert Sidney Johnston
General Joseph E. Johnston
General James Longstreet
General John C. Pemberton
General J.E.B. (Jeb) Stuart

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT
of Illinois
Commander, All Northern Armies

"Bobby Lee, Bobby Lee, he'll do this, that, and the other." I'm tired of hearing about Bobby Lee. You'd think he was going to do a double somersault and land in our rear. Quit thinking about what he's going to do to you and think about what you're going to do to him.

General Don Carlos Buell
General Ambrose E. Burnside
General Benjamin F. Butler
Admiral David G. Farragut
General Henry W. Halleck
General Joseph Hooker
General Irvin McDowell
General George B. McLellan
General George G. Meade
General William S. Rosecrans
General Winfield Scott
General Philip Sheridan
General William Tecumseh Sherman

STRATEGY

Confederate States of America

- Capture Washington, D.C., the Union capital.
- Seize central Pennsylvania.
- Divide Northwest and Northeast.
- Gain recognition of Confederacy's independence.

United States of America

- Capture Richmond, the Confederate capital.
- Blockade the South.
- Split the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River.

ADVANTAGES

Confederate States of America

- Outstanding generals, many of whom had fought in the Mexican War
- Strong military tradition
- Strong motivation—fighting to preserve way of life
- Fighting on home ground—knew the territory
- Skilled with guns and horses because of rural experiences
- Cotton could be exchanged on world market for weapons and manufactured goods.

United States of America

- Superior leadership of Abraham Lincoln
- Larger population.
- Military power—a five to two advantage in men available to fight
- Industrial power; more manufactured goods
- Greater wealth
- Three-fourths more railroads
- Two-thirds more farm acreage
- Controlled shipping

DISADVANTAGES

Confederate States of America

- Autocratic leadership of Jefferson Davis
- Inflation: printed paper money that lost its value because of no hard money (gold/silver), called specie, backing it
- Inferior numbers in men, money, and machinery
- State sovereignty yielded to national sovereignty in order to conduct the war

United States of America

- Weak motivation—not fighting for a cause
- Unaggressive officers—failed to press advantages
- Far from home base—resulting in poor communications and a long supply line
- 3,500-mile enemy coastline—hard to blockade
- Vast land—could conquer but not hold territory
- European aid to Confederacy

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CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PRESIDENTS	
JEFFERSON DAVIS, 1808-1889 **President, Confederate States of America**	**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1809-1865** **President, United States of America**
EARLY LIFE	
 ♦ 1808: Born in Todd County, Kentucky ♦ 1810: Family moves to Mississippi, a slave state ♦ 1816-24: Attends St. Thomas College, Jefferson College, Wilkinson County Academy, and Transylvania University ♦ 1828: Graduates United States Military Academy inWest Point, NY— 23rd in class of 33	♦ 1809: Born in Hardin County, Kentucky (100 miles from Jefferson Davis' birthplace) ♦ 1816: Family moves to Indiana, a free state ♦ 1815-26: Attends school periodically for a total of one year ♦ (For a full account of Lincoln's life, see earlier biographical section in *Adventure Tales of America: An Illustrated History of the United States, 1492-1877*.)
FAMILY	
♦ 1835: Marries Sarah Taylor (Zachary Taylor's daughter) who dies within three months. Davis becomes a Mississippi planter near Vicksburg, Mississippi. ♦ 1845: Marries Varina Howell	♦ 1842: Marries Mary Todd and lives in Springfield, Illinois. ♦ The Lincolns have four boys between 1842 and 1853.
CAREER	
♦ 1829-34: Military service, second lieutenant in United States Army ♦ 1845-46: United States congressman (Democratic) ♦ 1846-47: Military service, colonel in Mexican War ♦ 1847-51: United States senator ♦ 1853: Secretary of War, under Pres. Franklin Pierce ♦ 1857-61: United States senator ♦ 1861-65: Resigns from Senate; serves as President of the Confederacy of the United States ♦ 1865-67: Captured in Georgia and imprisoned for two years at Fort Monroe, Virginia ♦ 1866: Indicted for treason; released on $100,000 bail the next year; never brought to trial. Refused to take oath of allegiance to regain citizenship ♦ 1978: Citizenship restored by Congress	♦ 1832: Military service, serves 90 days as captain in Black Hawk War ♦ 1837-1860: Lawyer ♦ 1834-42: Illinois legislator ♦ 1847-49: United States congressman (Whig) ♦ 1861-65: President of the United States (Republican)
PHILOSOPHY	
April 29, 1861 **"We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest** solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms." Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America	March 4, 1861 **"...no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully** get out of the Union....I now consider that...the Union is unbroken; and...I shall take care...that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. "In **your** hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in **mine**, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail **you**. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. **You** have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn oath to 'preserve, protect and defend' it." Abraham Lincoln President of the United States

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IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY MADE THE CIVIL WAR AMERICA'S FIRST MODERN WAR.

