Unit 5: Civil war

SS8H6

Griffith-GA Studies-2011-2012
THE BIG IDEA

- SS8H6: The student will **analyze** the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia
  - **Analyze** - to divide a complex idea into parts or elements (*dissect, break down*)
SS8H6a: Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War:

- Explain-to make understandable, spell out (illustrate, interpret)
Antebellum SS8H6a

- Antebellum- “before the war”
- What was life like in the South before the War?
  - In fact... only a small number of people lived in this way
  - Small amount of people with most of the wealth
  - Agricultural based economy b/c of warm climate and fertile topsoil
  - Agricultural, Independent lifestyle
Cotton was important to the South’s economy
Cheap labor was needed to grow and clean cotton
Slavery WAS the cheap labor
Slaves did resist:
- Running away
- Working slow
- Damage tools
- Pretending sick
Slave Market
SS8H6a
Argument for/against Slavery
SS8H6a

- Abolitionists pushed to end slavery (Douglas, Tubman)
- The more abolitionists pushed... the more southerners supported slavery
- Support for slavery was also fueled by slave revolts, increasing demand for cotton, and cheap slave prices
The **Underground Railroad**
The Underground Railroad
North vs. South
SS8H6a

- Tensions grew between Northern states and Southern states
  - Tariffs
  - States’ rights
  - Expansion of slavery into western states
North vs. South
SS8H6a

Pre-Civil War Free vs. Slave States

- FREE STATES AND TERRITORIES
- SLAVE STATES
- TERRITORIES OPEN TO SLAVERY

Harpers Ferry
Charleston
States’ Rights
SS8H6a

- **States’ Rights**: The idea that the federal government (U.S.) only has those powers spelled out in the Constitution. The states therefore have rights that the U.S. Government cannot violate.
Balance of Power
SS8H6a

- There was a great struggle at the national level to balance the number of slave states and free states.
- For the North/South to have = power, there had to be an = number of slave states and free states.
Nullification
SS8H6a

- Nullification - the theory that a state can “nullify” or invalidate a law that they see as unconstitutional.
- Nullification was a slap in the face to the U.S. Government.
- GA did not jump on the nullification bandwagon at 1st b/c they respected Pres. Jackson for removing the Indians.
Missouri Compromise
SS8H6a

- AKA Compromise of 1820
- Would Missouri be a free state or slave state?
- Missouri came into union as a slave state
- Maine would be admitted as a free state
- Slavery would be prohibited North of 36°30’ latitude
Compromise of 1820 - SS8H6a

The Missouri Compromise 1820

- Admitted as free state 1820
- Closed to slavery by Missouri Compromise
- Admitted as slave state 1821

- Oregon Country
  - Occupied by U.S. and Gt. Britain
- The United States
  - Slave
  - Free

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Compromise of 1850
SS8H6a

- This compromise held off the war for a few years...
- California is admitted as a free state
- Texas would be a slave state
- Fugitive slave law
- New states have popular sovereignty: would decide for themselves whether or not to have slavery
CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and
advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR &
ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in
KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING
SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY,
and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun
them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS
on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.
Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

Source: Library of Congress
Compromise of 1850

**North Gets**
- California admitted as a free state
- Slave trade prohibited in Washington D.C.
- Texas loses boundary dispute with New Mexico

**South Gets**
- No slavery restrict. in Utah or New Mexico territories
- Slaveholding permitted in Washington D.C.
- Texas gets $10 million
- Fugitive Slave Law
- Texas admitted as slave state
Georgia Platform
SS8H6a

- GA Platform - a document that showed GA’s effort to preserve the Union (Led by Howell Cobb, Stephens, and Toombs)
- GA would remain in the Union as long as the North abided by the compromise of 1850 (Fugitive slave law), and stopped trying to block the entry of slave states
Kansas-Nebraska Act
SS8H6a

Would Kansas/Nebraska be free or slave states?

