

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# U.S. History

## Civil War & Reconstruction

### Redemption

2016

**The Civil War**

**Section 1**

**The Civil War Begins**

**Terms and Names**

- Fort Sumter** Union fort in Charleston, South Carolina
- Anaconda plan** Three-part Union strategy to win the Civil War
- Bull Run** Battle won by the Confederates
- Stonewall Jackson** Confederate general
- George McClellan** Union general
- Ulysses S. Grant** Union general
- Shiloh** Union victory
- David G. Farragut** Commander of the Union navy
- Monitor** Union ironclad ship
- Merrimack** Confederate ironclad ship
- Robert E. Lee** Confederate general
- Antietam** Union victory

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned how conflicts between the North and the South led to Southern secession. In this section, you will learn about the early battles in the Civil War.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to create newspaper headlines summarizing key Civil War battles in 1861 and 1862.

**CONFEDERATES FIRE ON FORT SUMTER (Pages 338–339)**

**How did the Civil War begin?**

The Confederate states took over federal property in the South, especially forts. In April of 1861, the Confederacy demanded that the Union surrender **Fort Sumter**, in Charleston Harbor. President Lincoln refused to abandon the fort. However, he sent only food for the people there.

In March of 1861, the Confederacy attacked the fort and seized it. In response, Lincoln decided to go to war.

The Civil War had begun. The remaining slave states quickly took sides. Virginia and three other states joined the Confederacy. Only four slave states remained in the Union. They were Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri.

1. What event started the Civil War?

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Section 1, *continued*

**AMERICANS EXPECT A SHORT WAR (Pages 340–342)**

**What was the first battle of the Civil War?**

Northerners and Confederates alike expected a short glorious war. Both sides felt that right was on their side and were convinced that their opponents would go down easily to defeat.

In reality, the North had many advantages over the South. It had more people, more factories, more food production, and better railroads. It also had a skilled leader—Lincoln.

The South’s advantages included better generals and soldiers eager to defend their way of life. Also, the North would have to conquer Southern territory to win.

The North had a three-part plan for victory: 1) to blockade Southern ports in order to keep out supplies; 2) to split the Confederacy in two at the Mississippi; 3) to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. This plan was called the **Anaconda plan**, after a snake that suffocates its victims by squeezing them.

The Confederates won the first battle of the war, **Bull Run**, just 25 miles from Washington, D.C. The winning Southern general was **Stonewall Jackson**. He earned his nickname because he stood as firm as a stone wall in battle.

2. Who won the battle at Bull Run?

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**UNION ARMIES IN THE WEST; A REVOLUTION IN WARFARE (Pages 342–344)**

**Who led Union forces in the West?**

Lincoln appointed General **George McClellan** to lead the Union army in the East. In the meantime, Union forces in the

West began their fight to control the Mississippi.

In 1862, a Union army led by General **Ulysses S. Grant** captured two Confederate forts in Tennessee. Both sides suffered terrible losses in the Union victory at **Shiloh**.

Grant pushed on toward the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, a Union fleet approached the river’s mouth in Louisiana. The navy, under the command of **David C. Farragut**, captured the port of New Orleans.

New weapons changed warfare. The ironclad ships **Monitor** and **Merrimack** made all wooden warships obsolete. New rifles made military trenches necessary in battle.

3. Which side won most of the battles for control of the Mississippi River region?

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**THE WAR FOR THE CAPITALS (Pages 344–345)**

**Who won the battle of Antietam?**

In 1862, the Union army in the East marched toward Richmond, Virginia—the Confederate capital. Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** successfully defended the capital. He forced the Union army to retreat. Lee then began marching his troops toward Washington, D.C.

In August, Lee’s troops won a resounding victory at the second Battle of Bull Run. A few days later, they crossed the Potomac River into the Union State of Maryland. At this point McClellan had a tremendous stroke of luck. His troops found a plan that revealed that Lee’s and Stonewall Jackson’s armies were temporarily separated. McClellan decided to go after Lee.

Section 1, *continued*

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Union forces met Lee's army at **Antietam**, Maryland. It was the bloodiest clash of the war. This time, Lee was forced to retreat. Union troops did not chase Lee back into Virginia. If they had, they might have won the war then and there. Lincoln fired McClellan in November 1862.

