



# American Civil War: Center of History

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# Key Elements

- ◆ Abraham Lincoln won the Election of 1860 with little or no Southern support
- ◆ Seven states seceded between his election and his inauguration and became the Confederate States of America
- ◆ Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in March of 1861
- ◆ Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumpter
- ◆ Four additional states joined the confederacy.



# Articles of Confederation

- ◆ Drafted in 1776 and ratified in 1781
- ◆ Very weak central government
- ◆ Money had little value
- ◆ Very hard to conduct foreign policy, because of a need to for treaties to be ratified by all 13 colonies
- ◆ The country was indefensible



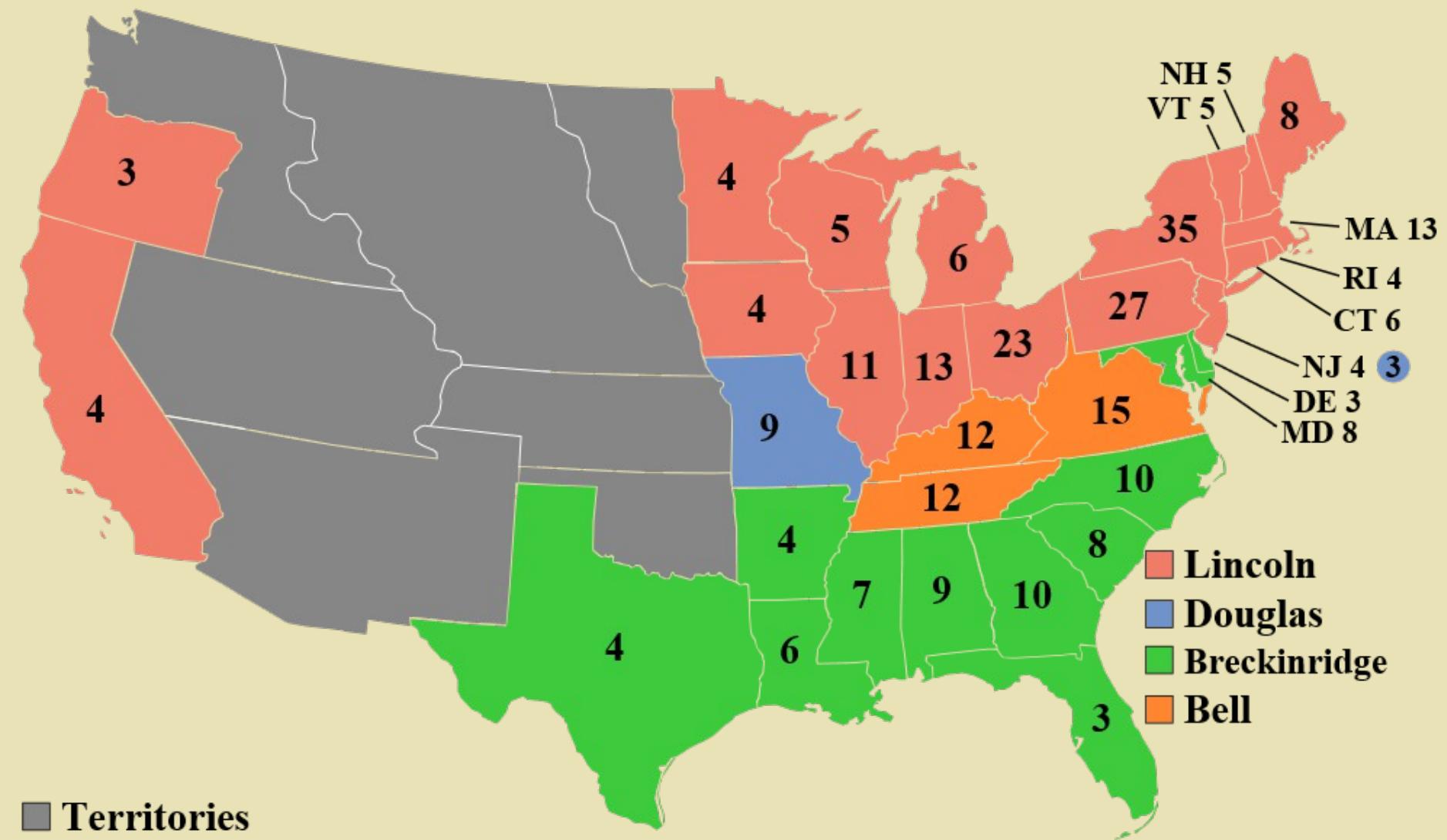
# United States Constitution

- ◆ Alexander Hamilton pushed for a strong central government
- ◆ The Constitutional Convention was held in 1787, and produced a Constitution, which was ratified and became the supreme law of the land in 1789
- ◆ The Constitution tried to balance the power of the Central government with the powers reserved to the individual states



# Election of 1860

- ◆ Four-way race
  - Republican Party → Abraham Lincoln
  - Northern Democrats → Stephen A. Douglas
  - Southern Democrats → John C. Breckinridge
  - Constitutional Union → John Bell
- ◆ No votes for Lincoln in any Southern State
- ◆ Southern people felt they did not have a voice



Wikipedia: United States presidential election, 1860



# The Power Elite

- ◆ Abolitionists
  - Opposed slavery under any circumstances
  - Made it their first priority
- ◆ Moderates
  - Did not like slavery, but did not believe in forcing the South to get rid of their slaves
- ◆ Pro-Slavery Candidates
  - Such as Stephen A. Douglas



