

### **Who's Who in The Civil War and the Reconstruction Era**

Henry Ward Beecher

Robert E. Lee

Preston Brooks

Abraham Lincoln

John Brown

George B. McClellan

John C. Calhoun

Dred Scott

Henry Clay

William T. Sherman

Stephen A. Douglas

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Ulysses S. Grant

Charles Sumner

Andrew Jackson

James Talmadge

Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Harriet Tubman

Thomas Jefferson

Eli Whitney

Andrew Johnson

## Introduction

From the earliest days of settlement, variations in land led to different economies. The early colonial period saw the rise of three major regions: the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. These three regions located on the eastern seaboard of North America seldom traded with one another. Instead England was their major trade partner.

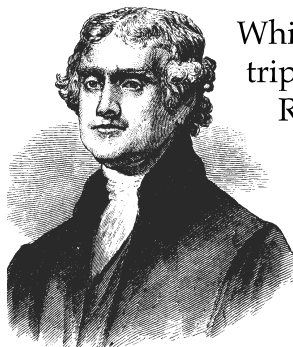
## Re-emergence of Regions

The 1800s saw the re-emergence of the regions, as the country, now free and stabilized by the Constitution, began to develop a new economy. The growth of the nation led to larger regions that started to trade with one another. The Northeast, which incorporated the New England states and most of the former Middle Colonies, used Southern cotton to make cloth and develop a textile industry. The South flourished with its **cash crop** mentality, especially with its increase in cotton production after *Eli Whitney* invented the cotton gin. New to the scene was the western region composed of states west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Mississippi River. This frontier area was made up of many family-sized farms producing a variety of crops, especially grains.



*Eli Whitney*

In its first half-century the United States grew stronger, and its population and area grew as well. In 1776 there were approximately 3.5 million people living along the eastern seaboard. By 1820 more than 10 million lived in a United States that by then stretched to the Mississippi River and just west of the river, in Louisiana and Missouri.



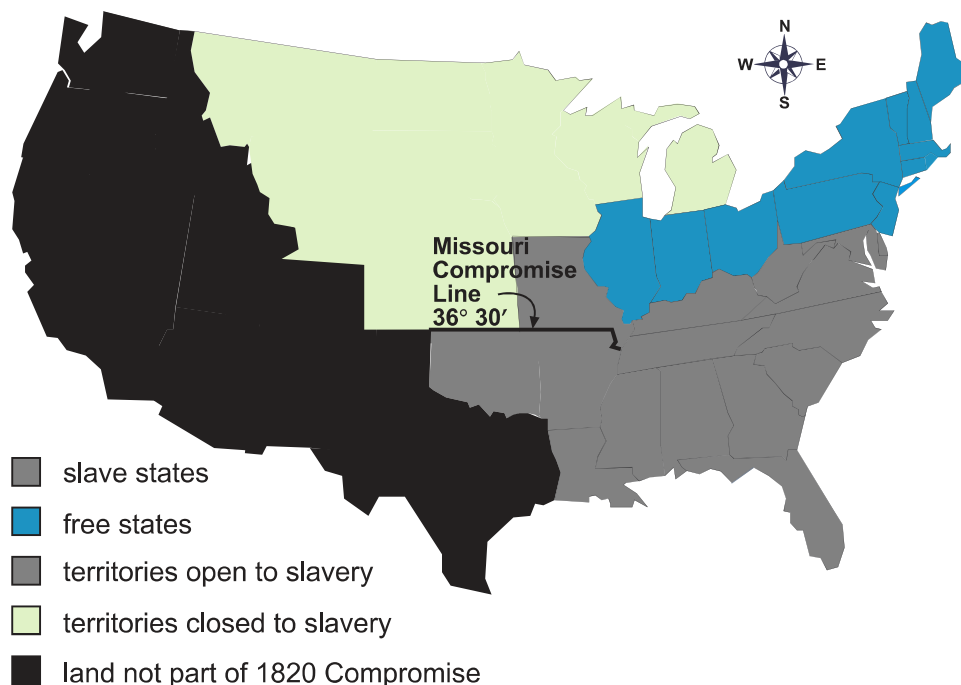
*Thomas Jefferson*

While the population of the United States more than tripled, its area increased dramatically also. After the Revolutionary War, the lands east of the Mississippi River, north of Florida, and south of Canada were granted to the United States. When *Thomas Jefferson* made the **Louisiana Purchase** in 1803, the area of the nation was nearly doubled. This growth in area and population helped to increase the influence and power of the western region. In 1819 Florida was added.

## Missouri Compromise of 1820

In 1819 Missouri asked to be admitted to the **Union**. Northerners objected because the Missouri constitution established it as a state allowing slavery. Of the 22 states in 1819, 11 were free and 11 allowed slavery. This balance between slave states and free states was clearest in the Senate because there were 22 Senators from slave states and 22 Senators from free states. If Missouri was admitted as a slave state, this balance would be broken, giving the proslavery South an advantage in the Senate. Northern Senators feared a proslavery majority would not be good, and Missouri was denied admission. Quickly each side prepared for action, with much angry debate from both sides. Finally, a Congressman from Kentucky, *Henry Clay*, proposed a law to resolve the conflict. Known as the **Missouri Compromise**, or *Compromise of 1820*, Clay's proposal allowed the admission of Missouri as a slave state and Maine, previously part of Massachusetts, as a free state. This allowed the Senate to maintain the balance between free and slave states with each side represented by 12 states. With an eye to other potential territorial disputes, the Compromise drew a line at the southern boundary of Missouri across the remaining land in the Louisiana Purchase. The line followed 36°30' north latitude. With the exception of Missouri, all new states in the Louisiana Purchase north of the line would be free. Any state south of the line could have slaves if the citizens chose.

