

# 1 Two Societies at War

Causes and Consequences

## 2 "Recognition" by Constant Mayer

- The artwork on the previous slide was painted in May of 1865, one month after the Civil War ended.
  - The artist's brother, a soldier in the 11th Mississippi infantry, had been captured late in the war and was believed to be dead.
  - Instead, he had been rescued by an old friend serving in the Union Army.
- Soon after the surrender of the Confederate Army the brother returned home escorted by his Union Army friend.

(The original painting is now in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. You are listening to "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," written in 1861.)

## 3 Power of the Vision [Shall] Pass into Their Souls

- In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision place of souls. And reverent men and women from afar, and generations that know us not . . . shall come to this deathless field, to ponder and dream; and lo! the shadow of a mighty presence shall wrap them in its bosom, and power of the vision pass into their souls.

--General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Gettysburg, PA., October 3rd, 1889

## 4 Battle Hymn of the Republic

- This hymn was born during the American civil war, when Julia Ward Howe visited a Union Army camp on the Potomac River near Washington, D. C. She heard the soldiers singing the song "John Brown's Body," and was taken with the strong marching beat. She wrote the words the next day.

## 5 I Awoke in the Grey of the Morning . . .

- . . . and as I lay waiting for dawn, the long lines of the desired poem began to entwine themselves in my mind, and I said to myself, "I must get up and write these verses, lest I fall asleep and forget them!" So I sprang out of bed and in the dimness found an old stump of a pen, which I remembered using the day before. I scrawled the verses almost without looking at the paper.

## 6 Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!

- Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;  
His truth is marching on.  
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! His truth is marching on.
- I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;  
His day is marching on.

Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! His day is marching on.

## 7 Why Dixie?

- The Citizens' Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans issued bank notes that were printed in both English and French.
  - The most common denomination was the ten dollar note which bore the Roman numeral "X" and the Arabic numeral "10".
  - On the note's back, in the middle, was printed the French word "DIX".
- A fellow was happy when his pockets were full of "Dixies"! Soon the South became known as the "land of dixies" and from there, Dixie Land.

## 8 Hooray! Hooray!

- I wish I was in the land of cotton,  
Old times there are not forgotten,  
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie land.  
In Dixie land where I was born in,  
Early on a frosty mornin',  
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie land.
- Then I wish I was in Dixie, hooray! Hooray!  
In Dixie land I'll take my stand,
- To live and die in Dixie,  
Away, away, away down south in Dixie,  
Away, away, away down south in Dixie.

## 9 Causes

- The Basic Issue of States' Rights
- The Slavery System in the South
- Democratic Reform Including Abolitionism
- Slavery Expansion
- Secession

## 10 The Basic Issue of States' Rights

- The Civil War came as a climax to a long series of quarrels between the North and South over the interpretation of the United States Constitution.
  - In general, the North favored a loose interpretation that would grant the federal government expanded powers.
  - The South wanted to reserve all undefined powers to the individual states.

## 11 Economic Considerations

- This difference of opinion sprang primarily from economic

considerations.

12   **Internal Improvements**

- The North, and the West wanted internal improvements (roads, railroads, and canals) sponsored by the federal government.
- The South, however, had little desire for these projects.

13   **Public Land Policy**

- The distribution of public lands in the West speeded the development of this section.
- It was opposed in the South because it aided the free farmer rather than the slaveholding plantation owner.

14   **The Tariff**

- A high tariff protected the Northern manufacturers.
- The South wanted a low tariff in order to trade its cotton to Great Britain and other countries for cheap foreign goods.

15   **Slavery in the Territories**


- One issue, however, overshadowed all others--the right of the federal government to prohibit slavery in the territories.
  - Such legislation would severely limit the number of slave states in the Union.
  - At the same time the number of free states would keep multiplying.

16   **Existing Slaveholdings**

- Many Southerners feared that a government increasingly dominated by free states might eventually endanger existing slaveholdings.
- Thus the South strongly opposed all efforts to block the expansion of slavery.

17   **The Threat of Secession**

- If the federal government did succeed in exercising this power many Southern political leaders threatened secession as a means of protecting states' rights.

18   **The Slavery System in the South**

- The doctrine of states' rights might not have assumed such great importance had it not been related to the more basic issue of black slave labor.

