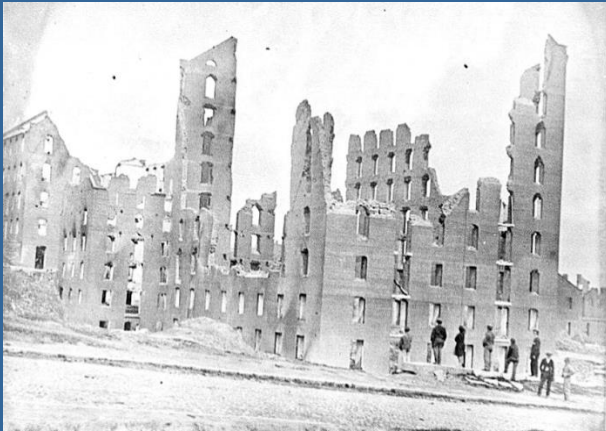


Reconstruction * 1865-1877



Major Questions following the Civil War:

1. How to re-build the South?
2. How to bring Southern states back into the Union?
3. How to bring former slaves into the United States as free men and women?

Re-building the South

Over 1 million Americans lost their lives during the Civil War:

664, 928 Northern Casualties

483, 286 Southern Casualties



After 4 years of war, could Northerners and Southerners forgive each other?

Could they become unified as citizens of the same country?

How to bring former Confederate States back into the United States?

Should people who fought against the United States be allowed to become American citizens? Should they be punished?

What should be done to southern state governments that fought against the United States?



Freedmen

At the end of the Civil War, there were hundreds of thousands former slaves living in the former Confederate States.



How would freed men and women be treated in the Southern States?

What do you think were some of the major challenges faced by former slaves?

Finding Answers...

- **President Lincoln** started to answer the questions of Reconstruction in his 10% Plan.
- When Lincoln was assassinated **Andrew Johnson**, a Southerner who sympathized with the South, became president and offered his own plan for Reconstruction.
- Many people in Congress opposed Johnson—they were called **Radical Republicans**.

Activity: Reconstruction Plans



Goals

Lincoln/Johnson

Speedy Recovery

Radical Republicans

RADICAL (extreme) change

*punish south

*more power for Republican Party

*Rights for African Americans

Lenient vs. Punishment

Lincoln/Johnson

Lenient

States never actually left the Union

Radical Republicans

Believed the south should be punished for starting the war

Steps to Re-enter the Union

Lincoln/Johnson

10% Plan (Lincoln) – ten percent of southern voters needed to take an oath of loyalty

Generous amnesty to allow southerners to retain property and reacquire political rights

Radical Republicans

Reconstruction Act of 1867

(1) Divide south into five military districts

(2) Must ratify 14th Amendment

(3) Rights for Freedman

Political Rights for African Americans

Lincoln/Johnson

13th Amendment – abolish slavery

Reluctant to support additional political rights for African Americans

Radical Republicans

13th Amendment – abolish slavery

14th Amendment – citizenship and equal protection

15th Amendment – right to vote for African Americans

Programs for African Americans

Lincoln/Johnson

Not addressed

Radical Republicans

Extended Freedman's Bureau to provide food, clothing, shelter, and education to freedman and war refugees

Problems

Lincoln/Johnson

Black codes restricted rights of African Americans

Southern States refused to ratify 14th Amendment

No effort to help Freedmen



Radical Republicans

Failures contributed to support of Radical Republicans

North felt robbed of their victory

Reflection

Which plan do you think would be more likely to unite the country after the Civil War? Why?

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.

Johnson's Impeachment

- Johnson removed Edwin Stanton in February, 1868, violating the Tenure of Office Act.
- 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!