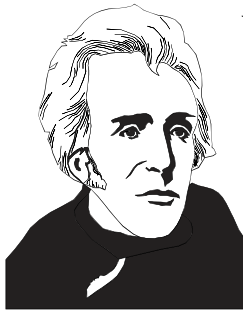
### The Missouri Compromise, 1820



Before Clay's compromise, heated debates raged; issues of power and the right to choose a way of life were challenged. One member of Congress to question slavery was *James Talmadge*, a representative from New York. Talmadge supported the banning of slavery in Missouri. The approval of Clay's compromise led Talmadge to hint at the future when he said, "If a dissolution of the Union must take place, let it be so."

With the resolution of the crisis, former President Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian, wrote about the Missouri dispute. He said that the resulting compromise was "like a fire bell in the night, awakened to fill me with terror." Jefferson, like Talmadge, saw that the Missouri issue was not the end of the dispute but only the warning of worse things to come.

## Nullification Crisis



*Andrew Jackson*

While Missouri finally was admitted as a state in 1821, a new crisis between North and South once again filled the halls of Congress. *Andrew Jackson* was elected President in 1828 and brought to the office his belief in a strong national government with the President as commander-in-chief of the military, as well as the nation. Jackson's strong view of the role of the President helped to aggravate the **Nullification Crisis** of the late 1820s and early 1830s.

The Nullification Crisis started with the passage of the *Tariff of 1828*. This **tariff**, a tax on imports, was an excessively high tax called a *protective tariff*. This tariff was placed on goods that *competed* with American products. Southern states viewed the tariff as a threat to their economy and their way of life since they imported most goods from Europe while European nations purchased Southern cotton. Northern industries whose business was protected by the tariff viewed it as an effective piece of legislation.

Jackson's Vice President, *John C. Calhoun*, was the main spokesman for the Southern states. He called the tariff a **Tariff of Abominations**, a "disgusting and loathsome" tariff, in his *South Carolina Exposition*. This was originally published anonymously because of the author's high position in government. In this document, Calhoun presented two ideas defending the Southern viewpoint and providing the rationale for **secession**, or separation from the nation, in the future.



Calhoun's first point was **interposition**, which meant the state could *interpose*, or place itself between the national government and the state's citizens to offer protection. States needed to use interposition when their citizens were being taken advantage of, as with the Tariff of Abominations. Besides shielding or protecting their citizens, states could also use **nullification**, which allowed them to make any law *null and void*. In other words, a state could declare a national law nonexistent for its citizens. The twin ideas of *interposition* and *nullification* were stepping stones to a more severe option—that of *secession*. The ideas presented in Calhoun's *South Carolina Exposition* are referred to as states's rights, the authority of the individual states over the national government (an idea that contradicts the Constitution).



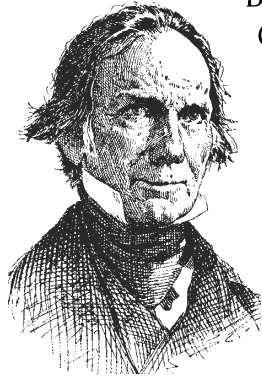
John C. Calhoun

A verbal battle concerning the tariff continued in Congress. Ultimately, this fight was over authority or legal power and who had it. In other words, the debate asked who was supreme in governing the people—the national government or state governments?

In hopes of calming Southerners, Congress passed a new tariff in 1832 that reduced the tax authorized by the Tariff of Abominations. Despite the reduced tariff, South Carolina voted for nullification. In doing so, South Carolina declared the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 as null and void in South Carolina. Consequently, the state would not collect the tax on imports after January 1, 1833. Calhoun did not want to destroy the nation, and saw nullification as a possible way to prevent South Carolina from *seceding* from, or quitting, the Union.

## Olive Branch and the Sword

President Jackson believed in a strong national government and a strong presidency. He saw South Carolina's nullification as a threat to the nation, so he took steps for quick national action. Jackson requested a *Force Bill* that allowed the use of federal troops to guarantee the collection of the import tax in South Carolina.



Henry Clay

Before the Force Bill was signed, Henry Clay, the *Great Compromiser* and the author of the Missouri Compromise, set to work once again. Clay drafted the *Compromise Tariff of 1833*, a new tariff that further reduced the tariff of 1832. He set out a plan to annually reduce the tariff until the tax reached the rates prior to the passage of the Tariff of 1828. Viewed as a package, the Compromise of 1833 combined the Force Bill and the Tariff of 1833. The compromise was referred to as the *olive branch and the sword*. The compromise tariff was an offering of peace—an olive branch—while the Force Bill provided a sword if South Carolina would not yield to the national will.

The threat of federal troops marching on South Carolina frightened both sides. Many were confused at how quickly both sides had reached such extreme views. In light of the Compromise of 1833, South Carolina withdrew its nullification order. Both sides were glad that no blood was shed, but unfortunately, this was not the end of the battle over authority.

