



Civil War and Reconstruction in Georgia

SS8H6: The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War & Reconstruction on Georgia.

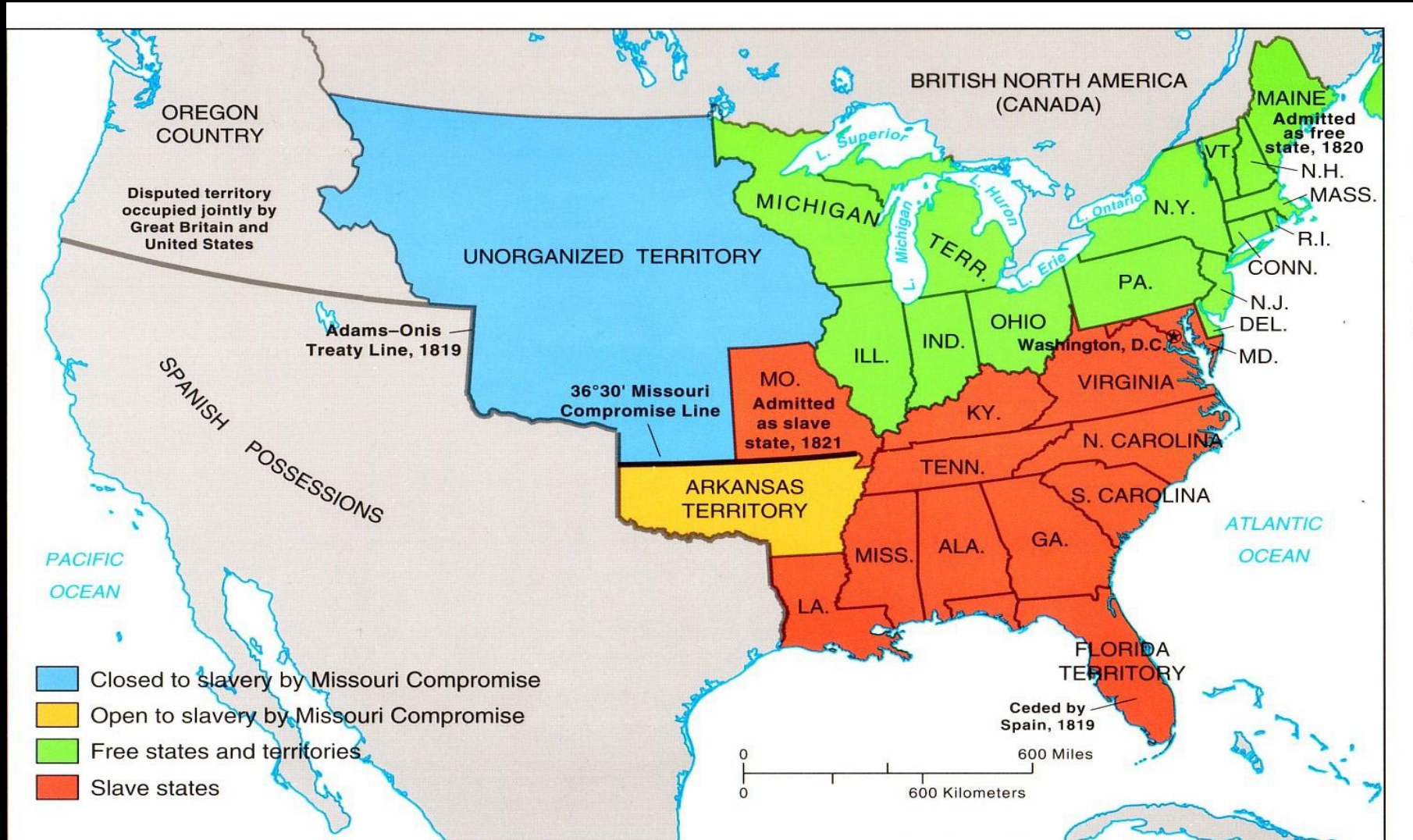
Setting the Stage for War

- **Many events led to the Civil War in the U.S.**
 - **Events include:**
 - **Slavery**
 - **Economic differences between the North and South**
 - **Secession – the withdrawal of a state from the Union**
 - **The issue of States' Rights**

Setting the Stage for War

- Southern states wanted to follow their own laws, they did not want federal laws to overrule the laws of states.
- **Abolitionist – a person who opposes slavery.**
- **The Missouri Compromise of 1820**
 - The U.S. had an equal number of states where slavery was legal and illegal.
 - The South wanted Missouri to be a slave state.
 - The North wanted Missouri to be a free state.
 - The compromise sought a balance of slave states and non-slave states.
 - Missouri joined the Union as a slave state, while Maine joined as a free state.
 - The compromise also banned slavery above the 36° 30' parallel.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820



The Tariffs of 1828 and 1832

- **Tariff – a tax on foreign goods.**
- **The Tariff of 1828** caused even more division in the country.
 - It was put in place to protect northern factories from foreign competition.
 - **Would force the South to stop buying cheaper goods from Britain and buy northern goods.**

The Tariffs of 1828 and 1832

- **Nullification – the argument that a state has the right not to follow federal law.**
- **The state of South Carolina wanted to ignore the tariff.**
- **In 1832, the tariff was modified to appease southern states.**
- **President Andrew Jackson threatened S.C. with the use of military force in order to collect taxes.**
- **The Force Bill was passed which would reduce tariffs over a ten-year period.**
- **Crisis was avoided for a short time.**

Review Cornell Notes/Class Work

- 1. List the key issues which led to the cause of the Civil War.
- 2. Describe the South's view pertaining to states' rights.
- 3. What problems could happen with a state or states choosing not to follow federal law (**Nullification**)? **Think about it.**
- 4. What is secession?
- 5. What is an abolitionist?
- 6. Explain what the Tariff of 1828 did.
- 7. How was crisis avoided with the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832?
- 8. Copy and color the map on the Missouri Compromise of 1820. On the back of the map, write a paragraph explaining the significance of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. (Explain what happened)

Compromise of 1850

- **California and Texas both wanted to become states.**
 - **Soon Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Nevada would want to also become states.**
- **Slavery and the balance of power between slave states and free states was again a major issue.**

Compromise of 1850 (cont.)

- An agreement/compromise was struck again:
 - The compromise consisted of five parts:
 - 1. California will be entered as a free state and Texas as a slave state.
 - 2. The compromise included the **Fugitive Slave Act**.
 - This Act said that all states must return runaway slaves back to their owners.
 - 3. Prohibited/banned slave trade in Washington D.C.
 - 4. The territories of New Mexico and Utah were organized.
 - 5. Popular sovereignty will be used to determine if future states will allow slavery.
 - **Popular Sovereignty** – the vote of the people in each state would determine slavery.

The Compromise of 1850



Compromise of 1850: California added as free, Southwestern territories settlers to decide

Georgia Platform

- **The GA Platform:**
 - A convention held in Milledgeville to debate the Compromise of 1850.
 - GA wanted the North to support the Fugitive Slave Act.
 - The GA Platform was written in support for the compromise.
 - Alexander Stephens and three others supported the Union and were credited with preventing war and secession



Alexander Stephens

Dred Scott

- The trials of Dred Scott increased divisions in the U.S.
- Born into slavery in Virginia in 1799.
- Traveled into free territory (Wisconsin and Illinois) with his owner.
 - Lived in free territory for nine years.
- In 1846, Scott went to court in Missouri to argue for his freedom.



Dred Scott (cont.)

- *Dred Scott v. Sanford* became a famous court case.
- Scott lost his first court case.
- Appealed in 1850 and won.
- His case was appealed again by the Missouri Supreme Court and overturned.
- Scott's case made it all of the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled against him.



