



# Sectionalism and the Civil War

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

Lesson One (SS8H6a) – The student will *explain* the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War including slavery, states rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.

## The United States Drifts Apart:

As the United States grew throughout the 1800s, very distinct differences developed between the culture of the North and the culture of the South. There were, in reality, two Americas....



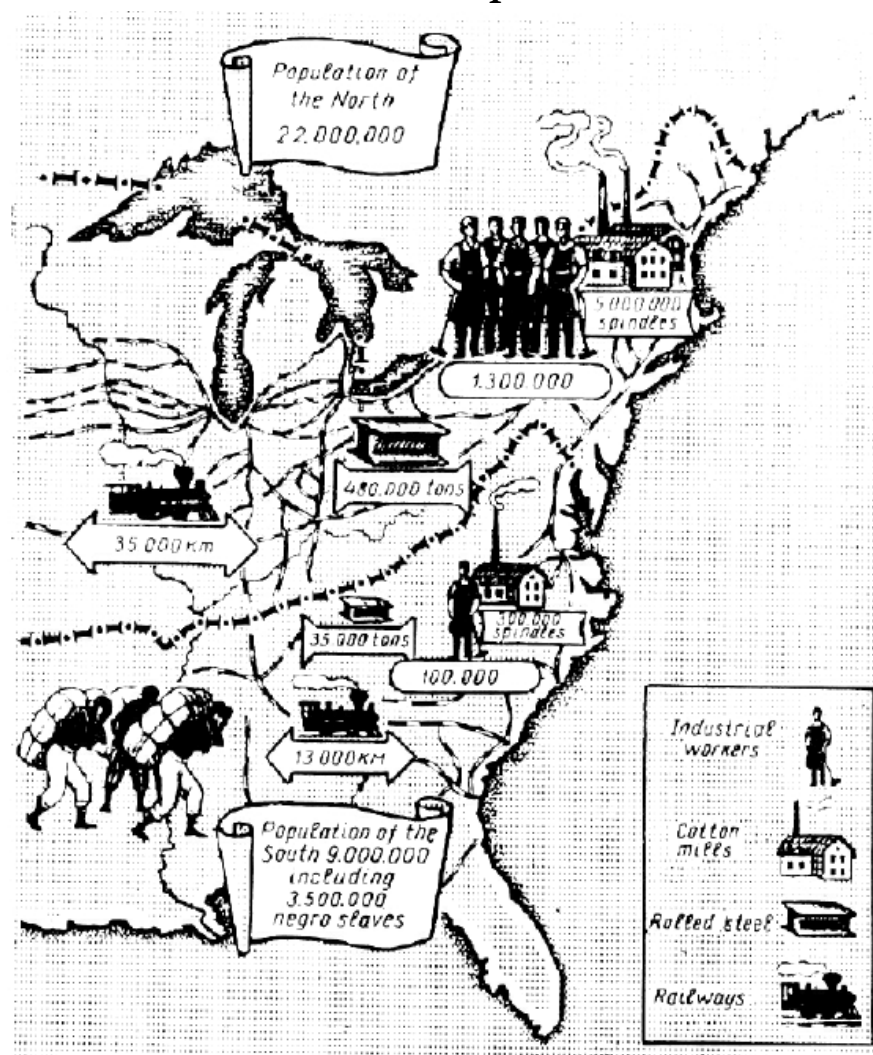
The Industrial  
North



The Agrarian  
South

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Several differences – cultural, economic, and constitutional – caused the United States to drift further apart toward Civil War...



### 1. Slavery

Since the invention of the cotton gin, cotton production and profit grew tremendously. By the mid-1800s, the southern agricultural economy depended on cotton.



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## Georgia's Growing Economy

TIME PERIOD	COLONIAL	ANTE-BELLUM	POST WAR	WWII-TODAY
GOODS	silk, rice, peas, indigo, corn, wheat, tobacco			
SERVICES	spinners, weavers, artisans, trade			

SS8E1 – The student will *give examples* of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.



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## Georgia's Growing Economy

TIME PERIOD	COLONIAL	ANTE-BELLUM	POST WAR	WWII-TODAY
GOODS	silk, rice, peas, indigo, corn, wheat, tobacco	<b>“King Cotton”</b> , corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, honey		
SERVICES	spinners, weavers, artisans, trade			

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SERVICES	spinners, weavers, artisans, trade	<b>Cotton gins</b> , grist mills, textile mills, sawmills; Savannah's port grows		

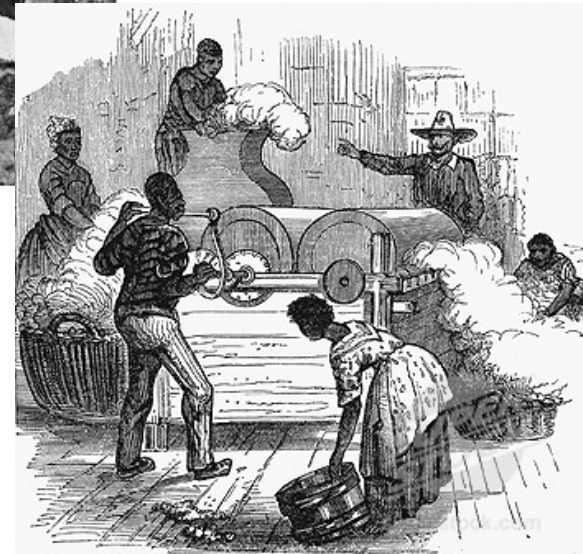
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As the South's dependence on cotton grew, so did its dependence on slavery.



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### 1. Slavery

By the 1800s, slavery was **THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE** (even more controversial than the issue of abortion in the 21<sup>st</sup> century).



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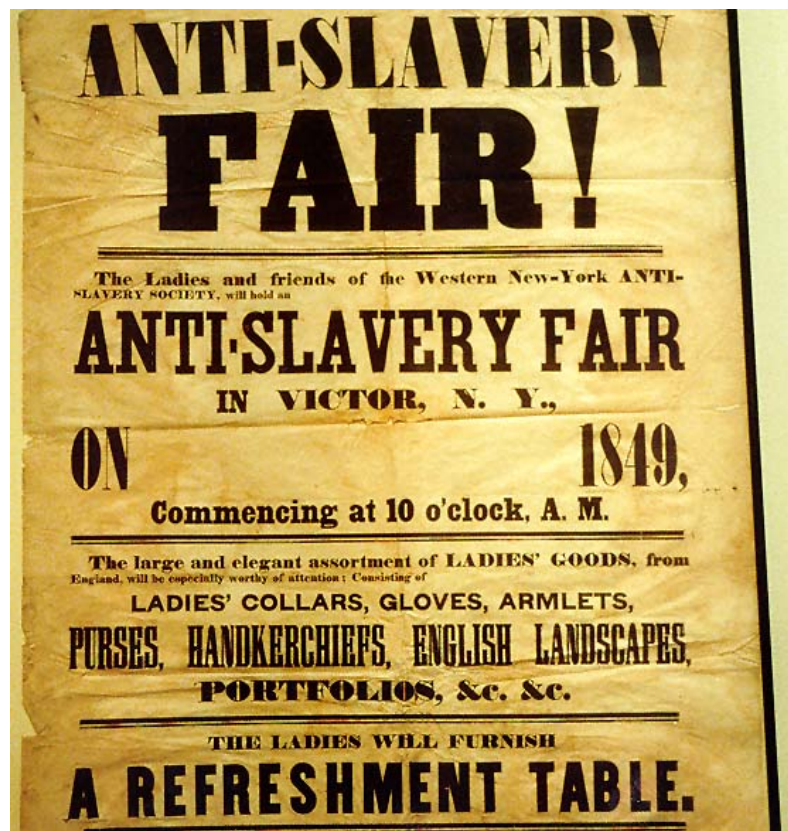
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### 1. Slavery

The North became increasingly opposed to slavery:

- Northern businessmen, who hired workers, could not compete with the unpaid black labor in the south.
- *Abolitionists*, a group of extremists, felt slavery was evil and wanted it to be outlawed immediately.



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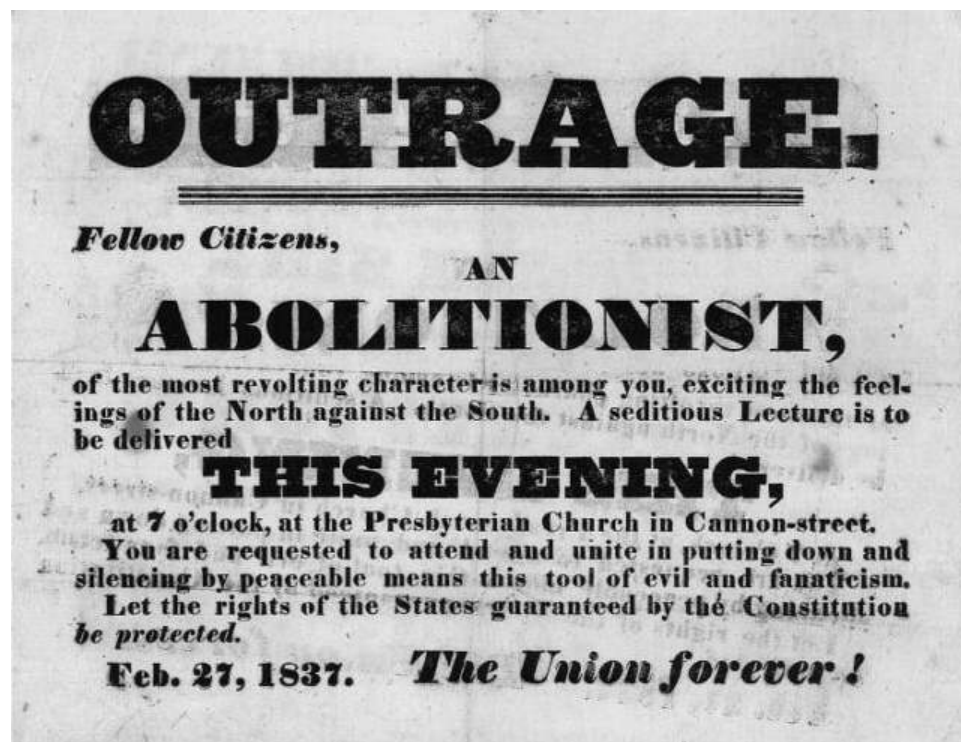
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## 1. Slavery

The South became increasingly distrustful of the North:

- The agricultural South felt that the industrial North was using slavery as an excuse to interfere in their way of life.
- Southerners believed abolitionists were encouraging blacks to rebel against, and even kill, white southerners.



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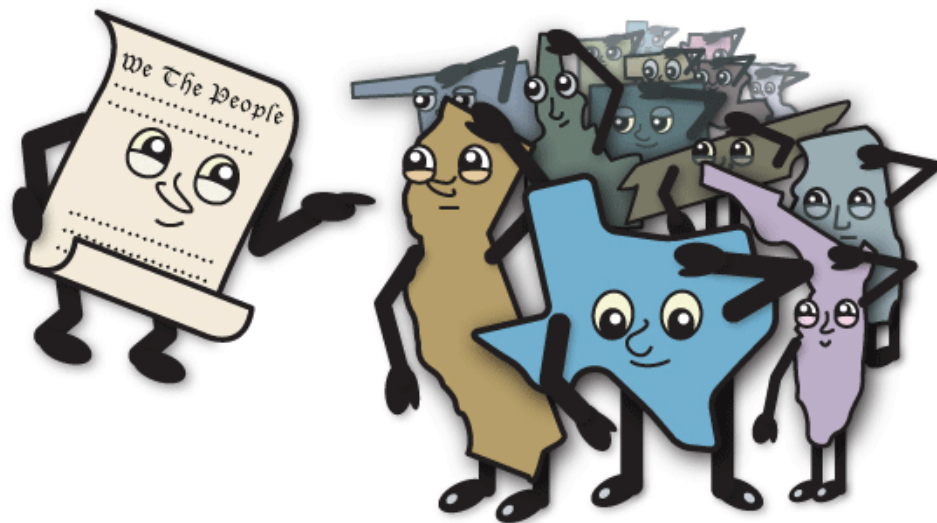
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## 2. States' Rights

Northerners and Southerners began to have different opinions on *regionalism* and *nationalism*:

- Most northerners held to the concept of *nationalism*, that the interests of the nation were more important than the interests of the states.
- Most southerners held to the concept of *regionalism*, that the interests of the state or region were more important.



