



THE CIVIL WAR

THE UNITED STATES IN 1850

*The United States in
1850*

JOYCE APPLEBY

- “Fighting a war for independence had not unified Americans”
- “The Declaration of Independence with its charged statements about equality and “certain unalienable rights” proved far more divisive than unifying.”
- “George Washington... social conservatives” vs “Jefferson...next generation to fashion the world’s first liberal society.”
- “The embrace of personal liberty as a defining feature of American politics gave concrete grounds for the hope that slavery would end.”
- American exceptionalism.... What is it? Is it real?
- Westward expansion...
- Boom and bust economics...

APPLEBY

“Southerners... standing against the nation...”

Freedom of religion → Evangelical Movement
Reform → Temperance → Women's Movement

Irish → Nativism

Cotton → Slavery → Gag rule

Republican Party

**HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
TOWARDS THE CIVIL WAR**

The Railroad

The Cotton Gin

The Compromise of 1820

The Monroe Doctrine

Manifest Destiny

Abolitionist Movement

Free Soil

Mexican-American War (1846-1848)

Compromise of 1850

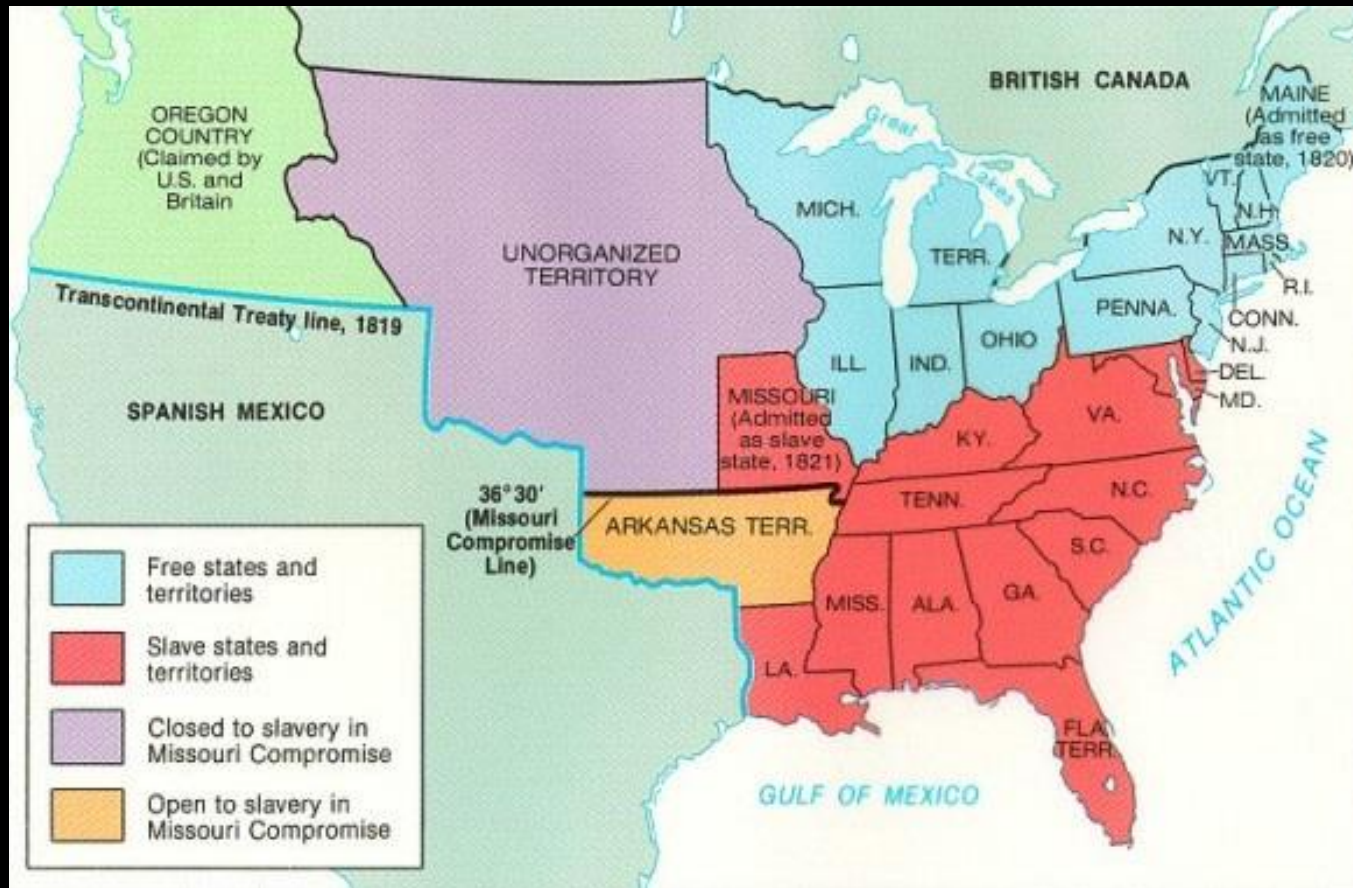
Kansas-Nebraska

Dred Scott

Weak presidents

States' Rights?

MISSOURI COMPROMISE



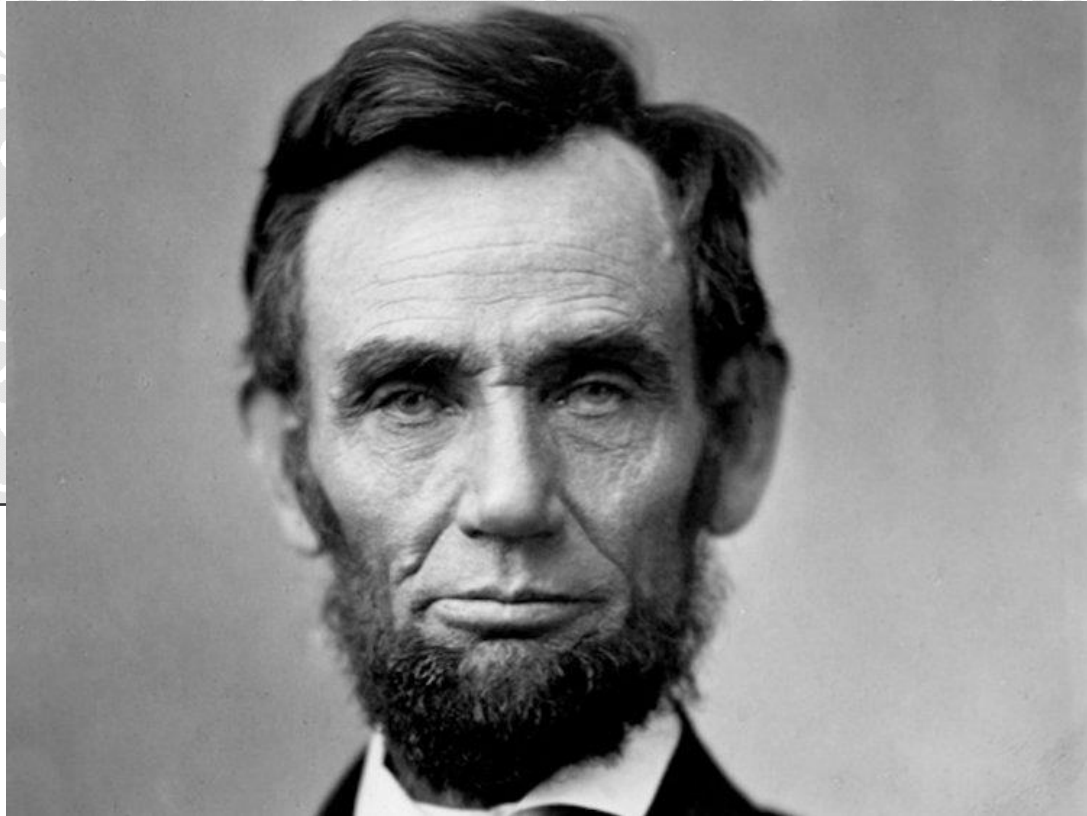
SO, WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF
THE CIVIL WAR?

