

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner containing white stars, and horizontal stripes of red and white across the rest of the slide.

Reconstruction

(1865-1877)

Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY

Key Questions

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Key Questions



**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?**

The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue canton with a grid of white stars. The rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text 'Wartime' is positioned in the upper-middle section, overlapping the stripes and the blue canton.

Wartime

Reconstruction

★ ★ ★ President Lincoln's Plan

★ 10% Plan

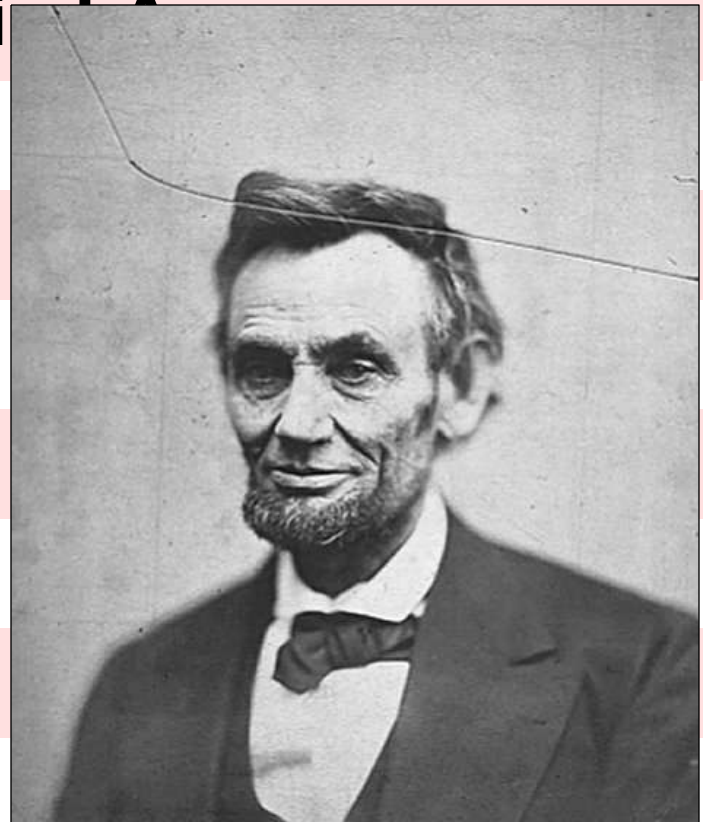


- * Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863)
- * Replace majority rule with "loyal rule" in the South.
- * He didn't consult Congress regarding Reconstruction.
- * Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers.
- * When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be recognized.

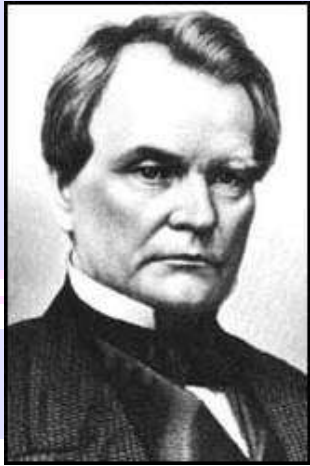
President Lincoln's Plan

★ 1864 → “Lincoln Governments” formed in TN, AR

- * “loyal assemblies”
- * They were weak and dependent on the Northern army for their survival.



★ ★ ★ Wade-Davis Bill (1864)



**Senator
Benjamin
Wade
(R-OH)**

★ Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion).



**Congressman
Henry
W. Davis
(R-MD)**

★ Required a state constitutional convention before the election of state officials.

★ Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen’s liberties.

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

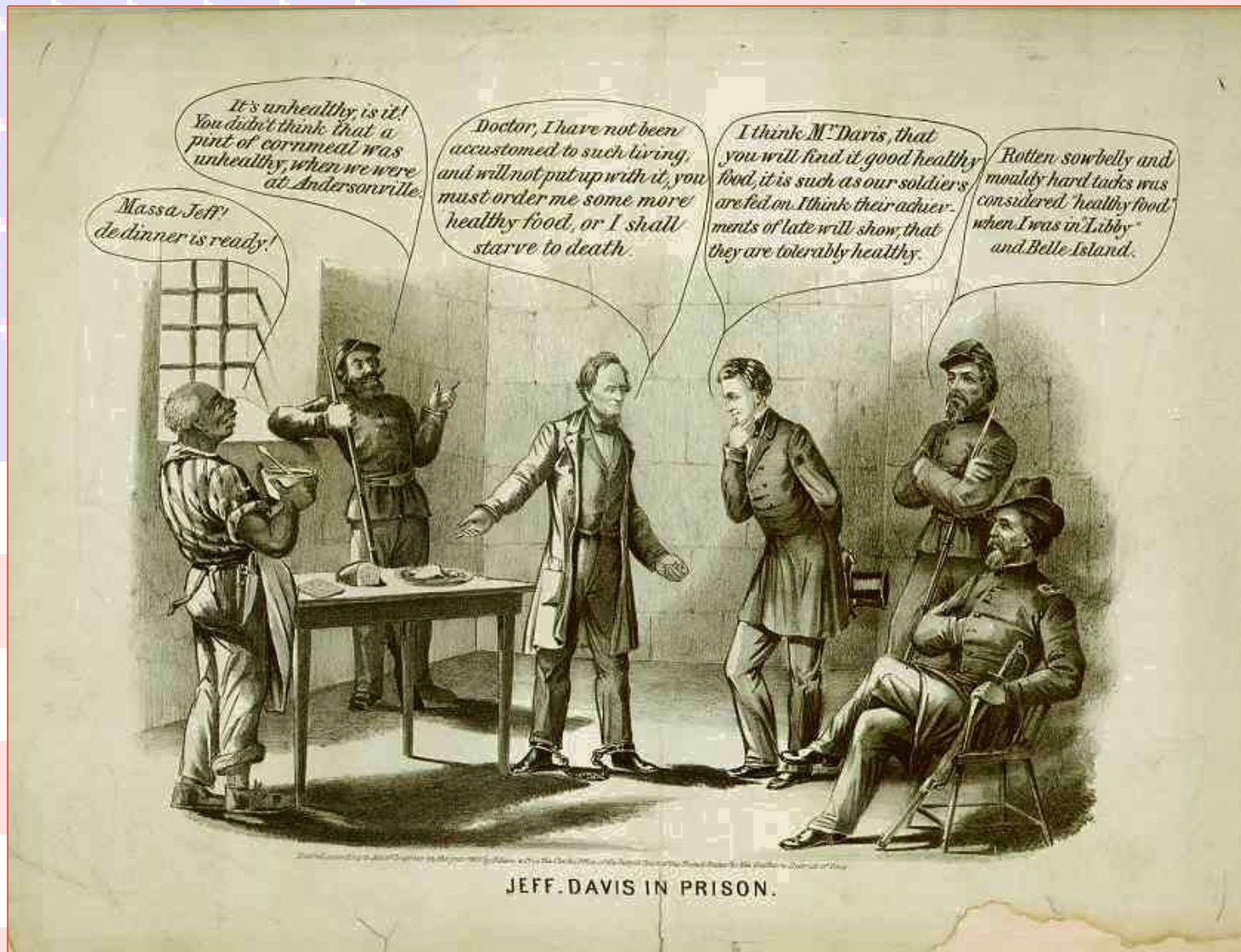
★ “Iron-Clad” Oath.

★ “State Suicide” Theory [MA Senator Charles Sumner]

★ “Conquered Provinces” Position
[PA Congressman Thaddeus Stevens]



Jeff Davis Under Arrest



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 13th ★ Amendment

★ Ratified in December, 1865.

★ Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

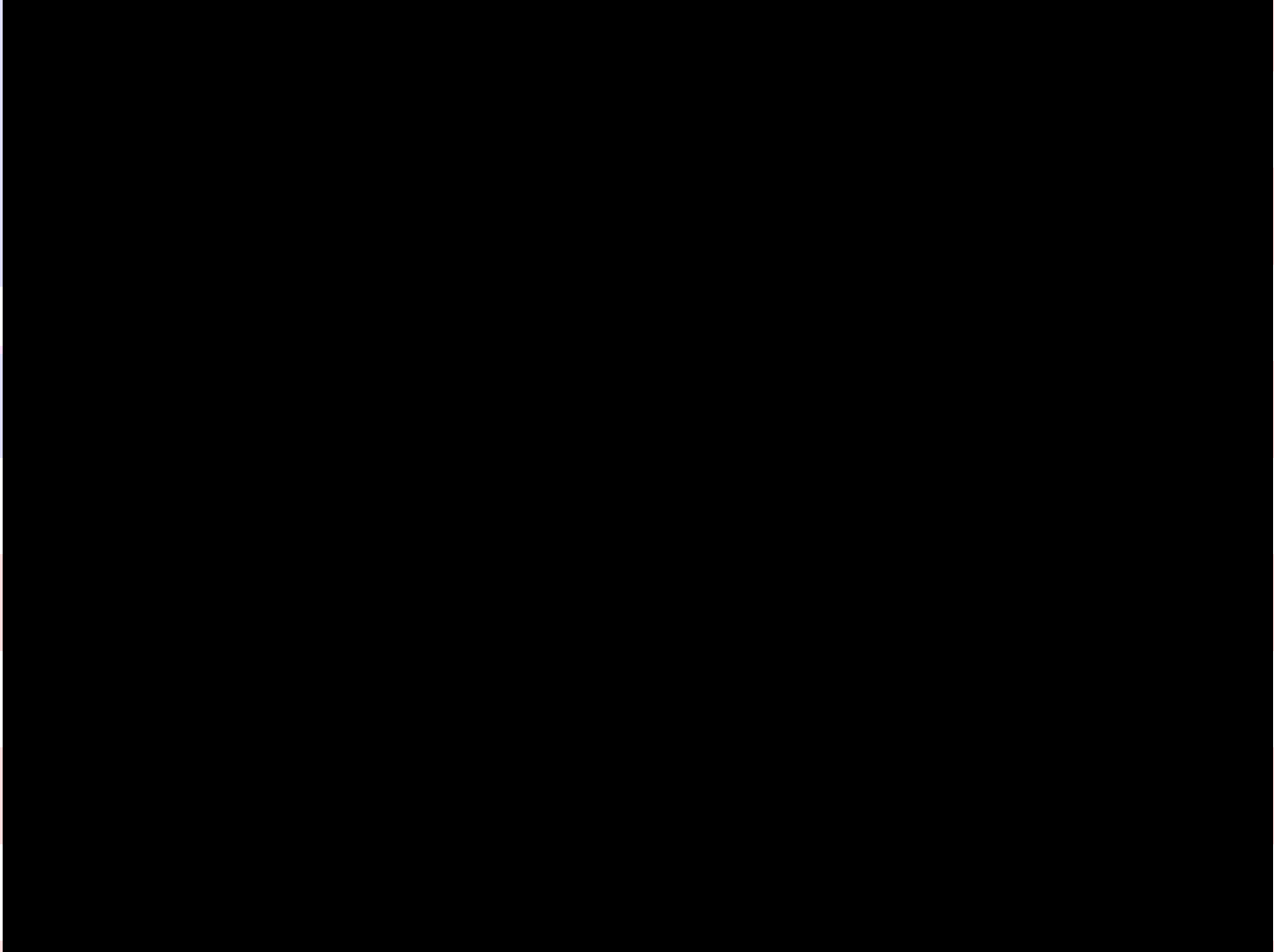
★ **Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.**

★ ★ Freedmen's Bureau (1865)



- ★ Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called “**carpetbaggers**” by white southern Democrats.

Carpetbaggers



Freedmen's Bureau Seen Through Southern Eyes

*Plenty to
eat and
nothing to
do.*



★ ★ Freedmen's Bureau School



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner containing a grid of white stars. The rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text 'Presidential Reconstruction' is overlaid on the right side of the flag.

Presidential Reconstruction

★ ★ 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!

President Johnson's Plan (10%+)

- ★ Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over \$20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)
 - ★ In new constitutions, they must accept minimum conditions repudiating slavery, secession and state debts.
 - ★ Named provisional governors in Confederate states and called them to oversee elections for constitutional conventions.
- EFFECTS?
1. Disenfranchised certain leading Confederates.
 2. Pardoned planter aristocrats brought them back to political power to control state organizations.
 3. Republicans were outraged that planter elite were back in power in the South!

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Growing Northern Alarm!

- ★ **Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements.**
- ★ **Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons.**
- ★ **Revival of southern defiance.**

A red arrow pointing downwards from the text 'Revival of southern defiance.' to the text 'BLACK CODES'.

BLACK CODES

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Slavery is Dead?



