

# CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

## 1) MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

SECTIONALISM: Strong sense of loyalty to a state or section instead of whole country

	North	South
Population	21.5 million	9 million (minus slaves)
Number of Factories	110,100	20,600
Miles of Railroad	21,700	9,000
Bank Deposits	207 million	47 million
Cotton Production	4 thousand bales	5 million bales

Overestimated advantage

## 2) THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

- N 1) California is a free state
  - S 2) Fugitive Slave Law - required that escaped slaves be returned to owner
  - 3) Popular Sovereignty (vote of people) would determine whether territory in Mexican Cession slave or free
- Uncle Tom's Cabin - Harriet Beecher Stowe  
best selling book that influenced people to oppose slavery

## 3) THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854)

overturned Missouri Compromise 1820  
Popular Sovereignty - Allowed people to determine slave or free state in Kansas + Nebraska  
Bleeding Kansas - people for and against slavery rushed into Kansas → violence erupted

## 4) DRED SCOTT V. SANFORD (1857)

- 1) African Americans (slave or free) are not citizens
- 2) Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional (because congress cannot deprive people of their right to property)

## 5) LINCOLN - DOUGLAS DEBATES

- Illinois 1858
- Abraham Lincoln vs Stephen Douglas
- South disliked Lincoln because he didn't want extension of slavery
- "A House divided against itself cannot stand it will be all one thing or the other."
- 6) JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY - Lincoln
- 1859 - Led a small group in a raid to seize weapons + lead a slave uprising
- Unsuccessful but led to more Southern distrust of the North

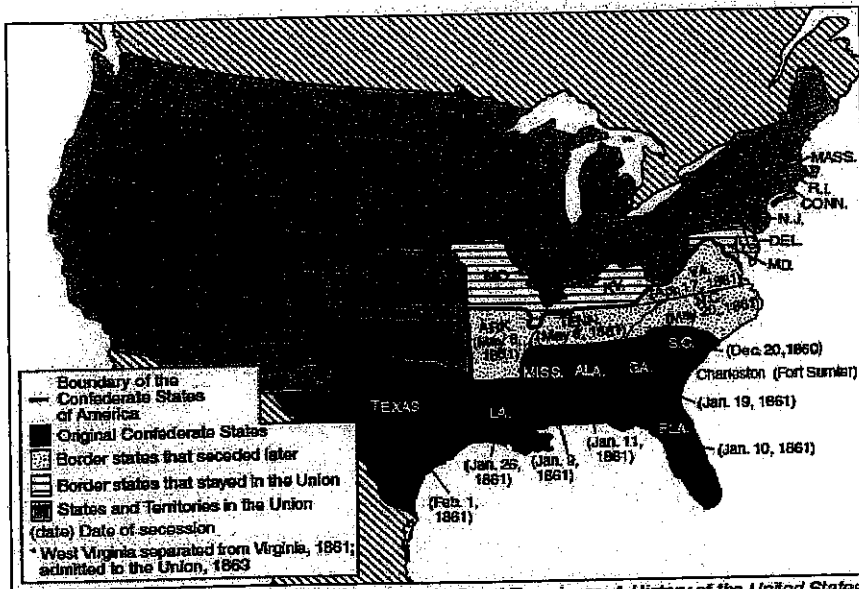
## 7) ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- 1860
- states were divided
- election of Lincoln (opposed to the extension of slavery) drove Southerners to threaten secession

## 8) SECESSION AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

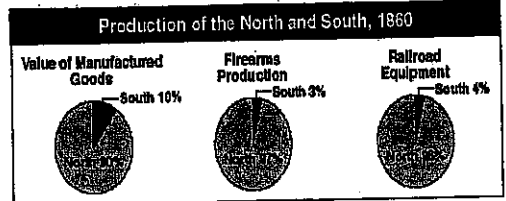
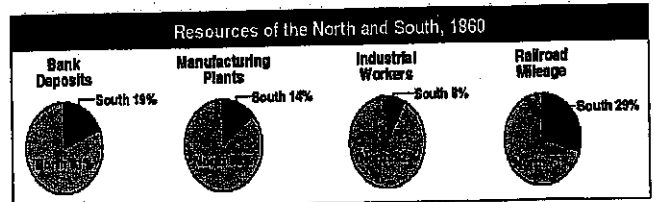
- secede = leave
- December 1860 South Carolina secedes from the Union
- Feb 1861 six more states secede
- Form the Confederate States of America

# THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



Source: John M. Blum et al., *The National Experience: A History of the United States*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981 (adapted)

Fort Sumter -- April, 1861 →  
 Appomattox Courthouse -- April, 1865



Source: *The Americans: In-Depth Resources*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

