



# Agenda – 8/26

- Share about our weekends!
- Share our worksheets from Friday
- Reconstruction:
  - Lincoln?
  - Johnson?
  - Congress?
  - What a mess!
- Homework: reading and notes

Reconstruction is the era from 1865 to 1877 when the U.S. government attempted to rebuild the nation after the Civil War

During Reconstruction, the government sought to:

to:

- readmit Southern states back into the Union
- end slavery and protect newly emancipated slaves
- Rebuild the South

... easy, right?

What were the goals of the government during Reconstruction?

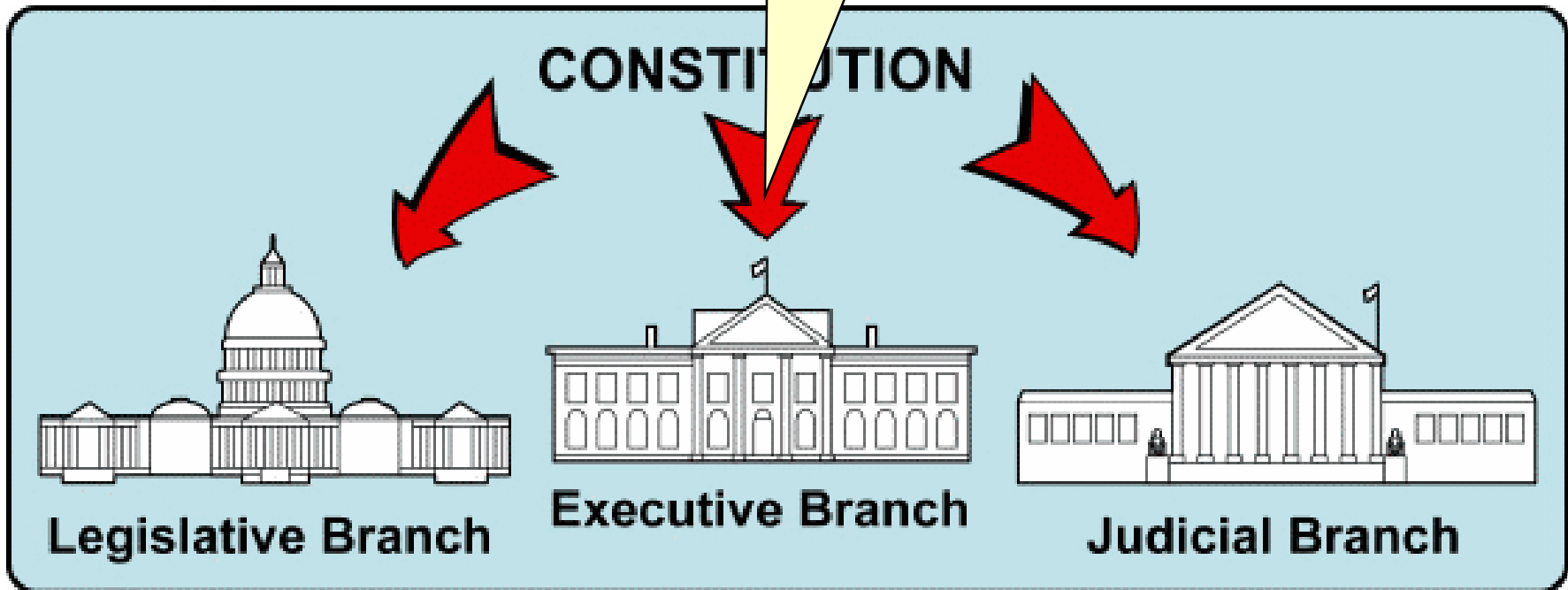




Lincoln favored a plan that would quickly re-admit the Confederate states... called?

## Ten Percent Plan

10% of the people swore an oath of loyalty and states ratified the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to abolish slavery in America



# How did people respond to Lincoln's plan?



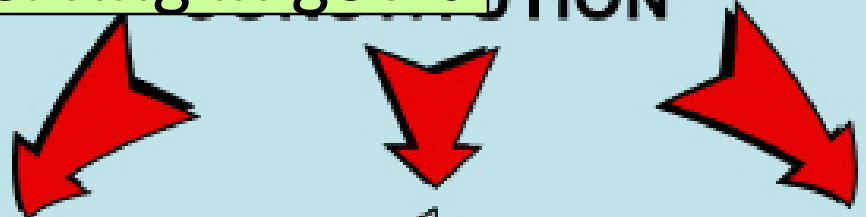
Think back to the challenges you  
faced on Friday...

**“Radical Republicans”** in Congress rejected Lincoln’s plan because it was too lenient on ex-Confederates



They favored a plan that protected blacks, required 50% of state citizens to swear a loyalty oath, and banned ex-Confederate leaders from serving in gov’t

CONSTITUTION



When the Civil War ended and Lincoln was assassinated, the government did not have a Reconstruction Plan in place



Legislative Branch

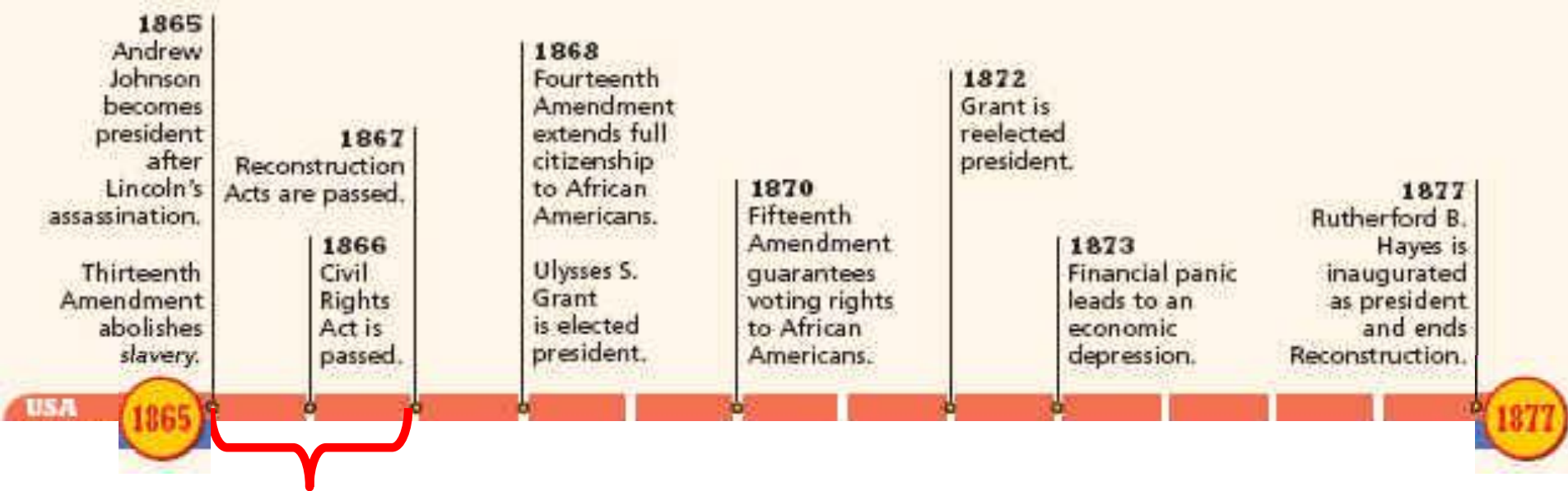


Judicial Branch

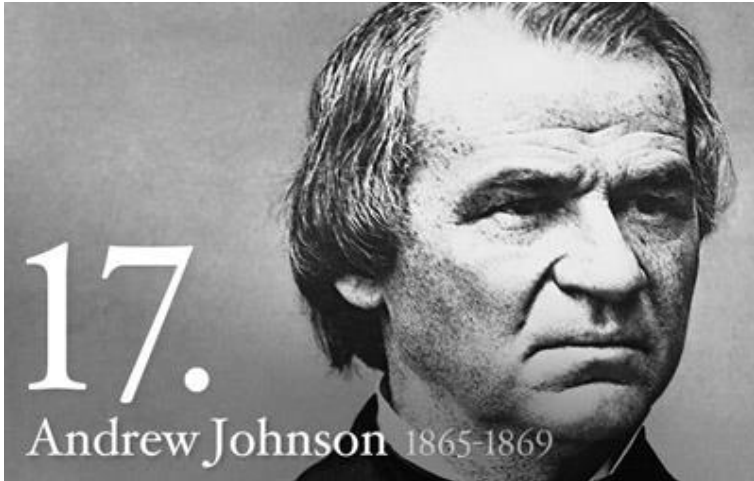
Lincoln was assassinated before  
he could officially figure out  
Reconstruction.



Who came next?