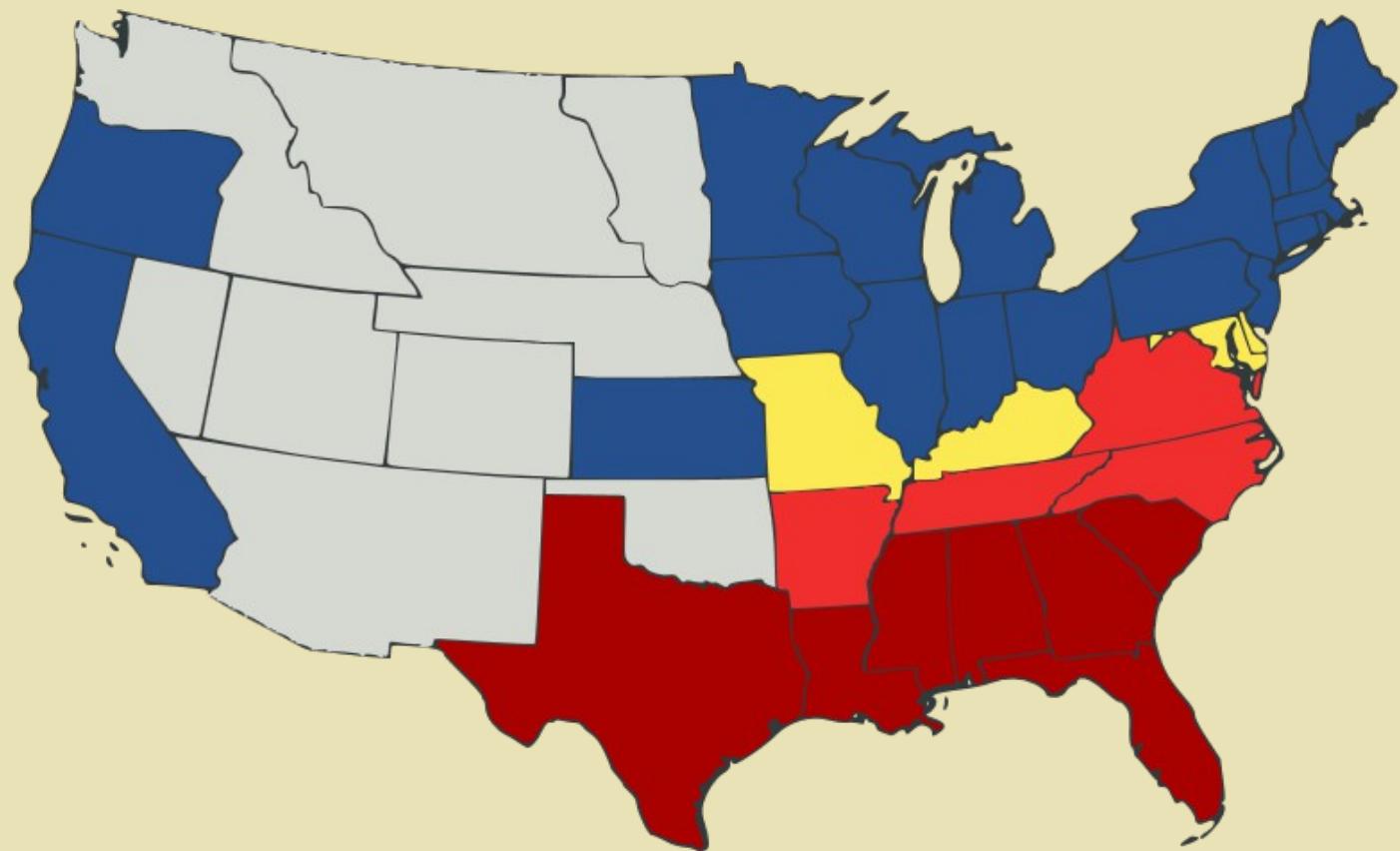
# Why Southerners Seceded

- ◆ Before California, there was an equal number of slave states, and non-slave states.
- ◆ Abraham Lincoln did not like slavery
- ◆ Although he did not want to force slave owners to give up their slaves, he opposed extending slavery to the territories
- ◆ After Abe Lincoln's election Southerners feared that slavery had no future



A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South. June 16, 58

# Divided States of America: 1861





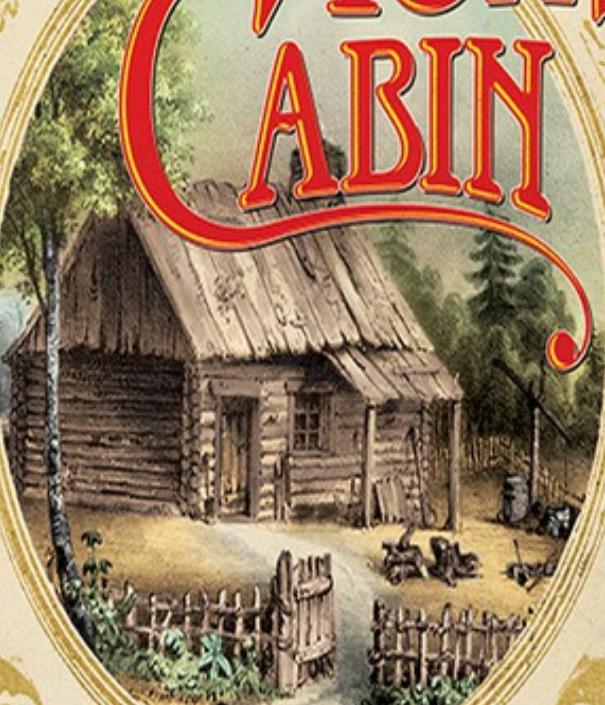


# Harriet Beecher Stowe

- ◆ She wanted to do something about the problem. “If I were a man I would do something about this.”
- ◆ She wrote a book called Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- ◆ She was welcomed to the White House, and President Lincoln said, “So this is the lady who wrote the book that made this great war!”

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

UNABRIDGED



BY  
**HARRIET BEECHER STOWE**

READ BY

**MIRRON WILLIS**



# Uncle Tom's Cabin

- ◆ In the first year, it sold 300,000 copies in the U.S. and 1 million in Britain
- ◆ Best selling book in the 19<sup>th</sup> century next to the Bible
- ◆ Depicted the life and condition of slaves
- ◆ Before: Slavery is a southern problem
- ◆ After: Slavery is everybody's problem



# Fugitive Slave Law (1850)

- ◆ Although the United States Constitution did not mention slavery, it did protect servant property
- ◆ Northerners often protected slaves who escaped to the North
- ◆ Some Northerners were afraid that the South would secede if the government did not protect their property (slaves)
- ◆ Because of the Fugitive Slave Law, it was harder for slaves to obtain freedom by escaping to the North, but it also made Northerners more determined to end slavery



# Was Secession Legal?

- ◆ What is a state?
- ◆ Most people thought of the Union as a voluntary relationship.
- ◆ Southern leaders thought of the United States as a contract between states
- ◆ Abraham Lincoln insisted that once a state joined the Union, it could not leave



General Winfield Scott



# General Winfield Scott

- ◆ “Common man.” Not from West Point
- ◆ Served in the military for 53 years, longer than any other man.
- ◆ He was from Virginia, but remained loyal to the Union
- ◆ Offered command of Union forces to Robert E. Lee