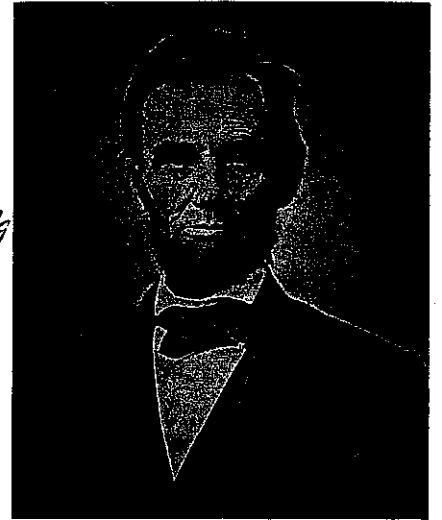
	Union (North)	Confederacy (South)
<b>Leaders</b>	Abraham Lincoln (president) Ulysses S Grant (general)	Jefferson Davis (President) Robert E Lee (general)
<b>Advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• larger population</li> <li>• more factories</li> <li>• more railroads</li> <li>• more bank deposits \$</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cotton production + agriculture</li> <li>• strong belief in states rights</li> </ul>
<b>War Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ships blockaded southern ports → prevents imports</li> <li>• Control Mississippi River Anowanda plan</li> </ul>	Attack Union army repeatedly get support from G Britain + France (unsuccessful)
<b>Major Battles</b>	Gettysburg (PA) most costly battle	Antietam - worst single day of war Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse
<b>Home Front</b>	Production in factories + farms increased; women + African Americans work in factories; Clara Barton founds American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Devastation; inflation; food shortages</li> <li>- legacy of bitterness + new problems</li> </ul>

## LINCOLN'S EXPANDING POWERS

Goal: ★ preserve the union ★

### Executive Actions

- connected to goal
- 1) Called state militias, increased navy, ordered blockade of south, approved funds for military spending
  - 2) ordered arrest of southern sympathizers to prevent secession of Maryland + Delaware
  - 3) suspended writ of habeas corpus
  - 4) Declared martial law (arrest people suspected of disloyalty)
  - 5) Censored newspapers and arresting publishers and editors



### EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS Nov 1863 Lincoln adds the objective of ending slavery to the civil war

### GOVERNMENT POLICIES DURING THE WAR

- 1) federal banking system - est. a national currency
- 2) Transcontinental Railroad
- 3) Homestead Act - Settlement of western lands
- 4) Morrill Land Grant - gave public land to states and territories to start agriculture, arts + military science colleges

### RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Power of Federal Govt Increases !!!
- Secession is no longer an option
  - Bloodiest war in US history
  - South was destroyed
  - Lincoln assassinated
  - Reconstruction

### CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

	Union Troops	Confederate Troops
Total Troops	1,566,678	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

—Garraty and McCaughey, *The American Nation*, Harper and Row, 1987;  
\*Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, Vintage Books, 1986

# RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

What is Reconstruction? *Effort to re-build the southern states and restore the union before civil war (gov. + economy)*

## THREE PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

	Lincoln's Plan <i>-(lenient)</i>	Johnson's Plan	Radical Reconstruction
who?	6	1	7
what?	2	5	4
result?	8	3	9

Using this list of key people/decisions during Reconstruction, complete the chart above:

- ~~1.~~ Vice President Andrew Johnson (President after Lincoln's assassination)
- ~~2.~~ Based on the idea that the Southern states never left the union; pardoned southerners that swore an oath of loyalty; states adopted new constitutions abolishing slavery
- ~~3.~~ Readmitted four states and prepared to readmit other southern states, but Radical Republicans wanted harsher terms so Congress impeached the President
- ~~4.~~ Division of the South into 5 military districts controlled by the army; requirement to grant African American men the right to vote; must ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ~~5.~~ Followed broad outlines of Lincoln's plan
- ~~6.~~ President Abraham Lincoln
- ~~7.~~ Republican controlled Congress
- ~~8.~~ Assassination meant the program would never be carried out
- ~~9.~~ Plan that was carried out to reconstruct the U.S.; leads to bitterness and resentment in the South

## What happened AFTER the war?

### 1) State Governments

- former confederate leaders (mostly Dem) could not hold office.
- Republicans were in charge of state govt. (supported by African Americans)

### 2) NEW AMENDMENTS

- Thirteenth Amendment: 1865  
Abolish slavery in US
- Fourteenth Amendment: 1868  
declared all people born in US were citizens and have "equal protection of the law"
- Fifteenth Amendment: 1870  
states cannot keep citizens from voting because of race, color, previous conditions of servitude

### 3) President Ulysses Grant

Republican  
Grant was bribed by business owners  
Scandals:

Credit Mobilier- bribed congress NOT to investigate bad railroad practices

Salary Grab- Congress voted for a 50% increase in pay.

Whiskey Ring- distillers paid tax collectors rather than tax on product

Results?

**SOLID SOUTH!**

Weakened the political strength of the Republican party → SOLID SOUTH (Democratic party dominates politics in South)

William "Boss" Tweed:

Most notorious figure of political corruption in NYC

### 4) Compromise of 1877

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Speaker A: "Some slaves were freed after the Emancipation Proclamation; others were freed by an amendment to the Constitution. We all know that free men may vote, and we do not need further amendments to tell us that."

Speaker B: "If we pass these amendments, we still do not ensure the rights of the freed people. In states where white people traditionally have run the government, freed people will find it difficult to exercise their rights."

Speaker C: "As a member of the Republican party, I want to see these amendments adopted to ensure the voting strength of our party in the South."

Speaker D: "These amendments must be passed. The passage of these amendments will guarantee equal rights with no further governmental action required."

Why were the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments passed?



RECONSTRUCTION ENDS

5) White Control of the South

1) Black Codes:

4) Literacy Tests:

2) Secret Societies:

5) Grandfather Clauses:

3) Poll Taxes:

6) Jim Crow Laws:

How does the SUPREME COURT respond?

Civil Rights Cases:



*Plessy v. Ferguson.*

Background	Supreme Court Ruling	Impact

How should African Americans improve their lives?

Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Du Bois