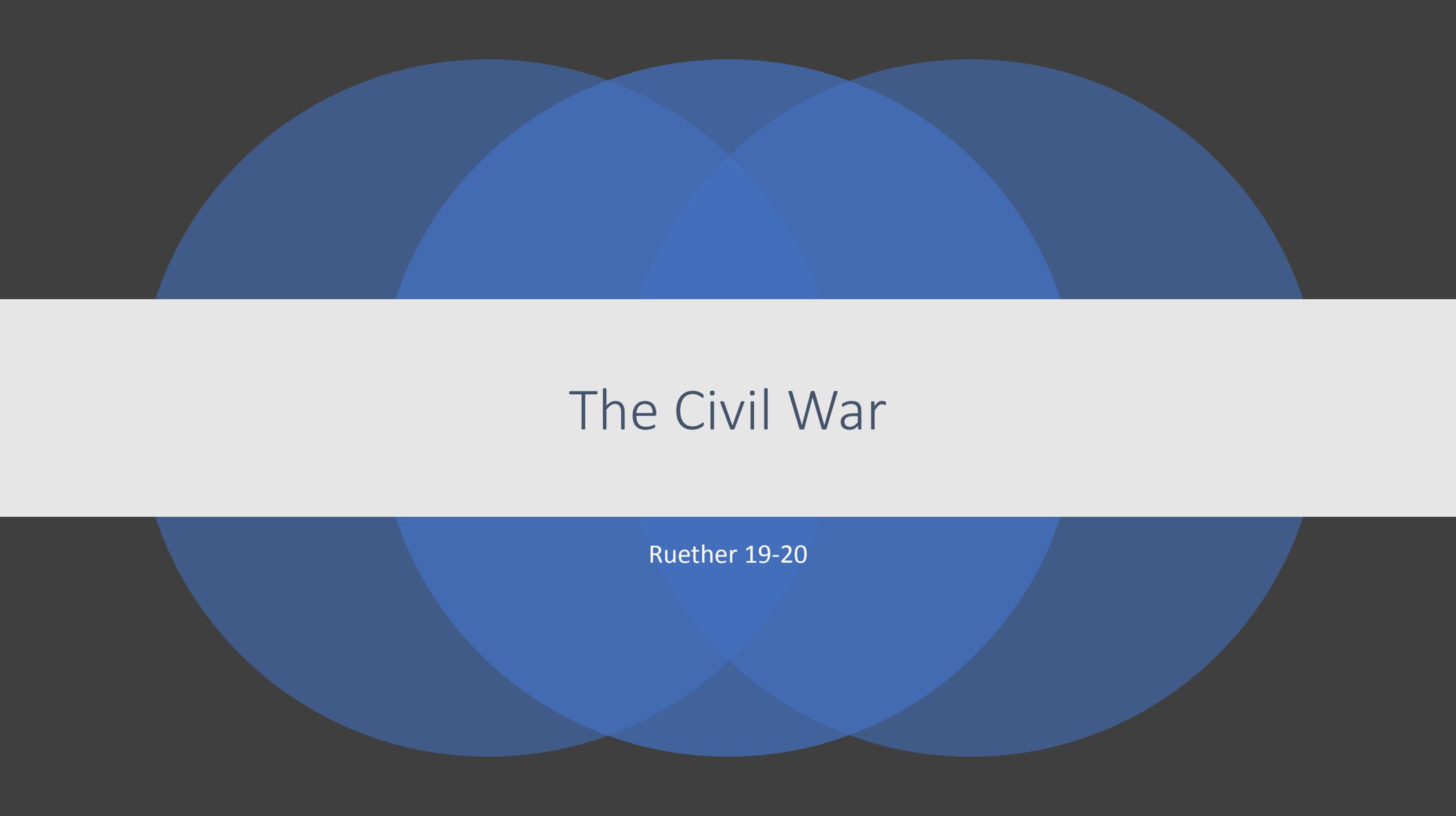


Missing Assignments

- Please look at your Skyward!
- If you have something missing, turn it in. (October 17th at 2:55 PM)
- If you have questions, ask!
- **All missing assignments will go in as a ZERO**

Quiz Friday (Abolition, C.C., Expansion, Mex-Am War, Manifest Destiny)



The Civil War

Ruether 19-20



Guiding
Question:

How did the United States expand and what was the social, political, and cultural impact of this expansion?

Abolition

- What do you know about how/why slavery started in America?

What do our Founders have to say?

- *"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free."*

Thomas Jefferson, *Autobiography*, 1821

- *"There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it."*

George Washington, *letter to Robert Morris*, April 12, 1786

- *"Another of my wishes is to depend as little as possible on the labour of slaves."*

James Madison, *Letter to R. H. Lee*, July 17, 1785 (*Madison*, 1865, I, page 161)

Founders Thoughts

- *"Every measure of prudence, therefore, ought to be assumed for the eventual total extirpation of slavery from the United States ... I have, throughout my whole life, held the practice of slavery in ... abhorrence."*

John Adams, letter to Robert Evans, June 8, 1819

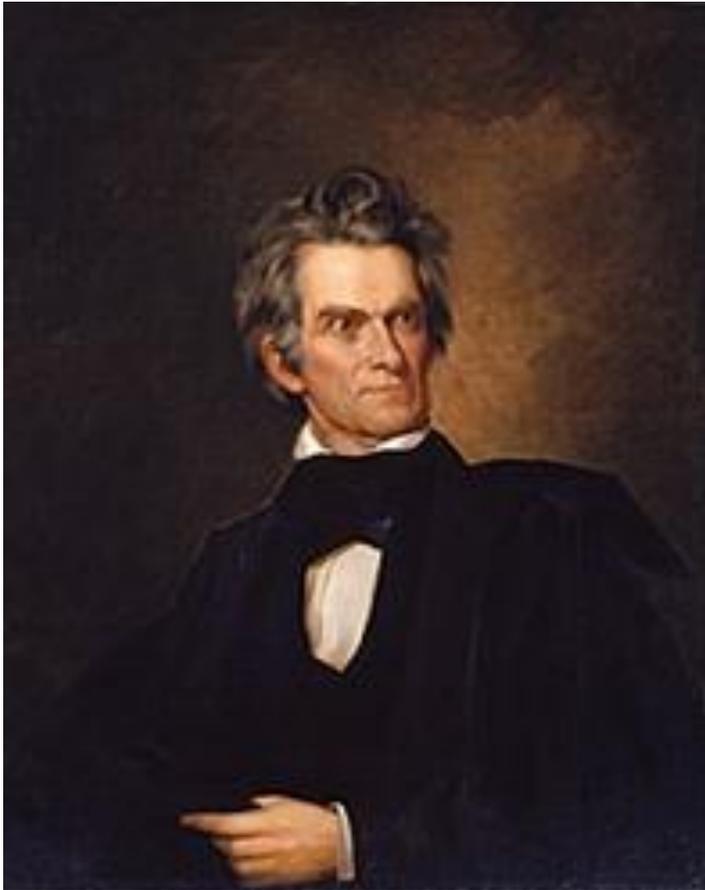
- *"[The Convention] thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men."*

James Madison, Records of the Convention, August 25, 1787

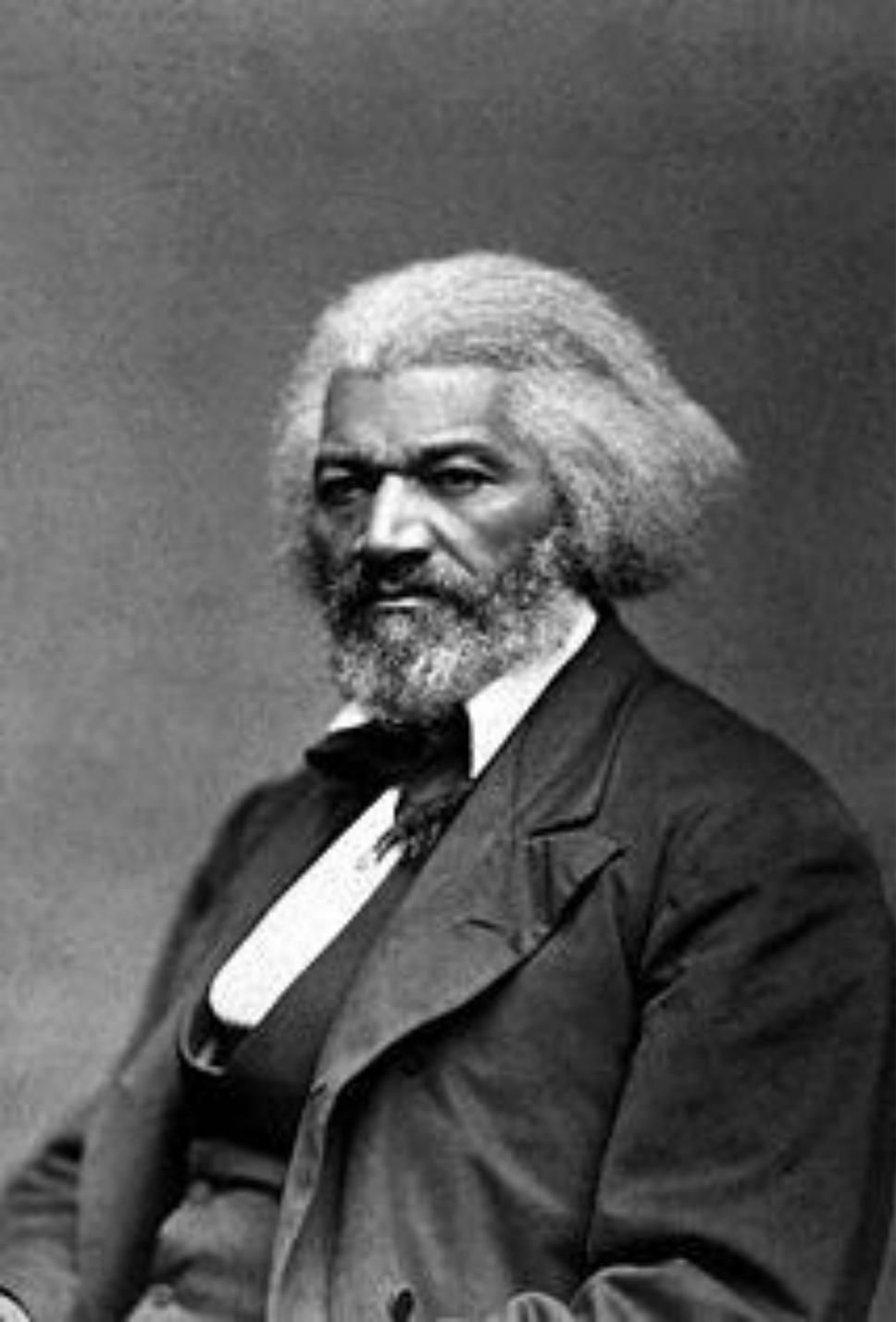
The Abolition Movement

- **Given new fervor by the 2nd Great Awakening**
 - Rebirth of Christianity
 - Centered on Individualism
 - As country expands west, new towns spring up around churches/religious meetings
- Much of the rising abolition movement will be motivated by **religious** ideals
- Had to fight against a deeply entrenched racism embedded in slavery
- **Abolition was unpopular, a minority opinion, pre-Civil War**

Abolition Movement



- **John C. Calhoun**
- **Prominent politician (VP and senator leading to Civil War)**
 - Proponent of states right during tariff crisis
 - Pushed idea of nullification right
- **Ardent anti-abolitionist (and giant racist)**
 - Opposed even attempts to limit slavery
 - ***Saw slavery as a positive good*** and argued that slaves were better off than many and well cared for



Abolitionists

- **Frederick Douglass**
 - **Born a slave**
 - Learned to read
 - Escaped to the north
 - Became prominent abolitionist known for great speaking skills and published **autobiography** of his experiences as a slave
 - Highly religious and later used the Constitution to fight the idea of slavery



Abolitionists

- **William Lloyd Garrison**
- More radical abolitionist
- Believed Constitution was a pro-slavery document
- Called for immediate emancipation and believed freed blacks could be fully equal to white Americans
 - **Radical idea**, even among abolitionists
- Used his newspaper, *The Liberator*, to spread ideas
- Helped form the American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS) and encouraged the participation of women

Abolitionists

- **Angelina and Sarah Grimke**

- Born in a slave-owning plantation in South Carolina
- Religious upbringing made them uncomfortable with racial and gender inequality
- Joined Quakers in the North and eventually joined Garrison in his fight for abolition
- Ostracized in southern society
- Also became prominent advocates for women's rights



Homework

- For Thursday, Read the Abolition document
- Take notes on the 3 different viewpoints
- **You will need these to complete an in-class assignment on Thursday!**

Happy Thursday!

- How was the PSAT?
 - How was opting out of the PSAT?
-
- Any questions about the quiz?

