

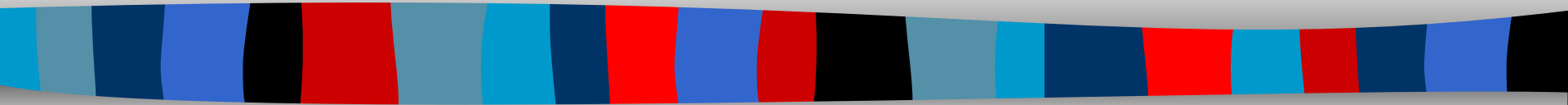
■ Essential Question:

- What were the various plans to reconstruct the Union at the end of the Civil War?



■ Reading Quiz Ch 16 B (546-561)

Reconstruction



Bringing the South Back
into the Union &
Protecting Former Slaves



Wartime

Reconstruction

Plans

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

■ When the North won the Civil War in 1865, the era of Reconstruction began

Reconstruction refers to the era from 1865 to 1877 when the U.S. gov't addressed bringing the South back into the Union after the Civil War & the treatment over former slaves in America

How should the North rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?

How should the North integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?

Wartime Reconstruction Plans

- The U.S. government was divided in its approach to Reconstruction:
 - Lincoln favored quick readmission for the South & no formal protection for freed blacks
 - Lincoln believed secession was illegal & was led by individuals (not by states) so he wanted to use pardons to control the South

Wartime Reconstruction Plans

- In 1863, Lincoln announced a lenient Ten Percent Plan:

- States could be re-admitted when 10% of its population swore oath of U.S. loyalty

Demanded for oath takers

Congress rejected Lincoln's plan:

Radical Republicans wanted black male suffrage added & feared that Confederate leaders would take charge in the South

Wartime Reconstruction Plans

■ Republicans in Congress:

- wanted a radical plan that guaranteed the rights of freed slaves & a provision that ex-Confederate leaders would not be allowed to govern any readmitted states
- Congress believed that the states had left the Union so Congress could determine the rules for their re-admission

“State-suicide” theory

Wartime Reconstruction Plans

- The Wade-Davis Bill was passed by Congress in 1864:

By the end of the Civil War, the U.S. government had no plan for Reconstruction in place

This problem was compounded in 1865 when Lincoln was assassinated

— Did not require black suffrage but did enforce emancipation

- But Lincoln vetoed the bill

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. The stripes are of varying widths and colors, creating a textured effect.

Andrew Johnson & Reconstruction

(Johnson Video)

Andrew Johnson at the Helm

- The irony of Andrew Johnson:
 - The 1st Reconstruction president was a Southern Democrat & fervent white supremacist
 - Johnson was elected as VP in 1864 to balance Lincoln's ticket
 - He was the only southern Senator to remain loyal to the Union & hated the South's gentry

*“Malice towards none and charity
for all”*

—Abraham Lincoln

*“Every head of family in the
United States should have
one slave to take the drudgery
and menial service off his
family”*

—Andrew Johnson

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist

Johnson approved & granted 13,500 special pardons but Congress condemned the state conventions (Congress’ fears are coming true!)

Separate penal codes

Restrict to chose

freedom employer

■ Southern conven

stantly

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

The Freedman's Bureau

- The Freedman's Bureau was established in 1865 to offer assistance to former slaves & protect their new citizenship:
 - Provided emergency food, housing, medical supplies
 - Promised “40 acres & a mule”
 - Supervised labor contracts
 - Created new schools



Many former abolitionists moved South to help freedmen, called “carpetbaggers” by Southern Democrats

