**Unit 9: Civil War**

**Opposing Sides**

**I. Choosing Sides**

**A.** General Winfield Scott asked **Robert E**. **Lee** to command the Union’s troops. Lee was one of the best senior officers in the United States Army. Lee, however, was from Virginia, so when his state voted to secede, Lee chose to support the Confederacy. One-third of the Union’s military officers chose to support the Confederacy.

**B.** The South had a strong military tradition. Seven of the eight military colleges were in the South, so the South had a large number of trained army officers.

**C.** The North had a strong naval tradition. Three-fourths of the U.S. Navy’s officers were from the North. The North had a large pool of trained sailors from merchant ships. Most of the navy’s warships and all but one shipyard were under Union control.

**II. Advantages and Disadvantages**

**A.** The North’s population was more than twice as large as the South’s population. This gave the North an advantage in raising an army and in supporting the war. One-third of the South’s population was enslaved. Therefore, the South had fewer people to join the army and to support the war.

**B.** The North’s industries gave it an economic advantage over the South. The North had 80 percent of the country’s factories. It produced 90 percent of the nation’s pig iron, which is used to make weapons and equipment. Almost all of the country’s firearms and gunpowder were produced in the North.

**C.** After the war began, the South quickly set up armories and foundries to produce weapons, gunpowder, and ammunition.

**D.** The South was able to produce large amounts of food. The South had only one railroad line for moving food and troops, however. Northern troops easily disrupted the South’s rail system.

**E.** The North had several financial advantages over the South. The North controlled the national treasury and was able to continue collecting money from tariffs. Northern banks loaned the federal government money by buying government bonds. Congress passed the **Legal Tender Act** in February 1862. This created a national currency and allowed the government to issue green-colored paper money known as **greenbacks.**

**F.** The Confederacy’s financial situation was not good to start, and it continued to worsen. Southern planters and banks could not buy bonds. The Union Navy blockaded Southern ports, so money raised by taxing trade was greatly reduced. To raise money, the South taxed its own people. Many Southerners refused to pay the taxes. The South was forced to print its own paper money, which caused rapid inflation in the South.

**III. Party Politics in the North**

**A.** As the Civil War began, there were many Republicans and Northern Democrats who challenged Lincoln’s policies. Lincoln’s goal was to preserve the Union, even if that meant allowing slavery to continue.

**B.** The **War Democrats** supported the Civil War and restoring the Union. They opposed ending slavery.

**C.** The Peace Democrats, referred to by Republicans as **Copperheads,** opposed the war. They wanted to reunite the states by using negotiation.

**D.** In 1862 Congress introduced a militia law that required states to use **conscription**— the drafting of people for military service—to fill their regiments. Many Democrats opposed the law, and riots erupted in many cities.

**E.** To enforce the militia law, Lincoln suspended writs of **habeas corpus**—a person’s right not to be imprisoned unless charged with a crime and given a trial.

**IV. Weak Southern Government**

**A.** The Confederate constitution’s commitment to states’ rights limited President Jefferson Davis’s ability to conduct the war.

**B.** Many Southern leaders opposed President Jefferson Davis’s policies. They objected to the Confederacy forcing people to join the army. They opposed suspending writs of habeas corpus and disliked the new taxes.

**V. The Diplomatic Challenge**

**A.** The United States did not want Europeans to recognize the Confederate States of America as an independent country. The U.S. wanted Europeans to respect the Union navy’s blockade of Southern ports.

**B.** The South wanted Europeans to recognize the Confederacy and declare the Union navy’s blockade illegal. The South wanted the British navy to help the South in the war. To pressure France and Britain, Southern planters stopped selling cotton to these countries.

**C.** In 1861 the Confederacy sent **James Mason** of Virginia and **John Slidell** of Louisiana to Europe to be permanent ministers to Britain and France. In the ***Trent* Affair,** a Union warship intercepted the *Trent*, the British ship that the two men were on, and arrested them. Britain demanded the release of the two men and threatened war against the United States. President Lincoln freed Mason and Slidell, but the Confederacy failed to gain the support of Europeans.

