

-Quiz #5-

Out of the 5 quotes presented to me, the one that stood out to me the most was the quote made by Barbara Fields. In the quote, Fields states, "You can say, there's no such thing as slavery anymore, we're all citizens, but if we're all citizens then we have a task to do to make sure that too is not a joke. If some citizens live in houses and others live on the street, the Civil War is still going on. It's still to be fought, and regrettably, it can still be lost". In this quote, Fields is explaining how even though the Civil War was able to abolish slavery, that does not necessarily mean the battle is over. Because even though we were able to overthrow the cruel and brutal act of slavery, racism and discrimination is still a thing even now in our modern day society. And even though it may not be as severe and life threatening as it was before, that does not mean it is not costing lives. It was only last year that George Floyd's, an innocent African-American man, was killed by police after he allegedly stole something from a store. And even in today's modern society, not all things are equal for all citizens. Like Fields stated in her quote, some citizens live in houses while others live on the streets. Some citizens get paid more than others. If the Civil

War was all about establishing equality, why are we seeing so much inequality? The Civil war is still going on, it is still happening even 156 years later. And sure there have been many huge improvements over those 156 years, but our nation is still not close to what our Founding Fathers envisioned. And since the Civil War is still happening, it is still a war we can lose. So while celebrating how far we have come and grown, we should also see how far we can continue to grow. That way we can ensure ourselves that we did indeed win the war, and create a better world and society for future generations.

Bottom Rail on Top

- War, perpetual slavery against universal freedom
- Abolitionists pushing gov. to put blacks into battle (when shots were first fired)
 - Heaviest blow yet given the Confederacy (also the emancipation of slaves)
 - By arming blacks, made powerful allies; good soldiers
- Blacks paid \$10 a month, \$3 less than whites
 - Some regiments worked without pay rather than submit to that inequality
 - Blacks rarely promoted
- Union soldiers (white) made stereotypical assumptions about black men
 - Thought they couldn't fight, would run away, give the enemy their weapon, etc...
 - Minds changed under grimmest circumstances
- July 18, (3 days after draft riots ended, 650 men of all-black 54th Massachusetts Regiment assaulted a Confederate position at Battery Wagner, South Carolina
 - Commander was a Boston abolitionist's son, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw
 - Shaw - this battle built a name for colored men
 - Fort Wagner
 - 40% did not return (including Colonel Shaw)
 - Sergeant William Carney (after withdraw orders), seized the colors and made it back to his lines, despite bullets in the head, chest, right arm and leg
 - 1st of 23 blacks awarded the Medal of Honor
 - Waited 37 yrs to get it (the medal)
 - Lewis Douglass - (letter to "Dear Amelia") thought that if he died, he would die for a good cause
- Black men constituted less than 1 % of North's pop.; by the war's end, nearly 10% of Northern army
 - Most were free blacks or runaway slaves
- 85% of eligible black men pop. signed on; 180,000 fought to free their people
- Thought that those who fought for the Union earned the right to a citizenship - William Tecumseh Sherman
- South lost; unable to get their slaves back - William Tecumseh Sherman
- Black man saw his ex-master as one of the Confederate prisoners, said "Hello massah. Bottom rail on top this time."

Interpretation of Quote:

“ Hello massah. Bottom rail on top this time.”

I believe that what was called the “bottom rail” were the slaves (former).

For example, if the train was the ex-master and the rails were his slaves; the train pushes down onto the rail, something similar to “weight on your shoulder,” except this was meant to be a bad thing for those with the weight. From my knowledge, the masters would pretty much work the slaves until they break. Trains also use the rails, going over and over until the rails need to be repaired. This is why it makes a good analogy.

The part “on top this time” connects to the fact that the former slave master is now a prisoner due to the fact that he once had slaves and was against the emancipation of them. Now, the ex-slaves hold a higher position than those of their former masters.

It's kind of like karma.

Questions:

How long did the discrimination of blacks lasted in the army? Did any fights break out? If so, how many? How many people did not make stereotypical assumptions of black men? Were they surprised? How many died believing that their assumption was true?