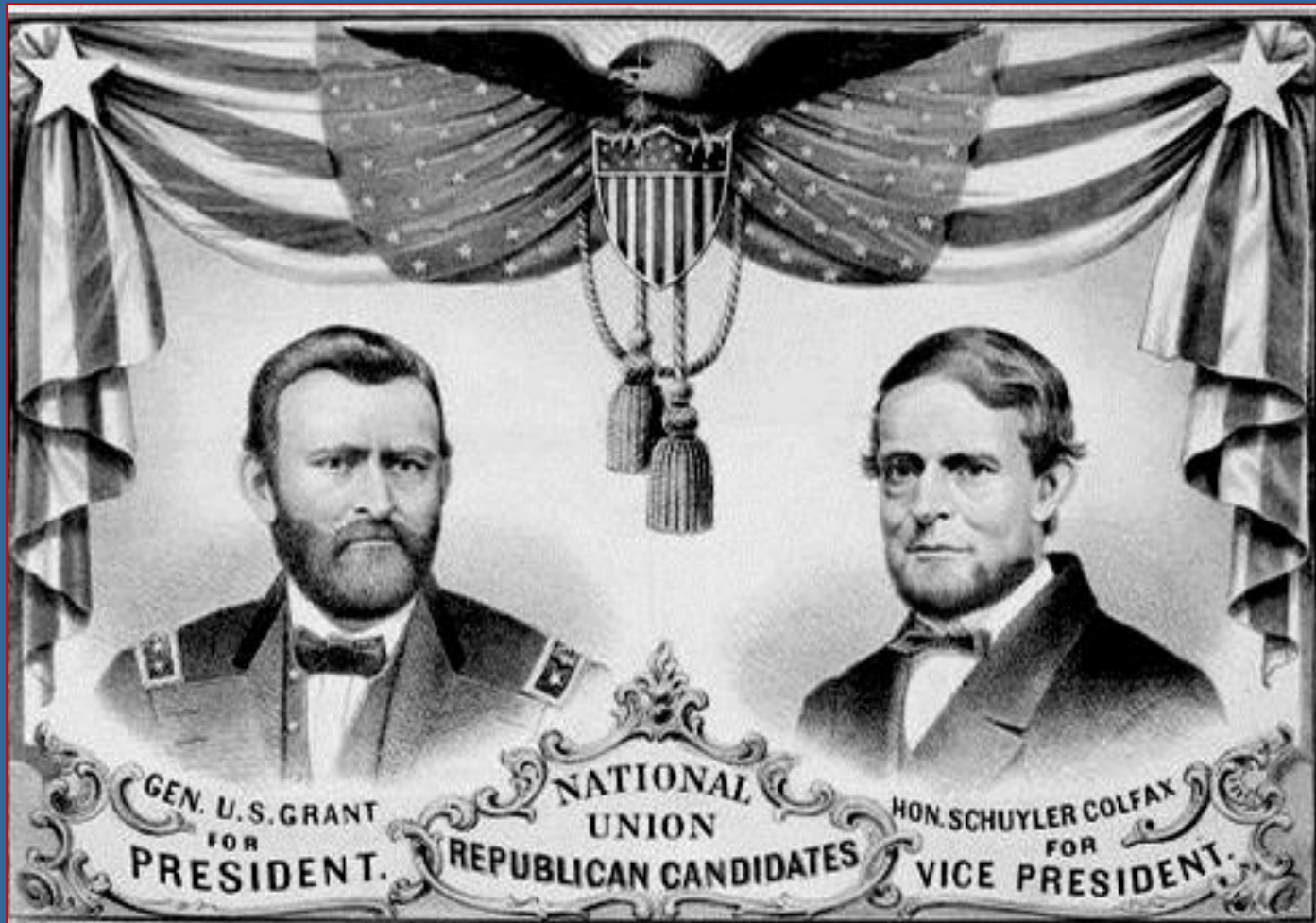
Johnson's Impeachment: Senate's Trial

- **Senate** acquitted Johnson 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3s vote) and Johnson finishes his term.

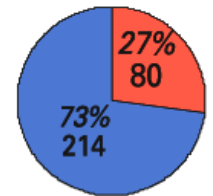
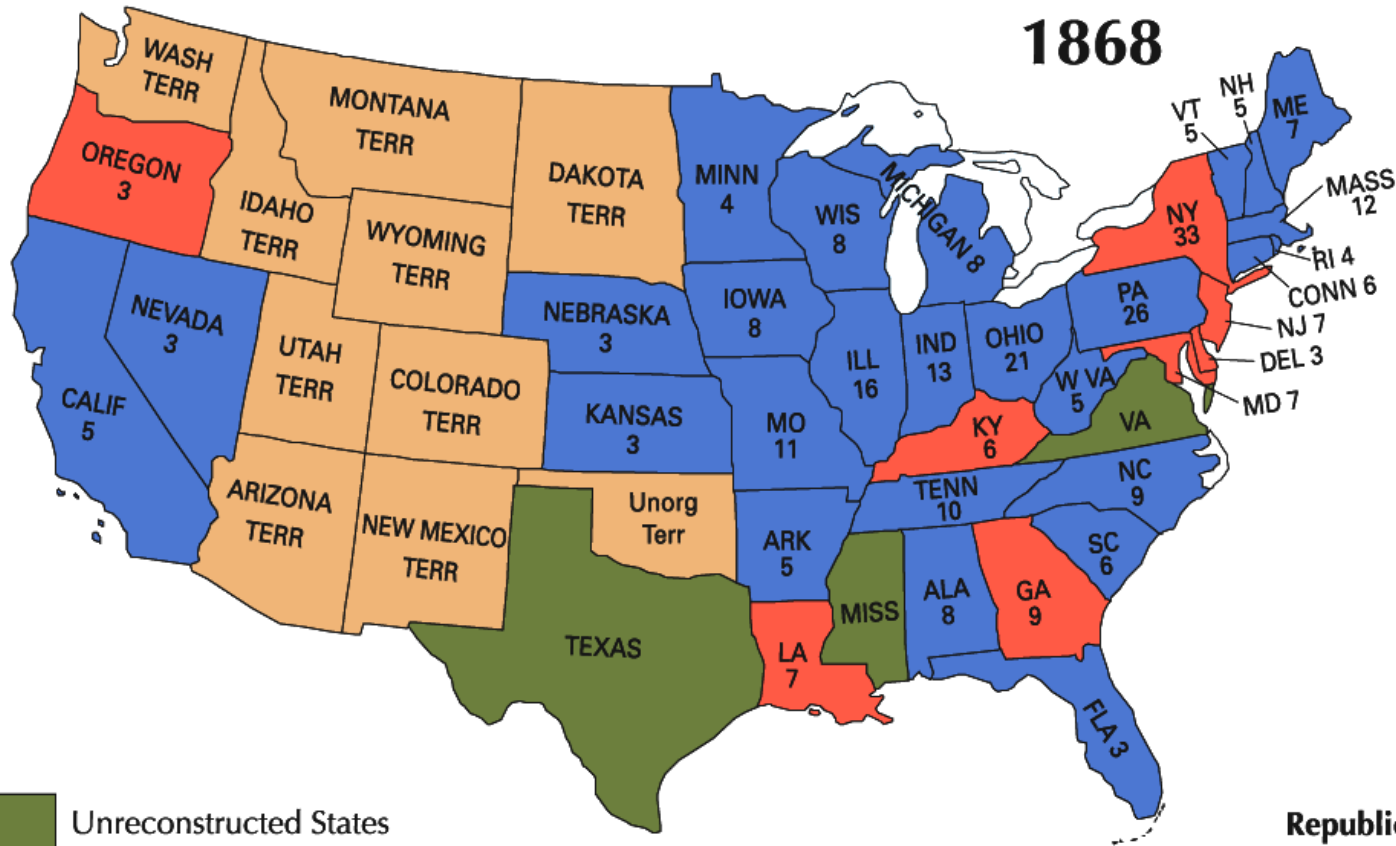


