**Economic Sectionalism**

 The growing economic disparity between the North and the South is visible through an examination of the region’s population, functioning railroads, and industrial output. The Northern economy was based primarily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; whereas, the South, due mostly to the institution of slavery, was firmly rooted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get it . . . *rooted*). Ninety-two percent of U.S. industry was located in the North; therefore, there were more jobs to attract people, especially European immigrants. As a result, the population of the North was almost three times that of the South.

In addition to the increased social, political and economic sectionalism throughout the nation, three issues in the last years of the 1850’s polarized the nation over the issue of slavery and pushed the North and South toward open conflict.

**Preserving the Union**

Republican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected president in 1860. Upon his election, South Carolina voted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (separate from) the United States. South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and then Texas. These states formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also known as the “Confederacy”. In his first inaugural address, Lincoln tried to conciliate Southerners saying that he was not going to abolish slavery and that he only wanted to preserve the union. He went on to urge Southerners to abandon the idea of secession and rejoin the Union. President Lincoln believed preservation of the United States (the “Union”) was the most important task for any U.S. president. He did not believe the southern states had the right to secede from the Union and thought they were merely rebelling against the government. As a result, he never considered the Confederacy a separate country. In April 1861, Confederate forces attacked the U.S. Army fortress at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, South Carolina and the long-feared Civil War began. When Lincoln called for a large volunteer army to preserve the Union, more states––Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee––seceded to join the Confederacy. Although Lincoln had often stated he wished only to restrict the spread of slavery, not to abolish it, over time he did embrace the idea of ending slavery in the United States.

**Gettysburg Address**

Lincoln’s desire to preserve the Union can also be seen in his speech at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania. The occasion was the dedication of a military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield in November 1863 four months after 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed in the battle there. When Lincoln rose to speak, starting with his famous words “Four score and seven years ago…“, he spoke for just two minutes. Lincoln thought the speech was a failure because of poor crowd response and it was not until the next day, when the speech was widely published by northern newspapers, that Lincoln’s words caught the imagination of the north. Lincoln’s call to continue on with the fight for the fallen and to help preserve “…government of the people, by the people, for the people…” helped to raise the spirits of Northerners who had grown weary of the war and were dismayed by Confederate victories over the larger Union armies.

**Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address**

Abraham Lincoln was reelected president in \_\_\_\_\_\_.When he delivered his Second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Union victory over the Confederacy was certain, and Americans foresaw an end to slavery. Instead of boasting about that victory, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully. However, he clearly stated that slavery was such an evil that the North was right to have gone to war over the issue. Nevertheless, he urged Americans not to seek revenge on slaveholders and their supporters and military. Instead, he urged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the South take place “with malice toward none; with charity for all.” Lincoln formed what would become the popular memory of why the war was necessary. He said it had been fought to

preserve the Union as an indivisible nation of citizens who would no longer profit from “wringing their bread from the sweat of other men’s faces”––from taking their earnings from the labor of unpaid slaves.

H**abeas Corpus**

Not all Northerners supported President Lincoln’s efforts to preserve the Union. Some were Confederate sympathizers (just as some Southerners were Union sympathizers). Throughout the war, in some states Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ––the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody. The Constitution allows a president to suspend this right during a national emergency. Lincoln used his emergency powers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without trial and without a judge to agree they were legally imprisoned. Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North. After the war, Lincoln’s actions were partially repudiated by the Supreme Court decision, but ultimately upheld as a necessary power during war times.

**Civil War**

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, was named President of the Confederate States of America. He had previously served the United States as a senator from Mississippi, and as the U.S. Secretary of War. One of his first charges as President of the C.S.A. was appointing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the commanding officer of the Confederate Army. Lee was also a graduate of West Point and highly sought after by both Lincoln and Davis. Lee ultimately, being a Virginian, decided to fight for his home state. Despite many victories in the Civil War, Lee would eventually surrender to Union commanding general (and West Point grad) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia on April 9, 1865.

 Civil War historians acknowledge 50 major battles and 5000 minor battles fought from 1861-1865. There were also countless skirmishes in the Civil War. Land battles were fought mostly in states east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River; sea battles were fought along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico; and major river battles were fought on the Mississippi.