Black Codes

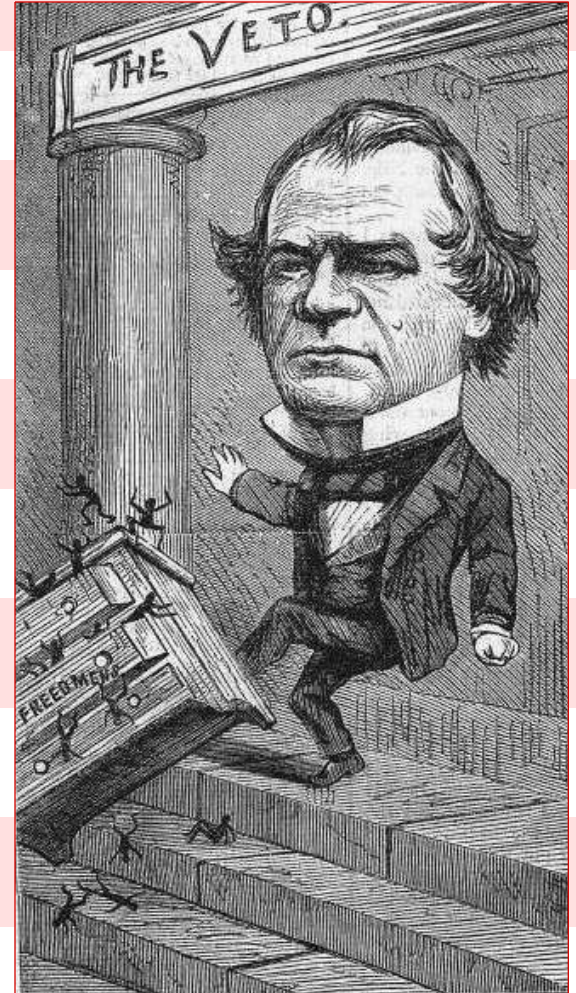
★ Purpose:

- * Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated.
- * Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.
- * Forced many blacks to become **sharecroppers** [tenant farmers].

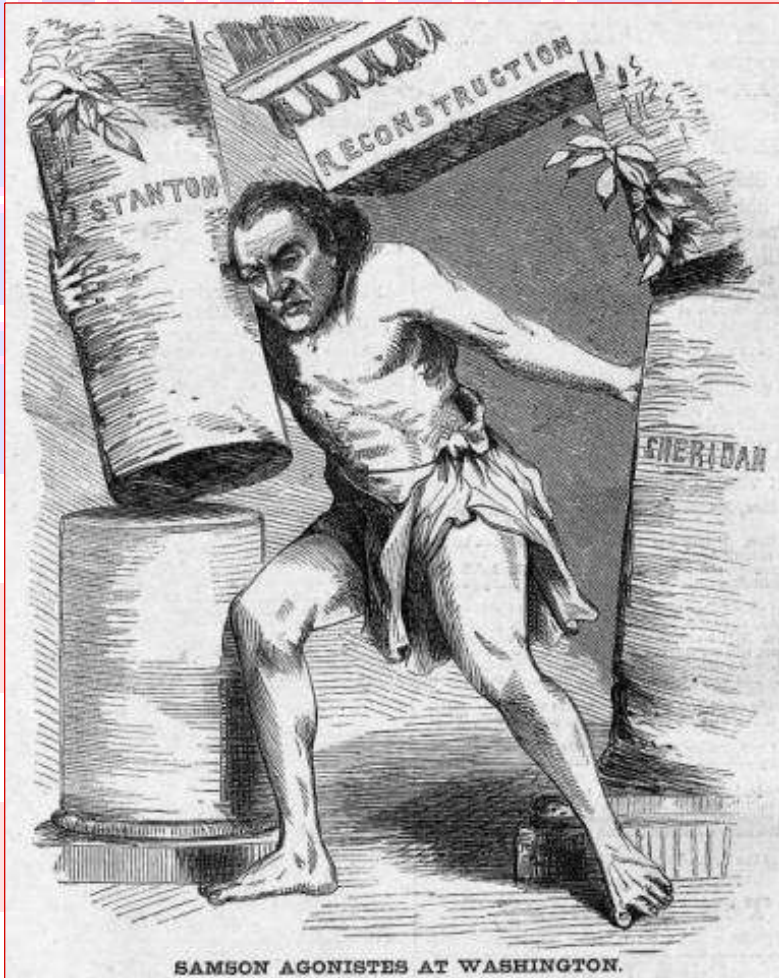


Congress Breaks with the President

- ★ Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates.
- ★ Joint Committee on Reconstruction created.
- ★ February, 1866 → President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill.
- ★ March, 1866 → Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act.
- ★ Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes → 1st in U. S. history!!



★ Johnson the Martyr / Samson



*If my blood is to be shed
because I vindicate the
Union and the preservation
of this government in its
original purity and
character, let it be shed; let
an altar to the Union be
erected, and then, if it is
necessary, take me and lay
me upon it, and the blood
that now warms and
animates my existence shall
be poured out as a fit
libation to the Union.*

(February 1866)

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Radical (Congressional) Reconstruction



14th Amendment

★ **Ratified in July, 1868.**

- * Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people.
- * Insure against neo-Confederate political power.
- * Enshrine the national debt while repudiating that of the Confederacy.

★ **Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens!**

★ ★ ★ ★ The Balance of Power in Congress ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

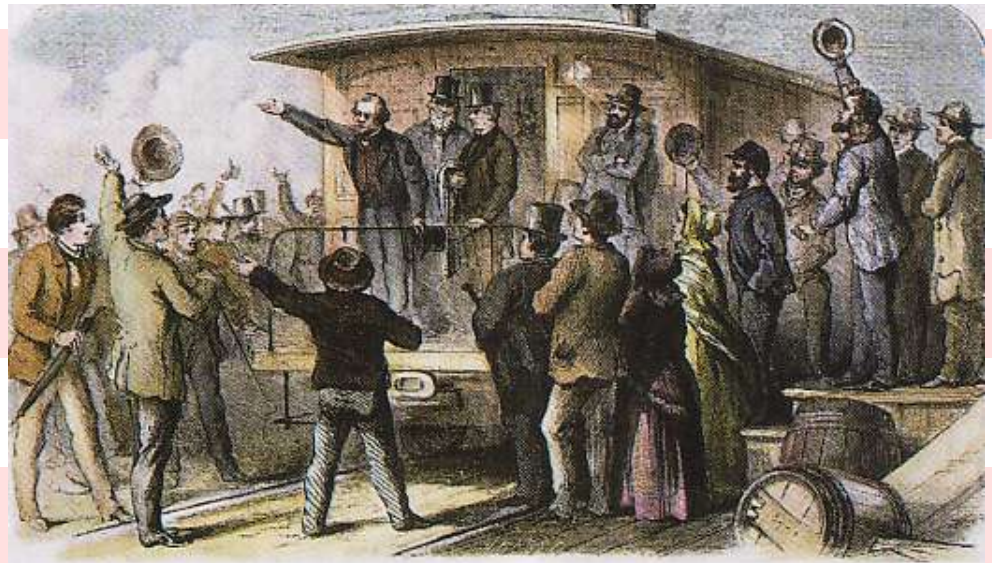
Congress



State	White Citizens	Freedmen
SC	291,000	411,000
MS	353,000	436,000
LA	357,000	350,000
GA	591,000	465,000
AL	596,000	437,000
VA	719,000	533,000
NC	631,000	331,000

★ ★ ★ ★ The 1866 Bi-Election

- ★ A referendum on Radical Reconstruction.
- ★ Johnson made an ill-conceived propaganda tour around the country to push his plan.
- ★ Republicans won a 3-1 majority in both houses and gained control of every northern state.



Johnson's "Swing around the Circle"

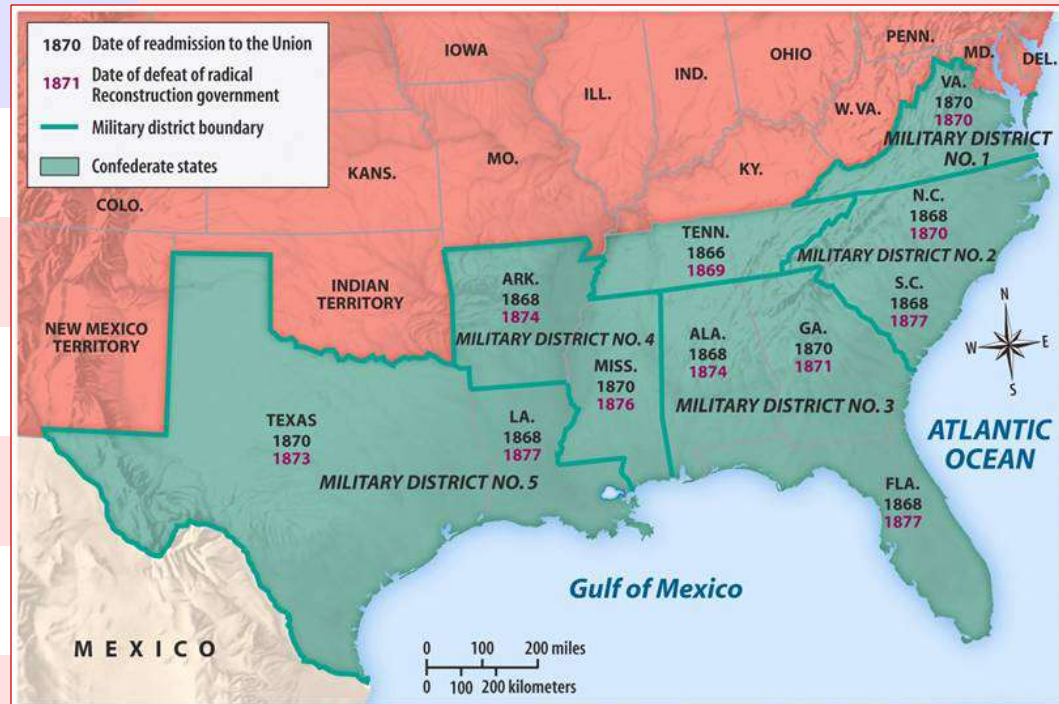
★ **Radical Plan for Readmission**

- ★ **Civil authorities in the territories were subject to military supervision.**
- ★ **Required new state constitutions, including black suffrage and ratification of the 13th and 14th Amendments.**
- ★ **In March, 1867, Congress passed an act that authorized the military to enroll eligible black voters and begin the process of constitution making.**

★ Reconstruction Acts of 1867

★ Military Reconstruction Act

- * Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
- * Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts.



Reconstruction Acts of 1867

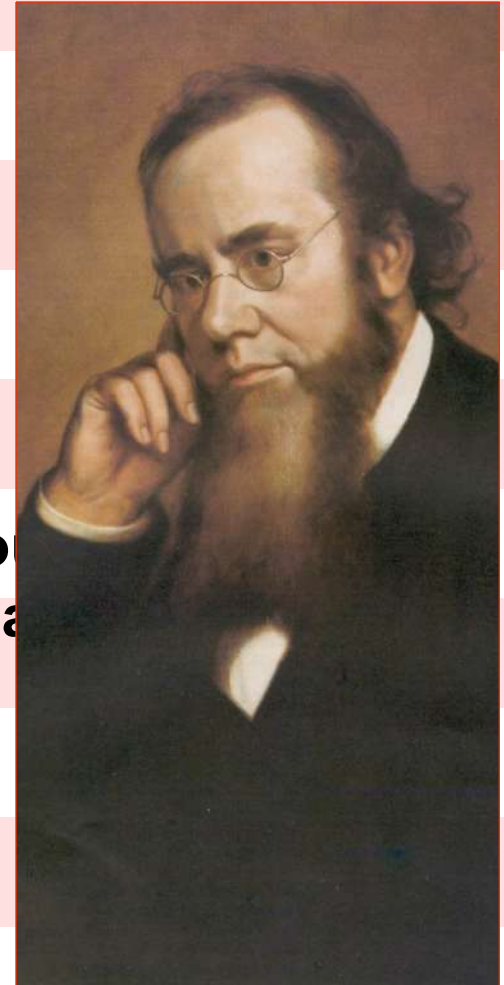
★ **Command of the Army Act**

- * The President must issue all Reconstruction orders through the commander of the military.

* **Tenure of Office Act**

- ★ The President could not remove any officials [esp. Cabinet members] without the Senate's consent, if the position originally required Senate approval.

- * Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government.
 - A question of the constitutionality of this law.



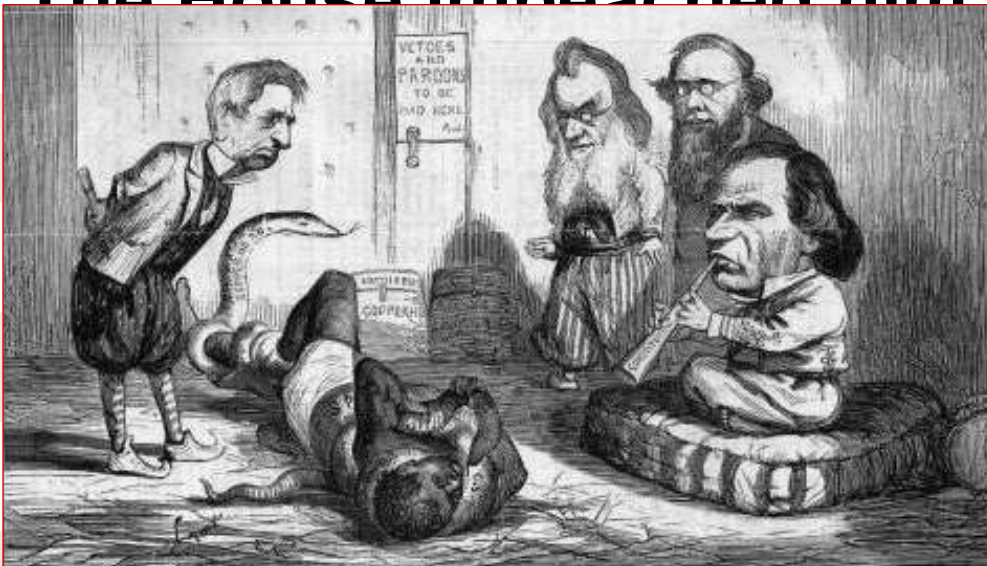
Edwin Stanton

★ ★ ★ ★ President Johnson's ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Impeachment

★ Johnson removed Stanton in February, 1868.

