

DOWNLOAD PDF CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1850-1877) (PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES)

Chapter 1 : Kids History: Civil War Reconstruction

Civil War and Reconstruction (Presidents of the United States) Library Binding - July 30, by.

During the battle, one of the most dramatic moments of the war occurs. Grant to command all of the armies of the United States. Sherman succeeds Grant as commander in the west. May 4, - The beginning of a massive, coordinated campaign involving all the Union Armies. In the west, Sherman, with , men begins an advance toward Atlanta to engage Joseph E. A council of war with Gen. Grant leaning over the shoulder of Gen. Meade looking at a map, planning the Cold Harbor assault. Cold Harbor June 3, - A costly mistake by Grant results in 7, Union casualties in twenty minutes during an offensive against fortified Rebels at Cold Harbor in Virginia. Many of the Union soldiers in the failed assault had predicted the outcome, including a dead soldier from Massachusetts whose last entry in his diary was, "June 3, , Cold Harbor, Virginia. The inch Union mortar "Dictator" mounted on a railroad flatcar at Petersburg. Its pound shells had a range of over 2 miles. Hood , who replaced Johnston. August 29, - Democrats nominate George B. McClellan for president to run against Republican incumbent Abraham Lincoln. October 19, - A decisive Union victory by Cavalry Gen. Lincoln carries all but three states with 55 percent of the popular vote and of electoral votes. President Lincoln on advice from Grant approved the idea. The Confederate Army of Tennessee ceases as an effective fighting force. December 21, - Sherman reaches Savannah in Georgia leaving behind a mile long path of destruction 60 miles wide all the way from Atlanta. Sherman then telegraphs Lincoln, offering him Savannah as a Christmas present. The amendment is then submitted to the states for ratification. February 3, - A peace conference occurs as President Lincoln meets with Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens at Hampton Roads in Virginia, but the meeting ends in failure - the war will continue. March 4, - Inauguration ceremonies for President Lincoln in Washington. Four hours later the attack is broken. The Confederate Capital, Richmond , is evacuated. Fires and looting break out. The next day, Union troops enter and raise the Stars and Stripes. A Confederate boy, age 14, lies dead in the trenches of Fort Mahone at Petersburg. With "a serious, dreamy expression," he sits at the desk of Jefferson Davis for a few moments. Lee Surrenders April 9, - Gen. Lee surrenders his Confederate Army to Gen. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House in Virginia. Grant allows Rebel officers to keep their sidearms and permits soldiers to keep horses and mules. General Lee surrendered in the parlor of this house. Lee posed for this photo by Mathew Brady shortly after the surrender. April 10, - Celebrations break out in Washington. Doctors attend to the president in the theater then move him to a house across the street. He never regains consciousness. April 15, - President Abraham Lincoln dies at 7: Vice President Andrew Johnson assumes the presidency. April 18, - Confederate Gen. Johnston surrenders to Sherman near Durham in North Carolina. Funeral Procession on Pennsylvania Ave. In May - Remaining Confederate forces surrender. The Nation is reunited as the Civil War ends. Over , Americans died in the war, with disease killing twice as many as those lost in battle. A victory parade is held in Washington along Pennsylvania Ave. Both Lincoln and Johnson had foreseen that the Congress would have the right to deny Southern legislators seats in the U. Senate or House of Representatives, under the clause of the Constitution that says "Each house shall be the judge of the Then, within the next few months, the Congress proceeded to work out a plan for the reconstruction of the South quite different from the one Lincoln had started and Johnson had continued. Wide public support gradually developed for those members of Congress who believed that blacks should be given full citizenship. Following this, the Congress passed a 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which states that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states in which they reside," thus repudiating the Dred Scott ruling which had denied slaves their right of citizenship. All the Southern state legislatures, with the exception of Tennessee, refused to ratify the amendment, some voting against it unanimously. In addition, in the aftermath of the war, Southern state legislatures passed black codes, which aimed to reimpose bondage on the freedmen. The codes differed from state to state, but some provisions were common. Blacks

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were required to enter into annual labor contracts, with penalties imposed in case of violation; dependent children were subject to compulsory apprenticeship and corporal punishments by masters; and vagrants could be sold into private service if they could not pay severe fines. In response, certain groups in the North advocated intervention to protect the rights of blacks in the South. In the Reconstruction Act of March , Congress, ignoring the governments that had been established in the Southern states, divided the South into five districts and placed them under military rule. Escape from permanent military government was open to those states that established civil governments, took an oath of allegiance, ratified the 14th Amendment and adopted black suffrage. The amendment was ratified in The 15th Amendment, passed by Congress the following year and ratified in by state legislatures, provided that "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Congressional antipathy to Johnson was so great that for the first time in American history, impeachment proceedings were instituted to remove the president from office. The most serious legal charge his enemies could level against him was that despite the Tenure of Office Act which required Senate approval for the removal of any officeholder the Senate had previously confirmed , he had removed from his Cabinet the secretary of war, a staunch supporter of the Congress. When the impeachment trial was held in the Senate, it was proved that Johnson was technically within his rights in removing the Cabinet member. Even more important, it was pointed out that a dangerous precedent would be set if the Congress were to remove a president because he disagreed with the majority of its members. The attempted impeachment failed by a narrow margin, and Johnson continued in office until his term expired. In many of these seven reconstructed states, the majority of the governors, representatives and senators were Northern men -- so-called "carpetbaggers" -- who had gone South after the war to make their political fortunes, often in alliance with newly freed African Americans. In the legislatures of Louisiana and South Carolina, African Americans actually gained a majority of the seats. The last three Southern states -- Mississippi, Texas and Virginia -- finally accepted congressional terms and were readmitted to the Union in Many Southern whites, their political and social dominance threatened, turned to illegal means to prevent blacks from gaining equality. Violence against blacks became more and more frequent. In increasing disorder led to the passage of an Enforcement Act severely punishing those who attempted to deprive the black freedmen of their civil rights. The reconstruction period basically end with the colored freedom. Slavery first came to America in They were traded across the Atlantic Ocean from the African Kings to the British colonies for food and weapons. They were crammed into a single ship and shipped to America, where they were sold into slavery. This meant for them a lifetime of brutallity and desolution. They worked for white men without being paid and were whipped when they did not do the right thing. They had little food, horrible shelter, and most of their families were seperated from them. It was horrible, and it did not end until year later. The Civil War started when the eleven Confederate states sudeded from the Union. These slaves seceded in the fear that slavery would be abolished if they stayed. The south seperated and called themselves the Confederates because of the idea of sectionalism, which is to think of only ones section and not to think of the whole country. The Union did not want the Confederacy to secede because it would set as a bad example to other countries and would show how a country would be if it were run by the people instead of run by a king. Therefore, the Union and the Confederacy fought for what they believed was right in the Civil War. The Union won, slavery was abolished, and the Confederacy rejoined the Union. Reconstruction Soon after the Civil War, a period called Reconstruction began. This was the period in which everything was being repaired and when the South rejoined the North. Even though this meant great things for the United States, the Reconstruction period was also a time of hatred and horrors. During Reconstruction, the Southerners were mad at the North. They were so mad, in fact, that they assassinated Abraham Lincoln on April 14, John Wilkes Booth, an actor, was mad that slavery was abolished and that the north won. He blamed it all on Lincoln and killed him. Also, the north took this Reconstruction period as a chance to move to the south. The south did not like this, and they called these people who moved to the south carpetbaggers. Also, there were many discriminations against blacks

