



**Reconstruction  
1865-1877**



# Key Questions



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graph TD; A[Key Questions] --> B[1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?]; A --> C[2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?]; A --> D[3. How do we integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?]; A --> E[4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?];
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**1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?**

**2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?**

**3. How do we integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?**

**4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?**

Reconstruction is the era from 1865 to 1877 when the U.S. government attempted to rebuild the nation after the Civil War

During Reconstruction, the government had to readmit the seceded Southern states back into the Union

End slavery and protect newly emancipated slaves

Rebuild the South after more than four years of fighting

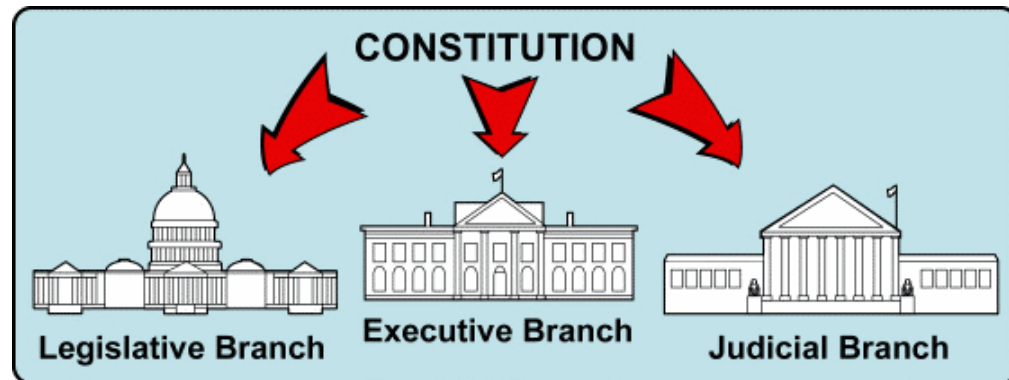
[Reconstruction Video](#)



As the Civil War was ending, President Lincoln promised a Reconstruction Plan for the Union with *“malice towards none and charity for all”*

But, the Constitution gave no guidelines on how to readmit states to the Union

The President and Congress disagreed over how to treat the Southern states

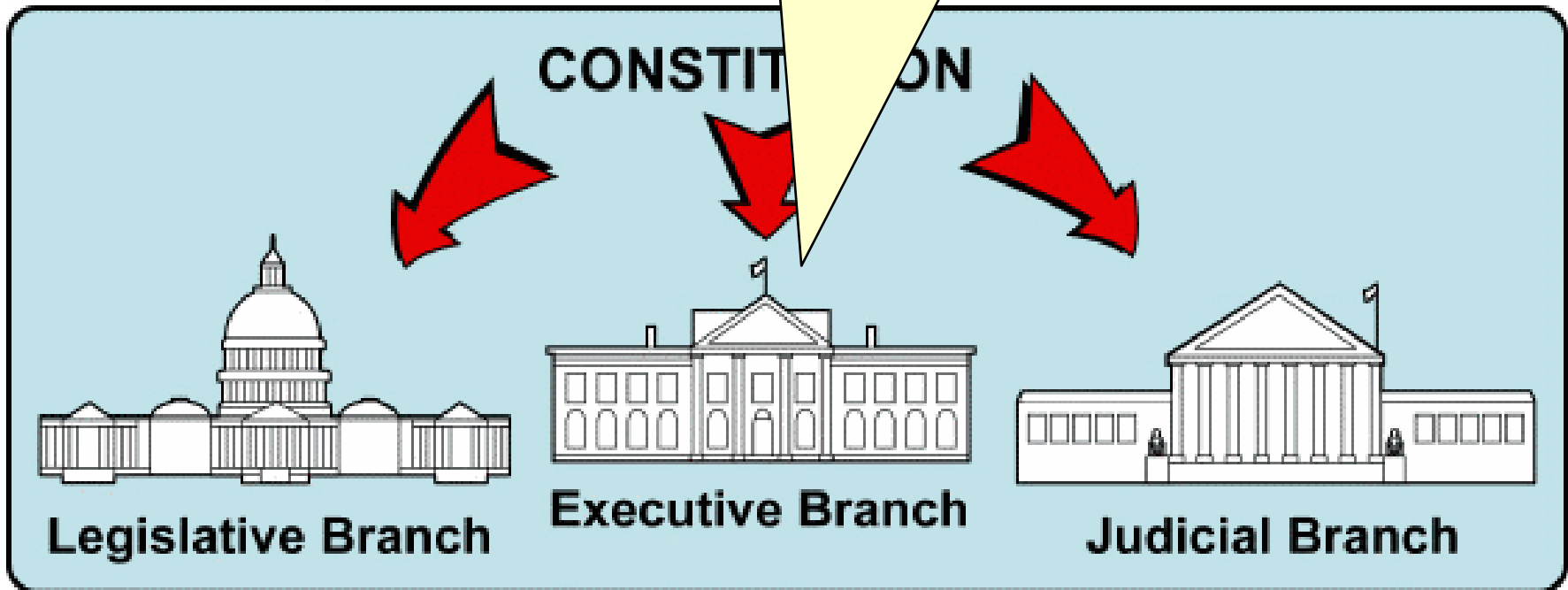


Abraham Lincoln's  
Second Inaugural Address





Lincoln favored a plan that would quickly re-admit the Confederate states once 10% of the people swore an oath of loyalty and states ratified the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to abolish slavery in America



“Radical Republicans” in Congress rejected Lincoln’s plan because it was too lenient on ex-Confederates



They favored a plan that protected blacks, required 50% of state citizens to swear a loyalty oath, and banned ex-Confederate leaders from serving in gov’t  
*(Wade-Davis Bill)*

UTION

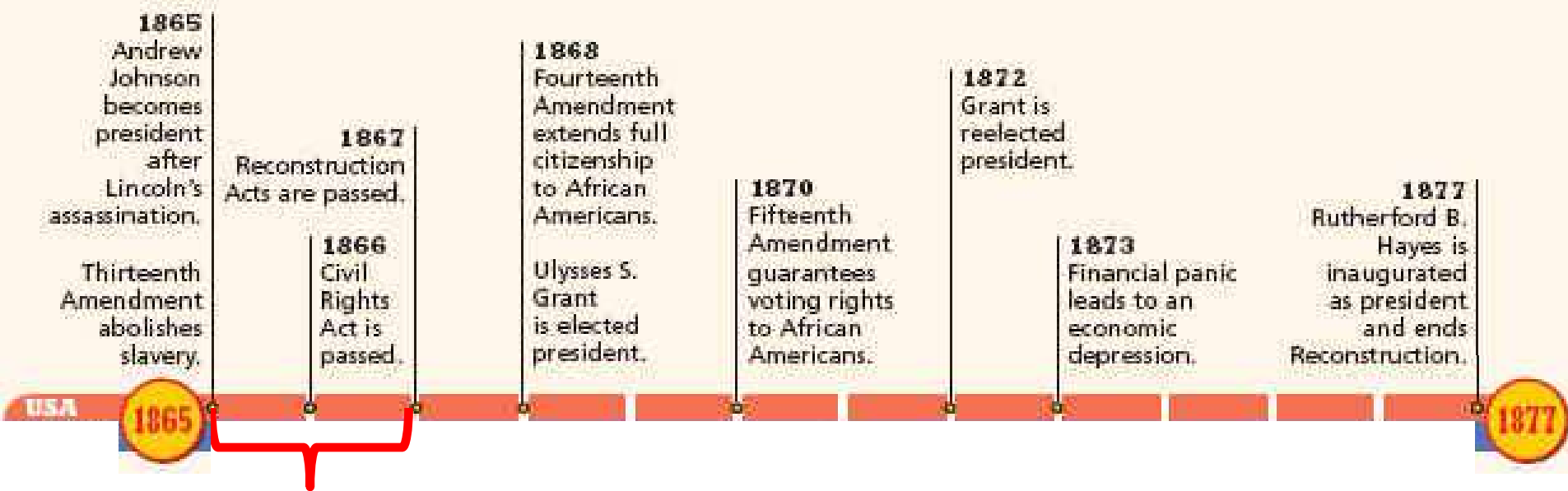
When the Civil War ended and Lincoln was assassinated, the government did not have a Reconstruction Plan in place



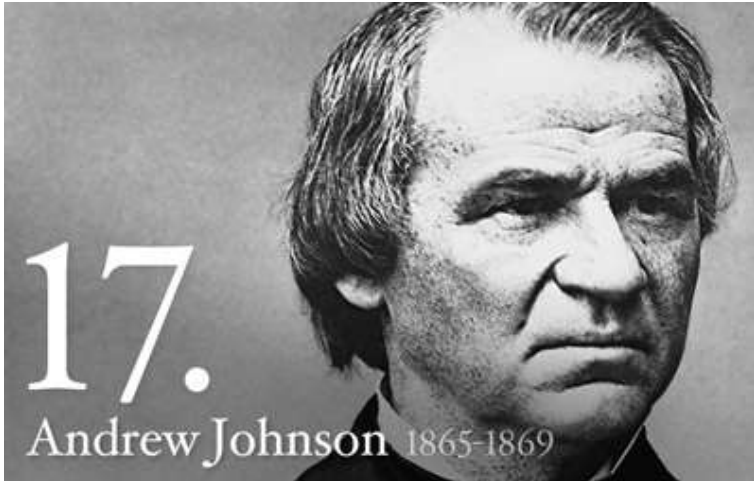
Legislative Branch



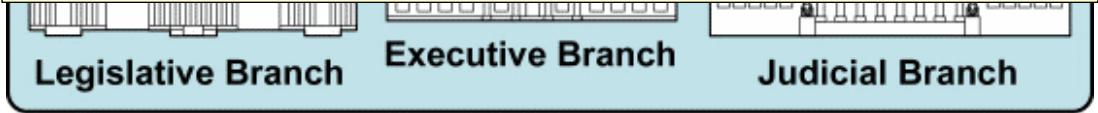
Judicial Branch



After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, VP Andrew Johnson created a plan known as **Presidential Reconstruction** (1865-1867)



Johnson's plan was lenient on Confederate states because he wanted the South to rejoin the United States quickly



