Americans found themselves divided in other, more complex ways.  The large number of Catholic immigrants in the first half of the 19th century, primarily Irish and German, triggered a backlash among native-born Protestant Americans.  Immigrants brought strange new customs and religious practices to American shores. They competed with the native-born for jobs in cities along the Eastern seaboard.  The coming of universal white male suffrage in the 1820s and 1830s increased their political clout.  Displaced patrician politicians blamed the immigrants for their fall from power. The Catholic Church's failure to support the temperance movement gave rise to charges that Rome was trying to subvert the United States through alcohol.

The most important of the nativist organizations that sprang up in this period was a secret society, the Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, founded in 1849. When its members refused to identify themselves, they were swiftly labeled the "Know-Nothings."  In a few years, they became a national organization with considerable political power.

The Know-Nothings advocated an extension in the period required for naturalized citizenship from five to 21 years.  They sought to exclude the foreign-born and Catholics from public office. In 1855 they won control of legislatures in New York and Massachusetts; by then, about 90 U.S. congressmen were linked to the party. That was its high point.  Soon after, the gathering crisis between North and South over the extension of slavery fatally divided the party, consuming it along with the old debates between Whigs and Democrats that had dominated American politics in the second quarter of the 19th century.

1. **Catholic immigrants, from primarily what two places, triggered a backlash among native-born Protestant Americans?**
2. **What leading nativist organization was founded in 1849?**

**Textbook Page 325 - 326**

1. **What role did the Free-Soil Party play in the election of Zachary Taylor to win the 1848?**

**They focused on keeping slavery out of the Western territories and the Candidate van Buren though he did not win any states took enough votes away from Lewis Cass that Zachary Taylor won the election.**

1. **What idea did the Democrats and Whigs embrace to address the issues of Slavery in the 1848 election?**

**Thought popular sovereignty a policy that voters in a territory no Congress should decide whether or not to allow slavery.**

**Textbook Page 331**

1. **How did Northerners strike back against the Fugitive Slave Laws that were party of the Compromise of 1850?**

**Northerners nullified the Fugitive Alae act and allowed the state to arrest slave catchers for kidnapping.**

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| **American Political Parties During 1850’s page 340** |
| **Democratic Party** |  |
| **Whig Party** |  |
| **Know-Nothings of the American Party** |  |
| **Free-Soil Party** |  |
| **Republican Party** |  |

In 1860 the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate for president. The Republican platform declared that slavery could spread no farther, promised a tariff for the protection of industry, and pledged the enactment of a law granting free homesteads to settlers who would help in the opening of the West.   Southern Democrats, unwilling in the wake of the Dred Scott case to accept Douglas's popular sovereignty, split from the party and nominated Vice President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for president. Stephen A. Douglas was the nominee of northern Democrats. Diehard Whigs from the border states, formed into the Constitutional Union Party, nominated John C. Bell of Tennessee.

Lincoln and Douglas competed in the North, Breckenridge and Bell in the South. Lincoln won only 39 percent of the popular vote, but had a clear majority of 180 electoral votes, carrying all 18 free states. Bell won Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia; Breckenridge took the other slave states except for Missouri, which was won by Douglas. Despite his poor showing, Douglas trailed only Lincoln in the popular vote.

1. **How did Lincoln’s election reflect the break between the North and the South?**

Lincoln’s election reflected the break between the North and the South because he won without receiving a single southern electoral vote.

1. **Who won the 1860 presidential election with only 39% of the popular vote, carrying all eighteen free states?
Abraham Lincoln**

Abraham Lincoln's victory in the presidential election of November 1860 made South Carolina's secession from the Union December 20 a foregone conclusion. The state had long been waiting for an event that would unite the South against the antislavery forces. By February 1, 1861, five more Southern states had seceded. On February 8, the six states signed a provisional constitution for the Confederate States of America. The remaining Southern states as yet remained in the Union, although Texas had begun to move on its secession.

Less than a month later, March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as president of the United States. In his inaugural address, he declared the Confederacy "legally void." His speech closed with a plea for restoration of the bonds of union, but the South turned a deaf ear. On April 12, Confederate guns opened fire on the federal garrison at Fort Sumter in the Charleston, South Carolina, harbor. A war had begun in which more Americans would die than in any other conflict before or since.