Reconstruction is coming to an
end...

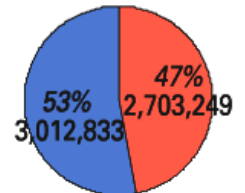
Grant Administration (1868-1876)





1868 Presidential Election





ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 294
NOT VOTING: 23

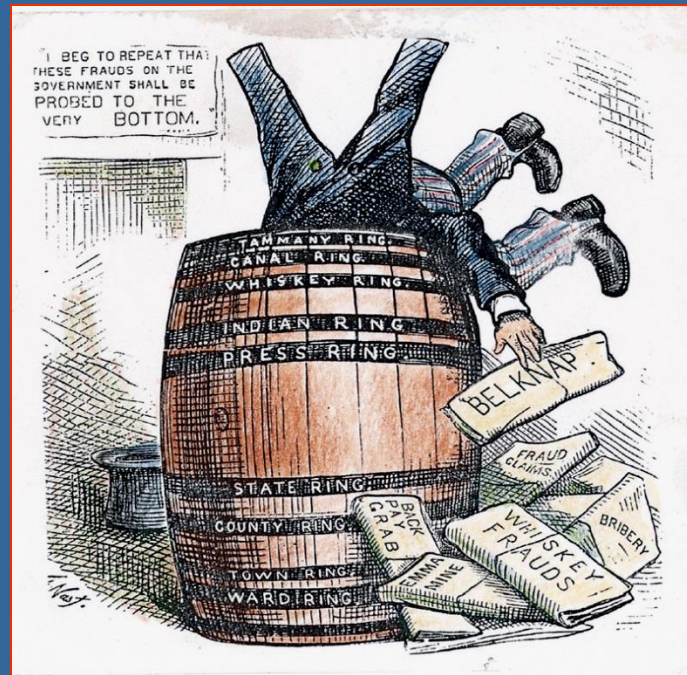


POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 5,716,082

 Unreconstructed States
 Territories

 Republican (Grant)
 Democratic (Seymour)

Grant's Administration



- Presided over an era of unprecedented growth and corruption.

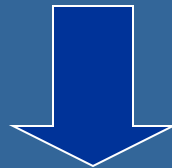
Scandals

- William Belknap
 - Grant's Secretary of War – found to have accepted bribes from merchants operating at army posts in the West
- Whiskey Ring
 - A group of government officials and distillers in St. Louis cheated the government out of millions of dollars by filing false tax reports

Scandals

- Panic of 1873

- A series of bad railroad investments forced the banking firm of Jay Cooke and Co. to declare bankruptcy



- Smaller banks began to close and the stock market to plummet; thousands of businesses shut down and thousands of Americans were unemployed

