

Lecture #19: To Appomattox and Beyond - The End of the War and A Search for Meanings

I -Intro: Melville's "On the Slain Collegians"

0-5 min.

0:35- Early Irish war tyrants agreed not to kill the poets when reading a city so they could write about the Irish in infamy (rumor)

2:50- Melville and Dickinson wrote mostly during and after the civil war. They were poets. The army kept poets so they could record events.

5:39- 66 Thousand casualties of union army only. On May 1st through the end of July there was the largest number of casualties in the shortest amount of time in US history. Grant and the US Army revived old military position specifically for Grant's sake

II -Grant's Strategic Changes from the West to the East

5-14 min.

8:09- "This war made Grant , but at the same time he made the war."

9:00- Far more aggressive military movements for Lee than Grant in the US

9:30- Grant's War Strategy for the War (WEST)

-Richmond was unimportant to the Union

-War was to be won lost won or lost on public opinion/morale

-War on Southern resources (slavery, etc.)

-Lincoln went into the fields of war

11:12- "Crushing the spirit of the South to destroy slavery" - Sherman and Grant's Strategies

11:30- (EAST)

-Object of war was to beat Lee's Army. Kill as many confederates as possible to stop them

12:10- 5 major armies under Grant

-He wanted Nathaniel Banks' Army to move East to take Mobile (southern port), into Alabama and Georgia

-Grant and Lee both attended West Point Military Academy

13:07: Invade South until south gave up

13:30: despite his defeat, he's still regarded as a great general, his men saw him as ' god like'.

III-Psyche of Robert E. Lee

14-20min

- Grant and Lee both attended West Point Military Academy
- 13:30- despite his defeat, Lee is still regarded as one of the greatest American generals in history- his men saw him as god-like
- 12:20- Lee's home life wasn't ideal, his "scoundrel" father and brother both had illegitimate children with slave women, they were difficult but regarded as a famous, aristocratic family.
- 15:14- prior to the outbreak of the war, Lee built bridges and contributed to the effort of redirecting rivers
- 16:30- Lee married into a wealthy family and inherited Arlington house > this land would later be confiscated by the US gvt and be converted to the largest military cemetery in the US

- 16:30- “[Lee] hated war in the abstract”
- 17:39- “It is well that war is so terrible, that we do not grow too fond of it” -Lee
- 18:24- there was a great debate on whether Lee “bled the south to death” or was in fact the greatest military genius of all time.
- 18:55- ultimately Grant’s army outnumbered him 2 to 1, but Lee hated being on the defensive so he pushed his army harder.
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IV -Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Crater: Grant and Lee in 1864

20-33 min

-Campaign of 1864

- 19:40- many citizens believed the campaign would end the war, when in reality, the war would end in a cold stalemate after four years of war
- 23:10- generals struggled with how to convince men to reenlist after experiencing such horrible conditions after their three year term of service expired. US government used bounties and furloughs to bribe soldiers back, Lincoln called for citizens to volunteer in the war
- 23:50- new recruits were awful soldiers, manpower was uncertain in new armies.
- 25:07- the rest of Grant’s campaign was now to outmaneuver Lee’s army, cut off Lee’s supply in the West and South.

-Wilderness

- 20:48- armies collided in “wilderness”: densely wooded area w/ only two roads, armies’ vision was impaired by trees and foliage
- 22:00- fought in wilderness for two days straight, Grant’s army lost 18,400, Lee lost around 11,00

-Cold Harbor

- 27:28- Grant’s misinformation, he was misinformed on Lee’s army’s position and magnitude, resulted in the largest frontal attack in the war> 7,000 casualties in 30 minutes. Stopped Grant’s movement momentarily.

-Crater

- 26:22-Battle at St. Petersburg- grant tried to cut lee’s supply line off
- 28:09-Miners dug 500 yd tunnel under southern troops put dynamite in tunnel blew it up
- 29:00- although it was huge disaster for union because they marched into the hole and the south had perfect easy shots at union soldiers- 4,000 union soldiers died

V -Sherman’s March to the Sea

33-43min

- 34:00- sherman and his troops moved through Georgia south and east
- 35:10- casualty reports resulted in northern morals becoming low and unhelpful
- 35:27- Sherman was able to out maneuver confederate army in 2 days, captured and overtook Atlanta, this was significant because they were able to cut off supply lines
- 36:10- fall of Atlanta was most significant turning point of the war
- 37:47- we are not fighting a hostile army anymore we are fighting hostile people”

- 38:00- shermans army marched 250 miles to sea to destroy rest of Georgia, confederates marched to Tennessee to get Sherman to stop, he didn't
- Sherman wanted to make the war brutal- "savage war"- make it brutal with fear and destruction
- 38:55- Sherman had 25,000 refugee slaves following them, Sherman didn't know what to do but he wasn't kind to them
- 41:00- did not destroy savannah, ga. Gunboats already destroyed charleston, sc. He destroyed Columbia- burned everything there.
- 41:47- then they marched north to NC where the surrender of the war occurred.

VI -Conclusion: The Beginning of Memorial Day

43-52 min

- 43:00- white wealthy people evacuated in Charleston- black slaves took over city. When union forces marched up African Americans surrendered the city.
- 44:21- union soldiers were held in the middle of the Washington race track in an open air prison where many died.
- 45:33- African Americans gathered and marched around track honoring union dead soldiers. Kids sang old John brown song and national anthem as they marched, women and men all marched around. 10,000 African Americans attended.
- 47:00- they went in the previous prison and made proper graves for soldiers, made a fence around the cemetery
- 48:46- this was the first Memorial Day- African Americans invented it- May 1

History video 20

Imaging the Aftermath and a second American Republic

By Evan Souza

00:00 Chapter 1, Introduction

- ❖ The election of 1864 was a crucial turning point in the war because it was a real important time of Lincoln's election years.
- ❖ The Republic of Suffering
 - A novel written on the death culture that was formed after the civil war.

❖ Whitman

- A poet who wrote many poems after the war.
- He anticipated how Americans will remember the bloodletting they've done.
- He admired Lincoln and wrote a collection called oh captain my captain.
- He wrote many stories about Lincoln after his death.
- Warbling : a bird that sings is representing all of America after his death.