**VI. The First “Modern” War**

**A.** The Civil War was the first “modern” war, with new military technology and tactics. The war involved huge armies made up of mostly civilian volunteers who required vast amounts of supplies and equipment.

**B.** New cone-shaped bullets used in the Civil War were more accurate and could be loaded and fired faster than previous bullets. Instead of standing in a line, troops defending positions in the Civil War began to use trenches and barricades to protect themselves. Attacking forces suffered high casualties.

**C. Attrition**—the wearing down of one side by the other through exhaustion of soldiers and resources—meant that the armies had to keep replacing their soldiers. Jefferson Davis wanted to wage a **defensive war of attrition** against the Union. This defensive warfare outraged many Southerners. Southern troops instead often went on the offensive, charging enemy lines and suffering large numbers of casualties.

**D.** The Union implemented the **Anaconda Plan.** This strategy, proposed by **Winfield Scott,** included a blockade of Confederate ports and sending gunboats down theMississippi to divide the Confederacy.

**Early Stages**

**I. Mobilizing the Troops**

**A.** Confederate reinforcements at the First Battle of Bull Run were led by Thomas J. Jackson—**”Stonewall” Jackson.** He became one of the most effective commanders in the Confederate army. Union commander General **Irwin McDowell** had his troops retreat when he saw the Confederate reinforcements. The retreat turned into a panic by the Union troops.

**B.** At first, many Northern and Southern men enlisted in the armies. As the war dragged on, fewer young men enlisted. The South introduced conscription in April 1862. The North tried to get volunteers to enlist by offering a **bounty**—an amount of money given as a bonus—to men who enlisted for three years of military service.

**C.** Congress passed the **Militia Act** in July 1862, giving Lincoln the power to call state militias into federal service. In 1863 Congress introduced a national draft.

**II. The Naval War**

**A.** By the spring of 1862, the Union navy had blockaded all Confederate ports, except for Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Lincoln wanted to cut the South’s trade with the world.

**B.** The Union blockade became increasingly effective as the war went on. The Union navy, however, could not stop all of the **blockade runners,** small, fast vessels, used by the South to smuggle goods past the blockade.

**C.** Confederate ships that worked out of foreign ports attacked Northern merchant ships at sea. The Confederacy had two of these ships built in Britain. This strained the relations between the United States and Great Britain.

**D.** A fleet of Union ships, led by **David G. Farragut,** captured New Orleans and gained control of the lower Mississippi River in April 1862.

**III. The War in the West**

**A.** In February 1862, Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** began a campaign to control the Cumberland River and the Tennessee River. Control of the rivers cut Tennessee in two and gave the Union a river route deep into Confederate territory.

**B.** Grant had victories at Forts Henry and Donelson. He and his troops advanced down the Tennessee River until the Confederates launched a surprise attack at Shiloh. The Union army won the Battle of Shiloh, but twenty thousand troops were killed or wounded.

**C.** Confederate troops led by General **Braxton Bragg** invaded Kentucky. They were stopped by Union troops led by General **Don Carlos Buell** at the Battle of Perryville. Buell was ordered by Lincoln to seize Chattanooga and cut the rail lines that passed there to deprive the Confederacy of supplies they needed.

**D.** Buell moved too slowly, so Lincoln replaced him with General **William S. Rosecrans.** Bragg’s forces attacked Rosecrans’s forces near Murfreesboro. Union reinforcementsconvinced Bragg to retreat to Chattanooga.

**IV. The War in the East**

**A.** General **George B**. **McClellan** took over the Union army in the east after General McDowell’s loss at the First Battle of Bull Run. The Union wanted to capture Richmond.

**B.** McClellan proved to be too cautious and took too long to capture Yorktown. This gave the Confederates time to move their troops into position in Richmond. McClellan also allowed his forces to become divided by a river. Confederate commander **Joseph E. Johnston** attacked McClellan’s troops, which then suffered great casualties.

