

Chapter 11

Slavery and the South

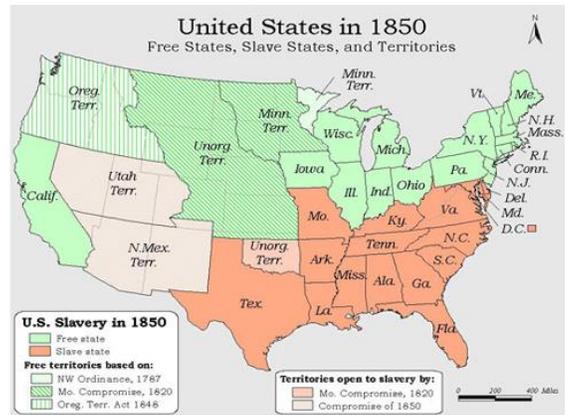
Locations:

- Upper South
 - Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri
- Lower “Deep” South
 - South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas
- Old South
 - Original Southern States in the 13 Colonies



“King Cotton”

- Growth of textile industry = huge demand for cotton = slavery is more important to the economy
- Indian removal = southern expansion possible
- Ties between Lower and Upper South
 - Lower settlers moved from Upper South
 - All white southerners benefited from 3/5ths clause
 - All had trouble with abolitionist criticisms
 - Profitability of cotton and sugar increased value of slaves > encouraged internal slave trade from Upper South to Lower South



North and South Split

- North begins industrializing; South remains rural
 - South = 10% of manufacturing
 - Need capital to build factories > **How would southerners get capital???**
- North = public education; Southerners reject compulsory education
 - Against taxing property to support schools

Social Groups in the South

- How many slaves did most whites own???
- 1860: _____ of all white families owned slaves
 - _____ = owned fewer than 5
 - _____ = 20+
 - _____ = 100+
- **Main White Groups in South**
 - **Planters** (20+ slaves)
 - **Small slaveholders**
 - **Yeomen** (family farmers)
 - **Pine barrens** (raise livestock, hunt, fish, small farms)
 - **Lawyers, physicians, merchants, artisans**

Planters and Plantations

- Strong divisions of labor
- Grand plantations not typical
 - **Why did planters not spend lots of money on extravagant goods???**

- High fixed costs
 - Housing and feeding slaves, maintaining cotton gins, hiring overseers
- Fluctuating cotton prices
 - Indebtedness common
- Psychological strains
 - Men
 - Moving/ traveling
 - Women:
 - Moving
 - Running the plantation
 - Husband's indiscretions
- Small Slaveholders
 - Large and diverse group
 - Conflicting loyalties and ambitions
- Yeomen
 - Largest group
 - Most = subsistence farmers
 - Valued self-sufficiency
- Pine barrens
 - Squatted on land, built crude cabins, cleared acreage
 - Did not raise cash crops or engage in routine of farming

Hinton R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South*

- Called upon non-slaveholders to abolish slavery in own interest (to benefit poor whites)

Since the majority of white southerners were not slaveholders, why did they not attack the institution of slavery more consistently???

- Non-slaveholders hoped to become slaveholders
- Accepted racial assumptions on which slavery was based
 - Enforced social subordination of blacks
- No one knew where slaves would go or do if freed > could lead to race war

Proslavery Argument

- Plight of Northern factory workers
 - "wage slaves"
- Biblical defense
 - Slaves "obey your masters"
 - Christianity = compatible with slavery > necessary for proper exercise of Christian religion
 - Display Christian responsibility toward inferiors
 - Help slaves develop Christian virtues
 - "Slaves, obey your earthly masters with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart, as you obey Christ; not only while being watched, and in order to please them, but as slaves of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart." -- *Ephesians* 6:5-6.
 - "Let all who are under the yoke of slavery regard their masters as worthy of all honor, so that the name of God and the teaching may not be blasphemed. Those who have believing masters must not be disrespectful to them on the ground that they are members of the church; rather they must serve them all the more, since those who benefit by their service are believers and beloved.." -- 1 *Timothy* 6:1-5.

- "Submit yourselves for the Lord's sake to every authority instituted among men." -- 1 Peter 2:13
- "Slaves, accept the authority of your masters with all deference, not only those who are kind and gentle but also those who are harsh. For it is a credit to you if, being aware of God, you endure pain while suffering unjustly. If you endure when you are beaten for doing wrong, what credit is that? But if you endure when you do right and suffer for it, you have God's approval." -- 1 Peter 2:18-29.
- Slavery existed in Rome and Athens
 - These societies produced Plato and Aristotle
 - Roman slaveholders laid basis for Western civilization

Life under Slavery

- **How did slavery in the 1700s differ from slavery in 1830s???**

1700s	1830s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical slave = young man in 20s from Africa or Caribbean • Isolated on small farms > slaves didn't speak same language • Creating family life = difficult • Women had few children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women proportionate • Not as isolated > Born in America > spoke English • Easier to find mates • Birth rates soared

Slave families

- Separation is common
- Slave women experienced advances of master or white males
- Children cared for by older women in the group or other mothers
- Ties emphasized between children and grandparents, uncles, aunts, and parents OR stressed "fictive" kin networks

How did slaves resist slavery???

- Planning insurrections
 - Denmark Vesey
 - 1822 planned to attack Charleston and seize all city's arms and ammunition
- Underground Railroad
 - Harriet Tubman
- Running away for a few days
- Feign illness/refusing to work
- Break valuable tools
- Burn farm buildings

Chapter 13

Immigration and Westward Expansion

Expansion and Immigration

- Polk administration: U.S. increased land area by 50%
- Population increased dramatically during 1840s and 1850s
 - Due to European immigration
 - 1845-1854 = 3 million arrived
 - Largest # of immigrants as a proportion of U.S. population (20 million) in U.S. history

Immigration

- First wave of Immigration from northern and western Europe
 - Majority = German and Irish
- Motives: religious freedom and economic prosperity
 - America offered abundant job opportunities and cheap land
 - Early arrivals sent back optimistic reports about prosperity
- Many swindled or exhausted savings waiting for ships to leave
- Voyages = miserable and long
- Some disenchanted by what they found and left > most stayed