How did the former slave masters feel when they realized that their ex-slaves (maybe runaways) were their cell-holder? Did any ex-masters try to run away? What was the punishment for trying to escape (when they have not been captured yet)? Were they able to bribe their way out?

How many people that lived in the South did not believe in slavery? How many were neutral to slavery? Did they change their mind about slavery? Did anyone believe that slavery and its many flaws were exaggerated?

What happened to the homes of the former slave masters? What happened to their children?

How many were innocent during this war and lived in the South? How many people did not own slaves but lived in the South? Were there people who freed their slaves before the Confederates fell to try to get a lighter sentence (crime)? Did anyone free their slaves during the war? Did any masters kill themselves? Did they kill their slaves and then themselves? Did they kill their slaves?

Were there any slaves that were forced to fight for the Confederates? If so, how many? Were enslaved black children forced to fight as well?

How many people died altogether from the war? Which side had more casualties? How many slaves died?

The Sullivan Ballou Letter - Ken Burns

- First person material
- Robert Johannsen
 - Came across a letter, sent it to Ken Burns (not og, but online)
- Very emotional
 - Stakes that not only have been experienced, but will be
- Unaware of death, but anticipated it (person who wrote it)
 - 1 week before the Battle of Bull Run
 - His words saying to the person he loves most
- Love letter, different kind
 - About larger sense of what love is
 - About what makes the world go around
- "Played" at funerals, weddings, etc...
- Speaks directly to us directly as how we are

Honorable Manhood

- 1 week before The Battle of Bull Run, Sullivan Ballou (major) rode home to his wife in Smithfield
- July 14, 1861; Washington D.C. (Letter)
 - Writes to his wife
- Says he will probably be "no more" (dead) and wants to tell her (wife, Sarah) a few things
- Believes in what he is fighting for, and is not discouraged (not hesitant)
- Understands his predecessors in battle (Revolution); "debt"
 - Willingly putting his life down to maintain government and "to pay that debt"
- Loves his wife, but loves his country more (interpretation)
 - Thinks about their happy memories
 - Grateful to his wife & God for having enjoyed them for so long
 - Saying he isn't giving up on the memories or saying they are a waste
 - He could have seen his children grow up with his wife (together)
- "If I do not return, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I loved you, nor that when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield it will whisper your name. Forgive the many faults and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless, how foolish I have sometimes been, but, oh Sarah, if the dead can come back to this earth and felt unseen around those they love, I shall always be with you in the brightest day and the darkest night, always, always, and when the soft breeze fans your cheek, it shall be my breath, or the cool air your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by."
- Doesn't want her to mourn him and be sad
- Killed 1 week later at the first Battle of the Bull Run

Thoughts:

I think that Ballou was a very romantic person. He was able to express his love through words, and that he will always love Sarah, his wife. It moved me so much, more than anything I've read. Maybe it was because he was a lawyer; that Ballou was able to manipulate words the way he wanted. I wish I was able to pour my emotions into words and have them make sense. I also really liked the way he accounted for his death. Ballou was telling his wife that no matter what happens, he will always love her, above and beyond.

WAYBACK WEDNESDAY



NAME: Kimberly Rivera

PERIOD : 1

#

Read all of the information about the primary source from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and answer the questions on the next page to analyze this primary source.

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Reproduced by permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Original in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
A. What kind of primary source is this? When was it made?	_____ historical object _____ artwork <u>X</u> document It was made Made in 1861, early on the civil war.
B. What is it made out of? How do you think it was created?	The map was made out of paper, pencil, markers, paint, and different colors. I think the anaconda plan map was created by first planning then sketched out by pencil then used colors to actually make the lines and all the features it has.
C. What countries does the museum say this manuscript may have come from? Why do the curators think it came from those countries?	The museum says the anaconda plan came from Mississippi and the West and South of the outside of United States. The curators think it came from these countries because it was created there and was created early in the civil war.
D. What do you notice about this primary source? What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc.? Have you seen anything like it before?	What I notice is that all the countries have a little picture that represent what the life of each country represents. Something that stands out to me is how much work was needed to actually create the idea of the map. I have actually never seen anything like it before but something close to it is different maps from the historical past.
E. How big is this primary source? How do you know it's that big? Can you think of something about the same size?	Yes, I believe the anaconda plan map was big because of how many countries it had and how the line was big the dark line. Something about the same size is the map of the United States.
F. How does this relate to the history we are studying?	This relates to what we are studying because we are learning about the history of the south and how they conquered to achieve their goal and the history of Scott and people who were important in the past.
G. Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:	How did Scott's case lead to creating the idea of the anaconda plan?

