

RECONSTRUCTION



Aim: How should the South have been treated at the end of the Civil War?



Homework:

Thurs. 9/13 :Civil War Map

Fri. 9/14 :Civil War Map Quiz

- Do Now: Using *Causes of the Civil War* handout from Friday:
- What were the major issues which led the South to secede from the union?
- Should the south have been allowed to leave the union?

Major issues that led the south to secede from the Union

- Slavery
- Westward expansion and the spread of slavery into the territories
- Northern unwillingness to follow laws/wars/decisions favorable to the south
- Abolitionist extremism (Harriet Tubman, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe)
- Economic and cultural differences between the north and south
- “States rights” – south sought to protect itself from a potentially oppressive government

Question

- A daughter has run away from home because she believes her parents are too strict.
- The parents hire a couple of private detectives - it costs thousands of dollars.
- A couple of months later they find her and bring her home.
- What should her parents do?
 - punish her?
 - treat her with compassion and forgiveness?
 - something else?

Why? Explain the drawbacks of each.

WAR DEAD

North – 350,000

South – 270,000



**\$20,000,000,000 in Government Spending
Billions more in Physical Devastation**



4,000,000 freed slaves



Lincoln – 2nd Inaugural

“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.”

- **Malice** – the intention or desire to cause harm
- **Charity** - the voluntary giving of help.
Kindness and tolerance in judging others

- Handout: How should the South have been treated at the end of the Civil War?
 - Read and Complete chart

Aim: How should the South have been treated at the end of the Civil War?



- **Do Now:** Take Out Handout:
- *How should the South have been treated at the end of the Civil War?*

Homework:

Thurs 9/13 :Civil War Map

Fri. 9/14:Civil War Map Quiz

Fri 9/14: Election Results

Democratic candidate for Governor

Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor

Democratic candidate for New York State Attorney General

Radical Republicans

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

Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln/Johnson

Treat South with compassion

- **Constitutional Authority**
 - South never left union
 - Committed treason
 - President's pardoning power allowed him to determine Reconstruction policy
- **Goals**
 - Bring back into union ASAP
 - End Slavery
- **Plan**
 - **10% Plan**
 - Loyalty Oath
 - Ratify 13th Amendment (abolish slavery)

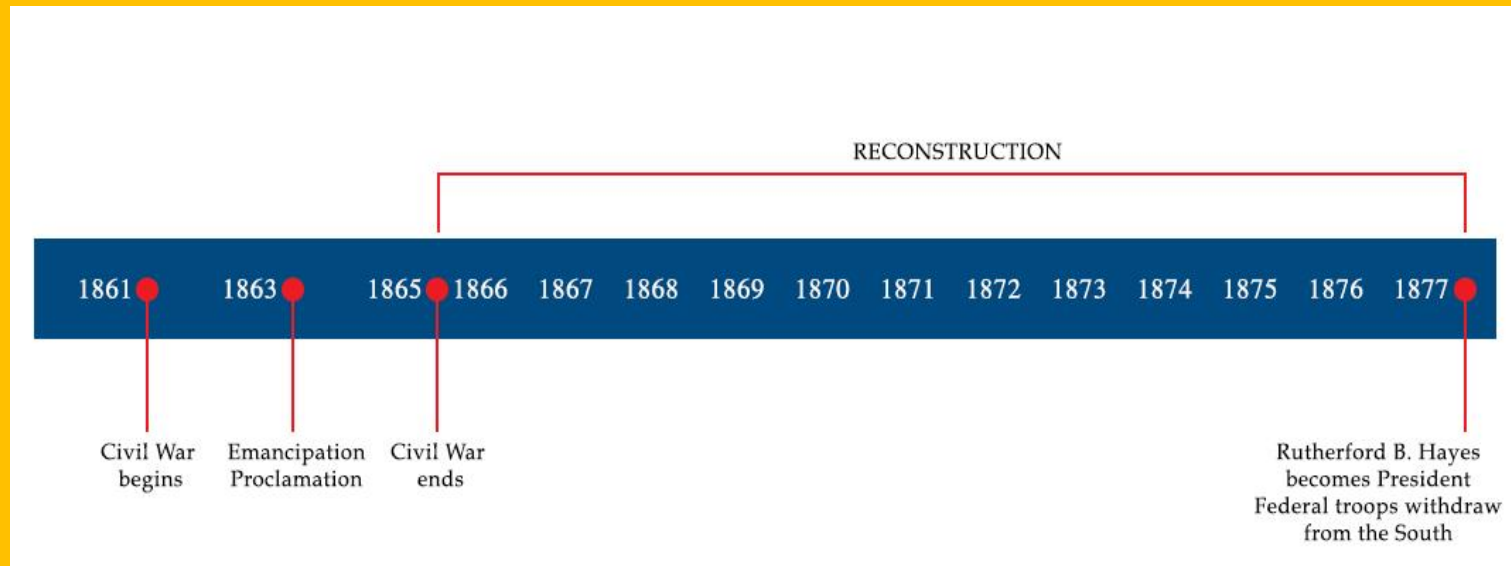
Radical Republicans

Punish South

- **Constitutional Authority**

South is conquered territories – Congress has power to govern territories and admit new states
- **Goals**
 - Expand rights of former slaves
 - Protect power of Republican Party
- **Plan**
 - **Wade-Davis Bill**
 - Prohibited confederate supporters to hold office
 - 50% Loyalty Oath
 - Expansion of Black Rights
 - Citizenship and Voting

Aim: To what extent did Presidential Reconstruction transform the South



Do Now: In your own words, Create a definition for the Reconstruction Era.

