Unit 7 - Civil War and Reconstruction

1861-1876
Unit 7 Vocabulary

- **Sectionalism** – Concern for regional needs and interests.
- **Secede** – To withdraw, including the withdrawal of states from the Union.
- **Blockade** – Blocking off an area to keep supplies from getting in or out.
- **Emancipation** – The act of giving someone freedom
- **Reconstruction** – The act of rebuilding; Generally refers to the rebuilding of the Union following the Civil War.
- **Martial Law** – The imposition of laws by a military authority, generally in defeated territories.
- **Sharecropper** – A tenant farmer who receives a portion of the crop.
- **Popular Sovereignty** – Independent power given to the people.
• The **Democrats** were the dominant political party, and had very little competition from the Whig party.
  - Texans would vote for southern democrats until the 1980’s!

• Sam Houston, though he never joined the party, supported the Know-Nothing party which opposed immigration to the United States.
1854 Northerners created the Republican Party to stop the expansion of slavery. Southerners saw the Republican party as a threat and talk of secession increased. (The act of a state withdrawing from the Union)
Abolitionist movement

- Beginning in the 1750s, there was a widespread movement after the American Revolution that believed slavery was a social evil and should eventually be abolished.
- After 1830, a religious movement led by William Lloyd Garrison declared slavery to be a personal sin and demanded the owners repent immediately and start the process of emancipation. (Granting Freedom to slaves)
Slavery in the South

• In 1793 with the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, the south saw an explosive growth in the cotton industry and this greatly increased demand for slave labor in the South.
• Southern Christians believed that the Bible allows slavery and that it was acceptable for Christians to own slaves.
• They also believed that the white man was superior to all other races and had been chosen by God to rule the earth.
Each of these images represents something that contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War. What do you think they represent?
Road to Civil War
Road to Civil War

1850

Congress passes the Compromise of 1850.
California becomes a free state and the Fugitive Slave Act is passed.

1851

Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowing territories to decide on slavery.

1852

Supreme Court issues the Dred Scott v. Sanford decision.

1853

Republican Abraham Lincoln is elected president.

1854

John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, VA.

1855

Harriet Beecher Stowe's book Uncle Tom's Cabin is published.
Civil War

- 1861-1865: Period of time in U.S. History when the nation was divided into Union and Confederacy and the Civil War occurred.

- Civil war-an armed conflict between the citizens of one nation.
  - Civil: relating to citizens
  - War: an armed conflict among states or nations
Civil War Issues

• States Rights
• Slavery
• Confederate States of America
• Last battle fought of the Civil War
• Blockade
Reconstruction Issues

- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Radical Republicans
- Military Districts
- Removal of American Indians on the frontier
- Constitution of 1876
Timeline of Events

• 1861 – Sam Houston resigns as governor of Texas (Refuses to take oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America)
• 1861-1865 – Civil War
• 1865 – Civil War ends
• 1865 – Lincoln is Assassinated
• June 19, 1865 – Juneteenth (Enslaved people in Texas receive news from General Granger in Galveston that enslaved people have been emancipated.)
• 1865-1874 – Reconstruction in Texas
• 1870 – President Grant signed an act to readmit Texas to Congressional representation.
• 1876 – the Constitution of 1876 is adopted. (Today’s Constitution)
Why did Texas Join the Civil War?

- **States’ Rights** – Texans believed that states should be able to make their own political, economic, and social decisions with minimal federal government interference.
- **Slavery** – Texans believed that slavery was vital to the economy.
- **Sectionalism** – Loyalty to the interests of one’s own region or section of the country, rather than the nation as a whole.
  - Many Texans came from southern states and grew the chief cash crop. (Cotton)
  - Texas resembled the economy, social structure, customs, and political values of the South which concentrated on plantation agriculture, slave labor, and the Democratic Party.
- **Tariff** – Tax on trade
  - Texans supported low tariffs to continue to trade cotton with European nations.
  - The U.S. federal government imposed protective tariffs.
- **Nullification Crisis** – President Jackson and Congress passed the “Tariff of Abominations”
Causes of the Civil War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Political</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SLAVERY</td>
<td>3. TARIFFS</td>
<td>5. STATES’ RIGHTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South supported use of slave labor while North supported use of paid labor</td>
<td>South supported low tariffs while North supported high tariffs to protect its manufacturers from foreign competition</td>
<td>South supported state sovereignty (states deciding what was best for themselves) while north supported national sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CULTURE</td>
<td>4. ECONOMIC BASE</td>
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<tr>
<td>South was an aristocratic, planter society while the North was an industrialist society</td>
<td>South was dependent on the agriculture while the North was dependent on trade and industry</td>
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</table>
Effects of the Civil War in Texas

Political Effects

• Texas joined the Confederate States of America
• Houston removed from office because he failed to sign an oath to the Confederacy
• Conscription Act – 60,000 Texans joined the Confederate Army.
  – Conscription – compulsory (forced) enrollment of persons for military or naval service; draft.
Effects of the Civil War in Texas

Economic Effects

• Shortages of commodities such as coffee, medicine, clothing, salt, and paper.