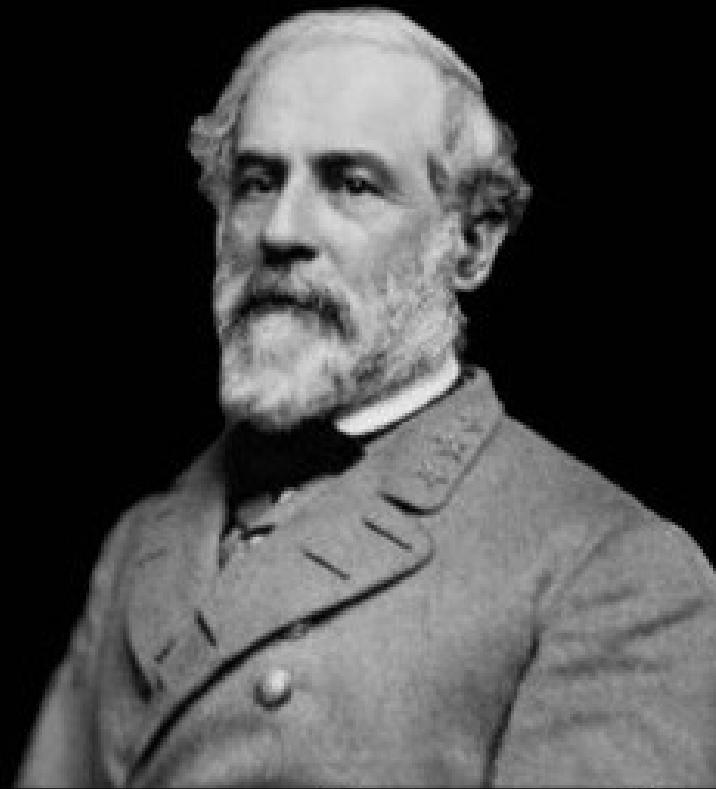
# Lincoln's First Inaugural Address (March 4, 1861)

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.



# Battle of Fort Sumpter

- ◆ On January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1861, Governor Pickens of South Carolina demanded surrender
- ◆ Repeated demands were all ignored
- ◆ Confederates opened fire on April 12, 1861
- ◆ The Union failed to retake the fort
- ◆ Abraham Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops.
- ◆ This was the beginning of the Civil War



**"Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less."**

**Robert E. Lee**



# Robert E. Lee

- ◆ General Winfield Scott offered him command of the Union Army
- ◆ Lee did not want to fight against Virginia so he requested to be neutral
- ◆ Scott did not allow this, so Lee resigned and went south
- . “I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children.”

- 
- ◆ Resigned from the U.S. Army on April 20 and took up command of the Virginia state forces on April 23

“I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union.”

“I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native state?”



# First Battle of Bull Run

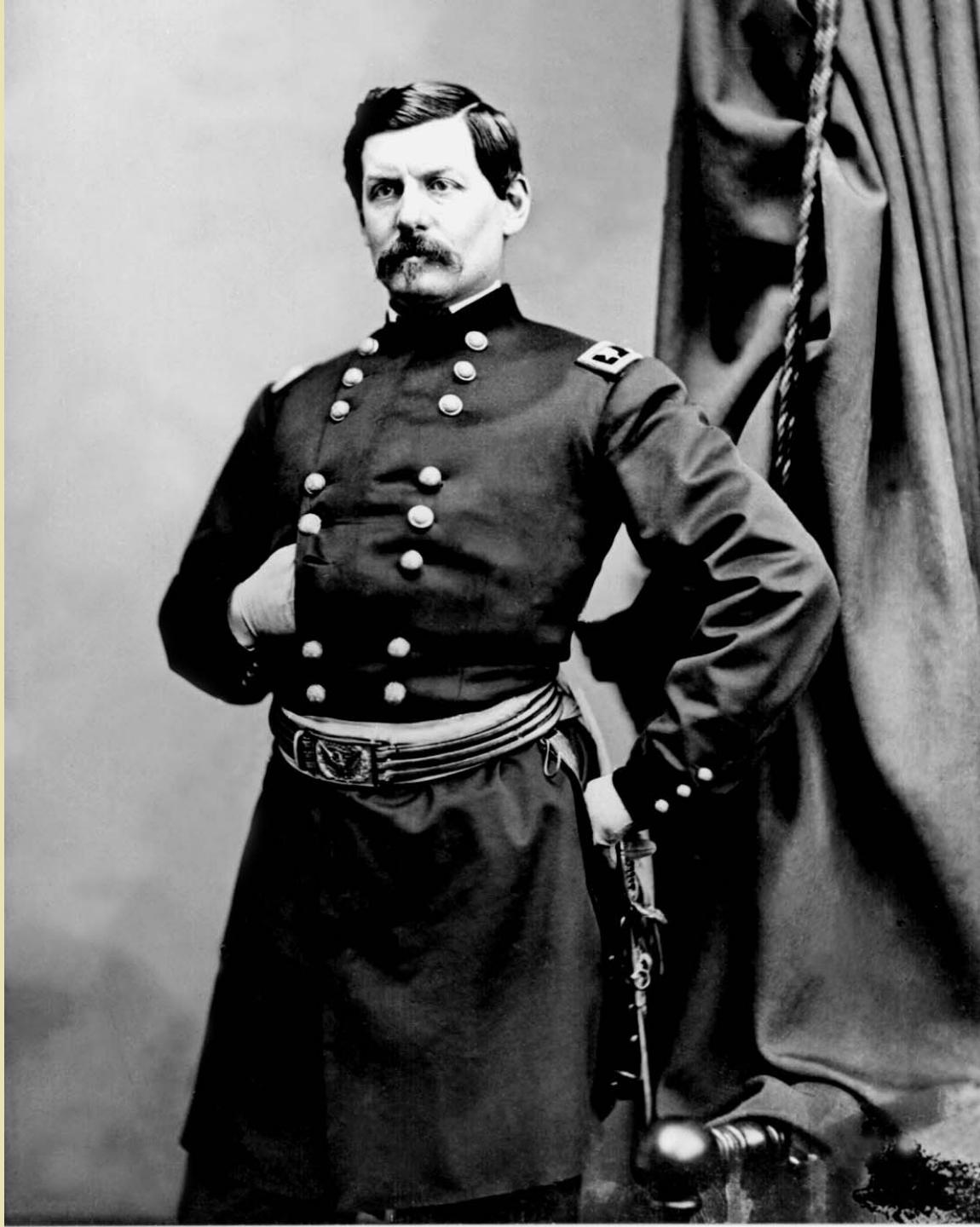
- ◆ The Union army under General Irvin McDowell marched toward the Confederates at Manassas, Virginia 25 miles from Washington D.C.
- ◆ The Union Army was badly defeated and retreated to Washington
- ◆ General Thomas Jackson, the Southern General, earned the name “Stonewall Jackson”



# General George B. McClellan

- ◆ Appointed to replace McDowell after the Union defeat in the Battle of Bull Run
- ◆ Very self-confident, and a bit arrogant
- ◆ Constantly overestimated strength of the enemy, especially Robert E. Lee
- ◆ Lincoln lost confidence in him

“Sending armies to McClellan is like shoveling fleas across a barnyard.”