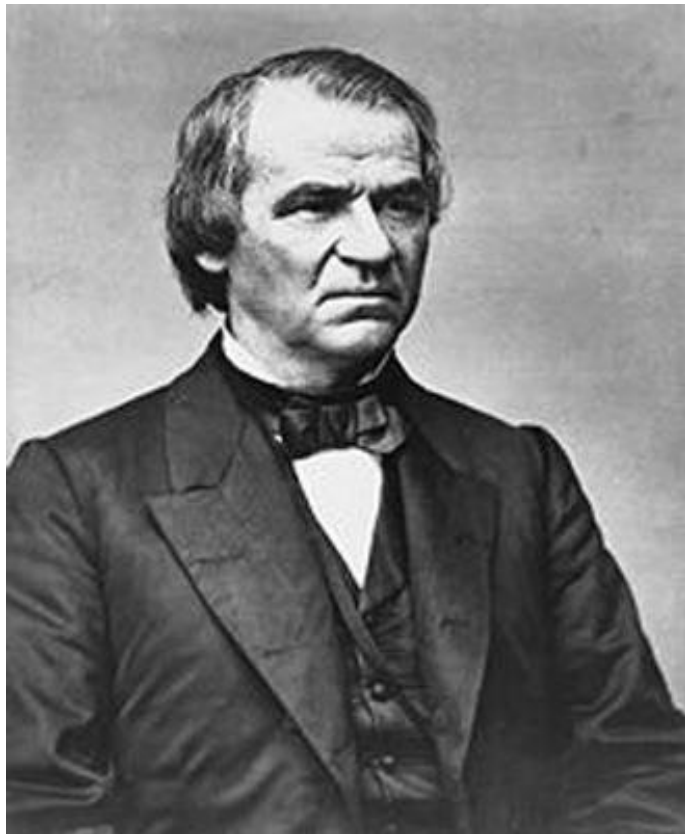
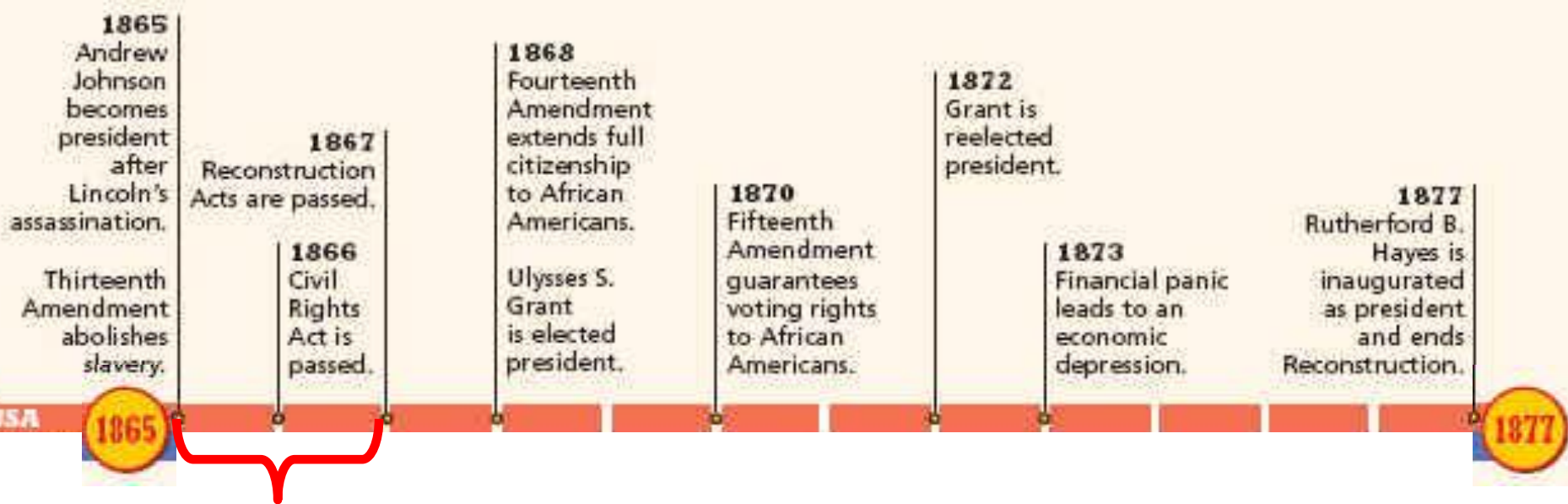


After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, VP **Andrew Johnson** created a plan known as **Presidential Reconstruction** (1865-1867)



Johnson's plan was lenient on Confederate states because...  
  
he wanted the South to rejoin the United States quickly





Ex-Confederate states could rejoin the USA once they ratified the **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

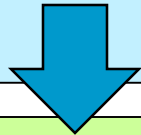
*We the People*  
Article I

**Amendment XIII -**

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation



Johnson's Reconstruction plan did not require Southern state governments to protect former slaves



Southern states passed **black codes** to keep African Americans from gaining land, jobs, and protection under the law





Analyze this political cartoon.

Historical context:

Symbols?

Title?

Words?

*Purpose:*



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USA

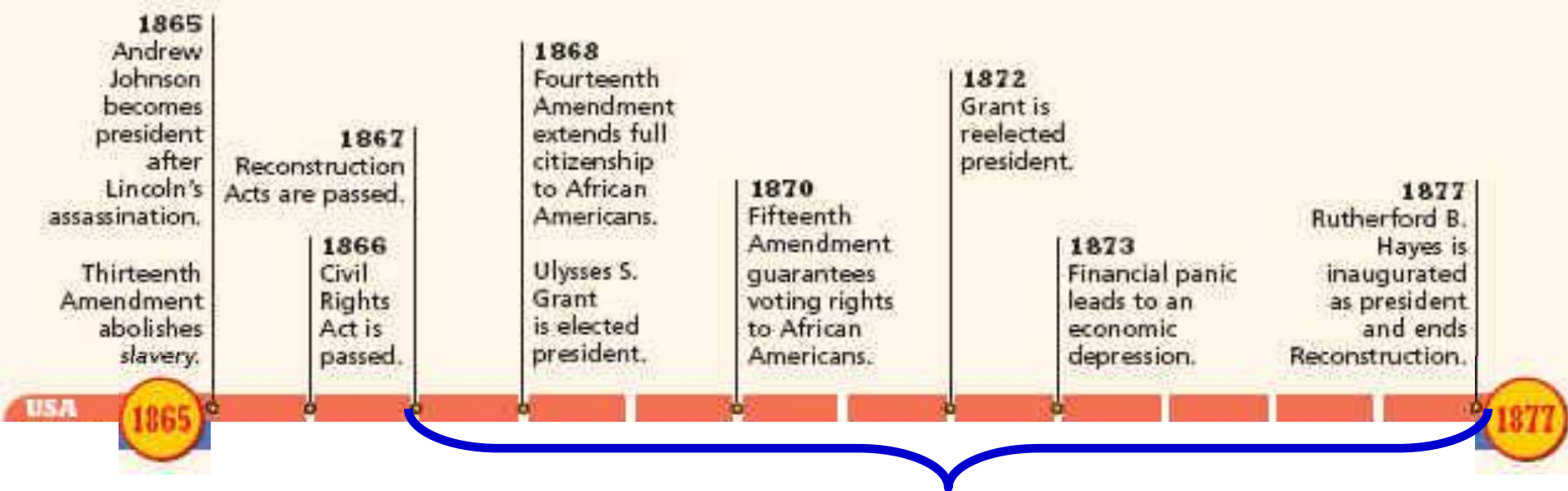
1865

1877



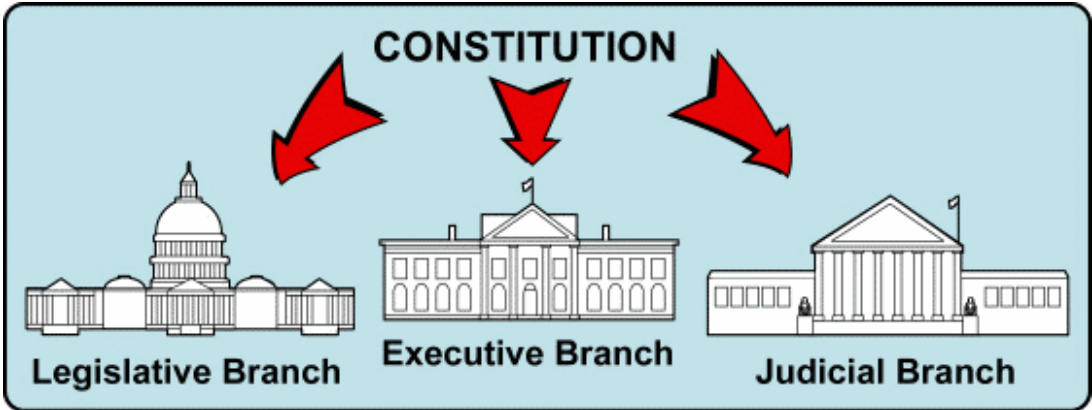
Thaddeus Stevens

**“Radical Republicans”** in Congress led by Thaddeus Stevens opposed Johnson’s Reconstruction plan and pushed for laws to protect blacks



Radical Republicans in Congress created their own plan called Congressional Reconstruction (1867-1877)

Congressional Reconstruction was strict, protected the rights of former slaves, and kept Confederate leaders from regaining power in the South