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such as the black codes and the jim crow laws. They segregated and limited the rights of blacks. Also, the Ku Klux Klan discriminated against "freedmen" by beating and murdering them.

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Chapter 2 : The Civil War: Chronology | racedaydvl.com

The Civil War in the United States began in , after decades of simmering tensions between northern and southern states over slavery, states' rights and westward expansion.

Overview Union flag In the presidential election , Republicans , led by Abraham Lincoln , supported banning slavery in all the U. The Southern states viewed this as a violation of their constitutional rights and as the first step in a grander Republican plan to eventually abolish slavery. The Republican Party, dominant in the North, secured a plurality of the popular votes and a majority of the electoral votes nationally, thus Lincoln was constitutionally elected president. He was the first Republican Party candidate to win the presidency. However, before his inauguration , seven slave states with cotton -based economies declared secession and formed the Confederacy. The first six to declare secession had the highest proportions of slaves in their populations, a total of 49 percent. Confederate Army flag Eight remaining slave states continued to reject calls for secession. Outgoing Democratic President James Buchanan and the incoming Republicans rejected secession as illegal. Speaking directly to the "Southern States", he attempted to calm their fears of any threats to slavery, reaffirming, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. The Confederates assumed that European countries were so dependent on " King Cotton " that they would intervene, but none did, and none recognized the new Confederate States of America. Hostilities began on April 12, , when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter. While in the Western Theater the Union made significant permanent gains, in the Eastern Theater , the battle was inconclusive from " Later, in , Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation , which made ending slavery a war goal. In , Robert E. Western successes led to Ulysses S. Inflicting an ever-tightening naval blockade of Confederate ports, the Union marshaled the resources and manpower to attack the Confederacy from all directions, leading to the fall of Atlanta to William T. Sherman and his march to the sea. The last significant battles raged around the Siege of Petersburg. While the military war was coming to an end, the political reintegration of the nation was to take another 12 years, known as the Reconstruction Era. Confederate flag, the "Stars and Bars". The American Civil War was one of the earliest true industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph , steamships and iron-clad ships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively. The mobilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transportation and food supplies all foreshadowed the impact of industrialization in World War I , World War II and subsequent conflicts. It remains the deadliest war in American history. From to , it is estimated that , to , soldiers died, [21] along with an undetermined number of civilians. Bradford wrote that the issue has been further complicated by historical revisionists , who have tried to offer a variety of reasons for the war. The Republican Party was determined to prevent any spread of slavery, and many Southern leaders had threatened secession if the Republican candidate, Lincoln , won the election. After Lincoln won, many Southern leaders felt that disunion was their only option, fearing that the loss of representation would hamper their ability to promote pro-slavery acts and policies. The strategy of the anti-slavery forces was containment"to stop the expansion and thus put slavery on a path to gradual extinction. Historian Thomas Fleming points to the historical phrase "a disease in the public mind" used by critics of this idea, and proposes it contributed to the segregation in the Jim Crow era following emancipation. Slavery was illegal in much of the North, having been outlawed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was also fading in the border states and in Southern cities, but it was expanding in the highly profitable cotton districts of the rural South and Southwest. Subsequent writers on the American Civil War looked to several factors explaining the geographic divide. Slave and free states Between and , the United States achieved a vast expansion of territory through purchase, negotiation, and conquest. At first, the new states carved out of these territories entering the union were apportioned equally between slave and free states. It was over territories west of the Mississippi that the proslavery and antislavery forces collided. The Compromise of over California balanced a free-soil