# Ulysses S. Grant

- ◆ His father was a tanner, but Grant could not follow this trade, because he was hemophobic
- ◆ He was sent to West Point because his father didn't know what to do with him
- ◆ He captured Fort Henry and then Fort Donelson, earning the name “Unconditional Surrender Grant”

—February 1862





# Willie (William) Lincoln

- ◆ A little naughty, but he and Tad were likeable boys.
- ◆ He became sick with typhoid fever because of water from the Potomac River
- ◆ Willie died on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1862

“My poor boy. He was too good for this earth. God has called him home. I know that he is much better off in heaven, but then we loved him so much. It is hard, hard to have him die!”



She watched him bury his head in his hands, “his tall frame convulsed with emotion.” At the foot of the bed she stood “in silent, awe-stricken wonder,” marveling that so rugged a man could be so moved. “I shall never forget those solemn moments -- genius and greatness weeping over love's idol lost.” President Lincoln then walked down the hall to his secretary’s office. He startled the half-dozing secretary with the news: “Well, Nicolay, my boy is gone -- he is actually gone!” John Nicolay recalled seeing his boss burst into tears before entering his own office.



It is well for us, and very comforting, on such an occasion as this, to get a clear and a scriptural view of the providence of God.

His kingdom ruleth over all. All those events which in anywise affect our condition and happiness are in his hands, and at his disposal. Disease and death are his messengers; they go forth at his bidding, and their fearful work is limited or extended, according to the good pleasure of His will.



Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His direction; much less any one of the human family, for we are of more value than many sparrows.

We may be sure, -- therefore, bereaved parents, and all the children of sorrow may be sure, -- that their affliction has not come forth of the dust, nor has their trouble sprung out of the ground.

It is the well-ordered procedure of their Father and their God.



A mysterious dealing they may consider it, but still it is *His* dealing; and while they mourn He is saying to them, as the Lord Jesus once said to his Disciples when they were perplexed by his conduct, “What I do ye know not now, but ye shall know hereafter.” What we need in the hour of trial, and what we should seek by earnest prayer, is confidence in *Him* who sees the end from the beginning and doeth all things well.

Dr. Gurley, funeral service for Willie Lincoln



A government official's wife said, "The White House is sad and still, for its joy and light have fled with little Willie. He was a very bright child, remarkably precocious for his age, and had endeared himself to every one who knew him."

Lincoln did not return to work for three weeks. Mary Todd Lincoln was so distraught her husband feared for her sanity.

Several months later, he had an opportunity to offer comfort to another one who was grieving.<sup>34</sup>



# Letter to Fanny McCullough

Dear Fanny

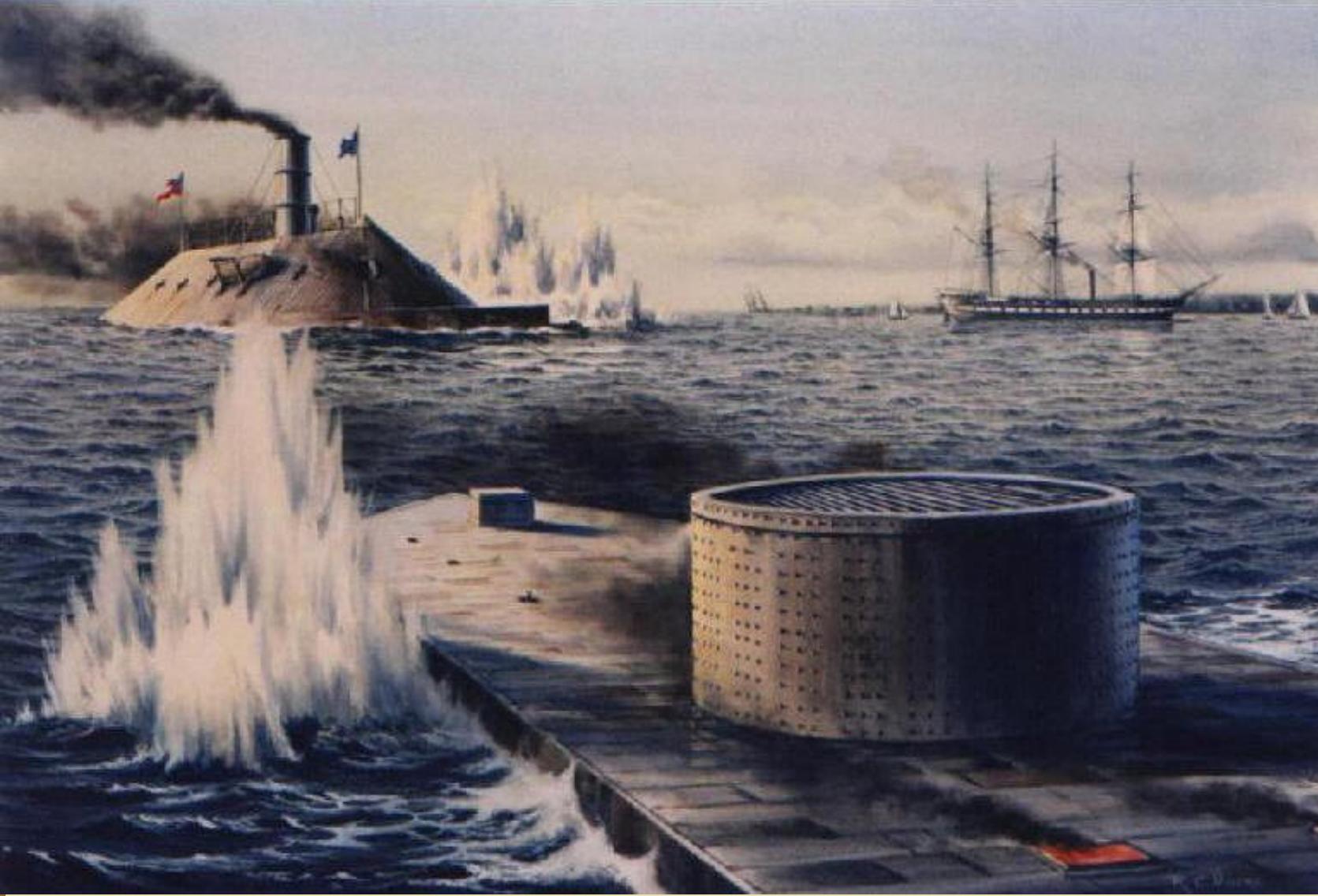
It is with deep grief that I learn of the death of your kind and brave Father; and, especially, that it is affecting your young heart beyond what is common in such cases. In this sad world of ours, sorrow comes to all; and, to the young, it comes with bitterest agony, because it takes them unawares. The older have learned to ever expect it. I am anxious to afford some alleviation of your present distress.