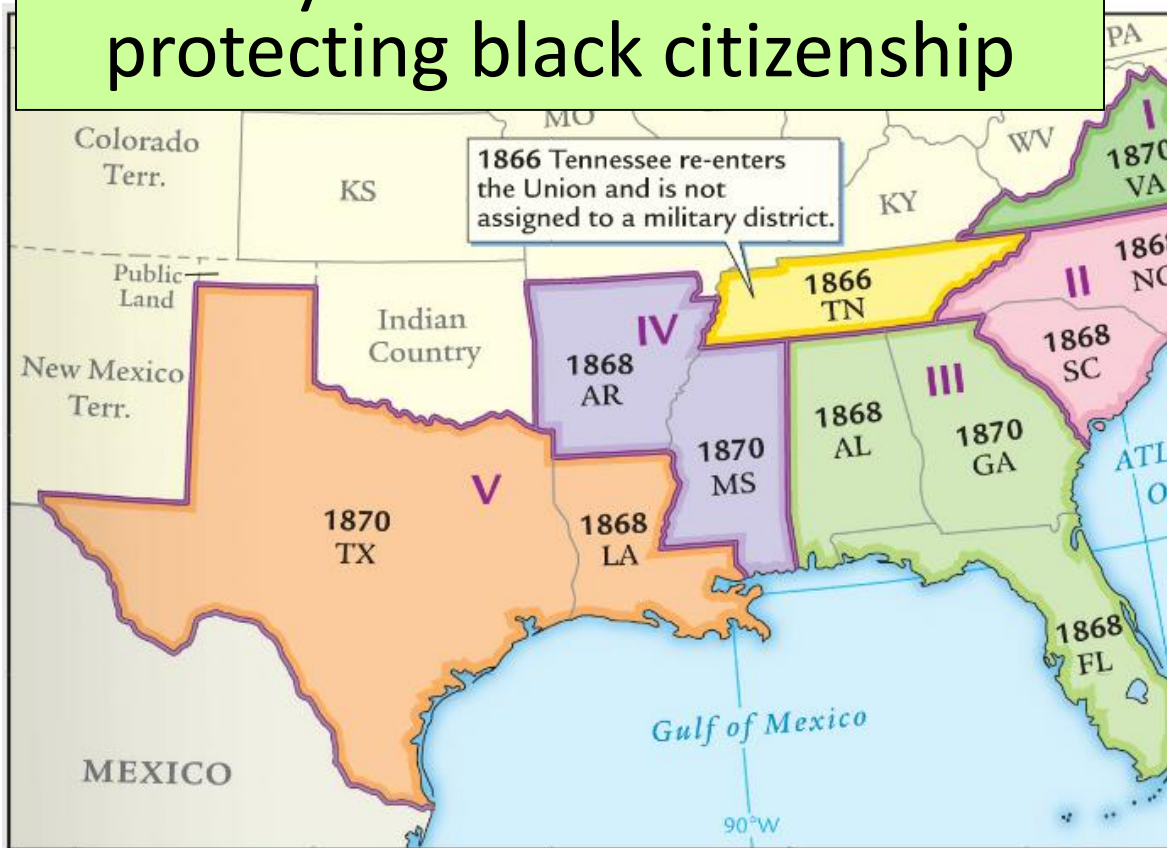


# Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867

The South was divided into 5 military zones with US troops to enforce Reconstruction

To be readmitted, states had to ratify the **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** protecting black citizenship

Ex-Confederate states were required to give black men the right to vote at the state level



A MAN KNOWS A MAN.





Analyze this political cartoon.

Historical context:

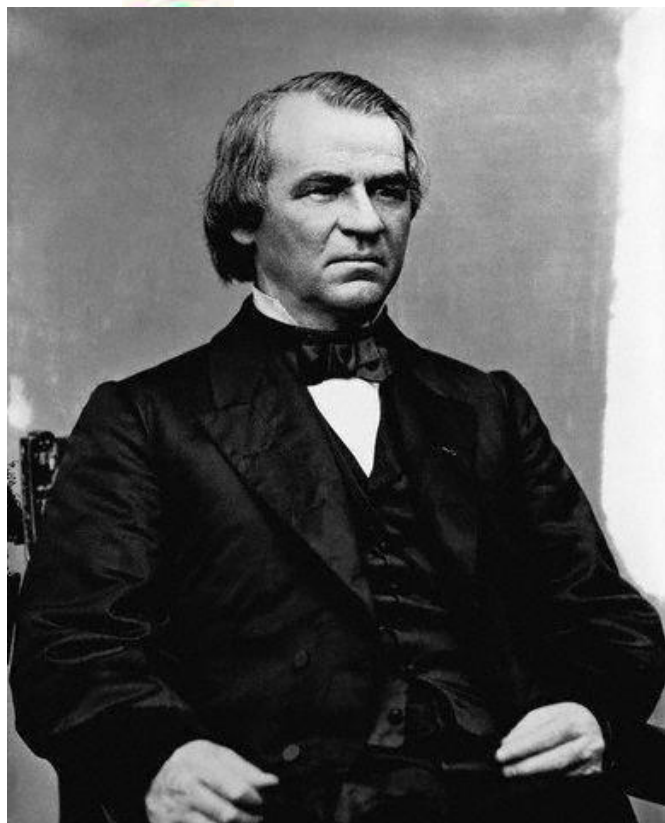
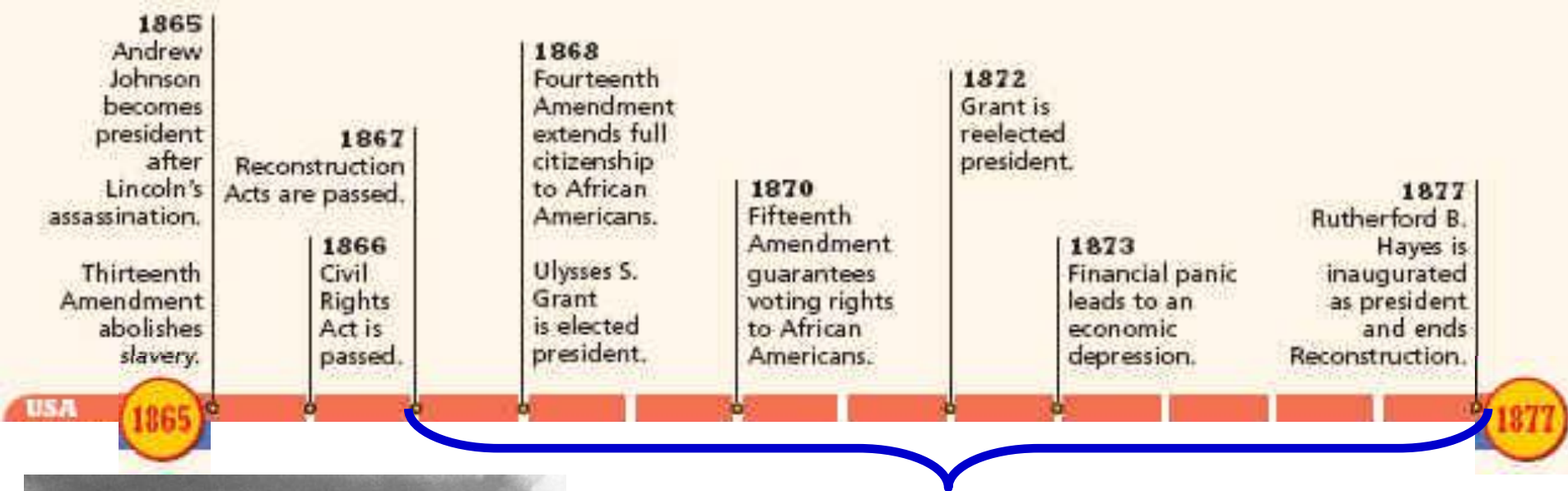
Symbols?

Title?

Words?

*Purpose:*





President Johnson obstructed Congressional Reconstruction by firing military generals appointed by Congress to oversee Southern military zones

He violated a new law called the **Tenure of Office Act** when he tried to fire his Secretary of War who supported Congress' plan

Radical Republicans used this as an opportunity to impeach the president

The House of Representatives voted 126-47 to charge Johnson with a crime

After an 11 week trial, the Senate fell 1 vote short of removing the president from office

Johnson successfully argued that he had not committed a "high crime or misdemeanor"



THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT FOR THE TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—SKETCHED BY THOMAS R. DAVIS.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]







# Closure

- Identify and explain one failure of Johnson's Reconstruction plan.
- Identify and explain one hardship faced by free blacks in the South.

In 1865, Congress created the **Freedman's Bureau** to help former slaves

The Bureau provided emergency food, housing, and medical supplies

Promised former slaves "40 acres and a mule" but never delivered

Agents went supervised labor contracts

Its most important legacy of the Freedman's Bureau was the creation of new schools