In the seven states that had seceded, the people responded positively to the Confederate action and the leadership of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Both sides now tensely awaited the action of the slave states that thus far had remained loyal. Virginia seceded on April 17; Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina followed quickly.

**8. Name the four border slaveholding states that remained loyal to the Union.**

Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri

**9. List three advantages of the North.**

**Population, industrial superiority, and superior railway network**

**10. List three advantages of the South.**

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| **Fighting defensive war, military tradition, and military leadership.** |

No state left the Union with greater reluctance than Virginia. Its statesmen had a leading part in the winning of the Revolution and the framing of the Constitution, and it had provided the nation with five presidents. With Virginia went Colonel Robert E. Lee, who declined the command of the Union Army out of loyalty to his native state.

Between the enlarged Confederacy and the free-soil North lay the border slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which, despite some sympathy with the South, would remain loyal to the Union.

Each side entered the war with high hopes for an early victory. In material resources the North enjoyed a decided advantage. Twenty-three states with a population of 22 million were arrayed against 11 states inhabited by nine million, including slaves. The industrial superiority of the North exceeded even its preponderance in population, providing it with abundant facilities for manufacturing arms and ammunition, clothing, and other supplies. It had a greatly superior railway network. The South nonetheless had certain advantages. The most important was geography; the South was fighting a defensive war on its own territory. It could establish its independence simply by beating off the Northern armies. The South also had a stronger military tradition, and possessed the more experienced military leaders.

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 The first great task confronting the victorious North – now under the leadership of Lincoln's vice president, Andrew Johnson, a Southerner who remained loyal to the Union – was to determine the status of the states that had seceded. Lincoln had already set the stage. In his view, the people of the Southern states had never legally seceded; they had been misled by some disloyal citizens into a defiance of federal authority. And since the war was the act of individuals, the federal government would have to deal with these individuals and not with the states. Thus, in 1863 Lincoln proclaimed that if in any state 10 percent of the voters of record in 1860 would form a government loyal to the U.S. Constitution and would acknowledge obedience to the laws of the Congress and the proclamations of the president, he would recognize the government so created as the state's legal government.

**11. According to a proclamation made by Lincoln in 1863, what was required for the federal government to recognize the government of a formerly Confederate state?**

10 percent of the voters of record in 1860 had to form a government loyal to the U.S. Constitution and acknowledge obedience to the laws of the Congress and the proclamations of the president

**12. Why did members of Congress reject Lincoln’s plan for readmitting rebellious states?**

Congress rejected this plan. Many Republicans feared it would simply entrench former rebels in power; they challenged Lincoln's right to deal with the rebel states without consultation. Some members of Congress advocated severe punishment for all the seceded states; others simply felt the war would have been in vain if the old Southern establishment was restored to power. Yet even before the war was wholly over, new governments had been set up in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

feared return of former rebels to positions of power; wanted to punish the Confederate states

**13. Should Andrew Johnson have punished the rebel states? Why or why not?**

To deal with one of its major concerns – the condition of former slaves – Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau in March 1865 to act as guardian over African Americans and guide them toward self-support. And in December of that year, Congress ratified the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery.

Throughout the summer of 1865 Johnson proceeded to carry out Lincoln's reconstruction program, with minor modifications. By presidential proclamation he appointed a governor for each of the former Confederate states and freely restored political rights to many Southerners through use of presidential pardons.

 In due time conventions were held in each of the former Confederate states to repeal the ordinances of secession, repudiate the war debt, and draft new state constitutions. Eventually a native Unionist became governor in each state with authority to convoke a convention of loyal voters. Johnson called upon each convention to invalidate the secession, abolish slavery, repudiate all debts that went to aid the Confederacy, and ratify the 13th Amendment. By the end of 1865, this process was completed, with a few exceptions.

