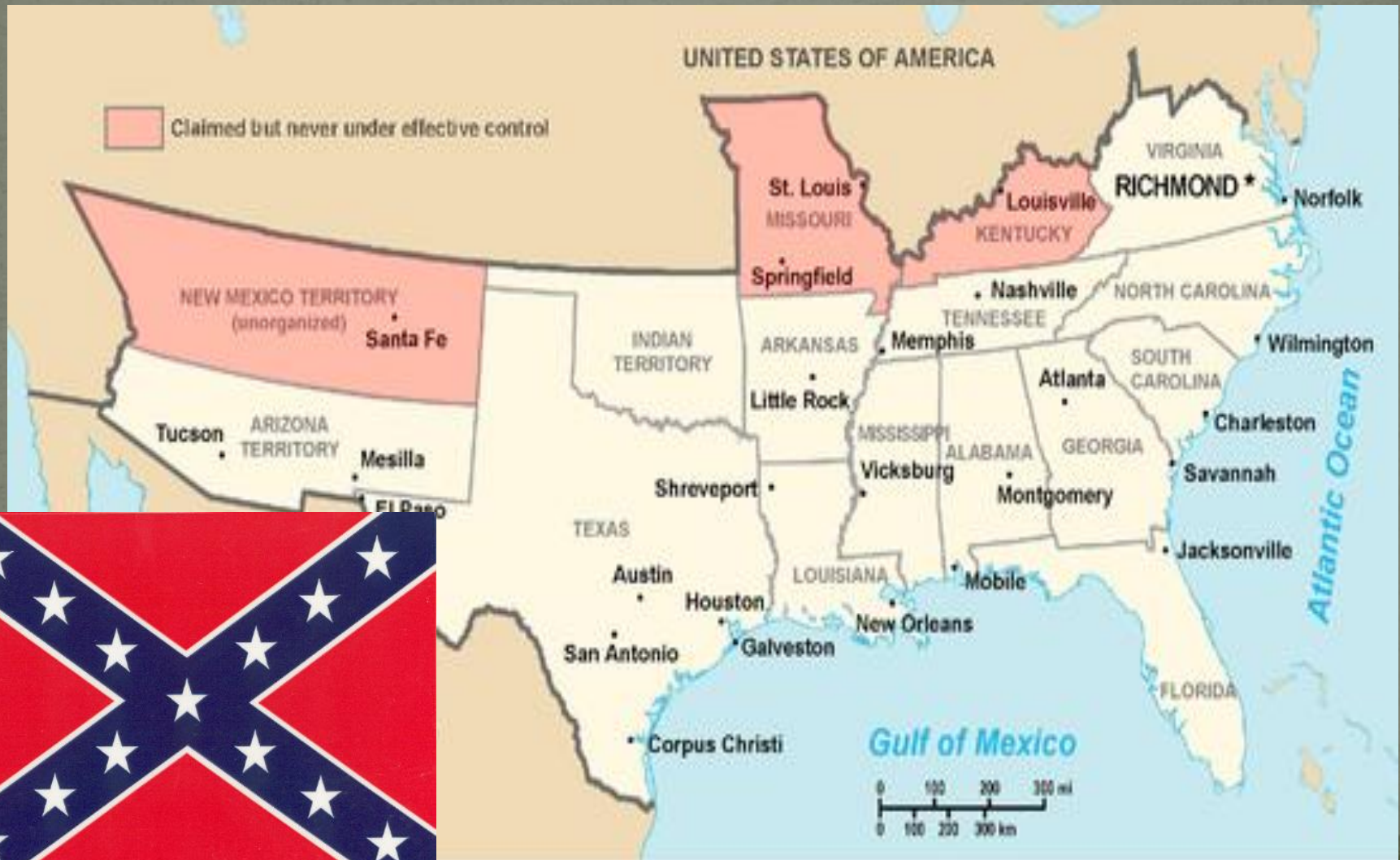


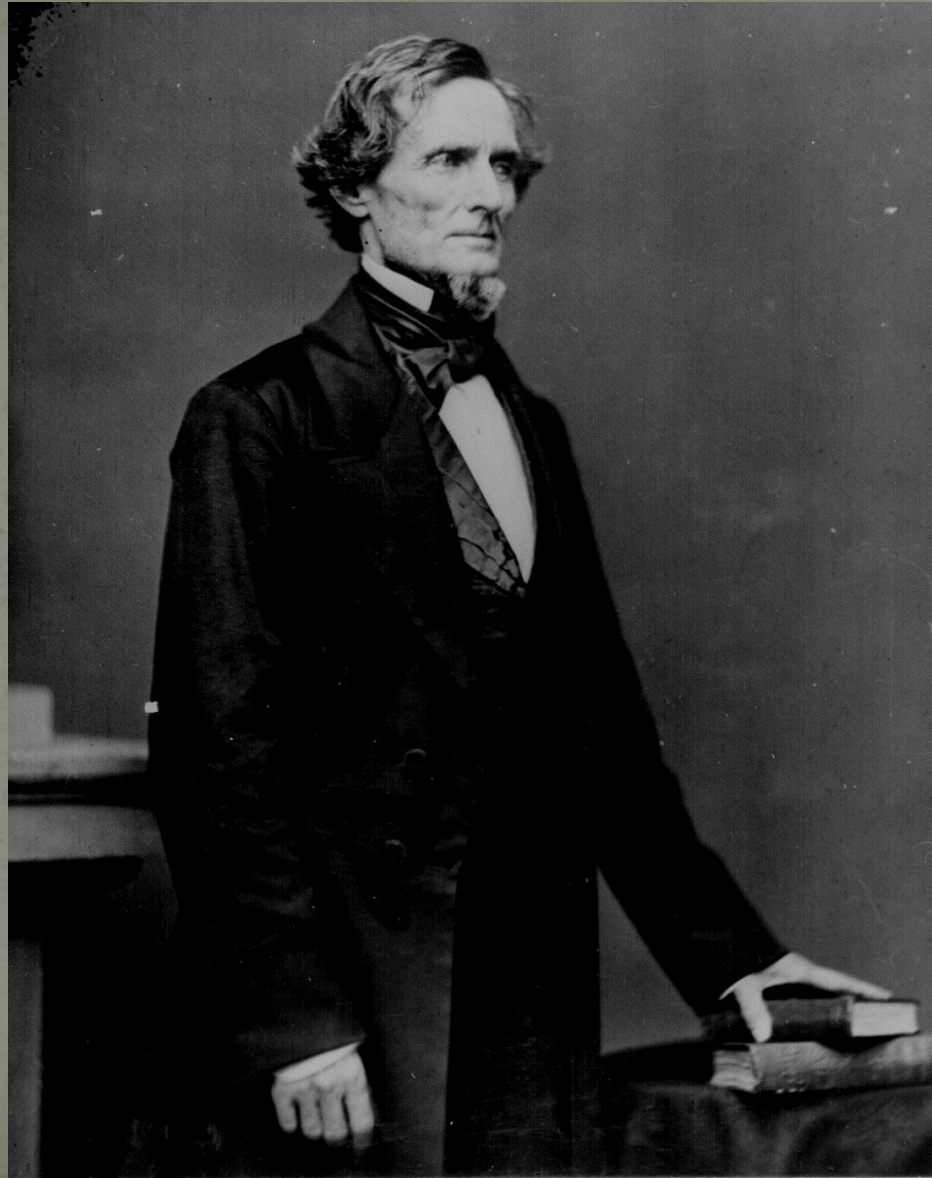
THE CIVIL WAR and RECONSTRUCTION

The Division and Rebuilding of the
United States of America

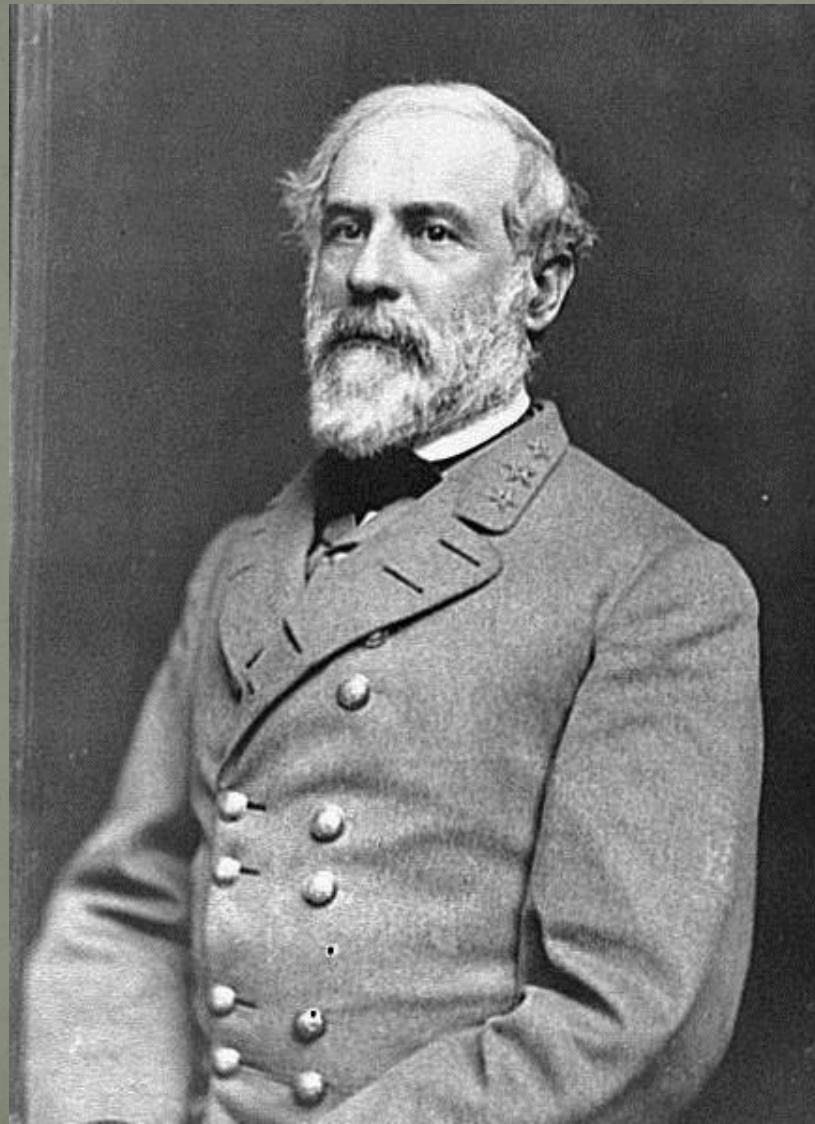
SECESSION: The Confederate States of America



JEFFERSON DAVIS



ROBERT E. LEE



FIRING ON FORT SUMPTER April 13-15 1861



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER

April 12-15, 1861





11TH NEW YORK (FIRE ZOUAVES) INFANTRY
ARMY OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND BRIGADE
PAINTING BY DON TROIANI, WWW.HISTORICALIMAGEBANK.COM



MRS. NORTH AND HER ATTORNEY

MRS. NORTH: "You see, Mr. Lincoln, we have failed utterly in our course of action; I want peace, and so, if you cannot effect an amicable arrangement, I must put the case into other hands."