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state with stronger fugitive slave laws for a political settlement after four years of strife in the s. But the states admitted following California were all free: Minnesota , Oregon and Kansas In the southern states the question of the territorial expansion of slavery westward again became explosive. Crittenden, of the Crittenden Compromise By , four doctrines had emerged to answer the question of federal control in the territories, and they all claimed they were sanctioned by the Constitution, implicitly or explicitly. The Crittenden Compromise of was an expression of this view. The Wilmot Proviso announced this position in Douglas proclaimed the doctrine of territorial or "popular" sovereigntyâ€”which asserted that the settlers in a territory had the same rights as states in the Union to establish or disestablish slavery as a purely local matter. Krannawitter points out, the "Southern demand for federal slave protection represented a demand for an unprecedented expansion of federal power. Constitution prior to the presidential election. Northerners including President Buchanan rejected that notion as opposed to the will of the Founding Fathers who said they were setting up a perpetual union. While one or more of these interpretations remain popular among the Sons of Confederate Veterans and other Southern heritage groups, few professional historians now subscribe to them. Sectionalism increased steadily between and as the North, which phased slavery out of existence, industrialized, urbanized, and built prosperous farms, while the deep South concentrated on plantation agriculture based on slave labor, together with subsistence farming for poor freedmen. Most historians now disagree with the economic determinism of historian Charles A. Beard in the s and emphasize that Northern and Southern economies were largely complementary. While socially different, the sections economically benefited each other. Northern manufacturing interests supported tariffs and protectionism while southern planters demanded free trade, [65] The Democrats in Congress, controlled by Southerners, wrote the tariff laws in the s, s, and s, and kept reducing rates so that the rates were the lowest since The Republicans called for an increase in tariffs in the election. The increases were only enacted in after Southerners resigned their seats in Congress. However, neo-Confederate writers have claimed it as a Southern grievance. In â€”61 none of the groups that proposed compromises to head off secession raised the tariff issue. While practically all Northerners supported the Union, Southerners were split between those loyal to the entire United States called "unionists" and those loyal primarily to the southern region and then the Confederacy. Vann Woodward said of the latter group, A great slave society It had renounced its bourgeois origins and elaborated and painfully rationalized its institutional, legal, metaphysical, and religious defenses When the crisis came it chose to fight. It proved to be the death struggle of a society, which went down in ruins. The Republican national electoral platform of warned that Republicans regarded disunion as treason and would not tolerate it: Southerners did not realize how ardently the North would fight to hold the Union together. United States presidential election, Abraham Lincoln in The election of Abraham Lincoln in November was the final trigger for secession. Southern leaders feared that Lincoln would stop the expansion of slavery and put it on a course toward extinction. The slave states, which had already become a minority in the House of Representatives, were now facing a future as a perpetual minority in the Senate and Electoral College against an increasingly powerful North. Before Lincoln took office in March , seven slave states had declared their secession and joined to form the Confederacy. Prior to the war, South Carolina did more than any other Southern state to advance the notion that a state had the right to nullify federal laws, and even to secede from the United States. The first published imprint of secession, a broadside issued by the Charleston Mercury , December 20, Among the ordinances of secession passed by the individual states, those of threeâ€”Texas, Alabama, and Virginiaâ€”specifically mentioned the plight of the "slaveholding states" at the hands of northern abolitionists. The rest make no mention of the slavery issue, and are often brief announcements of the dissolution of ties by the legislatures. The southern states believed slaveholding was a constitutional right because of the Fugitive slave clause of the Constitution. These states agreed to form a new federal government, the Confederate States of America , on February 4, Buchanan said that the Dred Scott decision was proof that the South had no reason for secession, and that the Union "was intended to be perpetual", but that "The power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union" was not among the "enumerated powers granted to Congress".

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Chapter 3 : Civil War- reconstruction - theeducationforumofChristopherSookraj

The Civil War and the Birth of the Emancipation Proclamation by Carlos Aparicio Imagine being kidnapped or sold into captivity, forced into submission through violent beatings, torture, and intimidation, sold on the auction block to the highest bidder, and being forced to work.

Farms and plantations were burned down and their crops destroyed. Also, many people had Confederate money which was now worthless and the local governments were in disarray. The South needed to be rebuilt. The rebuilding of the South after the Civil War is called the Reconstruction. The Reconstruction lasted from 1863 to 1877. The purpose of the Reconstruction was to help the South become a part of the Union again. Federal troops occupied much of the South during the Reconstruction to insure that laws were followed and that another uprising did not occur. Other people, however, wanted to forgive the South and let the healing of the nation begin. He said that any southerner who took an oath to the Union would be given a pardon. President Johnson President Lincoln was assassinated at the end of the Civil War, however, and never had the chance to implement his Reconstruction plan. When Andrew Johnson became president, he was from the South and wanted to be even more lenient to the Confederate States than Lincoln. Congress, however, disagreed and began to pass harsher laws for the Southern states. Black Codes In an effort to get around laws passed by Congress, many southern states began to pass Black Codes. These were laws that prevented black people from voting, going to school, owning land, and even getting jobs. These laws caused a lot of conflict between the North and the South as they tried to reunite after the Civil War. New Amendments to the Constitution To help with the Reconstruction and to protect the rights of all people, three amendments were added to the US Constitution: Rejoining the Union New governments were formed in the South starting in 1863. The first state to be readmitted to the Union was Tennessee in 1865. The last state was Georgia in 1870. As part of being readmitted to the Union, states had to ratify the new amendments to the Constitution. They rebuilt roads, got farms running again, and built schools for poor and black children. Eventually the economy in the South began to recover. Carpetbaggers Some northerners moved to the South during the Reconstruction to try and make money off of the rebuilding. They were often called carpetbaggers because they sometimes carried their belongings in luggage called carpetbags. He removed the federal troops from the South and the state governments took over. Unfortunately, many of the changes to equal rights were immediately reversed. Interesting Facts about the Reconstruction White Southerners who joined the Republican Party and helped with the Reconstruction were called scalawags. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 divided the South into five military districts ran by the army. President Andrew Johnson granted pardons to many Confederate leaders. He also vetoed a number of Reconstruction laws passed by Congress. He vetoed so many laws his nickname became the "Veto President". Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element.