Congressional Election of 1874

Democrats gain control of Congress

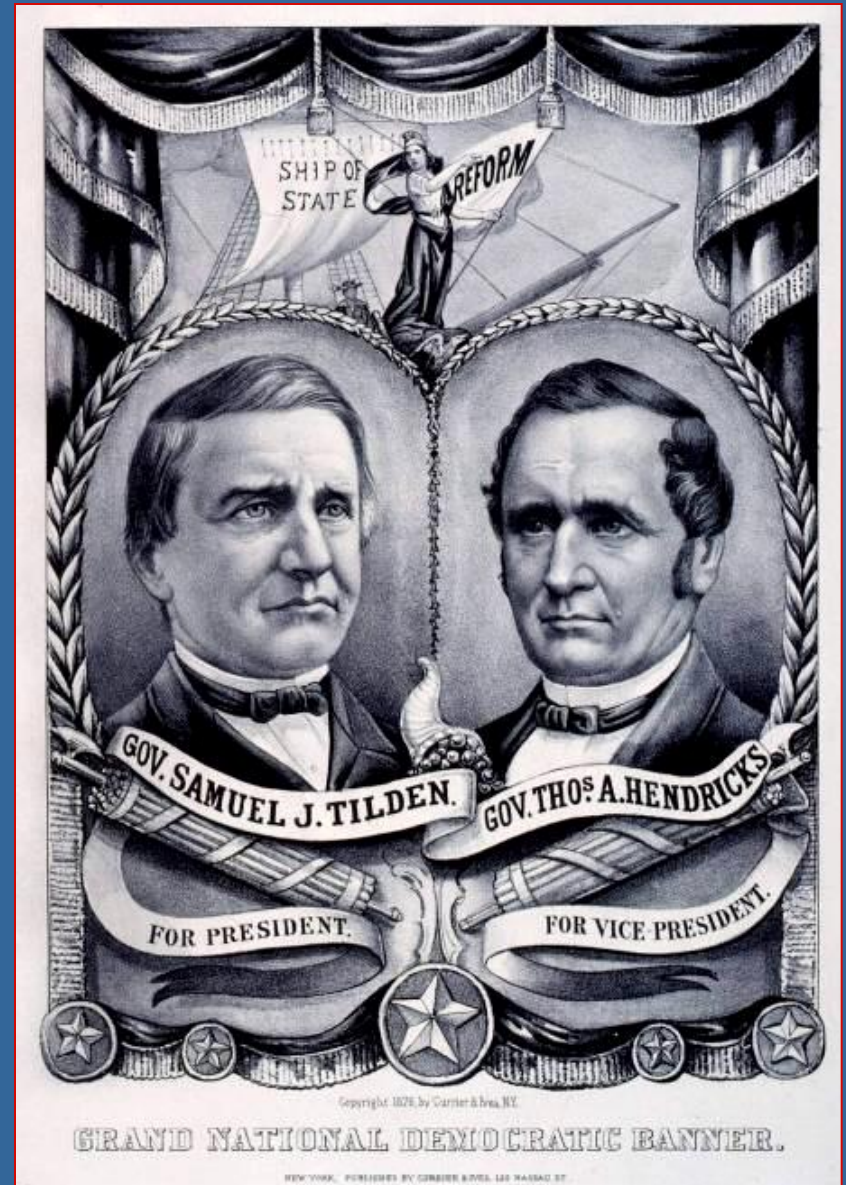
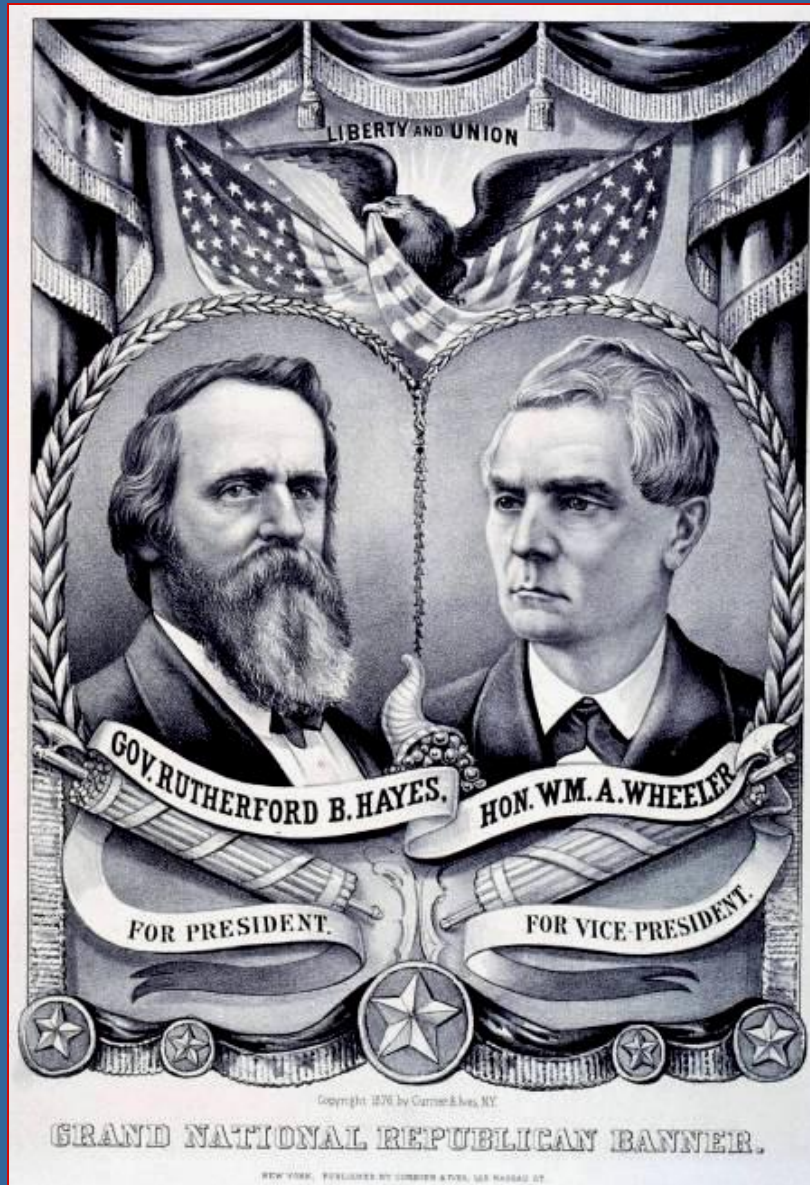
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graph TD; A[Democrats gain control of Congress] --> B[Extend control into the state legislatures]; B --> C[Enforcing Reconstruction is becoming difficult];
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Extend control
into the state
legislatures