4. How did General Lee have mixed success in the East?

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**Section 1, *continued***

As you read about the outbreak of the Civil War, summarize the advantages held by each side at the time war was declared.

1. What advantages did the Union have?	2. What advantages did the Confederacy have?

Fill in the chart below with information about four early battles of the Civil War. (Two answers have already been provided.)

	Head of Union Forces	Head of Confederate Forces	Outcome of the Battle	Important Facts
1. Fort Sumter		Beauregard		
2. Bull Run				
3. Shiloh		Johnson and Beauregard		
4. Antietam				

**The Civil War**

**Section 2**

**The Politics of War**

**Terms and Names**

**Emancipation Proclamation** Order issued by Lincoln freeing slaves behind Confederate lines

**habeas corpus** Court order that says that a person who is jailed has to appear before the court to determine why he or she is being jailed.

**Copperhead** Northern Democrat who advocated making peace with the Confederacy during the Civil War

**conscription** Drafting of civilians to serve in the army

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read about the early battles of the Civil War. In this section, you will learn about the political issues that arose during the Civil War.

**As You Read**

Use a diagram to take notes on the steps that Lincoln took to solve several problems during the Civil War.

**BRITAIN REMAINS NEUTRAL**

(Pages 346–347)

**Why did Britain remain neutral?**

For many years, the South had supplied Britain with much of its cotton. When the Civil War broke out, the South hoped that Britain would lend its support. But by the time the war broke out, Britain had a large supply of cotton—and thus no longer depended on the South for the material. Britain decided to remain neutral, which meant that it did not support either side.

In 1861, an incident, better known as the Trent Affair, tested that neutrality. A Union warship stopped the British merchant ship *Trent*, on the high seas. The captain removed two Confederate diplomats traveling to Great Britain. The British threatened war against the Union and sent troops to Canada. Lincoln freed the prisoners and had the Union captain apologize.

1. Why did Britain remain neutral?

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**PROCLAIMING EMANCIPATION**

(Pages 347–348)

**What led Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation?**

As the war dragged on, a growing number of people in the North felt that slavery should be abolished. At first, Lincoln hesitated to act on this issue. He did not feel he had the constitutional right to end slavery where it already existed.

But pressure to free the slaves steadily increased. As a result, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863. The Proclamation freed all slaves behind Confederate lines. Lincoln

Section 2, *continued*

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considered the Proclamation a military policy. He reasoned that the slaves were enemy resources that contributed to the war effort. By declaring them free, they would no longer have to work for the Southern cause. The Proclamation did not apply to slave states still in the Union.

In the North, the Emancipation Proclamation gave the war a high moral purpose. Free blacks cheered the fact that they could now enlist in the Union army. However, the Proclamation did not please everyone in the North. The Democrats claimed it would only prolong the war by antagonizing the South. Many Union soldiers accepted the Proclamation grudgingly. They said they had no love for abolitionists or African Americans. However, they insisted they would support emancipation if that was what it took to reunify the nation.

Confederates reacted to the Proclamation with fury. As Northern Democrats had predicted, the Proclamation made the Confederacy more determined than ever to fight to preserve its way of life.

After the Emancipation Proclamation, compromise was no longer possible. The Confederacy knew that if it lost, its slave-holding society would perish. The Union knew that it now could win only by completely defeating the Confederacy. From January 1863 on, it was a war to the death.

2. Name two reactions to the Emancipation Proclamation.

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**BOTH SIDES FACE POLITICAL PROBLEMS (Pages 349–350)**  
**What political problems did both leaders face?**

Neither side in the Civil War was completely unified. Some Northerners

sided with the Confederates. Some Southerners sympathized with the Union.

Both governments had to figure out what to do about dissent. Both presidents Davis and Lincoln expanded their presidential power to keep order and to put down opposition. Both presidents suspended the right of **habeas corpus**. This is a court order that says that a person who is jailed has to appear before the court to determine why he or she is being jailed. Suspending this right allowed police to arrest and hold dissenters without trial. Among those arrested were **Copperhead** politicians. These were Northern Democrats who urged peace with the South.

As the war continued, it claimed the lives of many soldiers. Soldiers on both sides deserted. Both the North and South turned to **conscription**, or the drafting of civilians to serve in the army. The Union law allowed drafted white men to hire substitutes or pay \$300 to avoid being drafted. In the end, only 4,600 men were drafted. Ninety-two percent of the 2 million soldiers who served in the Union Army were volunteers.