Perfect relief is not possible, except with time. You can not now realize that you will ever feel better. Is not this so? And yet it is a mistake. You are sure to be happy again. To know this, which is certainly true, will make you some less miserable now. I have had experience enough to know what I say; and you need only to believe it, to feel better at once. The memory of your dear Father, instead of an agony, will yet be a sad sweet feeling in your heart, of a purer and holier sort than you have known before.

Please present my kind regards to your afflicted mother.

Your sincere friend  
A. Lincoln



Monitor and Merrimack  
Watercolor Painting by Richard Moor



# Battle of Hampton Roads

## March 8-9, 1862

- ◆ The confederacy was trying to break the Union blockade
- ◆ Both ships were ironclad
- ◆ It was a draw—neither side won
- ◆ Countries like Britain and France took notice
- ◆ This marked the end of the age of wooden ships



# Abraham Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley

If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery.



If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. **Executive Mansion, Washington, August 22, 1862.**



# Emancipation Proclamation

- ◆ Battle of Shiloh: more soldiers killed than in all previous wars combined (April 6-7)
- ◆ Second Bull Run: 75,000 Union troops under Gen. John Pope are defeated by 55,000 Confederates (August 28-30)
- ◆ Confederates are poised to invade Washington D.C.
- ◆ Lincoln made a covenant with God

- ◆ Lincoln's letter to Greeley expresses the priorities he had held for quite some time
- ◆ This letter was written after the Battle of Shiloh, but before Second Bull Run
- ◆ A change was taking place in Lincoln's thinking. He came to believe that if we want God to respond to our priorities, we need to pay attention to God's priorities
- ◆ Lincoln promised God that if God would help the Union armies drive the Confederates from Maryland, he would free the slaves



# Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)

## September 17, 1862

- ◆ Bloodiest day in American military history
- ◆ It could be called a draw, because neither side surrendered to the other, but Lee did withdraw, so it was a tactical win for the North
- ◆ It gave Lincoln the victory he needed to implement the Emancipation Proclamation and keep his promise to God



# Text of the Proclamation

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free...



# Grant's Rise and Jackson's Fall

- ◆ McClellan is replaced by Burnside, and Burnside by Hooker
- ◆ General Grant is placed in charge of the Army of the West (January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1863)
- ◆ Stonewall Jackson dies from wounds—friendly fire. (May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1863)

“Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.”





# Road to Gettysburg

## (July 1-3, 1863)

- ◆ Meade is appointed to replace Hooker  
“I just lost confidence in Joe Hooker.”
- ◆ The tide of war turns as the South is defeated at Gettysburg
- ◆ Lincoln gives his Gettysburg address:  
“The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.”



# Meade's Failure

- ◆ Perhaps the greatest mistake in war (or in life) is failure to press your advantage
  - ◆ This mistake was made over and over by Union generals
  - ◆ We will never know, but perhaps the war would have been much shorter if Meade had pursued Robert E. Lee
- “ I did not like Meade’s phrase ‘Drive the invaders from our soil.’ ”





# Path to Victory (May-June 1864)

- ◆ Grant is made commander of all Union forces
- ◆ Sherman is made commander of the Army of the West
- ◆ Grant heads for Richmond, Sherman for Atlanta
- ◆ Grant loses 7000 men in less than an hour at Cold Harbor





# William Tecumseh Sherman

- ◆ Absolutely committed to restoring the South to the Union
- ◆ His march through Georgia helped Lincoln get re-elected, and destroyed the South's ability to wage war
- ◆ British military historian B. H. Liddell Hart called Sherman the first modern general

“I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected.” —Election of 1884

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 Kilometers  
Transverse Mercator Projection





# Thirteenth Amendment

January 31, 1865

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



# Historical Revisionism

- ◆ Historical Revisionism is the rewriting of history so as to deny some event or motive (for example: the denial of the holocaust)
- ◆ Two Parallel Examples:
  - American Civil War
  - Opium war



# Civil War Revisionism

Because we desire to perpetuate, in love and honor, the heroic deeds of those who enlisted in the Confederate Army and upheld its flag through four years of war, we, the children of the South, have united together in an organization called "Children of the Confederacy," in which our strength, enthusiasm, and love of justice can exert its influence. We therefore pledge ourselves to preserve pure ideals; to honor our veterans; to study and teach the truths of history (one of the most important of which is that the war between the states was not a rebellion nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery), and to always act in a manner that will reflect honor upon our noble and patriotic ancestors.



# Opium War Revisionism

- ◆ “Apart from the compensation claim for the confiscated supplies the treaty [Treaty of Nanking] contained no mention of opium, and its terms showed once more that Britain's main objectives in China were freedom of trade and equality of status.” —Edgar Holt in *The Opium Wars in China*
- ◆ “I am in dread of the judgments of God upon England for our national iniquity towards China.”

*—William Gladstone*



# Lincoln's Second Inaugural

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.



The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation.



Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.



Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully.



The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?



Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."



With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

—March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1865

- ◆ One month later, April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1865, Lincoln toured Richmond, entered the Confederate White House, and sat at the desk of Jefferson Davis for a few minutes



