

Civil War & Reconstruction

UNIT 1

MODULE
NOTES

PART 3



A. ELECTION OF 1860

STOP&THINK

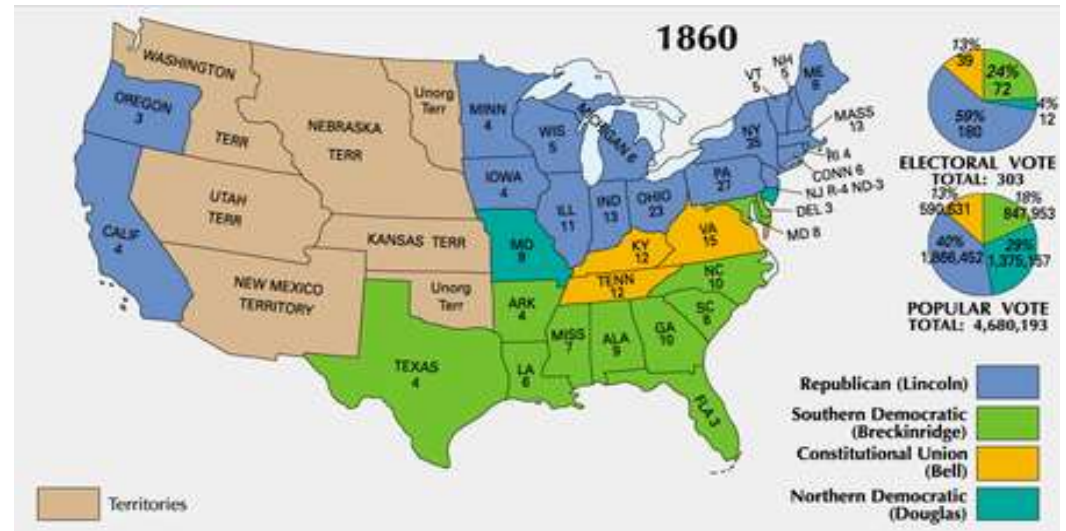
Term	Political Party	Definition / What did they support?
Stephen Douglas	Northern Democrat	Popular Sovereignty : Vote to be a slave or a free state
John C. Breckinridge	Southern Democrat	Dred Scott Decision : Slaves are property and can't sue for their freedom
John Bell	Union Party	Neutral: No position on slavery
Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Slavery should not be allowed to expand, but should be left in the South

Unit 1 EQ 2: What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

II. THE SHIFT TO THE CIVIL WAR

A. ELECTION OF 1860

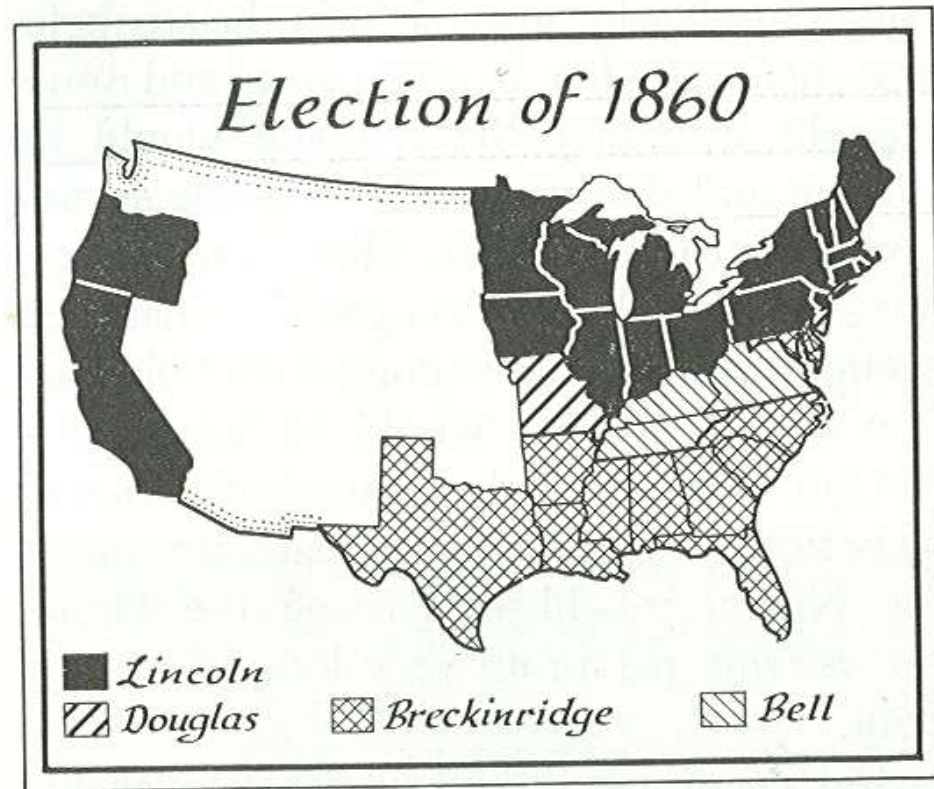
- South Carolina threatens to secede if Lincoln wins election
- South doesn't like Douglas and has its own Southern Democrat run for President