Freedmen's Bureau Seen Through Southern Eyes

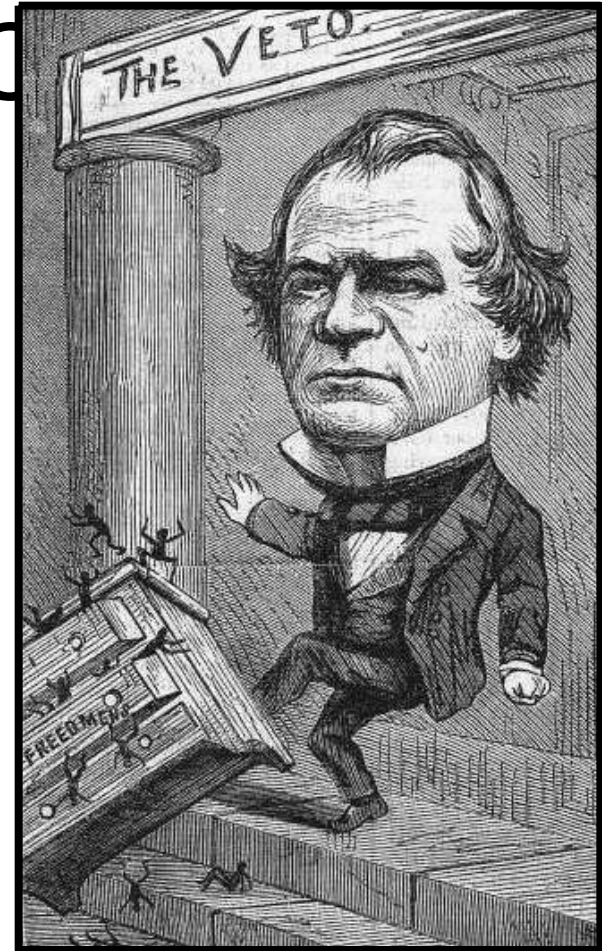


“Plenty to eat & nothing to do”

EAT AND NOTHING TO DO.

The 14th Amendment

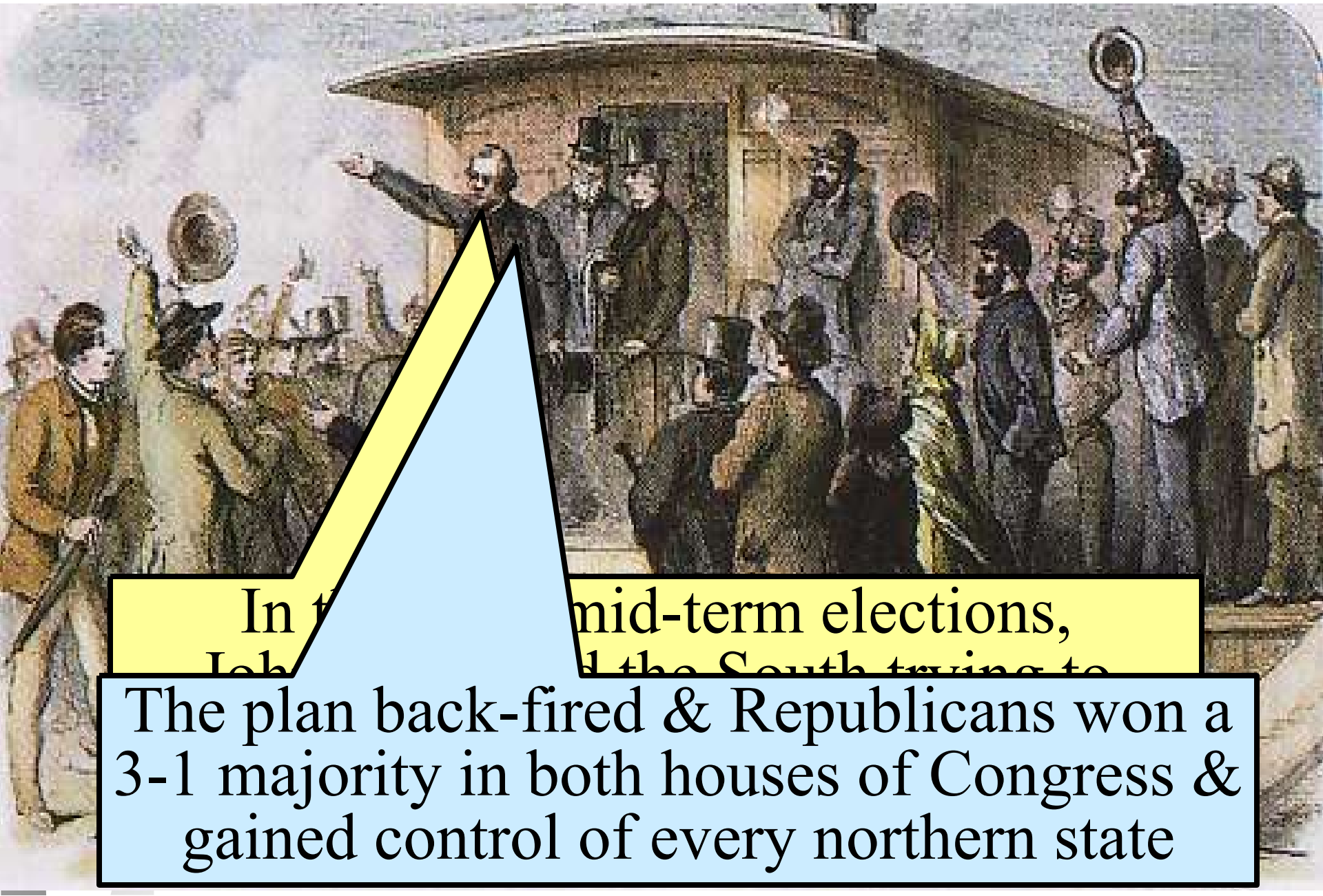
- In 1866, Congress voted to extend the Freedmen's Bureau & passed a Civil Rights Bill to protect against Black Codes
- Johnson vetoed both bills, arguing that they violated states' rights
- Congress overrode both vetoes (for the 1st time in U.S. history!)