The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

- Issue was again over slavery.
- Borders of the two states of Nebraska and Kansas were drawn.
- Both states would use popular sovereignty to determine the issue of slavery.
- An election was held in Kansas to decide the issue of slavery.
 - Both proslavery forces and anti-slavery forces flocked to Kansas.
- The situation turned violent.
- Called Bleeding Kansas
- In 1857, Kansas became a slave state. However, the U.S. Congress rejected the results of the vote and in 1861 Kansas joined the United States as a free state.

John Brown



Compare and Contrast

Differences: 22 total states at the time (11 slave and 11 free), Missouri would enter as slave state and Maine as a free state, The 36°30' parallel would be used to determine the fate for future states.

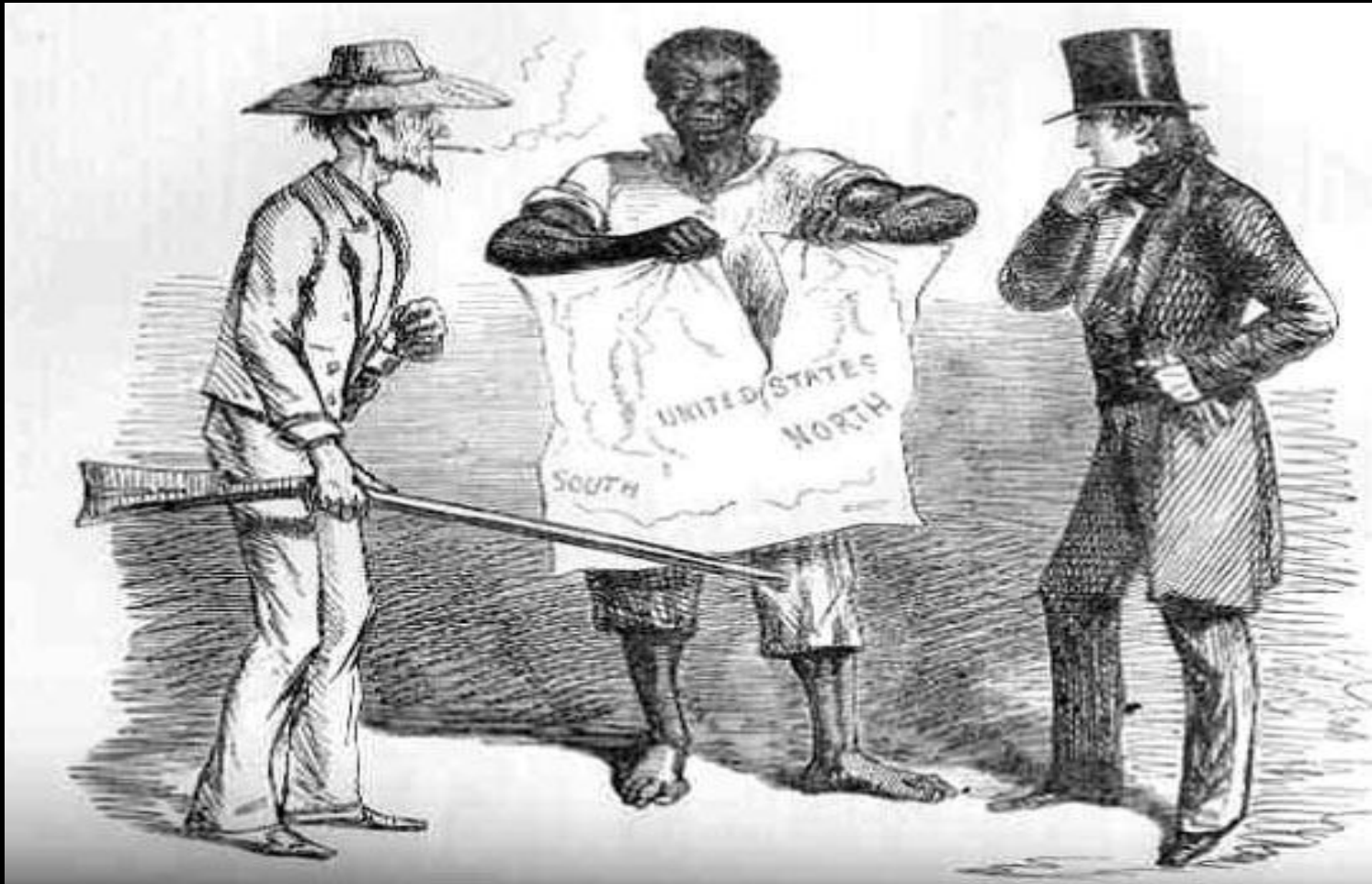
Similarities: The issue of slavery, the issue of the balance of power between slave states and free states, and the ruling agreed to allow one slave state to be admitted as long as one free state was admitted.

Differences: 30 total states at the time (15 free and 15 slave), California would enter as a free state and Texas as a slave state, the Fugitive Slave Act was enacted, and the sale of slaves were prohibited in Washington D.C.

Missouri Compromise

Compromise of 1850

Analyzing Political Cartoons



What does this picture suggest the issue of slavery is doing to the United States? How are the representatives from the North and South, as well as the slave, depicted in this cartoon?

Analyzing Political Cartoons



After analyzing this cartoon, how do you think the North and the South viewed Abraham Lincoln's 1860 presidential election victory?

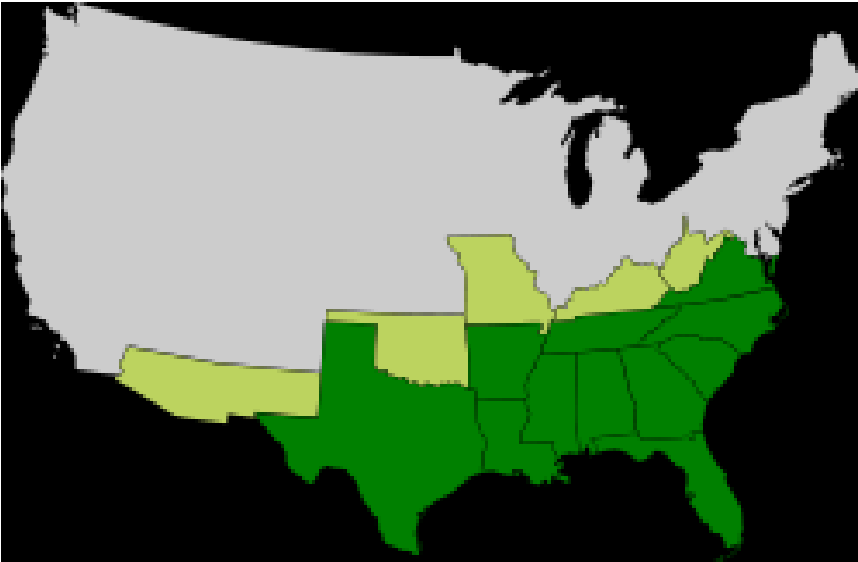
The Election of 1860

- **(Have out your 1860 Presidential election worksheet).**
- **Four presidential candidates running for the presidency: Abraham Lincoln, John Bell, John Breckinridge, and Stephen Douglas.**
- **The Republican Party is formed.**
 - **Abraham Lincoln**
 - **Anti-slavery position**
- **Lincoln supported Dred Scott and said he would try to end the spread of slavery.**
- **Lincoln won in November 1860 without the support of southern states.**

The Election of 1860

- Lincoln's victory causes the South to debate the issue of secession.
- South Carolina was the first state to vote for secession.
- In 1861, a convention was held in Milledgeville, GA to debate secession.
 - Alexander Stephens calls for the South to remain loyal to the Union.
- GA becomes the fifth state to secede from the Union.
- **Seven states declared their secession before Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861:**
 - 1. South Carolina (December 20, 1860)
 - 2. Mississippi (January 9, 1861)
 - 3. Florida (January 10, 1861)
 - 4. Alabama (January 11, 1861)
 - 5. Georgia (January 19, 1861)
 - 6. Louisiana (January 26, 1861)
 - 7. Texas (February 1, 1861)