**C.** Robert E. Lee took over Johnston’s forces and began a series of attacks against McClellan known as the **Seven Days’ Battle.** Lee inflicted heavy casualties on the Union army and forced McClellan to retreat to the James River. Lincoln ordered McClellan and his troops to return to Washington.

**D.** As McClellan withdrew, Lee attacked the Union forces defending Washington. This became the Second Battle of Bull Run. The South forced the North to retreat. Confederate troops were just 20 miles from Washington.

**E.** Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis believed that an invasion of the North was the only way to convince the Union to accept the South’s independence, gain help from Great Britain, and help the Peace Democrats win control of Congress in upcoming elections. Lee and his troops invaded Maryland. McClellan and his troops took position along Antietam Creek, east of Lee.

**F.** The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest one-day battle of the war. McClellan inflicted so many casualties on the Confederate army that Lee decided to retreat to Virginia. This was an important victory for the Union. The South lost its best chance to gain international recognition and support. The defeat convinced Lincoln that it was time to end slavery in the South.

**V. The Emancipation Proclamation**

**A.** Democrats opposed the end of slavery. Republicans were divided on the issue. Many were abolitionists. Others, like Lincoln, did not want to lose the loyalty of the slaveholding border states. As Union casualties rose, however, Northerners began to agree that slavery should end.

**B.** In September of 1862, Abraham Lincoln, encouraged by the Union victory at Antietam, announced that he would issue the **Emancipation Proclamation.** This decree would free all enslaved persons in states still in rebellion after January 1, 1863.

**C.** The Emancipation Proclamation changed the Civil War from a conflict over preserving the Union to a war to free the slaves.

**Life During the War**

**I. The Wartime Economies**

**A.** As a result of the collapse of the South’s transportation system and the presence of Union troops in many agricultural regions, the South suffered severe food shortages by the winter of 1862. The food shortages hurt Southern morale and led to riots.

**B.** The North had an economic boom because of the war. The increased use of mechanical reapers and mowers made farming possible with fewer workers. Women entered the workforce to fill labor shortages. The North produced an abundance of clothes for its soldiers. The clothing industry profited from government contracts.

**II. African Americans in the Military**

**A.** African Americans were officially allowed to enlist in the Union army and navy as a result of the Emancipation Proclamation. Thousands of African Americans joined the military. Many believed that serving in the military would help end discrimination.

**B.** The **54th Massachusetts** was the first African American regiment officially organized in the North.

**III. Military Life**

**A.** Both Union and Confederate soldiers suffered hardships during the war. Food was tasteless and often scarce. Union soldiers ate **hardtack,** a hard biscuit made of wheat flour.

**B.** The Civil War produced huge numbers of casualties. During this time, doctors did not understand infectious germs, so infection spread quickly in field hospitals. Diseases such as smallpox and pneumonia were threats facing Civil War soldiers. Doctors often amputated arms and legs to prevent gangrene and other infections from spreading.

**C.** Besides managing family farms and businesses, women contributed to the Civil War by serving as nurses to the wounded at the battlefield.

**D.** In 1861 **Elizabeth Blackwell,** the first female physician in the United States, started the nation’s first training program for nurses. As a result of her work, the **United States** **Sanitary Commission** was created. This organization provided medical assistance and supplies to army camps and hospitals.

**E. Clara Barton** and many other women in both the North and the South nursed soldiers on the battlefield.

**F.** The Civil War was a turning point for the nursing profession in the United States.

**G.** At first, the Union and the Confederacy agreed to formal prisoner exchanges. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the South refused to recognize freed African Americans as soldiers and would not exchange them for Southern white prisoners. Instead, the South would either re-enslave or execute African American prisoners. In response, Lincoln stopped all prisoner exchanges.

