

## Civil War (Mr. D Notes)

### Reforming American Society (4.5)

1. Abolitions – the movement to abolish slavery
  - a. Roots = spiritual awakening and Jacksonian democracy
    - i. People should make society better
    - ii. People have the ability to make society better
  - b. Second Great Awakening – awaken religious sentiment
    - i. Revivals
      1. Several days long
      2. Study the bible
      3. Reflect on life
      4. Impassioned preaching
        - a. 1800: 1 in 15 belong to a church
        - b. 1850: 1 in 6 belong to a church
  - c. Ralph Waldo Emerson
    - i. Former Minister
    - ii. Studies Romanticism
      1. Emphasized Nature, human emotions, and imagination
    - iii. Develops a new philosophy – Transcendentalism
      1. To Discover Truth – study nature and relate it to one’s own experiences
  - d. African-American Churches
    - i. South – Slaves drew comparisons to Hebrews in Egypt
    - ii. North – Politically active
  - e. By 1820 – Abolition movement growing
2. William Lloyd Garrison
  - a. Established *The Liberator* (abolitionist newspaper)
  - b. Believed in immediate emancipation, by any means necessary
3. Frederick Douglass
  - a. Escaped slave, gave anti-slavery speeches, believed in non-violence
  - b. Started his own newspaper, *The North Star* (star that guided runaway slaves)
4. Pro-Slavery
  - a. Used Bible to defend slavery
5. Women and Reform
  - a. Women denied full participation in society
  - b. Women in the abolition movement
    - i. Raised money
    - ii. Distributed literature
    - iii. Collected signatures for anti-slavery petitions
  - c. Women in the Temperance Movement (prohibit the drinking of alcohol)
  - d. Dorothea Dix – fought to improve the treatment of the mentally disabled and reform prisons
  - e. Education for Women – non-existent before 1820
    - i. 1833 Oberlin College (Ohio) – 1<sup>st</sup> college with men and women

- f. Women's rights
  - i. Elizabeth Cady Stanton – abolitionist, disrespected by male abolitionists
    - 1. Holds Seneca Falls Convention
      - a. Women's grievances about society
      - b. Women's right to vote and participate in politics
  - ii. Sojourner Truth – Women's rights Activist, abolitionist. former slave

### The Divisive Politics of Slavery (5.1)

- John C Calhoun – Southern Senator
  - Worried about the agitation (end) of slavery = end the country
- Expansion of Slavery (south) vs. End of Slavery (north)
- Differences date back to 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - Massachusetts and Virginia
    - Climate and Geography
    - Religion and Culture
      - SLAVERY
        - South = Plantation Economy = need slaves
        - North = diverse industry = don't need slaves
          - Future states – Free or Slave?
- California becomes a free state (Californian gov't decided)
  - The South upset – Cal is below Missouri compromise line
- Compromise of 1850
  - More issues of whether new states would be free or slave states
    - New Mexico
    - South is threatening to secede
      - “leave the union”
  - Henry Clay steps in AGAIN – try to please everyone
    - California is a free state (north)
    - New more effective fugitive slaves laws (south)
    - Popular Sovereignty (both)
      - People of the states will vote on the issue
      - New Mexico and Utah
        - Law fails at First
        - Senator Stephen Douglas eventually gets it approved
- Fugitive Slave Act
  - Fugitive Slaves do not receive jury trials
  - Anyone that helps fugitive slaves will be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned
- Underground Railroad
  - Travel on foot to freedom in the North (dangerous and hard)
  - Secret Network of Abolitionists helped slaves
    - Secret tunnels, passages, food and clothing
      - North of Ohio River = Free, or go to Canada
  - Harriet Tubman
    - Escaped Slave