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

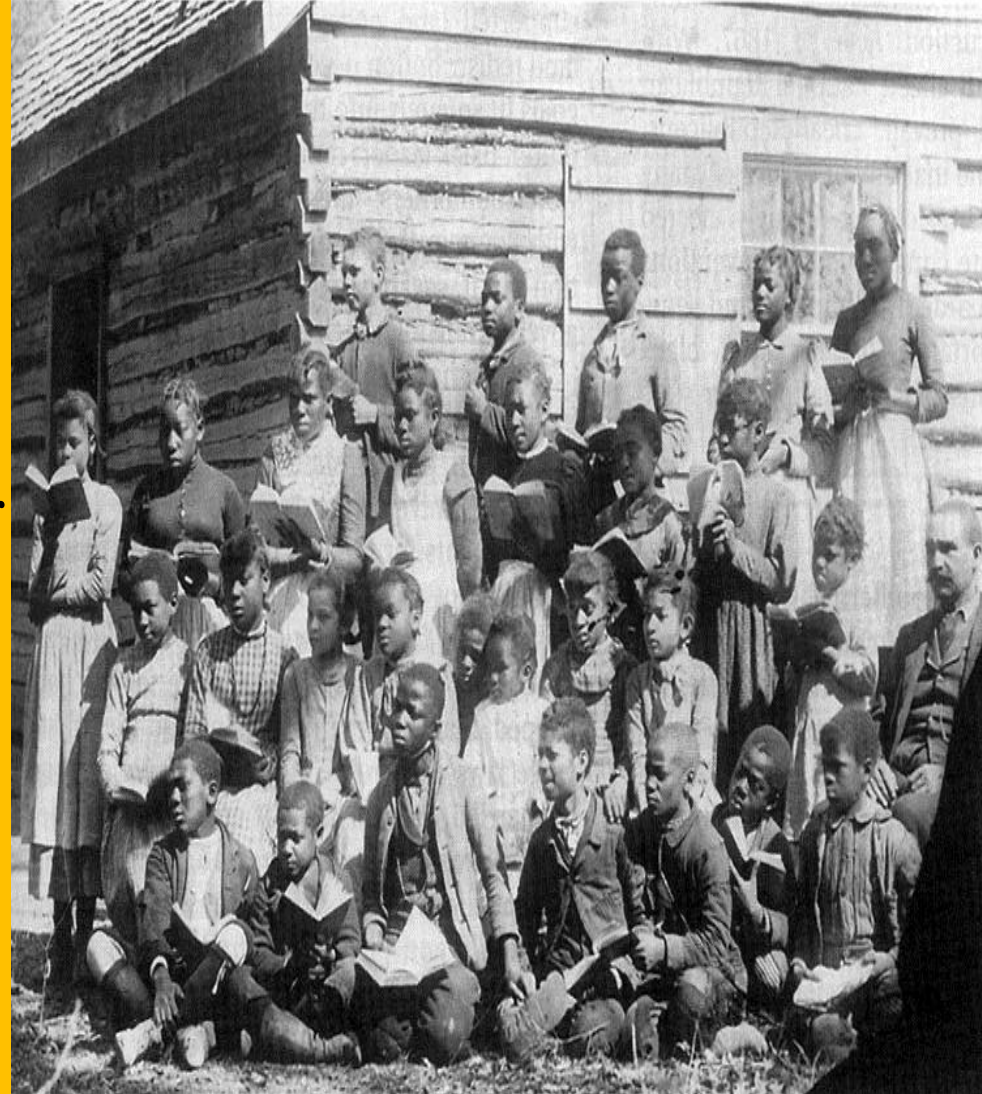
- Period following the Civil War
- Process of restoring the Southern states to their place in the Union that they held before the Civil War

Two Periods of Reconstruction

- Presidential (1865-66)
- Congressional (1866-77)

Freedman's Bureau

- Agency that provided education, food, shelter, medical services and jobs to former slaves and poor whites



Presidential Reconstruction (1865-6)

- Passed Freedman's Bureau
- Lincoln assassinated
- Southern states satisfied requirements for readmission (10% plan)
- **13th Amendment Passed – abolished slavery**

RESULTS

- **Ex-Confederates elected to Congress**
- **Southern States pass "black codes" – greatly limited rights of blacks.**

Assassination of Lincoln

- April 14, 1865
- Fords Theater in Washington D.C.
- By John Wilkes Booth (actor and Confederate sympathizer)
- Andrew Johnson becomes president

Lincoln's Plan

- **Constitutional Authority**
 - President
 - Pardoning power and commander-in-chief
- **Goals –**
 - Bring South into Union as quickly as possible without bitterness
 - End Slavery
- **Plan (10% Plan)**
 - 10% of voters take loyalty oath
 - End slavery

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

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

Do Now:

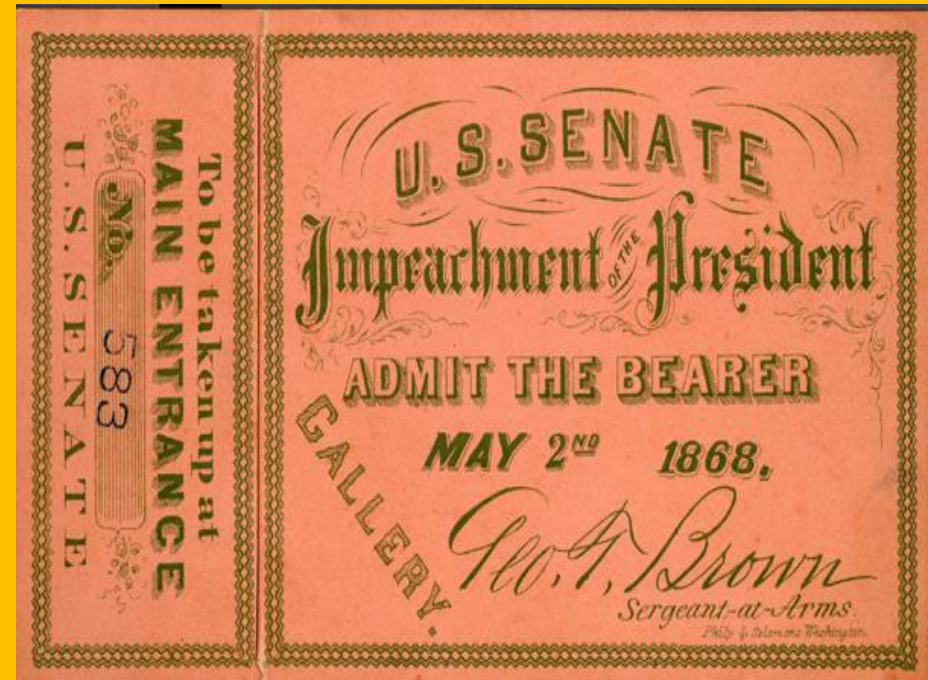
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What was the Congressional (Radical) plan for Reconstruction?