Kansas/Nebraska Act:
- Voters in KA/NE would decide whether slavery would be permitted
- Pro slavery and Abolitionists flew to Kansas to sway the vote... “Bleeding Kansas.”
- Kansas became a free state Nebraska became a free state
Dred Scott v. Sanford

SS8H6a

- Dred Scott sued his master to get his freedom after master moved to free state.
- The Supreme court decision was 7-2 against him saying that he was not a citizen, and was not free.
Dred Scott case effects
SS8H6a

- Pro slavery people loved the decision
- Northerners outraged at decision
- Helped to doom the Compromise of 1850
The election of 1860 sent a strong signal to the south that slavery days were coming to an end.

- Republicans opposed slavery
- Lincoln was Republican
1860 Candidates

- Democrats split, opened door for Republicans
- 4 Candidates
  - Abraham Lincoln (Illinois)
    - Republican
  - Stephen Douglas (Illinois)
    - Northern Democrat
  - John Breckenridge (Kentucky)
    - Southern Democrat
  - John Bell (Tennessee)
    - Constitutional Union Party
Secession Debate

SS8H6a

- Secession was seen as an inherent right to overthrow a bad government.
- Secession was seen as a way to address the problems with U.S. Government.
- Some Georgians wanted secession and others didn’t.
- When Lincoln was elected (anti slavery Republican party) Southerners felt it was time to secede from the union.
Confederate States of America

- States in CSA
  - Texas
  - Louisiana
  - Mississippi
  - Florida
  - Georgia
  - Alabama
  - South Carolina
  - Tennessee
  - North Carolina
  - Virginia
  - Arkansas

- CSA claimed these border states also:
  - Kentucky
  - Missouri

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Alexander Stephens
SS8H6a

- Slave owner
  - *Georgia Baker – Scott (1995) p. 72*

- Voice of reason:
  - Lifelong bachelor, poured all of his time into politics
  - Pushed to pass the Georgia Platform which kept GA in union
  - Opposed secession up until the day GA seceded and then supported GA and the Confederacy
  - Wanted to wait and see what Lincoln did before seceding

- VP of Confederacy

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Jefferson Davis

- From Mississippi
- Senator and Member of President Pierce’s cabinet
- President of the Confederacy
- Arrested and imprisoned after the Civil War
- Later released and authored 2 books on history of the CSA
Events leading to War
SS8H6a

- In your notebook:
  - Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War
  - Explain - to make understandable, to spell out *(illustrate, interpret)*
What key events led to the deepening unrest and hostility in antebellum America?

- Slavery
- States’ rights
- Nullification
- Missouri Compromise
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Dred Scott case
- Election of 1860

Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War.

- Explain - to make understandable, to spell out; (illustrate, interpret)
Can you answer the EQ now? (H6a)

- Conflict and Change
  - What key events contributed to deepening unrest and hostility in antebellum America?
Geography: Transportation Systems

- SS8G2: The student will explain how the railroad’s help drive the states economy
  - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out; (illustrate, interpret)
By the 1840’s railroads began to replace steamboats as the primary way to transport cotton.

Using Rail lines farmers could ship cotton well into the Piedmont region (rivers are not navigable in the Piedmont region).
Remember: THE BIG IDEA

- SS8H6: The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia
  - Analyze- to divide a complex idea into parts or elements (*dissect, break down*)
SS8H6b – Civil War

- SS8H6b: State the importance of key events of the Civil War:
  - State-to put into words or express with a systematic statement \((say, \ express)\)
The Civil War
SS8H6b

- 1861-1865
- “It was a rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight.”
- Georgia was “heart of the Confederacy” because...
  - Strategic location
  - Network of railroads
  - Ability to supply food/equipment
Joseph E. Brown
SS8H6b

- Governor of GA during Civil War
- Lawyer and businessman
- Secessionist
- Later became Senator
Antietam
SS8H6b

- 1st major battle of the Civil War
- Single bloodiest day in American History
  - 23,000 casualties
- No clear victory
- 5 days later Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation
Civil War Battle - Antietam
Emancipation Proclamation
SS8H6b

- **Actual text**
- This document declared that all slaves in the CONFEDERACY were free
- Only freed slaves in the CSA states

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Gettysburg

SS8H6b

- Battle of Gettysburg is the “turning point” of the Civil War
- Lincoln made famous “Gettysburg Address” dedicating battlefield and urging preservation of Union
- **Actual Address** only a couple of minutes long
- His speech redefines the purpose of the war
Chickamauga
SS8H6b

- 1863 Battle in NW GA where CSA army turned back Union soldiers
- Biggest battle ever fought in Georgia
- Confederates led by General Braxton Bragg
In 1842 Crawford Long used ether as an anesthetic.