Germans

- Diverse group (Bavarians, Saxons, etc.) coming for various reasons
 - Escape economic depression, political conditions, religious freedom
 - Catholics, Protestants, Jews
 - Preserve culture
 - Settled in ethnic neighborhoods or in rural ethnic communities
 - Settled in OH, WI, MO
 - Hated by nativists for clannishness, but admired for work ethic

Irish

- Motives:
 - poverty, overcrowding, discontent with British rule
 - Potato blight in 1840s and 1850s
- Settled in eastern city ghettos (Boston, NYC)
- Mostly Catholic > from poorer classes
- Irish voting groups = influential
 - Speed assimilation
- Usually entered workforce near bottom
 - Men: manual laborers (building railroads, canals, etc.)
 - Women: domestic servants or textile workers
 - Irish unskilled labor competed directly with poor free blacks and native born white workers
 - Stirred animosity toward blacks and hatred for abolitionists

Other Immigrant Groups

- Scandinavians
 - Came in large numbers
 - Primarily for economic reasons
 - Mostly pioneer families in Midwest

- o Chinese
 - o Came to West Coast
 - o Employed in construction > especially railroads
 - o Heavily discriminated against
- o Jews
 - o Mostly from Germany at this point

Nativists

- o Opposed immigrant groups who were not easily acculturated > sometimes violently clashed
- o Irish Catholics targeted
 - o Nativists feared a papal conspiracy to dominate America
 - o In one case, a Catholic convent was burned by a protestant mob

Political Organizations

- o "Know-Nothing" or American Party (1850s)
 - o Focused almost exclusively on issue of immigration
 - o Relied on xenophobia (fear of foreigners) and temperance movement (Irish and Germans stereotyped as heavy drinkers)
- o Former President Millard Fillmore ran again in 1856 as a K-N
 - o American Party absorbed by Republicans after 1856
- o As abolition became key issue, anti-immigration legislation became less important
- o Nativism continued > local and state level
 - o Nativists tended to vote Whig rather than one of nativist parties
 - o Immigrants used Democratic Party to gain political power

Commonwealth v. Hunt

- o Immigrant workers = joining labor unions to gain better working conditions through strikes
- o Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that labor unions were not illegal monopolies that restrained trade
- o Employers ignored decision and fired union agitators, replacing them with cheap immigrant labor
 - o Blunted demands for a 10-hour workday in era when 12-14 hour day = typical

Settlement of Texas

- o **Why did Mexico encourage Americans to settle in the Coahuila-Texas region?**
 - o To help gain protection against Indian attacks and solidify Mexican control of the area from Native Americans
- o **Why did the relationship between the Mexican government and the Americans in the region become tense?**
 - o Mexico attempted to close Texas to further American immigration
 - o Forbade the introduction of more slaves
 - o Americans kept coming (and bringing slaves with them)
 - o Mexico's politics became increasingly unstable
 - o Santa Anna restricted the power of his government and made himself more powerful
 - o Santa Anna's brutality alarmed Texans
 - o Santa Anna's brutality toward rebellions caused by his restriction of power shocked many Americans

The Texas Revolution, 1836

- o **What happened at the Battle of the Alamo?**
 - o Santa Anna and his 4,000 troops laid siege to San Antonio against 200 Americans and Tejanos who retreated into the Alamo Mission
 - o Most were killed by Santa Anna's troops in the final assault; a few, like Davy Crockett surrendered > later executed on Santa Anna's orders

o **Why is the Battle of the Alamo significant?**

- o It served as a rallying point for Sam Houston, president of the newly declared Republic of Texas > "Remember the Alamo!!"
 - o Houston surprised Santa Anna on a prairie near San Jacinto River > his army of 800 killed nearly half of Santa Anna's men in 15 minutes
 - o Forced Santa Anna to sign a treaty recognizing the independence of Texas

Annexing Texas

- o Most Texans favored annexation by U.S.
- o Concerns that annexation would re-ignite slavery issue
 - o TX as a state (or several) = led to arguments over whether it would be free or slave
- o Mexico didn't want annexation > threatened war if proceeded
- o Texas began seeking treaties with foreign nations
 - o Concern that Britain had plans of adding Texas to its empire > added urgency to annexation issue

The Overland Trails

- o **Describe the journey that pioneers could expect as they traveled to the Oregon territory.**
 - o 4 month trek across Great Plains and Rocky Mountains
 - o Scared of Native American attacks > valid fear??
 - o Hardships: kicks from mules, oxen collapsing from thirst, broken down wagons, trails = difficult to follow
 - o Donner Party > evidence of need to cross Great Plains and Rocky Mountains quickly... or else face Cannibalism!!
 - o Cooperated closely with other families on the journey on wagon train
 - o Husbands: drove wagons and livestock, yoked/unyoked oxen, formed hunting parties
 - o Wives: pack/unpack wagon, milk cows, cook, childbirths
 - o 1840-1848: 11,500 to Oregon; 2,700 to California

1840 Election: Harrison v. Van Buren

- o Whig slogan: "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!"
- o The "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign.
 - o No party platform issued - ran a "hurrah" campaign
- o Van Buren branded as Aristocrat. Harrison as a man of the people.
- o Clay and Webster want Harrison as "figurehead President."

Harrison wins 234 to 60

- o First President from the Whig Party
- o Clay and Webster expected to run the administration.
 - o Harrison makes Webster his Sec. of State and promises to defer to Congress.
- o **What happens to Harrison??**
 - o One month later – April 4th – Harrison dies of pneumonia
- o **Why is John Tyler's ascendency to the presidency a disaster for the Whigs?**
 - o Behaved more like a democrat
 - o Favored philosophy of states' rights
 - o Vetoed bills coming from Whig-dominated Congress
 - o Nearly all of Harrison's inherited cabinet resigned

Election of 1844

- o Tyler drops out of race... Neither party wants him
- o Henry Clay = Whig nomination
 - o Flip-flops on annexation position
 - o Nothing against annexation if it didn't disrupt sectional harmony > Against annexation

- Whigs also tied to temperance and other Protestant causes
 - Encourages immigrants (Irish) to vote democrat
- James G. Birney = Liberty Party
 - Whigs devoted to abolition of slavery
- James K. Polk = “dark-horse” nominee for Democrats
 - Supporter of immediate annexation of Texas > expansionist