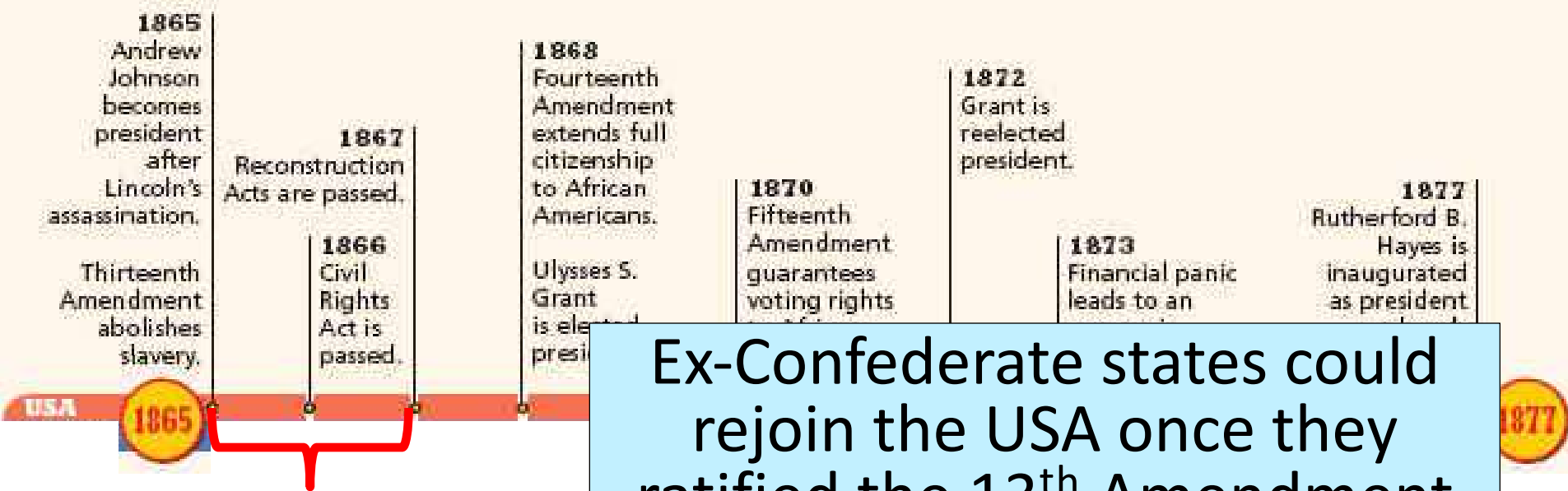


# ★ ★ President Andrew Johnson

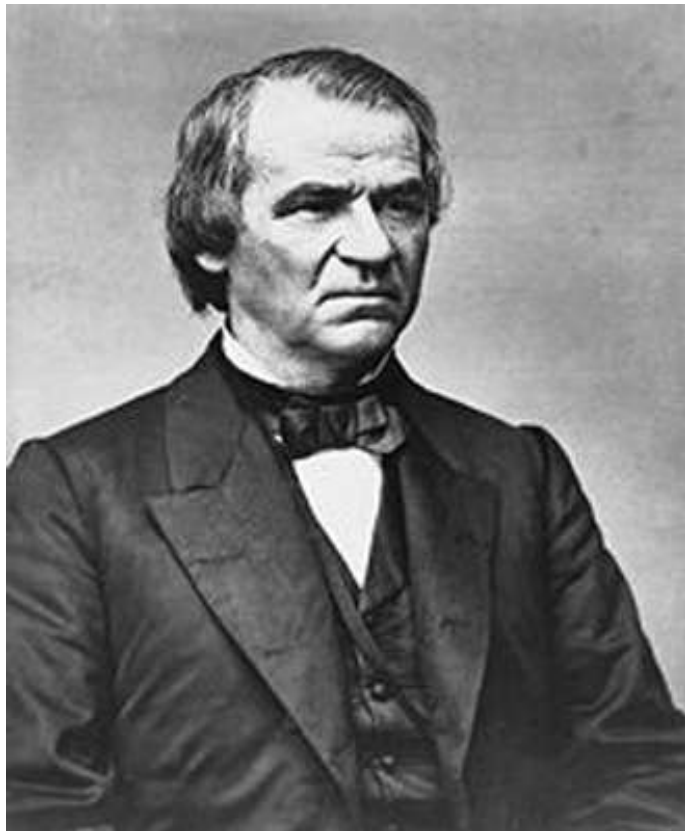


- ★ Jacksonian Democrat.
- ★ Anti-Aristocrat.
- ★ White Supremacist.
- ★ Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union.

*Damn the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!*



Ex-Confederate states could rejoin the USA once they ratified the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment and wealthy planters could regain rights by petitioning Johnson



*We the People*  
Article 1  
**Amendment XIII -**

1. 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.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

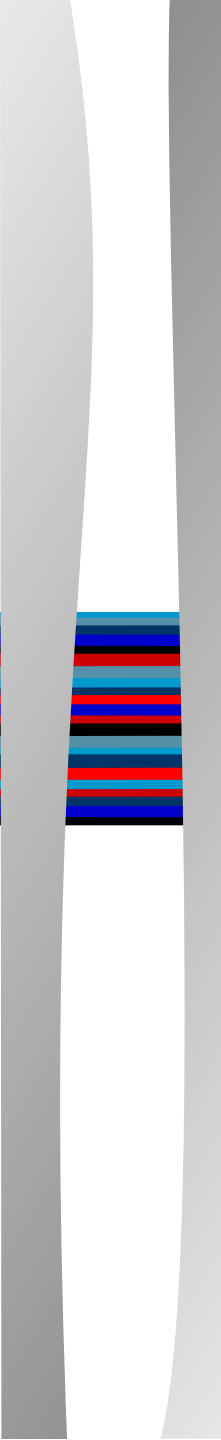
Presidential Reconstruction did not require Southern state governments to protect former slaves

Southern states passed black codes to keep African Americans from gaining land, jobs, and protection under the law



# Some common elements of Black Codes were:

- Race was defined by blood; the presence of any amount of black blood made one black.
- Employment was required of all freedmen; violators faced vagrancy charges.
- Freedmen could not assemble without the presence of a white person.

- 
- A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide, featuring a grey background with a series of horizontal stripes in blue, red, and black.
- Freedmen were assumed to be agricultural workers and their duties and hours were tightly regulated.
  - Freedmen were not to be taught to read or write.
  - Public facilities were segregated.
  - Violators of these laws were subject to being whipped or branded.

# Louisiana Black Codes Examples

- Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, That no negro shall be allowed to pass within the limits of said parish without special permit in writing from his employer. Whoever shall violate this provision shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents, or in default thereof shall be forced to work four days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as provided hereinafter. . . .

- ~~Sec. 3. . . . No negro shall~~ be permitted to rent or keep a house within said parish. ~~Any negro violating~~ this provision shall be immediately ejected and compelled to find an employer; and any person who shall rent, or give the use of any house to any negro, in violation of this section, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each offence.

- Sec. 4. . . . Every negro is required to be in the regular service of some white person, or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said negro. But said employer or former owner may permit said negro to hire his own time by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over seven days at any one time. . . .

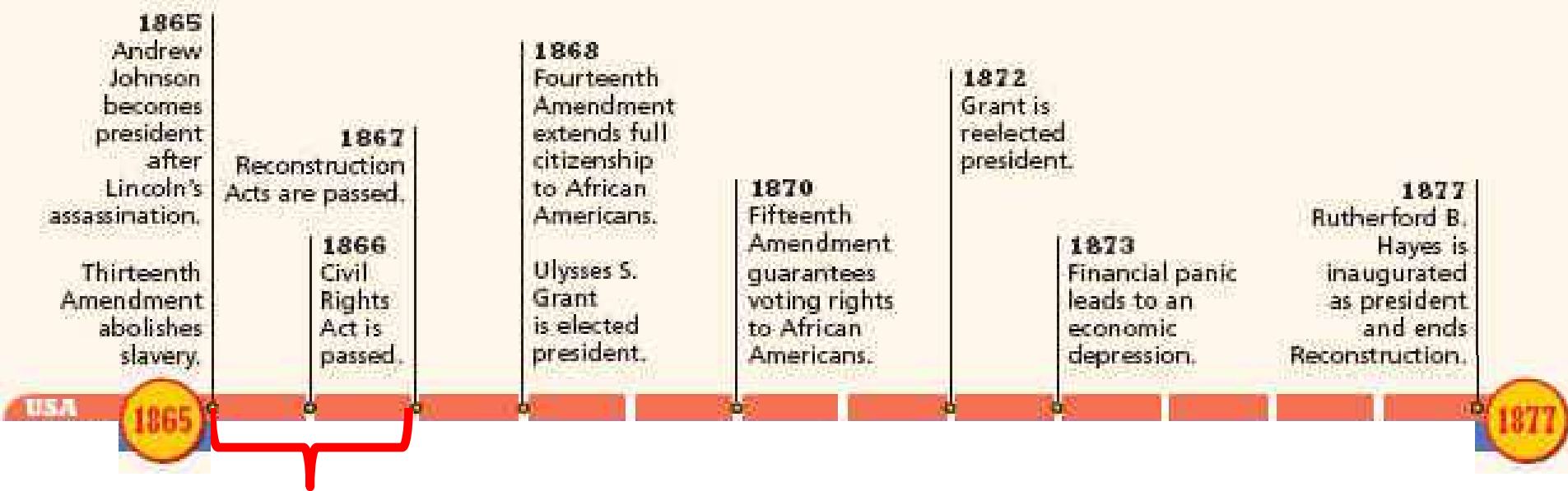
■ Sec. 5. . . . No public meetings or congregations of negroes shall be allowed within said parish after sunset; but such public meetings and congregations may be held between the hours of sunrise and sunset, by the special permission in writing of the captain of patrol, within whose beat such meetings shall take place. . . .

■ Sec. 6. . . . No negro shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim to congregations of colored people, without a special permission in writing from the president of the police jury. . . .

■ Sec. 7. . . . No negro who is not in the military service shall be allowed to carry fire arms, or any kind of weapons, within the parish, without the special written permission of his employers, approved and indorsed by the nearest and most convenient chief of patrol. . . .

■ Sec. 8. . . . No negro shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise or traffic within said parish without the special written permission of his employer, specifying the article of sale, barter or traffic. . . .

■ Sec. 9. . . . Any negro found drunk, within the said parish shall pay a fine of five dollars, or in default thereof work five days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as hereinafter provided.



“Radical Republicans” in Congress led by Thaddeus Stevens opposed Johnson’s Reconstruction plan and pushed for laws to protect blacks



In 1865, Congress created the Freedman's Bureau to help former slaves

The Bureau provided emergency food, housing, and medical supplies

Promised former slaves "40 acres and a mule" but never delivered

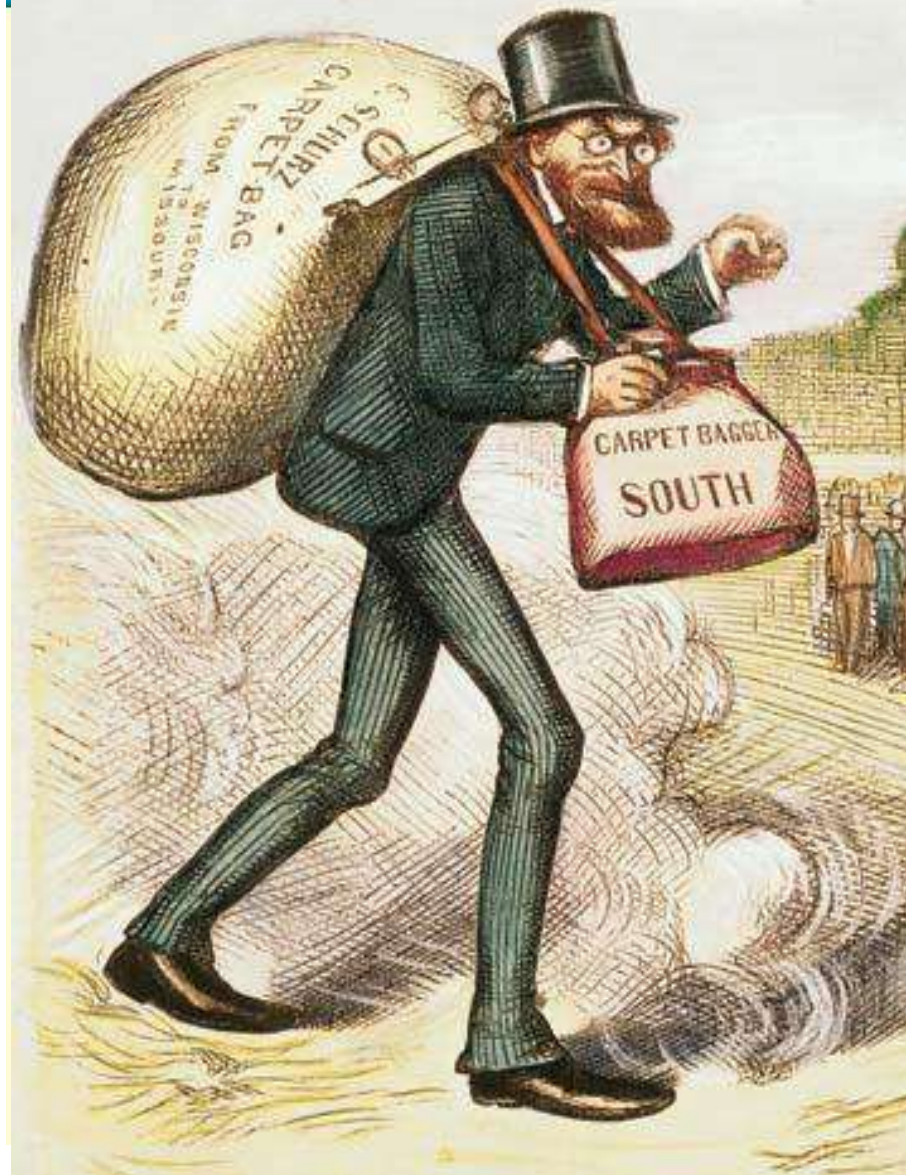
Agents supervised labor contracts

Its most important legacy of the Freedman's Bureau was the creation of new schools





