




The Ordeal of Reconstruction

1865 – 1877



Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address

March 4, 1865

“With malice towards 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 orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”



Standards

SSUSH10 The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

- a. Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Republican Reconstruction.
- b. Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves and provide advanced education (Morehouse College) and describe the role of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- d. Explain Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
- e. Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship to Reconstruction.
- f. Analyze how the presidential election of 1876 and the subsequent compromise of 1877 marked the end of Reconstruction.

Assassination of Abe Lincoln



- 14 April, 1865
- Ford's Theater
- Washington, DC
- Shot in back of head by pro-Southern actor John Wilkes Booth

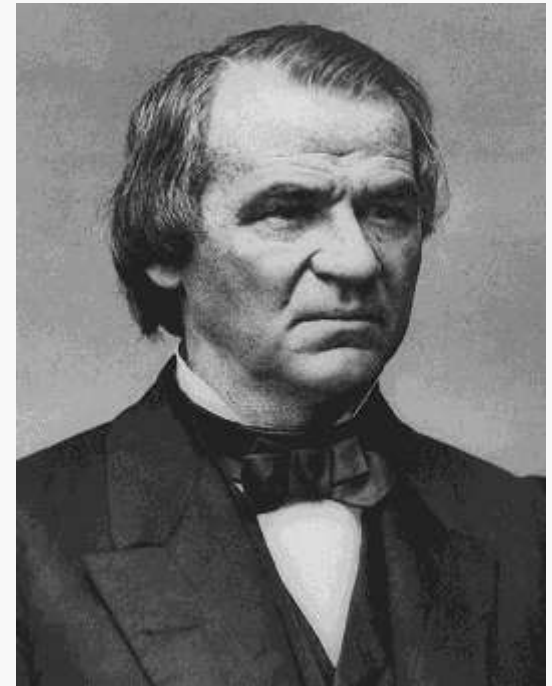


Presidential Reconstruction

- Lincoln operated on a policy of *forgiveness* as seen in his 2nd Inaugural Address.
- Lincoln’s “10 Percent Rule” – as soon as 10 percent of voters in a state took an oath of loyalty to the Union, the state would be readmitted.
- If the states’ constitution abolished slavery and provided education for African-Americans, the state would regain seats in Congress.
- Lincoln was willing to grant pardons to former Confederates.

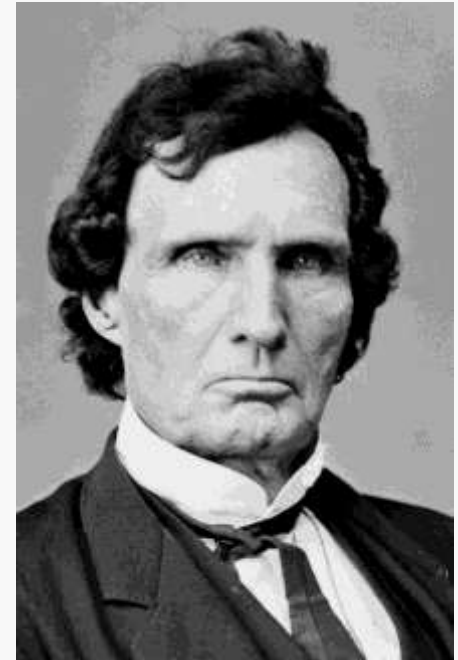
Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)

- Became President after Lincoln died
- Democrat
- Continued the policy of Presidential Reconstruction similar to Lincoln.



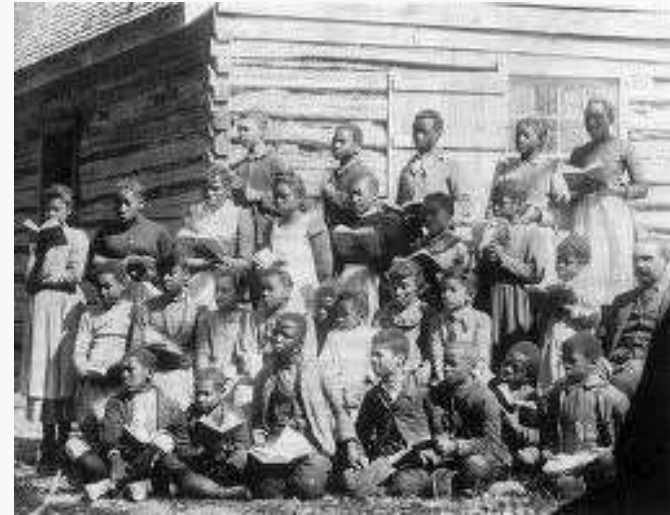
Radical Republicans

- Veto-proof majority in House and Senate in 1866
- Led by Thaddeus Stevens (right)
- Wanted to keep South out of Union as long as possible; opposed the 10% plan.
- Radicals wanted to punish the South for causing the Civil War.