- While free, she helped over 300 slaves get freedom
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* – shows the horrors of slavery to the public
- Kansas and Nebraska
  - Popular Sovereignty to decide slavery issue in each state
    - Both states are above the Missouri compromise line!
    - Congress overturns the Missouri compromise
- Bleeding Kansas
  - Race for Kansas – Free or Slave!
    - Slavery supporters move to Kansas to vote
    - Abolitionists move to the Kansas to vote
      - Missouri slave supporters illegally vote
        - Kansas = slave state
        - Abolitionists Upset
          - Violence breaks out in Kansas
- Violence in the Senate
  - Senator Andrew Sumner verbally attacked the south in a Speech (upset about Kansas)
    - He singled out Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina
      - Congressman Preston Brooks (Butler's Nephew) literally attacks Sumner
        - He beats Sumner over the head with cane until it breaks
        - Sumner suffered brain damage
- Several third political parties are created mainly over the issue of slavery
  - Free Soiler Party
    - Not against Slavery as inhumane
    - Against slavery because it was unfair competition for white workers
- Republican Party (1854)
  - New Political Party – formed to oppose slavery
    - Free Soilers, Whigs, and Northern Democrats join
- Dred Scott
  - Slave, his owner took him from Missouri (slave state) to Wisconsin and Illinois (free states), therefore he should be free
    - The Supreme Court listened to his case (5 years long)
      - Rule AGAINST Scott
        - Dred Scott is not allowed to sue, he's not a citizen
        - 5<sup>th</sup> Amendments protects citizen's property. The gov't cannot take it away = the gov't cannot take a slave owners slave.
          - Majority of the Supreme Court Justices were southern
            - Win for the South
- Lincoln-Douglass Debates
  - 1858 race for US Senate (Illinois)
  - Douglas – Democrat, well known, incumbent Senator, with money
  - Lincoln – Republican, little known congressman
    - Douglas the favorite, Lincoln needed to do something special – challenge Douglass to a debate

- Both opposed slavery
  - Douglass favored popular sovereignty
  - Lincoln believed slavery was immoral, and congress must pass an amendment to outlaw it in the US
    - Douglass wins the election, but Lincoln become the republican presidential candidate
- Harpers Ferry
  - While Politicians debated, John brown took matters into his own hands
  - Brown studied slave uprisings in Rome and Haiti
    - Perfect time for uprisings in US
      - Brown raids Harpers Ferry in Virginia – steal weapons and arm the slaves
      - US Troops stop Brown
        - Brown Executed
          - North = Brown is a hero, South = a villain
- Lincoln is elected President
  - Lincoln is moderate (in the middle politically)
  - Promises the south he will not take away their slaves, just stop the spread of slavery
    - Lincoln wins, does not win any states in the south
- Southern Secession
  - Lincoln election is the final straw
  - South believes the REAL ISSUE is not slavery, but STATES RIGHTS
    - Fear = The federal gov't is going to push the south around
      - South Carolina secedes 12/20/1860
        - William Tecumseh Sherman Quote – READ IT!
- Confederate States of America
  - Southern US – Pro Slavery
  - Jefferson Davis = President

#### The civil war begins

- Confederate soldiers seize forts in the South
  - Fort Sumter (Charleston, SC) – one of 4 northern forts left
    - South bombs it, and seizes it
      - North Unites around this loss, call for sliders
        - Northern Southern States secede
          - 11 states
          - Western Virginia – opposes slavery
            - Secede from Virginia
            - Join Union as West Virginia (1863)
- Union vs. Confederacy
  - Uneven matchup
    - People, factories, food production, Railroads = Union (North)
    - King Cotton, Best Generals, highly motivated soldiers = Confederacy (south)