Unit 1 EQ 2:
What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?



results



Unit 1 EQ 2: What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

STOP & THINK

In the months leading up to the election of 1860, the issue of Slavery split the Democratic Party along sectional lines. A **Northern** wing of the Democratic Party nominated *Stephen Douglas*, supporter of popular sovereignty. **Southern Democrats** nominated *John C. Breckinridge* of Kentucky, who supported the Dred Scott decision.

Moderates from the North and South formed the Union Party and nominated *John Bell*, who took no position on slavery.

The **Republican Party** nominated Abraham Lincoln. The Republican Party said that slavery should be left alone where it existed, but should not be allowed to spread into the territories.

Lincoln narrowly won the election. But he won primarily with Northern votes. His name did not even appear on most ballots in the South. In effect, the more populous North had outvoted the South.

The South feared a Republican victory would encourage slave Revolts or other dreaded consequences, such as a constitutional amendment banning slavery. The South was ready for Secession.



• Who won
the election
of 1860?

Abraham Lincoln

**Republican Party
Candidate**



- Which Region had won, the North or the South?

The North because Lincoln supported stopping the spread of slavery into the new states.



- **What did the South fear due to Lincoln's win?**
TTQA

The South feared Slave revolts and the eventual banning of slavery.

B. SOUTH SECEDES FROM THE UNION (1861)

Unit 1 EQ 2:

What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?



The South gave three reasons for forming the **Confederacy**:

1. The Confederate States felt the United States thought they had **broken the Constitution**.
2. The Confederacy argued that the United States had **failed to enforce the Fugitive Slave Laws**.
3. The government would **not allow slavery in the new territories**.

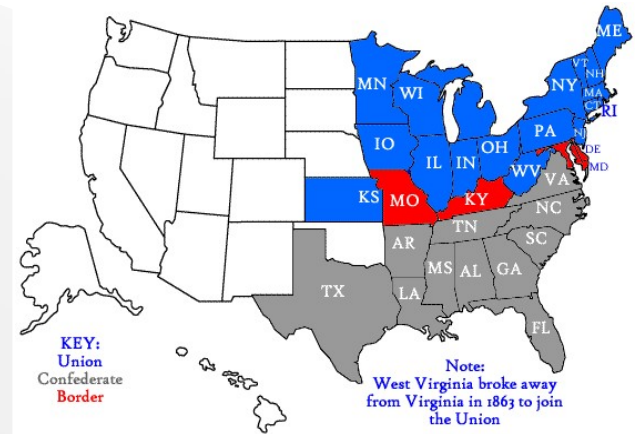
B. SOUTH SECEDES FROM THE UNION (1861)