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## 2. States' Rights

Southerners began to feel, more and more, that the northerners were using issues, like slavery and *tariffs*, as excuses to interfere in the Southern way of life and to control the South...



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## 2. States' Rights

- In the 1800s, as more factories were being built in the North, Northerners wanted the South to buy Northern goods.
- Southerners preferred to buy European goods because they were often cheaper.
- To force the South to buy from the North, Congress would often tax European imports (tariffs) to make them too expensive.

**SOUTHERNERS HATED TARIFFS!!! IN 1828, THE ISSUE OF TARIFFS BECAME A NATIONAL CRISIS!!!**

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## 2. States' Rights

- In 1828, Congress passed an tariff so high, Southerners called it the “tariff of abominations.”
- South Carolina, the most radical of all Southern states, passed a law called the Ordinance of Nullification, declaring that the 1828 tariff would not apply to the state of South Carolina.
- President Andrew Jackson, a Southerner, ordered S.C. to change the law or face invasion.

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## 2. States' Rights

- S.C. withdrew their nullification law and Congress lowered the 1828 tariff, but the North and South had grown to distrust each other more.
- Southerners felt betrayed by Andrew Jackson and he was denounced in every southern state (except in Georgia, where he was always popular).



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ANGER AND DISTRUST  
BETWEEN THE NORTH AND  
SOUTH CONTINUED TO  
GROW!!!



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What do you remember about...  
...the causes of the Civil War???

1. The North was becoming an economy based on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Southern economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A tax on an imported good is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The idea that a state can declare a federal law invalid is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The idea that the interests of the nation are most important is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. During the 1800s, the south's most important cash crop was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The President who "betrayed" the South during the crisis of 1828 was \_\_\_\_\_.

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**As trouble continued to grow between North and South, several compromises delayed the outbreak of war...**



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### **1. The Missouri Compromise**

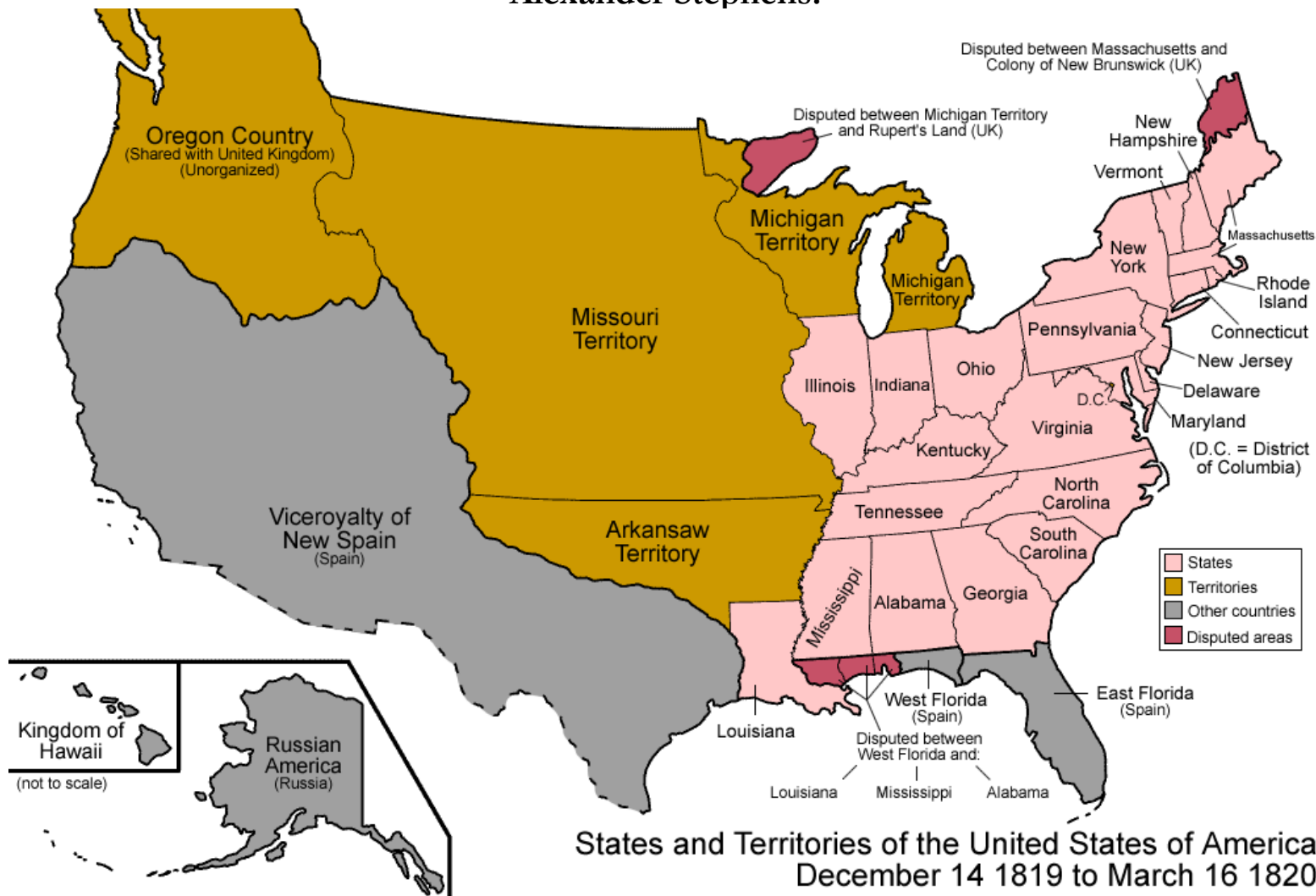
- **By 1820, the North's population had grown so much that it had gained control of the House of Representatives.**
- **There were, however, an equal number of slave states and free states, so the North and South had an equal number of Senators.**



**\* The South came to believe that in order to maintain any say in Congress, they had to have at least an equal number of states as the North.**

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### 1. The Missouri Compromise

- In 1820, Missouri applied for admission to the United States as a slave state.
- The North refused to allow Missouri to be admitted, because it would give the South a majority in the Senate.
- Senator Henry Clay from Kentucky offered a Compromise that both sides could agree on.



\* Over the next 30 years, Henry Clay would gain a reputation as the “Great Compromiser.”

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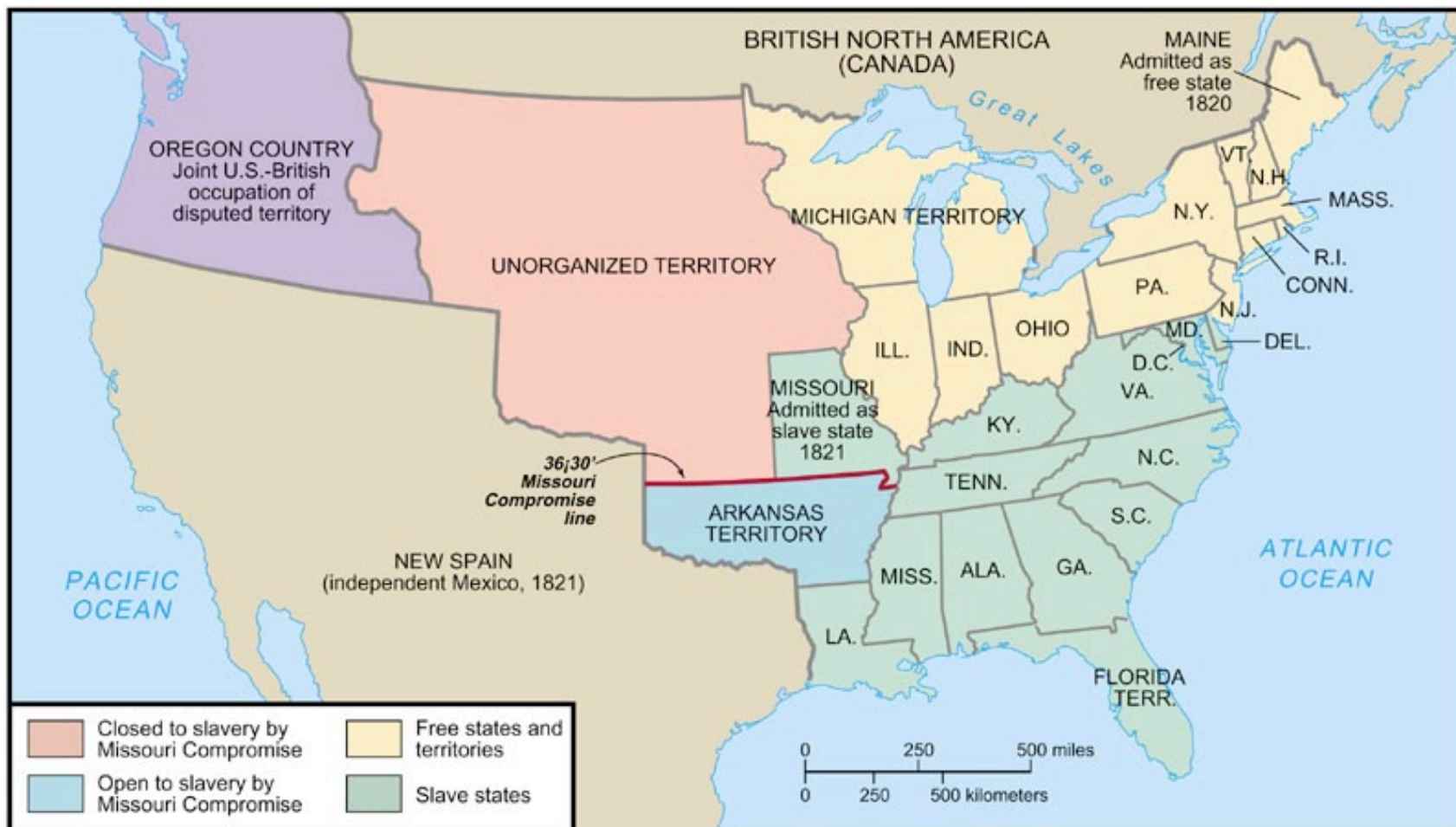
### **1. The Missouri Compromise**

- **Missouri was admitted to the United States as a slave state.**
- **Maine was created from land belonging to Massachusetts and was admitted to the Union as a free state.**
- **Congress agreed that, in the future, slavery would not be allowed in states north of the 36°30' line of latitude.**



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**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821**

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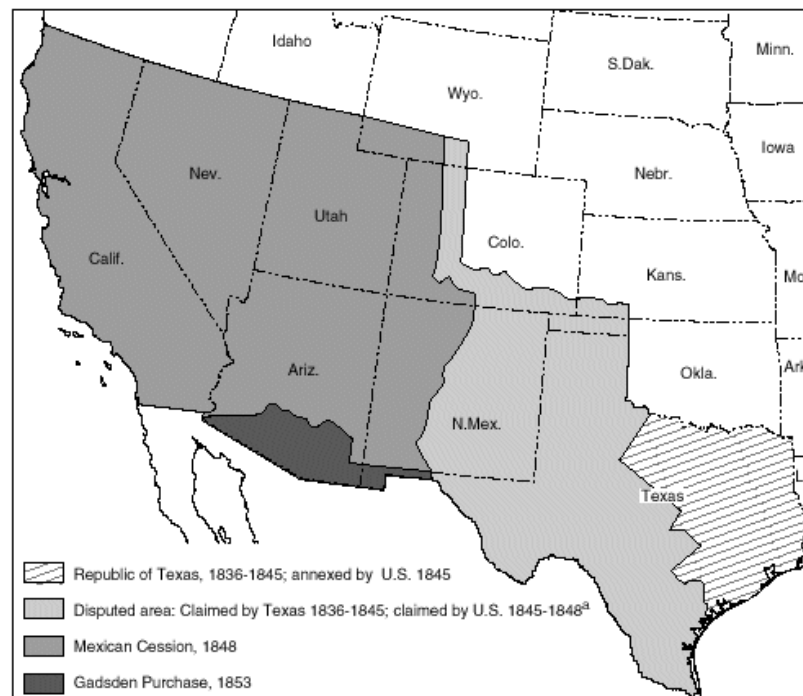


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## 2. The Compromise of 1850

- Controversy exploded again after the United States defeated Mexico in the Mexican-American War in 1848.
- The North wanted to prevent slavery from spreading into lands won from Mexico, even though most of it was below  $36^{\circ}30'$ .



