Aim: To what extent did Radical Reconstruction bring about a “revolution” in the lives of African Americans?

- **Mississippi Black Codes (1865)**
  - How would life under the Black Codes be similar to slavery? How would it be different?
Radical Republicans

• Congressional republicans who favored a more radical or extreme approach for accepting the South back into the Union.
Radical Republicans

- Goals
  - Punish south
  - Expand Civil Rights of African Americans
  - Expand power of Republican Party

- Plan
  - Initially Wade-Davis Bill
  - Plan changes over time
Wade-Davis Bill

- Prohibited confederate supporters to hold office
- 50% Loyalty Oath
- Expansion of Black Rights
  - Citizenship and Voting
How did the Radical Republicans Gain Control?

- Northern dissatisfaction with results of Presidential Reconstruction
- Congressional Elections of 1866 – radicals gained large majority
- Impeachment of Johnson
  - Violation of Tenure of Office Act
Radical Reconstruction (1867-77)

- New Requirements for readmission
  - Ratify 14\textsuperscript{th} and 15\textsuperscript{th} Amendments
  - Military Occupation ("Bayonet Rule")
- Greatly Expanded rights of African-Americans
  - Extended Life of the Freedmen’s Bureau
  - 14\textsuperscript{th} and 15\textsuperscript{th} amendments
Bayonet Rule
Military Occupation of the South
Reconstruction Act of 1867
Civil War Amendments

- **13th** – Ended Slavery

- **14th**
  - Equal protection under the law (ends Blacks codes)
  - Citizenship overturns Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857)
  - Protection of people’s rights from State actions

- **15th** – Voting Rights