❖ Important time 05:05 bc it talks about the bird and its story.

06:26 Chapter 2, Lincoln's Re-election

- ❖ Lincoln s assassination happens 3 days after Robert E. Lee surrender.
- ❖ War weariness was building in the north, along with great bitterness felt on both sides.
- ❖ Peace democrats were people who were deemed truly unloyal to the union and were blamed for conspiracies.
 - There were many attempts to over through Lincoln even his own cabinet members disliked him.
- ❖ People painted Lincoln as misogynistic along with the other Republicans.
 - Many people would blame Abraham Lincoln for all the blood spilled in the war.
 - Some using a bloody shirt represent this feeling to represent the women who lost loved ones.
- ❖ Lincolns one hope for winning is a battlefield success or triumph to swing over voters and supporters.
 - Victories in August with Mobile Harbor, this was the last major southern seaport.
 - The fall of Atlanta in September.
- ❖ These victories swayed voters into seeing that the Union was in control.
- ❖ First time in a civil war that a Republic heals the majority in the election. 13:05
- ❖ One of the most important events that happened during this time, was Lincoln invited Frederick Douglass's to come to the White House.
 - Douglass was asked to lead a campaign to funnel slaves from the south to the union for be legally free.

15:57 Chapter 3, The South Surrenders

- ❖ The United States was finally an old country bc it finally had ruins said journalists.
- ❖ When Lee's army excepted they headed westward for the Blue Ridge Mountains, or maybe they were trying to hook up with another army to join forces.
- ❖ Lee never gave up, and eventually was forced to give up, he was grossly outnumbered.
 - Eventually Lincoln sent parol slips saying that the soldiers could keep their sidearms, but no rifles, and were basically told to go home.
- ❖ Only one person was accused and tried for war crimes and executed.
- ❖ When Lee finally went to surrender he thought it was formal but it was not, grant treated him like they were equal.
 - When Lee sent the note saying he wanted to surrender, people were happy, but Grant ordered that their would be no celebration. He new that the death toll was high and would come with a heavy cost.
- ❖ After the war many ex Confederates would flee the country out of fear that something would happen to them, that they might be executed.
 - While many southerners were sad and depressed after the surrender, many rejoiced when they got the news of Lincoln's assassination.
 - The northerners however were excited at the outcome of the war, but deeply sadden by the assassination, fearing that something bad might happen to other Union members.
 - Lincoln after the war, says that it was all over the slaves, whose population was in higher concentration in the south.

31:41 Chapter 4, The Aftermath

- ❖ Secession was killed
 - After this war states that say they will leave no longer care, some say they will while the other half of the country says have fun with that.
 - The war killed the need to leave.
- ❖ Nativist will be put on the run, and left behind for a while.
- ❖ Labor movement and women right move ts, will be crippled by the war with all its centralization

- ❖ New ideas will be formed, one is racial equality.
 - War had brought up the idea of racial equality with the use of slaves to fight side by side with whites in the union or south.
- ❖ Jordan Anderson letter
 - A slave in Tennessee
 - His former owner rights him a letter saying he wants him to come back. 36:50. His owner says he promises to do better and be better towards Jordan as long as he comes back.
 - He replies back saying that he has always felt uneasy, and thought the Yankees would have hung him for hardworking rebels.
 - He says that he would never go back, because he gets payed in his new home, gets 25 a month, and his kids get to go to school. He doesn't want to go back because he did not want to get shoot.
 - He says that the only way he will go back with a family is if the owner gives him all his wages that they earned from working with him over the years.
- ❖ Reconstruction
 - It is a time his history were by far we had the highest levels of domestic terrorism and violence ever.
 - The reconstruction policy began creation during the war.
 - The policies took two paths, starting in 186. 43:09
 - Lincoln approach
 - Make it as fast possible, as lenient as possible, and as much as possible under *PRESIDENTIAL* policy.
 - He wanted to redraw the constitution
 - Make Confederates take an to the Union.
 - Denounce secession
 - Accept emancipation
 - Lincoln does not want to harm anymore people, instead he wants to scare off and let go those who might be prosecuted for war crimes.

➤ Congress's approach

- Want a longer, harsher, and under congressional control.
- Congress is more strict and wants to hold trials for generals and hold executions for those who deserve it.
- They want a reconstruction that will remake southern society and rewrite the constitution.

46:39 Chapter 5, Conclusion

- ❖ He reads a poem that talks about the assassination and people's views on how the country went from forgiving to having a congress of avengers ready to execute those who spite them.

Lecture 21 -Reconstruction

Cornell Notes: Andrew Johnson and the Radicals: A Contest over the Meaning of Reconstruction

Chapter I: Intro to Reconstruction (00:00)

- I. The Civil War was the beginning of a new country due to the political, social, and economical changes through the reconstruction of the South.
 - A. What was Civil War?
 - a. Was a messy, complicated, violent and glorious outbreak of war between the north and south.
 - b. The main goal was to create in each region worked around and with each other with minimal conflict
 - The second founding is in the thirteenth and fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution.
 - The thirteenth amendment outlawed slavery.
 - Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Chapter II: Reconstruction as a Forum to Understand the Civil War. (5:11)

- A. Hooks: What did the war mean, Who won, What did they win, Who lost and what did they lose, Who are the Radical Republicans, Who will control Reconstruction, How will “they” control Reconstruction, How do you integrate black freedom with white supremacy? Who rules South?

A few thoughts on reconstruction...

- Constitutional crisis over who will control Reconstruction and what Reconstruction will be.
- An era of sudden unprecedented legal, economic, and political decisions.
- Reconstruction was one long 10-11 year agonizing referendum on the meaning of the war.

- What had actually been the verdict at Appomattox?

B. One of the greatest challenges of Reconstruction was to determine how you take this massive national blood feud and begin to reconcile it into a new nation.

- The survivors of both sides in this war would still have to inhabit the same land and the same country.
 - The side that lost is going to have to in time inhabit the same government.
 - They had to make the eventual logic of sectional reconciliation somehow compatible with the logic of that revolution that was brought on by emancipation.