- After black indentured servants were first brought to Jamestown, Va., in 1619, slavery gradually spread to all the colonies.
- It flourished most in the Southern colonies, where slaves could be used profitably as field hands in the cultivation of tobacco, rice, and indigo.

## 19 Slavery Becoming Unpopular

- When the American Revolution broke out, three fourths of the black population lived south of the Mason and Dixon Line.
- After the war, slavery became more and more unpopular. By 1804 seven of the northernmost states had abolished slavery and emancipation (the freeing of slaves) was common even in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

## 20 Agricultural Rebirth in South

- Just as slavery seemed to be dying out it was revived by an agricultural rebirth in the South.
- A new demand for cotton and the introduction of improved machinery such as the cotton gin transformed the Southern states into the greatest cotton-growing region in the world.

## 21 Cotton Production Rose

- Cotton production jumped from 178,000 bales in 1810 to 3,841,000 bales in 1860.

## 22 Black Slavery Increased

- To achieve this tremendous increase required a whole army of new workers, chiefly black slaves.
- Within 50 years the number of slaves rose from about 1,190,000 to almost 4,000,000.

## 23 Democratic Reform

- At the same time that slavery became highly profitable in the South, a wave of democratic reform swept the North and West.

## 24 Demands for Equality

- There were demands for political equality and social and economic advances.
- The goals were:
  - Free public education
  - Rights for women
  - Better wages and working conditions for workers

- Humane treatment for criminals and the insane.

## 25 Abolition of Slavery

- This crusading spirit soon led to an attack on the slavery system in the South and strong opposition to its spread into new territories.
  - It charged that such an institution nullified the greatest human right: that of being a free person.
  - Reformers now called for the complete abolition of slavery.

## 26 William Lloyd Garrison

- The first abolitionist to gain national attention was William Lloyd Garrison of Boston in 1831.
- Within a few years abolitionist news-papers, orators, and societies sprang up throughout the North.

## 27 Wendell Phillips

- Some of the abolitionists even denounced the federal Constitution because it legalized and condoned slavery.
- Such a radical was Wendell Phillips, one of New England's ablest orators.
- In 1836 he gave up his law practice because his conscience would not allow him to take the oath to support the Constitution.

## 28 James G. Birney's Liberty Party







- About the same time, James G. Birney of Ohio, a former slaveholder in Kentucky, began gathering all antislavery forces into one political unit, the Liberty party.
- Under this label he ran for president in 1840 and again in 1844.





















## 29 Other Notable Abolitionists

- Other notable abolitionists were:
  - Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave and black editor
  - John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet
  - Theodore Parker, a Unitarian preacher from Boston, Mass.
  - James Russell Lowell, who denounced slavery in prose and verse.

## 30 Opposition to Abolitionism

- Despite their noisy campaign the abolitionists remained a small minority.
- They were generally condemned by their neighbors and were often the victims of ruthless persecution.
  - Some antislavery printing offices were mobbed and burned.
  - One abolitionist editor, Elijah Lovejoy of Alton, Ill., was murdered.

- 31  **The Defense of Slavery**
- Southerners who might have doubted the wisdom of slavery now began to defend it with great earnestness.
  - They said it was not a necessary evil but a righteous and benevolent institution.
- 32  **Compared to Northern Wage-Slaves**
- They compared it with the "wage-slave" system of the North and claimed that the slaves were better cared for than the free factory workers.
- 33  **Sanctioned in the Bible**
- Southern preachers proclaimed that slavery was sanctioned in the Bible.
  - Differences over the slavery issue prompted some Southern churches to break away from the parent group and form sectional denominations.
- 34  **Anti-Slavery Petitions Tabled**
- In the House of Representatives Southerners fought back in 1836 by requiring all antislavery petitions to be tabled without reading or discussion.
  - John Quincy Adams, the ex-president and now a member of the House, finally won repeal of the rule in 1844.
- 35  **Slavery Expansion**
- More and more Northerners became convinced that slavery should not be allowed to spread to new territories.
  - At the same time Southerners were becoming equally determined to create new slave states.
- 36  **Southern Separatism**
- For 40 years this issue created an ever-widening breach between the South and the rest of the nation.
    - The slave states had long been a separate section economically.
    - Now they began to regard themselves as a separate social and political unit as well.