Abolitionist Readings

- Work with 1 other person to answer the questions on the handout
- Spread yourselves out throughout the room
- Use SPECIFIC evidence from the readings in your answers
- Cite that evidence in your responses

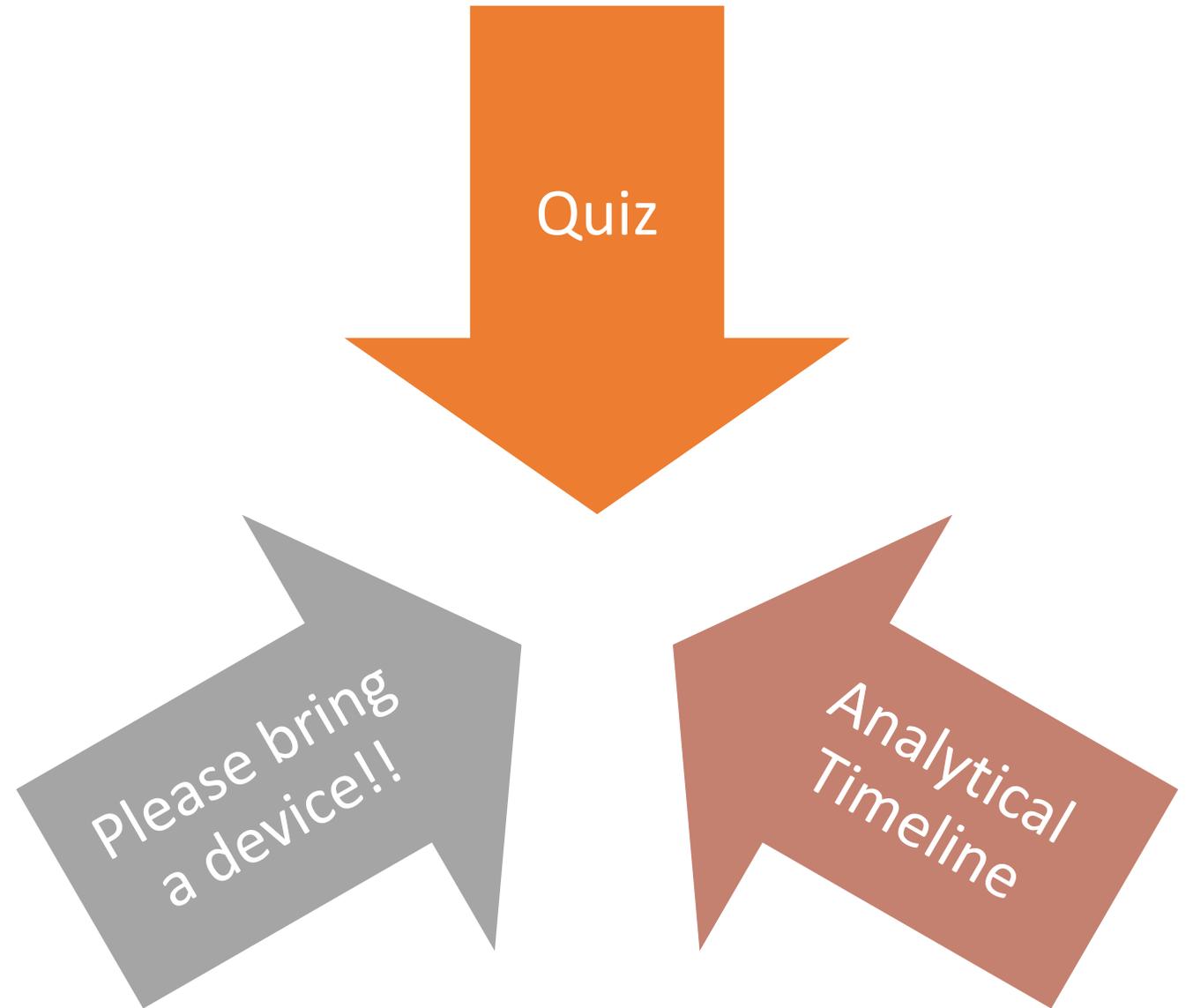
These will be **graded**

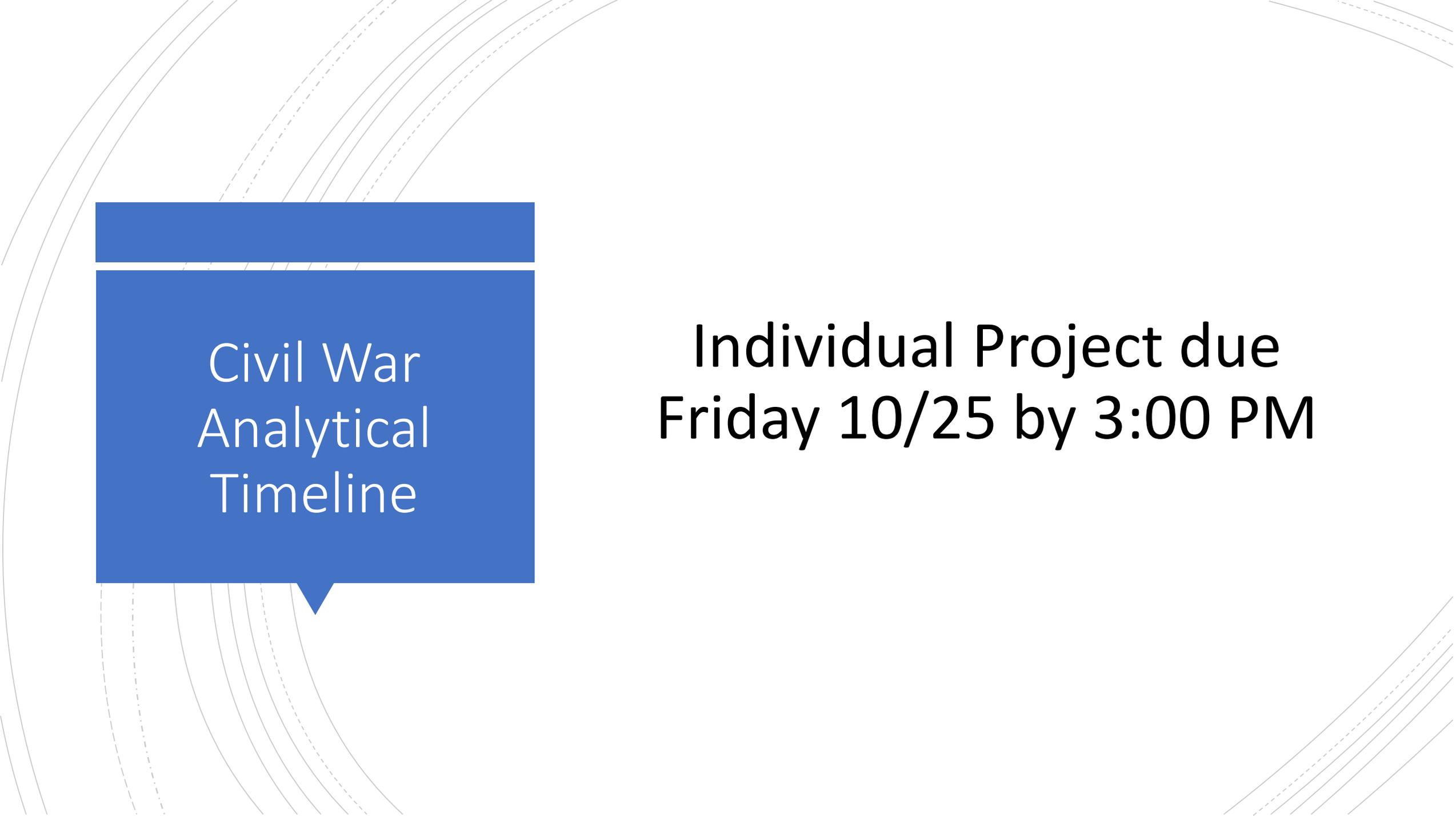
Quiz Format

- 15 Multiple Choice Questions
- U.S. Map with **evidence** of each Acquisition

MISSING WORK BY 2:55 PM TODAY!

For Friday



The background features several sets of concentric, curved lines in the top-left and bottom-right corners. These lines are in shades of light gray and include both solid and dashed styles, creating a sense of motion or a circular path.

Civil War
Analytical
Timeline

**Individual Project due
Friday 10/25 by 3:00 PM**

Analytical Timeline

- You are going to create an analytical timeline with the following entries. All these events/ideas occur/emerge as the United States is being pulled toward civil war.
- Each entry must fully explain background **CONTEXT** on the event
- What the event was with specific **EVIDENCE** details
- **CRITICAL ANALYSIS** of immediate and long-term significance.

These three components must be clearly organized. These must be **HANDWRITTEN** (unless otherwise directed).

Personal Liberty Laws (1859):
Context:
 • Created as a counter for the Fugitive Slave Laws
 • Constitution declared that states must surrender their escaped slaves to their owners
 • Northern states began protecting runaway slaves
Evidence:
 • Laws guaranteed habeas corpus, right to a trial by jury, & protection for runaway slaves
Analysis:
 • Made it difficult and costly for slave owners to prove their cases in court
 • Massachusetts prohibited the use of state funds to catch fugitive slaves (against federal law)

Uncle Tom's Cabin (March 20, 1852):
Context:
 • Anti-slavery claim written against the Fugitive Slave Acts
Evidence:
 • First book by an American author to have its hero as an African American by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 • Presented the horrors of slavery in vivid human terms
Analysis:
 • Fueled anti-slavery in the North
 • Infuriated the South

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854):
Context:
 • Based on the Missouri Compromise which had been between the North and South pro-secession
Evidence:
 • Divided Kansas into Kansas and Nebraska territories to solve on the topic of slavery by themselves
Analysis:
 • Non-slavery said the act was too vague on whether the vote on slavery should be
 • Southerners took as an example of being under siege by the abolitionists
 • Strongly opposed in Kansas
 • Violent debate in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces
Emergence of Republican Party (1854):
Context:
 • Came from the Kansas-Nebraska Act which divided the Democratic Party
Evidence:
 • The Young Party became an exclusively Northern anti-slavery party
Analysis:
 • Led the Union war effort during the Civil War
 • Supported the rights of African Americans of the Reconstruction

Personal Liberty Laws of 1850

Context: Conflicts about whether or not the new law would be a slave state or not will be resolved.

Evidence: California is a free state. Utah and New Mexico would be decided by popular sovereignty. North cease attempts to limit slavery. A "higher law" to determine slavery.

Analysis: This was a new version of the Fugitive Slave Act. Congress able to avoid slavery issues many years.

Context: used in Northern states to prevent runaway slaves by being taken back to the South. Implemented to frustrate the fugitive slave clause.

Evidence: Northern States passed personal liberty laws so free blacks wouldn't be taken to slave states. Supreme clause overrides personal liberty laws.

Analysis: Congress introduced Fugitive Slave Act that gave slave catchers more power to take runaway slaves.

CONTEXT:
 • William Compromise rejected by Kansas-Nebraska Act
 • Northern slavery pact
 • Appeal of independent Democrats to internal Democratic

EVIDENCE:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting
 • Wisconsin meeting/ convention, leading to nomination of Fremont of the new party

CONTEXT:
 • Lawrence was the only free state to abolish slavery
 • Pro-secessionist laws
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • SACK OF LAWRENCE & BLEEDING KANSAS

CONTEXT:
 • Slave Dred Scott
 • Supreme Court decision

EVIDENCE:
 • DRED SCOTT V SANDFORD

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • RAIDING OF HARPER'S FERRY

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • ELECTION OF 1860

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • SECESSION OF S. CAROLINA

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • HANGING OF JOHN BROWN

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

CONTEXT:
 • 1854 pro-secession party meeting

EVIDENCE:
 • REPUBLICAN PARTY ANALYSIS

Happy
Monday!

What did you do over
the weekend?

What do you remember
about Abolition(ists)?

Checking in on A.T.
(Where are we?)

Test Review

- Language Use
- Specificity
- Answer ALL parts of the question
- Accuracy
- Complete Sentences
- Formal Writing
 - Grammar and language
 - Spelling/Capitalization

Judgement Day

[Documentary](#)

Timeline Work

- Part One Topics (Due Block):
 - Wilmot Proviso
 - Compromise of 1850 (Be sure to include ALL aspects)
 - Personal Liberty Laws
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Emergence of Republican Party
 - Sack of Lawrence & "Bleeding Kansas"
- Part Two Topics (10/25):
 - Dred Scott vs. Sandford
 - Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - Raiding of Harper's Ferry
 - Hanging of John Brown
 - The Election of 1860
 - Secession of South Carolina
 - Rise of the Confederate States of America

Timeline Debrief

- Part One Topics (Due Block):

- Wilmot Proviso
- Compromise of 1850 (Be sure to include ALL aspects)
- Personal Liberty Laws
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Emergence of Republican Party
- Sack of Lawrence & "Bleeding Kansas"

- Part Two Topics (10/25):

- Dred Scott vs. Sandford
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- Raiding of Harper's Ferry
- Hanging of John Brown
- The Election of 1860
- Secession of South Carolina
- Rise of the Confederate States of America

Timeline Work

- Options:
 - Work for 15 **OR** Debrief for 15
- Lecture:
 - Uncle Tom
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - John Brown
 - Source Analysis

Timeline Debrief- Part One!

- Wilmot Proviso
- Compromise of 1850 (Be sure to include ALL aspects)
- Personal Liberty Laws
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Emergence of Republican Party
- Sack of Lawrence & "Bleeding Kansas"

Debrief

- In your groups, please do the following:
- Share the context, details and significance of each element of the timeline.
 - You should be discussing the events and adding to your timeline, as new ideas emerge.
 - When you are done, discuss whether you believe the war could have been avoided at this point and why.

Questions to Consider

Compromise of 1850

- What issues are left unresolved?

Popular Sovereignty

- Arguments for/Arguments against?