Election of 1844

- Defection of Whigs to Liberty Party split the Whig vote > Polk wins!!!
- Tyler as “Lame Duck” claims mandate to annex Texas
 - Saw election of expansionist Polk as mandate for annexation
 - Treaty to annex Texas = defeated in Senate > Northern opposition and a fear of war with Mexico
 - Sponsored a Joint Resolution for annexation > only needs majority of both houses to pass
 - Despite Whig opposition, passes > Texas = a state in 1845

Manifest Destiny, 1845

- **What is Manifest Destiny?**
 - “Our manifest destiny is to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.”
 - Editor John Louis O’Sullivan (1845)
 - Invoking God and Nature to sanction expansion
- **What was the goal of most expansionists?**
- Most expansionists looked to Oregon and California, not Texas
 - In search of new ports and markets > trade with Asia
 - Jeffersonians looking to provide farmers with more land and access to foreign markets for their produce

Polk’s Goals as President:

- Resolve Oregon boundary
- Lower tariff rates
 - Walker Tariff 1846 slashes duties
- Restore the Independent Treasury (dropped in 1841 by Whigs)
- Acquisition of California

What was the Oregon Boundary Dispute?

- US wanted 54, 40. British claimed 42nd
- Oregon valued for fur trade.
- Also the fertile Willamette Valley, the terminus of the Oregon Trail
- Basis of American claim:
 - Robert Grey discovered Columbia River 1792
 - Lewis & Clark Expedition

Polk - “54, 40 or Fight”: An election promise!

- He does not deliver on either claim
- Ultimately, the treaty with Britain extends the U.S. border at the 49th parallel the remainder of the way to the Pacific

Gaining California would fulfill America's Manifest Destiny.

- President Polk wanted to secure California.
- He hoped to gain it through peaceful negotiation but was not opposed to taking it by force if necessary.

Mexican Control of Southwest

- Spain controlled southwest of North America
- Struggled to hold onto it
 - British, Russians, French all posed a threat to California
 - Forts and missions set up along coast
- Mexican Independence in 1821
- Mexico now in control of SW but govt. far away.
 - American traders and settlers began moving into Mexican territories in ever-larger numbers

American Economic Influence

- **What was the economy like in the Mexican territories of Texas, New Mexico, and California?**
- Long before the U.S. conquered the Mexican territories of Texas, New Mexico and California militarily, it had conquered them economically
 - New Mexico a thriving hub of trade w/ U.S.
 - New England traders soon dominated California
 - Southerners spread the plantation economy into eastern Texas

Santa Fe

- Remote outpost of Spanish Empire founded in 17th century
- Capital & trading ctr. for 60K Mexicans & Indians in New Mexico
- 1821 - Mexico welcomed U.S. traders
- Santa Fe Trail formed by eastern merchants
 - U.S. goods traded for Mexican gold, silver, furs
 - Wagon trains for mutual protection

California

- Rumors of British or French plans to take California unfounded but widespread
- Mexican govt. too far away to effectively run it.
- Many Californians believed that they would be better off without Mexico
- Some favored independence, others annexation by the U.S.
- When war with Mexico erupted (1846), California was ready to break away

Mexican War: 1846-1848

- **Why and how do we become involved in the Mexican-American war?**
- Polk = anxious to obtain California
 - Provoked war with Mexico by sending troops into disputed border area of TX
 - Mexico claimed Nueces – US claimed Rio Grande as border of TX
 - Mexico considered troops as invaders
 - At same time, Fremont takes troops to CA
 - Mexican attack on "US Soil" prompts Congress to declare war

Mexican-American War

- The war was short – a year and a half
 - Zachary Taylor = national war hero
- U.S. quickly took control of New Mexico and California
- Polk sent U.S. army all the way to Mexico City
 - Captured it in Sept. 1847

- o Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) set Rio Grande as TX border + NM and CA
 - o Gadsden purchase (1853) added what is now Southern AZ and NM

Wilmot Proviso

- o **What was the Wilmot Proviso?**
 - o An amendment that stipulated that slavery be prohibited in any territory acquired by the negotiations with Mexico over Texas, New Mexico, and California
 - o Believed TX = last state for slave holders; NM and CA = for free labor
 - o Strong northern support
 - o Southerners, like Calhoun, believed slaves = property, therefore the Constitution gives slaveholders the right to carry their slaves wherever they please

Election of 1848

- o Zachary Taylor = Whig
 - o Slaveholder, political newcomer, war hero
- o Polk declined 2nd term > Democrats nominate Lewis Cass of MI
 - o **What is the Doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" or popular sovereignty?**
 - o Congress should let question of slavery be decided by people who settle in territories
 - o Simple and vague > appealed to many
- o Free-Soil Party = Martin Van Buren
 - o Broke from Democrats and joined with Liberty Party abolitionists
 - o Dedication to "free trade, free labor, free speech, and free men"

California Gold Rush - 1848

- o **How did the California Gold Rush begin?**
 - o Discovered at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento
 - o "Gold Fever" spread quickly
 - o California's population skyrocketed
 - o 14,000 in 1848
 - o 100,000 in 1849
 - o Forty-Niners = gold seekers who flocked to CA in that year
 - o 95% were men (from U.S. & abroad)
 - o San Francisco a major city overnight
 - o Preferred to take clipper ships to CA

California

- o **What happened to California as a result of the Gold Rush?**
 - o Hispanic and Native American population of CA overwhelmed by massive invasion of whites
 - o California gold country was a destination for people from around the world
 - o Came from Europe, Latin America, Asia
 - o Chinese quickly make their mark, despite rampant racism
 - o California's rapid growth led to quick statehood
 - o Basis for Compromise of 1850

Chapter 13: The Road to War 1848-1861

Episode 1: The Compromise of 1850

Key events on the road to civil war

- Slavery & the admission of California 1850
- The compromise of 1850
- Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 1852
- The death of the Whigs 1852
- Birth of Republicans 1854
- Adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska act 1854
- Violence in Kansas 1856
- The Dred Scott decision 1857
- Lincoln v. Douglas senate race 1858
- The Lincoln – Douglas debates 1858
- The Freeport doctrine 1858
- John brown's raid on harper's ferry 1859
- The election of Lincoln 1860

The Compromise of 1850

- Clay's last compromise
 - The terms:
 - California enters as free state
 - New Mexico & Utah organized with popular sovereignty.
 - Ban slave trade in D.C.
 - New fugitive slave law

Debate in congress

- Key figures: Clay, Webster, & Calhoun
- Calhoun speaks for the south- "the cords of union are breaking one at a time..."
- Daniel Webster's "7th of March speech."