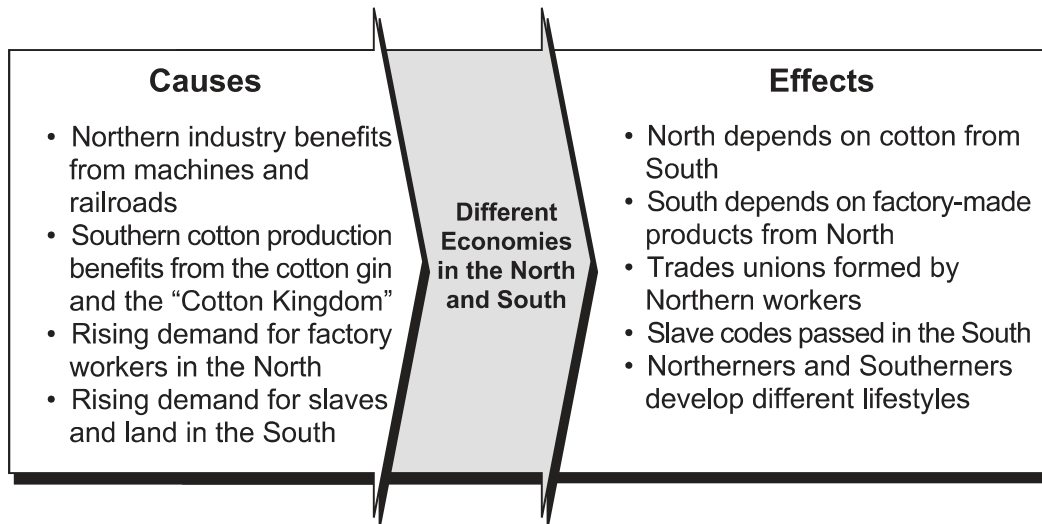
## Mexican War

After the Nullification Crisis created by the Tariff of Abominations, tension between the North and South continued. However, the tension continued at a lessened degree because of distractions created by growth and expansion. The Mexican War, a conflict between the United States and Mexico over the southern boundary of Texas, lasted from 1846 to 1848. This war drew the attention of the whole nation, and especially the South, which was looking for future territory to support slavery. With the defeat of Mexico in 1848, the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* gave the United States the *Mexican Cession*, a massive area which included present-day Texas, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, most of Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

## Different Economies

By the 1840s, the North and South developed two different economies.

### Different Economies in the North and South—Causes and Effects

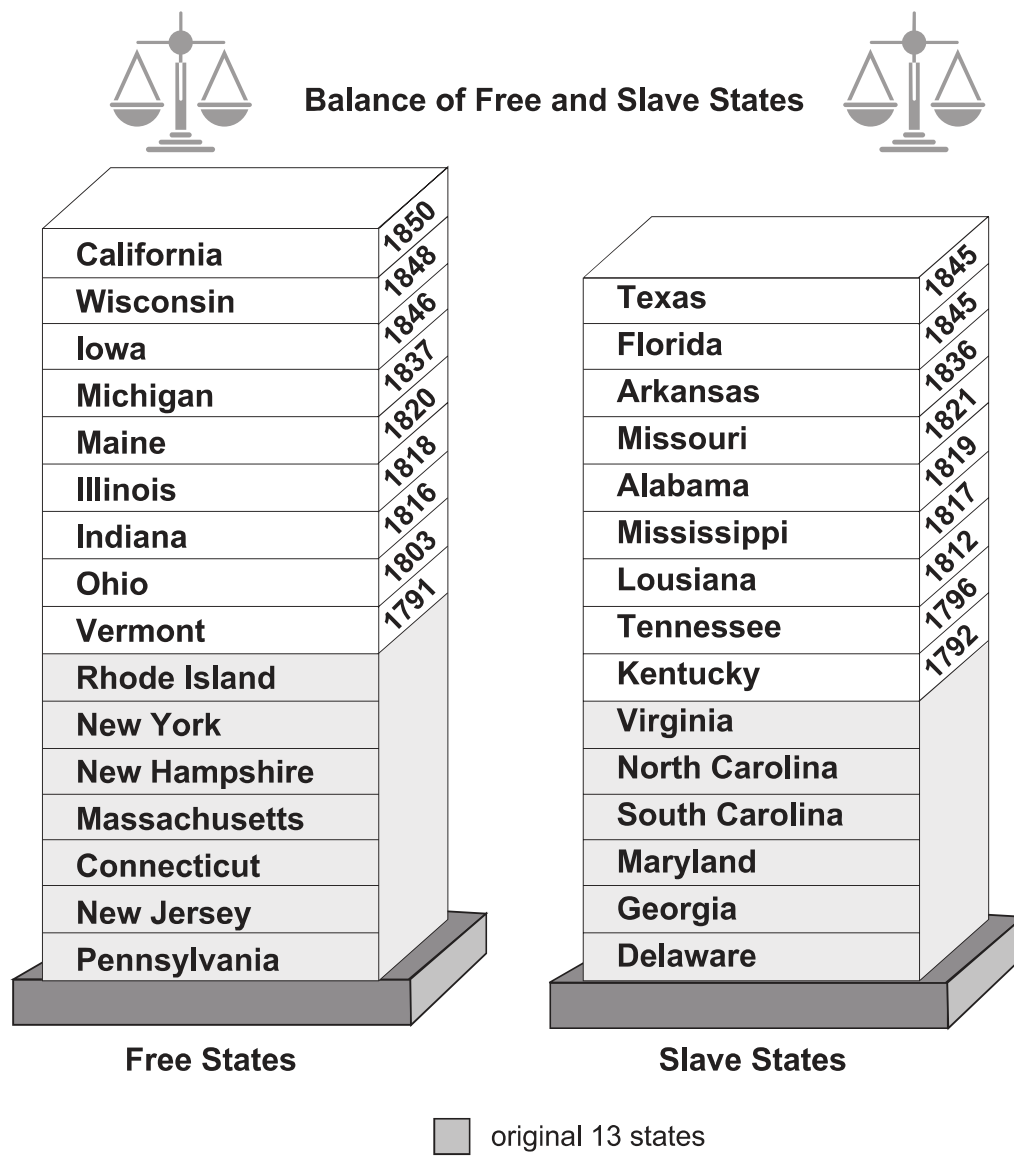


## Compromise of 1850

The *acquisition* of or getting the new lands reopened the debate between free states versus slave states. After gold was found in California shortly after the treaty, thousands traveled to the gold fields, thus quickly giving California enough people to seek statehood. When California requested admission to the union in 1849, its constitution denied slavery, and it looked as if New Mexico would soon follow. Congress refused California’s admission, in part because many Southerners saw California as a potential slave state since most of it was south of the Missouri Compromise line of 36°30’ north latitude. The South forgot all previous compromises and quickly moved to talk of *secession* or withdrawal from the union.