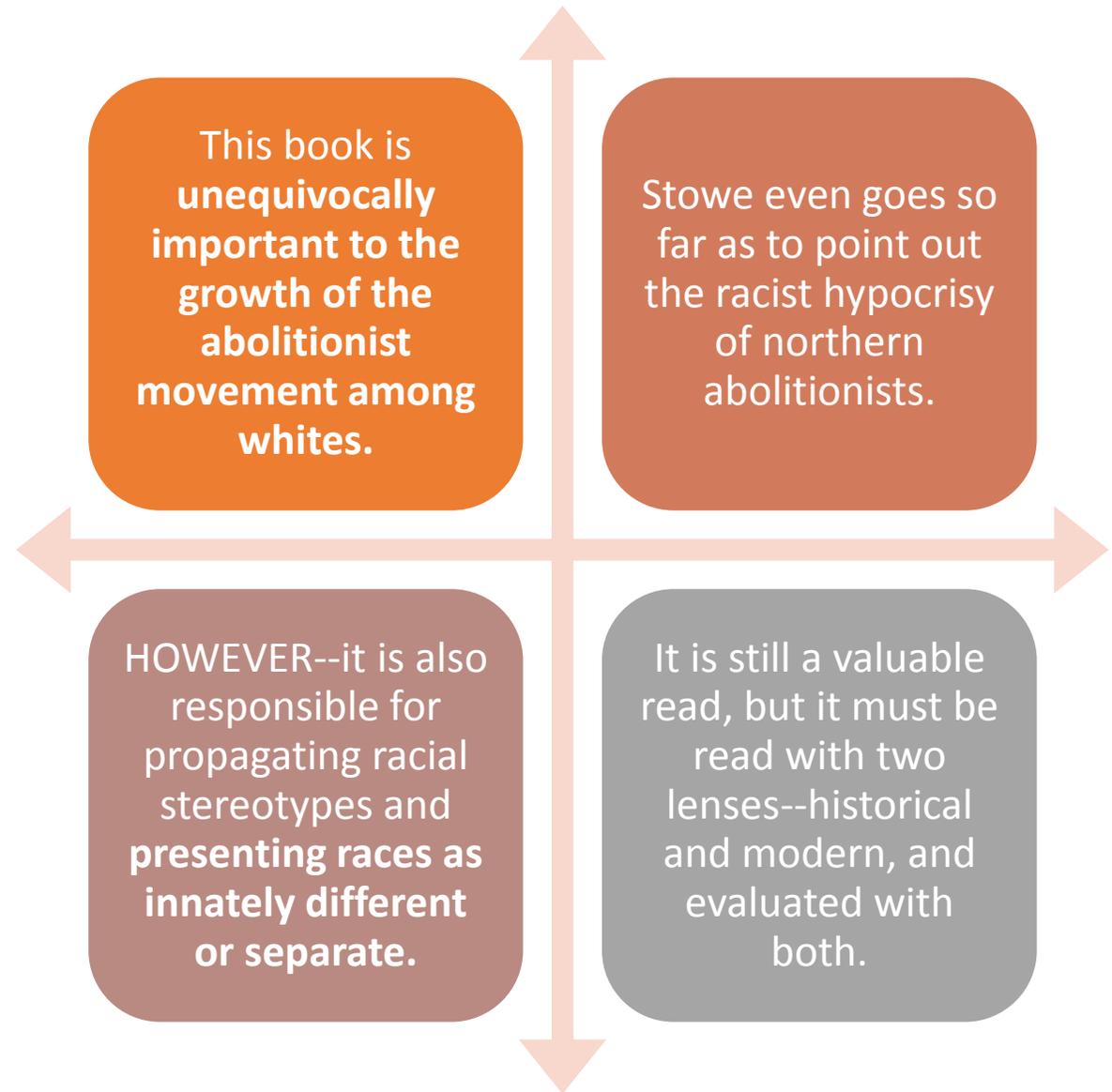
Personal Liberty Laws

- Are they Constitutional?

Sack of Lawrence & "Bleeding Kansas"

- How is this a foreshadowing of what is to come?

Uncle Tom's Cabin... in retrospect



Uncle Tom: A New Stereotype

While Stowe's original work definitely used preexisting racial stereotypes, Uncle Tom is a noble figure that doesn't adhere to one. However, ironically it led to a new stereotype.

In the decade following the publication, plays and retellings of the work shifted the character of Tom from a nonviolent martyr to a subservient one.

***Uncle Tom* today is a stereotype primarily used by African-Americans to insult other African-Americans that they feel are being subservient or passive to whites.**

Constitution and Slavery

- **By the beginning of the Civil War, the Constitutional interpretations by the Supreme Court were SOUNDLY on the side of slavery**
- The Taney court had put down multiple decisions that solidified the Southern legal arguments
- Early decisions such as Prigg vs. Pennsylvania (Fugitive Slave Law Supremacy) and Strader v. Graham (Movement to free state does not make one free) seemed to be at least grounded in Constitutional language
- However, **Dred Scott** was only partially connected to Constitutional language, and **relied heavily on INACCURATE and RACIST assumptions about the constitutional framers motives and ideas.**
 - This is important because while the court will change members, it will remain conservative even after the Civil War which will DIRECTLY lead to the rise of Jim Crow

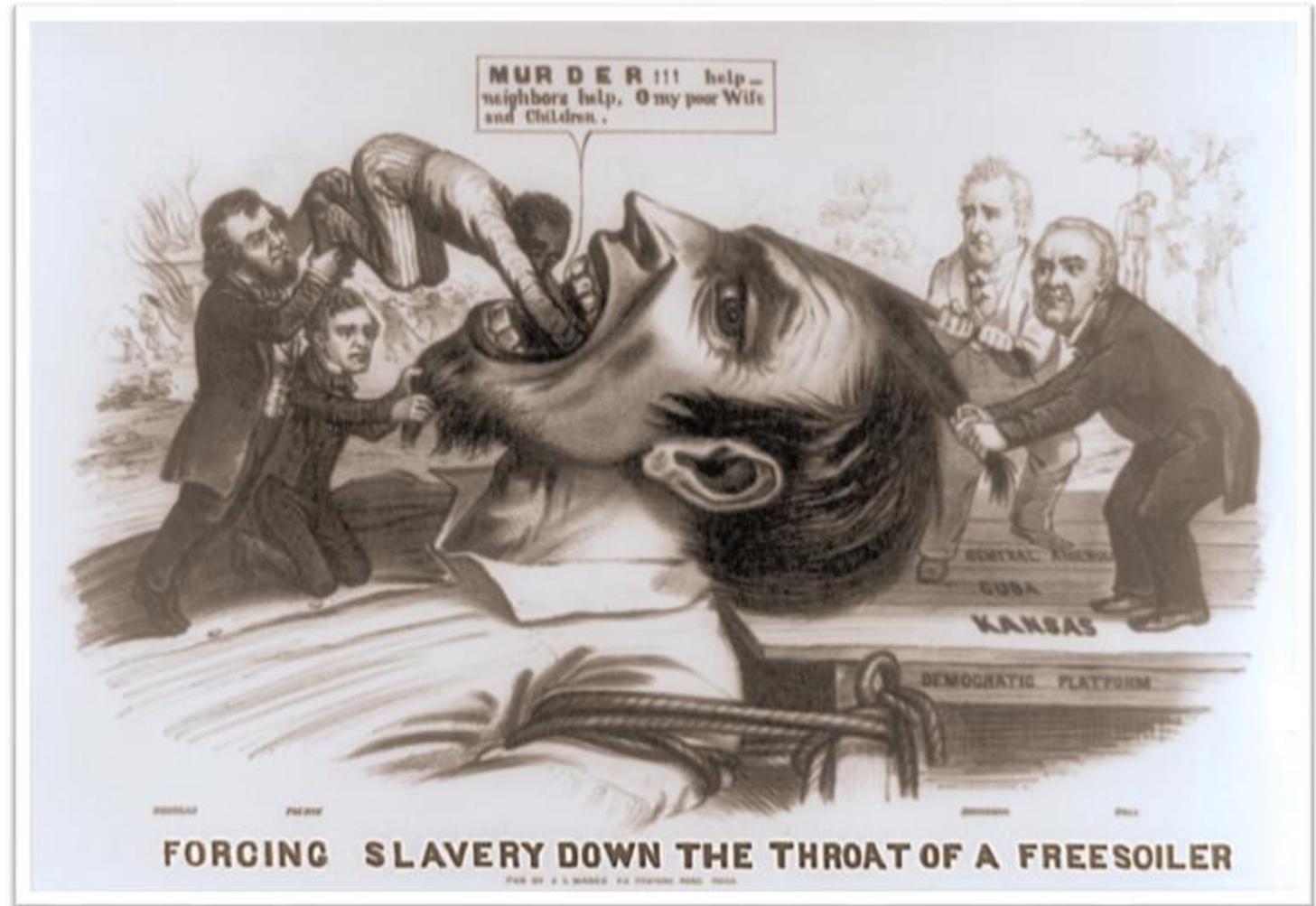
Compromise of 1850

- California wanted to be a free state
- The South had assumed it wouldn't be and was upset it was
- As a compromise, California would enter the Union as a free state with the condition that Utah and New Mexico would vote on slavery
- **Fugitive Slave Law** – meant to appease South, many Northerners felt it turned them into slave-catchers

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

- Proposed by Stephen Douglas
- People in Nebraska Territory would vote on whether to have slavery or not (popular sovereignty).
- Sounded like a sound compromise, but it upset some anti-slavery forces
- **Freesoilers** (poor farmers who couldn't compete with slave-owners), and pro-slavery forces streamed in
- Mini civil war: "Bleeding Kansas"

Political
Cartoon,
1856



Source
Analysis

Origin

Purpose

Content/Context

Value

Limitations

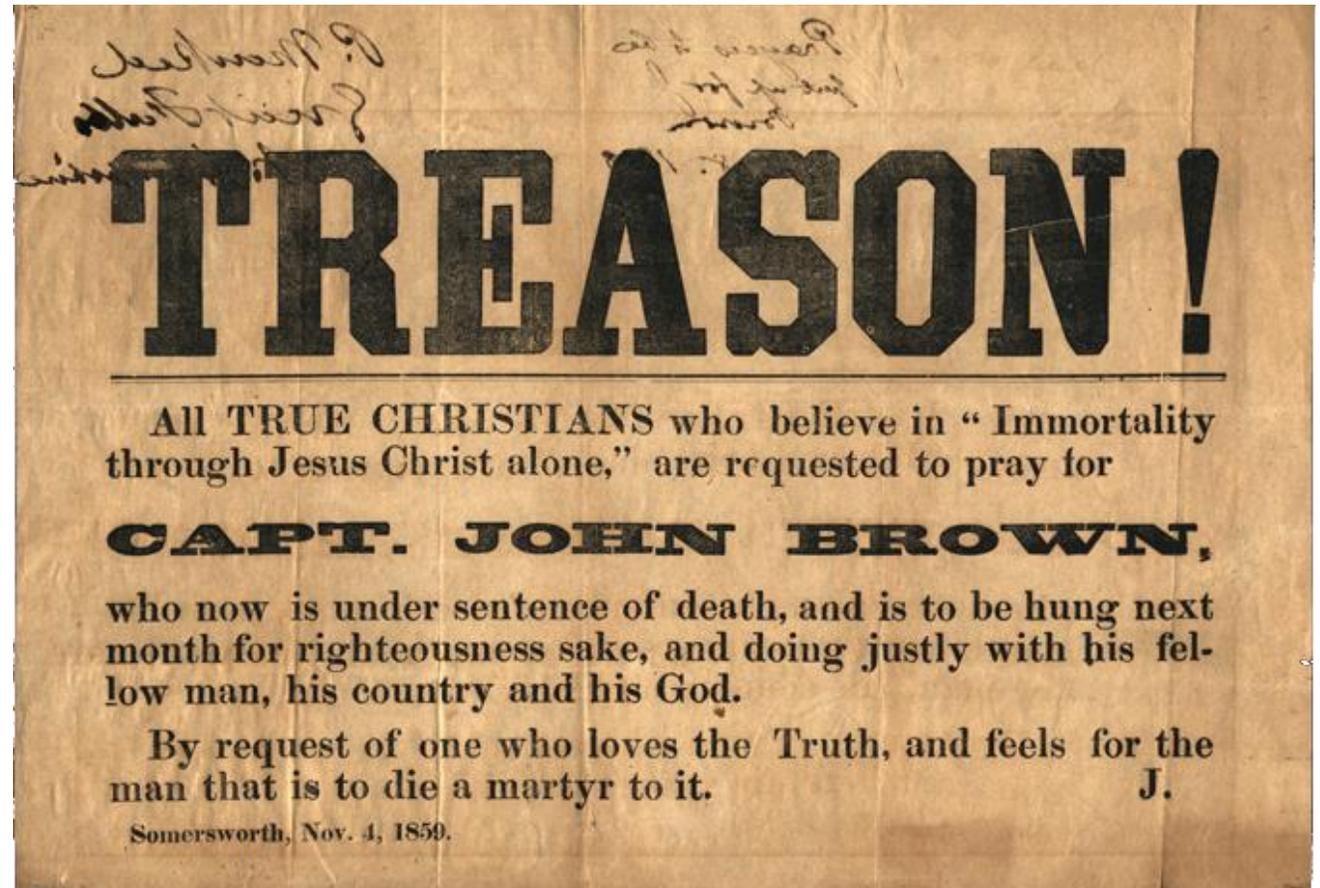
Who is John Brown?

