

Chapter 7 The Civil War and Reconstruction

Section 1 The Opposing Sides

Preparing for War

Union Strengths:

1. more railroad track - movement of troops, food, supplies easier
2. twice as many factories as south
3. well-balanced economy
4. already functioning government, army, and navy
5. 2/3 of the population lived in Union

Confederate Strengths:

1. Many well trained officers sided with the South
2. Only needed to defend themselves, while north had to defeat and conquer
3. fighting to preserve way of life and self-government

Union Military Strategy

- ◆ Naval blockade proposed by General Winfield Scott a.k.a Anaconda Plan

Confederate Military Strategy

- ◆ Prepare and Wait; War of Attrition- inflict losses on enemy until they are too weak to fight
- ◆ Stop exporting cotton to try to gain European support - backfires

Tactics and Technology

- ◆ Improvements in artillery - bullets and rifles, shells, canisters

Section 2 The Early Stages

War in the West

- ◆ Fighting in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee
- ◆ Control of Mississippi
- ◆ Most successful Union forces in the west were led by Ulysses S. Grant

Forts Henry and Donelson - Union gunboats and troops force Confederates to surrender

- ◆ First important Union victory

Battle of Shiloh - Union victory; bloodiest single battle on North American soil to that point

- ◆ Union seizes Memphis, TN and controls all of 2 posts on Mississippi river

War in the East

- ◆ Confederates develop ironclad ships to fight against Union blockade
- ◆ Merrimack - Confederate ironclad ship

- ◆ Monitor - Union ironclad ship
- ◆ McClellan is cautious and hesitant to attack

Battle of Seven Pines - no clear victory, both sides suffer heavy losses

Robert E. Lee

- ◆ Takes command of Confederate forces after General Johnston is wounded
- ◆ Opposed to slavery and secession
- ◆ Refused Lincoln's offer to command union forces because of loyalty to south

The South Attacks

Seven Days Battles

- ◆ Lee and Jackson attack McClellan outside of Richmond
- ◆ Union losses - 16,000; Confederate losses - 20,000; Union retreats

Second Battle of Bull Run

- ◆ Lincoln puts General John Pope in command, orders McClellan's troops back to Washington
- ◆ Lee attacks before McClellan troops arrive
- ◆ Pope and the Union are defeated
- ◆ McClellan put back into command

The Battle of Antietam

- ◆ Lee and Confederate troops move into Maryland; Meet at Antietam Creek, Maryland
- ◆ Union victory; Bloodiest day of the civil war

Emancipation and the War

- ◆ Lincoln does not believe he has the right to free the slaves
- ◆ Emancipation Proclamation - frees all slaves in areas that are in rebellion
- ◆ Some criticized Lincoln for not going far enough because it did not free slaves living in border states or confederate areas controlled by Union forces
- ◆ Some northerners feared emancipation would cause unemployment
- ◆ Emancipation ends any real chance of European involvement

Politics in the South

- ◆ Confederates issue draft, requiring 3 yrs military service for white men ages 18 thru 25
- ◆ Farmers require to contribute 1/10th of their produce
- ◆ Imposed tax on income

- ◆ Borrowed slaves for military labor
- ◆ Resistance to draft (draft-dodgers)
- ◆ Seek foreign help from Great Britain and France who adopt a wait-and see policy
- ◆ Britain allows South to build privateers in their ports

Politics in the North

- ◆ Union is outraged by British support of South
- ◆ Demand \$19 billion for compensation for damages done by privateers and other actions
- ◆ Pacific Railroad Act - to build railroad line from Nebraska to Pacific Coast
- ◆ Homestead Act - offered free government land to people willing to settle on it
- ◆ Income tax - 3% tax on income of people earning more than \$800/year

- ◆ Internal Revenue Act of 1862 - imposed taxes on items such as liquor, tobacco, medicine, and newspaper ads
- ◆ 1862 Congress passed an act that created a national currency called greenbacks (not backed by gold)
- ◆ Lincoln tries to protect slave states that remained loyal: Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky
- ◆ Places Kentucky under martial law for part of the war
- ◆ Establish a draft requiring white men ages 20 - 45 to serve (Northerner could pay \$300 or hire substitute to avoid draft)
- ◆ Opposition to the war: copperheads; Lincoln suspends writ of habeus corpus

African Americans Fight

- ◆ Union thinks as escaped slaves as contraband that they could set free
- ◆ First African Americans built forts, drove wagons, and performed other non-combat duties
- ◆ 10% of the troops that served in the north
- ◆ Served in black regiments commanded by white generals
- ◆ Earned less pay than white soldiers
- ◆ 54th Massachusetts regiment led attack on Fort Wagner

Hardships of War

- ◆ North has advantage in numbers when freed slaves came to North
- ◆ Southern Economy - food shortage, inflation (bag of salt: before war \$2, after war \$60)

- ◆ Northern Economy - prospered because of factories and industries supplying war troops
- ◆ Prison camps - to keep captured enemy soldiers
- ◆ Medical conditions - many soldiers died from infection because of lack of sterilization

Section 3 The Turning Point Vicksburg

- ◆ City occupied by Confederates along Mississippi River
- ◆ Grant makes several unsuccessful attempts to attack Vicksburg
- ◆ Siege of Vicksburg forces Confederates out

Battle of Gettysburg

- ◆ Confederate forces move into North looking for supplies
- ◆ 3 day battle, July 1-3, 1863
- ◆ General George Meade - new commander of the Union Army
- ◆ First day - Confederates are winning
- ◆ Second day - Union army defends its position
- ◆ Third Day - Pickett's Charge, Union wins
- ◆ Bloodiest battle of the civil war

The Gettysburg Address

- ◆ Delivered by President Lincoln
- ◆ Short speech commemorating Union soldiers that had died at Gettysburg
- ◆ "Fourscore and seven years ago..."