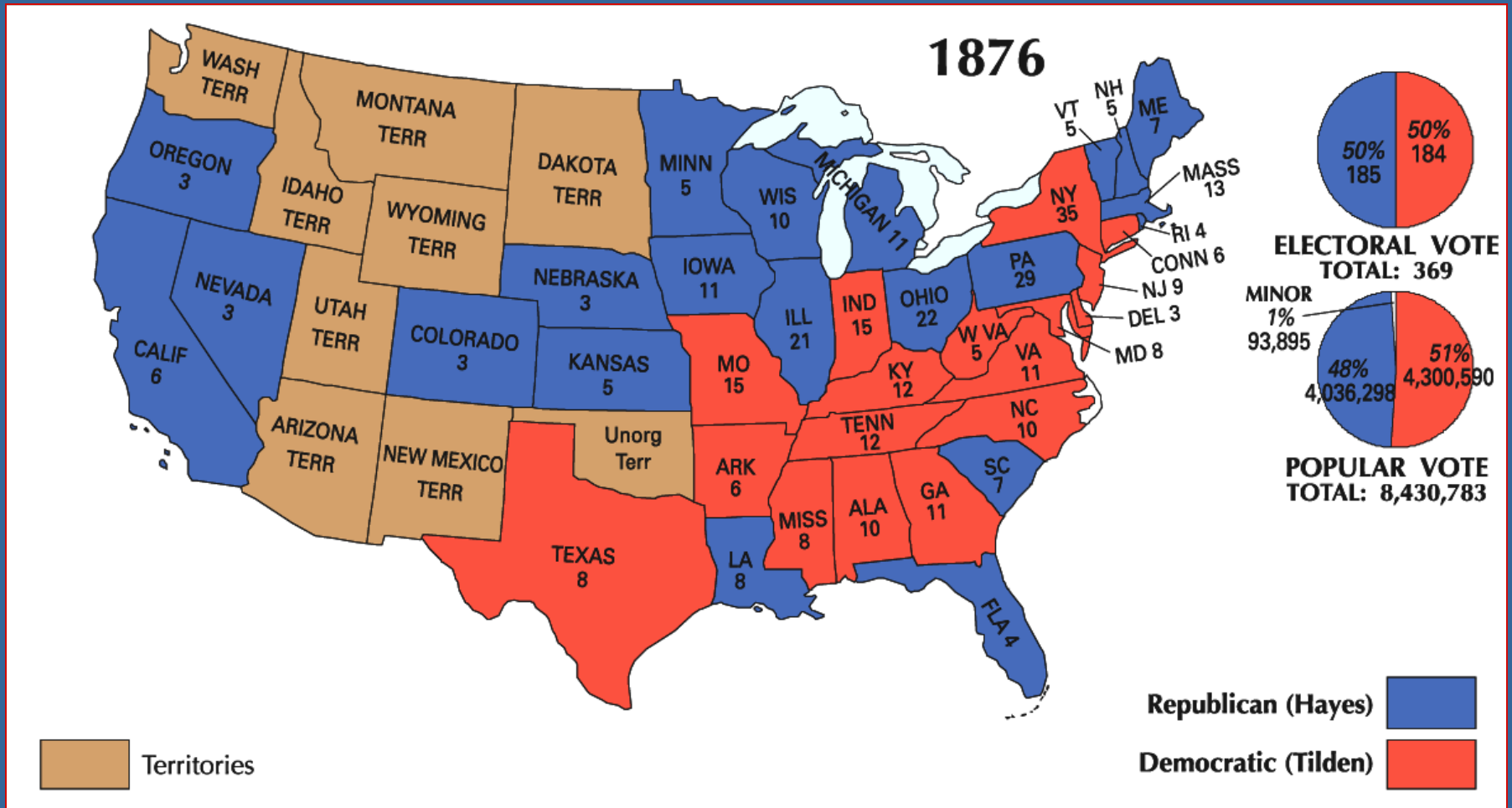
Enforcing Reconstruction is
becoming difficult

