

# APUSH PERIOD 5: KEY CONCEPT 5.3 1844-1877 REVIEWED!

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## Why does the Union win the war?

- Confederacy early success (Battle of Bull Run, Peninsula campaign)
  - **Southern advantages:** Fighting defensive war, friendly population, sense of purpose, veteran military officials
- **North gets it together**
  - Greater industrial resources, greater manpower (population)
  - Use of Navy to implement **Anaconda Plan**
- Military leaders such as **William Tecumseh Sherman** & **Ulysses S. Grant**
- Key victories:
  - **Antietam** (1862)- Prevent foreign intervention & Emancipation announced
  - **Gettysburg** (1863)- Stop Confederate attack on Union soil
  - **Vicksburg** (1863)- Grant wins control of Mississippi river
  - **Sherman's March to the Sea & Fall of Atlanta** (1864)- lead march of deliberate destruction throughout the South.
- **Total War strategy:** destroy Southern environment and infrastructure
- After Antietam the war change to one also about slavery

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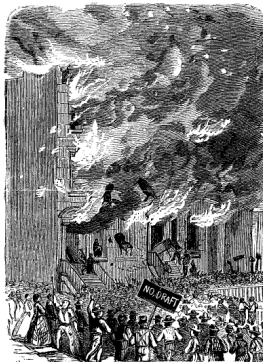
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## MOBILIZING ECONOMIES & SOCIETIES FOR WAR:

- Both the Union & the Confederacy adopted **Conscription (draft)** laws
  - **Unfair to the poor:**
    - North: "Three-Hundred dollar men" substitutes
    - South: "20 negro law"
  - **NY City Draft Riots:** July 1863 mob of mostly Irish Americans attacked the wealthy and **African Americans**
- **Northern laws:** Morrill Tariff, National Bank Act, Homestead Act, Emancipation Proclamation, etc.



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## Opposition on the Home Front



- **State rights** tradition in the south hindered Confederacy ability to fight the war
  - Soldiers refuse to leave state to fight
- Lincoln suspends the **writ of habeas corpus** in **Maryland** & other executive actions
- Politics in North: Radical Republicans, War Democrats, Peace Democrats, Copperheads

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## EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Following the **Battle of Antietam** (Sept. 1862) Lincoln decides to move forward with announcing emancipation.
- **Emancipation Proclamation** changed the purpose of the war
- **Impact**
  - Strengthened the **moral cause** of the North
  - Not just a war against secession- **against slavery**
  - Helped keep Europe from giving full diplomatic support for the Confederacy
  - Gave the Union **new African American soldiers** for Union army
    - **Frederick Douglass** saw enlistment in the Union army as an opportunity to **prove their citizenship**
      - **Denied by Dred Scott**
- **Limits:**
  - North had **no authority** in the Confederacy
  - Did not apply to **border states**

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### CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION vs. PRESIDENT JOHNSON

- **Radicals & Moderate Republicans** take over Reconstruction policy from **President Johnson**
  - Johnson vetoes Freedmen's Bureau & Civil Rights Bill 1866
  - Changed the balance of power between Congress and the presidency
- Reconstruction Act of 1867 divided the south into **5 military districts** controlled by Union generals (**Radical Reconstruction**)
- Congress determines readmission requirements:: Required new state constitutions, including **black suffrage** and ratification of the **13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments**.

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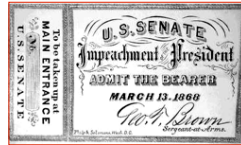
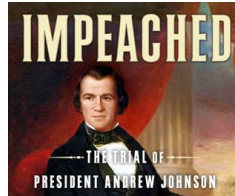
## President Johnson Impeached

❖ **Tenure of Office Act**: Senate must **approve** any presidential dismissal of a cabinet official or general.

❖ President Johnson removed **Sec of War Stanton** in 1868

❖ The House immediately votes to **impeach President Johnson**

❖ One vote short of 2/3's required



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## Radical Reconstruction

### Successes:

1. Reunited the Union

### Short Term successes:

1. Opened up political opportunities to former slaves
2. Temporarily rearranged the relationships between white and black people in the south
  - **Hiram Revels** elected Senator of MS in 1870 to the seat that Jefferson Davis use to hold



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**KEY IDEA:** 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.

- **Black Codes**: Purpose was to guarantee a **stable labor supply** now that blacks were emancipated
- Southerners hope to **restore pre-emancipation system of race relations**
- **Examples:**
  - Prohibited African Americans from renting land or borrowing money to buy land
  - African Americans forced to sign labor contracts
  - Penalty for leaving before contract expired
  - African Americans cant serve on a jury or vote
- Many African Americans were forced to become **sharecroppers**
  - Allowed to use land in exchange for giving a percent of crop to the owner of the land

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## RECONSTRUCTION FALLS APART

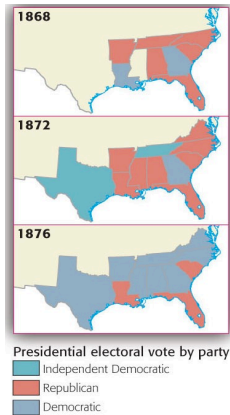
### Determined Southern

#### Resistance:

- **Ku Klux Klan** established to **secure white supremacy** and resist Reconstruction govt.
- **Redeemer** governments sought to **remove Republican governments** (freedmen, "carpetbaggers", "scalawags") in the South.

#### North's waning resolve

- **Civil Rights Act of 1875:** guaranteed equal access to public places. Rarely enforced and eventually overturned by the **Supreme Court** in 1883.
- By 1870s Congress & President Grant would be **unwilling to use federal government to monitor Southern society: Panic of 1873, Election of 1876**




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## RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

- 13<sup>th</sup> = abolished slavery
- 14<sup>th</sup> = citizenship granted. Protection of rights of citizens with "equal protection of the laws" and "due process."
- 15<sup>th</sup> = black male suffrage

Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments:

#### Rights restricted:

- Segregation: **Jim Crow** laws
- Local political tactics: **Literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses** used to disenfranchise African American voters
- Violence: Ku Klux Klan
- Supreme Court decisions:
  - **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896): segregation was constitutional as long as it was "separate but equal"
  - **Civil Rights Cases** (1883): discriminations was allowed if done by individuals or private businesses. Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional

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The Reconstruction **Amendments** established **judicial principles** that were staled for many decades, but eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding rights.

- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's **equal protection clause** would serve as the basis for the **Brown v. Board of Education** (1954) decision that would overturn racial segregation.
- Division amongst the **women's rights movement**
  - Women's rights leaders such as Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton opposed black male suffrage




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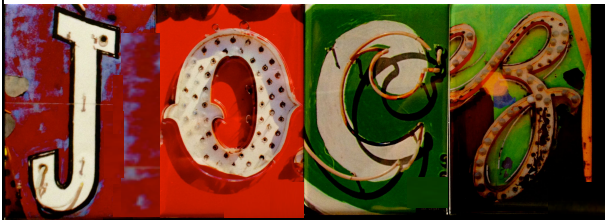
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