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Civil War on The Reconstitution of United States of America.

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Dedication

Dedicated to

My parents

For earning and honest living for us and for their supporting
And encouraging me to believe in my self

For my darling sisters

Imane I just would to let you know you mean the world for me. The many

Things you have done all the time that you were there help me how much

You really care I appreciate all You do richly is how I feel having a
a sister just like you

For my twin Norhane my amazing and I just could not imagine my life

Without you

To my brothers Mehdi , Jamel El Dine , to my future husband.

To my best friend Imane.

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Abstract

Fought 1861-1865, the American Civil War was the outcome of decades of sectional tensions between the North and South. Focused on forced hard work and States rights, these issues came to a head supporter the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Over the next several months eleven southern states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. During the first two years of the war, Southern troops won a great numbers of victories but saw their great amount of money turn after losses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in 1863. From then on, Northern forces worked to person taking over the South, forcing them to give up in April 1865.

Keywords: Civil War, the north, the south,the Union, Abraham Lincoln, reconstruction,slavery.

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General introduction

About the American civil war what was the signification of the emancipation proclamation and what are the effect in the north and the south of America?

It is not known how long humans have wandered the expanse of land that came to be known as America. The earliest identified inhabitants, those now recognized as American Indians, are believed to have entered the North American continent through an icy Siberian passageway that once existed between northeastern Asia and the region now called Alaska. Many archeologists believe Viking ships explored the far northeastern coast of North America around the year 1000 A.D. In terms of recorded history, the story of the American nation and its culture begins with the 1492 discovery of the New World by Italian explorer Christopher Columbus.

In the mid-19th century, while the United States was experiencing an era of tremendous growth, a fundamental economic difference existed between the country's northern and southern regions. While in the North, manufacturing and industry was well established, and agriculture was mostly limited to small-scale farms, the South's economy was based on a system of large-scale farming that depended on the labor of black slaves to grow certain crops, especially cotton and tobacco. Growing abolitionist sentiment in the North after the 1830s and northern opposition to slavery's extension into the new western territories led many southerners to fear that the existence of slavery in America—and thus the backbone of their economy—was in danger.

In 1854, the U.S. Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which essentially opened all new territories to slavery by asserting the rule of popular sovereignty over congressional edict. Pro- and anti-slavery forces struggled violently in "Bleeding Kansas," while opposition to the act in the North led to the formation of the Republican Party, a new political entity based on the principle of opposing slavery's extension into the western territories. After the Supreme Court's ruling in the Dred Scott case (1857) confirmed the legality of slavery in the territories, the abolitionist John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859 convinced more and more southerners that their northern neighbors were bent on the destruction of the "peculiar institution" that sustained them. Lincoln's election in November 1860 was the final straw, and within three months seven southern states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had seceded from the United States.

Even as Lincoln took office in March 1861, Confederate forces threatened the federal-held Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. On April 12, after Lincoln ordered a fleet to resupply Sumter, Confederate artillery fired the first shots of the Civil War. Sumter's commander, Major Robert Anderson, surrendered after less than two days of bombardment, leaving the fort in the hands of Confederate forces under Pierre G.T. Beauregard.

Four more southern states—Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee—joined the Confederacy after Fort Sumter. Border slave states like Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland did not secede, but there was much Confederate sympathy among their citizens.

Though on the surface the Civil War may have seemed a lopsided conflict, with the 23 states of the Union enjoying an enormous advantage in population, manufacturing (including arms production) and railroad construction, the Confederates had a strong military tradition, along with some of the best soldiers and commanders in the nation. They also had a cause they believed in: preserving their long-held traditions and institutions, chief among these being slavery. In the First Battle of Bull Run (known in the South as First Manassas) on July 21, 1861, 35,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson forced a greater number of Union forces (or Federals) to retreat towards Washington, D.C., dashing any hopes of a quick Union victory and leading Lincoln to call for 500,000 more recruits. In fact, both sides’ initial call for troops had to be widened after it became clear that the war would not be a limited or short conflict.

George B. McClellan—who replaced the aging General Winfield Scott as supreme commander of the Union Army after the first months of the war—was beloved by his troops, but his reluctance to advance frustrated Lincoln. In the spring of 1862, McClellan finally led his Army of the Potomac up the peninsula between the York and James Rivers, capturing Yorktown on May 4. The combined forces of Robert E. Lee and Jackson successfully drove back McClellan’s army in the Seven Days’ Battles, and a cautious McClellan called for yet more reinforcements in order to move against Richmond. Lincoln refused, and instead withdrew the Army of the Potomac to Washington. By mid-1862, McClellan had been replaced as Union general-in-chief by Henry W. Halleck, though he remained in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Lee then moved his troops northwards and split his men, sending Jackson to meet Pope’s forces near Manassas, while Lee himself moved separately with the second half of the army. On August 29, Union troops led by John Pope struck Jackson’s forces in the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas).

The next day, Lee hit the Federal left flank with a massive assault, driving Pope’s men back towards Washington. On the heels of his victory at Manassas, Lee began the first Confederate invasion of the North. Despite contradictory orders from Lincoln and Halleck, McClellan was able to reorganize his army and strike at Lee on September 14 in Maryland, driving the Confederates back to a defensive position along Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg. On September 17, the Army of the Potomac hit Lee’s forces (reinforced by Jackson’s) in what became the war’s bloodiest single day of fighting. Total casualties at Antietam numbered 12,410 of some 69,000 troops on the Union side, and 13,724 of around 52,000 for the Confederates. The Union victory at Antietam would prove decisive, as it

halted the Confederate advance in Maryland and forced Lee to retreat into Virginia. Still, McClellan's failure to pursue his advantage earned him the scorn of Lincoln and Halleck, who removed him from command in favor of Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside's assault on Lee's troops near Fredericksburg on December 13 ended in heavy Union casualties and a Confederate victory; he was promptly replaced by Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker, and both armies settled into winter quarters across the Rappahannock River from each other.

Lincoln had used the occasion of the Union victory at Antietam to issue a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in the rebellious states after January 1, 1863. He justified his decision as a wartime measure, and did not go so far as to free the slaves in the Border States loyal to the Union. Still, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side. Some 186,000 black soldiers would join the Union Army by the time the war ended in 1865, and 38,000 lost their lives.

In the spring of 1863, Hooker's plans for a Union offensive were thwarted by a surprise attack by the bulk of Lee's forces on May, whereupon Hooker pulled his men back to Chancellorsville. The Confederates gained a costly victory in the battle that followed, suffering 13,000 casualties (around 22 percent of their troops); the Union lost 17,000 men (15 percent). Lee launched another invasion of the North in early June, attacking Union forces commanded by General George Meade on July near Gettysburg, in southern Pennsylvania. Over three days of fierce fighting, the Confederates were unable to push through the Union center, and suffered casualties of close to 60 percent. Meade failed to counterattack, however, and Lee's remaining forces were able to escape into Virginia, ending the last Confederate invasion of the North.

Also in July 1863, Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant took Vicksburg (Mississippi), a victory that would prove to be the turning point of the war in the western theater. After a Confederate victory at Chickamauga Creek, Georgia, just south of Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September, Lincoln expanded Grant's command, and he led a reinforced Federal army (including two corps from the Army of the Potomac) to victory in Chattanooga in late November.

In March 1864, Lincoln put Grant in supreme command of the Union armies, replacing Halleck. Leaving William T. Sherman in control in the West, Grant headed to Washington, where he led the Army of the Potomac towards Lee's troops in northern Virginia. Despite heavy Union casualties in the Battle of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania (both May 1864), at Cold Harbor (early June) and the key rail center of Petersburg (June), Grant pursued a strategy of attrition, putting Petersburg under siege for the next nine months. Sherman outmaneuvered Confederate forces to take Atlanta by September, after which he

and some 60,000 Union troops began the famous “March to the Sea,” devastating Georgia on the way to capturing Savannah on December 21. Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina, fell to Sherman’s men by mid-February, and Jefferson Davis belatedly handed over the supreme command to Lee, with the Confederate war effort on its last legs. Sherman pressed on through North Carolina, capturing Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh by mid-April.

Meanwhile, exhausted by the Union siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Lee’s forces made a last attempt at resistance, attacking and capturing the Federal-controlled Fort Stedman on March 25. An immediate counterattack reversed the victory, however, and on the night of April 2-3 Lee’s forces evacuated Richmond. For most of the next week, Grant and Meade pursued the Confederates along the Appomattox River, finally exhausting their possibilities for escape. Grant accepted Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9. On the eve of victory, the Union lost its great leader: The actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln at Ford’s Theatre in Washington on April 14. Sherman received Johnston’s surrender at Durham Station, North Carolina on April 26, effectively ending the Civil War.

Chapter one

INTRODUCTION

.Early Americans was more than the well-known thanksgiving feast of pilgrims and Indians it was alive with the colors, sounds, and flavors of many people, including Puritans, Indians, Quakers, sailors, and indentured servants. It was the wonderful diversity of colonial times that set the style for what America has become today, a blending of countless culture and people.

In this chapter you will learn that the earliest inhabitants of the united state came from north East Asia and made their way south from Alaska you will also learn about the English colonists who settled along the Atlantic coast. There were many life styles in colonial America. One group of colonial life Americans were slave traders who viewed their job the acquisition, transportation, and sale of slaves as just as business activity. At first the Indians received the colonists with great curiosity, then with warm friendliness.

You will learn the conflict that developed between the colonists and the Indians, the tragedy that resulted from a misunderstanding between the colonists and the Indians, the events that led colonists to separate from Great Britain. How the colonists made their decisions about separation from Britain, the Declaration of Independence

1.AMERICAN BEGINNINGS

The first Americans came from Asia. They arrived more than twenty-five thousand years ago, scientists are now sure that these first Americans came on foot across a small neck of land that connected Asia and North America. During that period called the Ice Age, the level of the ocean dropped, making a land bridge. Today that land lies under the ocean. These first Americans walked thousands of miles farther and farther south, they sought a warmer climate and small animals for food. Centuries later they had developed weapons to kill mammoths in what is now the southwestern part of the United States. Thousands of years after that, they developed corn grasses into a source of food that became basic for most people in all the Americas.

In Mexico, Central America, and Peru, several groups of these immigrants established complex civilization. Their cities had extensive road and irrigation system. Their societies developed written languages, calendars, and rigid social classes.

Farther north in what is now the United States; Indians groups developed various ways of living. In the southwest they built cities but had to fund off raids by nomads. In the northwest, heavy rainfall and rivers provided abundant food. In the far North, the Inuit, or Eskimo, people faced unique problems because of the cold.