<sup>a</sup>When Texas was officially recognized as a state in 1845, it included the light-gray area, which was also claimed by México. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resolved this dispute, with Texas claiming the disputed land. In 1850, Texas transferred part of this land to the federal government, which became the eastern portion of the territory of New Mexico.

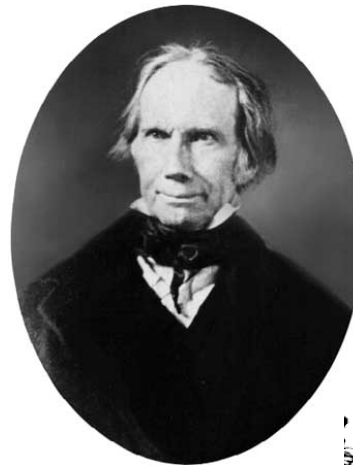
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## 2. The Compromise of 1850

- Once again, Henry Clay, the “Great Compromiser,” came up with a Compromise:
  - California was admitted to the Union as a free state, but other lands would be open to slavery.
  - The slave trade was abolished in the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.
  - A very strict *fugitive slave act* was passed, punishing those helping escaped slaves and forcing the North to return escaped slaves



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## 2. The Compromise of 1850

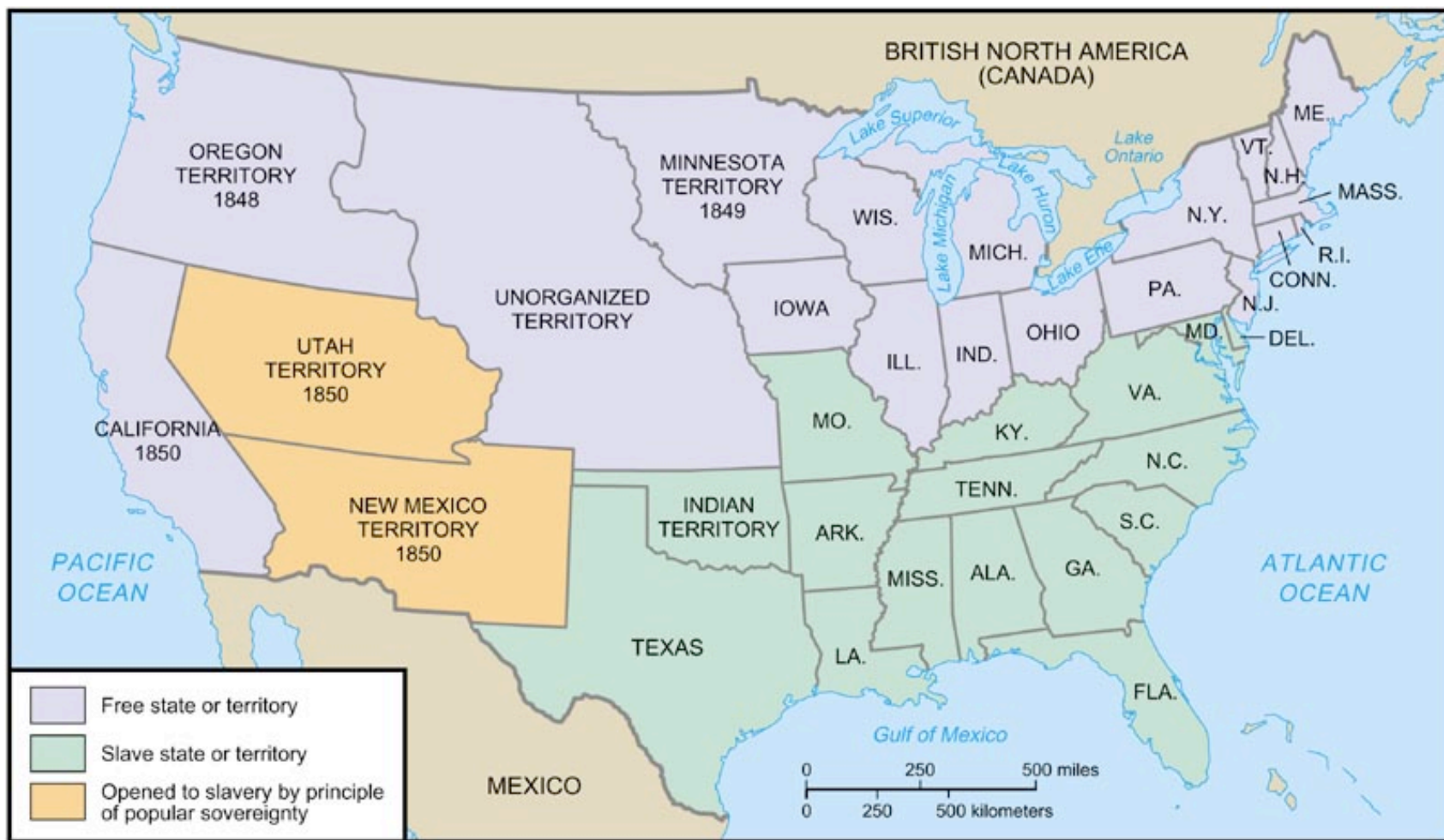
- Many Georgians felt that the Compromise of 1850 violated Southern rights. The Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Platform, was stated that Georgia would only agree to the Compromise if:
  - The North stopped trying to ban slavery in new territories.
  - The North strictly enforced the Fugitive Slave Act.



\* If the North didn't keep their part of the Compromise, Georgia warned that they would *secede* from the United States.

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### THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

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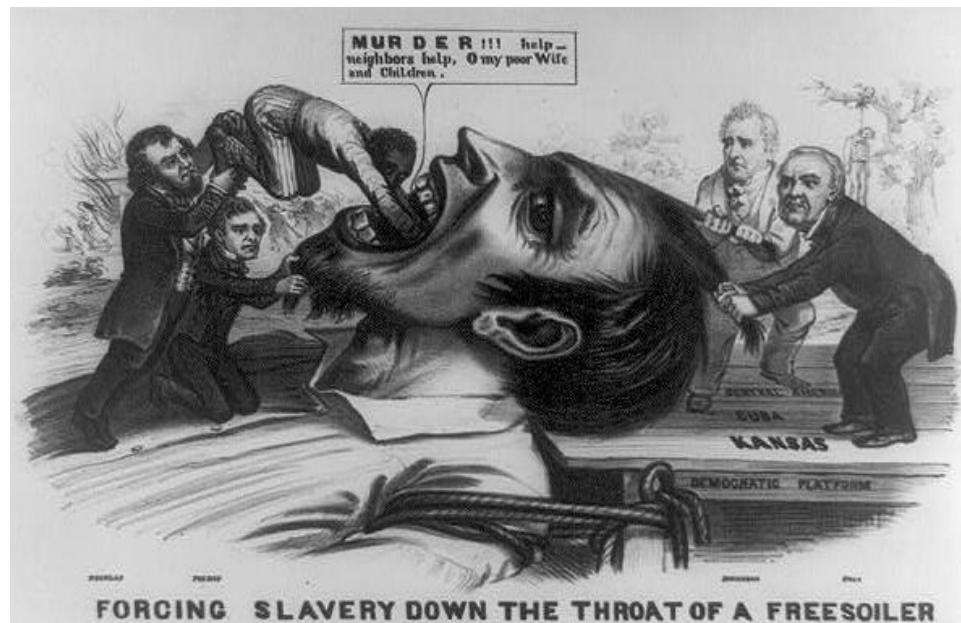


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### 3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Controversy exploded again in 1854 when Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, allowing the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska to choose if they wanted to have slaves.
- Northerners complained that slavery was supposed to be outlawed north of 36°30'.



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### **3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- An actual war broke out between anti-slavery citizens and pro-slavery citizens in Kansas.**
- Over the next several years, over 200 people were killed.**
- Kansas became known as “Bleeding Kansas.”**



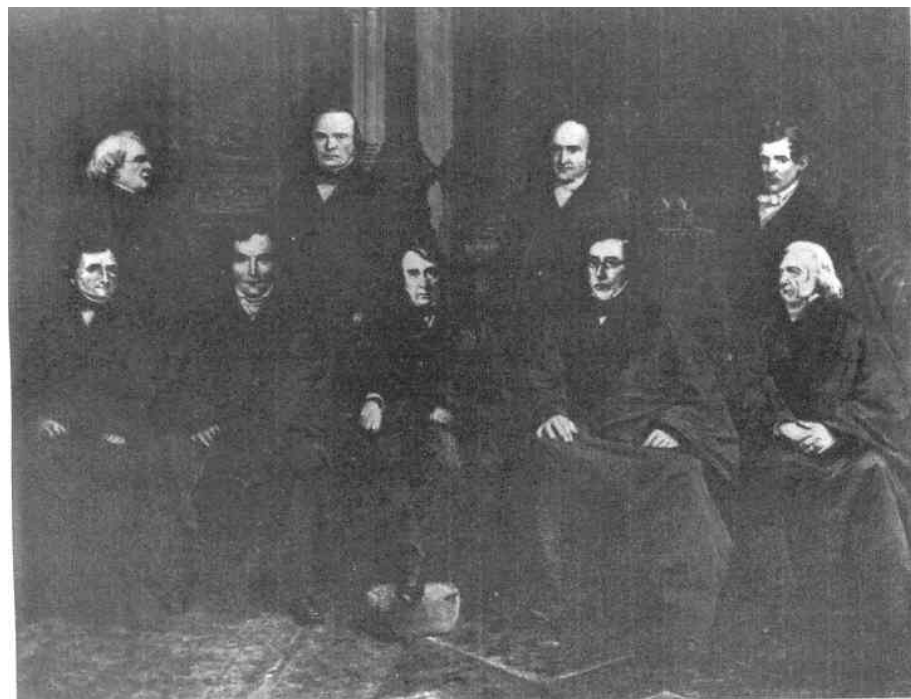
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#### 4. The Dred Scott Case

- In 1857, the Supreme Court destroyed all of the Compromises of the previous 30 years with the *Dred Scott* decision.