RAILROADS and STEAMBOATS

TELEGRAPH

WEAPONRY

IRONCLAD SHIPS

CAMERAS

MEDICINE

Clara Barton established a precedent for female nurses in the Union Army.

In 1881 Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross.

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"We seek peace—enduring peace. More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginning of all wars—yes, an end to this brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling the differences between governments."
—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1945

CASUALTIES

The Civil War resulted in almost as many deaths as the total of all other American wars.

One in every five military men in the Civil War died in service.
Of 620,000 men who died, about 340,000 were from the North and about 280,000 from the South.
Of the survivors, the last "Billy Yank," Albert Woolson, died in 1956 at the age of 109;
the last "Johnny Reb," Walter Williams, died in 1959 at age 117.

In 1913 at a fiftieth anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Union and Confederate veterans
reenacted Pickett's Charge, the South's disasterous attack of Union forces.
Describing the event from the Union side, Philip Meyers wrote:
"We could see not rifles and bayonets but canes and crutches....
At the sound of the Confederates' rebel yell, the Yankees...
burst from behind the stone wall, and flung themselves
upon their former enemies...not in mortal combat,
but reunited in brotherly love and affection."

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14 ★ THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, 1863

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that....I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."—Abraham Lincoln, 1862

President Lincoln and Congress agreed on the purpose of the war. It was to restore the Union—not free the slaves. But pressure built to make the war a crusade against slavery. In 1863 Lincoln used his authority as commander in chief to strike a blow at the Confederates. He freed their slaves by the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. This changed the purpose and course of the war.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed only the slaves in Confederate states which were still in rebellion against the Union. It did not free slaves in the border states loyal to the Union.

1861: PERCENTAGE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN POPULATION

IMPACT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Proclamation turned the war into a fight for freedom as well as for union.

It swayed British opinion to the Union side.

It persuaded blacks to enlist in the Union army.

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15 ★ EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES: NORTH AND SOUTH, 1777-1865

THE MAPS BELOW SHOW THE HISTORY OF EMANCIPATION:
in the **North** during the years following the Declaration of Independence and
in the **South** following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

16 ★ MAJOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES, 1861-1865

1492 — 1861-65 — 2010

"We have fought this fight as long,
and as well as we know how.
We have been defeated.
For us as a Christian people,
there is now but one
course to pursue.
We must accept the situation."
—General Robert E. Lee

"The art of war is simple enough.
Find out where your enemy is.
Get at him as soon as you can.
Strike him as hard as you can
and as often
as you can,
and keep moving on."
—General Ulysses S. Grant

More than 2,000 land battles were fought during the four years of the Civil War.

All but two major battles—Antietam in Maryland and Gettysburg in Virginia—
took place in the Confederate South.

Ironically, when war began in 1861 each side, North and South,
thought it would last only a few months, and each side thought it would win.

Only after four destructive years did the North's Union Army
defeat the South's Confederate Army.

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17 ★ GETTYSBURG AND VICKSBURG: CRUCIAL BATTLES, 1863

1492 — 1863 — 2010

THE TIDE TURNS.

On July 4, 1863, Northerners celebrated two Independence Day victories that turned the tide of the war:

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG IN THE EAST
and the
THE BATTLE OF VICKSBURG IN THE WEST.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG— July 1-3, 1863

Gettysburg ranks as the greatest battle in the Western Hemisphere and one of the most famous in United States history. It marked a decisive victory for the North and a turning point in the Civil War. The battle occurred by chance at Gettysburg, a small crossroads town in Pennsylvania.

