

# CHAPTER 10

## The Civil War and Reconstruction

Even as Lincoln was giving his inaugural address in March 1861, the United States was moving toward civil war. Seven states had seceded from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America and seizing federal property.

The confederates had not yet seized Fort Sumter, located on an island off Charleston, South Carolina. In late March, the U.S. troops at the fort ran short of supplies. Lincoln ordered supply ships sent to the fort. When these ships approached on April 12, Confederate forces along the shore opened fire on the fort and forced it to surrender. The war had begun.

### EARLY YEARS

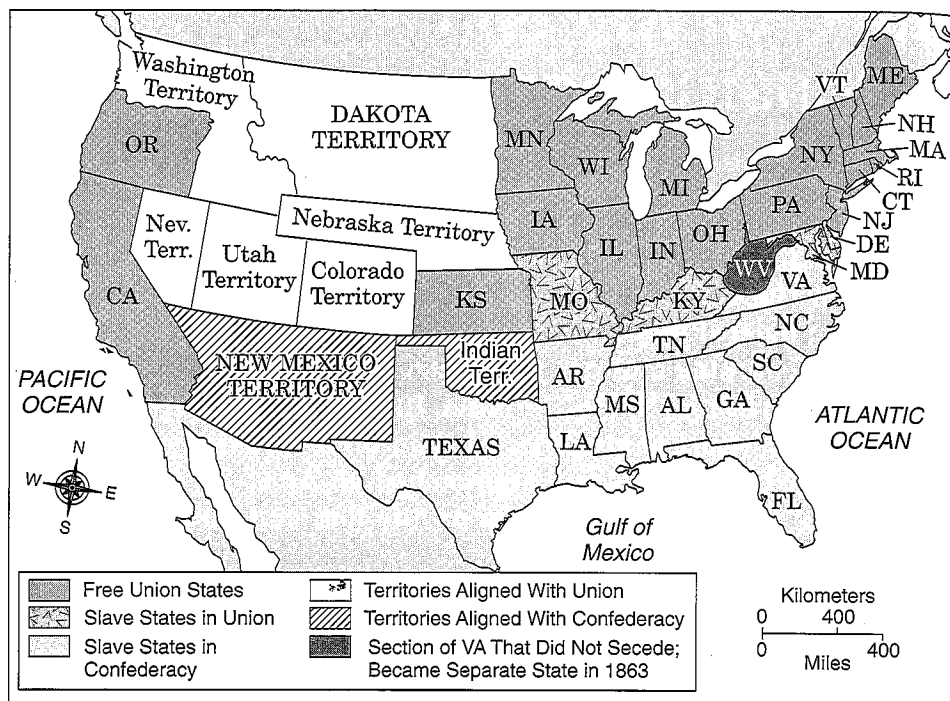
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In the North, Lincoln called for volunteers to join the Union army. Thousands did so. In the South, four more states—Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee—seceded and joined the Confederacy. Eleven states had now left the Union. Northerners waited anxiously to see if the remaining slave states—Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware—would follow. These states formed a border between North and South. If Maryland joined the Confederacy, Washington, D.C., the Union capital, would be cut off from the North.

All four border states rejected secession. Thousands of men from Kentucky and Missouri, however, enlisted in the Confederate army. The people of Virginia were also divided in their loyalties. The state joined the Confederacy, but its western part (which would soon become West Virginia) remained loyal to the Union.

**1. War Leadership and Aims.** The commanders in chief of the two sides had very different characters. Abraham Lincoln was a self-educated lawyer with practically no military experience. His wisdom, understanding, and humor, however, won him wide support. He played an active role in making military decisions and became an excellent strategist.

### The Secession of States and Territories From the Union

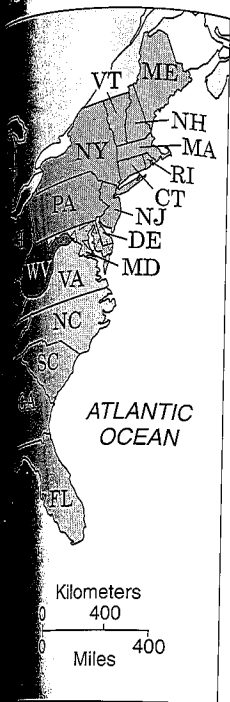


The Confederacy's president, Jefferson Davis, had graduated from West Point (the United States Military Academy) and served in the Mexican War. His intelligence and dignity were widely admired. But his aloof manner turned people away. Military leaders criticized him for being overly cautious and stubborn.

The two sides had different war aims. At the start of the war, the North's objective was not to free the slaves but to preserve the Union. This goal required the Union forces to take the offensive and strike at the South. The Southerners would be fighting on their own territory to defend their homes.

**2. First Campaigns.** Many Northerners believed that the war would be over in 90 days. To achieve a quick end, Army leaders hoped to capture the Confederate capital, Richmond. In July 1861, a Union force advanced into northern Virginia and attacked a Confederate army at a creek called Bull Run. The determination of the Confederate general Thomas J. Jackson won the day. His brave stand during that battle earned him the nickname "Stonewall." The Union defeat at Bull Run made Northerners realize that victory would not be won quickly.

## from the Union



**a. The war at sea.** At the outbreak of the war, Lincoln ordered Union ships to *blockade* the Southern coast from Virginia to Texas. The *blockade* was so effective that the exports of cotton from the South dwindled to 2 percent of their prewar volume. With its main source of income cut off, the South had difficulty buying the supplies it needed.