★ Johnson replaced generals in the field who were more sympathetic to Radical Reconstruction.

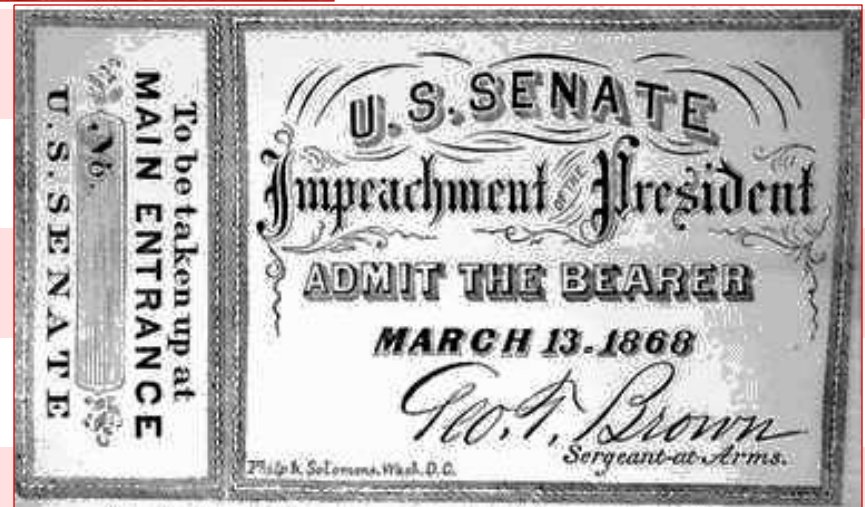
★ The House impeached him on February 24 before even drawing up the charges by a vote of 126 – 47!



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ The Senate Trial



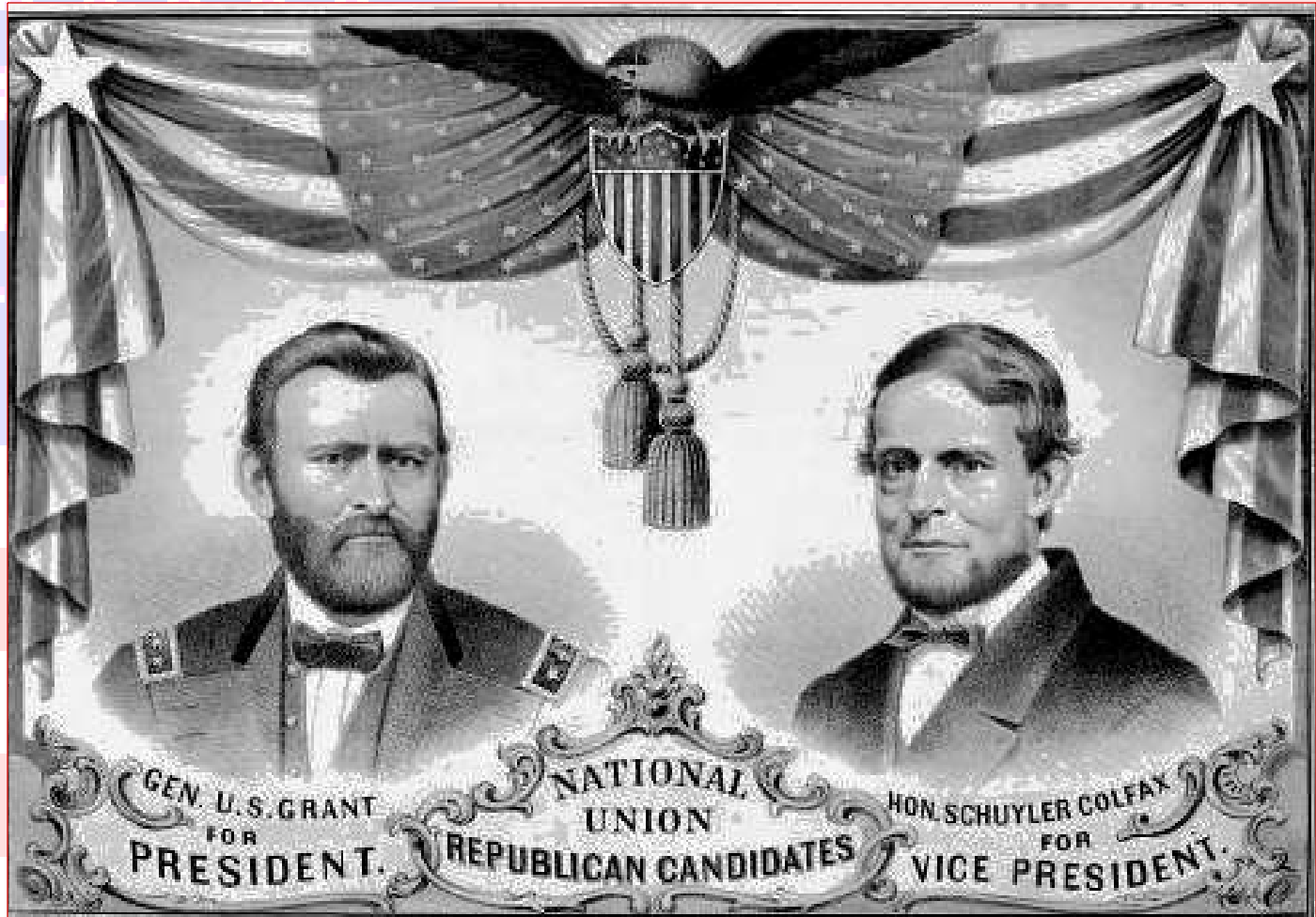
- ★ 11 week trial.
- ★ Johnson acquitted
35 to 19 (one short of
required 2/3s vote).



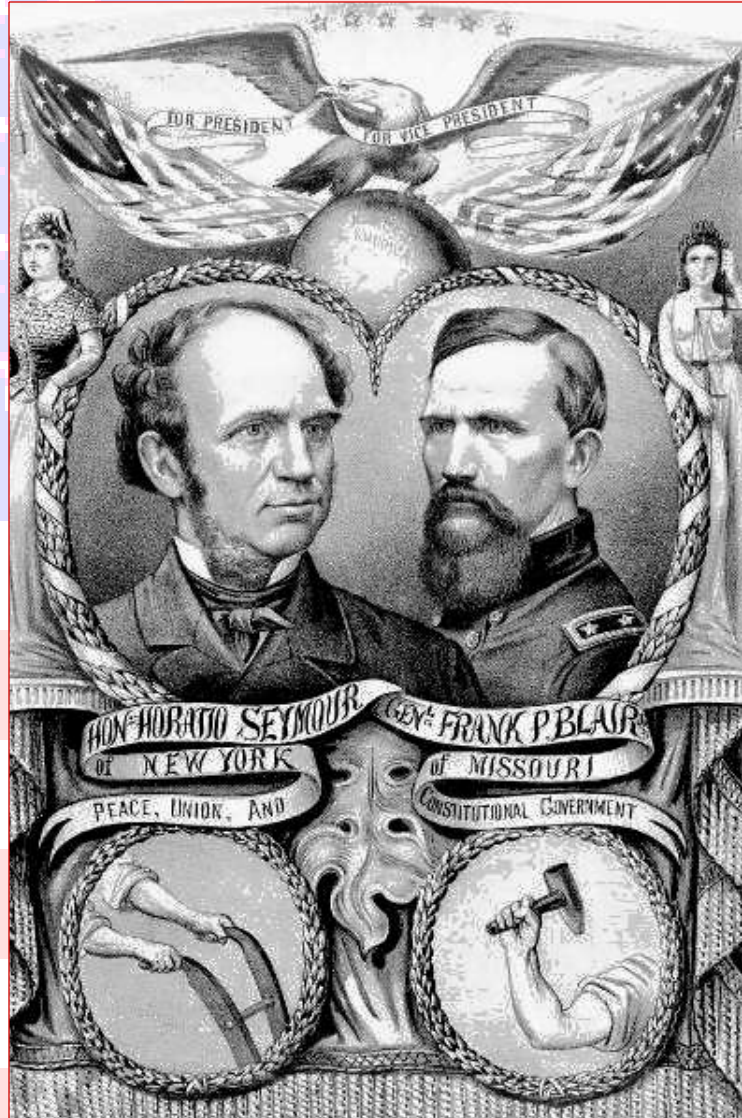
The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the top-left corner containing 50 white stars arranged in five rows of ten. The rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white.

The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

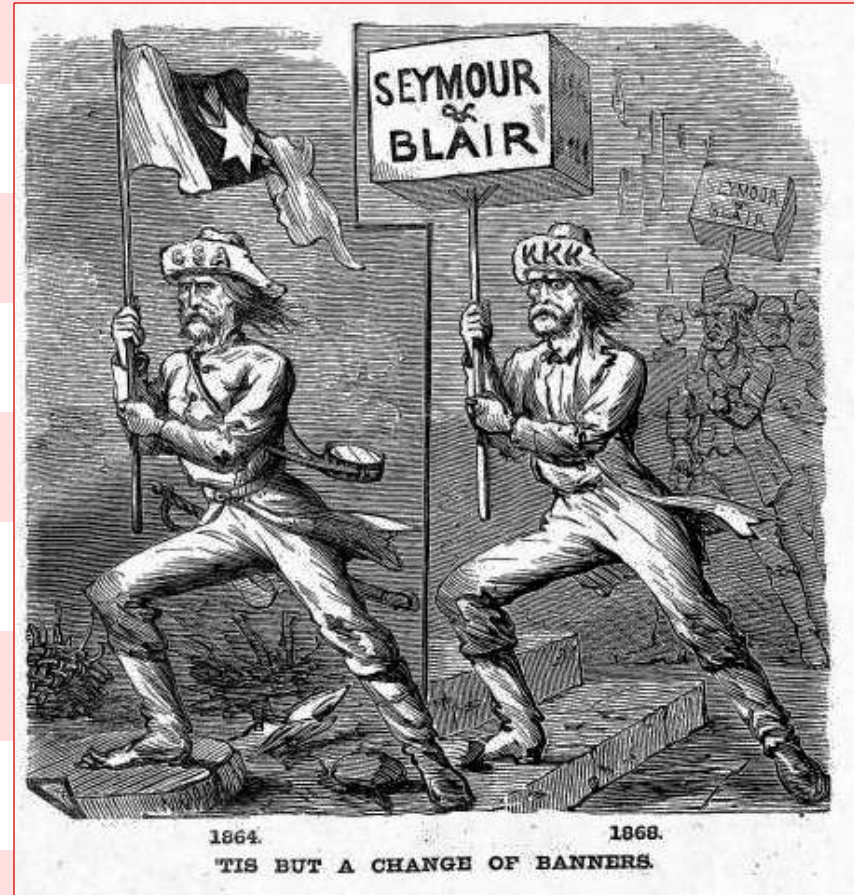
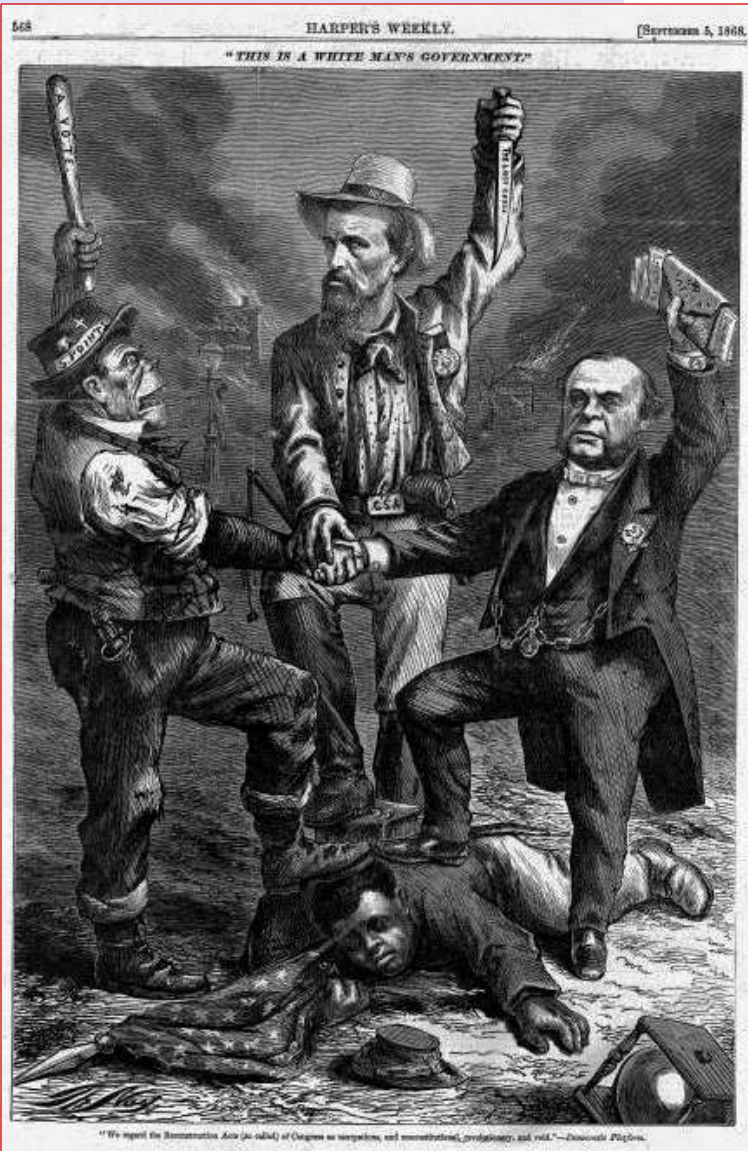
★ ★ The 1868 Republican Ticket