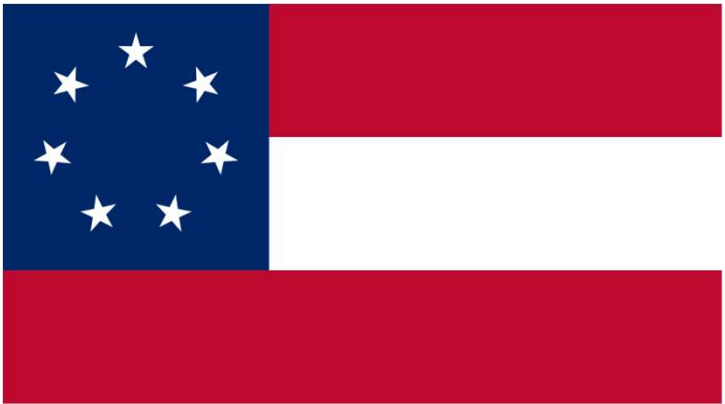
**Abraham
Lincoln**

Becomes
President of
the Union

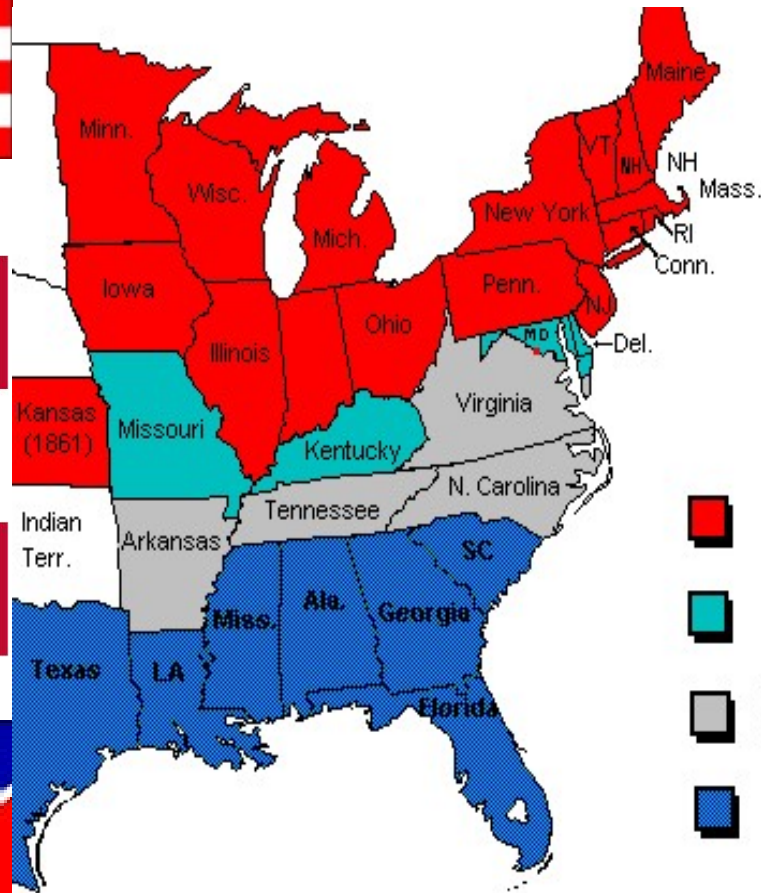
**Jefferson
Davis**

becomes
President
of the
Confederacy





B. SOUTH SECEDES FROM THE UNION (1861)



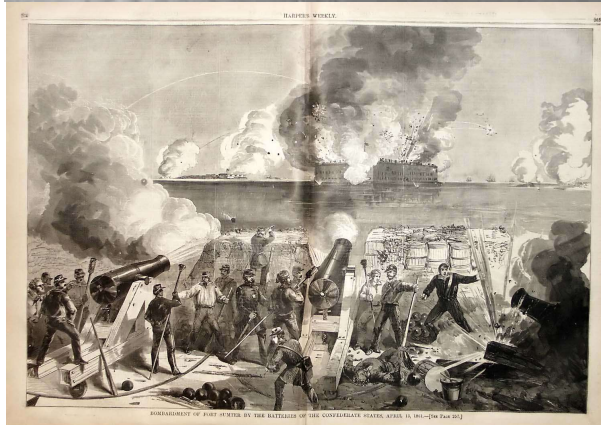
The Progress of Secession

- Union states
- Border slave states that did not secede.
- States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
- States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter

Unit 1 EQ 2:

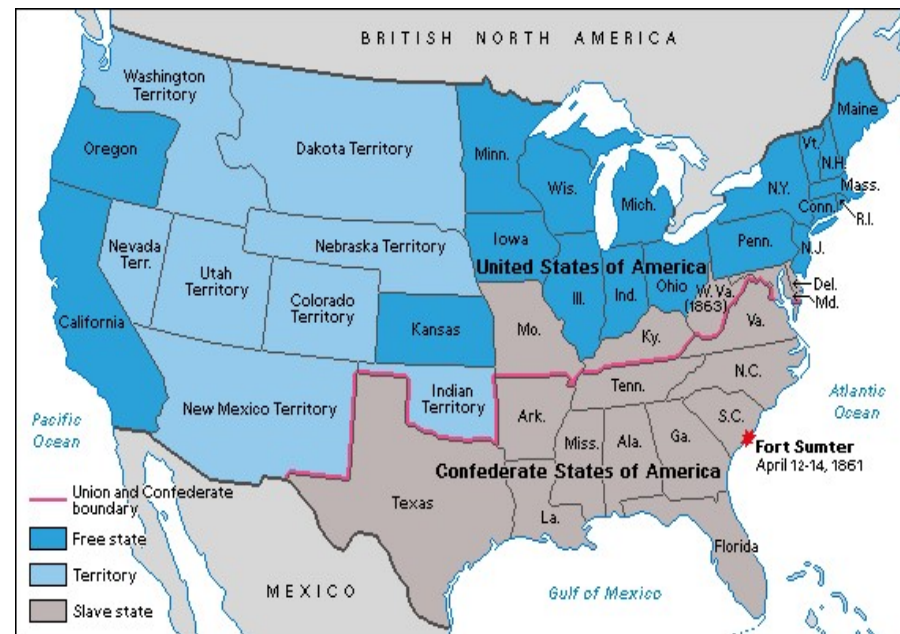
What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