SLAVERY

All Night Forever

QUESTIONS

- Was the war inevitable?
- Why did the Southern states see Lincoln's election as such a mortal threat?
- Was there any other way to end slavery in the United States?
- Do you think we still see legacies of the war in the country today?
- Would that legacy have been different if the war had ended without the abolition of slavery?
- Is there an issue or issues that could split the country in the same way?



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

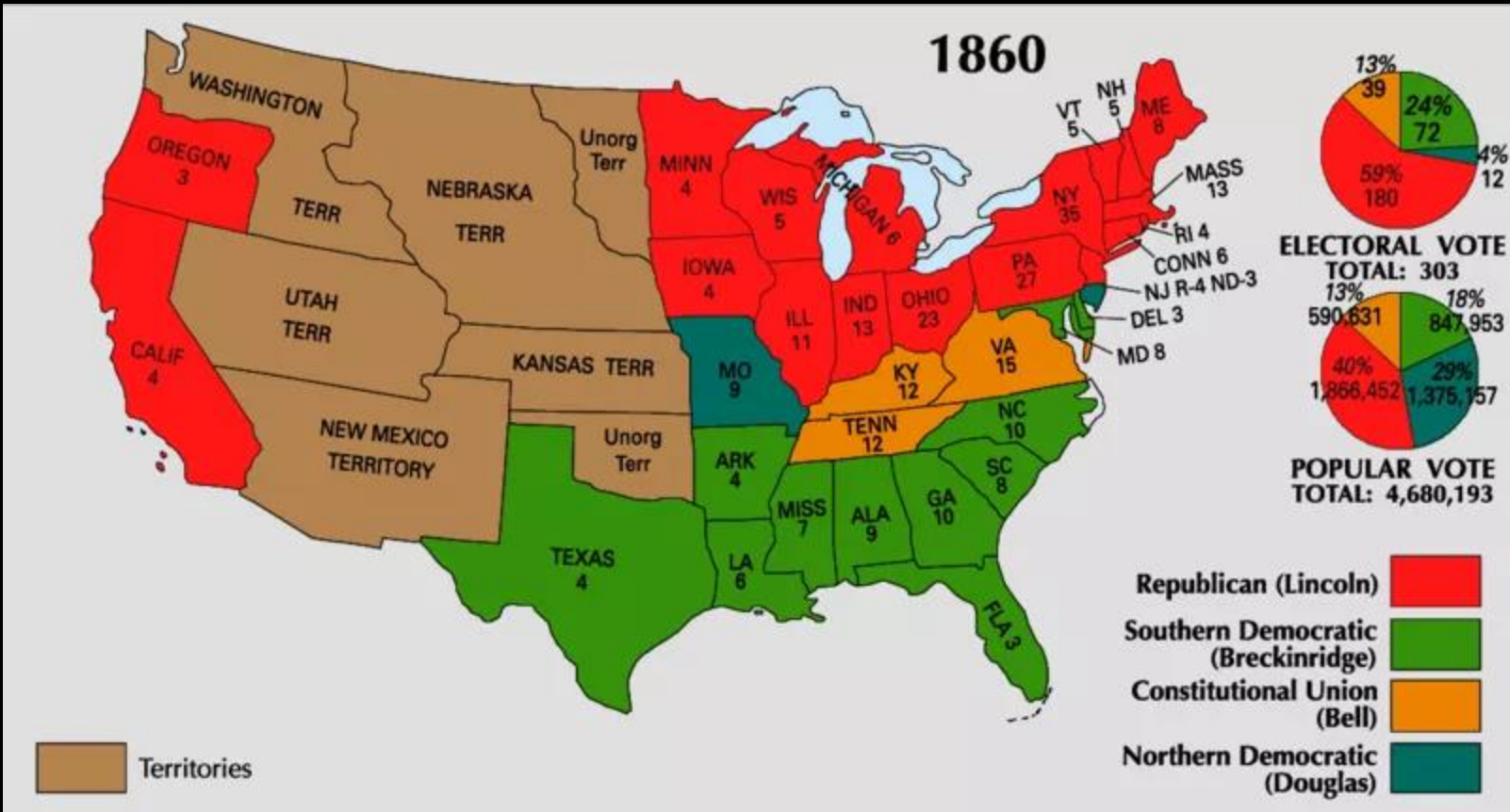


bio.COM

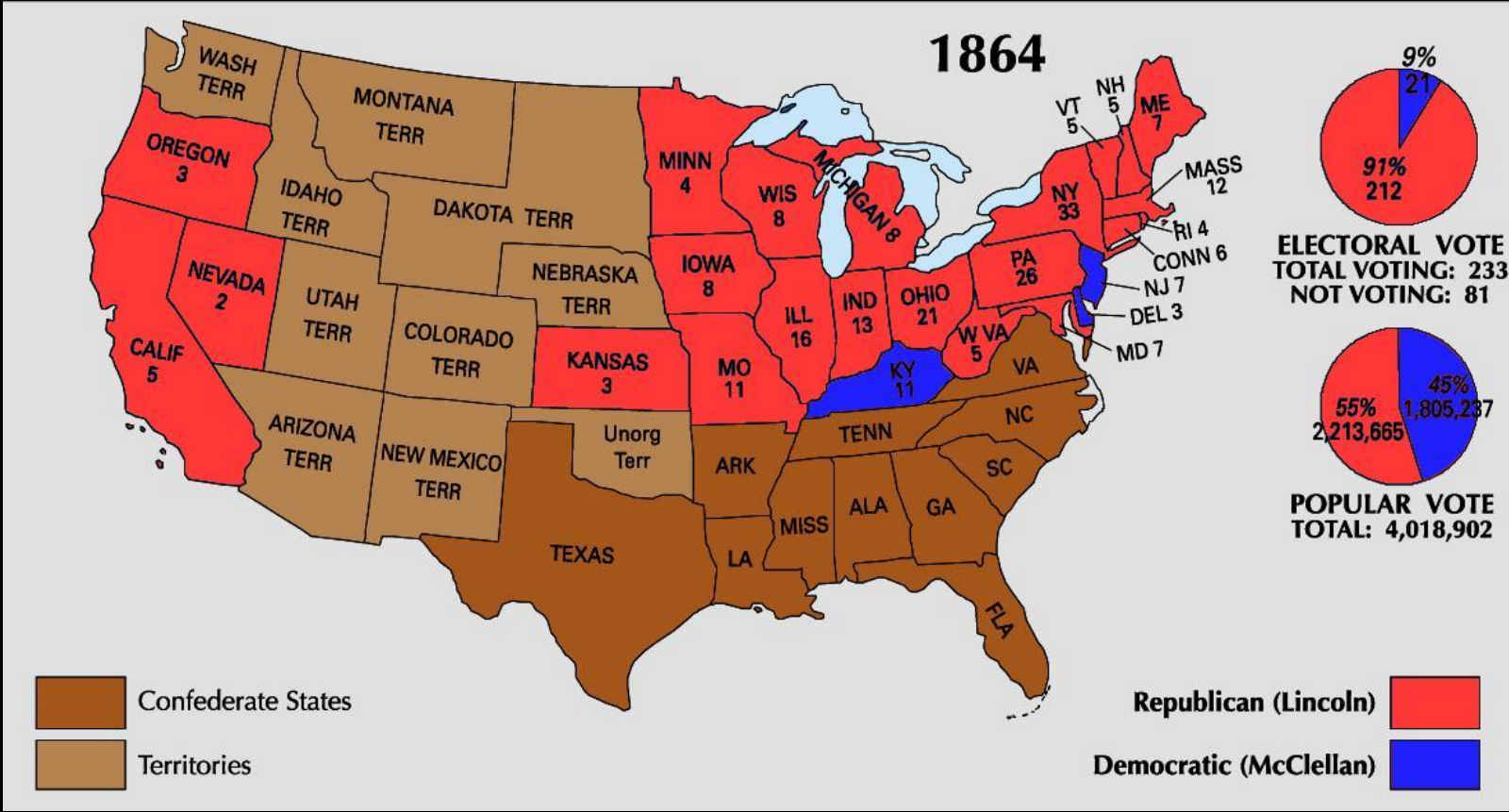
bio

Edit:
Wining
the 1864
election
was not
easy. It
was very
close

1860 ELECTION



1864 ELECTION



LINCOLN AND THE WAR

1861

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS



1862

A PROCLAMATION ON THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS



1863

EMANCIPATION PROCLMATION

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



1865

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

THE STORY CONTINUES...