- 37   **Political Sectionalism**
- The first clear evidence of political sectionalism came in 1819 when Missouri asked to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.
- 38   **Missouri Compromise**
- After months of wrangling Congress finally passed the Missouri Compromise.
  - This measure preserved an uneasy peace for almost a generation.
- 39   **Acquisition of Mexican Territory**
- Then in 1848 the acquisition of a great block of territory from Mexico seemed to open new opportunities for the spread of slavery.
- 40   **Compromise of 1850**
- For a time the North and South were on the verge of war, but finally both parties agreed to accept the Compromise of 1850.
- 41   **Fugitive Slave Act**
- The most disputed provision in the agreement was a law requiring the return of fugitive slaves.
- 42   **Underground Railroads**
- Many antislavery people openly flouted this law. They set up underground railroads with stations where runaway slaves might hide, receive food, and be directed to the next stop on the way to Canada and freedom.
- 43   **Personal Liberty Laws**
- Some Northern states passed personal liberty laws, in an effort to prevent enforcement of this fugitive slave act.
- 44   **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
- The conflict over slavery was renewed when Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois persuaded Congress to repeal the Missouri Compromise in 1854.
  - His new measure, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, led to the first armed conflict between North and South.
- 45   **Dred Scott Case**
- The tension between the two regions was later heightened by the Dred Scott Decision, which held that Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories.
- 46   **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**
- In the North and West many people now began to accept the fact that slavery was morally wrong and that a start should be made toward its extinction.

- The moderate point of view was best expressed by a tall, gaunt lawyer from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, in a series of debates with Douglas.

#### 47 John Brown's Raid

- Extremists such as John Brown wanted direct action.
- In 1859 Brown led a futile raid on Harpers Ferry, planning to start a black insurrection in the South.

#### 48 Republican Party

- Meanwhile, a new political party, the Republican, had been formed in 1854 to combat the extension of slavery.
- This party gained strength so rapidly that Southern leaders threatened to secede from the Union if the "Black Republicans" came to power.

#### 49 Election of 1860

- When the new party did win the elections of 1860 and Lincoln was chosen president, the Southern states, led by South Carolina (Dec. 20, 1860) carried out their threat.

#### 50 Secession

- By February 1861, six other states of the lower South--Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas--had seceded.

#### 51 Efforts to Save the Union

- Many efforts were made to preserve the Union and to prevent bloodshed.
  - The outgoing president, James Buchanan, was devoted to the Union but he believed that the Constitution forbade his taking any action against the South.
  - For several weeks Lincoln also followed a wait-and-see course.

#### 52 Crittenden Compromise

- Congress sought a solution. A Senate committee, headed by John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, prepared an amendment to the Constitution.
  - It provided that the Missouri Compromise line would be extended to the Pacific Ocean and that Congress would be prohibited from interfering with slavery in territories below this line of 36°30".
  - It also provided that the federal government would pay for slaves who escaped to the North.
- The proposal died, however, when President-elect Lincoln refused his support because it left open the way for the expansion of slavery.

#### 53 Virginia Peace Convention

- Another effort for peace was made by the Virginia legislature, which called a conference of the states at Washington, D.C., on February 4.
  - Seven slave and 14 free states sent representatives.

- The conference recommended various concessions to the South.

54  **Douglas Amendment**

- Congress ignored these suggestions, however, and instead passed an amendment to the Constitution offered by Senator Douglas.
  - This provided that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the states.
  - It was not ratified by the necessary number of states and was forgotten when the fighting began.

55  **The War Begins at Fort Sumter**


- When Lincoln became president he took care to avoid all threats of force, but he promised to protect "the property and places" in the South belonging to the federal government. One of those places was Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

56  **Southern Forces Open Fire**

- Disregarding Lincoln's vow, Charleston land forces opened fire on the fort on April 12, 1861.
  - The small federal garrison surrendered the next day.
  - The Civil War had begun.

57  **Determined to Prevent War**

- Until the bombardment of Fort Sumter many people in the North and South had been determined to prevent war.
  - Some Northerners had argued to "let the erring sisters go in peace."
  - Many Southerners had opposed secession, and in some of the rebelling states the decision to leave the Union was made only after a close popular vote.