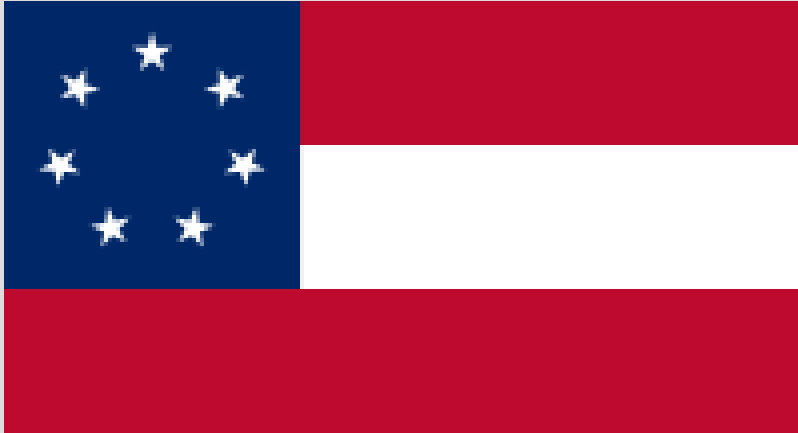
The Confederate States of America (CSA) 1861-1865



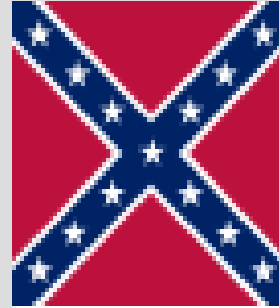
"With God our Vindicator"

- **President: Jefferson Davis**
- **Vice President: Alexander Stephens**
- **Capital: Montgomery, AL. (until May 29, 1861), Richmond, VA.**
- **Population: about 9 million**

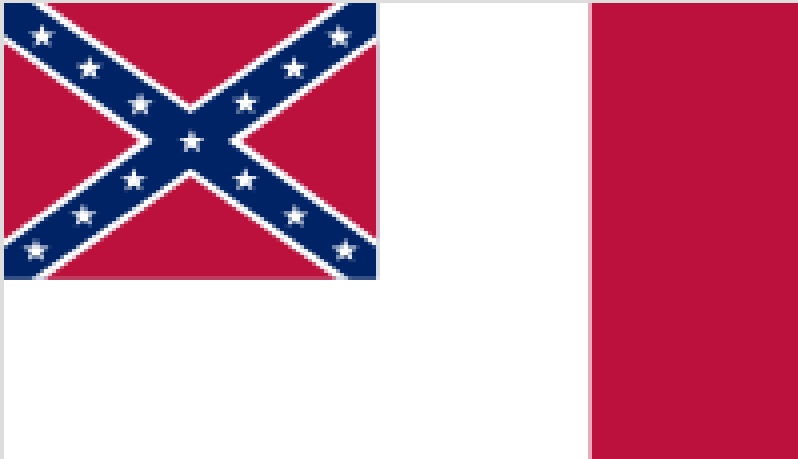
Flags of the Confederate States of America