## School Enrollment of 5- to 19-Year-Olds, 1850–1880



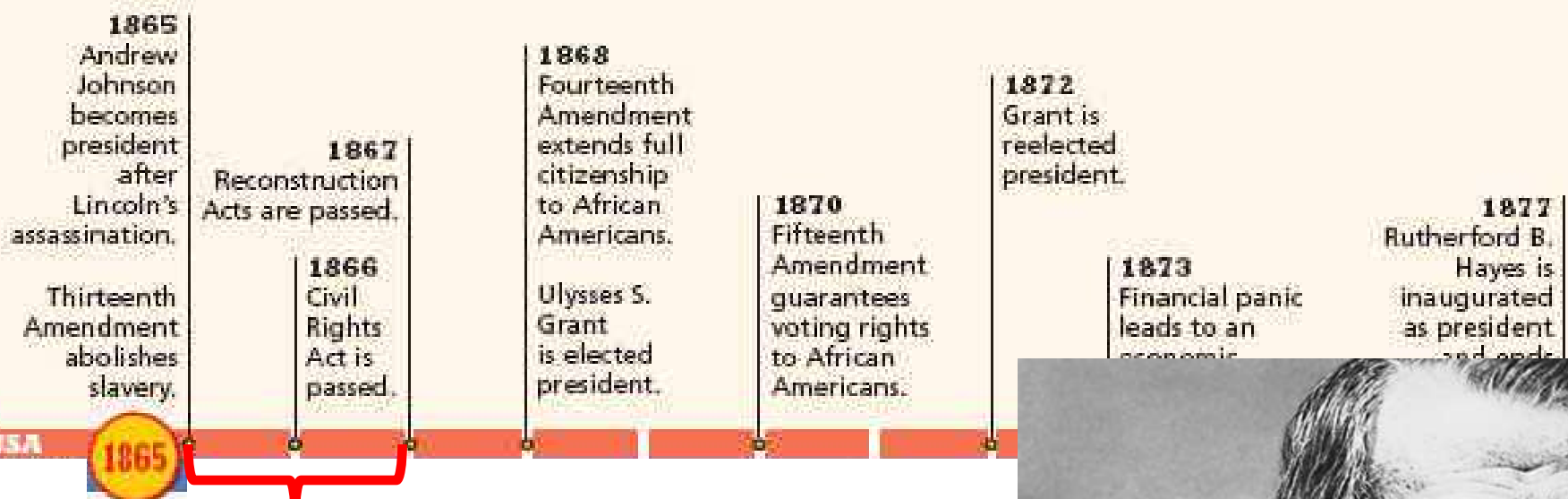
Former abolitionists and profiteers moved South were called “carpetbaggers”; southerners who aided them were called “scalawags”

# Freedmen's Bureaus and Black Colleges in the South



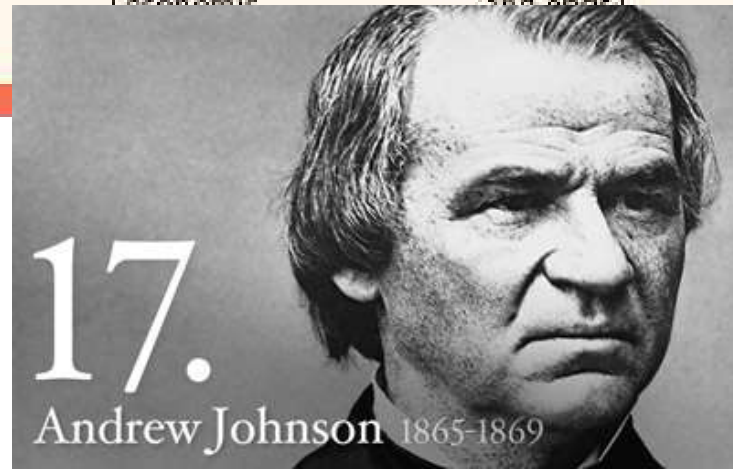
- Locations of Freedmen's Bureaus
- 🚩 Black colleges established during the Reconstruction Era
- 🚩 Black colleges established before the Civil War
- 🔴 Former Confederate states with Freedmen's Bureaus
- 🔵 Former Confederate states without Freedmen's Bureaus
- 🟡 Border states during Civil War

The emphasis on education led to the creation of black universities, such as Morehouse College in Atlanta



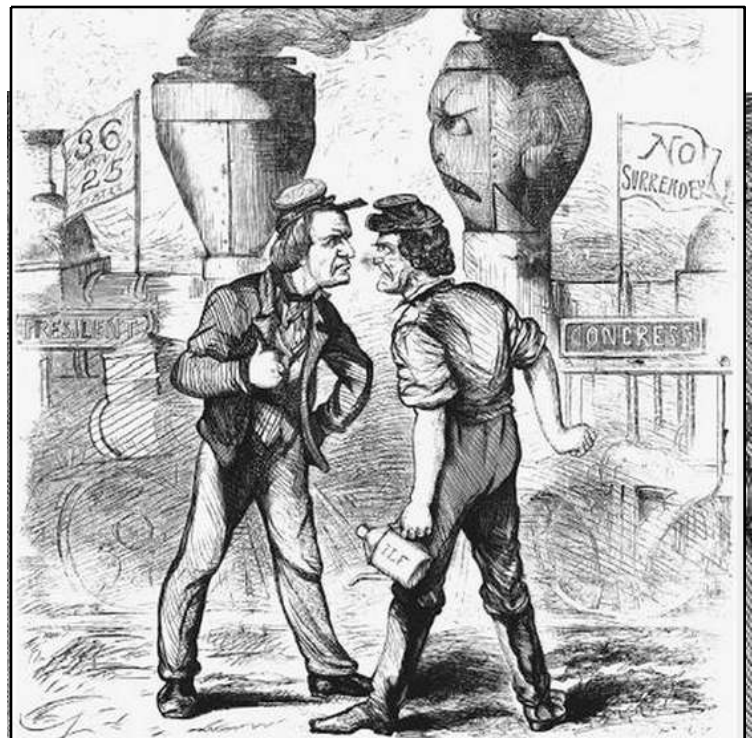
Even with the Freedman's Bureau, Radical Republicans feared that Johnson's lenient Reconstruction Plan would violate blacks' civil rights

Congress drafted the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment that included former slaves as citizens and guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law



President Johnson thought that these new protections would anger Southerners and slow down Reconstruction

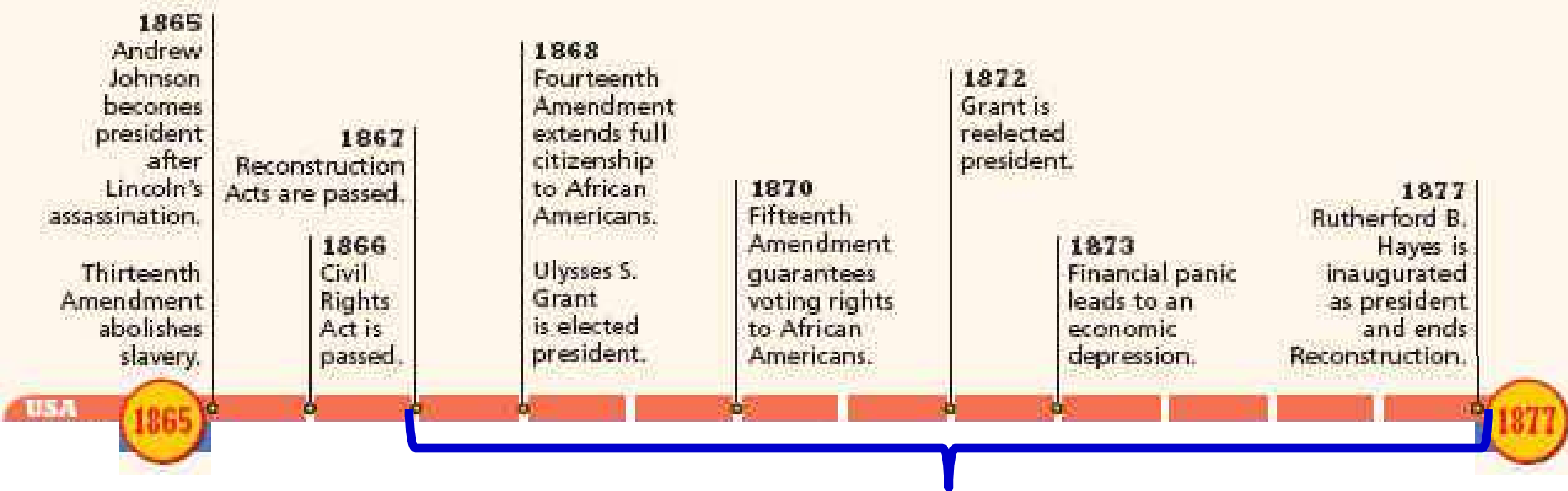
Johnson opposed the Freedman's Bureau and tried to convince states not to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment



Political cartoon depicting the struggle between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction, published in Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, November 1866. Johnson and Radical Republican leader Representative Thaddeus Stevens are pictured as drivers of locomotives that stand face to face on the same track. Johnson says in the caption, "Look here! One of us has got to go back," and Stevens replies, "Well, it ain't me that's going to do itou bet!" (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION)

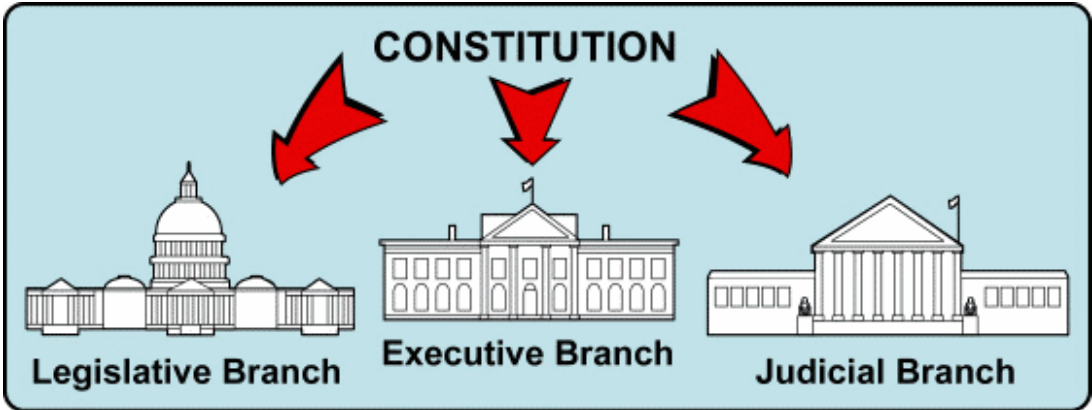


By 1867, moderate and radical Republicans realized that they needed to take control of Reconstruction from the president



Radical Republicans in Congress created their own plan called Congressional Reconstruction (1867-1877)

Congressional Reconstruction was strict, protected the rights of former slaves, and kept Confederate leaders from regaining power in the South