**H. Andersonville,** a prison in southwest Georgia, had no shade or shelter for its huge population. Conditions in the prison included exposure, overcrowding, lack of food, and disease. Thousands of prisoners died in the camp. **Henry Wirz**, the commandant at Andersonville, was the only person executed for war crimes during the Civil War.

**Turing Point**

**I. Vicksburg Falls**

**A.** Union forces wanted to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi, in order to gain control of the Mississippi River and cut the South in two.

**B.** To distract the Confederate forces defending Vicksburg, General Grant ordered **Benjamin Grierson** to take a troop on a cavalry raid through Mississippi. This enabled Grant to land his troops south of Vicksburg.

**C.** As the Union troops marched toward Vicksburg, General Grant ordered his troops to live off the country by **foraging**—searching and raiding for food. Grant’s troops captured the town of Jackson and proceeded west. The march ended by driving Confederate troops back into their defenses at Vicksburg.

**D.** Grant and his Union forces put Vicksburg under **siege**—cut off its food and supplies and bombarded the city—until the Confederate troops surrendered on July 4, 1863. The Union victory cut the Confederacy in two.

**II. The Road to Gettysburg**

**A.** President Lincoln fired General McClellan because he did not destroy Robert E. Lee’s army at Antietam. Lincoln gave command of the Union army to General **Ambrose** **Burnside.**

**B.** Burnside ordered his troops to attack Lee’s troops entrenched on the hills south of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Union troops suffered enormous casualties. Lincoln replaced Burnside with General **Joseph Hooker.**

**C.** General Hooker divided his troops and left a large force at Fredericksburg to keep Lee’s troops from moving. Hooker took the rest of his army west behind Lee’s troops to attack them from the rear. Lee, however, knew what Hooker was doing, so Lee also divided his troops. Lee’s troops attacked Hooker’s troops near Chancellorsville. After Lee’s army defeated the Union forces, Hooker decided to retreat.

**D.** In June 1863, Lee and his troops invaded Pennsylvania. When Hooker failed to stop Lee, Lincoln removed Hooker and replaced him with General **George Meade.**

**E.** General Meade and his troops headed north to stop Lee. Some of Lee’s troops went to Gettysburg. There they met Union cavalry. On July 1, 1863, the Confederates pushed the Union troops out of Gettysburg and into the hills to the south. The main troops of both armies went to the scene of the fighting.

**F.** On July 2 Lee attacked. The Union forces held their ground. On July 3, Lee ordered 15,000 men under the command of General George E. Pickett and General A.P. Hill to attack the Union troops. Pickett’s forces led the attack. This became known as **Pickett’s** **Charge.** The Confederate troops marched across open farmland toward the ridge where Union forces stood. In less than half an hour of fighting, the Union forces used cannons and guns to inflict 7,000 casualties on the Confederate force.

**G.** The Union forces had 23,000 casualties at Gettysburg. The Confederates had 28,000 casualties—a third of Lee’s army. The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war.

**H.** President Lincoln came to Gettysburg in November 1863, to dedicate part of the battlefield as a military cemetery. Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address became one of the best-known speeches in American history.

**III. Grant Secures Tennessee**

**A.** The Union wanted to capture Chattanooga in order to control a major railroad running south to Atlanta, Georgia.

**B.** In September 1863, Union General Rosecrans forced the Confederates to evacuate Chattanooga. When Rosecrans’s forces advanced into Georgia, Confederate General Bragg and his forces attacked them at Chickamauga Creek. The Union forces retreated back to Chattanooga.

**C.** Lincoln sent General Meade and his forces to Chattanooga to help Rosecrans.

**D.** Lincoln reorganized the military in the west and made General Grant the overall commander. Grant took charge at the Battle of Chattanooga. The Union forces attacked and defeated the Confederates on Lookout Mountain. Grant ordered General **William** **Tecumseh Sherman** to attack Confederates north of Missionary Ridge. This attack failed, so Grant ordered forces under General George Thomas to launch a limited attack on Missionary Ridge. The quick, surprise charge on Missionary Ridge caused the Confederates to retreat. The Union army gained Chattanooga.

