APUSH Unit 6

Civil War & Reconstruction

APUSH 5.2 – APUSH 5.3
VUS.7a – VUS.7f



Debating Slavery & Secession

Mounting sectional tensions and a failure of political will led to the Civil War. Lincoln’s election on a free soil platform in the election of 1860 led various Southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union.

Missouri Compromise (of 1820)

Balance of power in congress

Tariffs

National bank

Abolition movement

Expansion of slavery

Fugitive slaves

Southern arguments in defense of slavery

Compromise of 1850

Harriet Beecher Stowe

*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

Free Soil Party

“Bleeding Kansas”

Republican Party

*Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 1857

James Buchanan

Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

John Brown’s raid at Harpers Ferry, 1859

Southern militia system

Election of 1860

Nationalism

Unionism

Sectionalism

States’ rights

10th Amendment

Confederation

Collection of “sovereign states”

Secession

Rebellion/insurrection

South Carolina Declaration of Causes, 1860

U.S.A./Union/North/Yankees/ Federals

Abraham Lincoln

Andrew Johnson

C.S.A./Confederacy/South/ Rebels/“Secesh”

Jefferson Davis

Alexander Stephens

West Virginia

Border States

Crittenden Compromise

Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address

Attack on Fort Sumter, 1861

Lincoln’s call for federal troops

Turning Points of the Civil War

Although Confederate leadership showed initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improved military leadership, more effective strategies, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South’s environment and infrastructure.

* The secession of Southern states triggered a long and costly war that concluded with Northern victory and resulted in the restoration of the Union and emancipation of the slaves.
* The North’s greater manpower and industrial resources, its leadership, and the decision for emancipation eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.
* Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation changed the purpose of the war, enabling many African Americans to fight in the Union Army, and helping prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers.
* The Civil War put constitutional government to its most important test as the debate over the power of the federal government versus states’ rights reached a climax. The survival of the United States as one nation was at risk, and the nation’s ability to bring to reality the ideals of liberty, equality, and justice depended on the outcome of the war.
* Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address said the United States was one nation, not a federation of independent states. For Lincoln, the Civil War was about preserving the Union as a nation “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
* Lincoln believed the Civil War was fought to fulfill the promise of the Declaration of Independence and was a “Second American Revolution.” He described a different vision for the United States from the one that had prevailed from the beginning of the Republic to the Civil War.

Anaconda Plan

War of attrition

Minié ball & repeating rifle

First Battle of Bull Run/Manassas, 1861

Stonewall Jackson

Robert E. Lee

George McClellan

Peninsula Campaign, 1862

David Farragut

Ironclads

Monitor & Merrimack

Battle of Hampton Roads, 1862

Battle of Antietam, 1862

Emancipation Proclamation

Ulysses S. Grant

Siege of Vicksburg, 1863

Battle of Gettysburg, 1863

Gettysburg Address, 1863

“Four score and seven years ago…”

Declaration of Independence’s claim that “all men are created equal”

“Last full measure of devotion”

“New birth of freedom”

“Government of the people, by the people, for the people”

Proclamation of Thanksgiving

Peace Democrats

George McClellan

“Copperheads”

Clement Vallandingham

William Tecumseh Sherman

Sherman’s March, 1864

“Scorched earth” & “total war”

War Democrats

National Union Party

Election of 1864

Richmond-Petersburg Campaign, 1864-1865

Appomattox Courthouse, 1865

The “Lost Cause”

Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

John Wilkes Booth

Walt Whitman

“O Captain, My Captain”

Civil War Diplomacy & The Homefront

Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition.

* European powers dashed any hopes of a Confederate victory by declining to militarily intervene in the Civil War.
* With southern Democrats absent from Congress during the Civil War, the Union passed landmark legislation encouraging industrial growth and westward expansion.
* The Civil War resulted in expanded authority for the executive branch and the federal government
* The war caused social and political unrest in the north and utter devastation in the south.
* For the common soldier, warfare was brutal and camp life was lonely and boring. Many soldiers returned home wounded or disabled.
* On the home front, women were required to assume nontraditional roles.
* Enslaved African Americans seized the opportunity presented by the approach of Union troops to achieve freedom.