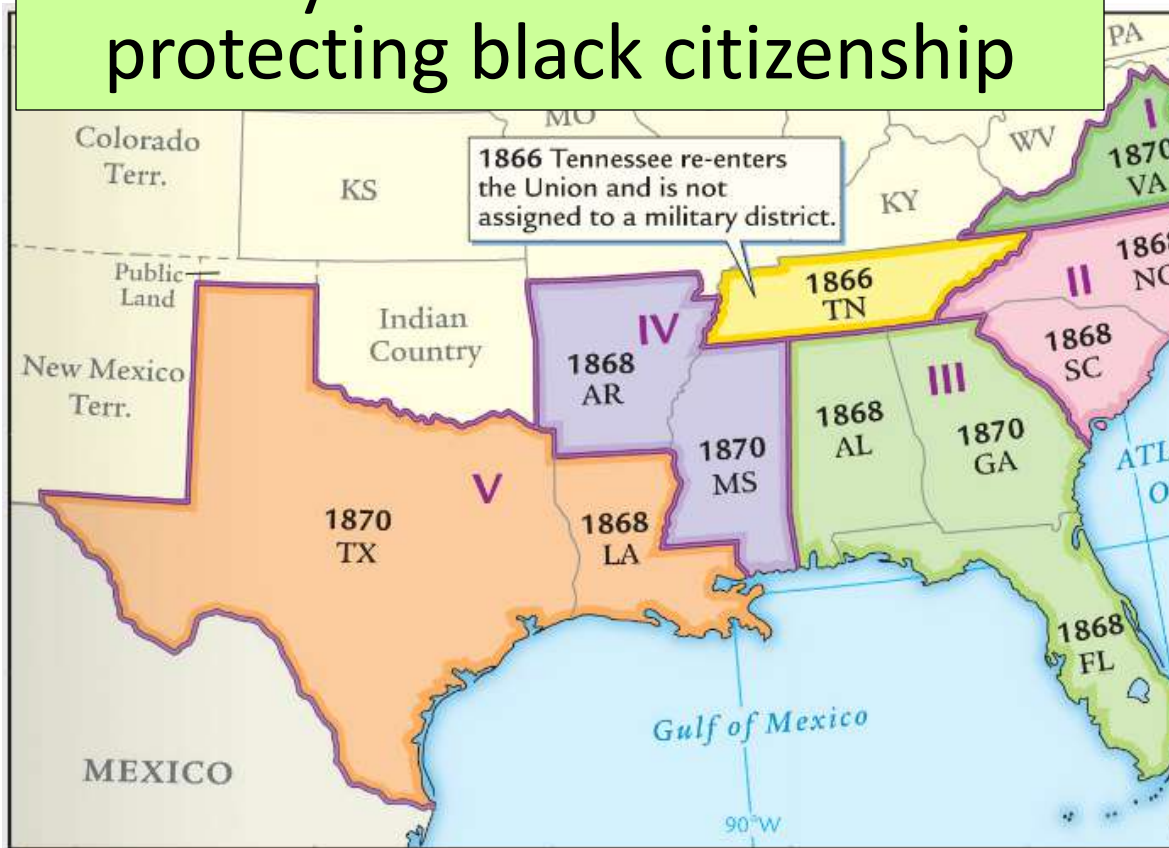


# Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867

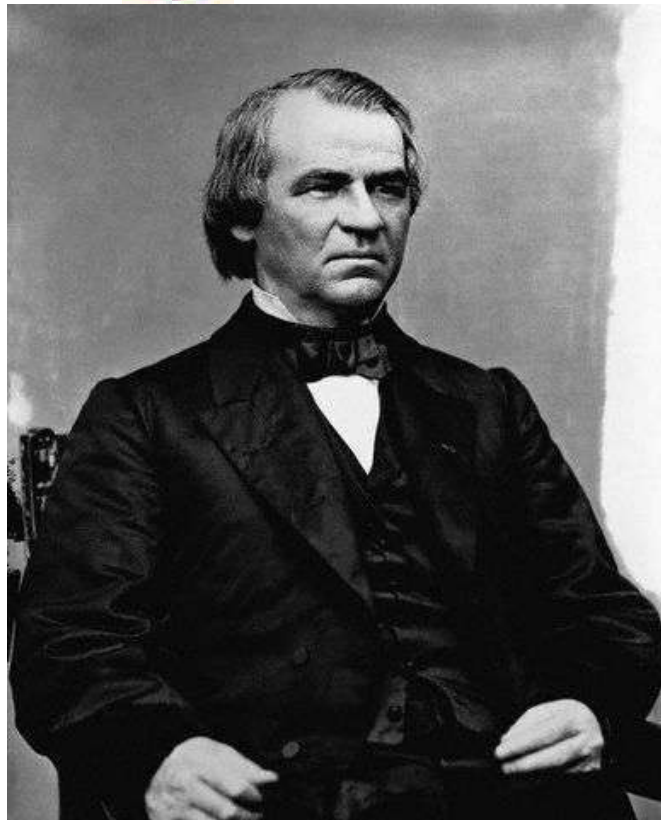
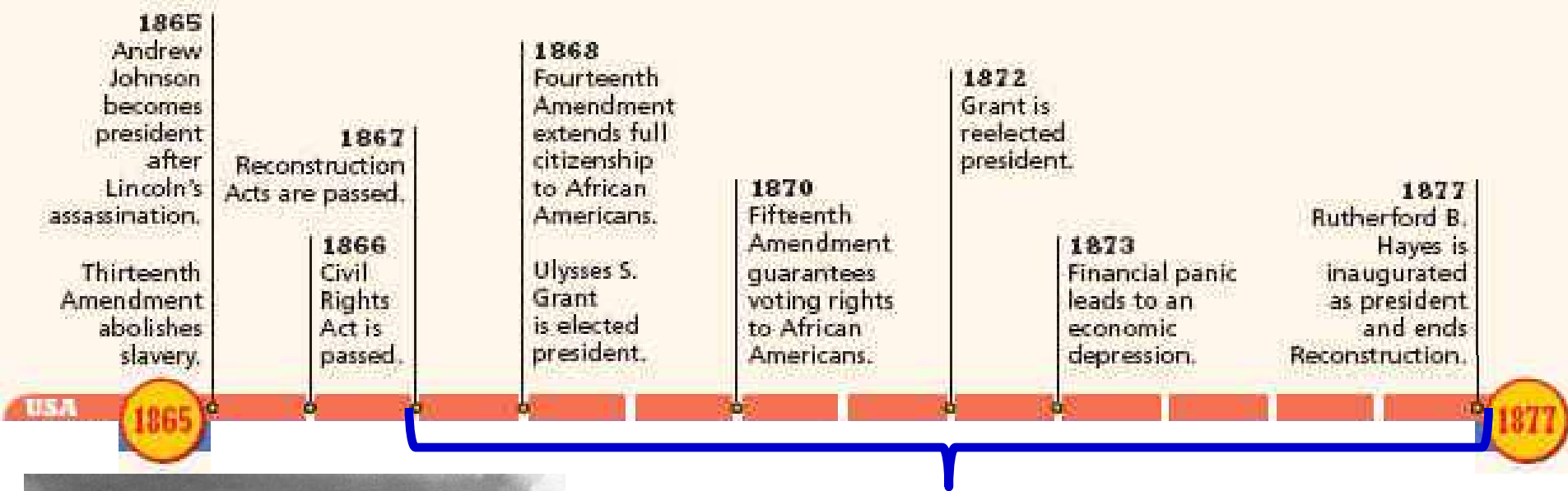
The South was divided into 5 military zones with US troops to enforce Reconstruction

To be readmitted, states had to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment protecting black citizenship

Ex-Confederate states were required to give black men the right to vote at the state level



A MAN KNOWS A MAN.



President Johnson obstructed Congressional Reconstruction by firing military generals appointed by Congress to oversee Southern military zones

He violated a new law called the Tenure of Office Act when he tried to fire his Secretary of War who supported Congress' plan



Radical Republicans used this as an opportunity to impeach the president

The House of Representatives voted 126-47 to charge Johnson with a crime

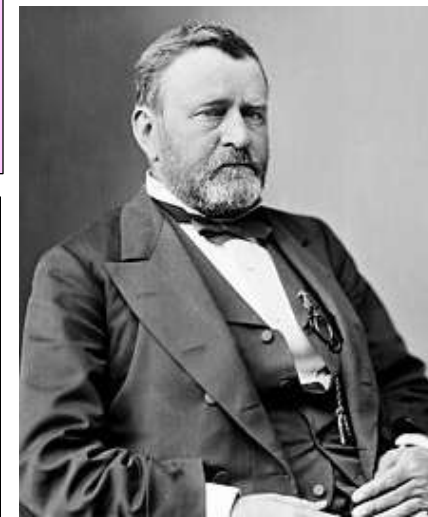
After an 11 week trial, the Senate fell 1 vote short of removing the president from office

Johnson successfully argued that he had not committed a "high crime or misdemeanor"



THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT FOR THE TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—DRAWN BY THOMAS R. DAVIS.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

In 1868, Civil War hero Ulysses Grant won the presidency as a Republican candidate



President Grant (1869-1877) worked with Congress to enforce Reconstruction; Force Acts allowed military action against KKK

By 1870, all the ex-Confederate states were readmitted to the United States

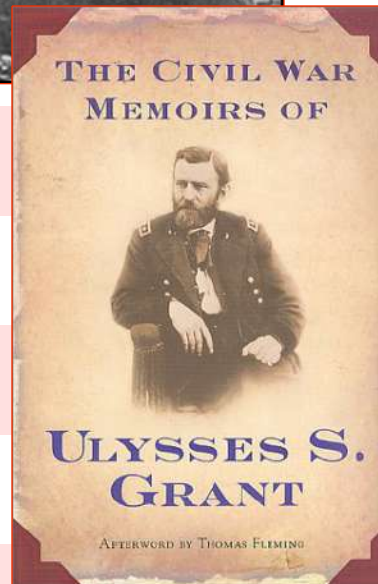
The former Confederacy was divided into five military districts. District commanders replaced governors until the states were readmitted to the Union. Troops remained to protect black voters in some areas until 1877.



**MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER CONFEDERACY 1867-1877**

- Military district boundary
- IV Military district number
- 1868 Year of readmission to the Union