Southerners built a number of fast ships that could evade Northern patrols. These ships often succeeded in evading the blockade early in the war but were not so effective later. In another attempt to break the Northern blockade, the Confederates produced one of the first armored warships. They covered the sides of a standard wooden vessel, the *Merrimac*, with metal plates. On March 8, 1862, off the coast of Virginia, the *Merrimac* destroyed two Northern ships made of wood. The next day, however, it met its match in the North's *Monitor*. The *Monitor* had a flat iron hull topped by a revolving turret, from which powerful guns could be fired in any direction. The *Monitor* forced the *Merrimac* to withdraw. This battle saved the Northern blockade.

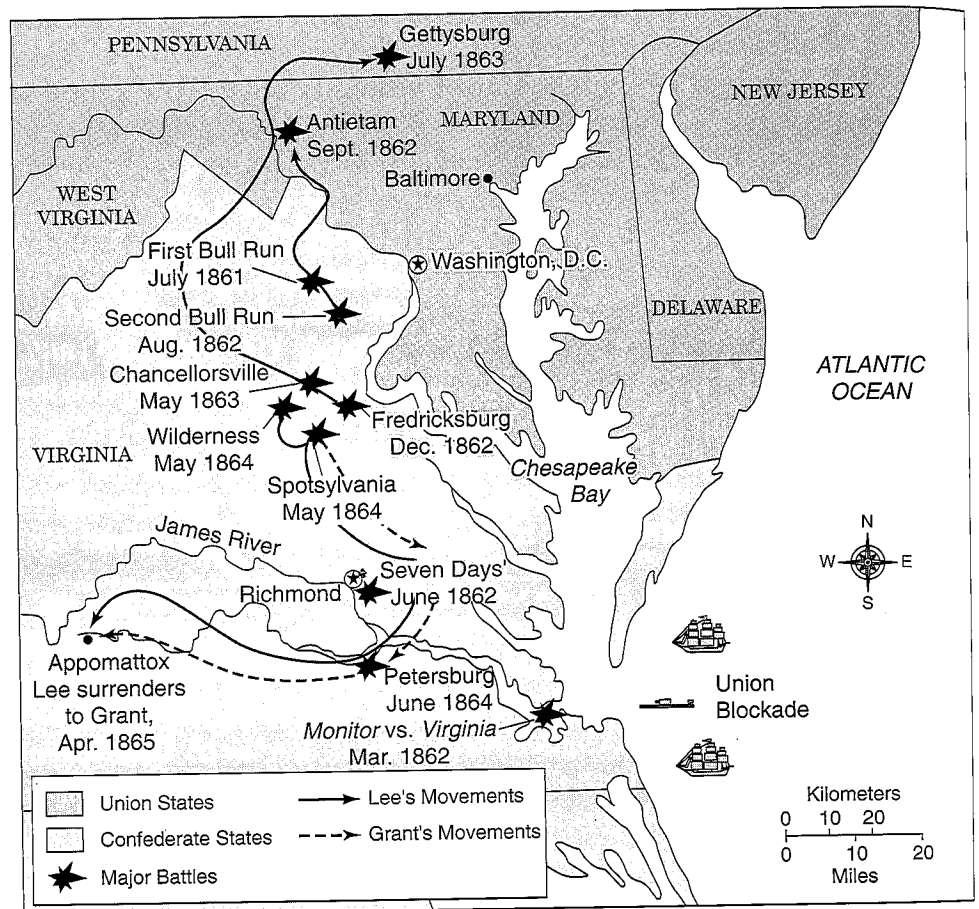
**b. The war in the West.** One of the main aims of Union forces in the West was to divide the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River. In February 1862, Union troops under Ulysses S. Grant moved against two Confederate forts in northern Tennessee. Grant was victorious in both cases and won control of western Tennessee and the upper Mississippi River.

In April, David G. Farragut led a fleet of Union warships from the Gulf of Mexico into the mouth of the Mississippi and took New Orleans. Except for a 200-mile stretch between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, all of the Mississippi was in Union hands by the end of 1862.

**c. Further drives on Richmond.** In the East, the Union was still trying to capture Richmond. George B. McClellan began a drive on the Southern capital through the peninsula formed by the York and James rivers. In his Peninsular Campaign, General McClellan got to within a few miles of Richmond. Stonewall Jackson, however, prevented nearby Union troops from helping McClellan. After a series of encounters (called the Seven Days' Battles) with the Confederate General Robert E. Lee, McClellan retreated northward.

**d. A Confederate offensive.** As McClellan moved north, Lee attacked another Union force in a second Battle of Bull Run (August 1862). This time the Confederates won. They then invaded

### The Civil War in the East



Maryland and met McClellan's forces at Antietam in September 1862. Although neither side really won, some consider Antietam a Union victory because Confederate troops withdrew to Virginia. The final battle over Richmond that year ended in a crushing defeat for the Union.

**IDENTIFY OR DEFINE:** Fort Sumter, David Farragut, Robert E. Lee, Antietam.

**CRITICAL THINKING:** Compare the North and the South at the beginning of the Civil War in terms of population, industry, transportation, and leadership.

## BEHIND THE LINES

The Civil War demanded more sacrifice from Americans than did any other war. Resources were strained to the limit, especially in the South.