On the Great Plains, everyone depended on the millions of buffalo for food, clothing, and fuel. In the Mississippi River Valley, the original people constructed huge burial mounds.

The eastern Woodland Indians were split into three major language groups. The Muskogee speakers lived in the Southeast; the Iroquois lived south and east of the Great Lakers; and numerous tribes who spoke Algonquin language were scattered along the northeast coast. With most of these groups, it was customary for women to do the farming and men the hunting, fishing, and fighting.

The first Europeans to touch American shores may have been fishermen who had no idea where they were. The first records of European contact with America came from Scandinavian sailors who pushed westward past Greenland to Newfoundland about the year A.D .1000 their tiny settlements on the western shores of the North Atlantic did not last, however. Nearly five hundred years later, voyages from southwestern Europe began a more deliberate search. Their motives have been grouped under four headings: spices, gold, and glory. The Portuguese took the lead in this search. They wanted to trade with Asia directly by sea rather than through the lands of the Middle East.

Finally they found a sea route around the southern tip of Africa. At about the same time Christopher Columbus persuaded the king and queen of Spain to support his attempts to find another approach to Asia. This Italian navigator left sure that he could reach Asia by sailing west.

A small number of Spanish conquistadors conquered much larger groups of Aztecs in Mexico and of Incas in Peru. The Spanish had guns, horses, and Indians allies. However, European diseases killed many more Indians than the Spanish soldiers did.

Spain's empire spread across America and around the world. In the sixteenth century Spain was the world's superpower. Yet France and England challenged her claim.

1.1 Christopher Columbus

When Dias returned triumphantly to Portugal from his voyage into the Indian Ocean, one of the many people waiting to see him was an Italian named Christopher Columbus. It was Columbus's belief that a faster way to Eastern Asia could be found by sailing west. Columbus thought the world was much smaller than it is and that he would reach land twenty-four hundred miles West of Europe. As it turned out, he was right—except that the land he reached was America and not Asia. For some eight years, Columbus had tried to obtain financial backing for his plan. In 1492 King Ferdinand and queen Isabella of Spain finally agreed to help and a small fleet of three ships: The Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. At two o'clock on the morning of October, 12, 1492 the lookout of the pinto saw a cliff shining in the moonlight he shouted. It was an island; Columbus named it San Salvador later, on the same voyage he landed on two other islands, Hispaniola and Cuba where he set up trading posts. He was convinced that he was off the coast of China.

The Spanish court backed Columbus in three additional expeditions, during which he explored the Caribbean Sea, he founded no Bejeweled officials of the Chinese court and little gold or silver in 1504 he returned to Spain, where he died a disappointed man. The land Columbus reached is named not for him but for Italian, a banker and geographer named Amerigo Vespucci.

In 1499 Vespucci made a voyage, this one along the coast of Argentina. When he returned to Europe, he voiced the opinion that what he had seen was not Asia but a new continent that it is proper to the Atlantic around the tip of South America through a strait that still bears his name and then North and West across the Pacific. Columbus died before his great discoveries were recognized for what they were. However, it was long before Spain was energetically exploring, colonizing and plundering the Americas.

1.2 PURITANS (Scarlet Letter)

Nathaniel Hawthorne had made his opinion of Puritanism very clear in his novel, although he has ancestors of puritan religion, he is made it obvious that he doesn't agree with the beliefs. The Scarlet Letter Hawthorne's disagreement with the puritan religion is shown through the Scarlet letter, while the puritan community shows nothing but hatred and disbelief towards Hester Prynne. Hawthorne makes the readers seem as if there is comparison and sympathy. Nathaniel uses different characters through his novel to show his feelings towards Puritanism. His ancestors that were of the puritan religion have a big impact on the way he felt about it. He didn't believe that it should be the way you live your life.

« The puritans compressed whatever mirth and public Joy they deemed allowable to human infirmity ; there by so far dispelling the customary cloud, that for the

space of a single holiday, they appeared scarcely more grave than most other communities at period of general affliction.”

Nathaniel Hawthorne

The book *Scarlett Letter* page 89.

2. Colonial Life

In 1775, over two million people lived in the thirteen American colonies and about 500,000 of them lived in Virginia, the largest and most populous colony. Many of these people were farmers or planters who lived and worked on small farms of less than two hundred acres. A relatively small number of Virginians were wealthy planters or merchants, and only about two percent of the population lived in Virginia's few small towns or cities like York, Norfolk, Richmond, Williamsburg, or Fredericksburg. About 200,000 of the people living in Virginia were enslaved African Americans most of whom worked in tobacco fields for white masters. A small farmer living in Virginia about the time of the American Revolution was probably concerned mainly with surviving and trying to improve the lives of himself and his family. Whether he was a recent immigrant from England, Scotland, Ireland, or Germany, or a native Virginian, he probably hoped to improve his life by earning enough money to secure more land and nicer possessions.

To earn a living, planters grew some type of cash crop that could be sold for money or credit in order to buy needed tools, livestock, and household goods which could not be produced on the farm. Before the American Revolution, tobacco was the crop most Virginians grew and sold to English and Scottish merchants. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, however, many farmers began growing grains like wheat, oats and corn. These crops took fewer workers to grow, did not deplete the nutrients in the soil the way tobacco did, and were in great demand in Europe and the West Indies. Although many Virginians began growing these grains, tobacco continued to be the colony's largest export crop. Tobacco planters usually relied on enslaved people to help work the fields. Each additional worker could cultivate about two to three acres of tobacco, but workers were expensive. Planters had to balance the cost of buying a slave or hiring one against the profit they expected to gain from selling their crops at the end of the year. Small planters seldom had more than five enslaved people and many had only one or two.

The busy life of women on Virginia farms fit into the seasonal cycles and the growing season of the cash crop as well. In the winter and spring, spinning and sewing were done. In the late summer and fall, women dried and stored fruits and vegetables for winter meals. Hogs were butchered in the fall and the meat made into sausage or salted and smoked for preservation. Tallow candles and lye soap were made with leftover animal fat. Planter's wives often grew herbs such as spearmint, peppermint, lavender, rosemary and parsley which were used to season foods and make home healthcare remedies. Other common crops on Virginia farms were cotton and flax. Though most families bought imported fabric when they could, the long, tough fibers inside the flax plant could be spun on a spinning wheel to make linen thread. This thread was later woven into linen cloth for

clothing and bedding. Throughout the year, women cooked, knitted, and sewed clothing, tended the slaves and livestock, and raised the children. On some small farms, women worked in the fields helping to grow crops, but most women spent their time running the household. In 1501, shortly after Christopher Columbus discovered America, Spain and Portugal began shipping African slaves to South America to work on their plantations. In the 1600s, English colonists in Virginia began buying Africans to help grow tobacco. The first Africans who arrived at Jamestown in 1619 were probably treated as servants, freed after working for a set number of years. By the early 1700s, the Virginia Assembly had passed a set of Black Codes, or slave laws, which institutionalized life-long slavery and stipulated that offspring of a female inherited their enslaved status from their mother.

Not all black Virginians were enslaved. From Virginia's early history, a few black people were free. By 1782, there may have been as many as 2,000 free black people living and working in Virginia. Free blacks often worked as farmers and as tradesmen, and some owned property including slaves of their own.

Prior to the Revolution, the Anglican Church was the "established" religion in Virginia. Since 1624, white Virginians were required by law to attend and support the Church of England. Though there were dissenting Protestant denominations by 1775, like the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, the established church was supported by taxes. At this time, there were very few Catholics or Jews in the colony. A small farm family would most likely have worshipped in the local Anglican Church. Sunday services would provide a social outlet for the farm family as well

2.1 The Colonies

Not long after the English colonies, were established, it became apparent that two very different life styles were developing in the Northern and Southern colonies.

A divided agricultural society developed in the South as both rich plantation owners and poorer frontier farmers sought land Virginia and Maryland became known as the tobacco colonies. Large farmers appeared there. Between the give money for building of Jamestown in 1607 and the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775, Britain's American colonies developed important shipping and fishing industries but undertook little independent of ships and seamen operation . This stage in time of subservience to the mother country and to the needs of the UK nation's sea force was very influential, however, in the coming after development of the American navy.

The violence change of government did not eliminate America's colonial legacy. For the United States to become a naval power, it had to overcome a number of the things it go hunted down from its colonial past a weak to do with industry base made a comparison with naval great powers like Britain and France, a doubt of government and for this reason a dependence on private undertaking , sectionalism and a being given a high position for state government rather than of the nation government, an inability or reluctance to raise by taxation the money necessary for military and naval activity, and an obsession with inside expansion that necessitated a substantial investment on the frontier rather than on

the sea. All of these obstacles were present almost from the start of English settlement in North America.

The North American colonies were diverse not only politically but also socially, economically, culturally, and religiously, although over the course of the eighteenth century these differences became less marked. A planter in the South using slaves to raise tobacco or rice for European markets had, for example, different views on politics and economics than did a small farmer in New England producing for a local market. The colonies did trade among themselves, but generally Great Britain and the Caribbean were their most important markets and the chief sources of their imports. Moreover, except for a relatively efficient intercolonial postal system, the American colonies lacked common institutions. What they did share was a desire for expansion into new lands. All too often this led to competition rather than cooperation, such as the attempted intrusions by Virginia and Connecticut into parts of Pennsylvania.

Even in military matters, cooperation between colonies often was halfhearted or ineffectual. War was a recurrent part of life in British North America. Most wars were fought against the Native American nations whose hunting grounds or agricultural settlements were coveted by British Americans. In the early days of settlement, the colonies were not self-supporting and depended on supplies sent from England by sea. Soon, however, they achieved a measure of self-sufficiency. They were able to fight Indian wars using troops they raised themselves. Fortunately for them, Indian opposition in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was uncoordinated. Unlike the powerful sixteenth-century Aztec Empire of Mexico or the Inca Empire of Peru, the Indians encountered by the British were divided into many small tribes or confederations of tribes. By the late seventeenth century few contained more than 10,000 people. The colonists were able to exploit rivalries between the various Indian nations as well to make use of their own greater population and advanced weaponry.