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| **Reconstruction~ Adapted from howard.edu and The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government** |
| **Background*** + 1. The period after the Civil War, 1865 - 1877, was called the Reconstruction period.
		2. Lincoln wanted to bring the Nation back together as quickly as possible and in December 1863 he offered his plan which required that the states’ new constitutions prohibit slavery
		3. However, Lincoln believed that to rebuild national unity, Southern states should be treated leniently.
		4. But in 1865, only a few days after the South surrendered, Lincoln was assassinated
		5. The new President, Andrew Johnson lacked Lincoln’s authority but sought to follow Lincoln’s plan of lenient treatment (most rebel leaders were pardoned).

**The Thirteenth Amendment*** + 1. In January 1865, Congress proposed an amendment to the Constitution which would abolish slavery in the United States.
		2. On December 18, 1865, Congress ratified the Thirteenth Amendment formally abolishing slavery.
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**14. What did Lincoln want to occur during the Reconstruction era?**

**15. Following the 13th amendment, what rights did African Americans have in the United States?**

* + 1. **What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?**

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| **The Black Codes*** 1. The nation also faced the problem of how to deal with the millions of freed slaves, known as freedmen.
	2. Congress established the Freedman’s Bureau to help the freed slaves.
	3. However, Southern states were slow to extend voting rights to the freedmen.
	4. In fact, Southern states passed Black Codes to regulate the lives of former slaves.
	5. Black Codes made it illegal for freedmen to hold public office, to travel freely, or to serve on juries.
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* + 1. **How did Black Codes prevent equality for the freed slaves?**

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| **The Radical Republicans*** 1. The Radical Republicans, a group of Northern Congressmen, wanted the freedmen to be granted political equality.
	2. They passed a Civil Rights Bill guaranteeing freedmen’s rights, and restored military rule over the South.
	3. To ensure that this legislation would not be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, they rewrote the Civil Rights Bill as the Fourteenth Amendment.
	4. This amendment granted U.S. citizenship to all former slaves.

**The Fourteenth Amendment allowed federal courts to protect individual rights from acts by state governments.** |
| **Carpetbaggers**1. Carpetbagger was the name given to Northerners who came south for political and economic reasons.
2. They were considered corrupt individuals who were using Reconstruction as a means to advance their own personal interests.
 |

* + 1. **What did Radical Republicans do to try to ensure that freed slaves would gain political equality?**
		2. **What was stated in the Fourteenth Amendment?**
		3. **Why did Southerners dislike Carpetbaggers?**
		4. **It is often stated “the failure of Reconstruction.” How did the Reconstruction era fail?**
		5. **Some Radical Republicans wanted “forty acres and a mule” for each newly freed slave. How would an allowance of “forty acres and a mule” to each newly freed slave changed the lives of newly freed slaves? Give at least 2 sentences**

**Primary Source: Thaddeus Stevens’ Speech, 1865**

 “The President assumes, what no one doubts, that the late rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government…they are therefore only dead as to all national and political action, and will remain so until the Government shall breathe into them the breath of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position. It is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to enable them to form a State government and send representatives to Congress. Nobody, I believe, pretends that with their old constitutions and frames of government they can be permitted to claim their old rights under the Constitution. They have torn their constitutional States into atoms, and built on their foundations fabrics of a totally different character.

Dead men cannot raise themselves. Dead States cannot restore their existence *“as it was.”* Whose especial duty is it to do it? In whom does the Constitution place the power? Not in the judicial branch of Government, for it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Not in the Executive, for he only executes and cannot make laws. Not in the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, for he can only hold them under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of the conqueror shall give them law. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged belligerents severed their original compacts and broke all the ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. ***They must come in as new states or remain as conquered provinces. Congress… is the only power that can act in the matter.***

 …It is obvious from all this that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside or defunct States, and providing proper civil governments for them. Since the conquest they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despotic, and ought not to exist longer than is necessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in constitutional government for some years, I know of no arrangement so proper for them as territorial governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom and eat the fruit of foul rebellion. Under such governments, while electing members to the territorial Legislatures, they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of suffrage.

…But this is not all that we ought to do before inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have turned, or are about to turn, loose four million slaves without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education, understanding the common laws of contract, or of managing the ordinary business of life. This Congress is bound to provide for them until they can take care of themselves. If we do not furnish them with homesteads, and hedge them around with protective laws; if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better have left them in bondage.