- Different Strategies for different goals
  - North's Goal – Conquer the South
    - Naval Blockade
      - stop export of cotton (can't make money)
      - Stop import of goods (can't get weapons, food, etc.)
    - split the confederacy in two at the Mississippi River
    - capture the confederate capital in Richmond
  - South's Goal – lacking resources – survive
    - Play it defensively
- Bull Run (25 miles from DC)
  - "Stonewall" Jackson stand strong against the North (hence the name)
    - Confederate's win, but are too worn out to attack DC
      - Morale High in the South
- Battle in the West
  - Ulysses S Grant (union general)
    - Seizes two confederate forts
    - Makes a mistake at Shiloh, but rebounds
      - Bloody battle – ¼ of the 100k men – killed, wounded, or captured
  - In the south, the union captured New Orleans
    - Union has almost complete one part of its plan, cut the confederacy in half at the Mississippi
      - One battle left – Vicksburg
- Battle for the Capitals
  - General Joe Johnston injured – Robert E Lee takes over the confederate army
    - Lee = superior general, brilliant, creative
      - Drive General McClellan (north) out of Richmond
  - Lee's attack on DC – The north discovers the plan
    - Lee and Jacksons armies are separate
      - McClellan attacks Lee while his army is smaller
        - Battle of Antietam (bloodies single day in US history)
        - 26,000 casualties
          - The next day McClellan does not pursue Lee's army in Virginia – could have ended the war
            - Lincoln fires McClellan
- Politics
  - South's Plan – Britain NEEDS cotton – they will have to recognize the Confederacy (ally?)
    - WRONG – The British accumulated a stockpile of cotton before the war
    - Britain actually need wheat and corn – from the NORTH
      - The south can't get help from foreign powers
- Lincoln
  - Born poor, uneducated parents, self-educated, worked odd jobs, became a lawyer

- America – the only place where Lincoln could have had success – that’s why he loves the US
- Jefferson Davis
  - Military, farmer, politician, better military man than politician
- Emancipation proclamation
  - Lincoln hates slavery – but the federal gov’t cannot LEGALLY end slavery (doesn’t have the constitutional power)
    - Lincoln finds a loophole
      - South believes slaves are property or resources
      - North while at war can seize resources or property (forts, weapons, food, etc)
        - Therefore, the north can also seize SLAVES
          - NOT a moral statement, it’s a loophole
            - Is it legal?
            - Does it mean anything?
            - Does it really change anything?
              - No slaves freed by this statement
                - No turning back – slavery must end
- Political dissent in North and South
  - Dissent = opposition
    - Lincoln suspended the *writ of habeas corpus*
      - “gov’t cannot hold prisoners without charges” – Now, Lincoln can
        - Basically, if you opposed Lincoln, or did things he did not like – the gov’t could throw you in jail
          - No court date, no charges
            - Isn’t this unconstitutional?
              - At war, sometime anything goes
              - The south did this as well
- Life during the War
  - Heavy casualties = heavy desertion
    - Conscription = draft to force men to serve in the Army
      - North – Draft Riots, worst in NYC (see movie “Gangs of New York”)
- African Americans = 1% of Northern population – BUT 180,000 fought (10% of the union army)
  - Discriminated, separate regiments, lower pay (see movie “Glory”)
- Soldiers suffer
  - Thought war would be glorious
    - Heavy casualties, filthy surroundings, limited diet, poor medical care
      - Technology = Better at Killing than Saving
    - POWs had it the worst
- Women = Nurses on the front lines

- Clara Barton (civil war nurse) goes on to found the Red Cross
- Economies
  - North – Expands
  - South – falls apart
    - South = food shortage
      - Few places to grow food, few enslaved workers to grow food = LOW SUPPLY
        - Low Supply = high price
    - North = Industry grows to meet the demand of the army
      - Workers suffered
    - Pay for the war – the north institutes an income tax

### North Takes Charge

- 1863 starts out well for the South, but –
  - Stonewall Jackson is accidentally shot by his own men, gets left arm amputated
    - Lee “I’ve lost my right” meaning – he’s lost his right hand man
    - Jackson caught pneumonia and died
  - Lee decides to continue their good run – invade north
    - Plan – win in the north, and some in the north may switch sides and aid the confederacy
- Gettysburg (7/1/1863)
  - Sleepy town in Pennsylvania – the most decisive battle is fought –the south was looking for SHOES!
  - AP Hill (south) runs into John Buford (north)
    - Buford (north) takes a defensive position on the hills and ridges
      - Reinforcements come – nearly 200,000 soldiers
      - Lee (south) vs. Meade (north)
  - Second day –the south had nearly driven the North out
    - North’s last position – Cemetery Ridge (high Ground)
      - General Longstreet and the South attack, but cannot defeat the north
  - Day 3: two hours of firing at the union lines
    - Thought the union was done for – the south charges
      - North opens fire!
        - South loses – lee retreats
          - Over 50.000 killed on both sides
            - North enthusiastic
  - Gettysburg Address –READ IT!!!
    - November 1863 – ceremony to dedicate a cemetery in Gettysburg
    - Lincoln gives one of the most important speeches in America’s history
      - It was barely 2 minutes long
      - America is not just a collection of states – we are a unified nation