**1. Foreign Diplomacy.** The British were undecided about which side in the U.S. Civil War to support. The upper classes generally sided with the South, while workers and people opposed to slavery tended to favor the North. The Confederates believed that Britain would help their side in order to keep receiving the raw cotton it needed for its textile industry. But British mill owners had a surplus of cotton at the start of the war and later obtained new supplies from India and Egypt. Britain remained neutral throughout the war but allowed Confederate ships to be built in British shipyards.

Although officially neutral, France tended to favor the South. French leaders believed that a divided United States would be less resistant to French expansion in the Western Hemisphere. France granted loans to the Confederacy and permitted French shipyards to build ships for the Southerners.

**2. The Home Front.** Most fighting took place on Southern soil, causing destruction to homes, businesses, and farms, and disrupting vital public services. The breakdown of the South's railroad network created serious supply problems after 1863. Many Southerners lacked food and clothes. Late in the war, prices soared. A barrel of flour cost \$300; a pair of men's boots, \$125. Another problem was Southern resistance to central authority. Many Southerners objected to wartime controls and, in some cases, refused to pay taxes to the Richmond government.

In contrast, the Northern economy boomed. Farmers and manufacturers stepped up production for both military and civilian needs. A number of measures passed by the Republican Congress stimulated this growth. These measures included a tariff to protect domestic manufacturers against foreign competition (Morrill Tariff), grants of land for homesteads in the West (Homestead Act), and inducements for building a railroad to connect the Pacific coast with the middle of the country. The arrival of more than 800,000 European immigrants during the wartime years provided labor for factories and farms, and swelled the ranks of people moving westward.

Like the South, the North was not completely united behind the war. One group of Northerners, the Peace Democrats, wanted peace

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Peace Democrats in the guise of Copperheads threaten the Union cause.  
(*Harper's Weekly*, 1863)

on almost any terms. The Democratic platform in the presidential election of 1864 called the war a failure. Lincoln won a huge electoral victory. But his popular majority was quite small.

**3. The Draft.** As a result of the huge casualties suffered in the war, both sides resorted to something new in U.S. history—the draft. (A *draft*, or *conscription*, requires people to register for compulsive military service.) The South adopted the draft in 1862; the North, in 1863.

Antidraft protests touched off violence. In July 1863, mobs of white laborers in New York City rioted in protest against being drafted into a war whose purpose (they believed) was to free the slaves. The riots resulted in the lynching of more than a dozen African Americans, the destruction of an orphan asylum for African-American children, and the death of some 120 rioters.

**4. Role of African Americans.** In the South, most able-bodied white men went off to fight, while enslaved people remained at home to work on the farms and in the factories. Thousands of African Americans joyfully abandoned their masters when Union forces approached. Some Southerners wanted African Americans to serve in the Confederate Army. But fear of what armed slaves might do delayed this move until early 1865. By then it was too late.

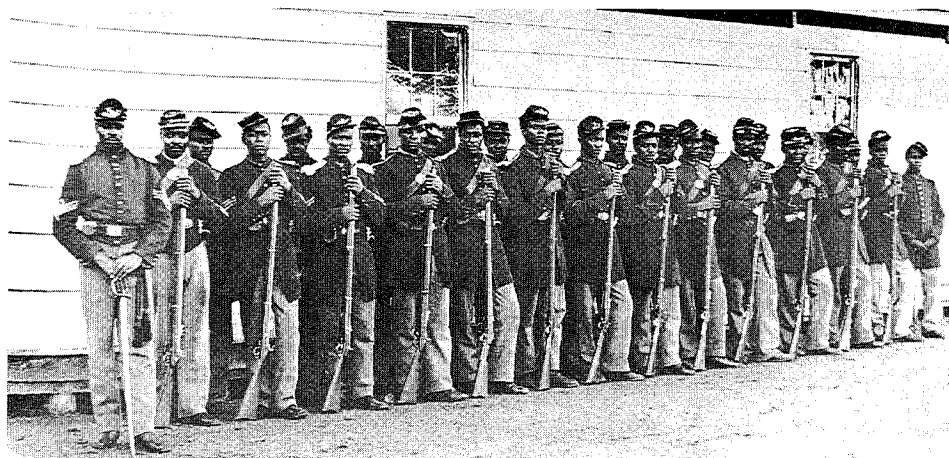
Northerners were also reluctant to arm African Americans. But in the summer of 1862, they allowed them to enlist. They restricted African Americans to all-black regiments, paid them less than

whites, and gave them inferior supplies and weapons. Even so, African Americans served with distinction. About 180,000 enlisted in the Union Army, and some 29,000 joined the Union Navy.

During the early months of the war, Lincoln did not promise to emancipate the slaves, partly because he wanted to keep the support of the border states. But abolitionists, African-American leaders in the North, and the so-called "radical" wing of the Republican party pressured him to end slavery. On September 22, 1862, a few days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced that he would proclaim emancipation on January 1, 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed those slaves living in states and districts then "in rebellion against the United States." The Proclamation did not apply to slaves in border states or in Confederate areas under Union control. Nor did it have any real effect on slaves in states still controlled by the Confederacy, since Southern slave owners ignored Lincoln's order. It did, however, give the Northern cause a moral force it had lacked earlier. It also paved the way for the total abolition of slavery after the war.

