

## Civil War and Reconstruction

- I. Sectionalism leads to conflict between the North and South
  - A. Differences between the North and South
    1. North
      - a) Industrialized
      - b) Extensive Railroads
      - c) Larger population
      - d) Free labor
    2. South
      - a) Agricultural - "Cotton Kingdom"
      - b) Smaller population
      - c) Slave Labor
  - B. Conflict over slavery
    1. Growth of the Cotton Kingdom
      - a) Cotton gin - made cotton growing profitable and increased demand for slaves
      - b) 4 million people enslaved by 1860
    2. Abolitionist Movement
      - a) William Lloyd Garrison - publisher of the liberator
      - b) Frederick Douglass - former slave, published North Star
      - c) Harriet Tubman - Underground Railroad
      - d) Harriet Beecher Stowe - Uncle Tom's Cabin
    3. Fugitive Slave Act
      - a) Denied African-Americans basic due process rights
      - b) Required Northern officials to assist in capture of alleged fugitives
      - c) Northern Response
        - (1) Acts of civil disobedience (people helped fugitive slaves)
        - (2) Personal liberty laws - laws passed by Northern States making it difficult to enforce Fugitive Slave Act
    4. Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)
      - a) Supreme Court said slavery must be allowed in western territories
      - b) Supreme Court said that African-Americans were property - not citizens and therefore could not use federal courts
      - c) The decision outraged many Northerners
  - C. The South Secedes
    1. Immediate Cause - The Election of Abraham Lincoln who opposed spread of slavery into the territories

2. South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession
  - a) Said constitution was a compact between states
  - b) Said if one state violated Constitution, other states could leave the union (North violated compact by passing personal liberty laws)
3. Lincoln's view of Secession
  - a) Secession was illegal, and force was justified in keeping southern states in the Union
  - b) Argued that the war was about preserving the union (not ending slavery)

## II. The Civil War

- A. Lincoln's view of the war - a war to save the union
- B. Border States - slave states that stayed in the Union
- C. The Emancipation Proclamation
  1. Lincoln declared slaves in the rebellious states to be free
  2. Did not free slaves in border states (so those state would not leave union)
  3. Impact - war now not just about saving union but also ending slavery
- D. The Gettysburg Address
  1. Lincoln gave speech four months after battle of Gettysburg to dedicate the cemetery there
  2. Said that the civil war was fought to move closer to fulfilling ideals of Declaration of Independence and that it was a test of whether democratic countries could "long endure"

## III. Reconstruction

- A. Two Plans
  1. Lincoln and Johnson (10% Plan)
    - a) Could rejoin Union after 10% of voters took loyalty oath
    - b) Treat South with compassion and forgiveness
    - c) End Slavery
  2. Radical Republicans
    - a) Punish the South
    - b) Wanted to expand civil rights of African-Americans
- B. Presidential Reconstruction (1865)
  1. Passed Freedman's Bureau - agency that provided education, food, shelter to former slaves
  2. 13th Amendment - Ended Slavery
  3. Black Codes

- a) Severely limited rights and economic opportunities of African Americans

C. Congressional Radical Reconstruction (1866-1877)

- 1. Expansion of African American Rights
  - a) 14th Amendment
    - (1) Citizenship rights to African-Americans
    - (2) Equal Protection under the Law for African-Americans
  - b) 15th Amendment - gave African-Americans the right to vote
- 2. Southern Governments during Reconstruction
  - a) African-Americans
  - b) "Carpetbaggers"
  - c) "Scalawags"

IV. The South After Reconstruction

A. "Solid South"

- 1. Republican Party lost power after Reconstruction
- 2. South only voted for the Democratic Party

B. Limits on civil rights

- 1. Jim Crow laws (segregation)
- 2. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
  - a) Said that segregation did not violate the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection clause because in theory there could be separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites
- 3. Voting Restrictions
  - a) Poll Taxes
  - b) Literacy Tests
  - c) Grandfather Clause
- 4. Violence/Terrorism against African-Americans
  - a) Lynchings