“Reconstruction is pressed much more closely upon our attention now. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of a war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and mold from, disorganized and discordant elements, with all. So new and unprecedented is the whole case that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to detail, but important principles must be inflexible.” -**Abraham Lincoln**

Chapter III: The Early Debates on Reconstruction and Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan (13:37)

A. Lincoln wanted Reconstruction to be Presidential, lenient, and quick.

- Lincoln’s Reconstruction policy was linked with his Constitutional philosophy.
 - Believed secession had never happened. Secession was essentially impossible; a state could not secede from the Union.
 - The states were still in the union technically. They were simply out of their normal relationship to the union.
 - He wanted to squash the rebellion and let the survivors of the “seceded states” create a new loyal government, restore that state to the Union by presidential authority.
 - He viewed Reconstruction as a means to weakening the Confederacy and winning the war.

B. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction

- **The 10% Plan:** He would pardon all ex-Confederates, with a certain list of exceptions (High ranking Confederate officials, those who had resigned commissions in the judiciary or in Congress to support the Confederacy, or those who could be convicted of mistreating black soldiers). When 10 % of the voting population of a given Southern state would take an oath to the Union and establish a new government, then he would recognize them and readmit them to the Union.
 - Blacks were excluded from the entire process.
 - If you can establish a pocket of people in lower Louisiana or upland Alabama or part of Virginia that the Union troops occupy, then he could call that the real Virginia, or real Louisiana and they'd be back in the Union.
 - You would begin a political process of reunification before the war would end.
 - Lincoln governments were established in three states: Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas (1864 and early 1865)
 - Some Radical republicans sincerely believed that these new Lincoln governments were wrong and undemocratic and dangerous and they wanted much more to even consider reconstruction of a Southern state. (Specifically Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner)
 - Stevens called his approach **conquered provinces**. He said that not only did the Southern states secede from the Union, they should be reverted to the status of unorganized territories. They're not only going to have to be put under territorial status, but they should **be treated like a foreign nation** that the United States has conquered. They should be subject to whatever the United States shall choose to do with it.
 - Sumner called this theory **State Suicide**. The southern states had seceded from the union and they had also committed political suicide and, therefore, do not exist. They experience **instant forfeiture of their status as states**. They must be reverted to the status of **unorganized territories**.
 - In both plans, all authority to readmit any Southern state or determine the process by which they would be readmitted came under **Congressional authority** since only Congress has the power to admit territories as states into the Union.
 - These theories were submitted to Lincoln under the **Wade-Davis Bill** in July 4th of 1864. (Named for Senator Benjamin Wade and

Henry Winter Davis). This can be described as the blueprints for Radical Reconstruction.

- They took the 10% idea and built upon it by requiring a majority of the white male citizens of a Southern State to take what the Radicals called an Ironclad Oath. They also said that all officers above the rank of lieutenant and all civil officers of all kinds in the Confederacy would not only be not pardoned, they would be disfranchised forever; declared “**not a citizen of the United States**”.

- **Ironclad Oath:** They had to get up and swear they had never participated in the Confederate war effort or aided and abetted it. The Ironclad Oath was a political message; it was symbolic since they knew they could never get a majority of whites who could take this.

- Radical Republicans viewed Reconstruction as a much more far-reaching transformation in a building of a new nation.

Chapter IV: The Development of the Wade-Davis Manifesto (24:49)

A. gave the Wade-Davis Bill a pocket veto.

- He answered it four days after the bill was delivered to him in what he titled “**The Proclamation on the Wade-Davis Bill**”.
- He refused to be “inflexibly committed to any one plan”. He was willing to listen but he didn’t placate the Radicals. They had an impasse here.
- The Congressional Leadership followed Lincoln’s Proclamation with **The Wade-Davis Manifesto (1864)**. The Congress of his own party said his approach to Reconstruction was way too lenient and accused him of usurpation of presidential powers.
- Lincoln and the Radical Republicans somewhat cooperated on two great pieces of legislation.

Chapter V: The passing of the 13th amendment Freed and the Freedman’s Bureau (36:04)

- a. **13th Amendment:** The fact that it got passed is fairly remarkable. It is an amendment that, in late 1864, Lincoln began to vouch for. Along with his moral reasoning for an end to slavery, he also feared that if the war ended, with only the Emancipation Proclamation as the legal sanction for all those freed, then there would be nothing to stop Southerners from thousands of lawsuits in Federal Courts, suing under 5th Amendment for their property. It finally passed in late January of 1865 with a final voting of 119 to 56; it passed by a mere two votes.

- b. **The Freedmen's Bureau:** (A.K.A the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands) An unprecedented agency in American history. Passed March 3rd, 1865. It was social reform by military force; a national, federal, social welfare agency in a land primarily dominated by a laissez-faire attitude. It's basic premise was to aid refugees and displaced people, both black and white (there were at least a quarter million displaced starving white people and soon to be 400 million displaced former slaves). It would provide all kinds of physical supplies, medical services, and schools and would supervise contracts between freedmen and employees. It was also supposed to manage confiscated and abandoned land.

Chapter VI: Election of Andrew Johnson (43:51)

- A. He's only on Lincoln's ticket as his running mate because he's the only senator from a seceded Confederate state who didn't secede with a state.
- He's from East Tennessee born in North Carolina and grew up a Jacksonian Democrat.
 - Lincoln made him the War Governor of Tennessee.
 - He was a virulent white supremacist, he was an ardent states' rightist and hated the southern planter class. He was never anti-slavery, and was an open racist (he believed the United States should remain "a white man's country forever"). He was often described as hypersensitive and obstinate.
 - White Supremacist, States rightest, unionist, hated southern planters and open racist
 - Believed that U.S. should remain a white man's country, and was not flexible.

Lecture #22 (couldn't get format right when converting to Google Docs)

Lecture 23- Black Reconstruction in the South: The Freedpeople and the Economics of Land and Labor

Introduction (00:00-04:19)

- ❖ What is the engine of history?

- Politics, power, economics?
- It always comes down to a collision of political power and economics, and our job is to discern between them.
- Often the answer is that it is all one in the same.
- Bailey Wyatt- "We now as the people desires to be elevated, and we desires to be educated, and ewe hope our friends will aid us all they can. I may state to all our friends and all our enemies, we has a right to our land where we are located. Why? I'll tell you. Our wives, our husbands, our childrens has been sold over and over again to purchase the lands we now locates upon. For that reason, we have a diving right to the land... They (the north and south) have grown rich, and my people have grown poor."
- The labor theory of life- If I work and toil on that land to create it, that land is mine.

