

RECONSTRUCTION



Do Now

- You have a daughter who has run away from home because she believes you are too strict.
- You hire a couple of private detectives - it costs thousands of dollars.
- A couple of months later they find her and bring her home
- What do you do?
- Do you punish her, treat her with compassion or forgiveness or something else? Why? Explain the drawbacks of each.

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

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

- Read and annotate
- Complete chart

some techniques that you can use to annotate text

- Underline important terms.
- Circle definitions and meanings.
- Write key words and definitions in the margin.
- Signal where important information can be found with key words or symbols in the margin.
- Write short summaries in the margin at the end of sub-units.
- Write the questions in the margin next to the section where the answer is found.
- Indicate steps in a process by using numbers in the margin.

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

Abraham Lincoln

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 a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The rebellious states never in fact left the United States and those who participated and supported the southern cause are guilty of treason. Therefore the President, since he has the constitutional power to issue pardons, has the authority to decide the requirements by which states can once again be represented in Congress.

Conditions for "reconstruction" should be both fair and simple. I shall pardon all residents of a rebellious state, except for high political and military leaders, on the condition that 10% of those

Thaddeus Stevens, Radical Republican

When the South seceded five years ago they were to be states. They are now conquered because Congress has the Constitution to govern territories and admit new states and alone has control over Reconstruction.

As a result of this horrible war, 350,000 soldiers lost their lives. Those responsible must be punished. We must never allow those who supported secession or who participated in rebel governments during the past five years to hold political office. I support the bill proposed by my colleagues Wade and Davis. It requires the population of a rebellious state to take an oath to the Union, and that government officials and office holders swear that they never supported the rebellion against the United States. In addition, Reconstruction must go more to advance the civil rights of blacks than simply ending slavery; they must be granted citizenship and the right to vote.

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

PLANS OF RECONSTRUCTION

	President Lincoln	Radical Republicans (Thaddeus Stevens Charles Sumner, etc.)
How should the South be treated?		
According to the Constitution, which branch of government has the authority to determine Reconstruction Policy? Why		
Specific goals of Reconstruction policy?		
What do rebellious states need to do in order to regain representation in Congress? What are their plans for Reconstruction?		

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.”

RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln/Johnson

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

Radical Republicans

- Constitutional authority
 - State suicide theory – South are conquered territories
 - Congress has power to govern territories and admit new states
- Goals
 - Punish South
 - Expand rights of former slaves
 - Protect power of Republican Party
- Plan
 - Wade-Davis Bill
 - Expansion of Civil Rights
 - Citizenship and Voting

RECONSTRUCTION

- The rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War.

Lincoln's Plan

- **Constitutional Authority**
 - President
 - South never left union (Treason)
 - 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

- **Constitutional authority**
 - South are conquered territories
 - Congress has power to govern territories and admit new states
- **Goals**
 - Punish south
 - Expand Civil Rights of African Americans
 - Expand power of Republican Party
- **Plan**
 - Initially Wade-Davis Bill
 - Expansion of Civil Rights
 - Citizenship and Voting
 - Plan changes over time

Presidential Reconstruction (1865-6)

- Lincoln assassinated
- Southern states satisfied requirements for readmission (10% plan)
- **13th Amendment Passed** – abolished slavery
- **Freedmen's Bureau** – helped former slaves adapt to freedom

RESULTS

- **Ex-Confeds elected to Congress**
- **Southern States pass “black codes” – greatly limited rights of blacks.**

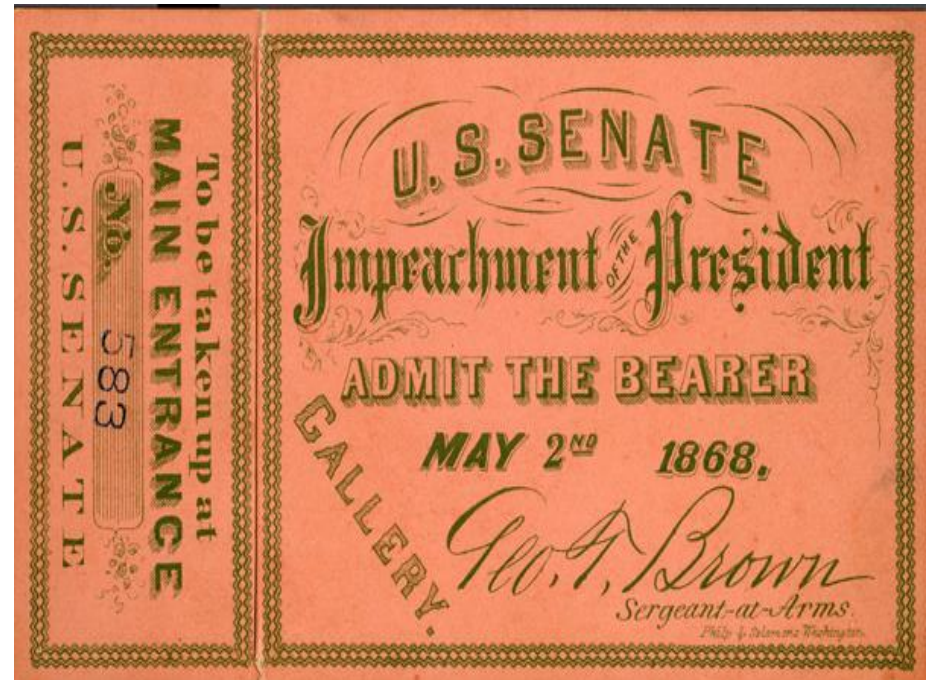
Do Now:

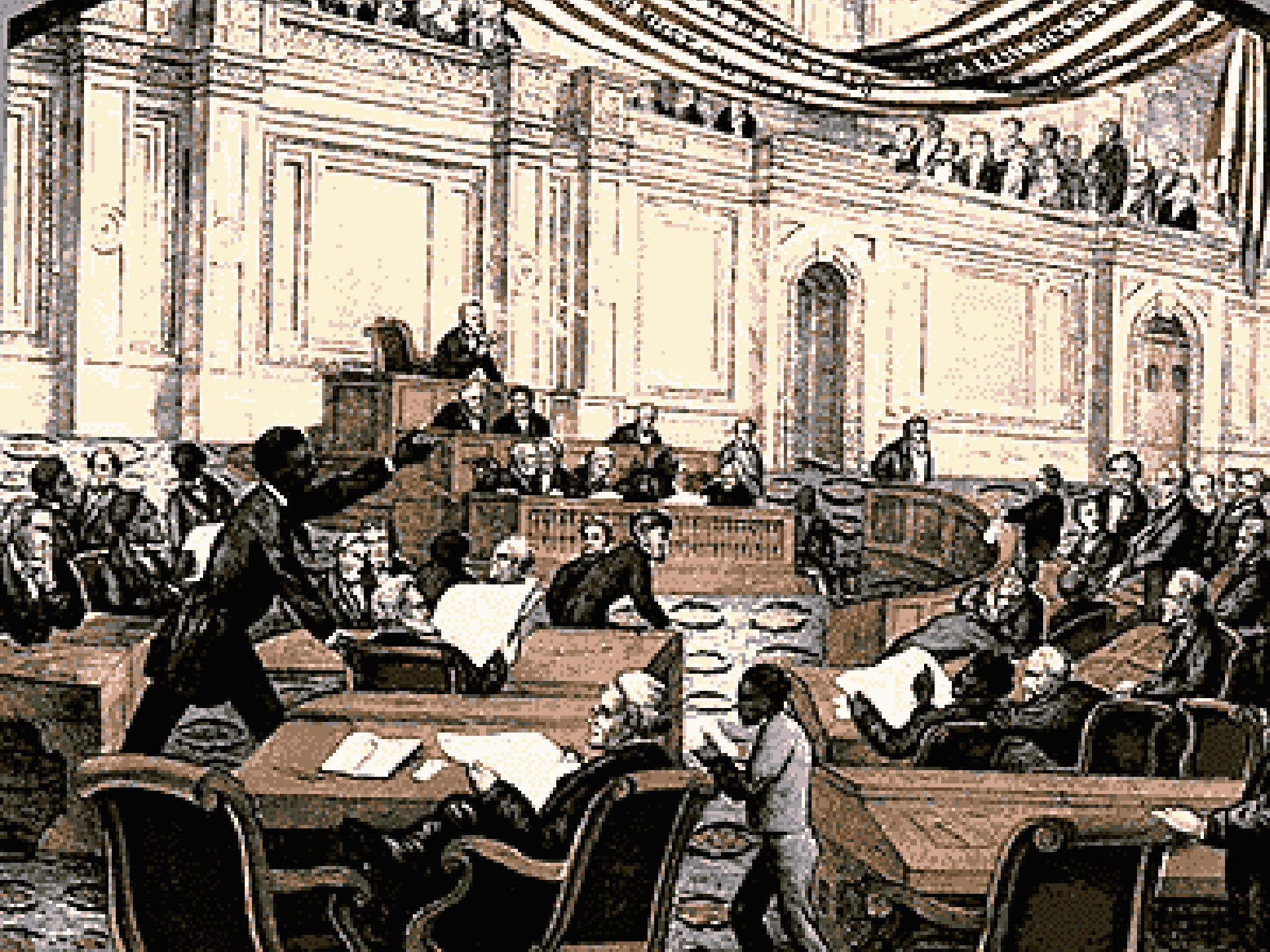
Mississippi Black Codes (1865)

- How would life under the Black Codes be similar to slavery? How would it be different?