★ ★ The 1868 Democratic Ticket

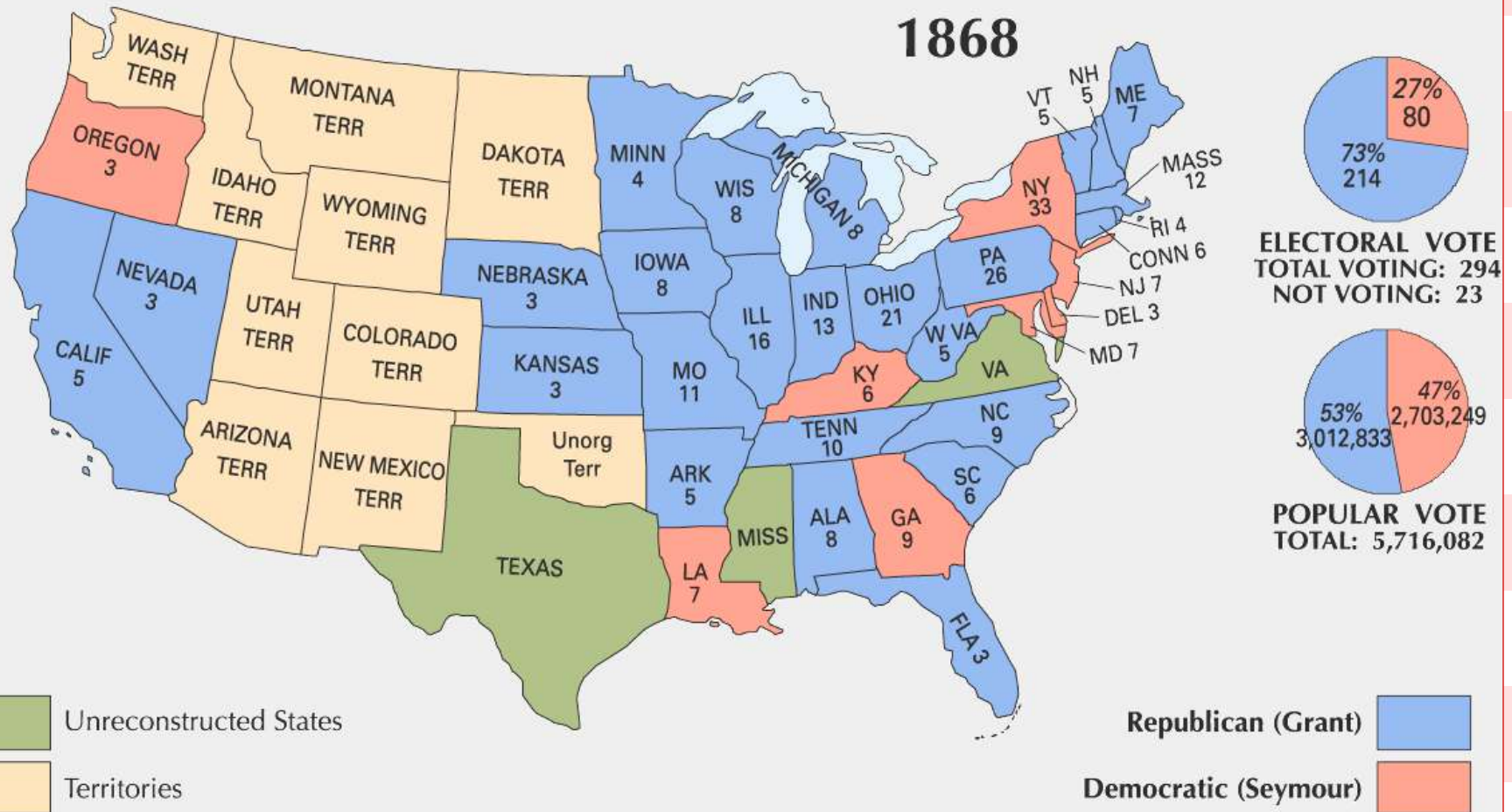


Waving the Bloody Shirt!

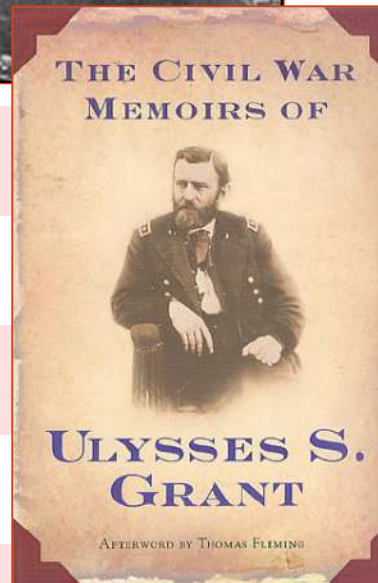
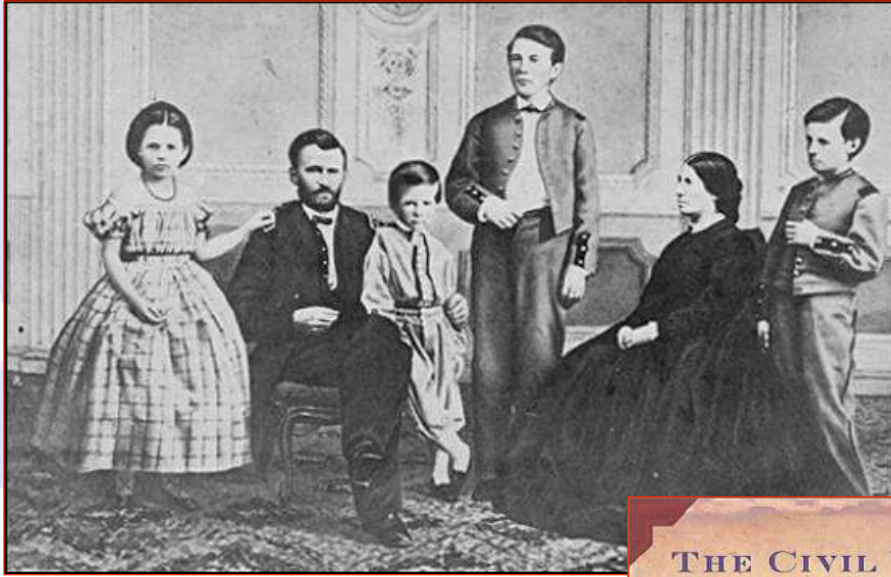


Republican "Southern Strategy"

1868 Presidential Election



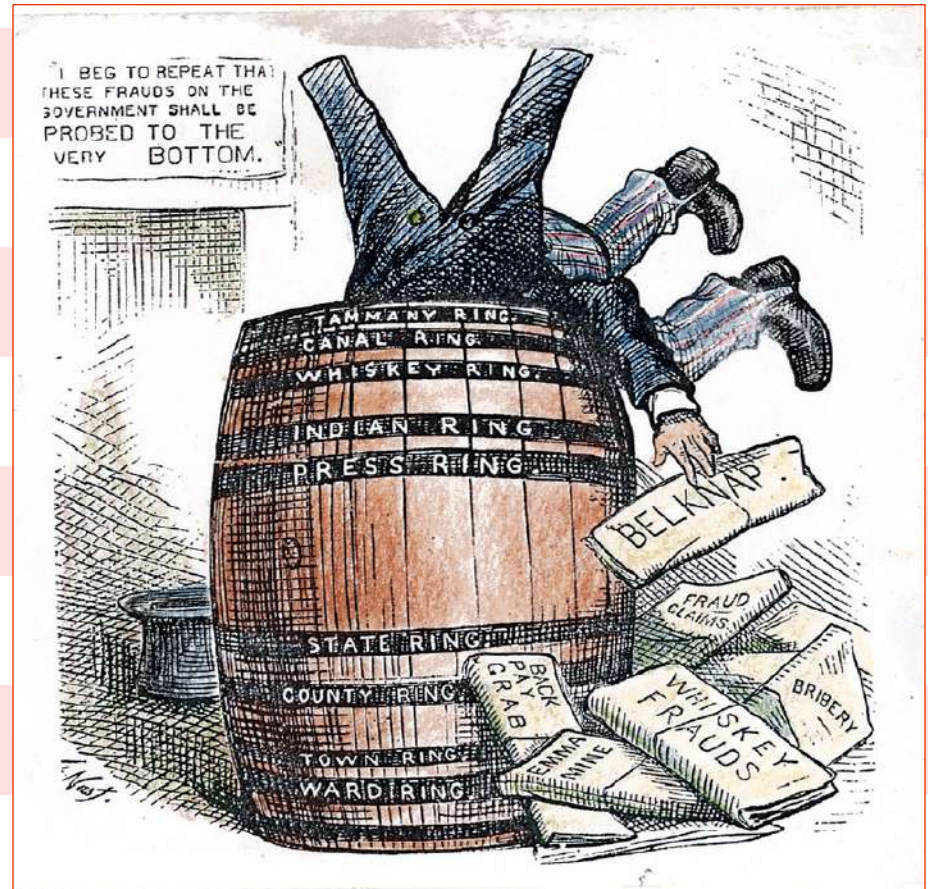
President Ulysses S. Grant



★ Grant Administration Scandals

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

- * Credit Mobilier Scandal.
- * Whiskey Ring.
- * The “Indian Ring.”



★ The Tweed Ring ★ in NYC

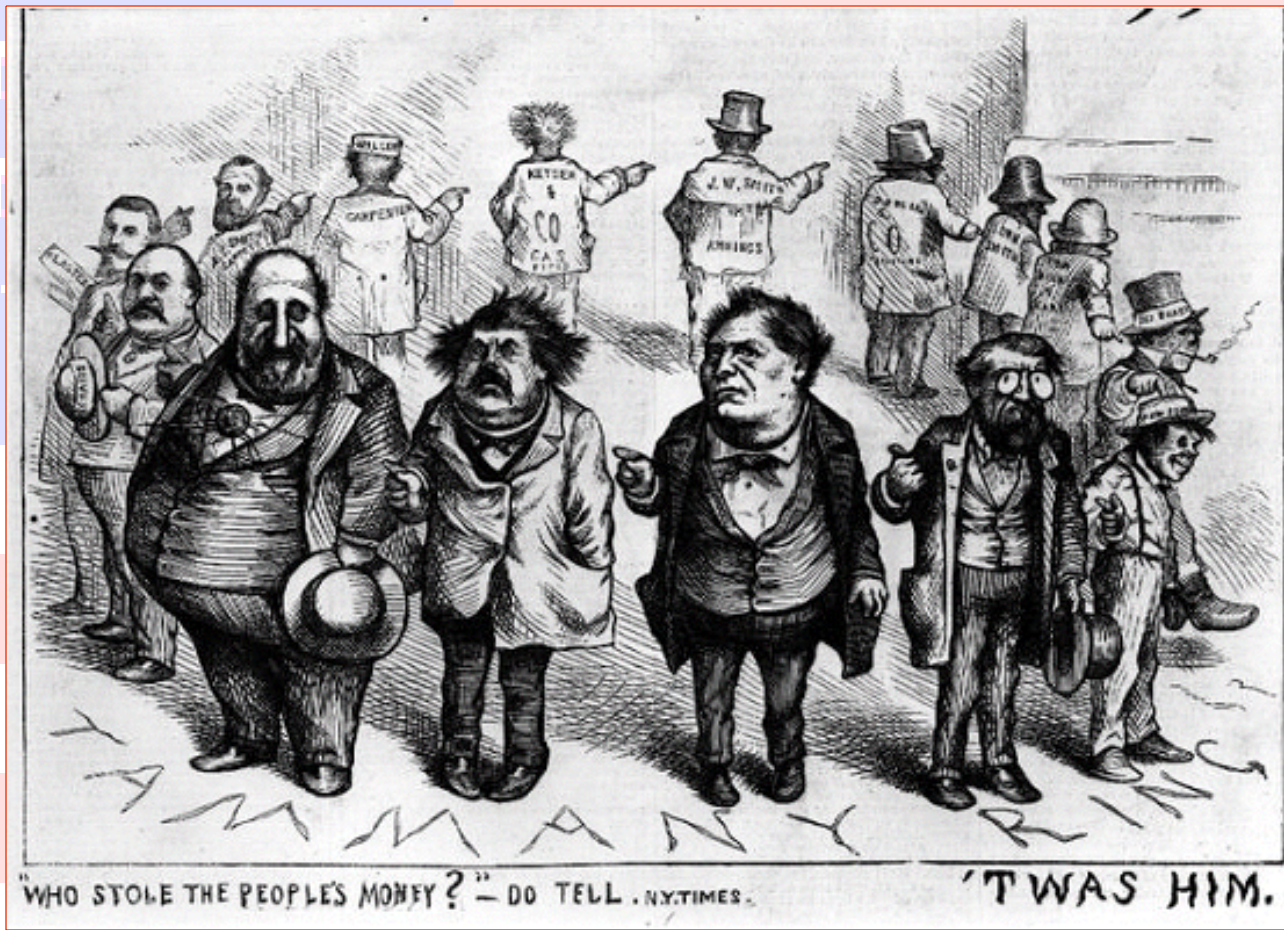


William Marcy Tweed

(notorious head of **Tammany Hall's** political machine)

