UNIT 5:RECONSTRUCTION

IDENTIFY LEGAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

STANDARDS 10

- SSUSH10 Identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.
 - A) Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction
 - B) Bureau of Refugees
 - C) 13th-15th Amendment
 - D) Resistance during Reconstruction
 - C) Presidential Election of 1876

10A. COMPARE AND CONTRAST PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION WITH CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Presidential Reconstruction

- Represented a desire to rebuild the country quickly and without ill-feelings following the war.
- Lenient with former Confederate officials.
- 7,000 presidential pardons.
- Believed the Southern States should decide the best course that was best for them.

Congressional Reconstruction

- "Radical Republican Reconstruction" (Legislative branch)
- Regarded the Southern States as conquered territory.
- Mapped out a more harsh plan
- Took the right to vote and hold office from former Confederate Leaders.

10A. COMPARE AND CONTRAST PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION WITH CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

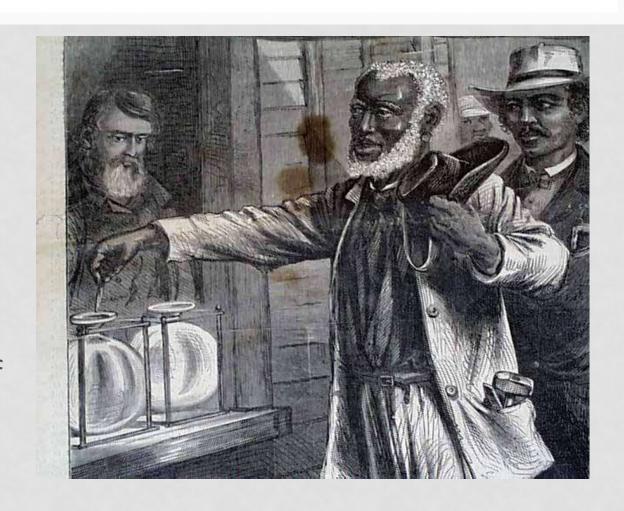
- Johnson would veto Republican legislation
 - Firing Republicans from executive offices held by Lincoln
 - A struggle between Congress and President over governmental power
- Tenure of Office Act
 - law required Senate approval before the President could remove a federal official or military commander from a position in the government.
- Johnson ignored law and was impeached from breaking federal law.
 - Ultimately, he was saved by ONE VOTE.

10B. INVESTIGATE THE EFFORTS OF THE FREEDMENS BUREAU TO SUPPORT POOR WHITES, FORMER SLAVES AND AMERICAN INDIANS

- Freedmen's Bureau
 - Support former slaves in beginning new lives and homeless whites
 - "Relief Agency"
- Basic Needs
 - Food, clothing, shelter and medical assistance.
 - System of free labor, 3000 schools for free persons, settling disputes
- Basic education provided to approximately 200,000 blacks.
 - Illegal to teach slaves to read and write during slavery. WHY??
- Bureau ceased operation is 1872.

10C. DESCRIBE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS

- 13th Amendment: Ended slavery in 1865
- 14th Amendment: all people born or naturalized to the United States are citizens.
- 15th Amendment: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude



10D. EXPLAIN THE BLACK CODES, THE KU KLUX KLAN, THE OTHER FORMS OF RESISTANCE TO RACIAL EQUALITY DURING RECONSTRUCTION

- Black Codes
 - Racist state laws passed during reconstruction.
 - Regulate Relations
 - An attempt by plantation owners to secure the labor supply lost as a result of the Thirteenth Amendment by requiring all Blacks to provide proof of employment or be forced to work for White land owners.



10D. EXPLAIN THE BLACK CODES, THE KU KLUX KLAN, THE OTHER FORMS OF RESISTANCE TO RACIAL EQUALITY DURING RECONSTRUCTION



- The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) founded in 1866.
- Closely associated with the worst forms of violence and intimidations.
- Targeted Southern Whites who tried to support Reconstruction, and Blacks who were educated and participated in community affairs.

10E. ANALYZE HOW THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876 MARKED THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

- Voting participation by blacks is enormous!
 - South Carolina's majority slave population before the Civil War meant that the former slaves who exercised the right to vote in the state after the war held tremendous power.
- Election of 1876: Ruther B. Hayes (R) and Samuel J. Tilden (D)
 - Tilden won the popular vote, Hayes won the Electoral College (Sound familiar?)
- Hayes promises the Compromise of 1877
 - support internal improvements for the South, appoint a Southerner to the Cabinet, and withdraw federal troops from the South.
- Economic downturn due to Reconstruction.
 - Reconstruction will come to an end,