

Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Trends That They Began

You do not need to print page 9.

Civil War Between Brothers (and Sisters): Comparison of Strengths	2
Civil War Between Brothers (and Sisters): Comparison of Loss	2
South's Assumptions and Realities.....	3
Timeline	4
Fort Sumter (harbor of Charleston, SC)	4
Bull Run (near Manassas, VA)	4
Shiloh Church (near Pittsburgh Landing, TN).....	4
Antietam (creek near Sharpsburg, MD).....	4
Emancipation Proclamation.....	4
Gettysburg (PA)	4
Lincoln Plan—Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction.....	5
Re-election of Lincoln.....	5
Sherman's March to the Carolinas	5
Meeting: Hampton Roads (VA)	5
Lincoln assassinated	6
Andrew Johnson Plan—Restoration.....	6
Black Codes	6
13 th amendment—ratified	6
Ku Klux Klan.....	6
Congressional Reconstruction traits in 1866	6
Freedman's Bureau	6
Civil Rights Act	7
14 th amendment—started and became a condition	7
What happened in New Orleans and Memphis?	7
Congressional Elections.....	7
Congressional Reconstruction traits in 1867	7
Fifteenth Amendment proposed	7
Impeachment of Johnson	7
Ku Klux Klan Acts.....	7
Department of Justice established	7
Evolution of Republican Issues.....	8
Republican Issues Revealed by Post-Secession Actions	8

Civil War Between Brothers (and Sisters): Comparison of Strengths

Issues	The Union (the North)	The Confederacy (the South)
Basics	23 states (4 slave ¹); 22M people. + Immigration	11 states; 9M people (5.5M white; 3.5M slave)
Goal of war		
Infrastructure, banking	2X the South	
Infrastructure, communication		
Infrastructure, government – people		
Infrastructure, government –system		
Infrastructure, manufacturing technology		
Infrastructure, transportation – land		
Infrastructure, transportation – sea		
Infrastructure, transportation –sea – protection for		
Leadership		
Population, for manufacture		
Population, for military	400K soldiers = immigrants	
Population, for military—the negatives		
Raw materials for manufacturing		

Civil War Between Brothers (and Sisters): Comparison of Loss

The % numbers are from McPherson's *What They Fought For*. Numbers don't include losses from prisons (*Encyclopedia of American History*).

Issues	The Union (the North)	The Confederacy (the South)
Enlistments	1,557,000	1,082,000
Wounded	275,000	100,000 minimum
Dead, #	365,000	200,000
Dead, %	5%	11-12%

¹ Delaware, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky

South's Assumptions and Realities

Assumption	Reality
Britain and France need our cotton. "King Cotton diplomacy" will win.	
Britain and France need our orders for a navy—ironclads/rams.	
Northwest needs our rivers to get to market.	
We're fighting a defensive war just like the Patriots in the American Revolution.	
We're experienced fighters.	
We have experienced generals.	
We're fighting for a higher cause of liberty.	

Timeline

Date	Details
1861-04	<p>Fort Sumter (harbor of Charleston, SC) Union intent to “hold, occupy, and possess” federal property in the South.</p> <p>Provisions in short supply, unarmed supply ship. 2 days firing by the South and surrender of fort. South became the aggressor.</p>
1861-07	<p>Bull Run (near Manassas, VA) Officially a Southern victory</p>
1862-04	<p>Shiloh Church (near Pittsburgh Landing, TN) A mixed outcome with each side having a claim to success, but the South is unable to stop the Union’s moves (led by U.S. Grant) into the Mississippi.</p>
1862-09	<p>Antietam (creek near Sharpsburg, MD) Lee attacks.</p> <p>2,100 Union deaths and 2,700 Confederate; wounded 18,500. Stalemate, but Lee retreated—Official victory Lincoln needed.</p>
1863-01	<p>Emancipation Proclamation Where does it emancipate?</p> <p>How a Brilliant Chess Move?</p>
1863-07	<p>Gettysburg (PA) Lee attacks. 165,000 troops; Southern charge (George Pickett’s charge), 14-15K. 5K made it to engage the Union forces. Later, Confederate retreat.</p> <p>Why? (<i>Tip: What does the American Revolution and Saratoga tell you?</i>)</p> <p>Consequence?</p>