The compromise passes but...

- President Taylor plans to veto the compromise... but dies suddenly (conspiracy?)
- Millard Fillmore becomes president & signs.

Who got the better end of the deal?

- The north or the south?
- Will the compromise work as well as the Missouri compromise of 1820?
 - Mo comp. Preserved peace for 30 years

A new Era of Good Feelings

- Many believed the compromise would solve the slavery debate
 - But it contained a fatal flaw... the Fugitive Slave Act

Terms of the act

- No statute of limitations
- General description all that was necessary - no court hearing required
- Commissioner paid \$10 to return the fugitive. Paid only \$5 if they ruled for the fugitive.
- All persons required to assist in capture of fugitive slaves.

- There is no longer a neutral position on slavery.
- Some northern states adopt personal liberty laws.
- State crime to obey the federal law.

The Road to War

1848-1861

Episode 2: The Breakdown of Compromise

Election of 1852

- Whigs run Winfield Scott
- Democrats run Franklin Pierce.
- “We Polked them in 44 we’ll Pierce them in 52”
- A blowout victory for pierce

The north/south split destroys the Whig party

- Conscience Whigs v cotton Whigs
- Democrats are the only truly national party
- Less pressure to compromise.

1852 –Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

- Work of fiction.
- Stowe had limited first-hand knowledge of slavery
- Converted millions to abolitionism

The Ostend Manifesto 1854

- If Spain will not sell Cuba we should simply take it.
- Pierce wants Cuba as a slave state to balance senate.
- Anti-slave forces denounce the Ostend Manifesto.
- Pierce backs down.

The Kansas- Nebraska act 1854 -Stephen Douglas

- Transcontinental railroad.
- Key question is the route.
- Stephen Douglas wants a central route.
- Wants to win southern support for the plan and his presidential bid.

Terms of the Kansas- Nebraska act

- Repeal the Missouri compromise.
- Use popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska.
- Assumed Kansas would be slave & Nebraska would enter free.
- Douglas gets the bill passed.

Rise of the Republican Party 1854

- Formed as a coalition of anti-slavery democrats, Conscience Whigs, and Free Soil Party Members
- Opposed Kansas – Nebraska act
- “free soil, free labor, free men, Fremont” - 1856 slogan

The election of 1856

- Democrats nominate James Buchanan of PA
- Republicans John C. Fremont
- “Know-Nothings” - M. Fillmore.
- Buchanan wins the most sectional election to date... 174 to 114

The Road to War

1848-1861

Episode 3: Bleeding Kansas and the Dred Scott Case

Kansas - first test of popular sovereignty.

- New England emigrant aid society
- Beecher's Bibles.
- "Missouri border ruffians"
- The burning of Lawrence, Kansas may 21, 1856
- Pottawatomie Creek Massacre may 24th

"Bully Brooks" - 5/23/56

- Charles Sumner - "the rape of Kansas." Insults Senator Butler.
- Congressman Preston Brooks
- Attacks Sumner with a cane
- Nearly beats Sumner to death

Dred Scott decision 1857

- Dred Scott v Sandford 1857
- Chief justice Roger B. Taney
- The decision:
 - Blacks are not citizens
 - Scott has no right to sue if not a citizen
 - Missouri compromise is unconstitutional
- All U.S. territory is open to slavery
- No compromise involving free & slave territory is possible
- South loves the ruling
- Abolitionists are outraged
- Popular sovereignty is dead

The Road to War

1848-1861

Episode 4: Final Descent

Lincoln-Douglas Debates 1858

- Lincoln challenges Douglas to debate.
- There are 7 debates.
- Topics: the Dred Scott decision & popular sovereignty
- Lincoln's "house divided" speech
 - **Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only, *not ceased*, but has *constantly augmented*.**
 - **In *my* opinion, it *will* not cease, until a *crisis* shall have been reached, and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*.**
 - **I do not expect the Union to be *dissolved* -- I do not expect the house to *fall* -- but I *do* expect it will cease to be divided. It will become *all* one thing or *all* the other.**

The Freeport Doctrine

- Given the Dred Scott ruling, how can a state prevent slavery?
 - A dilemma: if Douglas does not respond, it hurts his reelection chances
 - If he does respond, he risks alienating the south & hurting his presidential hopes

Douglas states the "Freeport Doctrine"

- If states do not adopt slave codes, slavery cannot survive.
- Douglas wins the election
- Lincoln becomes nationally known
- A possible candidate for president in 1860.

John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry - Oct.15, 1859

- Hoped to start a slave revolt
- Attacked a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA
- Frederick Douglass warns against the raid.
- Brown is captured charged with treason against Virginia.

Brown becomes a martyr

- South rejoices at brown's death
- North mourns his death.
- South feels more alienated than ever
- The republican party renounces brown's actions

The election of 1860

- Democrats meet in Charleston, South Carolina
- Split and fail to nominate a candidate
- 2nd convention in Baltimore nominates Stephen Douglas
 - Northern democratic candidate.
- Southern democrats nominated John Breckinridge (KY)
- Republicans met in Chicago
- Two contenders -
 - William Seward (NY) & Lincoln (IL)
- Seward viewed as more radical due to "higher law" comments
- Lincoln won the nomination
- Lincoln's "house divided" speech made the south nervous

The constitutional union party forms

- Concerned mainly with avoiding conflict over slavery
- Committed to maintaining the union.
- Nominated John Bell (TN)

Lincoln wins with 40% of the popular vote

- Electoral vote - 180 to a combined 123 among his opponents
- South angry - few believed Lincoln would preserve slavery
- South felt isolated powerless
 - House of Reps. and presidency controlled by republicans
 - Only a matter of time before free-soil majorities in control