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

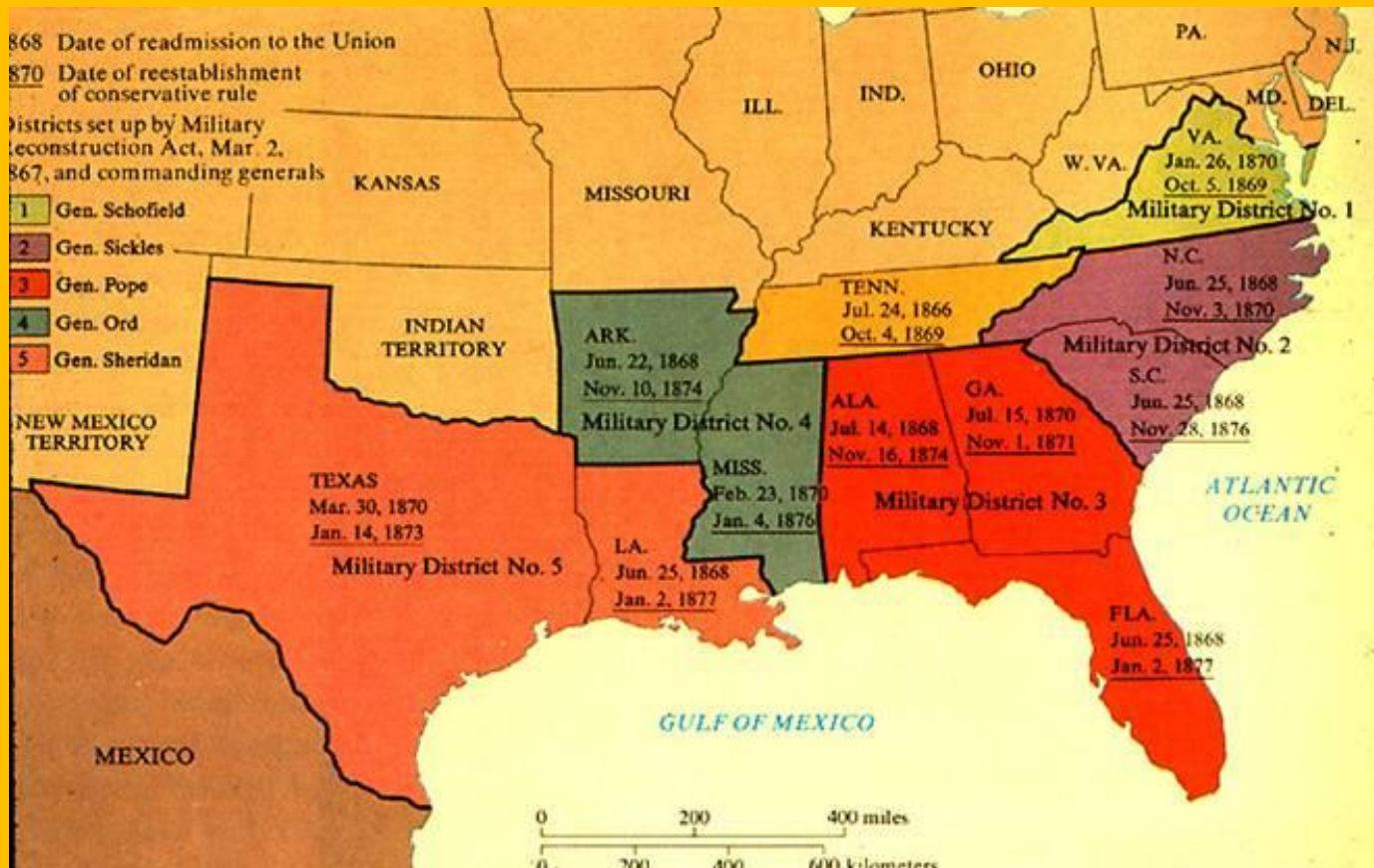


Radical Reconstruction (1867-77)