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Chapter 4 : Civil War and Reconstruction - Document Bank of Virginia

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The original Northern objective in the Civil War was the preservation of the Union—a war aim with which virtually everybody in the free states agreed. As the fighting progressed, the Lincoln government Origins of Reconstruction The national debate over Reconstruction began during the Civil War. In December , less than a year after he issued the Emancipation Proclamation , Pres. To Lincoln, the plan was an attempt to weaken the Confederacy rather than a blueprint for the postwar South. It was put into operation in parts of the Union-occupied Confederacy, but none of the new governments achieved broad local support. In Congress enacted and Lincoln pocket vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill , which proposed to delay the formation of new Southern governments until a majority of voters had taken a loyalty oath. Johnson offered a pardon to all Southern whites except Confederate leaders and wealthy planters although most of these subsequently received individual pardons , restoring their political rights and all property except slaves. He also outlined how new state governments would be created. Apart from the requirement that they abolish slavery, repudiate secession, and abrogate the Confederate debt, these governments were granted a free hand in managing their affairs. Andrew Johnson, photographed by Mathew Brady. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Sen. Charles Sumner from Massachusetts called for the establishment of new Southern governments based on equality before the law and universal male suffrage. But the more numerous moderate Republicans hoped to work with Johnson while modifying his program. The first extended the life of an agency Congress had created in to oversee the transition from slavery to freedom. The second defined all persons born in the United States as national citizens, who were to enjoy equality before the law. Thaddeus Stevens, photo by Mathew Brady. Arguably the most important addition to the Constitution other than the Bill of Rights , the amendment constituted a profound change in federal-state relations. Congress decided to begin Reconstruction anew. The Reconstruction Acts of divided the South into five military districts and outlined how new governments, based on manhood suffrage without regard to race , were to be established. Thus began the period of Radical or Congressional Reconstruction, which lasted until the end of the last Southern Republican governments in Three groups made up Southern Republicanism. The second large group, scalawags , or native-born white Republicans, included some businessmen and planters, but most were nonslaveholding small farmers from the Southern up-country. Loyal to the Union during the Civil War, they saw the Republican Party as a means of keeping Confederates from regaining power in the South. In every state, African Americans formed the overwhelming majority of Southern Republican voters. From the beginning of Reconstruction, black conventions and newspapers throughout the South had called for the extension of full civil and political rights to African Americans. Composed of those who had been free before the Civil War plus slave ministers, artisans, and Civil War veterans, the black political leadership pressed for the elimination of the racial caste system and the economic uplifting of the former slaves. Bruce in the U. Senate—more than in state legislatures, and hundreds more in local offices from sheriff to justice of the peace scattered across the South. Turner of Alabama, Josiah T. Walls of Florida, and Joseph H. Delarge of South Carolina and Jefferson H. Bruce, senator from Mississippi. But the economic program spawned corruption and rising taxes, alienating increasing numbers of white voters. Meanwhile, the social and economic transformation of the South proceeded apace. To blacks, freedom meant independence from white control. Reconstruction provided the opportunity for African Americans to solidify their family ties and to create independent religious institutions, which became centres of community life that survived long after Reconstruction ended. The former slaves also demanded economic independence. But President Johnson in the summer of ordered land in federal hands to be returned to its former owners. Lacking land, most former

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slaves had little economic alternative other than resuming work on plantations owned by whites. Some worked for wages, others as sharecroppers, who divided the crop with the owner at the end of the year. Neither status offered much hope for economic mobility. For decades, most Southern blacks remained propertyless and poor.

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Chapter 5 : Reconstruction [racedaydvl.com]

Confederate war camp (prison) in Georgia with terrible conditions for soldiers. There was no shelter. There was a huge population, and there were food shortages, overcrowding, and disease that killed about men a day during the summer months.

Visit Website Did you know? During Reconstruction, the Republican Party in the South represented a coalition of blacks who made up the overwhelming majority of Republican voters in the region along with "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags," as white Republicans from the North and South, respectively, were known. Emancipation changed the stakes of the Civil War, ensuring that a Union victory would mean large-scale social revolution in the South. It was still very unclear, however, what form this revolution would take. Over the next several years, Lincoln considered ideas about how to welcome the devastated South back into the Union, but as the war drew to a close in early he still had no clear plan. In a speech delivered on April 11, while referring to plans for Reconstruction in Louisiana, Lincoln proposed that some blacks—including free blacks and those who had enlisted in the military—deserved the right to vote. He was assassinated three days later, however, and it would fall to his successor to put plans for Reconstruction in place. Apart from being required to uphold the abolition of slavery in compliance with the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, swear loyalty to the Union and pay off war debt, southern state governments were given free reign to rebuild themselves. These repressive codes enraged many in the North, including numerous members of Congress, which refused to seat congressmen and senators elected from the southern states. The first bill extended the life of the bureau, originally established as a temporary organization charged with assisting refugees and freed slaves, while the second defined all persons born in the United States as national citizens who were to enjoy equality before the law. After Johnson vetoed the bills—causing a permanent rupture in his relationship with Congress that would culminate in his impeachment in —the Civil Rights Act became the first major bill to become law over presidential veto. African-American participation in southern public life after would be by far the most radical development of Reconstruction, which was essentially a large-scale experiment in interracial democracy unlike that of any other society following the abolition of slavery. Blacks won election to southern state governments and even to the U. Congress during this period. Reconstruction Comes to an End After, an increasing number of southern whites turned to violence in response to the revolutionary changes of Radical Reconstruction. The Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist organizations targeted local Republican leaders, white and black, and other African Americans who challenged white authority. Though federal legislation passed during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant in took aim at the Klan and others who attempted to interfere with black suffrage and other political rights, white supremacy gradually reasserted its hold on the South after the early s as support for Reconstruction waned. Racism was still a potent force in both South and North, and Republicans became more conservative and less egalitarian as the decade continued. In —after an economic depression plunged much of the South into poverty—the Democratic Party won control of the House of Representatives for the first time since the Civil War. When Democrats waged a campaign of violence to take control of Mississippi in, Grant refused to send federal troops, marking the end of federal support for Reconstruction-era state governments in the South. In the contested presidential election that year, Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes reached a compromise with Democrats in Congress: In exchange for certification of his election, he acknowledged Democratic control of the entire South. A century later, the legacy of Reconstruction would be revived during the civil rights movement of the s, as African Americans fought for the political, economic and social equality that had long been denied them.