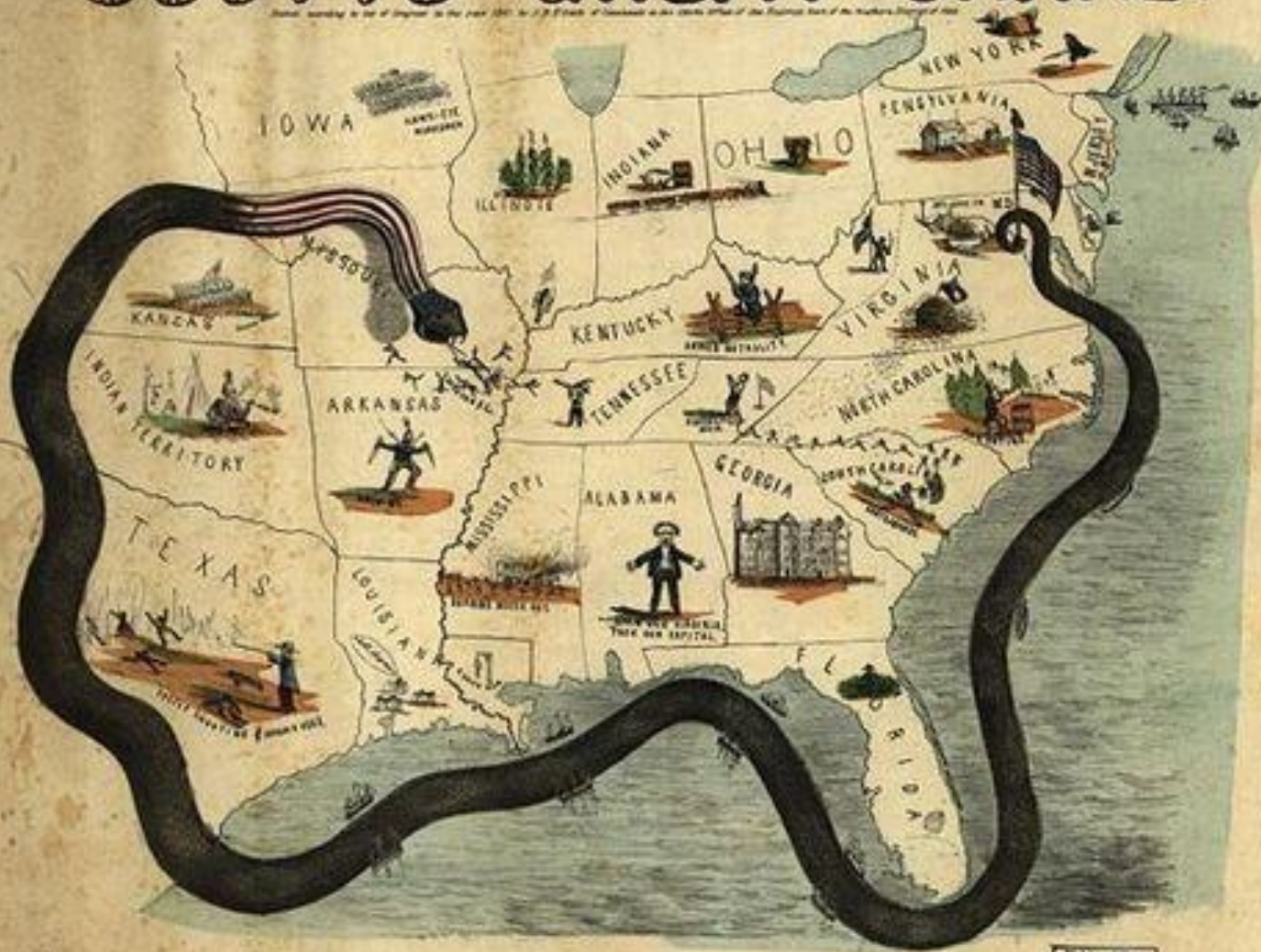


GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT and the ANACONDA PLAN



SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Printed according to an Act of Congress in the year 1850, by J. P. Frank, at Cincinnati, in the office of the Federal Bank of the Western Division of Ohio.



Division of Maps
NOV 23 1848
Library of Congress

1861	North	South
Population	22 mil	9 mil
Military age Population	4 million	1.2 million
Bank Deposits	\$189 mil	\$47 mil
RR Mileage	20,000 miles	9,000 miles
# of Factories	100,000	20,000
Naval Tonnage	25 to	1
Iron Production	15 to	1
Fire arms production*	32 to	1

