

Civil War of 1861-1865 (United States) and its Socio-Political Results**Kuchkorov Matkarimkhuja Sirojiddin ugli**

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Annotation: This article covers the Civil War of 1861-1865 (United States) and its socio - political results, decisions to secede from the slave North in response to Lincoln's election as president, and the like.

Keywords: The planters were Negroes," secession" (fragmentation), the planters were Negroes, proclamation, states, Illinois Union, 1861-1865, Civil War, (USA).

In the first thirty years after the founding of the United States, tensions between the slave-dominated south and the industrialized North grew rapidly with the economic development of the slave states. The struggle for political supremacy between the northern bourgeoisie and the Southern slaveholders came to a head.

On slave plantations growing cotton, sugar cane, and tobacco, the enormous benefits of slave labor required the occupation of New-new slaves and New-new territories. After Illinois was admitted as part of the Union, the country had 11 free states and 10 slave states.

As economic progress in the northern states went at a much faster rate, the population here also increased much more rapidly than in the slave-dominated South. For this reason, the position of the North in the House of representatives of Congress was more ambitious than that of the South, since deputies to the House of Representatives were elected in proportion to the population. There were two senators from each state, and which side would prevail in the Senate depended on how many slave states were, how many free states were; for this reason, the struggle for political supremacy would become a struggle to decide whether each new state would be a slave state or a Free State. When it came to accepting Missouri into the Union in 1818, the enemies of slavery in Congress called for a ban on slavery in Missouri. The scandal came to a head and went far beyond the scope of Congress. The issue of slavery became a national problem for the first time.

However, since there was still enough space in the West for both farmers and planters to move and settle, a compromise could be made between the northern bourgeoisie and the Southern slaves. The dispute was resolved by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Its essence was that to the Union Missouri was a slave state, and I was admitted as a Free State. At the same time, partial slavery was banned on the north side.

The country was thus divided into a slave zone and a farming and capitalist mercenary labor zone. The Missouri Compromise did not address the conflicts between hired labor and slave labor-based systems, but only put the conflict between them some time later.

This political agreement, which became known as the first Missouri Compromise, was intended to ensure the historic equality of slavery and representation of the free states in the Senate.

Further concessions to slaves in the newly established states (New Mexico,Utah)on the issue of slavery led to the second Missouri Compromise in 1850. According to this, the inhabitants of the respective territories began to decide for themselves the issue of whether their territory was a Free State or a slave state. The overwhelming majority of slaves in Federal authorities allowed them to

abandon the Missouri Compromise of 1854. As a result, any restrictions on the path of the spread of slavery in other states and territory were ended.

At the end of the 50s, a revolutionary situation began to take place in the United States.

The election of Abraham Lincoln, count of the founders of the Republican Party to the presidential post on November 6, 1860, in favor of restricting and gradually ending slavery, showed that the ratio of social forces in the country had changed in favor of abolitionists, and that many years of slave hegemony had collapsed.

In response to Lincoln's election as president, the slaves decided to secede from the North. The southern states ' "secession" (fragmentation), or plan to secede from the United States, had been drawn up earlier without Lincoln being elected, while on November 7, the slave's Charleston Circuit decided to secede, with South Carolina stating on December 20 that it was part of the United States, followed by 10 other slave states. The planters brutally suppressed the anti-secession movements of the "White poor". In February 1861, the rebels announced the formation of a slave state – the Confederate States of America-at the convention in Montgomery, and a pro-slavery senior planter, D.Davis was elected their president. The adopted constitution declared that slavery was the basis of a new state, and slavery was the "natural" state of Negroes. However, the purpose of the rebels was not limited to this. They sought to conquer the country and, above all, the western regions.

After Lincoln came to power, the war effort soon began. On April 12, 1861, the rebels ambushed and captured Semter Castle in South Corollina, sparking a civil war. It lasted four years and ended on May 26, 1865.

The Lincoln Government, under popular pressure, decided to implement a number of Revolutionary-Democratic demands, albeit with conditions. In May 1862, Lincoln signed the gomsteds Act, an act for the right of individuals to receive a free tract of land in the west of 160 acres. In September 1862, the president issued a proclamation releasing the Negroes from January 1, 1863. The Negroes were not granted either political rights or land; nevertheless, slavery had been dealt a crushing blow. With the end of the Civil War, the struggle against the former rebels has not ended. With the compression of the popular masses, Congress passed the 13th amendment to the Constitution in February 1865 to ban slavery throughout the country. Negroes ' political activism grew, while in a few southern states, their representatives in the legislative and executive branches worked actively progressive. In some places, the Negroes overran the plantations and made a mutual tribute.

The planters were brutally punishable by stoning, terrorizing Negroes and abolitionists, at the instigation of the government of President Johnson (1865-1869), in an attempt to preserve their semi-slavery status, against the political activities of the Negroes. For this purpose, specially armed sheikhs were formed, among which the terrorist organization Ku-kluksklan played a key role. The Ku-kluksklanchi shaykas carried out bloody massacres of Negroes in New Orleans, Memphis, and other cities. The so-called "Code of blacks", introduced in the southern states, prohibited Negroes from owning land, engaging in mental Labor, holding sessions, intermarriage with whites; servile Negroes could be punished with confession. Federal troops assisted the planters several times in suppressing the uprisings of the Negroes.

The policy of the Johnson government caused severe discontent not only in the Negroes, but also in the wider working masses of the North. Mass rallies and congresses of workers and Negroes, former participants in the war, were held, demanding the punishment of planters and the

prosecution of President Johnson. With the compression of the popular masses, Congress passed the Negroes Civil Rights Act in 1866, followed in 1868 by amendment XIV of the constitution, concerning civil equality of all residents in the United States except Indians, and restricting the rights of riot participants. However, the provisions laid out in this amendment did not provide anything for former slaves for a century.

The civil war in the United States was a just people's war against slavery, a bourgeois-democratic revolution in which workers, farmers and Negroes played a decisive role. With the great zeal of the working masses, victory in the Civil War was achieved, and the political system somewhat democratized: workers, farmers and Negroes became the main driving force of the revolution in the hegemony of the progressive bourgeoisie. However, the effects of this victory were mainly used by the large bourgeoisie.

An important consequence of the Civil War was the greatly increased power of the presidency under Abraham Lincoln. This had a significant impact on the establishment of a strong presidential power in later periods of U.S. history. The bloody civil war brought the south into an algal state, both economically and politically. It took 12 years to completely unite the southern states into the Union. Only after the withdrawal of federal troops from the dismembered Confederate States did the situation here stabilize. At this time, the New Democratic Party gained full influence in the region. In the South, capitalism began to develop rapidly. The social and economic situation of both regions of the United States became increasingly uniform (although many of the differences between them have survived even to the present time).

From the end of the civil war in the United States until the beginning of the 20th century, there was a huge change in all areas of social life.

He is still from the agrarian Republic of the 60s of the XIX century. During the presidencies of Mack Kinley and Theodore Roosevelt (late 19th century to early 20th century), the trusts became the dominant industrial state. The U.S. population increased from 31 million to 76 million people in 40 years.

During this time, the country received 15 million rubles. the mujahideen came. The bulk of these were from eastern and Southern Europe. Major industrial cities: New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit grew rapidly. Twelve new states were created as part of the Union. With the Americanized territories, the "border" separating the "Wild West" was lost. The Indian tribes were expelled from their indigenous lands and forcibly relocated to reservations.

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