It all started in June 1863 when Confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded the North with his Army of Northern Virginia. Lee's objectives were to:

1) gain the initiative by fighting the Union Army on its own soil, attacking perhaps Philadelphia or even Washington, D.C. "as may seem best for our interest"
2) re-supply his army with northern food and clothing, especially shoes
3) win foreign recognition of the Confederacy
4) strengthen northern Democrats, who favored a peace treaty with the South.

On June 30, Lee's advance troops who were seeking supplies from a shoe factory in Gettysburg, spied Union soldiers on a nearby ridge. Lee, hearing this report, decided to attack the Union Army in Gettysburg.

From July 1 through July 3, 1863, Confederate General Robert E. Lee matched wits and about 75,000 soldiers with Union General George G. Meade and approximately 90,000 Union soldiers.

On July 3rd Lee ordered General George E. Pickett to march 15,000 troops almost a mile across an open field and up a slope to attack the Union Army, lined up and waiting on Cemetery Ridge. It was a disaster for the Confederates; they were mowed down by the Union soldiers. "It's all my fault," mourned Lee.

On July 4th, Lee retreated, having lost one-third of his army. Meade had lost one-fourth of his. Much to the dismay and anger of President Lincoln, Meade failed to pursue Lee and thus allowed the defeated Confederate Army to escape across the Potomac River into Virginia. Although the war lasted two more years, Gettysburg was the beginning of the end for the South.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG —July 4, 1863

Meanwhile, the Union Army under General Ulysses S. Grant captured Vicksburg, Mississippi, after an eight-month campaign, brilliant maneuvers in crossing the Mississippi River from the west bank, and a 6-week siege.

This strategic Union victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy, East and West.

In his *1885 Memoirs*, Grant recalled the July 4, 1863, Vicksburg victory:

> "**The enemy surrendered this morning....** This news, with the victory at Gettysburg won the same day, lifted a great load of anxiety from the minds of the President, his Cabinet and the loyal people all over the North. The fate of the Confederacy was sealed when Vicksburg fell. Much hard fighting was to be done afterwards and many precious lives were to be sacrificed; but the MORALE was with the supporters of the Union ever after."

Both Union and Confederate presidents had known the importance of Vicksburg—nicknamed "the Gibraltar of the Confederacy" because of its fortified cliffs controlling access to the Mississippi River below.

President Abraham Lincoln said, "Vicksburg is the key. The war can never be brought to a close until the key is in our pocket." President Jefferson Davis said, "Vicksburg is the nail head that holds the South's two halves together." Both men were right.

Lincoln described the outcome of Vicksburg with relief: "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the Sea."

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18 ★ THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, 1863

"That speech won't scour. It's a flat failure," said Abraham Lincoln after completing his Gettysburg remarks.
"I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes."—Edward Everett to Abraham Lincoln

On November 19, 1863, a ceremony was held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,
to dedicate a national cemetery for those who died there:
51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers.
A crowd of 20,000 gathered to hear the great orator Edward Everett speak for two hours.
Following Everett, President Lincoln delivered the few "appropriate remarks" requested of him.

Lincoln spoke for two minutes.
In ten sentences Lincoln gave one of the world's great statements
on democracy and the purpose in
dying—and living—for it.

"**Four score and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in** liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"**Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so** dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"**But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground.** The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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19 ★ PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1864: LINCOLN WINS AGAIN

1492 — 1864 — 2010

In 1864 the United States successfully faced an unprecedented challenge. It held a presidential election within a divided nation in the midst of a civil war—an election held only in Union States.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS were split into war and anti-war factions. At the National Democratic Convention in Chicago the War Democrats prevailed. They nominated George B. McClellan, the Union general whom Lincoln had removed from command in 1862 for being overcautious. To accomodate the anti-war, faction the Democratic platform included a peace plank, but McClellan repudiated this plank.

REPUBLICANS nominated Lincoln for re-election as president. Seeking a centrist coalition, they nominated for vice president Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat from Tennessee, and they called themselves the National Union Party.

Lincoln defeated McClellan by a huge margin: 212 to 21 electoral votes. He became the first president to win re-election since Andrew Jackson in 1832.

20 ★ LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS, MARCH 4, 1965

1492 — 1865 — 2010

In his eloquent Second Inaugural Address, considered one of the most important speeches in America's history, President Lincoln called for a time of healing.