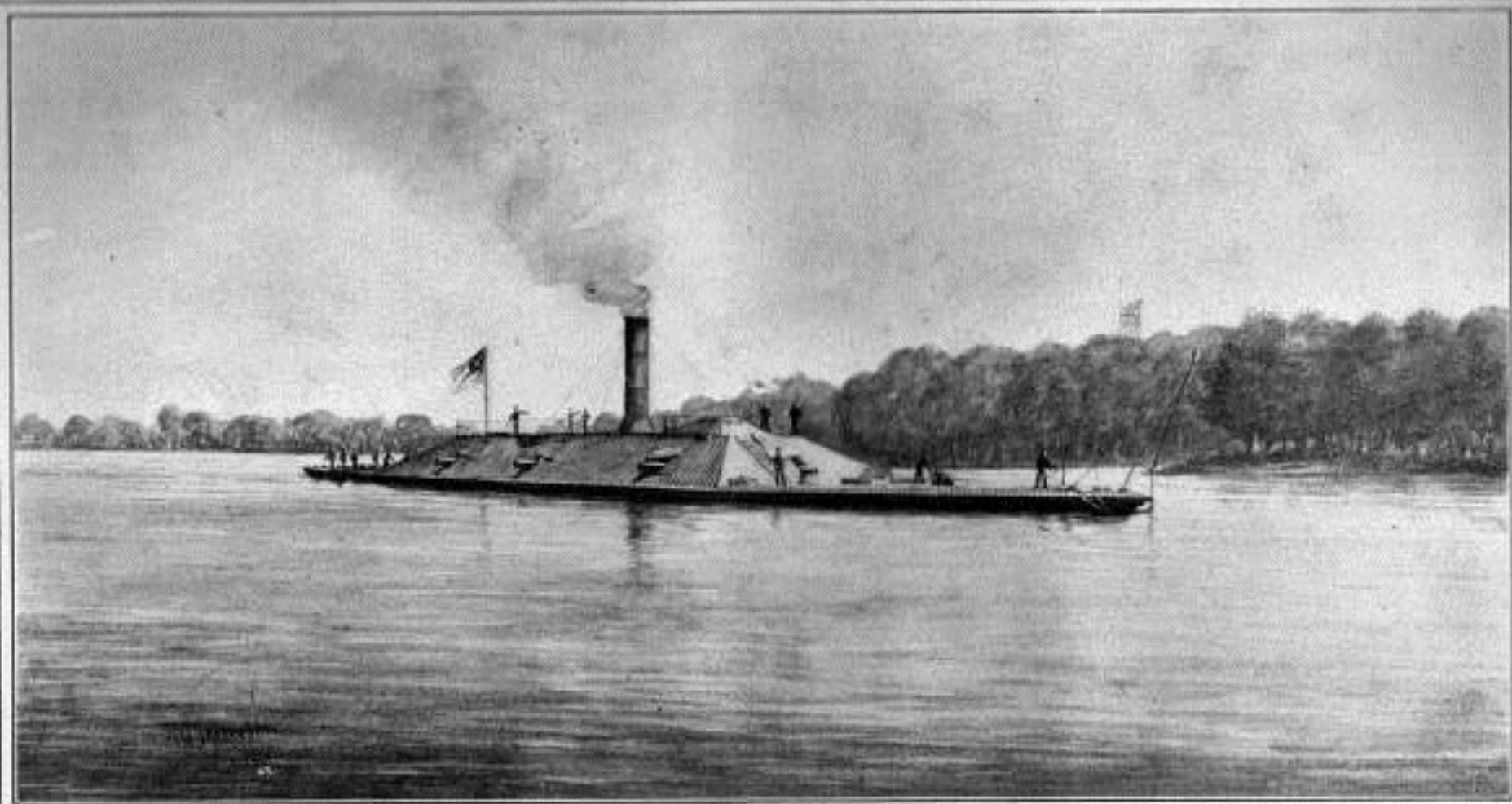
*Winchester repeating rifle invented 1860 , Colt revolver 1835 smooth bore 1855, Gatlin Gun 1862

Why does war take so long?

- South was fighting for home, greater will
- Confederate soldiers know the land better
- South supported the Mexican War and many of their generals were experienced in battle, General McClellan from the Union was over cautious, goes through six generals before Grant becomes leader

BLOCKADE



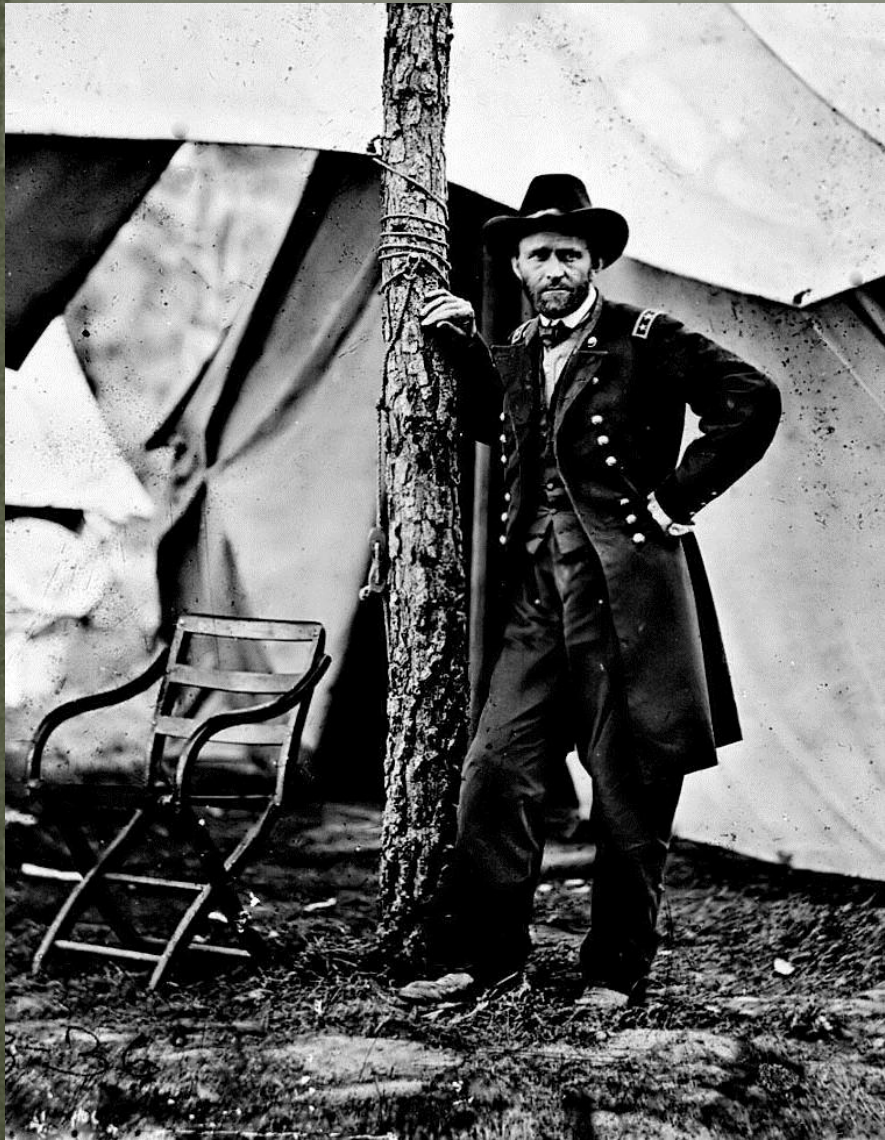


CONFEDERATE STATES RAM ATLANTA.

Merrimac and the Monitor



Grant and Farragut in the West



Farragut at Mobile Bay



GRANT

SHERMAN

UNION BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN COASTLINE 1861-1865

JAMES RIVER BLOCKADE

2

3

7

4

5

4

6

1

1

1

1

ANTIETAM











EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



THE SIGNING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET

WHAT DID THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ACCOMPLISH?

- Provided troops to bolster the Union...DRAFT RIOTS WERE ESCALATING into 1863
- Gave a Moral cause to the War to further motivate the wavering Abolitionist movement
- Kept the British, whose economy was being greatly effected, out of the war
- JUBILEE!

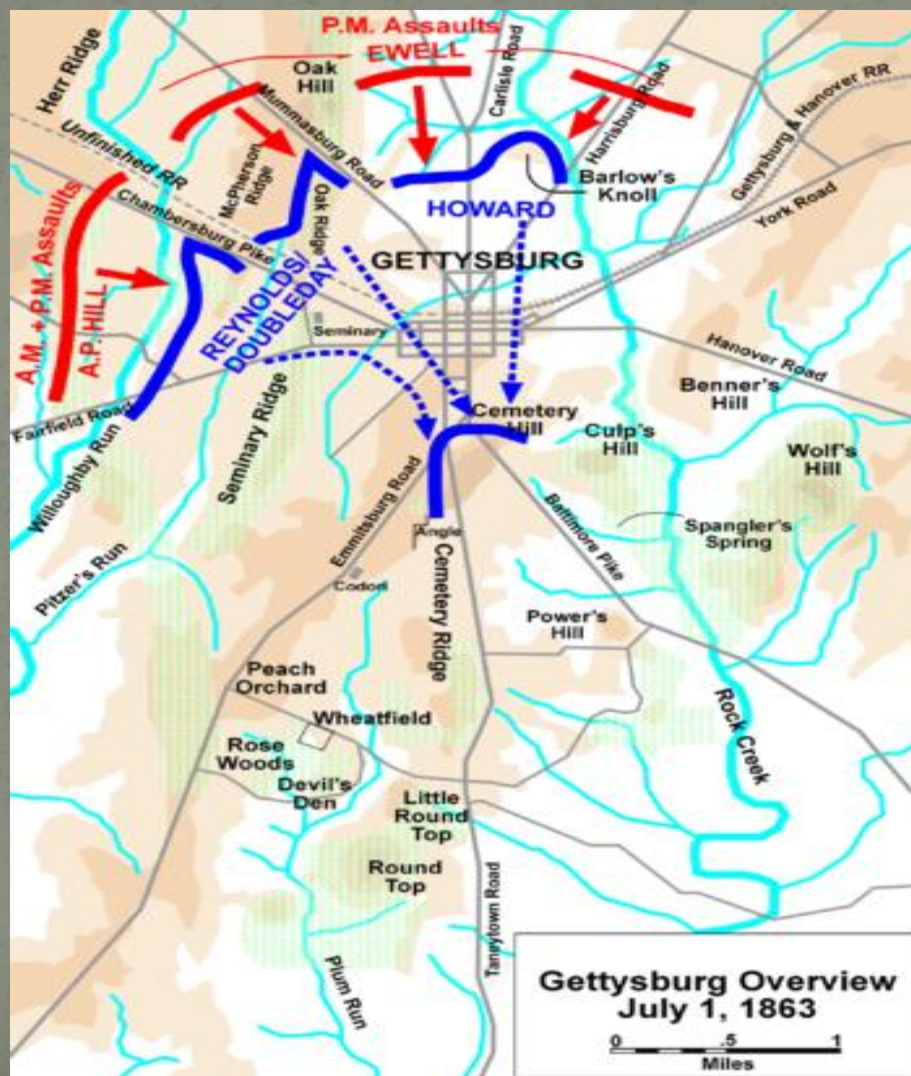
DRAFT RIOTS



JULY 4, 1863—VICKSBURG-JUBILEE!