Election of 1876: End of Reconstruction

1876 Presidential Tickets



1876 Presidential Election

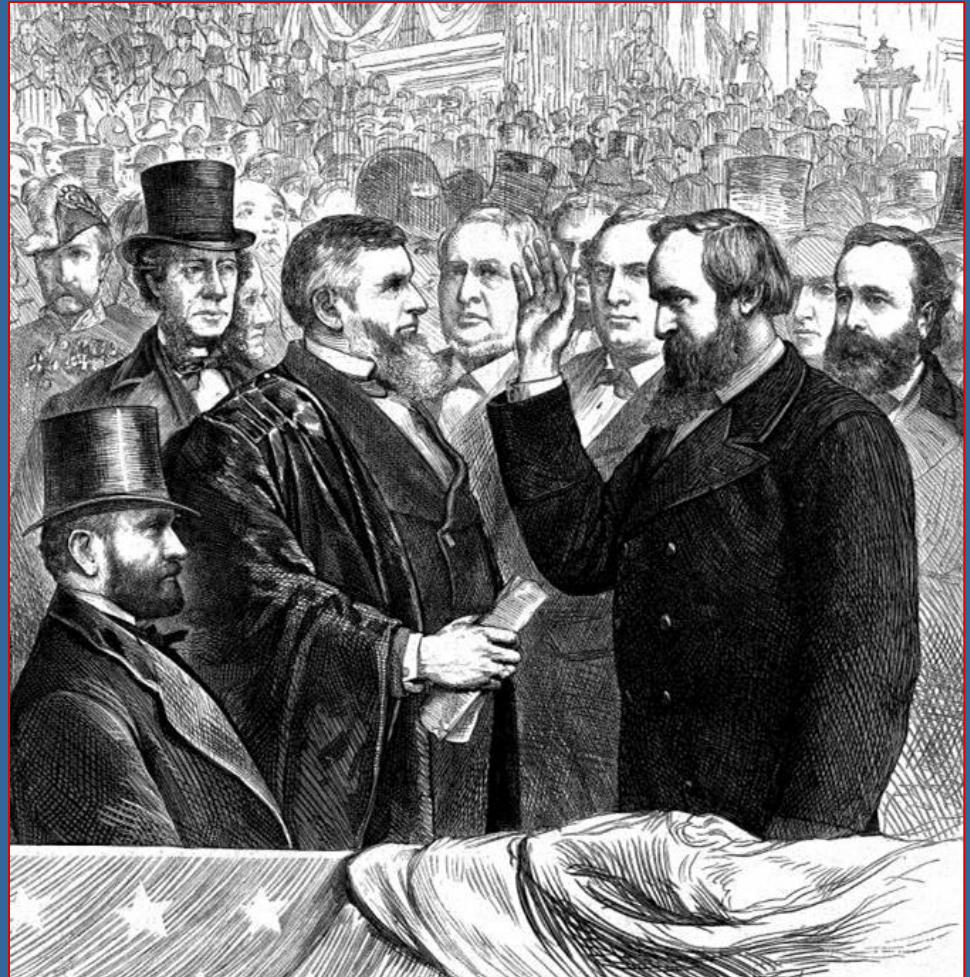


1876 Presidential Election

- Rep. Hayes vs. Dem. Tilden
- Tilden won electoral and popular vote, but Republicans charged South with corrupt voting practices - - there are votes in dispute!
- A commission is formed to decide election

Compromise of 1877

- Hayes won with concessions:
 - pulling out of all federal troops from South
 - patronage for southern politicians
 - South decides on enforcement of new Amendments and regulation