"Fellow-Countrymen:

"**At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less** occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

"**On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending** civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

"**One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but** localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"**With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let** us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

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21 ★ THE UNION WINS THE CIVIL WAR, APRIL 9, 1865

***magnanimity*—a generous, forgiving spirit regarding insults and injuries; noble; high-minded**

ON APRIL 9, 1865, THE WAR ENDED IN A UNION VICTORY.

General Lee, outfought and outnumbered (1,000,000 to 1,000,000,000), surrendered his Confederate Army to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, a village in Virginia.

General Lee told his officers April 8th that there was nothing left for him to do but go and see General Grant—adding, "I would rather die a thousand deaths." He sent a messanger with a white towel, and Grant accepted the surrender offer.

Lee went to meet Grant dressed in his finest uniform and carrying his engraved sword because he expected to become Grant's prisoner and wanted appear his best.

General Grant's officers wept at the surrender offer. As for Grant, he suddenly felt free of a headache he had suffered since early morning.

Grant considered Lee a valiant foe but one whose cause was "one of the worst for which people ever fought."

(**Appomatox** is near **Jamestown**, where America's experiment in self-government began.)

Unconditional Surrender—Magnanimous Treatment

Lee and Grant met in the home of Wilmer **McLean. Ironically,** , McLean had moved to Appomatox to escape the war after having the first Battle of Bull Run fought in his back yard.

Under Lincoln's authority, Grant gave unconditional terms of surrender, along with generous concessions.

Grant told Lee: "Peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon...that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again, against the Government of the United States."

Then, enacting Lincoln's policy, Grant added one of the most humane conditions in military history. After signing paroles, the Confederate soldiers were free to go home and were "not to be disturbed by the United States authorities."

Thus, there would be no imprisonment or punishment of Confederate soldiers, including Lee. Neither Lincoln nor Grant wanted to punish the Confederate army.

LINCOLN, LEE AND GRANT: MODELS OF MAGNANIMITY

In one of history's miracles, the United States would successfully reunite after four years of fighting—unlike some countries that hold post-civil war grudges for hundreds of years. Lincoln, Lee, and Grant were magnanimous in setting a policy and tone of reconciliation for their fellow Americans.

As Lee rode away following the surrender, Grant silenced Union cheers, saying, **"The war is over. The rebels are our countrymen again."**

Lee swore allegiance to the United States, influencing thousands of his devoted ex-soldiers to do the same. He became president of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia (later named Washington and Lee University), where he told students: **"Make your sons Americans."**

Lee once warned a professor to stop speaking disrespectfully of Grant, under penalty of being fired.

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April 14, 1865—Five days after the war ended, John Wilkes Booth, an actor seeking vengence for the South, assassinated President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.

Lincoln died the next day, and Vice President Andrew Johnson became President. Johnson was a southern Democrat, from Tennessee, who remained loyal to the Union,

On April 26, members of the army and Secret Service captured and killed Booth near Bowling Green, Virginia. Four of his accomplices were hanged, and four were imprisoned.

Walt Whitman expressed the nation's grief in poetry:

"O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

"O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done....
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won...."

Would the country remember Lincoln's words from his Second Inaugural Address a month earlier?

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

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PART III

RECONSTRUCTION, 1865-1877

***Reconstruction*—rebuilding the Union: a twofold process of re-admitting the defeated Confederate states into the Union and determining the status of freed African-Americans**

1492 — 1865-77 — 2010

THE CIVIL WAR ACCOMPLISHED THREE THINGS:

- It saved the Union—"man's last best hope" for self-government, as Lincoln put it.
- It established federal over state sovereignty.
- It abolished slavery and freed 4,000,000 slaves.

Now, there arose a constitutional issue:

WHO SHOULD BE IN CHARGE OF RECONSTRUCTION?

The President or Congress?

"THE PRESIDENT,"
said President Abraham Lincoln and other moderate Republicans.

"CONGRESS,"
said radical Republicans in Congress.

WHERE WOULD IT ALL LEAD?

"THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE IN CHARGE OF RECONSTRUCTION,"
said President Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln claimed that states had no legal right to leave the Union.
Southerners had ***rebelled*** as individuals rather than ***seceded*** as states.
They had never left the Union;
thus they required pardons
rather than readmittance.

The Constitution gives the president power to grant pardons.
Therefore, the president should direct reconstruction of the Union.