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Chapter 6 : Civil War and Reconstruction, | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

Abraham Lincoln, 16th U.S. president, is born. Civil War and Reconstruction () Politics and Citizenship; Main Subject Areas: History & Social Studies.

Reconstruction refers to the period following the Civil War of rebuilding the United States. It was a time of great pain and endless questions. On what terms would the Confederacy be allowed back into the Union? Who would establish the terms, Congress or the President? What was to be the place of freed blacks in the South? Did Abolition mean that black men would now enjoy the same status as white men? What was to be done with the Confederate leaders, who were seen as traitors by many in the North? Although the military conflict had ended, Reconstruction was in many ways still a war. This important struggle was waged by radical northerners who wanted to punish the South and Southerners who desperately wanted to preserve their way of life. Library of Congress LC-USZ This drawing of African American soldiers returning to their families in Little Rock, Arkansas, after the war captures the exuberant spirit of many former slaves upon gaining their freedom. They were soon to find out that freedom did not necessarily mean equality. Slavery, in practical terms, died with the end of the Civil War. Three Constitutional amendments altered the nature of African-American rights. The Thirteenth Amendment formally abolished slavery in all states and territories. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibited states from depriving any male citizen of equal protection under the law, regardless of race. The Fifteenth Amendment granted the right to vote to African-American males. Ratification of these amendments became a requirement for Southern states to be readmitted into the Union. Although these measures were positive steps toward racial equality, their enforcement proved extremely difficult. The period of Presidential Reconstruction lasted from to He pardoned most Southern whites, appointed provisional governors and outlined steps for the creation of new state governments. Johnson felt that each state government could best decide how they wanted blacks to be treated. Many in the North were infuriated that the South would be returning their former Confederate leaders to power. They were also alarmed by Southern adoption of Black Codes that sought to maintain white supremacy. Recently freed blacks found the postwar South very similar to the prewar South. He later tried to disband the group when they became too violent. The Congressional elections of brought Radical Republicans to power. They wanted to punish the South, and to prevent the ruling class from continuing in power. They passed the Military Reconstruction Acts of , which divided the South into five military districts and outlined how the new governments would be designed. Under federal bayonets, blacks, including those who had recently been freed, received the right to vote, hold political offices, and become judges and police chiefs. They held positions that formerly belonged to Southern Democrats. Many in the South were aghast. President Johnson vetoed all the Radical initiatives, but Congress overrode him each time. It was the Radical Republicans who impeached President Johnson in The Senate, by a single vote, failed to convict him, but his power to hinder radical reform was diminished. Not all supported the Radical Republicans. Many Southern whites could not accept the idea that former slaves could not only vote but hold office. It was in this era that the Ku Klux Klan was born. A reign of terror was aimed both at local Republican leaders as well as at blacks seeking to assert their new political rights. Unable to protect themselves, Southern blacks and Republicans looked to Washington for protection. After ten years, Congress and the radicals grew weary of federal involvement in the South. The withdrawal of Union troops in brought renewed attempts to strip African-Americans of their newly acquired rights.

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Chapter 7 : American Civil War - Wikipedia

The American presidents. , Civil War and Reconstruction ; development of the industrial U.S.

In recent decades most historians follow Foner in dating the Reconstruction of the south as starting in with Emancipation and the Port Royal experiment rather than Army, President Abraham Lincoln set up reconstructed governments in Tennessee , Arkansas , and Louisiana during the war. He experimented by giving land to blacks in South Carolina. By fall , the new President Andrew Johnson declared the war goals of national unity and the ending of slavery achieved and reconstruction completed. In ten states, [10] coalitions of freedmen, recent black and white arrivals from the North carpetbaggers , and white Southerners who supported Reconstruction scalawags cooperated to form Republican biracial state governments. They introduced various reconstruction programs including: Conservative opponents called the Republican regimes corrupt and instigated violence toward freedmen and whites who supported Reconstruction. Most of the violence was carried out by members of the Ku Klux Klan KKK , a secretive terrorist organization closely allied with the southern Democratic Party. Klan members attacked and intimidated blacks seeking to exercise their new civil rights, as well as Republican politicians in the south favoring those civil rights. One such politician murdered by the Klan on the eve of the presidential election was Republican Congressman James M. Widespread violence in the south led to federal intervention by President Ulysses S. Grant in , which suppressed the Klan. Nevertheless, white Democrats , calling themselves " Redeemers ", regained control of the south state by state, sometimes using fraud and violence to control state elections. A deep national economic depression following the Panic of led to major Democratic gains in the North, the collapse of many railroad schemes in the South, and a growing sense of frustration in the North. The end of Reconstruction was a staggered process, and the period of Republican control ended at different times in different states. With the Compromise of , military intervention in Southern politics ceased and Republican control collapsed in the last three state governments in the South. This was followed by a period which white Southerners labeled "Redemption", during which white-dominated state legislatures enacted Jim Crow laws and, beginning in , disenfranchised most blacks and many poor whites through a combination of constitutional amendments and electoral laws. Intense controversy erupted throughout the South over these issues. By the s, Reconstruction had officially provided freedmen with equal rights under the constitution, and blacks were voting and taking political office. Republican legislatures, coalitions of whites and blacks, established the first public school systems and numerous charitable institutions in the South. White paramilitary organizations , especially the Ku Klux Klan and also the White League and Red Shirts formed with the political aim of driving out the Republicans. They also disrupted political organizing and terrorized blacks to bar them from the polls. From to , conservative whites calling themselves " Redeemers " regained power in the Southern states. They joined the Bourbon wing of the national Democratic Party. In the s and s the terms "radical" and "conservative" had distinctive meanings. Leaders who had been Whigs were committed to economic modernization, built around railroads, factories, banks and cities. Passage of the 13th , 14th , and 15th Amendments is the constitutional legacy of Reconstruction. These Reconstruction Amendments established the rights that led to Supreme Court rulings in the mid century that struck down school segregation. A "Second Reconstruction", sparked by the Civil Rights Movement , led to civil rights laws in and that ended segregation and re-opened the polls to blacks. Material devastation of the South in [edit] Further information: Broad Street, Reconstruction played out against an economy in ruin. The Confederacy in had towns and cities with a total population of , people; of these with , people were at one point occupied by Union forces. The rate of damage in smaller towns was much lower—only 45 courthouses were burned out of a total of By , the Confederate dollar was worthless due to high inflation, and people in the South had to resort to bartering services for goods, or else use scarce Union dollars. With the emancipation of the southern slaves, the entire economy of the South had to be rebuilt. Having lost their enormous investment in slaves, white planters had minimal capital to pay freedmen workers