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





Civil War Amendments and Laws

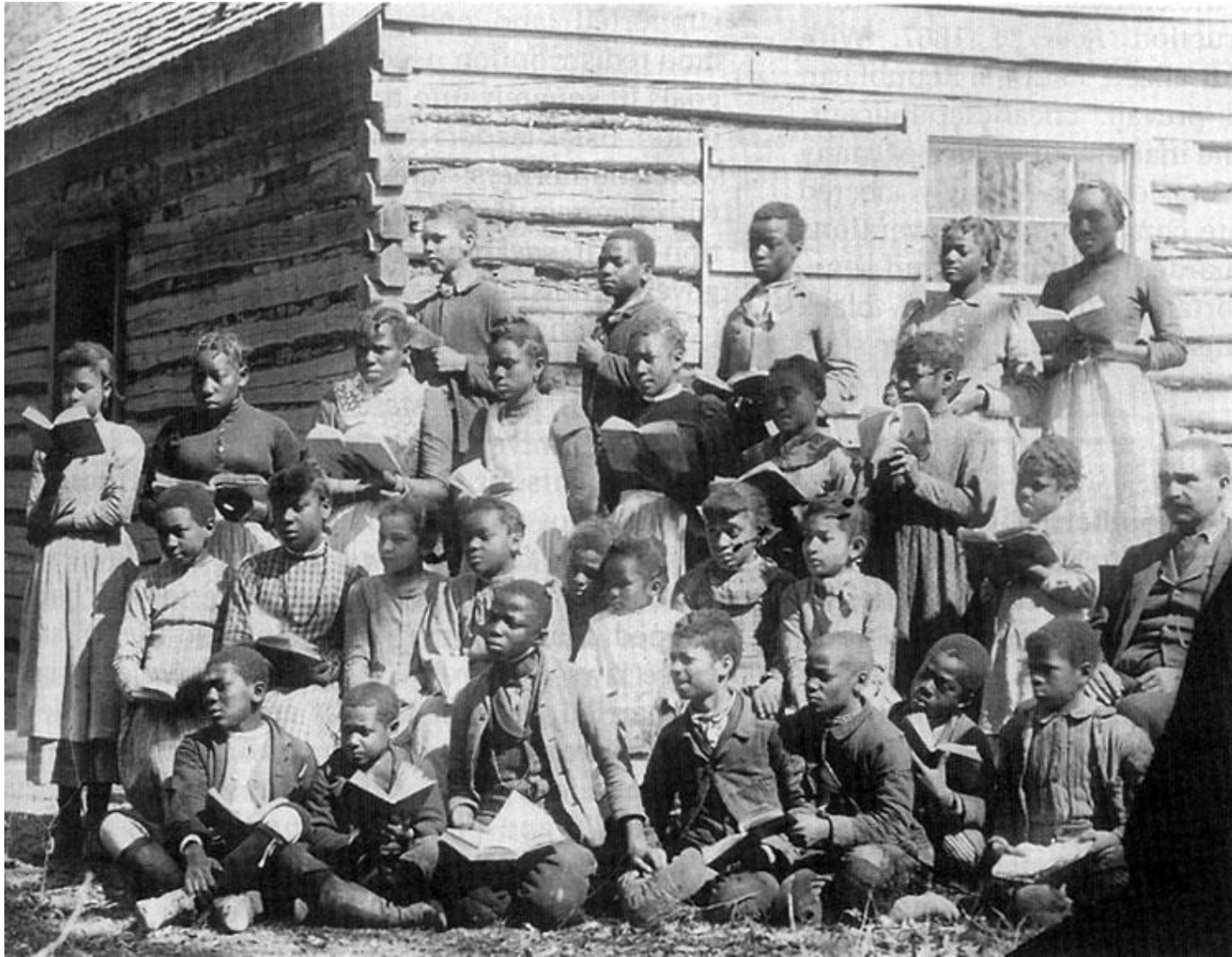
- 13th– Ended Slavery
- 14th
- 15th – Voting Rights
- Civil Rights Act of 1875

Reconstruction Governments



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

Freedmen's Bureau



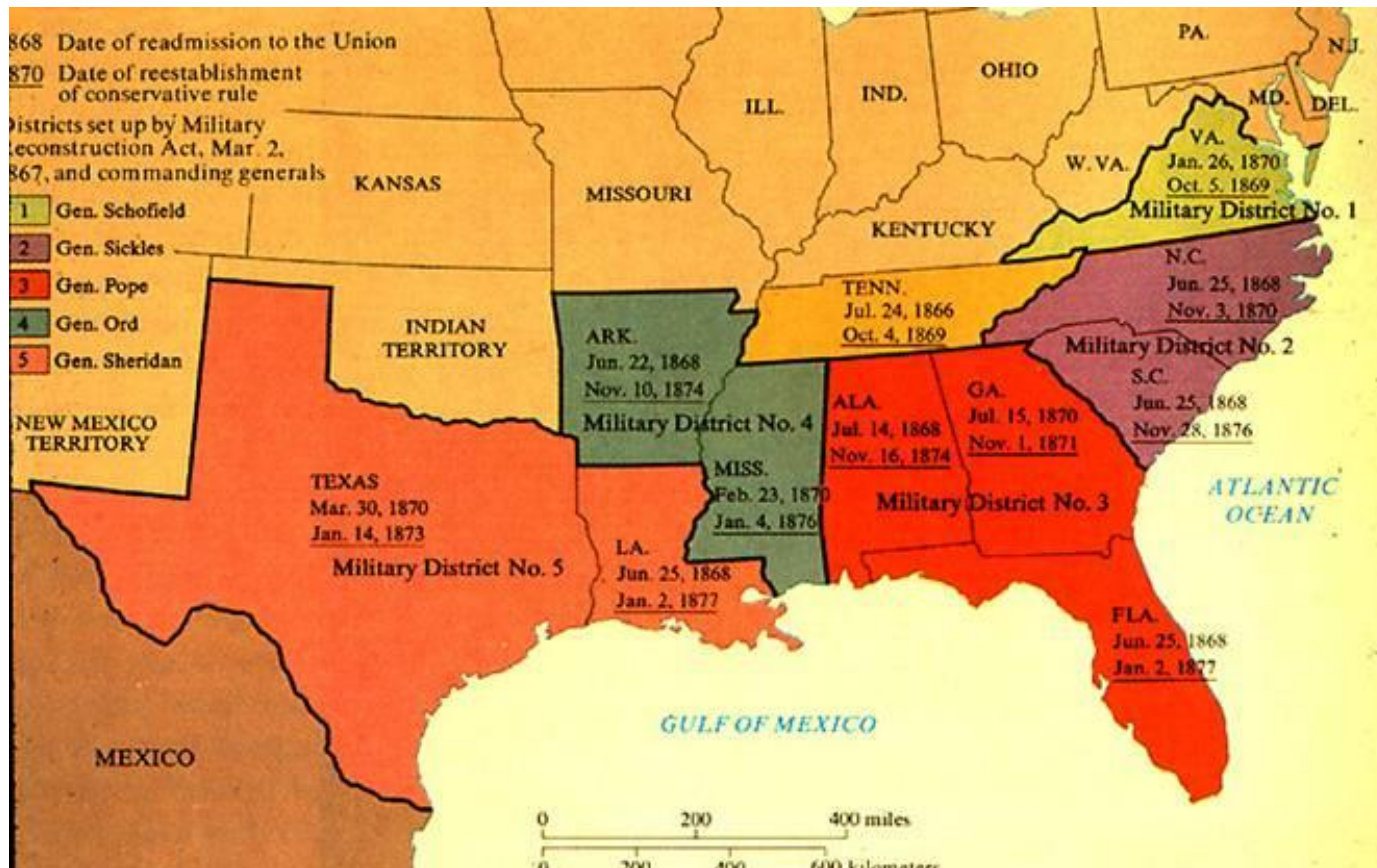
Radical Reconstruction (1867-7)