Before this discovery, surgeries were painful and patients were asked to drink large amounts of alcohol to dull the pain.

Doctors could take their time and not worry about the patient waking up.

Long didn’t publicize his findings and didn’t receive credit until 30 years later.
Union Blockade
SS8H6b

- Union Navy closed ports and rivers to choke CSA imports and exports
- AKA “Anaconda Plan”
- Effects: shortages on food and manufactured goods, higher prices
Anaconda Plan Political Cartoon

Scott's Great Snake.
William T. Sherman

SS8H6b

- Union General during Civil War
- Good military strategy
- Used uncivilized warfare tactics
- Destroyed GA during Atlanta Campaign and March to the Sea
In Sherman’s own words...

- “Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster.”
- “I intend to make Georgia howl.”
- “I would make this war as severe as possible, and show no symptoms of tiring till the South begs for mercy.”
- “If the people raise a great howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war, and not popularity seeking.”
Atlanta Campaign
SS8H6b

- Series of battles during summer of 1864 between Chattanooga and Atlanta
- Atlanta was the most important military target for Sherman because it was a center for industry and transportation
- CSA economy was already in ruins and this campaign made the situation worse.
- “It was a rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight.”
Battle at Dallas

- May 26 - June 1, 1864
- Part of Atlanta campaign
- Union victory

- Pickett’s Mill/New Hope sometimes considered part of Battle at Dallas
- Rebels at Pumpkinvine Creek
New Hope Church

- May 25-26 1864
- Part of the Atlanta campaign
- Sherman/Hooker vs. Johnston
- Confederate victory
New Hope Church

- At intersection of Dallas Acworth Hwy. and Bobo Rd.

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Pickett’s Mill

- May 27, 1864
- Part of Atlanta campaign
- Confederate victory
- Tremendous Yankee losses
- Sherman/Hooker vs. Johnston

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Pickett’s Mill

- Located at: Mt. Tabor Church Rd.
  just off Dallas/Acworth Hwy
Kennesaw Mountain

- June 27, 1864
- Part of Atlanta campaign
- Confederate victory
- Sherman vs. Johnston
Kennesaw Mountain

- Located on Kennesaw Mtn. Dr. just off Barrett Parkway in Cobb Co.
- Drive or hike up the mountain
March to the Sea
SS8H6b

- 1864: Gen. William T. Sherman
- Started in Atlanta, ended in Savannah
- Purpose: destroy resources (esp. Railroads) and supplies
- When he reached Savannah he sent a telegraph to Pres. Lincoln saying...
  - “I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah.”
March to the Sea Map
March to Sea
Summary Discussion
SS8H6b

- Which type of war is most civilized? Why? Be prepared to justify your position.
Andersonville

SS8H6b

- Prison for Civil war “prisoners of war”
- Andersonville operated by Confederacy and held Union Prisoners of War
- Commanded by Henry Wirz
  - Prisoners severely mistreated
  - Wirz was the only Confederate officer who was tried for crimes. Convicted and hanged on 11/10/1865
  - 1996 Movie Andersonville
Burial at Andersonville
Events of the Civil War
SS8H6b

- In your notebook:
  - Explain the importance of key events of the Civil War
  - Explain: to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate interpret*
Explain the importance of key events of the Civil War.

