



Reconstruction

1865- 1876

- **Where we've been:**
 - Why did the Civil War happen?
 - Why did the Civil War happen when it did?
 - What were the strategies, outcomes and legacies of the Civil War?
- **Where are we going:**
 - How did federal and state governments attempt to repair the devastation of the Civil War?
 - Describe the effects of the War.
 - Describe efforts to repair these effects.
- **Was Reconstruction successful? Why or why not?**

Context

- The period after the Civil War in which
 - the United States began to rebuild
 - former Confederate States were readmitted to the Union
- Questions to address:
 - How should the South be rebuilt?
 - How should the states that seceded be brought back into the Union?
 - How should former slaves be incorporated into the country as freed men and women?

Reconstruction

- **Purpose and Goal:**
 - What is the goal of your plan? (To punish the South? To reconstitute the Union? What else?)
- **Oversight:**
 - Who will be in charge of your plan? President? Congress? Others?
 - After all of the provisions are enacted, how will they be enforced?
- **Readmitting States:**
 - How will the Union readmit the states that seceded? (Process? Requirements?)
 - What will the governments of the readmitted states look like? Who will get to participate in them? Will there be any restrictions on them?
 - How will Southerners be punished for their crimes? (Which Southerners should be held responsible?)
- **African Americans:**
 - What aspects of life for African Americans will your plan address, if any? (voting? Employment? Reparations?)
- **Opposition:**
 - What kind of concerns or critiques of your plan might different groups of the time period offer?

What's your plan?

<p>Lincoln's Plan (wartime recon):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oath of loyalty and est. a gov = state would be recognized • Pardons all but highest ranks of Confederate officers • Didn't consult Congress • Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (12/8/63) • Wade-Davis Bill attempts to circumvent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln pocket vetoes • (Meanwhile 13th Amend passes) 	<p>Johnson's Plan (Presidential Recon.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues Lincoln's policies • States left mus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdraw secession - Swear allegiance - Annul Confederate war debts - Ratify 13th Amend. • Declares Recon. complete (despite states not meeting reqs) - angers RReps. And fmr slaves • Black codes flourish • Vetoes Freedman's Bureau Act and Civil Rights Act (next slide) 	<p>Radical Repubs. (Congressional Recon.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want to destroy political power of fmr. Slaveholders, give slaves citizenship and right to vote - Say Lincoln and Johnson's plans fail to address needs of former slaves - With Johnson's vetoes, moderates join forces with Rads. - Override vetoes - Draft 14th Amend. (not ratified til '68)
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Plans for Reconstruction

- Dec, 1865 – 13th Amendment
- ★ *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.*
- 1865 – Freedmen's Bureau Est.
 - Assists fmr. Slaves and poor whites in South
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - Af.Am. get citizenship, forbids "black codes"

Meanwhile ...

- Congressional Elections
- Johnson fails to persuade voters to elect reps who like his plan + race riots = voters believe federal government SHOULD step in to protect former slaves
- Republicans win landslide over Democrats- '66 election
- Guarantees Congressional Reconstruction bc have votes to override any veto

Turning Point – Elec. Of 1866

- Divide former Confederacy into 5 military districts with NEW requirements to gain readmission to Union
- Restart Recon. in states that hadn't ratified 14th Amendment
- Tenure of Office Act
 - Pres couldn't remove any officials w/o Senate consent if position originally req'd Senate approval

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

- Removes Stanton (Secretary of War)
 - Only Cabinet member that approved of Radical Reconstruction
- Feb 24 – 136 – 47 vote to impeach Johnson
 - First time sitting Pres. impeached
 - Charges brought against
- Narrowly escapes removal from office (one vote!)

Johnson's Impeachment

- Election of 1868
 - Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) elected
 - Vote of African Americans mattered
 - 500,000 had voted and he won by nearly 300,000 only
- 15th Amendment
 - Ratified 1870
 - Can't keep anyone from voting for "race, color or previous condition of servitude"

- Enforcement Act of 1870
 - Fed. gov has more power to punish those who prevent African Americans from voting
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - Crime to deny full/equal use of public transpo. and places., discrim. In jury selection
 - Lacked enforcement power

- Slavery by another name
- Extreme violence
- Rise of the KKK
 - exerts political, economic, and social pressure
 - Little legislative response/enforcement
 - "success" = decline

African Americans in the South

- Violence and hardships for African Americans
- Tide shifts in favor of Southern Democrats
 - Amnesty Act – 1872 – opens up vote to fm. Confeds.
 - Freedmen’s Bureau expires
- Corruption in Pres. Grant Administration (Credit Mobilier)
- Split in Republican party, but Grant wins 2nd term
- More corruption! (Whiskey Ring and more bribes)

Reconstruction Collapses

- Panic of 1873 and 5 year depression
- Supreme Court decisions undermine 14th and 15th Amendments
- Effects of time – Northern disinterest and distraction
- Election of 1876
 - “redemption” of the South
 - Popular vs. Electoral votes :/ (1st time!)
 - Hayes wins despite not winning popular vote
- Compromise of 1877

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Was Reconstruction successful?
