

# Homework p. 402-409

1. What were the three main questions that were at the forefront during the era of Reconstruction?
2. Describe the issues that had to be addressed for each question.
3. Take notes on these four Reconstruction plans:
  - Lincoln's
  - Radical Republicans
  - Andrew Johnson
  - Congressional Reconstruction

# Reconstruction

## Simulation Activity

# Groups- G block

<u>Ex-Confederate Officers</u>	<u>Northern Moderates</u>	<u>Southern White Farmers</u>	<u>Freed People</u>	<u>Radical Republicans</u>
Maddie V.	David	Sophie	John	Laura
Emily L.	Maddy M.	Isatou	Lakshmi	Ella
Tommy	Ezeka	Emily Mc.	Lucas	Owen
Noah	Leah	Katie	Julielle	Carter
Lucy		Connor	Steven	

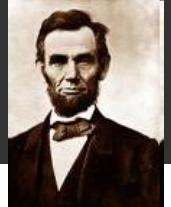
# Major questions of Reconstruction era.

- Reconstruction= period immediately following the Civil War.
  1. How are we going to rebuild the South?
  2. How is the South going to be reintegrated into the Union?
  3. What are we going to do about this new population of freed blacks?

# I. U.S. in Crisis

- ❑ The dead (620,000)
- ❑ South devastated
- ❑ Economic crisis: How do we rebuild the economies of the south?
- ❑ Constitutional crisis: What to do with states that seceded?
- ❑ Social Crisis: What rights to give the 4 million freedmen?
- ❑ Political Crisis: Congress dominated by Northern Repubs/ Pres. Is now former democratic slaveholder Andrew Johnson
- ❑ Psychological crisis: bitterness, anger, resentment btw north and south, white and black

# I. Lincoln's plan (1863-1865)



- ❑ “Ten Percent Plan”
- ❑ 10% of voters take a loyalty oath to the Union= the state could set up a new government
- ❑ In order to gain representation in Congress, state constitutions must: abolish slavery, provide education for African Americans
- ❑ **Wade-Davis Bill**- vetoed by Lincoln
- ❑ Signed off on the **Freedmen's Bureau** before his death
- ❑ **13<sup>th</sup> amendment**
- ❑ Assassinated in April 1865



## II. Presidential Reconstruction Andrew Johnson's Plan (1865-1866)

- ❑ Rapid, easy reunification
- ❑ Offered pardons
- ❑ Restoration of land to almost any Confederate (no large landowners) who swore allegiance to the Union
- ❑ Each state must ratify 13<sup>th</sup> amendment
- ❑ Southern states establish **black codes**