The 14th Amendment

- Congress feared Johnson would allow violations of civil rights so it passed the 14th Amendment:
 - Federal gov't must protect the civil rights of all Americans
 - Defined the meaning of “citizenship” for Americans
 - Clearly defined punishments for Southern states who violated the civil rights of African-Americans

Johnson's "Swing Around the Circle"



In the mid-term elections,
Johnson and the South trying to

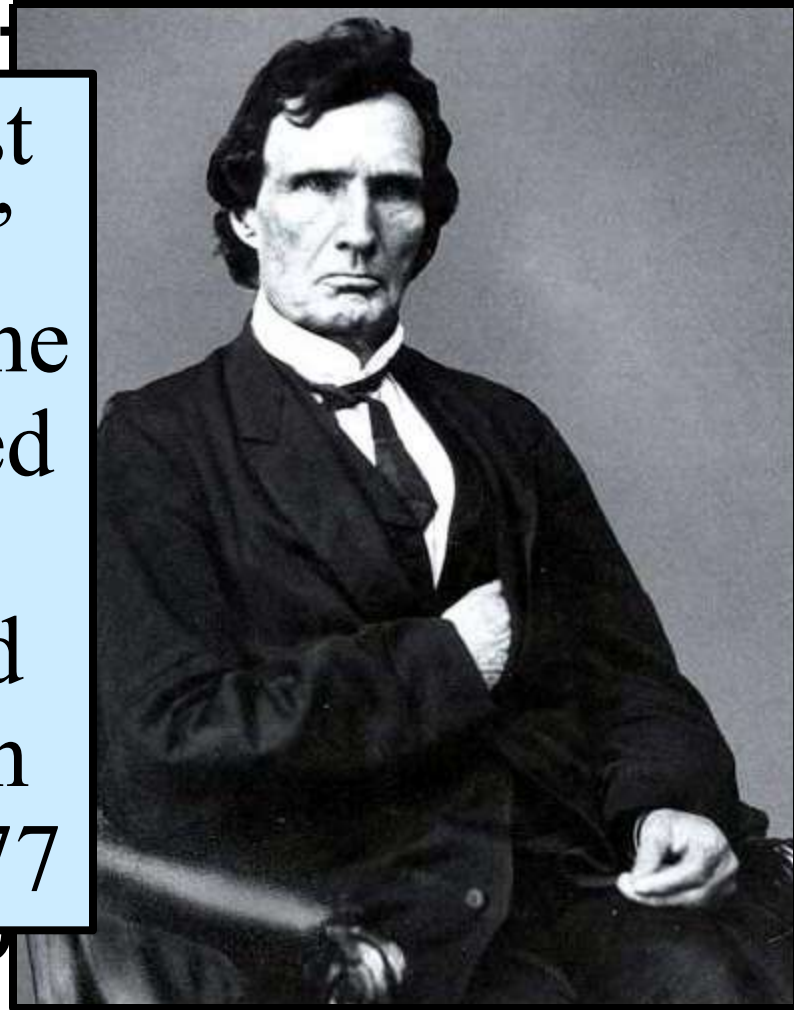
The plan back-fired & Republicans won a
3-1 majority in both houses of Congress &
gained control of every northern state

Radical Reconstruction

■ Congress led by

Thaddeus Stevens the most influential of the “radical” Republicans; He opposed the Crittenden Compromise, led the impeachment charges against Johnson, & drafted the Radical Reconstruction plan used from 1867 to 1877

that supported



- Ex-Confederates couldn't vote
- And...