- **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

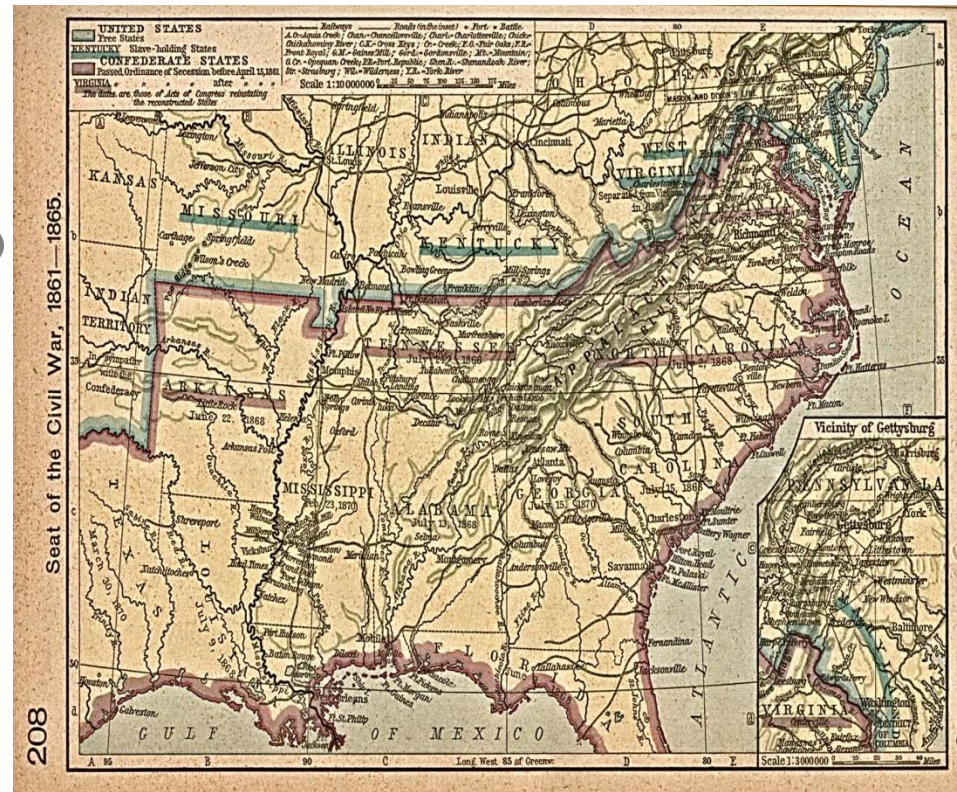


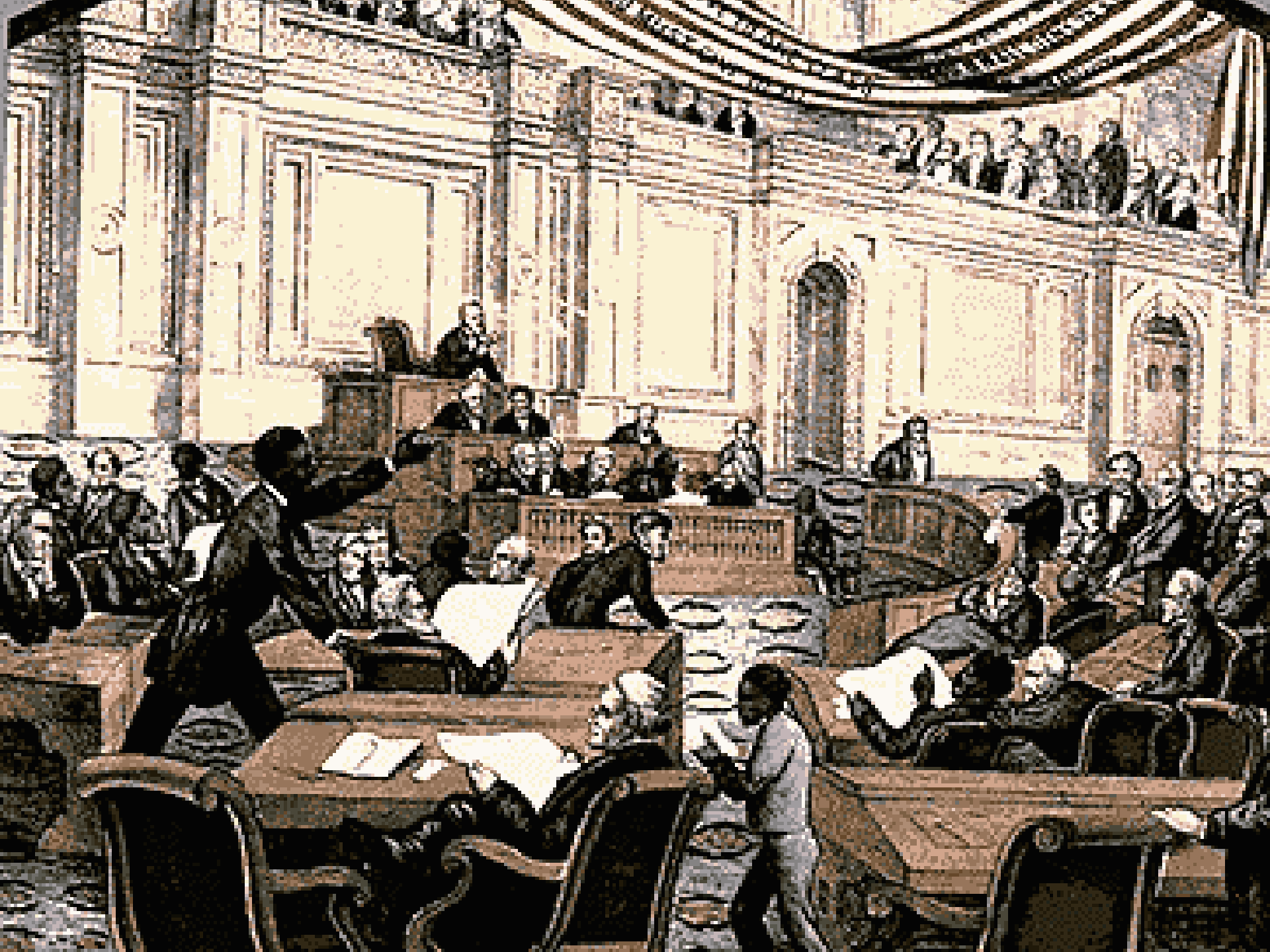
Changes During Radical Reconstruction