• Trade along the Mexican border continued and supplied some of these items to Texans.

• Cotton production declines and corn and wheat production increases.

• Inadequate production in agriculture and business.
Effects of the Civil War in Texas

Social Effects

• Greater responsibilities for women and children during the war.
• Loss of family members
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

**John Bell Hood**

- Leader of the Confederacy’s Hood’s Texas Brigade.
- Most notable battles – Seven Day’s Campaign & Gettysburg.
- Ft. Hood in Killeen is named after him.
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

John Reagan

• Served in the cabinet of Confederate President Jefferson Davis as Postmaster General
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

Francis Lubbock

- Governor of Texas during the Civil War
- Camp assistant to Confederate President Jefferson Davis
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

**Thomas Green**

- Led the troops that were on the steamboats converted to gunboats by General Magruder during the Battle of Galveston
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

John Magruder

• Commanded Confederate forces in Texas
• Retook Galveston by attacking Union ships using Cotton Clads
  – Cotton Clads – Steam boats converted to gunboats by lining the sides with cotton bales to protect the riflemen.
Important People During the Civil War in Texas

Lawrence Sullivan “Sul” Ross

• Confederate General who led Ross’s Texas Brigade
• Later became Governor of Texas and then President of Texas A&M.
In its declaration of secession, Texas stated that it intended to go to war to preserve a southern way of life that made racial distinctions, in part, by maintaining blacks in a condition of servitude.
Many Texans Become Soldiers

- Thousands of Texans like other Southerners joined the Confederate army immediately.

- In April 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the Conscription Act which required men of a certain age to serve in the Confederate military.

- German Americans and many other European immigrants to Texas objected to fighting against the Union.
Most Texans Support the South

• After the war began, most Texans who previously had been against secession now supported the Confederacy.

• James W. Throckmorton, who had voted against secession, realized that he could not fight against Texas.

• About 60,000 Texans joined the armed forces of the Confederacy.
5TH TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, CO. K
Some Texans Aid the Union

• About 2,000 Texas Unionists, including 50 African-Americans, took up arms for the Union. Mexican-Americans served on both sides of the war.

• Many Texas Unionists who did not want to fight on either side left Texas.
Study the charts that follow and decide:

What were the Union Advantages?

What were the Confederate Advantages?
Rating the North & South - Population

- Total Population: 71% North, 29% South
- Bank Deposits: 81% North, 19% South
- Factories: 86% North, 14% South
- Cotton: 0.1% North, 99.9% South
- Food Crops: 72% North, 28% South
- Horses: 72% North, 28% South
- Donkeys & Mules: 71% North, 29% South
- Railroad Tracks: 72% North, 28% South

Percent Scale: 0 to 100

Legend: North - Blue, South - Gray
Industries & Workers: North & South

Workers: North & South
- North: 110,000
- South: 18,000

Factories: North & South
- North: 110,000
- South: 18,000

Value of goods produced:
- North: $1.5 Billion
- South: $155 Million

Railroad tracks (% of total U.S. mileage):
- North: 70%
- South: 30%

Textiles (including cotton cloth and woollen goods):
- North: Ratio 17:1
- South: Ratio 20:1

Firearms:
- North: Ratio 32:1

Pig iron:
- North: 1,300,000
Soldiers Present for Duty in the Civil War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men (in thousands)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Union forces: 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Union forces: 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Union forces: 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Union forces: 600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Confederate forces: 200 for all years.
Americans Expect a Short War

- Union and Confederate Advantages:
  A. Union advantages in war:
     1) soldiers  3) food
     2) factories  4) railroads
  B. Confederate advantages in war:
     1) cotton profits  3) generals
     2) motivation to fight
U.S. & Confederacy in 1863
Annotated Map of the Civil War in Texas

• Your group is responsible for researching and creating an annotated map depicting Texas’ role in the Civil War.

1 Choose your Role!!

• Graphic designer- Design the layout of the map & Title. Help with research process.

• Historical consultant – Guide the research process. Make sure ALL questions are answered THOROUGHLY

• Artist – Illustrate each topic with colored pictures and/or symbols. Help with research process

• Copywriter – Gather all supplies. Help with research and lettering on the map.
Annotated Map of the Civil War in Texas

2 Research – Research Texas’ role in the Civil War by completing the graphic organizer.
   • Answer each question fully.
   • Describe each battle at the bottom.