# III. Congressional Reconstruction (1866-1872)



## 1<sup>st</sup> RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION

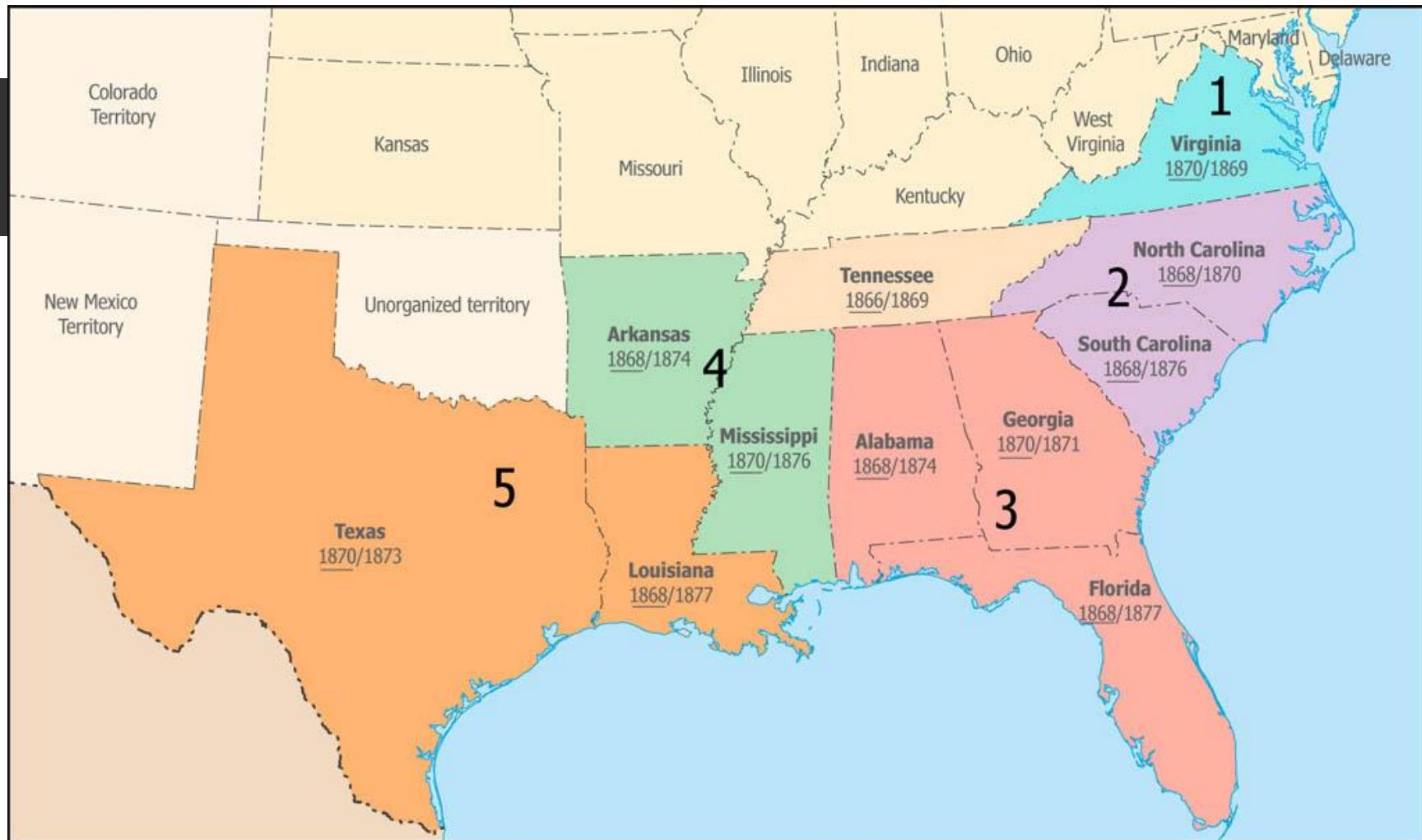
- ❑ Radical Republicans- Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner
- ❑ **Civil Rights Act of 1866**- override veto.
- ❑ Passed **14th Amendment**- Citizenship; no state shall deprive a citizen of life, liberty and property without due process
- ❑ Strengthen Freedmen's Bureau

# III. Congressional Reconstruction (1866-1872)

## 2<sup>nd</sup> RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION



- ❑ **Military Reconstruction Act 1867** –martial law and states must ratify 14th Amendment, outlaw slavery, guarantee vote for black men.
- ❑ Passed over Johnson veto
- ❑ Southern governments controlled by:
  1. Blacks
  2. Carpetbaggers
  3. Scalawags
- ❑ Impeachment Trial: 1867-1868.
- ❑ **15th Amendment** - vote cannot be denied based on race.



## MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

- |   |           |   |         |   |      |   |     |   |          |
|---|-----------|---|---------|---|------|---|-----|---|----------|
| 1 | Schofield | 2 | Sickles | 3 | Pope | 4 | Ord | 5 | Sheridan |
|---|-----------|---|---------|---|------|---|-----|---|----------|

*Tennessee had been readmitted before military reconstruction was established in 1867.*

### State

- |      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1868 | Date of readmission to Union         |
| 1871 | Date conservative rule reestablished |

# IV. Redeemers (1872-1877)



- **Redeemers**= Southern wing of democratic party
- Radicals are losing power.
- Republicans disappointed with lack of progress in South/Nation is tired of Reconstruction
- **Ku Klux Klan** terror
- Freedman's Bureau closed in 1872
- 1872: Amnesty Act: restores rights to hold office to almost all ex-confederates
- Southern governments return to white democratic rule
- Blacks continue to vote but in smaller, smaller numbers

# The End of Reconstruction



- Southern whites resort to race-hatred and violence to prevent the legal and social equality of blacks.
- KKK tactics- Lynching
- Democratic party becomes “white-man’s party”
- “Mississippi Plan” or “shotgun”
  1. Break up republican meetings
  2. Provoke violence, kill blacks
  3. Physically prevent registration and voting
- All states “redeemed” by 1877

# End of Reconstruction

- ❑ **Compromise of 1877:**
- ❑ If Hayes wins, Northern troops will leave the South.

