

Unit 5**Chapter 20: Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865**

- The Menace of Secession
  - Abraham Lincoln was sworn into office March 4, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - At his inauguration, Lincoln made clear the primary goal of his presidency—bring the nation back together.
    - ✦ He argued that dividing the country is impossible simply due to \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.
    - ✦ If the South left, how much of the national debt should they take, Lincoln wondered? Or, what would be done about runaway \_\_\_\_\_?
    - ✦ And, \_\_\_\_\_ would love to see the U.S. split and therefore weaken itself. Was that something Americans were willing to allow?
  - Again, Lincoln's goal throughout his presidency was to bring the nation back \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- South Carolina Attacks Fort Sumter
  - The Civil War began at Ft. Sumter, \_\_\_\_\_. (an island-fort at the mouth of Charleston Harbor).
    - ✦ It remained a Northern fort, but its supplies were running out. Lincoln sent a ship to supply the fort, but before it arrived, Southerners opened fire on Ft. Sumter on April 12, \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ **The war was on.**
    - ✦ The fort was shelled for over a day, then had to \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- Lincoln's Response to the Attack
  - ✦ He issued a "call to arms" and called for \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers to join the military.
  - ✦ He ordered a \_\_\_\_\_ blockade of Southern ports.
  - ✦ Lincoln's actions prompted \_\_\_\_\_ more states to secede
  - ✦ The Confederate capital was then switched from Montgomery, AL to \_\_\_\_\_, Va.
  
- Brother's Blood and Border Blood
  - In between the North and South were the \_\_\_\_\_ States of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland. They were critical for either side, since they would've greatly increased the South's population and \_\_\_\_\_ capabilities.
  - They were called "border states" because...
    - ✦ They were physically on the North-South border and...
    - ✦ They were \_\_\_\_\_-states that hadn't seceded, but at any moment, they just might.
  
- What about Border States?
  - To keep the Border States with the North, Lincoln took cautious steps.
  - In Maryland, Lincoln declared \_\_\_\_\_ law (rule by the military) in order to seize the railroad into the state.
  - He simply would not allow Maryland to secede and thus leave Washington D.C. as an island in the South.
  
- Lincoln's Intent
  - ✦ Lincoln made it extremely clear that his goal was to \_\_\_\_\_ the nation, not to end slavery.

- ✦ He knew that to fight to end slavery would likely scare the Border States away.
  - The Indian nations also took sides. The "Five Civilized Tribes" of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole largely fought with the \_\_\_\_\_. Some Plains Indians sided with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Brother vs. Brother
  - ✦ Tennessee where the state officially joined the South but thousands of " \_\_\_\_\_ " sided with the North. Hence, Tennessee is the "Volunteer State."
  - ✦ West Virginia where the mountain Virginians had no need for \_\_\_\_\_ and sided against it. At the war's start, there was only " \_\_\_\_\_ " on the South's side. Midway through the war, " \_\_\_\_\_ Virginia" broke away on the North's side.
- Southern Advantages
  - ✦ They only had to \_\_\_\_\_ their land, rather than conquer land
  - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ was on the South's side—the land where the fighting would take place was familiar and friendly to the Southerners.
  - ✦ The South's greatest advantage was in their leadership. At the top was Gen. Robert E. Lee and Thomas " \_\_\_\_\_ " Jackson.
    - They proved to be head-and-shoulders above Northern generals.
    - The South also had a \_\_\_\_\_ tradition that produced many fine officers of lower rank.
- The North's Advantages
  - ✦ The \_\_\_\_\_ favored the North over the South by about a 3:1 ratio.
  - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ was almost entirely located up North. Resources, particularly iron, were likewise almost entirely up North.
  - ✦ The North had most of the nation's \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, and much more money than the South.
  - ✦ The South planned to rely on \_\_\_\_\_ to sell and then buy whatever it needed. The North's naval \_\_\_\_\_ largely stopped this plan.
- The North Wins...
  - In the end, it was the South's shortages that caused its loss in the war.
- Dethroning King Cotton
  - The Southern "game plan" was to get aid from \_\_\_\_\_, particularly England, due to their supposed need for Southern cotton.
  - The help \_\_\_\_\_ came.
  - Many in Europe actually wanted the U.S. to \_\_\_\_\_. A split U.S. would strengthen Europe, relatively speaking.
  - On the other side, many in Europe were pulling for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They had largely already moved \_\_\_\_\_ slavery and realized that the war might end slavery in the U.S.

- Why it Fell
  - The question remained about England's reliance of Southern \_\_\_\_\_.
  - However, in the years just prior to the war, England had a bumper crop of cotton down in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They'd saved the surplus and therefore weren't as "cotton-needy" as believed.
  - The North also won points by sending \_\_\_\_\_ over to Europe during the war.
  - Thus, the Southern King Cotton was defeated by the North's King \_\_\_\_\_ and King \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- The Decisiveness of Diplomacy
  - Throughout much of the war, the South pushed for foreign help. Several instances at sea showed the unofficial, half-way support of England.
    - ✦ The "Trent affair" illustrated the diplomatic trickiness of the day.
      - A U.S. (Northern) ship stopped the British ship Trent in Cuba and forcibly took 2 Southerners.
      - England (and the South) was furious and demanded their release.
      - Lincoln had time to cool off and released the Confederates saying, "One war at a time."
  
- The Alabama
  - ✦ The "Southern" ship was manned by Brits and never docked in the South.
  - ✦ It traveled the world and captured 60+ vessels. Needless to say, the North was not happy about the situation.
  
- The British Help Out
  - The British also planned to build raider ships for the South.
    - ✦ The raiders were halted (with the opposition led by Charles Francis Adams) as they were being built. The fear was that it might come back to haunt them. Still, it shows the desire to help the South even if it wasn't followed all the way through.
  
- Foreign Flare-Ups
  - The British built 2 Laird rams, ships designed to ram and destroy the Northern wooden ships.
  - Minister Adams saw that delivering these ships would likely mean war with the U.S. and possible loss of Canada.
  - Trouble started along the U.S.-Canada border.
  - Canadians struck American cities and sometimes burnt them down.
  
- Meanwhile, Down in Mexico...
  - Meanwhile, down in Mexico, Emperor Napoleon III had set up a puppet government in Mexico City.
    - ✦ This was flatly against the Monroe Doctrine's "stay away" policy.
  
- Problems with a Confederacy
  - The South had a built-in problem with its government—it was a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - That meant it was only \_\_\_\_\_ united.
  - Any state, at any time, could \_\_\_\_\_ away, agree with the rest or not, unite or do its own thing.

- Davis vs. Lincoln
  - Jefferson Davis
    - ✦ President Jefferson Davis was never \_\_\_\_\_.
    - He was all business, stubborn, and physically over-worked himself.
  - Abraham Lincoln
    - ✦ Lincoln certainly had his troubles too.
    - But, he was the head of an established and \_\_\_\_\_ government and seemed to relax more as time wore on.
  
- Limitations on Wartime Liberties
  - "Honest" Abe Lincoln took several steps that were clearly against \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He felt his steps were simply \_\_\_\_\_ due to the split nation and emergency-like situation.
  - Jefferson Davis was unable to exert \_\_\_\_\_ power because of the loose nation of a confederacy.
  