In parts of the North, workers who opposed conscription started several riots. The worst riot, in New York, lasted four days.

Much of the rioting in New York was aimed against African Americans. Poor white workers resented having to fight a war to free slaves, who—the whites believed—would swarm north and take their jobs. By the time Federal troops ended the riot, more than 100 persons lay dead.

3. How did Presidents Davis and Lincoln deal with political opposition to the war?

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## The Civil War

### Section 3

# Life During Wartime

## Terms and Names

**Fort Pillow** Site of Confederate massacre of more than 200 African American war prisoners

**Income tax** Tax that takes a percentage of an individual's income

**Clara Barton** Union nurse

**Andersonville** Confederate war camp

## Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the political issues that existed during the Civil War. In this section, you will learn about how the war affected American society.

## As You Read

Use a chart to take notes about economic changes during the Civil War and their effects.

### AFRICAN AMERICANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM (Pages 351–352) What discrimination did African Americans face?

In 1862, Congress allowed African Americans to serve in the Union army. After the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, many African Americans enlisted. By the end of the war, they made up 10 percent of the Union army. African-American soldiers served in separate regiments. They were usually paid less than whites and suffered other kinds of discrimination.

African-American soldiers who were captured by the Confederacy were returned to slavery or executed on the spot. At **Fort Pillow**, Tennessee, Confederate troops murdered more than 200 captured African Americans.

Ironically, the Confederacy considered drafting slaves and free blacks to fight in

1863 and again in 1864. One planter argued that since slaves “*caused* the fight,” they should have to help fight it. The South ended up arming some slaves in the spring of 1865 as the war drew to a close and the Confederate army was desperate for men.

Meanwhile, as the war dragged on, slaves in the South resisted their condition. Some refused to work or destroyed property. Others ran away to Union armies. By 1864, the plantation system and the institution of slavery were crumbling.

1. What kind of discrimination did African-American soldiers in the Union army face?

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Section 3, *continued*

**THE WAR AFFECTS REGIONAL ECONOMIES** (Pages 353–354)

**How did the war affect the Northern and Southern economies?**

As Union forces pushed deeper into the South, many slaves ran away. This led to a decline in the South’s workforce. As a result, the South’s economy suffered. Food became scarce. Prices rose. In 1863, food riots broke out in some Southern cities.

The Union blockade of Southern ports created shortages of other items. They included salt, sugar, coffee, nails, needles, and medicines. As a result, many Confederates smuggled cotton into the North in exchange for gold, food, and other goods.

In the North, the war caused the economy to grow rapidly. Factories produced supplies needed by the army. But wages for factory workers did not keep up with prices. Some workers went on strike for higher wages.

The economies of both sides changed in another significant way: a greater involvement by women. In both the North and the South, women replaced men in the factories and on the farms. In the North, women also obtained government jobs for the first time. They worked mostly as clerks.

Due to the booming economy and rising prices, many businesses in the North made immense profits. This led to corrupt practices—especially by businesses with government contracts. For example, they made uniforms and blankets made of poor material that came apart in the rain. Others passed off spoiled meat as fresh and demanded twice the usual price for guns.

To help pay for the war, Congress decided to collect the nation’s first **income tax**. This tax took a part of an individual’s earned income.

2. How did the economies of the North and South differ during the war?

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**SOLDIERS SUFFER ON BOTH SIDES** (Pages 354–356)

**What conditions did soldiers face?**

Life for soldiers on both sides was difficult. Many soldiers suffered and died from wounds they received in battles. They also suffered from poor army food, filthy conditions, and disease.

Early in the war, some Northern women and doctors founded the United States Sanitary Commission to improve sanitary conditions for soldiers. They set up hospital trains and ships to move wounded soldiers from the battlefield.

More than 3,000 Northern women served as nurses during the war. Some, like **Clara Barton**, worked on the front lines. The Confederacy had many volunteer nurses, too.

Conditions for soldiers in war prisons were even worse. The worst Confederate camp was at **Andersonville, Georgia**. The camp was terribly overcrowded. Prisoners were not provided with any shelter.

Prison camps in the North were not much better. Northern prisons provided about five times as much space per man. However, they provided little or no heat to the Confederate prisoners unaccustomed to the cold winters. As a result, thousands of Southern prisoners contracted pneumonia and died.