- 1863**
- Emancipation Proclamation
 - Gettysburg Address
 - Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction
Lenient plan

EMANCIPATION

Emancipation

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln
November 19, 1863

WHAT WAS HE SAYING?

our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, can long endure.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us... that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE IMPACT OF THE WAR?

3 million fought out of population of 31 million

2 % of the population died

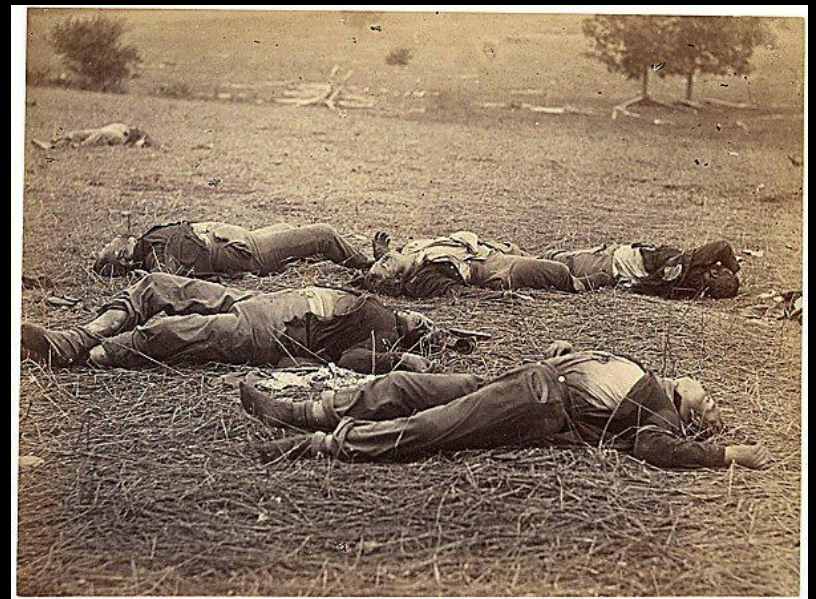
365,000 for the North

260,000 for the South

37,000 Black Americans

Destruction of the Southern economy

Profound changes in the North



THE STORY CONTINUES...

- 1864
- Lincoln re-elected
 - Wade-Davis Bill
Harsher plan

THE TRAGEDY CONCLUDES

- 1865 – January 31, Congress approves the 13th Amendment
- April 9 – Civil War ends
- April 14 – Lincoln shot.
He dies the following day



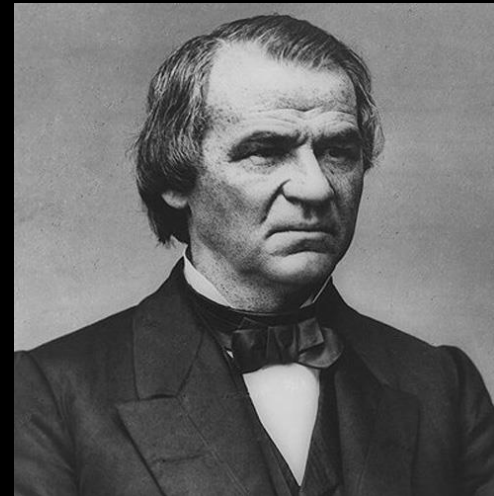


RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln's Plan – Lenient – get the process started...