**5. Role of Women.** While Union and Confederate men were at the front, women ran farms and businesses and raised money for medical care. In both North and South, thousands served as professional and volunteer nurses in army hospitals. Dorothea Dix was appointed superintendent of female nurses in the Union Army. Mary Edwards Walker, a Northern physician, was commissioned an army surgeon. Clara Barton served as a Union field nurse and later founded the American Red Cross. Harriet Tubman, a former slave, acted as a Union spy behind Confederate lines.



Proud African-American soldiers of the Union Army posed for this photograph.



Women in both the North and the South supported the war effort of their side in many ways, such as sewing uniforms, caring for the wounded, and raising money.

## LATER CAMPAIGNS

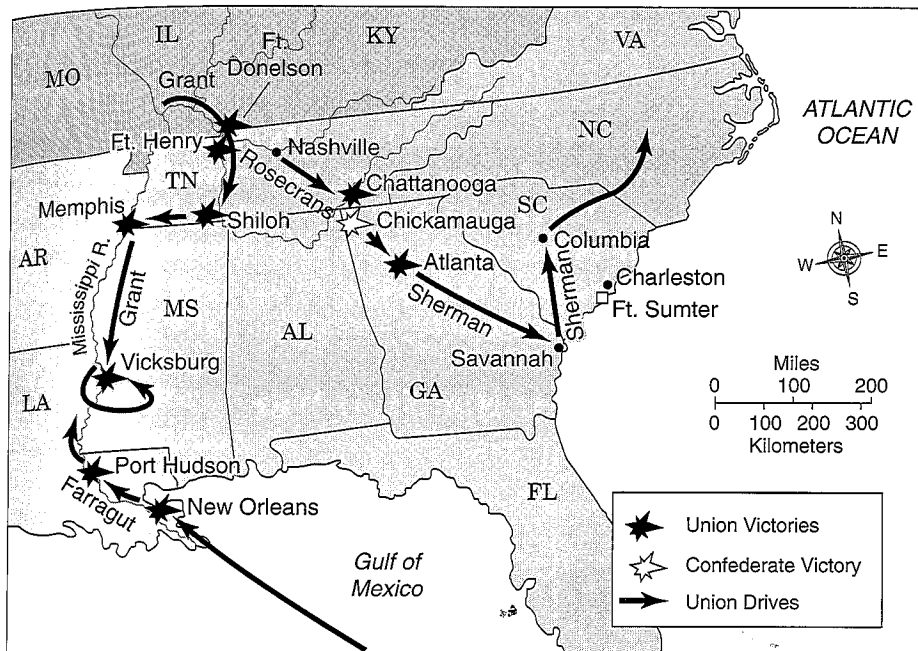
The Civil War has been called the first “modern” war because of its new weapons and military techniques. These included ironclad ships, mines, trenches, balloon observation, telegraphy, and rifles. It was the first American war to be photographed and the first in which railroads played a key role in transporting military personnel and supplies.

**1. In the West.** On July 4, 1863, Union General Ulysses S. Grant took Vicksburg—the last key Southern stronghold on the Mississippi—and Port Hudson, a few days later. These victories gave the North complete control of the Mississippi. States west of the river were now cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. In the fall of 1863, Union forces began another campaign in Tennessee. By the end of 1863, almost all of that state was in Union hands.

**2. Sherman’s March.** The Northern successes in eastern Tennessee made possible a Union advance into the Deep South. The attack was



## Western and Southern Theaters of War



led by William T. Sherman. His army invaded Georgia in May 1864 and advanced toward Atlanta, an important rail center. After capturing the city in September 1864, he began a march toward Savannah, Georgia. The advancing Union troops burned crops, killed cattle, wrecked railroads, and destroyed dams. They reached Savannah in December 1864.

**3. In the East.** Early in 1863, Lee resumed the offensive begun at Antietam the previous fall. In May, he defeated a Union army at Chancellorsville, in Virginia.

**a. Gettysburg.** In a second invasion of the North, Lee led his army into southern Pennsylvania. He was met by George G. Meade, in command of the Union army, at Gettysburg. The clash between the two forces began on July 1 and lasted three days. It was climaxed by a Confederate charge led by George E. Pickett. Union fire mowed down the Southerners by the thousands. The Confederate army was decisively beaten.

The Battle of Gettysburg proved to be the main turning point of the war. The Confederacy never again undertook a major offensive. Gettysburg is also linked with one of the most famous speeches in

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U.S. history. When a national cemetery was dedicated at the site in November 1863, Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg Address.

**b. End of the war.** Early in 1864, Grant was given command of all Union armies. He set out to destroy Lee's army and capture Richmond. Union losses were staggering during this campaign. But Grant pressed on. By 1865, the South was beginning to crumble under furious attacks by the Union armies. Lee (now commander in chief of all Confederate forces) saw that he could no longer protect Richmond. After trying to join forces with other troops, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The long war was over.

### Costs of the Civil War

	<i>Union</i>	<i>Confederacy</i>
Troops Killed in Battle	110,000	95,000
Troops Dead From Illness	250,000	165,000
Troops Wounded	275,000	100,000
Estimated Wartime Expenditures	\$3 billion	\$2 billion (plus cost of freed slaves)

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**IDENTIFY OR DEFINE:** draft, Clara Barton, Ulysses S. Grant, George E. Pickett.

