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

- **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?

**Homework:**
- Thurs. 9/13: Civil War Map
- Fri. 9/14: Civil War Map Quiz
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

- 1861: Civil War begins
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1865: Civil War ends
- 1867-1877: Reconstruction period
- 1877: Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President
- 1877: Federal troops withdraw from the South
Reconstruction (1865-1877)

- The reorganization and rebuilding of the former confederate states after the Civil War
## 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
Freedman’s Bureau

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

• April 14, 1865
• Fords Theater in Washington D.C.
• By John Wilkes Booth (actor and Confederate sympathizer)
• Andrew Johnson becomes president
Presidential Reconstruction (1865-6)

- Lincoln assassinated
- Passed Freedman’s 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.