Radical Republicans – Harsh – punish the Confederates
and rights for freedmen

Andrew Johnson – Lenient, blame only on the leaders,
no role for the freemen



THE SOUTH

Southern Defiance

Black Codes

Social and economic chaos

Freedman's Bureau



Selling a Freeman to Pay his Fine at Monticello, Florida – Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, January 19, 1867

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Congressional conflict with White House

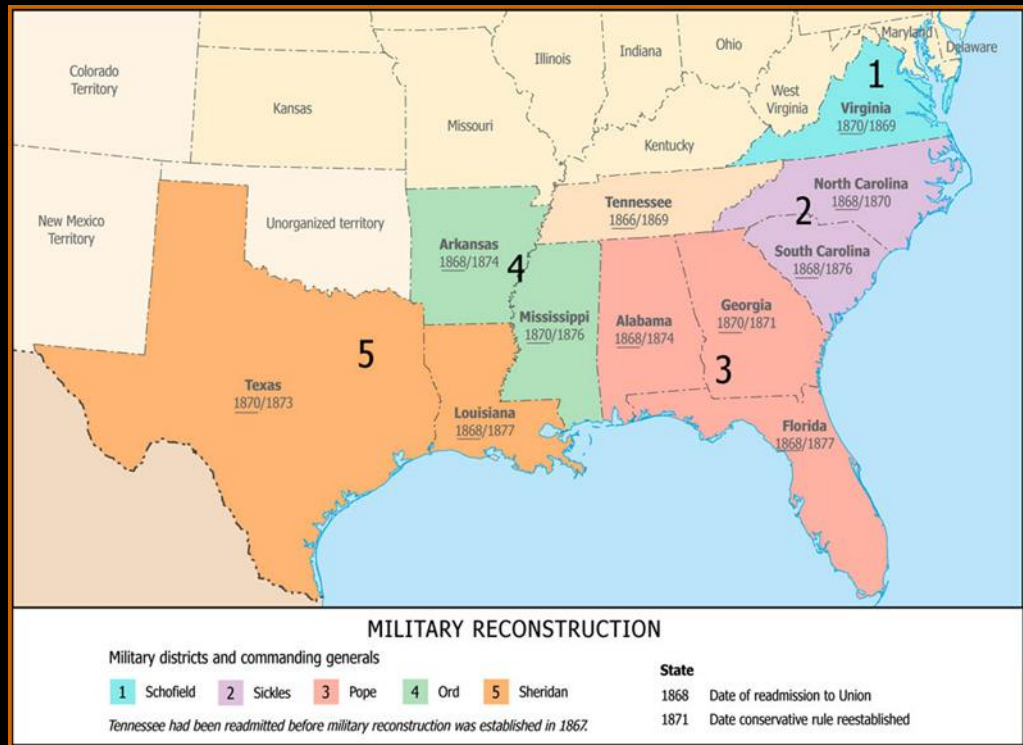
- Civil Rights Act 1866
- Freedman's Bureau extension
- PASSED OVER POTUS Veto

1866 Elections

- Big wins for Republicans
- Can ignore the President

Reconstruction Acts 1867

14th Amendment



IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON



COMPLETION OF FORMAL RECONSTRUCTION

1868 Election

- Ulysses S. Grant
- Civil War hero

14th Amendment – ratified 1868

- Equality and citizenship

New State constitutions

- Completed by 1870

The Ku Klux Klan

15th Amendment – 1870

- Right to vote



SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS

Scalawags

Carpetbaggers

Union Leagues

Black officeholders

Achievements?

Failure?



THE OVERTHROW OF RECONSTRUCTION

Racism and Violence

Ku Klux Klan

- Colfax, La.