The War of the Spanish Succession began in 1702. Another attack on Quebec was made in 1711, but most of the troops and the supporting warships were sent from England. Because of the ineptitude of the British commander, several transports were wrecked while ascending the St. Lawrence and the attack was abandoned. An attack on Port Royal, the capital of Acadia, was successful, however. At the end of the war, Acadia was retained by Britain, although its borders were not defined in the 1713 peace treaty. This treaty also confirmed both the accession of Louis's grandson to the Spanish throne and the retention of Florida by Spain. (During the war, troops from South Carolina had made an unsuccessful attack on the Spanish fort at St. Augustine while their Indian allies attacked the Spanish fort at Pensacola). Soon after the war ended, France and Britain became allies. Tension in North America did not disappear, although it was moderated by the powerful Iroquois confederation, which acted as a buffer between the British and French colonies. The French, meanwhile, built the large fortified city of Louisbourg on Isle Royale as a shelter and support for their fishing fleet used in the Newfoundland and St. Lawrence fisheries. Thus far the North American colonies had played only a minor role in the great wars of Europe. Except for the abortive 1711 attack on Quebec, no large fleets had come to

North American waters. Nonetheless, Britain's North American colonies did make significant, although mostly indirect, contributions to British naval strength. The ways in which the colonies did and did not participate in naval warfare affected the American navy once the colonies asserted their independence.

The war ended with the French being driven from the North American continent. The British victory, however, was even more destabilizing than had been the indecisive previous war. It was followed almost immediately by a major Indian war in 1763–64. Worse still, it disrupted relations between the British colonists and the government in Britain. For several decades the government in London had used the colonies as a source of patronage, while allowing colonial legislatures a considerable degree of autonomy. It had angered American colonists by, among other things, restricting their manufacturing.

2.2 Conflict with the Indians

As settlers sought more land a clash of interest between Indians and colonies sometimes led to armed conflict. English and other European settlers tended to look down on the Indians because they had their own religion. English efforts at conversation angered many Indians. The English also thought that the Indians wasted land by hunting rather than by planting crops. The Indians thought no one could own the land, everyone could use it. In New England the colonists defeated the Indians in two major wars.

The best relations between colonists and Indians existed in Pennsylvania where the 'Quakers' respected Indians rights and avoided war. England began to establish trade relationship with its colonies. Mercantilism refers to economic practices that ensure prosperity for a country by making it as self-sufficient as possible and building it is military and naval power. In an effort to reduce it is dependence on foreign suppliers for the nation's materials only to the parent country. The laws that enforced this theory were known as the navigations acts. When the king learned that Massachusetts merchants were smuggling good he took away that colony's government charter.

3. Separating from Britain

Americans welcome the European ideas of the Enlightenment, which emphasized the importance of reason rather than guesswork and superstition. Benjamin Franklin became famous because he applied reason to scientific and social problems. In 1692 a crisis arose because of alleged witch-craft in Salem, Massachusetts, but it was the last crisis to occur on this issue in the colonies. For a time religious commitment seemed the weaken, but by 1740 the Great Awakening brought a tradition of religious revivalism to America. Many new churches were established.

In 1754 a major war broke out between the French and the British. The first battles were fought near the site of modern Pittsburgh, and the French won victories of over both colonial tried to unite at the Albany congress but failed. Then the tide turned, and British forces pushed up the ST. Lawrence River Valley and conquered all of New France, or Canada. At war's end, the British government began a program of tightening up control

over its American empire. The sugar act of 1764 aimed at collecting customs duties and putting a stop to smuggling. In 1765 the Stamp Act established the first direct tax on the colonists. Proclaiming « no taxation without representation », the Americans met in a general congress to protest the new British policy. As a result, officials in London backed down and repealed the stamp Act.

A similar boycott forced Britain to withdraw all additional new taxes. In 1773 a group of men officials closed British tea into Boston Harbor. Angry British officials closed down the port and much of the government of Massachusetts. Britain sent troops to Boston, where the colonists seemed especially rebellious. Representatives of other colonies gathered in supports of the rebels at the first continental congress. In 1775 violence broke out just outside of Boston.

3.1 The war of independence (from Britain)

From 1607 to 1776, the British established 13 colonies running down the East Coast of America. Unlike colonies in Africa or India, the 13 colonies were inhabited by a significant number of British emigrants, such that by 1776 they had a population nearing 2 million. In part, this was due to the ravaging of Native Americans by diseases such as smallpox and measles that left much of the land empty and easy to occupy. Colonists built trading ports and large farms known as plantations, which grew crops such as tobaccos, sugar and cotton, and were worked by West African slaves.

The second continental congress assembled in Philadelphia in may 1775 as scheduled. The delegates continued to seek political solution to their problems, but public opinion changed rapidly. Patriot forces surrounded the British army in Boston. The British won a major battle on Bunker Hill, but they lost many more men than the Americans. Latter, in March 1776, British troops evacuated Boston by sea. Meanwhile, an American attempt to conquer Canada failed.

In January 1776 a little pamphlet called Common sense by Thomas Paine caused Americans to start talking about the startling possibility of fighting for actual independence and self-government. The declaration did not appear to include women and slaves. Opponents of the Revolution, called of Loyalists, suffered a good deal. As a result, many of them went into exile in Great Britain or Canada.

The British and Americans positions differed in several respects. The British navy ruled the seas. On land its army was rigidly disciplined, but it was so short of men that the British hired mercenaries. The war had to be fought three thousand miles from home in unfamiliar territory. On the patriot side, Commander in chief George Washington managed to keep an army together, but it was always short of supplies. He depended on a core of continental soldiers supplemented by state militia. Women took part in the war, sometimes even in the army. The patriots financed the war by borrowing and by printing paper money. After the British left Boston, the scene of war-fare shifted to the middle states. The British captured both New York City and Philadelphia.

The patriots won several battles but lost others. In 1777 the Americans captured an entire British army at Saratoga, New York, that victory helped bring about an open alliance with France. The war then shifted to the south, where the patriots suffered several disastrous defeats. Then, with the aid of French troops and ships, George Washington captured the major British army at Yorktown. The American Revolution was over- farmers and shopkeepers had defeated an empire.

At the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1783, skillful American diplomats won highly favorable terms. Great Britain recognized American Independence. The boundaries of the new nation were set from Spanish Florida north to Canada and all the way west to the Mississippi River. The Revolution brought few economic changes, but it meant the slow end of slavery in the northern states and a broadening of religious freedom in several areas. The Revolution has since served as an example of self-determination for all the world.

3.2 Declaration of Independence

At first, colonists in America did not want to split from Great Britain and form a new country. Many saw themselves as 'Britons', who simply wanted colonists to be treated with the same rights as Britons on the mainland and to be given representation in Parliament. However, the stubborn refusal of George III and the British Parliament to compromise drove them to realize that independence from Great Britain was their only solution. By calling the Continental Congress in 1774, the colonies had their own national Parliament, and in 1776 the Congress declared themselves 'independent' from Great Britain.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

The history of the present King of Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the republic good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity: and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friend.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Conclusion

The American Revolution was unlike any others in the history of revolutions. It *"occurred in the empire distinguished above all others in the eighteenth century by the large measure of political, religious, and economic freedom it allowed its colonies overseas.* Thus, Americans, unlike other revolutionary people, had already experienced some forms of freedom. An important reason for the Revolution was the desire for even more than they already had. *"Like all revolutions, the American one started with small, relatively unimportant demands that grew, during and after the conflict, far beyond the vision of the original participants.*

In many respects, the American Revolution was the first of its kind. USA is one of the very few states in the world that underwent only one revolution. It is also among the small minority of the states, whose revolution, ideologies, and the regime established under it, lasted. There may be many theories of what constitutes a revolution but the simplest one is the definition of revolution.

"While some elements in the definition of revolution have a degree of commonness, still no single one is to be found common to all. However, a sudden change in the government structure signifies a revolution. And the government that ensued in the late 1700s was very different from its Royal English predecessor. The people of America and the people of Great Britain view authority, and thus, government, in distinct terms. This is due to the varied experiences and points of view of the American and the English people towards their government.

While the question of how revolutionary the American Revolution was remains an inherently unresolved issue, there is no doubt that the American experience was a real Revolution. It was a struggle to progress from dependent colonies to independent states, from monarchy to republic, from membership in an extended empire in which the several members were connected only through the center to participation in a singly federal nation. And it succeeded.

chapter two

INTRODUCTION:

In 1766 the American colonists did not know they were going to form a union of states. They had simply agreed on certain rights and principle for which they were willing to fight. The world watched skeptically to see what would happen to this hodgepodge of peoples from various countries. It took twelve years of negotiation, compromise, and extraordinary creativity to devise a system that could work successfully for years to come.

This chapter illustrates how people with different interests can, by each giving up a little and working for a common end, come up with something better than any one of them could have produced alone. In this Chapter you will see the basic structure of the first national government of the United States, about the serious problems that the new nation faced, and about the basic principles of the constitution.

You will learn about the cause of civil war the events and military strategies of the war's first two years, how and why the North won. Lincoln reelected.

1. STARTING A NEW NATION

During the revolutionary war, the states adopted new constitutions; most provided for weak governors, two-house legislatures, and lower property requirement for voting. The continental congress proposed that the states adopt the articles of confederation which gave each state one vote. The new nation almost fell apart because of disagreements over western lands. Finally the landed state gave the United States the rights to territories in the west. The federal government had to beg the states for money. Since it lacked the power to tax the people directly. The major achievement of the government under the articles of confederation was the Northwest Ordinance. That measure provided that when new states gained a large enough population, they would be admitted to the union on an equal basis with the original thirteen. It also banned slavery north of the Ohio River.

The new republic ran into problems during this critical period under the articles of confederation. British troops refused to evacuate forts east of the Mississippi River in the Old Northwest territory. The states did not live up to some of the terms of the peace treaty. Britain closed ports in Canada and in the West Indies, but the United States congress had no power to control foreign trade. Spain claimed control of the Mississippi River. At home, debtors and creditors came to blows. In 1786 Shay's Rebellion in western Massachusetts created great alarm. Americans were badly divided; while some people wanted more local control nationalists worked for a stronger central government. Winning, the nationalist worked for a stronger central government. Winning, the nationalists set up a series of meetings that led to the drafting of the United States constitution.

Delegated to the constitutional convention took the revolutionary step of scrapping the articles of confederation. Meeting in secrecy, they worked out a compromise between the large and the small states on the issue of representation by creating a house of Representatives and a senate with the three-fifths compromise, southern and northern delegates agreed on how to count slaves. They also agreed to allow slave importation for twenty years. The proposed constitution established strong executive and judicial systems. It set up checks and balances among the various branches of government. It also provided for possible amendments. When presented to special state conventions for ratification, many people opposed the constitution.