3. What was the purpose of the U.S. Sanitary Commission?

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**Section 3, *continued***

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As you read, make notes in the boxes to describe the changes caused by the war.

<b>How wartime affected . . .</b>	
1. Southern slaves	2. Southern economy
3. Northern economy	4. Soldiers on both sides
5. African-American soldiers in the North	6. White women in the North and in the South
7. Taxation in the North	8. Health care

**The Civil War**

**Section 4**

**The North Takes Charge**

**Terms and Names**

**Gettysburg** Most decisive battle of the war

**Chancellorsville** Confederate victory in Virginia

**Vicksburg** Union victory in Mississippi

**Gettysburg Address** Important speech by President Lincoln

**William Tecumseh Sherman** Commander of Union troops in Georgia and South Carolina

**Appomattox Court House** Site of the Confederate surrender

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read how the Civil War affected society and the economy in the North and South. In this section, you will learn about the battles in the final years of the Civil War.

**As You Read**

Use a time line to take notes on the battles of the last years of the Civil War.

**ARMIES CLASH AT GETTYSBURG**

(Pages 357–360)

**What battle turned the tide of the war?**

In 1863 General Robert E. Lee decided again to invade the North. Lee’s forces clashed with the Union army at **Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania. The Union army defeated Lee’s troops after three days of fierce fighting. Each side lost more than 50,000 soldiers.

The South, however, won several battles in 1863. Confederate forces defeated the Union army in **Chancellorsville**, Virginia. During the battle, the South’s famous general, Stonewall Jackson, died when he was shot accidentally by his own troops.

The Battle of Gettysburg was considered a turning point in the war. Northerners became rejuvenated due to the fact that they had finally broken through and defeated Lee’s army.

Lee would continue to lead his men brilliantly in the next two years of the war. But the Confederacy would never recover from the loss and never again hope to invade the North.

1. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg so important?

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**GRANT WINS AT VICKSBURG;  
THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS**

(Pages 360–361)

**How did the battle at Vicksburg affect the Confederacy?**

The day after Gettysburg, General Grant captured **Vicksburg**, Mississippi, for the Union. It was another significant defeat for the Confederacy. As a result of

**Section 4, continued**

the battle, the Union controlled the Mississippi River. The Confederacy was split in two.

In November 1863, a cemetery was dedicated at Gettysburg. President Lincoln delivered a short speech. The **Gettysburg Address** honored the dead and asked Americans to rededicate themselves to preserving the Union. Lincoln promised that “this government of the people, by the people, for the people” would survive.

2. What was the result of the battle at Vicksburg?

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**THE CONFEDERACY WEARS DOWN** (Pages 362–365)

**How did Union forces wear down the South?**

The losses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg caused Southern morale to drop. Many men had been lost in battle. The Confederate army was low on food, ammunition, and supplies. Soldiers began to desert. Some even joined the Union Army.

The South was exhausted and had few resources left. Southern leaders started to fight among each other. The Confederate Congress accused President Davis of ineffective leadership. Some Southerners began calling for peace.

Meanwhile, Lincoln made Ulysses S. Grant commander of all Union armies. Grant gave **William Tecumseh Sherman** command of the military division of the Mississippi. Both generals sought a total victory over the South. This meant conquering not only the South’s army and government but also its civilian population.

In 1864, Grant fought Lee’s army in Virginia. Grant’s basic tactic was to attack and then attack again. Even if his casualties

ran twice as high as those of Lee, the North could afford it. The South could not.

Grant threw his troops into battle after battle. During a six-week period, Grant lost nearly 60,000 men to Lee’s 32,000. Democrats and Northern newspapers called Grant a butcher. However, Grant kept fighting. He had promised Lincoln, “whatever happens, there will be no turning back.”

Meanwhile, Sherman’s troops invaded Georgia. His forces marched across the state to the sea. They destroyed cities and farms as they went. They did the same in South Carolina. The South was quickly becoming a wasteland.

Despite the Union’s military success, Lincoln feared he would not be re-elected in 1864. Many Northerners felt the war had gone on too long and had caused too much destruction. But news of Sherman’s victories helped Lincoln win a second term.

