Chapter 7 Notes - Civil War and Reconstruction

**Battle of Gettysburg**

Gen. Robert E. Lee decided to attack the Union in Gettysburg, PA, in July of 1863.

- Gen. George Pickett led the Confederates into battle.

Pickett’s Charge failed, and Lee retreated.

* This was the turning point of the war.

Over 40,000 soldiers were killed or wounded at Gettysburg

**Gettysburg Address**

- On November 19, 1863, a ceremony was held to dedicate a cemetery in honor of the dead Union soldiers.

**The Confederacy Wears Down**

On April 2, 1865, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant captured Richmond, VA, the Confederate capital.

On April 9, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant in the town of Appomattox Courthouse, VA.

The war was over!!

A plan was organized by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth, who was a famous actor during the time, to kidnap President Lincoln in order to exchange him for Confederate prisoners of war.

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln was reelected and John Wilkes Booth attended his 1865 inauguration.

After listening to Lincoln’s speech, Booth changed his plan from kidnapping to assassination.

Booth planned on killing President Lincoln, Vice-President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward simultaneously through the use of multiple assassins.

As an actor, John Wilkes Booth was able to use his connections at Ford’s Theatre to gain access to the balcony where President Lincoln was sitting with his wife.

On April 14, 1865, at Ford’s Theatre, John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

**Results of the War & Reconstruction**

The war will leave the South devastated as many of the battles occurred on Southern land.

Confederate money became worthless, and banks closed

Reconstruction 1865 - 1877

The period of time after the Civil War when the South was rebuilt.

The federal program to rebuild the South.

Freedmen’s Bureau

The Freedmen’s Bureau provided food, clothing, jobs, medical care, and education for millions of former slaves and poor whites.

Newly freed slaves (13th Amendment), freedmen, had no land, jobs, or education.
Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan (lenient)

I. Once 10% of the state’s voters swore loyalty to the U.S.…. 

II. Southern states could rejoin the national government after they abolished slavery.

Congress’ Wade-Davis Bill

It required that a majority of Southern white men swear loyalty to the U.S.… and denied former Confederate soldiers the right to vote or hold political office.

Radical Reconstruction: The President and Congress Clash

Radical Republicans - members of the Republican party that believed that Pres. Johnson was too lenient on the South

President Johnson v. Congress

Conflict #1

Congress passed the Civil Rights Act in 1866, giving U.S. citizenship to African-Americans. 

President Johnson vetoed the bill.

Representatives in Congress overrode the veto. (with a 2/3 majority vote)

President Johnson v. Congress

Conflict #2

Congress attempted to ratify the 14th Amendment, which would…

1. grant U.S. citizenship to all people born in the U.S., including former slaves 
2. make it illegal to discriminate against people, making black codes unconstitutional.

President Johnson opposed the 14th Amendment and convinced all Southern states, except Tennessee, to vote against it.

President Johnson v. Congress

Conflict #3

Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act in 1867.

This law stated that the President could not remove members of his Cabinet without Senate approval.

President Johnson v. Congress

Conflict #4

Congress passed the Reconstruction Act in 1867. This law…

1) threw out all Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment. 
2) divided the South into five military districts, each ruled by a U.S. general. 
3) required all Southern States to: write a new state Constitution, ratify the 14th Amendment, allow all blacks the right to vote.

President Johnson vetoed the Reconstruction Act.

Representatives in Congress overrode the veto with a 2/3 majority vote.

Congress impeached Johnson for violating the Tenure of Office Act. He remained in office.
Chapter 7 Reconstruction

Name__________________________________ Date_____________ Period______

**Battle of Gettysburg**

1. Confederate General ____________ sent Confederate General _______________ to attack ________ forces in Gettysburg.
2. ____________ troops won this battle.
3. True/False  50,000 troops were killed or wounded in the battle. ________
4. True/False  The Gettysburg Address honored all soldiers who died in the battle _______

**The Confederacy Wears Down**

5. Union General _______ successfully captures the _______________________ capital of Richmond, ____________.
6. What happens after the Battle of Appomattox? __________________________________________

7. Explain John Wilkes’ Booth’s original plan. _____________________________________________

8. Booth changed his plan to then _________________ three people. Name the people and their title.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

9. On what day did Abraham Lincoln die? _______________________________

**Results of the War & Reconstruction**

10. Why was the South devastated after the war? ___________________________________________

11. What happened to Confederate banks? _________________________________________________

12. Why is this a problem? _____________________________________________________________

13. Define Reconstruction. _______________________________________________________________

14. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau? ____________________________________________________

15. Newly freed slaves had no ________________, no _______________ , and no ________________.

**Reconstruction Plans – Plans for Reuniting the North and South after Civil War**

**Lincoln’s Plan**

16. What two things did Lincoln need Southern states to do in order to re-join the Union?
   a. 
   b. 

**Wade Davis Bill**

17. What two things did Wade Davis require?
   a. 
   b. 

18. How are these plans similar? __________________________________________________________
19. How are they different? ____________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

20. Who are Radical Republicans? _______________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

President Andrew Johnson vs. Congress

**Conflict #1**

21. Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866 – this act________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

22. Johnson’s response? _________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

23. Congress’s response? __________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

24. Does the Civil Rights Act stand? Yes or no? __________

**Conflict #2**

Congress wants to pass 14th Amendment – this amendment would

25.

26.

Johnson’s response? _________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

**Conflict #3**

27. Reconstruction Act of 1867

a.

b.

c.


_____________________________________________________________________________________

29. Congress’s response? _______________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

30. List two similarities between all of Johnson’s conflicts with Congress.

a.

b.

c.

31. Write three sentences summarizing today’s lesson.