- What Lincoln Did
  - Things he did against the Constitution:
  - increased the size of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - sent \$2 million to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ citizens for military purposes
  - suspended habeas corpus so \_\_\_\_\_ could be made easily
  - "monitored" Border State elections so the vote would turn out his \_\_\_\_\_
  - declared \_\_\_\_\_ law in Maryland.
  
- Volunteers and Draftees
  - As in most wars, volunteers came plentifully in the early days.
  - Initially, the plan was to only use \_\_\_\_\_.
  - As the war drug on and men died, enthusiasm died too.
  - A military draft was started in both the North and South to conscript soldiers.
    - ✦ Congress allowed the rich to buy an exemption for \$\_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ That meant a \_\_\_\_\_ person would have to fill those shoes.
  
- In the North
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ was protested strongly, especially in the Northern \_\_\_\_\_.
  - New York City saw a \_\_\_\_\_ break out in 1863 over the draft.
  - \_\_\_\_\_% of the Union soldiers were volunteers.
  - This was due to \_\_\_\_\_, pressure, and bonuses for signing up.
  
- In the South...
  - The South had \_\_\_\_\_ men and therefore went to draft earliest. The \_\_\_\_\_ were also exempted down South (those with 20+ slaves).
    - ✦ The saying was born: "a rich man's war but a \_\_\_\_\_ man's fight."
  
- Economic Stresses of War
  - The U.S. wanted more money and passed the Morrill Tariff Act which raised the tariff 5 to \_\_\_\_\_%.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ then went even higher.
  - The Treasury Department printed about \$450 in "greenback" paper money.

- The money was not adequately backed by \_\_\_\_\_, thus creating inflation, at one point worth only 39 cents on the dollar.
- Sale of Bonds
  - The largest fundraiser was through the sales of \_\_\_\_\_. The government brought in \$2.6 billion through bond sales.
  - An important change was the creation of the National Banking System. It was the 1st national banking system since Andrew Jackson had killed the Bank of the U.S. in the 1830's. Reasons for its importance were...
    - ✦ It established a standardized money system.
    - ✦ It could buy government bonds and issue paper money. In other words, it regulated the \_\_\_\_\_ of money in the economy/circulation. This is called "monetary policy" today.
    - ✦ It foreshadowed the modern Federal \_\_\_\_\_ System of today.
- It Was Worse in the South
  - The Southern economy was even worse than the North.
    - ✦ The Union \_\_\_\_\_ blockade locked down the South.
    - ✦ It stopped exports of \_\_\_\_\_ (and thus the income of money), and it cut off customs duties (no imports means no customs duties).
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ was out of control.
    - ✦ It went up an estimated \_\_\_\_\_% down South (compared to an 80% increase up North).
- The North's Economic Boom
  - The North's Economic Boom
    - ✦ Like many wars, the Civil War was a \_\_\_\_\_ for business.
    - ✦ Manufacturers and businessmen made fortunes and a \_\_\_\_\_ class was born for the first time.
    - ✦ Some " \_\_\_\_\_ " scammed the government by supplying shoddy goods.
- Women and Technology
  - New \_\_\_\_\_ benefited production greatly.
    - ✦ Standardized sizes of clothes were born.
    - ✦ Mechanical reapers harvested bountiful \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered in Pennsylvania.
  - Women took on new roles too, often filling in for absent men in jobs.
    - ✦ Some women posed as \_\_\_\_\_ and enlisted to fight in the military.
  - Women helped considerably in health-related positions.
    - ✦ Dr. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ was the first female doctor.
    - ✦ Clara \_\_\_\_\_ (founder of the Red Cross) and Dorothea \_\_\_\_\_ elevated nursing to a professional level.
    - ✦ Down South, Sally \_\_\_\_\_ did the same.
- A Crushed Cotton King
  - The South was beaten down by the war.
    - ✦ The Southern economy was zapped.
    - ✦ Before the war, Southerners held \_\_\_\_\_% of the nation's wealth, afterward, it was down to \_\_\_\_\_%.

- ✘ Before the war, Southerners made \_\_\_\_\_% of Northern wages, afterward, it was down to \_\_\_\_\_%.
- Despite the bad news, Southerners showed quite a bit of character and self-respect in pulling together and putting together a \_\_\_\_\_ fight.

## Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

- Bull Run Ends the 90 Day War
  - The North (as well as the South) expected a short war, about 90 days.
  - The Battle of Bull Run (AKA Battle of \_\_\_\_\_) squashed the short-war theories.
    - ✘ Neither side was properly \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✘ Many citizens \_\_\_\_\_ along the edge of the battle as though tailgating at a sporting event.
- Stonewall Jackson
  - ✘ The battle went back and forth at first but Gen. Thomas " \_\_\_\_\_ " Jackson's men held their line and earned him his nickname.
  - ✘ The North fell into a \_\_\_\_\_ retreat. The South was just as disorganized and thus could not \_\_\_\_\_.
- Impact of Bull Run
  - On paper the South won, but the importance of Bull Run is that it showed each side the necessity of planning and preparation.
  - The war then took a \_\_\_\_\_ "time-out" for prep.
- Tardy George McClellan
  - 34 year old Gen. George McClellan was a master organizer and planner. He was put in charge of getting the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ ready.
    - ✘ McClellan's weakness was that he never felt as though he'd prepared \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✘ He was always preparing, \_\_\_\_\_ fighting.
    - ✘ Lincoln got tired of waiting around, said McClellan had "the slows", and ordered him to take action.
  - McClellan's plan was to take \_\_\_\_\_, VA, the capital of the South.
  - He still felt the North could win in one large battle and by taking the capital would likely accomplish that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ pulled it off.
- The Peninsula Campaign
  - The Peninsula Campaign ensued.
  - The North moved by \_\_\_\_\_ to and then up the historic Yorktown peninsula.
    - ✘ Lincoln sent McClellan's reinforcements to guard \_\_\_\_\_ D.C. from Stonewall Jackson's bluff attacks.
    - ✘ Confederate Jeb Stuart's calvary rode completely around McClellan (it was a major no-no to allow such a thing).
  - Robert E. \_\_\_\_\_ struck back in the Seven Days' Battles and pushed McClellan back to the sea—a major win for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Casualties were in the ten-thousands and McClellan was \_\_\_\_\_.

- Lincoln's Plan
  - Lincoln began to move toward a draft to \_\_\_\_\_ the slaves. With the quick-strike plan a failure, the North now turned to \_\_\_\_\_ war. Summed up, the plan was to blockade, divide, and conquer. The specifics were to...
    - ✦ Put a \_\_\_\_\_ blockade the South.
    - ✦ Free the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ Divide the South along the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
    - ✦ Divide and crush the South by marching through \_\_\_\_\_ and the Carolinas.
    - ✦ Capture the Southern capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ Engage the enemy anywhere possible and grind them into submission.
  
- Anaconda Plan
  - This plan was essentially Gen. Winfield Scott's "Anaconda Plan" (a derogatory term that implied it was too slow).
  - It was exactly what happened over the next \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  
- The War at Sea
  - The North's blockade had many \_\_\_\_\_. As the war went on, the blockade tightened up.
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ could've run through it but chose to \_\_\_\_\_ it. They didn't want to possibly get into a war.
  - "Running the blockade", or sneaking goods through, was \_\_\_\_\_ but profitable business.
    - ✦ Smugglers often used the \_\_\_\_\_ as jumping-off points before entering the Confederacy. The ship papers would often have \_\_\_\_\_ as the destination but just sneak into the South.
  