- Abolitionist, deeply religious
- Involved in the Underground Railroad
- Moved to Kansas to support the anti-slavery cause
- Responded to violence by pro-slavery men by organizing the murder of 5 proslavery settlers: Pottowatomie Creek Massacre



Raid on Harper's Ferry

- Brown planned a raid on a federal arsenal
- He wanted to distribute weapons to slaves
- Action failed. Brown and his men were mostly captured or killed within 36 hours
- Brown was ultimately hanged



The Aftermath

- Further divides the country
- Slave owners/Pro-slavery grows more concerned
 - Slave Rebellion, North involvement in rebellions
- South revamps the militia system--> Ready up for war!

- Coverage in Newspapers...

John Brown Timeline

- 1800** John Brown born in Connecticut.
- 1833** John Brown married his second wife, who took care of his five children and later bore him thirteen of her own. Finances got harder as he attempted to provide for his large family.
- 1837** November 7: John Brown vowed to end slavery when he learned that an abolitionist newspaperman was killed.
- 1842** John Brown went bankrupt. Lost almost everything.

- 1854** Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854: Voters will decide if Nebraska Territory will be slave or free.
- 1855** John Brown followed his sons to Kansas as Free-Soilers.
- 1856** May 24: Brown went to nearby Pottawatomie Creek and directed his men in the murder of five proslavery settlers.
- 1859** October 16: John Brown attacked the armory at Harpers Ferry with 21 men (16 white, 5 black). Within 36 hours, they were almost all captured or killed. Two of John Brown's sons were killed.
- November 2: A Virginia jury found John Brown guilty of murder, treason, and inciting a slave insurrection.
- December 2: John Brown was hanged.

- 1860** November: Abraham Lincoln elected President.
- 1861** April 12: The South seceded, and the Civil War began.
- 1865** The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery.

Murderer or Martyr?

1

Document A

- Last speech
- He knew he was going to be sentenced to death

2

Document B

- Frederick Douglass

3

Document C

- Fan Mail

Timeline Debrief

- Part One Topics (Due Block):

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- Personal Liberty Laws
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
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- Part Two Topics (10/25):

- Dred Scott vs. Sandford
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- Raiding of Harper's Ferry
- Hanging of John Brown
- The Election of 1860
- Secession of South Carolina
- Rise of the Confederate States of America

Timeline Debrief- Part Two!

- Dred Scott vs. Sandford
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- Raiding of Harper's Ferry
- Hanging of John Brown
- The Election of 1860
- Secession of South Carolina
- Rise of the Confederate States of America

Debrief

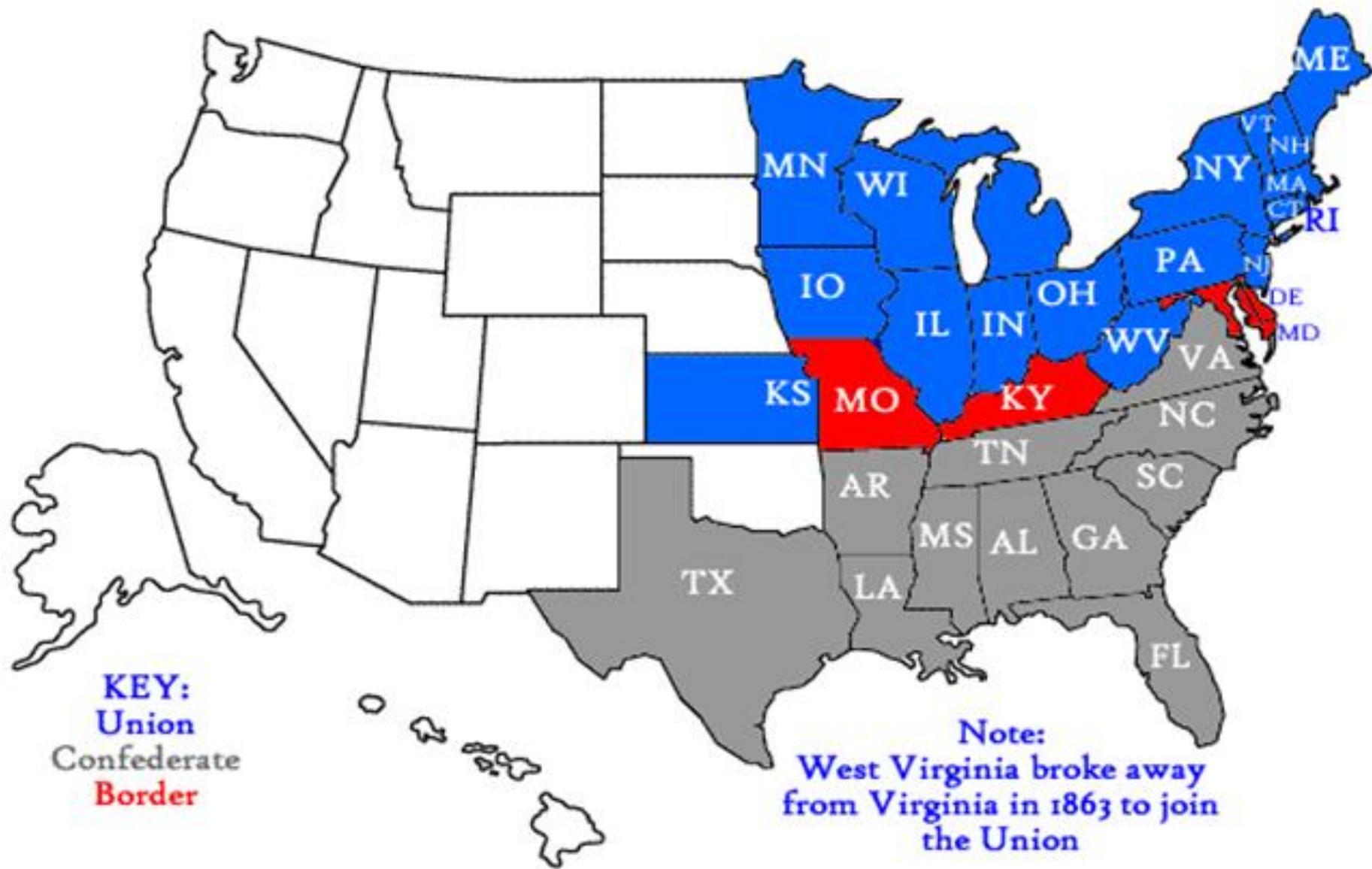
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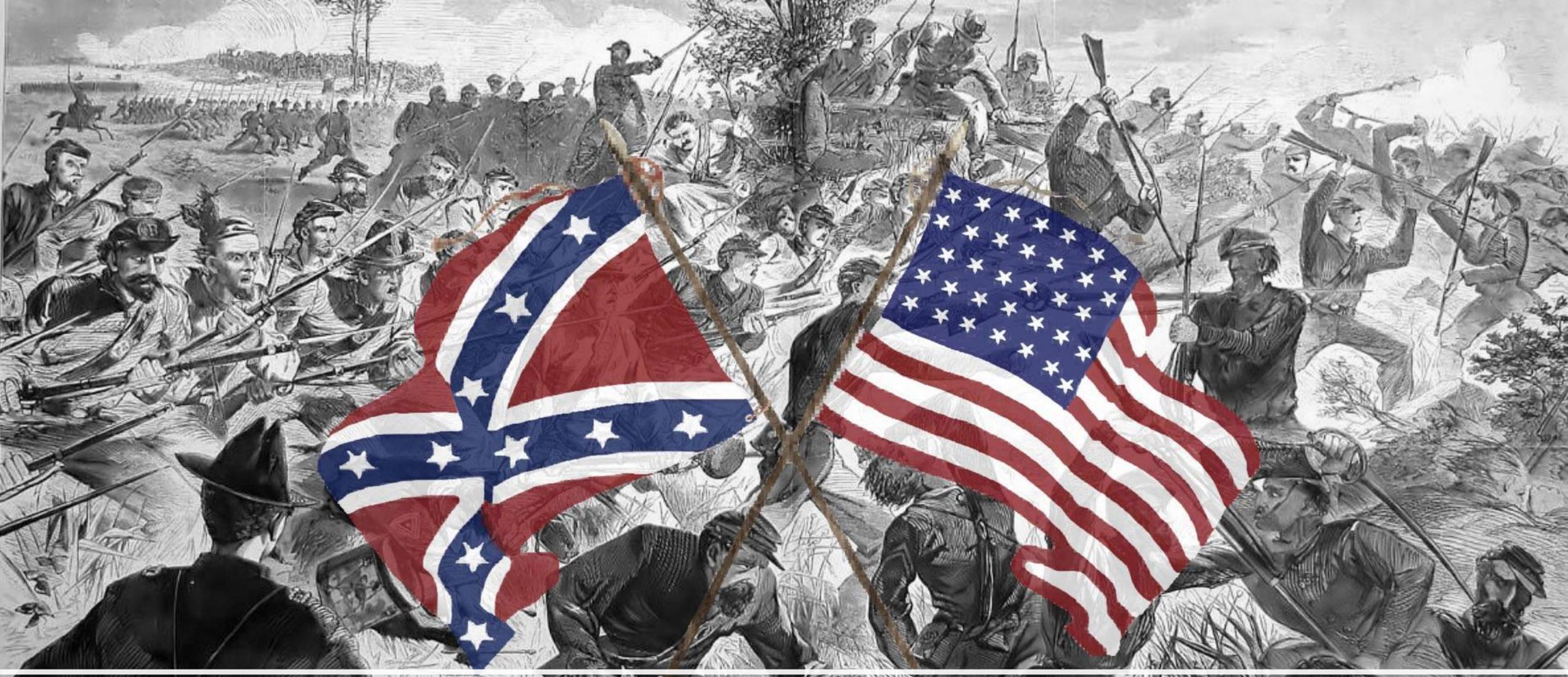
Questions to Consider

- Dred Scott vs. Sanford
 - *How did this Supreme Court decision impact much more than the issue of slavery?*
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - What is public reaction to these views? What is the
 - significance to the greater era of history?
- John Brown
 - *Martyr or Murderer?*
- The Election of 1860 & Secession
 - *What is the irony to the Election precipitating secession?*

The Civil War at a Glance

- Fought from 1861-1865 between the Union (North, yankees) and the Confederacy (South, rebels)
- Most casualties of any war in US History*
- War shows the emergence of modern warfare blended with traditional battlefield warfare
- War could be considered revolutionary, but it will not play out as a revolutionary war
- PERSPECTIVE will be key, as both sides are American, but view the war completely different