**E.** Lincoln appointed General Grant general in chief of the Union forces for his important victories at Vicksburg and at Chattanooga.

**The War Ends**

**I. Grant Versus Lee**

**A.** General Grant started a campaign against General Robert E. Lee’s forces in which warfare would continue without pause. The first battle was fought in the Wilderness near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Next, Grant and his forces battled the Confederates near Spotsylvania. Grant was unable to break the Confederate lines there, so he headed toward Cold Harbor, an important crossroads northeast of Richmond. Grant launched an all-out assault on Lee’s forces. Lee stopped Grant, whose army had suffered heavy casualties.

**B.** General Grant ordered General **Philip Sheridan** and his cavalry to raid north and west of Richmond. Grant then headed south past Richmond to cross the James River. Grant ordered his troops to put Petersburg under siege.

**II. Union Victories in the South**

**A.** On August 5, 1864, the Union navy led by David Farragut closed the port of Mobile, Alabama. It was the last major Confederate port on the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi River.

**B.** Union General Sherman marched his troops from Chattanooga toward Atlanta. In late August 1864, Sherman’s troops cut the roads and railroads leading to Atlanta. His troops heated the rails and twisted them into snarls of steel nicknamed **“Sherman** **neckties.”** Confederate General John B. Hood evacuated Atlanta on September 1.

**C.** Sherman and his troops occupied Atlanta. Sherman ordered all civilians to leave Atlanta. His troops burned everything in the city of military value. The fires quickly spread and burned down more than a third of Atlanta.

**D.** On November 15, 1864, Sherman began his **March to the Sea.** His troops cut a path of destruction through Georgia in which they ransacked homes, burned crops, and killed cattle. They reached the coast and seized Savannah on December 21, 1864.

**E.** After reaching the sea, Sherman and his troops turned north toward South Carolina. The Union troops **pillaged,** or looted, almost everything in their path. They burned at least 12 cities, including South Carolina’s capital—Columbia.

**III. The South Surrenders**

**A.** The Democrats nominated General George McClellan as their presidential candidate in the 1864 election. He promised to stop the war and negotiate with the South to restore the Union peacefully.

**B.** The capture of Atlanta came in time for Lincoln’s re-election. He won with 55 percent of the popular vote. Lincoln considered his re-election a **mandate,** or a clear sign from the voters, to end slavery by amending the Constitution.

**C.** The **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution, banning slavery in the United States, passed the House of Representatives on January 31, 1865.

**D.** General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Grant at **Appomattox Courthouse** on April 9, 1865.

**E.** The terms of surrender guaranteed that the United States would not prosecute Confederate soldiers for treason.

**F.** Lincoln gave a speech in which he explained his plan for restoring the Southern states in the Union.

**G.** On April 14, 1865, **John Wilkes Booth** shot and killed Abraham Lincoln at Ford’s Theater. Lincoln’s death shocked the nation.

**H.** The Civil War saved the Union and strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It changed American society by ending the enslavement of African Americans. The South’s society and economy were devastated.

**Unit 10: Reconstruction**

**Reconstruction Plans**

**I. The Reconstruction Battle Begins**

**A.** Union troops and cannons had devastated most Southern cities and the South’s economy.

**B.** The president and Congress had to deal with **Reconstruction,** or rebuilding the South after the Civil War. They also had to decide under what terms and conditions the former Confederate states would rejoin the Union.

**C.** President Lincoln’s Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction called for a general **amnesty,** or pardon, to all Southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the United States and accepted the Union’s proclamations concerning slavery. After ten percent of the state’s voters in the 1860 presidential election had taken the oath, the state could organize a new state government.

**D.** The **Radical Republicans** in Congress, led by Representative **Thaddeus Stevens** of Pennsylvania and Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, did not want to reconcile with the South.