The controversy surrounding the constitution pitted well-known and respected figures such as Patrick Henry and John Hancock, who were opposed, against the influential George

Washington and Benjamin Franklin. At the end of the constitutional convention the optimistic Franklin pointed to a painting of the sun on the back of Washington's chair and said

"I have..... looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is rising. And not setting sun."

1.1 THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

When Lincoln took his oath of office on March 4, 1861, seven of the southernmost states had already seceded. Nevertheless, many Americans thought the actual war could be avoided. Indeed, probably a majority of Americans opposed the ideas of war. Within six weeks. However, fighting broke out between the north and the south. By May 20, four more states and left Union. Another four joked as if they might secede, too.

On April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to fight in the union army. Two days later Virginia seceded on the ground that the call for volunteers was an act of war. Virginia was followed by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. However, the western part of Virginia, which had few slaves, and little sympathy with the confederacy. With some military help from the federal government, the area seceded from Virginia and applied for admission to the Union. West Virginia thus became a separate state-the thirty-fifth- on June 20. 1863.

At the beginning of the civil war, neither side declared slavery to be the central issue. It was, but neither side was willing to admit this fact. Lincoln and most other republicans instead that the federal government had no power over slavery existed. Southerners agreed. During the war, the confederate government seemed more harmful than helpful. Early on, it passed a tax on farm products. Then it began to print paper money to finance the war.

Even those who could afford the high prices found it impossible to get many goods. There were no linens, shoes, or clothing. People wrote letters on the back of wallpaper because there was no stationery. Meat was served once a week at the most. In 1863 the food shortage in Richmond Virginia, became so severe that a huge mob of men and women staged a bread riot in front of the government buildings. The mob broke up only when president Davis climbed up on an overturned wagon and promised the rioters that he would distributed food from government warehouses those in need.

For blacks in the south, the first few years of the war made little difference in their lives. The only significant change was that many of the men were pulled out of the cottonfields and put to work building fortification and repairing roads. As union troops' conquered more and more southern territory. However, thousands of the black run away from their master and joined the Yankees. Since there was no official policy about escaped slaves, each military official did what he thought best. A few returned the runaway. Most, however, protected them, and the union forces as teamsters, cooks, laundresses, and guides.

In the north eventually there was a wartime boom. After 1863 immigration increased significantly because wartime industries created a large demand for workers. Agriculture also flourished. Meanwhile, the government was buying all kinds of equipment for the armed forces. Some business-men profited so much that they laid the groundwork for famous millionaire fortunes. The Civil War also brought great changes in the lives of millions of American women. On both sides, women were left to run plantations and farms on their own. Furthermore, some American women were doing completely new jobs, ones they never dealt with before.

Just before the Civil War broke out, the U.S. was clearly divided between the proslavery South and the antislavery North. The southern states, which were agricultural, felt slavery was necessary, while people living in the industrial north felt it should be abolished in every state. Geographically, the North and the South were very different places. Southern lands were perfect for cotton growing and the invention of Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin caused that the South became increasingly dependent on this crop. This contrasted with the North that had always been an industrious society. The North produced steel and iron while the South mainly produced cotton. There were two very distinct economies that were part of the country. The economy of the South was based on agriculture and was dependent on slave labor while the Northern economy was based on industry, was centered around technology and manufacturing and did not need slave labor to keep their economy running. The Union had also many advantages over the Confederate States. They had larger population, stronger economy, professional military and most of the factories were in the North. Considering the North's rapid industrial growth, an abundant supply of labor was needed. Northern workers had long tradition in social organization and they were willing to move from place to place. Furthermore, their numbers were increased by immigrants from Europe who came to America because they wanted to be free and equal. Nevertheless, not

all immigrants came to the United States voluntarily. For instance, some cities in Germany and England sent their poor to the United States rather than to keep them in poorhouses or jails. The others came to America because they believed they find a better life.

Several states established immigration agencies in Europe and tried to attract immigrants by such offers as the right to vote even before the foreigners became naturalized citizens. In spite of the fact that America was represented as a symbol of freedom and equality, the move to this country was difficult and dangerous. For example, immigrants were packed together so horribly that almost 10 percent died from malnutrition and disease. Furthermore, it was hard to find a job and a place to live. In addition to this, many Americans did not like immigrants because of their different religions, languages and customs. Despite of these early problems, immigrants were accepted by Americans and some aspects of their cultures blended into the American one and produced rich and varied heritage.²⁸ Another group of people in the North who had problems with American prejudice were black Americans. Northern blacks could not vote, work in public office, do skilled professions and their children could only attend segregated schools. At the beginning of the war, black Northerners as well as the blacks in the South were still considered as second class citizen

1.2 What caused the Civil War?

A number of circumstances, tracing back to political issues and disagreements that began soon after the American Revolution, ultimately led the United States into Civil War. Between the years 1800 and 1860, arguments between the North and South grew more intense, slavery being the central issue of the conflicts, although not the only one. Another point of major contention between North and South involved taxes paid on goods brought into this country from foreign countries. This tax was called a tariff. Southerners felt these tariffs were unfair and aimed primarily toward them because they imported a wider variety of goods than most Northerners. Taxes were also placed on many Southern goods that were shipped to foreign countries, an expense not always applied to Northern exports of equal value. In the years before the Civil War, political power in the Federal government, centered in Washington, D.C., was changing. Northern and mid-western states were becoming more and more influential as their populations increased. Southern states lost political power because their populations did not increase as rapidly. As one portion of the nation grew larger than another, people began to perceive the nation as divided into

sections, distinguished by different economies, cultures, and even values. This was called sectionalism. Slavery, a part of life in America since the early colonial period, had become more acceptable in the South than the North. Southern planters relied on slave labor to run larger farms or plantations and make them profitable. Slaves also provided labor for various household chores.

The institution of slavery did not sit well with many northerners who felt that slavery was uncivilized and should be abolished. Those who held those beliefs, called abolitionists, thought that owning slaves for any reason was wrong. They vehemently disagreed with the South's laws and beliefs concerning slavery. Yet slavery had been a part of the Southern way of life for well over 200 years and was protected not only by state laws, but Federal law as well. The Constitution of the United States guaranteed the right to own property and protected citizens against the seizure of property. A slave was viewed as property in the South and was important to the economics of the Southern cotton industry. The people of the Southern states did not appreciate Northerners, especially the abolitionists, telling them that slave ownership was a great wrong. This created a great amount of debate, mistrust, and misunderstanding.

The first confrontation over slavery occurred in the West in 1819. Missouri applied for admission to the Union as a slave state. The admission of Missouri would upset the balance of power in the Senate where at the time there were 11 Free states and 11 slave states. Senator Henry Clay proposed what became known as the Missouri Compromise. In 1820, he suggested that Missouri enter as a slave state and Maine as a free state to keep the balance of power. The Compromise of 1850 also addressed balance of power, admitting California as a free state, but allowing voters in the Utah and New Mexico territories to decide if they wanted slavery. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 proved very controversial. It required that all citizens were obligated to return runaway slaves. People who helped slaves escape would be jailed and fined.

The law enraged Northerners because it made them feel as if they were being forced to perpetuate the slave system they opposed. Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass and many others involved with the Underground Railroad worked to subvert the law. Frederick Douglass In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. This novel told of the story of Uncle Tom, an enslaved African American, and his cruel master, Simon Legree.

In the novel, Stowe wrote of the evils and cruelty of slavery. It helped change the way many Northerners felt about slavery. Slavery was not only a political problem, but also a moral problem in the eyes of many Northerners. Many Americans felt that slavery should be allowed in the new territories such as Kansas and Missouri, while others were set against it. The Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 led to “bleeding Kansas”, a bitter sectional war that pitted neighbor against neighbor. In 1857, the United States Supreme Court made a landmark ruling in the Dred Scott Decision.

Dred Scott was a slave who applied for freedom. He claimed that because his master had taken him to the free territories of Illinois and Wisconsin, he should be free. The court ruled that because Dred Scott was not considered a citizen, but property, he could not file a lawsuit. The Court also ruled that Congress had no power to decide the issue of slavery in the territories. This meant that slavery was legal in all the territories and the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Anti-slavery leaders in the North cited the controversial Supreme Court decision as evidence that Southerners wanted to extend slavery throughout the nation. Southerners approved the Dred Scott decision, believing Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in the territories. Abraham Lincoln reacted with disgust to the ruling and was spurred into political action, publicly speaking out against it.

In 1859, a radical abolitionist from Kansas named John Brown raided the Federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in the hopes of supplying weapons to an army of slaves who would revolt against their southern masters. A number of people were taken hostage and several killed, among them the mayor of Harpers Ferry. Brown was cornered with several of his followers in a fire engine house, first by Virginia militia and then by Federal troops sent to arrest him and his raiders. These troops, commanded by Union Colonel Robert E. Lee (who later became the leading Confederate general), stormed the building and captured Brown and several of his men. Brown was tried for his crimes, found guilty, and hanged in Charlestown, WV. Though John Brown's raid had failed, it fueled the passions of northern abolitionists, who made him a martyr. It was reported that bells tolled in sympathy to John Brown in Northern cities on the day he was executed.

John Brown This incident inflamed passions in the South, where Southern leaders saw this as another reminder how little their region's interests were represented in Federal law, which they considered sympathetic to runaways and anti-slavery organizations.

The debate became very bitter. Southern politicians outwardly charged that their voices were not being heard in Congress. Some Southern states wanted to secede, or break away from the United States of America and govern themselves. Emotions reached a fever pitch when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1860. A member of the anti-slavery Republican Party, he vowed to keep the country united and the new western territories free from slavery. Many Southerners, who were Democrats, were afraid that Lincoln was not sympathetic to their way of life and would not treat them fairly. The growing strength of the Republican Party, viewed by many as the party friendly to abolitionists and northern businessmen, and the election of that party's candidate was the last straw.

Abraham Lincoln the Crittenden Compromise was one of several last-ditch efforts to resolve the secession crisis of 1860-1861 by political negotiation. Authored by Kentucky Senator John Crittenden whose two sons would become generals on opposite sides of the Civil War it was an attempt to resolve the crisis by addressing the concerns that led the states of the Lower South to contemplate secession. It failed by one vote. Southern governors and political leaders called for state referendums to consider articles of secession. South Carolina was the first state to officially secede from the United States on December 20, 1860 followed by six other Southern states in January and February 1861. These seven states established a constitution and formed a new nation, which they named the Confederate States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis, a Democratic senator and champion of States rights from Mississippi, as the first president.