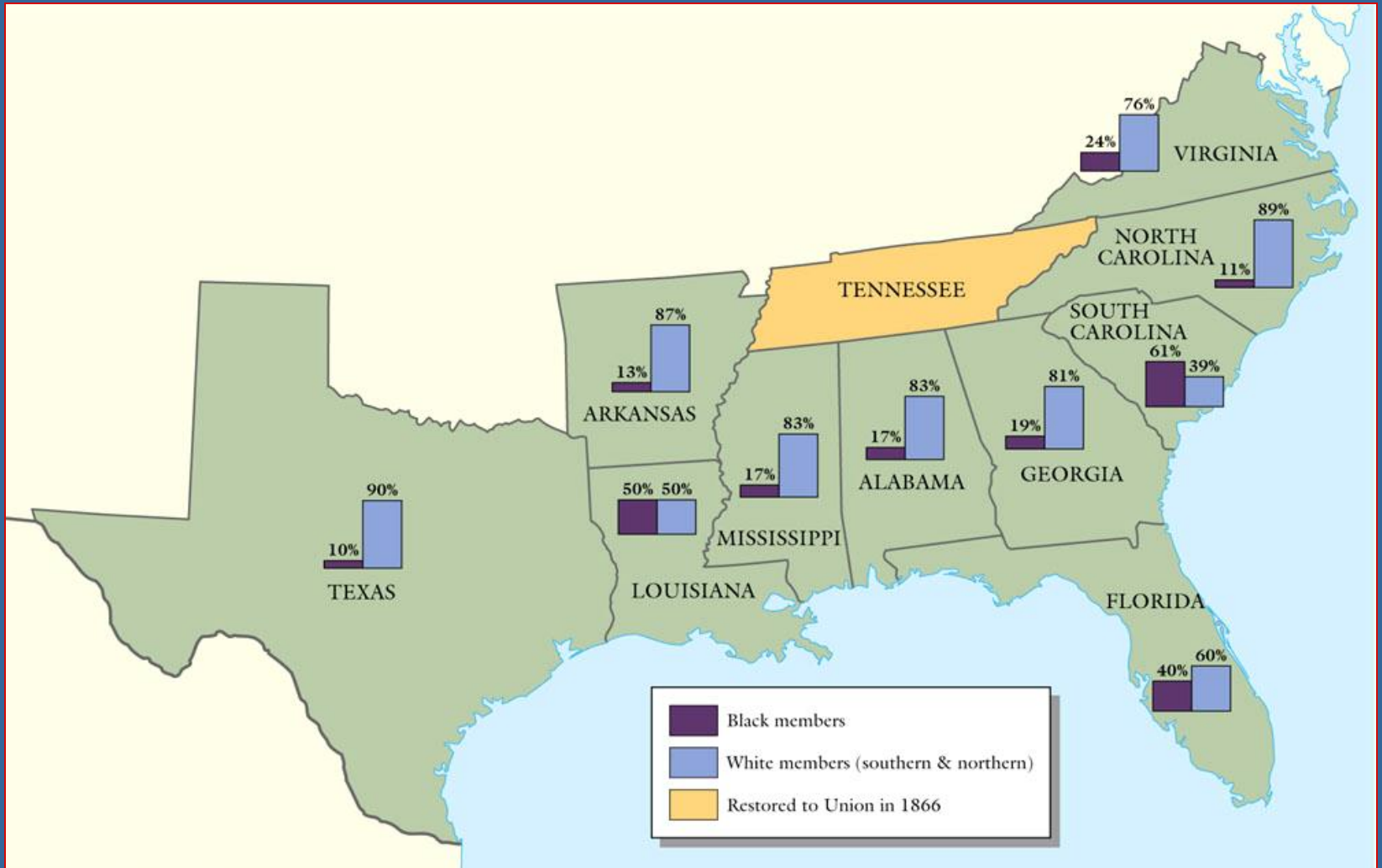


Legacy of Reconstruction

Political Participation: The Big 3

13 th Amendment	14 th Amendment	15 th Amendment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abolished slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Granted citizenship (overturns Supreme Court case <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i>)Equal Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Voting Rights