**CRITICAL THINKING:** Which battle is considered the main turning point of the Civil War? Why?

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## FIRST ATTEMPTS AT RECONSTRUCTION

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In U.S. history, the term *Reconstruction* refers to the restoration of the South to the Union after the Civil War. The Reconstruction era, from 1865 to 1877, was a time of bitter political quarrels. When planning Reconstruction, political leaders asked themselves three major questions: (1) What was the relationship between the 11 seceded

states and the Union? (2) How should Southern whites be treated? (3) What would become of the freed slaves? An additional question emerged during this time: Should the president or Congress decide the details of Reconstruction?

**1. Lincoln's Plan.** Late in 1863, Lincoln announced his plan to reconstruct Confederate areas occupied by Union troops:

- Southerners who had taken part in the war would be pardoned if they took an oath of allegiance to the United States. This offer excluded Confederate military and political leaders.
- The president would recognize the political restoration of a secessionist state that met the following conditions: (1) At least 10 percent of the men who had voted in the 1860 presidential election must take the oath of allegiance. (2) These voters must set up a new state government that guaranteed the abolition of slavery.

Under Lincoln's so-called "10-Percent Plan," new governments were set up in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in 1864. But Congress, opposing Lincoln's plan, refused to recognize them. By mid-April 1865, the situation had reached a deadlock.

**2. A New President.** Less than a week after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, John Wilkes Booth, a Southerner, shot and killed the president. Andrew Johnson became the new president. A Democrat and former governor of Tennessee, Johnson had remained loyal to the Union when his state seceded. He had been nominated as Lincoln's running mate in 1864 to attract Democratic support for the Republican president's re-election.

**3. Johnson's Reconstruction Policy.** Congress was not in session during Johnson's first months in office, so he had a free hand in governing. Adopting Lincoln's plan of Reconstruction, Johnson recognized the state governments already restored—those in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. He also recognized a pro-Union faction in Virginia as the official government of the state. In the other seven Confederate states, he appointed temporary governors and gave them power to hold elections and form state governments. Johnson pardoned almost all Southerners who took the oath of allegiance. The only exceptions were a few important ex-Confederates. These had to request special pardons, which Johnson granted.

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By the end of 1865, all the Confederate states except Texas had set up new state governments and elected representatives to Congress. As required, these ten states had ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery.

**4. The Black Codes.** The newly elected state legislatures in the South quickly passed a series of *black codes*. These laws aimed to restore much of the old order by regulating the status of *freedmen*, as freed slaves were known. (The term also referred to women and children.) The codes granted freedmen the right to own property, make contracts, and bring suits in court. But they prohibited them from serving on juries, testifying in court against whites, and bearing arms. Many of the codes restricted the kinds of jobs that African Americans could take and threatened arrest of those who were unemployed. No state gave African Americans the right to vote.

**5. Attitude of Congress.** When Congress reconvened in December 1865, it refused to admit the newly elected congressmen from the former Confederate states. (One of them was Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy.) It also declared that the Southern states had not been restored and that their newly formed state governments were invalid. Congress rejected Johnson's Reconstruction program. Instead, members of Congress favored one that would keep Southerners from running their states in the old ways and that would bolster their own political power.

Radical Republicans, a group led by Representative Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, favored a harsh policy that would punish Southerners for their disloyalty. Congress members also wished to curb the powers of the president, which had expanded greatly during the war. They claimed that only the legislative branch had the authority to readmit the states that had seceded.

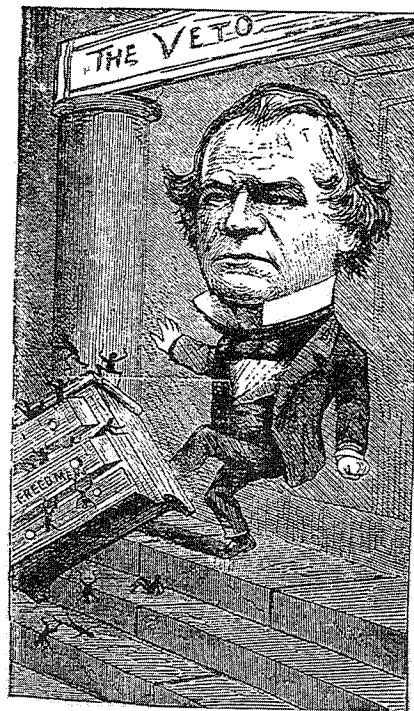
Moderate and conservative Republicans in Congress, as well as radicals, viewed the enactment of the black codes as proof that Southern whites intended to re-enslave African Americans. All three groups were determined to postpone the readmission of the South until steps could be taken to protect the freedmen.

Southern whites, being almost the only voters in their states, chose Democrats to be their congressmen. Republicans feared that the admission of Southern Democrats to Congress would endanger their control of Congress.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Early in 1866, Congress began to put into action its own plan of Reconstruction. The Freedmen's Bureau had been set up in 1865 to provide former slaves with the necessities of life and to organize schools and find jobs for them. Congress now proposed to give the Freedmen's Bureau the power to hold trials to protect the rights of African Americans. President Johnson thought that the expanded Freedmen's Bureau violated states' rights and was, thus, unconstitutional. He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, but Congress overruled him.

**1. Civil Rights.** Over Johnson's veto, Congress also passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. It granted African Americans all the legal rights of citizens. Congress also enacted the Fourteenth Amendment, which granted citizenship to African Americans. The amendment provided that no state should "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." In addition, the amendment contained these provisions: (1) Confederate officials who had held government positions before the war were barred from holding public office again. (2) The Confederate war debt was canceled, thus



Johnson, by his veto, administers a kick to the Freedmen's Bureau (depicted as a piece of furniture) and dislodges the African Americans it had sheltered. (Republican cartoon by Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly*, 1866)

punishing those who had lent money to the Confederacy. (3) Southern states were forbidden to compensate former slave owners for the loss of their slaves.