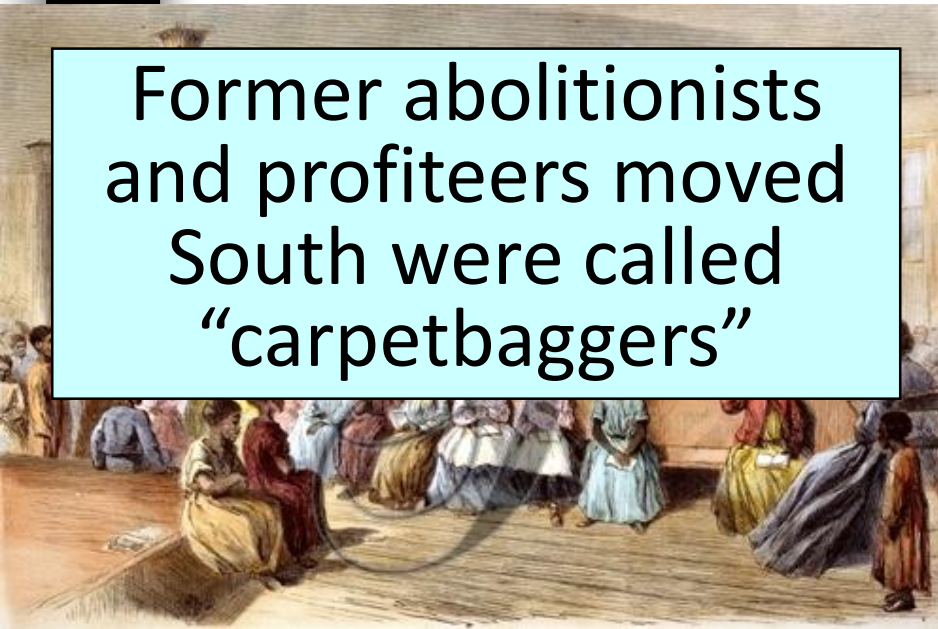




## School Enrollment of 5- to 19-Year-Olds, 1850–1880

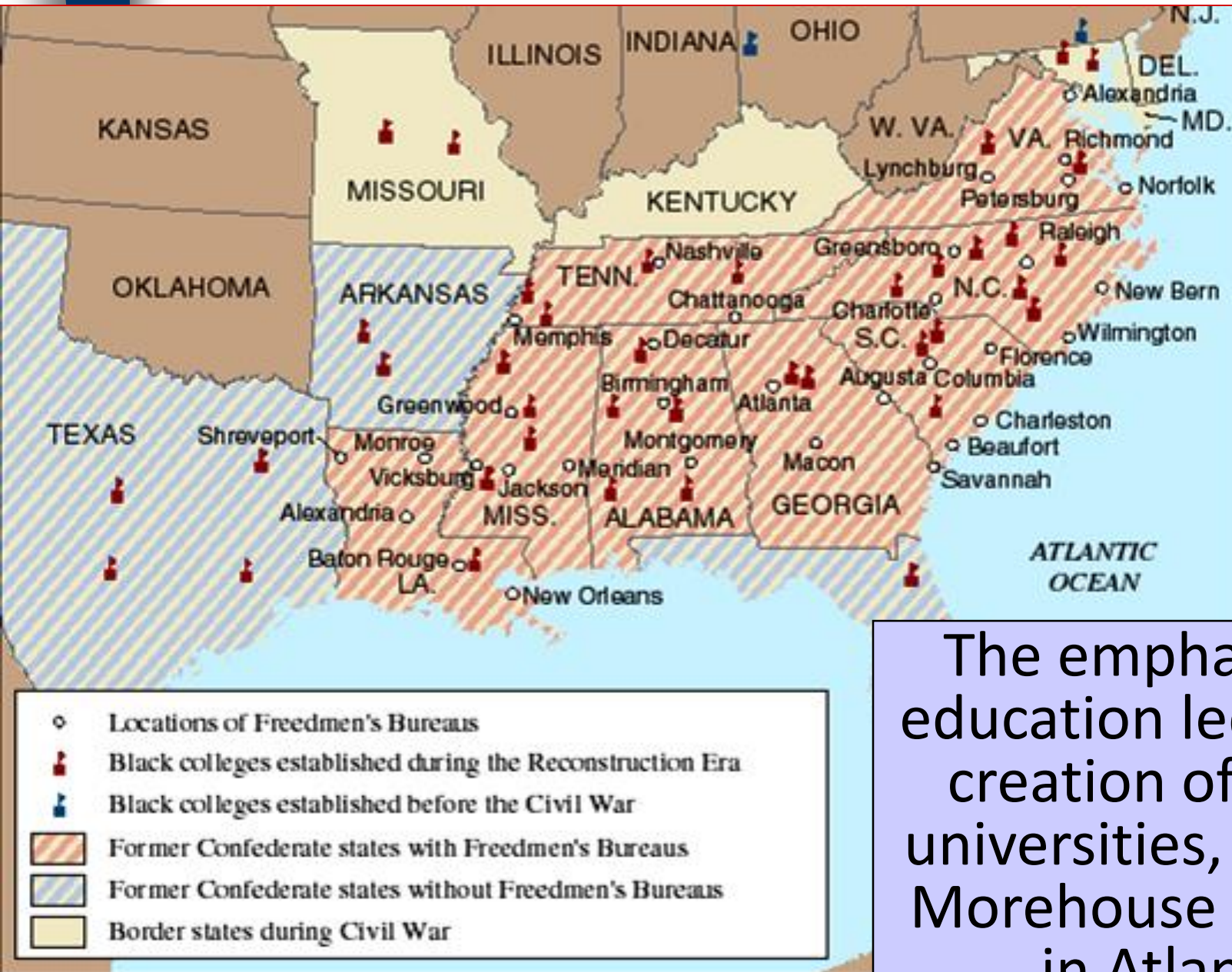


Former abolitionists  
and profiteers moved  
South were called  
“carpetbaggers”

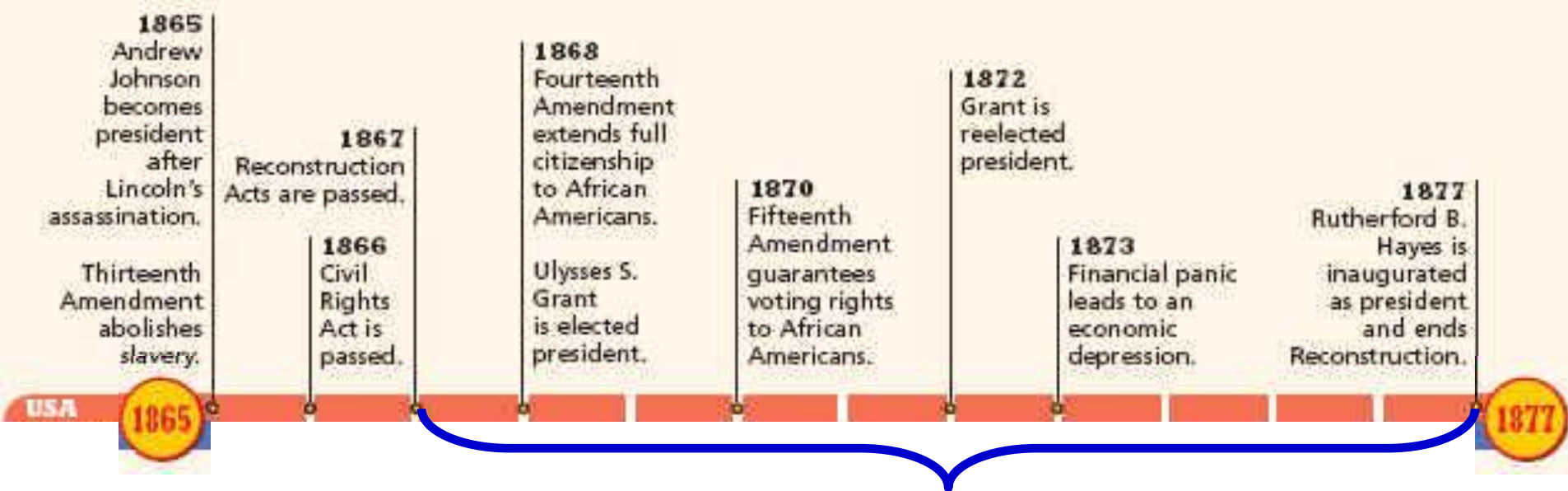




# Freedmen's Bureaus and Black Colleges in the South



The emphasis on education led to the creation of black universities, such as Morehouse College in Atlanta



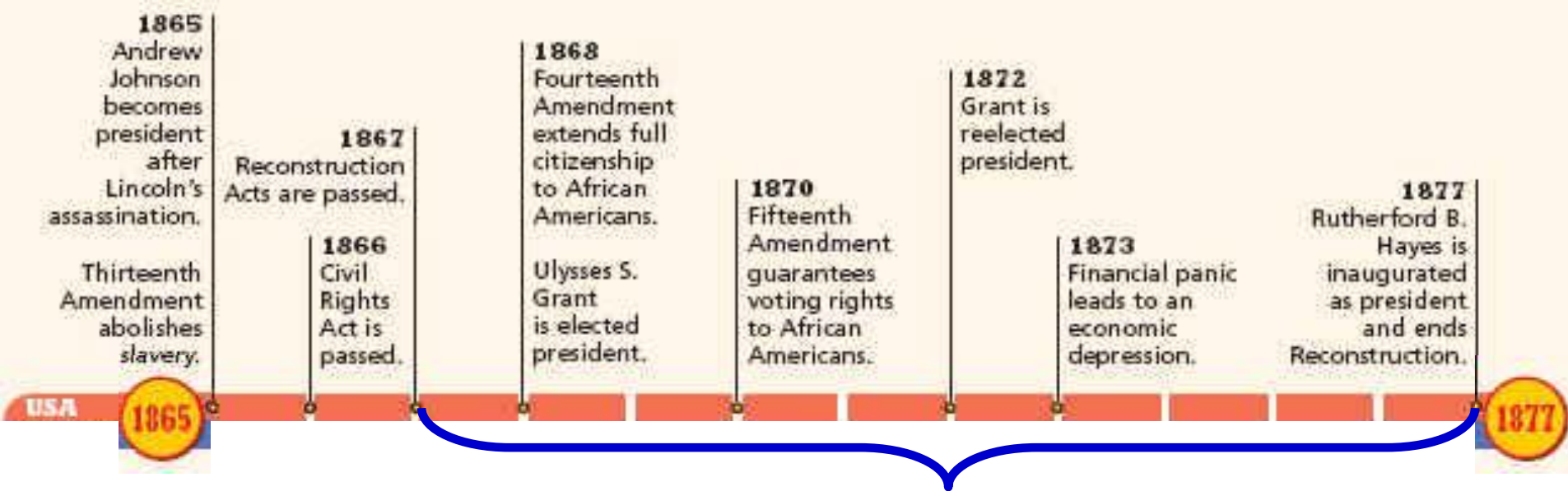
During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights

The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave black men the right to vote in 1870

The 1<sup>st</sup> black politicians were elected to state and national offices







During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights



Literacy and education increased among blacks

Black families were reunited, marriages were legally recognized, and black workers could make their own money