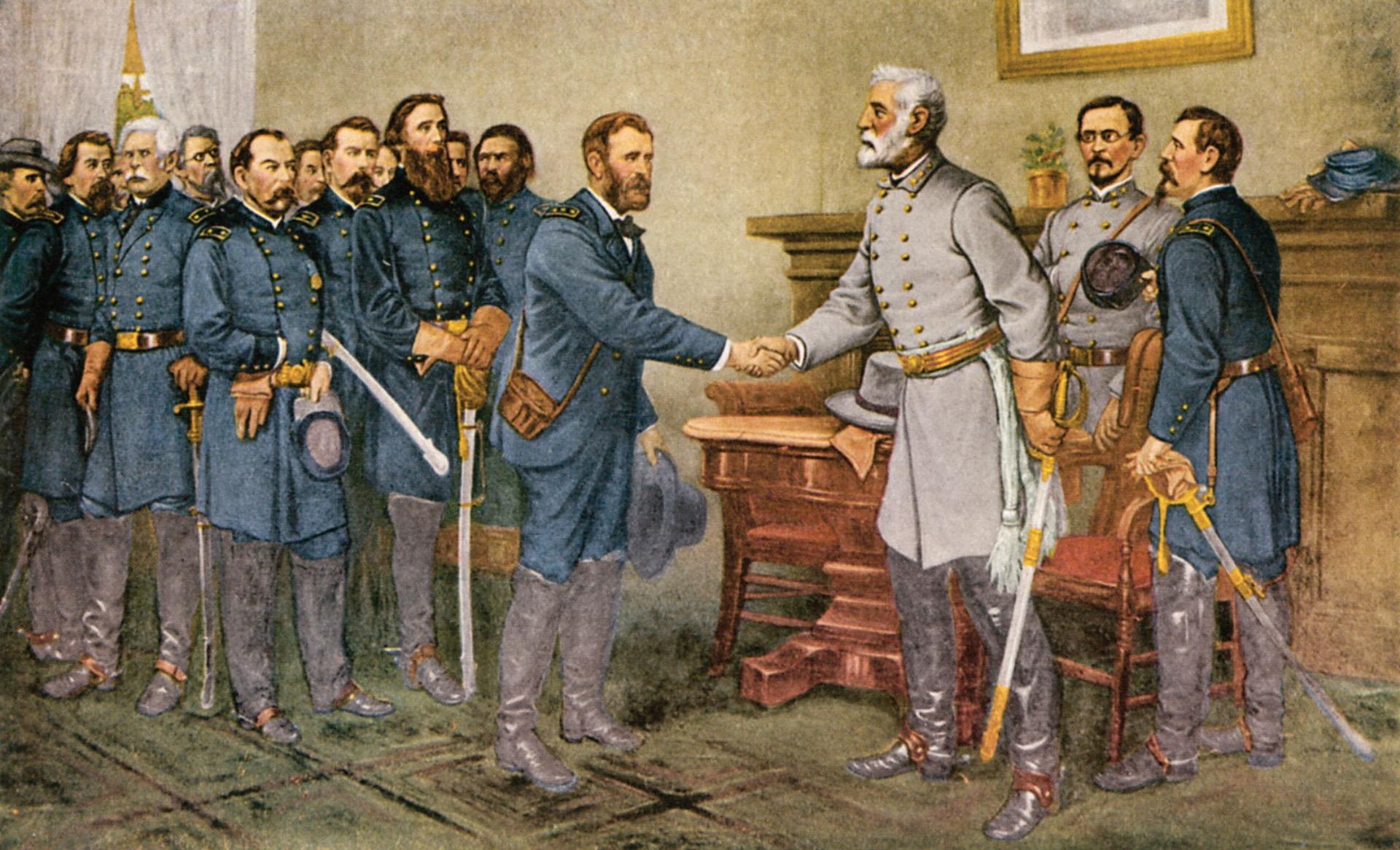
# 子夜四時歌秋歌

長安一片月  
萬戶擣衣聲  
秋風吹不盡  
總是玉關情  
何日平胡虜  
良人罷遠征



# A Song Of An Autumn Midnight

A slip of the moon hangs over the capital;  
Ten thousand washing-mallets are pounding;  
And the autumn wind is blowing my heart  
For ever and ever toward the Jade Pass....  
Oh, when will the Tartar troops be  
conquered,  
And my husband come back from the long  
campaign!



Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House



General R.E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.:  
5 P.M., April 7th, 1865.

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General



April 7th, 1865.

General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.  
R.E. Lee, General.



April 8th, 1865.

General R.E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.:

Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon,--namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General



April 8th, 1865.

General: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but, as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A.M. to-morrow on the old state road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two armies.

R.E. Lee, General.



April 9th, 1865.

General: Your note of yesterday is received. I have not authority to treat on the subject of peace. The meeting proposed for 10 A.M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, that I am equally desirous for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they would hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.,

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General



April 9th, 1865.

General: I received your note of this morning on the picket-line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday, for that purpose.

R.E. Lee, General.



April 9th, 1865.

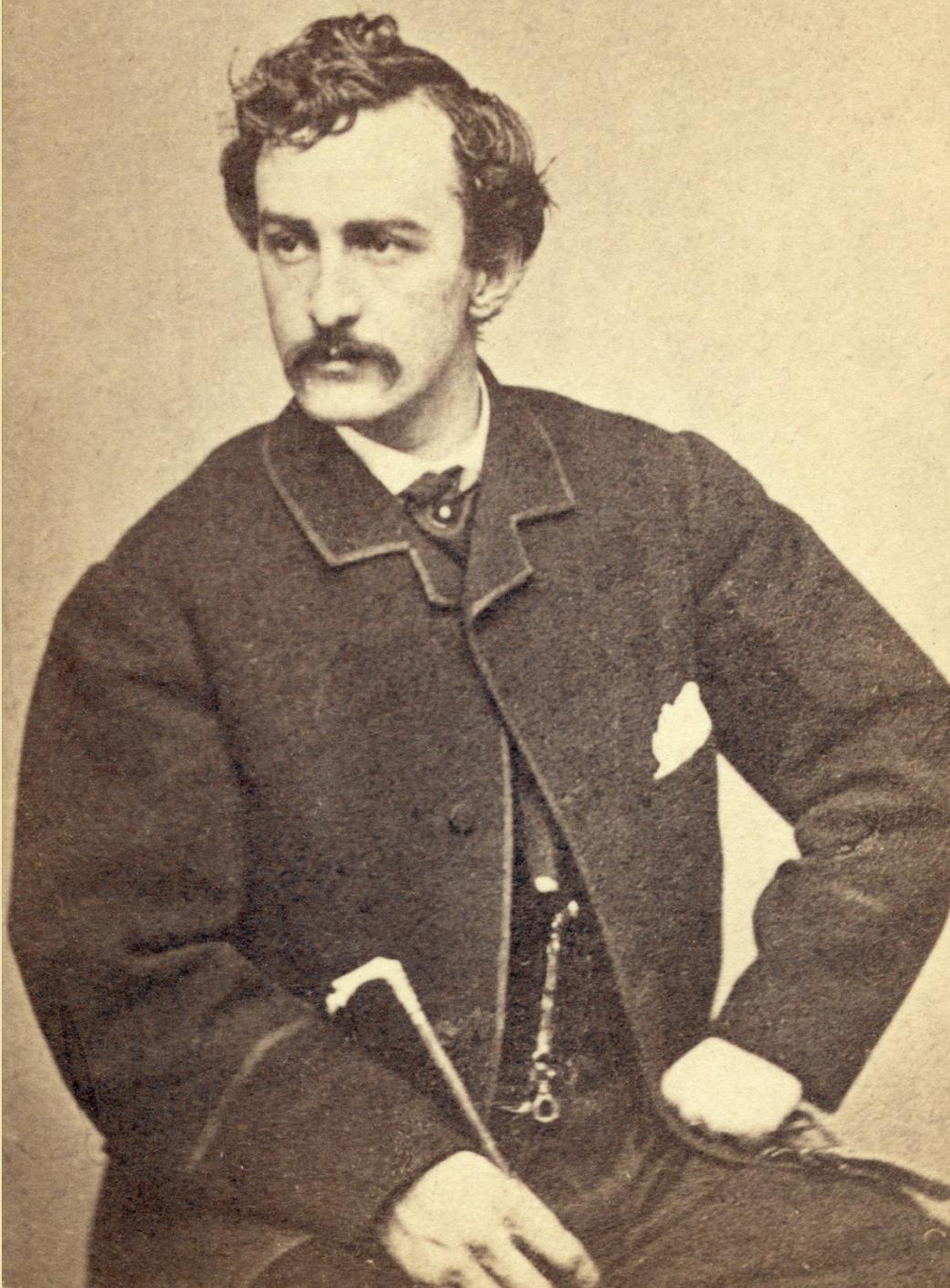
General R. E. Lee Commanding C. S. Army:  
Your note of this date is but this moment  
(11:50 A.M.) received, in consequence of my  
having passed from the Richmond and  
Lynchburg road to the Farmville and  
Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about  
four miles west of Walker's Church, and will  
push forward to the front for the purpose of  
meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road  
where you wish the interview to take place  
will meet me.