But, Radical Reconstruction was so dependent on massive & sustained federal aid that it was not adequate to enforce equality in the South...



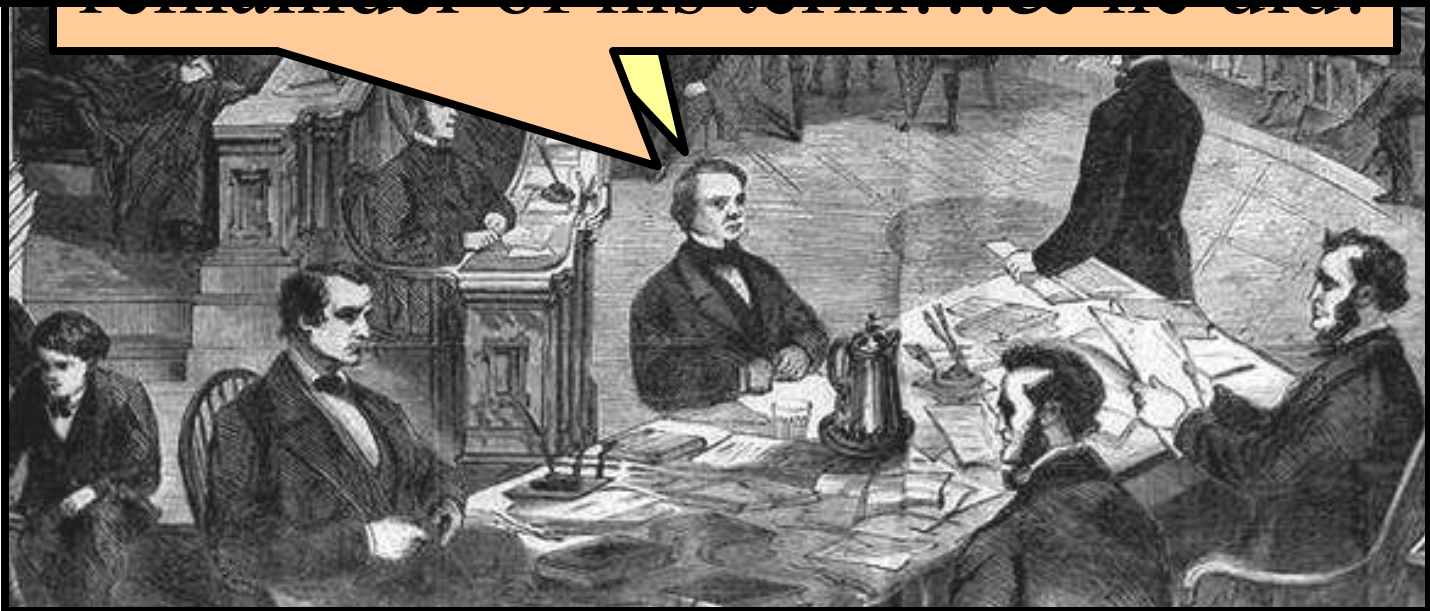
...and Johnson obstructed Republicans' plans by removing sympathetic cabinet members & generals

Johnson argued that removal could only occur due to “high crimes & misdemeanors” but no “crime” had been committed

Some Republicans refused to establish the precedent of removing a president

But Johnson did

For violating the Tenure of Office Act when he tried to fire Sec of War Edwin Stanton



The Johnson Impeachment & Senate Trial




THIS LITTLE BOY WOULD PERSIST IN HANDLING BOOKS ABOVE
HIS CAPACITY.

AND THIS WAS THE DISASTROUS RESULT.

■ Essential Question:

- What were the various plans to reconstruct the Union at the end of the Civil War?



■ Warm-Up Question:

- How should the victorious North treat the South now when the Civil War ends in 1865?

Reconstructing Southern Society

- How did Reconstruction impact the South?
 - Southern whites wanted to keep newly-freed blacks inferior
 - Freed blacks sought equality, property, education, & the vote
 - Many Northerners moved South to make money or to "civilize" the region after the Civil War

Sharecropping: A New Slavery?