Impact of Diplomacy

Cotton diplomacy

Union blockade

William H. Seward

Trent Affair

CSS Alabama

Laird rams

Maximilian

Dominion of Canada

Emancipation of the serfs

Emancipation Proclamation

Australian & Egyptian cotton

“King Corn”/“King Wheat” vs. “King Cotton”

Union Wartime Legislation

Morrill Tariff Act, 1861

Protectionism

Industrialization

Homestead Act, 1862

Free Soilism

Morrill Land Grant Act, 1862

Higher education

Pacific Railway Act, 1863

Transcontinental railroad

National Bank Acts, 1863-1864

Greenbacks

13th Amendment

Emancipation

Lincoln’s War Measures

Martial law

“Supervised” elections

Suspension of habeas corpus

Emancipation Proclamation

*Ex Parte Milligan*, 1866

Impact on Soldiers & Society

Frederick Douglass

Emancipation Proclamation

Fugitive slaves & “contraband”

54th Massachusetts

Hand-to-hand combat

War diaries & letters

Boredom, terror, isolation and loneliness

Amputations, prosthetics & disabilities

Elmira & Andersonville Prisons

Death by disease and infection

Draft (conscription) in North & South

Hiring of substitutes

New York City draft riots

Industrial Revolution

Northern agricultural boom

Women in the war industry

War profiteering

U.S. Sanitary Commission

Women nurses

Walt Whitman

Destruction of southern society (Sherman’s March, Atlanta, Richmond, etc.)

Runaway inflation in the south

Southern “bread riots”

Confederate Home Guard

“Five Civilized Tribes”

Reconstruction Begins

The Civil War and Reconstruction altered power relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, ending slavery and the notion of a divisible union, but leaving unresolved questions of relative power and largely unchanged social and economic patterns.

* After the Civil War, both Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant urged reconciliation between the North and the South. Frederick Douglass became the leading spokesman for African Americans in the nation.
* Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to reconstruct the defeated South changed the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and yielded some short-term successes, reuniting the union, opening up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, and temporarily rearranging the relationships between white and black people in the South.
* The constitutional changes of the Reconstruction period embodied a Northern idea of American identity and national purpose and led to conflicts over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.
* The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.
* The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.
* The war and Reconstruction resulted in Southern resentment toward the North and Southern African Americans, and ultimately political, economic, and social control of the South returned to whites.
* The economic and political gains of former slaves proved to be temporary. Although slavery ended, African-Americans did not achieve full equality during the next 100 years.

National supremacy

“Indivisible” union

Wartime Reconstruction

Restoration of states to the union

New state constitutions

“Lincoln governments”

Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address

“With malice toward none, with charity for all”

“Bind up the nation’s wounds”

National reconciliation

Robert E. Lee

Washington College (Washington & Lee University)

Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan

13th Amendment

Abolition of slavery

Wade-Davis Bill

Pocket Veto

Freedman’s Bureau

Carpetbaggers

Assassination of Lincoln

John Wilkes Booth

Andrew Johnson

Pardons

Black Codes

Johnson’s vetoes

Freedman’s Bureau Bill

Civil Rights Act

Tenure of Office Act

Congressional (Radical) Reconstruction

Radical Republicans

Thaddeus Stevens

Charles Sumner

Johnson Impeachment Trial

Military Reconstruction Act

14th Amendment

Citizenship

Equal protection clause

Privileges & immunities clause

Election of 1868

“Waving the bloody shirt”

Ulysses S. Grant

Moderate Republicans

“40 Acres and a Mule”

Sharecropping

Tenant farming

15th Amendment

Universal male suffrage

Women’s suffrage movement

Scalawags

Fusionists

Hiram Revels

Blanche K. Bruce

Historically black colleges & universities (HBCUs)

Frederick Douglass

Ambassador to Haiti

Reconstruction Fails

Radical Republicans’ efforts to change southern racial attitudes and culture and establish a base for their party in the South ultimately failed, due both to determined southern resistance and to the North’s waning resolve.

* The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, bringing about the war’s most dramatic social and economic change, but the exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system endured for several generations.
* Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15th Amendments, these rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics.
* The Civil War Amendments established judicial principles that were stalled for many decades but eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights.

Pardons

Black Codes

14th Amendment

“Waving the bloody shirt”

“40 Acres and a Mule”

Sharecropping

Tenant farming

15th Amendment

Grandfather Clause

Literacy test

Poll tax

Ku Klux Klan

Ulysses S. Grant

Credit Mobilier Scandal

Whisky Ring Scandal

Panic of 1873

*Slaughterhouse Cases*, 1873

Privileges & immunities clause

Thomas Nast cartoons

States’ rights

Home rule

Redemption

Election of 1876

Rutherford B. Hayes

Samuel Tilden

Compromise of 1877

Removal of federal troops

Cabinet appointments

Southern Pacific railroad

Solid South

“The North won the war; the South won the peace”

The “Lost Cause”

Southern resentment of the north

*Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

Segregation

Jim Crow

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* What were the causes of the Civil War?
* Why did Southern states secede? Did any state have a right to leave the Union? Was Lincoln right to use military force to keep the Union intact?
* What were the major military and political turning points of the Civil War and what were their consequences?
* How did the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address frame the significance of the Civil War?
* What was the war’s impact on the home front?
* In what ways did African Americans shape the course and consequences of the Civil War & Reconstruction?
* How did race relations in the South change after Reconstruction, and what was the African American response?
* What were the postwar contributions of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass?
* Evaluate the following statement: "The North won the war; the South won the peace."