



Period 5 Homework

Identifications: Define the terms and their significance to the current unit of study. All terms must be hand written on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Crittenden Compromise
2. Fort Sumter
3. Conscription/bounty jumpers
4. Legal Tender Act/greenbacks
5. Radical Republicans
6. Alexander Stephens
7. *Monitor vs. Merrimac*
8. *Trent* Affair
9. Emancipation Proclamation
10. 54th Massachusetts Infantry
11. Act/Homestead Act
12. New York draft riot/Copperheads
13. Sherman's March to the Sea
14. Appomattox Court House
15. Carpetbagger/Scalawag
16. Ku Klux Klan/Nathan Bedford Forest
17. Sharecropping/Tenant Farming
18. "Mississippi Plan"
19. The "redeemers"
20. Exodusters
21. Hayes Election/Compromise of 1877
22. Freedman's Bureau

Short Essay Questions: In a few sentences answer the following questions in their entirety. All questions must be hand written on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How did the North and South attempt to bring their economic resources to bear to win the Civil War? Why was the North more successful in the end?
2. What was "cotton diplomacy" and why did it fail?
3. Based on your reading, why was Andrew Johnson impeached by members of his own party? What are some specific reasons? Why did the Senate fail to get the 2/3 required for conviction?
4. What was the Freedman's Bureau? What were some of the jobs available? Why did Johnson veto it? What black institutions organized to assist the Freedmen?
5. Why did the Republicans abandon the South in the 1870's? Give an example of the Supreme Court's support for this abandonment of Reconstruction.

Lincoln's First Inaugural Address



MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861

...Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them...

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four

years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it--break it, so to speak--but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union."

But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States...

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority...

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left...

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be..

Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse [trade], either amicable or hostile, must continue between them...

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Questions:

Paragraphs 1-3: What is Lincoln's position on abolishing slavery?

Paragraph 4: What does Lincoln mean when he refers to a "disruption the federal Union"?

Paragraphs 5-14: How does Lincoln respond to arguments in favor of secession? Do you agree with his views? Why or why not?

Paragraph 15: If war does come, who does Lincoln say will be responsible for starting it? Do you agree with his assessment?

Paragraph 16: In your own words, what is Lincoln saying to the American people in this final paragraph?

Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union

The people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1852, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States, fully justified this State in then withdrawing from the Federal Union; but in deference to the opinions and wishes of the other slaveholding States, she forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time, these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration [of Independence]...

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution... For purposes of defense... they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation...

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and... recommended for the adoption... of the Constitution of the United States...

By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by

the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people...

We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused, for years past, to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own Statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its fourth Article, provides as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due..."

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States.

The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the institution of slavery, has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut,

Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have enacted laws which either nullify the Acts of Congress or render useless any attempt to execute them...

Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that Article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction...

We, therefore, the People of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

Adopted December 24, 1860

Questions:

Paragraphs 1-2: What is the purpose of this document?

Paragraphs 3-8: Why does South Carolina retrace U.S. history in this document? Do you agree with its characterization of American history?

Paragraphs 9-13: What specific grievances does South Carolina have against the northern states and the federal government? Do you agree that these grievances are just cause for secession?

Final question: Some modern sympathizers of the Confederacy argue something to the effect that "the Civil War wasn't about slavery, it was about states' rights." Based on what you have read in this document, how would you address this claim?