First National flag ("the Stars and Bars") with 7 stars 1861



Second National flag ("the Stainless Banner") 1863-1865

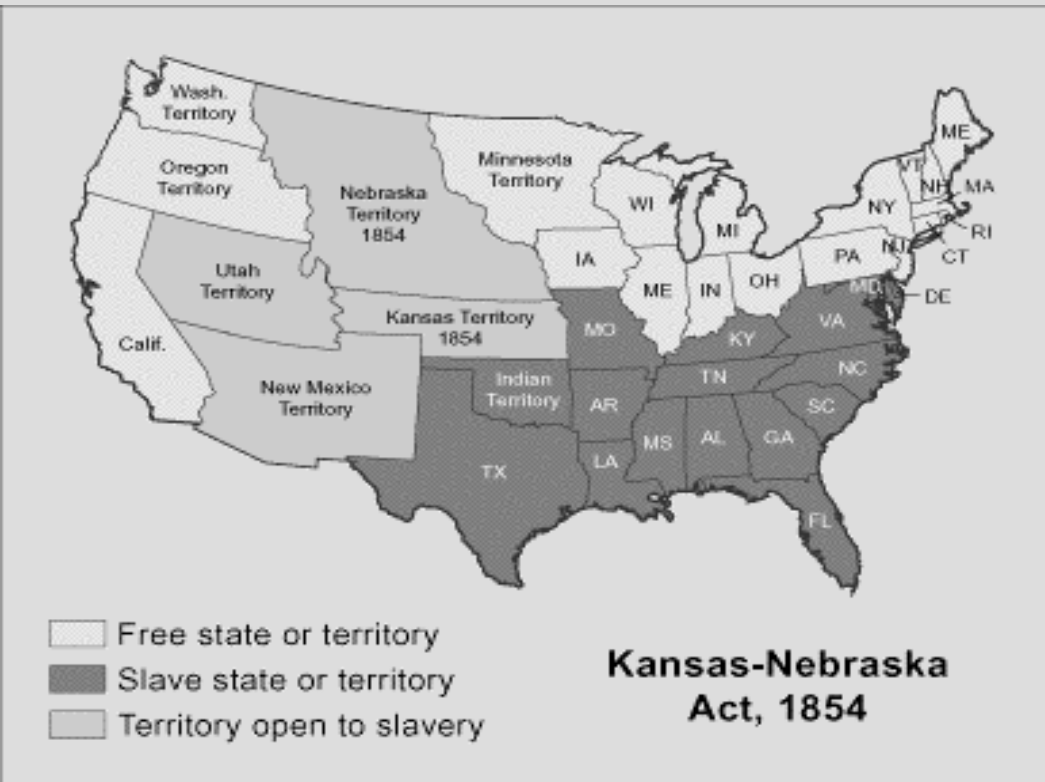


Third National flag ("The Blood Stained Banner") 1865



The Battle Flag of the Confederacy

Human Timeline #1



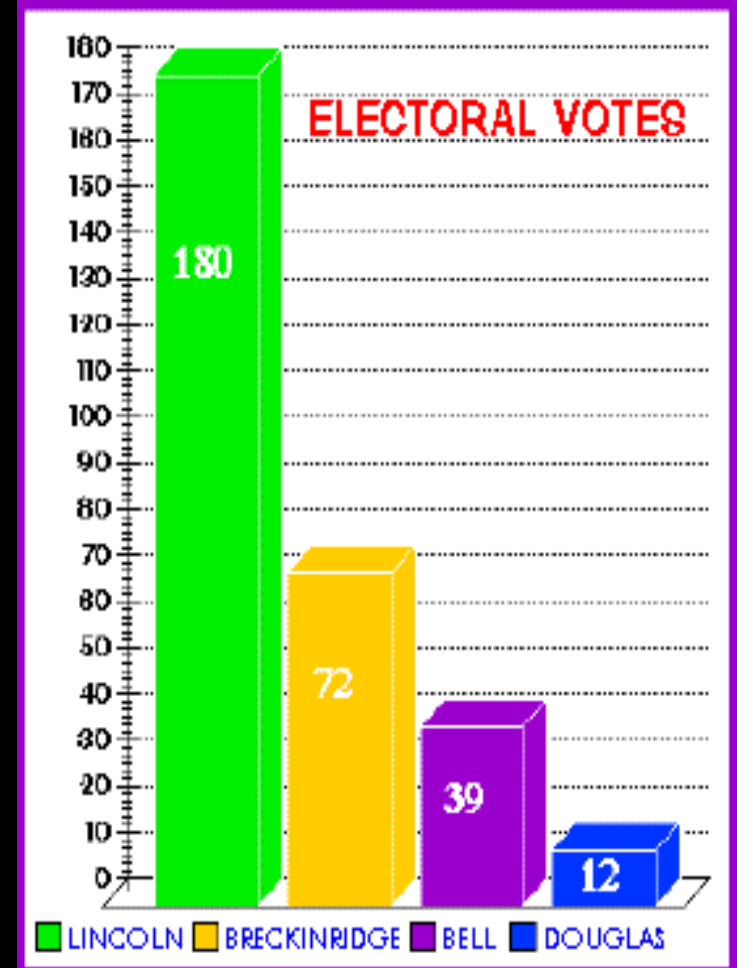
Human Timeline #2



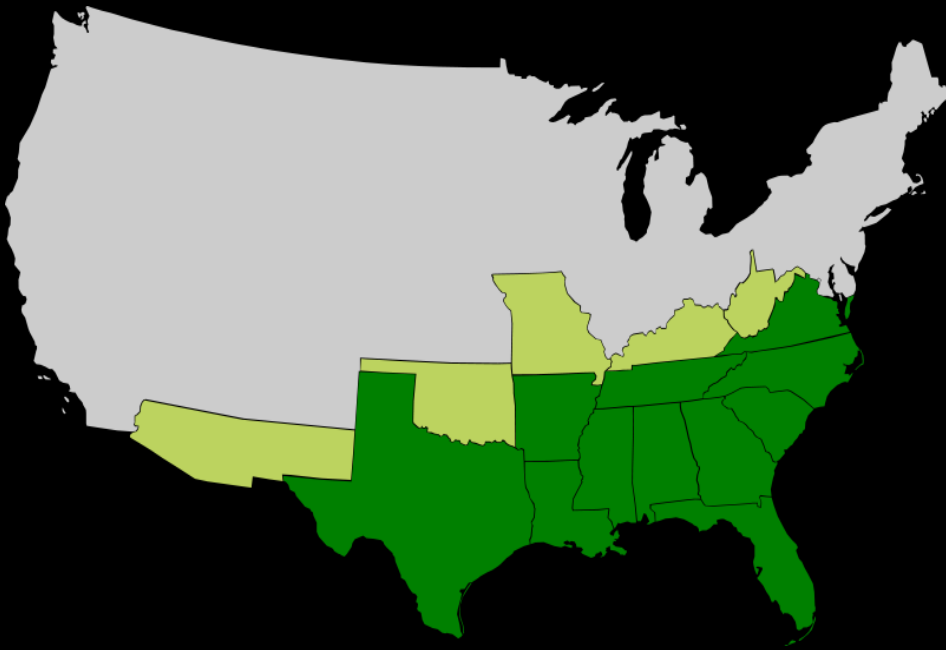
Human Timeline #3



Human Timeline #4



Human Timeline #5



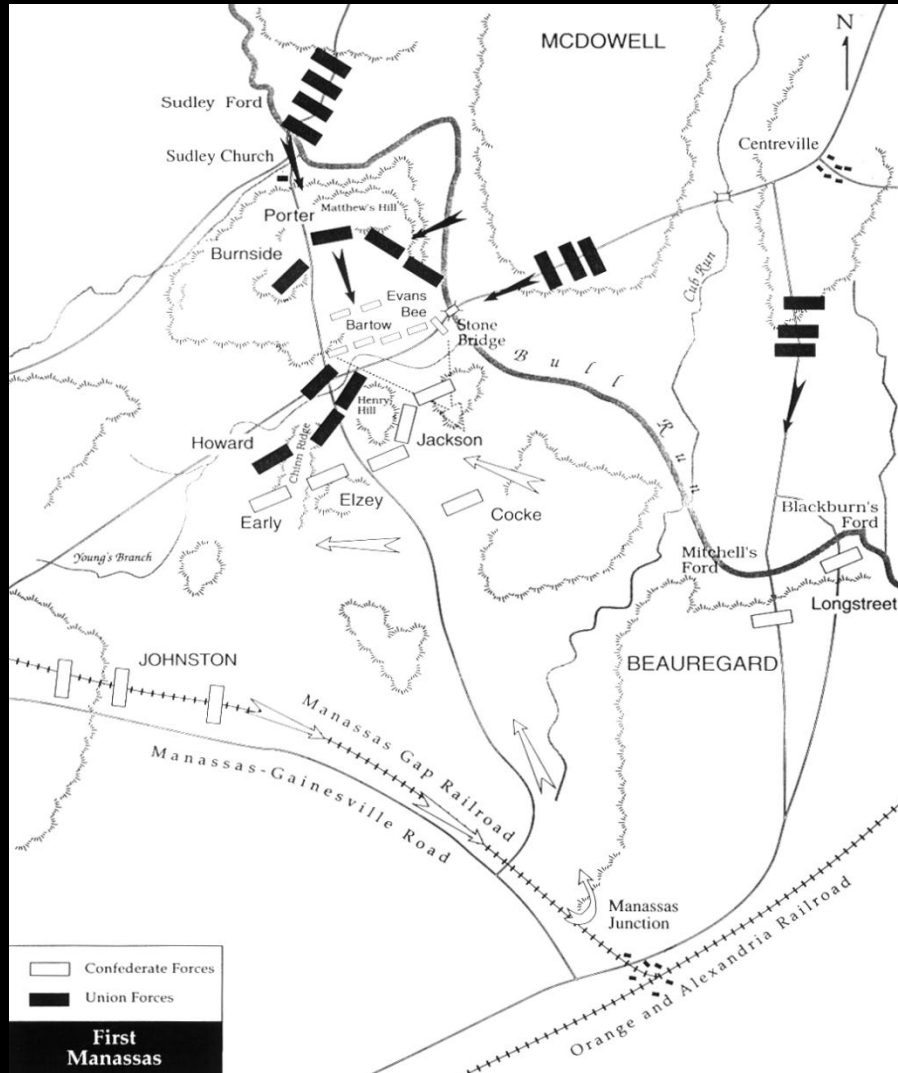
Human Timeline #6



Human Timeline #7



Human Timeline #8



Summary Paragraph

- In your own words, summarize the Election of 1860, as well as the events that occurred as a result of the election. Be sure to include how both the North and the South viewed the election of Abraham Lincoln.

The Civil War

- The first shots of the Civil War rang out on April 12, 1861, when the Confederate army attacked Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Although there was no blood shed, the Union forces surrendered the fort to Confederate troops. Upon hearing the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, President *Abraham Lincoln* called for 75,000 men to serve in the Union army, and ordered a naval blockade of Southern ports from South Carolina to Texas on April 19, 1861.