Congress pledged to restore to the Union any Southern state that ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. President Johnson urged the states not to ratify it. Only Tennessee ratified the amendment. It was readmitted to the Union in 1866.

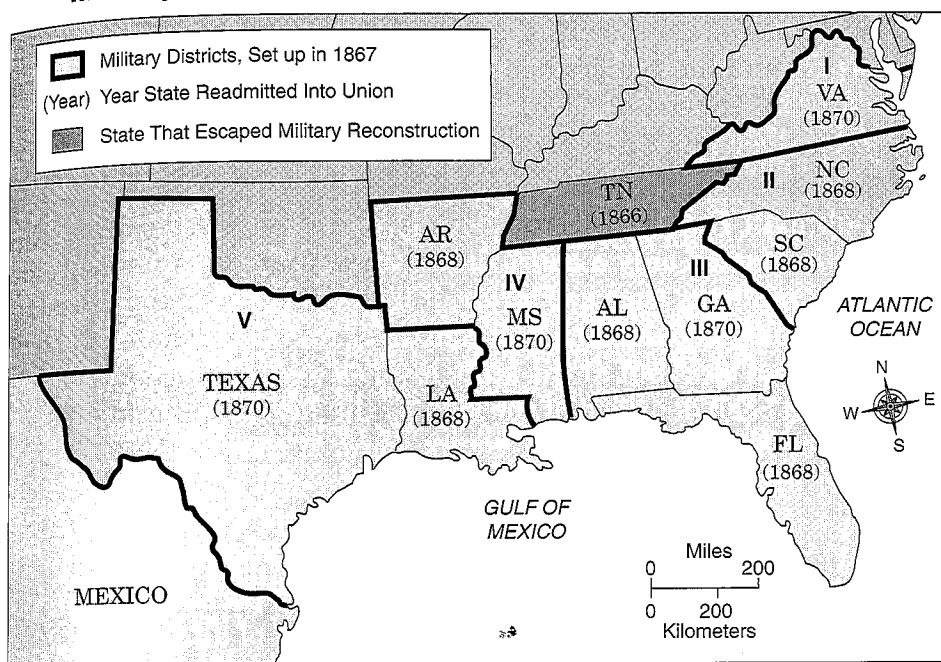
**2. Elections and the Reconstruction Acts.** In the fall of 1866, Johnson's attacks against Republicans running for re-election to Congress were so extreme that he lost much public support and increased Republican opposition to him. The Republicans swept the elections, winning enough seats in Congress to override any future vetoes by Johnson.

Congress submitted a series of bills known as the Reconstruction Acts, which were passed over Johnson's veto. They provided for the following: (1) The ten unreconstructed states were divided into five military districts, each to be policed by federal troops under the command of a military governor. (2) Southerners who had voluntarily fought in the Confederate forces were deprived of the right to vote or hold office. (3) To be readmitted, a state had to hold a convention and frame a new constitution guaranteeing African-American suffrage. Delegates to this convention were to be chosen by all citizens eligible to vote, including African Americans. (4) After a state had organized a new government and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, it would be restored to the Union.

Six Southern states met these requirements and were readmitted to the Union in 1868. In 1869, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment, granting former slaves the right to vote. The remaining unreconstructed states now had to ratify *both* the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as a condition for readmission. They did so, and in 1870, they were restored to the Union.

**3. The Impeachment of Johnson.** Johnson regarded Republican Reconstruction as too harsh. Republican congressmen distrusted Johnson as a Southerner and a Democrat. His vetoes of the Reconstruction Acts convinced them that he had no interest in real changes for the South. To weaken the president's power, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act early in 1867. It banned the president from dismissing, without the Senate's consent, any high official whose original appointment had been confirmed by that body. Believing that this law was unconstitutional, Johnson dis-

### Military Reconstruction of Former Confederate States



missed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton without consulting the Senate.

Early in 1868, Radical Republicans decided to remove Johnson from office. As a first step, the House of Representatives *impeached* the president—that is, charged him with wrongdoing. Charges against him included violation of the Tenure of Office Act and attempts to disgrace and belittle Congress. The Senate, sitting as a court, then tried Johnson on the impeachment charges. By a margin of one vote, the radicals failed to get the two-thirds vote necessary to remove Johnson. He remained in office until the end of his term.

**IDENTIFY OR DEFINE:** black codes, freedmen, Thaddeus Stevens, Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights Act of 1866, impeachment.

**CRITICAL THINKING:** How did the post-Reconstruction Southern state governments restrict the rights of the freedmen? Why did they do so?