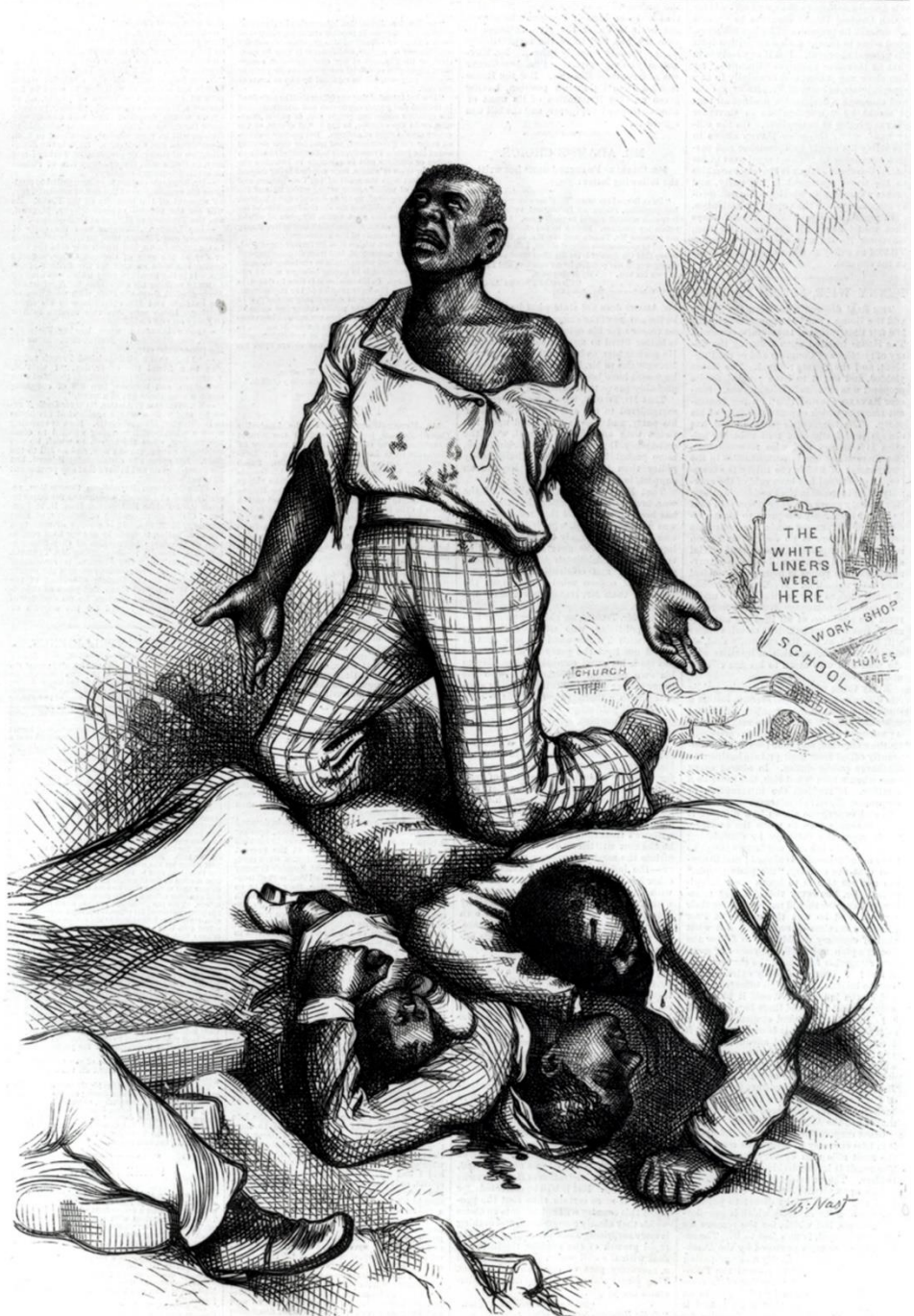
Reconstruction brought economic changes to the South

After the Civil War, the Southern economy became more diverse with new iron, steel, and textile mills

The new industrial economy required hired workers

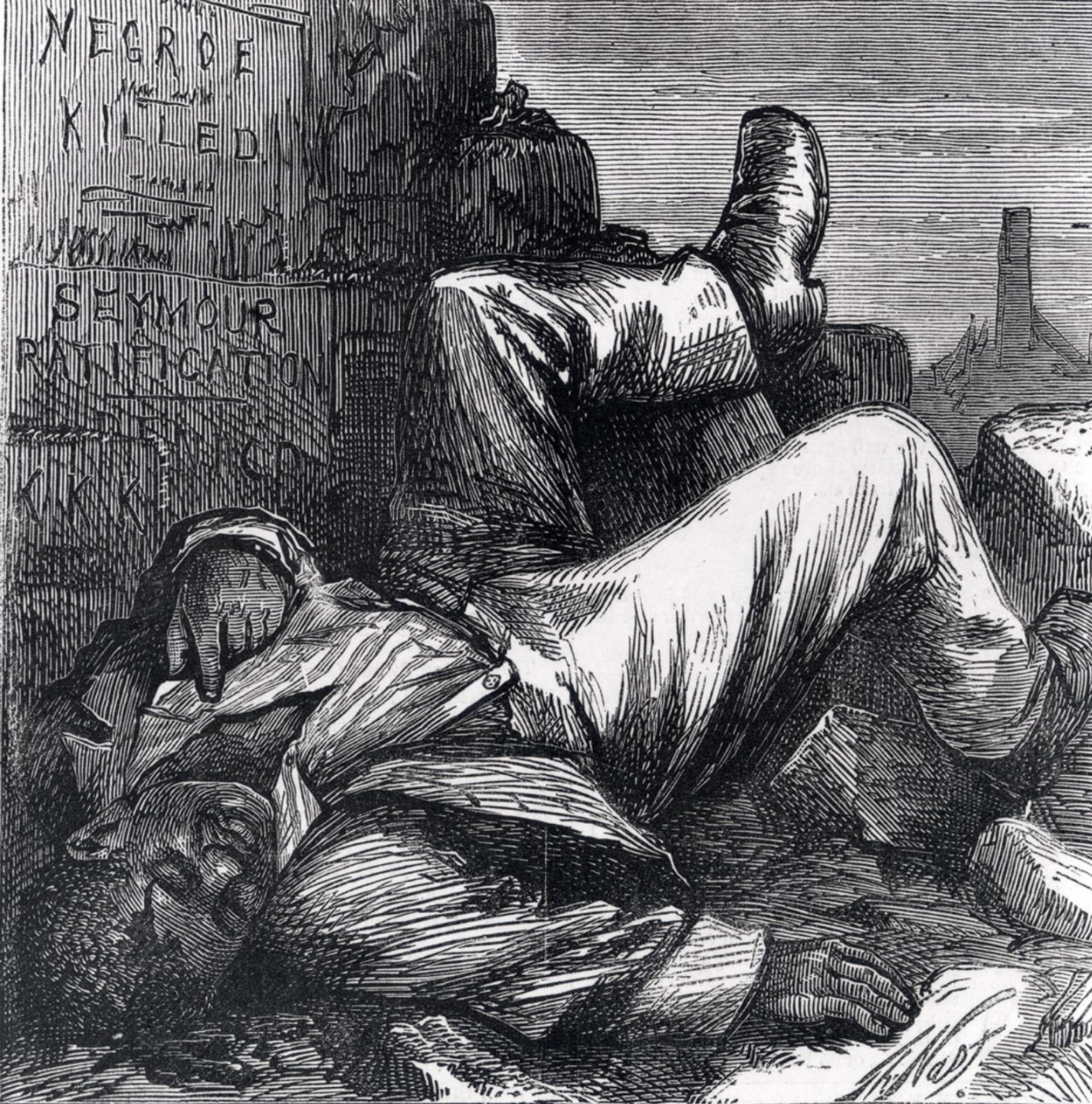
The government built railroads and helped repair the South





"IS THIS A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT? IS THIS PROTECTING LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY? IS THIS THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS?"  
 MR. LAMAR (Democrat, Mississippi). "In the words of the inspired Poet, 'Thy Gentleness has made thee Great.'" [Did Mr. LAMAR mean the Colored Race?]

