

Ch. 4 S1

Differences Between North and South

Conflict begins

Statehood for California

California applies for statehood as free state in 1849; angers South

The Compromise of 1850

Slave state Texas claims eastern half of New Mexico Territory

Southern states threaten **secession**—withdrawal from Union

Compromise of 1850 has provisions for both sides

California becomes free state; tougher fugitive slave law enacted

Popular sovereignty, or vote, decides slavery issue in NM, Utah

Conflict Continues

Fugitive Slave Act

Slaves denied trial by jury; helpers fined and imprisoned

Northerners defy Act, help send slaves to safety in Canada

The Underground Railroad

Abolitionists develop **Underground Railroad**—escape routes from South

Harriet Tubman is conductor on 19 trips to free African Americans

“Bleeding Kansas”

Proslavery settlers from Missouri cross border to vote in Kansas

Fraudulent victory leads to violent struggle over slavery in Kansas

The Dred Scott Decision

Dred Scott, a slave taken to free territory by owner, claims freedom

Supreme Court denies appeal; Scott has no legal rights, not a citizen

North angry; South reads ruling as guaranteed extension of slavery

Lincoln Is Elected President

1860, Lincoln beats 3 candidates, wins no southern electoral votes

Southern Secession

7 states secede after Lincoln’s victory; form **Confederacy** in 1861

Former senator **Jefferson Davis** elected president of Confederacy

Southern States Take Sides

1861, **Fort Sumter** in Charleston falls; Lincoln calls for volunteers

4 more slave states join Confederacy

Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri remain in Union

Strengths and Strategies

Northern strengths: more people, factories, food production

Southern strengths: cotton, good generals, motivated soldiers

Union plan: blockade ports, split South in two, capture Richmond

Proclaiming Emancipation

Emancipation Proclamation empowers army to free Confederate slaves
Gives soldiers moral purpose; compromise no longer possible

African Americans Fight for Freedom

African Americans are 1% of North's population, 10% of army
Serve in separate regiments, paid less than whites for most of war

The War Affects Regional Economies

Confederacy faces food shortage, increased prices, inflation
Union army's need for supplies supports
Northern industry
North's standard of living declines
Congress enacts **income tax** (percentage of income) to pay for war

Battles of the Civil War

Southern Victories

December 1862, Fredericksburg; May 1863, Chancellorsville

The Battle of Gettysburg

North wins decisive three-day battle of **Gettysburg**, July 1863
Total casualties were more than 30%;
South demoralized

The Gettysburg Address

Nov. 1863, Lincoln gives **Gettysburg Address**
at cemetery dedication
Speech helps country realize it is a
unified nation

The War

Confederates Seek Peace

Confederacy no longer able to attack; works
toward armistice
Southern newspapers, legislators, public call
for peace

Total War

Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union Armies (1864)
Grant appoints **William Tecumseh Sherman** as Western commander
Grant, Sherman wage total war to destroy South's will to fight
Grant's strategy to decimate Lee's army while Sherman raids Georgia
Sherman's March

Spring 1864, Sherman creates a path of destruction through Georgia

Lincoln Is Assassinated

April 14, 1865, Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theater
Assassin **John Wilkes Booth** escapes, trapped by Union cavalry, shot
7 million people pay respects to Lincoln's
funeral train

The Surrender at Appomatox

April 1865, Grant, Lee sign surrender at **Appomatox Court House**

Within a month, all remaining Confederate resistance collapses

Human Cost of the War

Approximately 360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldiers die

Political and Economic Changes

Civil War increases power, authority of federal government

Southern economy shattered: industry, farmlands destroyed

Reconstruction and Its Effects

Building a New South

Freedmen's Bureau provides social services, medical care, education

Reconstruction—U.S. rebuilds, readmits South into Union (1865–1877)

Lincoln's Plan

State readmitted if 10% of 1860 voters swear allegiance to Union

Radical Republicans consider plan too lenient:

want to destroy political power of former slaveholders

want full citizenship and suffrage for African Americans

Johnson's Plan for Reconstruction

Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, forms own plan

Excludes Confederate leaders, wealthy landowners

Congress rejects new Southern governments, congressmen

Congressional Reconstruction

Congress passes Civil Rights Act, Freedmen's Bureau Act (1866)

Fourteenth Amendment grants full citizenship to African Americans

Reconstruction Act of 1867 divides Confederacy into districts

U. S. Grant Elected

Grant elected president in 1868; wins 9 of 10 African-American votes

Fifteenth Amendment protects voting rights of African Americans

Politics in the Postwar South

Scalawags—farmers who joined Republicans, want to improve position

Carpentbaggers—Northern Republicans, moved to the South after the war

Many Southern whites reject higher status, equal rights for blacks

Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

Sharecropping—to farm land owned by another, keep only part of crops

Tenant farmers rent land from owner

The Collapse of Reconstruction

Ku Klux Klan—southern vigilante group, wants to:

destroy Republicans, aid planter class, repress African Americans, and Whites that support Blacks

to achieve goals, KKK kills thousand of men, women, children

Enforcement Acts of 1870, 1871 uphold federal power in South

In 1872, Amnesty Act passes, Freedmen's

Bureau expires

Support for Reconstruction Fades

Republicans splinter; panic of 1873 distracts North's attention

Supreme Court rules against Radical

Republican changes