## THE RECONSTRUCTED SOUTH

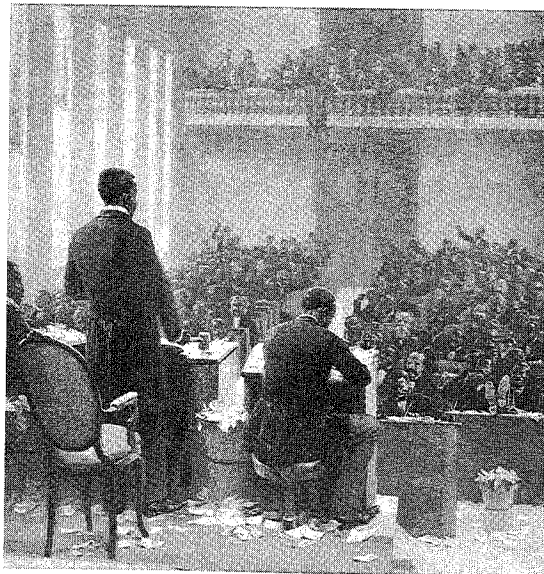
After the war, Southern farms, cities, railroads, and factories lay in ruins. Thousands of soldiers had lost their lives, and thousands more suffered from wounds or illness. The economic system that had depended on slave labor had been destroyed.

**1. Republican Rule.** For some Southern states, congressional Reconstruction lasted only a short time—three years in Tennessee, for example. For others, such as Florida, it lasted more than ten years. In all these states, Republicans had control of Reconstruction, not only at the national level but at the state level as well. (Thousands of Democrats had been deprived of the vote by the Reconstruction Acts.)

The new African-American voters were, of course, Republicans. Two other groups in the South were also Republicans: the so-called *scalawags* (Southerners who wanted to cooperate with the new government) and the so-called *carpetbaggers* (Northerners who had moved south to aid freedman or to fill their own pockets).

African Americans served in the legislatures of all the Southern states but formed a majority in only one house, in South Carolina. Two African Americans from Mississippi—Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce—were elected to the U.S. Senate. Fourteen African Americans served in the House of Representatives.

**2. Charges of Corruption.** At the time and for many years afterward, Southern Reconstruction governments were accused of waste



The 1873 South Carolina legislature, including African-American delegates, is shown passing an appropriation bill.



and corruption. They did spend more than prewar governments. But large sums were required to pay for war damage, to rebuild public facilities, and to provide badly needed services, such as public education for both African-American and white children.

Graft and swindles were widespread in the North as well—especially during Ulysses S. Grant's administration. Grant had been a great Civil War hero. But during his two terms as president (1869 to 1877), he chose advisers and appointed officials unwisely. As a result, his administration was marred by political and financial scandals.

**3. The Democrats Regain Control.** In a fairly short time, Southern Democrats again led the South. Adult white males who had not been in the war had the right to vote. Each year, more males who had been too young to fight reached voting age. A law passed by Congress in 1872 restored the right to vote and hold office to all but about 500 former Confederates.

To regain the political control that they had enjoyed before the war, Southern whites resorted to racist appeals. They urged whites to vote Democratic, the "white man's party." They also used economic pressure and terrorism to keep people—especially African Americans—from voting or to force them to vote Democratic. The best-known terrorist organization was the Ku Klux Klan. To prevent cooperation with the Republicans, Klan members destroyed the property of some African Americans and whites, beat them, and even resorted to lynchings. When Reconstruction ended in 1877, Southern states gradually deprived most African Americans of the vote.

The changing attitude of Northerners helped end Republican rule in the South. In Congress, moderate and conservative Republicans were tired of "the Negro question." Even Radical Republicans had lost some of their zeal. Many people in the North were racist and cared little about protecting the rights of people whom they considered inferior.

## THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

In the presidential election of 1876, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio ran against Democrat Samuel J. Tilden of New York. Both candidates promised to end Reconstruction. Tilden won a larger popular vote than Hayes but was one electoral vote short of a majority. Twenty electoral votes from four states remained uncounted. Both parties claimed these votes. In January 1877, Congress appointed an electoral commission to settle the dispute. It consisted of eight

Republicans and seven Democrats. Voting strictly along party lines, the Republican-dominated commission gave every disputed vote to Hayes, thereby assuring his election.

Congress still had to ratify this decision, however. Fearing that Democrats in the Senate might start a *filibuster* (a tactic to delay legislative action), the Hayes forces appealed for Southern Democratic support by making several informal pledges: (1) to appoint a Southerner to the Cabinet, (2) to grant federal aid to Southern railroads, and (3) to withdraw the last federal troops from the South. The Southerners voted with the majority, and Hayes took office. Shortly after his inauguration in 1877, he ended military occupation of the South. Reconstruction was at an end.

The Republican-controlled governments remaining in the South were soon voted out of office. Southerners, however, continued to represent the Republican party. For the next 75 years, they voted overwhelmingly Democratic, thus earning their region the nickname of the "solid South."

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**IDENTIFY OR DEFINE:** scalawag, carpetbagger, filibuster, solid South.

**CRITICAL THINKING:** What was the main criticism of Republican Reconstruction governments in the South? Do you think it was justified? Explain your answer.