Images of the Civil War











COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS









Key People

- **Abraham Lincoln**

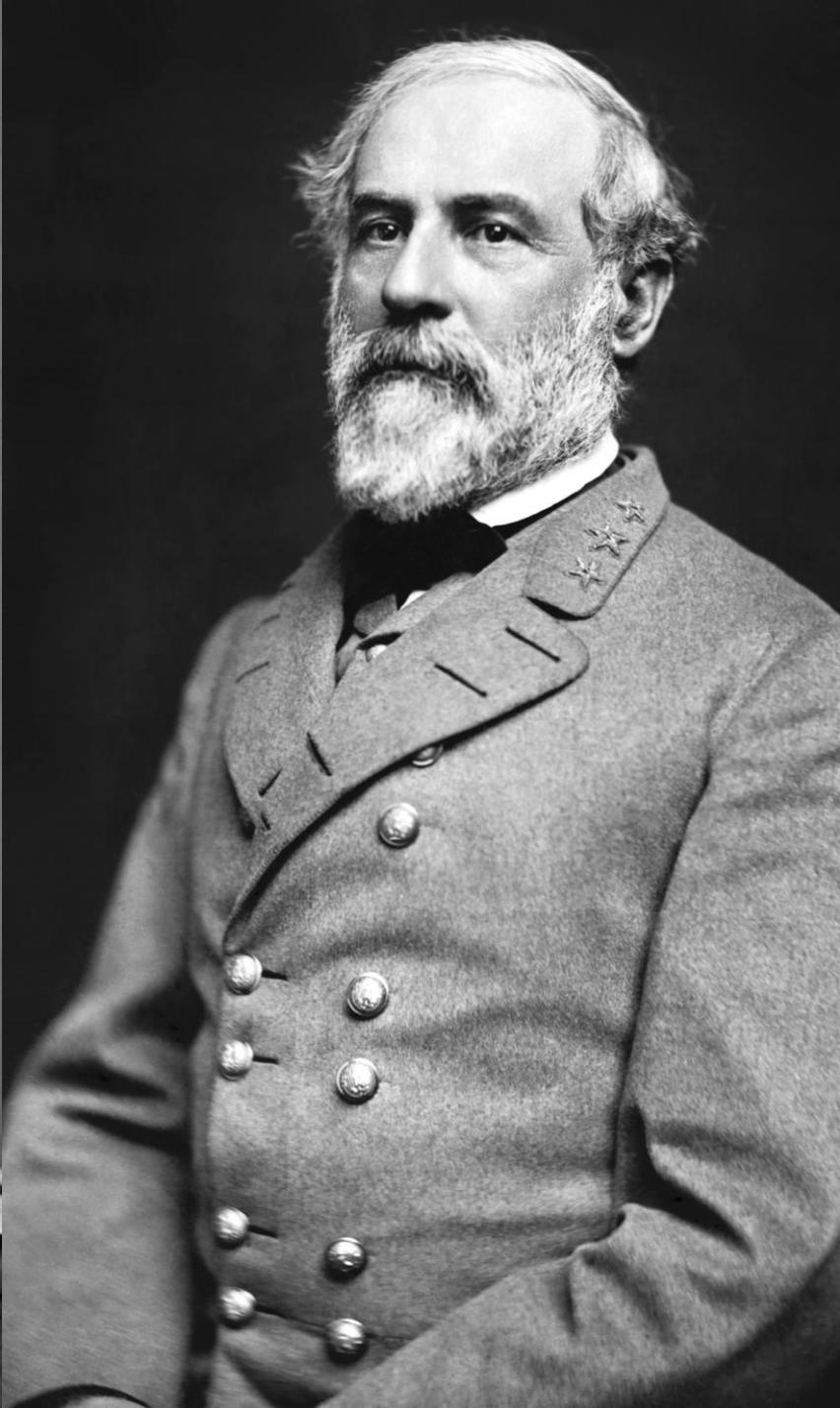
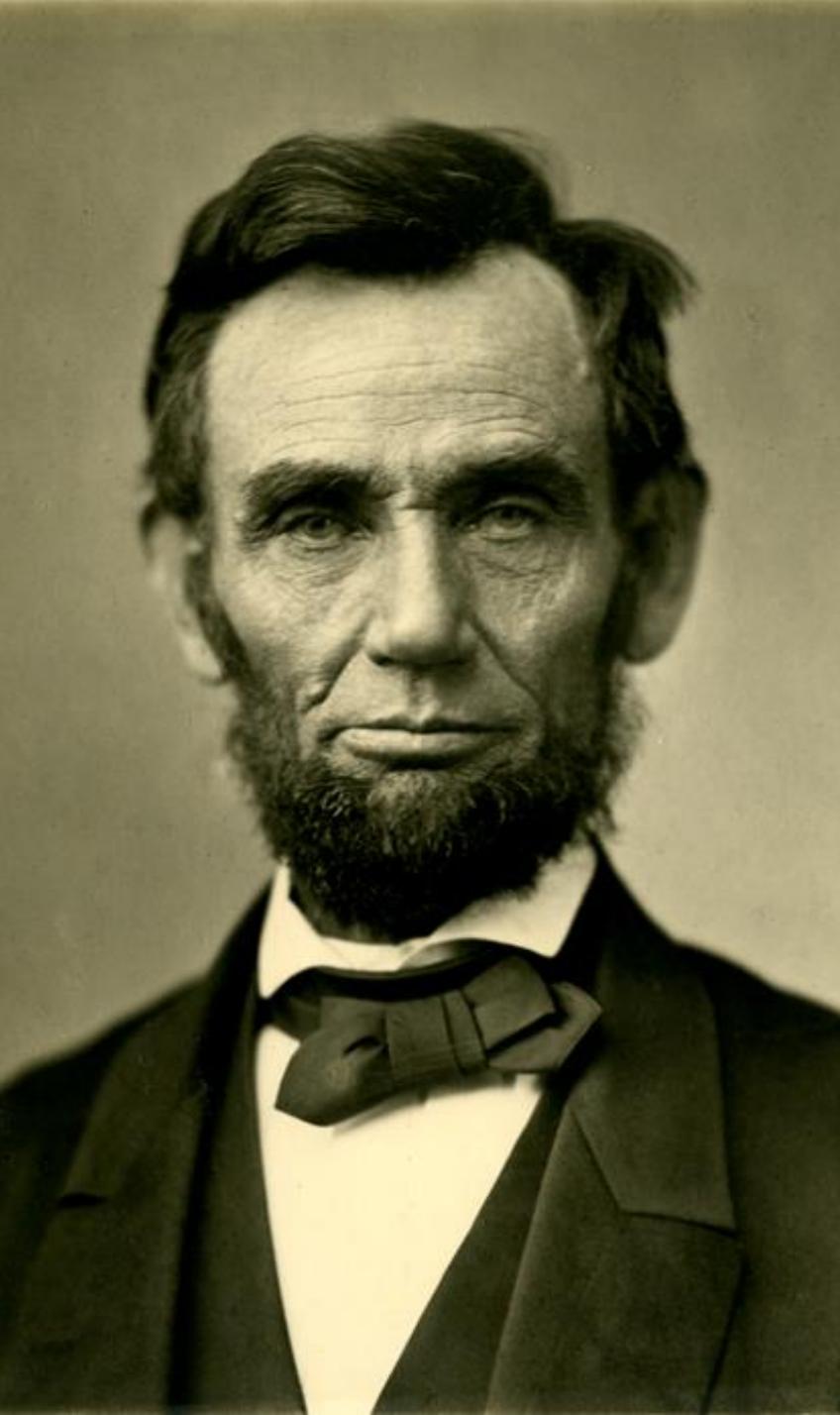
- President of the union for the duration of the war

- **Jefferson Davis**

- President of the Confederate States of America for the duration of the war
- Not great at politics
- Will have trouble unifying the south

- **Robert E. Lee**

- Head of the Confederate army
- From Virginia
- Only sided with south so he wouldn't have to fight against Virginia



More People

- **Ulysses S. Grant**

- Head of the union army after previous guy gets fired for not doing well

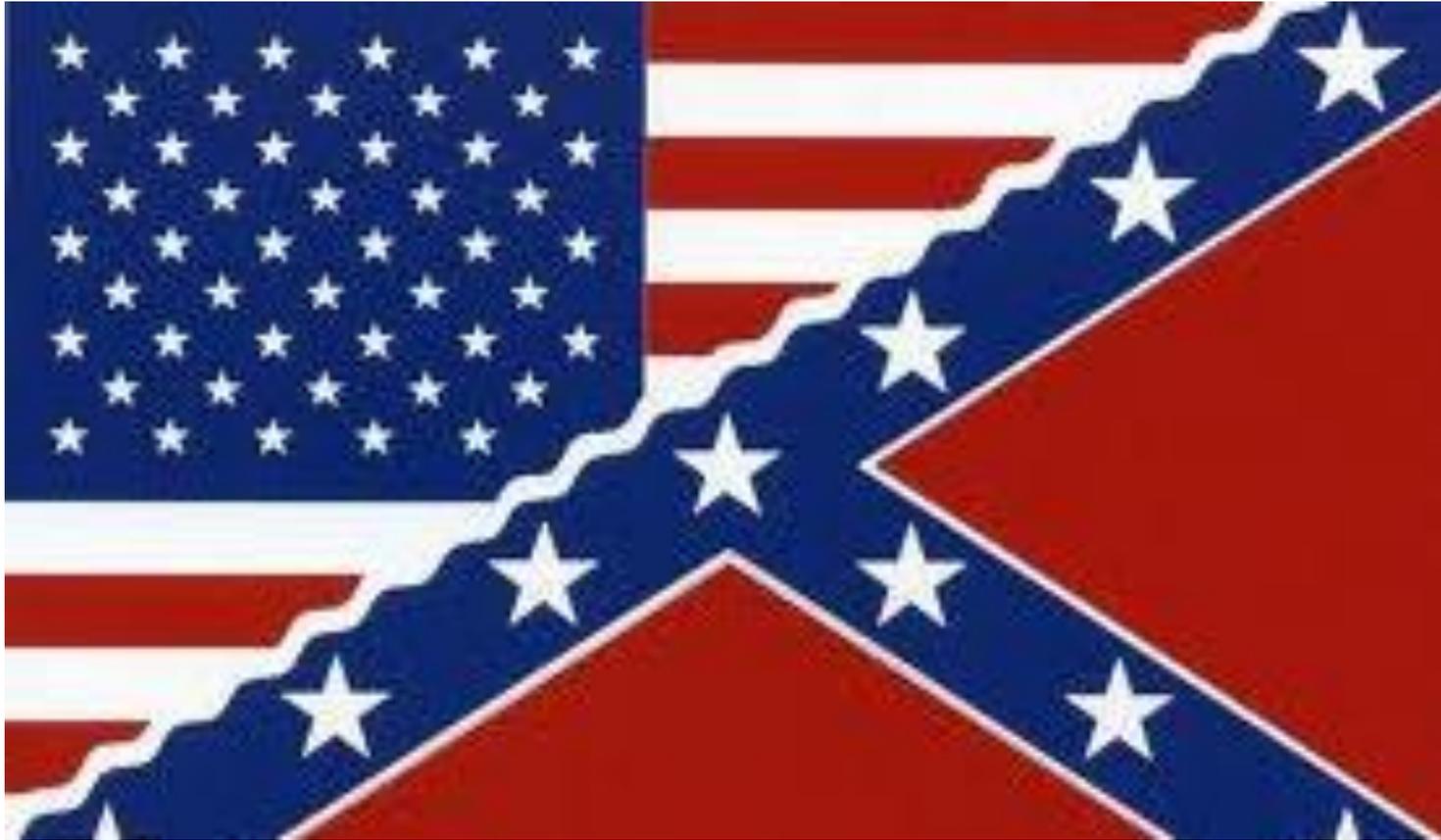
- **William Tecumseh Sherman**

- Union general
- Appointed by Grant to take control of the south near end of war

- **Stonewall Jackson**

- Confederate army general
- Dies during war





North vs. South

North

- **Advantages**

- More people
- More supplies and infrastructure
- More experienced leadership

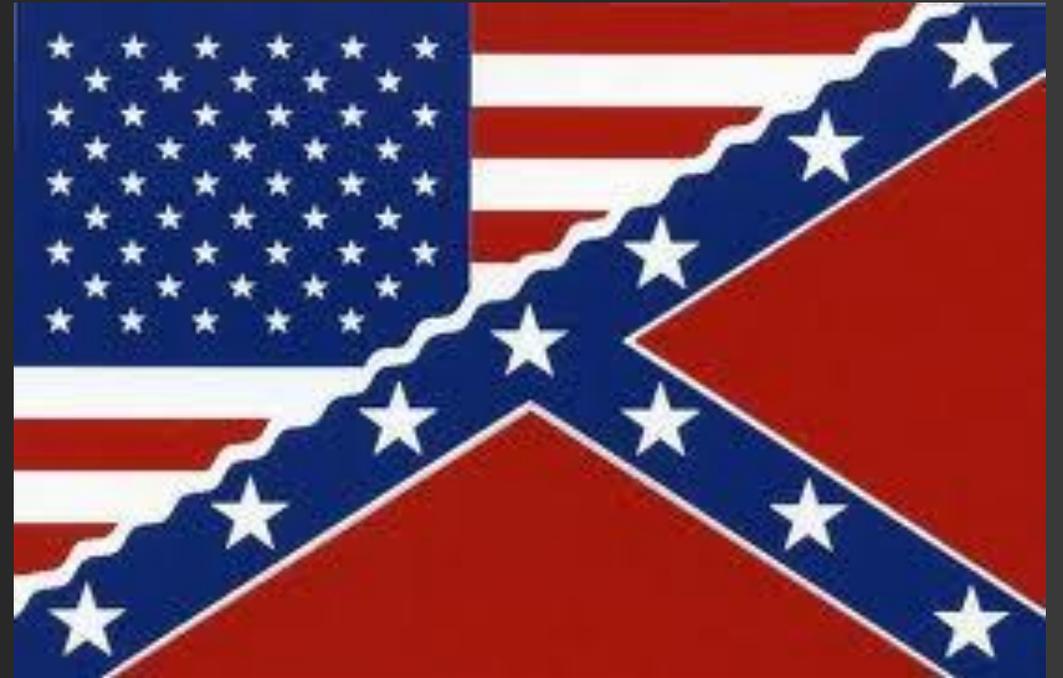
- **Disadvantages**

- Not fighting on their turf
- Divided opinions on the war and the issue of slavery

North vs. South

South

- **Advantages**
 - Passion for the cause
 - On their turf
 - “King Cotton” \$\$\$
- **Disadvantages**
 - Fewer people
 - Bad leadership
 - Disunity among states
 - Less manufacturing/infrastructure
 - “King cotton” eventually dies



Civil War Plan- Union

Anaconda Plan

- Naval blockade
- Take over Mississippi and cut off the west
- Take control of Virginia
- Early successes with blockade and Mississippi, fails in Virginia at first



Civil War Plan- Confederacy

Confederacy

- Invade Maryland and gain early victory
- Persuade Britain and France to their side
- Doesn't work
 - Fails in union battles
 - Britain and France remain neutral causing the fall of "King Cotton" and severely damaging the southern economy

Problems Arise

- Both sides institute a draft that will spark major riots (Confederacy first)
- Both presidents will suspend habeas corpus (**right to trial upon arrest**) to keep border states and political opposition in line (Union first)

More Problems

- New weapons combined with lack of medical knowledge = big problems
 - Hundreds of thousands die of **disease**
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of all battlefield surgeries will involve **amputation**
- **South will also deal with lack of funds and massive inflation**
 - Difficulty paying soldiers
 - Citizens and soldiers will become increasingly disillusioned by lack of funds and food

Homework

- **Read sections 11.2-11.5 of TCI's History Alive and detail the following with good notes:**
- 1.What was Johnson's Reconstruction plan?
- 2.What happened with the Freedman's Bureau?
- 3.Explain black codes and their impact.
- 4.Describe Congressional Reconstruction.
- 5.Discuss the Johnson impeachment.
- 6.Freedmen, Scalawags, carpetbaggers, problems of sharecropping
- 7.Rise of Ku Klux Klan
- 8.Describe the end of Reconstruction and Jim Crow Laws
- 9.Plessy v. Ferguson



The Battles!!!