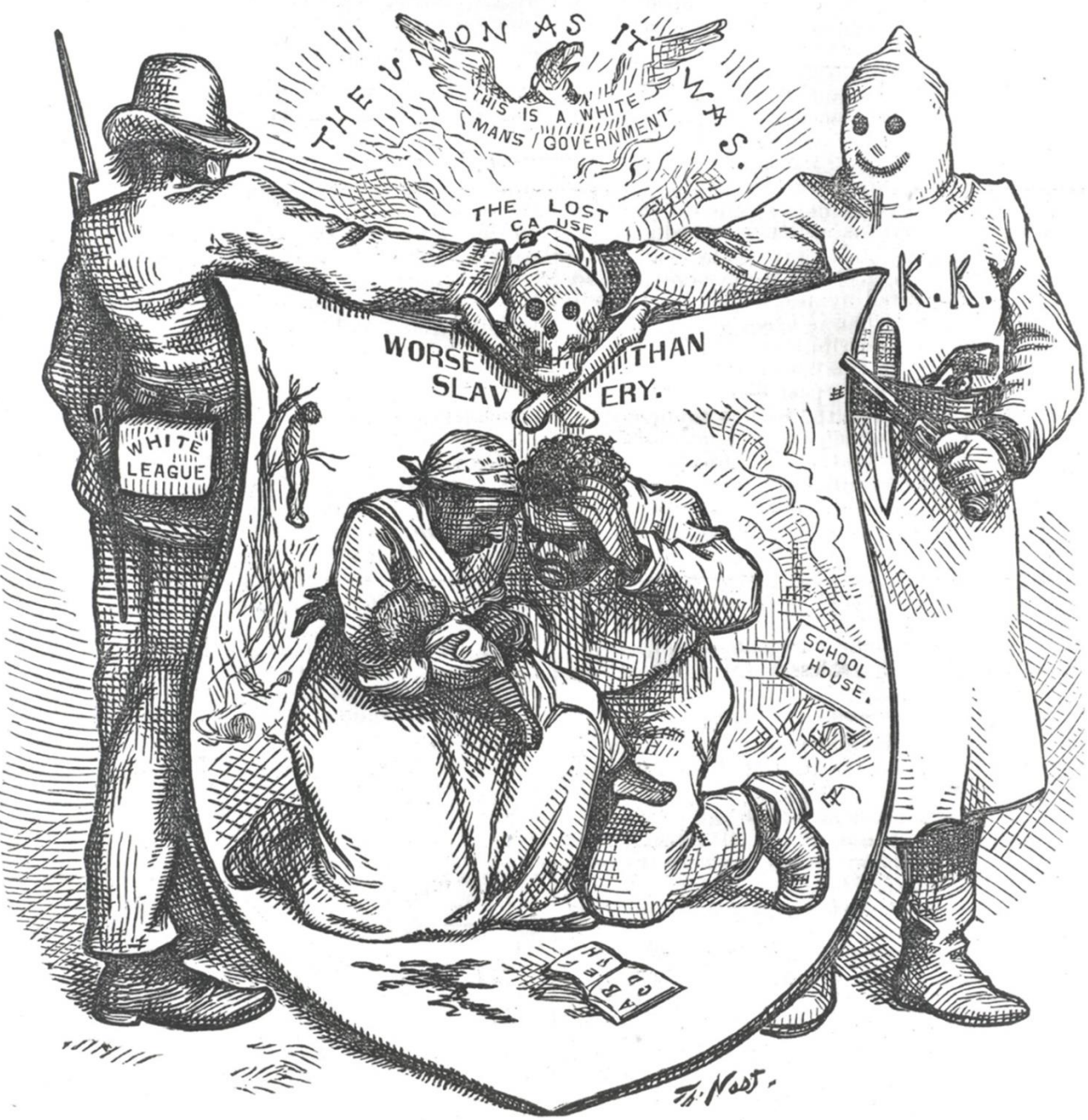




## "One Less Vote."

The Fourteenth Amendment, granting black men the right to vote, was ratified in July 1868. Every black vote became a threat to white Southerners' political power. The stone reads, "Negro Killed, Seymour Ratification, KKK."







Based upon the image below,  
what were the major failures of Reconstruction?



*"Of course he wants to vote for the Democratic ticket"*

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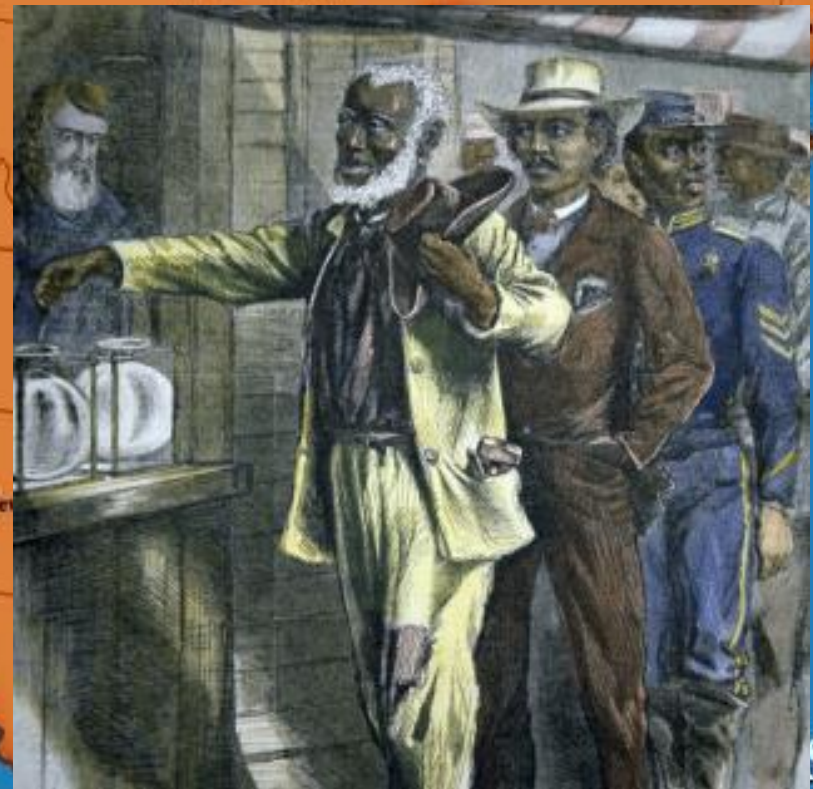
USA

1865

1877

During Reconstruction, all eleven Southern states were re-admitted into the Union

The 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments guaranteed rights and equality for blacks in the South







# AGENDA

- Go over the plans for Reconstruction
- Discuss: was “Radical Reconstruction” truly radical?

After Reconstruction was no longer in the hands of the Presidents, it was difficult to maintain as Democrats slowly took back control of Southern states



Warm up: Listen to the song “Good Ole Rebel” and write down 3 words or phrases that describe Southern white attitudes towards Reconstruction

Southern governments resisted Reconstruction by passing more discriminatory **black codes**

Black codes restricted blacks from serving on juries, testifying against whites in court, marrying whites, or owning land

These laws often restricted black workers from gaining skilled jobs or competing against white workers

Black men could be forced into slavery as punishment for a crime or for not paying back debts





# The Supreme Court ruled against civil rights laws designed to protect African-Americans

## Civil Rights Setbacks in the Supreme Court

Date	Decision(s)	Ruling
1873	<i>Slaughterhouse cases</i>	Most civil rights were ruled to be state, rather than federal, rights and therefore unprotected by the Fourteenth Amendment.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i>	The Fourteenth Amendment was ruled not to grant the federal government power to punish whites who oppressed blacks.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Reese</i>	The Fifteenth Amendment was determined not to grant voting rights to anyone, but rather to restrict types of voter discrimination.

Southerners used violence and intimidation to keep blacks inferior to whites

The Ku Klux Klan was first formed during Reconstruction to attack blacks who tried to vote or challenge white supremacy

Lynching became more common





Southerners supported the return of the Democratic Party to state governments

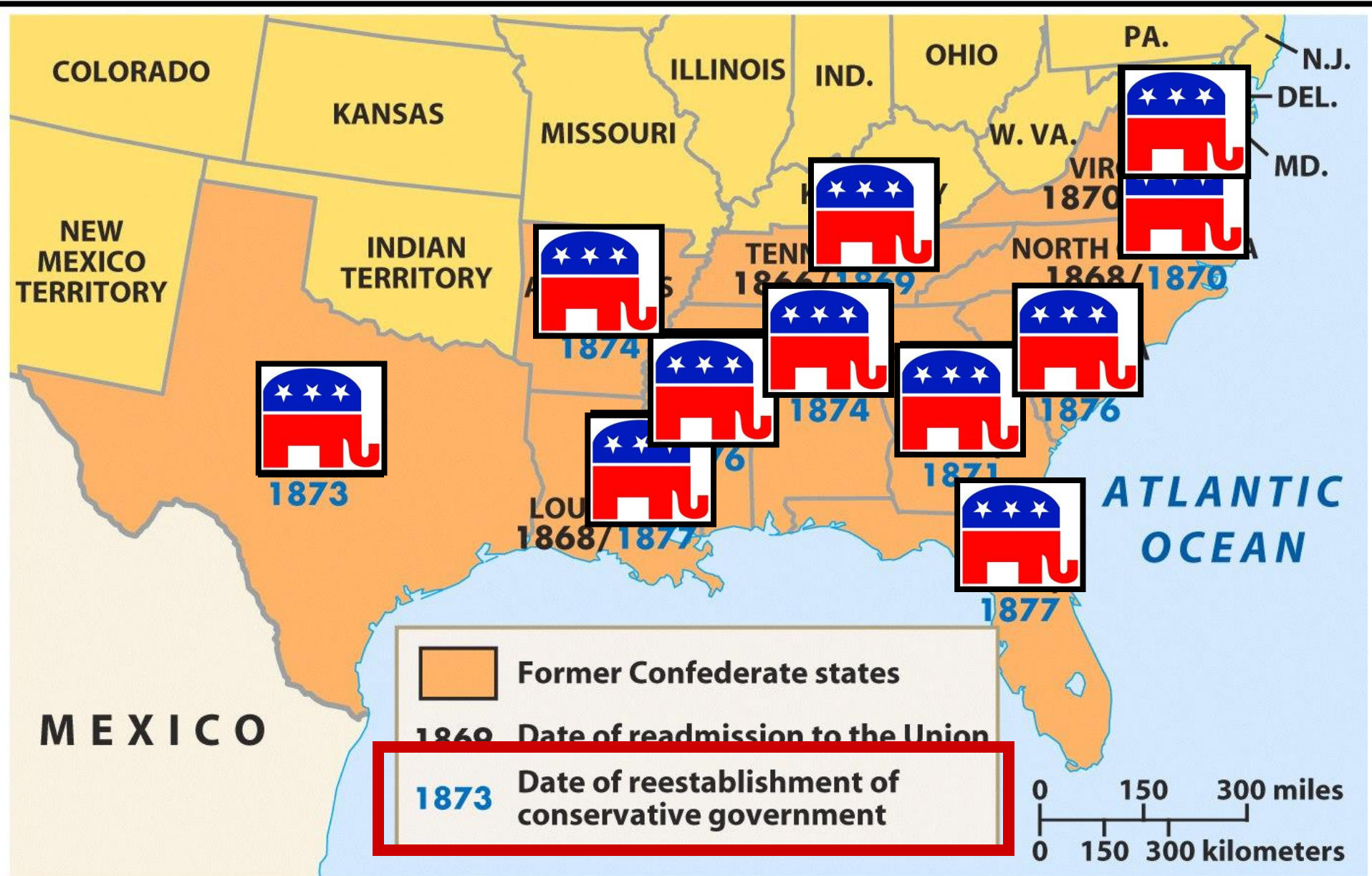
Black codes and the KKK successfully limited black voting