II. NORTH & SOUTH AT THE START OF THE CIVIL WAR

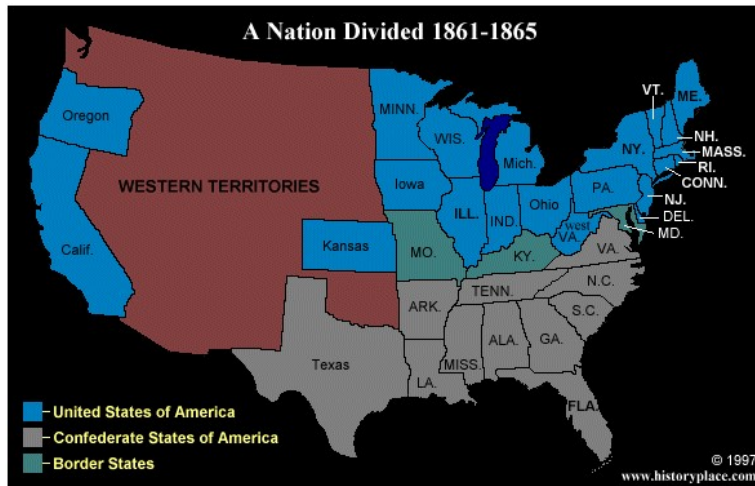


=**Fort Sumter** (Charleston, South Carolina) is attacked by the South

=this triggers the start of the Civil War

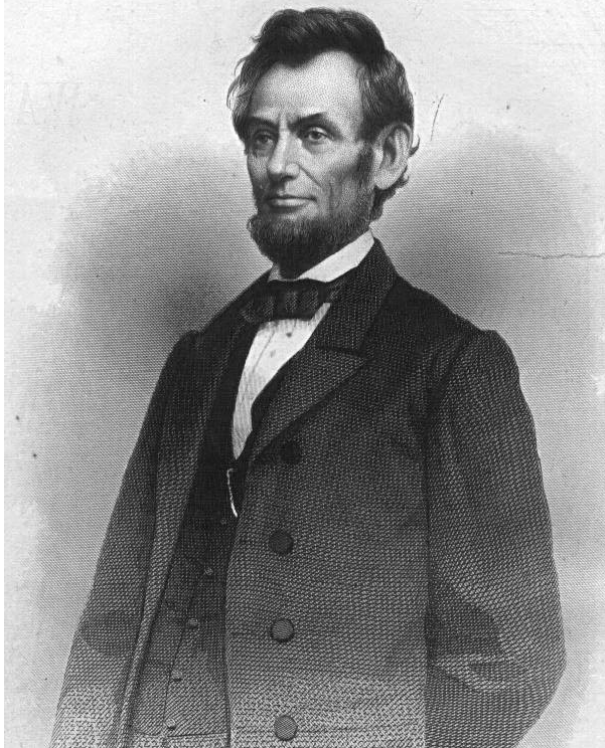


Unit 1 EQ 2: What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?



C. WAR AIMS (GOALS) Lincoln & the North

- fighting to **preserve** the **Union** and keep the country together
- North is not fighting to **abolish slavery** until halfway through the war



Unit 1 EQ 2: What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

C. WAR AIMS (GOALS)

South



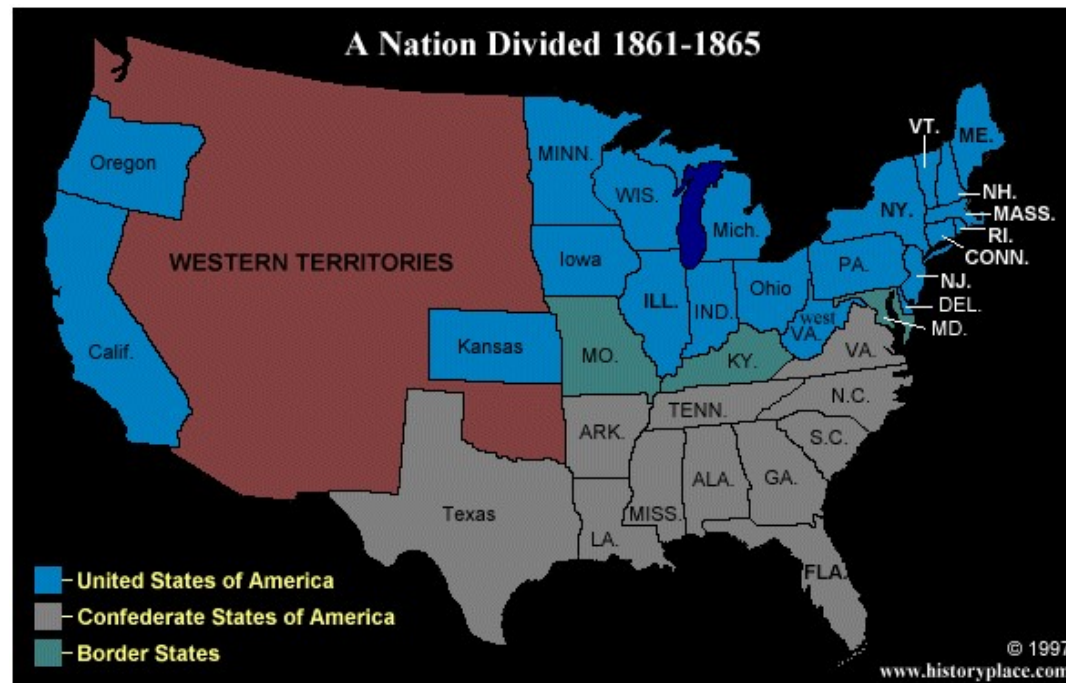
- to preserve the southern way of life that includes **slavery**
- South also believed in State's Rights
 - States should be more important than the Federal Government – they were **loyal** to their state first – believed the Constitution gave them the right to **secede**