- Blockade Problems
  - Northern blockade-busters would often board British ships for an inspection.
  - If the goods were thought destined for the South, they were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Britain complained, but never went beyond words.
  
- The *Merrimack* and the *Monitor*
  - Southerners created a legitimate threat to the blockade with the *C.S.S. Merrimack*.
    - ✦ The *Merrimack* was an \_\_\_\_\_—a ship heavily armored with iron and thus greatly protected from cannon fire.
    - ✦ The North responded with the \_\_\_\_\_, also an ironclad.
    - ✦ The *Monitor* and the *Merrimack* battled in Chesapeake Bay March 9, 1862.
    - ✦ The *Merrimack* was chased away.
    - ✦ The battle was a turning point in naval history in that...
      - ...it showed that (a) the days of *wooden* ships were ending and (b) the days of *sailing* vessels were changing to steam.
  
- Antietam
  - Shortly after the Peninsula Campaign, General Lee struck at \_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Bull Run. Lincoln had placed Gen. John Pope in command.
    - ✦ Gen. Pope "talked a good game", but was beaten badly by \_\_\_\_\_ and the South at Bull Run II.
  - At this point, the South was clearly winning the war.

- But, Lee made his first mistake...he decided to invade the North at \_\_\_\_\_ (AKA \_\_\_\_\_, MD).
  - The reasons for his decision were...
    - ✦ (a) to perhaps lure the \_\_\_\_\_ States to the South, (b) to draw the war out of Virginia during the harvest season,
    - ✦ a victory on Northern soil would, (c) boost Southern \_\_\_\_\_ and hurt Northern morale, and (d) perhaps stir up foreign/British support for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ put Gen. McClellan back in charge.
  - Just prior to the fighting, Lee's battle plans were accidentally lost then luckily found by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Lee and the South lost the Battle of Antietam \_\_\_\_\_, one of the largest battles of the war, on September 17, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ This battle was critical.
  - ✦ If the South had \_\_\_\_\_, they just might have won the entire war. And, the North's victory likely convinced \_\_\_\_\_ to stay out of the war.
- What it Did For Lincoln
    - ✦ Also, it gave Lincoln a much awaited victory and a platform to announce the Emancipation Proclamation to free the slaves.
      - The Emancipation Proclamation gave the North's fight a moral foundation.
      - The previous cause for the war was to *force* the South to remain with the North, against the South's will.
      - After the Proclamation, the cause for war was to restore the nation *and* to end slavery.
  - Proclamation Without Emancipation
    - The Emancipation Proclamation had a few "hiccups" tied to it.
      - ✦ It freed the slaves only in the \_\_\_\_\_ Southern states. But, it *did not* free the slaves in the \_\_\_\_\_ States.
      - ✦ Lincoln specifically made this point because he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ the Border States and make them join the South.
      - ✦ The South considered itself a separate \_\_\_\_\_ from the North.
      - ✦ Why would anything a " \_\_\_\_\_ " president says be binding over them?
      - ✦ In order for the Proclamation to go into effect, the \_\_\_\_\_ would have to win the war.
  - Legal Issues
    - ✦ Also, there were legal issues tied to the Proclamation.
    - ✦ Did Lincoln actually have the \_\_\_\_\_ to free the slaves?
    - ✦ The short answer is, " \_\_\_\_\_."
      - The Constitution at the time did support slavery. A president cannot simply make a proclamation and \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution.
      - This fact would be evidenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment right after the war, which freed the slaves.
      - If the Proclamation had legally freed the slaves, there would've been no \_\_\_\_\_ for Amendment 13.
      - Still, the Emancipation Proclamation was huge, if only \_\_\_\_\_, and gave the war its moral cause.



- Blacks Battle Bondage
  - In the early years of the war, African-Americans were not \_\_\_\_\_ to enlist in the army.
  - But, as numbers declined, the North opened up the army to \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers.
  - They'd eventually comprise \_\_\_\_\_% of the Northern army.
  
- What the South Did
  - Southern forces largely just \_\_\_\_\_ black soldiers as opposed to the usual custom of treating captured enemies as prisoners-of-war.
  - Black soldiers were even massacred after surrendering at Ft. Pillow, TN.
    - ✦ This event sparked the outcry by African-Americans, "Remember Ft. Pillow!"
  
- Emancipation of Slaves
  - Emancipation came to Southern blacks when the Northern \_\_\_\_\_ came.
  - The Emancipation Proclamation didn't simply release and allow slaves to walk off the plantation.
  - The force of the U.S. army freed the slaves as it \_\_\_\_\_ forward.
  
- Southern Win
  - Gen. A.E. Burnside (the originator of "sideburns") was put in charge of the Northern army following \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ He was \_\_\_\_\_ soundly at Fredericksburg, VA when Union troops tried to swarm up a \_\_\_\_\_ held by Confederates.
  
- Southern Win
  - Gen. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ was then placed in charge but was also defeated at Chancellorsville, VA.
    - ✦ Gen. Lee was outnumbered but he out-maneuvered Hooker by \_\_\_\_\_ his forces and then sending Stonewall Jackson around to attack the flanks.
    - ✦ Jackson was wounded by his own \_\_\_\_\_ there and later died.
    - ✦ This battle is largely regarded as Gen. Lee's most impressive \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- Gettysburg
  - Gen. George \_\_\_\_\_ was then placed in charge of the Northern army.
  - Lee invaded the North again, met Meade at \_\_\_\_\_, PA.
    - ✦ The Battle of Gettysburg lasted 3 days (July 1-3, 1863). The South won the first 2 days by pushing the \_\_\_\_\_ out of town and into the hills.
    - ✦ The \_\_\_\_\_ won the 3rd day and the overall battle.
    - ✦ The 3rd day was highlighted by Pickett's Charge where Gen. Lee futilely sent \_\_\_\_\_ Southern troops across an open field.
  
- North Wins
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was "the big one".
  - Although the war would drag on \_\_\_\_\_ more years, it essentially broke the back of the South and started the "countdown clock".
  
- The Tide Has Turned
  - In the autumn, Lincoln returned to Gettysburg to give the Gettysburg Address.
  - The purpose of the 2 minute speech was to \_\_\_\_\_ the troops, boost morale, and assert that the men who'd died hadn't die in \_\_\_\_\_.