Federal troops in Southern military districts had difficulty protecting blacks





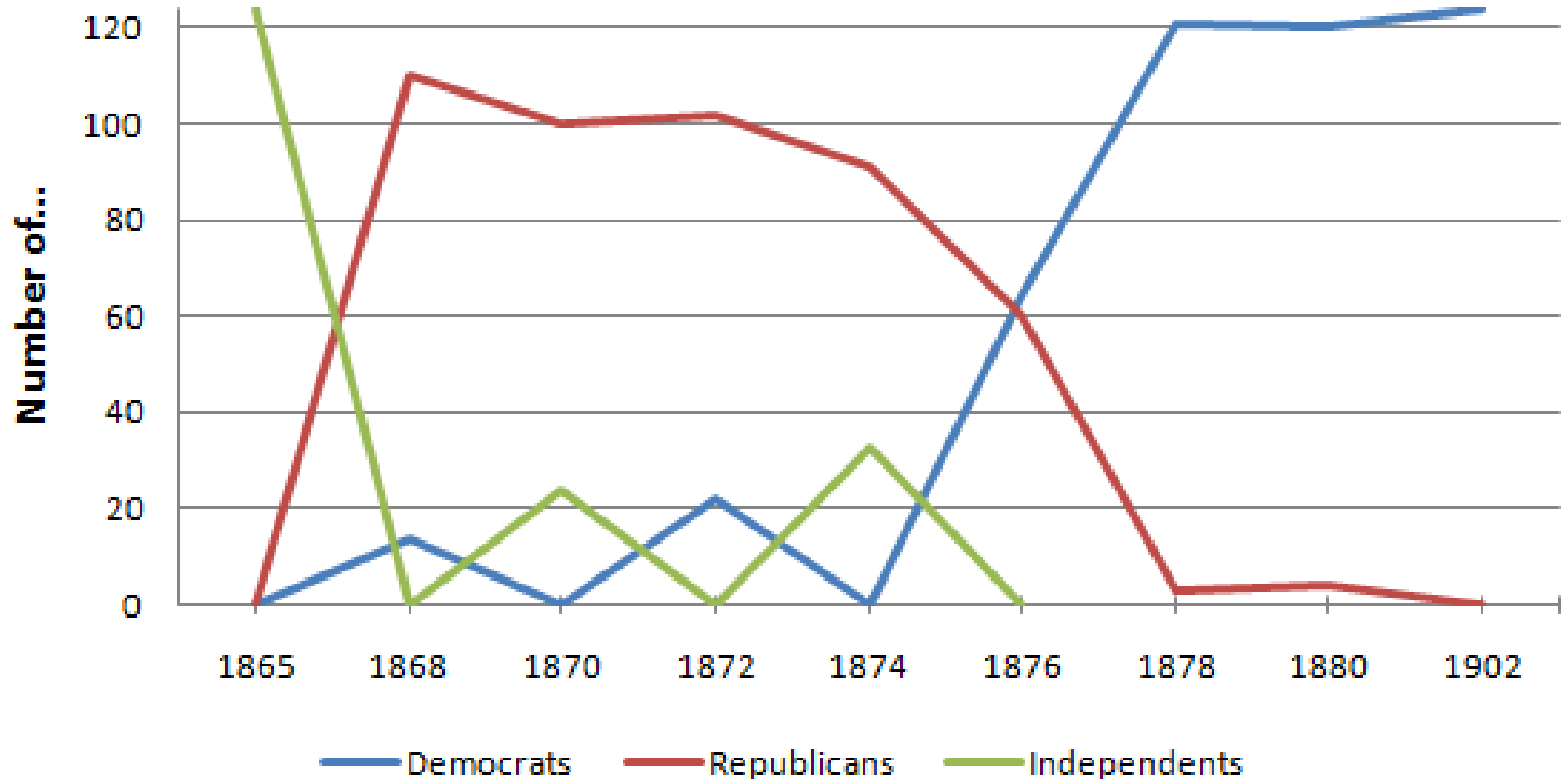
# One-by-one, Southern state governments shifted from Republican control to the Democratic Party





These “Redeemer Democrats”  
hoped to restore the “Old South”

## South Carolina House of Representatives



The Civil War ended slavery, but African-Americans had little job training or money for farm land

With few other options, most ex-slaves returned to the plantation to work





# After the Civil War, slavery was replaced by sharecropping, also known as the tenant farming

## The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



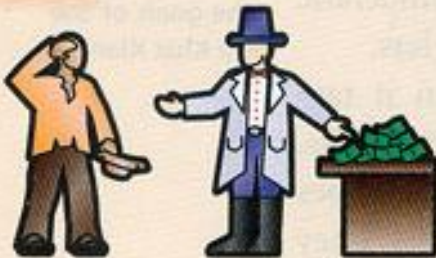
1 Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



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

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

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.



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



4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.



# White land owners would rent parcels of their fields to blacks in exchange for ½ to ¼ of the cotton they produced

## The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



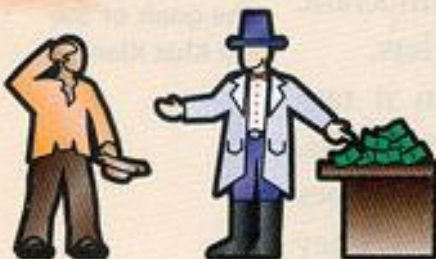
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But, tenants had no money for tools or seeds so they gained loans from the land owner in exchange for more of their cotton (crop lien system)

### The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



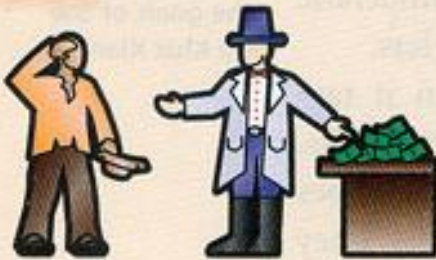
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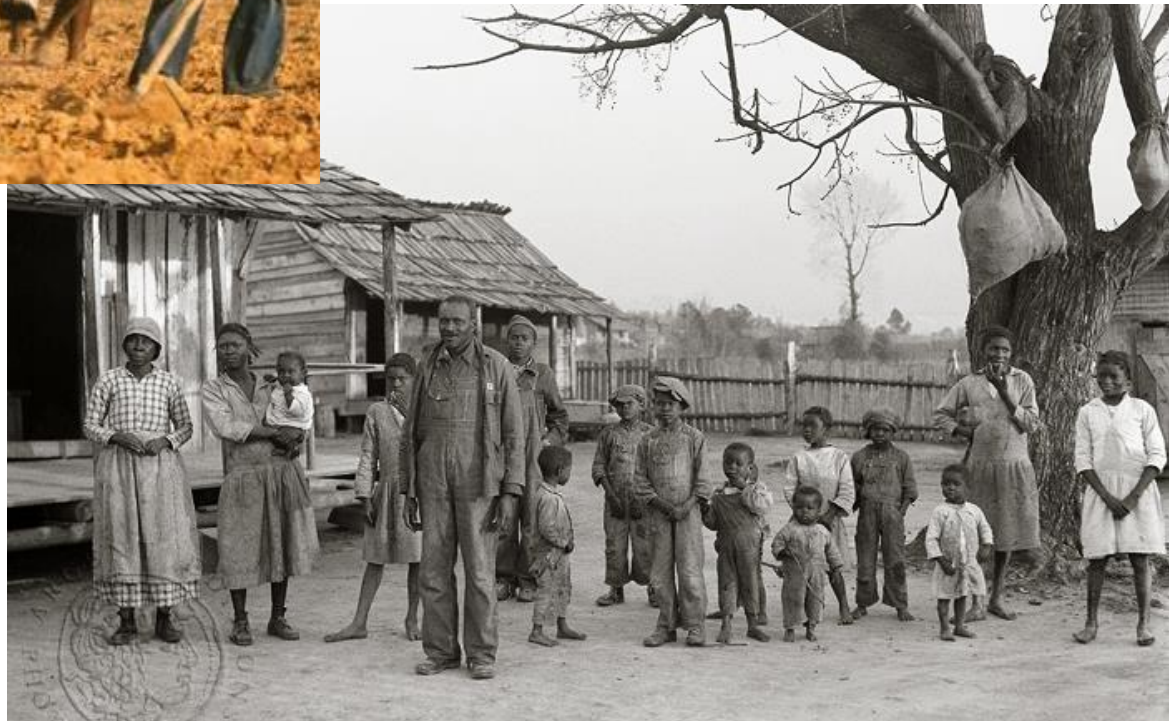