- Union Blockade
- Antietam
- Emancipation Proclamation
- Gettysburg
- Chickamauga
- Sherman's Atlanta Campaign
- Sherman's March to the Sea
- Andersonville
Remember: THE BIG IDEA

- SS8H6: The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia
  - Analyze - to divide a complex idea into parts or elements (dissect, break down)
SS8H6c - Reconstruction

- SS8H6c: Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states
  - Analyze - to divide a complex idea into parts or elements *(dissect, break down)*
Reconstruction
SS8H6c

- 1865-1871
- During Reconstruction, Georgia was occupied by U.S. military
- GA controlled by Republican government
- GA’s governor was Republican Rufus Bullock
  - “convinced” to resign by the KKK in 1871
Freedmen’s Bureau
SS8H6c

- U.S. agency that helped former slaves during Reconstruction
- Helped former slaves
  - Set up schools, churches
  - Issued food, clothing
  - Drew up labor contracts

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Freedmen’s Bureau: Not without controversy
Sharecropping/Tenant Farming
SS8H6c

- **Sharecropping**: Landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crop produced.
  - Example: Landowner gets 50% of the crop.
  - Sharecropper brings very little to the table besides his own/his family’s labor.

- **Tenant farming**: A step up from sharecropping, the tenant uses the land and pays rent, whether in cash or crop.
  - Example: Landowner gets $50 or $50 worth of crop.
  - Tenant brings more to the table than just labor (tools, fertilizer, etc.)
Both Sharecropping and Tenant Farming kept many blacks working in the fields after the end of slavery.
The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty

1. Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.

2. Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.

3. Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

4. Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.

5. When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.

6. To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.
Reconstruction Plans
SS8H6c

- Different plans on how to handle Reconstruction
  - Lincoln’s Plan
  - Johnson’s Plan
  - Radical Republican Plan
Lincoln’s Plan
SS8H6c

- Heal the Nation
  - Bring states back into Union quickly
  - President appoints provisional Governors for each state
  - Southern states had to:
    - 1-declare secession null and void
    - 2-abolish slavery
    - 3-cancel all war debts
Johnson’s Plan

SS8H6c

- Lenient
  - Many Confederate officials/soldiers pardoned
  - Followed Lincoln’s lenient policies for Reconstruction
  - Declared Reconstruction complete quickly
Radical Republicans’ Plan

- Punish the South for Civil War
  - South occupied by U.S. Military
  - 14th and 15th amendment ratified
13th Amendment
SS8H6c

- 13th-“Freedom”
- This amendment officially abolished slavery or involuntary servitude unless it is punishment for a crime.
- 1st of the Reconstruction amendments
14th Amendment
SS8H6c

- 14th “Citizenship”
- Overruled *Dred Scott* case and provided a new definition of citizenship
- Helped to enforce the 13th amendment
15th Amendment
SS8H6c

- 15th- Voting Rights
- Prohibits taking away any person’s right to vote b/c of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
  - Southerners would find a new way to take away voting rights...
Black Legislators

SS8H6c

- Black men participated in GA politics for the 1st time between (1867-1876)
- Whites were outraged and used KKK to intimidate
- One quarter of the black legislators were killed, threatened, beaten, or jailed.
Henry McNeal Turner

- Helped to organize GA Republican party during Reconstruction
- One of many black legislators expelled from General Assembly by whites
- Later became AME bishop
- Led a “Back to Africa” emigration movement (1895, 1896) but most came back to U.S.A. quickly
Ku Klux Klan
SS8H6c

- Secret oath bound organization using terroristic tactics to intimidate
  - Kuklos- “circle”
  - Clan- “family”
- Used beatings, lynching, intimidation, and scare tactics to terrorize blacks
- Watched ballots as they were cast at the polls
A PROSPECTIVE SCENE IN THE CITY OF OAKS, 4TH OF MARCH, 1869.

KKK

Ohio

KKK Political Cartoon
Intimidation
SS8H6c
Impact of Reconstruction
SS8H6c

- In your interactive notebook:
  - Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states
Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states.
Can you answer the EQ now? (H6c)

Essential Question:
- How did Reconstruction efforts and policies impact Georgia and other southern states?
Remember: THE BIG IDEA

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