

DOMAIN TWO

LECTURES

Thomas Jefferson
through
Reconstruction

Do Now Activity

- What is your definition of a civil war ? Can you name any civil wars are going on today in the world?

Standards 9 & 10

- **SSUSH9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.
- **SSUSH10** The student will identify legal, political and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

Slavery as a Political Issue

- Most southern whites opposed abolition, claimed it was necessary for the economy
 - Also argued that their highly sophisticated culture was further proof of the necessity and that slaves benefitted from slavery more than northern workers benefitted from industrialization
- As America moved west, the question continued to come up...should slavery be extended everywhere the American flag goes?
- *What will happen when northerners and southerners both move into a new territory like Missouri?*

Kansas-Nebraska Act

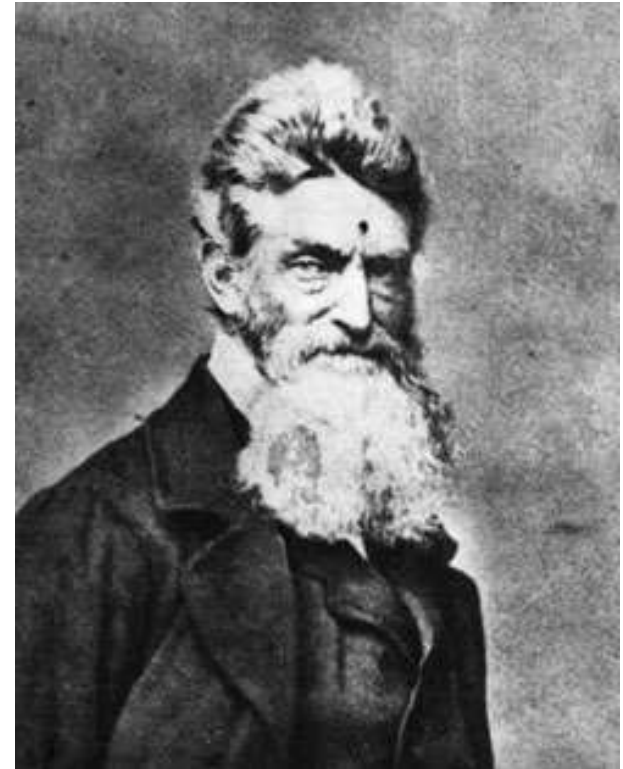
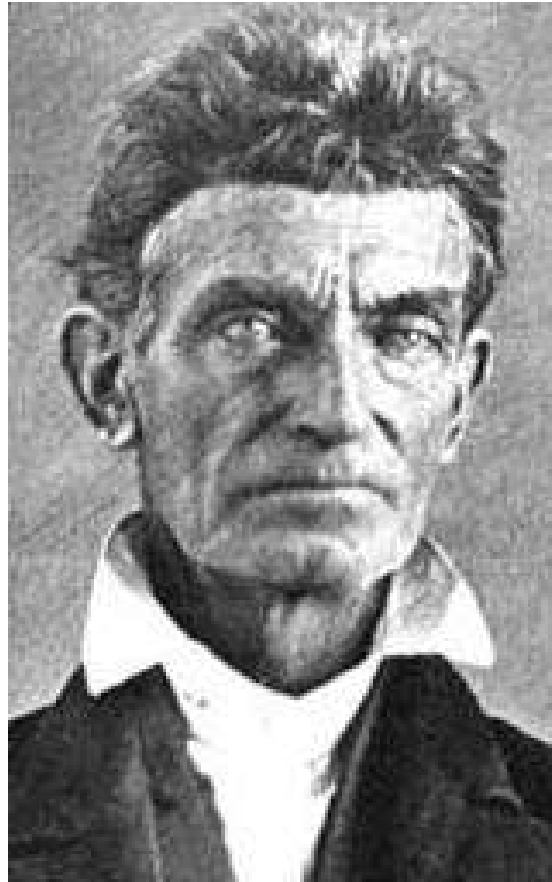
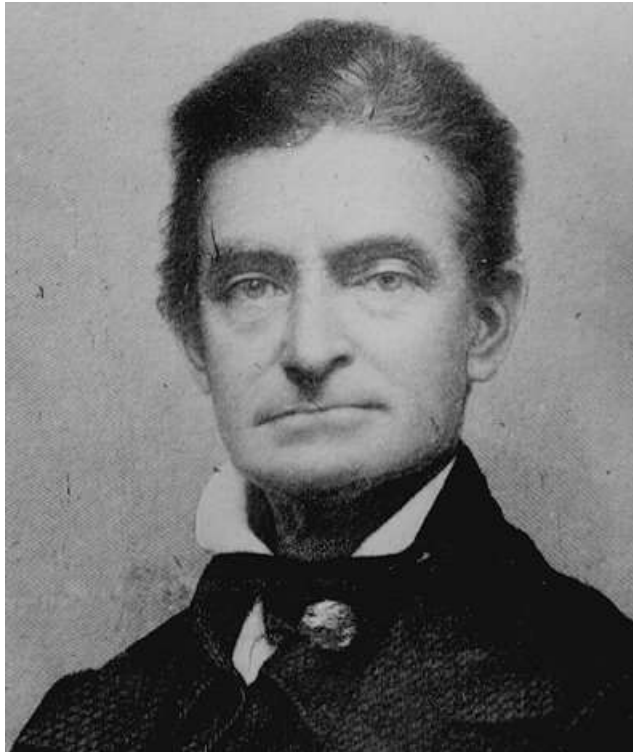
- In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act cancelled the Missouri Compromise and made a new vision for western slavery
- Popular Sovereignty gave the power to the people to decide on the issue of slavery for themselves, by vote and majority rule
- Pro-slavery groups and abolitionists rushed to Kansas to test this new idea but violence erupted after Kansas wrote a pro-slavery constitution
- *How successful was the idea of popular sovereignty in finally bringing an end to sectionalism?*