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#### 4. The Dred Scott Case

- A slave, Dred Scott, sued in court for his freedom, arguing that he had become free when he and his master lived in Illinois, a free state.
- The Supreme Court ruled:
  - Slaves were property, not citizens, and could not sue in court
  - Congress could not regulate private property (such as slaves), therefore...
  - ...all states were slave states!!!



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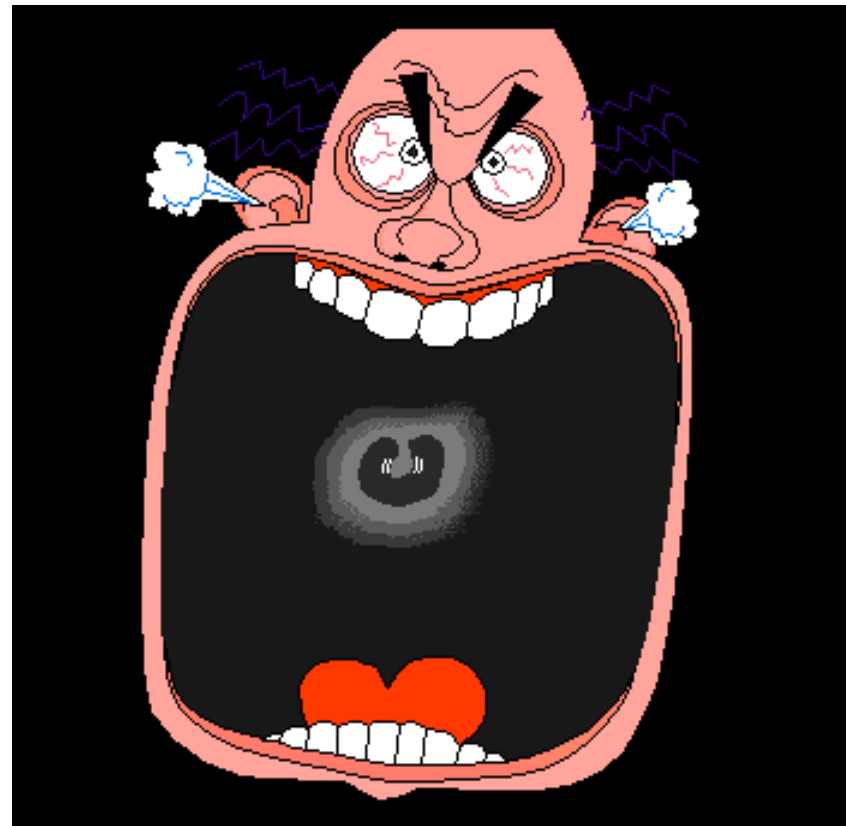
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#### 4. The Dred Scott Case

**THE NORTH WAS  
OUTRAGED!!!**

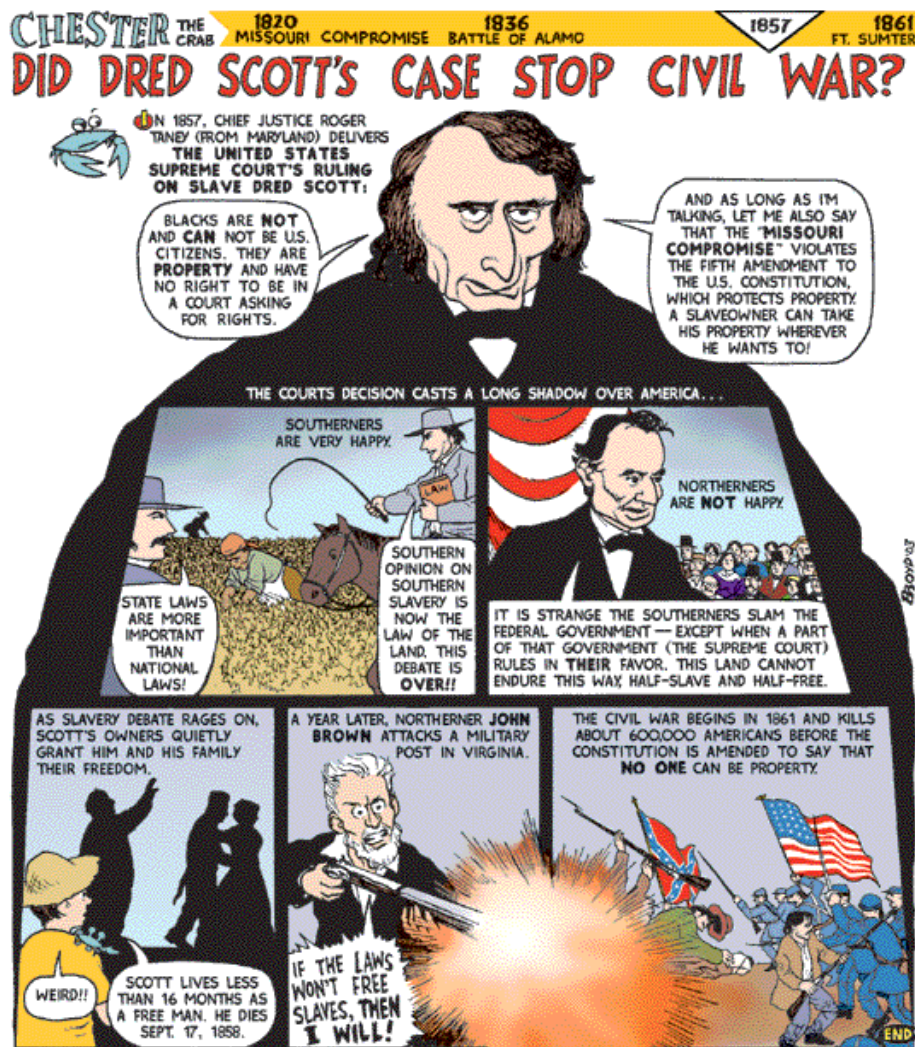
They determined that they would, never again, compromise with the South.



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**What do you remember about...  
...the Compromises of the 1800s???**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Georgia will stay in the Union if the North enforces the Fugitive Slave Act.                                   | A. Dred Scott case     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No slaves permitted north of the 36°30' latitude line.   | B. Compromise of 1850  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. California admitted as a free state; Fugitive Slave Act passed; slavery banned in Washington, D.C.             | C. Missouri Compromise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Citizens may determine for themselves if they will allow slavery.  | D. Georgia Platform    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Slaves are not citizens and cannot sue in court; Congress may not regulate private property, including slaves. | E. Kansas-Nebraska Act |

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**The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”**

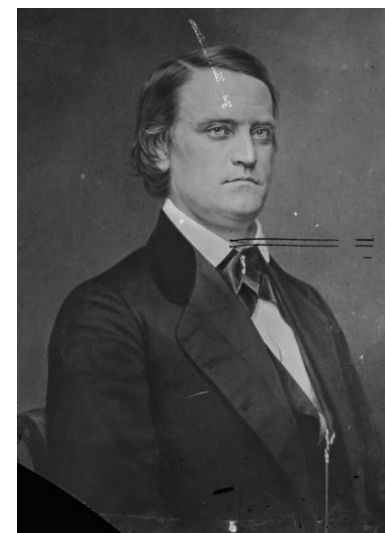
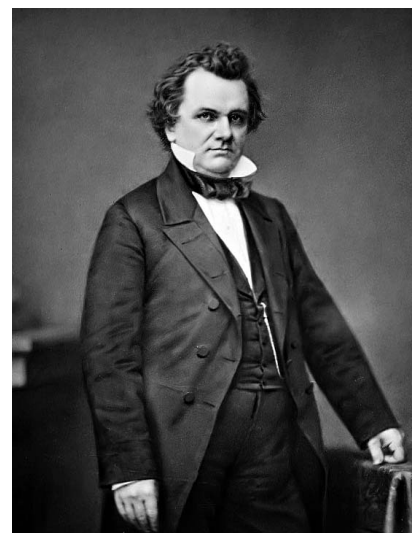
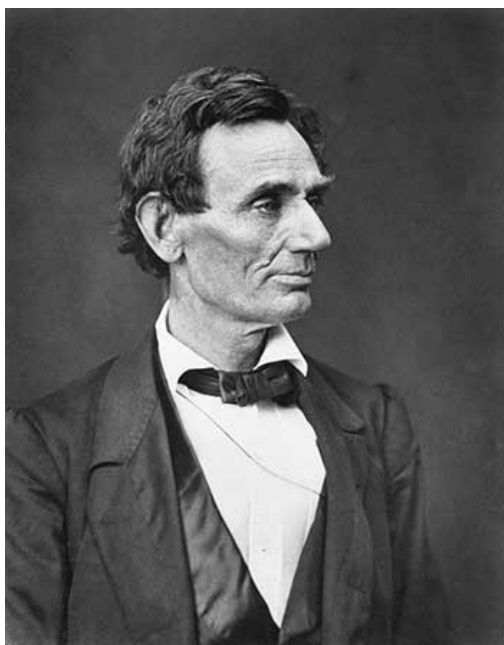


SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

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**The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”**

- Those opposing slavery, mostly Northerners, joined the new Republican Party and supported Abraham Lincoln.
- Democrats were split:
  - Northern Democrats supported Stephen Douglas of Illinois
  - Southern Democrats supported U.S. Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky



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The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- Many states of the South threatened to *secede* from the Union if Abraham Lincoln, a “black Republican,” were elected President.

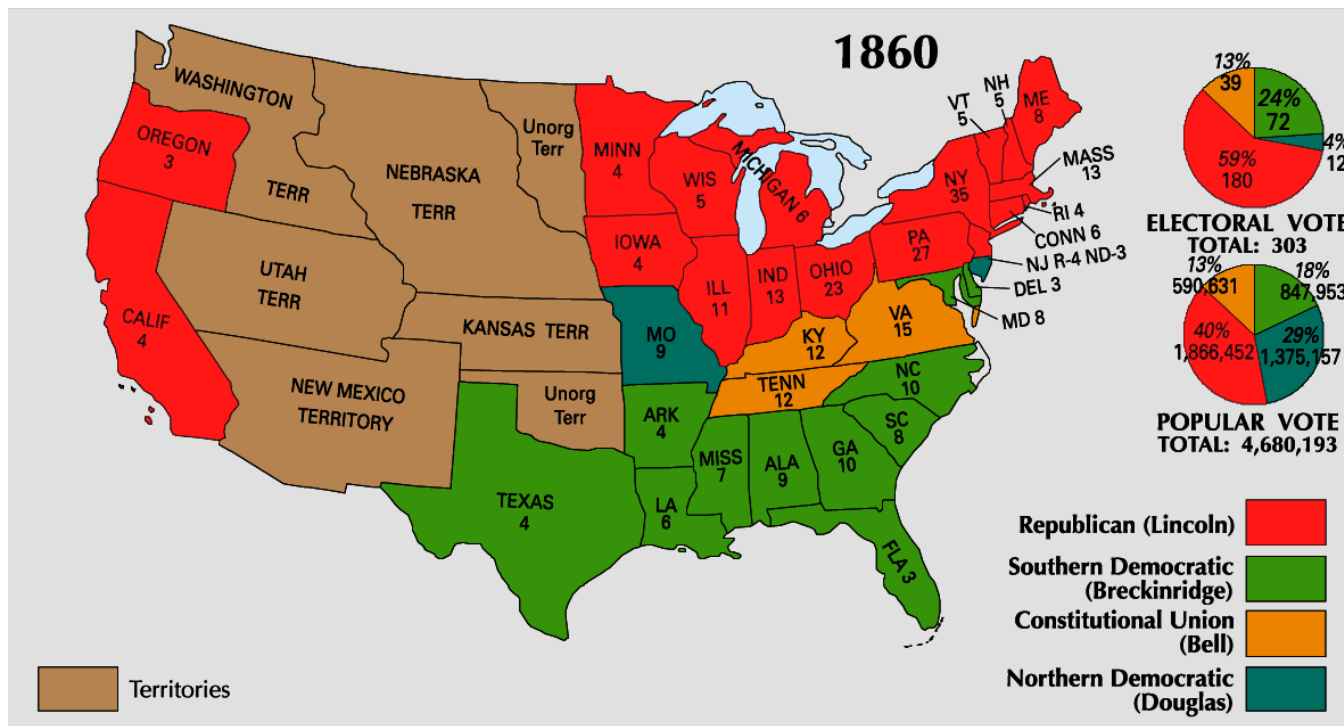


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The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- With the Democratic Party in disarray, Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16<sup>th</sup> U.S. President without winning a single southern state.