Andrew Johnson, who became president after Lincoln died, agreed.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TEN PERCENT RECONSTRUCTION PLAN, 1863-1865

On December 8, 1863, anticipating the war's end, President Lincoln issued the **Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction**. It reflected the magnanimous words of his 2nd Inaugural Address: "**With malice toward none....**"

There were two major points to Lincoln's lenient Ten Percent Plan:

1) AMNESTY: All southerners— except Confederate leaders and those who resigned from congress or from military commissions to support the rebellion—could win pardon and regain citizenship by taking an **oath of loyalty:**

> "I, ————, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves...."

2) EXECUTIVE RECOGNITION: **When ten percent of a state's registered voters,** as of 1860, took the loyalty oath and formed a government loyal to the United States, the president would recognize it as the legal government.

By 1864 Lincoln's plan took effect in the Union-occupied states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Congress, however, rejected the plan as too lenient and instead enacted the **Wade-Davis Bill** (July 4, 1864), imposing harsher terms for readmitting Confederate states into the Union. Lincoln rejected this plan with a pocket veto. These events forecast the executive-legislative struggle for control of reconstruction once the Civil War ended.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated. He died the next day, as did his reconstruction plan.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S MODERATE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN, 1865

When Vice President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee became president upon Lincoln's death on April 15th, 1865, he followed a reconstruction plan similar to Lincoln's.

Beginning while Congress was in summer recess, he set moderate requirements for states' readmission to the Union:

1) **loyalty oaths in exchange for amnesty** for all southerners except Confederate leaders and those whose wealth exceeded $20,000 (Johnson disdained rich people.)
2) **ratification of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery**
3) **repudiation of Confederate war debts**
4) **disavowal of secession ordinances.**

By December 4, 1865, when Congress convened, all the southern states except Texas had met these requirements. But Congress, insisting on harsher requirements, refused to readmit them. Trouble lay ahead.

On December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery became law.

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"Congress should be in charge of Reconstruction,"
said Radical Republicans in Congress.

"Radicals" was a term given by newspapers to Republican congressmen
who opposed the mild reconstruction plans
of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

Led by Congressman Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Charles Sumner,
the Radicals claimed that the southern states had ***seceded***
and should be treated as a conquered territories—
a task of Congress, according to the Constitution.
Therefore, **congress** should direct reconstruction

Radical Republicans' Reconstruction Plan, 1866-1867

December 4, 1865—When Congress convened, Radical Republicans led by Representative Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Charles Sumner rejected President Johnson's moderate reconstruction plan. They established instead, the **Joint Committee of Fifteen,** composed of six senators and nine representatives, to direct reconstruction. Stevens dominated the committee and Congress.

February 19, 1866—Alarmed by Black Codes enacted by southern states to restrict the social and economic freedom of former slaves, the **Joint Committee of Fifteen** increased the power of the **Freedman's Bureau.** This agency, founded by Congress in 1865, helped the 4,000,000 former slaves adjust to freedom by providing economic aid, voting instructions, and schools.

November 1866—Radical Republicans, strengthened in numbers by the midterm congressional elections, set out to force the South to accept a proposed 14th Amendment granting citizenship to blacks. Tennessee had already approved the 14th Amendment and thereby won restoration to the Union in July 1866.

March 2, 1867—Congress passed the First Reconstruction Act. This act, followed by a series of others, replaced southern governments (excluding Tennessee) with five military districts. The districts were governed by Union generals who were instructed to protect life and property. Readmission to the Union would now require:

1) writing state constitutions giving blacks the vote;
2) ratification of the 14th Amendment, making blacks citizens
3) later, ratification of the 15th Amendment, giving black men the vote.

By 1868 all the seceding states except Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were readmitted into the Union.

By 1870 Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were readmitted into the Union.

25 ★ RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT

13th Amendment: Abolished Slavery

Ratified December 18, 1865

14th Amendment: Granted Black Citizenship

Ratified July 28, 1868

15th Amendment: Gave Black Men the Vote

Ratified March 30, 1870

1868: Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

Radical Republicans in the House of Representatives impeached (brought to trial) President Johnson

for firing Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, a Radical Republican, and thus violating the Tenure of Office Act.

The Senate vote was one short of the two-thirds needed for conviction. Johnson remained in office but lost power to the Radicals.