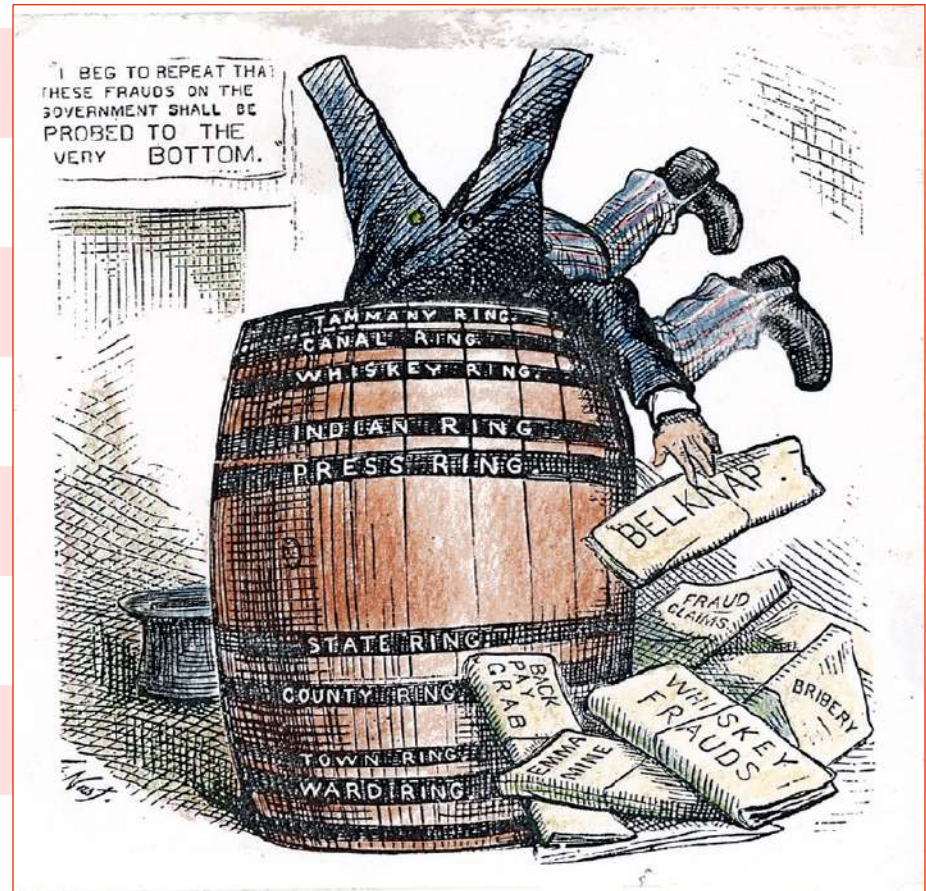
# President Ulysses S. Grant

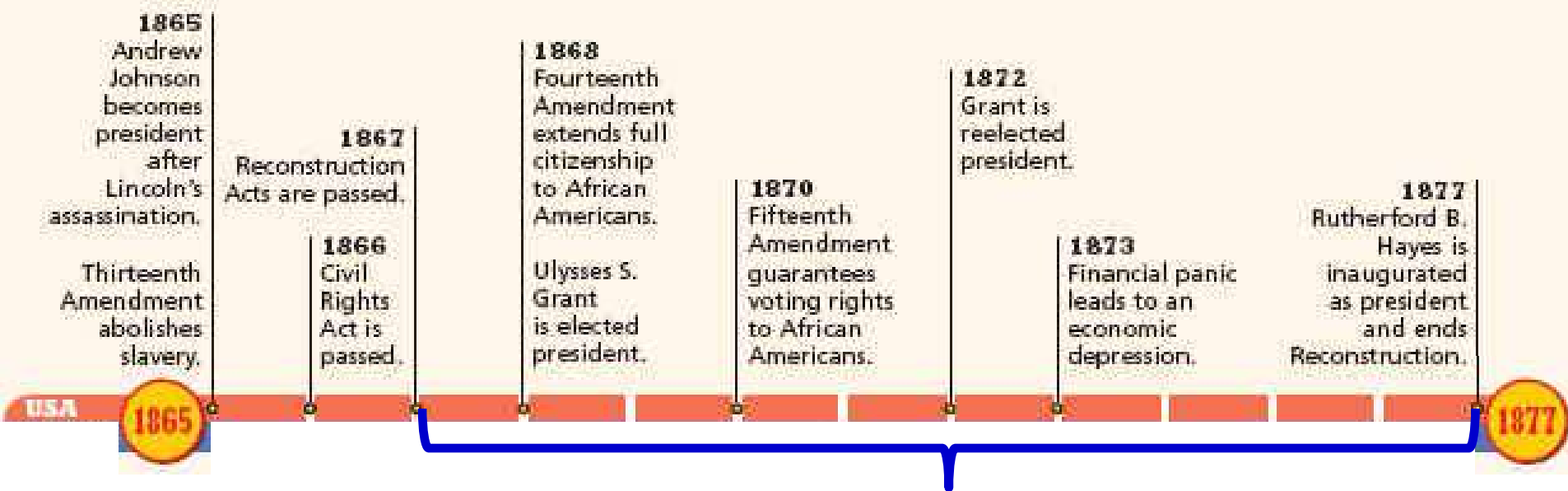


# ★ Grant Administration Scandals

★ Grant presided over an era of unprecedented growth and corruption.

- \* Credit Mobilier Scandal.
- \* Whiskey Ring.
- \* The "Indian Ring."

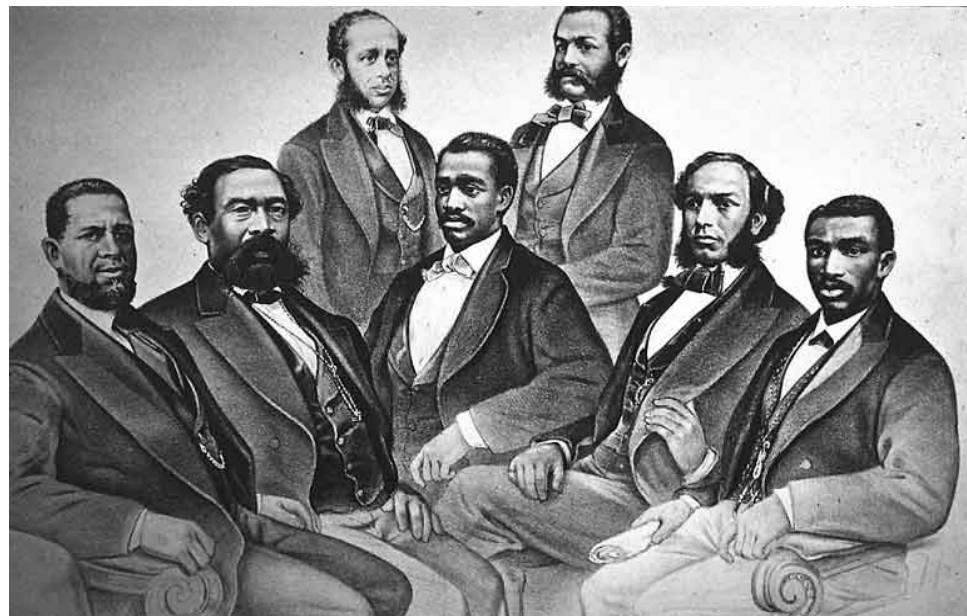


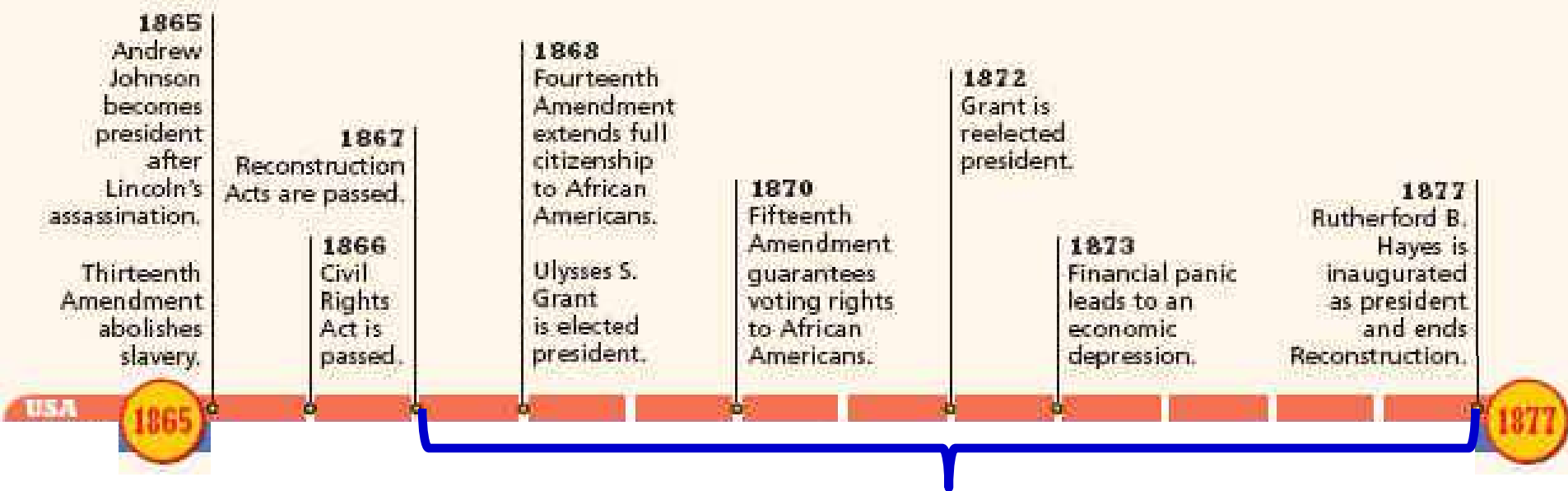


During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights

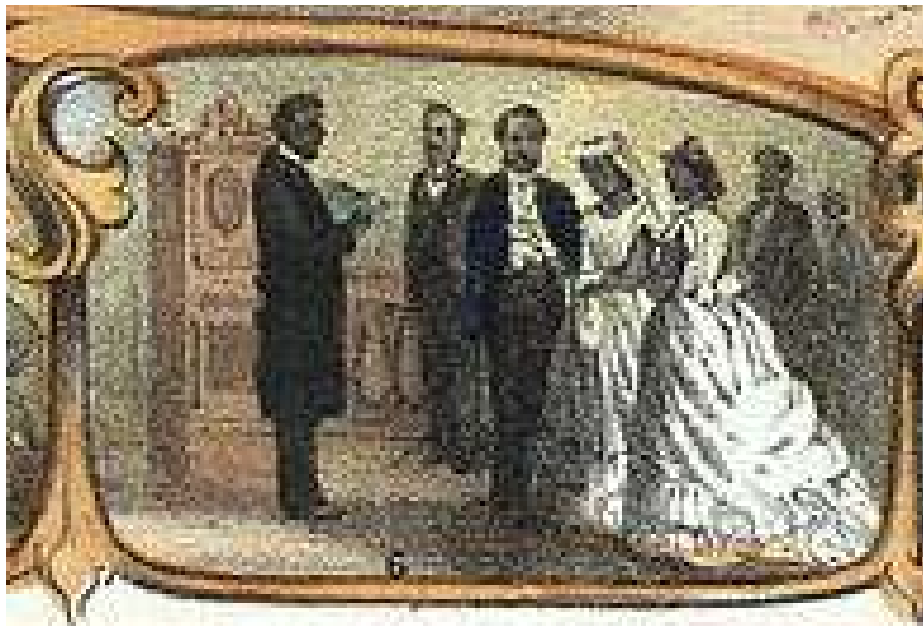
The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave black men the right to vote in 1870

The 1<sup>st</sup> black politicians were elected to state and national offices





During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights



Literacy and education increased among blacks

Black families were reunited, marriages were legally recognized, and black workers could make their own money



Reconstruction brought economic changes to the South

After the Civil War, the Southern economy became more diverse with new iron, steel, and textile mills

The new industrial economy required hired workers

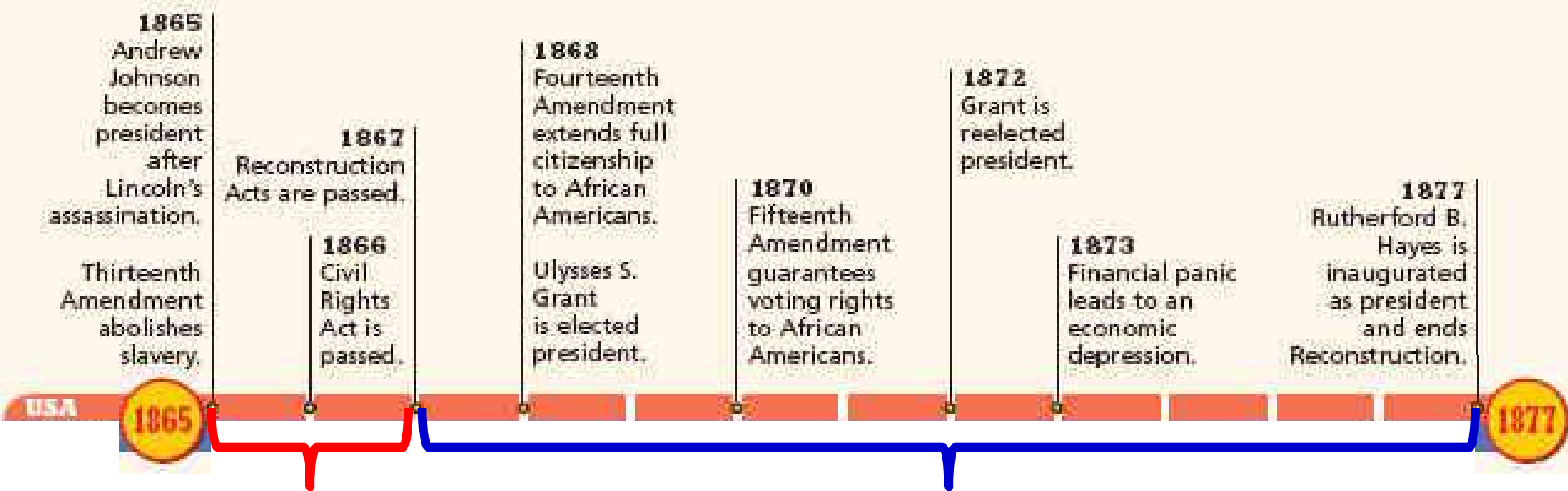
The government built railroads and helped repair the South

Based upon the image below,  
what were the major failures of Reconstruction?