JULY 4, 1863—GETTYSBURG-JUBILEE





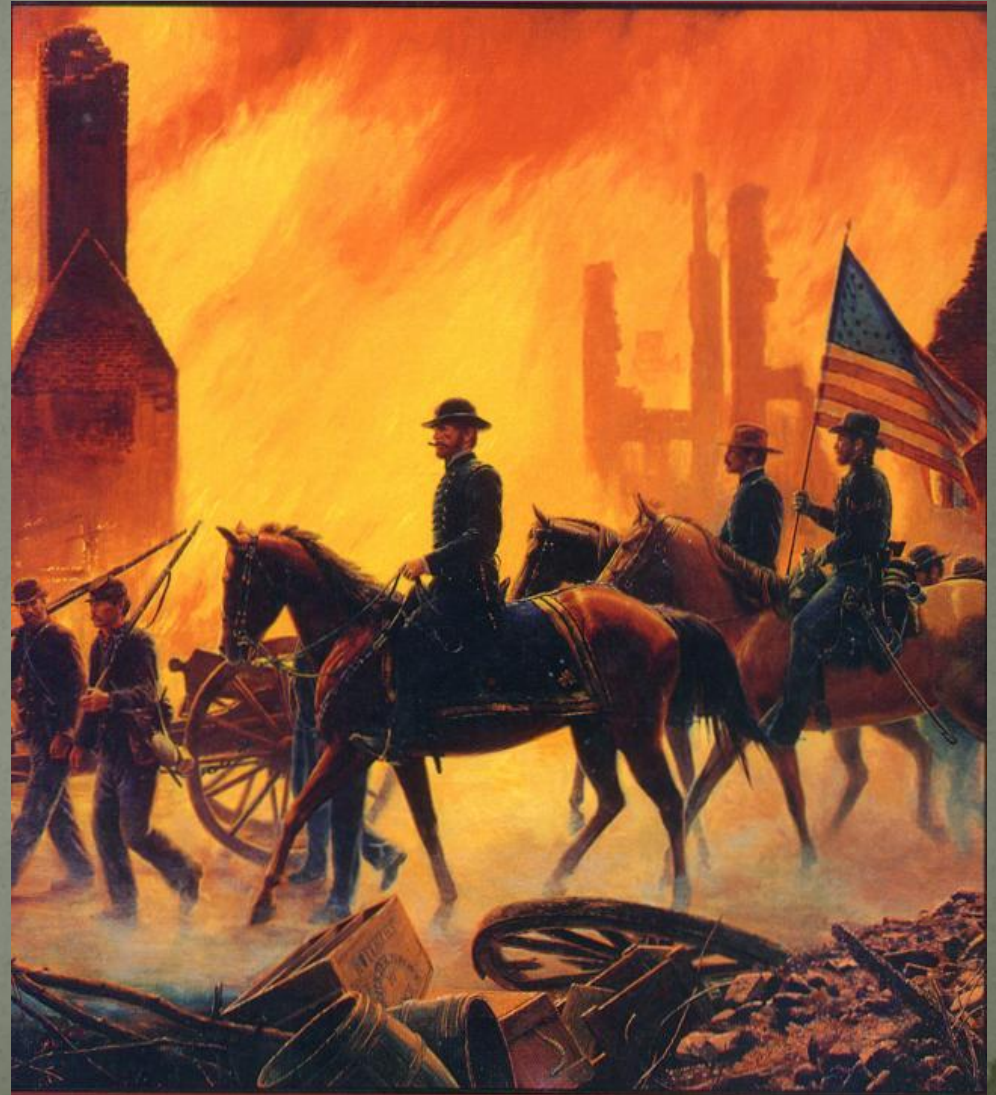
This watermark does not appear in the original painting.



Gettysburg Address



Sherman's March to the Sea—Total War

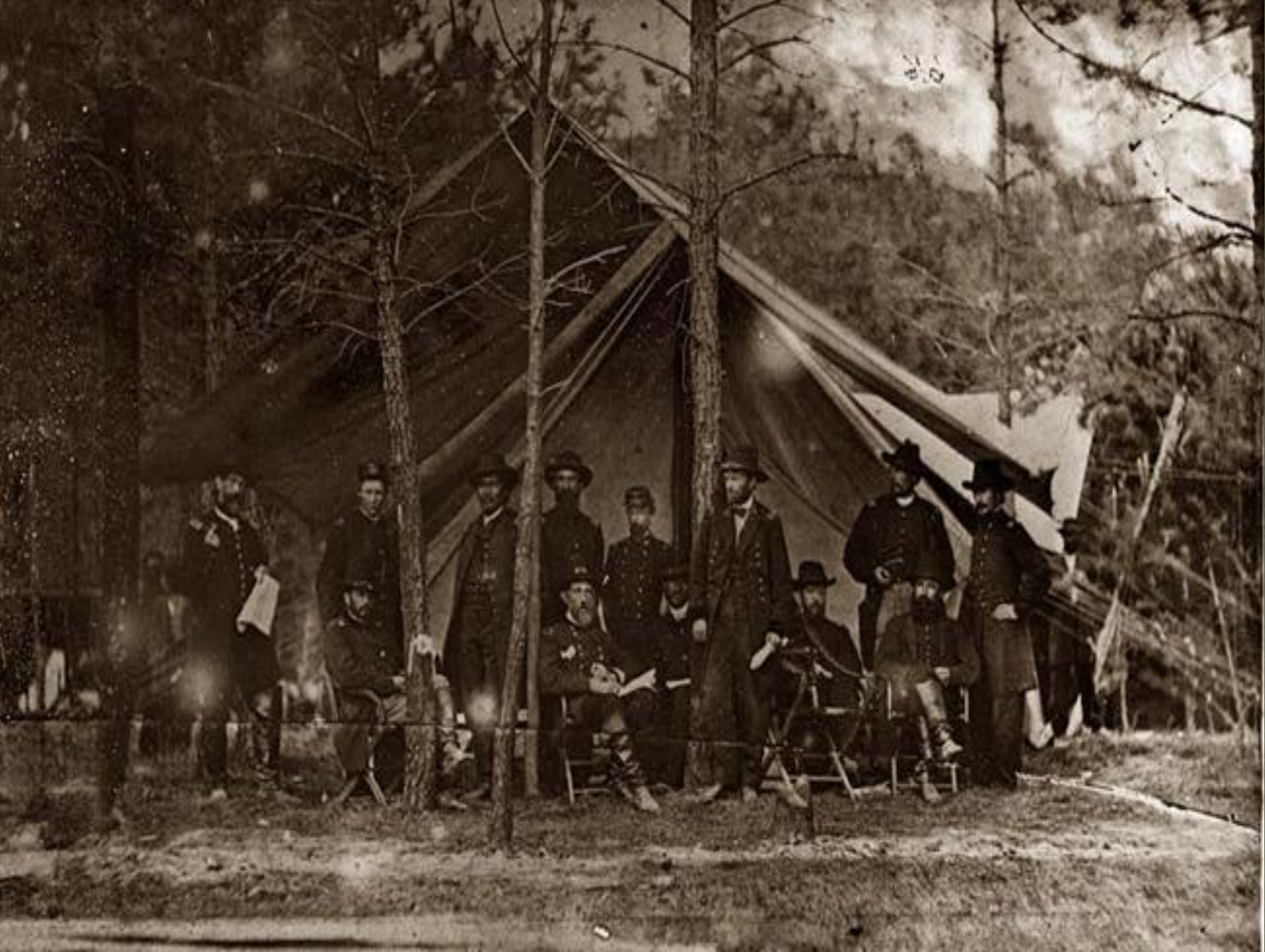




GRANT COMES EAST “Damn it! The Man Fights!”

