

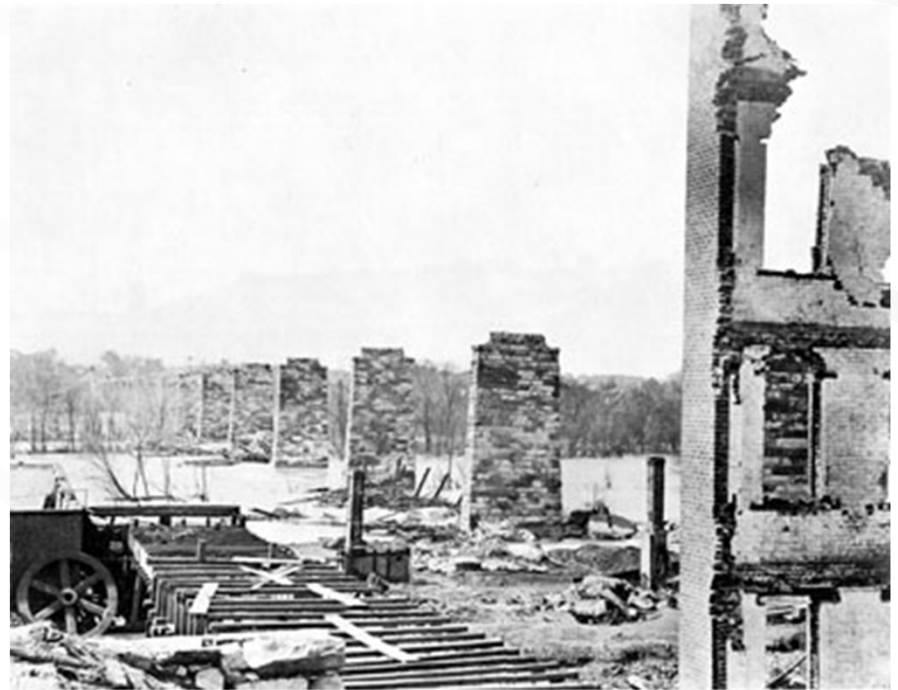


Unit 4

Part 2 - Reconstruction

I. Reconstruction (1865-1877)

= the period after Civil War when the South was rebuilt until Union troops leave the South



Ruins of Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Bridge, Across the James

=the South's land, cities, and economy were in ruins

=the North's industries are booming



- homes were burned
- businesses closed
- properties abandoned
- freed African Americans lacked full citizenship and the means to make a living



To many Americans, the most important issue was deciding the fate of the Confederate states.

There were conflicting opinions.

Try Confederate leaders for treason.

The President should lead the process.

States should satisfy certain stipulations before rejoining.

Pardon Confederate leaders to begin healing immediately.

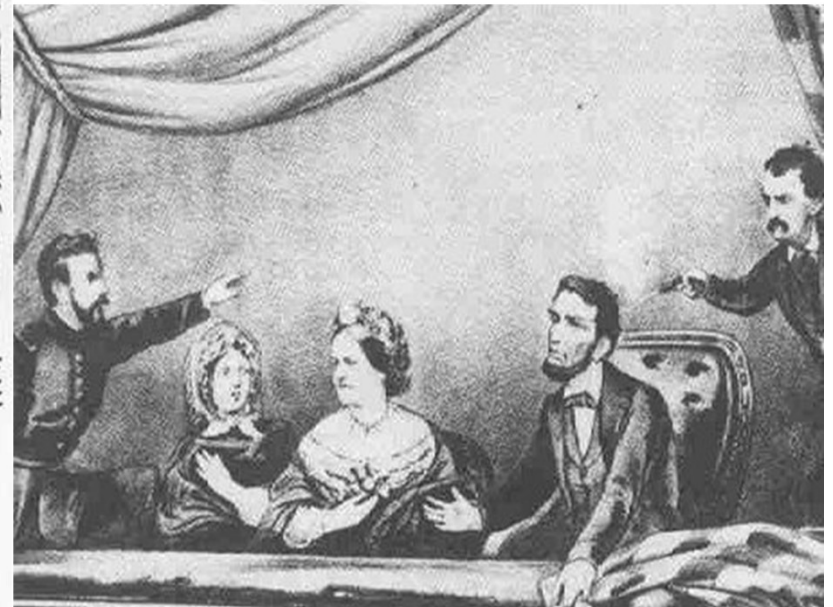
Congress should lead Reconstruction.