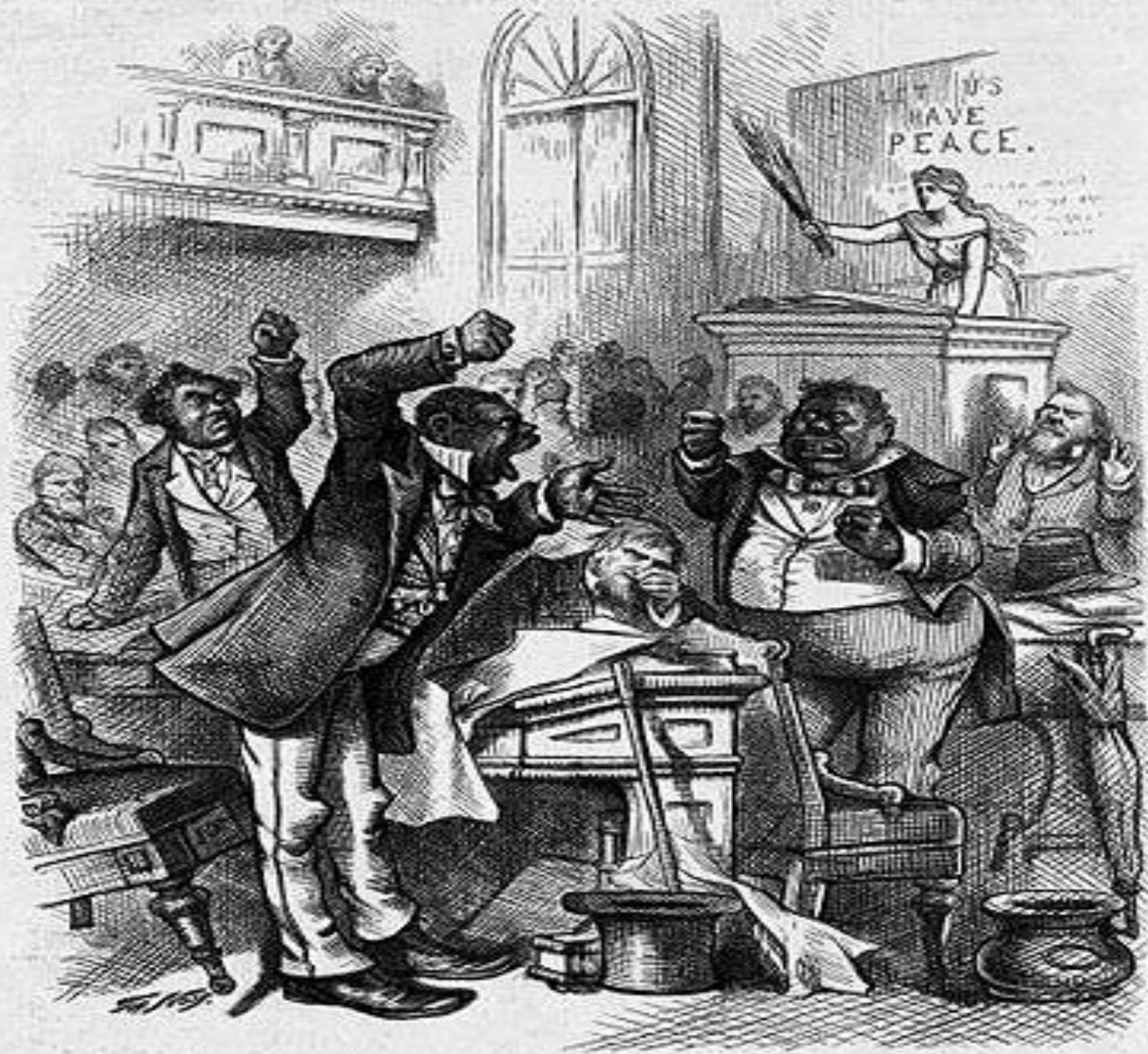
Political and Social

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 NEWSIES CALL EACH OTHER THIEVES, LIARS, KIDNAPERS, AND COOKIES.)

