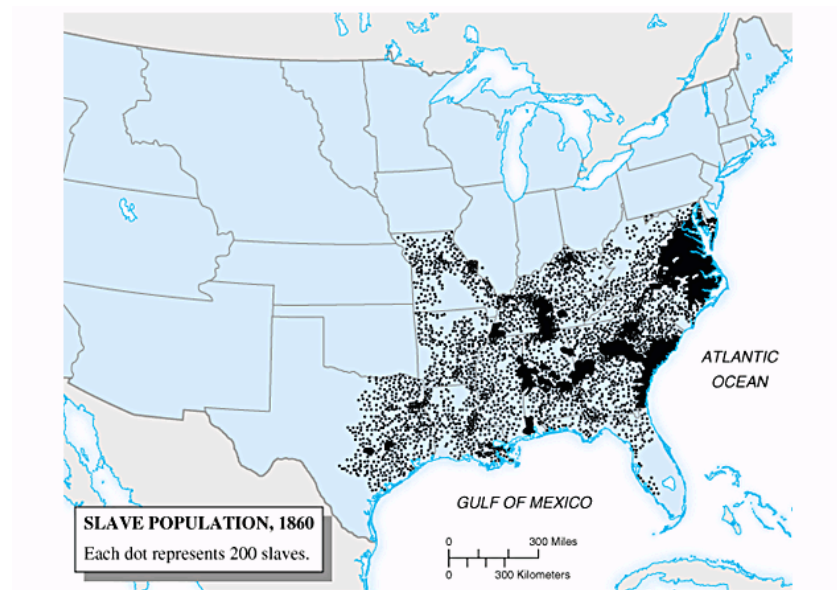


## The Effects of Reconstruction

As you read through these documents consider the main consequences of the war and some of the important changes that it brought about. Think about how the institution of slavery was changed, how the role of the federal government changed, and how the nation's economy was changed due to the war.

### Part I: The Institution of Slavery

#### **Document 1: Slavery in 1860**



1. Where did slavery exist in 1860?

#### **Document 2: The Emancipation 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; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom... Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion...

1. When was this order made?
2. Who was freed by the order?
3. What was the purpose of the order?

### Document 3: The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

"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." 1865

1. When was this order made?
2. Who was freed by the order?
3. What was the purpose of the order?

### Document 4: Freed Slaves



As the war began, slaves started to escape from their masters and flee to Union lines. Once President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation and slaves heard about the new calls for their freedom, they left in even greater numbers. They would frequently have to sneak out in the middle of the night without anyone knowing to avoid capture and punishment from their masters or Confederate forces.

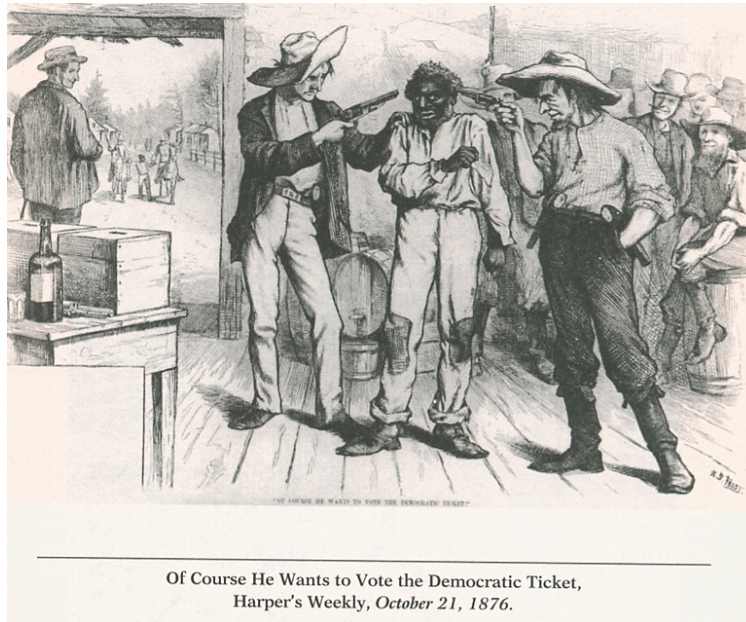
1. How would slaves escaping from the South help the Union cause of the war?

### Document 5: 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

"the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." 1870

1. Who was allowed to vote in the USA once this amendment was passed?

## Document 6: Voting in the South



1. What is happening in this cartoon?
2. If the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment guaranteed voting rights, how did THIS happen? (think about it and brainstorm!)

## Document 7: Jim Crow Laws

“Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school.”—**Missouri, 1929**

“No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls.”—**Atlanta, Georgia, 1926**

“Any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a negro or mulatto...shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than eighteen months.”—**Maryland, 1924**