Blockade of the Georgia Coast

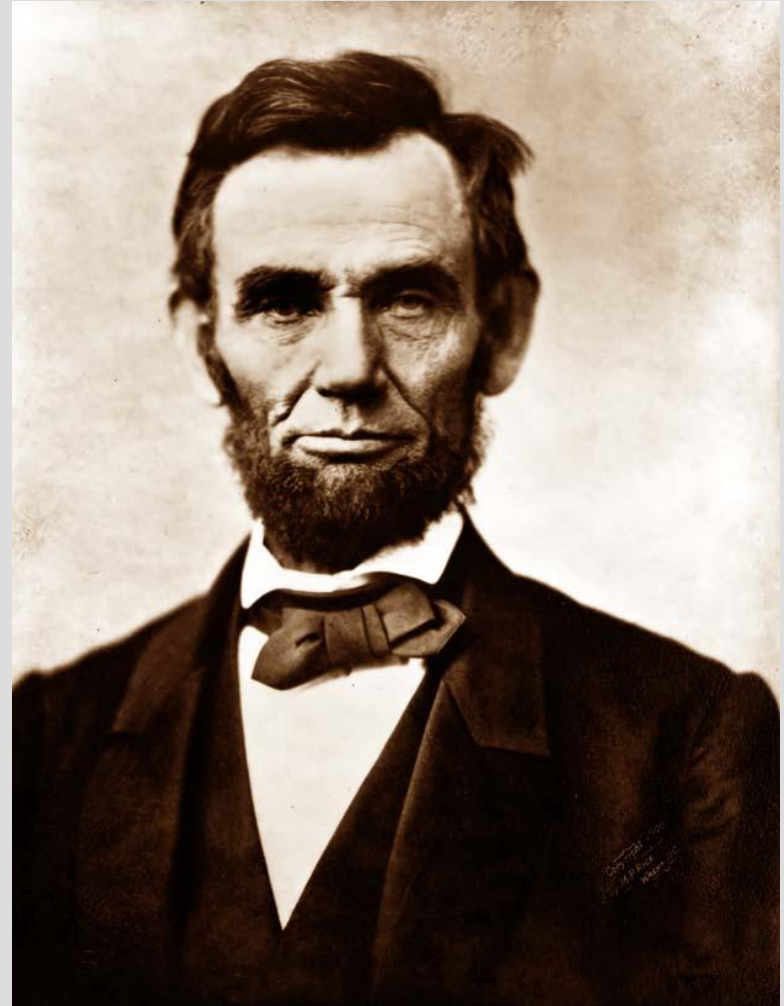
- Many of Georgia's ports were blocked throughout the war.
 - Darien
 - Brunswick
- Savannah was Georgia's biggest port.
- Strong Confederate forts protected some cities from falling under the blockade.
- In April of 1862, Union artillery bombarded the Fort Pulaski and caused the Confederate forces to surrender.
- As a result, the Union troops used the fort to block ships from entering Savannah. Savannah fell under the blockade.
- The blockade made it difficult for farmers and merchants to sell their wares. It also made it hard for the Confederate army to receive new supplies from their allies in other countries.

Antietam

- **Fought on September 17, 1862.**
- **Fought at Antietam Creek, Maryland**
- **Confederate General: Robert E. Lee**
- **Union General: George McClellan**
- **Confederate casualties were about 13,700.**
- **Union lost about 12,400 men.**
- **The Battle of Antietam proved to be one of the bloodiest single days in the war.**
- **Although McClellan protected the capital from Confederate forces, he allowed Lee's army to escape to Virginia.**

Emancipation Proclamation

- **Announced by Abraham Lincoln**
- **January 1, 1863**
- **Freed (emancipated) slaves in the Confederate States.**
- **Northern states could now feel that they were fighting not only to save the Union, but also to end slavery.**



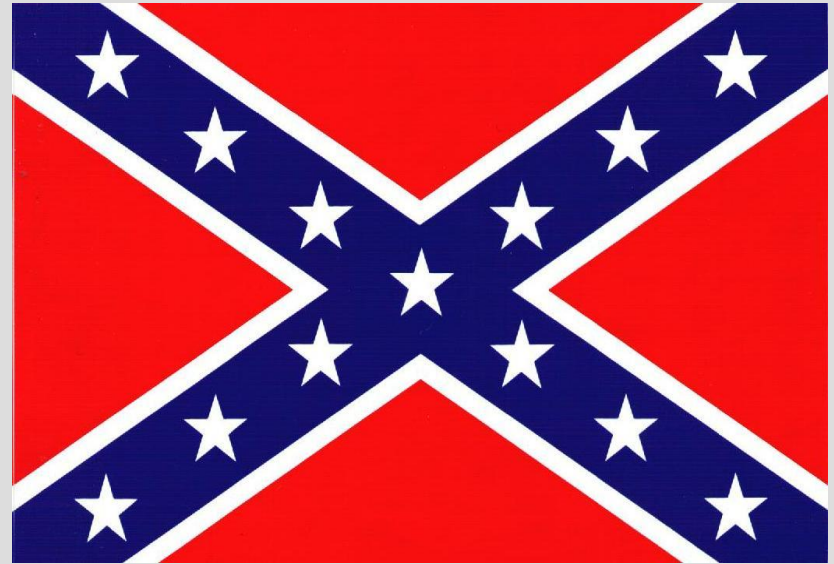
Emancipation Proclamation



How is President Lincoln portrayed in this particular cartoon? What does this cartoon suggest about Southern thoughts and feeling pertaining to emancipation?

Emancipation Proclamation

- **The Southern View:**
 - **As far as the Confederate government was concerned, the new law held no power.**
 - **Confederate states no longer followed Union laws.**
 - **The act of emancipation was considered a desperate act of behalf of the North.**



Emancipation Proclamation

- **The Significance:**
 - Confirmed the United States stance against.
 - European countries were reluctant to support a government that promoted slavery and thus more likely to assist the Union cause.
 - The Emancipation Proclamation allowed the Union to recruit African Americans from the Confederacy to fight in the army.
 - By 1865, nearly 180,000 African American soldiers had enlisted in the Union army.

Video Facts

- **Sherman:**
 - **Considered the father of total war.**
 - **By 1864, was 2nd in command of the Union Army (under Ulysses S. Grant).**
 - **Planned to invade Atlanta, which was the main supply line for the Confederacy.**
 - **On November 2, 1864, receives permission to march to Savannah.**

Video Facts

- **The Battle of Atlanta:**
 - **August 31, 1864, Sherman's army destroy railroad lines in Jonesboro. Fighting occurs with Southern troops under the command of General Hood. Hood's confederate army suffer 1,700 killed during the fight.**
 - **By November 15, 1864, 30% of the city of Atlanta is destroyed.**
 - **November 16, 1864, Sherman begins his march to the sea using total war.**
 - **Total war – Sherman plans to live off of the land and steal, confiscate, or kill anything to make his campaign successful.**

Video Facts

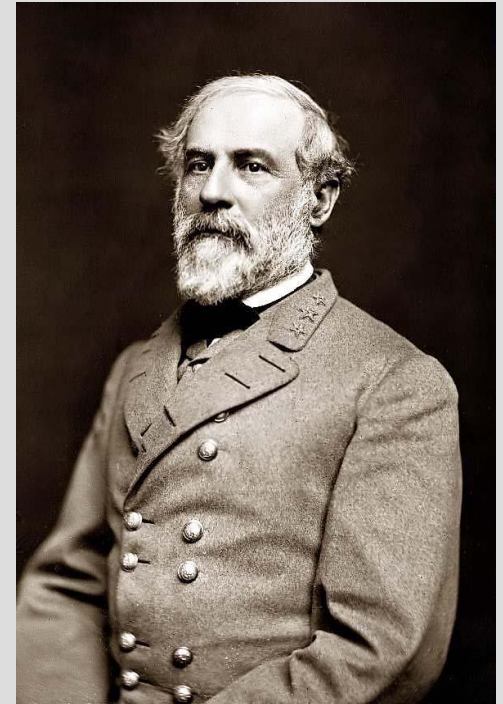
- **March to the sea:**
 - **Sherman sets out for Savannah with over 60,000 men.**
 - **His march will break up into 4 lines and span about 40 miles wide.**

Review Major Battles of the Civil War

- **Gettysburg:**
 - Fought July 1-3, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
 - Fought between Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Union General George Meade.
 - Lee entered Pennsylvania convinced that a decisive victory could end the war.
 - Lee wanted to get troops fresh supplies
 - Hurt the presidential election of 1864

Gettysburg

- Both armies run into each other accidentally.
- Fighting ensues for three days.
- Over 50,000 total casualties suffered.
- Lee forced to retreat.
- A major Union victory (considered the turning point of the war for the North).
- Pickett's charge on July 3, 1863 helped secure a Union victory.