- Paragraph 1
  - our country was created based on equality (side note – score = 20 years)
- Paragraph 2
  - Can we survive?
  - Can any nation survive?
    - This location is where that question was answered in battle
    - We dedicate this field to the soldiers who fought
- Paragraph 3
  - We cannot make this land holy - The soldiers already have
  - No one will remember the dedication, they will remember the battle
    - NOTE: that may be Lincoln’s intent, but with an amazing speech, we also remember the speech
  - Our job is not a dedication – but to finish the job, win the war and unify the US, so that they do not die in vain
  - “Government of the people, by the people, for the people”
    - Of the people = people created this government.
      - Not the rich, not a king, not god
    - By The people = run our government
      - not kings, or dictators
    - For the people = governments job is the SERVE the people
  - Will not perish from this earth
    - We cannot let such a great invention (our democratic government) go away
      - We need it
      - The world needs it!
- Civil War Photography – first time in War in the US
- Back to the West – Grant wins at Vicksburg
  - Mississippi River stronghold – strategically hard to beat the south
    - Union’s plan destroy Mississippi to attack from the east
      - Still cannot take Vicksburg
        - Siege - bomb the city relentlessly and starve them out
          - Confederates have to eat dogs and mules
          - Surrender, days later the north has the Mississippi river and the South is divided
- Confederacy wears down
  - Double loss – Gettysburg and Vicksburg
    - Low on everything – soldiers, food, shoes, guns, etc.
      - Many in the South want peace
  - Making matters worse – Lincoln finally has good generals
  - Ulysses S Grant – in charge,
    - fought in Mexican war (did not like it),

- didn't like the west, so he quit
    - Lincoln trusted him
  - William Tecumseh Sherman
    - Believed in TOTAL WAR
      - Why is the south still fighting – it was the people's will
        - Solution DESTROY their will to fight
          - Grant will attack Lee's army
          - Sherman will BURN THE SOUTH
            - No matter the losses, Sherman was to raid Georgia
- Sherman's march
  - Spring of 1864 – march southeast through Georgia to the Sea
    - His plan –DESTROY EVERYTHING IN HIS PATH
      - Burn every house, destroy the farmland
      - Kill livestock
      - Destroy railroads
        - Make the south so sick of war that even their grandchildren's children wouldn't want to go through it
- Election of 1864
  - Lincoln feared he would lose the presidency
    - The war was long
    - There were many casualties
    - He needed something good to happen – it did
      - Sherman destroyed the South – the north was inspired – Lincoln won
- Surrender at Appomattox
  - April 3, 1865 – Union troops conquered Richmond(see song “the night they drove ole Dixie down”)
    - Rather than surrender the city, the southerners burnt it down
  - April 9, 1865 – At Appomattox Court House
    - Lee and Grant met – the confederate army surrendered
      - The terms were generous – Lincoln did not want to punish the South
        - The War is over
- Over 600,000 deaths
  - More than ALL US war deaths combine (that includes WWII)
- Federal Government has more power over the people
  - Income tax, conscription
  - Economics – Bigger Gap between North and South
    - North even more industrialized
    - South was devastated

- Sherman's march
  - Most of the battles were in the south
    - Slavery is over
- Warfare
  - New bullets. Grenades, land-mines
  - Machine guns were available, but were not widely used
  - Ironclad ships – no longer use ships made of wood
    - Monitor (north) vs. Merrimack (south)
- 13<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - Lincoln always believed – the solution was amendment that abolishes slavery for the entire country
    - Slavery is abolished
      - Passing the amendment to political maneuvering, much of it illegal (see the movie “Lincoln”)
- Lincoln Assassinated
  - 4/14/1865 – 5 days after Lee surrendered
  - Ford's Theater watching a comedy, “our American Cousin”
  - John Wilkes Booth shot him in the back of the head
    - 26 year old, southern sympathizer
      - 12 days later he was caught in Virginia and shot (see movie “the conspirator”)
  - The country mourned – the 1<sup>st</sup> president to be assassinated
- Now what?
  - How to bring the South back?
  - How to integrate 4 million freed African Americans