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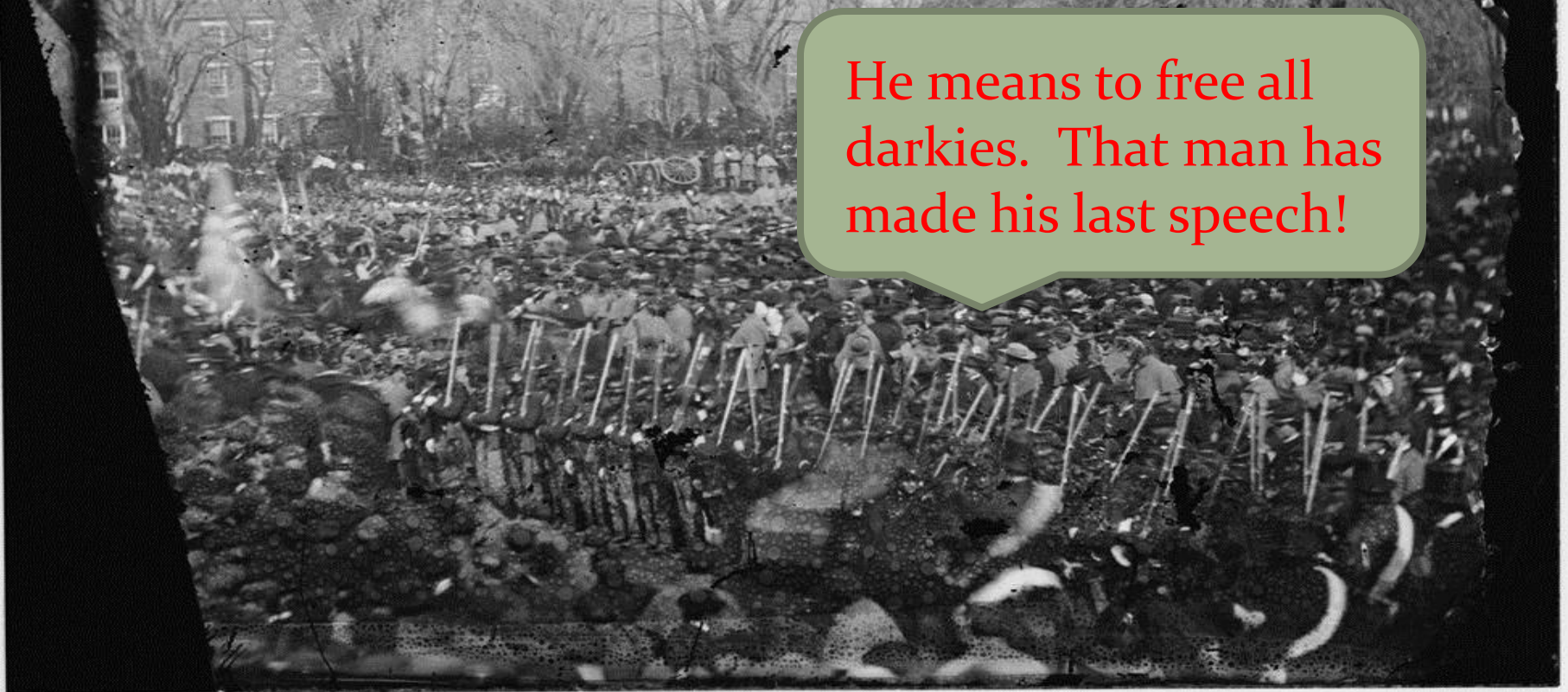


Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

March 4, 1865

- Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. **Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged.** The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes.





He means to free all
darkies. That man has
made his last speech!