Political Participation

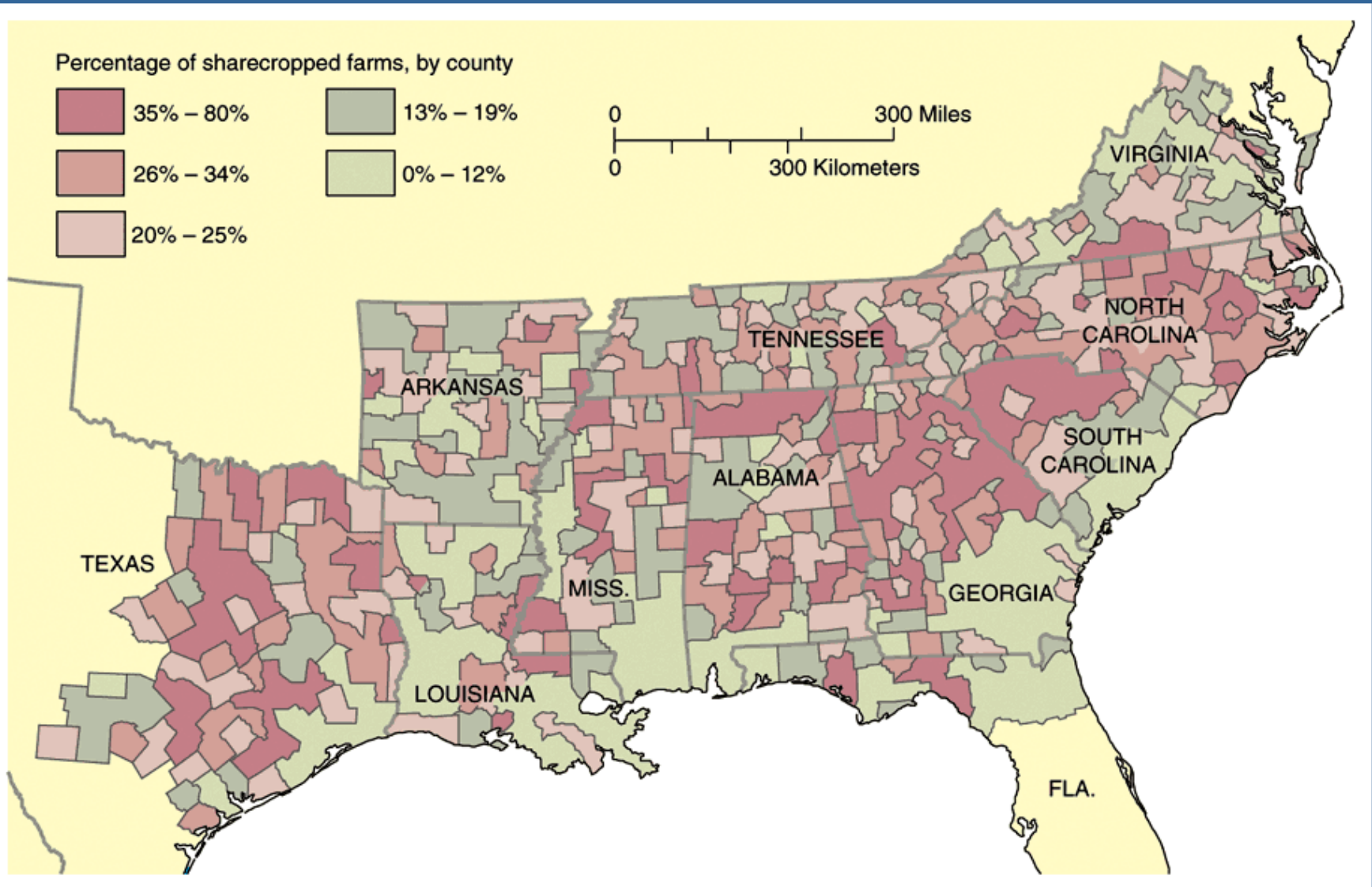


Establishment of Historically Black Colleges

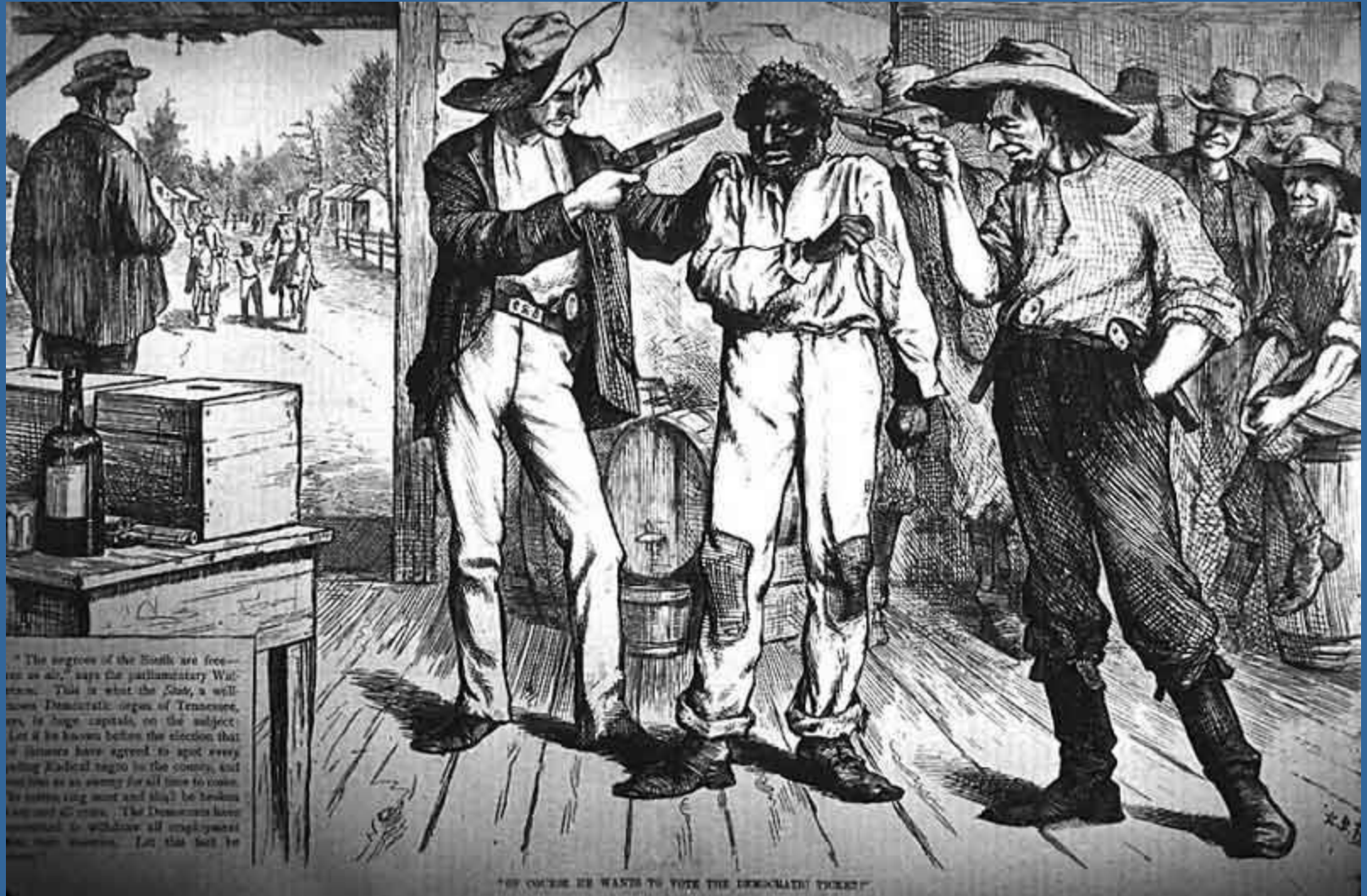


Failures of Reconstruction

Sharecropping



Opposition to Black Rights



White Supremacy: KKK