Guarding the mouth of Charleston Harbor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the last forts under federal control located in seceding states. Confederate forces staged a 24-hour bombardment against it and, by attacking federal property, had committed an act of open rebellion. To uphold the Constitution, President Lincoln believed he had no choice but to call for troops to respond against the Confederacy. As a direct result, the Civil War began. Over the next year, Confederate forces collected many victories, including that of the first major battle at Manassas, Virginia, the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A year later, in September 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee marched his forces to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Maryland, where he fought the war’s first major battle on *northern* soil. It was the deadliest one-day battle in American history, with over 26,000 casualties, but neither side won a victory. As Lee withdrew to the South, Union forces might have been able to end the war by going after the Confederates––Union soldiers outnumbered their force two-to-one––but they did not follow Lee. The significance of the battle was that Lee’s failure to win and the Union’s claim of victory encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

In the next year, July 1863, the Union Army began to turn the tide of war. Beginning in May of 1863, Union Major Gen. Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mississippi, because the army that controlled its high ground over a bend in the Mississippi River would control traffic on the whole river. After a seven-week siege Grant, aided by naval actions along the mouth of the Mississippi River, achieved one of the Union’s major strategic goals laid out in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan by gaining control of the Mississippi River (the rest of the plan included a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Confederate ships along the coast and capturing the Confederate capital at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Virginia). Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off from the Confederacy. Just as this conflict was coming to an end, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, still stationed back east, hoped that an invasion of Union territory would significantly weaken Northern support for the war effort. Lee’s army was met by Union troops at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania in July, 1863. In the course of a three-day battle, as many as 51,000 were killed. It was the deadliest battle of the American Civil War. Gettysburg marked the beginning of the end for the Confederate forces in the east. Lee gave up attempts to invade the Union or to show Northerners that the Union troops could not win the war. Four months later, Lincoln delivered his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. This Union victory, coupled with the Union victory at Vicksburg was the turning point of the war.

If Gettysburg was the turning point of the war, General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign in the South, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the knock-out punch. From July to September of 1864, Union forces under Sherman’s command besieged Atlanta, Georgia, for six weeks before capturing this vitally important center of Confederate manufacturing and railway traffic. Sherman’s goal was to disrupt the Confederacy’s capacity to resupply its troops throughout the South. Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground and then marched across Georgia to Savannah and the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the South’s infrastructure (railways, roads, and bridges) along the path, as well as the crops and livestock his troops did not harvest and butcher to feed themselves. Now the South knew it would lose the war, and the North knew it would win. Lincoln easily won reelection against a candidate who wanted a truce with the Confederacy.

**Emancipation Proclamation**

Lincoln used executive powers again to issue the ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states. Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North. Lincoln believed one reason southern whites were free to join the Confederate Army was because slaves were doing war work that, otherwise, the whites would have to do. Encouraging slaves to flee north would hurt the southern war effort. Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not free slaves held in the North, it was warmly welcomed by African Americans living in Union states. The proclamation in essence declared the issue of ending slavery to be an aim of the Union war effort. The proclamation also opened the way for northern African-Americans to join the Union Army.

**SSUSH10 The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.**

**Presidential Reconstruction**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a conflict between the Radical Republicans and Presidents Lincoln and Johnson who proposed more moderate requirements for the former Confederate states. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted to punish the South severely for the Civil War. Lincoln and the moderates wanted to bring the South into the Union quickly. The process of rebuilding the South began before the war ended. In 1863

Lincoln proposed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan which called on Southern states to complete three tasks in order to restore their status in the Union. First, they had to ratify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment, which abolished slavery. Next states had to repudiate secession. Finally, when \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of 1860 voters had taken an oath of allegiance, the state would be restored to the Union. Radical Republicans objected saying the plan was too lenient and did not go far enough to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves. In response, they proposed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bill. In addition to ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, the proposed law would have required the \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of southern voters to swear that they did not support secession. Southern supporters believed that this was an impossible task designed to keep the South dominated by Northern political interests. Lincoln vetoed the bill. Sadly, less than one week after General Lee’s surrender, Lincoln was assassinated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before Lincoln could reintroduce his reconstruction plan. Lincoln’s vice president and successor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s plan of reconstruction was similar to Lincoln’s. He sought to rapidly reintegrate Southern states back into the Union by appointing governors who would make the required political changes. The election of 1866 returned a Radical Republican majority to Congress. The Radical Republicans began pushing forward bills that favored their position and Johnson vetoed them one after another.