LINCOLN VISITS THE FREEDMEN IN RICHMOND
April 4 & 5, 1865



PRESIDENT LINCOLN ENTERING RICHMOND, APRIL 4, 1865.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

April 7, 1865

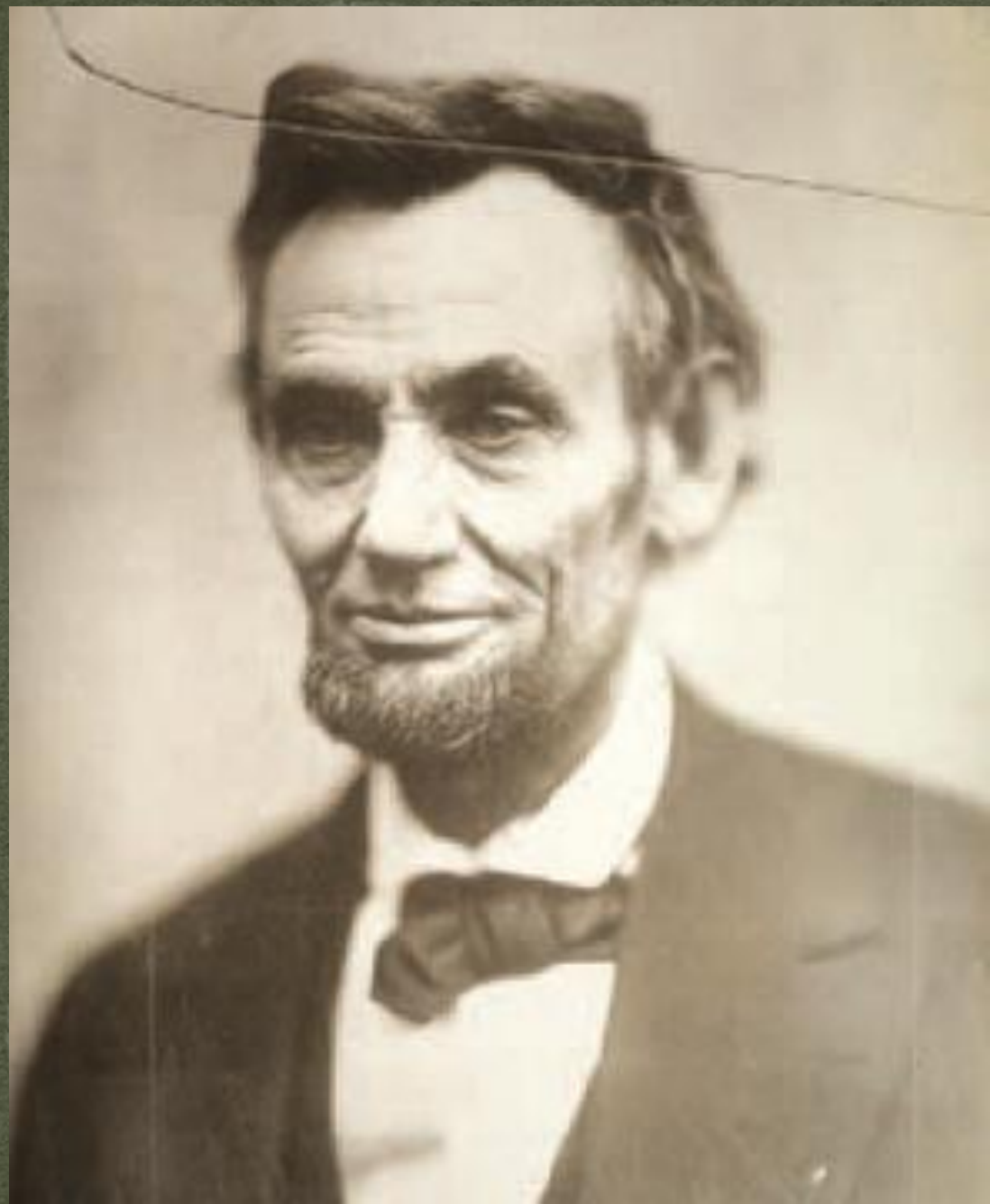


ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

Good Friday, April 14, 1865





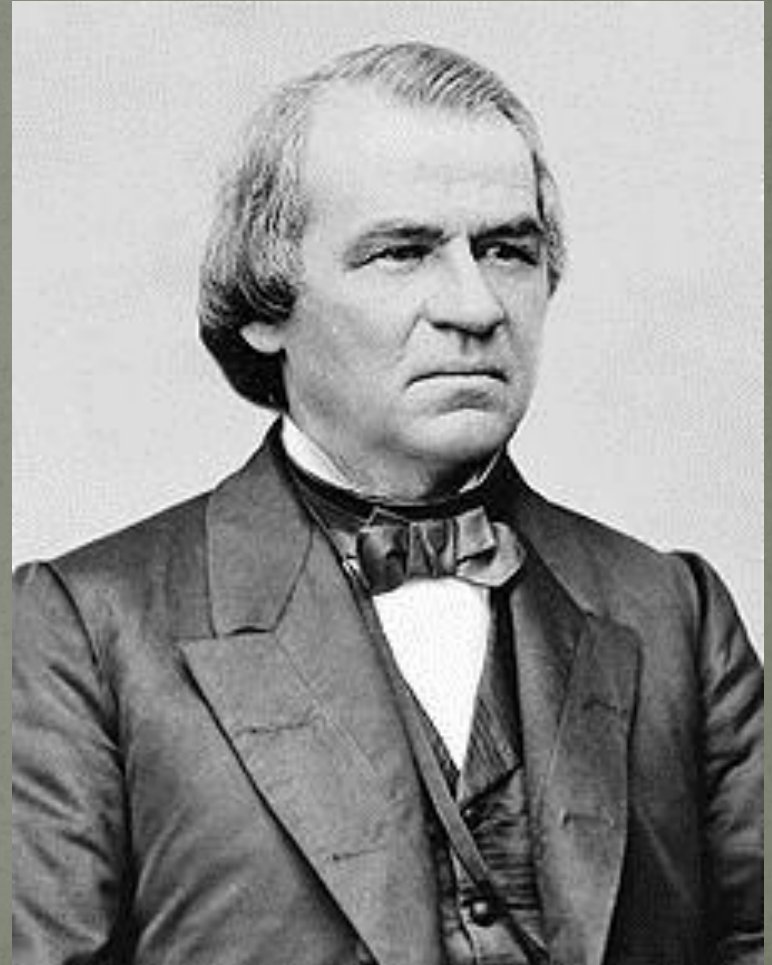




President Andrew Johnson

- Senator from Tennessee prior to VP selection...Lincoln thought a “War Democrat” would show conciliation

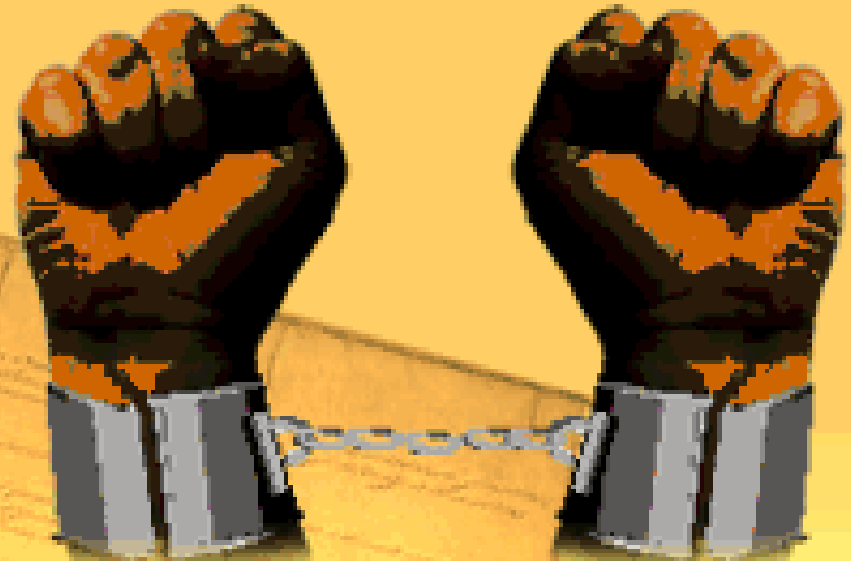
Too conciliatory toward south as President: Pardons, re-enstatement, support of Black Codes, veto of Civil Rights Acts, Violation of Stanton’s Tenure of Office



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

- Originally designed and signed March 4, 1865 (The same day of Lincoln's Second Inauguration...He was working fast....and YES, John Wilkes Booth was right)
- Meant to assist the 4 million freedmen in transition to life of freedom
- Provided trainloads of food and clothing
- Built hospitals and dispensed necessary medicine to over 1 million needy people
- Built over 1000 schools and staffed them (Mostly with trained white Northern teachers)
- Provided most of today's still operating negro colleges
- Helped negotiate contracts of labor, and land acquisitions
- Strengthened by 1866 Civil Rights Act

13th Amendment– December 6, 1865



Amendment XIII -

- 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*
- 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation*

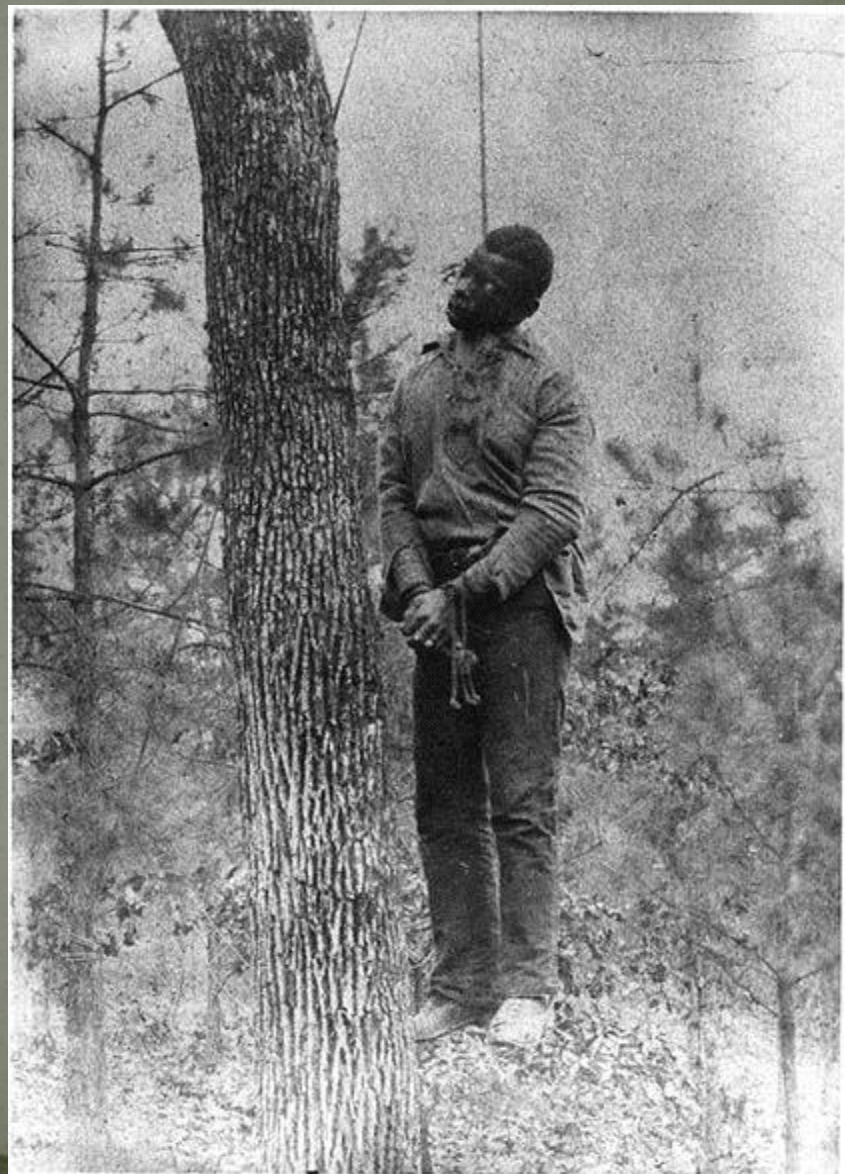
RADICALS in RECONSTRUCTION

- REPUBLICANS who wanted to see full Equality provided with severe punishment for Secessionists and Rebels---pushed for Blacks in positions of Power in the south
- SCALIWAGS were southern businessmen seen as traitors for taking advantage of the ravished south
- CARPETBAGGERS were Northerners who came for war profiteering in the South's physical Reconstruction
- COPPERHEADS were Northern Democrats who sympathized with the south

Night Riders and the Ku Klux Klan



TWO MEMBERS OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN IN THEIR DISGUISES.