Implications of the Four Reconstruction Acts (04:20-10:48)

- ❖ In Washington, the political triumph of the radical republicans comes and that veto proof congress they produced in the fall elections of 1866.
- ❖ In 1867 they passed the first reconstruction act followed after that in 1867 and early 1868 with 3 more reconstruction acts.
 - This system in which the confederate states were readmitted to the union.
 - First part of the reconstruction act divided the South into five military districts.
 - Second said that the districts would be commanded by a general.
 - Third said that the commanding general would lead state institutions which would write new state constitutions (NOT Lincoln's 10% plan)- male negro suffrage.
 - A state would only be readmitted to the union through majority vote and Congress acception.
 - Between 1866 and 1867, the 11 former confederate states were readmitted to the union under the radical reconstruction plan of the congressional republicans.
 - Every time Andrew Johnson vetoed a reconstruction act, congress' $\frac{2}{3}$ vote overrode him.
 - We've never had a government like this with so many vetos in such a concentrated time.
 - The second reconstruction act- details for how military commanders were to command districts.
 - The third reconstruction act- set up registration boards to deny voting rights to anyone they thought weren't taking loyalty oaths in good faith.
 - The fourth reconstruction act- 1868; majority of votes cast would be sufficient to put new constitution into effect, not majority of southern voters in 1860.

The Impeachment process for Andrew Johnson (10:49-27:49)

- ❖ First great model we have of the impeachment of a president in history.
- ❖ Five provisions about impeachment in the constitution:
 - The authority to impeach rests with the House of Representatives.
 - It's the House that brings articles of impeachment, like an indictment.
 - U.S. Senate can be jury to a person under impeachment charges.
 - House charges, Senate judges.
 - Only the senate can determine guilt or innocence and takes $\frac{2}{3}$ vote.
 - Punishment clause- only removal from office, but you can still be tried for indictment, though it has never gotten that far.
 - President's pardon power- power to pardon in all cases EXCEPT impeachment.
- ❖ What happened in the Johnson impeachment?
 - A process in the political development of who will be in power.
 - If he just backed off, he would not have been impeached.
 - Johnson was impeached because:
 - 1. His personal characteristics
 - 2. He had a different interpretation of the war and reconstruction policies than the radical republicans
 - 3. Radical plot thesis- they wanted the Democratic party ruined
 - The south needed an economic revival
 - Removing Johnson would be removing an obstacle to congressional legitimacy over the federal government
 - Who would have become president?
 - ◆ President pro tempore from the senate- Benjamin Wade; radical republican from Ohio, leader of impeachment movement.
 - 4. He would not give up; he kept pushing and pushing and pushing and he would veto things for his own interests, congress would override any veto he made (you can't run a government like that!)
 - Congress passed 10 year of office act
 - Said that a president can't fire members of his own cabinet.
 - Congress passed Commander of the army act.
 - Said that president can't give orders to army without passing orders through the general of the army.
 - These are unconstitutional- they wanted to strip constitutional powers away from Johnson.
 - He violated both of these acts willingly, and those are the grounds in which they impeached him.
 - By replacing Johnson with Ben Wade, they are ruining democratic chances at the poles and ruining their revival.

- 1868- Andrew Johnson said his behavior would change and he would cool it/ back off and he would never run again- HE LIED!!!!
 - He got acquitted, went home to Tennessee, ran and got re-elected into the senate.
 - He dies in 1875, is said to be buried with the constitution.
 - Lived standing on the constitution, died with the constitution standing on him.
- December 1867 in Andrew Johnson's state of the union
 - "Negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people."

The Election of Grant in 1868 and the Advent of the Ku Klux Klan (27:50-47:39)

- ❖ Pivotal election in 1868.
 - Grant= war hero; "candidate of harmony"
 - Grant- "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."
 - Slogan- Let us have peace.
 - The most violent and racist election
 - Political persuasion of order and stability
 - Black suffrage become THE issue.
 - Republicans are party of black man's right to vote.
 - Democrats nominated Seymour.
 - Openly supported rioters, he was for civil war, wanted to repeal reconstruction acts, and threatened a second civil war.
 - Let white men rule America!
 - Benjamin Hill- Democrat in senate- South is ruled by a foreign power that is controlled by hate to dishonor people.
 - Whites were becoming the new negroes.
 - Republicans came back
 - We have just finished a war between our ideas. If Seymour wins, things will be horrid.
 - Negro manhood is at stake in the election of 1868.
 - Politics is just war by other means.
 - Ku Klux Klan came out in 1868 causing mass hysteria and violence.
 - Grant won the election.
 - Without the black vote, he would not have won.
 - The emancipated slaves own nothing but freedom.
 - They lacked physical capital and human capital.
 - Their economic and political freedom was designed by white supremacy.

- In 1867, First Reparations Bill: 40 acres and \$50 be given to each freedman's family. This bill was not passed.
- Whites wanted them to remain dependent and landless so they would have to continue to work for them.
- The freedman's bank- lasted 9 years; good idea, could not keep up with payment and failed.

The Second Reconstruction's Impact on Freed Slaves and Conclusion (47:40-51:20)

- ❖ South- rapid change from slave labor
 - Blacks wanted control of their labor
 - Inherited almost nothing
 - Lived in almost non-existent credit market.
 - Face white supremacy.
 - Blacks have to compromise with whites of what they can have.
 - 80% of blacks don't own their own land.

Retreat from Reconstruction in the South: The Grant Era and Paths to "Southern Redemption"

#24

Douglas's Speech: 0:00-4:30

Douglass's question(1875): anticipates the 4th of July=independence=big celebration 10 years after civil war

"This great white race has renewed its vows of patriotism and flowed back into its accustomed channels"

"If war among the whites brought peace and liberty to blacks, what will peace among the whites bring?"

He brings up the question as to why Reconstruction ending up failing or collapsing.

When did Reconstruction end?