Freedman's Bureau

- Created in March 1865
- Primitive “welfare agency” supported by Radical Republicans
- Provided food, clothing and medical care to freed slaves and white refugees
- Helped reunite families and provided legal representation to African Americans.
- Establishment of black colleges including Morehouse in Atlanta





THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN
 TWICE VETOED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.
 SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN

IN THE SWEAT OF THEIR FACE SHALL THEY EAT THE BREAD OF IDLENESS

President's Bureau!

Sign Contracts & Transfer

NEGRO TROOPS \$300
 Each as a Security

WHITE VETERANS \$100
 Each as a Security

\$6944500

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU

For 1864 and 1865 the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax-payers of the Nation at least TWENTY-FIVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS For 1866, THE DEBTS of the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania will be about \$275 BILLION OF DOLLARS **GEAR** TO RUN the Freedman's Bureau **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it

Redistribution of Confederate Land

- General Sherman proposed a plan that would redistribute millions of acres of land to former slaves.
- He called this plan “40 Acres and a Mule”.
- These lands were either abandoned by Southern planters or confiscated by the federal government.





Civil War Amendments

During and after the Civil War a series of amendments to the Constitution were passed dealing with the rights of former slaves:

- 13th Amendment – abolished slavery
- 14th Amendment – granted citizenship and legal rights to all former slaves
- 15th Amendment – gave all African-American men the right to vote

Southern Resistance to Black Equality

- Black codes – “laws” that sought to limit the rights of African Americans
- Black codes:
 - Limited Black Americans in choice of occupations
 - Kept Black Americans from owning land
 - Arrested Black Americans for not having a job



Sharecroppers

- With little employment options thanks to the black codes, most slaves fell back into field labor.
- Many became sharecroppers; “rented” plots of land from former plantation owners
- Meager pay
- A re-enslavement of free Black Americans?



Ku Klux Klan

- Founded in 1866 to resist new black freedoms
- Opposition to Republican policies
- Used terror to incite fear and prevent blacks from voting.
- Wearing ghost sheets, burning crosses



Johnson Clashes with Congress

- Democratic Johnson vetoes legislation passed by the Radical Republicans.
- Radicals have veto-proof majority and pass legislation despite Johnson's vetoes.
- This led to increasing tension between President Johnson and Congress.





South Divided into Military Districts

- 1867 – Radicals in Congress pass the Military Reconstruction Act over Johnson's veto.
- Act divided the 10 southern states that had not been readmitted in to 5 military districts.
- Each district was commanded by former Union generals to ensure the states' cooperation in Reconstruction.