Timeline of the Civil War

Union Tactics

- Lincoln suspended writ of *Habeas Corpus*
 - Allows federal troops to arrest Confederate sympathizers without formally charging them with specific offenses
 - Intended to help protect Washington D.C. from Confederate sympathizers
- Limits placed on freedom of the press

Union Plan of Action:

- **Union's Anaconda Plan**
 - Long-range Union strategy developed in 1861
 - Called for the Union to blockade the southern coastline and thrust (like a snake) down the Mississippi River
 - Sealing off and severing the Confederacy into 2 separate entities would make the South realize their weakness and surrender
 - Difficult to implement plan given the low number of troops and naval flotillas available to take the Mississippi river

The First Year: 1861

July 21, 1861: First Battle

- **Manassas or Bull Run**
 - Generals: Union: McDowell; Confederacy: P.G.T. Beauregard
 - Battle was watched by hundreds of picnickers
 - Confederate victory... 5,000 casualties
- Confederate General Stonewall Jackson = hero of battle

July 27, 1861: Leadership change for Union Army

- General George B. McClellan given command of Union Army of the Potomac... McClellan soon given command of all Union forces

November 8, 1861: **Trent Affair**

- 2 Confederate diplomats captured on their way to England to get British support
 - Lincoln sets them free after threats of war by England
 - Significance: England almost convinced to join war on the side of the Confederacy

The Second Year: 1862

February 1862:

- Union General Ulysses S. Grant wins victories in west at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson... part of a push to divide the Confederacy
 - Earns nickname Unconditional Surrender Grant

March 8-9, 1862: **Battle of the Ironclads**

- Confederate *Merrimac* and Union *Monitor* fight to draw in first battle of the ironclads
 - Significance: changes naval battle forever

March 1862: Peninsular Campaign

- McClellan begins **Peninsular Campaign** to take Confederate capital city of Richmond, VA
 - 100,000 Northern troops under McClellan vs. 50,000 Southern troops under Robert E. Lee

- Typical slow, cautious advance by McClellan
- 7 days of battles... union army is stopped by Lee
 - 30,000 casualties

April 6-7, 1862: **Battle of Shiloh**

- Confederate General: Sidney Johnston; Union General: Ulysses S. Grant
- Grant's forces attacked at Shiloh (TN)... 2 day battle
 - Northern victory
 - 13,000 Union casualties; 10,000 Southern casualties
 - Lincoln reluctantly relieves Grant of command

April 24, 1862: Battle of New Orleans

- Union naval forces under David Farragut take New Orleans

August 29-30, 1862: **2nd Bull Run**

- Union General: John Pope; Confederate Generals: Jackson and Longstreet
 - 75,000 union forces defeated by 55,000 troops

September 1862

- Confederates under Lee invade the North (Maryland)... threatens Washington D.C.
- Union troops under McClellan pursue the confederates (use copies of Lee's battle plans)

September 17, 1862: **Antietam**

- Bloodiest day in U.S. military history
 - 26,000 casualties...6,000 killed and 17,000 wounded
- Lee forced to retreat to Virginia... McClellan fails to pursue Lee
- Significance: leads to Lincoln issuing the Emancipation Proclamation
 - January 1, 1863 set as effective date
 - Freed all slaves in Confederate held territory
 - War to preserve Union becomes a struggle to end slavery as well

November 7, 1862: Change in Union leadership

- Union General McClellan = relieved of command... new General = Ambrose Burnside

December 13: **Fredericksburg**

- Union troops under Burnside = terrible defeat at Fredericksburg, VA
 - Attempted 14 futile assaults on entrenched Confederates
 - 12,600 Union casualties vs. 5,300 Confederate casualties

The Third Year: 1863

January 1, 1863: **Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect**

- African Americans begin joining the war effort following the Emancipation Proclamation
 - Considered contraband – slaves were seized from plantations and set free
 - 180,000 African Americans became soldiers
 - 68,000 killed or wounded
 - 21 awarded the Medal of Honor
 - 54th Massachusetts regiment

January 25, 1863: Union change in leadership

- Union General Burnside is replaced by General Joseph Hooker

January 29, 1863: Vicksburg

- Grant placed in command of army in West
 - Told to take important city of Vicksburg, MS on Mississippi River

March 3, 1863: Draft

- Congress enacts the first military draft
 - Those who could pay \$300 could hire a substitute

July 1-3, 1863: **Battle of Gettysburg**

- Union forces under General Meade defeat Confederate General Lee, forcing Confederates to retreat to VA > Meade fails to pursue destroy the battered Confederate Army
- 28,000 Confederate casualties vs. 23,000 Union casualties
- Battle is the turning point of the war

July 4, 1863: **Battle of Vicksburg**

- Siege begins on May 22
 - City is bombarded by 2,800 shells a day... 47 days of shelling
 - Starvation becomes commonplace
- General Grant takes Vicksburg and takes control of Mississippi River on July 4
 - Significance: Confederacy is split in two

July 13-16, 1863: Protests

- Violent anti-draft riots in NYC
- Copperheads – vocal Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War
 - Wanted immediate peace settlement with Confederates

The Fourth Year: 1864

March 9, 1864: Change in Union Leadership

- General Ulysses S. Grant given command of Union army
- General William T. Sherman given control of armies in West

May 1864: War of attrition

- Coordinated campaign of all Union forces
 - 120,000 Union troops under General Grant begin moving toward Richmond, VA to face off with Confederate General Lee
 - Begins war of attrition

June 3, 1864: **Battle of Cold Harbor**

- Union General Grant foolishly attacked a strongly held Confederate position
 - Union loses 7,000 men in 20 minutes

June 15, 1864: Petersburg

- Union troops surround General Lee's forces

July 20, 1864: **Sherman takes Atlanta**

- General Sherman begins a 3-month struggle to take the vital southern city of Atlanta

August 29, 1864: **Political changes**

- Democrats nominate General McClellan to run against Lincoln as a "peace candidate"
- Republicans ran as National Union Party and re-nominated Lincoln
 - Hoped to attract those democrats who supported the war
 - Nominated Andrew Johnson (Democrat from TN) to balance the ticket as vice president

September 2, 1864: **Atlanta**

- Sherman captures Atlanta
 - Destroys Atlanta's warehouses and railroads
 - Significance: Union victory over this major southern city provides a boost for Lincoln's re-election campaign

November 8, 1864: Election of 1864

- Lincoln re-elected president

November 15, 1864: **"March to the Sea"**

- General Sherman leads troops on the march to Savannah, GA
 - Uses **scorched earth** policy... everything not used by Union Army = destroyed, such as Railroads, bridges, factories, and the harvest
- Captures Savannah, GA on December 22

The Fifth Year: 1865

January 31, 1865: **13th Amendment**

- 13th Amendment passed Congress and sent to states for ratification
- Outlaws slavery in the U.S.