Battles of the Civil War

- **Fort Sumter -1st Battle**
 - North refuses to give it up
 - Confederates take it
 - North Unites, Virginia secedes and other states follow (rise of Confederacy!)
- **Bull Run**
 - Stonewall Jackson defeats Union
 - North calls for more soldiers
- **Shiloh**
 - War will be a slaughter
 - Union might succeed in splitting south



Battles of the Civil War

Battle for capitals

- Robert E. Lee drives back Union at Richmond
- **Antietam**
 - **Bloodiest one day battle in American history**
 - More than 20,000 dead or wounded
 - Lee fails to take Maryland and loses a quarter of his army





- Just wanted to save the Union
- Emancipated to **halt Confederate growth and to keep British out of the war**
- **Emancipation Proclamation 1863**
- Freed slaves in rebellious states
- Mixed reactions
 - South furious
 - North
 - Some excited
 - Some worried

Lincoln and slavery



Battles of the Civil War

- Gettysburg
 - Turning point as Union holds its position
 - Massive losses on both sides
 - Lee actually offers to resign
- Vicksburg
 - Last Confederate stronghold on Mississippi
 - Splits Confederacy in two
 - Ulysses S. Grant begins total warfare

Battles of the Civil War

- [Sherman's March to the Sea](#)
- Burn as you go tactic
- Takes Atlanta and works back through Carolinas
- **Destroys several major southern cities as well as decimating infrastructure, agriculture, and supplies**





The End!!

- After two week siege at Richmond, Lee finally surrenders
- **Surrender at Appomattox**
- April 1865



Well, Now What?

Lincoln
assassinated 5
days after
surrender.

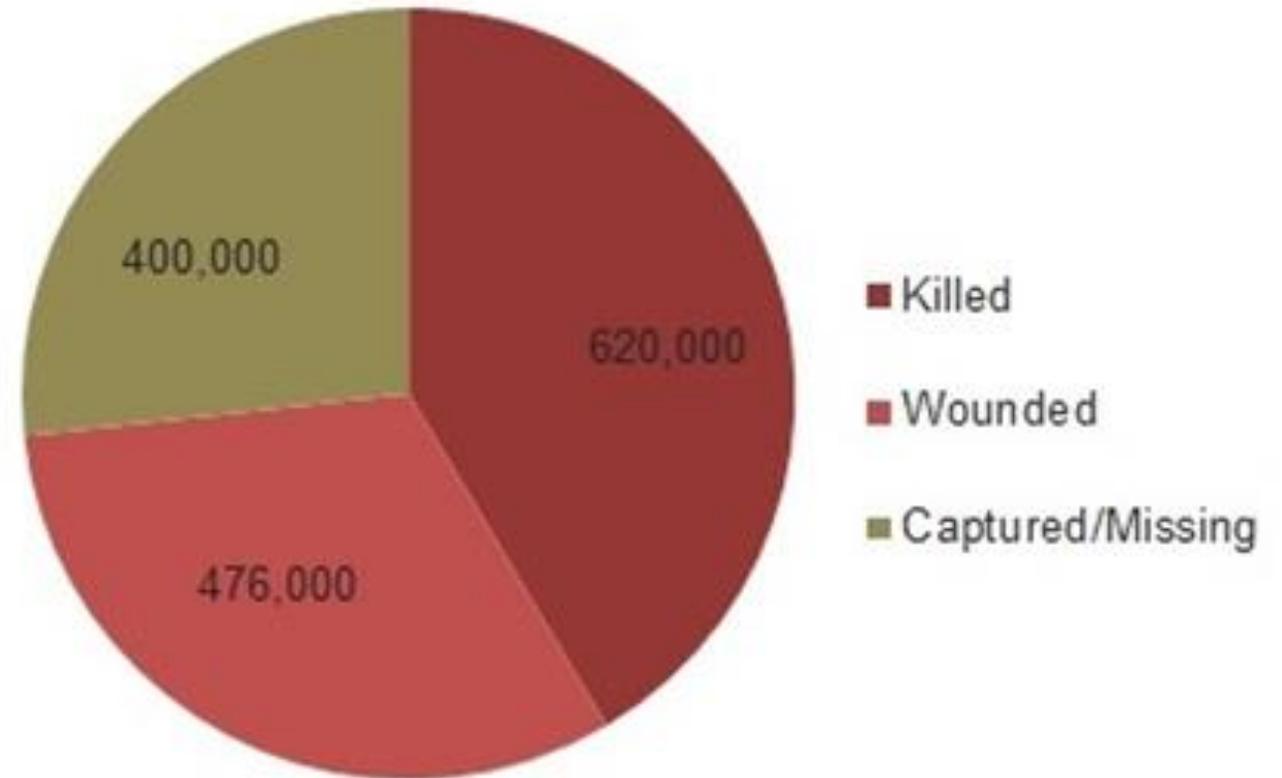
What problems
does the new
nation face?



For Whom the Bell Tolls...

Human Toll of the War

- 1.5 million combined casualties
- North had 364,000 fatalities
- Including 38,000 African-American soldiers
- South had 260,000 fatalities
- 20% of all white men in the South died
- 33% of all men in South killed or severely wounded
- Psychological toll was even worse



Toll of the War

- Physical Geographic toll (Remember Sherman?)
- Destroyed 2/3 of South's shipping industry
- 9,000 miles of railroad
- 2/3 of all livestock
- Ruined bridges, canals, roads (infrastructure)
- Value of southern farm property fell by 70%



Economic Toll

- Southern Economy was destroyed
 - Confederate money worth nothing
 - Land was ruined
 - Labor Structure was dismantled
 - Slaves freed
 - Slave labor lost was worth about \$3 billion
 - White men dead or seriously injured
- Northern industry had boomed during war
 - Now they must brace for post-war decline

3 Groups of Survivors

- **Black southerners:** 4 million former slaves now free
 - Under slavery they had food and shelter
 - Now free, they had to find this on their own
 - Starvation and unemployment common
 - Many continued to work on former plantations
 - Some moved on to the West and to the North



Survivors

- Plantation owners: slave labor lost was worth about \$3 billion
 - Confederate money used by landowners now worthless
 - Many sold off land just to survive
 - Psychological and physical scars of war
- Poor white southerners
 - Psychological and physical scars of war
 - White laborers had new competition with slaves being set free
 - Mass migration westward to Texas and beyond

Homework

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Reconstruction

What is it?

Federal government program to repair damage to the South

Restore and re-integrate confederate states into the Union

Hugely controversial for many reasons, and still debated today

Three Plans for Reconstruction

- **Lincoln's 10% Plan**

- Lenient

- **Pardoned confederates who pledged allegiance**

- After 10% of state pledged, state could reinstate government

- **Radicals oppose**

- Want full citizenship and vote for former slaves

- Proposed Congressional Reconstruction

3 Plans for Reconstruction

- **Johnson's Plan**

- similar to 10%
- Statehood = declare secession illegal, swear allegiance, ratify 13th Amendment
- New legislators included former Confederate office holders, generals, and cabinet members – all pardoned
- Also failed to extend rights to former slaves

Black Codes

- Restored many restrictions of slavery
- Travel permits, weapons banned, marriage laws, etc.
- Proved that little had changed in Confederate minds
- **Johnson vetoes Congressional attempts to help African Americans**
- Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights Act 1866
- Aimed directly at Black Codes
- Johnson's plan gets in the way

Congressional Reconstruction

- Upset with the leniency of Johnson's plan and the passing of **black code laws** in the South, Radical Republicans pushed through the **Reconstruction Act of 1867**.
- 1. Broke the south into **5 military zones** under Northern control
- 2. Did not recognize state governments created under presidential plans and ordered states to hold **new elections for delegates to create new state constitutions** (exc. Tennessee)
- 3. **Required states to allow all qualified male voters**, including African Americans to vote (disallowed confederate leaders)
- 4. **Required ratification of the 14th Amendment**
- 5. **Required Southern states to guarantee equal rights**

Fourteenth Amendment

- Congress unhappy with Johnson's soft reconstruction plan
- Tries to pass a Civil Rights Act 1866, Johnson vetoes it
- Congress overrides it, then proposes an amendment to Constitution which will be ratified as the 14th amendment in 1868
- 14th Amendment will become backbone of civil liberty in America
 - Citizenship to all born in U.S.
 - Natural rights to all citizens

15th Amendment

- Grants African Americans right to vote.
- Not passed until 1869.
 - Shouldn't have been necessary
 - 14th wouldn't have passed with vote included.

New Daily Lives of Former Slaves

- **Freedom of movement**

- Some former slaves went in search of family members.
- Some moved North or West

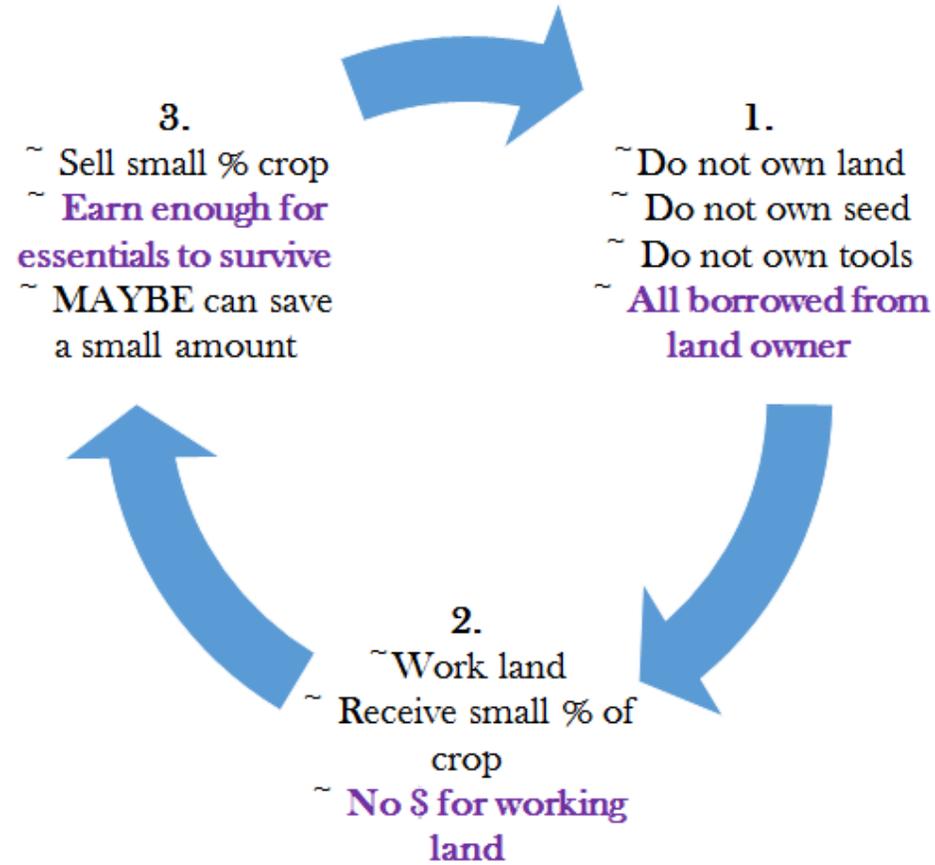
- **African-American education increase**

- Freedman's Bureau help set up schools
- From beginning, schools were de facto segregated
- Societal vs legal segregation

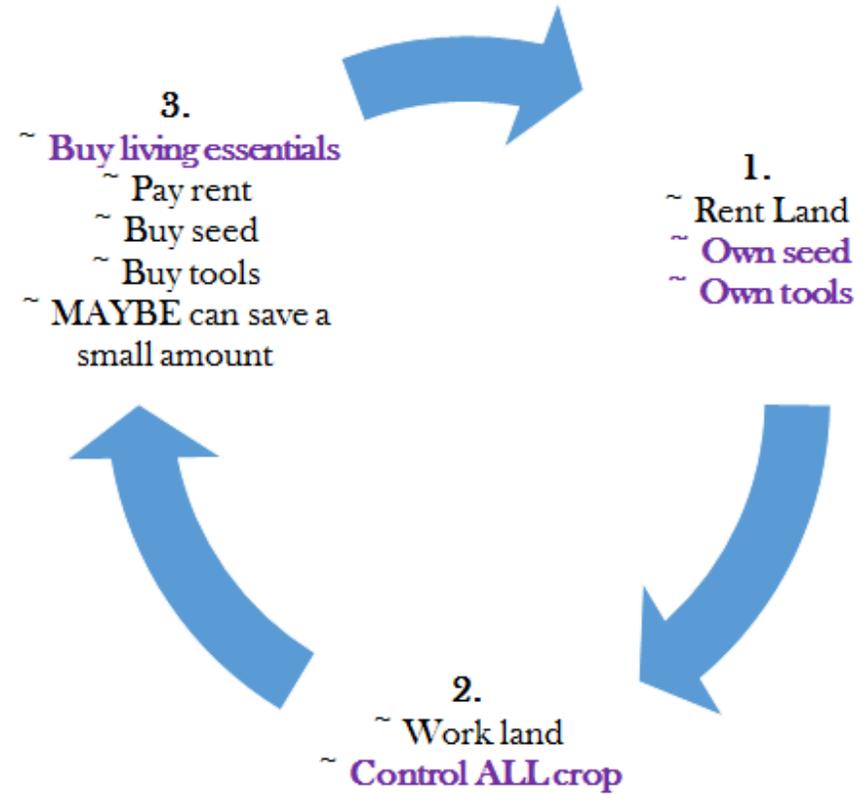
New Agriculture

- Old Plantation system was dead with the 13th Amendment
- New system emerged soon after the Civil War
 - **Before 1860, 90% of cotton picked by slaves**
 - **By 1875, 40% picked by white tenant farmers**
- New system was broken into two categories--Sharecropping & Tenant Farming
- While this new system initially gave poor whites and African-Americans MORE economic freedom, it **created generational poverty.**