Southern Military Districts

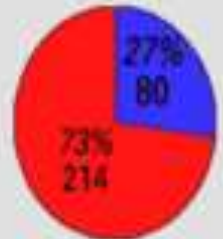
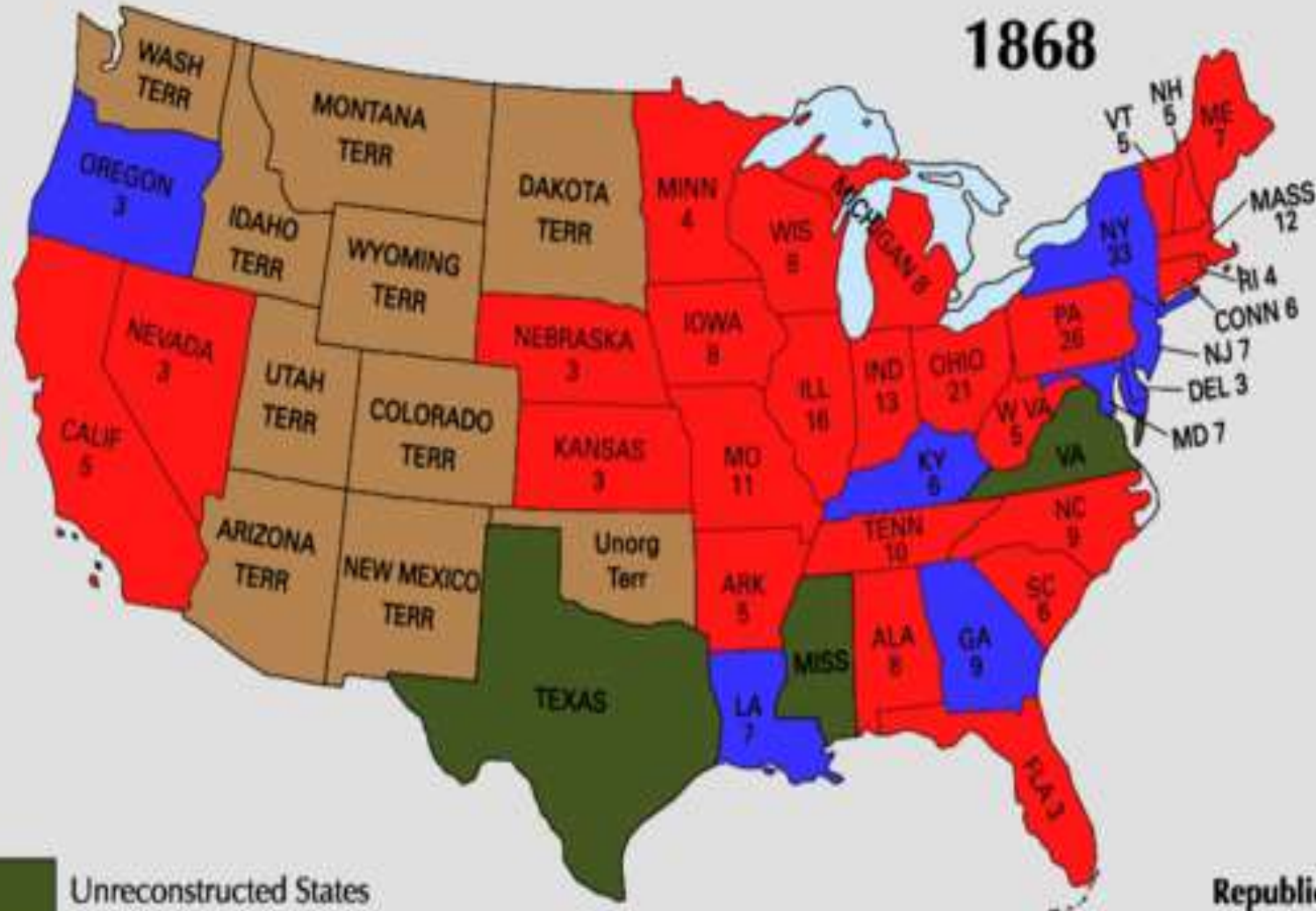


Johnson Impeached

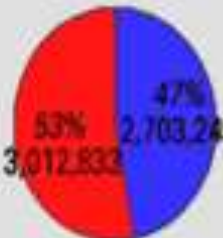
- Republican Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act of 1867 that required Presidents to secure consent of Senate before removing cabinet members.
- Johnson dismissed Secretary of War Stanton (right) despite the Tenure of Office Act.
- Congress immediately voted to *impeach* Johnson for violating Tenure of Office Act
- After promising to stop obstructing Republican policies, Johnson acquitted by 1 vote in Senate