1868: Election of President Ulysses S. Grant

1868—Ulysses S. Grant was elected president, with the support of Radical Republicans and newly enfranchised African-Americans. He received nearly all 700,000 black votes cast.

Grant served two terms as president, 1868 to 1876. Honest but ineffective, his administration was marked by corruption.

African-Americans Exercise Their Right of Suffrage

The Ku Klux Klan, a secret white society, intimidated blacks to keep them from voting.

Nevertheless, African-Americans succeeded in voting and winning elective offices throughout the South during reconstruction.

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During reconstruction, *scalawags* (white southern Republicans) and *carpetbaggers* (northerners who came south to aid in reconstruction) held most of the major political offices in southern governments.

African-Americans also played an active part. Many African-Americans were elected to local offices, such as mayor. More than 600 served in state legislatures; in the South Carolina legislature they held a majority (60 percent). Fourteen served as congressmen and two as senators (both from Mississippi).

Major accomplishments of the state legislatures included:

- establishment of the South's first public school system (for whites and blacks)
- improvement of the public transportation system
- improvement of the care of mentally and physically handicapped people

These acts required high taxes and thus created wide discontent.
"When would Reconstruction end?" asked southern whites?

African-Americans who served in Congress during reconstruction included:

Hiram Revels
Senator from Mississippi

Robert C. De Large
Congressman from South Carolina

Robert Brown Elliott
Congressman from South Carolina

Jefferson H. Long
Congressman from Georgia

Joseph Rainey
Congressman from South Carolina

Josiah T. Walls
Congressman from Florida

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27 ★ THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF 1876

THE DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876 SET THE STAGE FOR ENDING RECONSTRUCTION IN 1877.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1822-1893

Honesty: This was Rutherford B. Hayes' outstanding trait, and—in reaction to the corruption of President Grant's administration—it helped him win the Republican party's presidential nomination in 1876.

Hayes (1822-93), born in Delaware, Ohio, had an outstanding background. After earning degrees at Kenyon College and Harvard Law School, he practiced law in Cinncinnati and served as city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the 23rd Ohio Volunteers and rose to the rank of major general. He was wounded several times.

Hayes entered politics after the war as a moderate Republican. He served in the House of Representatives (1864-67) and then won three elections as governor of Ohio (1867, 1869, 1875).

As a moderate republican, what would Hayes do about reconstruction?

THE 1876 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HOLDS HIGH STAKES FOR REPUBLICANS.

Republicans stood to lose the 1876 election because of their legacy of corruption and scandal from President Ulysses S. Grant's administration.

Grant, a strong Civil War general, had been a weak president (1869-77). Honest himself, he was blind to the political corruption of his appointees and subject to manipulation by Congress.

Democrats stood to regain the presidency after 20 years of Republican dominance.

Their strategy: a candidate with a record of fighting corruption.

Their choice: New York Governor **Samuel J. Tilden** who had broken up William "Boss" Tweed's corrupt political machine, Tammany Hall, in New York City.

DISPUTED ELECTION RETURNS CAUSE A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

Tilden appeared to be the presidential winner with a popular-vote margin of 250,000 and, more important, 184 electoral votes to Hayes's 165.

However, 20 electoral votes (only one of which Tilden needed for a majority) were in dispute after Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana each submitted two sets of election returns and Oregon illegally replaced a Republican elector with a Democratic one.

28 ★ THE COMPROMISE OF 1877: END OF RECONSTRUCTION

1492 — 1865-77 — 2010

The Electoral Commission

To resolve the dilemma Congress established an Electoral Commission of 15 members: 5 Supreme Court justices (two from each party and one Independent) and 5 members each from the House and the Senate. This seemed fair, with seven Democrats, seven Republicans, and 1 Independent—until Judge David Davis, the Independent, resigned to enter the Senate and was replaced by a Republican justice.

The Compromise

The Commission declared Hayes president by a partisan vote of 8 to 7. Democrats agreed to accept the decision in return for three promises from the Republicans:

- End Reconstruction by withdrawing federal troops from the South.
- Appoint at least one southerner to the Cabinet.
- Fund internal improvements in the South.

Led by Hays, the Republicans kept all three promises.

Hayes was duly elected president by the Commission, only three days before the March 20th inaugural, and reconstruction came to an end.