April 2, 1865: Union forces advance

- Grant's forces outnumbered Lee's troops 2:1
- As Grant's forces advanced, General Lee and Confederate troops evacuate Petersburg and Richmond, VA
- Lincoln toured Confederate capital at Richmond, VA and Confederated White House

April 9, 1865: End of the war

- Confederate General Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse, VA

April 14, 1865: Lincoln assassinated

- Lincoln shot at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth
- Andrew Johnson assumes the presidency and will lead Reconstruction process

Chapter 15

Reconstruction

Key Challenges of the Post-War Period

- How to reincorporate the Southern states into the Union once again
- Rebuilding the war-torn South
- How to treat ex-Confederate leadership and troops
- What to do with the masses of freed slaves

Reconstruction: Meaning and Problems

- Reconstruction (1865-1877) = time when American people reestablished Southern states as part of the Union
- Problems of Reconstruction included:
 - Punishment vs. Reconciliation
 - Requirements for re-entry to the Union?
 - Which govt. branch determines conditions?
 - Regarding African Americans - what rights to be granted & who would enforce?

Lincoln's Reconstruction Philosophy

- No mention of right to secede or provisions for readmission in the Const.
 - Therefore Southern states never really seceded
- Rebellion was individual, not collective
- President in charge of reconstruction due to power to pardon
- Reconstruction should be lenient

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863)

- Prior to the end of the war, Lincoln proposed:
 - 10% of citizens take oath of allegiance and accept emancipation = readmission
 - Could then create a loyal state govt. within Confederacy – win support of pro-unionists
 - Pardon of Southerners who take oath
 - except high military & govt. leaders
- Known as Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan
- No mention of Black suffrage

Congressional Reconstruction Plans: Wade-Davis Bill

- Radical Republicans saw Lincoln's plan as weak
 - July 1864 – passed Wade-Davis Bill
 - Confed. states to be run by military governors
 - Majority of eligible voters had to take oath
 - Had to swear they had never been disloyal
 - State const. convention would have to abolish slavery & repeal secession
- Pocket vetoed by Lincoln – Wade & Davis outraged

The Thirteenth Amendment: January 1865

- Prohibited slavery in the United States
 - First proposed in 1863
 - Passed in 1865
 - Ratified by 3/4 of states in Dec. 1865
 - Completed what Emancipation Proclamation started

Presidential Reconstruction under Johnson

- Johnson hated Southern planter aristocracy
- A War Democrat who remained in the Senate when his state (TN) seceded
- Served as military governor of TN
- Placed on 1864 ticket to attract votes & emphasize unity (National Union Party)
- Lacked Lincoln's tact and influence

Johnson's Plan

- Set rules for restoration of 7 remaining states
- Similar to Lincoln's plan
- Issued new Amnesty Proclamation
 - Returning states would have to ratify the 13th Amendment, proclaim secession illegal, and repudiate Confederate debts
 - Went into effect summer 1865

Results of the Johnson Plan

- Pardons handed out liberally
- By Dec. 1865, all 7 states had new governments
 - Many elected ex-Confederates to Cong
 - Southern states adopted "Black Codes"
 - Some refused to ratify 13th or repudiate debt

Black Codes

- Meant to ensure landless dependent black labor force – proof of Southern white intentions
- Allowed basic rights to marry, property, contracts
- Established -
 - Segregation
 - no inter-racial marriage
 - No jury service or testimony against whites
- Republican Congress refused to seat ex-Confederates
- Angry with Johnson - too lenient with "rebels"

Congress under Radical Republican Control

- Joint Committee on Reconstruction
- Dominated by Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA), Charles Sumner (R-MA) and Ben Wade (R-OH)
- Radicals opposed the Lincoln-Johnson reconstruction plans because:
 - Infringed upon Congressional powers
 - Too lenient
 - Endangered Republican Influence
 - Abandoned freed blacks
- Radical Republicans: Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Ben Wade

Freedman's Bureau

- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Land, the "Freedmen's Bureau", was established March 3, 1865.
- supervised all relief and educational activities relating to refugees and freedmen including
 - issuing rations, clothing and medicine
 - Built schools and colleges
 - assumed custody of confiscated lands or property in former Confederate States, border states, District of Columbia, and Indian Territory
 - Provided work and protected Freedmen's rights as laborers
- Congressional renewal included military courts to settle labor disputes and invalidate created under black codes
- Congress overrode Johnson veto

Civil Rights Act 1866

- Proposed by Lyman Trumbull (R-Illinois)
- Made Blacks U.S. citizens w/ equal civil rights
- Johnson vetoed but Congress overrode
 - 1st major law ever passed over presidential veto
- Johnson claimed CRA & FBA illegit because southerners had no say in Congress that passed them

Congress versus Johnson

- Moderate Republicans banded with Radicals after Johnson's vetoes of bills
 - Freedmen's Bureau Act of 1866
 - Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Sought Fourteenth Amendment to prevent Supreme Court from overturning them
- 1866 Congressional elections
 - Johnson's "swing around the circle" fails miserably – Republicans win huge majorities
 - Election a referendum on 14th Amend.

The Fourteenth Amendment: June 1866

- Defined citizenship to include all persons born or naturalized in U.S.
 - No state could abridge rights without due process or deny equal protection of law
- Provided loss of congressional representation for any state denying suffrage to any of its citizens
- Disqualified prewar officeholders who supported Confederacy from state or national office
- First national attempt to limit state control of civil & political rights
- Abolitionists angry that it did not guarantee black suffrage
- Southerners and Northern Democrats viewed clause 3 (no former Confederates in office) as vengeful
- Congressional Reconstruction made ratification of 14th mandatory for reentry into Union

Southern Resistance Draws Radical Republican Fire!