3 Create – Create your annotated map.
   • Use the provided map of Texas to add the information from the graphic organizer in concise summary form. Each topic must include an appropriate visual (picture or symbol) and should be colored. DON’T FORGET THE TITLE!!!
Strategies

• Union strategy to conquer South was called the **Anaconda Plan**.

• Confederate strategy to win the Union:
  1) **defend** the Confederate states
  2) **invade** Northern states if opportunity arises
Union “Anaconda” Plan

• 1. Capture Richmond, Virginia
  – Capital of Confederacy
• 2. Blockade Southern ports
  – Prevent trade with other countries
• 3. Capture the Mississippi River
  – Cut Confederacy in half
  – Cut off trade routes from New Orleans and Texas
Anaconda Plan

- Advance along the Mississippi to isolate Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas
- Drive North to demoralize and divert Union forces
- Pressure on Richmond and Virginia
- Advance along the Mississippi to defend the South by an aggressive defense
- Union naval blockade to restrict shipping
- Gulf of Mexico

Legend:
- The Union
- The Confederacy
- Border states
Texas was economically important to the Confederacy because the Confederacy was able to conduct foreign trade through Mexico by way of Texas.
Ft Sumter

• April 12, 1861

• Charleston Harbor – Charleston, S.C.

• Union surrendered the fort
Bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Batteries of the Confederate States, April 13, 1861. (See Page 272.)
Significance of Ft. Sumter

- Led to the secession of Virginia (VA), Arkansas (AR), Tennessee (TN), and North Carolina (NC)
- First military action of the war
- This is the start of the Civil War!
Battle of Gettysburg

- July 1 - 3, 1863

- Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

- General R.E. Lee led Confederate forces into the North. The Union army defeated the confederates in a costly 3 day battle

- 46,000 K/W/C

- Bloodiest battle of the entire Civil War!
Significance of Gettysburg

• **Turning point of the war**

• Confederate invasion of the North failed. It was a HUGE morale defeat for the South.

• Combined with the defeat at Vicksburg the next day, the South was never able to recover.
Gettysburg Address

• Considered one of the greatest speeches in American history
• The speech lasted just over two minutes
• He spoke about human equality, the “birth of freedom” and the end of dominant states’ rights
• No one knows the exact words of his speech because the copies left over are all different and reporters did not take down accurate notes
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…
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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvA0J_2ZpiQ
Tug of War Assignment

• Students will write a one page story in Google docs or on a sheet of paper about the tug-of-war from the perspective of the bandana. Students should include all actions of the game and what each action represents.
Important Events During the Civil War in Texas

Battle of Galveston

- July 1861 - Union Navy began to block Texas ports
- October 1862 – A Union fleet sailed into Galveston Harbor and Confederate forces retreated.
- Confederate General John B. Magruder recaptured it by converting two steamboats into gunboats by lining their sides with cotton bales earning the nickname “Cotton Clads.”
- January 1, 1863 – General John B. Magruder and his men attacked Union forces in Galveston Bay capturing several hundred.
- The city of Galveston was again under Confederate control
Important Events During the Civil War in Texas

Battle of Sabine Pass

• 1863 – The U.S. made plans to invade Texas.
• Union General William B. Franklin and 5000 troops hoped to land an army near Sabine city and then march overland to attack Houston and Beaumont.
• Ft. Griffin at Sabine Pass was guarded by Confederate Lieutenant Richard Dowling and the Davis Guards
• September 8, 1863 – Union soldiers attacked but the Davis Guards fought back marking a complete victory for the Confederacy.
The Emancipation Proclamation
Emancipation Proclamation

- By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln makes slavery the focus of the war.

- **Terms** of the Proclamation:
  1. Frees slaves in the **Confederate** states
  2. Does NOT apply to areas occupied by the **Union** or states where slavery is permitted in the Union – (border states of Missouri, Kentucky, etc.)
  3. Discourages **Britain** from supporting/joining the Confederacy

The Proclamation brings mixed reactions….
Some Reactions:

• gives war a higher moral purpose
• Free blacks can now join Union army and fight against slavery
• Northern Democrats claim it will antagonize the South and prolong the war
• Confederacy now MORE DETERMINED to fight to keep slavery
• No chance of compromise now-one side must WIN and the other side must LOSE!
The Civil War ENDS

• The Election of 1864
  1) Lincoln **re-elected** for 2\(^{\text{nd}}\) term

• IT’ S OVER! The Surrender at Appomattox
  1) Confederate President Jefferson Davis’ government flee **Richmond** and burn it to the ground
  2) Lee surrenders **on April 9, 1865** at the **Appomattox Courthouse**
     - Confederate soldiers pardoned on generous terms by Grant
After the War ended, Lee dedicated his home [above] in Arlington, Virginia for a military burial grounds – today known as the Arlington National Cemetery.
Important Events During the Civil War in Texas

Battle of Palmito Ranch

• Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865 but Confederate forces did not stop fighting for another month because word spread slowly.