President Rutherford B. Hayes

Samuel J. Tilden

Blacks gradually lost their political and civil rights as southern whites regained power and enforced segregation through Jim Crow laws. In 1896 the Supreme Court legalized segregation in *Plessy v Ferguson.*

In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled in ***Brown v Board of Education*** that separate schools for black and white children were unconstitutional.

Thurgood Marshall argued the case and later became the first African-American on the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Earl Warren

The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 ended segregation and restored blacks' rights as citizens, including the right to vote.

Martin Luther King led a Civil Rights Movement that created support for these acts.

Today Americans strive on toward the ideal of freedom and justice for all.

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PART IV

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

29 ★ CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Objective: To understand the issues (conflicts of interests) between North and South that led to the Civil War
Directions: 1) Write, draw, and color the causes of the Civil War.
2) Choose a partner. One of you will be A (a southerner) and one of you will be B (a northerner). On each issue, A: explain your position; B repeat A's position to his or her satisfaction, showing that you understand it. Then, reverse roles.

Here is an overview of the causes of the war, all of which add up to a conflict of interests between the North and South. Ironically, **James Madison** saw the heart of the problem during the Constitutional Convention. He wrote in 1787:

> "It seemed now to be pretty well understood that the real **difference of interests** lay not between the large and small but between the Northern and Southern states. The institution of slavery and its consequences formed a line of discrimination."

Sure enough, from 1850 to 1861 the "difference of interests" between the slave-holding South and the free North escalated into tragic consequences: the American Civil War, also called the War Between the States.

1. STATES' RIGHTS

2. SLAVERY

3. TARIFF DISPUTES

4. DIFFERENT ECONOMIES

5. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

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30 ★ SECESSION: WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

Objective: To understand the reasons for and against secession (formal withdrawal) from the Union

Directions: Fierce debates regarding secession occurred in many southern states.
Imagine the setting of a southern legislature in 1861 and stage your own debate.
Divide into Team A--FOR SECESSION, and Team B--AGAINST SECESSION.
To prepare for the debate, list below all the reasons you can think of both for and a against secession.

REASONS FOR SECESSION	REASONS AGAINST SECESSION
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

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31 ★ TECHNOLOGY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Objective: To understand the role of new technology in the Civil War.

Directions: Draw and color the examples of new technology below.
Describe how you think each was used in the Civil War.
Analyze ways technology made the Civil War different from previous conflicts.

RAILROAD	WEAPONRY	IRONCLAD SHIP

CAMERA	TELEGRAPH	MEDICINE

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32 ★ EMANCIPATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Objective: To understand the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation and Reconstruction Amendments.

Directions: Describe—by writing, drawing, and coloring—the impact of the following.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (1863)

13th AMENDMENT	14th AMENDMENT	15th AMENDMENT

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33 ★ ESSAY TEST: CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Objective: To interpret the causes of the Civil War

Directions: Write an essay analyzing the causes of the Civil War. In your opinion, was the war inevitable? Could the North/South conflict have been resolved another way?

1492 — 1861-77 — 2010

34 ★ MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST: CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Multiple Choice: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. **The Civil War was caused by**
   - **A.** scalawags and carpetbaggers.
   - **B.** a conflict of interests between abolitionists and slave owners.
   - **C.** a conflict of interests between the North and South.
   - **D.** sectional envy.

2. **In 1860 what percent of southerners owned slaves?**
   - **A.** about 10 percent.
   - **B.** about 25 percent.
   - **C.** about 35 percent.
   - **D.** about 53 percent.

3. **Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?**
   - **A.** Henry Ward Beecher
   - **B.** Harriet Beecher Stowe
   - **C.** Harriet Ward Beecher
   - **D.** Harriet Tubman.

4. **The Kansas-Nebraska Act angered many Northerners because it repealed the**
   - **A.** 1820 Missouri Compromise.
   - **B.** Compromise of 1850.
   - **C.** 1833 Compromise Tariff.
   - **D.** Dred Scott Decision.

5. **Popular sovereignty in the Kansas and Nebraska territories allowed the territories to**
   - **A.** secede from the Union.
   - **B.** have a popularly-elected king.
   - **C.** decide whether to permit slavery.
   - **D.** decide whether to join the Union.