Henry Clay tried once more to work his compromise magic by creating one bill that included many parts that could be passed as separate bills. The major issues in Clay’s **Compromise of 1850** included the admission of California as a free state and Texas as a slave state, while the remaining lands of the Mexican Cession would follow the concept of **popular sovereignty**. Popular sovereignty would allow the citizens of the territory the right to choose whether they would become free or slave states.

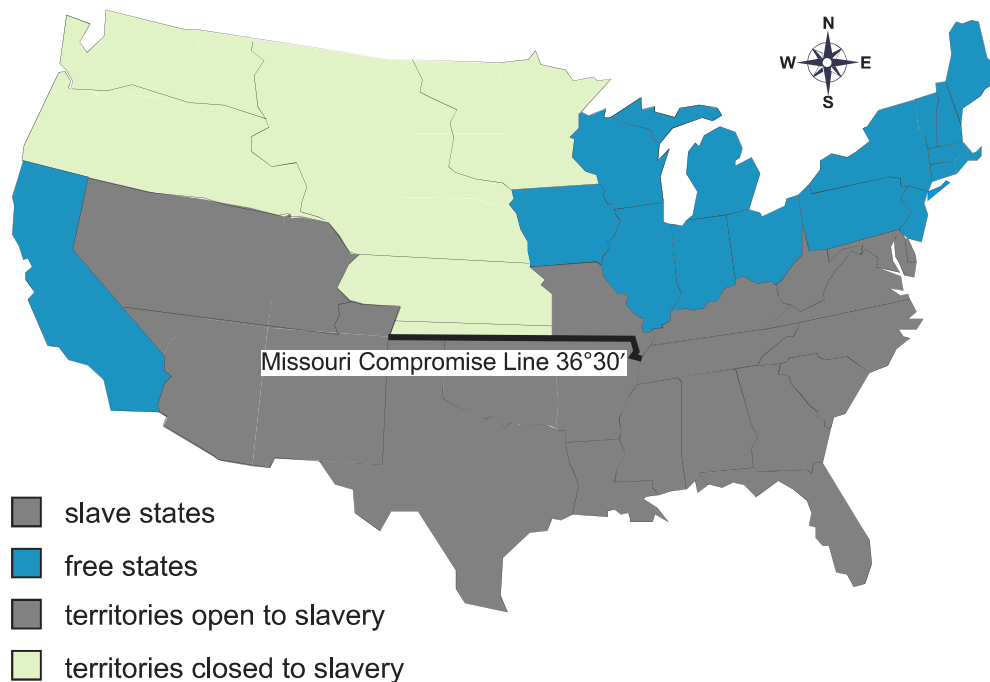
To appeal directly to the antislavery forces, Clay proposed that the slave trade in Washington, D.C. be banned. Many felt that the capital city of a nation that promoted democracy should not have humans sold on the sidewalk for all to see. Although the slave trade would eventually end, nothing was said about abolishing slavery altogether. For those who supported slavery, Clay recommended a stronger **Fugitive Slave Law of 1850**. Southerners jumped at the chance to have federal assistance in returning runaway slaves. Clay tried to provide something for all sides but warned if the differences were not worked out, that the South would leave the Union, and civil war would follow.



Clay's **omnibus** bill (or bill that had to be voted on as one package) failed because it was too big and had too many different pieces rolled into one to pass. Finally, a young Senator from Illinois, *Stephen A. Douglas*, divided Clay's omnibus bill and negotiated each piece as a separate bill. By appealing to individuals and small groups, Douglas was able to get all the elements of Clay's Compromise of 1850 through the Senate.

Although all the parts of the Compromise of 1850 passed, no side felt they had won; in fact, both sides felt they had been taken advantage of. As with the previous situations, people hoped the Compromise of 1850 would heal the divisions growing between the sections of the nation. This time the calm did not last long, making the 1850s a bloody decade filled with tension and conflicts.

### The Compromise of 1850



The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was an important gain for the South, but it sparked a new problem in the North. Many northern communities resented being forced under threat of penalties and jail to help return runaway slaves. Consequently, several states passed personal liberty laws to help citizens avoid the ugly pressures of the Fugitive Slave Law. Even

though these personal liberty laws contradicted the responsibilities of individual citizens established by the Fugitive Slave Law, this disagreement was minor when compared to the tension created by a “little lady.”

*Harriet Beecher Stowe* published her novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* in 1852. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was the first bestseller in the United States. It depicted the lives of Uncle Tom, Eliza, and other slaves on a Kentucky plantation. More than 300,000 copies sold in its first year and more than 2.5 million sold by the end of the 1850s. Still others discovered Stowe’s story about the cruelty of slavery through plays conducted across the North. Stowe’s novel was an attack on slavery and particularly the Fugitive Slave Law.

### Compromise of 1850

Problem/Issue	Concession for the North	Concession for the South
California admission	California admitted as a free state.	_____
New Mexico/Texas boundary dispute	New Mexico received disputed land.	Texas received \$10 million to cover pre-annexation debt.
Mexico Cession Territory	New Mexico and Utah admitted as separate territories (five states).	Popular sovereignty was to be used to determine the slavery issue in new territories.
In Washington, D.C., the fact that humans were being sold openly was deemed unsightly and not appropriate for the capital.	Slave auctions in Washington, D.C., were abolished.	Congress promised not to abolish slavery in Washington, D.C.
The <b>Underground Railroad</b> * aided runaway slaves.	_____	The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 imposed fee arrangements for commissioners who certified runaways.
Northerners rejected interstate trade in slaves and called for restrictions.	_____	Congress would declare that it did not have jurisdiction over interstate slave trade.