**E.** The Radical Republicans had three main goals. They wanted to prevent the Confederate leaders from returning to power after the war. They wanted the Republican Party to become powerful in the South. They wanted the federal government to help African Americans achieve political equality by guaranteeing them the right to vote in the South.

**F.** Moderate Republicans thought Lincoln’s plan was too lenient on the South and the Radical Republicans’ plan was too harsh. By the summer of 1864, the moderates and the radicals came up with a plan that they both could support. The **Wade**-**Davis Bill** was introduced and passed in Congress. Lincoln thought the plan was too harsh, so he blocked the bill with a **pocket veto.** He did this by letting the session of Congress expire without signing the bill.

**II. The Freedmen’s Bureau**

**A.** Thousands of freed African Americans, known as **freedmen,** had followed General Sherman and his troops as they marched through Georgia and South Carolina. To help the freed people get food, Sherman set them up on plantation land along the South Carolina coast.

**B.** As a result of the refugee crisis, Congress established the **Freedmen’s Bureau.** The Bureau was to feed and clothe war refugees in the South using army surplussupplies. It also helped freedmen find work and negotiated pay and hours workedon plantations.

**C.** The Freedmen’s Bureau made a lasting contribution in education. The Bureau provided schools, paid teachers, and helped establish colleges for training African American teachers.

**D.** Many freed African Americans served in the U.S. Cavalry after 1866; most were stationed in the southwestern United States and were called “buffalo soldiers.”

**Congressional Reconstruction**

**I. Johnson Takes Office**

**A.** Vice President Andrew Johnson became president after Abraham Lincoln’s assassination. Johnson agreed with Lincoln that a moderate policy was needed to bring the South back to the Union.

**B.** In May 1865, Andrew Johnson issued a new Proclamation of Amnesty. This plan offered to pardon all former citizens of the Confederacy who took an oath of loyalty to the Union and to return their property. Excluded from the plan were all former Confederate officers and officials and all former Confederates who owned property worth more than $20,000. These people could individually ask the president for a pardon.

**C.** Johnson’s plan to restore the South to the Union included having each former Confederate state call a constitutional convention to repeal its order to secede and to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. They also had to reject all debts acquired during the Civil War. The Southern states, for the most part, met Johnson’s conditions.

**D.** Johnson granted pardons to thousands of Southerners. Many members of Congress were angry that several former Confederate officers and political leaders were elected to Congress. Radical and moderate Republicans voted to reject these new members of Congress.

**E.** The new Southern state legislatures passed laws, known as **black codes,** that severely limited African Americans’ rights in the South. The codes varied from state to state, but in general, they were written with the intention of keeping African Americans in conditions similar to slavery. The black codes enraged Northerners.

**II. Radical Republicans Take Control**

**A.** In late 1865, House and Senate Republicans created a Joint Committee on Reconstruction to develop their own program for rebuilding the Union.

**B.** In March 1866, Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act** of 1866. The act gave citizenship to all persons born in the United States, except Native Americans. It allowed African Americans to own property and be treated equally in court. It granted the U.S. government the right to sue people who violated these rights.

**C.** The **Fourteenth Amendment** granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. It said that no state could deprive any person of life, liberty, or property “without due process of law.” No state could deny any person “equal protection of the laws.” Congress passed the amendment in June 1866. It was sent to the states for ratification.

**D.** The Fourteenth Amendment became the major issue in the congressional election of 1866. President Andrew Johnson was against the amendment. He wanted Northern voters to elect a new majority in Congress that would support his plan for Reconstruction. Increased violence against African Americans and their supporters erupted in the South. The Republicans won a three-to-one majority in Congress.

**E.** In March 1867, Congress passed the **Military Reconstruction Act.** This act did away with Johnson’s reconstruction programs. The act divided the former Confederate states, except Tennessee because it had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, into five military districts. Each former Confederate state had to hold another constitutional convention to write a constitution Congress would accept. The constitution had to give the right to vote to all adult male citizens. After the state ratified its new constitution, it had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. Then the state could elect people to Congress.