Those argue that it was because of the passing of the Fifteenth amendment

Others argue that it ended in 1873 (The Colfax Massacre and the supreme court decision based upon that massacre)

The Transformation of New Labor Arrangements: the horrible process by which slave labor was converted into free labor and then into sharecropping 4:30-8:30

Memoir of a sharecropper: "I didn't never get out of the first reader. Got no education to speak of, and another hurt addition to that, weren't no colored school through here worth no count"

“You might find a school close to town somewhere that accommodated the colored and if you did you were doin’ well”

“My daddy, when he had the opportunity, never did send me to school long enough to learn to read. If he sent his children he’d have to supplement the teacher’s salary, but if he don’t send his children it don’t cost him nothin’, and there’s nothin’ said.

“None of my brothers and sisters not one by name got a good book learning, and all I can do, I can put down on paper some little old figures but I can’t add ‘em up.”

Shows how the sons and daughters of former slaves were inheriting so little. They had some human capital being their skills, bodies, labor, dreams, religion, ideas, self-worth, dignity but they had owned nothing and had no money.

Many freed people embraced literacy and the opportunity for education. Most of the things they wanted out of anything was to learn

Freedmen's Schools 8:30-15:30

After the Civil War 7-8% percent of american slaves were literate. By 1870 it had inceased to 12 to 15 percent because of the Freedmen’s Bureau Schools.

“My daddy was blindfolded didn’t look to the future, just throwing his money in a dead hog’s ass and taking shit.” - Ned Cobb

Ned Cobb was mad at his dad for not getting him an education. Ned Cobb was illiterate.

Two things most threatening to white southerners was having a black school, literacy, education and the second was the creation of black politics itself. Dozens of black schools were burned to the ground by the Klan between 1868 and the 1870s in protest to blacks recievning an education. Teacher at the school of William Lloyd Garrison asking Garrison for materials they needed:

“We are proud of our pupils and we will feel that you will rejoice with us. We feel also that you will not take amiss if we ask a little assistance from Boston in the shape of apparatus to illustrate astronomy, a gyroscope, and a microscope, a numerical frame, conic sections, cube root blocks, a magnet, and such other instruments as will enable us to fight this battle for our race against ignorance.”

Literacy increased to over twenty percent by 1880. By the turn of the twentieth century literacy for blacks was at around 25-30%, literacy among southern whites were not that much higher.

Sharecropping 15:30-17:07

Resulted as a “compromise” between two interest blacks want autotomy, out of gangs, their women out of fields, and some control of their economic lives. White landowners want labor control, stationary dependent,...

Both sides embrace tenant farming because it was a desperately cash poor society

Whites don't want to rent to blacks because they know they won't be able to pay it back. Blacks decide not to rely on money to reach their goals

System becomes a dead end

Radical Reconstruction Plan 17:07-19:00

By 1870 all of the old confederate states are back in the union under the radical reconstruction plan. Georgia was the last to join back in

More people were voting after the civil war

Public schools were created in the south. There were 32% percent of school age people attending schools in S.C. (Blacks and Whites)

By 1875 the South Carolina school system had 50% of school age people in public schools with over 3 thousand teachers who were paid by tax money

The S.C. government confiscated and took public land and distributed it to blacks so that they could build up a source of economic wealth

By 1876 about 70,000 people (60% black and 40% white) bought land. By 1884 more blacks were losing land vs buying land

Government officials 19:00-22:00

About 2000 black officials were in government positions. There were 2 black senators (Hyrum Rebels was the first black senator)

680 blacks served in the lower houses of states governments. 112 blacks worked in state senates. 41 black sheriffs in the ex-confederate states

Whites said blacks were not ready and prepared to be in congress

D.W. Griffith (Birth of a Nation) – Depicted black congress people acting like hooligans who had their feet on tables, spitting, and chewing on chicken bones

Northerners moved to the south for various reasons: Some were teachers, some could be elected as political figures, some liked the climate, Some came to south so that they could get land because it was so cheap

Myth of carpet bag rule: 22:00-30:00

South is colonized by northerners who move south and blacks to take over south to eliminate white southerners

Radical constitutions manage to create new levels of democracy more direct vote and home rule for local governments

Have some corruption

Social provisions did away with black codes and came up with civil rights acts

It is states rights to provide for sick, disabled,...

Public schools created(1st in SC) blacks and whites

Advance politics but economic liberty lags behind

Blacks were very much apart of government

Myth: all the reconstruction was yankees coming down from north earning black votes to be in the southern politics

Types of Southerners 30:00-43:00

Carpet baggers

See the south as a place to invest

Did not make up the majority of south legislature

Financial, economic, and political goals

White native born southerners: scalawags

Join republic and want to create new thinking and leave old ways

Were the subject of hatred

Scalawag: runty horse > local leper of community (native)

Radicalism

War brought break up of old ideas (yankee)

James Settle had been a great governmental official but after the war he said, "The war had brought a general breaking up of old ideas. Taking a new start in the world we are, if we are ever to have prosperity" "I tell you Yankee and Yankee notions are just what we want in this country now. We want their capital to build factories and workshops and railroads. We want their intelligence, their energy and enterprise to operate factories and to teach us how to do it." He was nearly killed for his views and actions.

The Passing of the 15th Amendment 43:00-47:00

Waning of Republican Radicalism

15 amendment passes congress 1869

1869 11 northern states don't allow blacks to vote

3 versions debated in congress going from least to most radical

1st forbade states the right to deny suffrage on the grounds of race or previous condition of servitude

2nd forbade states to forbid literacy or other qualification test

3rd affirm all male citizens 21 and over be able to vote

1st one passes in congress

-15th amendment has two great impacts, one was that the amendment was passed at all, and the other was that it was a very conservative compromise amendment that left it up to interpretation for states about their qualifications for voting.

-Republicans said that they had established the principle of guaranteed rights and that they could go no further. One republican wrote that "This is the last great point that remains to be settled from the issues of the war."

-Horace Greeley said in his New York Herald Tribune "Let us have done with Reconstruction. The country is tired and sick of it. Let us have peace."

-Republican party people would say "It's over, it's done" Democrats said "You bet Reconstruction is over. Let us show you the ways." Republican Radicalism was for unionism and on the other hand was rooted, to some extent, was to try to create racial equality.