After South Carolina seceded, Major Robert Anderson transferred his small garrison from the coastal Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, located on an island in Charleston Harbor, to secure that important bastion for the Union. In 1861, the newly established Confederate government demanded Anderson's withdrawal. Despite dwindling supplies, Anderson's reply was: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance."

On April 12, 1861 the Confederate States of America attacked Fort Sumter, South Carolina. The bombardment lasted 34 hours and the fort was heavily damaged. Anderson

surrendered the fort and its garrison to the Confederate commanders. The Civil War had begun.

1860  Abraham Lincoln (anti-slavery) elected president

On 20th December 1860 the southern state took

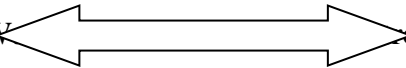
Drastic action to protect their own interests when a

Secession convention met in South Carolina, and

The Southern states began to break away from the

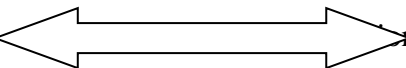
Union. They later chose Jefferson Davis as their

President.

1861  troops fighting from

The North and the confederates for the South at

least. 600.000 would die by the end of the War

1863  a Proclamation announced the end

Of Slavery in State under Union control.

1865  The North won the Civil War and occupied the

The Southern State, overseeing their reintegration

into the United State of America.

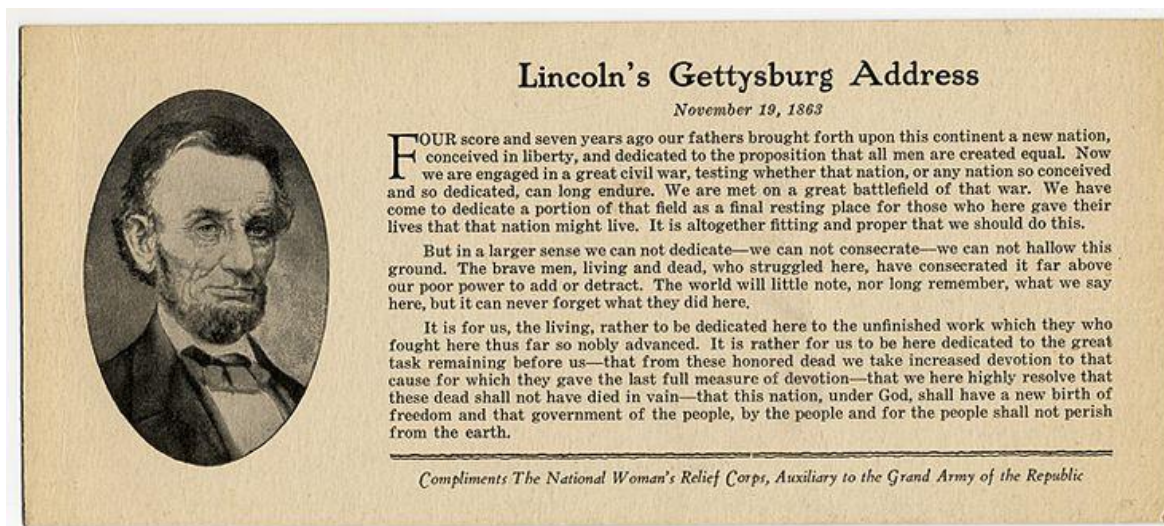
Slavery was abolished in all States.

All men were given the vote and legal rights,

Regardless of race.

2.THE ROAD TO PEACE IS RUGGED

Gettysburg Address



www.pinterest.com

The year 1863 saw the tide turn toward a clear-cut Union victory. The superior power of the North gradually wore the South down. As a result, Northern newspapers began calling the union's most successful general. In the first battle after Antietam, confederate forces came off very well. Lincoln, still searching for a general who would bring him victories, chose Ambrose E. Burnside to command the army of The Potomac. Burnside had a good military record. He also has bushy side whiskers that were called "burn side" and that since have become known as "sideburns". However, he had doubts about his own abilities and accepted the command reluctantly. Unfortunately, his doubts were justified. On December 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Virginia, he ordered an all-out attack on confederate troops, who were dug well in on several hills; the result was a bloody defeat for the union forces, which suffered some thirteen thousand. Lincoln replaced burnside with General Joseph "fighting Joe" Hooker.

1.2 VICTORY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE

Hooker almost lost the army of the Potomac when Lee pulled a daring maneuver at Chancellorsville. Lee split his army and sent General Stonewall Jackson with thirty thousand men to attack Hooker from the side. Hooker was totally surprised. The battle began at six o'clock in the evening. If it had started earlier in the day, Lee might have

captured the entire Union army. As it was, the next dawn found the Union forces better organized. Since they outnumbered the confederates two to one, they were able to avoid complete defeat and to withdraw northward.

On June 15, 1863, Lee army marched off. Meanwhile, an even larger force of union troops moved directly north so as to keep themselves positioned between Lee and the city of Washington, D.C. A discouraged president Lincoln replaced Hooker with General Meade. It soon became clear, however, that Lee was not aiming at the capital. His army instead crossed Maryland into southern Pennsylvania.

The two armies battled each other for three days. Wave after wave of confederate soldiers bravely changed across the field and up the slope of cemetery Ridge. On July 3 General Pickett led a massive charge against the center of the union lines, for a moment, confederate troops broke through. By this time, however, they had lost so many men that they could not hold the ridge. Pickett's charge had failed. For the first time, Lee had clearly been defeated.

Lincoln telegraphed Meade" *call no council of war.....Do not let the army escape*". Nevertheless, Meade hesitated. Instead he called his officers together, and the guns were silent throughout the fourth of July. That same Fourth of July. Grant's army finally captured Vicksburg, Mississippi. Port Hudson, Louisiana, fell to Union forces shortly afterward. The strategy of cutting the confederacy in two had finally worked.

Lincoln finally found a general who could fight. In March 1864 he named Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Vicksburg, as supreme commander of all the union armies. Grant adopted a simple yet costly strategy.

He appointed William T. Sherman to command the union army in Tennessee. Sherman's army was to fight its way from Tennessee through Georgia to the Atlantic coast and then move north through the Carolinas. In the meantime, Grant's army of the Potomac would keep Lee's down in Virginia. Grant believed in pushing at all costs, following his own advice of "when doubt, fight."

His main purpose was not necessarily to take Richmond but rather to grind up the South's forces. To his end, the Union armies drove south through Tennessee, toward Georgia, in September, Chattanooga, Tennessee, was in Union hands by the end of the year.

Sherman had lived in the south for several years, so when war broke out, the confederacy offered him a high military post. Just the opposite of Lee, Sherman decided to support the Union. He believed the horrors of War were to defeat the other side as quickly as possible.

2.2 Reelection of Lincoln

The mounting death toll deepened Lincoln's natural sadness. He had not been back so long, Illinois, as the mounting death toll deepened Lincoln's natural sadness. He had not been back once becoming president. Even then, in 1861, he wondered whether he would ever see home again. The tragedies of the war and deeply lined his face. He began to dream about his own death. In the fall 1864 election campaign, Lincoln faced a great deal of opposition. Many Northerners were unhappy with the way the war was going and especially with the high casualty figures. So the democrats, who had made gains in the congressional election of 1862, nominated GEORGE MECCLELLAN on a platform of a negotiated peace. On the other side, Radical Republicans opposed Lincoln's renomination because of how he planned to handle the rebel states when they were finally defeated.

Lincoln favored readmitting them into the union as soon as 10 percent of the voters in each state took an oath of loyalty to the united state. Radical Republican, on the other hand, wanted a majority of the voters in each state to take the oath. The Radical Republican also wanted the Southern states to free their slaves before being readmitted.

Lincoln's backers decided to drop the Republican in order to win some Democratic votes. They called themselves the National Union party in order to emphasize their major purpose of saving the Union. Also, they chose a Unionist Democrat from Tennessee as Lincoln's running mate. His name was Andrew Johnson. Lincoln was reelected because of Union victories. First, Admiral Farragut captured Mobile Alabama. Then General Sherman telegraphed Lincoln with the message "Atlanta is ours".

Finally General Philip Sheridan swept the confederate out of the Shenandoah Valley. Public opinion in the North shifted in Lincoln's favor, and he won the election with 55 percent of the popular vote. On April 2, 1865, as the Virginia countryside burst into bloom, the smoking city of Richmond finally fell to Union troops. The badly outnumbered confederate army retreated west. On April 7, 1865, Lee sent a message to Grant. Two days later, the generals met at a farmhouse. Lee was dressed in his best uniform, with a silk sash tied around his waist, and wearing a sword. Grant, whose baggage had been lost, wore his

usual rumpled and mud-spattered uniform. He had no sword. Soldiers of both armies stood close by. They were so tired that they stood in uneven lines. Grant was not a man of words, so he relied on orders from the president that read

” let them have their horses to plow with, and, if you like their guns to shoot crows with. I want no one punished”

Lee himself hinted that the horses would be welcome, but he was too proud to ask directly. The two generals looked each other in the eye and shook hands. For these two men, the Great War ended in mutual respect. Five days later, Abraham Lincoln did something unusual. He went to the theater to see a play called *Our American Cousin*. He not relaxed for a long time. He sat with Mrs. Lincoln in a special box that nearly hung over the stage. No one saw a strange man creep up behind him. When the pistol shot rang out, Lincoln fell forward with a bullet in his head. However he was not dead. The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, an actor and a southern sympathizer, jumped down onto the stage, breaking his leg. Nevertheless he managed to escape. There was difficulty in moving the tall, unconscious president to a house across the street. Finally he lay stretched out on a bed in a small room, surrounded by a dozen worried people. He still breathed then suddenly he stopped.

Conclusion:

The American Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate shore batteries under General Pierre G.T. Beauregard opened fire on Union-held Fort Sumter in South Carolina's Charleston Bay. During 34 hours, 50 Confederate guns and mortars launched more than 4,000 rounds at the poorly supplied fort, and on April 13 U.S. Major Robert Anderson, commander of the Union garrison, surrendered. Two days later, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteer soldiers to help quell the Southern "insurrection." Four long years later, the Confederacy was defeated at the total cost of 620,000 Union and Confederate dead.

In my opinion, the history of the American Civil War is very important for an understanding of the events that caused the conflict between the North and the South. So, in this chapter I have decided to describe the causes like slavery or secession that led to the war as well as the differences that separate the South from the North. It is also necessary to mention that the conflict between the North and the South had existed even before the American Civil War began and its outbreak I think was just a result of their disagreements with the issue of slavery that later led to the sectional differences between them.

