**7d: Effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction**

**Southern Resentment**

Confederate general Robert E. Lee urged the South to accept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unite as a nation after the war ended at Appomattox.

However, the war and Reconstruction resulted in Southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toward the North and the freed slaves which ultimately led to the political, economic, and social control of the South by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Impact of Lincoln’s Beliefs**

Lincoln’s view that the United States was one nation indivisible had prevailed.

Lincoln believed that since secession was \_\_\_\_\_\_, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union.

Lincoln believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state governments that were \_\_\_\_\_ to the Union in the Southern states.

Lincoln also believed that once the war was over, to reunify the nation, the federal government should not \_\_\_\_\_ the South but act “with malice towards none, with charity for all…to bind up the nation’s wounds…”

**Radical Reconstruction**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Lincoln just a few days after Lee’s surrender at Appomattox enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the Confederate states.

The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occupation.

Congress believed that they had the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to govern the South, as the Constitution gives it the power to govern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territories.

Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_\_ rights to African Americans.

They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln’s successor as President, Andrew Johnson, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him, but failing to remove him from office.

**Civil War Amendments**

13th Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was abolished permanently in the United States.

14th Amendment: States were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from denying equal rights under the law to any American.

15th Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights were guaranteed regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

**Reconstruction Ends**

The Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of 1876. In return for support for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes from Southern Democrats, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South.

This is known as the Compromise of 1877 and made Rutherford B. Hayes the President of the United States.

The South returned to \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ dominated by the Democratic Party for nearly 100 years!

**Impact on Northern Economy**

The war resulted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prosperity and westward expansion.

Federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of railroads encouraged the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad soon after the war ended. This intensified the movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century.

The United States emerged as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic power at the beginning of the 20th century.

**Impact on Southern Economy**

Economic distress.

The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war.

Farms, railroads, and factories had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the South.

The economic system of \_\_\_\_\_\_ labor plantations was destroyed.

The South would remain a backward, agriculture-based economy and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section of the nation for many decades afterward.

Plantations were replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ farming and share-cropping; creating a cycle of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The cities of Richmond and Atlanta were left in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Political Effects in the South**

The doctrine of states’ rights was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the emergence of a strong national government.

Lincoln’s view of an indivisible nation was realized.

States’ Rights defenders found a home in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party, which dominated the South for the next century (the “Solid South”).

The Compromise of 1877 enabled former Confederates to \_\_\_\_\_\_ power in the South.

This opened the door to the “Jim Crow Era” and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the full rights of American citizenship.

The economic and political gains of former slaves were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Key Leaders After the War**

**Ulysses S. Grant**

Urged Radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates

Elected President and served during most of Reconstruction

Advocated rights for the freedman

Opposed retribution direct to the defeated South

**Robert E. Lee**

Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States

Served as President of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today)

Knew things were going to be different, so he emphasized the importance of education to the nation’s future.

**Frederick Douglass**

Supported full equality for African Americans

Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments

Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of the freedmen in the South

Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service