By March 1865, it was clear that the end of the Confederacy was near. President Davis fled Richmond. On April 9, 1865, Generals Lee and Grant met in a Virginia village called **Appomattox Court House** and arranged the Confederate surrender.

The terms were generous. Lincoln did not want to impose harsh terms on the Confederates. As a result, Grant paroled Lee’s soldiers. He sent them home with their personal possessions, horses, and three days’ worth of rations. Officers were permitted to keep their sidearms. Within a month, all Confederate resistance collapsed. After four long years, The Civil War was over.

3. Why were Sherman’s victories important to Lincoln?

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**The Civil War**

**Section 5**

**The Legacy of the War**

**Terms and Names**

**National Bank Act** Law that set up a system of federally chartered banks

**Thirteenth Amendment** Abolished slavery everywhere in the United States

**Red Cross** Relief agency founded by Clara Barton in 1881

**John Wilkes Booth** Assassin of President Lincoln

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned how the South lost important battles and surrendered at Appomattox. In this section, you will learn how the Civil War changed the nation in many ways.

**As You Read**

Use a diagram to take notes on the effects of the Civil War on the nation. List the political, economic, social, and technological changes.

**THE WAR CHANGES THE NATION**

(Pages 366–368)

**How did the Civil War change the nation?**

The Civil War changed the nation in many ways. The nation experienced significant political changes. After the war, no state ever threatened secession again. The federal government became much more powerful and a part of people’s everyday lives. During the war, the federal government had passed conscription and an income tax for the first time.

The Civil War also affected the nation’s economy. During the war, the federal government did much to help businesses in the nation. The government helped fund a national railroad system. The government also passed the **National Bank Act** of 1863, which created a new national banking system.

The war widened the economic gap between North and South. The Northern economy boomed, as the region produced many different kinds of goods. The Southern economy, however, had collapsed. The labor system of slavery was gone. Southern industry and railroads were destroyed. Many farms also lay in ruins. As a result, the South would remain poor for many decades.

The human cost of the war was huge. More than 600,000 soldiers died. More than 500,000 were wounded. Nearly 10 percent of the nation’s population had served in the military, leaving their jobs, farms, and families.

1. What happened to the economies of the North and the South as a result of the Civil War?

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Section 5, *continued*

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**THE WAR CHANGES LIVES**

(Pages 368–371)

**How did African Americans' lives change?**

The war also led to great changes in individual lives. After the war, African Americans' lives began to slowly improve—at least on paper. In 1865, the nation added the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution. It abolished slavery everywhere in the United States.

After the war, military leaders in both the North and South had to find a new direction for their lives. Many veterans returned to their small towns or farms. Some moved to large cities in search of work or to the West to build the railroads or to mine gold. Some turned their wartime experience to good. Clara Barton, for example, helped to start the American **Red Cross**. This organization provided help to civilians as well as soldiers in times of natural disaster or war.

Only five days after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, President Lincoln was shot by a Southern sympathizer. Lincoln was at a play in Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., when **John Wilkes Booth** shot him. The president died the next day. Lincoln's body was carried by train from Washington to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois. Seven million people, or almost one-third of the Union population, turned out to pay their respects.

2. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do?

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**Reconstruction and Its Effects****Section 1****The Politics of Reconstruction****Terms and Names**

**Reconstruction** Period of rebuilding the nation after the Civil War

**Radical Republican** One of the Congressional Republicans who wanted to destroy the political power of slaveholders and to give African Americans citizenship and the right to vote

**Thaddeus Stevens** One of the leaders of the Radical Republicans

**Wade-Davis Bill** Bill passed by Congress, and vetoed by President Lincoln, that would have given Congress control of Reconstruction

**Andrew Johnson** President after Lincoln's assassination

**Freedmen's Bureau** Government agency that helped former slaves and poor whites by giving out food and clothing and by setting up schools and hospitals

**black codes** Laws enacted in many Southern states that discriminated against African Americans

**Fourteenth Amendment** Gave African Americans citizenship

**impeach** Legal process to formally charge the president with misconduct in office

**Fifteenth Amendment** Banned states from denying African Americans the right to vote

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read how the Union won the Civil War. In this section, you will learn how political leaders set out to rebuild the nation after the war.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to take notes about the Reconstruction plans of President Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson, and Congress.

