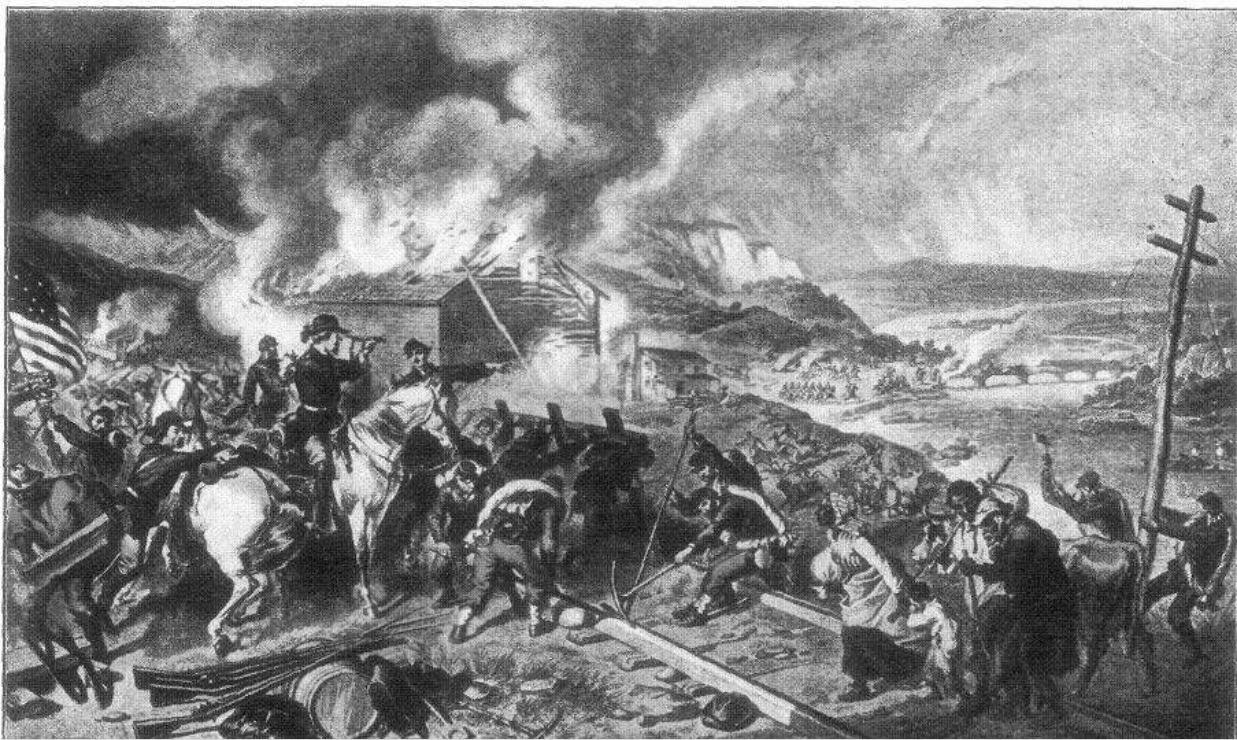


SSUSH10



The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

Reconstruction

- After the war, the South needed to be rebuilt physically, economically, and politically.
- Reconstruction was the rebuilding of these systems after the war.



Presidential Plan for Reconstruction

Lincoln began planning for Reconstruction during the war. Andrew Johnson who succeeded Lincoln carried on his plan:

- would offer a general amnesty to all Southerners who took an oath of loyalty and accepted the end of slavery
 - When 10 percent of the state's voters took the oath, the state could organize a new state government
 - Lincoln's plan was very lenient and was intended to make it easy for the South to rejoin the Union
-

The Radical Republicans

Republicans in Congress offered their own plan for Reconstruction:

- Wanted to prevent Confederate leaders from regaining power after the war
- Install the Republican Party in the South
- Wanted the Federal government to help African Americans by giving them the right to vote

The Radical Republican plan was much harsher on the South.

Freedman's Bureau

- In an effort to help former slaves, or freedmen, on his “March to the Sea”, General Sherman set aside all abandoned land along the coast for use by former slaves.
- Congress in an effort to aid the former slaves formed the Freedmen's Bureau.
- The Bureau was in charge of feeding, clothing and finding jobs for the former slaves
The Bureau also played a major role in establishing schools for freedmen.



Morehouse College

- Founded in 1867 by a former slave with the purpose of training freed slaves how to read and write.