COLUMBIA. "You are trying the latest system. If you disagree with them it will very soon be better than the last one."

Hiram Revels – First Black Senator



Conservative Reaction to Reconstruction

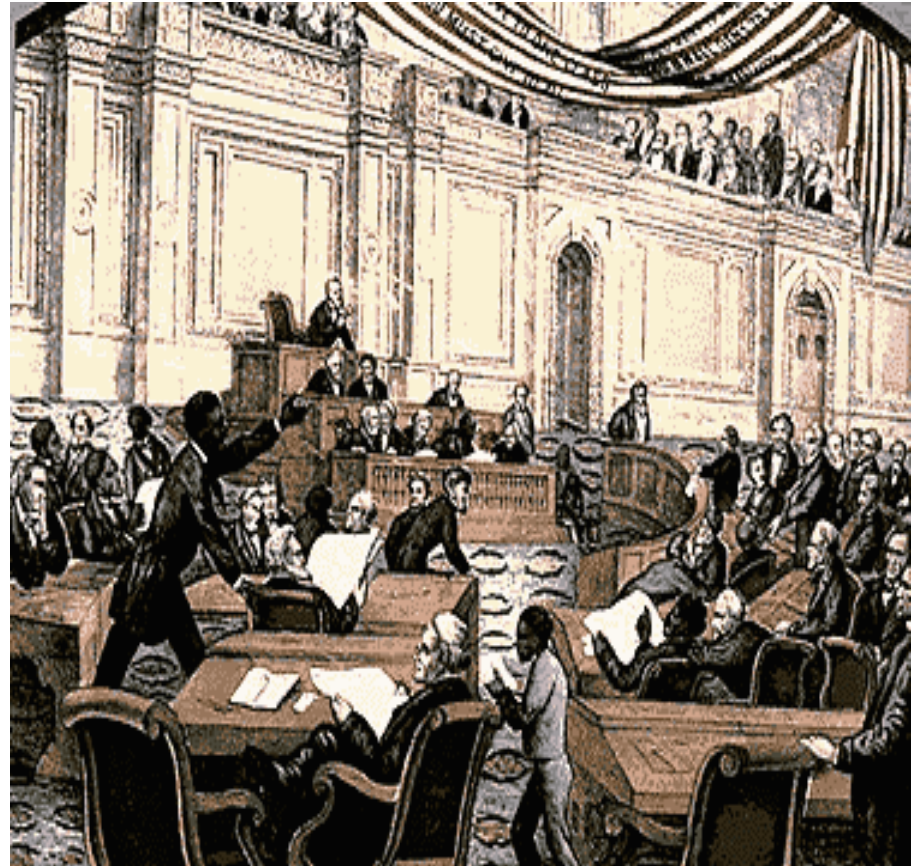
- Emergence of the Ku Klux Klan



Defense of Reconstruction Governments

Kenneth Stamp (1960s)