* + 1. **Who does Thaddeus Stevens believe is responsible for determining the admission of former Confederate States back into the Union?**
		2. **How does Thaddeus Stevens envision former Confederate States being readmitted into the Union?**
		3. **How does Thaddeus Stevens believe slavery has harmed the newly freed slaves?**
		4. **What does Thaddeus Stevens believe is the responsibility of the government regarding the newly freed slaves?**

 In the Reconstruction Act of March 1867, Congress, ignoring the governments that had been established in the Southern states, divided the South into five military districts, each administered by a Union general.  Escape from permanent military government was open to those states that established civil governments, ratified the 14th Amendment, and adopted African-American suffrage.  Supporters of the Confederacy who had not taken oaths of loyalty to the United States generally could not vote.  The 14th Amendment was ratified in 1868. The 15th Amendment, passed by Congress the following year and ratified in 1870 by state legislatures, provided that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The Radical Republicans in Congress were infuriated by President Johnson's vetoes (even though they were overridden) of legislation protecting newly freed African Americans and punishing former Confederate leaders by depriving them of the right to hold office. Congressional antipathy to Johnson was so great that, for the first time in American history, impeachment proceedings were instituted to remove the president from office.

Johnson's main offense was his opposition to punitive congressional policies and the violent language he used in criticizing them. The most serious legal charge his enemies could level against him was that, despite the Tenure of Office Act (which required Senate approval for the removal of any officeholder the Senate had previously confirmed), he had removed from his Cabinet the secretary of war, a staunch supporter of the Congress. When the impeachment trial was held in the Senate, it was proved that Johnson was technically within his rights in removing the Cabinet member. Even more important, it was pointed out that a dangerous precedent would be set if the Congress were to remove a president because he disagreed with the majority of its members. The final vote was one short of the two-thirds required for conviction. By June 1868, Congress had readmitted the majority of the former Confederate states back into the Union. In many of these reconstructed states, the majority of the governors, representatives, and senators were Northern men – so-called carpetbaggers – who had gone South after the war to make their political fortunes, often in alliance with newly freed African Americans. In the legislatures of Louisiana and South Carolina, African Americans actually gained a majority of the seats. Many Southern whites, their political and social dominance threatened, turned to illegal means to prevent African Americans from gaining equality. Violence against African Americans by such extra-legal organizations as the Ku Klux Klan became more and more frequent. Increasing disorder led to the passage of Enforcement Acts in 1870 and 1871, severely punishing those who attempted to deprive the African-American freedmen of their civil rights.

**27. Why were impeachment proceedings instituted to remove President Andrew Johnson?** **The most serious legal charge his enemies could level against him was that, despite the Tenure of Office Act (which required Senate approval for the removal of any officeholder the Senate had previously confirmed), he had removed from his Cabinet the secretary of war, a staunch supporter of the Congress.**

**28. Why were the Enforcement Acts passed in 1870 and 1871?**

**To severely punish those who attempted to deprive the African-American freedmen of their civil rights.**

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| Major Reconstruction Legislation 1865-1870 Page 409 |
| Freedmen’s Bureau Acts  |  |
| Civil Rights Act 1866 |  |
| Reconstruction Act 1867 |  |
| Fourteenth Amendment |  |
| Fifteenth Amendment |  |
| Enforcement Act of 1870 |  |

As time passed, it became more and more obvious that the problems of the South were not being solved by harsh laws and continuing rancor against former Confederates. Moreover, some Southern Radical state governments with prominent African-American officials appeared corrupt and inefficient.  The nation was quickly tiring of the attempt to impose racial democracy and liberal values on the South with Union bayonets.  In May 1872, Congress passed a general Amnesty Act, restoring full political rights to all but about 500 former rebels.

Gradually Southern states began electing members of the Democratic Party into office, ousting carpetbagger governments and intimidating African Americans from voting or attempting to hold public office. By 1876 the Republicans remained in power in only three Southern states. As part of the bargaining that resolved the disputed presidential elections that year in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republicans promised to withdraw federal troops that had propped up the remaining Republican governments.  In 1877 Hayes kept his promise, tacitly abandoning federal responsibility for enforcing blacks' civil rights.