- The War in the West
  - Lincoln was having terrible luck finding a general to get the job done.
  - His answer was finally found in Gen. Ulysses S. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ Grant had been \_\_\_\_\_ to slightly above average most of his career.
  - ✦ He came on the scene by achieving "Unconditional Surrender" early in the \_\_\_\_\_ theater of the Civil War (the term stuck as his nickname due to his initials: U.S. Grant).
- Grant Gets Better
  - Grant was demoted after nearly getting wiped out at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - His big break and redemption came at \_\_\_\_\_, MS where he circled around the city, took the capital of Jackson, MS, and then seized Vicksburg.
  - Vicksburg came one day after Gettysburg and certainly pointed toward a \_\_\_\_\_ win.
  - Also as certain, Southern hopes for \_\_\_\_\_ intervention were gone—no country helps the \_\_\_\_\_ side in a war.
- Sherman Scorches Georgia
  - The plan of "\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and conquer" was coming to fruition.
    - ✦ The blockade was in place, the South was being divided down the Mississippi River, and now was to be divided through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Gen. William Tecumseh \_\_\_\_\_ was put in charge of dividing the South by land.
    - ✦ He pushed down from Chattanooga, TN and captured Atlanta, GA. Atlanta was burnt to the ground.
    - ✦ Sherman then led his "March to the \_\_\_\_\_".
    - ✦ He spread out his men and scorched Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah on the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ Everything was \_\_\_\_\_—farms, houses, crops, railroads, warehouses, fields, etc.
- Sherman's Total War
  - Sherman declared "\_\_\_\_\_ war" meaning that even \_\_\_\_\_ property was to be destroyed.
  - Thus the "\_\_\_\_\_ " part of the "blockade, divide, and conquer" plan was also being played out.
- The Politics of War
  - Lincoln had his opponents up North, even among his fellow \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ "Radical Republicans" felt Lincoln wasn't doing enough to win the war, help blacks, or \_\_\_\_\_ the South.
- Northern \_\_\_\_\_ Are Now Split
  - Northern Democrats split over the war.
    - ✦ "\_\_\_\_\_ Democrats" supported Lincoln and the war.
    - ✦ "\_\_\_\_\_ Democrats" opposed Lincoln (calling him the "Illinois Ape") and the "Nigger War" that he led.
      - Clement L. Vallandigham was Lincoln's loudest opponent.
      - He leaned toward the South, was tried for \_\_\_\_\_, shipped down South, fled to Canada, there ran and lost a bid for governor of Ohio, then returned to \_\_\_\_\_.
      - This odd scenario inspired the fictitious story "The Man Without a Country."

- The Election of 1864
  - War or not, elections go on.
  - The 1864 presidential election saw Lincoln take on Gen. George \_\_\_\_\_ (whom Lincoln had fired).
  - McClellan was the \_\_\_\_\_ candidate.
  - His position was that Lincoln was mismanaging the war.
    - ✦ Lincoln's most vicious opponents were called "Copperheads" since they "struck at Lincoln's heels."
    - ✦ These critics usually came from the "Butternut Region"—southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.
  
- Why Lincoln Won Again
  - Lincoln would come out victorious in his 1864 re-election because...
    - ✦ He cleverly invented the "\_\_\_\_\_ Party" which joined Republicans with War Democrats.
    - ✦ He came up with the simple but clear slogan: "You don't change \_\_\_\_\_ midstream."
    - ✦ Union forces scored victories in New Orleans and \_\_\_\_\_ just prior to the election.
  
- Grant Outlasts Lee
  - Ulysses S. Grant was known as the "meat-grinder" because he was willing to keep sending his men into battle even though they'd be killed.
  - His motto was, "When in doubt, \_\_\_\_\_."
    - ✦ He was willing to sacrifice twice as many casualties as his enemy because he knew the South could not sustain the fight as long as he could.
  
- The End of the War
  - Grant outlasted Lee over a string of battles including: The Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, \_\_\_\_\_ Harbor, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ These battles were known for being very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✦ They earned nicknames like the "Bloody Angle" and "Hell's Half Acre".
  - ✦ At Cold Harbor, soldiers pinned their names and addresses onto their backs. 7,000 men died in a few \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Richmond, VA, the capital of the South, finally \_\_\_\_\_ and was destroyed.
  - In April of 1865, surrounded, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at \_\_\_\_\_ Courthouse in Virginia.
  
- The Martyrdom of Lincoln
  - Only a few days after the South's surrender, Lincoln was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He was shot by John Wilkes \_\_\_\_\_ in the head while attending a play at \_\_\_\_\_ Theatre in Washington.
  - Lincoln became an instant martyr—a hero who died fighting for the nation and freedom of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Southerners were \_\_\_\_\_ to be rid of Lincoln.
  - But, as irony would have it, things would turn much \_\_\_\_\_ for the South *without* Lincoln.
  - The Radical Republicans who replaced Lincoln's authority were much less \_\_\_\_\_ than Honest Abe would've been.

- The Aftermath of War
  - The Civil War was immensely costly in many ways...
    - ✦ It cost \_\_\_\_\_ lives, \$15 billion, ripped away the best of a generation, instilled long-lasting animosity, and physically destroyed the South
  - There were some benefits to the Civil War...
    - ✦ It showed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S.
    - ✦ The nation had put itself through the ultimate test, and had survived.
    - ✦ Slavery was \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States.
    - ✦ It put the U.S. onto the world stage as a major player and set up the U.S. to soon be the world \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

- The Problems of Peace
  - Following the war, many questions lingered, such as...
    - ✦ What about the \_\_\_\_\_ blacks?
    - ✦ How will the South be re-united with the North?
    - ✦ \_\_\_\_\_ will make these decisions?
  - The South had been largely \_\_\_\_\_. It'd have to be rebuilt or reconstructed. How to do this was uncertain and \_\_\_\_\_ Southerners still stood staunchly against the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Freedmen Define Freedom
  - Freed blacks, or " \_\_\_\_\_ " were in a perplexing situation.
    - ✦ They'd heard that they were free, but most still stayed on the \_\_\_\_\_ where they'd always lived.
    - ✦ Some blacks \_\_\_\_\_ northward, others sought freedom through the law.
    - ✦ There was \_\_\_\_\_ as well. Some blacks let their frustrations erupt by destroying white homes, land, etc. Sometimes, the white master even had the table turned on him and was \_\_\_\_\_ by his former slaves.
- Slow Emancipation
  - All slaves were freed eventually, thanks to the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ force.
    - ✦ When emancipation had become a reality, most freedmen still stayed "at home".
    - ✦ Many took \_\_\_\_\_ however, seeking a better life somewhere, or seeking lost love ones who'd been \_\_\_\_\_ at some point.
- Using Religion for Support
  - With the blacks' social \_\_\_\_\_ torn down, churches became a strong pillar of the black community.
  - For example, the African Methodist Episcopal Church ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) quadrupled in size in \_\_\_\_\_ years after the Civil War.
- Education Not Possible
  - The prospect of black \_\_\_\_\_ was a hope, but not necessarily a reality.
  - Discrimination and economic resources still held most black children out of school.
  - That hope would not become a reality until much later.

- The Freedman's Bureau
  - The freed slaves were largely \_\_\_\_\_, uneducated, and untrained.
  - Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau sought to \_\_\_\_\_ those shortfalls.
  - The Freedmen's Bureau's success was \_\_\_\_\_ at best. Its largest accomplishment came in the form of literacy—teaching many blacks to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Unsurprisingly, \_\_\_\_\_ disliked the bureau.
  
- President Andrew Johnson
  - When Lincoln was assassinated, he was succeeded by Andrew Johnson.
  - Johnson was a \_\_\_\_\_ from very humble origins.
    - ✦ Although Tennessee seceded during the war, he was the only Southern Congressman to \_\_\_\_\_ join the South. This fact got him named to be Lincoln's Vice President in 1864.
  - Johnson was something of a man-without-a-home.
  - The North never accepted him because he was a Southerner and the South \_\_\_\_\_ him because he sided with the North.
  
