

CIVIL WAR

I. beginning of the war

A. early problems →

<u>Lincoln/North</u>	<u>Davis/South</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authority without war • no mandate (40% vote) • slavery? • save the union! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • left alone • raise an army • finances • European supported(?)

dependant →

B. Fort Sumter (1861): first battle

- 1.) Dec 20th, 1860: Major Robert Anderson moved his garrison to Fort Sumter
- 2.) March 1861: when they ran low of supplies, Lincoln told South Carolina that he was sending a ship to resupply the fort.
- 3.) Confederates attacked on April 12-13, 1861
 - a.) Major Anderson surrendered on April 14th
 - b.) no one died in the initial battle

C. Getting ready for war

1.) raising an army

- a.) Lincoln calls for 75,000 militiamen to put down the rebellion
- b.) Men from both sides were eager to enlist

2.) move states seceded

- a.) Virginia: April 14, 1861
- b.) Arkansas, Tennessee, and NC in May

3.) border states

- a.) Slave holding states that stay in the union.
- b.) Missouri stayed because most of the population was loyal to the union and slavery was not a major institution
- c.) Maryland was put under Marshall Law. They could not secede because D.C. was 3/4 in Maryland, 1/4 in Va (who already seceded)
 - ↳ put under military rule, no state government
- d.) Kentucky government was watched closely
- e.) Delaware was not a concern

II. who had the upper hand?

Northern advantage:

- larger population
- 3/4 wealth
- better industry
- more railroads
- better food source
- viewed herself as a nation
- diplomacy recognized by foreign powers
- most of war was fought in the south

Southern advantage:

- did not have to conquer the north
- France and England sympathized with them
- more unified under a "cause" (freedom/homeland)
- superior military leadership

goals:

- had to defeat the south
- key was a successful blockade
- destroy southern supplies
- "Anaconda plan"

goals:

- only had to prevent north from victory
- wear down north's will to fight
- defensive strategy

Reconstruction

1. Reconstruction:

1.) a series of laws to help the southern states rejoin the union

2.) 3 phases of reconstruction

doesn't solve root of problem
laws can't change hearts

a.) phase one (1865-1867): presidential reconstruction

i. Lincoln 10% plan: 10% of registered voters in 1860 have to swear allegiance to the union for readmission.

ii. Wade-Davis Bill:

- response by radical republicans

- Iron Clad Oath: 50% of registered voters must swear they never supported the confederacy for readmission.

iii. Lincoln assassinated on April 15, 1865

iv. Andrew Johnson becomes president > Southern democrat

- 10% loyalty pledge

- ratify the 13th amendment
↳ abolish slavery

- amnesty for all confederates
↳ blanket pardon over group of people

v. former confederate states meet some of Johnson's terms and are ready for readmission by winter of 1865

vi. Black codes begin to be enacted

- vagrancy laws
↳ homeless people

b.) phase two (1867-1876): radical (congressional) reconstruction

1.) 4 laws define radical reconstruction:

13, 14, 15

Civil War Amendments

1.) Freedman's Bureau (Feb. 1866)

- helped to build schools and hospitals for freed slaves

- beginning of segregation

2.) Civil Rights Act of 1866 (Apr 11)

- in response to the black codes

* president Johnson vetoes both bills.

3.) 14th amendment

- gives citizenship to freed slaves

4.) Reconstruction Act of 1867

1.) divides south into 5 military districts

2.) freed slaves could vote and hold office but former confederate leaders could not vote

3.) created open conventions of whites and African Americans to rewrite the state constitutions and submit them to congress for approval

4.) southern states must ratify 14th amendment

- Carpetbaggers: northerners who went down to the south to help rebuild the governments of the southern states.

- Scalawags: white southerners who supported radical reconstruction

A. President Grant (1868-1876):

a.) 15th amendment: suffrage to freed slaves. (only men could vote)

b.) last of the southern states rejoin the region.

c.) collapse of reconstruction

d.) Rise of the KKK

- restore white supremacy with intimidation and violence

B. Disputed election of 1876:

D R
Samuel Tilden vs. Rutherford Hayes

1.) 1876 election campaign

a.) most bitter in U.S. history

b.) electoral votes were very close

2.) Electoral Commission

a.) Congress creates a commission of 15 to determine which sets of returns to accept

b.) Commission was made up of:

- 5 representatives
- 5 senators
- 5 Supreme Court Justices



HOUSE: D

SENATE: R

3.) Compromise of 1877

a.) Both houses of Congress must approve findings of the commission

b.) A group of Southern Democrats make a compromise with Hayes

- ↳ withdraw the last of the federal troops in the South
- appoint at least one Southerner to a cabinet position
- give conservative Southern Democrats control part of the local patronage
- support generous spending for internal improvements in the South

C. Final Results of Reconstruction

- a.) Sharecropping
- b.) Mill towns and child labor
- c.) Ku Klux Klan
- d.) Stronger central government