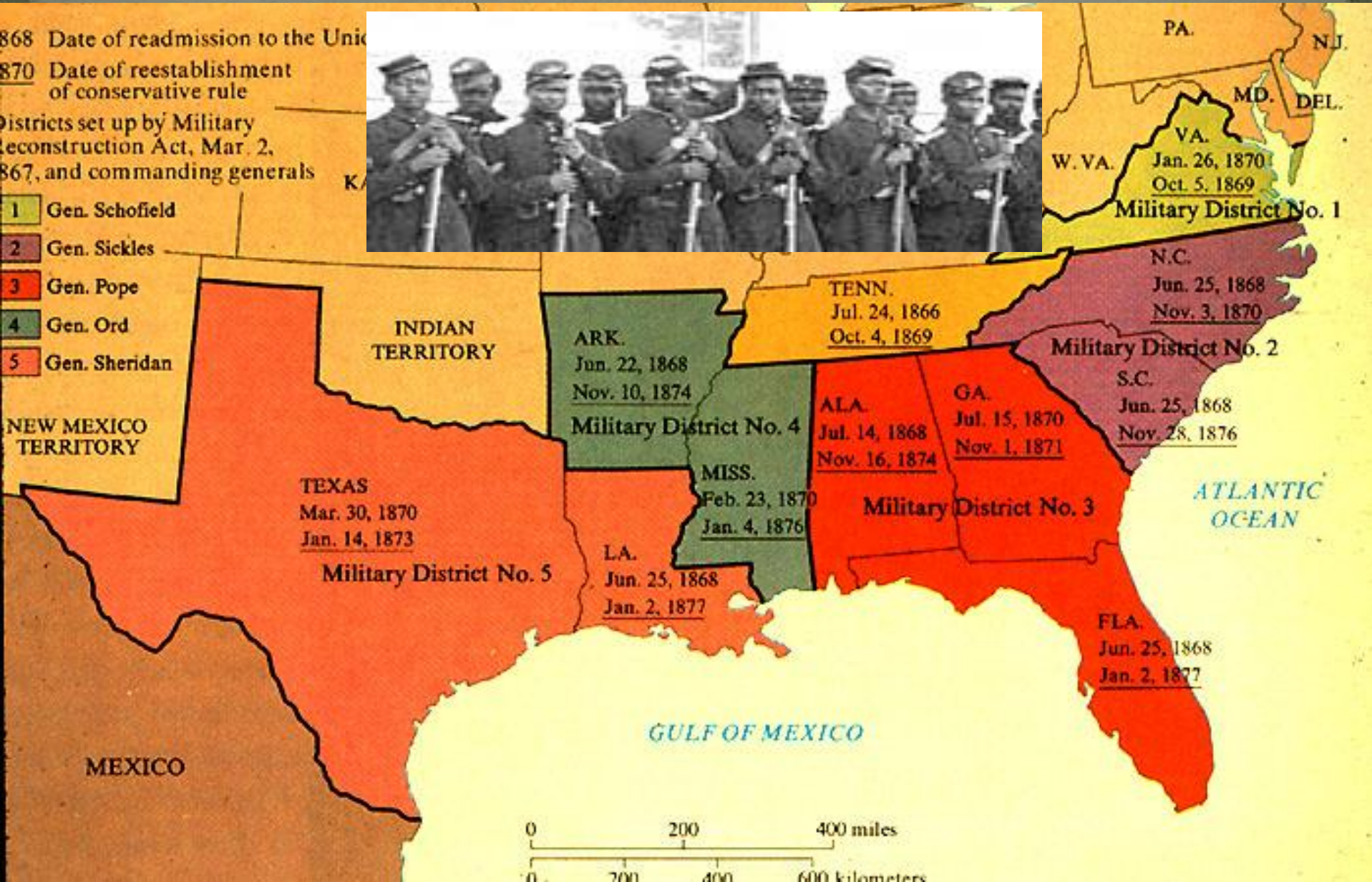
RECONSTRUCTION ACTS of 1867

1868 Date of readmission to the Union

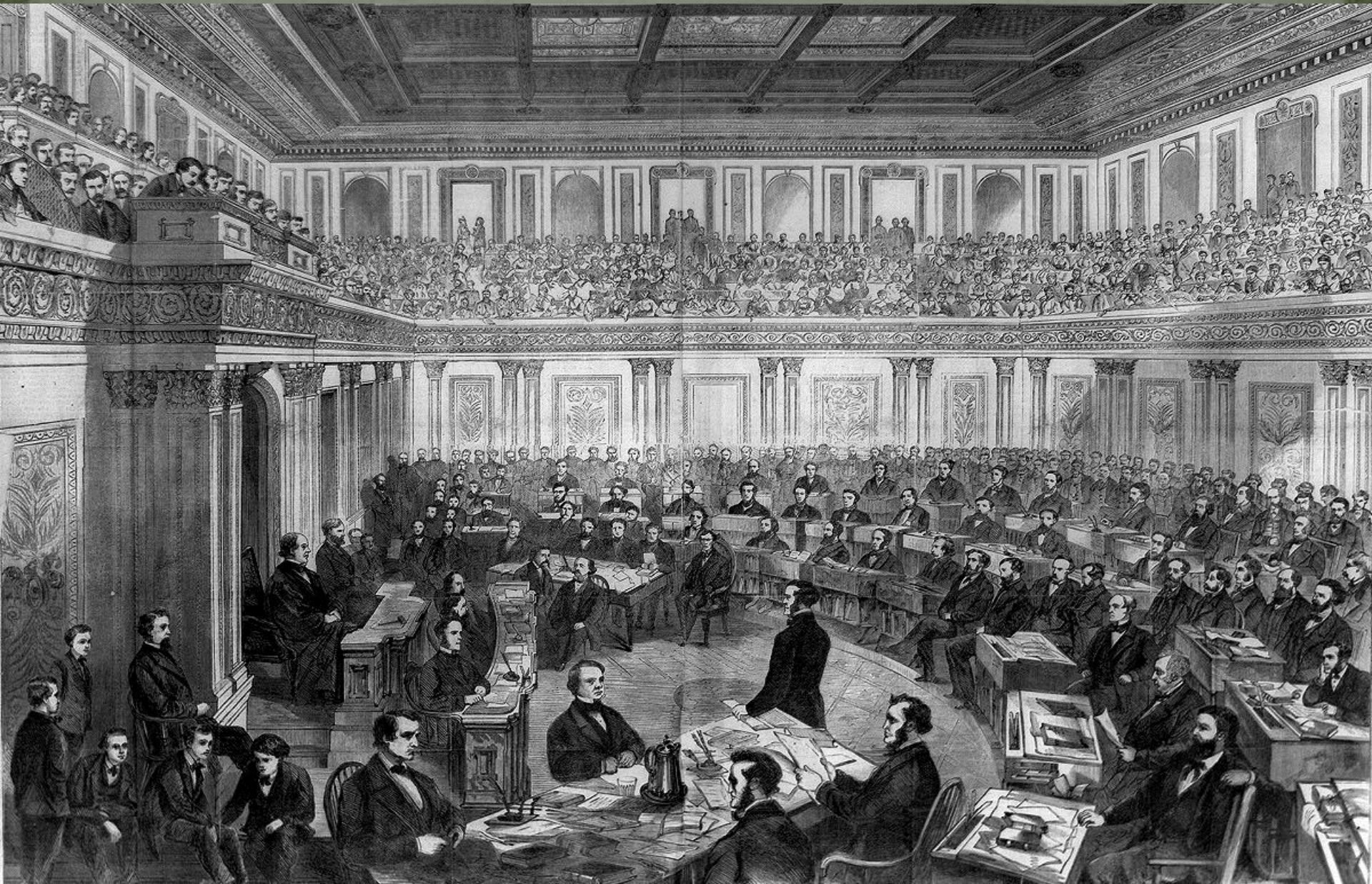
1870 Date of reestablishment of conservative rule

Districts set up by Military Reconstruction Act, Mar. 2, 1867, and commanding generals