U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.



# Robert Lincoln's Life Saved

The incident occurred while a group of passengers were late at night purchasing their sleeping car places from the conductor who stood on the station platform at the entrance of the car. The platform was about the height of the car floor, and there was of course a narrow space between the platform and the car body. There was some crowding, and I happened to be pressed by it against the car body while waiting my turn. In this situation the train began to move, and by the motion I was twisted off my feet, and had dropped somewhat, with feet downward, into the open space, and was personally helpless, when my coat collar was vigorously seized and I was quickly pulled up and out to a secure footing on the platform. Upon turning to thank my rescuer I saw it was Edwin Booth, whose face was of course well known to me, and I expressed my gratitude to him, and in doing so, called him by name.





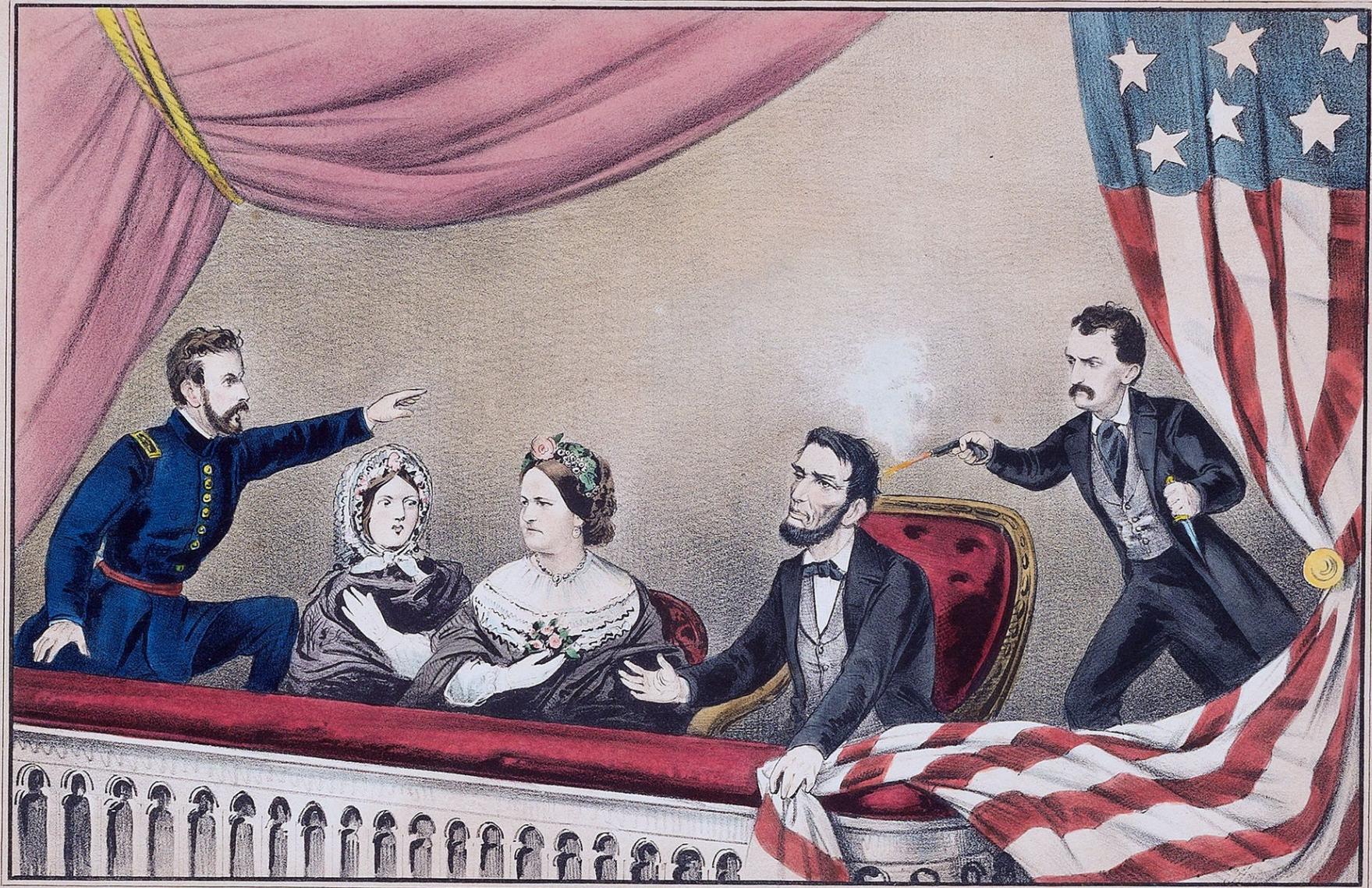
# John Wilkes Booth

- ◆ When he heard about the surrender, he was determined to kill Lincoln
- ◆ Lincoln gave a speech supporting the right to vote for slaves
- ◆ Booth heard that there would be a play—so we prepared to assassinate Grant and Lincoln
- ◆ Grant decided not to attend the play



# The Assassination of Lincoln

- ◆ “Our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done.”
- ◆ “I suppose it's time to go though I would rather stay.”
- ◆ Booth entered the box and shot Lincoln then jumped to the stage and ran outside to a waiting horse.
- ◆ He was pursued several days later, and died when he refused to surrender and the barn was set on fire



Maj. Rathbone.

Miss Harris.

Mrs. Lincoln.

President.

Assassin.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14<sup>TH</sup> 1865.

Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1865, by Currier & Ives, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of N.Y.  
Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St New York.



# The Death of Lincoln

Lincoln died at 7:22 a.m. on April 15, 1865. He was 56 years old. Maunsell Bradhurst Field wrote in a letter to the New York Times: “The expression immediately after death was purely negative, but in fifteen minutes here came over the mouth, the nostrils, and the chin, a smile that seemed almost an effort of life. I had never seen upon the President's face an expression more genial and pleasing.” According to Lincoln’s secretary John Hay, at the moment of Lincoln’s death, “a look of unspeakable peace came upon his worn features”.