6. **The Republican Party was created by northerners who wanted to**
   - **A.** abolish slavery.
   - **B.** elect Abraham Lincoln as president.
   - **C.** stop the slave trade.
   - **D.** stop expansion of slavery into the territories.

7. **Name the Missouri slave who sued for his freedom after living with his owner on free soil.**
   - **A.** Dred Scott
   - **B.** Frederick Douglass
   - **C.** Sojourner Truth
   - **D.** Nat Turner

8. **In the election of 1860, the slavery issue split**
   - **A.** the Republican Party.
   - **B.** the Democratic Party.
   - **C.** the Constitutional Union Party.
   - **D.** the Know-Nothing Party.

9. **In 1861 South Carolina and six other states formed the**
   - **A.** Articles of Confederation.
   - **B.** Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy.
   - **C.** Confederate Union.
   - **D.** Confederate States of America.

10. **Southerners started the Civil War on April 12, 1861, when the Confederate army fired on**
    - **A.** Fort Raleigh in Raleigh, North Carolina.
    - **B.** Northern troops in Appomattox, Virginia.
    - **C.** Fort Grant in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
    - **D.** Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina.

11. **The 54th Union Army Regiment that fought bravely at the Battle of Fort Wagner was**
    - **A.** the first Union regiment to engage in battle.
    - **B.** the only Union regiment to win 21 Congressional Medals of Honor.
    - **C.** an all-black regiment from Massachusetts.
    - **D.** an all-white regiment from Massachusetts.

12. **Northern war strategy included**
    - **A.** gaining control of Gettysburg.
    - **B.** gaining control of the Mississippi River.
    - **C.** blockading Richmond.
    - **D.** defeating General Grant.

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13. After May 29, 1861, the Confederacy was composed of
- **A.** seven states.
- **B.** seven states and Canada.
- **C.** ten states and Mexico.
- **D.** eleven states.

14. Confederate war strategy included
- **A.** dividing the Northwest and Northeast.
- **B.** blockading the North.
- **C.** capturing Abraham Lincoln.
- **D.** invading New York.

15. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed
- **A.** only the slaves in the border states.
- **B.** only the slaves in Washington, D.C.
- **C.** only the slaves behind Confederate military lines.
- **D.** all of the slaves in America.

16. The Emancipation Proclamation caused
- **A.** Britain to side with the Confederacy.
- **B.** southerners to desegregate.
- **C.** Lincoln to lose the 1864 election.
- **D.** blacks to enlist in the Union army.

17. All the following technology was used in the Civil War EXCEPT
- **A.** electric lights.
- **B.** ironclad ships.
- **C.** cameras.
- **D.** the telegraph.

18. Lincoln's plan for rebuilding the Union was called
- **A.** Lincoln's "Five Percent" Rebuilding Plan.
- **B.** Lincoln's "Let 'em up easy" Plan.
- **C.** Lincoln's National Amnesty Plan.
- **D.** Lincoln's "10 Percent" Reconstruction Plan.

19. The North won the war as Lee surrendered at
- **A.** Williamsburg Library, Virginia.
- **B.** Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
- **C.** Guilford Court House, North Carolina.
- **D.** Colonial Village, Virginia.

20. Lincoln and Grant agreed that the terms of surrender for the Confederates would be
- **A.** harsh.
- **B.** lenient.
- **C.** designed to punish them.
- **D.** dependent on their ending slavery.

21. Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln?
- **A.** William Lloyd Garrison
- **B.** a disloyal Union soldier
- **C.** John Wilkes Booth
- **D.** No one knows.

22. In 1867 Congress replaced southern governments with
- **A.** five military districts.
- **B.** northern governments.
- **C.** Union governments.
- **D.** the national guard.

23. The 13th Amendment
- **A.** ended the Civil War.
- **B.** granted blacks the right to vote.
- **C.** made segregation illegal.
- **D.** abolished slavery.

24. The 14th Amendment
- **A.** granted blacks the right to vote.
- **B.** abolished slavery.
- **C.** granted black citizenship.
- **D.** ended northern segregation.

25. The 15th Amendment
- **A.** granted women the right to vote.
- **B.** outlawed civil war.
- **C.** granted blacks the right to vote.
- **D.** ended Reconstruction.

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ANSWER KEY FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. D
19. B
20. B
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. C
25. C