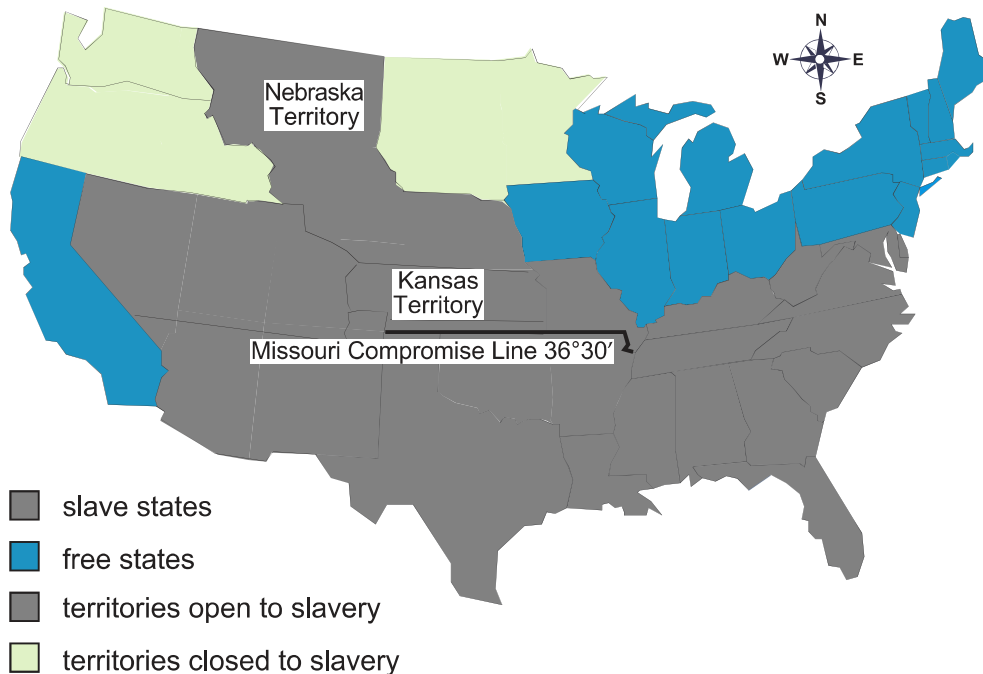
\* Brave men and women formed the Underground Railroad, a secret network to help runaway slaves reach freedom in the North or Canada. *Harriet Tubman*, a fugitive slave and abolitionist, was active in the Underground Railroad after 1850. She helped over 300 slaves reach freedom. In the Civil War she was a Union spy and scout.

## Bleeding Kansas

### Kansas-Nebraska Act

With trouble brewing around the Fugitive Slave Law, new problems began on the frontier in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas reopened the debate over slavery when he introduced the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. The measure proposed that the territory of Kansas and Nebraska be allowed to decide for themselves (*popular sovereignty*) whether or not to permit slavery. This move was a bold step because Kansas and Nebraska were part of the Louisiana Territory located north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  (see page 118), where slavery was outlawed as a result of the Missouri Compromise (1820). Douglas knew that the Missouri Compromise outlawed slavery in the northern portion of the Louisiana Purchase. He also saw the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which called for popular sovereignty, as an opportunity for him and his state of Illinois. Personally, Douglas saw the Kansas-Nebraska Act as a way to win over Southern voters as he began looking to his future and a run for the Presidency.

### The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854







*There was the possibility of new territories open to slavery.*

With the possibility of new lands open to slavery, the South would not forget Douglas, the man who got them the land. Also, Douglas saw an economic opportunity for himself and his state. Congress was discussing a transcontinental railroad that would connect the Atlantic coast and Pacific coast. One proposed route traveled north through Chicago, Illinois and into the territorial land further west—the Kansas-Nebraska Territory. Douglas' bill passed, and settlers began to move to the new territory of Kansas. Very quickly a struggle began as slaveholders from neighboring Missouri and other slave

states moved into Kansas. Nonslaveholders also moved in from free states.

Almost at once, the two groups clashed. For a short while, both groups, proslavery and antislavery, claimed to be the government of the territory. Attacks on towns and retaliation for these attacks led to loss of property and lives. This turmoil caused the new territory to be called **Bleeding Kansas**. Both sides wrote constitutions, leading to disputes over the legal government. Tension and problems in Kansas made news across the country. Leading **abolitionist** (or opponent of slavery) Reverend *Henry Ward Beecher* urged New Yorkers to send rifles to Kansas because he felt they were more important in Kansas than the Bible. As a result, boxes of rifles, called *Beecher's Bibles*, were shipped to Kansas to help the abolitionist cause.

### **The Sack of Lawrence and the Pottawatomie Massacre**

Two of the most violent acts took place in 1856 when the free-soil town of Lawrence was raided. Several days later the antislavery fanatic, *John Brown*, led an attack on proslavery settlers living on the Pottawatomie Creek. The Pottawatomie Massacre left five dead and opened the door for Congress to speak out against the violence. In the spring of 1856, Senator *Charles Sumner* of Massachusetts was beaten over the head with a cane by Congressman *Preston Brooks* of South Carolina for insulting remarks included in his speech "The Crime Against Kansas." Known as the *Brooks-Sumner Affair*, the violence of Kansas reached the capital city. Brooks was

removed from office but later returned to office as hundreds sent him canes with notes to “do it again.” While Sumner was missing from the Senate as he recuperated for more than two years, his speech was widely circulated.

## The Dred Scott Decision

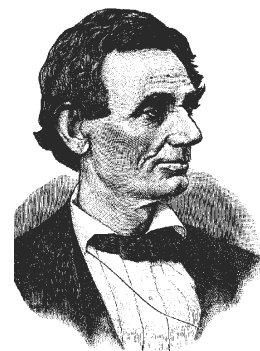
A major turning point in the split between the North and South came with the Supreme Court case known as the *Dred Scott decision* (1857). *Dred Scott* was a slave who lived with his master in Missouri. Scott eventually moved with his master to Wisconsin where slavery was illegal. After Dred Scott’s owner died, antislavery lawyers helped Scott sue for his freedom. They argued that since Scott had lived in a free territory, he should be free. In 1857 the case went all the way to the Supreme court of the United States in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*.