C. WAR AIMS (GOALS)

Border States

Unit 1 EQ 2:
What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

- slave states that stayed in the Union and refused to join the **Confederacy**



Emancipation Proclamation

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/the-abolitionists-lincoln-announces-freedom/>

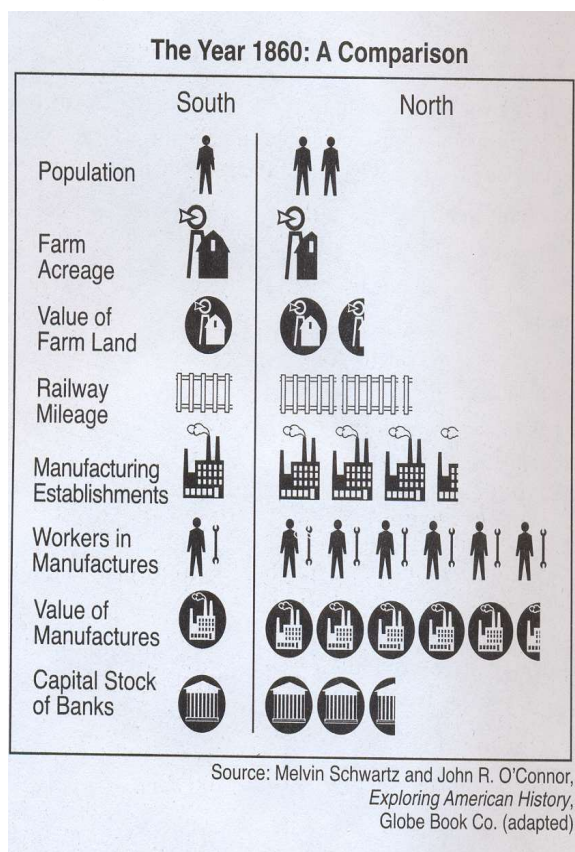


10 minutes of Video



STOP & THINK

D. STRENGTHS OF NORTH & SOUTH IN 1861



1. What advantages does the North have?

- **More potential Troops**
- **greater access to factories to produce weapons**
- **More money to pay for the war**
- **More railways to transport the soldiers and weapons**

2. What conclusions can be drawn from this chart; who should win the Civil War?

North due to greater abundance of all things required to be successful in war.

Unit 1 EQ 2: What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

D. STRENGTHS OF NORTH & SOUTH IN 1861

North

The North had major advantages over
the South

- more **factories** (manufacturing)
- larger **population** (Soldiers & Workers)
- more **railroad** track (ship supplies faster)

D. STRENGTHS OF NORTH & SOUTH IN 1861

South

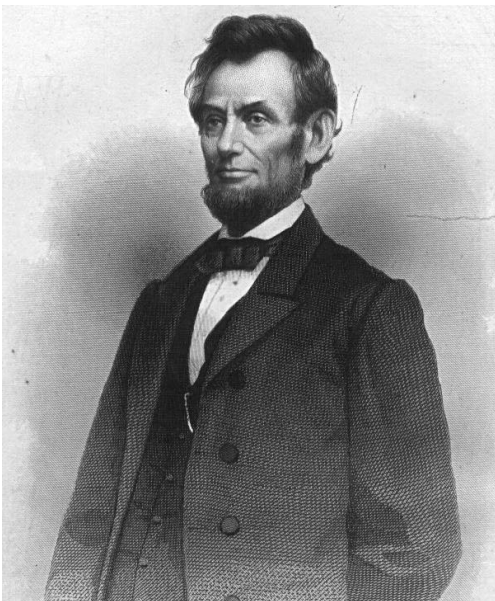
was winning in the first half of the war