“All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.” **Florida**

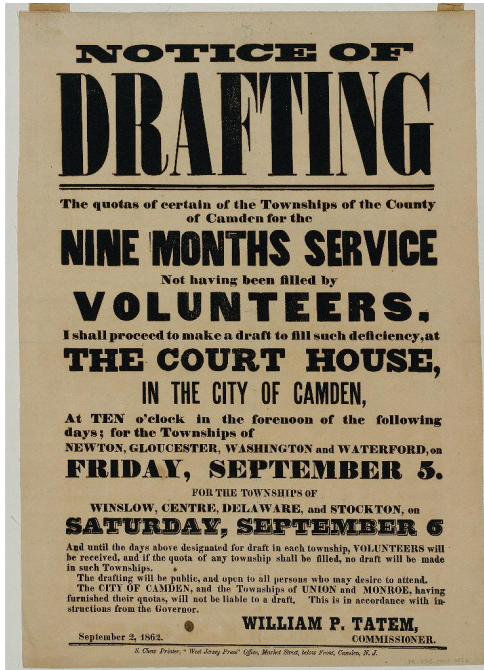
“All persons licensed to conduct a restaurant, shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room or serve the two races anywhere under the same license.” **Georgia**

*Jim Crow laws existed in many Southern states from the 1890s into the 1960s. The Jim Crow system was upheld by local government officials and reinforced by acts of terror perpetrated by organizations like Ku Klux Klan. The laws affected almost every aspect of daily life, mandating segregation of schools, parks, libraries, drinking fountains, restrooms, buses, trains and restaurants.*

1. What was the purpose of Jim Crow laws?
2. How did these laws impact the society of the South?

## Part II: Federal Government

### Document 8:



1. What are these documents about?
2. How is this going to impact the daily lives of citizens?

### Document 9:

In 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed a bill that imposed a 3% tax on incomes between \$600 and \$10,000 and a 5% tax on higher incomes. The bill was amended in 1864 to levy a tax of 5% on incomes between \$600 and \$5,000, a 7.5% tax on incomes in the \$5,000-\$10,000 range and a 10% tax on everything higher.

The Confederacy also collected income taxes. It authorized its first national income tax measure in 1863. The Confederate bill that finally passed was a graduated income tax. It exempted wages up to \$1,000, levied a 1% tax on the first \$1,500 over the exemption, and a 2% tax on all additional incomes.

<http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/warfare-and-logistics/logistics/tax.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/>

1. What is the federal government instituting for the first time during the Civil War?
2. How is that going to impact the daily lives of citizens?

**Document 10:**

During and after the Civil War, the power of the federal government grew larger and larger. The federal government extended control into many political, economic and social areas that people had before seen as belonging to the state governments, or to individuals. For example, 1863 Conscription Act was the first time that the United States government drafted men into the army, instead of waiting for volunteers. Another example was the National Currency Act of 1863, which made just one national currency (money.) Before this, states could issue paper money, but after the Civil War, only the federal government had that power. The paper bills issued during the Civil War were called "greenbacks."

1. List the ways in which the federal government increased its power during the Civil War:

**Part III: Economic Effects**

**Document 11:**

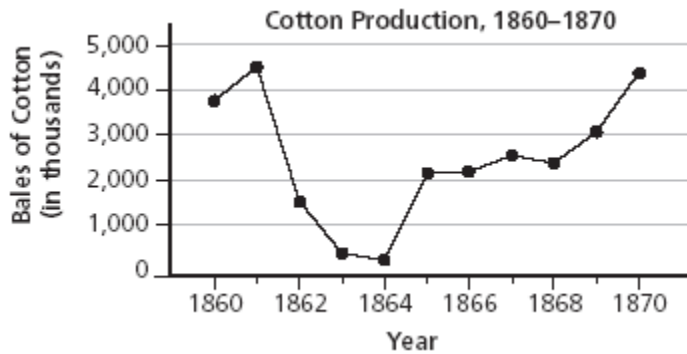
**Economic Costs**

- Union war costs totaled \$2.3 billion.
- Confederate war costs ran to \$1 billion.
- Union war costs increased the national debt from \$65 million in 1860 to \$2.7 billion in 1865.
- Confederate debt ran over \$1.8 billion in 1864.
- Union inflation peaked at 182% in 1864.
- Confederate inflation rose to 7,000%.



1. What will be the impact of this massive debt after the war is over?

**Document 12:**



1. How did the war impact cotton production in the South?
2. What impact did that have on the Southern economy?



### Document 13:

Nearly every sector of the Union economy witnessed increased production. Mechanization of farming allowed a single farmer growing crops such as corn or wheat to plant, harvest, and process much more than was possible when hand and animal power were the only available tools... This mechanization became even more important as many farmers left home to enlist in the Union military.

Northern transportation industries boomed during the conflict as well--particularly railroads. The North's larger number of tracks and better ability to construct and move parts gave it a distinct advantage over the South.

Other Northern industries--weapons manufacturing, leather goods, iron production, textiles--grew and improved as the war progressed.

<https://www.nps.gov/resources/story.htm?id=251>

1. How was the Northern economy impacted by the Civil War?

### Document 14



1. What are these images of?
2. What area of the country looked like this after the war? Why?
3. What needed to be done in these areas?
4. How did that impact the economy?

Document 15

**CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR**

	<b>Union Troops</b>	<b>Confederate Troops</b>
Total Troops	1,566,678	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

— Garraty and McCaughey, *The American Nation*, Harper and Row, 1987;  
\*Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, Vintage Books, 1986

1. How many men (in total) died in the Civil War?
2. How will that impact the economy?
3. How will that impact society?
4. How many men (in total) were wounded in the Civil War?
5. How will that impact the economy?

After reading the documents fill out the chart below:

	Slavery	Federal Government	Economy
What it was like before the War			
What is was like after the War			
How/Why it changed			