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## Chapter Review



### MATCHING TEST

#### Column A

1. Stonewall Jackson
2. Emancipation Proclamation
3. William T. Sherman
4. George G. Meade
5. Appomattox Court House

#### Column B

- a. Lincoln's announcement on slavery
- b. Union commander at Gettysburg
- c. location of Lee's surrender
- d. Confederate general at Bull Run
- e. victor at Atlanta in 1864

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST

1. In 1861, Maryland decided to (a) join the Confederacy (b) stay in the Union (c) be annexed by France (d) break into two parts, with western Maryland joining the Confederacy.
2. The initial, main war aim of the North was to (a) free the slaves (b) build a railroad to the West (c) enact a higher tariff (d) preserve the Union.
3. A major objective of Union forces was the (a) annexation of Canada (b) capture of Richmond (c) invasion of Pennsylvania (d) control of the Hudson River.
4. After the battle at Vicksburg, the Confederacy (a) was split in two along the Mississippi River (b) defeated all Union forces in the West (c) sued for peace (d) was free to invade Washington, D.C.
5. Under Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction, the Confederate states were to be (a) readmitted to the Union after ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment (b) readmitted to the Union only by Congress (c) recognized when 10 percent of voters took an oath of allegiance (d) occupied by military troops for 20 years.
6. Radical Republicans in Congress (a) regarded the former Confederate states as conquered territory (b) passed the black codes (c) favored Lincoln's ideas on Reconstruction (d) introduced legislation to pardon Jefferson Davis.
7. The Fourteenth Amendment provided for all of the following *except* (a) citizenship for African Americans (b) equal protection of the laws for all Americans (c) cancellation of the Confederate war debt (d) military districts for the South.
8. Andrew Johnson was impeached by the (a) House of Representatives (b) Senate (c) electoral college (d) Supreme Court.
9. Southern state governments during Reconstruction were controlled by (a) African-American voters (b) groups of African-American and white Republicans (c) Northern Democrats (d) former Confederate army officers.
10. Andrew Johnson was succeeded in office by (a) Ulysses S. Grant (b) Charles Sumner (c) Abraham Lincoln (d) Samuel J. Tilden.

**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

1. Why is the Civil War considered to be the first modern war?
2. Describe the background of the Emancipation Proclamation. What did it accomplish?
3. Describe the opposition to wartime government policies in the North and in the South.
4. What were the major questions facing government leaders in the Reconstruction period? What positions on these major questions were taken by (a) Lincoln (b) Johnson (c) Radical Republicans?
5. When and how did Reconstruction come to an end?

**DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION**

This question is based on the accompanying documents (1–4). It will improve your ability to work with historical documents.

**Historical Context:**

The 12 years following Civil War make up the period known as Reconstruction. It was a time when the states of the former Confederacy came back into the Union. In addition, the South began to rebuild its economy. Americans disagreed on how Reconstruction should be carried out.

**Task:**

Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, read each document and answer the question or questions that follow it. Your answers to the questions will help you write the document-based essay.

**Document 1.** Excerpt from a late 1930s interview with Toby Jones, a former slave, in which he described life in South Carolina immediately after the Civil War (1865):

I don't know as I 'spected nothing from freedom, but they turned us out like a bunch of stray dogs, no homes, no clothing, no nothing, not 'nough food to last us one meal. . . . All we had to farm with was sharp sticks. We'd stick holes and plant corn, and when

it come up we'd punch up the dirt round it. We didn't plant cotton, 'cause we couldn't eat that. I made bows and arrows to kill wild game with, and we never went to a store for nothing. We made our clothes out of animal skins.

Source: [www.stolaf.edu/courses/2000sem1/Africa\\_and\\_the\\_Americas/231/amfirst.htm](http://www.stolaf.edu/courses/2000sem1/Africa_and_the_Americas/231/amfirst.htm)

What problems did Jones face immediately after getting his freedom?

**Document 2.** Excerpt from a Mississippi law (one of the black codes), passed in November 1865, after the abolition of slavery in the United States:

[All] freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes [people of mixed races] in this State, over the age of eighteen years, found on the second of Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time . . . shall be deemed vagrants [drifters], and on conviction thereof shall be fined [a] sum . . . not exceeding . . . fifty dollars . . . and imprisoned at the discretion [judgment] of the court . . . not exceeding ten days.

Source: Hart, Albert Bushnell (ed.) *American History Told by Contemporaries*. NY: The Macmillan Company, 1901, IV, p. 479.

Based on what you read in Document 1, what social problem was the 1865 Mississippi law ignoring? Explain your answer.

**Document 3.** Excerpt from a speech by Thaddeus Stevens, in which he criticized the black codes, January 3, 1867:

We have broken the material shackles of four million slaves. We have . . . granted them the privilege of fighting our battles, of dying in defense of freedom, and of bearing their equal portion of taxes, but where have we given them the privilege of ever participating in the formation of the laws for the government of their native land?

Source: *Congressional Globe*, 39th Congress, 2nd Session (Jan. 3, 1867), I, p. 251.

According to Stevens, what right was being denied African Americans by the black codes?

**Document 4.** Excerpt from a 1907 speech by Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, in which he said that he supported the violent tactics of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction:

There was a condition bordering upon anarchy. Misrule, robbery, and murder were holding high carnival. The people's substance was being stolen. . . . Our legislature was composed of a majority of Negroes, most of whom could neither read nor write. . . .

It was then that "we shot them [African Americans]"; it was then that "we killed them." . . . Then it was that "we stuffed ballot boxes," because desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and having resolved to take the state away, we hesitated at nothing.

Source: *Congressional Record*, 59th Congress, 2nd Session (Jan. 21, 1907), p. 1440.

- a. What did African Americans eventually attain in South Carolina that Stevens in Document 3 had said had been denied them?
- b. What methods had Senator Benjamin R. Tillman supported as a way to rid the South Carolina legislature of African Americans?

### DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY

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Using information from the above documents and your knowledge of United States history, write an essay in which you:

- Explain whether each Southern group (white and black) during Reconstruction could rightly claim to be the victim of the other. Give reasons for your choice.