- The Civil War destroyed Southern land, economy, & transportation
- Recovering meant finding a new labor system to replace slavery:
 - The South tried a contract-labor system but it was ineffective
 - Sharecropping “solved” the problem; black farmers worked on white planters’ land, but had to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of their crops

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on



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

Black Codes: A New Slavery?

- Violence & discrimination against freedmen by whites was common:
 - Southerners used black codes to keep former slaves from voting, getting jobs, buying land
 - 1,000s of blacks were murdered
 - U.S. army did not have enough troops to keep order in the South



Burning
by A



sketch

Republican Rule in the South

- In 1867, a Southern Republican Party was formed by
 - Northern “carpetbaggers”
 - Southern “scalawags” interested in making money

Southern Republicans were only in power for 1-9 years but improved public education, welfare, & transportation

- Blacks who wanted civil rights
- 10 Many Southern blacks were elected to state & national gov't

HARPER'S WEEKLY

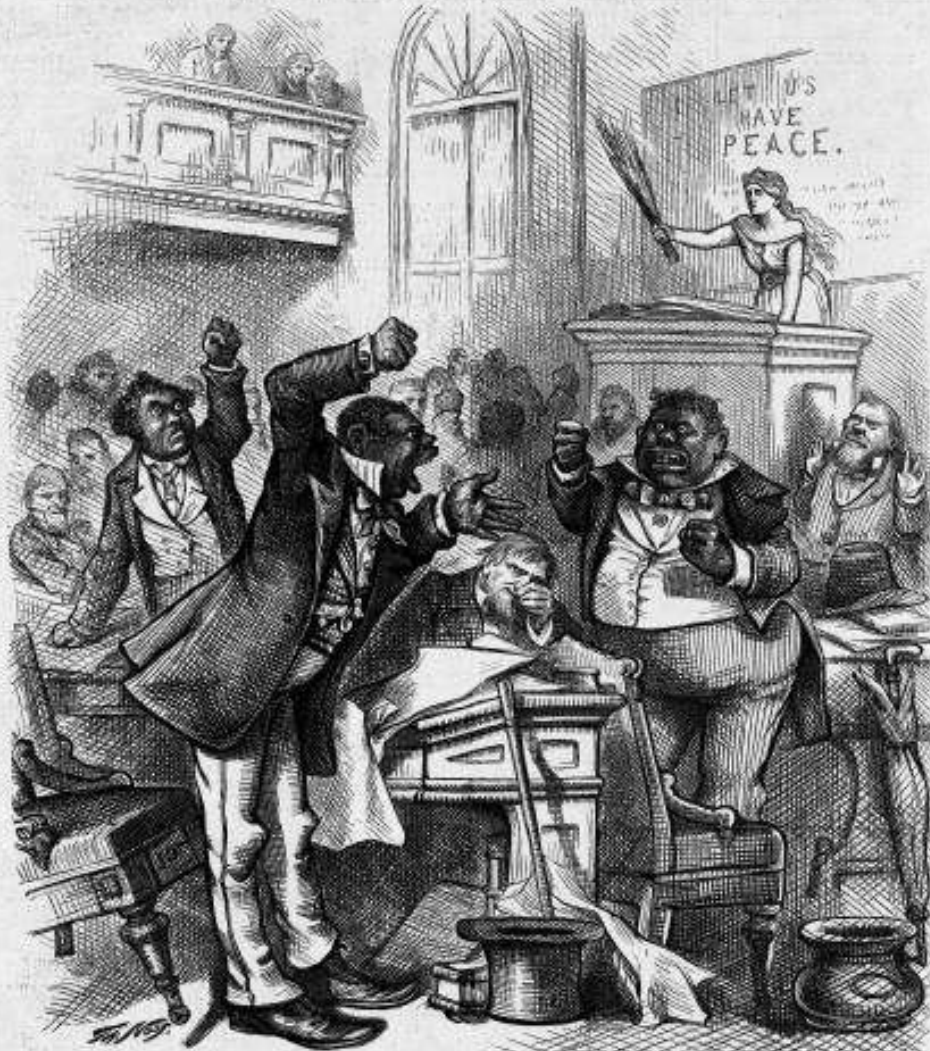
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT
FROM NEW YORK.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1865, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



te Delegates

“Colored Rule in
a Reconstructed
South”