The South was still a region devastated by war, burdened by debt caused by misgovernment, and demoralized by a decade of racial warfare. Unfortunately, the pendulum of national racial policy swung from one extreme to the other.  A federal government that had supported harsh penalties against Southern white leaders now tolerated new and humiliating kinds of discrimination against African Americans. The last quarter of the 19th century saw a profusion of "Jim Crow" laws in Southern states that segregated public schools, forbade or limited African-American access to many public facilities such as parks, restaurants, and hotels, and denied most blacks the right to vote by imposing poll taxes and arbitrary literacy tests. "Jim Crow" is a term derived from a song in an 1828 minstrel show where a white man first performed in "blackface."

Historians have tended to judge Reconstruction harshly, as a murky period of political conflict, corruption, and regression that failed to achieve its original high-minded goals and collapsed into a sinkhole of virulent racism. Slaves were granted freedom, but the North completely failed to address their economic needs. The Freedmen's Bureau was unable to provide former slaves with political and economic opportunity. Union military occupiers often could not even protect them from violence and intimidation. Indeed, federal army officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau were often racists themselves. Without economic resources of their own, many Southern African Americans were forced to become tenant farmers on land owned by their former masters, caught in a cycle of poverty that would continue well into the 20th century.

**Textbook Page 421**

**Why did the Public lose confidence in government?**

**A long series of scandals, at every level of government suggested that a large number of public officials were corrupt and greedy.**

**Textbook Page 422-423**

**How did the Supreme court decisions impeded Equality? (Hint United States v. Cruikshank (1875)**

Reconstruction-era governments did make genuine gains in rebuilding Southern states devastated by the war, and in expanding public services, notably in establishing tax-supported, free public schools for African Americans and whites.  However, recalcitrant Southerners seized upon instances of corruption (hardly unique to the South in this era) and exploited them to bring down radical regimes. The failure of Reconstruction meant that the struggle of African Americans for equality and freedom was deferred until the 20th century – when it would become a national, not just a Southern issue.

**Answer Both Questions with 5-8 Sentences and include 5 facts per Paragraph.**

**Section 12.1 402 – 409**

* + **How did Radical Republicans plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln’s and Johnson’s?**

**Section 12.2 419 -4276**

* + **How and why did Reconstruction End?**

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| 1. **“Although important strides were made, Reconstruction failed to provide lasting guarantees of the civil rights of the freedmen.” Which evidence best supports this statement**
2. passage of Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 19th century
3. ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
4. refusal of Southern States to allow sharecropping
5. passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1866
6. **Base your answer to the question below on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.“[The registrar] brought a big old book out there, and he gave me the sixteenth section of the constitution of Mississippi, . . . I could copy it like it was in the book, but after I got through copying it, he told me to give a reasonable interpretation and tell the meaning of the section I had copied. Well, I flunked out.” Source: *A History of the United States since 1861*The main intent of the literacy test described in the passage was to**
7. encourage reform of the political system
8. encourage Mississippi residents to learn about their state’s legal system
9. prevent African Americans from exercising a basic right
10. enforce the provisions of the United States Constitution
 | 1. **The 14th amendment provides that no “state [shall] deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” A direct result of this amendment was that**
2. the process of amending the Constitution became slower and more complex
3. the guarantees in the Bill of Rights were applied to state actions
4. every citizen gained an absolute right to freedom of speech and assembly
5. the power of the Federal Government was sharply reduced
6. **After the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, African Americans continued to experience political and economic oppression mainly because**
	1. the amendments were not intended to solve their problems
	2. many African Americans distrusted the Federal Government
	3. Southern legislatures enacted Jim Crow laws
	4. poor communications kept people from learning about their legal rights
7. **Poll taxes and grandfather clauses were devices used to**
8. deny African Americans the right to vote
9. extend suffrage to women and 18-year-old citizens
10. raise money for political campaigns
11. prevent immigrants from becoming citizens
 |