



Convicts who had violated the Black Codes

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

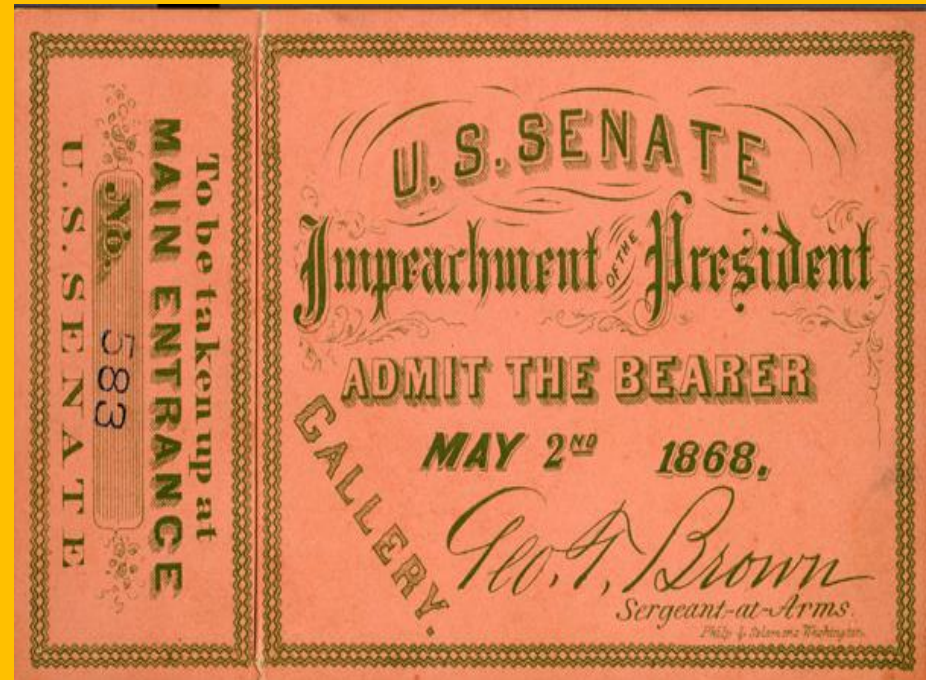
- Goals
 - Punish south
 - Expand Civil Rights of African Americans
 - Expand power of Republican Party
- Plan
 - Initially Wade-Davis Bill
 - Plan changes over time

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

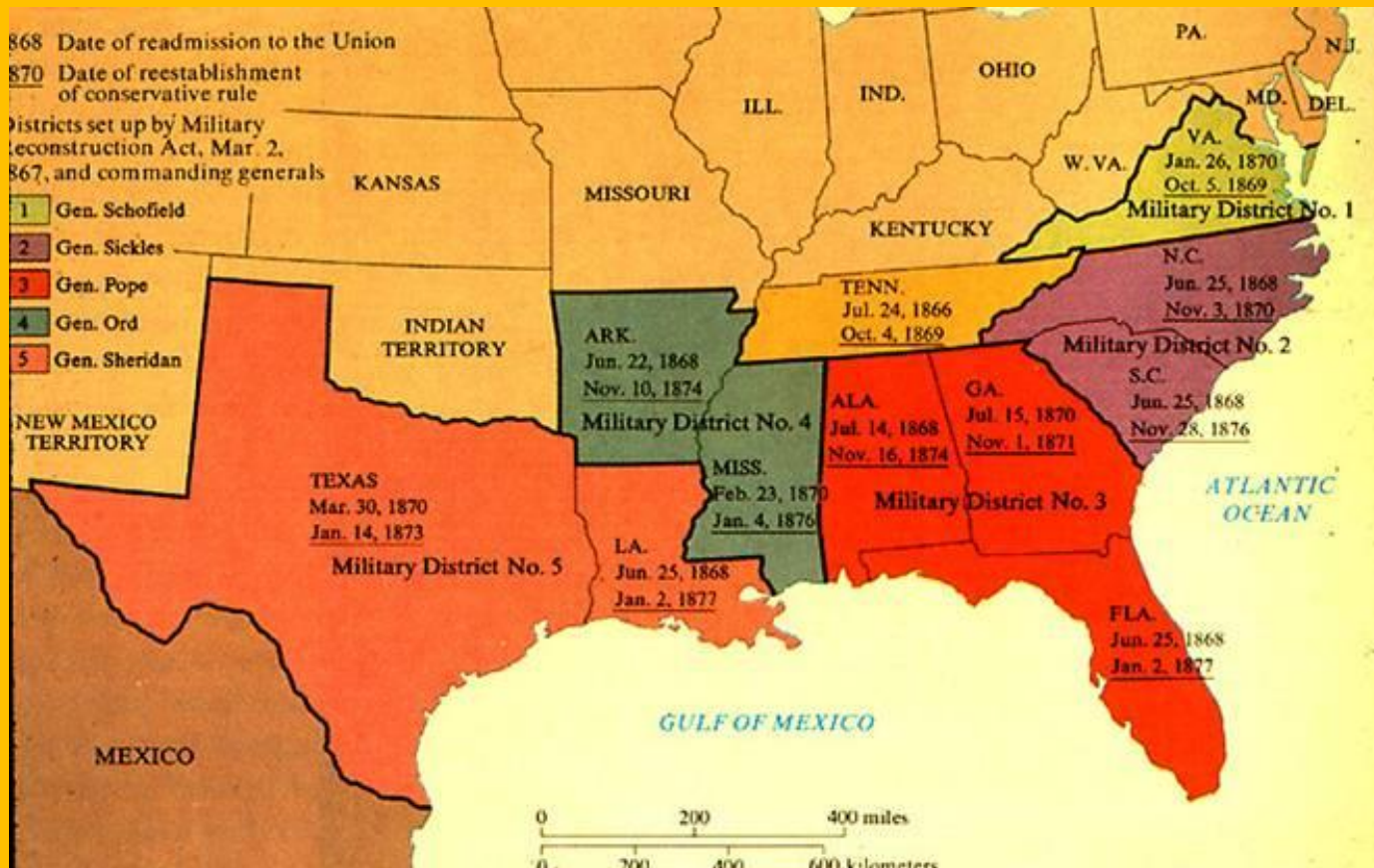


Radical Reconstruction (1867-77)

- New Requirements for readmission
 - Ratify 14th and 15th Amendments
 - Military Occupation (“Bayonet Rule”)
- Greatly Expanded rights of African-Americans
 - Extended Life of the Freedmen’s Bureau
 - 14th and 15th 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