- **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

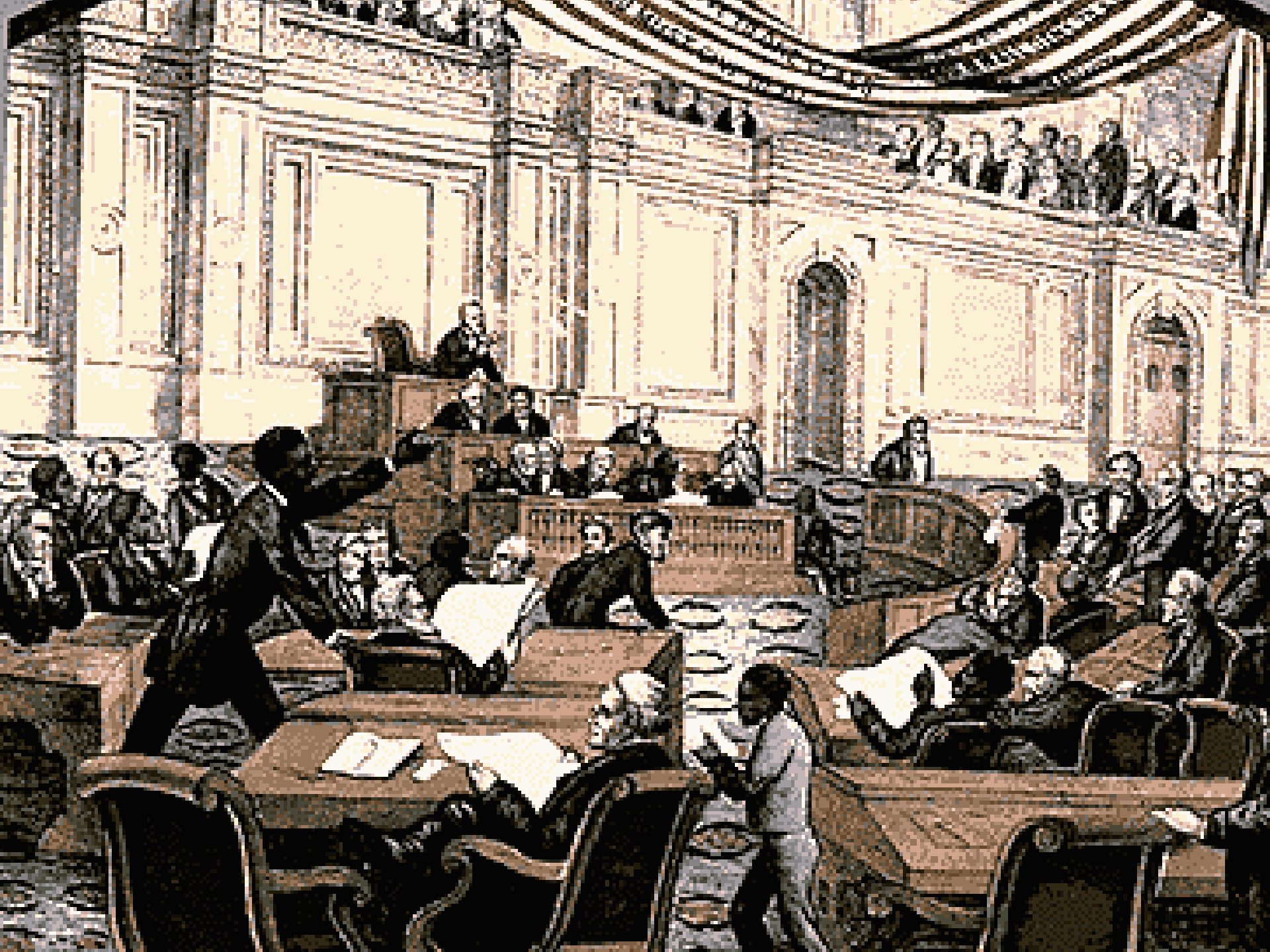
Military Occupation of the South Reconstruction Act of 1867



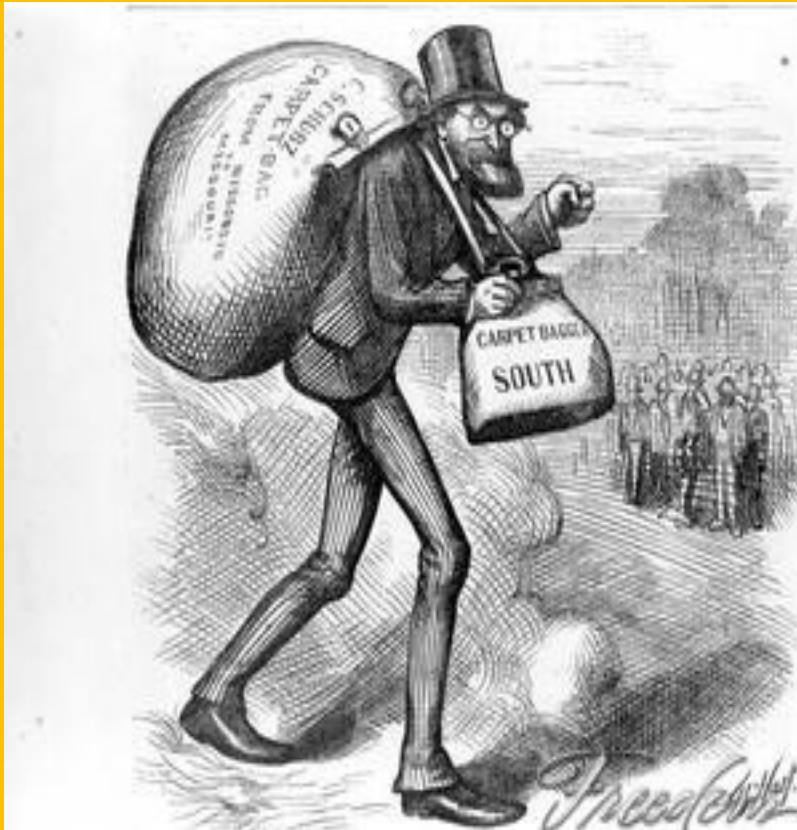
Civil War Amendments

13th– Ended Slavery

- 14th
 - Equal Protection
 - Citizenship
 - Extends the protection rights to state governments
- 15th – Voting Rights



Reconstruction Governments



- Carpetbaggers
- Scalawags
- African American
 - First Blacks to be elected to state legislatures and Congress

Radical Reconstruction (1867-7)

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 - **14th and 15th amendments**