[**Thomas Nast** → crusading cartoonist/reporter]

★ *Who Stole the People's Money?*



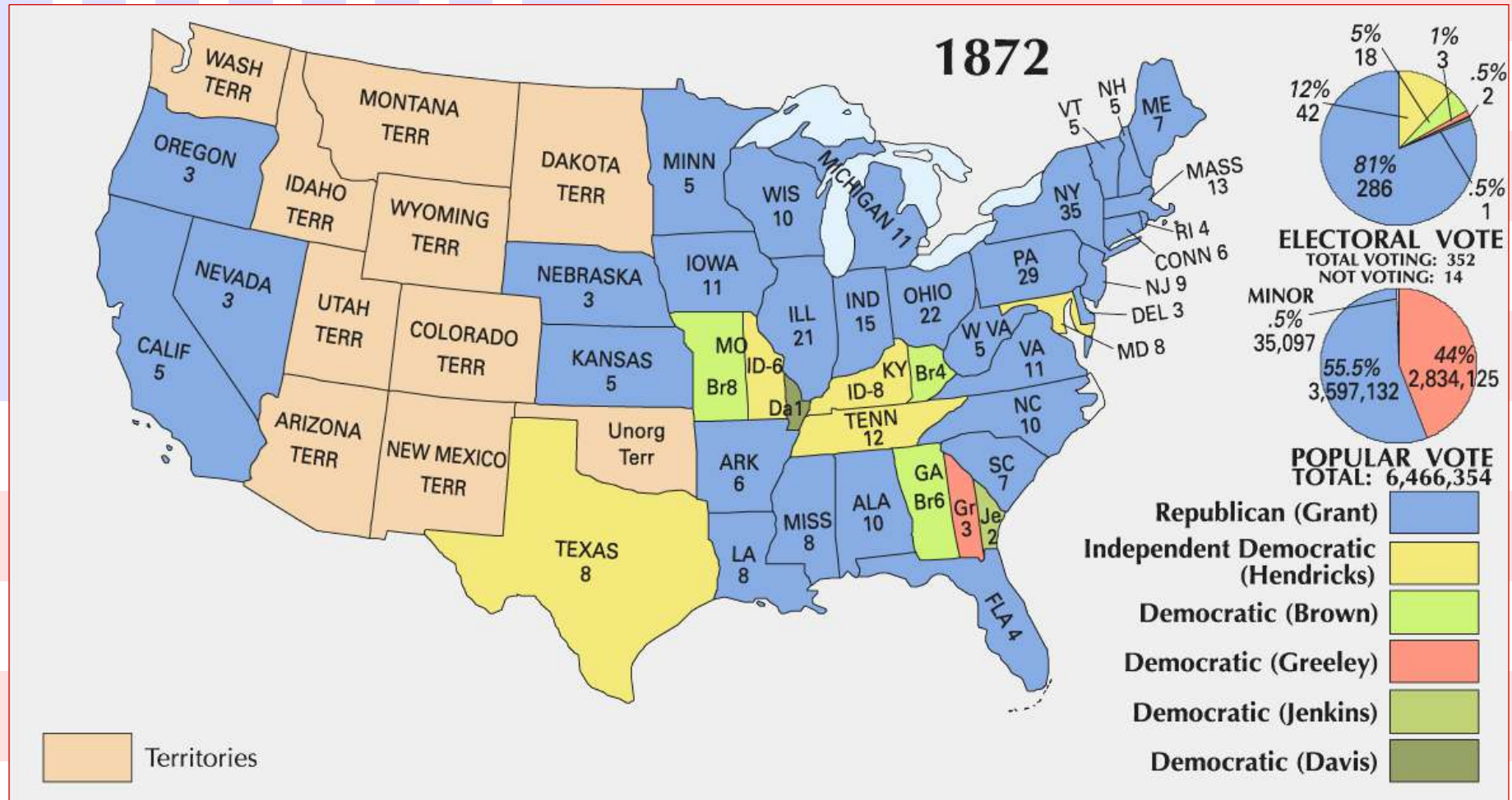
AND THEY SAY, "HE WANTS A THIRD TERM"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ The Election of 1872

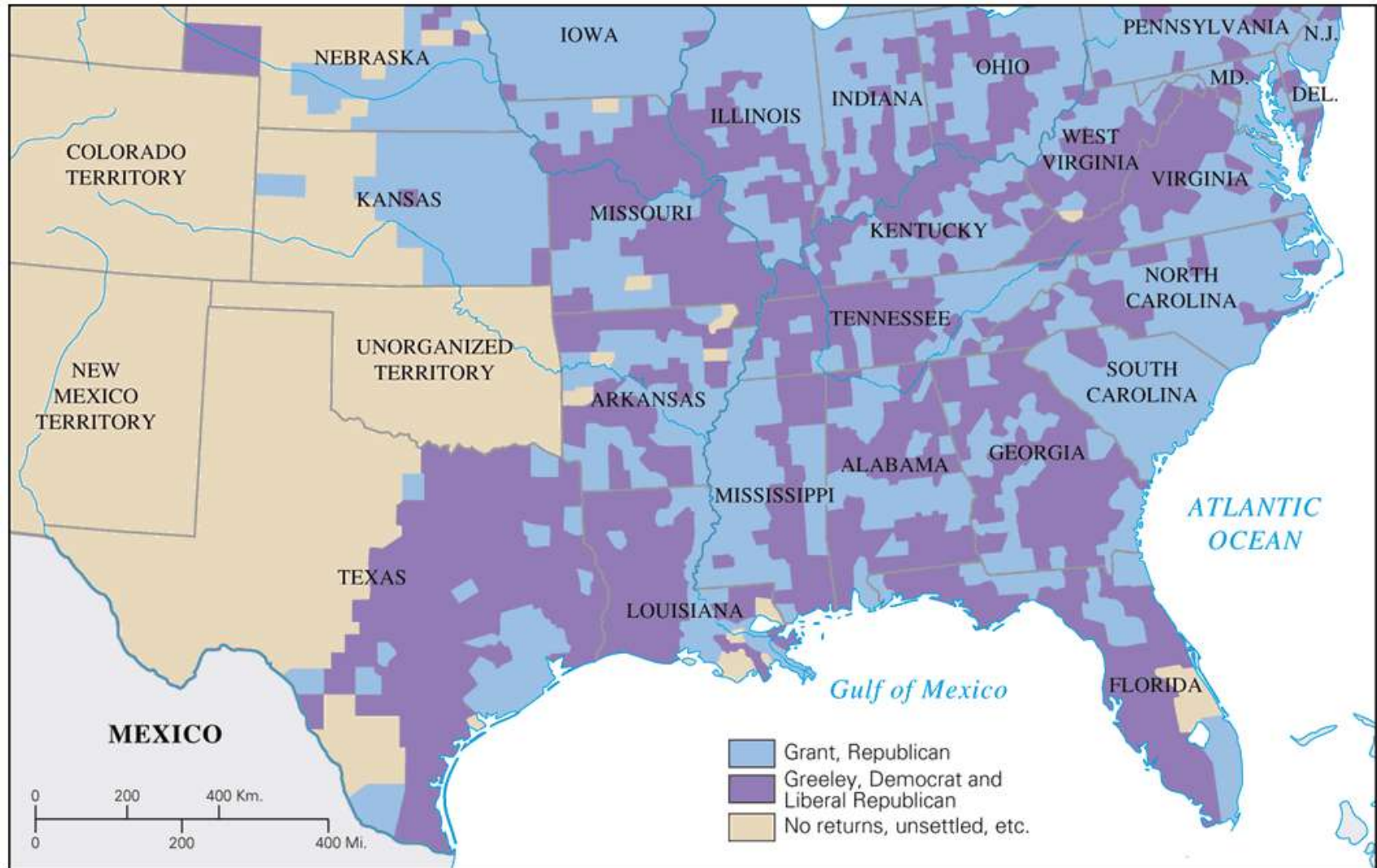


- ★ Rumors of corruption during Grant's first term discredit Republicans.
- ★ Horace Greeley runs as a Democrat/Liberal Republican candidate.
- ★ Greeley attacked as a fool and a crank.
- ★ Greeley died on November 29, 1872!

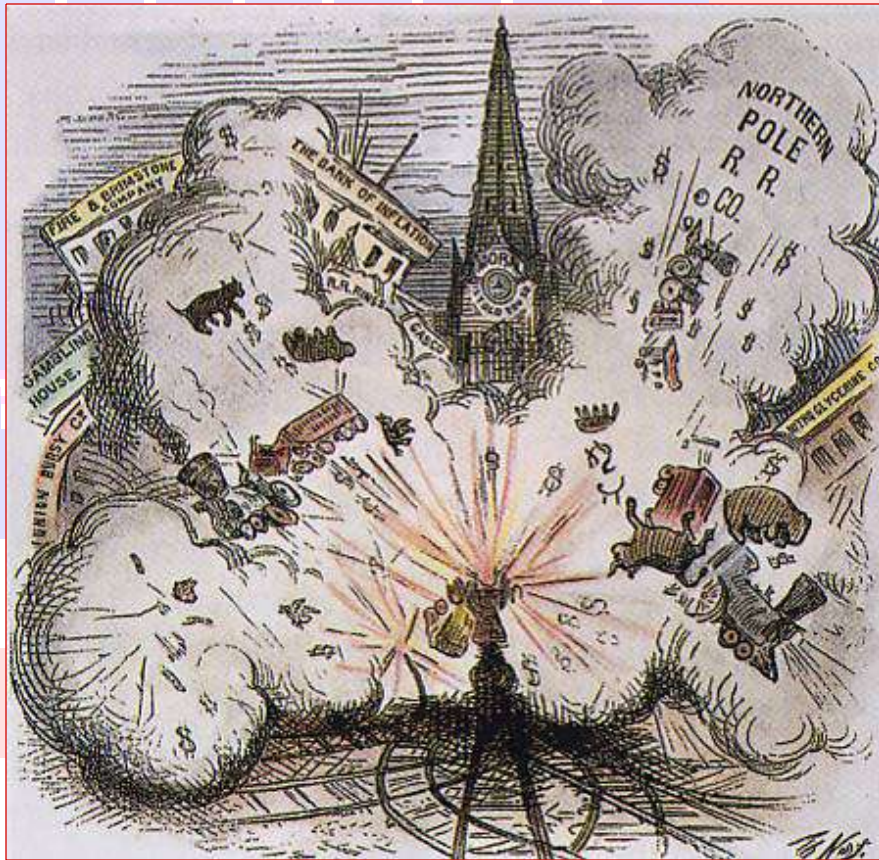
★ ★ 1872 Presidential Election



★ Popular Vote for President: 1872



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ The Panic of 1873



- ★ It raises “the money question.”
- ★ debtors seek inflationary monetary policy by continuing circulation of greenbacks.
 - * creditors, intellectuals support hard money.
 - * 1875 → **Specie Redemption Act.**

★ 1876 → **Greenback Party** formed & makes gains in congressional races → *The “Crime of ’73”!*

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Legal Challenges

★ ***The Slaughterhouse Cases***
(1873)

★ ***Bradwell v. IL*** (1873)

★ ***U. S. v. Cruickshank*** (1876)

★ ***U. S. v. Reese*** (1876)