Chapter three

Introduction

Many Southerners threw all their efforts into building their lives in the years following the Civil War. Other southerners despaired over their losses. Yet other saw great opportunity and worked to build a new South. Reconstruction of the South was not without problems. Northern soldiers occupied the South as conquerors.

Slavery came to an end, but the freed slaves were not truly free. The war did little to improve their daily life lives. Feelings of anger and futility were common among Northerners and Southerners. Traces of these feelings still remain today.

This chapter serves as a reminder that history is more than facts and dates to be memorized. To study history is to search for truth in a story that includes Villains as well as heroes and problems that seem to have no solution. In this chapter we will study the period after the Civil War as Reconstitution. And you will learn about how the power of congress grew during this time.

1. Reconstruction and its effect

Lincoln had wanted adopt a mild and forgiving policy toward the defeated rebels. The Radicals in congress, however, thought the south ought to be punished. They also felt that congress and not the president should make Reconstruction policy. The new president, Andrew Johnson, wished to continue Lincoln's proposals. He enraged the radicals by vetoing some of their measures. In the south a federal freedmen's Bureau attempted to provide hospitals, teachers, and schools for the formers slaves. However, the states of the forms confederacy passed black codes that legally restricted the rights of the newly freed African Americans.

At first President Johnson was successful in the struggle over Reconstruction policy. He encouraged the southern states to reject congress's proposed fourteenth amendment. After the election of 1866, however, the Radicals gained control of congress and overrode several of Johnson's vetoes. Then the house impeached the president. At his trial in the senate, Johnson was acquitted by a razor-thin margin. Grant won election in 1868, and congress became free to follow its Radical Reconstruction policies. It successfully proposed the fifteenth Amendment, which gave black men the right to vote.

Although black people had acquired freedom, they had no land or jobs. Most became sharecroppers or tenants farmers. A few black men won election to congress, and many more sat in southern state legislatures. They received support from both scalawags and carpetbaggers. These legislatures faced huge postwar problems of replacing roads, bridges, and railroads and buildings schools and hospitals for blacks.

Many northerners began to grow tired of the turmoil in and about the south. Their attention was attracted to scandals and corruption in Grant's administration. They were also distracted by the major economic depression that began in 1873. Then in 1876 there was a disputed presidential election. Politicians and businessmen worked out a deal, and the Republican Hayes was declared the winner. Whites now fully controlled the south, and gradually took the vote away from blacks and introduced a policy of racial segregation. The Supreme Court gave its blessing to that policy in 1896.

1.1 Reconstruction plans differ

At war's end, the country faced three main problems. The first was a human one. What were the four million newly freed black people in the south to do? They had no land, no jobs, and few skills outside of farming. How would they feed and clothe themselves? How would they live? The second problem was political. What was to happen with the southern states? Were they to be received back into the Union as Lincoln wished, or were they to be treated as conquered territories that would be occupied and punished, as some Northerners wished? The third problem was a constitutional one. Who had the right to determine how the confederate states would be readmitted to the Union? Was it the president, as head of the executive branch of government, or congress, the legislative branch?

Even in the midst of war, Lincoln had wondered how to treat the confederate states if the Union should win. In general, he believed they had never legally seceded. In fact, an important purpose of the war was to prove that secession was not constitutionally possible. Lincoln believed that it was individuals who had rebelled and knew that the constitution gave the president the power to pardon individuals.

Lincoln was eager to restore the Union as quickly as possible, so he wanted a Reconstruction that would be mild and forgiving. He wanted the south's return to be as easy and painless as possible. In December 1863 he announced his proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. Amnesty means a pardon for crimes against the government. The proclamation granted pardons to all confederates who would swear allegiance to the Union and promise to obey its laws. However, this pardon did not include high officials of the confederacy and those accused of crimes against prisoners of war.

Under the proclamation, a confederate state could form a state government as soon as 10 percent of those on the 1860 voting list to an oath to uphold the United States constitution and senators to congress. Lincoln's Reconstruction plan by no means satisfied congress. Many Northerners, particularly the Radicals, wanted the political power of the slave-owning class destroyed. They also wanted the southern black people to be given full citizenship- meaning all civil rights, including the right to vote. This demand does not seem radical or extreme now, but it did at the time.

Lincoln did not condemn the Radical plan. Instead, he waited until congress adjourned, and then he killed the bill with a Pocket Veto. According to the constitution, the president may, within ten days of the end of a congressional session, use a pocket veto. He simply ignores a bill and, if congress adjourns within ten days, it automatically fails to become law. The Radical Republicans responded by issuing a manifesto, or proclamation, in which they called Lincoln's pocket veto as "stupid outrage" and declared the authority of congress to be supreme.

They warned Lincoln to confine himself to his executive duties and to leave Reconstruction up to congress. The Radicals took the position that the confederate States actually had seceded. Thus, they now were territories seeking admission to the Union. Furthermore, it was congress, not the President that controlled territorial matters. A serious quarrel was shaping up.

After the fall election of 1864, Arkansas and Louisiana, acting under Lincoln's plan, sent representatives to Washington. However, the Radicals barred them from taking their seats. That was early in March 1865. Within a month, the war was over and Abraham Lincoln was dead. Many historians believe that Abraham Lincoln lived, he might have been able to deal with this difficult situation. However, his successor, Vice- President Andrew Johnson, a man with many good qualities, lacked the quiet dignity and diplomatic skill of Lincoln.

1.2 Black Americans and the civil war

The view of the Union towards blacks changed during the previous two years. At the beginning of hostilities, the war was seen as an effort to save the Union, not free slaves. Several black slaves who reached Federal lines were returned to their owners. This stopped when Major General Benjamin F. Butler, a New Jersey lawyer and prominent member of the Democratic Party, announced that slaves, being the property of persons in rebellion against the United States, would be seized as "contraband of war" and the Fugitive Slave Act could not apply. "Contrabands" were, if not always welcome by white soldiers, not turned away. However, as the struggle grew more intense, abolition became a more popular option. Frederick Douglas, a former slave, urged that the war aim of the Union include the emancipation of slaves and the enlistment of black soldiers in the Union Army. This was done on a nationwide basis in 1863, though the state of Massachusetts had raised two regiments (the 54th and 55th Massachusetts) before this. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the first black regiment recruited in the North. Col. Robert Gould Shaw, the

25 year old son of very wealthy abolitionist parents, was chosen to command. On May 28, the well equipped and drilled 54th paraded through the streets of Boston and then boarded ships bound for the coast of South Carolina. Their first conflict with Confederate soldiers came on July 16, when the regiment repelled an attack on James Island. But on July 18 came the supreme test of the courage and valor of the black soldiers; they were chosen to lead the assault on Battery Wagner, a Confederate fort on Morris Island at Charleston. In addressing his soldiers before leading them in charge across the beach, Colonel Shaw said, "I want you to prove yourselves.

The eyes of thousands will look on what you do tonight. While some blacks choose to join the military fight others fought by other means. An American teacher named Mary S. Peake worked to educate the freedmen and "contraband". She spent her days under a large oak tree teaching others near Fort Monroe in Virginia. Since Fort Monroe remained under Union control this area was somewhat of a safe location for refugees and runaways to come to. Soon Mary began teaching in the Brown Cottage. This endeavor, sponsored by the American Missionary Association became the basis from which Hampton University would spawn.

Mary's school would house around 50 children during the day and 20 adults at night. This remarkable American died from tuberculosis on Washington's Birthday in 1862. Confederate President Jefferson Davis reacted to the raising of black regiments by passing General Order , which stated that captured black Federal soldiers would be returned into slavery (whether born free or not) and that white officers who led black soldiers would be tried for abetting servile rebellion.

The Confederate Congress codified this into law on May 1, 1863. President Lincoln's order of July 30, 1863 responded: It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war. Eventually the Federal forces had several divisions' worth of black soldiers.

Their treatment was not equal to white soldiers: at first, for example, black privates were paid \$10 a month, the same as laborers, while white privates earned \$13 a month. In addition, blacks could not be commissioned officers. The pay difference was

settled retroactively in 1864. The Confederate States also recruited and fielded black troops. It has been estimated that over 65,000 Southern blacks were in the Confederate ranks. Over 13,000 of these met the enemy in combat. Frederick Douglas reported, "There are at the present moment many Colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but real soldiers, having musket on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down any loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the rebels." The issue of black prisoners of war was a continual contention between the two sides. In the early stages of the war, prisoners of war would be exchanged rank for rank. However, the Confederates refused to exchange any black prisoner.

The Union response was to stop exchanging any prisoner of war. The Confederate position changed to allowing blacks who were born free to be exchanged, and finally to exchange all soldiers, regardless of race. By then, the Federal leadership understood that the scarcity of white Confederates capable of serving as soldiers was an advantage, and there were no mass exchanges of prisoners, black or white, until the Confederate collapse.

2. Radical Reconstruction Is Enforced(1867/1877)

The periods passed, of radical reconstruction lasted from 1867, when the first Reconstruction act was passed, to 1877, when the last federal troops were withdraw from the south. However, Reconstruction was not uniform. For example, in only three states- Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina did it last the full ten years. In the other former Confederate States, Reconstruction government were soon replaced-sometimes within one year-by government that represented traditional white rule.

With Lincoln's assassination, Vice President Andrew Johnson became president. A man who possessed neither flexibility nor good humor, Johnson was committed to limited government and resisted Republican plans to use federal power to help freed people. He also had no sympathy for African-Americans. His reconstruction plans failed miserably. President Johnson's reconstruction plan offered amnesty and the restoration of property to southerners who swore an oath of loyalty to the Union. States were readmitted under equally lenient terms which 109 included ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment. Johnson's plan encouraged a defiant attitude in the South while it angered the Congress. Johnson issued thousands of pardons and those who held elected office or other such positions before the war resumed their power and their property. Freed men and women who had

been given land were evicted. State legislatures enacted “black codes” which regulated the behavior of freed men and women and owners forced blacks to sign labor contracts which basically enslaved them once again.