**Congressional Reconstruction**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1867, which was passed over Johnson’s, divided the South into five military districts that were administered by military governors. To be readmitted to the Union, the Southern states were required to guarantee African-American suffrage, hold open election for both white and African-American representatives to the state constitutional convention, and create a new state constitution that recognized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendments, \_\_\_\_\_\_th, \_\_\_\_\_\_th, and \_\_\_\_\_\_th, to the Constitution. By 1870, all the Southern states had been re-admitted to the Union. Federal troops remained in the South to enforce the provisions and to protect African Americans from mob violence. President Andrew Johnson, angered by the Radical Republicans Reconstruction plan, removed Radical Republican appointee, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. This was a direct

defiance of the 1867 Tenure of Office Act (just recently passed in fear of Johnson’s power to remove officials). The law forbade the President from removing important government officials without Congressional approval. Regardless, the President fired Stanton and ordered him to vacate his office. (Stanton barricaded himself in his War Department office and remained there until after the impeachment trial was over.) As a result, the President was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or charged. Thaddeus Stevens, a Radical Republican member of the House, began the process when he filed charges against President Johnson for his dismissal of Stanton. After a lengthy, hearing, Andrew Johnson was acquitted by one vote and remained in office.

**The Freedmen’s Bureau**

 In March 1865, Congress created the ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to ease freed slaves’ transition from enslavement to freedom. The bureau’s responsibilities included introducing a system of free labor, overseeing some 3,000 schools for freed persons, settling disputes and enforcing contracts between the usually white landowners and their black labor force, and securing justice for African-Americans in state courts. While the Freedmen’s Bureau did help some former slaves acquire land unclaimed by its pre-war owners, Congress did not grant land or the absolute right to own land to all freed slaves. White Southerners refused to support its objectives and Northern politicians neglected to give it financial support. The Freedmen’s Bureau ceased operation in 1872.

**Educational Success**

During the Reconstruction period, African Americans made progress in many areas. Many African American children were able to attend free schools for the first time. African Americans started newspapers, served in public office, and attended new colleges and universities established for them. One of these institutions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ College, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute. A former slave and two ministers founded it for the education of African American men in the fields of ministry and education.

**Black Codes**

In the South, resistance to Reconstruction took several forms. Many southern citizens refused to participate politically. Southern states passed harsh laws that restricted the economic and political rights of freedmen. Still others resorted to violence as a means of intimidation towards the freedmen. Enacted by many Southern states immediately after the Civil War, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were designed to regulate relations between white southerners and newly freed slaves. While recognizing some rights, such as legalized marriage, ownership of property, and limited access to the courts, Black Codes denied African-Americans the rights to testify against whites, to serve on juries or in state militias, to vote, and to express legal concern publicly. Also, the Codes were an attempt by plantation owners to secure the labor supply lost as a result of the Thirteenth Amendment by requiring all African-Americans to provide proof of employment or be forced to work for white land owners. Black Codes enraged northern Congressmen and the public who saw the laws as a re-introduction of slavery.

**Ku Klux Klan**

Founded in Tennessee in 1866, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was originally a Confederate veteran’s club but quickly became an organization closely associated with the worst forms of violence and intimidation. Initially, the Klan tried to scare African-Americans into compliance and keep them from voting. When this method did not work Klan members attacked Northern whites who came South (known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), Southern whites who tried to aid Reconstruction (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), and African-Americans who were educated and participated in community affairs. Eventually, anyone who Klan members disliked could be attacked, beaten, or brutally murdered, often in front of family members. Resistance to the Klan was difficult due to a lack of weapons among African-Americans and control of the court system by the KKK sympathizers. Some states, notably Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas successfully broke up the Klan with special police forces. Eventually, the government issued the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts to break up Klan activities. By 1872, Klan violence had greatly lessened as some southern leaders urged the Klan to step down because federal troops would stay in the South as long as African Americans needed protection from society.

**The End of Reconstruction**

In the Election of 1876, the Democrats nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Republicans nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The campaign was a bitter one. Tilden won the popular vote by 260,000 votes, but failed to carry the majority of the electoral votes. Four states’ (Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina) electoral votes were disputed. A special Federal commission was appointed to award the electoral votes. The Commission awarded Hayes the election along straight party lines. Democrats in Congress threatened to filibuster the electoral vote count. Hayes met with Democratic House members and worked out the Compromise of 1877. In exchange for Democrats’ support, Hayes agreed to support internal improvements for the South, appoint a Southerner to the Cabinet, and withdraw Federal troops from the South. Shortly after his inauguration in March of 1877, President Hayes ordered the removal of Federal troops from the South. Republican dominated state governments collapsed across the South and African-Americans were slowly disenfranchised by state laws. Reconstruction had ended.