### **Reconstruction and its effects**

- Freedman's Bureau – gov't agency to help former slaves and poor white
- Politics
  - Andrew Johnson (president – takes over for Lincoln)
    - Reconstruction – rebuild the nation post-Civil War (mainly the south)
      - 1865-1877
    - How should it work? Everyone had a different plan
  - Lincoln's plan
    - Lenient reconstruction policy (1863 – during war)
      - Almost everyone will be forgiven if you quit fighting and rejoin the union
        - Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia were considering this
    - Radical Republicans did not agree with this plan (notably Thaddeus Stevens)

- They wanted:
    - Southern politicians (former slaveholders) to lose their power
    - African Americans to be citizens with the right to vote
- Johnson's Plan
  - Little of both – lenient to confederates, but takes power from wealthy southern landowners (not allowed to vote)
    - 7 southern states agree to the terms (everyone except Texas)
      - They set up new state governments and elected representative to congress
    - The Republican Congress (abolitionists) voted to expand the Freedman's bureau and protect the rights of African Americans
      - Notably eliminating black codes
        - BUT – Andrew Johnson Vetoes the law
          - He's a southerner
            - Congress is not happy
              - They overrode his veto (2/3 vote) – the law happens
  - 14<sup>th</sup> amendment is passed by congress
    - Defines citizenship – birth or naturalization
    - Also, States must grant citizens DUE PROCESS
      - States cannot take a citizens' right away without following the correct process (trial)
        - Right to vote, live, own property, speech, etc – the gov't cannot take that away unless they can prove that you have done something wrong
          - NOTE: the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment says the exact same things, BUT it applies to the National Government
            - The national government CANNOT take away your right to privacy without DUE PROCESS
              - So why are they listening to our phone calls????
  - Johnson Impeached
    - Radicals hated Johnson, and they wanted him out – looking for a reason
      - Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton from his Cabinet
        - Tenure of Office Act – president is not allowed to fire cabinet members during their term without Senate approval
    - The house voted YES to impeach him (but that's just the first step)

- Second Step – The senate gets to vote to remove him from office
      - Senate votes to keep him as president – barely
  - 1868 – General Grant is elected President
    - He narrowly wins – why? 9 out of 10 African Americans vote for him
  - 15<sup>th</sup> amendment
    - “Race, color, or previous condition of servitude (being a slave)” cannot prevent someone the right to vote – Africans Americans have the right to vote
- Reconstructing Society
  - By 1870 – governments in the south had changed, but economically there was still work to do
    - Farmland values dropped
    - Small farms were ruined
    - Hundreds of thousands of southern men were dead = no workers left
  - Gov’t began to repair the physical damage and helps those in need
  - Scalawags (republican)
    - White southerners who joined the republican party (abolitionists) to improve their economic position
  - Carpetbaggers (republican)
    - Northerners who moved south after the war to make money and change the south
      - Read Insert about Thomas Nast –very important American
  - African Americans (republican)
    - Could not read or write, but they had the right to vote, and they wanted to use it – and they voted Republican
      - Most southern white did not accept this
  - African Americans create their own churches
    - Churches would run the schools with help from the federal government
      - Universities were started as well
  - African Americans begin to hold office
    - Hiram Revels – 1<sup>st</sup> African American senator (Mississippi)
      - Born in Fayetteville, NC
      - Methodist minister
  - Sharecropping (African Americans and poor whites)
    - Wealthy landowners rent portions of their land to families
      - The family grows the crops and sell them
        - Most of the money goes to the landowner, a small portion to the sharecropper
- The collapse of reconstruction
  - Many whites in the south were not happy