# Related Issues

- ◆ The Underground Railroad
- ◆ Reconstruction → Rebuilding and restructuring southern society
- ◆ Fourteenth Amendment
- ◆ The Gilded Age
- ◆ The Great Migration
- ◆ Civil Rights



# The Underground Railroad

- ◆ Network of safe houses
- ◆ First half of the nineteenth century
- ◆ Approximately 100,000 slaves escaped this way
- ◆ First went to the northern part of the United States, then to Canada
- ◆ Harriet Tubman first escaped herself, then returned to rescue many others





# Reconstruction

- ◆ Both Lincoln and Johnson wanted to do this gradually
- ◆ Radical Republicans wanted to “punish” the South
- ◆ Many people went south to help in this process, but some of them had ulterior motives
- ◆ Growth of the first Ku Klux Klan



# Fourteenth Amendment

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

- ◆ Foundation for Roe v. Wade
- ◆ Foundation for the gay marriage case in 2015



# United States v. Wong Kim Ark

## March 28, 1898

The Court ruled that a child born in the United States of Chinese citizens, who had at the time a permanent domicile and residence in the United States and who were carrying on business there other than for the Chinese government, automatically became a U.S. citizen.



# WONG KIM ARK IS A CITIZEN.

## Supreme Court Decision In Case of Chinese Born in America.

The case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Gray handing down the opinion of the court. The case was appealed by the United States from the District Court for the Northern District of California, and it involved the citizenship of a person born in this country of Chinese parents, which had never hitherto been decided by the Supreme Court. Yesterday's decision will have the effect of confirming the citizenship of such persons.



# The Gilded Age

- ◆ Great economic growth
- ◆ Inequality of income (rich get richer, poor get poorer)
- ◆ Growth of Labor Unions



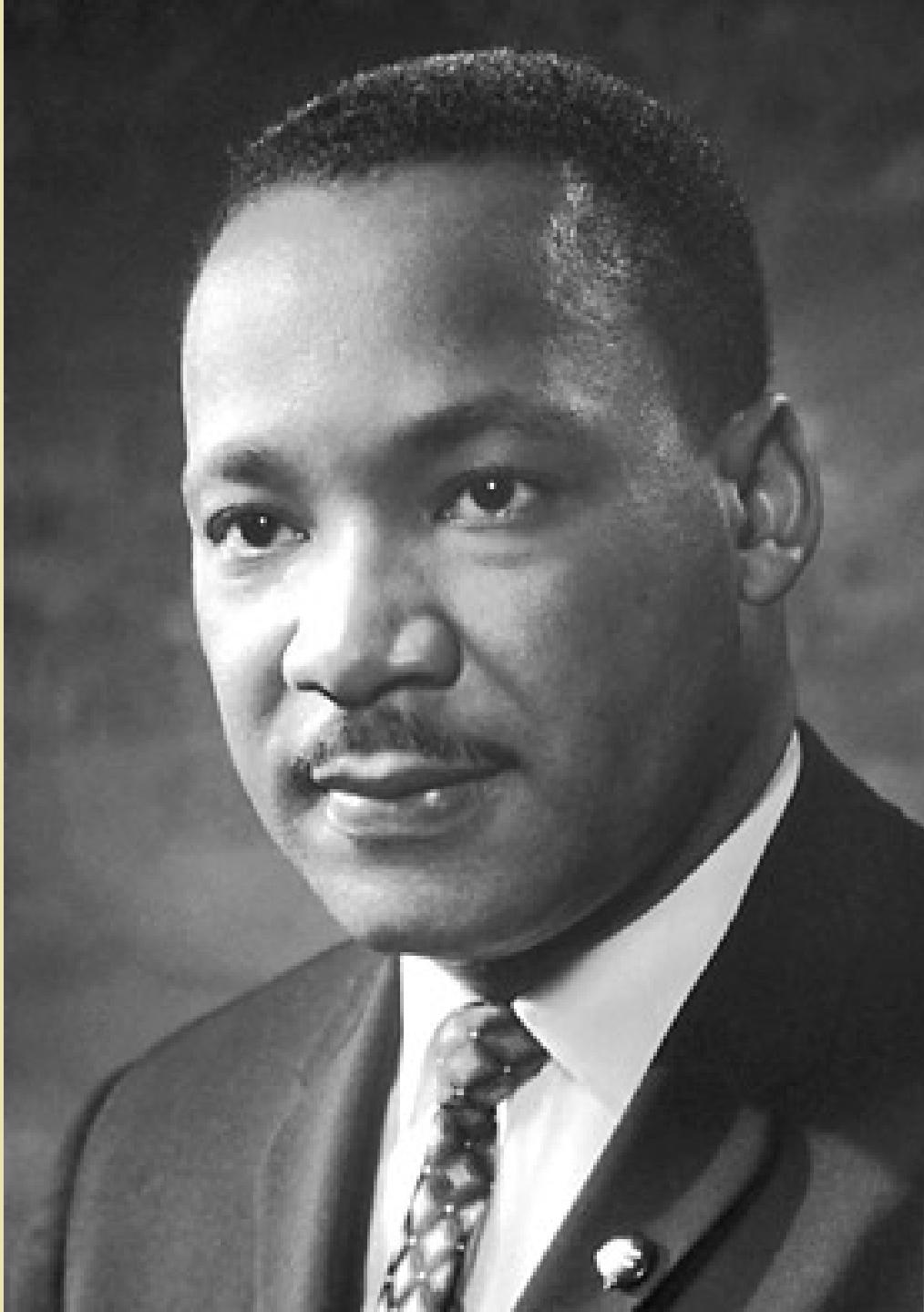
# The Great Migration

- ◆ Nearly 3,500 African-Americans were lynched between 1882 and 1968
- ◆ “Jim Crow” laws made it hard to vote and made live miserable for Black people in the South
- ◆ There were huge labor shortages in the North
- ◆ Six million people moved from the South to the North



# Civil Rights Movement

- ◆ Began with reforms by Eisenhower and Johnson
- ◆ Martin Luther King, Jr.
- ◆ Malcolm X
- ◆ Civil Rights Act of 1964
- ◆ Black Lives Matter









# Books

- ◆ *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—Harriet Beecher Stowe
- ◆ *The Children of Pride*—Robert Manson Myers
- ◆ *The Warmth of Other Suns*—Isabel Wilkerson
- ◆ *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*—Alex Haley
- ◆ *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*—Martin Luther King, Jr.



Though the cause of evil prosper,  
Yet the truth alone is strong;  
Though her portion be the scaffold,  
And upon the throne be wrong;  
Yet that scaffold sways the future,  
And behind the dim unknown,  
Standeth God within the shadow,  
Keeping watch above His own.

--James R. Lowell



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