RECONSTRUCTION

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

Wash. Terr.
Oregon
Dakota Territory
Minn.
N.H.
Vt. **Me.**
Mass.
Wis. **Mich.** **N.Y.**
Nev.
Utah Terr.
Nebraska Terr.
Iowa
Pa.
R.I.
Ct.
Calif.
Colo. Terr.
Ill. **Ind.** **Ohio**
W.V.
N.J.
Del.
Md.
Kansas
Mo. **Ky.**
New Mexico Terr.
Indian Terr.
Va.
Tenn. **N.C.**
Ark. **S.C.**
Miss. **Ala.** **Ga.**
Texas
La.
Fla.

Union States
Border States
Confederate States
Territories

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

- **<u>Do Now</u>**: 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

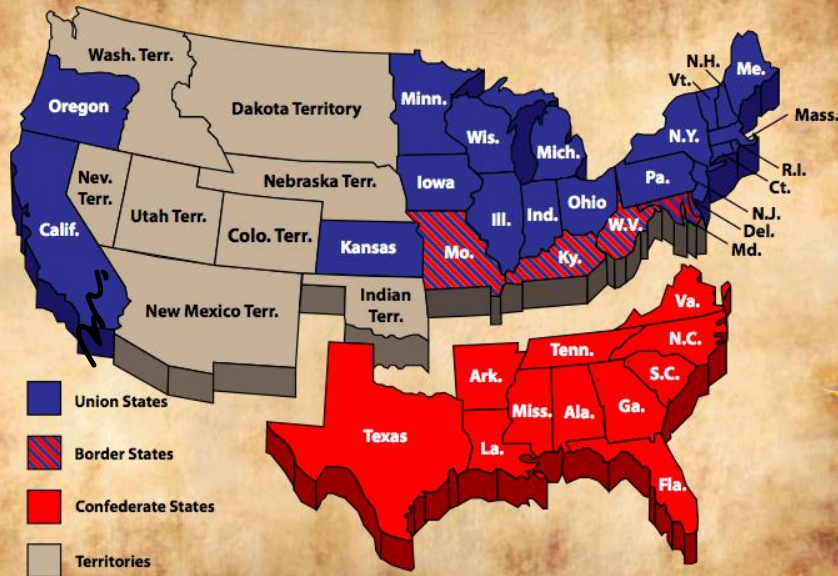# 4,000,000 freed slaves

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."

- **<u>Malice</u>** – the intention or desire to cause harm

- **<u>Charity</u>** - 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?

- **<u>Do Now</u>**: Take Out Handout:

- *How should the South have been treated at the end of the Civil War?*

<u>Homework:</u>
<u>Thurs</u> 9/13 :Civil War Map
<u>Fri. 9/14</u>:Civil War Map Quiz
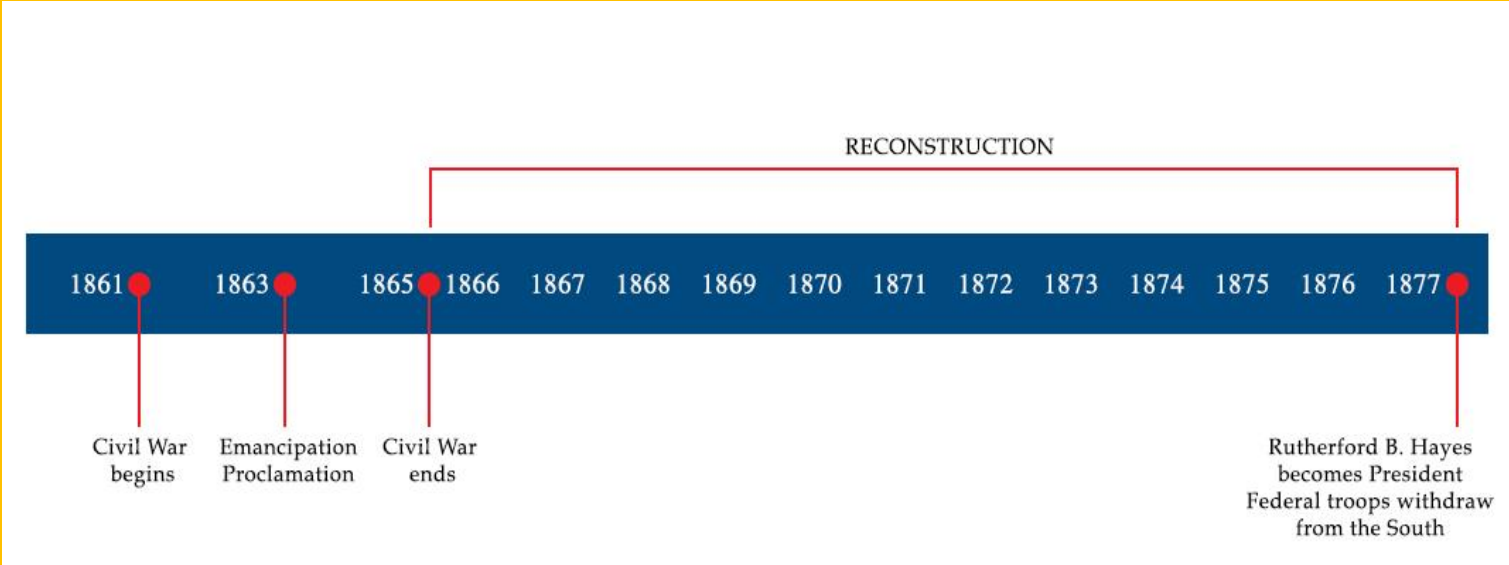**<u>Fri 9/14</u>**: Election Results
Democratic candidate for Governor
Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor
Democratic candidate for New York State Attorney General

Radical Republicans

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

RECONSTRUCTION

| 1861 | 1863 | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 |

Civil War begins

Emancipation Proclamation

Civil War ends

Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President
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.**