1. **Civil War (1861-1865)**
   1. North v. South
      1. Union v. Confederacy
   2. North Advantages
      1. More soldiers
      2. Slaves are fighting for their freedom
      3. Industrialized (weapons/railroad lines)
   3. South Advantages
      1. Fighting on their own soil
      2. Fighting to preserve their way of life (agriculture based on slavery)
   4. Lincoln is President
      1. Emancipation Proclamation
         1. Frees the slaves in states that broke away (seceded)
      2. Suspends the writ of habeas corpus (imprison anyone without telling them why)
      3. Conscription Act (military draft)
      4. His main goal was to preserve the union.
2. **Reconstruction (1865-1877)**
   1. Rebuilding of the south after the Civil War
   2. Abraham Lincoln
      1. Civil War Amendments are ratified by the Southern states
         1. 13th- ends slavery
         2. 14th- citizens
         3. 15th- black males the right to vote (suffrage)
      2. Lincoln would not allow former Confederate generals to serve in government
      3. He pardoned all southern soldier if they pledged their allegiance to the US
      4. He wants to bring the south back into the country as quickly as possible….does not want to punish the south.
      5. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth
   3. Andrew Johnson
      1. Like Lincoln, he does not want to punish the south
      2. Military Reconstruction Act
         1. Puts generals in the south to make sure that black rights are not violated
      3. Impeached by the House of Representatives
         1. He violated the Tenure Office Act when he fired a Radical Republican without giving him a trial.
   4. Radical Republicans
      1. Wanted to punish the South for the hardships they brought to the country in the Civil War.
   5. Reconstruction ends in 1877 with the election of Rutherford B. Hayes
      1. Hayes agrees to end the Military Reconstruction Act
3. **Post Reconstruction**
   1. Literacy Test- prove that you could read and write
   2. Poll Tax- pay to vote
   3. Grandfather Clause- if your grandfather had the right to vote before the Civil War, then you did not have to pass a literacy test.
   4. Black Codes
   5. Plessy v. Ferguson
      1. Plessy, a black man, sat in the white section of a train and was arrested.
      2. “Separate but equal” facilities are legal
      3. Legalizes segregation (separate facilities like bathrooms, water fountains, movie theaters, buses)
      4. Segregation laws were called Jim Crow Laws
   6. Sharecropping/Tenant Farming
      1. Former slaves when back to working on the plantation but getting paid this time.
         1. Barely made a profit which kept blacks impoverished (poor)
   7. Ku Klux Klan
      1. White supremacy organization that terrorized the blacks in the South.
   8. Carpetbaggers- northerners who moved to the South to run for political office
   9. Scalawags- Southerners who felt that blacks should be freed and treated as equals
   10. Copperheads- Northerners who were opposed to the Civil War.
4. **Political Machines**
   1. William Marcy Boss Tweed
      1. Tammany Hall in NYC
      2. Bribe immigrants to vote for him
   2. Exposed by Thomas Nast (political cartoons)
   3. Nativism- people who are opposed to immigrants
5. **Populism**
   1. Populists were a political party that represented the farmers
      1. Presidential Candidate was William Jennings Bryan
      2. Wanted the government to control the railroad company which was charging high rates to have crops shipped
      3. Free and unlimited coinage of silver (16:1)
      4. Direct election of senators
   2. Populist were a third party.
6. **Westward Expansion**
   1. Homestead Act
      1. 160 acres of land to farm for $10
      2. Encouraged people to move west
   2. Morrill Land Grant Act
      1. Helped to establish colleges in the Midwest
   3. Exodusters- blacks escaping the racist south
   4. West was referred to as the frontier.
   5. Native Americans were given Indian reservations (land set aside for them) with the Dawes Act.