John Brown

- A famous abolitionist decided to fight against slavery with violence and terrorism
- In 1856, Brown explained that God had chosen him to end slavery and killed five men in Kansas
- In 1859, Brown led an assault on a armory in Harper's Ferry, VA to take weapons to slaves who could use them in an uprising
- He failed, then was captured and hanged
- *Is John Brown a martyr or a terrorist?*

Martyr? Terrorist?

“Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done.”



Can Abraham Lincoln Preserve the Union?

- After Lincoln was elected in 1860, seven states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America
- After an attack on Fort Sumter, SC in 1861, four more states seceded & war broke
- Lincoln believed his top priority as president was to maintain the Union, and he believed that the southern states did not have the right to secede
- *What was the cause of the Civil War?*
 - *Is it slavery? Is it states' rights? Is it*

North v. South

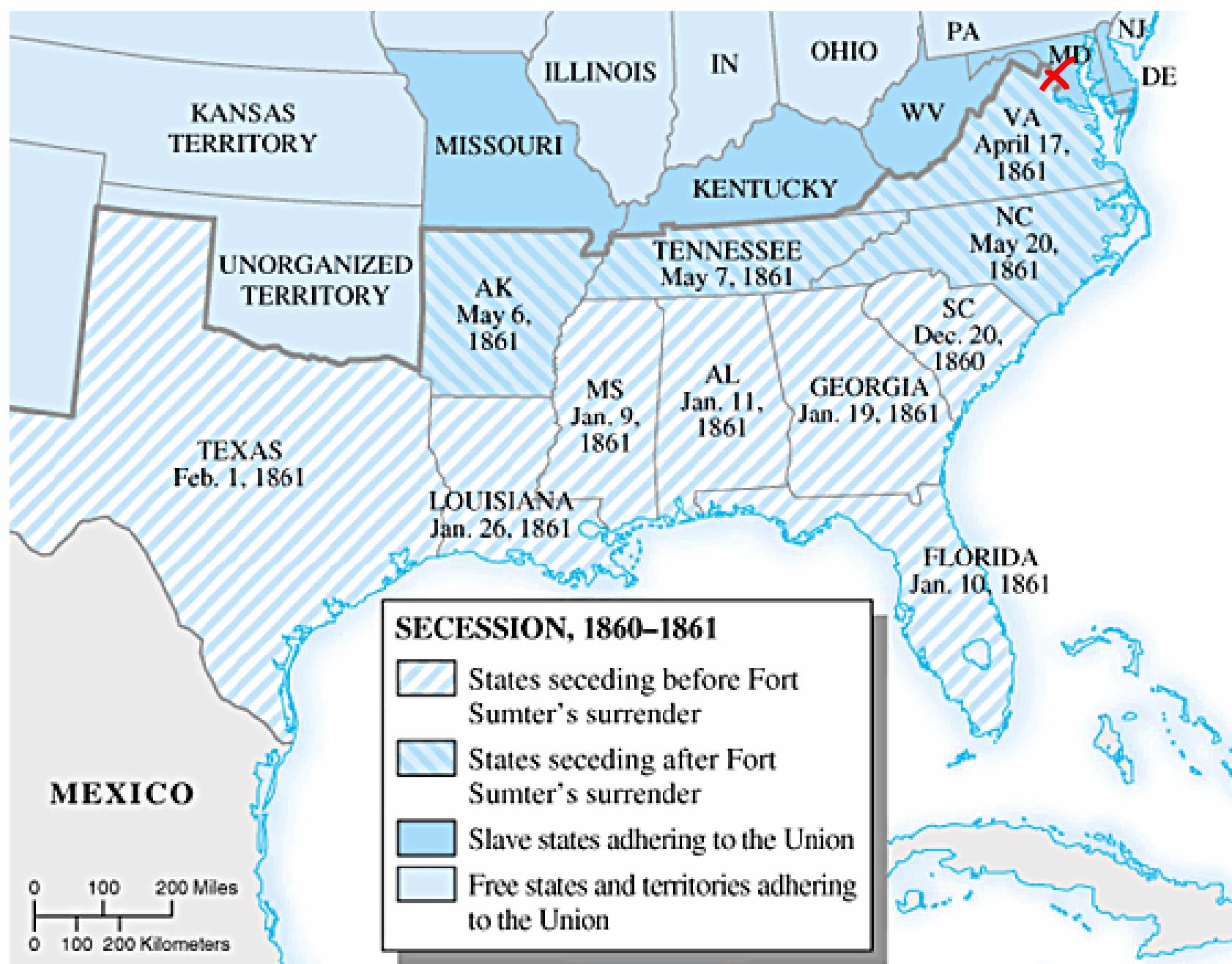
Four Years & 821,000 Lives

	Union (North)	Confederacy (South)
Foundations	Industry & Trade	Agriculture & Slavery
Population	71% overall; and a large capable army	29% overall; but one-third of that # is slave
Manufacturing	92% of all American industry; many resources	8% of all American industry; minimal weapons and supplies
Exports	34% of exports, so they favored a high tariff	66% of exports, so a tariff hurt their ability to sell goods overseas
Railroads	71% of railroads were in the North, so troops and supplies will move easily	29% of railroads were in the South, making transportation tough
Military & Leadership	Not immediately prepared for war	Stronger due to traditions and history

- *Who should we expect to win the war?*
- *And, how long should the war last?*

Habeas Corpus

- Since not all Northerners supported the Union, Lincoln had to suspend the right of habeas corpus – the law that anyone imprisoned has to be brought before a judge to see if it is warranted imprisonment
- Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested during the Civil War
- *How can President Lincoln do this, when it seems it would violate Constitutional*