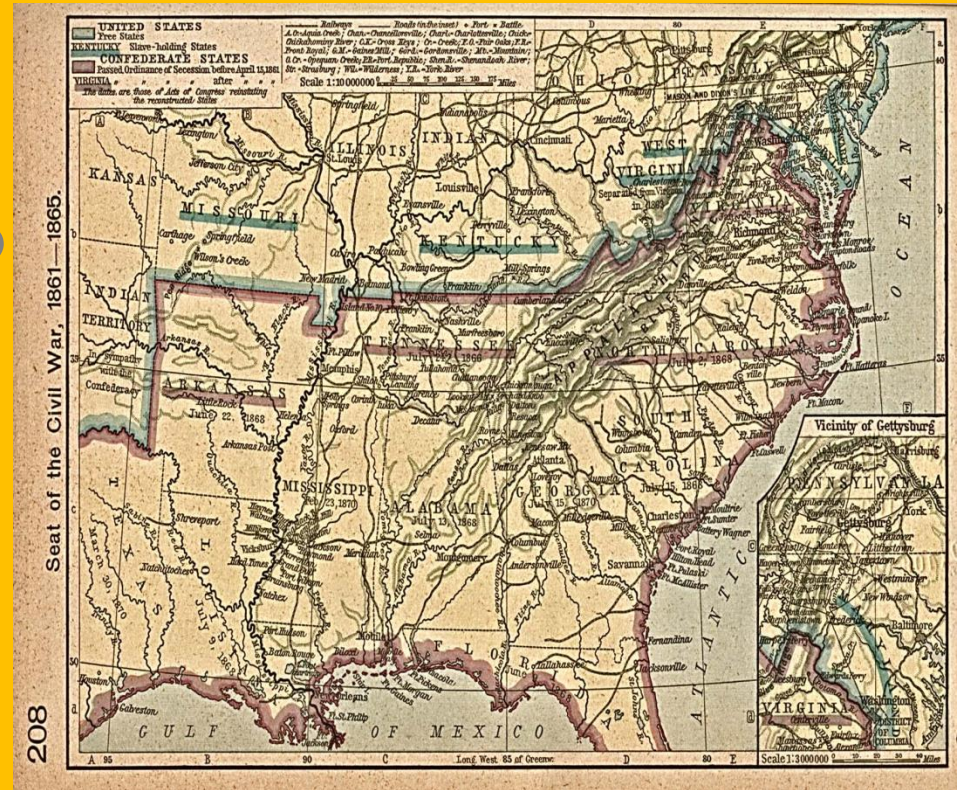


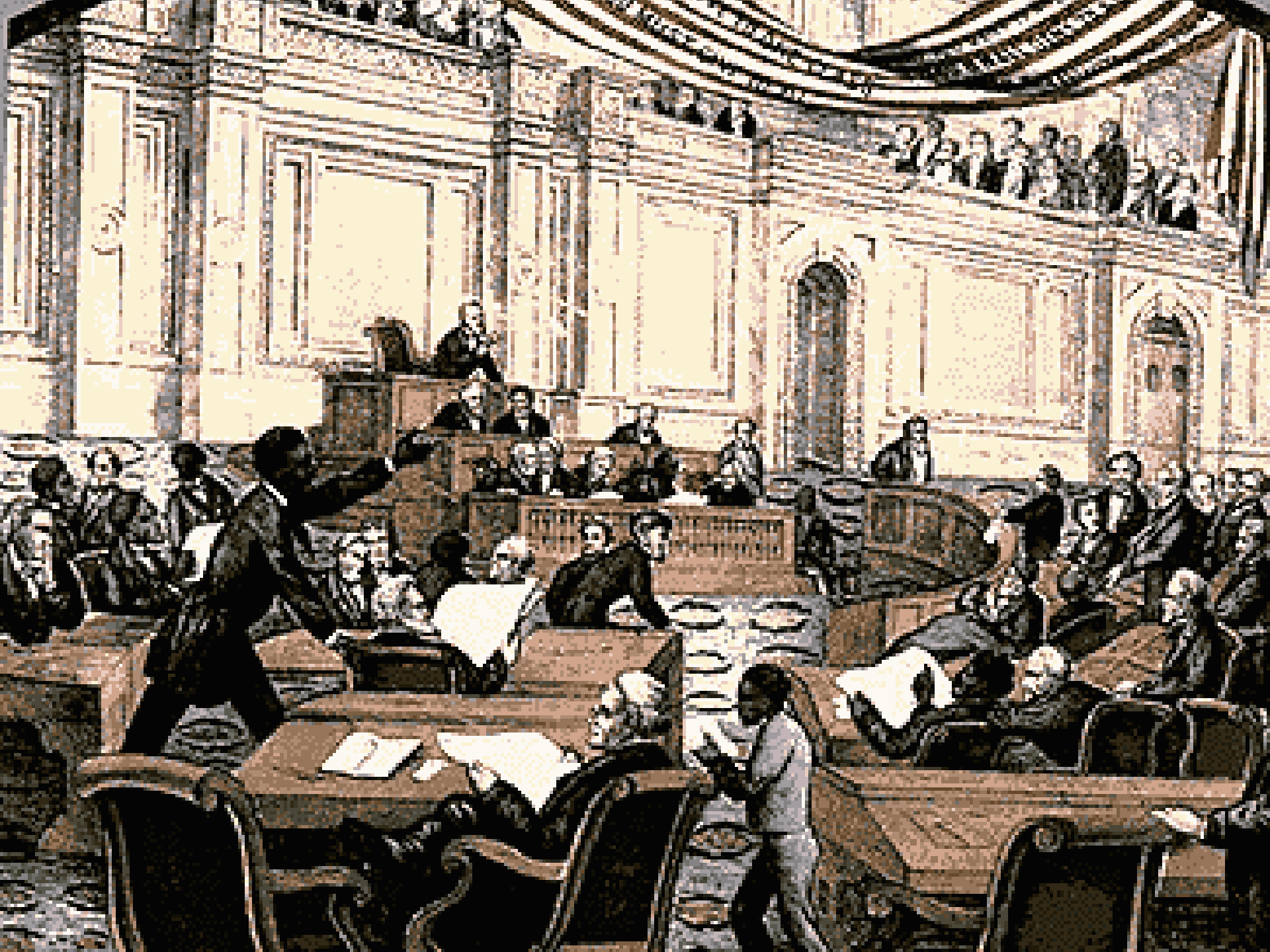
Changes During Radical Reconstruction

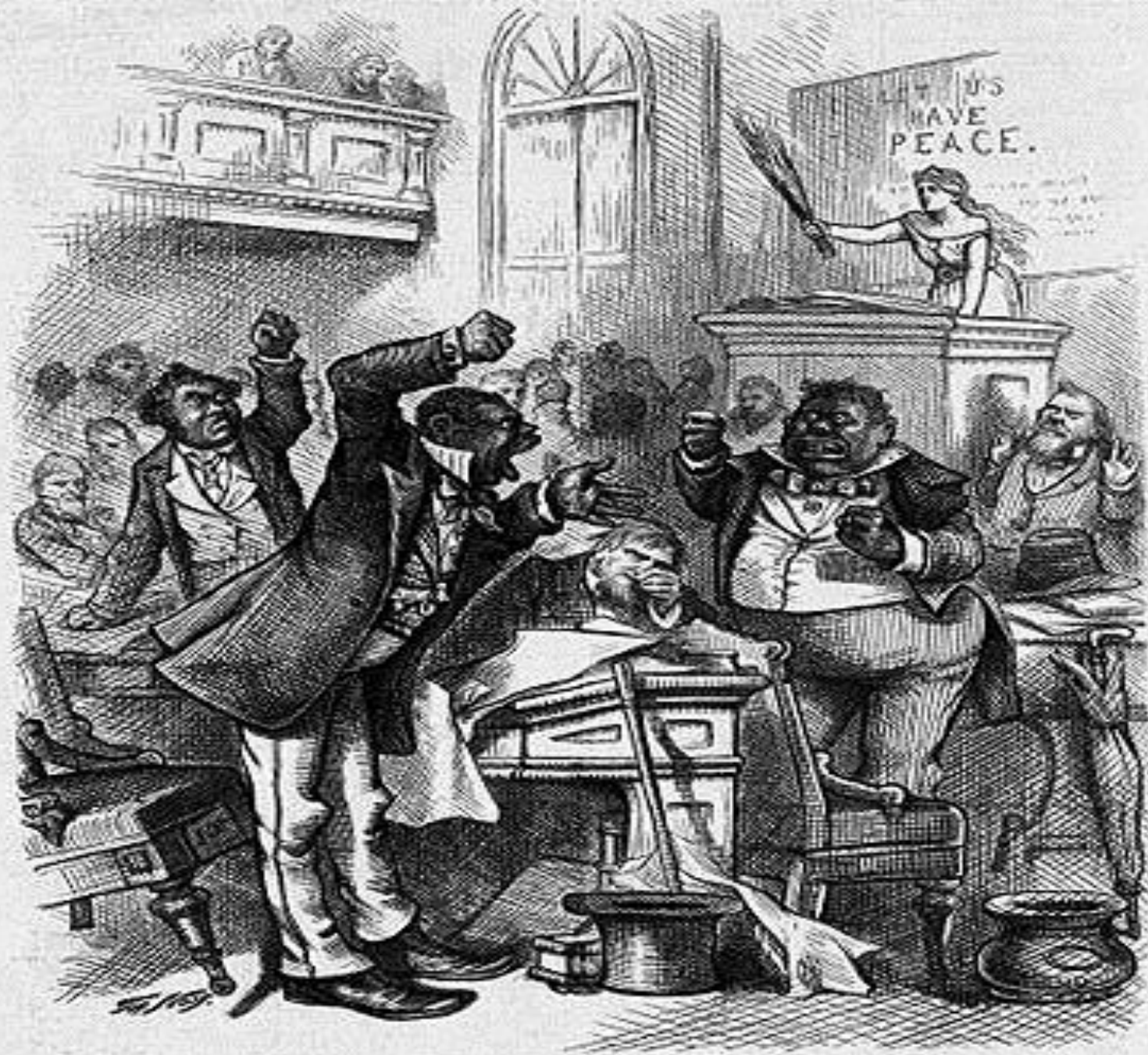
Political and Social

Requirements for “Readmission”

- Ratify the 14th Amendment (1867)
- Extend voting rights to African Americans (1867)
- Ratify the 15th Amendment (1870)







COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—(See Page 24.)