The Civil War Amendments

13th Amendment

Passed by Congress in 1865, it banned slavery in the United States. As part of Reconstruction, Southern states had to ratify the 13th Amendment to rejoin the Union



14th Amendment

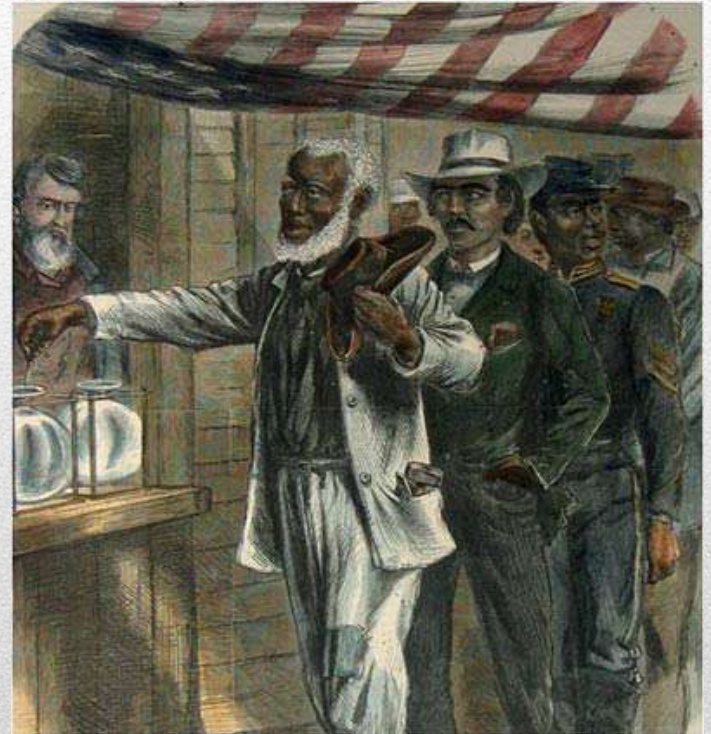
- Passed by Congress in 1866, the 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all people born or naturalized (including former slaves) in the US. It gave all people the right to “due process” and equal protection.
- Southern States had to ratify the 14th Amendment in order to rejoin the Union.



15th Amendment

Ratified in 1870, the 15th Amendment stated that the right to vote can not be denied “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude” In essence, the 15th Amendment granted suffrage to the former male slaves.

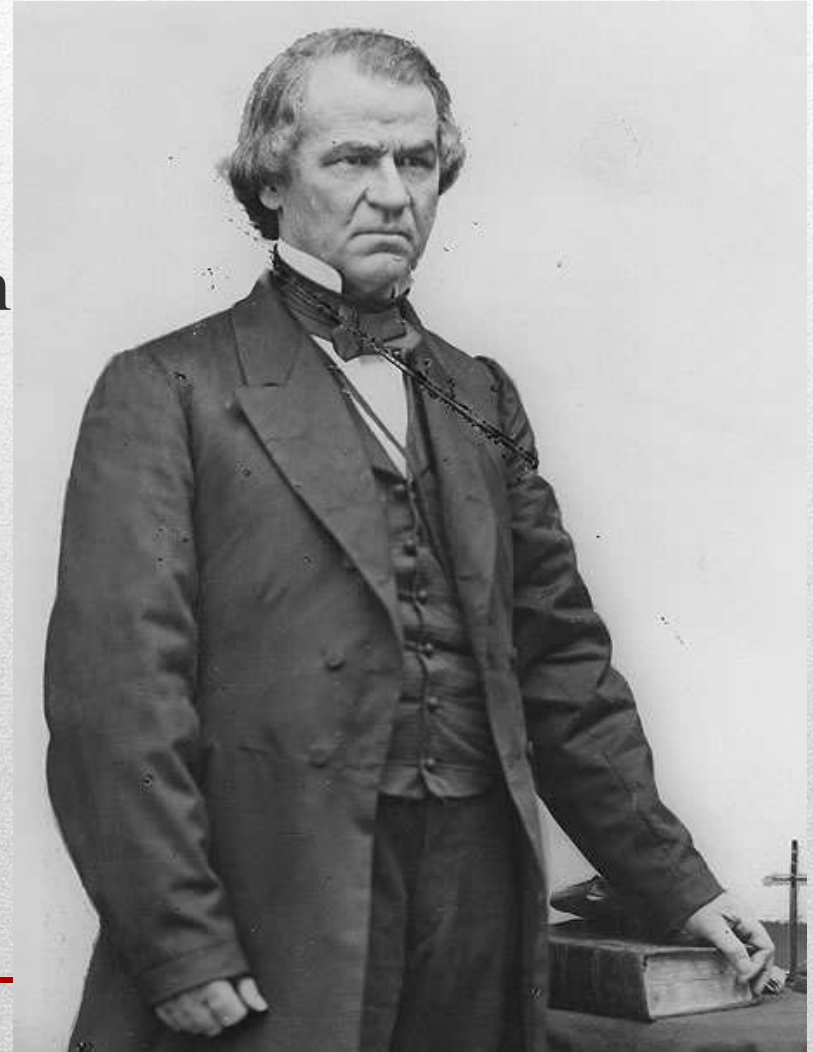
This Amendment however did not include women or Native Americans.



Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

Johnson became President after Lincoln's assassination in 1865

-Johnson plan for Reconstruction was against what the Radical Republican's wanted



Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- Johnson began to allow Southern states back into the Union after they ratified the 13th Amendment.
- Johnson also began to pardon former Southern leaders many of whom were then elected to the US Congress.
- When Congress reconvened many Radical Republicans were outraged with Johnson's plan.








Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- The new Southern governments began to pass black codes which were laws designed to keep African Americans in a state of slavery.
 - The 14th Amendment was passed in response to the black codes: Johnson was opposed to the 14th Amendment.
 - Republicans began to reverse many of Johnson's plans.
-

Johnson's Impeachment

- In 1867 Congress divided the South into military districts: Southern states had to redesign their state constitutions to the approval of Congress

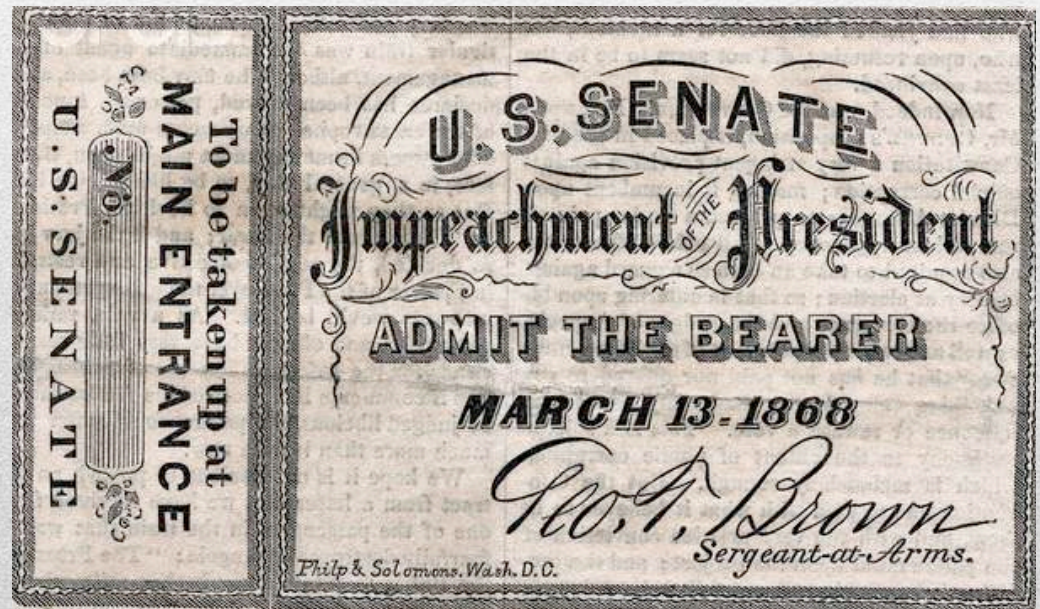
Military District Commander	
	General John Schofield
	General Daniel Sickles
	General John Pope
	General Edward Ord
	General Philip Sheridan
1870	Date of readmission to union



Johnson's Impeachment

- Congress impeached Johnson, charging him with refusing to uphold the law
- Congress came up one vote short of finding Johnson guilty
- Johnson remained President, but did not run for re-election in 1868

Johnson was the 1st President to be impeached. Who was the only other President to be impeached?