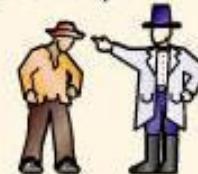
# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Loopholes

1. **Vagrancy Laws-** allowed authorities to arrest blacks in “idleness”;
2. **Sharecropping-** farmer receives land, seed, clothes, and tools on credit. Must pay it back with income sale of crops.
3. **Tenant farming-** farmer pays rent to farmer; pays rent from sale of crops

## 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.*

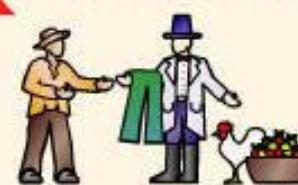
- ⑥ To pay debt, sharecropper promises landowner a greater share of next year's crop.



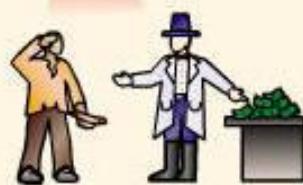
- ① Sharecropper receives land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



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



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



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



- ③ Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.



# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Loopholes

1. **Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)**- upheld the constitutionality of racial segregation
2. “separate but equal”

# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment Loopholes

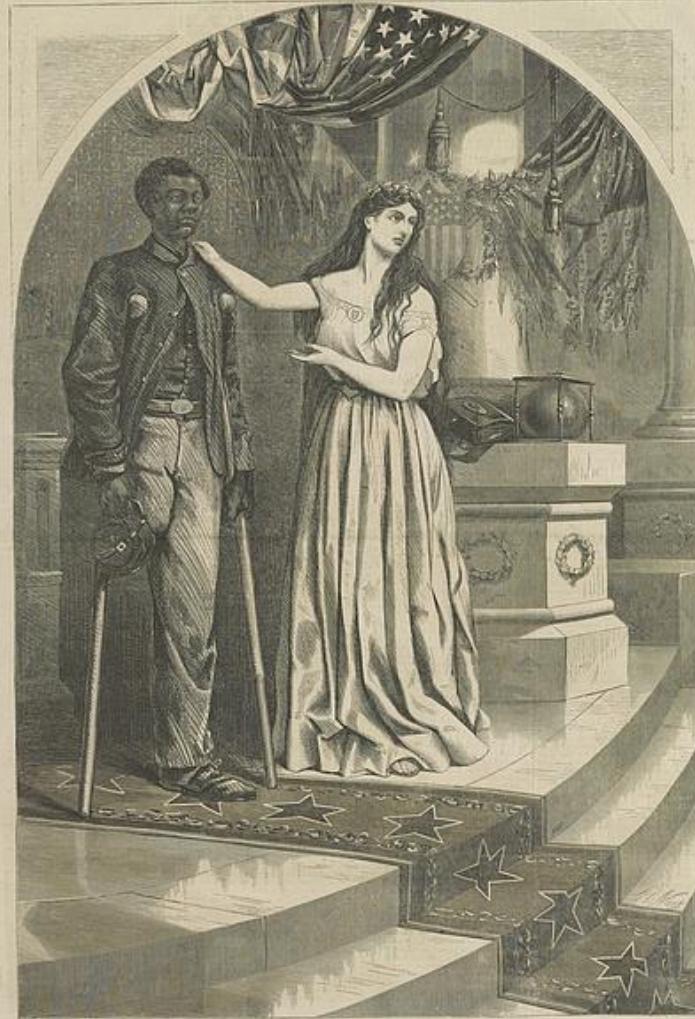
- ❑ Poll tax-
- ❑ Literacy Test-
- ❑ **Grandfather clause**- allowed any adult male whose father or grandfather had voted in a specific year prior to the abolition of slavery to vote without paying a tax