58  **Hope of Peace Lost**

- The attack on Fort Sumter, however, ended all hope of peace.
  - Lincoln at once called upon the loyal states to furnish 75,000 state militia/
  - Confederate President Jefferson Davis asked for 100,000 volunteers from the Southern states.
- Both sections were eager for battle.

59  **Second Wave of Secession**

- Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas now joined the Confederacy.
- The four border states--Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri--stayed with the North.
- In Virginia some of the western counties broke away from the Old Dominion and set up a separate government that later joined the Union as

West Virginia.

- 60  **Comparison of Rival Forces**
- In the division of the nation's resources, the North fared far better than the South.
- 61  **Number of States**
- Only 11 states left the Union, and 24 remained loyal.
- 62  **Population**
- The population of the loyal states was about 23,000,000; that of the seceding states, less than 10,000,000, of whom more than a third were slaves.
- 63  **Wealth**
- The wealth of the North was estimated at more than twice that of the South (excluding slave property).
- 64  **Industry**
- The North had every type of industry, including about 90 percent of the total manufacturing of the entire nation and most of its mineral resources.
  - The South was chiefly agricultural, with a heavy dependence upon cotton production.
- 65  **Railroads**
- The North had more than twice as many miles of railroads as the South.
    - It also possessed the means of maintaining effective railroad operation, whereas the South did not.
    - This was highly important because the Civil War was the first great conflict in which railroads furnished the chief means of transportation.
- 66  **Naval Power**
- On the seas the North retained most of the United States Navy and most of the privately owned merchant vessels.
- 67  **Southern Assets**
- The two main assets of the South were:
    - Its armies fought on interior lines, thus lessening transportation and communication problems.
    - It had expert military leaders, notably in the East.
- 68  **Conscription**
- In the beginning both sides tried to raise troops only on a volunteer basis,

but they soon found it necessary to adopt a military draft.

- The South resorted to conscription in 1862 and the North the following year.

## 69 Equipment

- Both sides also had great difficulty in equipping their troops.
  - It was many months before Northern factories were producing enough goods for the Union armies.
  - The South, with few industrial resources, had to import much of its equipment from Europe, running it through the naval blockade imposed by Union vessels.

## 70 The Life of Billy Yank

- Through excerpted letters, diary entries, newspaper accounts, and official records, Wiley offers the reader a complete portrait of the ordinary foot soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War.

## 71 Getting Kicked Around

- The life of most recruits was a hard one: “We recruits are getting kicked around pretty well now; we do all the duty in our company, and they call us d\_\_d recruits.... I put up with things from minor officers... and even privates without a murmur, which I would have resented with a blow if I had been at home.” BY, p. 54

## 72 Hardtack, Salt Horse, and Coffee

- The daily allowance for each Union soldier was: “twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; one pound and six ounces of soft bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted...coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar...three pounds and twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses.” BY, p. 224








## 73 Dread of the Battle Field

- “I have a mortal dread of the battle field,” wrote Private Edward Edes to his father before his first entry into combat, “for I have never yet been nearer to one than to hear the cannon roar & have never seen a person die.” He added: “I am afraid that the groans of the wounded & dying will make me shake; nevertheless I hope & trust that strength will be given me to stand up & do my duty.” BY, p. 69







## 74 Baptism of Fire

- Following Gaine’s Mill, O.W. Norton wrote: “My two tent mates were wounded, and after that...I acted like a madman....a kind of desperation seized me....I snatched a gun from the hands of a man who was shot through the head, as he staggered and fell....I jumped over dead men

with as little feeling as I would over a log. The feeling that was uppermost in my mind was a desire to kill as many rebels as I could. The loss of comrades maddened me." *BY*, p. 72.