- Southern adoption of Black Codes, election of ex-Confederates, and refusal to ratify 14th Amendment angered Radical Republicans
- Pressed for harsher reconstruction measures
- Reconstruction Acts (1867)
- Passed over Johnson vetoes

Thaddeus Stevens

- Leading radical voice in Congress
- Sought punishment of planter aristocracy
- Also to divide property & give land grants to freedmen
 - \$ from property sale could pay war debt
- Sanctity of property rights doomed his most radical proposals

The Reconstruction Acts

- Rejected all reconstructed southern governments except TN
- Divided 10 former Confederate states into 5 military districts run by military generals
- Enfranchised blacks and disenfranchised many ex-Confederates
- Set new requirements for readmission
- Had to ratify 14th Amendment
- Delayed readmission – allowing Republican governments to be formed in South
- Could not be enforced without military, which Johnson could influence

Mixed Motives of the Radicals

- Humanitarian Concerns
 - Assuring the rights of Freedmen
- Partisan political motives
 - Delay return of Democrats to power
 - Cement Republican Party control

Republican Resentment toward Johnson

- Congressional moderates and radicals joined forces against Johnson
- Angry over vetoes and roadblocks to Reconstruction
- March 1867 - passed 2 laws to limit presidential power
 - Tenure of Office Act – President cannot fire cabinet members w/out Senate approval
 - Army Appropriations Act – President cannot issue direct military orders except thru commanding general who can't be removed w/out Senate

Congress Looking for an Excuse to Get Johnson

- Wanted to remove all obstacles to congressional Reconstruction
- Looked for impeachable offenses - at first found none
- Johnson replaced Stanton in defiance of Congress
- Even moderates called for impeachment

Tenure of Office Act

- The Senate must approve any presidential dismissal of a cabinet official or general of the army
- Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government, such as Edwin Stanton (shown right) the Secretary of War.
- Question of the constitutionality of this law.

The Trial

- 11 week trial held in Senate
- Johnson's defense
 - Tenure Act unconstitutional
 - Stanton not subject to the Act
 - Johnson committed no crimes
- Prosecution position
 - "Abuse of discretionary power"
 - Failure to enforce Recon. Acts
- Senate Trial: March – May 1868
- 11 week trial
- Johnson acquitted 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3rd vote).
- Radicals didn't need to remove Johnson; by the time of his trial it was 1868, an election year; he could simply be ignored.

The Verdict: Acquittal

- Senate closely divided along party lines - some Repubs. Wavered
 - Didn't want precedent to remove presidents for political reasons
- Senate vote - 35-19
 - One vote short of 2/3 needed to convict - Johnson acquitted
- Johnson survived but was a lame duck
- A purely political attack on Johnson
 - Conviction would have weakened the presidency

The Fifteenth Amendment: February 1869

- Prohibited the denial of suffrage because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
- Ratification was achieved in March 1870
- VA, TX, MS, GA required to ratify both 14th and 15th before readmission to Union
- Would presumably strengthen Republican party
- Democrats charged that it violated states' rights to determine who could vote

Loopholes and exclusions

- 15th did not guarantee black office holding nor prohibit voting restrictions
 - property requirements and literacy tests employed to deny blacks the vote
- 15th amendment failed to define voting rights for women
 - No mention of gender in clause 1
- Inspired new women's rights movements that were divided
- One led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton – fight for federal woman suffrage
- Another led by Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone – accept 15th Amendment as is and push for state-level woman suffrage
 - Wyoming and Utah Territories enfranchised women – 1869-70

Southern Republican Coalition

- Recon Acts disenfranchised 10-15% of Whites while giving vote to 700K blacks
- New Republican political majorities in the South formed by:
 - Carpetbaggers
 - Northerners seeking financial and political opportunities
 - Scalawags
 - Mostly small farmers seeking \$ and having little interest in Black rights or votes
 - Free Blacks and freedmen

Freedmen and Free Blacks

- 8 of 10 Republican votes in South
- Sought land, education, rights & equality
- Served in legislatures – majority in SC
 - Most were free before CW & literate
 - In SC, black legislators
 - Mainly from towns & cities
 - Often spent time in north
 - Often well-off property owners
 - Frequently mixed-race (mulatto)
 - Priorities different
 - Freedmen sought \$ and land
 - Black officeholders sought civil rights

Corruption and Reform

- Quick fix economic measures lead to high taxes and public debt
- Waste, extravagant spending, fraud
 - Not isolated to the South
- Despite problems, real reforms made
 - Elimination of property qualifications for voting
 - Made many appointive offices elective
 - Universal manhood suffrage
 - Created and desegregated many schools

Restoration of "White Supremacy"

- The Ku Klux Klan (1866) and other vigilante groups
 - Intimidation and Terrorism
 - To suppress black voting, establish white supremacy, end Reconstruction governments
 - Grass roots harassment that united whites of different classes
- Peaceful Coercion
 - Non-violent, subtle methods
- Increase # of Southern white voters

The Enforcement Acts (1870-71)

- Democratic Party gains in several states
- Grant called for enforcement measures
- First Enforcement Act - May 1870
 - Protection for Black voters
- Second Enforcement Act - Feb. 1871
 - Federal supervision of elections
- 3rd Enforcement Act - Apr. 1871
 - To combat KKK
- Vigilante acts reduced but EAs proved that Federal military force was needed while national desire to continue was declining

Freedom

- Some stayed, many left
 - Migrated in search of jobs, land
 - Elsewhere in South, west or cities
 - Looking for lost family members
 - Often with Freedman Bureau help
- Efforts to find prosperity & family often led to labor shortages
 - But many returned to agriculture as sharecroppers
 - Many white women began competing for jobs after dislocation of war

African-American Institutions

- African Methodist Episcopal & Baptist churches
 - Spiritual, charitable, political roles
- Public (segregated) schools, trade schools
 - Freedmen's Bureau supervised
 - Often underfunded or inaccessible to rural children
 - >80% black population still illiterate
 - Literacy higher at start of Recon but declined
- Black universities – Howard, Atlanta, Fisk