White Supremacist Violence 47:00-End

James Weldon Johnson's Autobiography

In a passage from James Weldon Johnson's *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*, in a description of a lynching. "A railroad tie was sunk into the ground. The rope was removed and a chain brought and securely coiled around the victim and the stake. There he stood, a man only in form and stature. His eyes were full and vacant, indicating not a single ray of thought. Fuel was brought from everywhere; oil, the torch, the flames crouched for an instant as though to gather strength, then leaped up as high as the victim's head. He squirmed, he writhed, he strained at his chains, then gave out cries and groans that I shall always hear. His eyes bulging from their sockets, rolled from side to side, appealing in vain for help. I was fixed to the spot where I stood, powerless to take my eyes from what I did not want to see."

Lecture 25 - The "End" of Reconstruction: Disputed Election of 1876, and the "Compromise of 1877"

<http://oyc.yale.edu/history/hist-119/lecture-25>

I. Chapter 1 / Introduction: The Regression of Revolution (0:00)

- A. There is a contest writing about and publishing about the violence of Reconstruction
- B. A coup d'état whereby the white Democrats of Mississippi took back control of that state, largely by terrorist violence, political violence, in 1875
- C. There was at least three new books out on the Colfax Massacre
- D. The Colfax Massacre: The Untold Story of Black Power, White Terror and the Death of Reconstruction
- E. Revolutions usually do go backwards, that revolutions always cause counter-revolutions

II. Chapter 2: Southern Reactions to the Fifteenth Amendment (5:00)

- A. When that Fifteenth Amendment passed, there were just amazing celebrations when it was finally ratified, in 1870
- B. 1870 is the period now of Southern redemption, defined of course as the Southern white Democratic Party's counter-revolution in taking back control of its state governments
 - a. Redeemed as early as 1870 by the Democrats and the last three or so not until 1876/77

C. Divided Government

- a. 1873 is the day freedom died, according to Charles Lane's book, is the day of the Colfax Massacre
- b. Colfax, Louisiana a town, Vice President of the United States in the Grant Administration in Grant Parish renamed by the Republican regime for Ulysses Grant the largest mass murder of Americans ever in American history occurred, in the political violence stemming from the divided election in Louisiana, back in the fall of 1872
- c. Divided election produced two competing governments in Louisiana
- d. The Republican regime which did win the election, for all practical purposes, in spite of the tremendous political violence committed against particularly black voters in that fall 1872 election but a so called Fusion ticket of a kind of white supremacist coalition also claimed to be the legitimate government of Louisiana

III. Chapter 3: The Slaughterhouse Cases and Their Impact on the 14th Amendment (9:30)

A. Slaughterhouse Case was testing the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

- a. slaughterhouse case: one of a group of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the U.S. establishing that the police power of the states is not impaired by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution
- b. In 1869 the City of New Orleans, under its Republican state government, created a corporation to move the slaughterhouse of New Orleans there actually had never been a legitimate slaughterhouse in New Orleans
- c. White butchers of New Orleans would herd hogs through the streets of New Orleans and butcher the things wherever they wanted
 - i. They always threw all of the offal from the hogs into the Mississippi River, up river from the city, before the river reached the main water pipeline into the city
- d. White butchers of New Orleans were angry, some butchers and some critics charged this was a monopoly and an unfair practice
- e. Twenty five butchers brought suit, with support from the reviving Democratic Party, white butchers
- f. The lower courts in this particular suit found in favor of the new corporation, it was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1872
- g. It was decided April 14, 1873 a five-to-four decision

B. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments were intended this was the good part of the decision to end slavery and advance the rights of the freedmen

- a. Campbell had made it his business, as a Redeemer in the South, to fight Reconstruction at every turn. He hated black suffrage. He hated black people. He

was a virulent white supremacist. He took this case on because he wanted to crush Reconstruction

IV. Chapter 4: The Colfax Massacre and the Cruikshank Case (20:00)

A. Appointment of Officials

- a. Democrat Fusion government and the Republican government both would appoint sheriffs in the same parish So there was the Republican sheriff, who was black, and there was the Democratic sheriff, who was white.
- b. Local officials of all kinds are being appointed

B. Violence in Government

- a. What happened is that the violence in the countryside got so bad, in Grant Parish, that the blacks in the area began leaving their cabins and leaving their small farms, and they came into Colfax, because Colfax had become a symbol of protection and safety for blacks in the great Red River District of Central Louisiana

C. Calhoun

- a. Willie Calhoun became an early-and-often scalawag, a Republican turned over much of his land, without even selling it, to the settlement of hundreds and hundreds of freedmen and their families
- b. Willie Calhoun would spend the Colfax Massacre watching about 150 blacks murdered in cold blood, as a prisoner on his front porch

D. Colfax Massacre

- a. Blacks took over the courthouse in Colfax
 - i. They collected lots of weapons. They were ready. They built trenches all the way around the courthouse they were ready for battle
- b. The battle they got from was a huge mob of paramilitary whites, many of whom were former Confederate soldiers, many of whom were former members of the Ku Klux Klan some now called themselves Knights of the White Camellia
- c. Whites had a cannon, lots of weapons. Blacks couldn't hold them off, they fled into the courthouse
- d. The whites captured a black man and forced him to take a torch and they said, "We'll kill you or you take the torch and light the roof on fire." He lit the roof on fire and the courthouse began to burn down, which, of course, smoked most of the blacks out of the courthouse, although a few stayed and were burned to death, hiding under the floorboards as they came out many of them were executed right around the door
- e. Before the massacre as over that night, the estimate runs from about eighty to possibly as high — we'll never really know — as 150 blacks were killed

- i. Most of them execution style; most of them with shots to the head, many of them shots to the back of their heads, and many of them, in the wake of being shot, having their bodies mutilated

E. Cruikshank Decision

- a. Supreme Court decided *United States v. Cruikshank*, one of the worst Supreme Court decisions in American history
- b. The Court annulled the convictions of three men growing out of a massacre in Colfax, Louisiana, in which a white mob killed almost 300 African Americans who were defending a local courthouse, many after the freedmen had surrendered
- c. The government was effectively leaving reconstruction as the terror was given a green light anywhere that a state government was unwilling to enforce the law or protect people