- incredible Generals like **Robert E. Lee** and **“Stonewall” Jackson** outwitted every Union General for nearly 3 years
- war was fought in the **South** & southerners knew the land
- Southerners were defending their **homes** & way of life
- because of their lifestyle, southern men made **better soldiers**

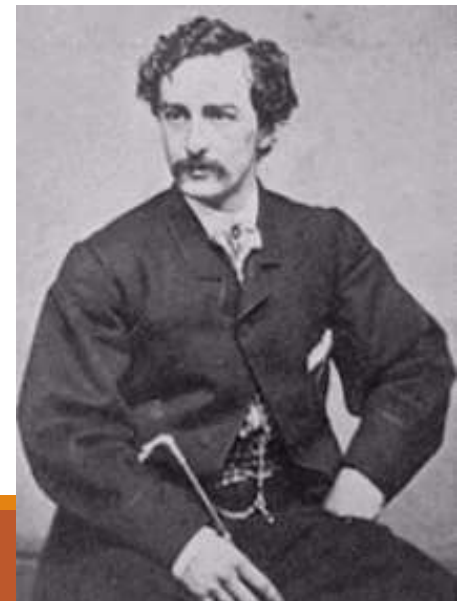


E. LINCOLN ASSASSINATION (APRIL 14, 1865)

- Lincoln is **assassinated** (murdered) by **John Wilkes Booth** while watching a play at Ford's Theatre, Washington D.C.



Unit 1 EQ 3: What was the cause and outcome of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862?



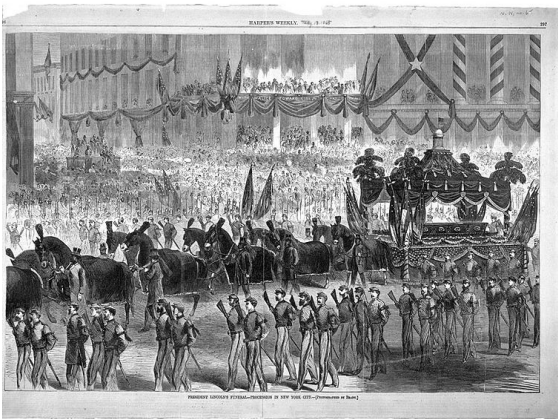
E. LINCOLN ASSASSINATION (APRIL 14, 1865)

- **Lincoln dies** later that night
- Vice President **Andrew Johnson** becomes President
- **Reconstruction begins**

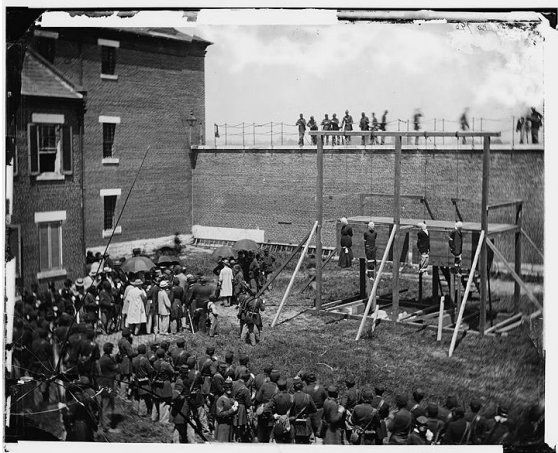


Unit 1 EQ 3: What was the cause and outcome of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862?

E. LINCOLN ASSASSINATION (APRIL 14, 1865)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ncbqfbou-IU>



Unit 1 EQ 3: What was the cause and outcome of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862?

SURRAT. BOOTH. HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

\$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's accomplices.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accessories in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and not neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, hand short and fleshy, feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person.

NOTICE.—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of about **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**