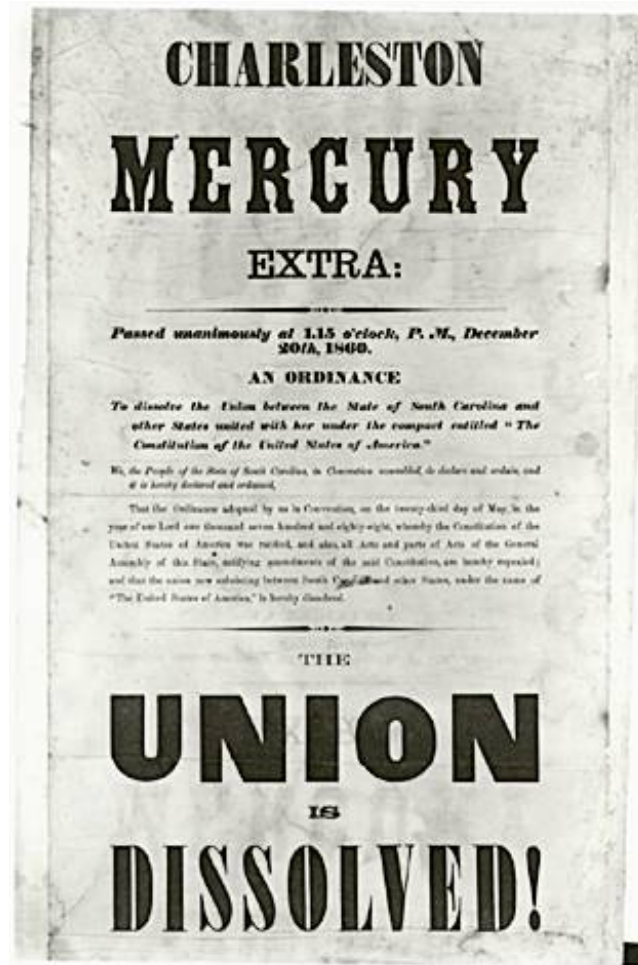
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The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”

- Convinced that, on the issue of slavery they would always be in the minority, the South began to discuss secession from the Union.
- On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States.



SS8H6 – The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.


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The Presidential election of 1860 was the “final straw.”


- By February of 1861, the seven states of the Deep South had seceded and formed a new nation, the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.).



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



Lesson Three (SS8H6a) – The student will *explain* the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War including slavery, states rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.



**What do you remember about...  
...the election of 1860???**

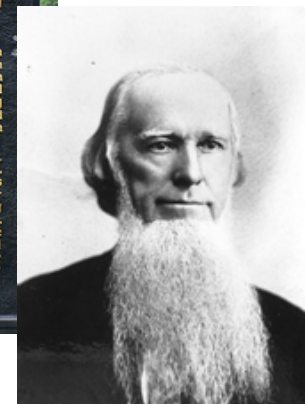
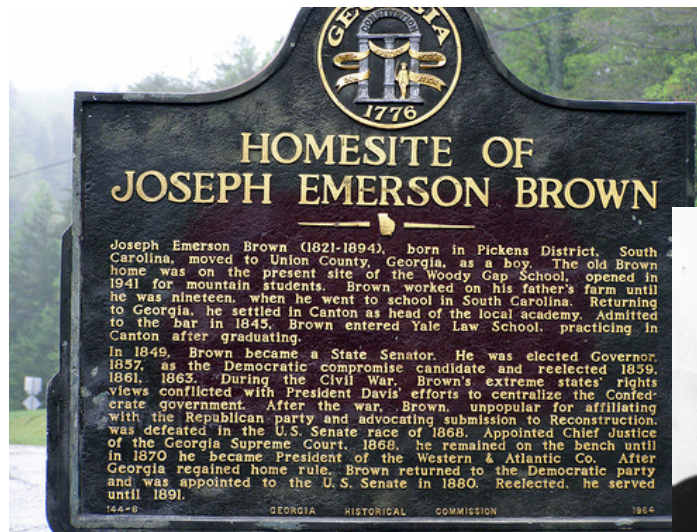
- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Opposed the spread of slavery.                    | A. Republican Party     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Nominated by the Republican Party.                | B. Stephen A. Douglas   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Nominated by the Northern Democrats.              | C. John C. Breckinridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Nominated by the Southern Democrats.              | D. South Carolina       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. The first state to secede from the Union.         | E. Georgia              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Split into two factions before the 1860 election. | F. Democratic Party     |
|   | G. Abraham Lincoln      |

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

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## Georgia was divided over the question of secession:

- Radicals in the state, led by Governor Joseph Brown, wanted to secede immediately.
- Moderates in the state, led by Sen. Alexander H. Stephens urged caution, arguing that Lincoln was not the enemy and economic ruin would occur if Georgia seceded.
- Despite Stephens' plea, Georgia voted 166-130 in favor of secession.



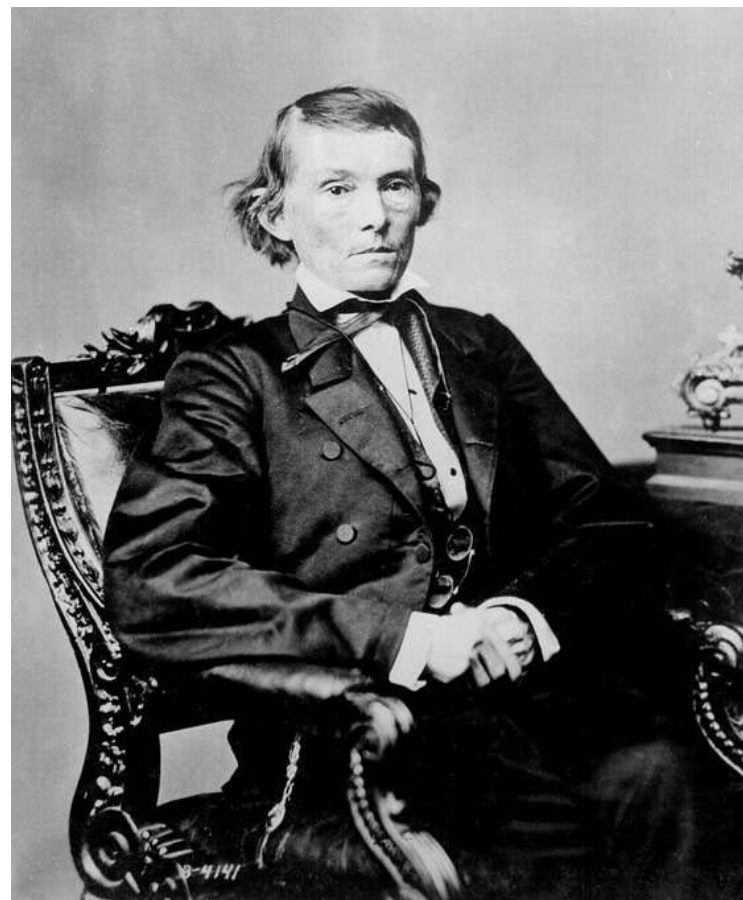
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## Georgia was divided over the question of secession:

- Though Alexander Stephens resisted secession, once Georgia decided to secede, he chose to remain loyal to Georgia.
- Because of the deep respect that many Southerners *and* Northerners had for Stephens, he was elected Vice President of the Confederate States of America.



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



Lesson Four (SS8H6a) – The student will *explain* the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War including slavery, states rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.

## The Civil War Begins:

- The United States continued to occupy a small fort, Fort Sumter, located in the middle of South Carolina's Charleston harbor. The Confederacy demanded that the U.S. troops leave.
- On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces in South Carolina bombarded Fort Sumter, forcing the U.S. troops to surrender.



\* The Civil War was America's bloodiest war, with more deaths than all other America wars combined. Ironically, it began with the attack on Fort Sumter, in which the only death was a horse.

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.


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## The Civil War Begins:


- After the attack on Fort Sumter, four states of the upper south seceded.
- Four other slave states chose not to secede. These states – Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware – are called Border States.



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



Lesson Four (SS8H6a) – The student will *explain* the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War including slavery, states rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.



**What do you remember about...  
...the causes of the Civil War???**

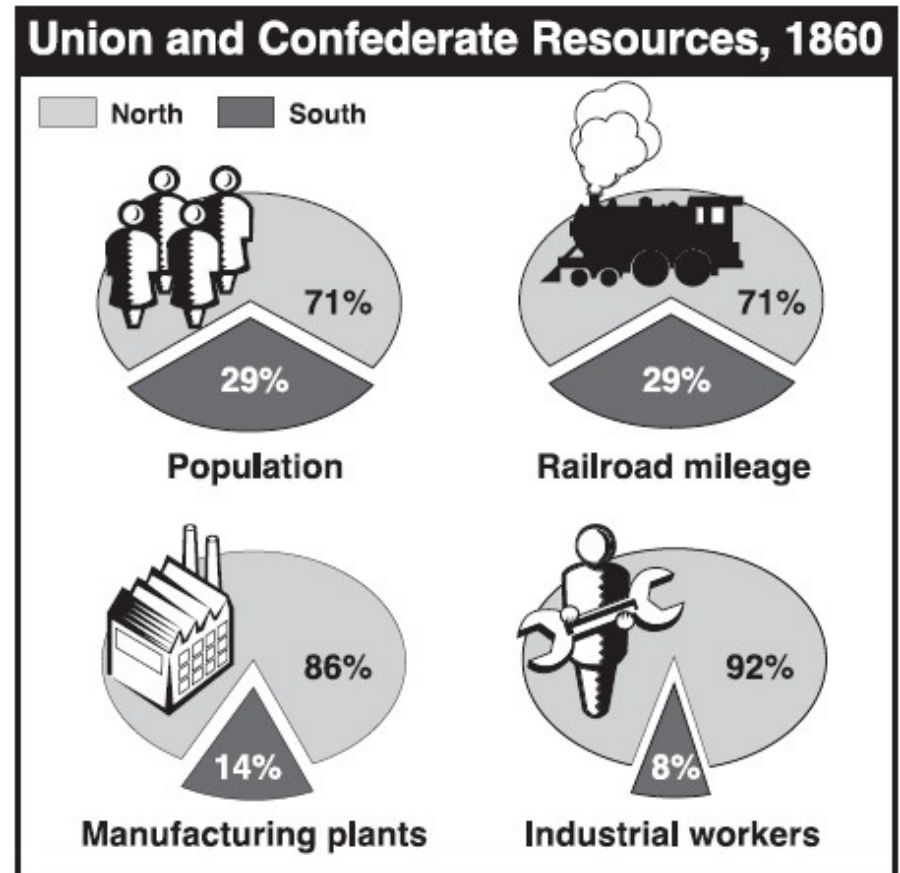
1. A “border state” is a slave state that did not \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Southern economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Southern states formed a new nation called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party.
5. Slavery was prohibited north of the 36°30’ line by the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A state’s decision to leave the United States is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The first state to leave the United States was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Civil War began with the attack on \_\_\_\_\_.