*"Of course he wants to vote for the Democratic ticket"*





During Reconstruction, all eleven Southern states were re-admitted into the Union

The 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments guaranteed rights and equality for blacks in the South



But, Reconstruction was difficult to maintain as Democrats slowly took back control of Southern states



Listen to the song "Good Ole Rebel" and write down 3 words or phrases that describe Southern white attitudes towards Reconstruction

## Southern governments resisted Reconstruction by passing more discriminatory black codes

Black codes restricted blacks from serving on juries, testifying against whites in court, marrying whites, or owning land

These laws often restricted black workers from gaining skilled jobs or competing against white workers

Black men could be forced into slavery as punishment for a crime or for not paying back debts



# The Supreme Court ruled against civil rights laws designed to protect African-Americans

## Civil Rights Setbacks in the Supreme Court

<b>Date</b>	<b>Decision(s)</b>	<b>Ruling</b>
1873	<i>Slaughterhouse cases</i>	Most civil rights were ruled to be state, rather than federal, rights and therefore unprotected by the Fourteenth Amendment.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i>	The Fourteenth Amendment was ruled not to grant the federal government power to punish whites who oppressed blacks.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Reese</i>	The Fifteenth Amendment was determined not to grant voting rights to anyone, but rather to restrict types of voter discrimination.

Southerners used violence and intimidation to keep blacks inferior to whites

The Ku Klux Klan was first formed during Reconstruction to attack blacks who tried to vote or challenge white supremacy

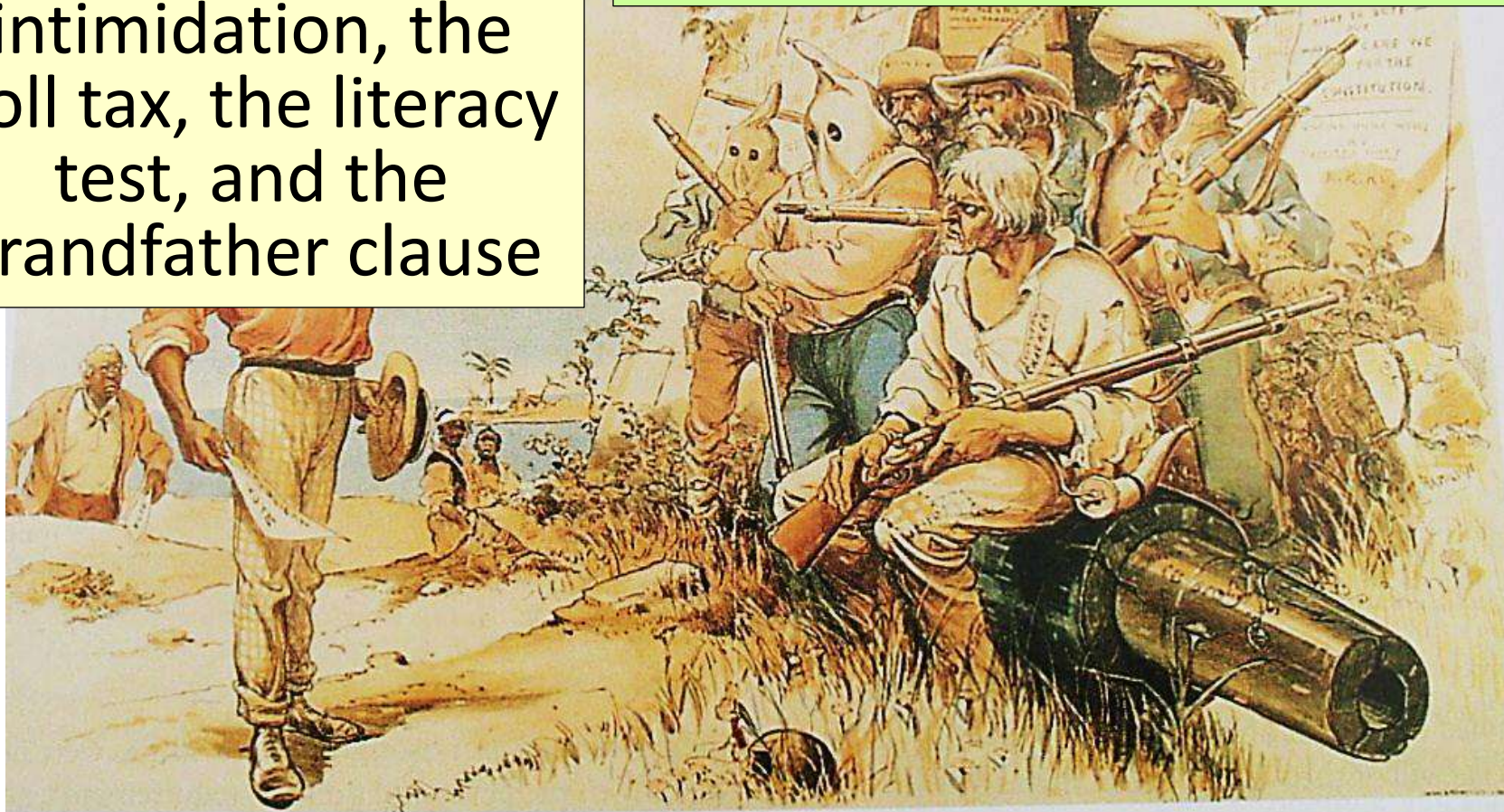
Lynching became more common



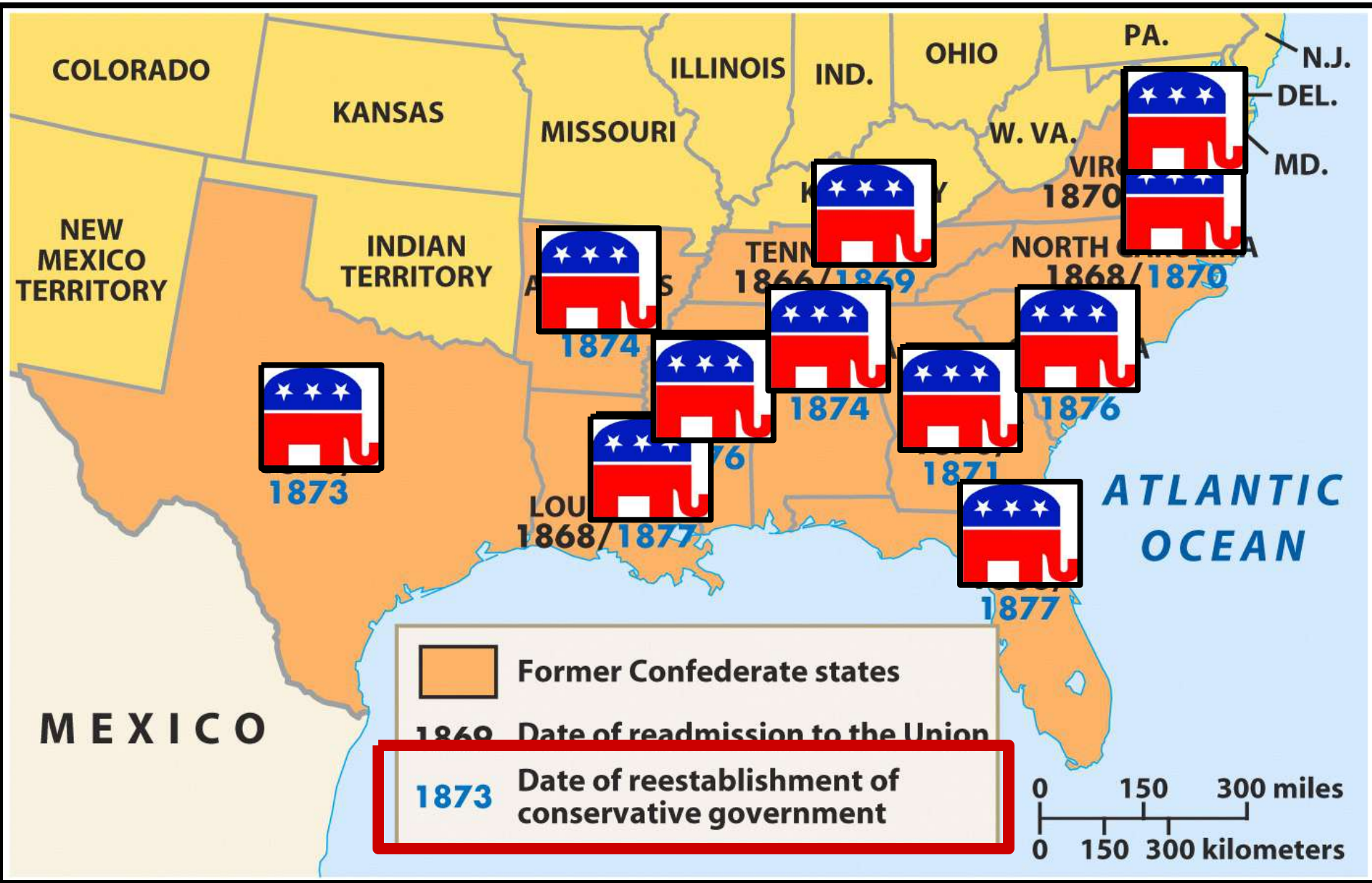
Southerners supported the return of the Democratic Party to state governments

Black voting was almost eliminated by the black codes, intimidation, the poll tax, the literacy test, and the grandfather clause

Federal troops in Southern military districts had difficulty protecting blacks

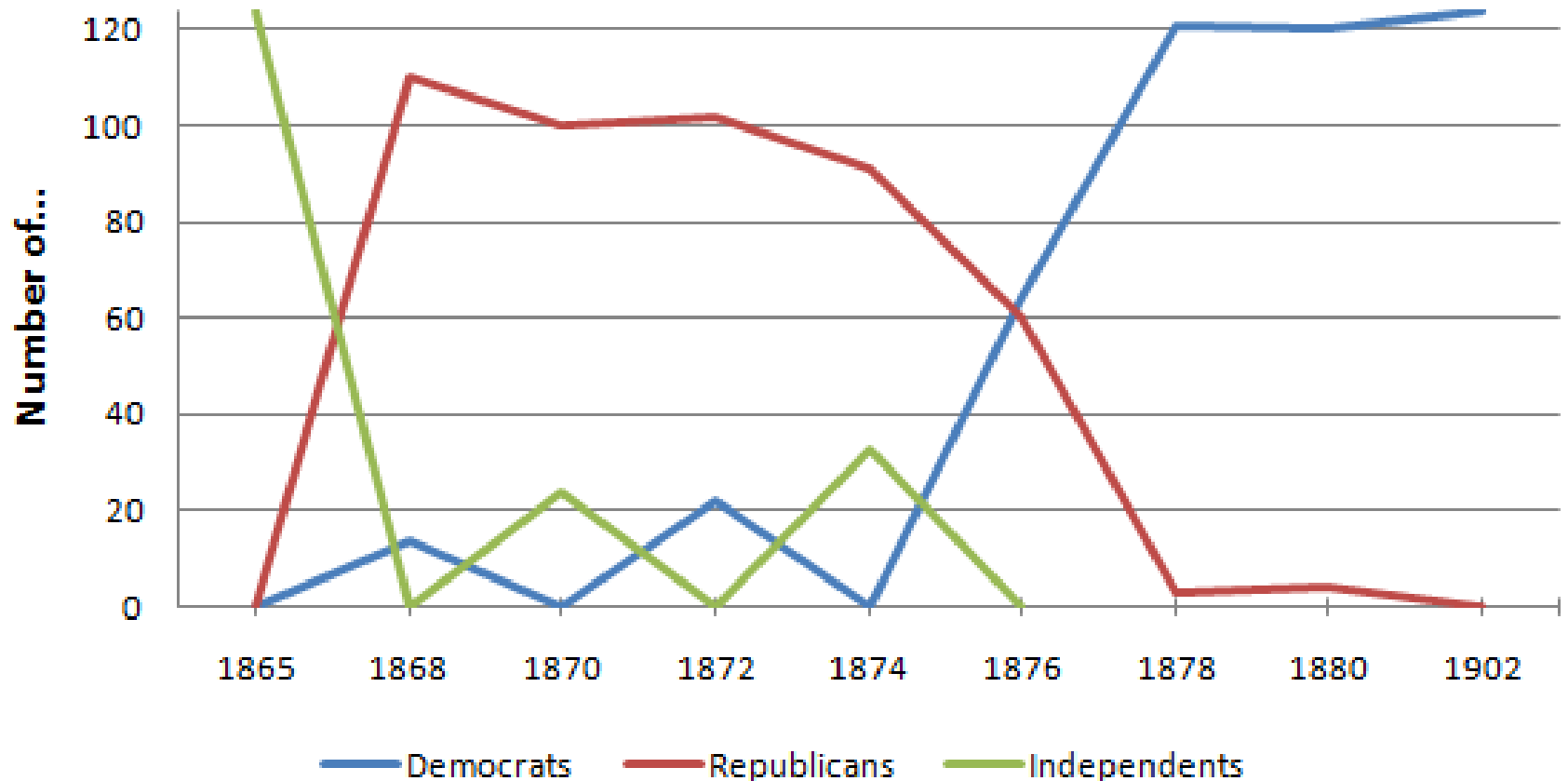


# One-by-one, Southern state governments shifted from Republican control to the Democratic Party



These “Redeemer Democrats”  
hoped to restore the “Old South”