When Congress went into session in December, 1865, moderate Republicans were suspicious of Johnson’s Plan and Radical Republicans were furious. News of widespread white intimidation and violence against blacks confirmed a belief that white southerners were replicating a pre-emancipation way of life. Republicans concluded that the only solution was to grant freed men the right to vote. Congress challenged the presidential plan. It created the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. It voted to extend the life of the Freedman’s Bureau and empowered it to establish its own courts which would supersede local jurisdictions. Johnson vetoed the bill and Congress could not get enough votes to override the veto. Johnson publicly attacked the Congress and questioned the legitimacy of the Committee. Congress passed a landmark Civil Rights bill in March, 1866. It was the first time the federal government intervened in the states to guarantee due process of the law and basic civil rights. Johnson vetoed the bill. This time, however, the Congress overrode Johnson’s veto and when he vetoed another Freedmen’s Bureau bill, they overrode it, too.

The Congress refused to recognize states readmitted under Johnson’s plan and instead authorized the Freedmen’s Bureau to create a military justice system to supersede local courts. The Congress also made ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment a requirement for states seeking reunion. Johnson went on a rampage. The election of 1866 became a popular referendum on Presidential Reconstruction. Johnson campaigned against the Congress and blamed it for murderous riots in Memphis and New Orleans. Johnson’s supporters lost and the Congress gained a veto proof hold on Congress. Moderate Republicans and Radical Republicans joined together in their opposition to the Republican president.

2.1 Reconstruction efforts come to the end

Reconstruction came to an end because voters reacted to political corruption in both regions of the country. Equally influential, however, was an economic depression and a new round of electoral violence. The Republicans rallied around a political bargain instead of around a determination to enforce Reconstruction.

From the White House, to state capitals, to cities and towns, Americans following the Civil War witnessed an unusual display of public dishonesty. One explanation for the increase in graft and corruption is that the war itself had swollen government budgets—there were taxes coming in and more money being paid out. The availability of funds made it easier and more profitable to acquire money in illegal ways. Influence peddling, accepting bribes and kickbacks were all common forms of corruption. Corruption at all levels in the north and particularly in the south weakened public support for Reconstruction policies.

Reconstruction, corruption, and the demands of women, blacks, and workers caused a group of Republicans to separate from the main body of the party. Known as “Liberal Republicans,” they reacted to developments within the party that they believed had taken the Republican Party away from its roots. The 1872 and 1874 elections indicated that Reconstruction was no longer a powerful topic with voters. Grant was re-elected but the Democrats in the North were becoming powerful once again. Freed men, however, were fast becoming unimportant to the Republicans and although the Republicans passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875, they had lost their enthusiasm for and dedication to political equality for black Americans.

Democrats in the South succeeded in drawing white Republicans to its side with an appeal to restore white supremacy. They “redeemed” states from Republican and African-American rule. The commitment to Reconstruction was dying and with a national economic collapse in 1873 Reconstruction’s demise was evident. The nation turned its attention to labor unrest and economic depression. To redeem the south from black Republicans, the Democrats used intimidation, violence, and murder to keep them from voting. To “redeem” white Republicans, and to get them to switch parties, the Democrats used the old ploy of racial fear. Washington turned a deaf ear to black pleas for protection. Democrats controlled the South once again and they set their sights on a possible presidential victory with Samuel Tilden.

The election of 1876 was marked by electoral fraud on the state level. The disputed election was determined by an electoral commission made up of Republicans, who gave the election to the Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes. Immediately after his inauguration, Hayes ended the military occupation of the South and with it the symbolic end of Reconstruction was at hand. By late 1877, every southern state had been redeemed by the Democrats. The last nails in the coffin for Reconstruction came from the Supreme

Court. Using a very narrow interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendments' equal protection clause it further limited any gains made by Reconstruction.

From the Book by **Claudine L. Ferrell**"Reconstruction" page 47

2.2white supremacy is restored

For at least ten years or so after the end of Radical Reconstruction, blacks in the south continued to vote and were occasionally elected to office. The last Southern black elected to congress served until 1900. There were black policemen in some southern cities, too. Gradually, however, the southern states adopted a policy of rigid legal separation of whites and blacks. By 1900 they had also adopted various techniques to keep blacks away from the polling booths. Because of the long history of slavery, many whites' especially poor ones found it hard to form new attitudes about blacks. Middle-class whites did not have to compete with blacks for jobs. Poor whites did. In the 1880's and 1890's, agricultural conditions were so bad that many poor farmers were forced to leave their farms.

They came to the southern cities to work in coal mines, in the growing iron and steel foundries, and in the cotton mills. Their pay varied from forty to fifty cents a day, which meant that women and children had to work too if the family were to survive. These people did not want competition from free blacks. Furthermore, because their economic position was so low, the only things that gavethese poor whites a sense of pride were the fact that they were white and the belief that the white race was superior. The poor white farmers who did not leave their farms also had problems. They needed backcountry roads so they could bring their corps to market. They needed credit facilities so they could borrow money to carry them over until harvest time. They also needed schools and hospitals.

By the end of the century, new voting regulations were adopted in all Southern states. These were carefully drawn to stay within the bounds of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but they contained subtle discrimination. For example, a requirement for voting might be the ability to "read and understand" The law. Tests of understanding were administered orally. Blacks and others who might vote Republican can were given hard questions and were told they had failed. Democratic Party members, on the other hand, received easy questions. The expressed purpose of Radical Reconstruction was to give black Americans equality. That goal was not achieved, however, in the years after the Civil

War. Radical Republicans sincerely wanted to help the former slaves, but they made two serious mistakes.

First, they assumed that giving Southern black people the vote would enable them to protect themselves politically. Second, although they were willing to give millions of acres of land to railroad companies, Radical Republicans were unwilling to give land to the freed slaves so that they could become economically independent. Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass summed up this last failure when he said:

“You gave us no acres. You turned us loose to the sky, to the storm, to the whirlwind, and worst of all, you turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters”

Nevertheless, Radical Reconstruction should not be written off as a failure. Historian Kenneth Stampp has said that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were the greatest achievements of Reconstruction and could have been passed only at that time. These amendments were extremely important because they were the springboards from which black people, after a very long struggle, could at last achieve full political and civil rights.

CONCLUSION:

Reconstruction encompassed three major initiatives: restoration of the Union, transformation of southern society, and enactment of progressive legislation favoring the rights of freed slaves. President Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction—issued in 1863, two years before the war even ended—mapped out the first of these initiatives, his Ten-Percent Plan. Under the plan, each southern state would be readmitted to the Union after 10 percent of its voting population had pledged future loyalty to the United States, and all Confederates except high-ranking government and military officials would be pardoned. After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, President Andrew Johnson adopted the Ten-Percent Plan and pardoned thousands of Confederate officials. Radical Republicans in Congress, however, called for harsher measures, demanding a loyalty oath from 50 percent of each state's voting population rather than just 10 percent. Although such points of contention existed, both presidents and Congress agreed on one major point—that the southern states needed to abolish slavery in their new state constitutions before being readmitted to the Union.

Reconstruction was a mixed success. By the end of the era, the North and South were once again reunited, and all southern state legislatures had abolished slavery in their constitutions. Reconstruction also laid to a rest the debate of states' rights vs. federalism, which had been a pressing issue since the late 1790s. But Reconstruction failed in most other ways. When President Rutherford B. Hayes ordered federal troops to leave the South in 1877, former Confederate officials and slave owners gradually returned to power. Southern state legislatures quickly passed "black codes," imposed voter qualifications, and allowed the sharecropping system to thrive, ensuring that the standard of living did not improve for freed slaves. A conservative Supreme Court aided southern Democrats by effectively repealing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1875. By 1877, northerners were tired of Reconstruction, and violations of blacks' civil rights were essentially going ignored. Ultimately, the rights promised to blacks during Reconstruction would not be granted fully for almost another century.

General Conclusion:

The Union won the American civil war in the west, while successive Union generals attempted to capture Richmond the western confederacy was dismantled state by state, city by city, until Sherman army was able to march through the heart of the Confederacy and threaten Richmond from the South.

In some ways the Virginia front of 1864 foreshadowed the Western Front. However, while the battle between Grant's Army of the Potomac and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia saw prolonged periods of fighting, often against well entrenched positions and with heavy casualties on both sides, Grant's attacks were concentrated against relatively small sections of the thirty miles of fortifications around Richmond and Petersburg. The deadlock came because Lee was able to move his troops around within the defenses to deal with Grant's attacks. Only when Lee's army was exhausted at the start of 1865 was Grant willing to launch an attack on a wide front.

More Americans died in the Civil War than in all other American wars combined. Combined casualties came to at least 620,000 dead, with over a million casualties in all. In the Second World War, a similar number of casualties included 407,316 deaths (due largely to a massive increase in the ability of battlefield medicine to save the wounded).

These high casualty figures are in part due to the nature of a civil war – all the casualties are suffered by the same country (although even taken separately the 360,000 Union dead come close to the Second World War figure) – and partly due to the particularly lethal nature of the Civil War battlefield. The rifled musket had greatly increased the killing power of the infantryman, especially on the defensive, making it much harder to achieve a decisive victory. An incredibly high percentage of all available men of military age served during the civil war – some three and a quarter million men in all, representing about one in four of all white men in the south, and not a much lower population of the male population of the north (not to mention a good many men from the black and white populations of the south who fought for the Union).

Perhaps most importantly, the Civil War freed around four million slaves across the United States. Just how long an independent Confederacy would have been able to maintain slavery against near universal international condemnation is impossible to say, but it is hard to imagine any post-war Confederate leader being willing to voluntarily dismantle the institution that the south had gone to war for. The American Civil War is thus one of the few wars that can clearly be seen to having achieved something worthwhile. The 360,000 Union dead die for a good cause.

