

Civil War Review Questions

1. Why was the war fought?
2. Where were most of the battles fought?
3. Who won?
4. What helped them win the war?
5. Explain one other fact about the war.

What does the word **reconstruct** mean? Use it in a sentence.

Chapter 13

Section 1: Presidential Reconstruction

The Old South Destroyed

- mass devastation in South--cities in ruins (WHY?)
- thousands of deaths in year after war due to illness
- economy is shattered: high unemployment
- 4 million freed slaves

President Lincoln and Reconstruction

- Reconstruction

; Lincoln's wish to "rebuild" South

The beginning of Reconstruction:

forgiveness

- Lincoln offered amnesty to most Southerners who swore allegiance to Constitution and accept end to slavery
- State could rejoin if 10% of a state swore allegiance



What is AMNESTY? For what reasons would President Lincoln want to give amnesty to millions of "rebels?"

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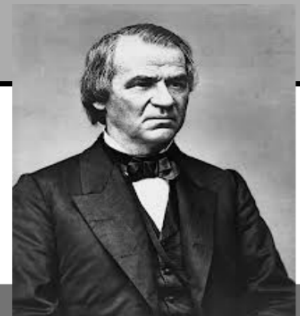
Lincoln's Assassination:

- April 14, 1865 (days after Lee surrenders)
- John Wilkes Booth
- Ford's Theatre in D.C.
- Funeral train from D.C. to Illinois
- Made many in North distrust South more



President Johnson & Reconstruction:

- Vice President Andrew Johnson became POTUS
- Former slaveholder from Tennessee
- Favored gov't controlled by and for whites
- Easier on South than Lincoln
- Wanted leniency for rebels



The Black Codes

- Southern laws that limited former slaves' rights
 - Meant to force black citizens back "into place"
 - Accusations these were attempt to bring back slavery
 - Different in every state
 - Examples:
 - a. Could not hold meetings unless white person present
 - b. Needed permit to travel
 - c. Could not own guns
- .

Section 2: Congressional Reconstruction

The Moderates vs. the Radicals

- Moderate: Republican that cared more about putting country back together over giving A.A.'s right to vote
- Radical: Republican that demanded all rights given to A.A.'s; felt there should be NEW SOUTH
 - Wanted to break up plantations and give them to former slaves
 - Create a new economy

Congress vs. Johnson

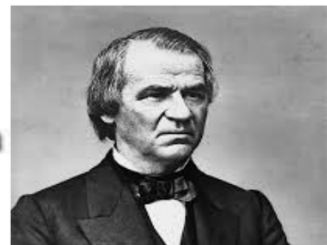
- **Freedmen's Bureau:** Congress created to aid to millions of homeless A.A.'s
 - Gave out food, clothes, set up schools and hospitals, and helped people find jobs
 - Thousands of schools and colleges were built
 - Helped A.A.'s fight against poor treatment by whites
 - Forced whites in South to accept slaves were freed
- 1866: President Johnson vetoed bill that would extend Bureau; kills it
 - Opposed to helping A.A.'s
- **Civil Rights Act of 1866:** 1st Civil Rights law in US history; everyone born in the US was a citizen w/ full civil rights
- **14th Amendment:** Changed the US Constitution; promised to treat all people equally under the law

Review Questions:

1. Who was Lincoln's Vice President and took over for him after his assassination?
2. What was the name given to the government's attempt to put the country back together after the Civil War?
3. What did the 14th Amendment do to help African Americans?
4. What were "Black Codes?"