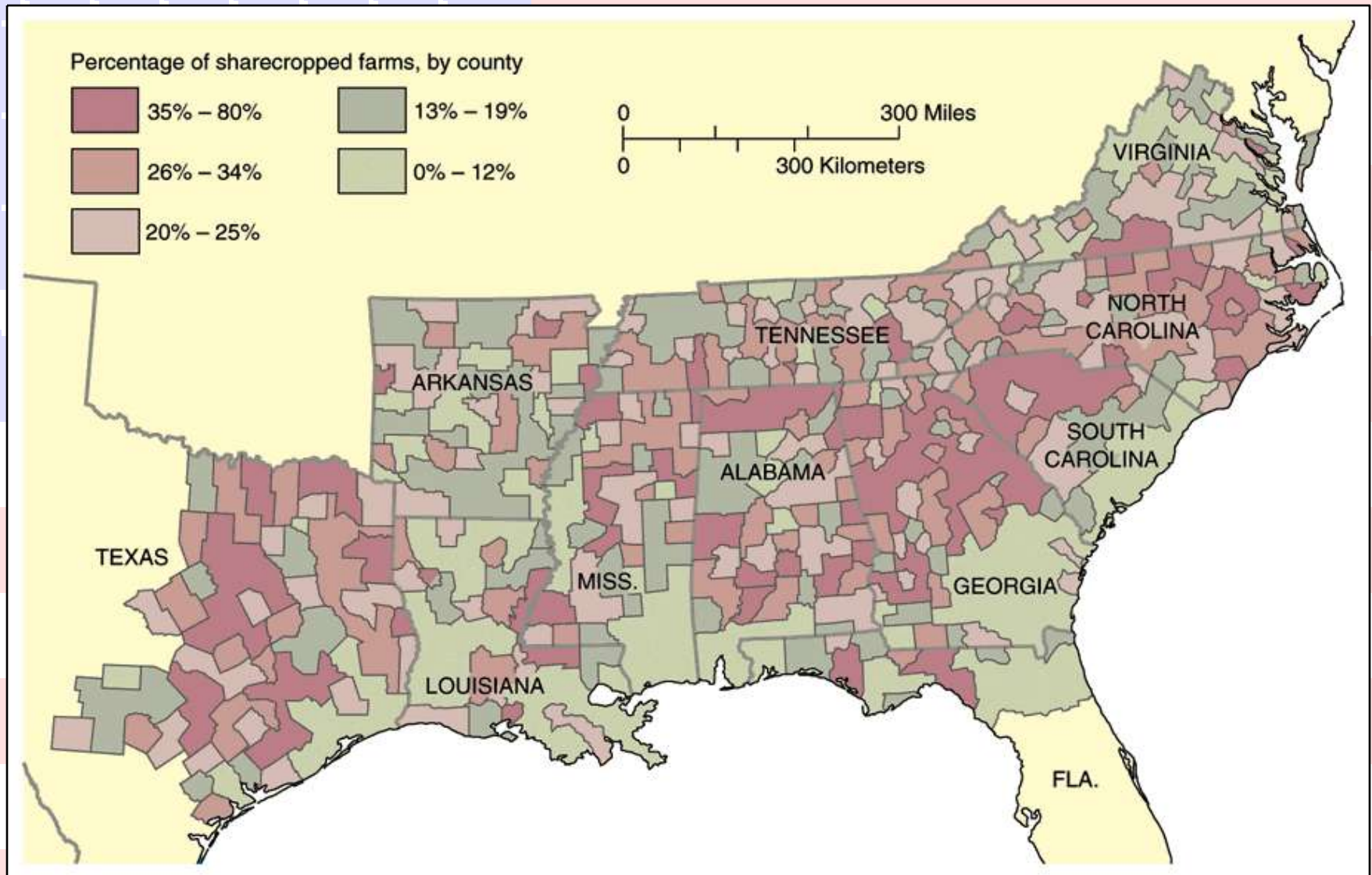
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Black

"Adjustment"

in the South

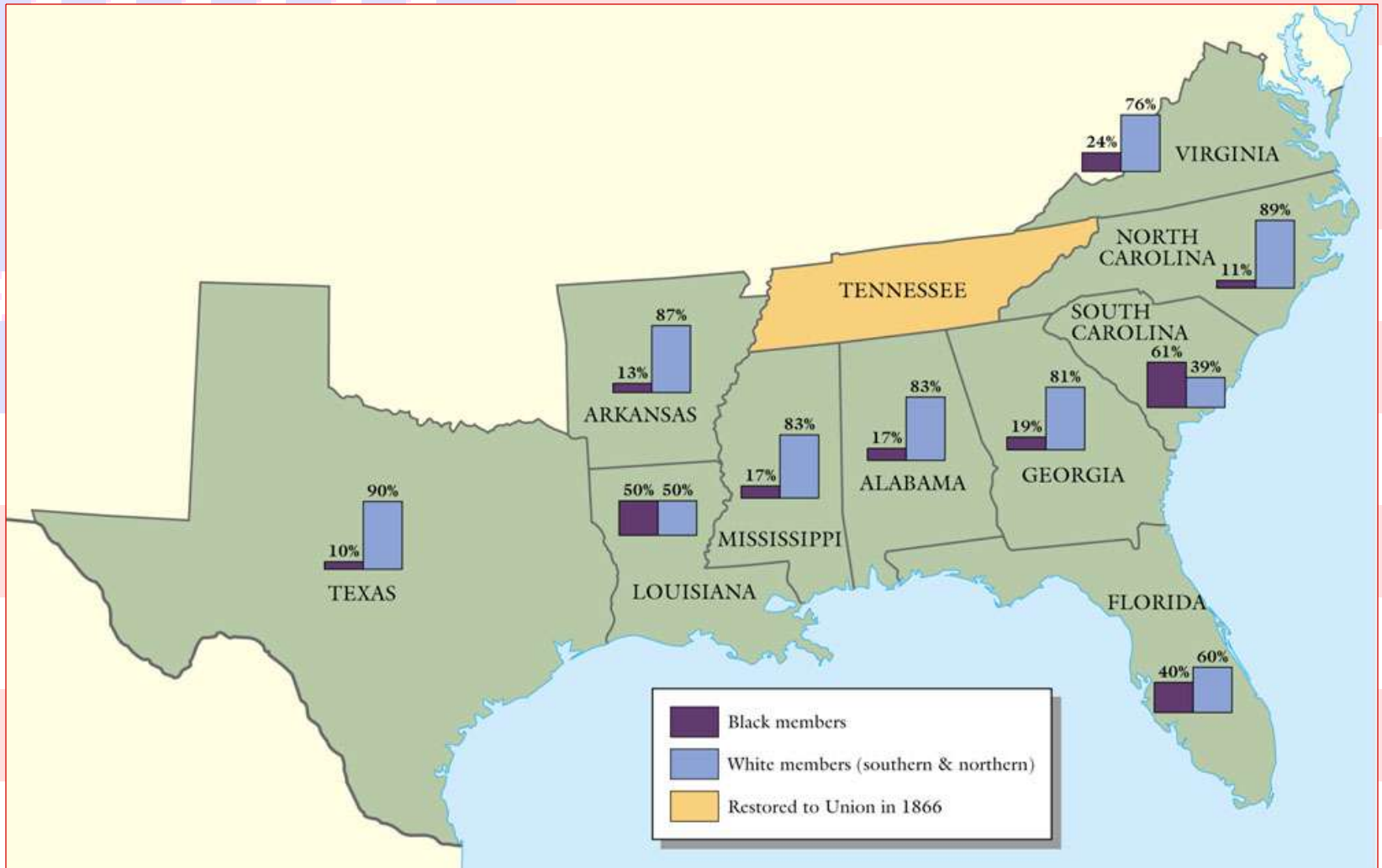
Sharecropping



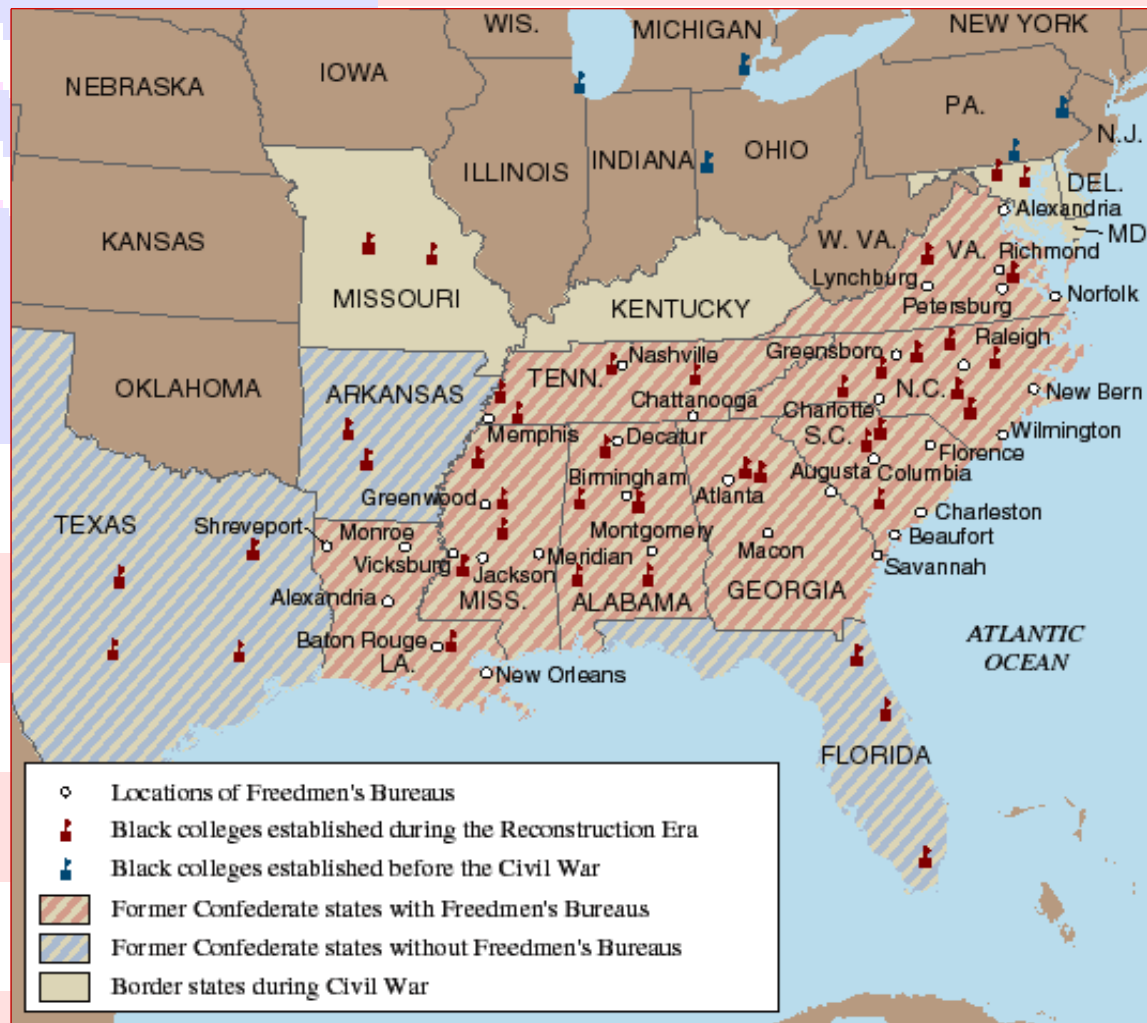
Tenancy & the Crop Lien System

Furnishing Merchant	Tenant Farmer	Landowner
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loan tools and seed up to 60% interest to tenant farmer to plant spring crop.▪ Farmer also secures food, clothing, and other necessities on credit from merchant until the harvest.▪ Merchant holds "lien" {mortgage} on part of tenant's future crops as repayment of debt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Plants crop, harvests in autumn.▪ Turns over up to ½ of crop to land owner as payment of rent.▪ Tenant gives remainder of crop to merchant in payment of debt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Rents land to tenant in exchange for ¼ to ½ of tenant farmer's future crop.

Black & White Political Participation



Establishment of Historically Black Colleges in the South



★ Black Senate & House Delegates



HARPER'S WEEKLY

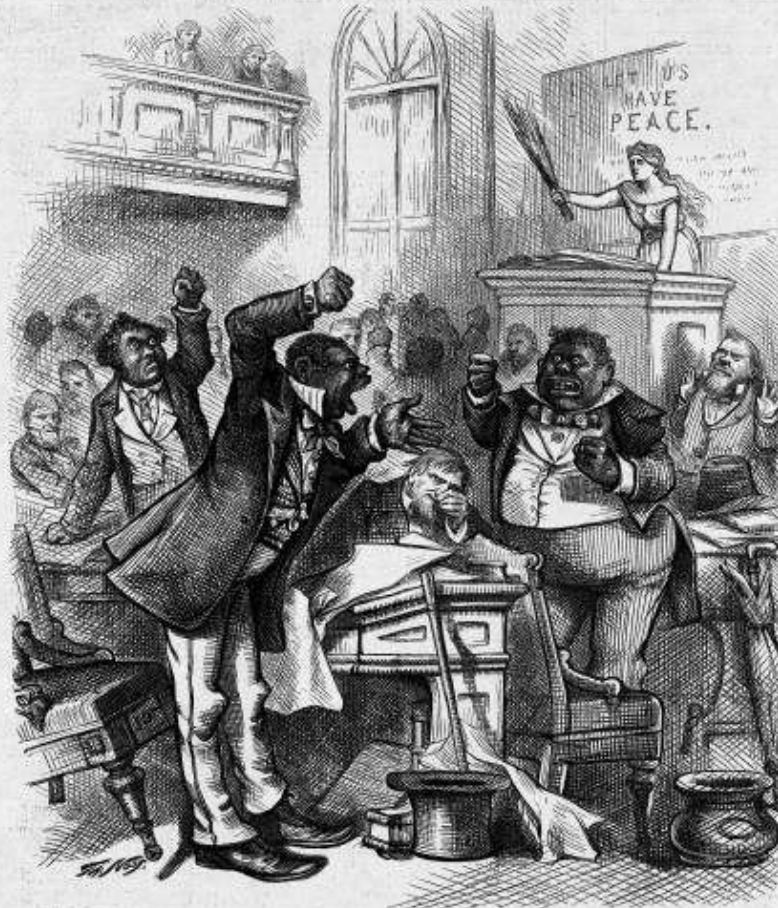
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVIII.—No. 898.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT
THIS WEEK.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1855, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