- 75  **The Horidest Sights I Ever Saw**  
■ Sixteen-year-old William Brearley made this report of Antietam to his father: "I saw some of the horidest sights I ever saw – one man had both eyes shot out – and they were wounded in all the different ways you could think of – the most I could do was to give them water – they were all very thirsty...." *BY*, p.84
- 76  **I Am Not Very Well...**  
■ "I am not very well and I do not think I ever will be again," wrote a new Yorker in December 1861. Measles, malaria, typhoid, and yellow fever struck at epidemic proportions. These figures, tabulated for the period May 1, 1861 to June 30, 1866, represent some of the lesser diseases:
- 77  **I Am Sorry the War Is Ended...**  
■ The attitude of the men in blue toward their opponents varied greatly with individuals and circumstances. Some Yanks professed a deep and abiding hatred for their foes: "I am sorry the war is ended. Pray do not think me murderous. No, but all the punishment we could inflict on the rebels would not atone for one drop of blood so cruelly spilled. I would exterminate them root and branch...I am only saying what thousands say every day."
- 78  **The Life of Johnny Reb**  
■ Wiley offers a rare but complete portrait of the ordinary soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil War, via extensive research of letters, newspaper stories, official records, and excerpts from diary entries.
- 79  **Winter Quarters**  
■ "Some build a small pen about Twelve inches high. Cover it over on top with Small split pine poles put leaves & pine straw on them Spread a blanket over & that is the bed It is now Roofed with Small Tent Cloth Captured from the Enemy...We now have a real Snug little Nest for two Fellows." *JR*, p. 62.
- 80  **A Glorious Victory**  
■ Articles essential to personal comfort were eagerly gathered after a successful battle: "We have had a glorious victory with its rich Booty A many one of our boys now have a pair of Britches a nice Rubber cloth & a pair of Blankets also a pair or more of Small Tent Cloths."
- 81  **A Lively Time**  
■ "We have a lively time here...every fellow full of life....every night fiddlers are plentiful....When we want something nice we borrow the fiddle and go to our tent Will tries himself and draws a tent as full as they can stick around in it....I wish...you could happen in sometime while Will Mason is

playing the violin & see some of our capers." JR, p. 198

- 82  **Fasting, Marching, and Fighting**
- "Two days fasting, marching, and fighting was not uncommon;...no rations were issued to Cutshaw's battalion of artillery for one entire week, and the men subsisted on the corn intended for the battery horses, raw bacon captured from the enemy, and the water of springs, creeks, and rivers." JR, p.96.
- 83  **Oranges, Lemons, Oysters, Pineapples**
- "I awoke quite early yesterday morning, and everything seemed very quiet. I went over the field seeing what I could see. Here were Sutlers' tents filled with luxuries, oranges, lemons, oysters, pineapples, sardines, in fact everything that I could think of. My first business was to eat just as much as I possibly could, and that was no small amount for I had been living on hard tack several days." JR, p.77.
- 84  **My Men Behaved Shamefully**
- "My men behaved shamefully – They ran from the enemy – The entire command stampeded. I tried in vain to rally them & even after the Yankees were checked by a few men I posted behind a stone wall, they continued to run all the way to the breastworks at Winchester -- & many of them threw away their guns & ran on to Newtown 6 miles beyond. They acted cowardly and I told them so." JR, p. 86
- 85  **Nauseating Odors**
- "The sights and smells that assailed us were simply indescribable – corpses swollen to twice their original size, some of them actually burst asunder with the pressure of foul gases and vapors....The odors were nauseating and so deadly that in a short time we all sickened and were lying with our mouths close to the ground, most of us vomiting profusely." JR, p.75.
- 86  **Consequences**
- Casualties
  - Amendments to the Constitution
  - Reconstruction
  - Freedman's Bureau
  - Economic Recovery of the South
- 87  **Casualties**
- More than three million Americans fought in the Civil War, and over

600,000 men, women, and children died in it (roughly two percent of the population).

- The war raged in over 10,000 locations, and virtually no American family was left unscathed.

## 88 Amendments to Constitution

- Three amendments defined the place of the black freedmen in national life.

## 89 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- The first, the 13th amendment, declared simply that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime, should ever exist in the United States.
  - It became a part of the Constitution on December 18, 1865

## 90 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- The 14th amendment--the so-called civil rights amendment--declared that no state should abridge the rights of any citizen of the United States, or "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," or deny any person the equal protection of the laws.
  - This amendment became a part of the Constitution in July 1868

## 91 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- The 15th amendment, which declared that the right of citizens to vote should not be denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
  - Much to the anger of most Southern whites, this became a part of the Constitution in March 1870.