# Political Cartoon analysis

1. What details do you see?
2. What symbols are in the cartoon?
3. What is the message of the cartoonist?

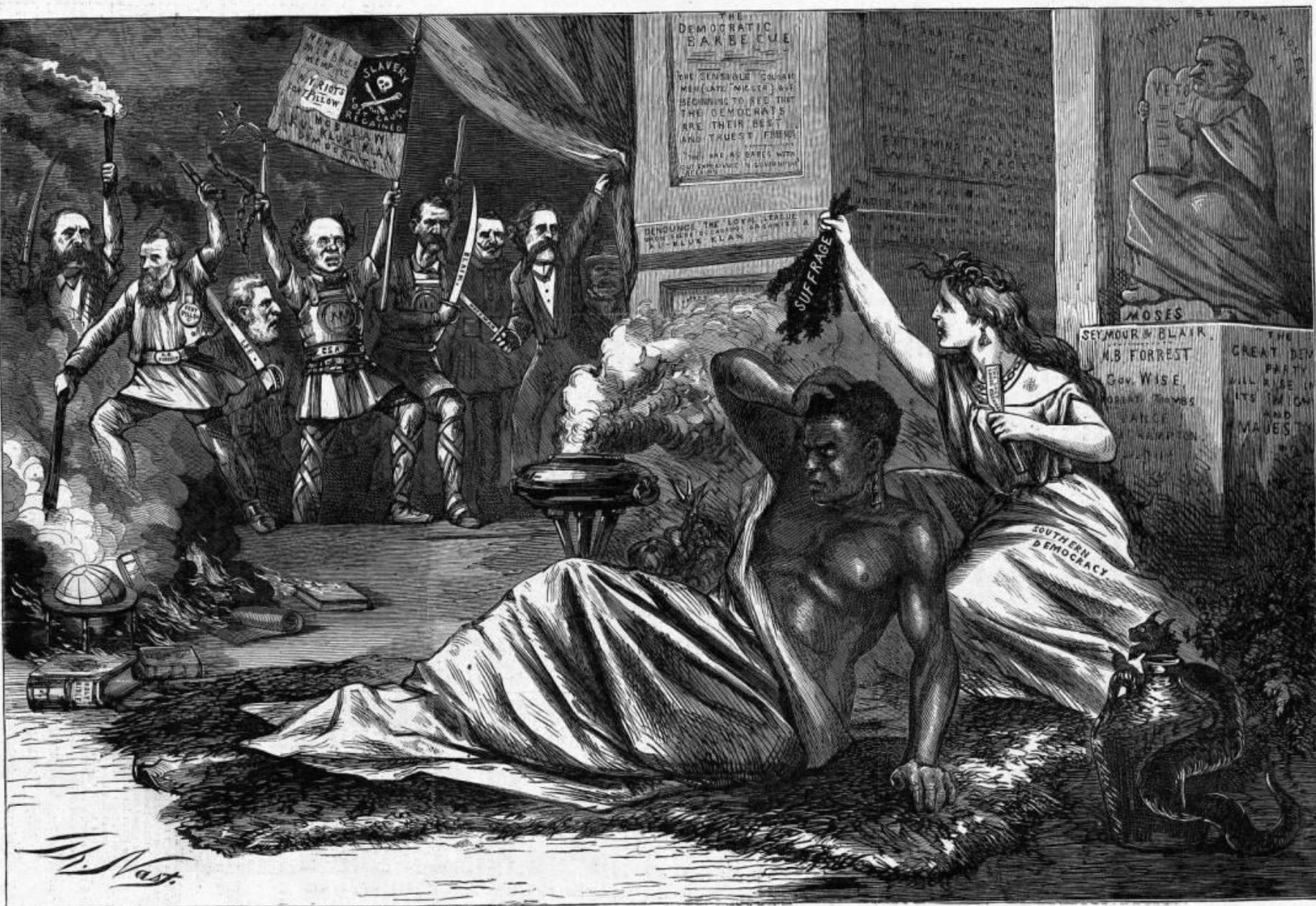


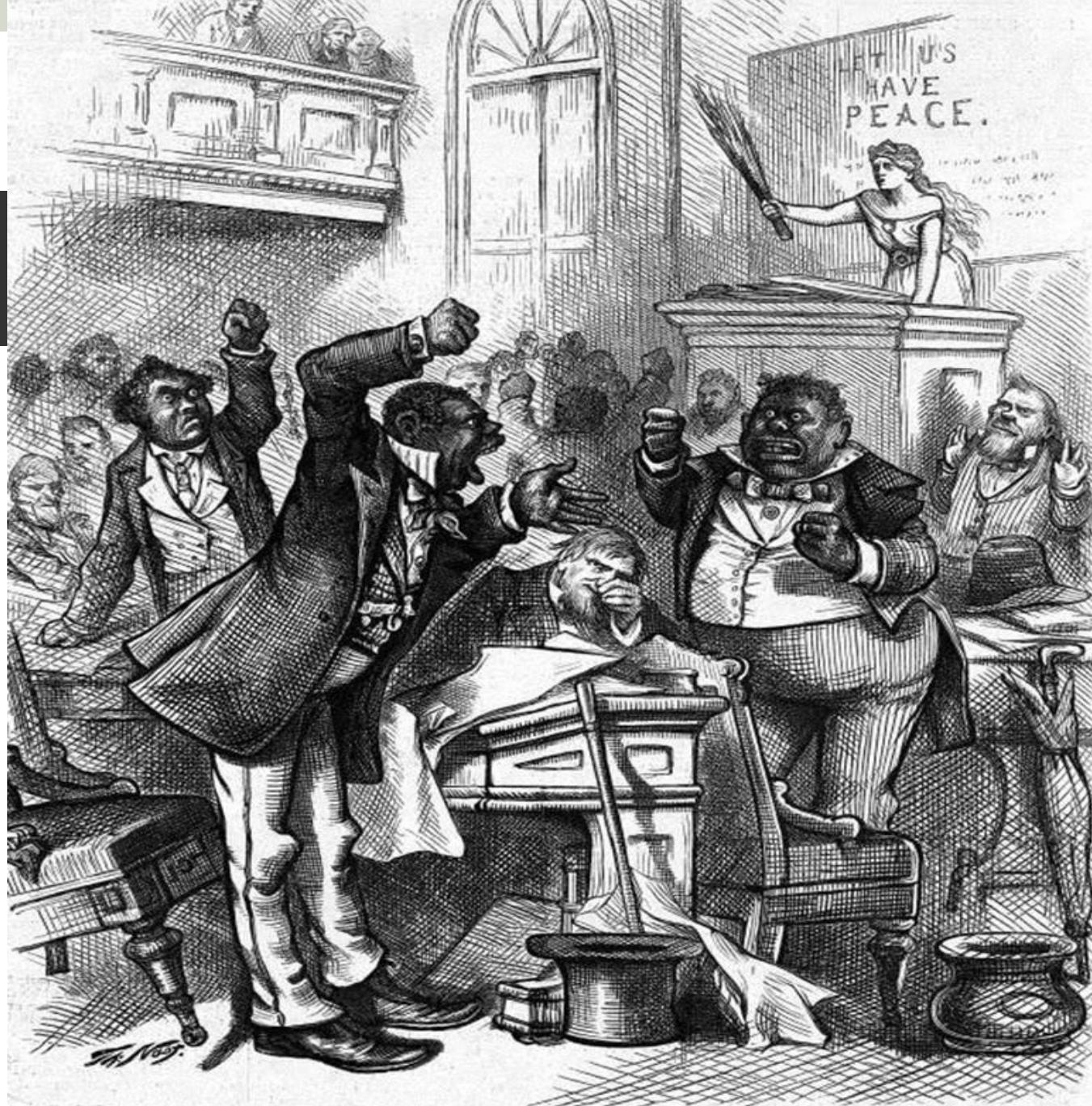
PARDON.  
COLONEL.—"SHALL I TRUST THESE MEN."



FRANCHISE.  
"AND NOT THIS MAN?"