## South Carolina House of Representatives





The Civil War ended slavery, but African-Americans had little job training or money for farm land

With few other options, most ex-slaves returned to the plantation to work



# After the Civil War, slavery was replaced by sharecropping, also known as the tenant farming

## The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



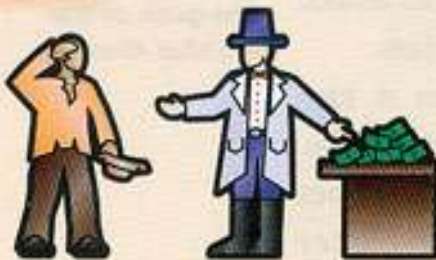
1 Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



2 Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.

6 To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.



5 When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.



4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

# White land owners would rent parcels of their fields to blacks and poor whites in exchange for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cotton they produced

## The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



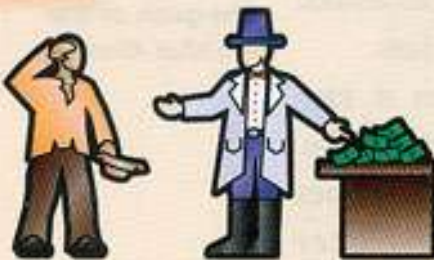
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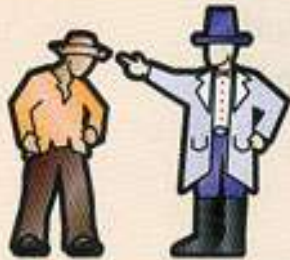
4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

But, tenants had no money for tools or seeds so they used lines of credit from the land owner in exchange for more of their cotton (crop lien system)

### The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



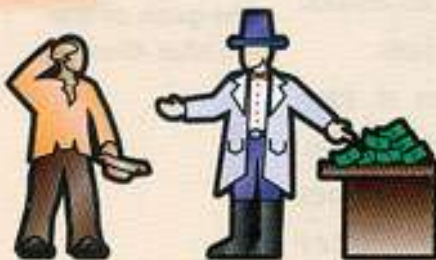
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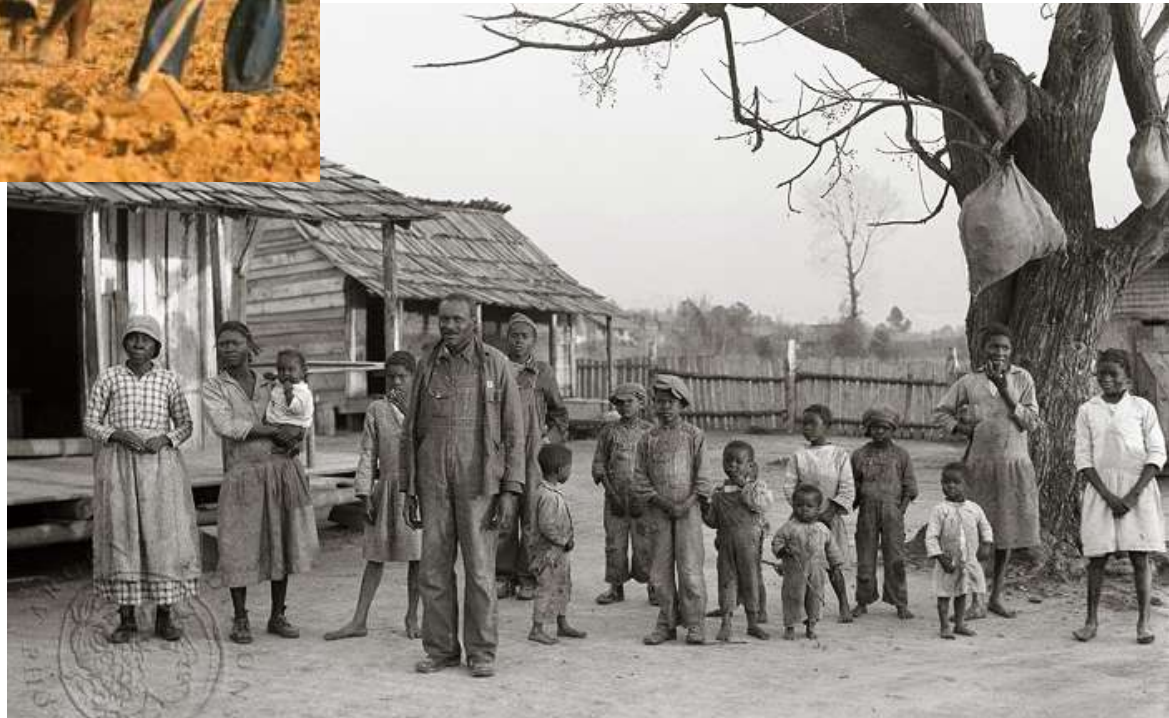


3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

By the end of 1865, most freedmen had returned to work on the same plantations on which they were previously enslaved










Sharecropping remained in place until late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

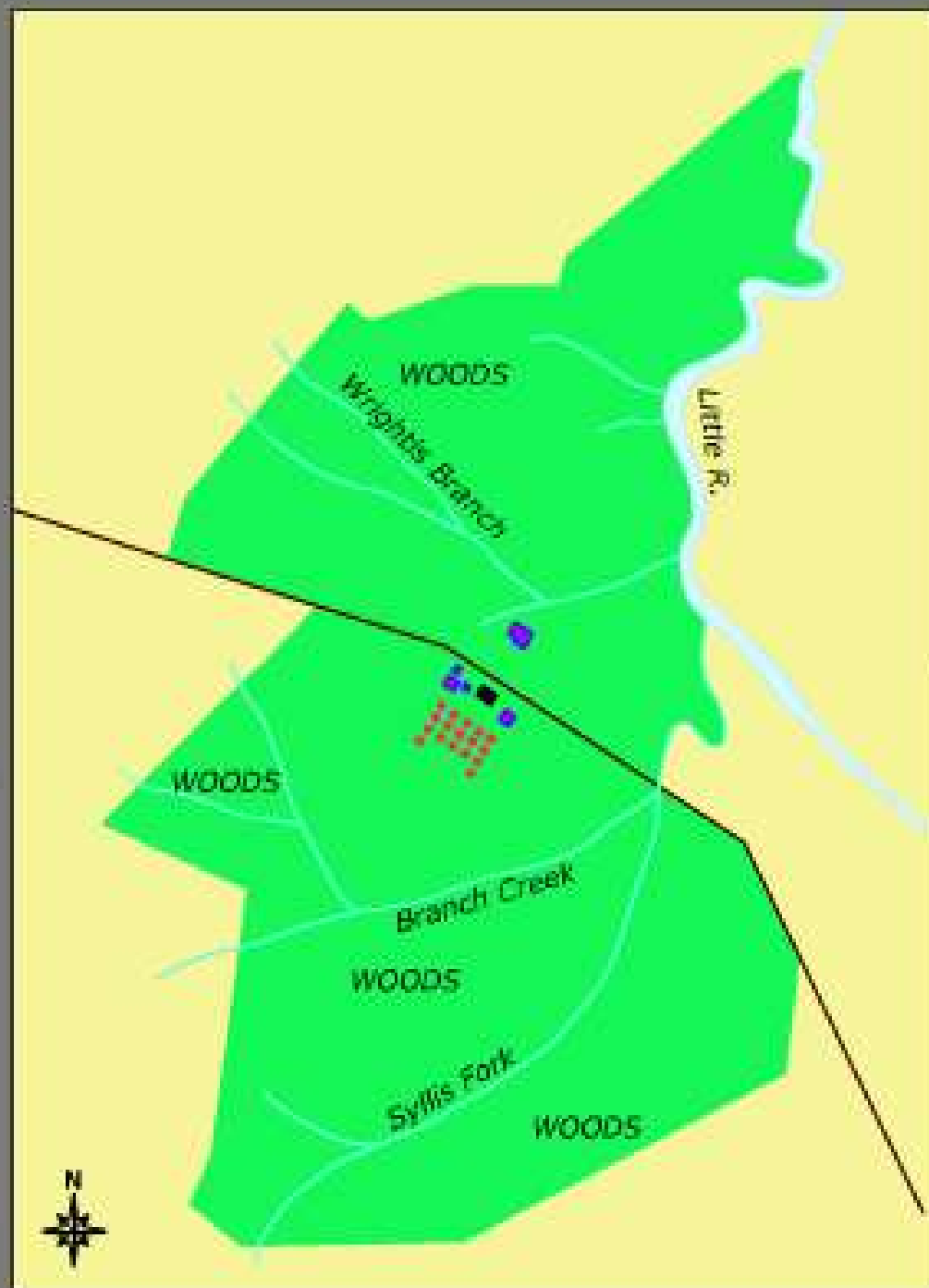


## The Barrow Plantation

- Before Emancipation, 1861
- Residents after Emancipation

-  Landlord's House
-  Service and farm buildings
-  Former Barrow slaves' houses
-  Other ex-slaves' houses
-  School
-  Church
-  Road