Chickamauga

- **Fought September 18-20, 1863.**
- **Three days of fighting.**
- **Bloodiest battle fought in Georgia.**
- **Control of the railroad near Chattanooga, Tennessee at stake.**
- **A Confederate victory.**
- **Over 34,000 total casualties.**

Andersonville Prison

- **Andersonville Prison opened in February 1864.**
- **Andersonville Prison was located in Georgia.**
- **During the Civil War, tens of thousands of Union soldiers were imprisoned there. Conditions were very bad. Unhealthy sanitation conditions, malnutrition, and overcrowding led to mass amounts of casualties.**
- **Out of 45,000 men that were imprisoned at Andersonville, almost 13,000 died.**

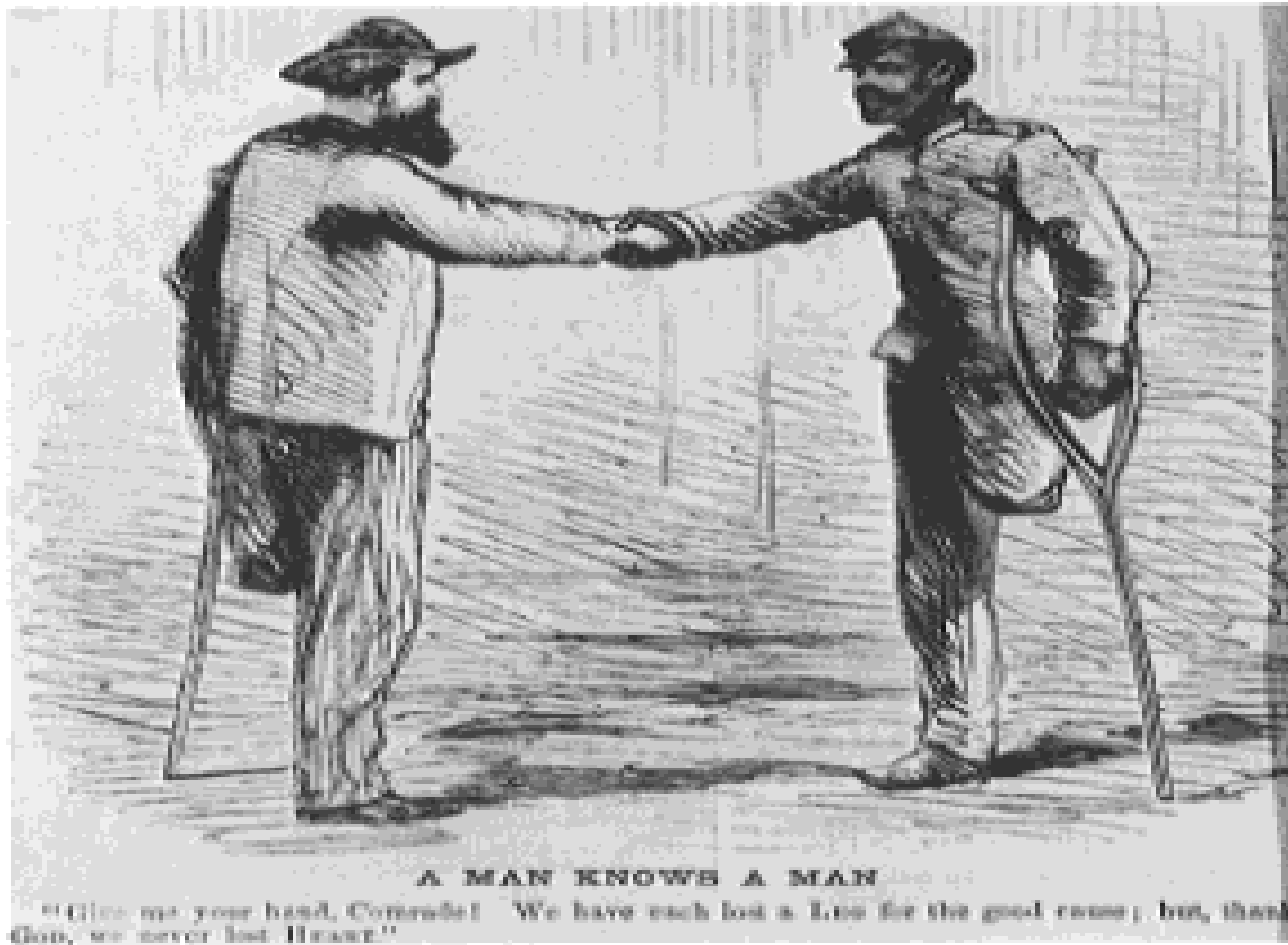
Andersonville



Appomattox Court House

- On April 9, 1865, Lee surrenders to Grant.
 - Lee given generous terms
- The war is over!





What does this cartoon suggest about both the North's and South's views pertaining to the end of the war? Do you think that this feeling was mutual throughout the whole entire country? Explain.

Reconstruction

- **After the Civil War, the South was left in ruins. Cities and farms had been burned to the ground. During this time, the South was ruled by the Union army. Southern states began to rejoin the Union.**
- **Reconstruction was the time period when rebuilding began.**

Reconstruction

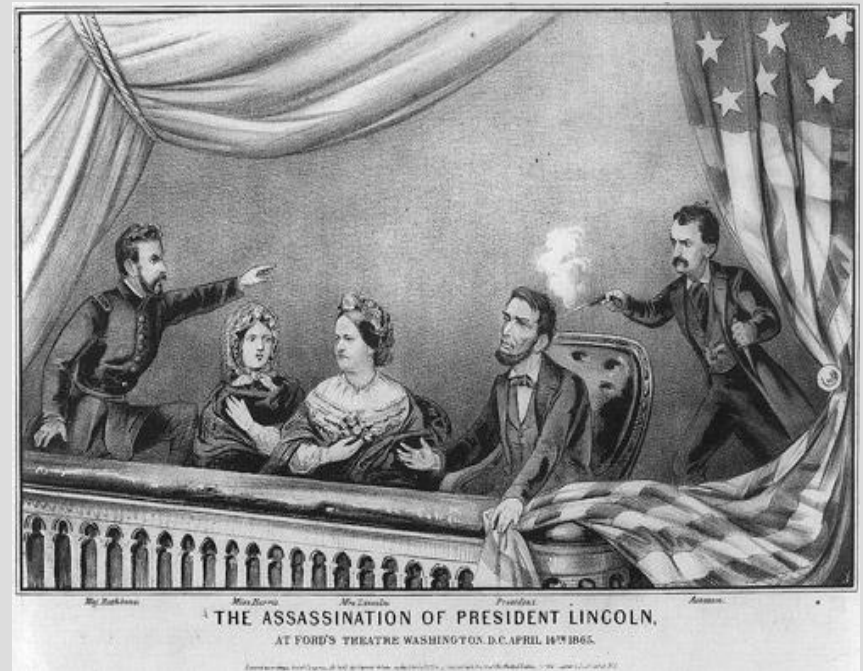
- President *Abraham Lincoln* believed that the Southern states should be admitted back into the Union following some initial steps.
 - Only 10% of the voting population in each state needed to promise loyalty to the Union.
 - Also, the state had to outlaw slavery.
- Many Northerners believed Lincoln was too lenient with the South and desired that the South be punished for the war.

Reconstruction

- A group of anti-slavery activists called the **Radical Republicans** thought that more needed to be done. They wanted the Confederates to be punished.

Lincoln's Assassination

- On April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln is shot in the back of the head at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth.
 - John Wilkes Booth is a young actor and pro-Confederate fanatic.
- Andrew Johnson is sworn in as the next president.