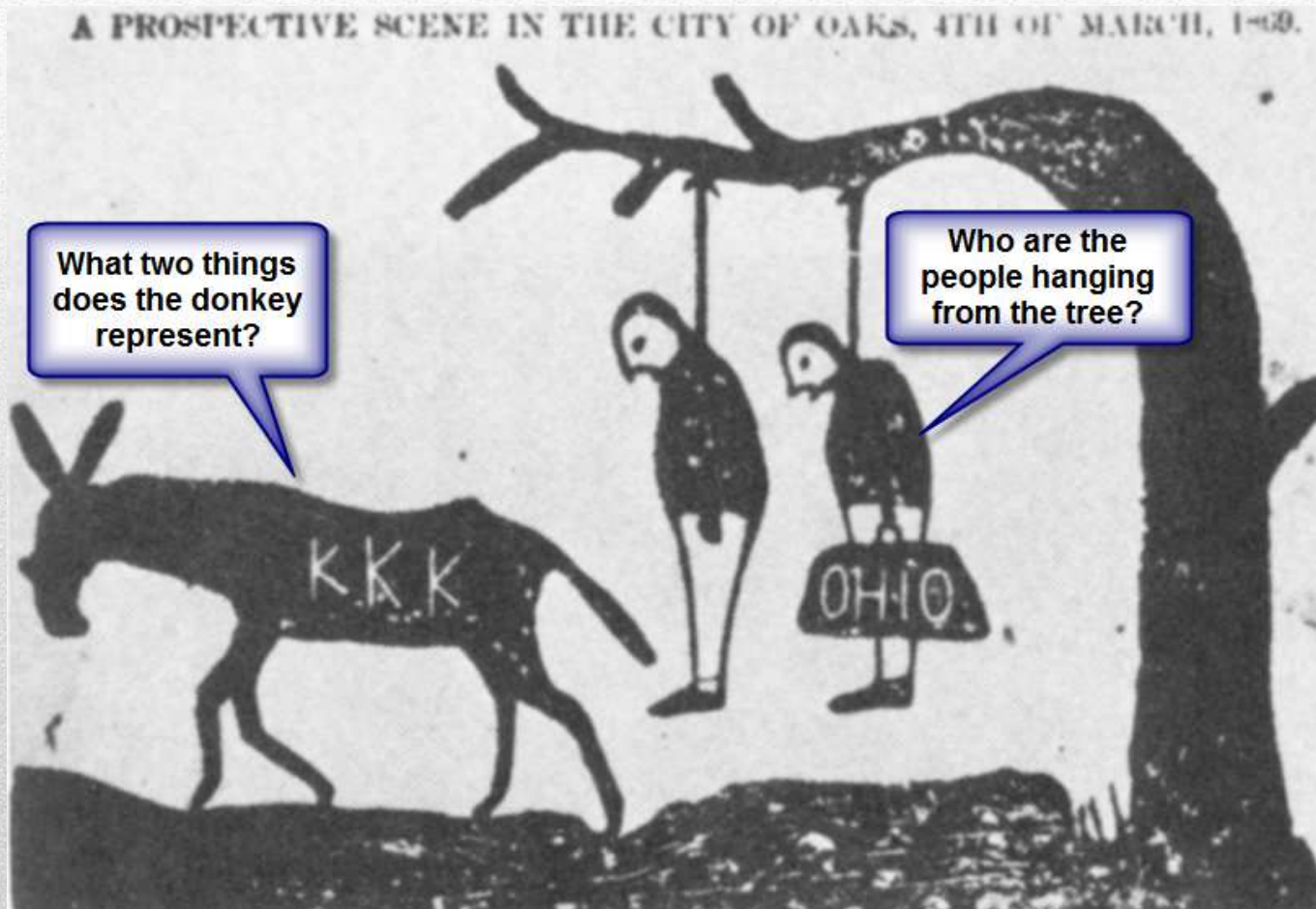
The Ku Klux Klan

Formed in 1866 in an effort to:

- Fight against Reconstruction
- drive out Northern Carpetbaggers
- help the Democratic Party regain power in the South



Interpreting a Political Cartoon



- In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President in a highly contested race.
- Hayes ordered the withdrawal of all Union troops in the South as part of the Compromise of 1877.
- After the troops left white Southerners regained control and worked to strengthen segregation.

The End of Reconstruction

Questions

1. What were some of the main differences between the Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction plans?
 2. What was the purpose of the Freedman's Bureau?
 3. Why was Andrew Johnson impeached?
 4. What was the purpose of the black codes?
 5. How did the Compromise of 1877 end Reconstruction?
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