Date	Details
1863-12	<p>Lincoln Plan—Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Premise—The states never left the Union. ▪ Presidential control ▪ 10 % legal voters taking oath of allegiance accepting end of slavery ▪ Amnesty with the oath ▪ Legitimate state government, representatives and senators to Congress <p>1864 Per this plan, Arkansas, Tennessee reconstructed, but Congress does not admit.</p>
1864-05 – 09	<p>Sherman’s March through Georgia to the Sea William T. Sherman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 60K Union soldiers ▪ 300 miles long ▪ 60 miles wide. <p>To “forage liberally on the country”</p>
1864-11	<p>Re-election of Lincoln</p>
1865-02	<p>Sherman’s March to the Carolinas</p>
1865-02	<p>Meeting: Hampton Roads (VA) What?</p> <p>What does it tell you?</p>
1865-04	<p>Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse (VA) Lee’s army to 25K, rations short</p>

Date	Details
1865-04	Lincoln assassinated
1865-05	<p>Andrew Johnson Plan—Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Premise—The states never left the Union; punish individuals ▪ Presidential control like Lincoln’s with the addition of ratifying the 13th Amendment, repudiating war debt, and those \$20K property holders had to personally petition to Johnson for amnesty <p>1865-12 Per this plan, 10 states ready for restoration.</p>
1865-11	<p>Black Codes Where have you heard the name? What?</p> <p>Consequences?</p>
1865-12	13th amendment —ratified
1866	<p>Ku Klux Klan</p> <p>What?</p>
1866 +	<p>Congressional Reconstruction traits in 1866</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congressional control ▪ 50 % legal voters took oath of allegiance accepting end of slavery
1866-03	<p>Freedman’s Bureau Covered freedmen and abandoned lands—including education program.</p>

Date	Details
1866-04	Civil Rights Act Congress overrode Johnson veto.
1866-06	14th amendment —started and became a condition Tennessee ratified and was readmitted to Union. What's the Southern expectation? Why not join in?
1866-07	What happened in New Orleans and Memphis?
1866-fall	Congressional Elections
1867 +	Congressional Reconstruction traits in 1867 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First Reconstruction Act ▪ Military Reconstruction (5 districts) ▪ Expansion of Freedman's Bureau
1868	Fifteenth Amendment proposed
1868-02 to 05	Impeachment of Johnson What is the Tenure of Office Act?
1870	Ku Klux Klan Acts
1871	Department of Justice established Head = Attorney General

Evolution of Republican Issues

The Republican Party's predecessor parties led it to have many of the issues previously associated with the Whigs, such as favoring internal improvements. They also countered the Whigs; for example, the Whigs were becoming nativist and the countermove was being pro-immigration. The X's in the table are based on specific lists of platform issues in the *Encyclopedia of American History*. Other issues may also have been in the parties' platforms.

Issues in the Campaigns of the Varied Anti-Slavery Parties	Liberty	Free Soil		Republican	
	1840, 1844	1848	1852	1856	1860
Free soil (including specifics such as supporting the Wilmot Proviso)	X	X	X	X	X
Pro-internal improvements in general and/or a transcontinental railroad		X		X	X
Homestead provision so people could get land		X	X		X
Pro-immigration			X		X
Pro (somewhat) protective tariff					X

Republican Issues Revealed by Post-Secession Actions

Once the 11 Confederate states left the Union, those remaining in the Senate and House of Representatives could vote for what they wanted without having to negotiate with those favoring Southern issues. The change in party balance shows the results of secession.

	1857	1861
Senators, Democratic	36	10
Senators, Republican	20	31
Representatives, Democratic	118	43
Representatives, Republican	92	105

The issues passed by these Senators and Representatives included:

- 1861—Increased **protective tariff** with subsequent additions through 1869 raising tariffs to the rate of just under 50% (Protective tariffs became a Republican principle.)
- 1862 +—**Transcontinental railroad** established—land grants for a Northern route
- 1862—**Homestead Act**—160 acres of public land to heads of families for residence for five years, a small fee (In 1866 there was an equivalent act for Southern blacks, but its implementation was blocked by landowners short of labor in the South.)
- 1862—**Land grant colleges (Morrill Act)**—30,000 acres to states in the Union for each Congressional office held (Senator or Representative) to establish agriculture colleges (70 established)
- 1864—**National banking system**—uniform currency, with a tax on state bank notes driving them out of circulation (greenbacks again backed by gold in mid-1870s)

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