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to bring in crops. As a result, a system of sharecropping was developed where landowners broke up large plantations and rented small lots to the freedmen and their families. The main feature of the Southern economy changed from an elite minority of landed gentry slaveholders into a tenant farming agriculture system. Men worked as rail workers, rolling and lumber mills workers, and hotel workers. The large population of slave artisans during the antebellum period had not been translated into a large number of freemen artisans during Reconstruction. Others worked in hotels. A large number became laundresses. The dislocations had a severe negative impact on the black population, with a large amount of sickness and death. By the end of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the South was locked into a system of poverty. How much of this failure was caused by the war and by previous reliance on agriculture remains the subject of debate among economists and historians. Take it quietly Uncle Abe and I will draw it closer than ever. A few more stitches Andy and the good old Union will be mended. During the Civil War, the Radical Republican leaders argued that slavery and the Slave Power had to be permanently destroyed. Moderates said this could be easily accomplished as soon as Confederate armies surrendered and the Southern states repealed secession and accepted the 13th Amendment – most of which happened by December Lincoln formally began Reconstruction in late with his Ten percent plan , which went into operation in several states but which Radical Republicans opposed. White reactions included outbreaks of mob violence against blacks, such as the Memphis riots of and the New Orleans riot. Radical Republicans demanded a prompt and strong federal response to protect freed-people and curb southern racism. Sumner argued that secession had destroyed statehood but the Constitution still extended its authority and its protection over individuals, as in existing U. Stevens and his followers viewed secession as having left the states in a status like new territories. The Republicans sought to prevent Southern politicians from "restoring the historic subordination of Negroes". Since slavery was abolished, the three-fifths compromise no longer applied to counting the population of blacks. After the census, the South would gain numerous additional representatives in Congress, based on the population of freedmen. Johnson rejected the Radical program of Reconstruction and instead appointed his own governors and tried to finish reconstruction by the end of The foundations of their institutions Congress decided it had the primary authority to decide how Reconstruction should proceed, because the Constitution stated the United States had to guarantee each state a republican form of government. The Radicals insisted that meant Congress decided how Reconstruction should be achieved. The issues were multiple: How should republicanism operate in the South? What was the status of the former Confederate states? What was the citizenship status of the leaders of the Confederacy? What was the citizenship and suffrage status of freedmen? They moved to impeach Johnson because of his constant attempts to thwart Radical Reconstruction measures, by using the Tenure of Office Act. Johnson was acquitted by one vote, but he lost the influence to shape Reconstruction policy. Congress temporarily suspended the ability to vote of approximately 10, to 15, former Confederate officials and senior officers, while constitutional amendments gave full citizenship to all African Americans, and suffrage to the adult men. While many slaves were illiterate, educated blacks including escaped slaves moved down from the North to aid them, and natural leaders also stepped forward. They elected white and black men to represent them in constitutional conventions. A Republican coalition of freedmen, southerners supportive of the Union derisively called scalawags by white Democrats , and northerners who had migrated to the South derisively called carpetbaggers – some of whom were returning natives, but were mostly Union veterans – organized to create constitutional conventions. They created new state constitutions to set new directions for southern states. The bill required voters to take the " ironclad oath ", swearing they had never supported the Confederacy or been one of its soldiers. Pursuing a policy of "malice toward none" announced in his second inaugural address, [37] Lincoln asked voters only to support the Union. Suffrage[edit] Monument in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized after the war Congress had to consider how to restore to full status and representation within the Union those southern states that had declared their independence from the United States and had withdrawn their representation. Suffrage for former Confederates was one of two main concerns. A decision needed to be made whether to allow just some

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or all former Confederates to vote and to hold office. The moderates in Congress wanted virtually all of them to vote, but the Radicals resisted. They repeatedly imposed the ironclad oath, which would effectively have allowed no former Confederates to vote. Historian Harold Hyman says that in Congressmen "described the oath as the last bulwark against the return of ex-rebels to power, the barrier behind which Southern Unionists and Negroes protected themselves. The compromise that was reached disenfranchised many Confederate civil and military leaders. No one knows how many temporarily lost the vote, but one estimate was that it was as high as 10, to 15, out of a total white population of roughly eight million. The issue was how to receive the four million Freedmen as citizens. If they were to be fully counted as citizens, some sort of representation for apportionment of seats in Congress had to be determined. Before the war, the population of slaves had been counted as three-fifths of a corresponding number of free whites. By having four million freedmen counted as full citizens, the South would gain additional seats in Congress. If blacks were denied the vote and the right to hold office, then only whites would represent them. Many conservatives, including most white southerners, northern Democrats, and some northern Republicans, opposed black voting. Some northern states that had referenda on the subject limited the ability of their own small populations of blacks to vote. Lincoln had supported a middle position to allow some black men to vote, especially army veterans. Johnson also believed that such service should be rewarded with citizenship. Lincoln proposed giving the vote to "the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. Sumner preferred at first impartial requirements that would have imposed literacy restrictions on blacks and whites. He believed that he would not succeed in passing legislation to disfranchise illiterate whites who already had the vote.