**LINCOLN'S PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION (Pages 376–377)****What was Reconstruction?**

**Reconstruction** was the period of rebuilding after the Civil War. It also refers to the process of bringing the Southern states back into the nation. Reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1877.

During the war, President Lincoln made a plan for Reconstruction that was easy on the South. It included pardoning Confederates if they would swear

allegiance to the Union. It also called for a state to be readmitted in the Union as soon as 10 percent of the state's voters swore allegiance to the nation. Thus it was known as the Ten Percent Plan.

Four states applied for readmission under Lincoln's plan. But a small group of Republicans, called **Radical Republicans**, blocked them. The Radicals thought Lincoln's plan was too easy on the South. They wanted to punish the South for the war. They also

Section 1; *continued*

wanted to give African Americans the right to vote. The Radical Republicans were led by Representative **Thaddeus Stevens** of Pennsylvania and Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts.

In July 1864, the Radicals passed the **Wade-Davis Bill**. This bill called for Congress, not the president, to be in charge of Reconstruction. The bill also declared that a state could be readmitted to the Union when a majority—not just 10 percent— of its voters swore allegiance to the Constitution. Lincoln vetoed the bill.

1. What was Lincoln’s plan for readmitting Confederate states to the Union?

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**JOHNSON’S PLAN (Pages 377–379)**  
**What was Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction?**

After Lincoln was killed, his vice-president, **Andrew Johnson**, became president. Johnson’s Reconstruction plan was similar to Lincoln’s. Many states met the plan’s terms. As a result, these states were readmitted to the Union. In December 1865, Southern members of Congress began arriving once again in Washington.

The Radical Republicans, however, refused to seat the new members. In addition, they passed a law creating the **Freedmen’s Bureau**. It gave food and clothing to former slaves and set up hospitals and schools.

Congress also passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The act declared that states could not enact **black codes**—laws that discriminated against African Americans.

Johnson felt that the two bills made the federal government too powerful. So he vetoed both.

2. Why did President Johnson veto the bill extending the Freedmen’s Bureau and the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

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**CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION (Pages 379–382)**  
**What was the congressional plan for Reconstruction?**

Congress voted to override Johnson’s vetoes. It also passed the **Fourteenth Amendment**. This amendment gave African Americans full citizenship. Johnson urged Southern states to oppose the amendment. He argued that the amendment was too hard on the South. He added that states should not have to ratify an amendment that their legislators had little to do with. The amendment was not ratified until 1868.

The Radical Republicans won numerous seats in the 1866 Congressional elections. They now had enough votes in Congress to take control of Reconstruction.

In 1867, the new Congress passed the Reconstruction Act. The act declared that state governments created under Lincoln and Johnson’s plan were invalid. In addition, the act put the Southern states under military control and called for new state constitutions. The law also said that no state could re-enter the Union until it approved the Fourteenth Amendment and gave the vote to African-American men. Johnson vetoed the bill. Congress overrode his vetoes.

The fight between Congress and Johnson intensified. Congress began looking for a way to **impeach** the president in order to remove him from office. They soon found a way. Johnson had removed a cabinet member in 1867. Congress said he did it illegally. As a result, Congress voted to



Section 1, *continued*

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impeach Johnson. The President's impeachment trial went to the Senate in 1868. The Senate found him not guilty. Johnson remained in office.

In 1868, Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant was elected president. African-American votes in the South helped him win. Then, in 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment** was ratified. It banned states from denying the vote to African Americans.

3. How did the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments improve the lives of African Americans?

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Section 1, *continued*

As you read about Reconstruction policies, make notes to answer the questions.

<p><b>1865</b> Lincoln is assassinated.</p> <p>Johnson announces his Reconstruction plan.</p> <p>Congress convenes, excluding newly elected Southerners.</p>	<p>→ 1. What did Johnson's Reconstruction plan call for?</p>
<p><b>1866</b> Congress votes to continue and to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau.</p>	<p>→ 2. What was the purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?</p>
<p>Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866.</p> <p>Johnson vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Act.</p>	<p>→ 3. What were the provisions of the Civil Rights Act?</p>
<p>Congress overrides the vetoes and adopts the Fourteenth Amendment.</p>	<p>→ 4. What were the main provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment?</p>
<p>Congressional elections are held.</p>	<p>→ 5. What was the central issue of the 1866 congressional elections?</p>
<p><b>1867</b> Congress passes the Reconstruction Act.</p> <p>Johnson vetoes the Reconstruction Act.</p>	<p>→ 6. What were the main features of the act?</p>
<p>Congress overrides the veto. Johnson is impeached.</p>	<p>→ 7. Why was Johnson impeached? What was the Senate's verdict after his impeachment trial?</p>
<p><b>1868</b> Grant is elected President.</p> <p>Congress adopts the Fifteenth Amendment.</p>	<p>→ 8. What did the Fifteenth Amendment guarantee?</p>