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

Lesson Five (SS8H6b) – The student will *state* the importance of key events of the Civil War to include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- At the start of the Civil War, both North and South had certain advantages.
- The north's advantages were *tangible* (i.e., they were of a material nature): manpower, material, money, etc.



Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)

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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- At the start of the Civil War, both North and South had certain advantages.
- The south's advantages were *intangible* (i.e., they were of an immaterial nature): better generals, fighting on their own soil, fighting a defensive war.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- The Northern strategy was called the *Anaconda Plan*, because it involved a blockade of the Southern coast in order to strangle the South to death by keeping supplies out.
- In April 1862, Union forces landed on Tybee Island and capture Fort Pulaski, the fort protecting Savannah. This put Georgia's most important port city under blockade for the rest of the war.



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OVERVIEW OF CIVIL WAR STRATEGY

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- On September 17, 1862, the North and South fought the first major battle on Northern soil at Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, MD.
- Antietam was the bloodiest day in U.S. history with over 26,000 *casualties* (more than all previous American wars combined).



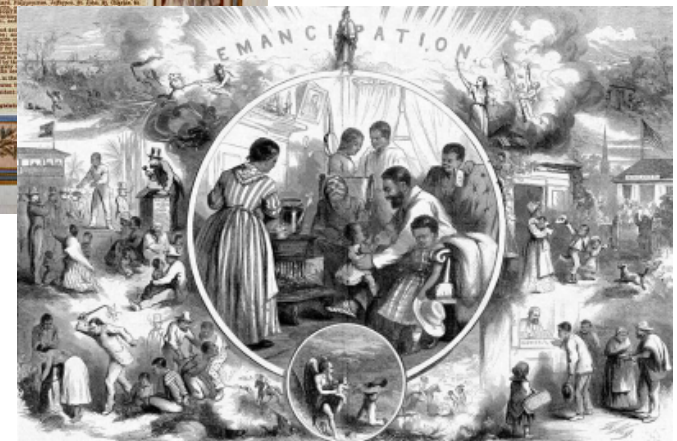
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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation*, declaring that all slaves in rebellious states were free:
  - Because Lincoln did not control rebellious states, no slaves were actually freed.
  - Because European countries were against slavery, the Proclamation ensured that England or France would not help the South.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- By the middle of 1863, brilliant Southern generals had brought the North to the brink of defeat.
- Confident of victory, General Robert E. Lee invaded the north in July 1863.
- At Gettysburg, PA, from July 1-3, the Northern army overwhelmed Lee's army.
- The Southern Army never recovered from the defeat at Gettysburg.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- For the first half of the war, Georgia was free from major battles. From 1863 on, Georgia became the crucial battleground of the war.
- From September 19-20, 1863, 58,000 Union troops fought 66,000 Confederates at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia's largest battle.
- The South defeated the North and forced them to retreat to Chattanooga.

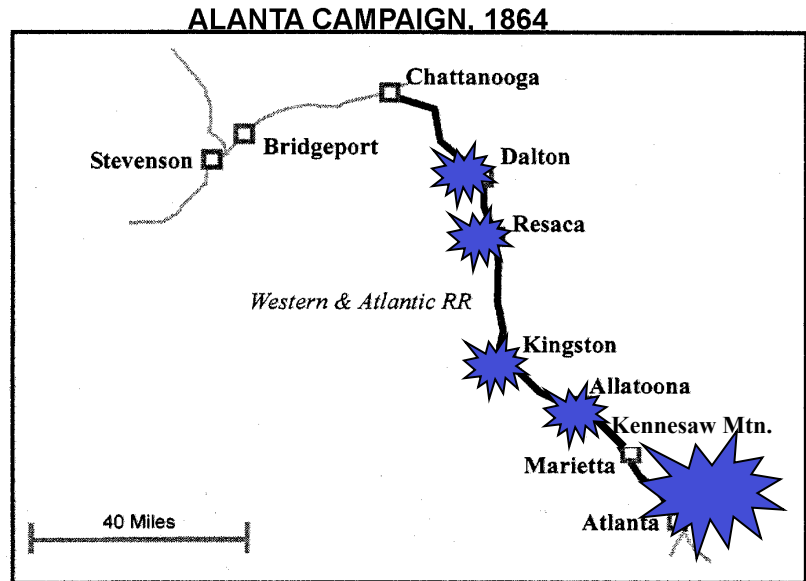


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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- Despite the victory at Chickamauga, the South was near defeat.
- From May to September 1864, Northern forces under General William T. Sherman fought a series of battles forcing the Southern army back to Atlanta, the center of the South's industry and transportation.
- In November 1864, Northern forces captured Atlanta. On November 15, they burnt the city to the ground.



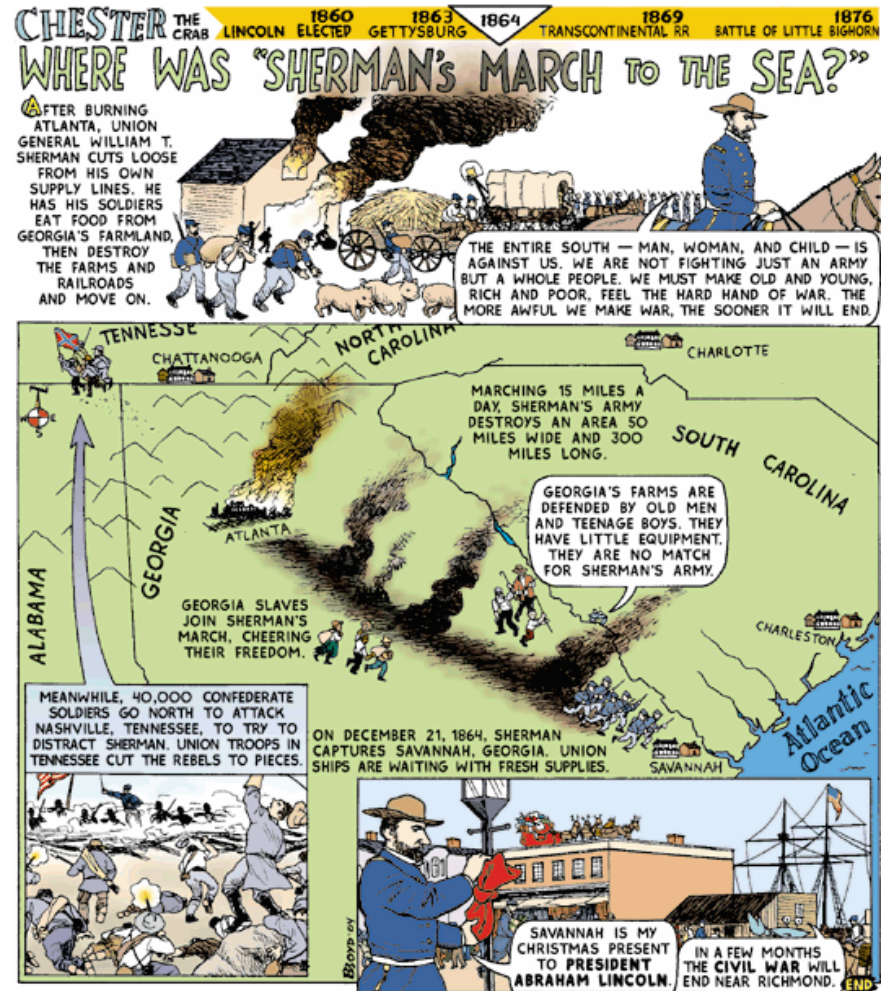
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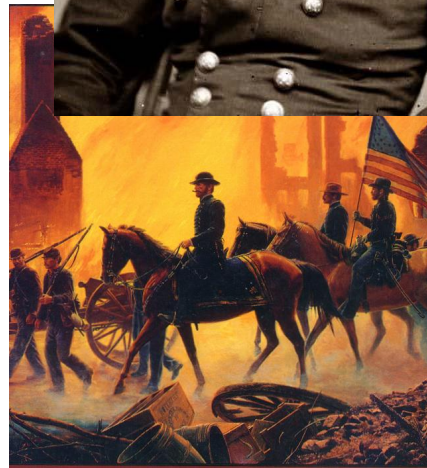
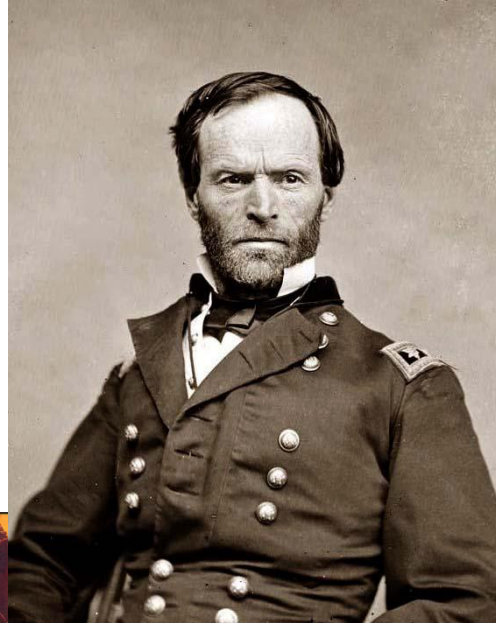
- The day after burning Atlanta, Sherman spread his Army across central Georgia and began his destructive “March to the Sea.”
- Sherman's orders were for the Union army to destroy everything they came across in order to crush any fighting spirit left in Georgia.
- The “March to the Sea” left Georgia in complete ruins, costing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- Just days after destroying Atlanta, Sherman's troops sacked Georgia's capital city, Milledgeville.
- Just before Christmas 1864, Sherman entered the city of Savannah. He offered the city to President Lincoln as a Christmas gift.
- Within four months, April 1865, the Confederate States of America surrendered.

The

Civil War was over.

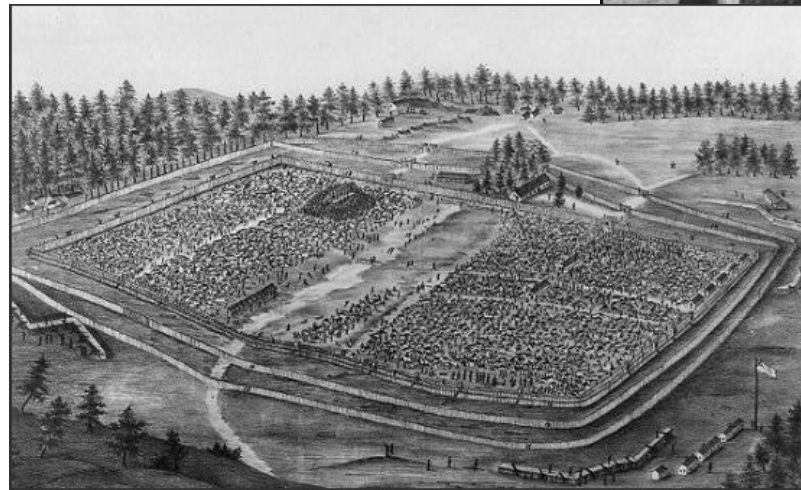
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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- One of the most tragic aspects of the war was the notorious prisoner of war camp in Andersonville, GA:
  - Barely able to supply their troops, the South was unable to supply the prison camps.
  - Prisoners suffered from overcrowding, malnutrition, starvation, disease, and lack of shelter.
  - Of the 45,000 prisoners of war sent to Andersonville, 13,000 (over 1/4<sup>th</sup>) died.