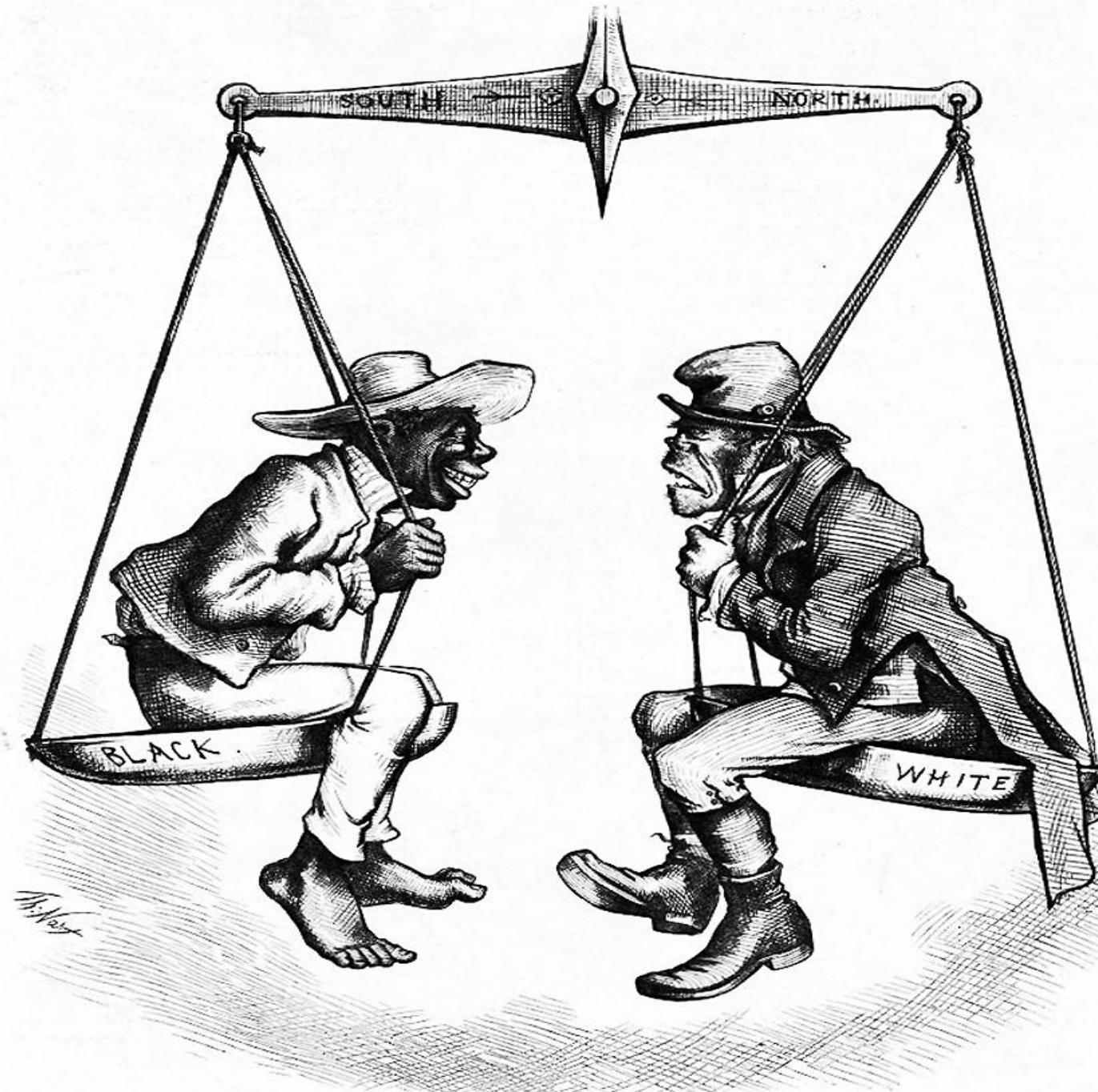
1165





COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED (P) STATE.—[See PAGE 242.]

(THE MEMBERS CALL EACH OTHER THIEVES, LIARS, RASCALS, AND COWARDS.)



THE IGNORANT VOTE—HONORS ARE EASY.