1868



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 294
NOT VOTING: 23



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 5,716,082

Unreconstructed States
Territories

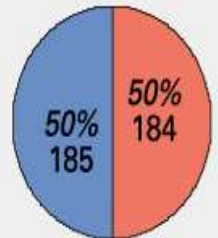
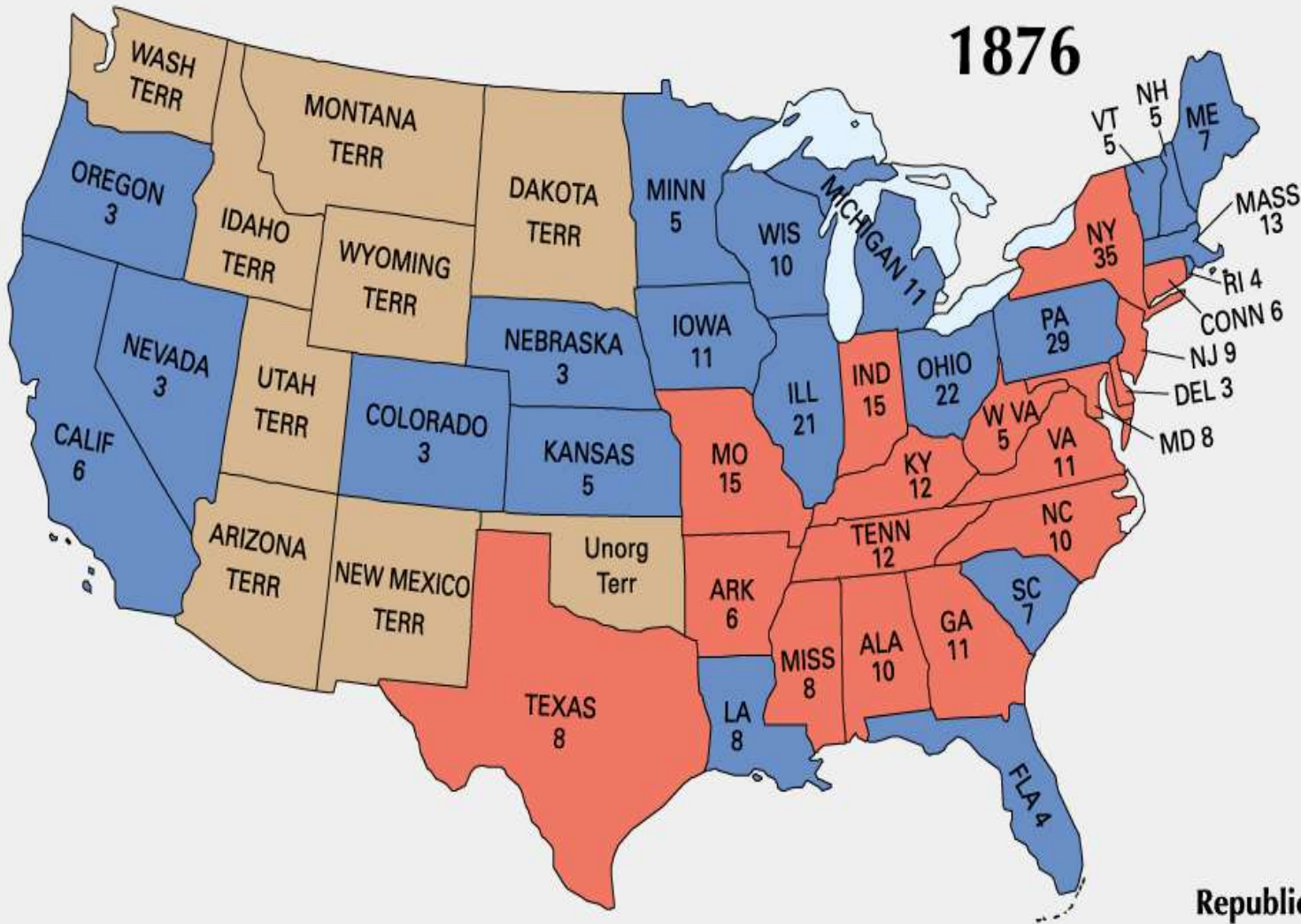
Republican (Grant)
Democratic (Seymour)

Ulysses S. Grant

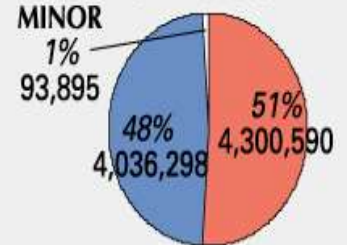
- 1868 – Former commander of the Union troops, U.S. Grant is elected President
- Highly popular President who enforced Reconstruction policies
- Administration was tarnished by numerous corruption scandals



1876



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 369**



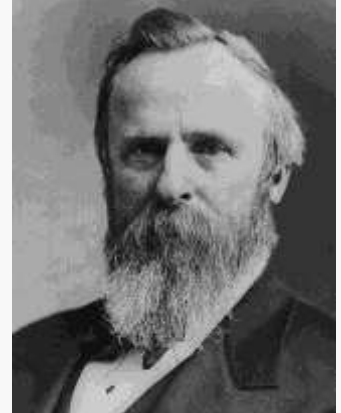
**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 8,430,783**

Territories

Republican (Hayes)
Democratic (Tilden)

Election of 1876

- Democrat Samuel Tilden (top right) won the popular vote over Republican Rutherford B. Hayes (bottom right).
- Republicans claimed voter fraud in 3 Southern states that Tilden won.
- When the votes were recounted in these states, Hayes end up the “winner” in all 3.





Compromise of 1877

- In order to avoid conflict over the election of 1876, Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats came to an agreement called the Compromise of 1877.
- Republican Hayes would be “given” the Presidency by 1 electoral vote.
- In return, all remaining federal troops were removed from the Southern states, effectively ending Reconstruction.



3-2-1 Ticket-Out-The-Door

3 political developments of the Reconstruction Era

2 Failures of Reconstruction

1 --Overall, was Reconstruction a success or a failure?
(1 cite piece of evidence)