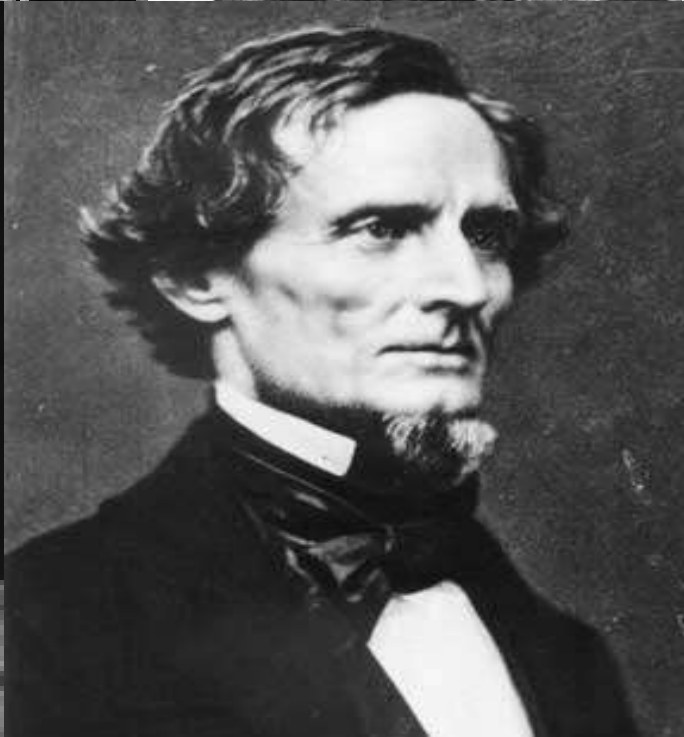
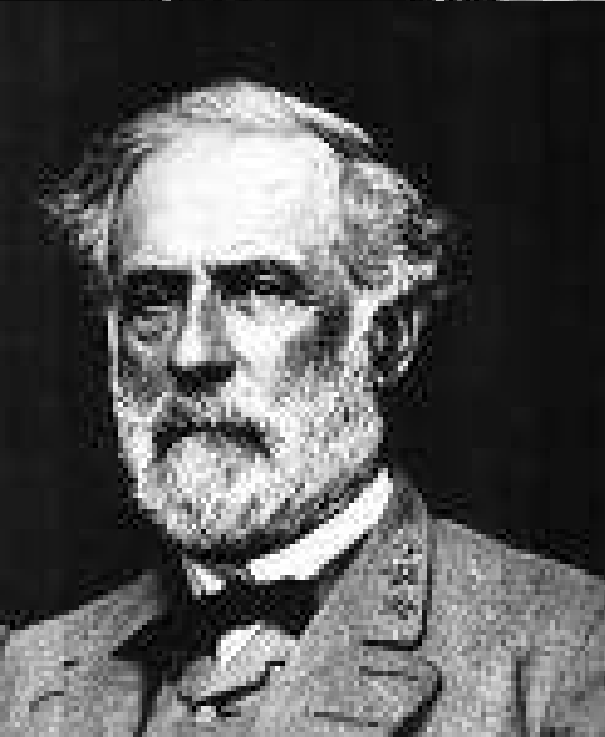
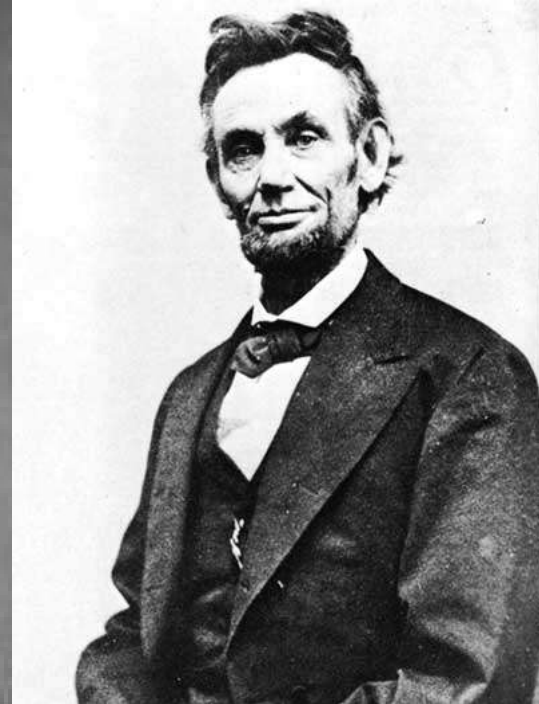


Anaconda Plan vs. War of Attrition



Civil War Leaders

- Abraham Lincoln: President of the USA
- Jefferson Davis: President of the CSA
- Ulysses S. Grant: won first Union victories in western theatre of war; captured control of the Mississippi River in siege of Vicksburg; accepted surrender at Appomattox Courthouse
- William Tecumseh Sherman: served under Grant; destroyed Atlanta, then marched to the sea
- Robert E. Lee: Fought off stronger Union armies at Antietam; lost at Gettysburg; will offer final CSA surrender
- Stonewall Jackson: won First Battle of Bull Run as a surprise; dies in later battle under Lee
- *How do these leaders compare to one another?*