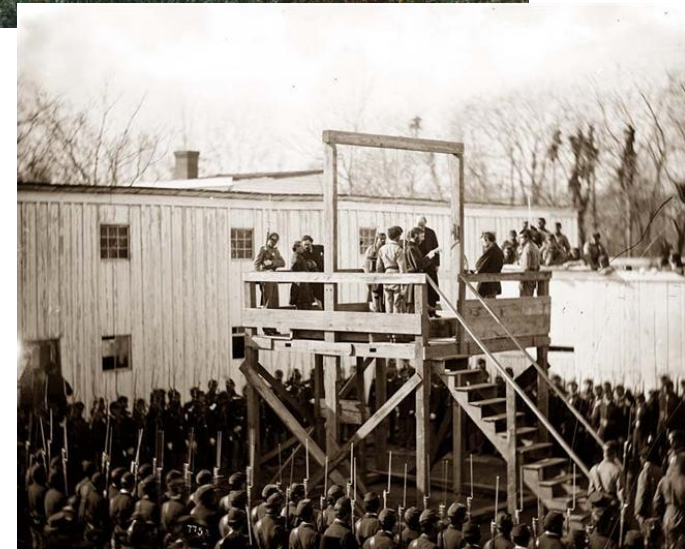
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## The Civil War (1861-1865):

- Andersonville Prison had the highest death rate of any Civil War prison camp.
- Though he constantly begged the Confederate government to improve the conditions of the camp, Captain Henry Wirz, the Prison Commandant, was hanged for war crimes.



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## The Civil War (1861-1865):


- The Civil War had left the South in ruins:
  - Many of the South's major cities had been completely destroyed.
  - Nearly 25% of the South's male population had been killed.
  - The Southern economy was completely annihilated and would not recover for decades.



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



Lesson Five (SS8H6b) – The student will *state* the importance of key events of the Civil War to include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.



## What do you remember about... ...the Civil War???

1. The bloodiest single day of the Civil War was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lincoln freed slaves in rebellious states with the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The South never recovered from the defeat at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The greatest battle ever fought in Georgia was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. General Sherman's military objective was to capture the important rail city of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sherman's "March to the Sea" ended in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The most notorious prisoner of war camp during the Civil War was \_\_\_\_\_.

SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.



Lesson Six (SS8H6c) – The student will *analyze* the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states emphasizing the Freedmen's Bureau, sharecropping and tenant farming, Reconstruction plans, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution, Henry McNeal Turner and black legislators, and the Ku Klux Klan.

## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- The Civil War had left the South in ruins:
  - Major cities and farms had been destroyed.
  - The South's labor force was destroyed (slaves were freed & 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the white male population had been killed).
  - The South's transportation system, based on railroads, had been destroyed.



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## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- Now that the Civil War was over, it was time to rebuild the South.
- The time period immediately following the Civil War is called Reconstruction:
  - The South was physically reconstructed.
  - The South was socially reconstructed.
  - Southern states were reintegrated in the United States.



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

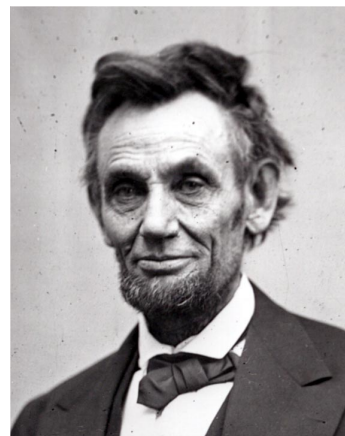
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## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- Northern leaders disagreed on how to treat the South, and there were two major plans for reconstruction:

1. **Presidential Reconstruction:** President Lincoln wanted to restore the South on friendly terms. He only had three requirements for states to be readmitted to the Union:

- 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the state's voters had to take an oath to obey the U.S. Constitution.
- Each southern state had to create a new state government.
- Each southern state had to agree to abolish slavery.



SS8H6 – The student will *analyze* the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

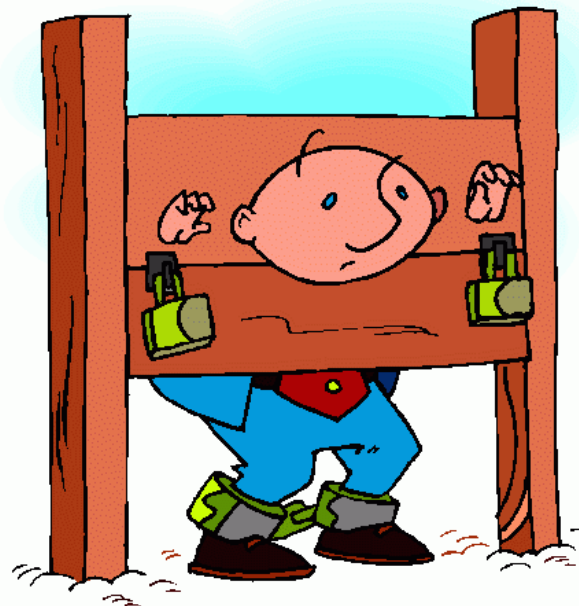
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## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- Northern leaders disagreed on how to treat the South, and there were two major plans for reconstruction:

2. Congressional Reconstruction: Republicans in Congress disagreed with Lincoln and wanted to punish the South.

- Congress passed the harsh Wade-Davis Bill in 1864, requiring that Southerners denounce the Confederacy and pledge that they had never supported it.
- President Lincoln vetoed the Congressional Plan.

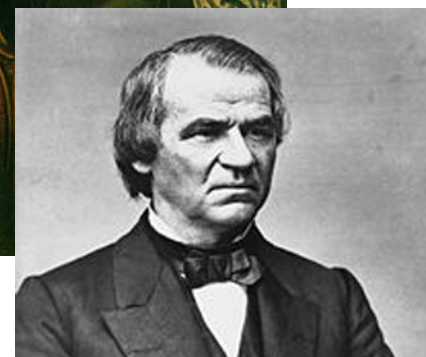
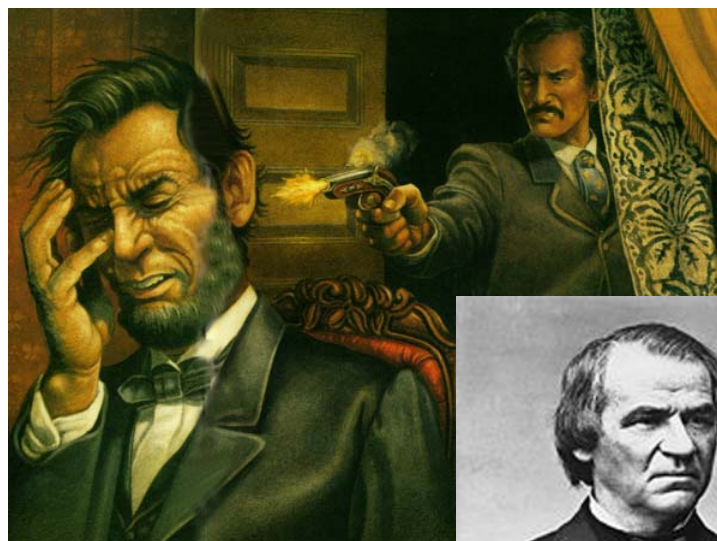


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## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- Northern leaders disagreed on how to treat the South, and there were two major plans for reconstruction:
- On April 15, 1865, just days after the Civil War ended, President Lincoln was assassinated.
- The new President, Andrew Johnson, a Southerner, was committed to Lincoln's plan of treating the South with friendship.



\* With Lincoln dead, President Johnson was too weak and unpopular to prevent Congress from gaining "revenge" on the South.

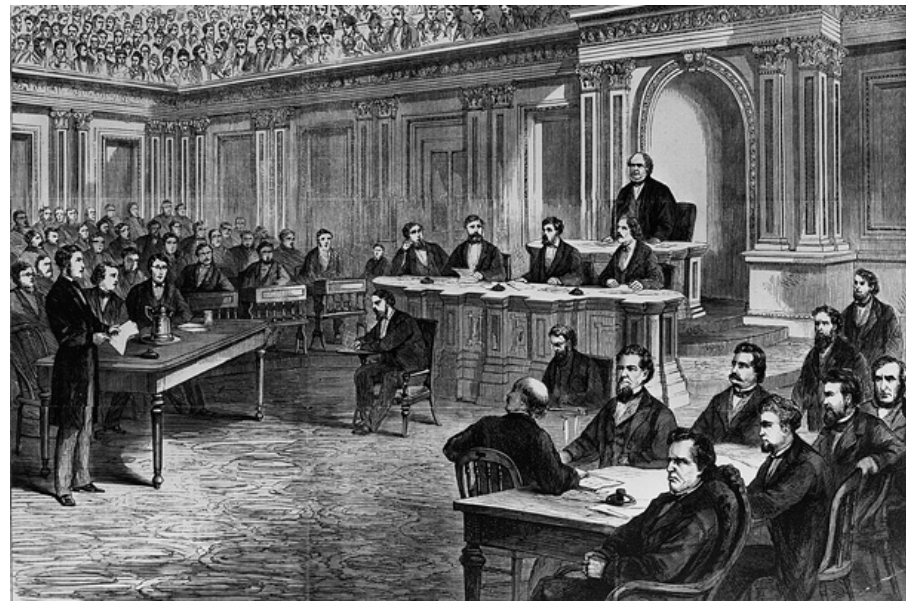
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## Reconstruction (1867-1877):

- Northern leaders disagreed on how to treat the South, and there were two major plans for reconstruction:
- Northern Republicans used Lincoln's "assassination" as proof that the South needed to be punished .
- In 1866, Radical Republicans won enough seats in Congress to override any of President Johnson's vetoes.
- In 1868, Congress impeached President Johnson.



**\* NOTHING COULD NOW PROTECT THE SOUTH FROM THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS!!!**

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## Radical Reconstruction:

- Congress passed three amendments to the U.S. Constitution from 1865-1870:
  - 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1865): Abolished slavery in the United States
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1866): Gave citizenship to freed slaves
  - 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1870): Guaranteed all citizens the right to vote, regardless of race or “previous condition of servitude” (i.e., slavery)

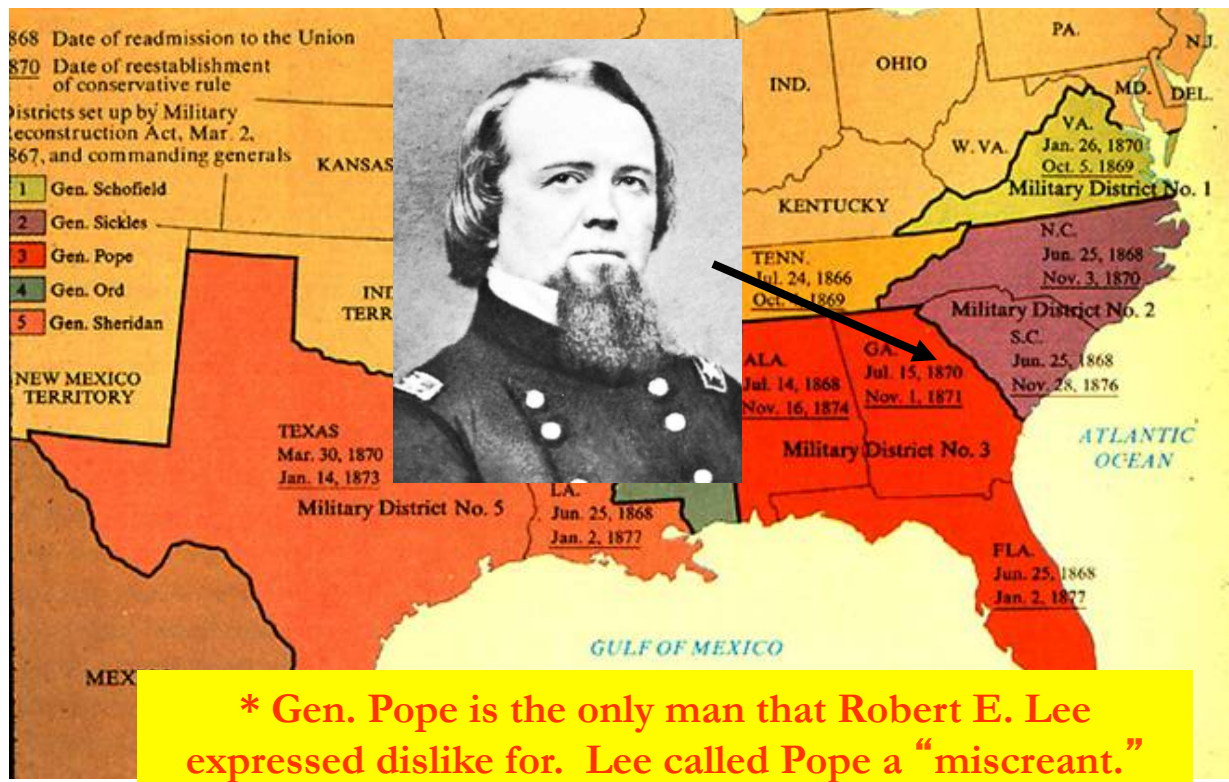


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## Radical Reconstruction:

• In 1866, all of the Southern states, except Tennessee, refused to *ratify* the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. In response, Congress placed the South (except Tennessee) under *martial law*.