**F.** The Republicans feared that President Johnson would refuse to enforce the Military Reconstruction Act. Congress passed the Command of the Army Act, which required all orders from the president to go through the headquarters of the general of the army. Congress also passed the **Tenure of Office Act,** which required the Senate to approve the removal of any government official whose appointment had required the Senate’s approval.

**G.** Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton agreed with the Radical Republican Reconstruction plan. On February 21, 1868, President Johnson challenged the Tenure of Office Act by firing Stanton.

**H.** After Johnson fired Stanton, the House of Representatives voted to **impeach** Johnson. They charged Johnson with breaking the law by refusing to uphold the Tenure of Office Act and with trying to undermine the Reconstruction program. After more than two months of debate, the Senate vote was one vote short for conviction.

**I.** The impeachment took away what little power President Johnson had left. He did not run for election in 1868. General Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican candidate. The presence of Union soldiers in the South helped African Americans vote in large numbers. Grant easily won the election. Republicans kept majorities in both houses of Congress.

**J.** The Republican-led Congress passed the **Fifteenth Amendment** to the Constitution. This amendment said that the right to vote could not be denied on account of race, color, or previous servitude. The amendment became part of the Constitution in 1870.

**Republican Rule**

**I. Republican Rule in the South**

**A.** By 1870 all former Confederate states had rejoined the Union.

**B.** During Reconstruction, many Northerners moved to the South. Many were elected or appointed to positions in the state governments. Southerners referred to these Northerners as **carpetbaggers** because some brought suitcases made of carpet fabric. Many Southerners viewed the Northerners as intruders who wanted to profit from the South’s postwar troubles.

**C.** Southerners disliked **scalawags**—white Southerners who worked with the Republicans and supported Reconstruction.

**D.** Thousands of formerly enslaved people took part in governing the South. They were delegates to state conventions, local officials, and state and federal legislators. **Joseph** **Rainey** became the first African American elected to the House of Representatives. **Hiram Revels** became the first African American in the United States Senate.

**E.** The Republican Party became powerful in the South and started many major reforms. The reforms included repealing the black codes, making many more state offices elective, and establishing a system of public schools.

**F.** To pay for Republican reforms, many Southern state governments borrowed money and imposed high property taxes.

**G.** Some Republicans in the South were corrupt. **Graft,** or getting money illegally through politics, was common in both the South and the North.

**II. African American Communities**

**A.** Many formerly enslaved African Americans attended schools in the South during Reconstruction. An important network of African American colleges and universities began to grow in the South.

**B.** African Americans in the South established churches, which served as the center of many African American communities. African Americans established thousands of other organizations to help and support each other.

**III. Southern Resistance**

**A.** Many Southern whites resented African Americans and the “Black Republican” governments. Some Southerners organized secret societies such as the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan’s goal was to drive out the Union troops and carpetbaggers and regain control of the South for the Democratic Party.

**B.** Klan members terrorized supporters of the Republican governments. Republicans and African Americans formed their own militia groups to fight back.

**C.** In 1870 and 1871, Congress passed three Enforcement Acts to end the violence in the South. The first act made it a federal crime to interfere with a citizen’s right to vote. The second act put federal elections under the supervision of federal marshals. The third act—the **Ku Klux Klan Act**—made the activities of the Ku Klux Klan illegal.

**Reconstruction Colapses**

**I. The Grant Administration**

**A.** As commander of the Union forces, Ulysses S. Grant had led the North to victory in the Civil War. He had little political experience, however. He believed his only role as president was to carry out the laws. He let Congress develop policy. This left the president weak and ineffective. It also helped divide the Republican Party and undermined public support for Reconstruction.

**B.** During Grant’s first term in office, the Republican-controlled Congress continued to enforce Reconstruction. At the same time, it worked to expand programs to promote commerce and industry. It kept tariffs high, tightened banking regulations, and increased federal spending on railroads, port facilities, and the postal system. It also kept in place the **sin taxes**—taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

**C.** Democrats attacked the Republican economic policies, saying that the policies benefited wealthy Americans at the expense of the poor. Liberal Republicans agreed with the Democrats and left the Republican Party in 1872. The Liberal Republicans and the Democratic Party nominated the influential newspaper publisher, **Horace Greeley,** for president.