Civil War, 1861-1865

Advantages & Disadvantages		Leaders
Union (USA/Yankees/North)		Union Civilian Military
Confederacy (CSA/Rebels/South)		Confederacy Civilian Military
Causes		Strategies
Long Term		Union
Short Term/"Spark"		Confederacy
Turning Points		Homefront
Battle/Event	Significance	
Surrender		Non-Treaty Results
Place Date Terms		

CIVIL WAR LEGISLATION

	Provisions	Impact on War	Other Impact
Morrill Tariff Act, 1861			
Homestead Act, 1862			
Morrill Land Grant Act, 1862			
Pacific Railway Act, 1862			
National Bank Acts, 1863-64 & Greenbacks			
13th Amendment, 1864			
14th Amendment, 1865			
15th Amendment, 1866			

Lincoln's War Measures

War Measure	What was its purpose?	How effective was it?	What criticisms did it face?	Your opinion on the measure
Martial law in Maryland & "supervised" elections in border states				
Suspension of <i>habeas corpus</i>				
Union military draft				
Military tribunals (<i>Ex parte Milligan</i>)				
Emancipation Proclamation				
Sherman's March				

Key Points of the Civil War

Battle	Date	CSA General	USA General	Winner	Significance
1 st Battle of Manassas/Bull Run	July 1861				
Battle of Hampton Roads	March 1862				
Peninsula Campaign	March-July 1862				
Battle of Antietam	Sept. 1862				
Siege of Vicksburg	May-July 1863				
Battle of Gettysburg	July 1863				
Battle of Atlanta & Sherman's March to the Sea	July-Dec. 1864				
Richmond-Petersburg Campaign	June 1864-65				
Appomattox Court House	April 1865				

Reconstruction Stations

Answer in complete and detailed sentences.

Station One: Reconstruction Amendments

1. Name and Describe the three Reconstruction Amendments.
2. Which one do you believe is the most significant?

Station Two: Reconstruction Plans

3. What was Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan?
4. What was the Radical Reconstruction Plan?
5. Which one does you believe was the most appropriate?

Station Three: Sharecropping

6. What is sharecropping?
7. What were the negative and positive consequences of sharecropping?

Station Four: Freedmen's Bureau

8. What was the purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?
9. What kind of opposition did the Freedmen's Bureau face?

Station Five: Black Codes

10. What were Black Codes? What was the purpose of Black Codes?
11. Look at the Black Codes and select one that you believe was particularly harsh and why.

Station Six: KKK

12. Why was the KKK formed?
13. Describe the violent tactics used by the KKK.

Station Seven:

14. What bargain was made during the election of 1876?
15. What was the Compromise of 1877 in ending Reconstruction?

Reconstruction Plans, Laws, Amendments, and Effects

Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan	Congress' Wade-Davis Bill	Andrew Johnson's Plan ("Presidential Reconstruction")	"Radical Reconstruction" Plan
Proposed: 1863 Rejected by Congress	Proposed: 1864 Vetoed by Lincoln	Enacted: 1865-1867	Enacted: 1867-1877
Conditions:	Conditions:	Conditions:	Conditions:

Programs passed by Congress to assist African-Americans	Reconstruction Amendments	Political Impact of Reconstruction	Economic Impact of Reconstruction
•	13.	•	•
•	14.	•	•
•	15.	•	•

Negative Effectives of Reconstruction
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1. Which Reconstruction Plan was the most appropriate for the nation after the Civil War? Explain.
2. Did the positive effects of Reconstruction outweigh the negative effects? Explain.
3. What unanswered questions remain regarding "fixing" something that is "broken" in America?

Southern Secession & the Civil War

I. Secession & the Outbreak of the Civil War

A. Lincoln's election in 1860 led to secession but secession did not necessarily mean a civil war:

1. Dec 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded, followed by 6 other states in the Deep South by Feb 1861
2. The Upper South did not immediately secede & "lame-duck" Buchanan did nothing
3. The South justified secession on old arguments: states' rights & protection of liberty
4. On Feb 4, 1861, Confederate States of America (CSA) was formed & Jefferson Davis was elected president
5. Moderate Republicans offered the Crittenden Compromise but it was rejected

B. And the War Came

1. On April 13, 1861, shots at Fort Sumter, SC convinced the slave-holding border states to secede
2. The Civil War was not technically between the slave & free states because of the slave-holding border states