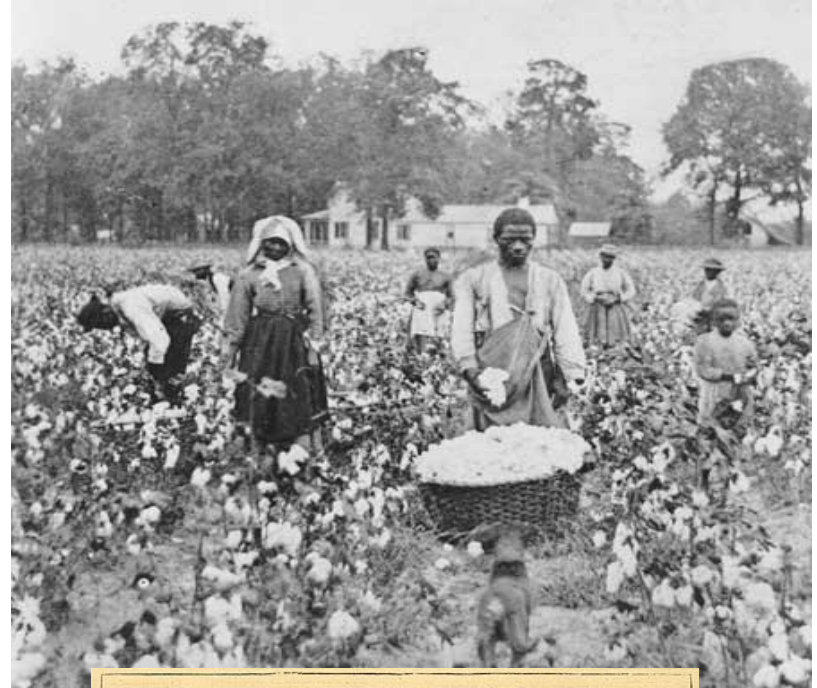
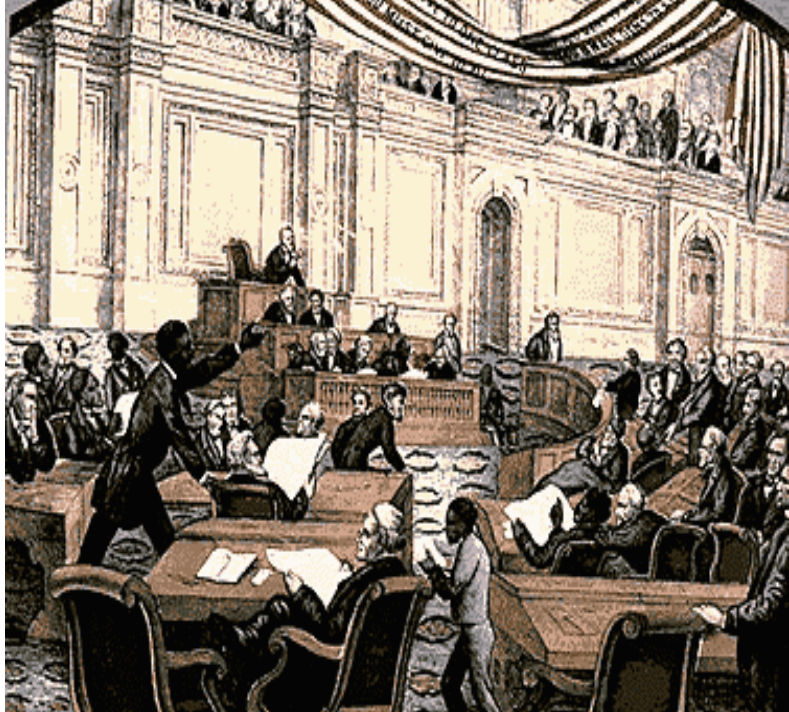
- Corruption was not unique to southern gov'ts – it also existed in north
- Legislatures passed progressive legislation that expanded rights and opportunities of women and blacks
- Legislatures improved educational systems and infrastructure of the south
- Reconstruction was a noble effort to expand



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.

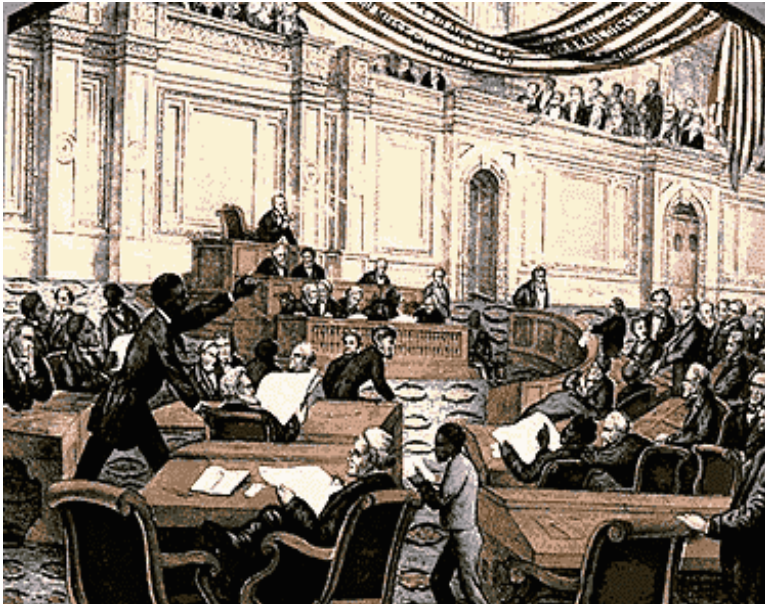


- 5** When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.