• May 12, 1865 – The Union army moved inland to occupy Brownsville. They met Confederate troops led by John S. Ford who captured over 100 Union Troops.

• Union Troops informed the Confederate soldiers that Lee had surrendered ending the war.
Reconstruction

- Reconstruction Amendments – 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
- Radical Republicans
- Military Districts
- Removal of American Indians on the Frontier
- Constitution of 1876
Reconstruction Amendments

- New Birth of Freedom
  1) 13th Amendment abolishes slavery in all states
  2) 14th Amendment provides citizenship to all former slaves which was denied to them because of *Dred Scott v Sanford*
  3) 15th Amendment Can’t deny a person the right to vote based on their race or previous servitude
The Freedmen’s Bureau

- Created by the US Congress to help former slaves adjust to freedom
  - Provided food
  - Shelter
  - Medicine
  - Jobs
  - Representation in Court
  - Created first schools for African American children
Presidential Reconstruction

• Johnson’s Plan (Andrew Johnson became president after Lincoln was assassinated)
  1. States had to end slavery
  2. States had to declare that secession had been illegal
  3. States had to cancel all war debts
  4. Adult white males had to pledge loyalty to the United States in order to vote
  
  - Named Andrew J Hamilton (a Texas Unionist) as temporary governor of Texas
Actions Taken by Texas

1. The Constitution of 1866
   - Cancelled all war debts and ended slavery
   - Refused to ratify the 13th Amendment
   - Denied civil rights to African Americans

2. New Texas leaders
   - Former confederate leader James W Throckmorton as the new Governor

3. “Black Codes”
   - Assigned African Americans to 2nd class status
   - Marriages between Black and White was illegal
   - African Americans could not vote, hold public office, or serve on juries
Reaction of the US Congress

- President Johnson agreed to accept Texas back into the Union
- Congress said NO!
  - Radical Republicans saw Reconstruction as a way to punish the South
  - Believed that Congress not the President should be in charge of Reconstruction
- Agreed to readmit states if they adopted the 14th Amendment
  - The only Southern State to approve the 14th Amendment was Tennessee (This angered Congress)
Congressional Reconstruction

- Congressional Plan
  - Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867
    1. Placed the Southern States under military rule
    2. Required states to eliminate “Black Codes”
    3. Required states to write new constitutions giving African Americans the right to vote (15th Amendment)
Military Rule

South divided into 5 military districts

- Texas was in the 5th District under the command of General Philip Sheridan
- Military ran the state and Throckmorton was removed from governors office and replaced with E.M. Pease
Actions Taken by Texas

1. The Constitution of 1869
   - Written mostly by Republicans (10 delegates were African American)
   - Adopted 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
   - Established public school system
2. Edmund J. Davis elected governor of Texas in 1869

- First Republican governor of Texas
- He was not well liked by most Texans
Actions Taken by Texas

3. The Texas Legislature raised taxes angering most Texans

4. Ku Klux Klan is formed to:
   - Restore Democratic control in the South
   - Keep former slaves from voting

5. Redeemers formed
   - They opposed Edmund J Davis and wanted to save Texas from him and the Radical Republicans
Readmission to the Union

• The End of Military Rule
  – On March 8, 1870 President Ulysses S Grant declared Reconstruction over in Texas
  – Texas was readmitted to the Union

• Democrats take back control of the Texas Legislature in 1872

• Democrat Richard Coke defeated Edmund J Davis, for governor, in the election of 1873
  – Davis called the election illegal and refused to leave office
  – Davis barricaded himself inside the capital with the help of his state militia
  – Two days later Davis surrendered and Coke became the new governor of Texas
The Constitution of 1876

• The Texans were unhappy with the Constitution of 1869 which had been written by the Radical Republicans so they wrote a new Constitution
  – Took a lot of power away from the governor
  – Took power away from legislature by limiting when they could meet to once every two years
  – Set aside land for education
  – Provided for homestead and railroad grants
• Constitution of 1876 is our constitution today but it has been amended over 400 times
Effects of Reconstruction in Texas

Political Effects

• Martial law
• Constitution of 1876
• Indian Wars
• Reconstruction Amendments
Effects of Reconstruction in Texas

Economic Effects

• Growth of Sharecropping
• Expansion of the railroad
• Cattle industry booms
Effects of Reconstruction in Texas

Social Effects
• Juneteenth
• Freedmen’s Bureau
• Black Codes
• Immigration increased