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Chapter 8 : Civil War and Reconstruction ()

6 May Confederate president Jefferson Davis approves a bill declaring a state of war between the United States and the Confederate States. 13 May Queen Victoria declares English neutrality and grants each side in the American conflict the status of belligerent.

After forty thousand shells hit the fort, Union Maj. Robert Anderson surrenders Fort Sumter to Confederate forces. President of the United States Abraham Lincoln issues a call for seventy-five thousand three-month volunteers; African Americans are rejected. Lincoln orders a naval blockade of all Confederate ports. Southern sympathizers attack Massachusetts militiamen in Baltimore. Dorothea Dix volunteers to supervise women nurses for the Federal army. Lee resigns his commission in the Federal army and sides with the Confederacy. Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus from Philadelphia to Washington. Lincoln calls for forty-two thousand additional volunteers as well as eighteen thousand sailors. Jackson; Union troops then shoot and kill Jackson. Both men are recognized as martyrs by their respective regions. Beauregard is given command over all Confederate troops in northern Virginia. Union casualties are fifty-three, while the Confederates lose twenty. Southern losses equal dead as opposed to for the Union. John Fremont places Missouri under martial law and authorizes Federal troops to confiscate all Confederate property. Fremont also frees all slaves in the state who belong to Confederate sympathizers. Abraham Lincoln notifies Fremont that his edict may move the border states toward secession. Confederate president Jefferson Davis and his military staff decide to wait until the spring before attacking the Northern states. Louisiana governor Thomas O. Moore bans the shipment of cotton to Europe. Moore hopes to pressure England and France into recognizing Southern independence. Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus from Maine to Washington, D. Northern casualties are more than a thousand compared to less than one hundred for Southern forces. Lincoln signs orders replacing Fremont with Gen. Union General-in-Chief Winfield Scott , a veteran of both the War of and the Mexican War , resigns his post because of his age and personality clashes with younger subordinates. Lincoln promotes George B. In the Caribbean the captain of the U. This incident, known as the Trent Affair, sparks a diplomatic crisis between the United States and Great Britain and almost leads to war. Under criticism that his office suffers from corruption and mismanagement, Secretary of War Simon Cameron submits his resignation. Lincoln releases General War Order No. As a result of his victories Grant is promoted to major general. Nashville becomes the first major city in the South to fall to Union forces. Confederate president Jefferson Davis suspends the writ of habeas corpus. Monitor and the C. Virginia fight to a draw off the coast of Hampton Roads, Virginia. Due to a lack of initiative on the part of McClellan, Lincoln removes his title as general-in-chief, but retains his services as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Union forces win a costly victory at Shiloh, Tennessee. Confederate president Jefferson Davis approves a bill instituting the first military draft in American history. New Orleans falls to Union commander David Farragut. George McClellan stops his advance toward Richmond, eight miles outside the Confederate capitol. Lee replaces Johnston the following day as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee push Federal troops back to the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. Lincoln institutes a military draft calling for , new enlistees. The act, however, does not go into effect because , Northerners volunteer to join the Union army for three years. At Antietam Creek, Maryland , Gen. George McClellan forces Gen. Lee to retreat into Virginia in the bloodiest day of both the war and American history. Lincoln publishes the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. In the Western theater, Ulysses S. Grant issues General Order No. Grant rescinds the order a few weeks later. Except for the border states Missouri, Kentucky , Maryland, and Delaware and those enemy areas already under Union control, the proclamation frees all slaves located in the Southern states. Lincoln replaces Ambrose E. Burnside with Joseph Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lee decides to invade the North and moves his army from Fredericksburg, Virginia, toward the Maryland border. Both sides suffer a total of fifty thousand casualties. Grant and over twenty-nine thousand Confederates become prisoners 8 July Port Hudson,

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Louisiana, surrenders to Union forces, who now control the entire Mississippi River. Confederate cavalry commander John H. Morgan crosses the Ohio River and begins his raids into Indiana and southern Ohio. Journalists on the scene later immortalize the assault in magazines and newspapers. Lee offers his resignation. Confederate president Jefferson Davis refuses to accept it, noting that the Confederacy cannot afford to lose his leadership capabilities. Confederate guerrilla fighter William Quantrill burns Lawrence, Kansas, and murders more than men and boys. The raid alienates many Southerners who see the war as a moral crusade. In a major battle at Chickamauga, Georgia, Confederate troops force Federal troops to retreat into Tennessee. Lincoln chooses Ulysses S. Grant to command all Union forces in the west. Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address. A Union victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee, forces the Confederates to retreat into Georgia, abandoning Knoxville and leaving Tennessee under Union control. Lincoln presents his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, offering a full pardon to Confederates who take an oath of allegiance. The Confederate government refuses to accept supplies sent from the Northern states to Union prisoners of war. Confederate president Jefferson Davis issues a conscription law enlisting all white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five later seventeen and fifty into the Confederate army. Lincoln calls for an additional five hundred thousand enlistees for the Union army. During operations in Mississippi, Union general William T. Sherman occupies the town of Meridian. At Andersonville, Georgia, Union prisoners arrive at an unfinished, sixteen and one-half-acre log stockade. The prison quickly gains notoriety for its uninhabitable conditions. Lincoln promotes Ulysses S. Grant to lieutenant general and general-in-chief of all Union armies. Confederate cavalry under Nathan Bedford Forrest capture Fort Pillow, Tennessee, in the process murdering black soldiers who are trying to surrender. Sherman leaves Chattanooga with 25,000 men and advances toward Atlanta. Casualties are heavy, more than twenty-five thousand for both sides, as brush fires in the forest kill many wounded soldiers. Grant pursues Robert E. Lee after Wilderness and fights the Confederate army for five days at Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia; the battle ends in a draw. After one month of continual fighting the Union casualties reach 50,41 percent of their original strength while Southern losses equal 32,46 percent of their original strength. Grant places the city under siege. Sherman, resulting in heavy losses for the Federals.