(THE NEGROES CALL EACH OTHER THIEVES, LIARS, KIDNAPERS, AND COFFRERS.)

COLORED.—"You are trying to lynch Whitey. If you disagree with him let him go the way you had better take Black Sam."

Hiram Revels – First Black Senator



Conservative Reaction to Reconstruction

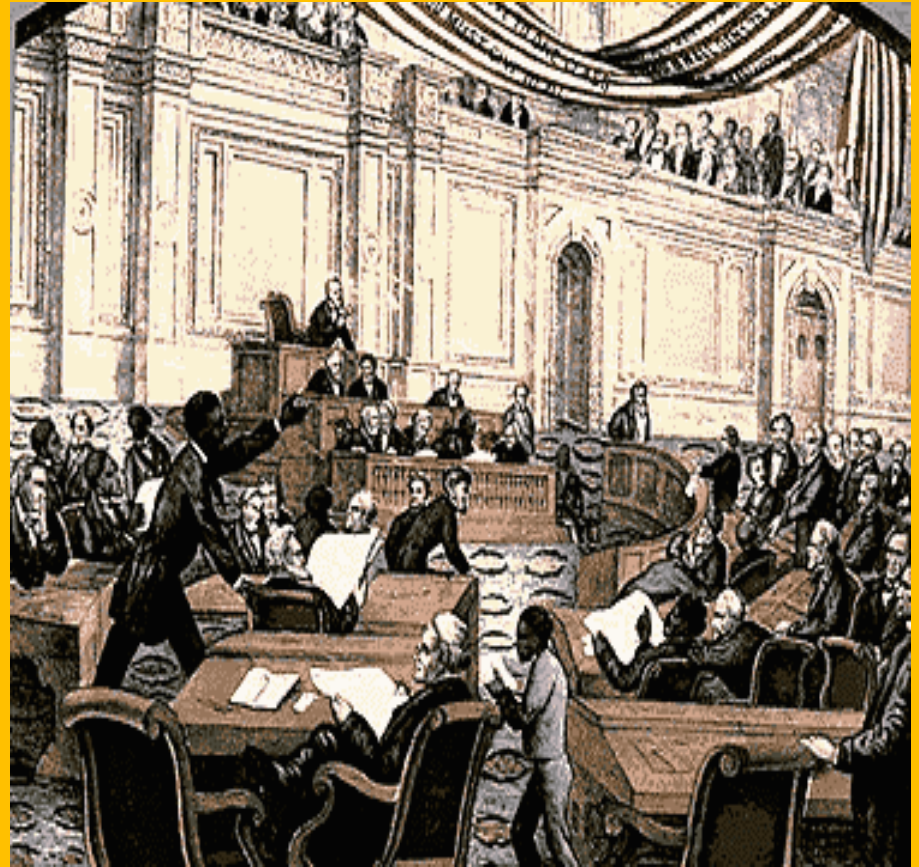
- Emergence of the Ku Klux Klan



Defense of Reconstruction Governments

Kenneth Stamp (1960s)