Black
Republicans
were accused of
corruption &
lack of civility

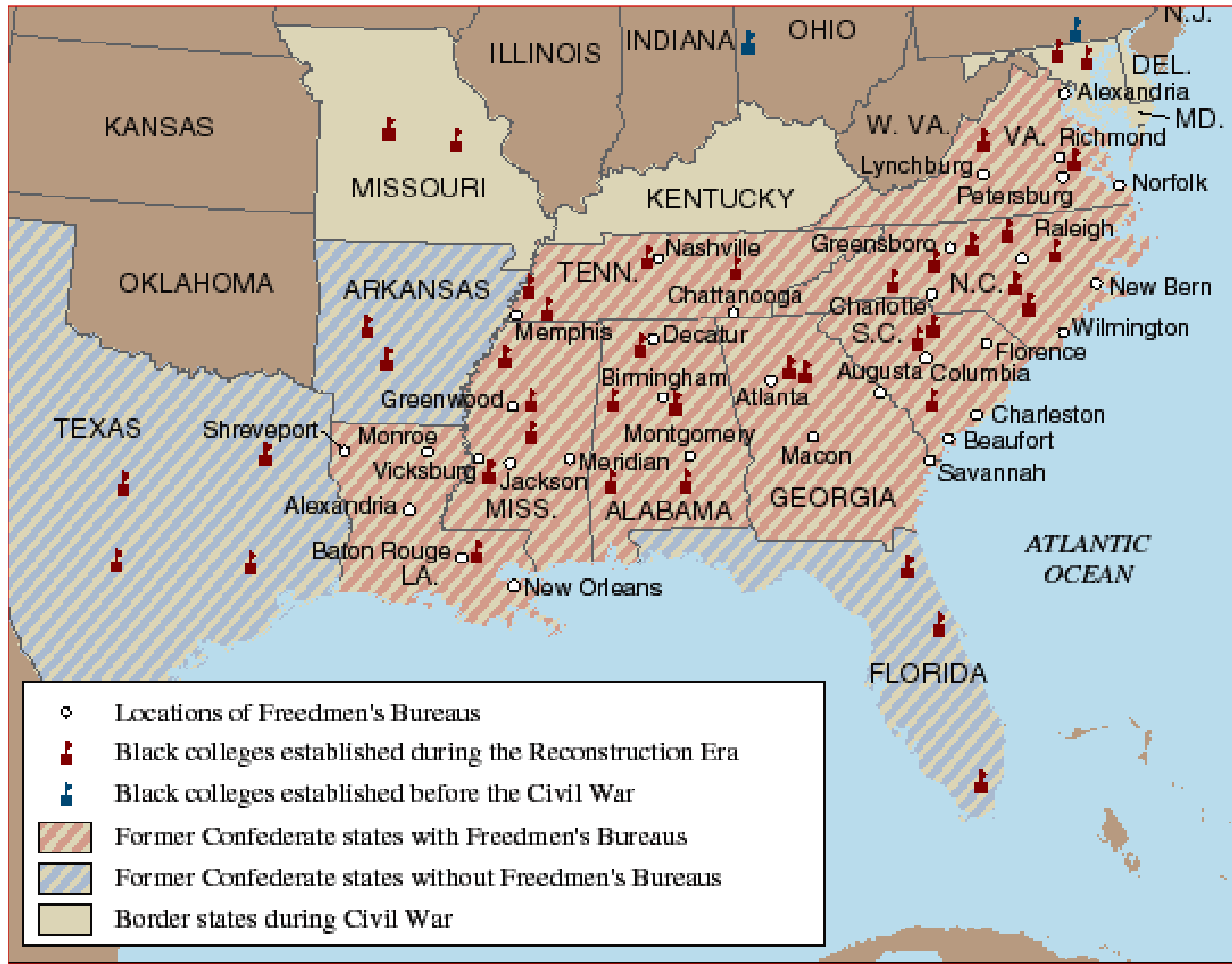
Gaining Rights for Blacks

- In 1870, the 15th Amendment gave all men the right to vote regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”

Women’s rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!

- Legalized marriage
- Used courts to assert claims against whites & other blacks
- Saw education as their 1st opportunity to become literate

Historically Black Colleges in the South



Civil War & Reconstruction Review

- Examine the major political & military events listed on the “Key Events of the Civil War” timeline; Complete the missing sections
- Examine “Reconstruction Plans...” & identify the major components of each section of the chart; Be prepared to discuss your answers to the discussion