Enforcement Acts 1870 and 1871

Ku Klux Klan Act 1871

Failure of Northern will

Resurgence of violence





The End of Reconstruction

REDEMPTION 1874-1877

Redeemers

James S. Pike *The Prostrate State* 1874

1873 Economic depression

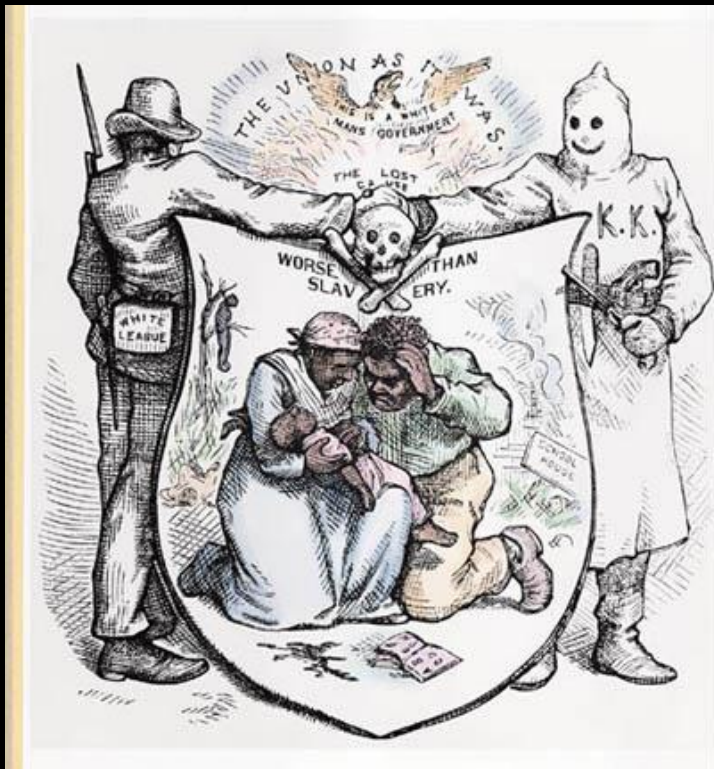
The Civil Rights Act 1875

Election of 1876

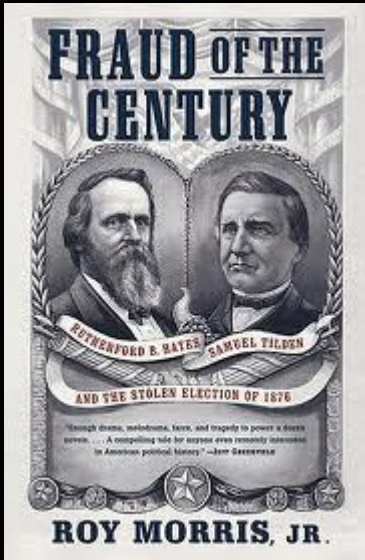
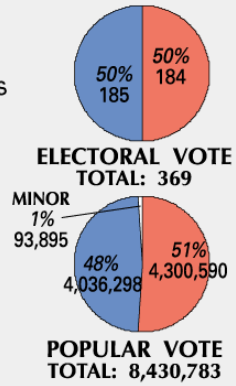
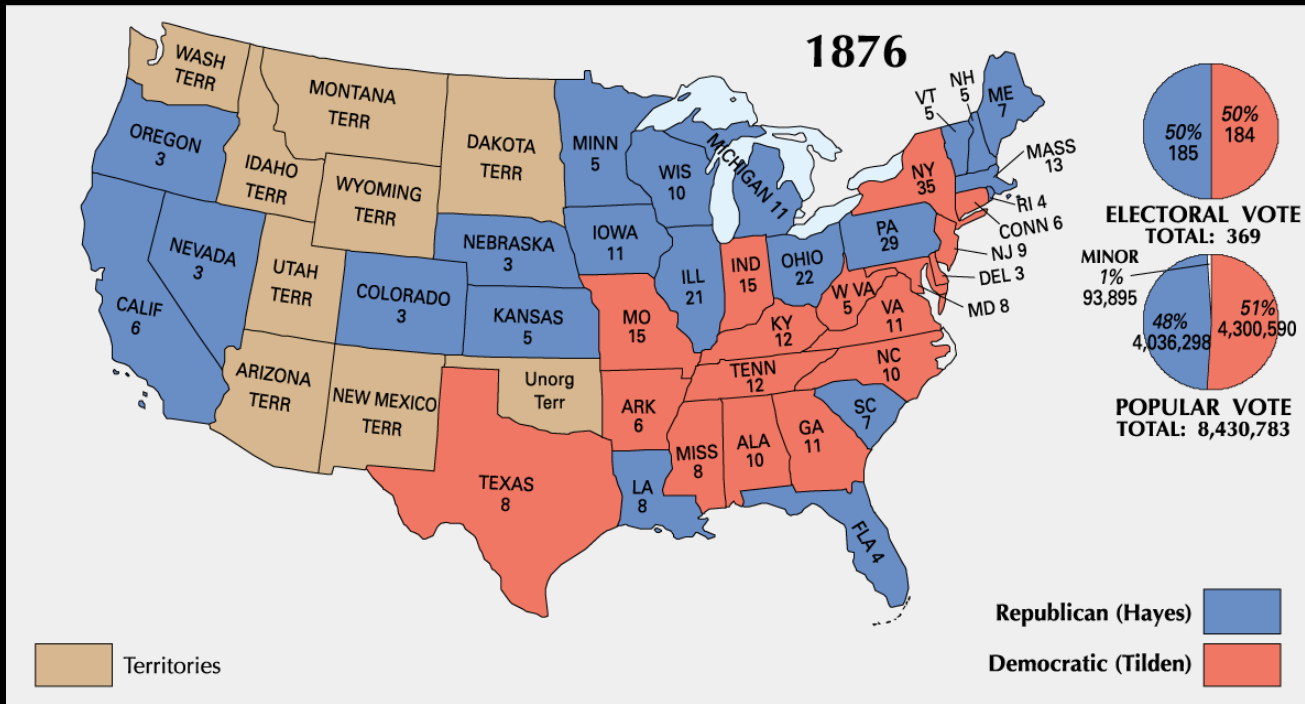
Compromise of 1877