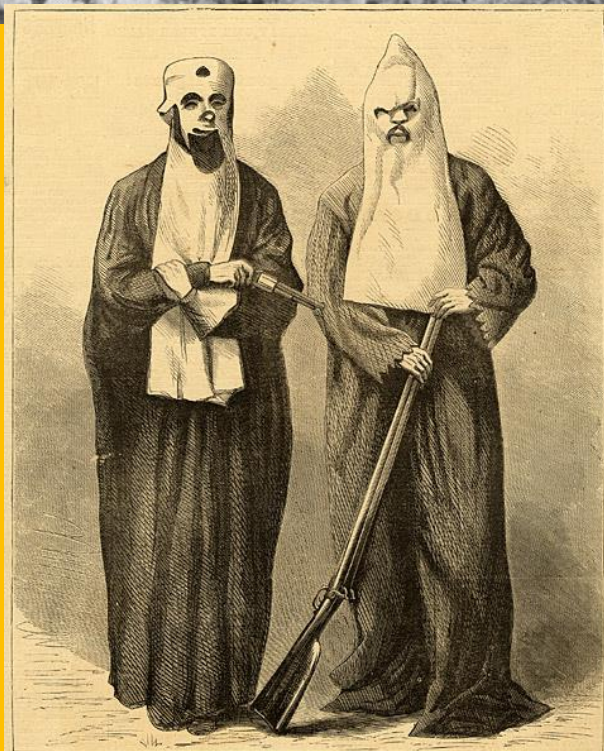
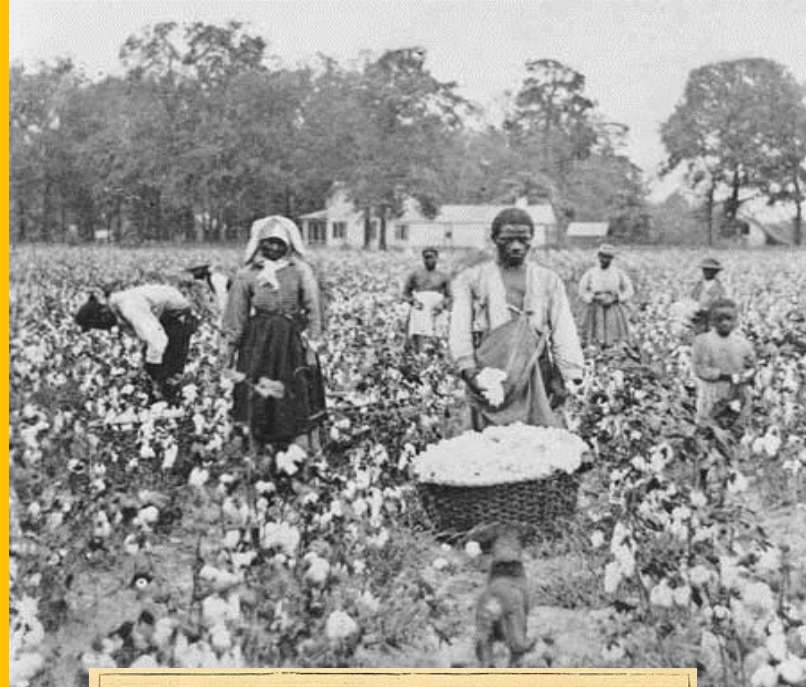
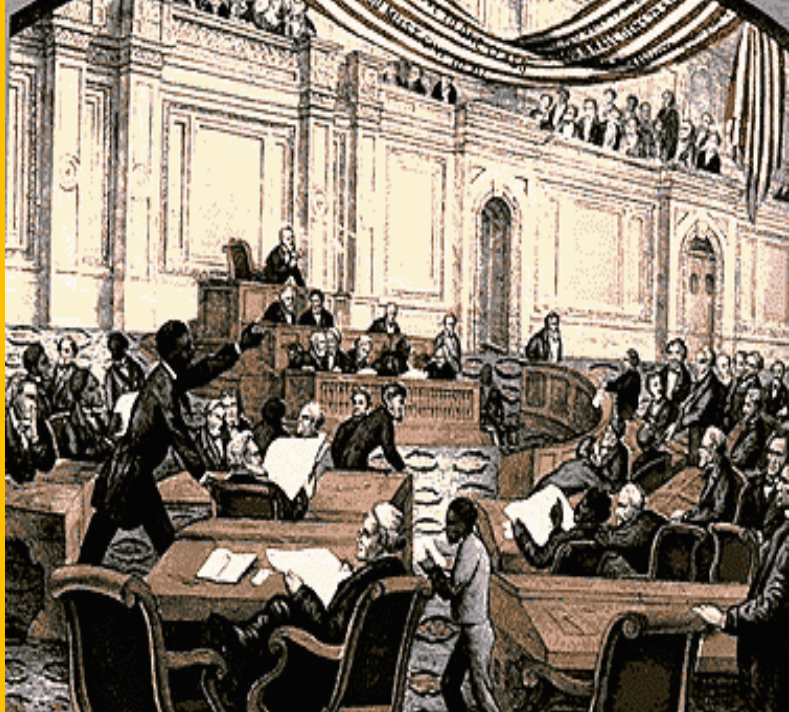
- Corruption was not unique to southern gov'ts – it also existed in north
- Legislatures passed progressive legislation that expanded rights and opportunities of women and blacks
- Legislatures improved educational systems and infrastructure of the south
- Reconstruction was a noble effort to expand



Criticisms of Radical Reconstruction

- William Dunning “Dunning School” (early 1900’s)
 - Northern carpetbaggers and southern scalawags took advantage of situation in south
 - Incompetent and corrupt individuals served in government

- **Do Now: To what extent did Reconstruction bring about a social, political and economic revolution in the South during the period 1867-1870?**



TWO MEMBERS OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN IN THEIR ROBES.