3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

By the end of 1865, most freedmen had returned to work on the same plantations on which they were previously enslaved



Sharecropping remained in place until the 1940s





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USA

1865

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By the mid-1870s, the Democratic Party returned to power in most Southern states

The only thing protecting blacks were federal troops

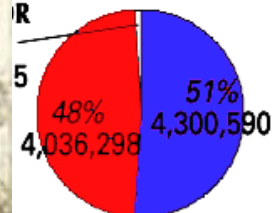


In the 1876 election, neither Democrat Tilden nor Republican Hayes won a majority of electoral vote

Republicans and Democrats in Congress agreed to the “Compromise of 1877” in which Democrats agreed to vote for Hayes as president if federal troops were removed from the South



ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 369



POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 8,430,783

Hayes)



Tilden)



Territories



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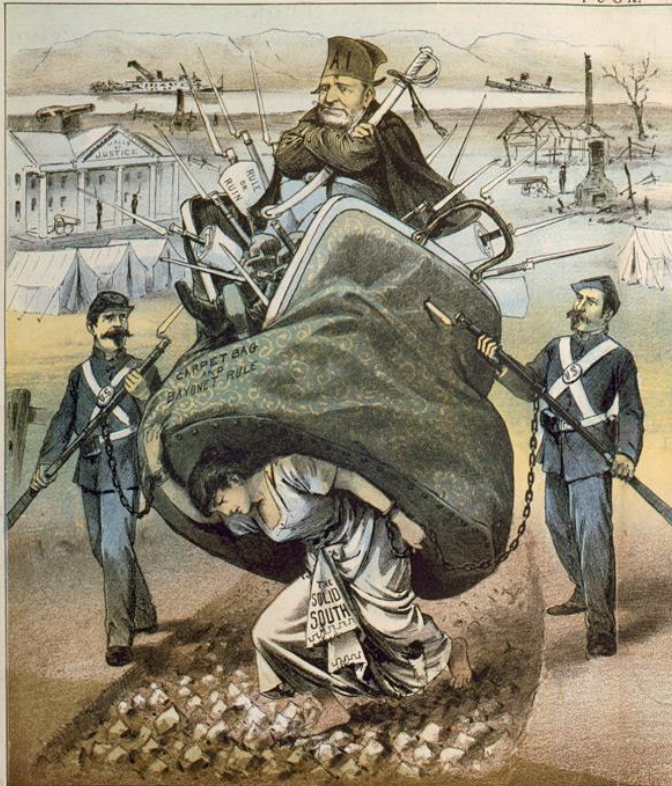
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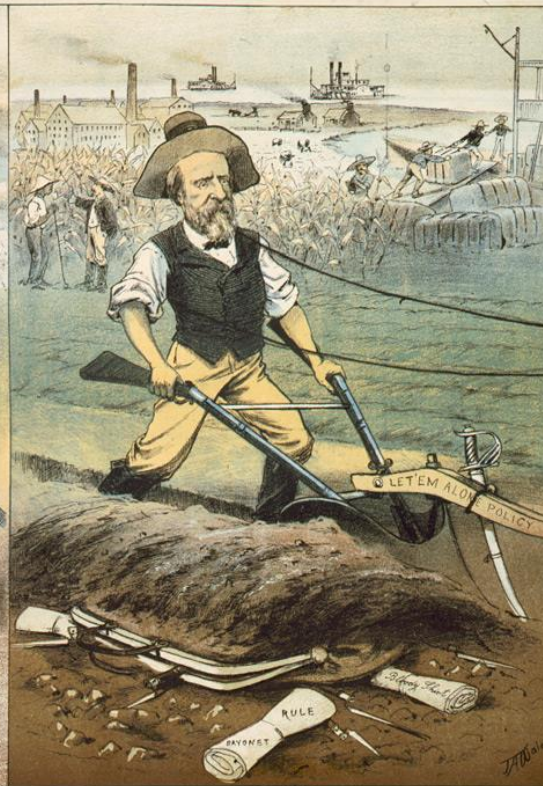
1865

1877

P.U.C.K.



THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT 1869-1877.

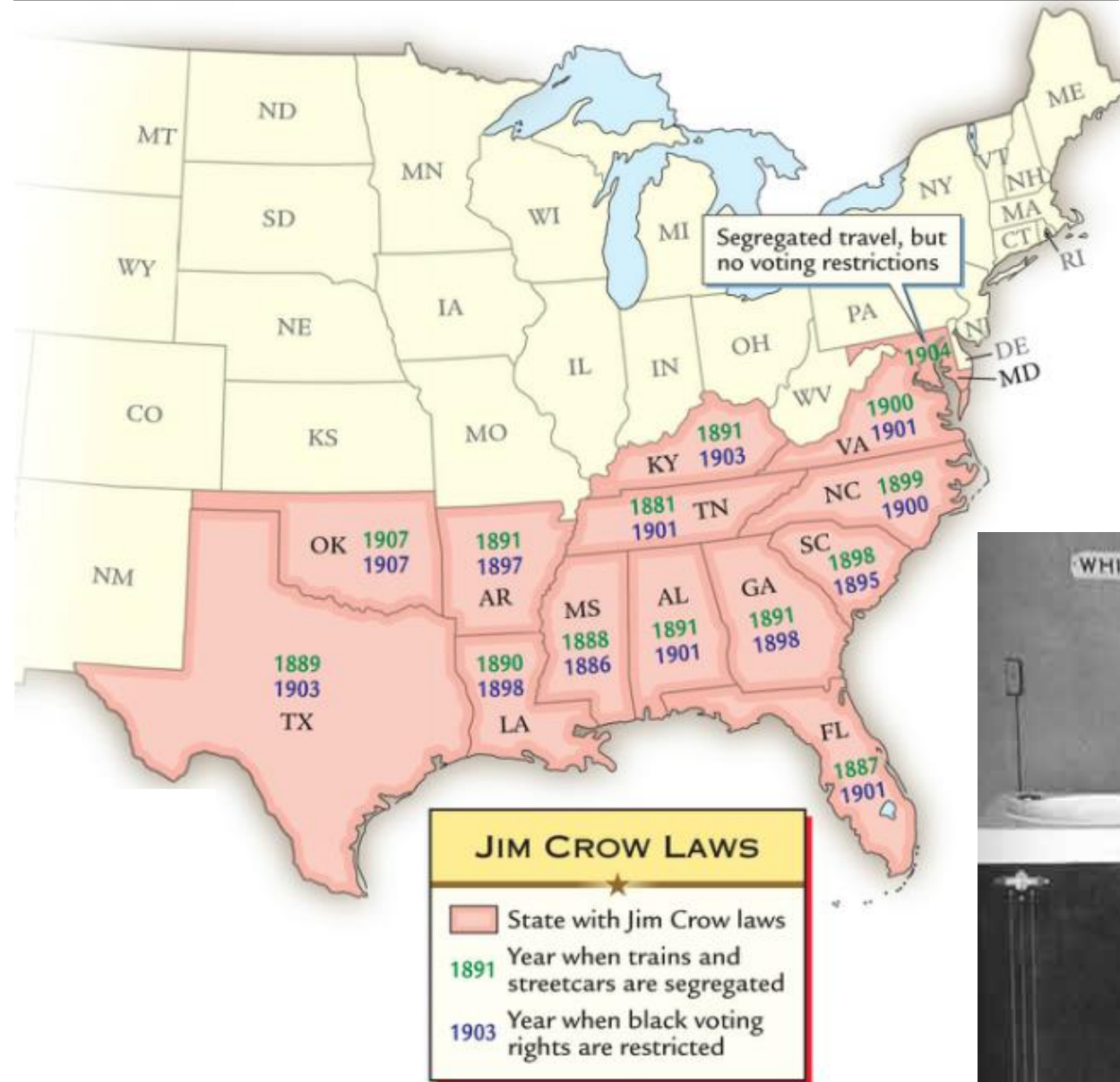


THE "WEAK" GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.

When President Hayes removed federal troops in 1877, Reconstruction officially ended

# When Reconstruction ended, the Jim Crow era began (1877-1954)

Jim Crow laws segregated Southern society and restricted blacks from voting with poll taxes and literacy tests





Group Activity:

Grading Reconstruction Plans



Long-term causes  
of the Civil War:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Immediate Cause of the Civil War:

## TNT: Highly Explosive

### Advantages When War Began

<u>Union</u>	<u>Confederacy</u>
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

### War Strategy

<u>Union</u>	<u>Confederacy</u>

### The Significance of Civil War Battles

1. Bull Run (1861)	4. Vicksburg (1863)
2. Antietam (1862)	5. Atlanta (1864)
3. Gettysburg (1863)	6. Appomattox (1865)

### Key Civil War Leaders & Generals

<u>Union</u>	<u>Confederacy</u>
1. Abraham Lincoln	1. Jefferson Davis
2. Ulysses Grant	2. Robert E. Lee
3. William Sherman	3. Stonewall Jackson



Problems in Need of "Reconstructing" After the Civil War

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

# CONSTRUCTION BLUEPRINT

Protections of African Americans

1. Freedman's Bureau
2. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
3. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
5. Military Districts in the South

Presidential Reconstruction Plans (1865-1867)

Lincoln's Plan (Never Enacted)

Johnson's Plan (1865-1867)

Congressional (Radical Republicans) Plan (1867-1877)

Resistance to Reconstruction

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

The End of Reconstruction

1. Compromise of 1877
2. Jim Crow Era (1877-1954)