Civil Rights Cases 1883

The End of Reconstruction?



ELECTION OF 1876



THE NEW SOUTH

Henry Grady

Major developments in industry, railroads, mining

- But remained behind the North
- Reliance on Northern capital

Sharecropping and Crop lien

- Guaranteed life of poverty

Bourbon Redeemers



SHARECROPPING

Sharecropping in the New South

RACE RELATIONS



Lynching

Disfranchisement

Ida B. Wells

Civil Rights Cases

Plessy V. Ferguson

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois



JIM CROW

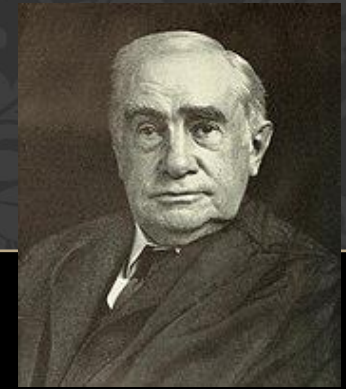
Racism and Segregation
in the New South

PLESSY V. FERGUSON

- Louisiana Separate Train Car Act, 1890
- Committee of Citizens
- Homer Plessy
- Octoroon
- Arrested June 7, 1892
- Judge J.H Ferguson
- Convicted - \$25 fine
- Appealed to State Supreme Court – lost
- Appealed to US Supreme Court - lost



JUSTICE HENRY BILLINGS BROWN



We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff's argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it. The argument necessarily assumes that if, as has been more than once the case and is not unlikely to be so again, the colored race should become the dominant power in the state legislature, and should enact a law in precisely similar terms, it would thereby relegate the white race to an inferior position. We imagine that the white race, at least, would not acquiesce in this assumption. The argument also assumes that social prejudices may be overcome by legislation, and that equal rights cannot be secured to the negro except by an enforced commingling of the two races. We cannot accept this proposition. If the two races are to meet upon terms of social equality, it must be the result of natural affinities, a mutual appreciation of each other's merits, and a voluntary consent of individuals.

HARLAN DISSENT



The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country. And so it is, in prestige, in achievements, in education, in wealth, and in power. So, I doubt not, it will continue to be for all time, if it remains true to its great heritage and holds fast to the principles of constitutional liberty. But in the view of the Constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved....

The arbitrary separation of citizens, on the basis of race, while they are on a public highway, is a badge of servitude wholly inconsistent with the civil freedom and the equality before the law established by the Constitution. It cannot be justified upon any legal grounds

RECONSTRUCTION

On what levels was Reconstruction a success?

In what ways did it fail?

How does the experience of Reconstruction impact our understanding of the Civil War?

Does the experience of Reconstruction alter the legacy of the Civil War?

HOW CIVIL WAR HISTORY WAS
REWRITTEN...

Vox