Battle of the Wilderness

- ◆ Fighting so heavy that woods catch on fire and burn many to death
- ◆ Grant is defeated but does not retreat
- ◆ Union soldiers happy to have General that is not quick to give up

Battle of Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor

- ◆ Significant Union losses
- ◆ Soldiers protest because of huge loss of life
- ◆ Grant is determined to keep fighting

Siege of Petersburg

- ◆ Grant makes unsuccessful attempt to attack Petersburg
- ◆ 65,000 casualties in 2 months
- ◆ Grant begins siege of Petersburg as last attempt

Sherman in Georgia

- ◆ Uses same tactics as Grant to capture Atlanta
- ◆ Laid siege to the city of Atlanta and forced the Confederates out
- ◆ Sherman's March to the Sea - destruction of Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah
- Sherman captures Savannah

The Election of 1864

- ◆ Republican candidate - Lincoln
- ◆ Democratic candidate - General George McClellan

- ◆ Lincoln wins because Northerners are optimistic after victories in Georgia
- ◆ Lincoln passes thirteenth amendment - makes slavery unconstitutional

The End of the War

- ◆ Sherman invades South Carolina, heart of the rebellion
- ◆ Sherman captures state capitol, Columbia
- ◆ Destroy the South's remaining resources and will to fight
- ◆ Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse- Lee surrenders to Grant
- ◆ Will feed starving Confederate soldiers; confederates will not be punished as traitors

Lincoln's Assassination

- ◆ Did not live to see the end of the war
- ◆ Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, shot in the head at a theatre
- ◆ Booth is chased into a barn and killed

Section 4 Reconstruction Begins

Reconstruction: effort to repair the South and restore southern states to the Union

Two Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan

1. pardon to any Confederate who took an oath of allegiance to the Union and accepted policy on slavery
2. denied pardons to all confederate military and government officials and to southerners who killed African American war prisoners
3. permitted each state to hold a convention after 10% of voters in the state swore allegiance to Union
4. states could then hold elections and resume statehood

- ◆ Critics thought Lincoln was stepping above his duties
- ◆ Radical Republicans thought plan was too lenient; Wade-Davis Act - calls for a majority; Lincoln pocket-vetoes this

Johnson's Presidential Reconstruction Plan

1. pardoned southerners who swore allegiance to the Union
2. permitted each state to hold a constitutional convention
3. required to void secession, abolish slavery and ratify the 13th amendment
4. States could then hold elections and resume participation

Congressional Reconstruction

- ◆ Southern States rejoin the Union
- ◆ Black Codes - laws that restricted freedmen's rights
- Curfews; vagrancy laws - could be whipped or fined if not working; Labor Contracts;

Limits on Women's rights; Land restrictions; Republicans angry at Southern Democrats defiance

Turning Point: Fourteenth Amendment

- ◆ 14th Amendment - all persons born in the U.S. are citizens of the U.S. and guaranteed life, liberty, and property
- ◆ Radical Republicans want to fight for civil rights
- ◆ Reconstruction Act of 1867:
 1. South under military rule
 2. required new elections in the South
 3. states must allow all qualified male voters to vote in election
 4. barred southerners who supported the Confederacy from voting
 5. equal rights to all citizens
 6. ratification of 14th amendment

Impeachment of Johnson

- ◆ Johnson fires Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, defying Tenure of Office Act
- ◆ Johnson impeached by House of Representatives; By one vote, Johnson is not removed from office

- ◆ Grant is elected president
- ◆ Fifteenth Amendment- no citizen shall be denied the right to vote based on race, color, or previous servitude

Section 5 Reconstruction and the Republican Rule

The Republican South

- ◆ Republicans want to prosper from postwar south
- ◆ Carpetbaggers - Northern republicans who moved to the South to try to make money or gain power off of south
- ◆ Scalawags - white Southern Republicans
- ◆ Spreading Terror
- ◆ Ku Klux Klan wants to eliminate Republican voters
- ◆ Congress passes a series of Anti-Klan laws in 1870 and 1871
- ◆ Force Act - banned use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting

Reconstruction Ends

- ◆ Taxed heavily
- ◆ Symbolized corruption, greed, and poor government

- ◆ More freedmen prevented from voting when troops withdrew

- ◆ White southerners blocked Reconstruction policies

- ◆ Northern voters never fully supported racial equality

- ◆ Panic of 1873

- ◆ Election of 1876 - Hayes wins electoral vote but not popular vote

- ◆ Disputed decision

Compromise of 1877 - negotiation between Republicans and Democrats; puts Hayes into the presidency and Republicans agree to withdraw remaining federal troops from the south

Effects of Reconstruction

Successes

1. Republicans achieve goals - rebuild union and repair south
2. stimulated economic growth in the south
3. 14th and 15th amendments
4. Freedmen's Bureau
5. south adopted tax-supported public mandatory education

Failures

1. most black southerners remained in poverty
2. KKK and terrorist groups
3. racist attitudes continue
4. bitterness towards Republican party
5. South continues to lag in industry
6. did not address concerns of farmers wanting regulation of railroads, workers

wanting safer conditions, and advocates
of woman suffrage

- Civil Rights battles continue with women's
suffrage and equal rights