Social and Political Changes

- End of slavery Thirteenth Amendment
- Fourteenth Amendment – citizenship, equal protection
- educational opportunities – freedman's bureau schools, and public schools created
- Voting rights - 15th Amendment
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 – no discrimination in public accommodations

Economic

Sharecropping



What is sharecropping?

- Farmer rented land from landlord
 - Agreed to give landlord a portion of his crop at harvest time
 - Sold remaining crop
- Farmer also bought seed, tools, food, etc. on credit.
 - Paid off debt with remaining income

SHARECROPPERS' CYCLE OF POVERTY

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. A sharecropper became tied to one plantation, having to work until his debts were paid.

6 To pay debt, sharecropper promises landowner a greater share of next year's crop.



2 Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.



1 Sharecropper receives land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper gets half the earnings, minus his debt for the year.



5 When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.

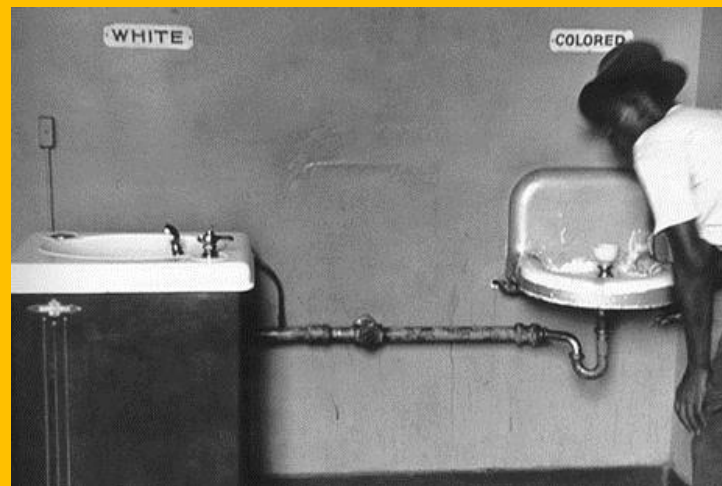


3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

Radical Reconstruction, 1866-1877



Jim Crow Era (1890-1960s)



End of Reconstruction

What factors helped bring an end to Reconstruction?





THE UNION AS IT WAS
THIS IS A WHITE
MAN'S GOVERNMENT

THE LOST CAUSE

WORSE THAN
SLAVERY.

WHITE
LEAGUE

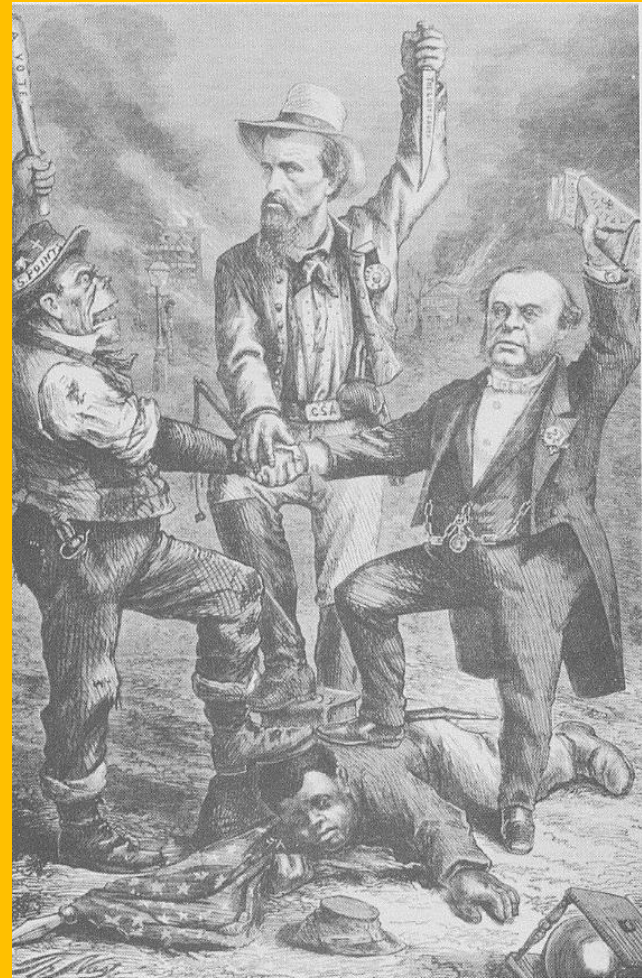
K.K.K.

SCHOOL
HOUSE.

T. Nast.

End of Reconstruction

- Intimidation of Republican voters and African-Americans
- Amnesty Act (1872)
- Political Scandals hurt Republicans politically
- Panic of 1873
- Election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877



This Is A White Man's Government, by Thomas Nast, Harper's Weekly, September 5, 1868.

Election of 1876

- Hayes (Republican) Tilden (Democrat)
- Electoral College vote
 - Hayes 165
 - Tilden 184
 - 20 disputed votes (Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina)
 - 185 votes needs to win

Compromise of 1877

- Commission to decide outcome was created -all 20 disputed electoral votes went to Hayes – giving him the Presidency by a count of 185 to 184
- The North would remove all federal troops from the South
- Southerners would be appointed to cabinet positions

Decades following Reconstruction

- Rise of Jim Crow – legal segregation
- Voting Restrictions – disenfranchisement of Southern Blacks.

QUESTION – Why did Reconstruction fail to bring lasting gains to African-Americans?

Defense (cont.)

- 1960's Historians
 - Kenneth Stampp
 - Reconstruction was a heroic (but failed) effort by reformers to improve conditions of Africans-Americans

Why Blacks who tried were not always able to register to vote