**D.** Despite the split in his own party, Ulysses S. Grant, the Republican candidate, won the election of 1872.

**E.** Grant’s second term of office was badly hurt by a series of scandals. Grant’s secretary of war accepted bribes from merchants operating at army posts. In 1875 the **“Whiskey** **Ring”** scandal involved a group of government officials, including Grant’s private secretary, and distillers in St. Louis who cheated the government by filing false tax reports.

**F.** A series of bad railroad investments forced the powerful banking firm of Jay Cooke and Company to declare bankruptcy. A wave of fear known as the **Panic of 1873** caused many small banks to close and the stock market to fall. Thousands of businesses closed, and tens of thousands of Americans became unemployed.

**G.** In 1874 Democrats won control of the House of Representatives and gained seats in the Senate.

**II. Reconstruction Ends**

**A.** During the 1870s, Democrats worked to “redeem” the South and regain control of state and local governments from the Republicans. They formed militia groups that intimidated African Americans and white Republican voters. Some Democrats were involved in election fraud. Southern Democrats appealed to white racism and defined the elections as a struggle between whites and African Americans. By 1876 the Democrats had control of most Southern state legislatures.

**B.** The Republican candidate in the election of 1876 was **Rutherford B. Hayes.** Hayes wanted to end Radical Reconstruction. The Democratic candidate was **Samuel Tilden,** the former governor of New York. Neither candidate won a majority of electoral votes. There was so much election fraud that it was hard to tell who had won. Congress appointed a commission to decide the outcome of the election. The commission said that Hayes won the election.

**C.** Congress approved the commissions finding and Hayes became president. The outcome of the election is known as the **Compromise of 1877.** It is believed that to get Southern Democrats in Congress to agree to Hayes as president, the compromise included the promise by the Republicans to pull federal troops out of the South.

**D.** Hayes pulled federal troops out of the South. This ended Republican governments and Reconstruction in the South.

**III. A “New South” Arises**

**A.** During his inaugural speech in March 1877, President Hayes expressed his desire to move the country beyond Reconstruction. He also wanted to put an end to the nation’s regional differences.

**B.** Many Southern leaders realized the South could never return to the pre-Civil War agricultural economy dominated by the planter elite. Instead, these Southerners wanted a **“New South”** with a strong industrial economy.

**C.** An alliance between powerful white Southerners and Northerner financiers brought great economic changes to parts of the South. Capital from Northerners built railroads. By 1890 almost 40,000 miles of railroad track crisscrossed the South, nearly four times the amount that existed in 1860.

**D.** Southern industry also grew. Iron and steel industries, tobacco processing, and cotton mills developed in parts of the South.

**E.** Many parts of the South still based their economies on agriculture, however. Most African Americans had little political power and worked under difficult and unfair conditions. For them, the end of Reconstruction meant a return to the “Old South.” Their hopes of being granted their own land collapsed.

**F.** After Reconstruction ended, African Americans returned to plantations owned by whites, where they worked for wages or became **tenant farmers,** paying rent for the land they farmed.

**G.** Most tenant farmers ended up becoming **sharecroppers.** They paid a share of their crops to cover their rent and farming costs. Sharecroppers obtained other farm supplies from country stores and **furnishing merchants.** Sharecroppers bought the supplies on credit at high interest rates. To get the money from the sharecroppers, the law allowed merchants to put **crop liens** on the crops. This meant that the merchants could take some of the crops to pay the debts.

**H.** The crop lien system led to **debt peonage.** Sharecroppers became trapped on the land because they could not make enough money to pay off their debts and leave. Declaring bankruptcy was not an option, because failure to pay off debts could lead to imprisonment or forced labor.