V. Chapter 5: The Panic of 1873 and Scandals within the Grant Administration (32:00)

A. Panic of 1873, which hit in the spring of 1873 was a major economic depression had hit the country that led to a great deal of labor strife and violence

- a. Politicians were most concerned about, and that voters were most concerned about, particularly in the North, were currency, tariffs, unemployment, railroad subsidies, labor strife, whether a union had the right to strike
- b. Across the great Midwest, among farmers, the biggest issue was the price of wheat, which dropped from two dollars a barrel to fifty cents in a year and a half
- c. Wages for manufacturing laborers in the United States, in a year and a half, dropped by fifty percent across the country; that's for those who kept their jobs, The Panic of 1873 shifted people's minds

B. The “Caretaker President”

- a. Grant's presidency was a rather reluctant politician
- b. he did have this idea that the presidency ought to be — especially in these crisis years, with the tremendous bitterness, bloody shirt tensions after the Civil War; and after all, he's the general that won the war and obliterated Virginia
- c. President ought to be now just basically a caretaker, ought to have as few opinions as possible; a caretaker presidency, not so much a leader as a unifier
- d. He approached many things led to the scandals that have so long been associated with him or at with his administration
- e. Grant has always been down near the bottom of the president list of which president is the most favorite
- f. Under his leadership a whole series of four or five different scandals that sort of set the standard for scandal to come in American history
 - i. First was the Gold Scandal. This was an attempt to corner the gold market by one Jay Gould and James Fisk.

1. This is in 1869, right after Grant took office. They did indeed corner the market on gold. They tried to buy up all the gold in New York, and then they planned to force bankers and business people to buy the gold from them at inflated prices it's an old cornering trick. They made eleven million dollars in three weeks doing this, in the nineteenth century. They were eventually selling that gold at \$163.50 per ounce
2. Federal Government to begin selling all of its gold, put it on the market, get the prices down
- ii. Second was the Whiskey Ring. Man, this was an unadulterated fraud
 1. This began in the early 1870s It first started in St. Louis.
 2. These were whiskey distilleries, all over the country, who banded together to cheat the U.S. Government out of excise taxes on whiskey
- iii. Third something called Crédit Mobilier was the company that was first chartered in 1859 as part of it was the finance company for the Pennsylvania,
 1. It was called the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency originally, it was the finance company for the Union Pacific Railroad, that got the greatest contract in American history to build the Transcontinental Railroad
 2. The Union Pacific had a charter from the federal government to build this great railroad to the Pacific, or possibly two or three of them for each mile of track built the Union Pacific was to receive ten sections of public land, and from 16,000 to 48,000 dollars, depending on how difficult the terrain was to build on
 3. The Union Pacific arranged the construction contracts with its own firm, that it called Crédit Mobilier, so that all government money would get spent
 4. Crédit Mobilier, and therefore Union Pacific, made enormous profits. The shares of stock in Crédit Mobilier skyrocketed, and to keep the federal government in line and to let this continue to go on, many congressmen were simply being bribed, in old-fashioned handfuls of cash, by the Union Pacific
 5. This scandal too broke in 1873. All kinds of people were accused, including Vice-President Schuyler Colfax
 6. Congress reprimanded one government railroad agent and two congressmen, and then just left it alone no one ever put a price tag

on the graft committed by the Union Pacific in the Crédit Mobilier case

- g. This kind of spoils-men financial corruption became rampant in the Grant years, and again a huge political distraction away from the issues of the South, the issues of the freedmen, the issues of Reconstruction

VI. Chapter 6: The Ku Klux Klan and Conclusion (47:00)

A. Resurrection of Southern Democrats

- a. Major path to Southern redemption, the success of the white Southern Democratic Party, was of course the uses of violence
- b. Radical Republicans originally almost none of whom are in power anymore Thaddeus Stevens died in 1869, Charles Sumner died in 1874, Benjamin Wade is gone, as a senator from Ohio
- c. The old leadership of the Radicals is really no longer there by 1874, when the Democrats are going to throw the Republicans out of the leadership of the Congress anyway
- d. That civic vision was rooted in Free Soilism, Unionism, winning the war, and ending slavery, emancipation, and then to at least the beginnings of racial equality they believed in at least the beginnings of that in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment
- e. In the South, the Klan, and all of its imitators, were winning Reconstruction by terror, by political violence, by intimidation

B. It was the first Grant Administration and got to give Grant credit, and Henry Adams should've at least thought of this when he wrote the passage that Grant Administration did act, in 1870 and 1871, against the Klan. May 31, 1870

- a. It passed the so-called Force Act, or the First Enforcement Act. It made it a federal offence to interfere with any person's right to vote and made it punishable in a federal court. That's the very law the Cruikshank case is going to come, along six years later and say, "no, the federal government can't enforce that, only the state can."
- b. February 28, 1871, the Second Force Act, provided a machinery for the federal supervision of registration and voting in the South and finally they passed what was called the Ku Klux Klan Act; April 20, 1871
 - i. It authorized the President to use the Army and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever he deemed necessary, if there was a state of insurrection which there was in South Carolina, in about twelve counties and move the Army in, if necessary, to protect the safety and security of election

- c. Under this authority of these Enforcement Acts and the Klan Acts, approximately 3000 people, mostly white Southerners, were indicted for Klan violence murder, intimidation, torture
 - i. Thousands were arrested many of those 3000 indicted pleaded guilty and got suspended sentences about 600 were convicted, 250 acquitted most received fines or light jail sentences 65 people were imprisoned for up to five years in a federal penitentiary in Albany, New York
 - ii. All of them were out by 1875, before the Cruikshank Case
- d. The thousands of people murdered by the Klan, the thousands tortured, the thousands kept from voting 65 people were prosecuted

Lecture #26

Election of 1876 (0:00)