The Supreme Court ruled that since Dred Scott was a slave, and not a citizen of the United States, he could not file this lawsuit. Slaves were considered property and therefore had no right to sue. The Supreme Court also stated that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. The court insisted that only state legislatures had the power to outlaw slavery, and the federal government did not have the power to regulate slavery in the territories.

The South was very happy with the Dred Scott decision while the North was in a state of shock. The issue over slavery was now being debated in a public **forum**, or meeting, to discuss issues of public interest.

## The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

During the 1858 Senate election in the state of Illinois, *Abraham Lincoln* challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a series of debates. Lincoln was challenging Douglas for his Senate seat. In the debates throughout the state of Illinois, Douglas tried to make Lincoln look like an abolitionist, a person who opposed slavery. Lincoln did not like the label of abolitionist but insisted that “a house divided against itself cannot stand.”



*Abraham Lincoln*

Douglas disagreed with Lincoln. He believed a country part free and part slave could get along. He was against the expansion of slavery, not for ending slavery. Again, these debates showed yet another split between the North and South.

Although Douglas won the election, two major developments resulted. First, Lincoln had become a national personality as the debates were covered in the nation's newspapers, and he had done very well. Second, the issue of slavery was continuing in a public forum. Because of Lincoln's participation in these debates, he was ready to run for the Presidency of the United States, which he won in 1860.

As a result of this bitter presidential campaign, Lincoln did not appear on the ballot of 11 southern states. Those states chose to secede from the Union and formed a new nation, the *Confederate States of America*, also known as the **Confederacy**.

### **The Civil War Begins at Fort Sumter**

After President Lincoln took office in March 1861, he received word that Union forces at Fort Sumter, in Charleston, South Carolina were running out of supplies. President Lincoln tried to assure the people of South Carolina that the United States government was only going to send in food and medical supplies. He promised there would be no weapons or troops sent along with the necessary other materials. This was unacceptable to the people of South Carolina and the recently formed Confederacy, which had broken away from the Union in 1860 and 1861.

To the Confederacy, Fort Sumter was important because it guarded Charleston Harbor. The fort could not be left in Union hands. The Confederacy asked for its surrender, but the Union commander would not give in. On April 12, 1861, the Confederacy attacked Fort Sumter, and on April 13, 1861, it fell to the Southern forces. The Civil War had begun.

A **civil war** is a war between people of the same country. The Civil War would divide the nation along territorial and personal lines. Many Americans had families in both the North and the South.

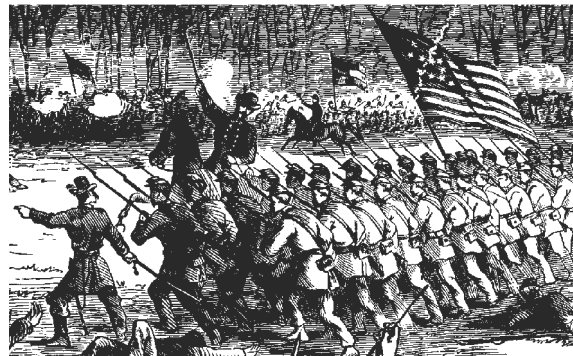
The South was fighting a defensive war. Most of the fighting would take place on its home ground, giving the South an advantage. The North was fighting a more offensive war, attacking the South.

Economically, the South had some big disadvantages. It had very few factories to make guns and supplies. The South was primarily an agricultural society with large investments in land and slaves and few investments in manufacturing. Its railroads were in poor condition and in

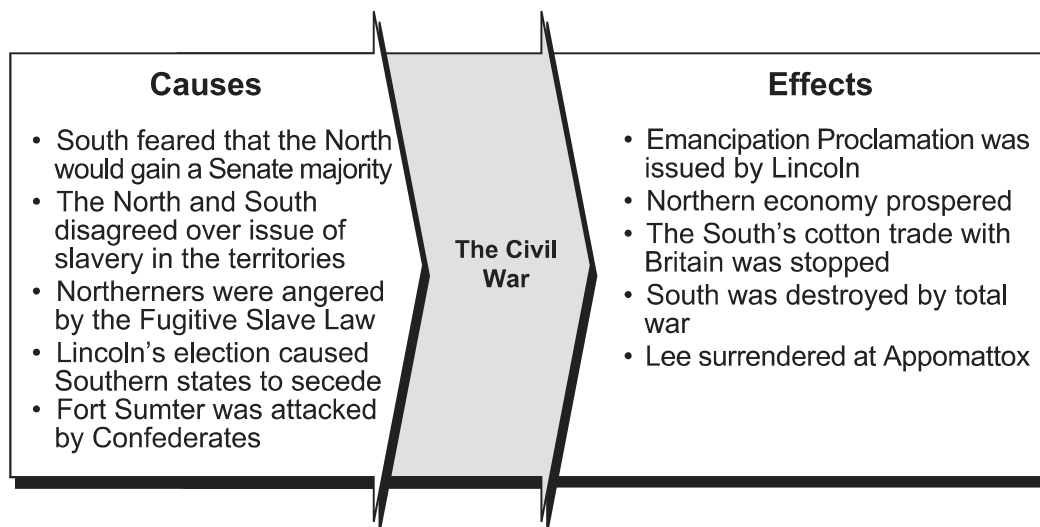
many places could not connect with other railroad lines. The South did not think its railroad transportation was important because it depended on river systems for its major form of transportation.

The North had *ample*, or more than enough, factory production and could supply its army with guns and other materials. It had a very good railroad transportation system and would not suffer the economic problems that the South faced.




Both sides hoped for a quick military victory, but this did not happen. As the war went on, it favored the North, for they had more military men and supplies. In April of 1862, the Union navy attacked and captured the city of New Orleans. By July 4, 1863, the Union had taken Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the war in the West was now all but over. The Union now focused on the East, and in less than two years the war would be over.