- Congress stated that no southern state would be readmitted to the United States until they approved the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment!!!
- Georgia was placed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Military District under the command of the much hated General John Pope.

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## Radical Reconstruction:

- Georgia had the highest population of African-Americans, most of whom were uneducated and unemployed.
- To help newly freed blacks adjusted to life as free people, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865:
  - Gave food, clothing, medicine, and other supplies to freed slaves
  - Provided legal services (i.e., voter registration) to freed slaves
  - Helped establish schools



\* Before the Civil War, educating slaves was illegal. In 1865, the first school for blacks opened in a former slave market in Savannah, GA.

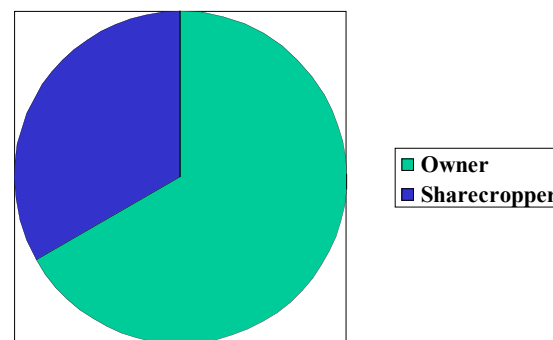
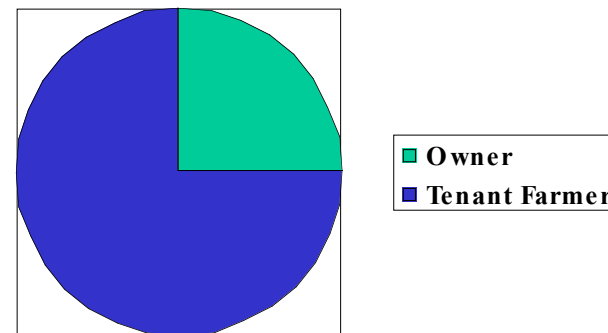
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## Radical Reconstruction:

- To make a living, former slaves often chose to remain with their former masters as sharecroppers or tenant farmers:
  - Tenant farmers: farmers would rent a portion of land to farm; used their own animals, supplies, and equipment, and normally paid  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of their harvest for rent
  - Sharecroppers: owned nothing, and had to pay a larger portion of their harvest in exchange for land and borrowed supplies/animals.



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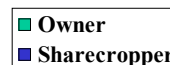
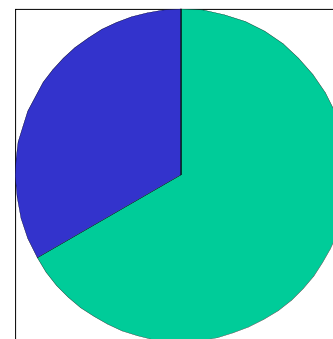
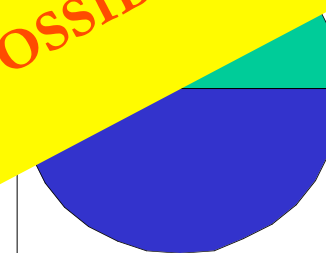
## Radical Reconstruction:

- To make a living, former slaves often chose to remain with their former masters as sharecroppers or tenant farmers:

- Tenant farmers: farmers who rent a portion of land from the owner and use their own tools, seeds, and equipment. They usually paid the owner a fixed amount for rent.

- Sharecroppers: owned nothing, and had to pay a larger portion of their harvest in exchange for land and borrowed supplies/animals.

**EITHER WAY, SHARECROPPING OR TENANT FARMING, IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET AHEAD!!!**



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## Reconstruction in Georgia:

- In 1867, Georgia adopted a new state constitution.
- Of the 169 delegates that wrote the new constitution, 37 were African-American.
- In the 1868 election for Georgia's General Assembly, African-Americans were elected for the first time.
- One of the most important black members of Georgia's House of Representatives was...

Henry McNeal Turner



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## Reconstruction in Georgia:

- An educated minister
- The first black *chaplain* in the history of the U.S. Army (appointed directly by President Lincoln)
- Worked for the Freedmen's Bureau after the Civil War
- One of the founders of the Republican Party in Georgia
- Elected to Georgia's General Assembly in 1868

Henry McNeal Turner



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## Reconstruction in Georgia:

- Soon after the election of 1868, Georgia’s Democrats succeeded in expelling the black members from office.
- Hotel and business owners in the state capital, Milledgeville, refused to serve the black General Assembly members.
- In response to Milledgeville’s actions, General John Pope, the military commander in Georgia, moved the capital to Atlanta.



“ If you won’ t do business with these African-American leaders, I’ m sure the people of Atlanta will!!!”

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## Reconstruction in Georgia:

- Soon, the federal government forced Georgia's General Assembly to accept the black members.



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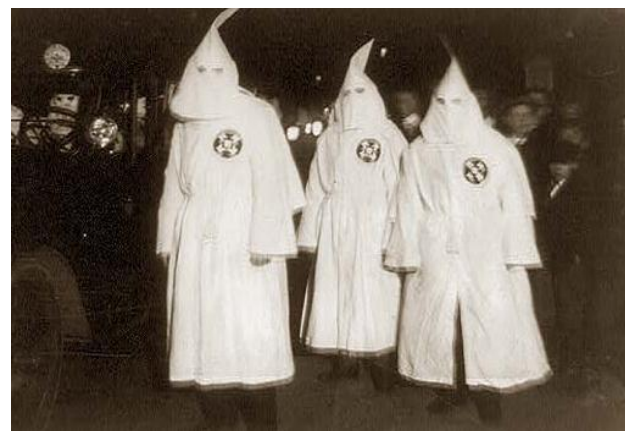
## Reconstruction in Georgia:

- Soon, the federal government forced Georgia's General Assembly to accept the black members.



...the Ku Klux Klan

- Because he protested being denied his office, Turner received many threats from ...



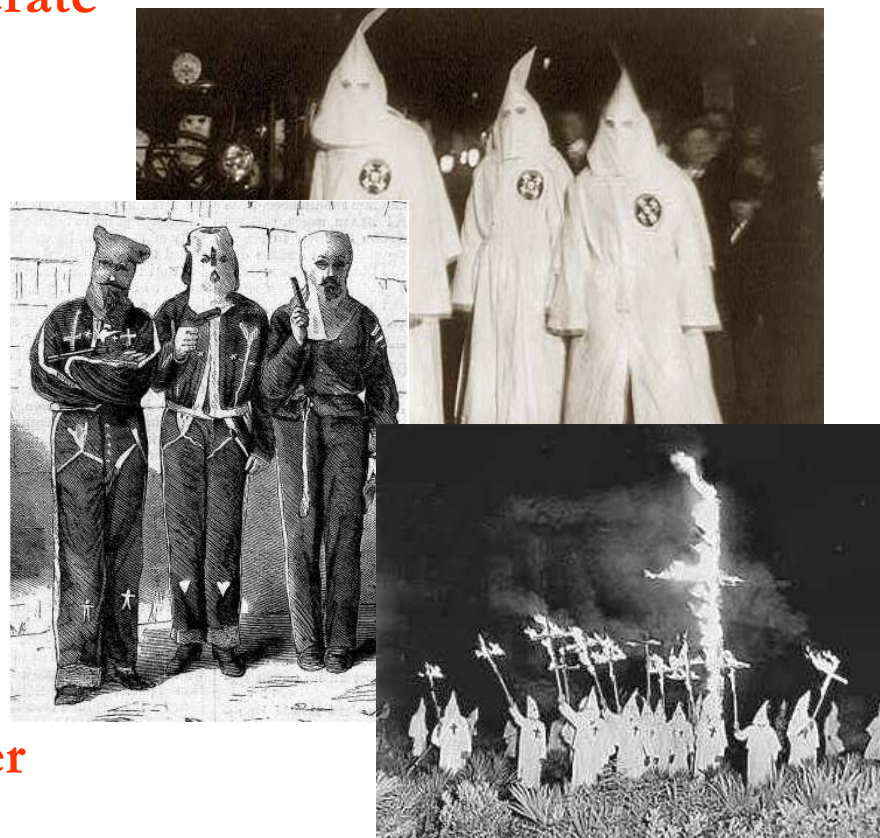
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## Reconstruction in Georgia:

### The Ku Klux Klan

- Founded in 1865 by former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest
- The KKK became a means for Southerners to resist the North's reconstruction efforts
- Used scare tactics, terror methods, violence, and murder to intimidate blacks, Republicans, members of the Freedmen's Bureau, etc.
- Helped white Democrats regain control of the South during and after Reconstruction



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## The End of Reconstruction


- In 1870, Georgia became the last Southern state to be readmitted to the United States.
- In 1872, U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant pardoned and restored the citizenship of all but 500 of the top Confederate leaders (Amnesty Act of 1872).
- With Reconstruction over in Georgia, the state could now focus on regaining its prosperity.



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## What do you remember about... ...Reconstruction???

1. The organization founded to help former slaves was the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Congress was dominated by Radical \_\_\_\_\_ who wanted to punish the South.
4. Former slaves could work on farms as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment abolished slavery.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment guaranteed all citizens the right to vote.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment made all former slaves citizens of the United States.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was a prominent black member of Georgia's General Assembly.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ used terror tactics to intimidate blacks and keep them from voting.

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# ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

**Conflict between societies result in changes for those societies. In what ways did society (i.e., race relations, economy, etc.) change in Georgia as a result of the Civil War and Reconstruction?**



## Acknowledgements

Hodge, Cathy M. Time Travel Through Georgia. Athens, GA: WesMar Incorporated DBA/Voyager Publications, 2005.

Jackson, Edwin L., Mary E. Stakes, Lawrence R. Hepburn, Mary A. Hepburn. The Georgia Studies Book: Our State and the Nation. Athens, GA: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, 2004.

Marsh, Carol. The Georgia Experience: 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies Teacher's Edition Student Workbook. Peachtree City, GA: Gallopade International, 2008.