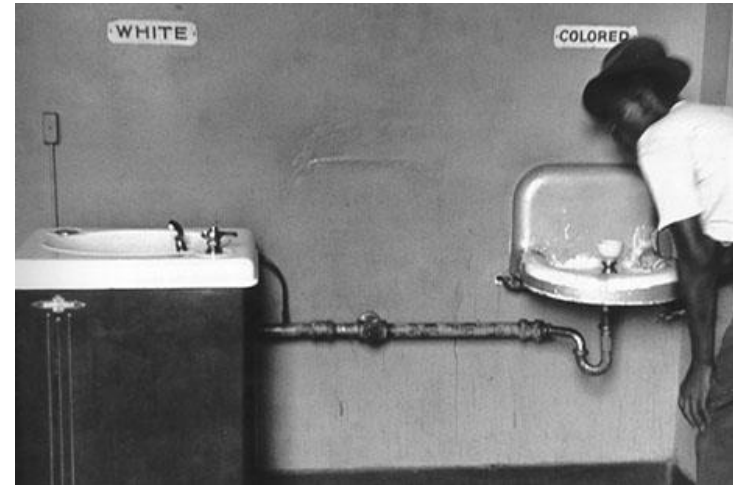


- 3** Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

Radical Reconstruction, 1866-1877



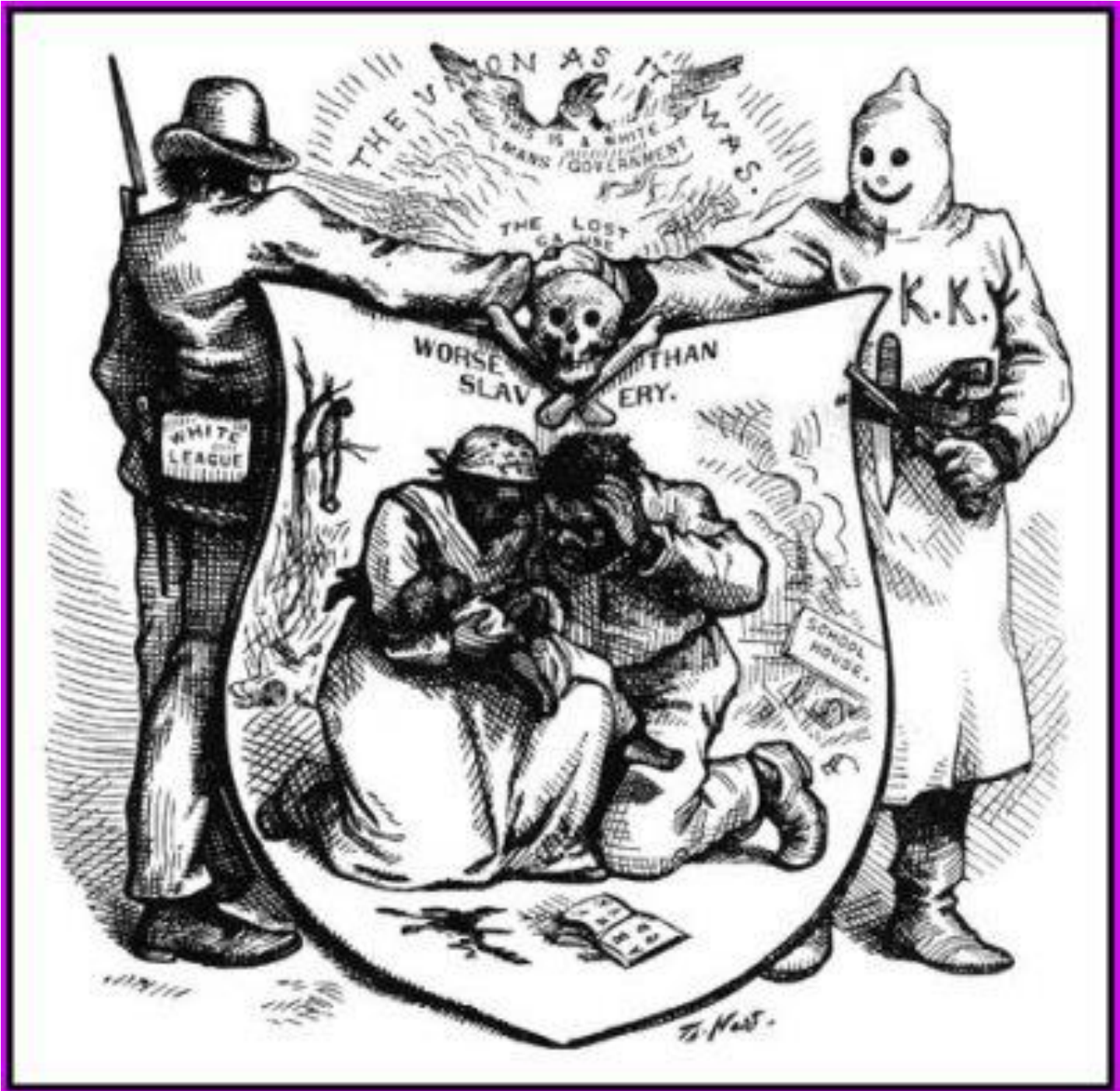
Jim Crow Era (1890-1960s)



End of Reconstruction

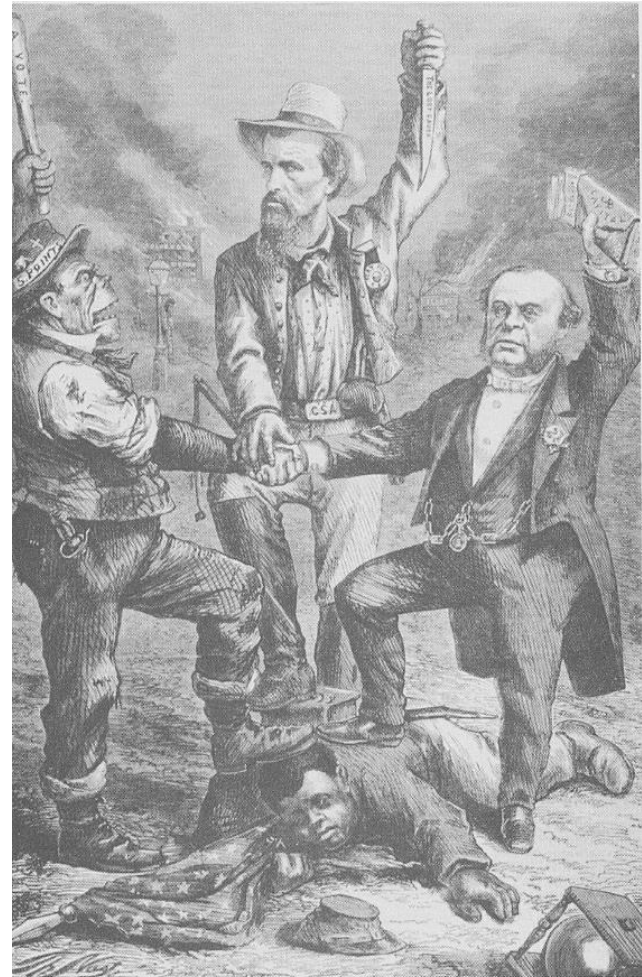
What factors helped bring an end to Reconstruction?





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