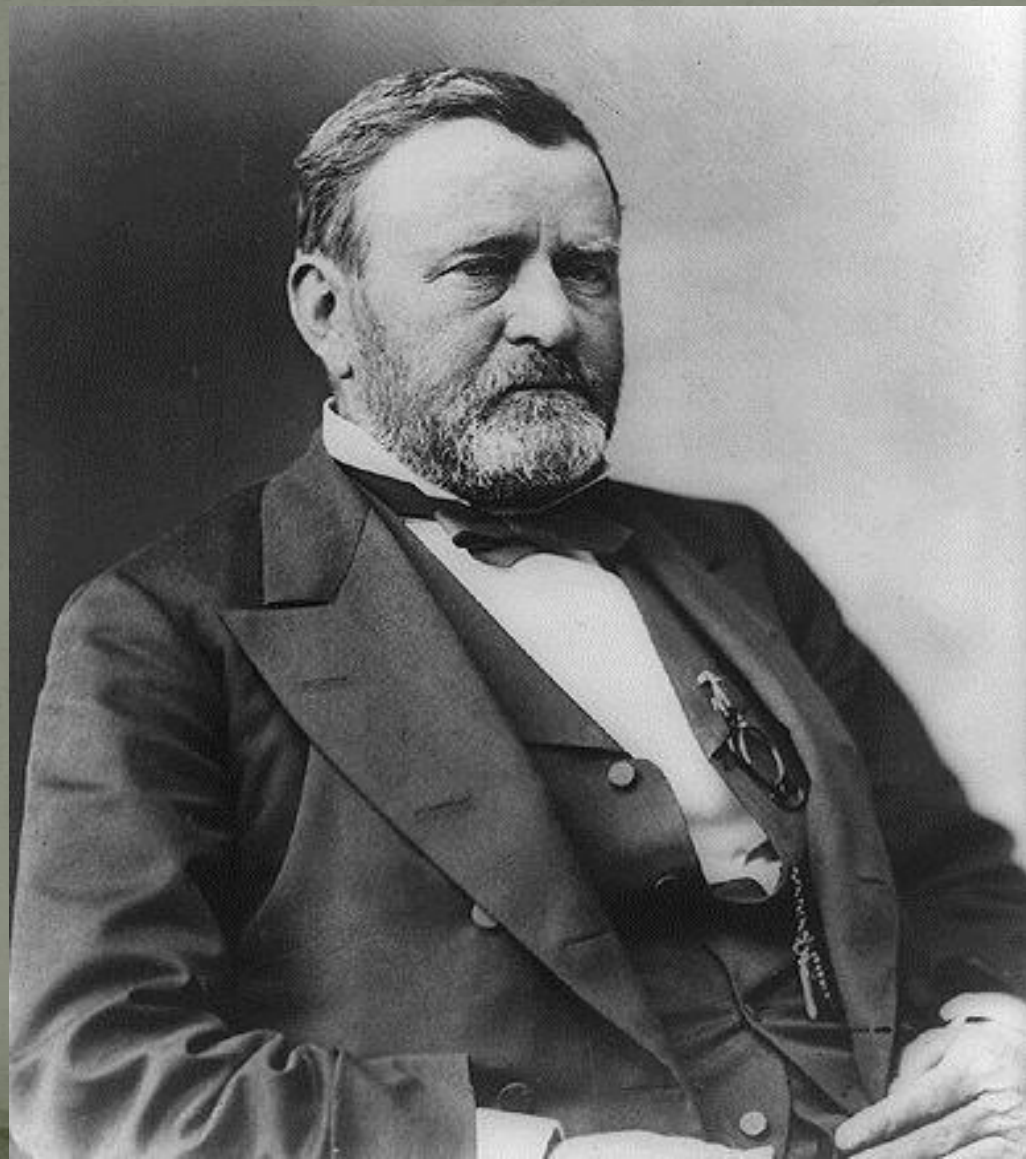
- 1 Gen. Schofield
- 2 Gen. Sickles
- 3 Gen. Pope
- 4 Gen. Ord
- 5 Gen. Sheridan



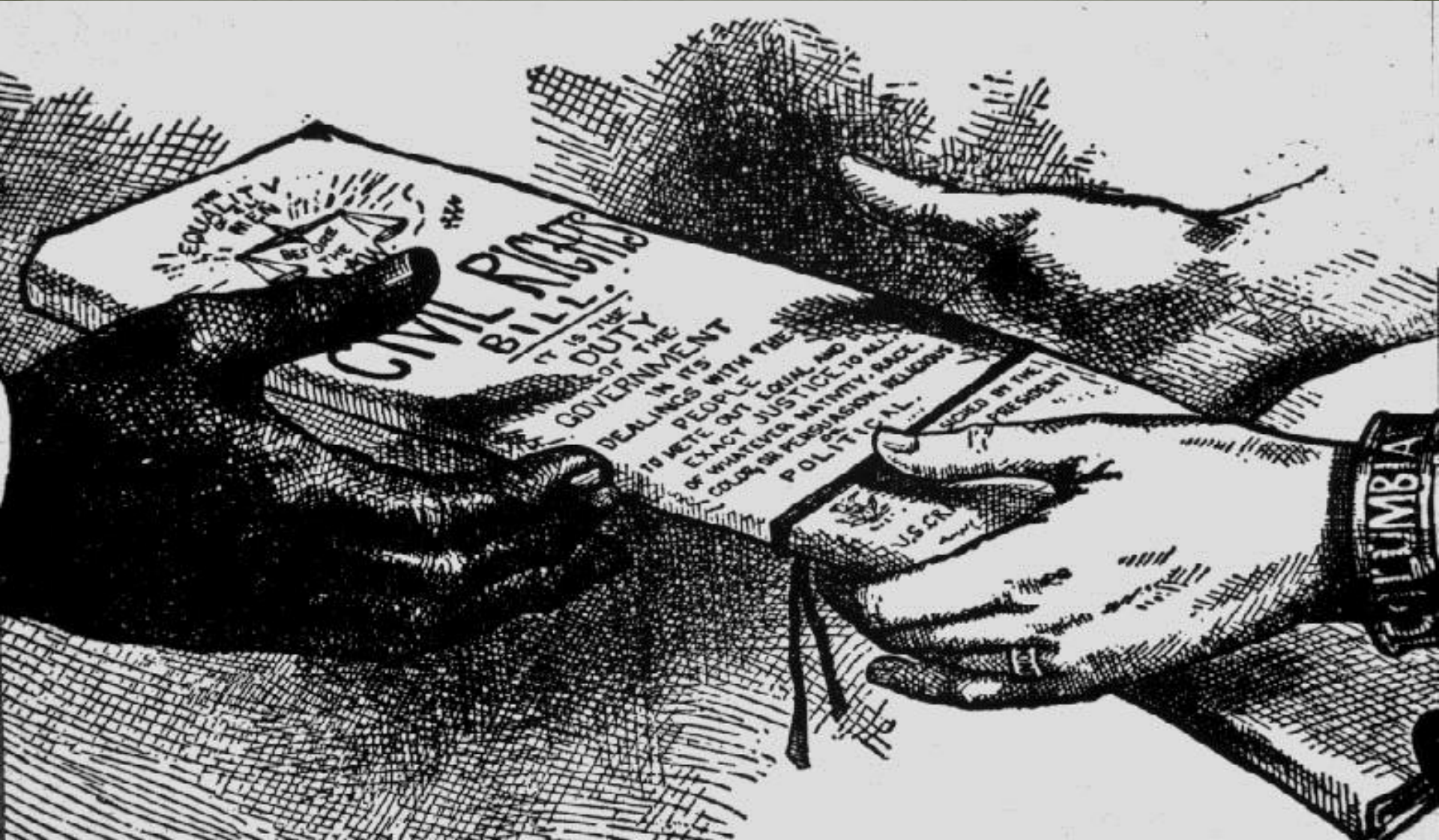
IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON



Election of Ulysses S. Grant--1868



14th Amendment—July 9, 1868



15th Amendment—February 3, 1870

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

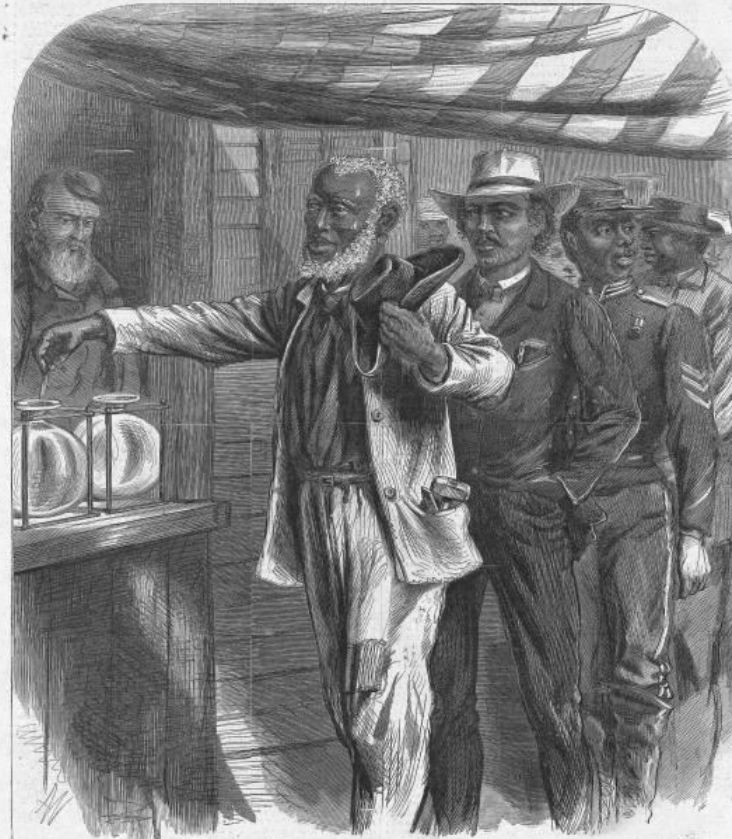
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION



Vol. XI.—No. 568.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

[ARTICLES CONTAIN THE RESULTS
OF THE 15th YEAR IN APPENDIX.]



THE FIRST VOTE.—DRAWN BY A. R. WOOD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

COMPROMISE OF 1877

- Enforcement of 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments taking its toll on the country with Marshall Law in its 12th year
- Radical Republican agenda shifting to greater Industrialization of U.S. and Laissez-Faire Capital (Isn't that Ironic, that it takes big government to "Let it be"?)
- Reconstruction will end with the Back-Room Cigar Deal to elect Rutherford B. Hayes (R)