Americans weren't forgetting or forgiving

- Second great political dispute
- "End of reconstruction"
- "re adjusting nation life"
- Getting rid of the southern question, large section of country led by violence or (disease) -N.Y. times
- US Philadelphia centennial-- 10 million $\frac{1}{4}$ the population (10:00)
- Machine age: Typewriter, phone, engines etc.
- Economic depression
- (9:00) Women pavilions helping suffrage spread and recognize
- Victory from Indians to hold onto their land
- Sectionalism
- (1:30) William Faulkner's novel *The Hamlet*--"Only thank God men have done and learned how to forget quickly what they ain't brave enough to cure"
- Machine age- Steam engine
- White revolt (shot gun policy)
- Fourth of July Tragedy

Mindset of the average citizen

- Black man angry at the nation reconciliation instead of the average white redneck
- White man didn't care about the other reforms or social classes as long as they are fine
- Huge rise in democrats powers
- "Every man who tried to destroy (democrat)...etc" was propaganda towards them
- Southerners did not feel like aliens or outsiders anymore they felt apart of something when democrats won

Election of 1874-Shifts in party representation (11:15)

- Reconciliation
- Congressional election
- Depression deeply set in
- "Great take over by congress of democratic party"
- Political parties in heavy dispute
- Through civil war it was a Republican congress
- Democrats won governors office in many northern states
- Democrats became a nation party
- Democrats won office out of 23 off 35 states
- 7 out of the 11 states in the south were confederate
- Economic depression = centralized
- Democrats portrayed as a reform party
- Southern states gradually wanted to take control
- Blacks held the 4th of july party--speeches etc
- **republicans to democrats
- "Northern prejudice and Southern hate"

Election of 1876-votes (23:47)

- Major question was, Which revolution was going to win?
- Redemption of white supremacy?
- This election was the upcoming of a reunion of parties
- First time since around 1856 that two parties came to an equal degree
- Centennial year
- Party of white supremacy to put reconstruction to death
- Election to put redemption and reunion to test
- New York governor ran for president: Tilden, democrat
- Republicans want someone who is distant from reconstruction

- Blamed democrats on basically every problem going on--union
- Union is a good base of the Republican party
- White population was on vast mob
- Longest disputed election
- First time since 1856 that parties came in equal

Compromise of 1877:

- Treaty more so compromise
- Democrats established a filibuster which settled the election
-

End of reconstruction-home rule: (45:27)

- Help get democrats get elected over these states
- Bill signed to repeal laws in south
- Patronage powers
- Dems help get James Garfield as speaker of house
- Dems agreed to enforce Civil War amendments and their civil rights
- Dems agreed to stop filibuster
- Feared violence
- Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida republicans allowed and agreed to let southern democrats to take over the states

Lecture 27- legacies of the civil war by timothy Smith, Davis Payne

(00:00) Legacy is in all history and it endures all the events and debates in all of time and our history of being alive.

Legacy

1. Historical memory
2. Carries a political meaning or stake
3. Can be emotional, intellectual, physical, political, sacred, or secular

Civil war legacy

- Two-thirds of Southern wealth of the ex-Confederate states was destroyed,

- in four years, and a lot of that wealth, of course, was slaves; three-and-a-half billion dollars' worth.
- Forty percent of all Southern livestock were dead at the end of the war. Fifty percent of all farm
- Machinery destroyed. There was an enormous refugee problem.
- Mobilization had occurred unmatched; it will be unmatched until World War Two. And in the South, in particular, the war had killed approximately — killed or incapacitated, excuse me — one of every four males from the age of sixteen to forty-five
- In the south, 1 in every 4 males were killed from the age of 16-40

Chapter 2: (8:29)

Reconciliation

1. “the civil war was a source of union”
2. Bruce k. marveled over how Americans overcome the civil war
3. “The legend of the lost cause was an asset to the entire country”
 - a. Served as the base of Jim crow America
 - b. A story of noble sacrifice by the south

Biggest legacy of the civil war

1. Black equality was the deepest legacy
2. “The negro was what the war was about in many way.”
3. The war was mainly about slavery
4. The blacks getting the natural rights after the war

The popular American opinion

1. The souths heroism had become national phenomenon
2. People believed that south have lost the war but won peace

Chapter 3 Reconciliationist, White Supremacist and Emancipationist Memories (19:24)

1. A reconciliationist vision of this war took root in the midst of the war. Especially in dealing with all the dead.
2. The soldiers in the armies buried men from both sides of the battle to honor their fallen comrade or enemy.

The white supremacist memory,

3. which took many forms early, including, of course, the terror and violence of the Klan and its many imitators,

4. Delivered racially segregated memory of the civil war

Emancipationist

1. The right to vote, citizenship, and basic rights granted to the African Americans

2. Emancipationist vision of the Civil War never died a permanent death in American culture, by any means, kept alive by blacks, black leadership, and white allies.

3. The war reinvented the republic

4. Views embodied in African Americans

Civil war ideology

1. Success over lost cause idea for the country

Chapter 4: The Shifting Grasp and Struggle to Control Civil War Memories (29:11)

Blue gay reunions

1. The 1900 Blue-Grey Reunion was held in Atlanta. And by the way, Southern cities started to compete for these things just like Northern cities, because they were huge moneymakers.

Thousands and thousands of veterans would come with their families and spend thousands and thousands of dollars.

2. Anyway, in 1900 the Blue-Grey was in Atlanta, and during the major speeches at that reunion the Commander of the GAR, the Grand Army of the Republic, the big Northern veterans' organization, was a guy named Shaw from Massachusetts lectured them about their efforts to control school textbooks; which by the way all veterans' organizations were absolutely doing. Every Confederate veteran's organization had its textbook committee, and many Union veterans' posts and organizations had their textbook committee.

Confederate veteran magazine

1. Story of a southern woman in New York attending reenactment of war, Her son asked her what they are fighting for? And she said their homes

John B. Gordon, a Confederate General

3. In charge of the stacking of the arms and the surrender at Appomattox. John B. Gordon then went on to get elected Governor and then Senator from Georgia during Reconstruction.

4. Civil war killed 620,000 people and maimed about 1.2 million

5. Not one side was wrong, everyone in the war was right

Chapter 5: Echoes of the war, hope for racial equality (44:57)

· The race problems have still continued to even today.

· Evidence is that Obama made a speech in Philadelphia about how all races are equal and should be equal in the country

- We have never solved the racial problem in this country because of all of our peoples backgrounds and point of views.