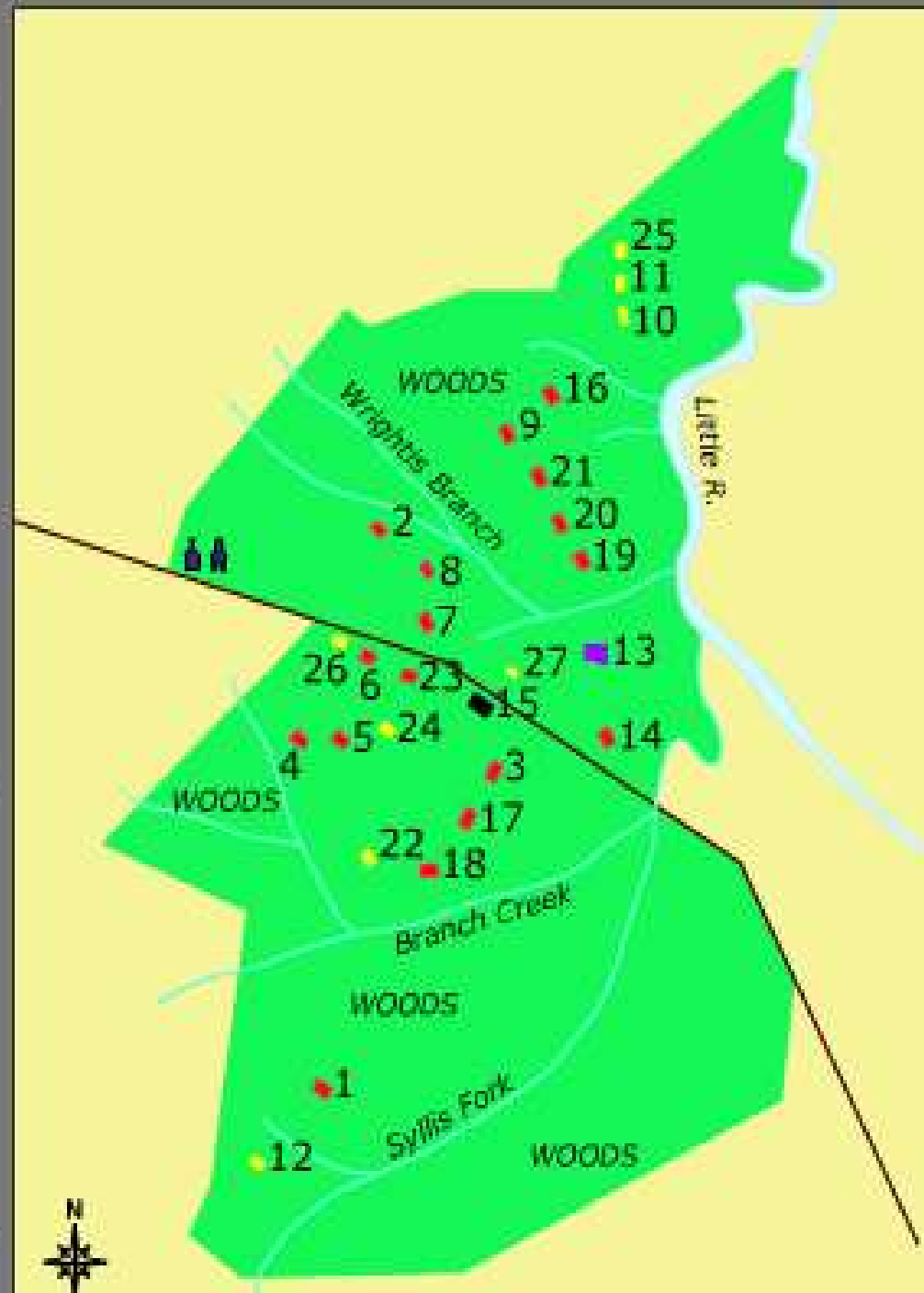
RESET

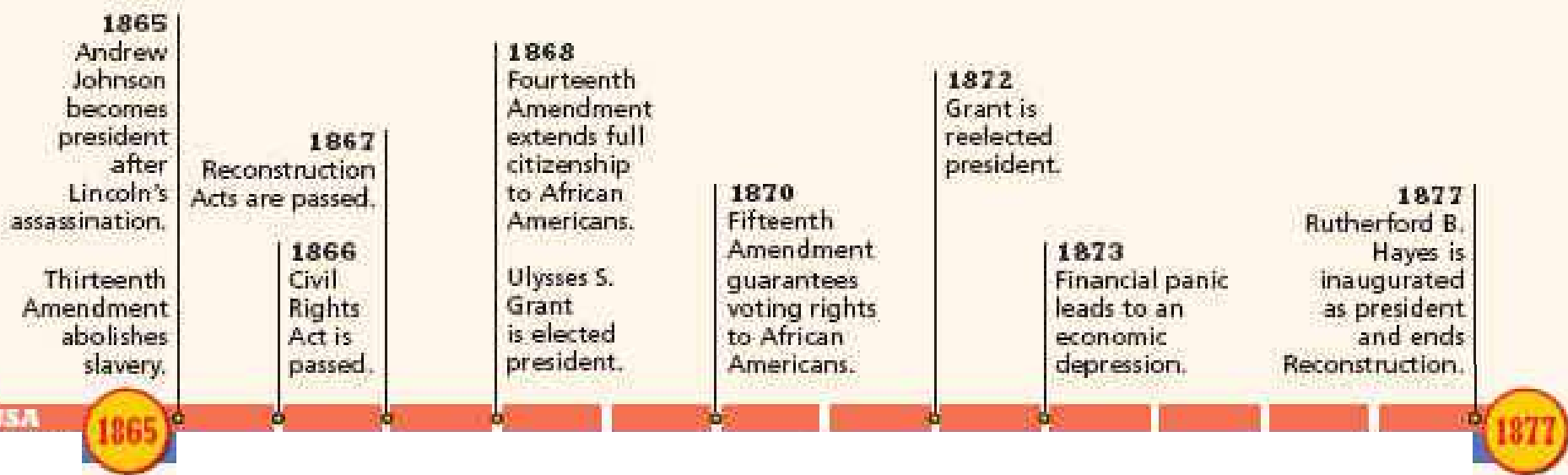


## The Barrow Plantation

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- Former Barrow slaves' houses
- Other ex-slaves' houses
- ♠ School   ♠ Church   — Road





By the mid-1870s, the Democratic Party returned to power in most Southern states

The only thing protecting blacks were federal troops





In the 1876 election, neither Democrat Tilden nor Republican Hayes won a majority of electoral vote

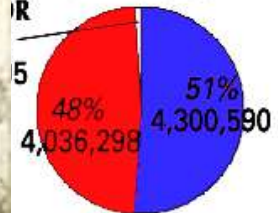
Republicans and Democrats in Congress agreed to the “Compromise of 1877” in which Democrats agreed to vote for Hayes as president if federal troops were removed from the South



Territories



ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 369



POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 8,430,783



**1865**  
Andrew Johnson becomes president after Lincoln's assassination.

Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery.

**1867**  
Reconstruction Acts are passed.

**1866**  
Civil Rights Act is passed.

**1868**  
Fourteenth Amendment extends full citizenship to African Americans.

Ulysses S. Grant is elected president.

**1870**  
Fifteenth Amendment guarantees voting rights to African Americans.

**1872**  
Grant is reelected president.

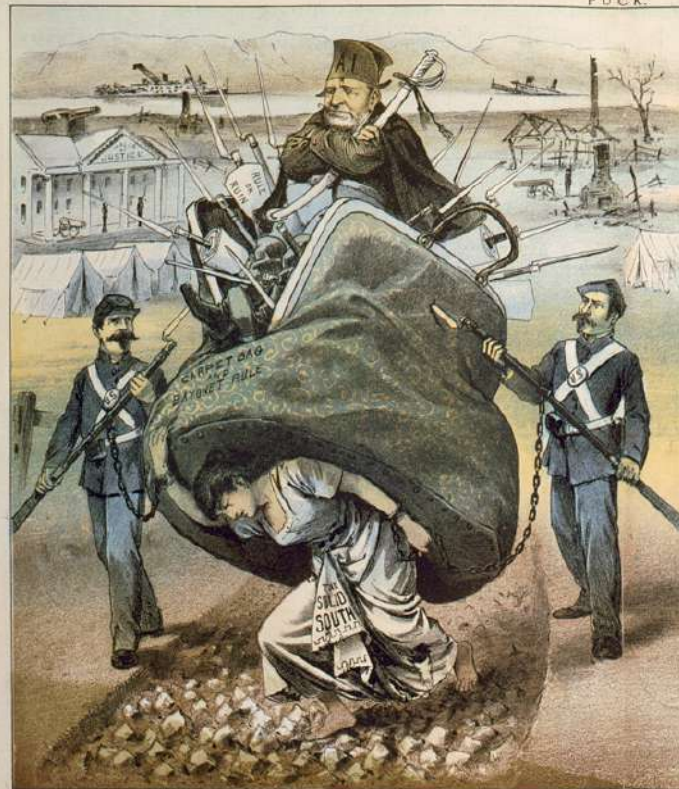
**1873**  
Financial panic leads to an economic depression.

**1877**  
Rutherford B. Hayes is inaugurated as president and ends Reconstruction.

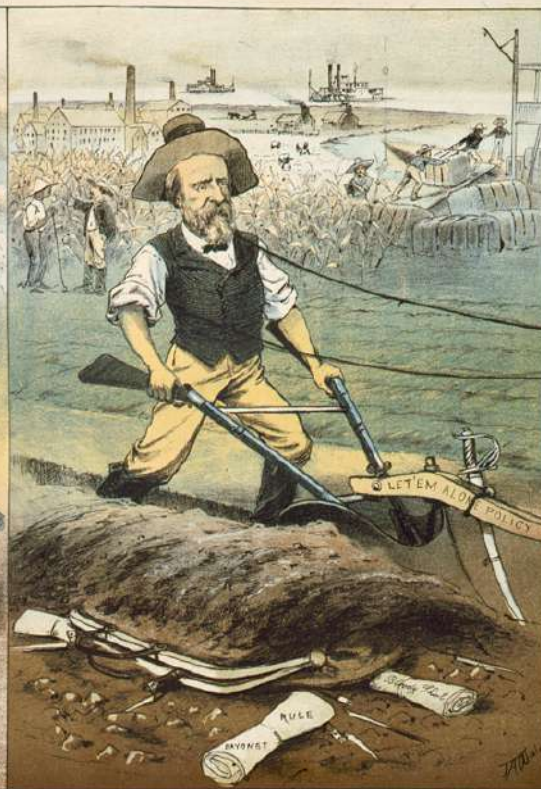
USA

1865

1877



THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT 1869-1877.



THE "WEAK" GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.

When President Hayes removed federal troops in 1877, Reconstruction officially ended

# When Reconstruction ended, the Jim Crow era began (1877-1954)

Jim Crow laws segregated Southern society and restricted blacks from voting with poll taxes and literacy tests



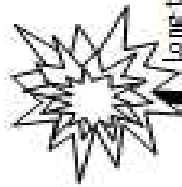
**JIM CROW LAWS**

- State with Jim Crow laws
- 1891 Year when trains and streetcars are segregated
- 1903 Year when black voting rights are restricted



Group Activity:

Grading Reconstruction Plans



long-term causes  
of the Civil War:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Immediate Cause of the Civil War:

## TNT: Highly Explosive

### Advantages When War Began

#### Union

1.

2.

3.

#### Confederacy

1.

2.

3.

### War Strategy

#### Union

#### Confederacy

### The Significance of Civil War Battles

1. Bull Run (1861)

2. Antietam (1862)

3. Gettysburg (1863)

4. Vicksburg (1863)

5. Atlanta (1864)

6. Appomattox (1865)

### Key Civil War Leaders & Generals

#### Union

1. Abraham Lincoln

2. Ulysses Grant

3. William Sherman

#### Confederacy

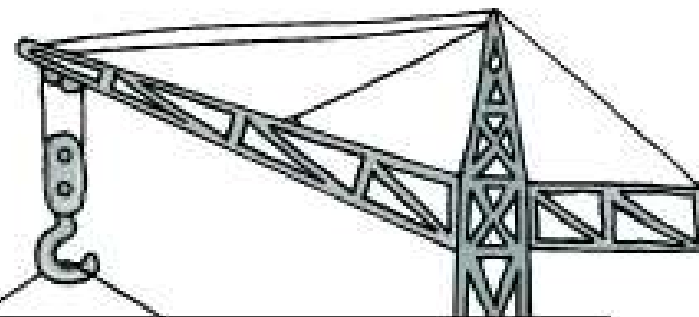
1. Jefferson Davis

2. Robert E. Lee

3. Stonewall Jackson

Problems in Need of "Reconstructing" After the Civil War

- 1.
2. CONSTRUCTION BLUEPRINT
- 3.



Protections of African Americans

1. Freedman's Bureau
2. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
3. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
5. Military Districts in the South

Presidential Reconstruction Plans (1865-1867)

Lincoln's Plan (Never Enacted)

Johnson's Plan (1865-1867)

Congressional (Radical Republicans) Plan (1867-1877)

Resistance to Reconstruction

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

The End of Reconstruction

1. Compromise of 1877
2. Jim Crow Era (1877-1954)