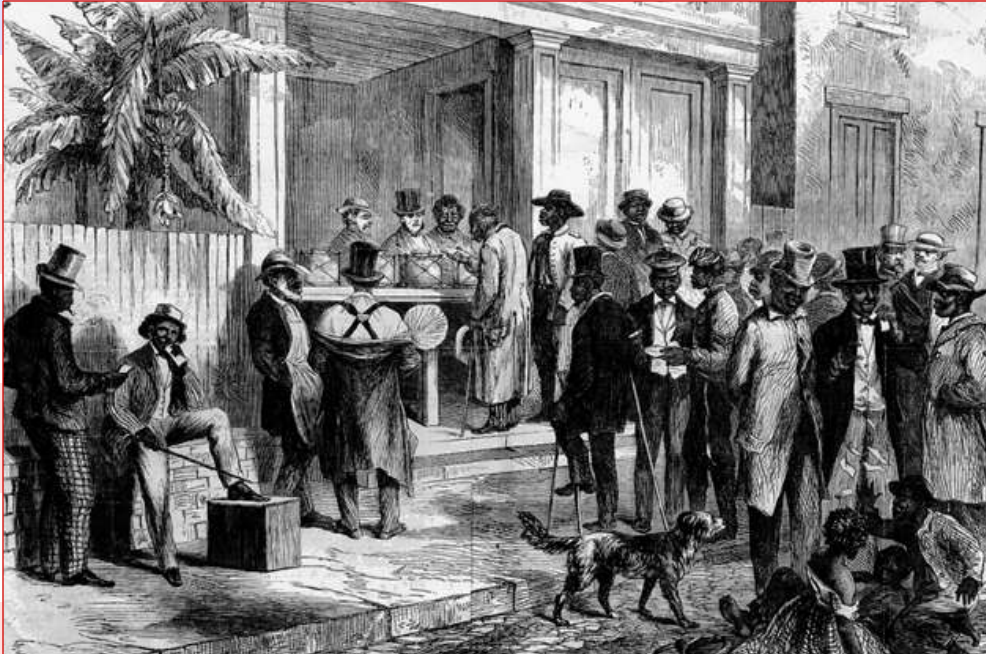


COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED STATE. (See Page 242.)
(THE MEN ARE ALL BLACK, WHITE, RED, AND BROWN.)
COLUMBIA: "You are doing the worst thing. If you disagree with them in this way you had better take back your."

**Colored
Rule
in the
South?**

★ ★ ★ Blacks in Southern Politics

- ★ Core voters were black veterans.
- ★ Blacks were politically unprepared.
- ★ Blacks could register and vote in states since 1867.



- ★ The 15th Amendment guaranteed federal voting.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 15th Amendment

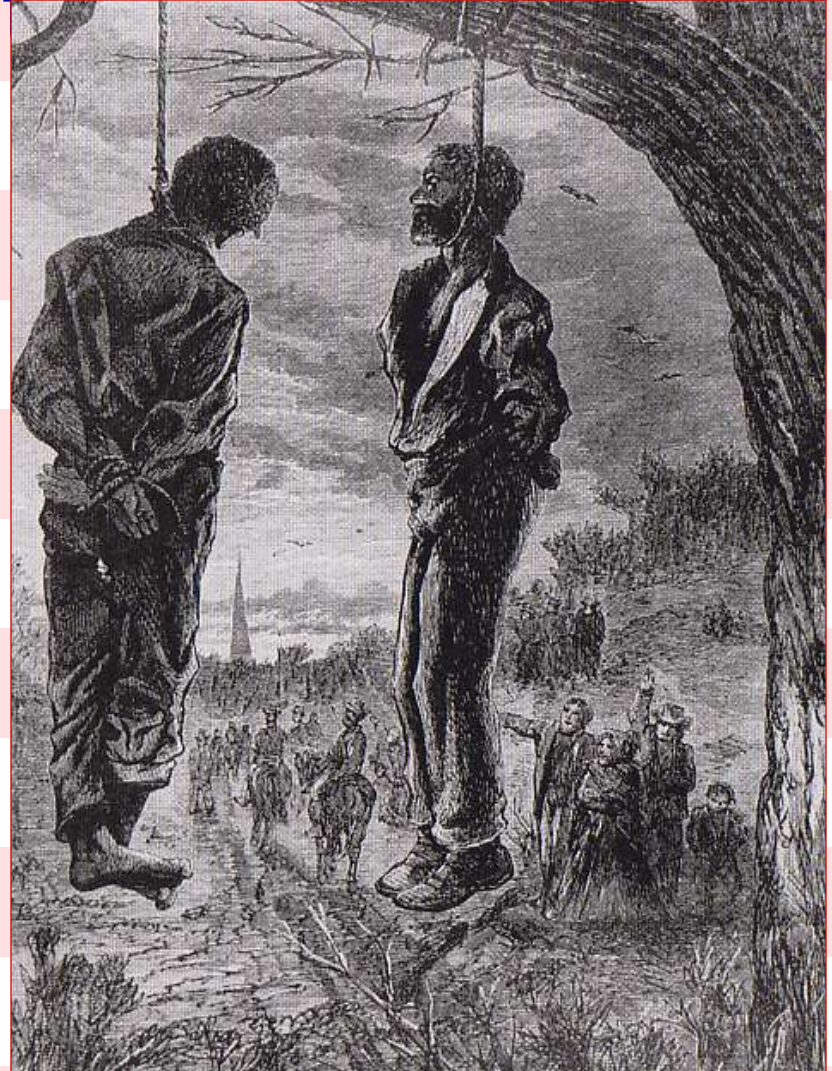
★ Ratified in 1870.

★ *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.*

★ *The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

★ **Women's rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!**

The “Invisible Empire of the South”



The Failure of Federal Enforcement

★ **Enforcement Acts** of 1870 & 1871
[also known as the KKK Act].



- ★ “The Lost Cause.”
- ★ The rise of the “**Bourbons.**”
- ★ **Redeemers** (prewar Democrats and Union Whigs).



★ ★ ★ The Civil Rights Act of 1875

★ ★ ★ **Crime for any individual to deny full & equal use of public conveyances and public places.**

★ **Prohibited discrimination in jury selection.**

★ **Shortcoming → lacked a strong enforcement mechanism.**

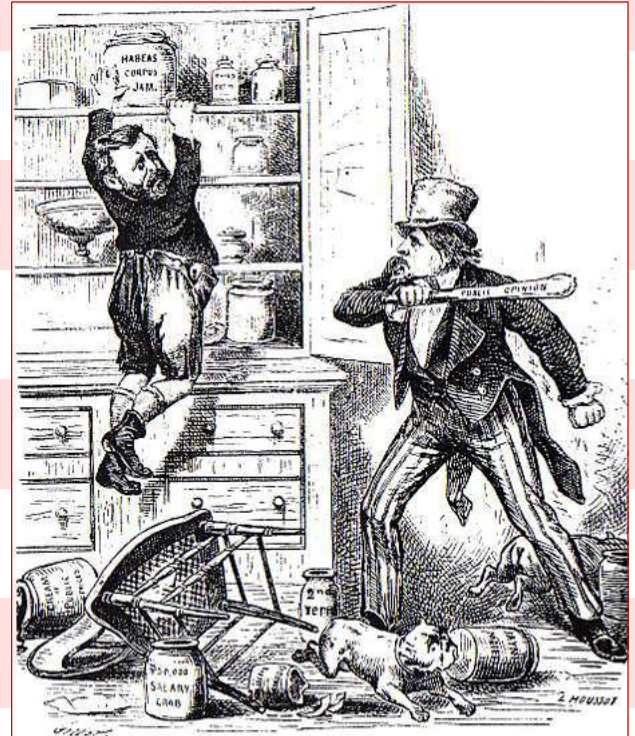
★ **No new civil rights act was attempted for 90 years!**

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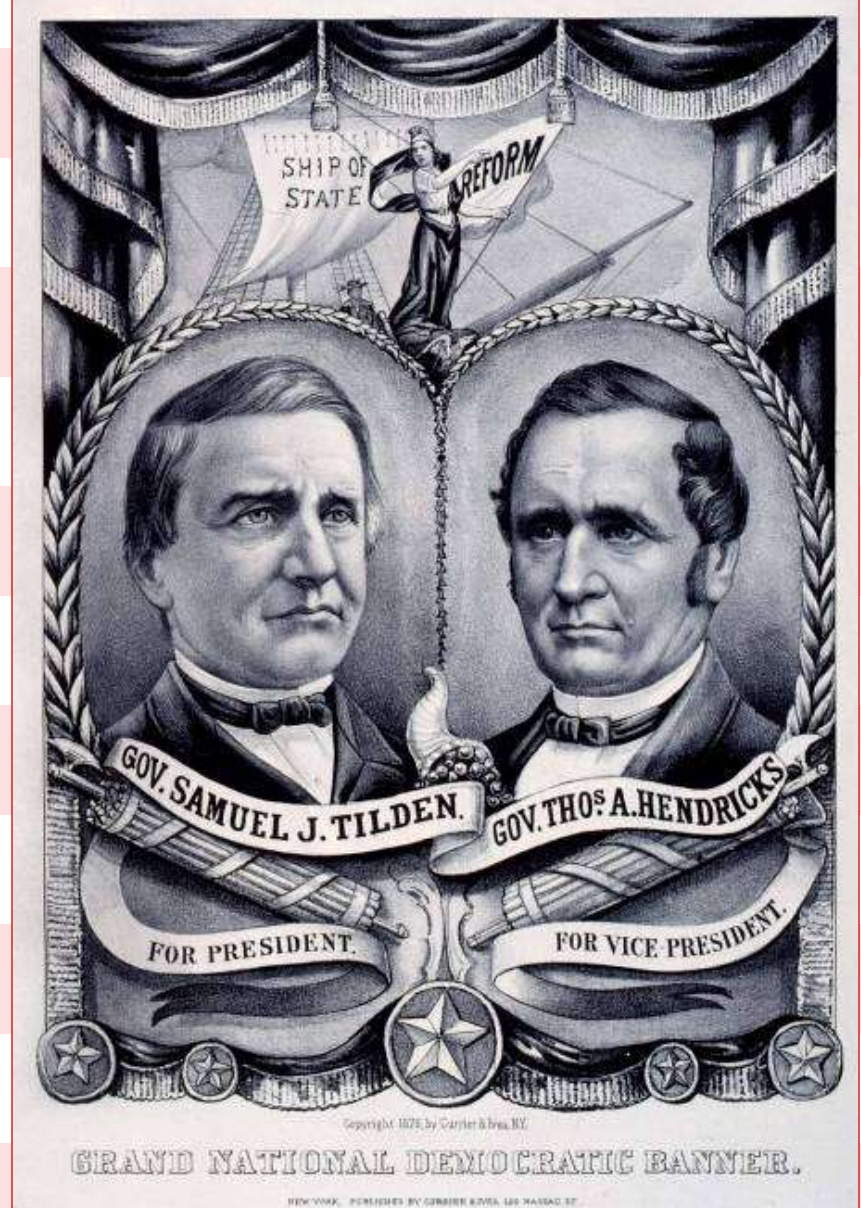
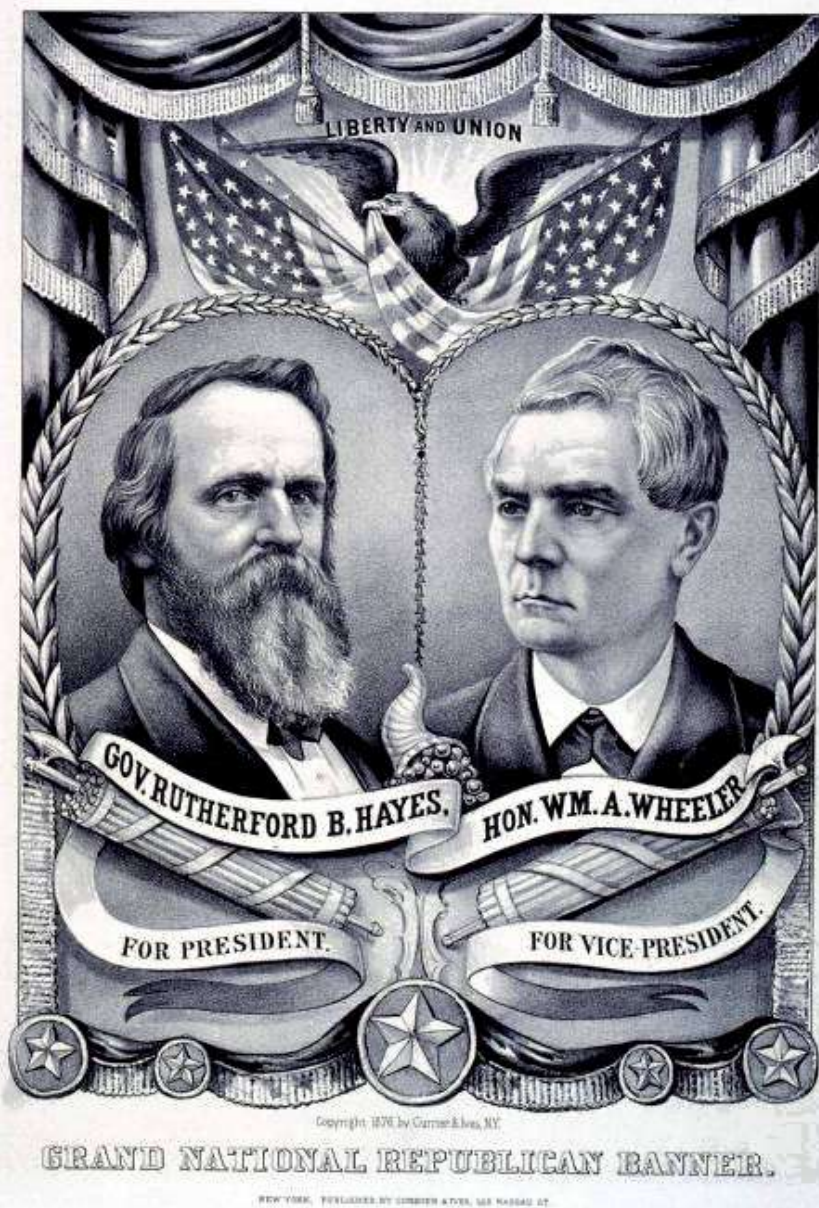
The Abandonment of Reconstruction