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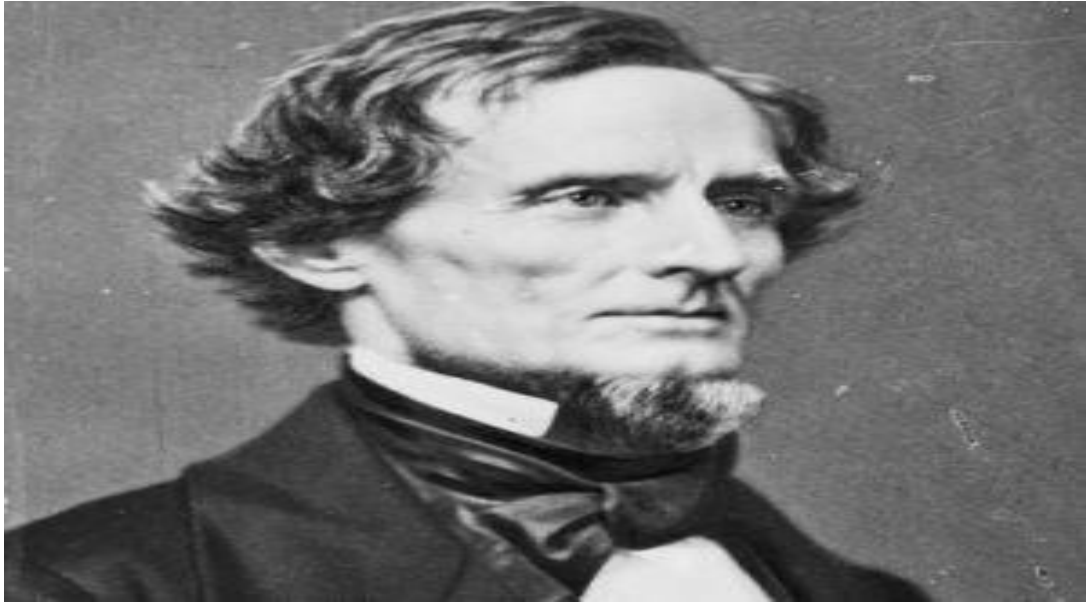
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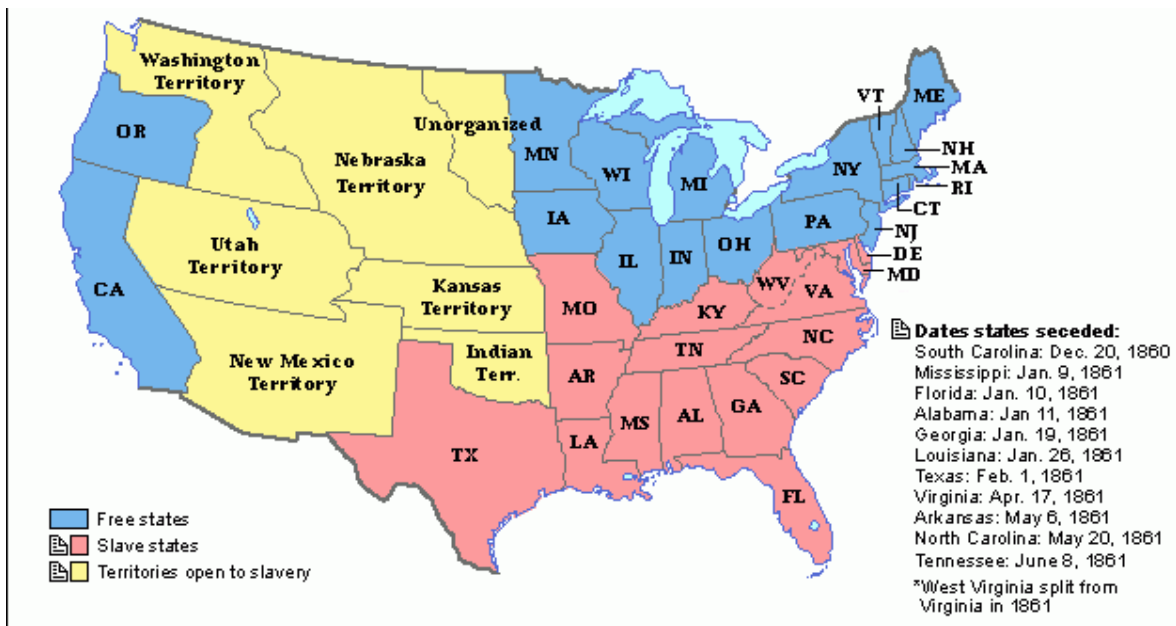
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Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) was a Mexican War hero, U.S. senator from Mississippi, U.S. secretary of war and president of the Confederate States of America for the duration of the American Civil War (1861-1865). Prior to the start of the war, Davis had argued against secession, but when Mississippi seceded he resigned from the U.S. Senate. In February 1862 he was elected president of the Confederacy.



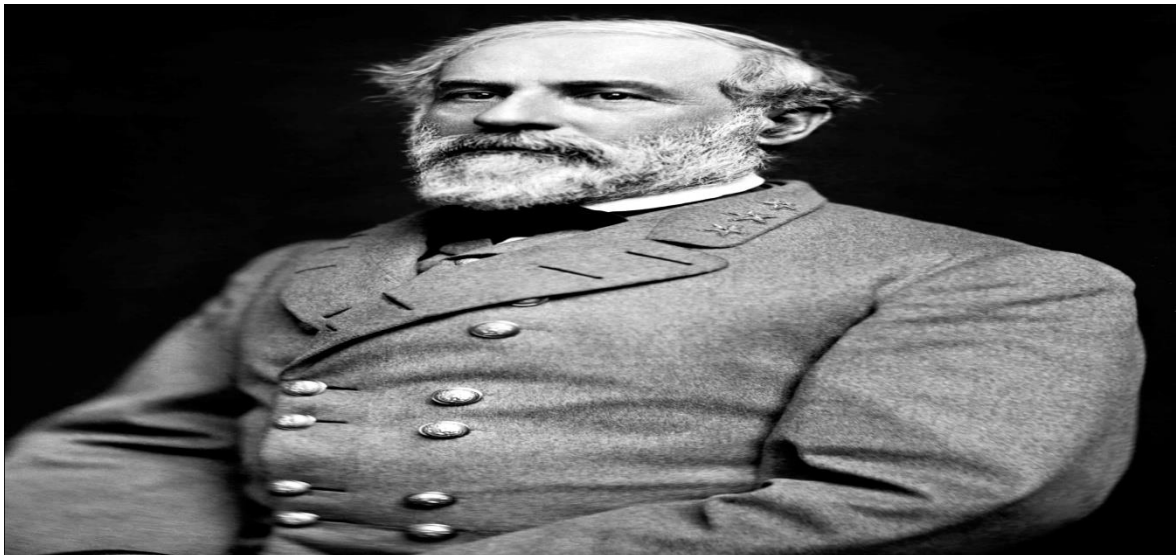
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Thomas Jefferson was a draftsman of the Declaration of Independence and the third U.S. president (1801-09). He was also responsible for the Louisiana Purchase.



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This is a map of the United State before and during the Civil War in the right hand corner on the bottom tells when the State separated into the North and the South.



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Robert Edward Lee was an American general known for commanding the confederate army of Northern of Virginia in the America Civil War from 1861 until his surrender in 1865.



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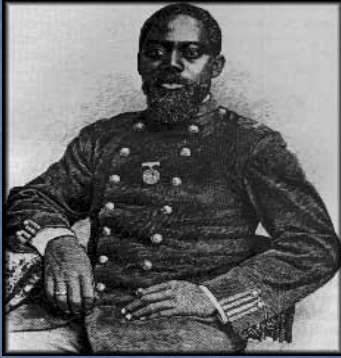
Benjamin Butler was a Massachusetts politician and Union officer who fought for the rights of workers and African-Americans.



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Maj. Gen. Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker was one of the many commanders that Abraham Lincoln had to replace before finding the right person to lead the Union Army.

Blacks in the Military



William Carney

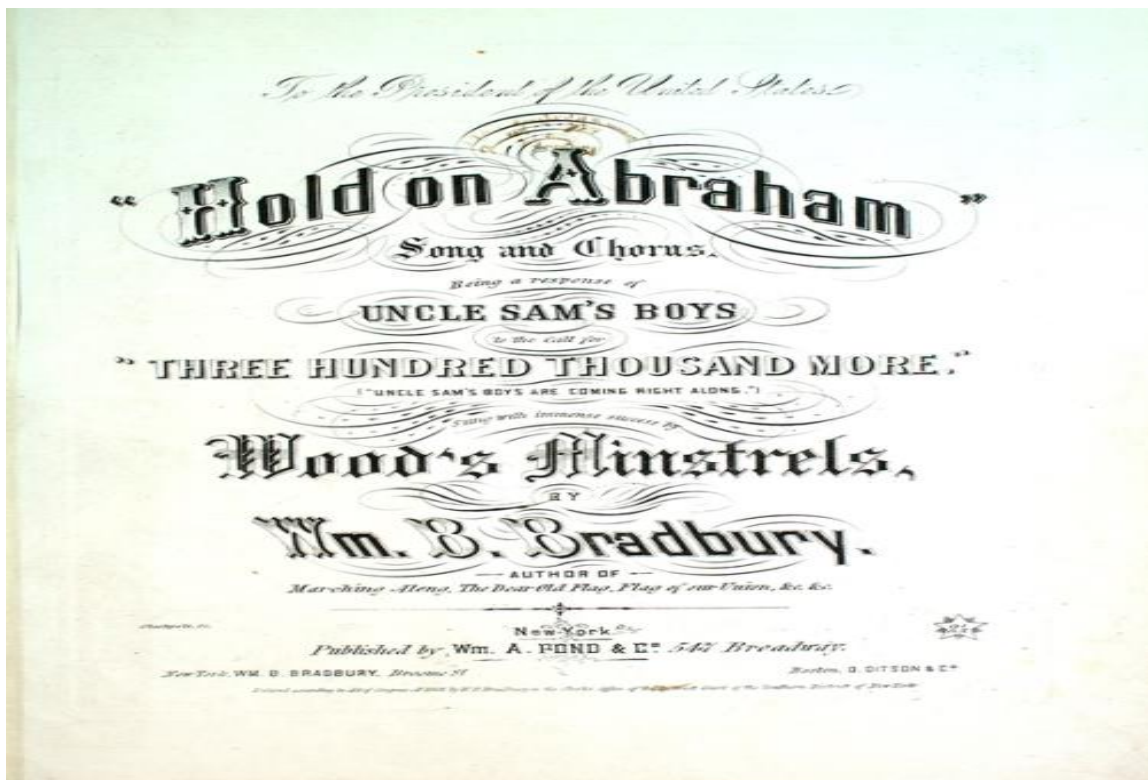
- After the Emancipation Proclamation blacks began to join the Union Army
- Initially they were only used for manual labor
- Eventually, Blacks saw live combat
- 54th regiment out of Massachusetts

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William Harvey Carney was an American civil war soldier.

Songs of American Civil War

Hold on Abraham



We're going down to Dixie, to Dixie, to Dixie,
We're going down to Dixie, to fight for the dear old Flag;
And should we fall in Dixie, in Dixie, in Dixie,
And should we fall in Dixie, we'll die for the dear old Flag.

Hold on Abraham,

Never say die to your Uncle Sam

Uncle Sam's boys are coming right along,

Six hundredthousandstrong