Reconstruction (Texas)

On June 19, 1865, the Union Army travelled to Texas in order to officially possess the state and enforce the emancipation of slaves, and this date is remembered as the holiday of Juneteenth. However, just because the war was officially over does not mean that the state was willing to convert back to the United States. Texas was not willing to accept the fact that they had lost. It, like many other southern states, instituted black codes shortly after the Civil War. Texas even refused to ratify the 13th Amendment, although Texas did begrudgingly agree to give African Americans certain rights. As a part of its inspection, the Union Army found that Texas had not taken the measures to protect African Americans, and they were the subjects of much violence. Unfortunately, the military was stationed at the coast, so they could not intervene. The 20th century formed the narrative that the North had come down to Texas and dominated the government, but there was a big lack of evidence to support this. In fact, many of the government officials were actually from the south, especially native born Texans. Thanks to President Andrew Johnson's very lacking Reconstruction, veterans of the Confederacy were allowed back into government positions, and they started a terror campaign against the African Americans. Despite not meeting the requirements of readmission, Texas returned to the Union on March 30, 1870. Texas did not wait to disenfranchise African American voters, and in 1876 segregated schools and established poll taxes. Therefore, Reconstruction did not really affect Texas at all, and the African Americans living there did not have the ability to change their lives, unlike many other southern states.

Industrial Revolution (Oregon)

Just like many other states during the Industrial Revolution, railroads were the symbol of industrial progress in Oregon. For example, in 1880, Seattle only had a population of around 3500. In just ten years, Seattle exploded to almost 43000 residents, more than ten times the previous decade. The railroads not only brought more people, they also allowed goods to more easily get in and out through California and the Midwest. Gold being discovered brought many Chinese immigrants to the area, giving it the second largest population of them, behind California. In fact, the Chinatown in Portland was behind only San Francisco in terms of size. However, anti-Chinese ideas grew early on, especially during economic troubles. Fifty Chinese workers were expelled from Oregon City in 1886. Due to the anti-Chinese sentiment, many left and Japanese took their place, but the anti sentiment soon targeted them too. By 1890, thirty-seven percent of the population of Portland had been born in a different country. This shows that despite the growing anti-immigrant sentiment, Oregon still had a major boom in its immigrant populations. It wasn't just immigrants, African Americans started moving to Oregon, specifically Portland, and also started growing their population.

Gilded Age (Nevada)

Nevada became a state in 1864, right before the start of the Gilded Age. This is very fitting as both the Gilded Age and Nevada are closely related to one element, silver. Nevada is known as "The Silver State" because of how much silver was mined from the state. One of the most important issues of the Gilded Age was the idea of free silver. Free silver was the idea of adding silver to the gold standard at the time to increase the amount of currency in circulation. This increase in currency would lead to inflation and a rise in prices, allowing farmers to get more for

selling crops. As expected, the people against free silver were those who did not benefit from the increase in crop prices, so banks and other lenders. Those who supported free silver were often farmers. Another part of Nevada was its reliance on mining. Because most of Nevada is basically useless for farming, mining industries grew. However, the state politicians were part of the free silver movement, and so sent the mining industry down. Luckily for Nevada, more precious metals were struck in 1900, so the mining industry eventually became one of the top industries of Nevada.