Civil War Battles

- Antietam: 9/1862, Lee marched to Antietam Creek, MD for the deadliest single day in American history (26,000 die), and neither side is victorious
 - Lee's failure to win encouraged Lincoln to offer Emancipation Proclamation
 - Video:
 - <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/battle-of-antietam>

Emancipation Proclamation

- It freed the slaves in Confederate states
 - He knew they wouldn't listen, but he hoped the slaves would get word and flee to the North to hurt the Confederate war effort
- New Goal for the Union:
 - Not just preserve the union...now, we seek to abolish slavery throughout the nation

Civil War Battles

- Gettysburg: 6/1863, Lee marched north to PA, and this three-day battle was the bloodiest of the Civil War
 - Lee's failure here led Britain & France to stay out of the war, and led him to never invade the Union again
- Video:
- <http://www.history.com/videos/the-battle-of-gettysburg#the-battle-of-gettysburg>

The Battle of Gettysburg

Day by Day

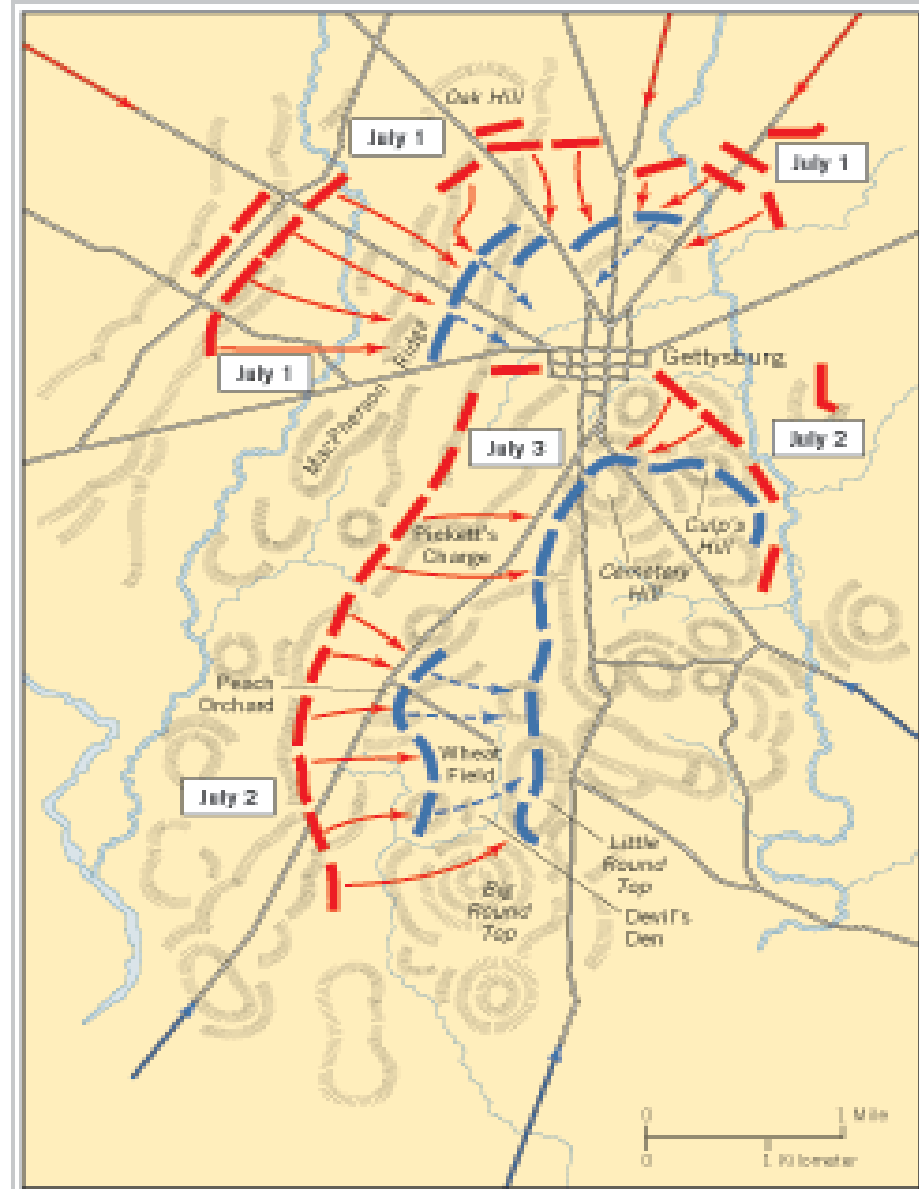
July 1: Gray push Blue out of town, but into stronger/higher ground