Andrew Johnson

- Continued with Lincoln's moderate Reconstruction plan.
- However, Johnson believed in more extreme measures.
 - Johnson did not let former Confederate officers and wealthy landowners vote. He also made reconciling southern states ratify the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution.
 - **This amendment officially ended slavery in the U.S.**

Reconstruction

- **Johnson's power was depleted by Congress.**
- **Congressional Reconstruction**
 - Congress took it upon itself to come up with a Reconstruction plan for the South.
- **Lawmakers created the Freedmen's Bureau.**
 - helped the people who were enslaved.
 - provided food and clothing.
 - built schools for African Americans.
 - In Georgia, the bureau helped white landowners create contracts so that African Americans could be paid for their labor.

Reconstruction

- Congress passes the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
- **The Fourteenth Amendment:**
 - defines U.S. citizenship and includes newly freed slaves.
- **The Fifteenth Amendment:**
 - ensures that the right to vote cannot be denied to any U.S. citizen on account of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”
- At that time, women still could not yet vote, and the voting age was 21.

Reconstruction

- African Americans' support in Georgia helped to elect *Henry McNeal Turner*, an African American, to state legislature.
- Another African American politician in GA was *Tunis Campbell*.
 - He was elected to the U.S. Senate.
 - worked hard to protect African Americans.
 - he was eventually voted out of office.
 - He was harassed and eventually jailed by white opponents in GA.

Read p. 286-289

- 1. What are some of the different hardships suffered between Northern and Southern Soldiers during the Civil War? List some of the same hardships.
- 2. How did the Civil War effect medical supplies, the economy, education, and social gatherings?
- 3. Name some of the roles that women played during the war.
- 4. Name at least three famous nurses and describe what they were famous for.

**TO ARMS!
TO ARMS!
YOUR COUNTRY CALLS.**



**VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR
ARE WANTED
IMMEDIATELY!**

Those who would escape being drafted after the 10th of August, should:

**ENROLL IN THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
NOW RAISING FOR THE WAR!**

Those who come to their country's call in the hour of her peril will live in the pages of her history. The Roll is now open, and will be found with the undersigned.

A Meeting will be held at

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

The \$100 Bounty Paid by the Government,

and the Advance Pay and Enlisting Premium will be paid to each recruit on being mustered into service.

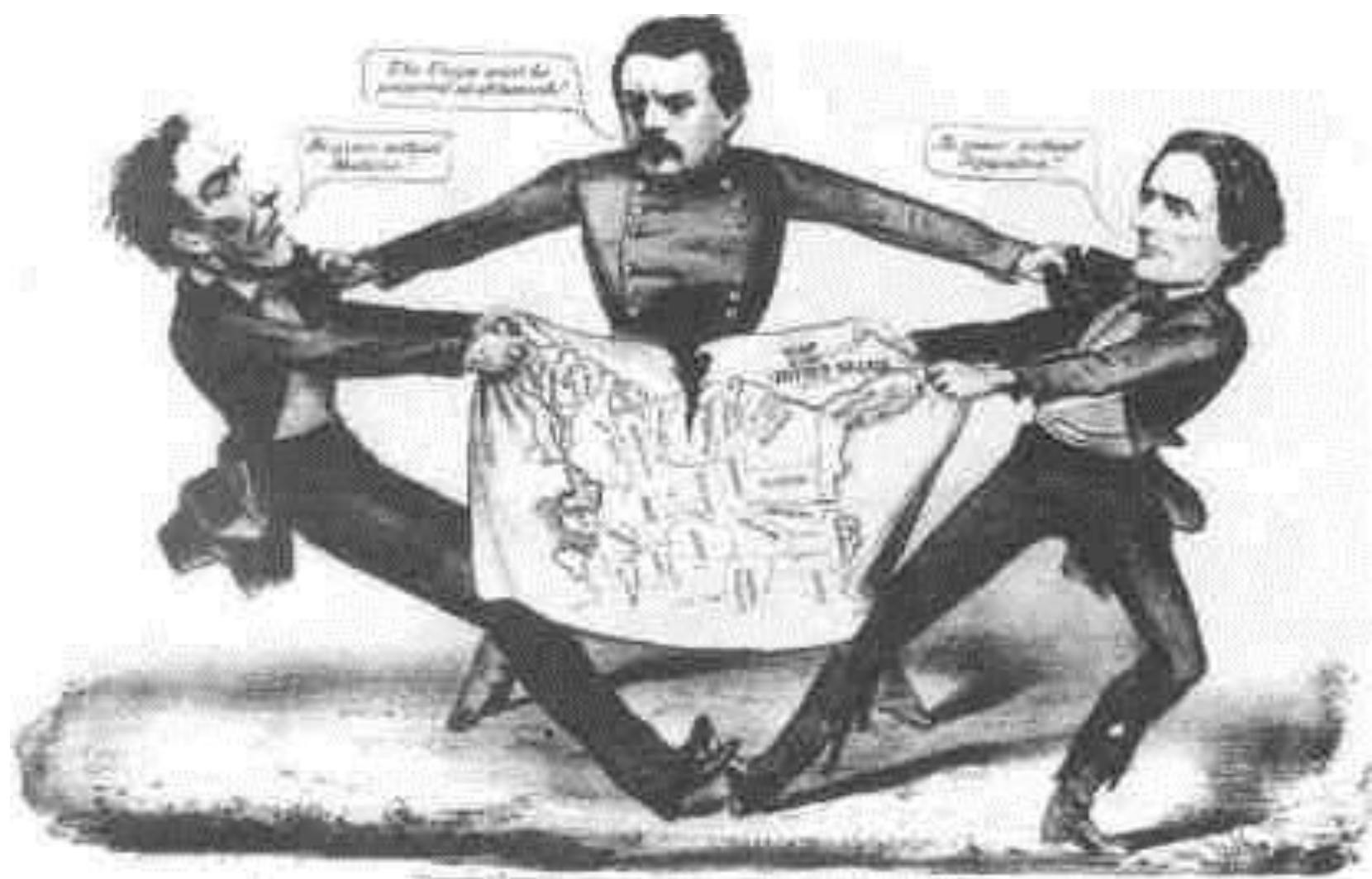
Capt. BILL YERKES.

PRINCIPAL RECRUITING OFFICE: WM. FENTON'S HOTEL.