- Presidential Reconstruction
  - Before his assassination, Lincoln had devised the presidential plan for reconstruction.
    - ✦ It could be called the "\_\_\_\_\_ Percent Plan" since a southern state would be readmitted to the U.S. after 10% of the voters took an oath of loyalty and respect emancipation.
    - ✦ The 10% plan was very \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ Lincoln was welcoming the \_\_\_\_\_ of the wayward Southern states.
  
- Radical Republicans
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_ disagreed.
  - The "\_\_\_\_\_ Republicans" thought this approach was too soft; they wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the South for the war.
    - ✦ Radical Republicans feared the 10% plan would allow Southern whites to again \_\_\_\_\_ over freed blacks.
    - ✦ They proposed the \_\_\_\_\_-Davis Bill.
    - ✦ It required \_\_\_\_\_ of voters to take the allegiance oath *and* safeguards to \_\_\_\_\_ the freed blacks.
  
- A Pocket-Veto
  - ✦ Lincoln pocket-vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill and \_\_\_\_\_ it.
  - ✦ The dispute revealed differences of opinion on the matter...
    - Lincoln felt the Southern states had never truly \_\_\_\_\_.
    - He wanted them back as quickly as possible (re-unification had been his priority #1 from day one in office).
    - Radical Republicans felt the Southern states *had* seceded.
    - Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ could set the rules of re-admittance.
  
- What Would Johnson Do???
- A wrench was thrown into the system when Lincoln was shot and Andrew Johnson took over.
- What would Johnson think about Reconstruction?
  - ✦ President Andrew Johnson essentially just \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln's 10% Plan.
  - ✦ He did add the following stipulations:
    - Leading Confederates were to be \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ ordinances were to be repealed
- Confederate \_\_\_\_\_ would be repudiated
- The states must \_\_\_\_\_ the 13th Amendment.

- The Baleful Black Codes

- White Southerners now had a problem: without slavery, how could they ensure a \_\_\_\_\_ labor force?
  - ✦ The Southern solution was to pass "Black Codes" which were rules designed to \_\_\_\_\_ the freed blacks to their white employers.
  - ✦ They were \_\_\_\_\_ that said the blacks were bound to work for whites for a certain \_\_\_\_\_ period.
  - ✦ "Jumping" the contract (leaving before the time was up) was punishable with \_\_\_\_\_.

- Not Much Changed

- The codes were discriminatory in that blacks were \_\_\_\_\_ from serving on juries, \_\_\_\_\_ land, and could be punished for "idleness."
- Many Northerners wondered, "Isn't this essentially the same as \_\_\_\_\_?"
- The life of an African-America \_\_\_\_\_ the Civil War was hardly any different than *before* the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Congressional Reconstruction

- In December of \_\_\_\_\_ many Southern Congressmen returned to Washington to reclaim their seats.
- Northern \_\_\_\_\_ were not amused.
- Were things to return to normal as if nothing had happened?
- While the Southern Congressmen had been gone, Northerners had passed several major bills including: the \_\_\_\_\_ Tariff, the Pacific Railroad Act, and the \_\_\_\_\_ Act.

- Southerners Were Back!

- ✦ The South stood to actually \_\_\_\_\_ power in Congress. With the slaves freed, the 3/5 \_\_\_\_\_ was over.
- ✦ Slaves were now a complete five-fifths.
- ✦ This meant the Southern population went up thereby forcing Southern representation in Congress to go up (and thus the North's down).

- Radical Republicans Not Happy

- In early December 1865, Pres. Johnson stated that the South had \_\_\_\_\_ all the requirements to return to the U.S. and that the nation was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Radical Republicans in Congress were not happy.

- Johnson Clashes with Congress

- President Johnson was never accepted by the North or by Congress.
- Time-and-again he banged heads with Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ Republican bills.
  - ✦ Notably, he vetoed the \_\_\_\_\_ Rights Bill that would grant citizenship to blacks and \_\_\_\_\_ the Black Codes.
- The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Problem
- Congress then planned to pass the Civil Rights Bill by making the Fourteenth Amendment to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Amendment was passed by Congress and sent to the states for their approval. Its proposals...

- ✦ Civil Rights and citizenship for the freedmen (but not the right to \_\_\_\_\_).
- ✦ To cut state Congressional \_\_\_\_\_ if blacks were denied voting.
- ✦ Disqualified Confederate \_\_\_\_\_ from federal offices.
- ✦ Guaranteeing the federal debt and repudiating the state debt.

- Ratification

- The Fourteenth Amendment would be ratified in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Radical Republicans weren't happy that the right to vote was not included.
- But, all Republicans were in agreement that Southern states shouldn't be allowed back into the U.S. without accepting the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Republican Principles and Programs

- The Republicans in Congress were now \_\_\_\_\_-proof to orchestrate Reconstruction how they wanted, without regard to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Still, moderate and radical Republicans \_\_\_\_\_.
- Radical Republicans were led by Sen. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ (of the caning incident) and Thaddeus \_\_\_\_\_ in the House.
- Stevens was a stern, crusty man with a \_\_\_\_\_ for helping blacks.

- Radicals vs. Moderates

- ✦ The Radicals wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ Reconstruction where they could bring about major social and economic change to the South.
- ✦ Moderate Republicans just didn't want to go quite that \_\_\_\_\_ with Reconstruction.
- ✦ They were reluctant to get the federal government \_\_\_\_\_ involved in people's lives.
- ✦ The plan they came up with involved both groups, perhaps leaning toward the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ✦ They did agree that the enfranchisement of blacks was necessary, even if \_\_\_\_\_ needed to be used.

- Reconstruction Passes

- The Reconstruction Act was passed in March, \_\_\_\_\_.
- ✦ It divided the South into 5 \_\_\_\_\_ districts.
- ✦ U.S. soldiers would be stationed in each to make sure things stayed under \_\_\_\_\_.
- ✦ Congress laid out rules for states to be re-admitted.
- ✦ They said:
  - the 14th Amendment must be \_\_\_\_\_
  - black suffrage must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Radical Republicans still worried that even if black suffrage was granted, it could later be *removed*.
- ✦ To resolve this once and for all, the 15th Amendment guaranteeing black \_\_\_\_\_ was written and would be ratified in \_\_\_\_\_.

- No Women Voters

- Women suffragists had put their campaigns on hold during the struggle for black rights (seeing women and blacks as \_\_\_\_\_ disenfranchised).