July 2: slow moving Gray mount furious assaults on left and right of Meade in brilliant three hour battle

July 3: Lee staked everything on one gallant rush at Cemetery Ridge; did not demand obedience and had doubters; sent George Pickett in suicidal advance across open ground and only 10,000 of 15,000 cut down

Lee: *“all this has been my fault”*

Lee forced to retreat back to the South



- Union positions
- Confederate positions
- Union advances
- Confederate advances
- Union retreats

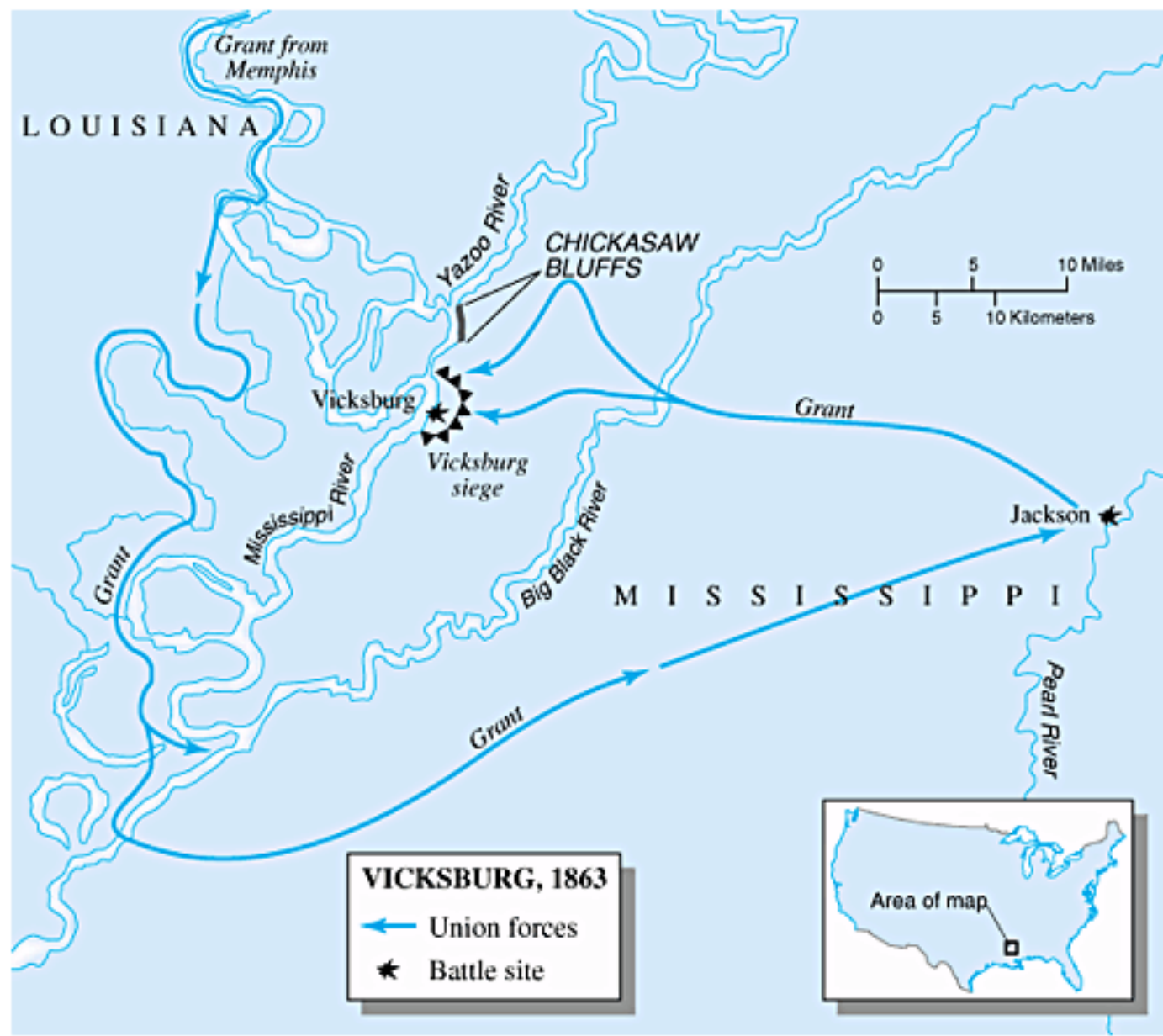
Gettysburg Address

- November 1863, four months after the bloodiest battle, Lincoln came to shape public opinion
- He raised spirits, he convinced people that this was an indivisible nation

Civil War Battles

- Vicksburg: 7/1863, Grant's ideas of total war laid siege for seven weeks split the South in half and became a turning point (along with Gettysburg)
- Video:
- <http://military.discovery.com/videos/assignment-discovery-civil-war-battles-vicksburg-and-gettysburg.html>