### The Civil War—Causes and Effects

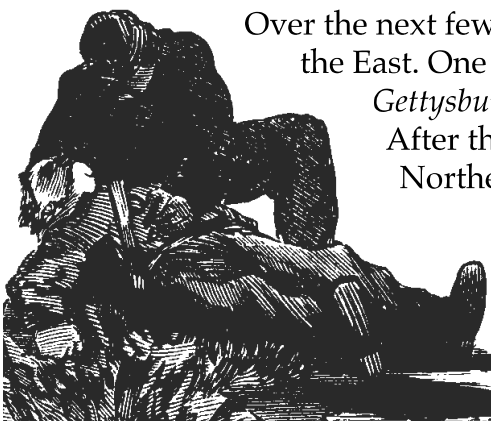


*For four long years, the Civil War pitted the North against the South.*

Major Battles of the Civil War, 1861-1865		
Battle or Campaign	Date	Outcome and Consequences
<b>First Bull Run</b> (Virginia)	July 21, 1861	Confederate victory; destroyed the widespread belief in the North that the war would end quickly; gave the Confederates a sense of superiority.
<b>Forts Henry and Donelson</b> (Tennessee)	February 6-16, 1862	Union victory; gave the North control of strategic river systems in the western Confederacy; closed an important link between Confederate States in the east and west.
<b>Shiloh Church</b> (Tennessee)	April 6-7, 1862	Union victory; high casualties made both sides change attitudes about the war.
<b>Seven Days</b> (Maryland and Virginia)	June 25-July 1, 1862	Standoff; stopped Union General <i>George B. McClellan's</i> advance on Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign. 
<b>Second Bull Run</b> (Virginia)	August 29-30, 1862	 Confederate victory; reinforced Confederate General <i>Robert E. Lee's</i> reputation for invincibility.
<b>Antietam</b> (Maryland)	September 17, 1862	Standoff; stopped Lee's advance into the North; eliminated Confederacy's chance for diplomatic recognition; encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
<b>Fredricksburg</b> (Virginia)	December 13, 1862	Confederate victory; restored hope to and revived morale of Lee's army.
<b>Chancellorsville</b> (Virginia)	May 2-6, 1863	Confederate victory; Confederate General <i>Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson</i> killed; encouraged Lee to invade North again. 

### Major Battles of the Civil War, 1861-1865, continued

Battle or Campaign	Date	Outcome and Consequences
<b>Gettysburg</b> (Pennsylvania)	July 1-3, 1863	Union victory; stopped the Confederate advance into the North; created major blow to Confederates; largest battle of the Civil War.
<b>Siege of Vicksburg</b> (Mississippi)	November 1862- July 3, 1863	Union victory; closed the last major Confederate port on the Mississippi; gave Union control of the entire river; dealt a severe blow to the Confederate cause.
<b>Chattanooga</b> (Tennessee)	August- November 1863	Union victory; gave Union dominance in the West and cleared the way for Atlanta.
<b>Wilderness and Cold Harbor</b> (Virginia)	May and June 1864	Both Confederate victories; caused huge losses to General <i>Ulysses S. Grant's</i> army; turned public opinion against Grant but failed to force him to withdraw. 
<b>Atlanta</b> (Georgia)	May-September 1864	Union victory; Confederates lost key rail depot and industrial center.
<b>Sherman's March to the Sea</b> (Georgia and South Carolina)	November 1864- March 1865	 William T. Sherman's army cut a path of destruction through Georgia and South Carolina; broke Southern <i>morale</i> or spirit.
<b>Battles of Franklin and Nashville</b> (Tennessee)	November- December 1864	Union victories in Tennessee; destroyed Army of Tennessee.
<b>Siege of Petersburg</b> (Virginia)	June 1864- April 1865	Long stalemate ended in Union victory; led to fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee's army to Grant at Appomattox Court House.



Over the next few years, many battles would take place in the East. One of the most memorable was the *Battle of Gettysburg* (1863) in which over 40,000 men died.

After the dead soldiers were buried,

Northerners held a ceremony to dedicate the ground in which the soldiers had died as a cemetery. President Lincoln was invited to the ceremony but was not the main speaker. He did, however, address the assembled crowd and gave a three-minute speech that



today is known as the **Gettysburg Address** (see below). The phrase: “all men are created equal,” repeated from the Declaration of Independence (see Appendix C), represented Lincoln’s feelings as he and the nation struggled with this conflict.

### Gettysburg Address

*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 battlefield 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 cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot 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 may 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, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

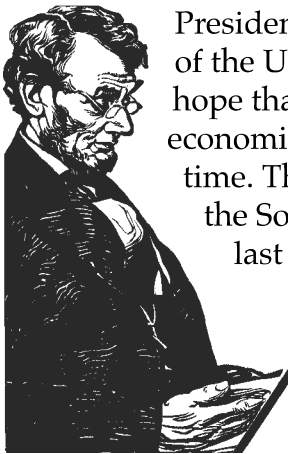
*November 19, 1863*



Prior to the Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued on September 22, 1862. The Proclamation stated that all slaves in states and territories that were still in rebellion would be freed as of January 1, 1863. Despite the fact that no slaves were actually freed on that day, slaves eventually were freed as the Union military took control of more territory in the South.

In the end, more than 600,000 Americans would die in the Civil War, the North would defeat the South, and the healing process would begin. Slaves would be freed, and the nation's territories would be reunited. The time to rebuild had begun. The time of rebuilding is known as **Reconstruction**.

## Reconstruction and the Freedmen's Bureau



President Lincoln had begun thinking about Reconstruction of the Union long before the war had ended. It was Lincoln's hope that the South could be politically, militarily, and economically reunited with the Union in a short period of time. This was not to be the case. The fight over punishing the South and how best to carry out Reconstruction would last many years.