- But when the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were adopted, women leaders were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The 14th even made reference to " \_\_\_\_\_ " as citizens—a step back in many women's rights' eyes.
    - ✦ Elizabeth Cady \_\_\_\_\_ and Susan B. \_\_\_\_\_ fought hard to stop the 14th Amendment on the basis of the word " \_\_\_\_\_ " entering the Constitution.
    - ✦ Frederick \_\_\_\_\_ agreed with the women, but felt it was "the Negro's hour."
  - When finished, women gained \_\_\_\_\_ with the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
- Reality of Radical Reconstruction
    - Realizing there's strength in numbers, freed blacks began to organize mainly through the \_\_\_\_\_ League.
      - ✦ The League was essentially a web of \_\_\_\_\_.
      - ✦ In it, blacks were informed of their civic duties, built \_\_\_\_\_, pushed for \_\_\_\_\_ candidates in elections, sought to solve problems, and even recruited a black \_\_\_\_\_ for defense.
  - No Gains
    - Despite the changing times, black women made no \_\_\_\_\_ gains.
    - Their participation came by offering support at parades, rallies, church events, and conventions.
    - With many white Southerners unable to \_\_\_\_\_ (until taking the oath of allegiance to the U.S.) black Congressmen were elected.
      - ✦ Hiram \_\_\_\_\_ became the first black U.S. senator and Blanche K. \_\_\_\_\_ served in the Senate for Mississippi.
  - Whites Were Upset in the South
    - ✦ Blacks were now not only free, but they were serving over the whites in Congress and in state legislatures.
    - ✦ Also, \_\_\_\_\_ lurked among the whites.
    - ✦ They were whites who were sympathetic to the North. Southern whites accused the scalawags of \_\_\_\_\_ the South.
  - Carpetbaggers
    - ✦ Carpetbaggers also maddened Southerners.
    - ✦ They were Northerners who came down South after the war with a "carpet bag" ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) in their hand.
    - ✦ Some came to honestly help the South, some came to go business, others came to \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ✦ All-in-all, Southerners frowned upon carpetbaggers as meddlesome Yankees.
  - The Ku Klux Klan
    - Upset whites were driven underground.
    - They started the " \_\_\_\_\_ Empire of the South", better known as the "Ku Klux Klan" in \_\_\_\_\_ (1866).
      - ✦ The KKK thrived on \_\_\_\_\_—horses were masked, men were masked, no one knew exactly who was in it.
      - ✦ They burnt crosses, threatened blacks who didn't "know their place", and \_\_\_\_\_ then murdered blacks.



- Any fool or simpleton who could pull a sheet over his head could run around as a Klan spook.
- Effectiveness of KKK
  - Despite its wrong-headedness and silliness, the Klan was rather \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Blacks typically did "back-off" from their advances.
  - Whites used other tricks as well.
  - To disenfranchise blacks, whites started \_\_\_\_\_ tests to weed out illiterate blacks from voting.
- Impeachment of Johnson
  - The Radical Republicans in Congress were tired of Pres. Johnson and his \_\_\_\_\_ stamp.
  - They plotted to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
  - The plan was to put the president in a lose-lose situation. Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act which said the president needed the \_\_\_\_\_ okay to fire anyone who'd been previously appointed by him and approved by the Senate.
- Why?
  - ✕ The argument was that the Senate approved appointees into office, thus the Senate must approve them out.
  - ✕ Congress' ulterior motive was to protect Edwin M. \_\_\_\_\_ job.
  - ✕ He was a Radical Republican spy and in hot water with the president.
  - ✕ If Johnson allowed Stanton to stay, Congress would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ✕ If Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ Stanton despite the new rule, they would put him up for \_\_\_\_\_ for not following the letter-of-the-law.
  - Sure enough, early in 1868, Pres. Johnson fired Stanton and Congress impeached him—a formal \_\_\_\_\_ of wrong doing.
- Not Guilty Verdict
  - At his Senate impeachment trial, \_\_\_\_\_ stayed silent.
  - His lawyers argued that Johnson was operating under the \_\_\_\_\_, not the Tenure of Office Act.
  - To kick out a president, a \_\_\_\_\_ vote was needed.
  - The fear of creating instability and setting a dangerous example were factors in the \_\_\_\_\_ verdict.
- The Purchase of Alaska
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was willing to sell Alaska in 1867.
  - William H. \_\_\_\_\_, the Secretary of State, was an expansionist.
  - He bought Alaska for \$\_\_\_\_\_ million.
  - Seward's decision was \_\_\_\_\_ popular at the time.
  - People called it "Seward's Folly," "Seward's Icebox," "Frigidia," and "Walrussia."
  - Seward would later be redeemed when large deposits of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were discovered in Alaska.
- The Legacy of Reconstruction
  - To many in the South, Reconstruction was \_\_\_\_\_ than the war.
  - They felt beaten-down, \_\_\_\_\_, and their entire world had been turned upside-down.
    - ✕ The war and Reconstruction also bred generations of \_\_\_\_\_.

✦ Southerners would long refer to the Civil War as the "War of Northern \_\_\_\_\_."

- Legacy on Blacks

- The lot of Southern blacks, despite good intentions, was likely as bad, or even \_\_\_\_\_, than before the war.
- White Southerners had fought back through sneaky means and were largely successful at "keeping down" the \_\_\_\_\_ slaves.
  - ✦ True change would not come until the Civil Rights Movement of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, nearly \_\_\_\_\_ years later.

## Chapter 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age, 1869-1896

- President Grant

- In the 1868 presidential election, the Republicans offered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
- Although he had no \_\_\_\_\_ experience, the idea was that his war-hero status would carry him to victory.
- The Democratic party was hopelessly \_\_\_\_\_.
- They agreed on their criticism of military Reconstruction, but little else.
- The Democrats nominated Horatio \_\_\_\_\_.
- Consequently, Grant won, narrowly.

- Bloody Shirt Elect Grant

- His main technique was to "wave the bloody shirt," meaning to constantly remind voters of his military record and that he'd led the North to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The close victory signaled a couple of things for the future:
  - tightly run and hard-fighting political parties
  - narrow election margins of victory.

- The Era of Good \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ became all too common in the post-Civil War years.
  - The corruption often came via the railroads, meddling with stock prices, and through corrupt \_\_\_\_\_.

- Boss Tweed

- In New York City, Boss Tweed ran \_\_\_\_\_ Hall, a local political district.
- Boss Tweed used bribes, graft, and rigged \_\_\_\_\_ to mooch money and ensure continual power for himself and his \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ was a cartoonist who relentlessly attacked Tweed's corruption.
  - Tweed despised Nast because, although many people in Tweed's district couldn't *read* about the corruption, they could understand those "them damn pictures."
  - Nast's \_\_\_\_\_ brought down Tweed.
  - Samuel J. \_\_\_\_\_ gained fame in prosecuting Tweed.
  - Tweed eventually died in \_\_\_\_\_.

- Carnival of Corruption

- President Grant was an honest man but there was much \_\_\_\_\_ underneath his administration.
- He either wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ of it or failed to properly deal with it.

- Many in the Dent family, his in-laws, obtained government "jobs" for themselves.
- Credit Mobilier Scandal
  - One of the worst situations was the Crédit Mobilier scandal
    - The company was constructing the trans-continental \_\_\_\_\_ and effectively sub-hired itself to get paid \_\_\_\_\_.
    - They also gave stock to Congressmen in order to avoid getting busted.
    - A newspaper finally exposed the scandal, two Congressmen went down, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. had even taken payments.
    - Though \_\_\_\_\_, Grant's name was scarred.
- Whiskey Ring
  - The so-called "Whiskey Ring" also looked bad for Grant.
  - Folks stole whiskey tax money from the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Grant's own secretary was involved and, despite him saying "Let no guilty man escape,"
  - Grant helped let the thief off the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Belknap
  - Lastly, the Secretary of War William Belknap was caught swindling \$24,000 by selling trinkets to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872
  - By the 1872 election, many people had had \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Reformers started the Liberal Republican Party to clean things up.
  - Greeley was called an atheist, communist, free-lover, vegetarian, brown-bread eater, and co-signor of Jefferson Davis' bail bond.
  - Grant was called a drunk ignoramus and swindler.
  - Grant \_\_\_\_\_ the election handily, 286 to 66.
- Effects of Liberal Republicans
  - The Liberal Republicans did spook the Republican Congress into passing some reforms.
    - An \_\_\_\_\_ act was passed which removed restrictions that'd been placed on many Southerners.
    - There was effort to reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ rates
    - Clean up/out the Grant administration.
- Depression, Deflation, and Inflation
  - The Panic of \_\_\_\_\_ brought economic troubles.
    - It was started by over-spending with borrowed money, this time in railroads and factories.
    - Growth was too fast and over-extended what the market could sustain.
    - The causes of the panic were the same old ones that'd caused \_\_\_\_\_ every 20 years that century
    - Initially, the panic was sparked when banks and businesses began to go bankrupt.
    - The situation quickly \_\_\_\_\_ from there.