II. Advantages & Disadvantages of the North & South at the Beginning of the Civil War

A. Northern advantages included more people, more industry, more railroads but had to invade the South to win

B. Southern advantages included using a defensive strategy, better military leaders, & possible allies in Europe

C. Plans & Expectations

1. Jefferson Davis chose an "offensive defense" strategy for South with strategic attacks into the North
2. Northern "Anaconda Plan" employed a naval blockade, take Mississippi River, divide the West from South

D. Political Leadership

1. Northern Success—Lincoln expanded his executive powers to keep order
2. Southern Failures—Davis focused on military, neglected the economy, & was opposed by governors

E. South hoped "cotton diplomacy" would get England & France to join the Southern cause; but it did not work

III. Fighting the Civil War

A. From 1861 to 1862, the South won due to better leadership under Lee & its defensive strategy

B. Key early battles:

1. 1st Bull Run (Manassas, VA) in July 1861 was the first battle of the Civil War
2. Antietam in Sept 1862 convinced England & France not to support the CSA

3. The Civil War was the 1st “total war”: new weapons, new roles for women, & new battle plans
4. Both North & South used conscription by 1862 & faced inflation due to excessive printing of “greenbacks”

C. The Coming of Emancipation

1. In 1861, the North only was fighting to preserve the Union, but by mid-1862, pressure for emancipation grew
2. Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* on Jan 1, 1863 & pushed for the 13th Amendment

- a. Freed the slaves in the Confederate states
- b. No slaves freed in U.S.

3. By 1863, both sides faced morale problems: poor economy in South & draft riots & “Copperheads” in North

D. By 1863, the tide of the war changed in favor of the North (1863 was the turning-point year of the Civil War):

1. More industry, railroads, soldiers, & black soldiers
2. Vicksburg allowed North to take the Mississippi River
3. The Union gained its 1st victory in eastern theater at Gettysburg; Lincoln issued the *Gettysburg Address*
4. Sherman began his “March to the Sea” & destroyed anything of value in the South

E. Lincoln won re-election in 1864 after fall of Atlanta convinced Republicans that war could be won

F. Grant forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865 ending the fighting

G. Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865

IV. Effects of the War

A. Social changes: most US casualties ever, new roles for women, no more slavery, less nativism

B. Political Changes:

1. Established supremacy of national government over the states
2. Republicans passed new laws: tariff, railroad land grants, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, & new banking system

V. Conclusions

Reconstruction in the South: 1865-1877

I. Wartime Reconstruction Plans

- A. Reconstruction refers from the time from 1865 to 1877 when the South was brought back into the Union
- B. During the Civil War, the U.S. government was divided in its Reconstruction plans
 - 1. Lincoln favored quick re-admission & pardons to control the South; His Ten Percent Plan was rejected
 - 2. Congressional Republicans believed in “state suicide” theory; Their Wade-Davis Bill was strict but was vetoed
- B. The government had no plan in place when the Civil War ended

II. Andrew Johnson vs. the Radical Reconstructionists

- A. The Andrew Johnson Irony: America’s 1st Reconstruction president was a southern, white supremacist
 - 1. Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan called for provisional governors & state ratification of the 13th Amendment
 - 2. Southerners reluctantly obeyed but passed Black Codes to continue to oppress former slaves
- B. The Freedman’s Bureau was created in 1865 to assist & protect former slaves with aid, labor contracts, & schools
- C. The 14th Amendment :
 - 1. In 1866, Congress passed 2 bills: extension of Freedmen’s Bureau & a Civil Rights Act
 - 2. President Johnson vetoed both, but Congress overrode both vetoes (1st time ever!)
 - 3. Congress passed 14th Amendment to protect the civil rights of former slaves in the South
 - 4. Johnson’s “Swing Around the Circle” campaign to fight the 14th Amendment backfired
- D. Congress passed a Radical Reconstruction Plan in 1867
 - 1. Included redistribution of planter lands, black suffrage, division of the South into 5 military zones
 - 2. But the military was not adequate & Johnson repeatedly obstructed Reconstruction plans
- E. Johnson’s Impeachment Crisis
 - 1. House overwhelmingly voted for Johnson’s impeachment but the Senate failed to convict & remove him
 - 2. Johnson was saved by his “high crimes” argument & Congressional fear of establishing such a precedent