The Radicals Come to Power

- President Johnson tried to get Americans to turn against Congress; backfired as most people were upset at violence against A.A.'s
- Race riots were becoming too common
 - **May 1, 1866: Memphis, TN; police arrested black driver in a carriage accident w/ a white driver; A.A.'s protested; white mob gathered; 3 days of rioting and violence; 46 A.A.'s dead and 12 schools and 4 churches burned**
- Johnson's demand for leniency for rebels made him unpopular in North; his speeches would be protested; people were angry
- **Reconstruction Acts** of 1867: divided the South into 5 military districts; Union soldiers would control each one
 - For states to re-enter the union, they had to accept 14th Amendment



Presidential Impeachment

- 1868: Johnson fired Secretary of War and replaced him w/o Congress' ok--ILLEGAL
- Congress impeached him b/c they were angry over his handling of reconstruction
- While he was unpopular, Congress could not get enough support to remove him from office



Further Political Difficulties

The election of 1868

- Former Union General US Grant won despite NO political experience; won w/ help of A.A. votes; close election
- Republicans knew they had to protect A.A.'s right to vote if they were to stay in power



The 15th Amendment: Right to vote can't be denied
b/c of "race, color, or previous condition of
servitude." only to men



Why did Congress break the South into 5 military districts when they passed the **Reconstruction Acts** of 1867?

Section 3: Reconstruction in the South

African American Activism

- rise in political activities by A.A.s
- Union League: political club meant to assist poor whites and blacks
- built schools and churches
- focused on literacy education

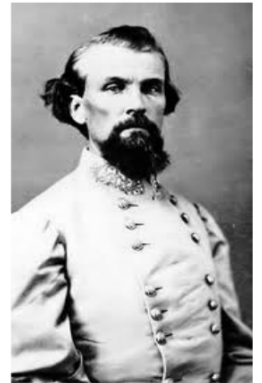
Reconstruction Governments

- Carpetbaggers: Northern Republicans that travelled South to assist new state gov'ts; despised by Southern whites
- Scalawags: nickname given to Southern whites that supported Carpetbaggers--seen as betrayers



Ku Klux Klan: white Supremacist/terrorist organization

- founded in 1866 by former Confederates
- popular among both rich and poor whites that saw freedmen as a threat
- Klan attacks: "Grand Wizard" Nathan Bedford Forrest threatened to kill radicals
- Violence was meant to intimidate blacks and carpetbaggers
- Goal was to destroy the Republican Party
- Burned homes, schools, and churches
- Lynchings become common



Steps against the Klan

- Enforcement Acts: 1870
 - Laws that were meant to fight terrorist with military force



Changes in Reconstruction

- Republican Party became more interested in national/economic issues than Southern/racial issues

Shifting Republican Interests

- Panic of 1873: economic depression
- Workers threatened constant strikes
- Farmers demanded relief/help
- ~~Republican Party cared less about fighting for voting rights as immigrants were joining Democrats~~

Southern Redeemers:

- Voters turned against Republican Party b/c of "Panic"
- 1874: Dems took control over Congress by promising lower taxes in North and White Supremacy in South
- 1875: Southern White Dems started using terrorism to scare voters to vote for them
- Redeemers wanted to win the South back from Reps through blood-shed if needed
- 1876: Presidential election: Samuel Tilden (DEM) vs. Rutherford B. Hayes (REP)
 - Tilden won Southern states but Hayes still won the election
 - Compromise of 1877: Hayes became President and the Republicans removed all troops from the South



Is there still racism
in America today?
Give specific
examples.

Section 4: The New South

Changing Economics in the South

- Sharecropping:

- Crop-lien system:

- forces blacks to stay on farm
b/c they're so in debt

- Industrial Growth:

- increased investment in factories
 - desire to become independent from Northern factories
 - cash crops required South to buy all supplies from North

The Rise of Jim Crow

- A.A.'s tied to land through sharecropping
- Democratic Party controlled South--white majority
- Poll taxes and literacy tests: kept A.A.'s from voting
- **Segregation:**

- **Jim Crow Laws:**

- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896):**



African American Life

- Farmers and planters
 - a. some A.A.'s created **cooperatives**
- Industry and business
 - a. Madame C.J. Walker
 - b. 1905: invested life savings to create a hair product company
 - c. 1908: moved to Pittsburgh
 - d. Founded beauty college

Responses to Jim Crow

Booker T. Washington