Sharecropping



Tenant Farming

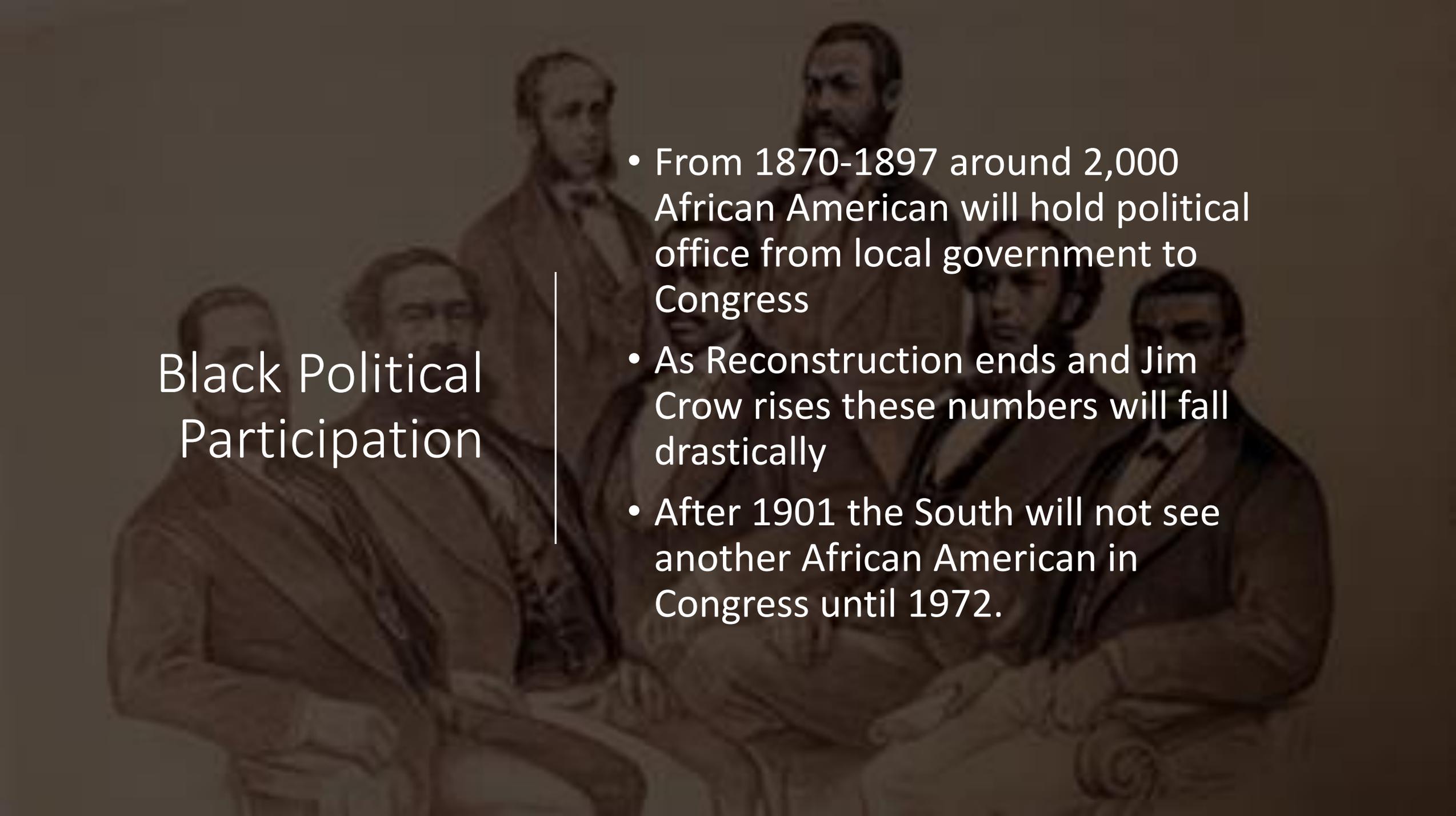


Civil Rights

- **13th, 14th, & 15th Amendments**
 - **Free**
 - **Citizens**
 - **Vote**
- **Freedmen's Bureau Goals**
 - African-American **property rights**
 - African-American **political participation**
 - African-Americans in **state and local office**

Republican South

- Republican control of south helped continue progress.
- Made up of Freedmen, Carpetbaggers, & Scalawags.
 - **Carpetbaggers**~ Northern Republicans who moved to South after Civil War (Some to help—Some to profit)
 - **Scalawags**~ Southerners who joined the Republican Party.



Black Political Participation

- From 1870-1897 around 2,000 African American will hold political office from local government to Congress
- As Reconstruction ends and Jim Crow rises these numbers will fall drastically
- After 1901 the South will not see another African American in Congress until 1972.

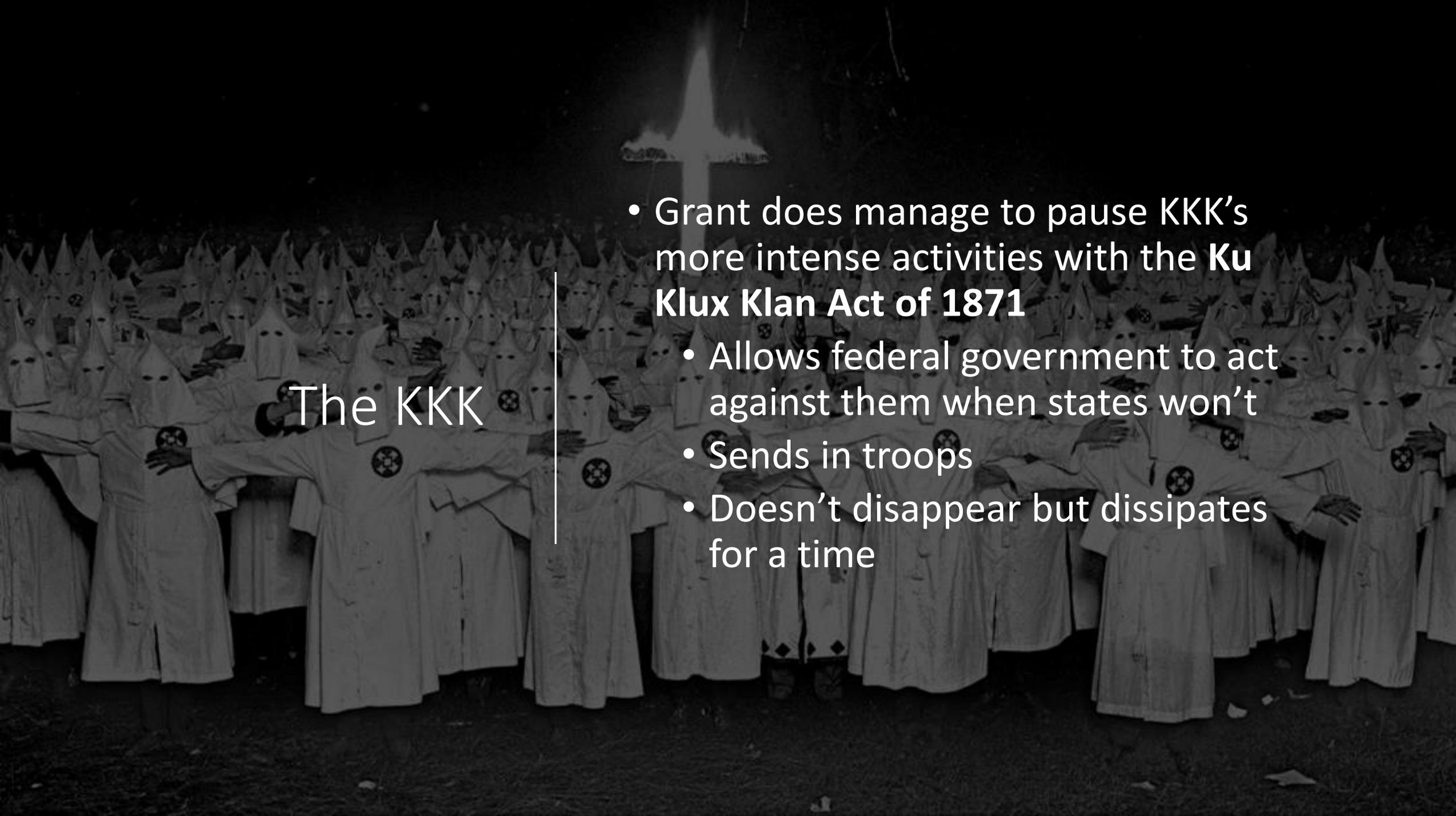
Reconstruction Failed because...

- Rise of the KKK
- Fracture of the Republican Party
- Panic of 1873
- Supreme Court refusal to support 14th & 15th Amendments
(remember Dred Scott?)
- Redemption of the Southern Democrats
- Election of 1876
- Rise of Jim Crow

Rise the Ku Klux Klan

- Formed by **former Confederate officers**.
- Initially was an open Social Club.
- **Primary goal was to stop African Americans from exerting new rights, & keep them at the bottom of the socio-economic hierarchy.**
- Used **intimidation and extreme violence to stop African-Americans from voting.**
- Terror also expanded throughout the south even outside of the KKK scope



A large group of Ku Klux Klan members, dressed in white robes and hoods, standing in formation outdoors. The members are arranged in rows, and their faces are obscured by the hoods. The background is dark, and the overall scene is somber and historical.

The KKK

- Grant does manage to pause KKK's more intense activities with the **Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871**
 - Allows federal government to act against them when states won't
 - Sends in troops
 - Doesn't disappear but dissipates for a time



Fracture of the Republican Party

- **Impeachment of Johnson** caused tension between Republican factions
 - Set up by Congress
 - Barely **escapes conviction**
- Late in Grant's first term, several **political scandals** of his administration broke.
 - Bribery & Fraud of cabinet members
 - **Grant NOT involved, just incredibly naïve and oblivious**
- **Scandals will lead to split in the Republican Party** for the 1872 elections.

Panic of 1873

- Post C.W. 33,000 miles of new railroad were laid across the country between 1868 and 1873.
 - Railroads were the largest employer in the US outside of agriculture, but were primarily backed on gov't subsidies and land grants
 - There was an explosion in investment/speculation around this growth which failed to produce capital.
- **Civil War and early Reconstruction economic balloon finally burst,** triggering bank closures & stock market collapse.
 - Triggered by the failure of Jay Cooke & Company bank which had been a primary backer of the Union during the Civil War and the primary backer of the Northern Pacific Railway
- **This economic depression would pull Congressional focus and federal funding from Reconstruction**

Supreme Court and Civil Rights

- *Slaughterhouse Cases* greatly limited scope of protection of the 14th amendment.
 - Only “federal” rights were protected.
 - No day-to-day rights were protected.
 - Day-to-day rights could only be protected by state and local law
- *US v. Cruickshank* limits due process and equal protection to state civil rights violations, not violations by individuals



Southern "Redemption"

- Problems with the republican party & activities of KKK will help topple Republican control in South.
- Slowly in many places **Southern Democrats will gain power.**
- **The reemergence of Southern Democrat dominance was referred to as "The Southern Redemption"**
 - Would lead to Compromise of 1877 (1876 election)
 - **Hayes became president in return for removal of troops**

Southern "Redemption"

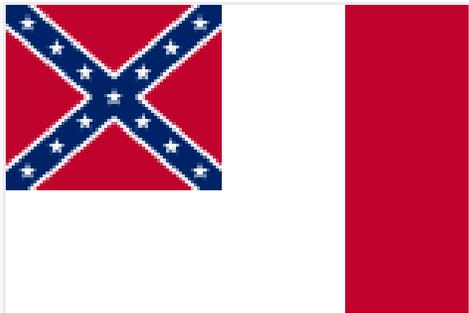
- The combination of Southern 'Redemption' & Supreme Court decisions ushered in an era of **Home Rule** in the South.
- **The Federal Government would no longer monitor civil rights.**
- **States controlled all day-to day rights of their citizens**
- ***Home Rule in the South ushered in a new era of race relations that would be present for almost 100 years.***

The Rise of Jim Crow

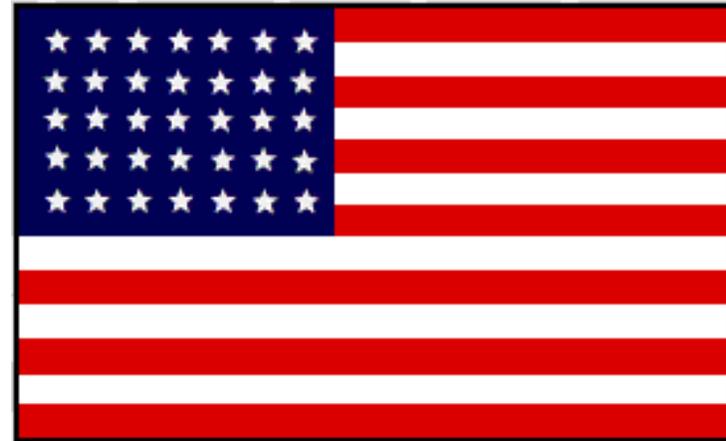
- Who is Jim Crow?
 - Racist theater character, physically disabled, song and dance done in blackface, derisive slang term for a black man
- Racial Etiquette
 - Cultural “rules” on behavior for races (Segregation)
- **Plessy v. Ferguson**
 - Federal Supreme Court case that established “separate but equal”- legalizing segregation
- Lynching Epidemic 1880-1910
 - Unchecked by local, state and federal gov’t