- Impact on African Americans
  - Blacks were hit especially hard.
  - Always last-to-be-hired, and now the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. went bankrupt, black Americans lost some \$\_\_\_\_\_ million in savings.
- Debtors Hit Hard
  - They wanted inflationary policies to be pursued.
  - Specifically, debtors wanted paper money ("\_\_\_\_\_") printed to create inflation and thus make it easier to pay off debts.
  - This strategy was called \_\_\_\_\_ money or cheap money policies.
  - Opponents, usually \_\_\_\_\_ and the wealthy, favored hard money policies.
  - That is, they favored keeping the amount of money stable (and backed by gold).
- Grant's Response
  - To hike up inflation just to pay a debt would be unfair, they said, since the money paid back wouldn't be as valuable as when it was lent.
    - Grant \_\_\_\_\_ a bill to print more money.
    - Also, the \_\_\_\_\_ Act was passed to actually start to
    - \_\_\_\_\_ the number of greenbacks in circulation
    - to \_\_\_\_\_ paper money at face value starting in 1879.
- The Gilded Age
  - The term "the \_\_\_\_\_ Age" was a phrase coined by Mark \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the late 1800's.
  - It hinted that the times *looked* good (as if they were gilded or gold-covered), yet if one scratched a bit below the surface, there were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Politics in the Gilded Age
  - The Gilded Age largely contained tight and hotly contested political races, much \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ business deals.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ of the day hinted back to Puritan ancestry and were supported in the North and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The G.A.R., the Grand Army of the Republic, was a military \_\_\_\_\_ group that supported Republicans.
  - Democrats got most of their support from the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They were supported by Lutherans and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Split in Republicans
  - A \_\_\_\_\_ developed in the 1870's and 80's within the Republican party.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ were led by Roscoe Conkling.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ were led by James G. Blaine.
- The 1876 Election
  - Pres. Grant considered running for a \_\_\_\_\_ term in 1876.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ soundly voted down that option and Grant backed off.
  - The Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes.
  - He was called the "Great \_\_\_\_\_", for obvious reasons.
    - And, his greatest attribute, he came from \_\_\_\_\_, an important state in winning the race.

- Democratic Nomination
  - The Democrats nominated Samuel \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tilden's claim-to-fame was that he'd nailed Boss \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tilden got \_\_\_\_\_ electoral votes; he needed 185 to win.
  - 20 votes were hanging in the balance due to questionable returns.
  - Picking up only 1 vote would see Tilden elected.
- The Hayes-Tilden Standoff
  - Both sides sent people to the questionable states (LA, SC, FL, and OR) and both men claimed \_\_\_\_\_ there.
    - The question then became, "Which branch of \_\_\_\_\_ would count the states' votes?"
    - Depending on who counted, the Democratic House or the Republican Senate, the vote would likely go that way.
    - Weeks passed and the election was at a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Compromise of 1877
  - With a president needed, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Count Act that set up a commission to resolve the crisis.
    - There were \_\_\_\_\_ men (from the House, Senate, and Supreme Court) on the commission.
    - 8 men were Republicans, 7 were Democrats
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ had the upper hand and were heading toward victory among the disputed states.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ were outraged and began to \_\_\_\_\_ to tie up the process.
- A Deal is Made in 1877
  - The North...
    - Got Rutherford B. Hayes elected as a Republican \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The South...
    - Got a pledge that Hayes would removal of \_\_\_\_\_ occupation in the South.
    - Additionally, money would be spent on the \_\_\_\_\_ and Pacific railroad.
- The End of Reconstruction
  - With the removal of military occupation, \_\_\_\_\_ ended.
  - The bad news for the \_\_\_\_\_ was that Southern blacks were now effectively left alone to fend for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The Civil Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_ supposedly gave equal rights to blacks, but the Supreme Court had \_\_\_\_\_ much of it down.
  - Also, \_\_\_\_\_ Southerners began to reclaim a strong hold on power.
- Birth of Jim Crow Laws
  - With the military gone, white Southerners reasserted their power over blacks.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and intimidation were the tools.
  - Most blacks had no option but to become sharecroppers/tenant farmers.
  - They farmed land they didn't own, then paid hefty \_\_\_\_\_ to the landlord come \_\_\_\_\_ time.
  - The system was stacked against them so that they'd never get out of debt.
    - Now " \_\_\_\_\_ ", blacks likely farmed the same land for the same man as \_\_\_\_\_ the Civil War.

- Segregation of Races
  - First, the states enacted codes called Jim \_\_\_\_\_ laws that legalized the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Then, the U.S. Supreme Court gave the federal okay. \_\_\_\_\_ v. *Ferguson* (1896) stated that "separate but equal" facilities for the races were legal.
  - Violation of these codes could have legal \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Or, worse, \_\_\_\_\_ of blacks reached a record level as whites "enforced" the codes themselves.
- Labor Conflicts
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ largest railroads got together and decided to cut employee wages by 10%.
  - The workers fought back by going on strike.
    - This railroad shut-down crippled the nation and President Hayes called in federal \_\_\_\_\_ to stop the unrest amongst the striking workers.
    - The trouble went on several weeks but eventually ended with the \_\_\_\_\_ losing on the losing side.
    - This failed strike showed the weaknesses of the labor movement at the time.
- Ethnic Conflicts
  - The clashes came when the \_\_\_\_\_ competed for low-paying jobs, usually with the Irish.
  - Most Chinese were young, poor men who'd emigrated to California.
  - They frequently got jobs building the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - After the railroad boom, many returned to \_\_\_\_\_, many stayed and looked for odd jobs.
- Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
  - Finally, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - It forbade the \_\_\_\_\_ of Chinese to America.
    - This was the first immigration restriction America passed; until this point in history, immigrants simply came to America without hindrance.
- Election of 1880
  - The Republicans nominated James A. \_\_\_\_\_ and, as his running mate, Stalwart Chester Arthur.
  - The Democrats nominated Gen. Winfield Scott, the Civil War hero.
  - Garfield won the election, but found himself trapped in the middle of the Republican feud between the \_\_\_\_\_ and Half-Breeds.
- Garfield Was Assassinated
  - By Charles J. Guiteau in 1881.
    - Guiteau said he was a \_\_\_\_\_
    - He was found guilty and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Arthur Becomes President
  - Despite being considered a partisan politician, Arthur was actually reform-minded.
  - He largely stood firm against his Stalwart buddies in their quest for the riches that come with power
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ Act was the height of political reform.
  - It was civil service \_\_\_\_\_
    - required merit to get jobs, not simply knowing someone in a high position.