One of the most important aspects of the Reconstruction process was the establishment of the **Freedmen's Bureau**. The Freedmen's Bureau provided food and clothing to the former slaves. It also attempted to help reunite freed slaves with other members of their family. It established schools and provided medical care for more than a million people. The Freedmen's Bureau also helped freed slaves find jobs where possible. In addition to helping former slaves, the Freedmen's Bureau also helped poor Southern whites who also suffered hardships as a result of the Civil War.

The road to Reconstruction would be a long one. Many Congressmen disagreed with President Lincoln and President *Andrew Johnson's* approach to Reconstruction. They thought Lincoln's approach was too generous toward the South. They thought Johnson's plan was almost as mild as Lincoln's. In 1866 Congress took charge of the Reconstruction process.

Congress divided the South into five military districts and forced many social and economic changes on the South. The greatest economic loss to

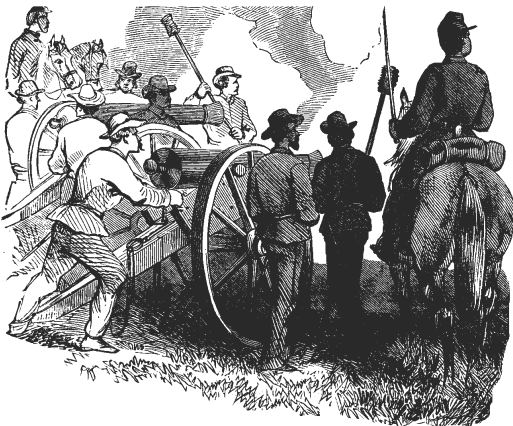
the South had been the freeing of the slaves. Now Southerners had to readjust their economic thinking and working relationships with the former slaves. Using the Northern military presence, Congress was able to carry out a strict Reconstruction of the South.

However, in 1877, Southern and Northern politicians were able to work out an end to formal Reconstruction and military forces were withdrawn from the South.

<b>Major Reconstruction Legislation</b>	
<b>13<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1865)</b>	Freed the slaves; passed February 1865; ratified December 1865.
<b>Freedmen's Bureau Act (1865-66)</b>	Offered assistance such as medical aid, education, and legal services to freed slaves and war refugees; Freedmen's Bureau ended in 1872.
<b>Civil Rights Act of 1866</b>	Declared all persons born in the United States were citizens (except Native Americans) and granted citizenship and equal protection under the law to African Americans (except for the right to vote).
<b>Reconstruction Act of 1867</b>	Abolished the governments formed in the former Confederate states; divided former Confederate states (excluding Tennessee) into five military districts ruled by a military governor; established requirements for readmission to the Union in a congressional attempt to punish the South and prevent Democrats from being elected.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1868)</b>	Made all former slaves of the United States citizens; passed June 1866; ratified July 1868.
<b>15<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1870)</b>	Gave African American males over the age of 21 the right to vote; passed February 1869, ratified March 1870.
<b>Enforcements Act (or Forced Acts) of 1870 and 1871</b>	Protected the voting rights of African American men and gave the federal government power to enforce the 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; protected African Americans from acts of terrorism.
<b>Civil Rights Act of 1875</b>	Outlawed discrimination in places of public accommodation and entertainment; assured the rights of African Americans to serve as jurors; opposed <b>Black Codes</b> which had replaced <b>Slave Codes</b> overturned by the Supreme Court in 1833.
<b>Compromise of 1877</b>	Settled an undecided Presidential election and ended Reconstruction.

## Consequences of the Civil War

- **Political** freed enslaved people; ended secession threat; increased federal government power; interrupted the Democratic stronghold in the South.
- **Economic** strengthened banking system; stimulated growth of the Northern economy and contributed to economic decline of the South; introduced the graduated income tax; created sizeable war debt.
- **Technological** heightened the importance of weaponry in war; led to new military strategies, such as trench warfare; civilian accomplishments such as the reaper, sewing machine, size standardization, and railroads; aided the war effort, leading the way to the Industrial Revolution.
- **Social** disrupted families because of the staggering loss of lives; many disabled veterans; shattered the social hierarchy of the South; new status of the slave population.



*led to new military strategies*



*resulted in many disabled veterans*

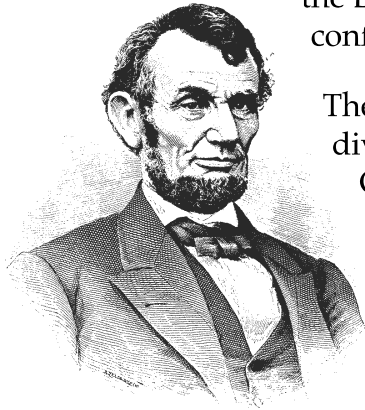


*freed enslaved people*

## Summary

The causes of the Civil War can be traced to a growing conflict between different regions of the United States that developed in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The debate over slavery in the territories led to the compromises in 1820 (the Missouri compromise) and in 1850. These compromises did not solve the tension between the North and South.

Other events, such as Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and the Dred Scott decision (1857), showed that the conflict could not be settled easily or peacefully.



*President Abraham Lincoln*

The outbreak of the Civil War saw the nation divided along sectional lines. The Union and the Confederacy both believed that what each was doing was correct. Both sides believed that the war would end quickly. This did not happen and the war lasted many years. During the Civil War, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that would eventually free slaves throughout the United States.

The issue of how the nation should rebuild became the subject of great debate towards the end of the Civil War and afterwards. Presidents Lincoln and Johnson had different viewpoints as to how the Reconstruction of the United States should proceed. Despite these differences, the Freedmen's Bureau was established and provided food, clothing, and other services to the former slaves.

In 1866 Congress took charge of the Reconstruction process. Congress divided the South into five military districts and forced many social and economic changes on the South. Congress used the Northern military presence to carry out a strict Reconstruction of the South. However, in 1877, Southern and Northern politicians were able to discuss and arrange an end to formal Reconstruction, and military forces were withdrawn from the South.