## 92 Reconstruction

- The victory of the North in the American Civil War put an end to slavery and to the South's effort to secede from the Union.
  - However, for more than a decade after the Civil War the status of the liberated slaves and the terms on which the defeated states would be restored to the Union remained a source of conflict.
  - Reconstruction lasted roughly from the end of the war in April 1865 to the withdrawal of the last federal troops from the South in April 1877.

## 93 Black Codes

- Southern states enacted Black Codes that:
  - Permitted the freedmen to have legal marriages and legitimate offspring but did not allow them to vote or to serve on juries.
  - Allowed them to testify in court only in cases involving members of their own race.

- Compelled blacks to work, no matter what the terms or the conditions under which they worked, or be arrested for vagrancy.
- Specified the areas in which the freed slaves could purchase or rent property.
- Imposed punishments on blacks who owned firearms, were absent from work, or were "insulting" to white people.

## 94 Presidential Reconstruction

- Presidential Reconstruction under Lincoln and Andrew Johnson was extremely lenient.
- By the time United States Congress convened in December 1865, the all-white electorate of the former Confederate states had elected as Congressional representatives:
  - The vice-president of the Confederacy
  - Six Confederate cabinet officers
  - Four Confederate generals
  - Five Confederate colonels
  - 58 members of the Confederate congress

## 95 Congressional Reconstruction

- Congress refused to recognize the state governments established under the Reconstruction policies of Lincoln and Johnson or to seat the congressmen sent to Washington, D.C.

## 96 First Reconstruction Act

- Under the First Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867:
  - Military rule was to be imposed on the South until new state constitutional conventions were called and new state constitutions written.
  - White Southerners who had participated in the rebellion were disenfranchised, while blacks, Southern Unionists, and Northern whites enjoyed the franchise and assumed political leadership in the Southern states.

## 97 Reconstruction Achievements

- The governments established under Congressional Reconstruction made notable and lasting achievements.
  - They established free public schools in which many thousands of blacks and poor whites began to learn to read and write.
  - They removed property qualifications for voting and abolished imprisonment for debt.
  - Cruel and extreme forms of punishment were declared illegal.
  - Crimes punishable by death were drastically reduced in number.
  - Large sums of money were spent on valuable public-works projects.

## 98 Freedman's Bureau

- The work of the Freedmen's Bureau was vital to the survival of a great many people in the Southern states.
  - Between 1865 and 1869, the bureau issued about 15 million rations to blacks and 5 million to whites.
  - By 1867 it had established 45 hospitals staffed with doctors and nurses. Its medical department treated about one million sick people.

- The bureau also resettled some freedmen on confiscated or abandoned lands and helped others negotiate contracts with employers.

## 99 Educational Achievements

- The most significant accomplishments of the Freedmen's Bureau were achieved in the field of education.
  - In addition to establishing day, night, industrial, and Sunday schools, the bureau aided such newly established institutions of higher education as Hampton Institute and Howard, Fisk, and Atlanta universities.
  - By 1870, when the bureau's educational work came to an end, about 250,000 blacks were enrolled in some 4,300 schools.

## 100 Contributors

- The educational successes of the bureau were largely brought about by:
  - The devoted efforts of its agents
  - The striving of blacks
  - The aid of philanthropists

## 101 Economic Recovery in the South

- For the most part the freed slaves were without financial resources. Their hopes for a redistribution of the large Southern estates were not realized.

## 102 Sharecropping

- Many of the freedmen were compelled to become sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and farm workers.
- The very low incomes provided by the grueling sharecropping system forced on blacks a miserable, heartrending existence that was little better than slavery.

## 103 Cotton Production Rose

- In 1870 cotton production in the South nearly equaled that of the peak years of the pre-Civil War period. A decade later all prewar records were surpassed.
- Even under Reconstruction, cheap labor, especially that provided by blacks, was laying the foundations for a profitable agricultural economy.

## 104 Threat of Economic Dependency

- The principal problem of the Southern economy was not its failure to recover quickly following the war but the threat of its becoming an

economic dependent of the more advanced industrial North.

105  Source

■ Portions adapted from:

[http://library.thinkquest.org/25909/html/content/american\\_rev.html#civil war](http://library.thinkquest.org/25909/html/content/american_rev.html#civil_war)