Northern Support Wanes

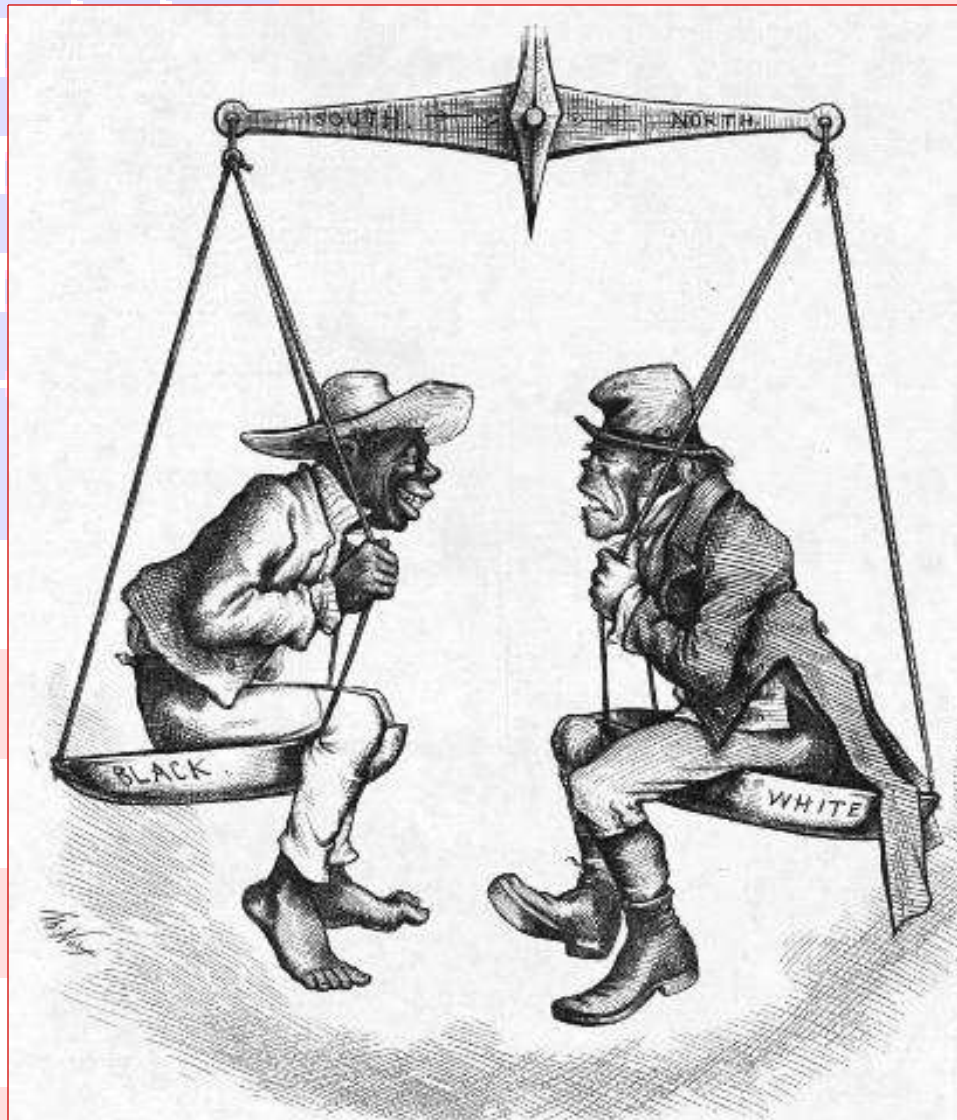
- ★ “Grantism” & corruption.
- ★ **Panic of 1873** [6-year depression].
- ★ Concern over westward expansion and Indian wars.
- ★ Key monetary issues:
 - ★ should the government retire \$432m worth of “greenbacks” issued during the Civil War.
 - * should war bonds be paid back in specie or greenbacks.



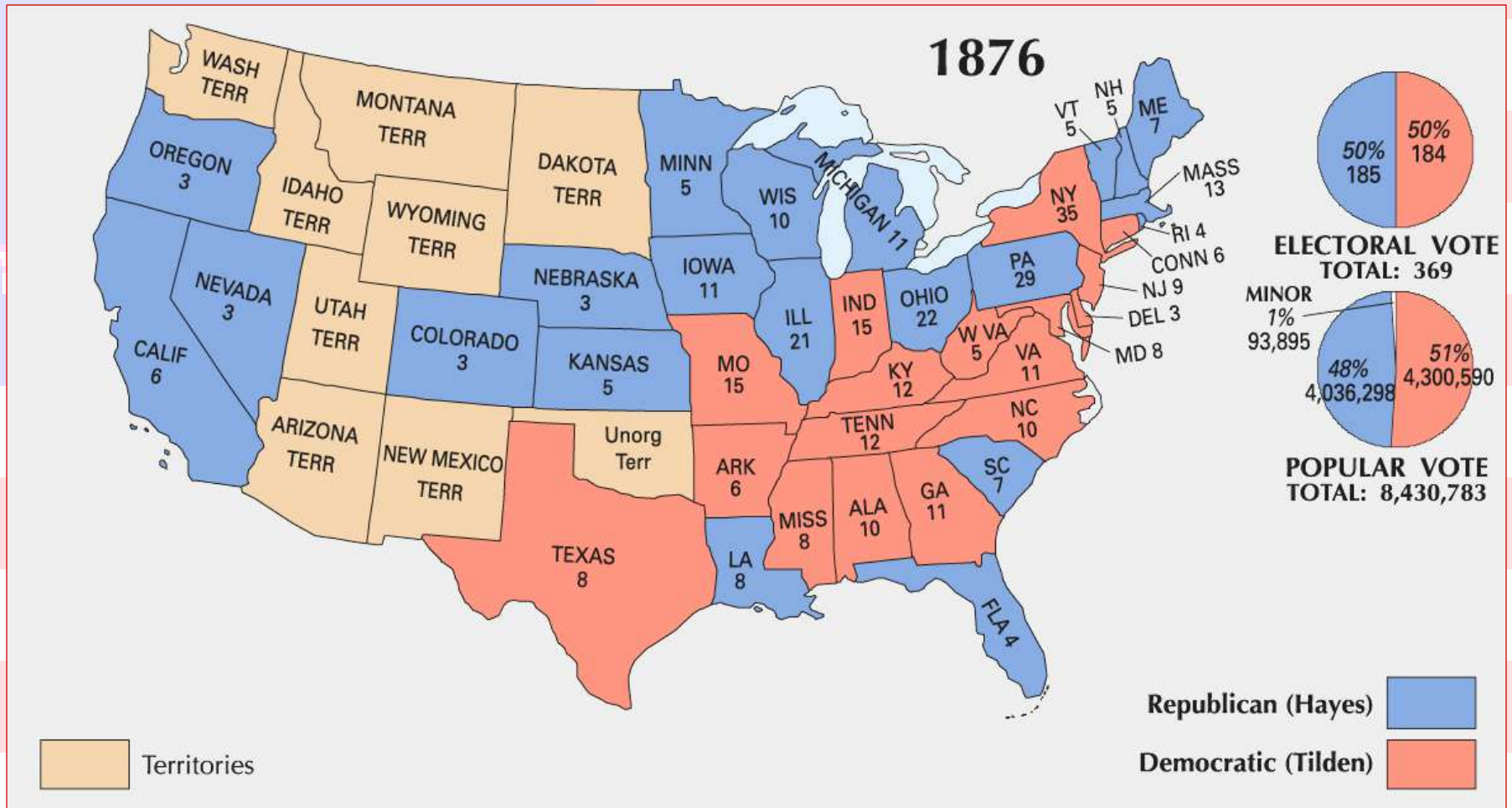
1876 Presidential Tickets



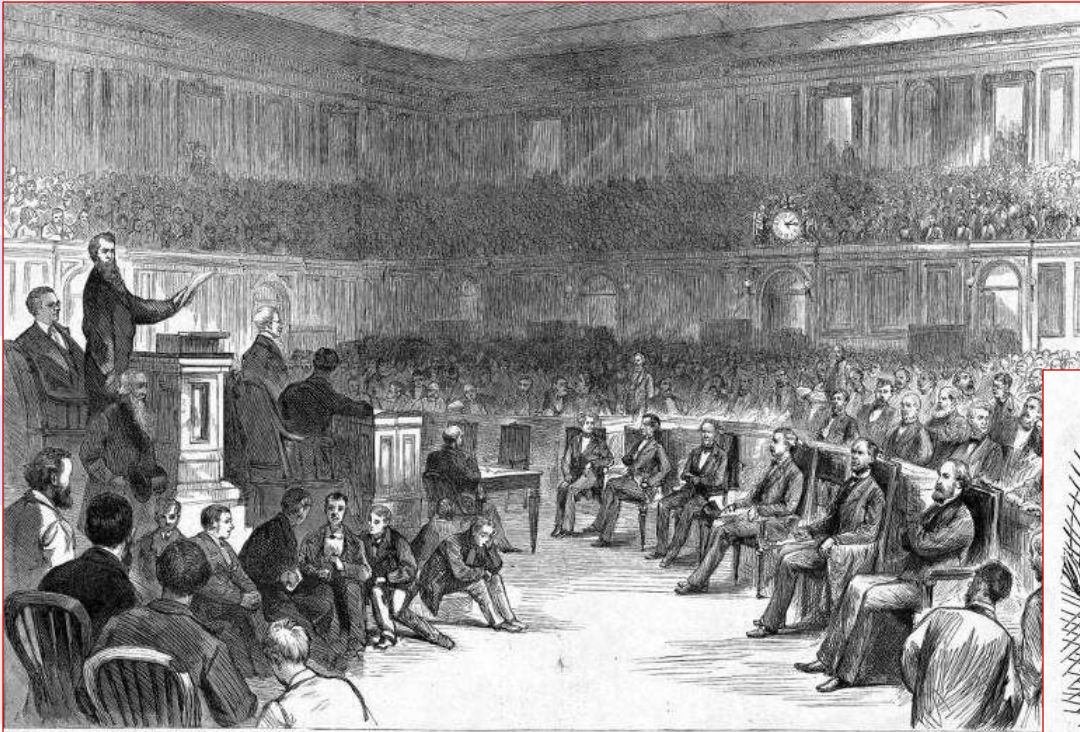
“Regional Balance?”



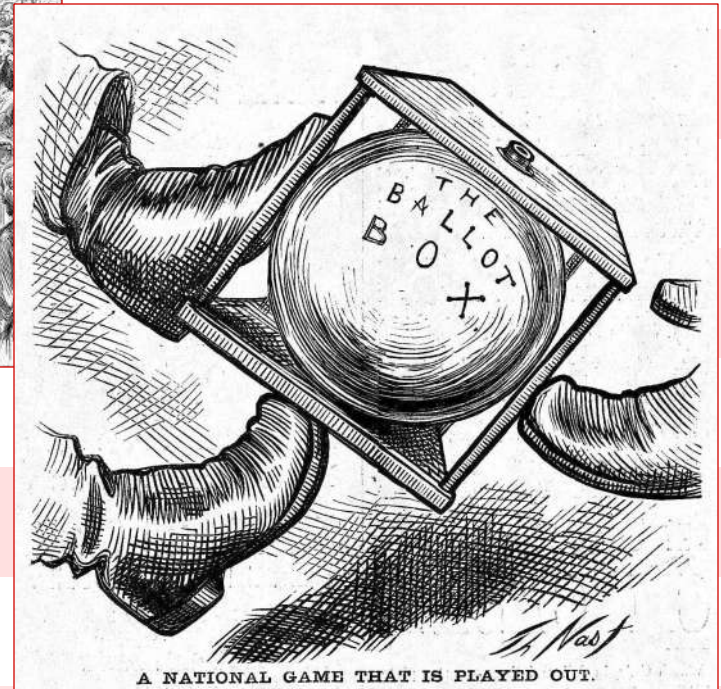
★ ★ ★ 1876 Presidential Election ★ ★ ★



★ ★ The Political Crisis of 1877



★ “Corrupt Bargain” Part II?



Hayes Prevails



Alas, the Woes of Childhood...



Sammy Tilden—*Boo-Hoo! Ruthy Hayes's got my Presidency, and he won't give it to me!*

A Political Crisis: The “Compromise” of 1877