**Reconstruction and Its Effects****Section 2****Reconstructing Society****Terms and Names**

**scalawag** White Southerner who joined the Republican Party

**carpetbagger** Northerner who moved to the South after the war

**Hiram Revels** First African-American senator

**sharecropping** System in which landowners leased a few acres of land to farmworkers in return for a portion of their crops

**tenant farming** Renting land from landowners for cash

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned about presidential and congressional Reconstruction plans. In this section, you will read how Reconstruction affected Southern society.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to take notes on the problems facing the South after the Civil War and the way people tried to solve these problems.

**CONDITIONS IN THE POSTWAR SOUTH; POLITICS IN THE POSTWAR SOUTH (Pages 383–387)****What political groups existed in the postwar South?**

By 1870, all former Confederate states had been readmitted to the Union. Republicans—the party that had long opposed slavery—ran their governments.

The South faced terrible economic conditions throughout Reconstruction. Many plantations and small farms remained destroyed. The population of the South also was devastated. More than one-fifth of the adult white men of the Confederacy died in the war. Tens of thousands of Southern African-American men also died. The women and children who stayed home often suffered malnutrition and illness.

The Southern state governments began public works programs to repair the region's physical damage. They also provided social services. State governments raised taxes to pay for these programs.

Three different groups made up the Republican party in the South. **Scalawags** were white Southerners. They were small farmers who did not want wealthy planters to regain power. **Carpetbaggers** were Northerners who had moved South. Some moved there to reform Southern society. Others moved there to make money. The third group was African Americans eager to vote and take part in politics.

The differences between the three Republican groups led to a lack of unity in the party. Meanwhile, the issue of African American rights divided Southern society as a whole. Some whites thought that the end of slavery would help the South. But

Section 2, *continued*

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most Southern whites refused to accept equal rights for African Americans.

1. What three groups made up the Republican Party after the war?

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**FORMER SLAVES FACE MANY CHALLENGES** (Pages 387–389)  
**How did former slaves improve their situation?**

African Americans worked hard to improve their lives during Reconstruction. Many African Americans moved to find family members who had been sold elsewhere in the South. The Freedmen’s Bureau worked to reunite African-American families. Once reunited, African Americans married and raised their families.

Thousands of African Americans of all ages sought an education. African-American groups organized schools, colleges, and universities. They raised money to buy land and to pay teachers’ salaries.

After the war, many African Americans founded their own churches. African-American ministers often became important community leaders. African Americans also formed thousands of volunteer organizations. These organizations provided financial and emotional support for their members.

After the war, many African Americans participated in government. Not only did they vote, but they organized conventions to demand equal rights and protection under the law. Some joined the new state governments. More than a dozen African Americans served in the U.S. Congress. Among these was **Hiram Revels**, the first African-American senator.

2. In what ways did African Americans participate in government after the war?

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**CHANGES IN THE SOUTHERN ECONOMY** (Pages 389–392)

**How did the Southern economy change after the war?**

African Americans wanted to own and farm their own land. They had been promised “forty acres and a mule” by General Sherman. Congress, though, did not honor this promise.

Meanwhile, Southern planters wanted to return to the plantation system. To regain their control of land and labor, Southern planters turned to two systems that kept African Americans under their control.

One system was known as **sharecropping**. To survive, many former slaves became sharecroppers. Sharecropping is a system in which landowners give a few acres of land to their farmworkers. The farmers keep a small portion of their crops and give the rest to the landowner.

Another system in which whites controlled the labor of African Americans was **tenant farming**. Tenant farmers rented land from the landowners for cash.

Another change in the Southern economy was the fact that cotton was no longer in great demand. The world demand for Southern cotton began to drop as other countries increased their cotton production. As a result, the price of Southern cotton fell dramatically.

3. How did planters regain control of the land and labor in the South?

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