Indian Wars (Arizona)

Arizona was a hotbed during the Indian Wars as the location of one of the largest wars, the Apache Wars. It is agreed that the Apache Wars started with the end of the Mexican-American War and ended with the surrender of Geronimo. The start of the wars was when Cochise was wrongly accused of kidnapping a boy by the American troops. Cochise disputed the claim, but he and his associates were taken hostage in exchange for the boy he did not kidnap. Cochise managed to escape, and led an army to demand the return of his party. They fled after a small battle after believing they were being flanked, and the army killed six of their hostages. However, three of those killed were close relatives of Cochise, who swore vengeance on the United States. Although the war started around the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, the first official efforts by the army were in 1849. The fight between the Apache and the United States is believed to have grown out of the fight between the Apache and Mexico. Geronimo is probably one of the most famous figures in the Apache Wars. He managed to evade capture from 1858 to 1886, almost thirty years on the run from both American troops and Mexican troops. Even nearing the end of his evasion, he still managed to trick the United States and Mexico. He led a party of thirty-eight men, women, and children while still dodging capture for a year, making him the most famous Native American at the time and earning the "worst Indian who ever lived" title from white settlers.

Background of the Chinese Exclusion Act (California)

The Chinese Exclusion Act is the first and hopefully only legislation passed in America banning the immigration of an entire group of people. The reason for this was very simple, fear of the Chinese and their labor. The legislation may look like it came out of nowhere, but in reality it was the buildup of decades of resentment against the Chinese. Some of the first Chinese were part of the early Gold Rush, and were welcomed warmly. However, as the gold dried up in 1852, white Americans quickly became hostile to foreigners. Because most of the other foreign miners had gone by this point, all of the anti-foreign attention became pointed at the Chinese. This was only worsened with the depletion of surface gold. Gold mining companies used hydraulic mining and had poor working conditions, but instead of facing the actual problem, the miners once again pointed their attention at the Chinese. 1852 was also the year when John Bigler was elected to governor of California, probably carried by the wave of anti-Chinese sentiment. He endorsed laws against the Chinese, including a heavy tax, with his reason being that the Chinese were slaves and serfs. "Coolies" became the term to describe the Chinese as serfs. Bigler's legislation was basically a pass to attack the Chinese. Luckily, the Chinese did not take it lying down, and responded rather quickly to Bigler. Their much more sound reasoning was

that the founding documents of America were against Bigler, so he had no power to stop the immigration of Chinese. The issue started heating up again in July 1862, with the passing of the Pacific Railway Act in order to finally build a transcontinental railroad. This responsibility was passed onto two railroad companies, Union Pacific and Central Pacific. Seeing that the Union Pacific was employing Irish immigrants, the Central Pacific started employing Chinese, and soon found out that they were hard working and capable, soon becoming sixty percent of their workforce. Unfortunately, even though the Chinese did pull their weight, they were asked to step out of the famous photo of the last spike. The stepping out of the photo is likely one of the first methods of excluding the Chinese, by having them step out of the history of the railroad. Luckily, there still was one line of defense from being fully excluded, the 14th Amendment. The 14th Amendment states that all people born here are citizens, no matter the origin. It is rather unfortunate that the United States did all they could to circumvent the amendment. The 1870s was a time when the Deep South was looking for new labor to replace that of the newly freed African Americans. That was when they, and some northeastern factories, started employing Chinese labor. This caused great uproar, and the Chinese were accused of working for starvation wages, which they were not paid anything close to. By looking at the political cartoons of the century, one can see that the race and class of a person is often combined together, thus leading to the stereotype that the Chinese man was somehow inferior to the white man. The final straw that turned the against Chinese line of thought from a somewhat localised thought to a national one was the economic depression of the 1870s. It started in the East, and then was brought to the West a few years later, leading to a racial dynamic against the Chinese, as the cheap goods of Asia were flooding America. The ideas from the gold fields went to the cities, and it all came to a head on October 24, 1871. On that date, white and Mexican Americans rioted in Los Angeles Chinatown, lynching anyone they could find, and on top of that torching the town. It was one of the largest mass lynchings in United States history, and it showed the face of the harassment against the Chinese. It was then that legislation against the Chinese was passed, first attempting to break their spirit, then excluding them altogether. Therefore, the buildup to the Chinese Exclusion Act was long and bitter.