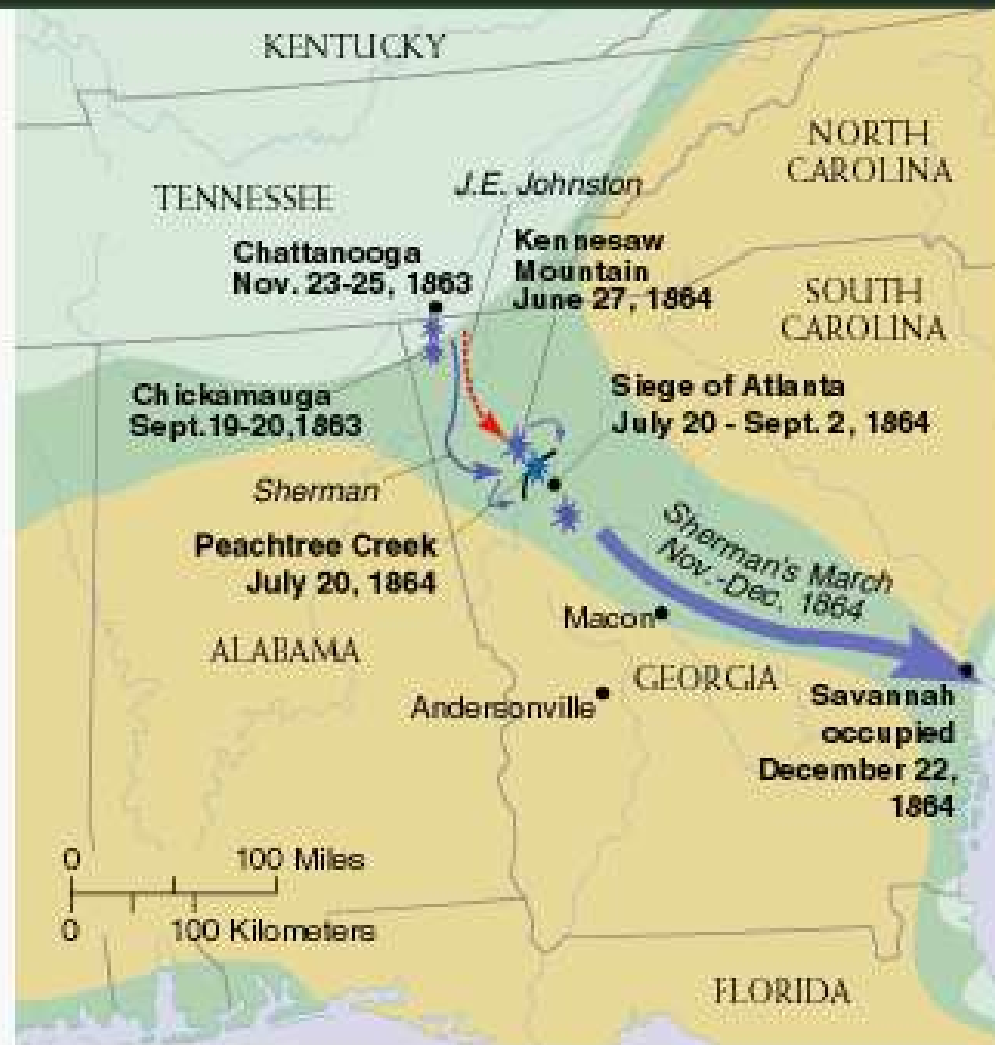
Vicksburg: The War in the West, 1863



Civil War Battles

- Atlanta: 9/1864, Sherman besieged for six weeks before taking the southern manufacturing and shipping center
 - Afterwards, he marched southeast destroying everything he came across, breaking the will of the southerners, and guaranteeing Lincoln's reelection in 1864
 - Video:
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UZFaVHZS9YU>

The Atlanta Campaign and Sherman's March



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Area controlled by Union |  Confederate advance |
|  Area gained by Union |  Confederate retreat |
|  Area controlled by Confederacy |  Union victory |
|  Union advance |  Siege line |

Appomattox Court House

- On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House.
- Grant allowed Confederate soldiers to go home once they had laid down their arms.
- The war was over. *Four Years & 821,000 Lives, later.*

Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address

- Following reelection in 1864, he was already certain the Union was going to win, and slavery was already all but gone...so he set out to heal the nation
- He expressed sorrow over the war
- He told Americans not to seek revenge
- He reminded us that this was not a war over slavery but national unity and that we needed to move forward, reconstructed, together

Presidential Reconstruction

- Started by Abraham Lincoln and carried out by Andrew Johnson, the presidents wished no revenge, no malice, no punishment for Confederates
- Readmit southern states as quickly as possible, and move forward together
- *Why did the Lincoln & Johnson want to move forward without punishment?*

(Congressional)

Radical Reconstruction

- For some Republicans in Congress, the presidential plan for Reconstruction wasn't good enough
 - For them, the southern states would have to meet certain requirements in order to rejoin the Union
 - 13th Amendment: abolish slavery everywhere
 - 14th Amendment: define citizenship for all persons
 - 15th Amendment: guarantee voting rights for all
- *Why do the Radical Republicans insist upon these steps? Whose plan is more appropriate, the president or the Congress?*

Reconstruction Effects

- Schools were created, hospitals were built, African American newspapers were created, there were African American representatives in government from the South