Civil War Flags

The South



The North



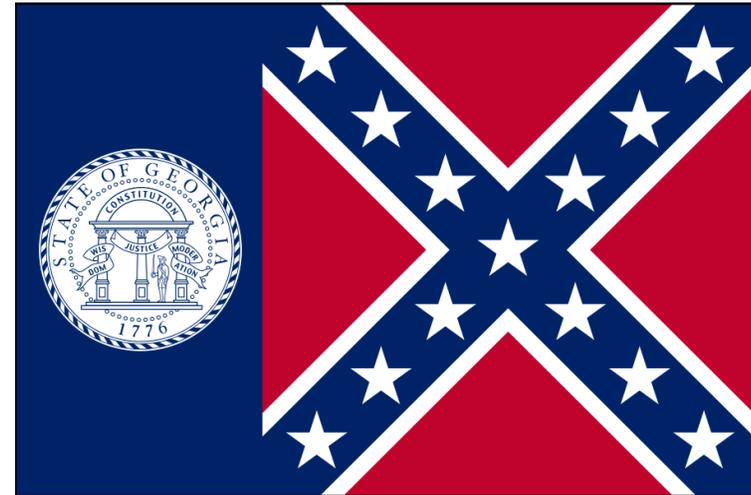
State Flags

Mississippi State Flag - Current
(readopted in 2001)



Georgia State Flag

1956-2001 (previous flag featured the
confederate stars and bars design)



Lost Cause



HUMAN CONFEDERATE FLAG

"And 'Twill Live In Song and Story Though Its Folds Are In the Dust"

Legacy of Civil War

- **What caused the Civil War?**
- **Southern rhetoric post-Civil War will, and often still does, resist the idea that the Civil War was about slavery.**
 - **They will claim states rights and economic reasons**
 - **This is not true. There is only one area in which they wished to claim the superiority of states rights, no matter the cost, and that is slavery.**
 - **At the moment of secession this was loud and clear.**
 - **http://www.civil-war.net/pages/ordinances_secession.asp**

Legacy of the War

- **Why is the subject of racism and the rhetoric around the Civil War still an issue today?**
- **The Lost Cause**
 - **Basically Southern revisionist history**

Myth of the "Lost Cause"

- Denies or diminishes the role of slavery as the cause of the Civil War.
 - Argues the cause of the Civil War was state's rights and Northern aggression.
- Views the Civil War as a heroic battle of the Southern States to maintain traditions.
 - Idealizing Gen. Lee and J. Davis
- Slavery is a benign institution

THE LOST CAUSE;

A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates.

COMPRISING

A FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE LATE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE CAMPAIGNS, BATTLES, INCIDENTS, AND ADVENTURES OF THE MOST GIGANTIC STRUGGLE OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES, AND APPROVED BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CONFEDERATE LEADERS.

BY

EDWARD A. POLLARD, OF VIRGINIA,

EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER," DURING THE WAR.

NEWS

Why East Wenatchee has a "Robert E. Lee Elementary School" – and why it won't be changing its name

Posted By Daniel Walters on Tue, Aug 15, 2017 at 4:51 PM

[click to enlarge](#)



Robert E. Lee Elementary School website

Wenatchee's Eastmont School District had the debate over changing the name of Robert E. Lee Elementary School two years ago; it decided to keep the name as is. "That's part of our history," said Superintendent Garn Christensen.

In East Wenatchee, the Eastmont school district honors both sides. Like Spokane, it has an elementary school named after Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, our 18th president.

But to the north, ironically, it also has a Robert E. Lee Elementary school, named after the general who led the Confederate States of America's army *against* Ulysses S. Grant. As the debate over removing statues of prominent Confederate figures like Lee rages, especially in the wake of the white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, the name of Lee Elementary has been thrust, once again into the controversy.

The issue cropped up in East Wenatchee as well. And as the board wrestled with it and East Wenatchee citizens debated it on social media, the comments trended clearly in one direction, says Eastmont Superintendent Garn Christensen.

"Ninety percent of them wanted to continue it the way it has been," he says. Back then, the school board considered the comments and made a decision.

"They've had some conversations and have determined not to change the name," Christensen says. "That's part of our history. They don't have the desire to participate with what some describe as the 'whitewashing' of the history. "

The reputation of Lee seemed to be a factor as well.

"My recollection is that Robert E. Lee was an honorable man," Eastmont school board member Chris Gibbs, who had attended Lee Elementary as a kid, told the *Wenatchee World* in 2015. "The Civil War was a defining part of our history. I think if you cover up all of what we were that takes away from what we've become. I don't want our country to forget who we were."

Named in 1955 - Civil Rights Era Name changed to "Lee Elementary" in Jan. 2018



Jefferson Davis Park is located at 24024 NW Maplecrest Road, Ridgefield, Washington.

Established by [Sons of Confederate Veterans Pacific NW Division](#)

Washington State



Donald J. Trump ✓

@realDonaldTrump



Sad to see the history and culture of our great country being ripped apart with the removal of our beautiful statues and monuments. You.....

♡ 119K 6:07 AM - Aug 17, 2017



💬 71.5K people are talking about this



Donald J. Trump ✓

@realDonaldTrump



...can't change history, but you can learn from it. Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson - who's next, Washington, Jefferson? So foolish! Also...

♡ 121K 6:15 AM - Aug 17, 2017



💬 67.2K people are talking about this



Donald J. Trump ✓

@realDonaldTrump



...the beauty that is being taken out of our cities, towns and parks will be greatly missed and never able to be comparably replaced!

♡ 100K 6:21 AM - Aug 17, 2017



💬 72.1K people are talking about this



6 Tenants of Lost Cause

- 1. Secession, not slavery, caused the Civil War.**
- 2. African Americans were "faithful slaves," loyal to their masters and the Confederate cause and unprepared for the responsibilities of freedom.**
- 3. The Confederacy was defeated militarily only because of the Union's overwhelming advantages in men and resources.**
- 4. Confederate soldiers were heroic and saintly.**
- 5. The most heroic and saintly of all Confederates, perhaps of all Americans, was Robert E. Lee.**
- 6. Southern women were loyal to the Confederate cause and sanctified by the sacrifice of their loved ones.**

Robert E. Lee on Slavery

In this enlightened age, there are few I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral & political evil in any Country. It is useless to expatiate on its disadvantages. I think it however a greater evil to the white man than to the black race, & while my feelings are strongly enlisted in behalf of the latter, my sympathies are more strong for the former. The blacks are immeasurably better off here than in Africa, morally, socially & physically. The painful discipline they are undergoing, is necessary for their instruction as a race, & I hope will prepare & lead them to better things.

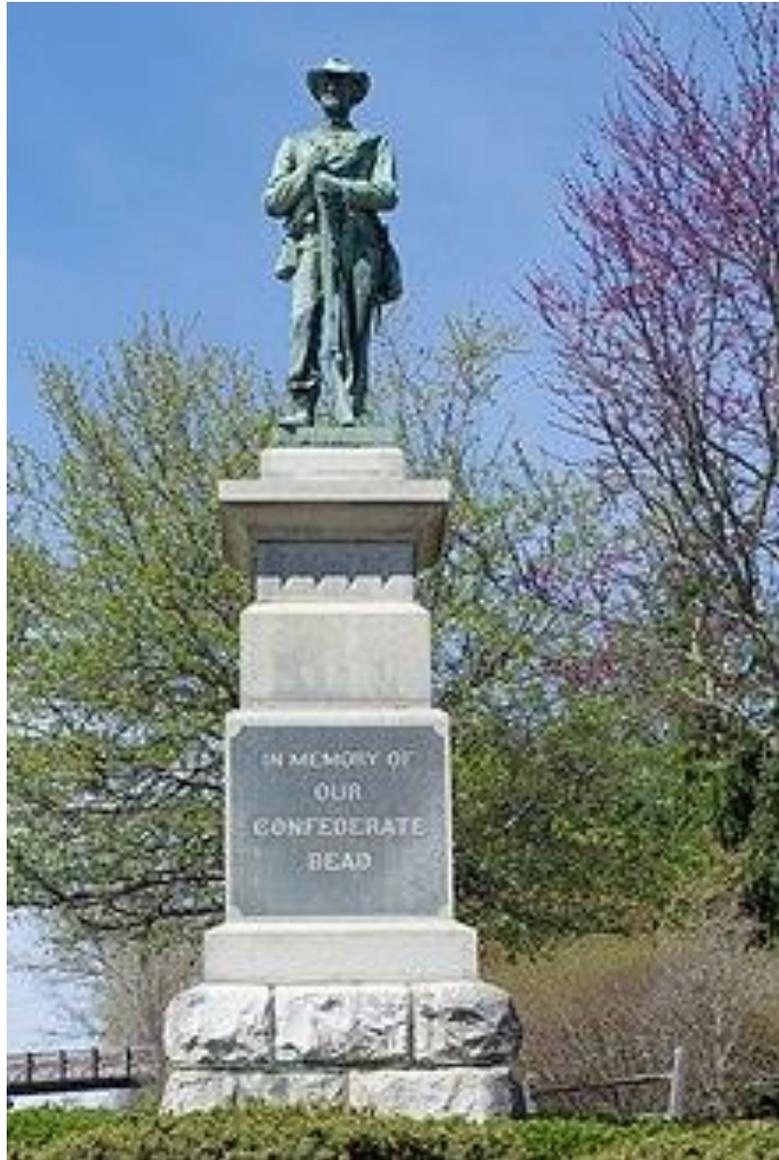
Impact of the Lost Cause

- Grounded in writings by former confederates, and then adopted by historians (Even in the North)
- It becomes the STANDARD collective memory in the United States for generations.
 - Spread by OMNIPRESENT white supremacist propaganda & confederate memorials & monuments
 - Taught in schools (Extreme version in South, vaguer version in North)
- Not until the 1960s, do large numbers of academic historians truly begin to dismantle the “history”
 - Dismantling the cultural belief is MUCH harder to do

Confederate Monuments

- Approximately 700 “monuments” spread over 31 states in the union (there were only 11 confederate states)
 - Vast majority built between 1890-1970
- Glorify leaders of the Confederacy in order to promote the “Lost Cause” school of thought
- Debate? Successful?
 - Use of the term “our culture” & “our heritage” or “southern culture” still disturbingly white supremacist
 - What about southern African Americans?





President Trump on Confederate Monuments

"Sad to see the history and culture of our great country being ripped apart with the removal of our beautiful statues and monuments. You can't change history, but you can learn from it."

"Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson - who's next, Washington, Jefferson? So foolish! Also the beauty that is being taken out of our cities, towns and parks will be greatly missed and never able to be comparably replaced!"

Promoting Lost Cause and White Washing History

"I would tell you that Robert E. Lee was an honorable man. He was a man that gave up his country to fight for his state, which 150 years ago was more important than country. It was always loyalty to state first back in those days. Now it's different today. But the lack of an ability to compromise led to the Civil War, and men and women of good faith on both sides made their stand where their conscience had them make their stand." – John Kelly

"I think we make a mistake, though, and as a society and certainly as, as individuals, when we take what is today accepted as right and wrong and go back 100, 200, 300 years or more and say what those, you know, what Christopher Columbus did was wrong. You know, 500 years later, it's inconceivable to me that you would take what we think now and apply it back then."- John Kelly

More From the White House

"All of our leaders have flaws. Washington, Jefferson, JFK, Roosevelt, Kennedy -- that doesn't diminish their contributions to our country, and it certainly can't erase them from our history. And General Kelly was simply making the point that just because history isn't perfect, doesn't mean that it's not our history."-Sarah Sanders

"I don't know if I'm going to get into debating the Civil War. I do know many historians, including Shelby Foote and Ken Burns' famous Civil War documentary, agree that a failure to compromise was a cause of the Civil War. There are a lot of historians that think that, and there are a lot of different versions of those compromises. I'm not going to get up here and relitigate the Civil War, but there's certainly, I think, some historical documentation that many people, and there's pretty strong consensus — people from the left, the right, the North and the South — that believe that if some of the individuals engaged had been willing to come to some compromises on different things, it might not have had occurred."- Sarah Sanders

Burns Response

Many factors contributed to the Civil War. One caused it: slavery.

Historian Barbara Fields ended the film: “the Civil War is still going on. It's still to be fought and regrettably it can still be lost.”

School of the Lost Cause

- School of thought that emerged after the fall of Reconstruction and persisted academically until the 1960s (and sadly still persists culturally)
 - South fought Civil War on HEROIC principle knowing they would lose, and only did it to defend themselves from the invading North.
 - The Civil War was fought over STATES' RIGHTS, and caused by bumbling politicians who couldn't compromise
 - Slavery was a benign institution that would have NATURALLY gone away in time
 - School relies heavily on ROMANTICIZING South and making their cause NOBLE.

Key Components

Glorification of Confederate Leaders

- Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, & Stonewall Jackson especially
- Noble & brave men only fighting for their **righteous** cause of States' Rights
- Goes so far as to say Lee was against slavery (False)

Vilification of Union Leaders & Reconstructionists

- Grant as “the butcher”
- Former Confederate General Longstreet a “scalawag”
- Violent “Bayonet/Negro Rule” during reconstruction (False)