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Chapter 9 : Reconstruction - HISTORY

United States federal law (in force from to) that was intended to restrict the power of the President of the United States to remove certain office-holders without the approval of the Senate.

Links about Reconstruction Reconstruction Reconstruction refers to the period immediately after the Civil War from to when several United States administrations sought to reconstruct society in the former Confederate states in particular by establishing and protecting the legal rights of the newly freed black population. Historians consider Reconstruction to be a total failure as the former Confederate states did not recover economically from the devastation of the war and the Black population was reduced to second class status with limited rights enforced through violence and discrimination. Douglas, who escaped slavery himself, was famous before and during the Civil war as an orator and writer fighting for abolition. His autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, detailed his life as a slave and is still read today. He died the next day, April 15 Lincoln was the first President of the United States to be assassinated. The basics of the plan were that a state would be readmitted when 10 percent of its voting population had taken an oath of allegiance to the Union and accepted the end of slavery. Only high rank Confederates such as army officers and government officials would be exempt from a full pardon for their role in the conflict. The plan was deeply unpopular with Radical Republicans in Congress who felt it was much too lenient towards the Confederates. This policy became popularly known as "Forty Acres and a Mule". However under pressure from President Johnson and from the passage of Black Codes, the issue of ownership of land shifted to a question of wage labor instead. Ingersoll Sharecropping was a situation where a landowner provided a farmer with land and equipment including seed and tools to farm the landowners property. In exchange the sharecropper gave up a chunk of his harvest usually one-third to one-half to pay off his debt for using the land and for equipment provided. This system became widespread in the south following the Civil war and remained in force largely until the middle of the 20th century. Sharecroppers largely remained trapped on the land by debt and in crippling poverty. He was the Republican Senator from Mississippi from during the period of Reconstruction. Bruce was the Republican Senator for Mississippi from during Reconstruction. It was officially titled the Bureau of Refugees, Feedmen and Abandoned Lands and was created by President Lincoln in with the intention to aid the newly freed population in the south. The Bureau operated as part of the Department of War now called the Defense Department and was originally intended to last one year. Its mission however was expanded to include duties such as education and employment of the newly freed population. The Bureau continued to function until when Congress shut it down. They were also very supportive of establishing and protecting the civil and voting rights of the newly freed Black population of the south. The high point of their power was the impeachment of President Johnson which failed by one vote. They splintered as a political movement within the Republican party once Reconstruction ended in Stevens was an opponent of slavery before the war and after the war sought to secure the rights of the newly freed population in the former Confederacy. He was a political enemy of President Andrew Johnson and played a major role in bring about the failed impeachment proceedings against him. This was part of the power struggle between Johnson who sought highly lenient policies towards the former Confederate states and the Radical Republicans who wanted a harsher version of Reconstruction as well as more forceful protection of the rights of the newly freed southern black population. Ultimately the impeachment, which was not popular or supported by the general public, failed by one vote. Grant was instrumental in the battlefield defeat of the Confederacy and then as President worked to implement Reconstruction. He was also the first black presiding officer of the House of Representatives. Rainey was the Republican representative from South Carolina. Slavery Gordon, a Louisiana slave who escaped to freedom in March Slavery is a legal and economic system where people are treated as property. Slavery in North America existed since settlement began in the 17th century. Within the United States, by the time of the start of the civil war slavery had become extinct in the

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northern states, defined largely as north of the Mason-Dixon line that forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Slavery continued to exist in the south until put down by the Union Army and abolished officially by the 13th amendment to the Constitution in 1865. The international slave trade was ended by the British Navy in the early 19th century. Carpetbaggers and Scalawags Carpetbagger by Thomas Nast Carpetbaggers was the term used to refer to Northerners who moved to the south during Reconstruction to profit from the situation in the territory. The name was a reference to the carpet bag luggage that many of the Northerners used. Scalawags were Southern whites who supported the Republicans and the various policies of Reconstruction in the south. The name was originally a reference to low-grade farm animals. It has had three different manifestations in three different eras. The first era, when the group was founded, was in the aftermath of the Civil War, particularly during Reconstruction. Though it was officially disbanded in 1865, it continued to function well into the early 1870s. The Federal government passed a variety of laws and acts to dismantle the Klan in that period which had some success. The KKK did not resurface again until the beginning of the 20th century. After the war he served in the Ku Klux Klan but distanced himself from them by denying any formal connection. He was responsible for officially dissolving the first incarnation of the Klan in 1865 though they continued to operate afterwards for many years. He was the first President to be impeached and avoided removal from office by a single vote. The main accomplishments of his time in office was the end of Reconstruction and the beginning of reforms to the civil service. Hayes lost the popular vote to Democrat Samuel Tilden in 1876 but won in the electoral college when Democrats agreed to his election on the condition that Reconstruction and the military occupation of the three states still being reconstructed be ended. This deal was known as the Compromise of 1877. Once Hayes took office he ended Reconstruction.