 - Morehouse College was founded in 1867
- The Freedmen's Bureau provided everyday needs like food, clothing, jobs, medicine and training
- Land was very tough to come by and so former slaves got stuck in the cycle of sharecropping
- Northern carpetbaggers and southern scalawags played a role as well in helping former slaves
- *How was the sharecropping cycle dangerous?*

Impeaching Andrew Johnson

- Congress impeached (accused) Johnson for “high crimes and misdemeanors”
 - He ignored laws that limited his powers
 - He got in the way of congressional attempts to reconstruct the South
 - He pardoned former Confederate citizens
- Congress fell one vote short in the Senate of convicting him and removing him from office after a three month trial
- *What does this tell us about the powers of Congress and the president at this time?*

Resisting Reconstruction

- Black Codes were written to control the lives of freed slaves, taking away voting rights, controlling their work, limiting their freedoms
- Secret societies like the Ku Klux Klan were born to fight against Reconstruction and reclaim the political and social superiority of white southerners
- Political corruption also hurt progress and Reconstruction ended after the Election of 1876

RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECTS

FOUNDATIONS

- Presidents Lincoln and Johnson propose lenient policies toward the former Confederate states.
- Radical Republicans gain control of Congress and pass the Reconstruction Act of 1867.
- Conflict over approach leads Congress to impeach Johnson.

PROGRESS

- States ratify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
- Republicans control most state governments in the South.
- States start public works programs and public schools.
- Former slaves reunite families, work for wages, and build African-American culture.

COLLAPSE

- War debt and low demand for cotton slow the South's recovery.
- African Americans are terrorized by racist violence.
- Supreme Court decisions undermine Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
- Republican Party is weakened by internal conflict, scandal, and financial panic.
- Republicans withdraw troops from the South to gain Hayes the presidency in 1876.
- Democrats control governments, weaken civil rights, and eliminate public schools and programs.

- *By 1877, had Reconstruction been a success?*