- Civil Service Commission
  - The Civil Service Commission awarded jobs based on performance rather than on how much " \_\_\_\_\_ " a person had
  - The Pendleton Act first affected only \_\_\_\_\_% of federal jobs, but it
    - stopped the worst offenses of giving jobs to \_\_\_\_\_
    - it set the \_\_\_\_\_ for civil service reform in the future.
- The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers 1884
  - The Republicans nominated James G. Blaine for president in the \_\_\_\_\_ election.
    - Reform-minded Republicans didn't like this choice and went over to the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - They were called " \_\_\_\_\_ ", supposedly with "their mug on one side and their wump on the other".
  - The Democrats nominated Grover \_\_\_\_\_ as their candidate.
    - The mudslinging reached the worst level up until that point during the campaign.
    - A popular topic was Cleveland's affair and the child it had produced some 8 years earlier.
  - Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ Cleveland won the election.
- Grover Takes Over
  - Grover Cleveland was a \_\_\_\_\_ president during a string of Republicans in the White House.
  - He had a *laissez-faire* \_\_\_\_\_ mindset, which made business folks very happy.
  - He helped bridge the North-South gap by naming two former Confederates to his \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff
  - Cleveland had an unusual problem—a budget \_\_\_\_\_.
  - He couldn't justify the government profiting off of the people by taking in \_\_\_\_\_ than the government needed.
  - There were two ways to get rid of the surplus:
    - (1) increase the spending by inventing things to spend it on, or
    - (2) taking in less by cutting taxes. Cleveland chose the \_\_\_\_\_ option.
  - The extra surplus money largely came in from the tariff.
  - Many people wanted it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_, which benefit from inflated foreign prices that a tariff provides, wanted to keep it high.
- Congress Splits
  - Pres. Cleveland asked \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the tariff.
    - The issue became a divisive one with Democrats favoring the lower tariff and Republicans favoring a higher one.
    - Republicans began building their "war chest" of money for the next \_\_\_\_\_ campaign.
- Election of 1888
  - The tariff issue came to a full head of steam in the election of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Cleveland was up for re-election by the Democrats, Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_ was up as the Republican.

- Harrison \_\_\_\_\_ in a very close race in 1888.
  - Cleveland became the first president voted out of office since Martin Van Buren.
- The Billion Dollar Congress
    - After being out of the White House for 4 years, the Republicans were eager to assert their power in Congress.
    - The Republicans found their leader in Speaker of the House Thomas "Czar" Reed.
    - \_\_\_\_\_ was a tall man, super debater, and had an acid-sarcastic tongue that cut at opponents.
    - He ran the House of Representatives like a \_\_\_\_\_.
      - Democrats planned to fight back by not answering to roll call and thus not achieving a \_\_\_\_\_ (minimum number necessary for a meeting).
      - Czar Reed solved the quorum battle by counting Democrats as \_\_\_\_\_ if they were there but hadn't answered the roll call.
- Excess Spending
    - With his quorum met, Czar Reed got down to business and had many bills passed...
      - The first "\_\_\_\_\_ Dollar Congress" where the U.S. government doled out that much money for the first time.
      - Pensions were liberally given to \_\_\_\_\_.
      - More \_\_\_\_\_ was purchased.
      - The \_\_\_\_\_ Tariff (1890) hiked rates to roughly \_\_\_\_\_%, the highest peacetime rate ever.
        - The tariff was a double-edged sword: business folks loved the protection it gave, but farmers disliked the fact that manufactured goods were now more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Discontent
    - In 1892, a new political party emerged—the \_\_\_\_\_ Party (AKA the People's Party).
    - It was made up of unhappy \_\_\_\_\_ and sprung out of the Farmers' Alliance.
- Their Demands
    - Inflation through "\_\_\_\_\_ money" policies of printing paper money and coining silver.
    - They felt inflation would make it easier to pay off their debts. *This was their top* \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Other desires were:
      - a graduated income \_\_\_\_\_ (a person pays more with a higher salary)
      - \_\_\_\_\_ regulation of railroads, the telegraph, and telephone
      - direct \_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. senators by the people
      - initiative and referendum (so people can propose and pass laws themselves)
      - a shorter \_\_\_\_\_ day; and immigration restrictions.
- Populist Party Wins Seats
    - The Populist Party did surprisingly well in the election.
    - They got \_\_\_\_\_ electoral votes by winning four western states.
    - The South was reluctant to vote for the Populists due to \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.
    - The Populists had reached out to Southern blacks so Southern whites turned away.
    - After the election, Southern whites tightened the screws on \_\_\_\_\_.
      - \_\_\_\_\_ tests and poll taxes were used more than ever to prevent blacks from voting.



- "\_\_\_\_\_ clauses" were employed to allow anyone to vote whose grandfather could (thus only whites were grandfathered in).
- Cleveland and Depression
  - "Old Grover" Cleveland won the election and became president again (after 4 years off).
  - However, the Depression of \_\_\_\_\_ soon began.
  - It was the first recession or depression during the industrial age.
  - This completed the almost predictable, every-20-year cycle of panics during the 1800s (panics occurred during 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893).
    - Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. businesses went out of business in \_\_\_\_\_ months.
    - \_\_\_\_\_ went under too and soup kitchens popped up to feed wandering hoboes.
- Other Money Problems...
  - Cleveland now had a budget \_\_\_\_\_, whereas he'd enjoyed a surplus before.
  - The nation's gold supply was getting dangerously low.
    - The Sherman \_\_\_\_\_ Purchase Act (1890) had created a cycle: the government had to buy silver and print paper money to pay for it, the people could then turn in the paper money for gold, which they did.
    - The nation's gold supply once dipped below \$\_\_\_\_\_ million, the safe minimum.
      - Meanwhile, Cleveland had a malignant tumor removed from his mouth.
      - If he'd died, Vice President Adlai \_\_\_\_\_ would've taken over.
      - Stevenson was a "\_\_\_\_\_ money" advocate and the gold problem would've likely worsened.
- What Should Congress Do?
  - Congress debated repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
    - A young 30-year old named William Jennings Bryan became the foremost spokesman for silver and "cheap money."
    - Despite the arguing, the Sherman Act was repealed.
  - The exchange of paper money-for-gold continued still. This time the gold reserves fell to only \$\_\_\_\_\_ million.
    - Finally, Cleveland turned to J.P. \_\_\_\_\_. Morgan and his banker-friends agreed to lend the U.S. government \$65 million in gold (of course the bankers made \$7 million in profit).
    - This deal restored \_\_\_\_\_ and largely stemmed the problem.
- Cleveland Breeds a Backlash
  - Grover Cleveland, who'd been seen as a "common-man's president", looked \_\_\_\_\_ in his dealings in gold and with J.P. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Cleveland was embarrassed again by the \_\_\_\_\_-Gorman Tariff.
    - \_\_\_\_\_ had promised lower tariffs.
    - The Wilson-Gorman barely changed the McKinley Tariff at all.
    - Worse, the Wilson-\_\_\_\_\_ law allowed for a \_\_\_\_\_% income tax on income over \$4,000.
    - The Supreme Court struck this \_\_\_\_\_, but it looked like Cleveland and the government was giving in to the rich "\_\_\_\_\_."
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ began to benefit from Cleveland's recent actions.