III. Reconstructing Southern Society

- A. Three conflicting interests existed in the South: Southern whites, freed blacks , & Northern whites
- B. A New Slavery: Sharecropping & the Crop-Lien System
 - 1. The Civil War destroyed Southern transportation, plantations, & ended the Southern slave-labor system
 - 2. Sharecropping allowed blacks to be free farmers but it led to debt & liens on their future crops
 - 3. Black codes & violence were used to keep blacks from voting or competing against whites economically
- C. Republican Rule in the South
 - 1. The Southern Republican Party was formed in 1867 of carpetbaggers, scalawags, poor whites, & blacks
 - 2. Many blacks were elected to Southern state governments & as Congressmen in the national government
- D. Gaining Rights for Blacks
 - 1. The 15th Amendment was passed in 1870 to protect voting rights for all Americans regardless of race or color
 - 2. Blacks used the law to protect marriage & gain an education

The End of Reconstruction

I. The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

A. The Election of 1868

1. Thaddeus Stevens' Radical Reconstruction plan led 8 former Confederate states to reenter the Union by 1868
2. America on the eve of the election of 1868 had problems of inflation and Southern "Redeemers"
3. The election of 1868 was a victory for Ulysses S. Grant due to black support & "waving the bloody shirt"

B. Grant's National Reconstruction Plan

1. Grant supported hard money to counter Civil War inflation but deflation hurt farmers
2. Using a limited number of U.S. soldiers to enforce Reconstruction but not encouraging resentment
3. Promoting black civil rights; Ratified the 15th Amendment in 1870, but it did not end literacy tests or poll taxes

C. A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

1. Ku Klux Klan used terror to successfully restrict voting, limit Southern Republicans, & restore the "Old South"
2. Congress passed the Force Acts in 1870 to fight the KKK; led to high black voter turnout in the 1872 election
3. Southern response: Redeemer Democrats appealed to white supremacy & the KKK became more openly violent
4. Grant was not consistent in enforcing the KKK Acts & all but 3 southern states returned to the Democratic Party

D. The Civil Rights Act of 1875

1. The Civil Rights Act protected freedmen against discrimination in public places but was ruled unconstitutional
2. *Slaughterhouse cases*, *U.S. v. Reese*, & *U.S. v. Cruickshank* weakened the 14th Amendment's protection of blacks

II. Corruption in Grant's Administration

A. Rampant corruption in Grant's two-terms, most notably Crédit Mobilier (railroad stock exchanged for favors)

B. The Election of 1872

1. Split among Republicans led to the formation of Liberal Republican Party who wanted to reconcile with the South
2. Despite rampant corruption, Grant was reelected over Horace Greeley, in part, due to the suppression of the KKK

C. Grant's Second Term

1. The Panic of 1873 was the biggest depression to date in U.S. history & Grant did little to help end it
2. The Whiskey Ring (embezzling whiskey taxes) was yet another corruption scandal of Grant's administration

III. The New South & the Rise of Jim Crow

A. The Compromise of 1877

1. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes vs. Democrat Samuel Tilden in 1876 led to a disputed presidential election
2. Democrats threatened a filibuster to keep the Republican Hayes from being named president
3. "2nd Corrupt Bargain" (Compromise of 1877): Hayes won when federal troops were removed from the South
4. In 1877, Reconstruction officially ended as the South came under the control of white Democrats

B. Jim Crow laws allowed violence, segregation, & a convict-lease system to restrict civil rights of blacks in the South

IV. Conclusion: The "Unfinished Revolution"