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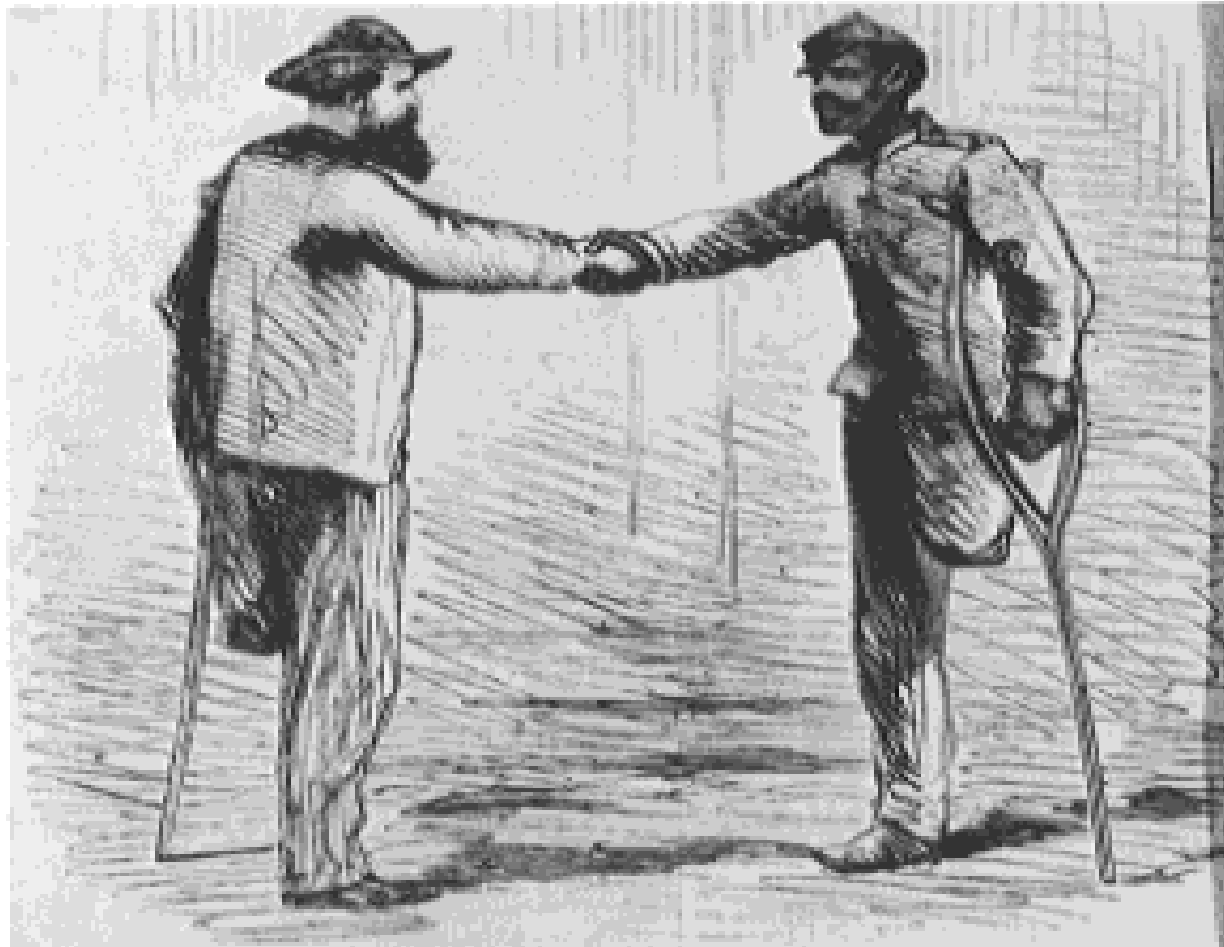


THE HERCULES OF 1861.





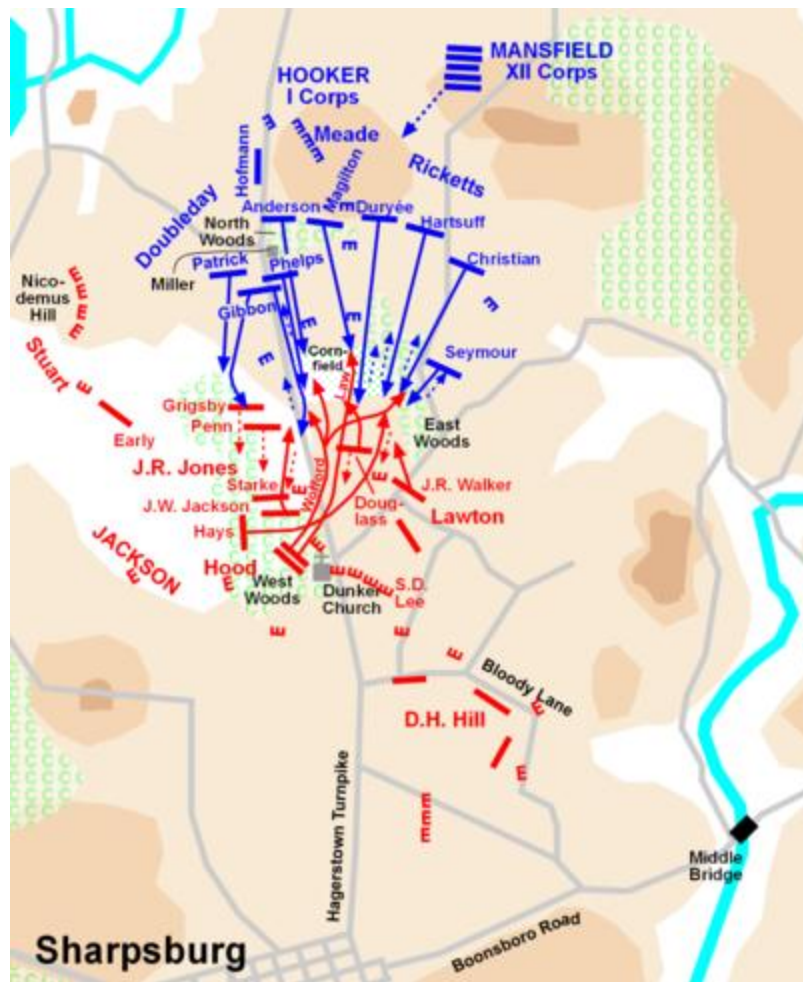
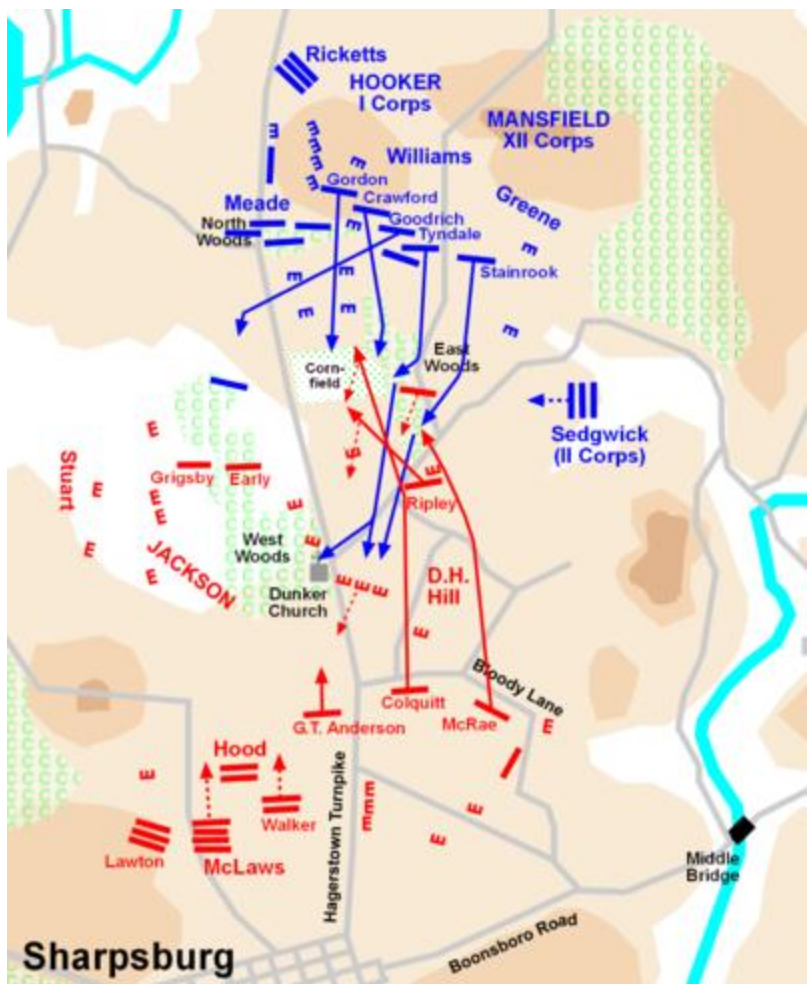
THE COPPERHEAD PARTY,—IS FAVOR OF A FIGURES PROSECUTION OF PEACE?



A MAN KNOWS A MAN

"Give me your hand, Comrade! We have each lost a Leg for the good cause; but, thank God, we never lost Heart."

Antietam



Antietam