Segregated Society

- Purpose of Segregation & Black Codes
 - Guarantee stable labor supply after emancipation - sharecroppers
 - Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations
- Segregation of transportation, public buildings
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 – Sumner’s last act
 - Called for desegregation of schools, transport, public accommodations
 - Passed in honor of Sumner after his death but it did not contain all of his proposals (ex: school deseg.)
 - Later invalidated by Supreme Court
- Most blacks disinterested with social equality – wanted freedom from white control

The New Southern Agriculture

- Black land ownership rare
 - Little \$ for land & equip, Whites wouldn’t sell land, planters sought to preserve black workforce
- Sharecropping - an arrangement between land owner and tenant farmers (Black and White)
 - Owner divides and rents land
 - Proceeds from harvest were split with owner
- Sharecroppers often became indebted to landowners & merchants – Crop-Lien System
 - Too much debt meant working to pay off \$ owed
 - Trapped on the land again
- South remains locked in agricultural system and cycle of poverty
- Sharecropping System

Furnishing Merchant	Tenant Farmer	Landowner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loan tools and seed up to 60% interest to tenant farmer to plant spring crop. ▪ Farmer also secures food, clothing, and other necessities on credit from merchant until the harvest. ▪ Merchant holds “lien” or mortgage on part of tenant’s future crops as repayment of debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plants crop, harvests in autumn. ▪ Turns over up to ½ of crop to land owner as payment of rent. ▪ Tenant gives remainder of crop to merchant in payment of debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rents land to tenant in exchange for ¼ to ½ of tenant farmer’s future crop.

The Election of Grant

- 1868 election - Grant (R) vs. Seymour (D)
- Grant won big electoral victory (214-80) but popular vote was close (52.7%)
 - Newly enfranchised Blacks made the difference
 - Repubs. “Waved the Bloody Shirt”
- Grant was a weak president
- A scandal-filled presidency

Scandals

- Black Friday (1869) – Jim Fisk and Jay Gould attempt to corner gold market & raise price
 - When gold drops, investors ruined
- Credit Mobilier (1872) - VP Colfax
 - Skimming RR profits
 - Colfax dropped from Grant ticket in 1872
- Whiskey Ring (1875) – Grant’s private secretary Orville Babcock and federal agents accept bribes from distillers who wanted to avoid taxes
- Belknap Fraud (1876) - Sec. of War William Belknap takes bribes to sell Indian land

Liberal Republican Revolt

- Repub. critics of Grant form Lib. Repubs.
 - Favored civil service reform, free trade, and end to “bayonet rule” in South
- Nominated *New York Tribune* editor Horace Greeley for 1872 election
 - Dems endorsed him – “Anything to Beat Grant”
- Grant wins election but it is a sign of shifting political tide
 - Less concern for Recon – more for reform

Panic of 1873 turns attention from Reconstruction

- Rapid economic expansion and over-speculation in railroad boom
- A Philadelphia bank failure sparked panic – other banks & business failed
 - Stock market collapsed
 - 5-year depression brought ruin, unemployment, wage cuts & labor unrest
- debtors seek inflationary monetary policy by continuing circulation of greenbacks – Greenback Party
 - creditors support hard money – backed by gold
- 1875 → Specie Resumption Act
 - Nation to be on Gold Standard by 1879

The Supreme Court & Reconstruction

- Ex parte Milligan (1866)
 - Civilians could not be tried in military courts used in Reconstruction
- Texas vs. White (1869)
 - Secession legally impossible but process of reconstruction still possible because of need for Feds to ensure representative governments in states
- Slaughterhouse Cases (1873)
 - 14th Amendment protected only rights of national citizenship - fed. govt. not obligated to protect rights of state citizenship
- U.S. vs. Reese (1876)
 - Parts of First Enforcement Act invalid - “hindrance of anyone from voting for any reason” exceeded scope of 15th Amendment
- U.S. v. Cruikshank (1876)
 - 14th Amendment prohibited encroachment on individual rights by a state, not by other individuals
 - Leaves protection of individuals to states
 - A big problem in South as White Southerners reclaimed control of their states

Further Court Actions

- 1883 - S. Court invalidated both the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871
- Later upheld segregation laws
- Effectively dismantled Reconstruction policies that Republicans sponsored
- Confirmed northern fear that Reconstruction's goals could not be enforced

The End of Reconstruction: The Compromise of 1877

Republican Retreat

- 1874 - Dems. won control of H of R - breaking Republican control of Congress
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 - watered down
- The North tired of the "Southern Problem" and turned attention elsewhere
- Key Radical Republicans Died
- All but 3 Southern States "redeemed" by 1876

Exodusters

- Late 1870s boom of Black settlers to the West
 - Thousands seek new safer life outside of South

Time to Let It Go...

- By 1876 - both parties hoped to leave bitterness of war behind
- GOP ran Rutherford B. Hayes (OH) in 1876 presidential race
- Untainted by Grantism (scandal)
- Moderate on southern policy
- Dems nominated NY Gov. Samuel Tilden

Democrats run against Grantism

- Tilden and Hayes ran on similar platforms
- Fiscal conservatives - political reformers

"Too close to call"

- Tilden won popular vote by 250K
- Electoral vote in question (sound familiar?)
- 185 needed
 - Uncontested - Hayes 165, Tilden 184
- Hayes challenged count in SC, FLA & LA (19 electoral votes total)
- Tilden challenged in OR (1 elect. vote)

"All We Want Is a Fair and Accurate Count"

- Both parties claimed victory while committing election fraud
- A 184-184 tie with OR up in the air
- Jan. 1877 - special electoral commission created by Congress to decide
 - 7 Dems, 8 Repubs.
 - Guess how they voted!

Compromise of 1877

- Informal agreements to convince South to accept electoral commission decision and drop filibuster threats
- Hayes would withdraw U.S. troops from South Carolina & Louisiana
 - Federal troops no longer served political purpose
- Federal \$ for rebuilding Southern infrastructure

Aftermath of the Deal

- Occupation by federal troops ended in the South
- Democratic Party control returned to the South
- Reconciliation came at expense of blacks

What did African Americans win?

- Weary of continuing political battles, Americans backed away from Reconstruction.
- Preferred sectional reconciliation and reunion
- African Americans abandoned in the time of their greatest hope