States should be allowed to rejoin with as few conditions as possible.

a. Lincoln's Plan

- act as if southern states had never left the Union
- offer amnesty (official pardons = forgiveness) to southerners who swore oaths of loyalty and the states created new state constitutions abolishing slavery

Problem = Lincoln assassinated



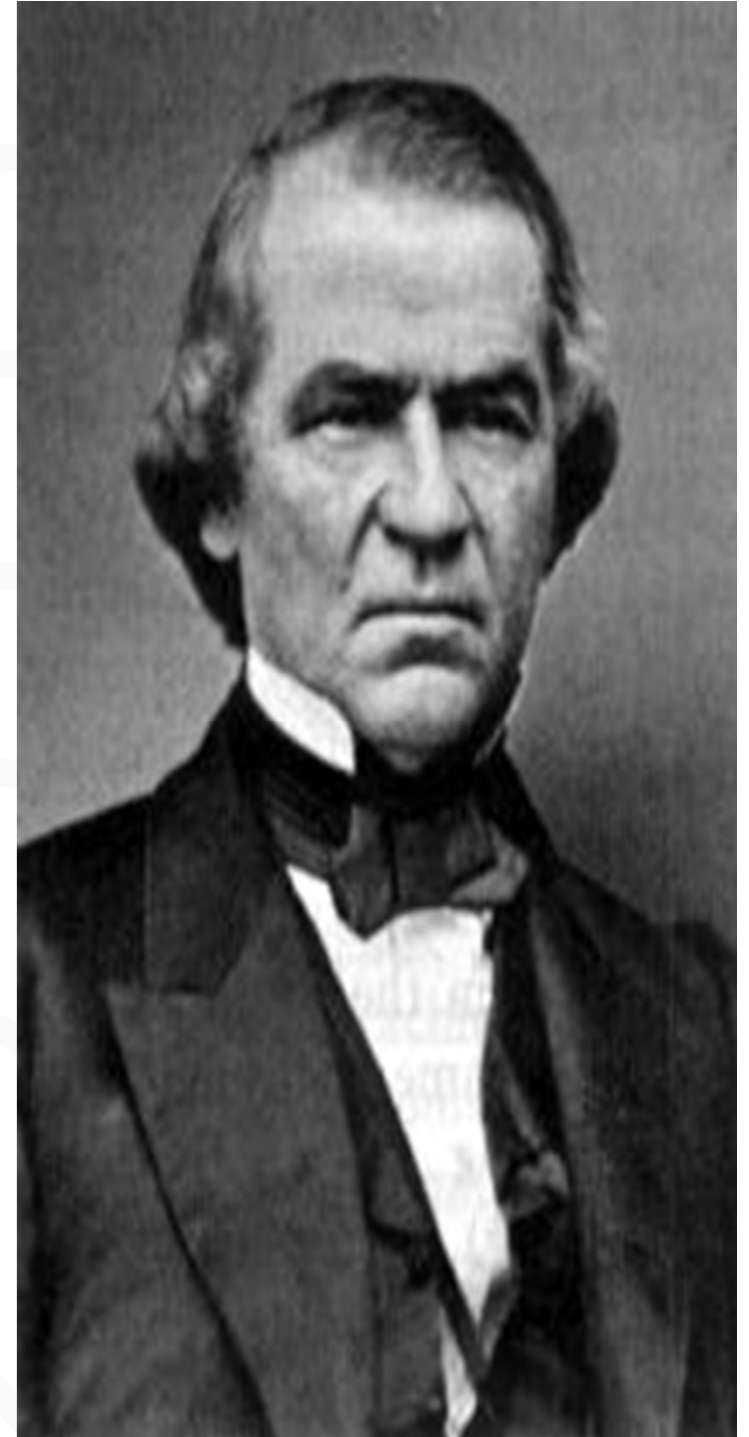
Problem Lincoln and the Radical Republicans in Congress were at odds in their proposals to rebuild the South.

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan	Wade-Davis Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 percent of state's voters needed to take a loyalty oath• a state's new constitution must have abolished slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• required a majority of state's prewar voters to swear loyalty to the Union• required guarantees of African American equality
vetoed by Congress	passed by Congress, pocket vetoed by Lincoln

President Andrew Johnson

- similar to Lincoln's Plan
- loyalty oath to re-enter the Union
- all states must abolish slavery
13th amendment

After Lincoln's death, President Andrew Johnson wanted to restore the status of the southern states.



Congress - Radical Republicans

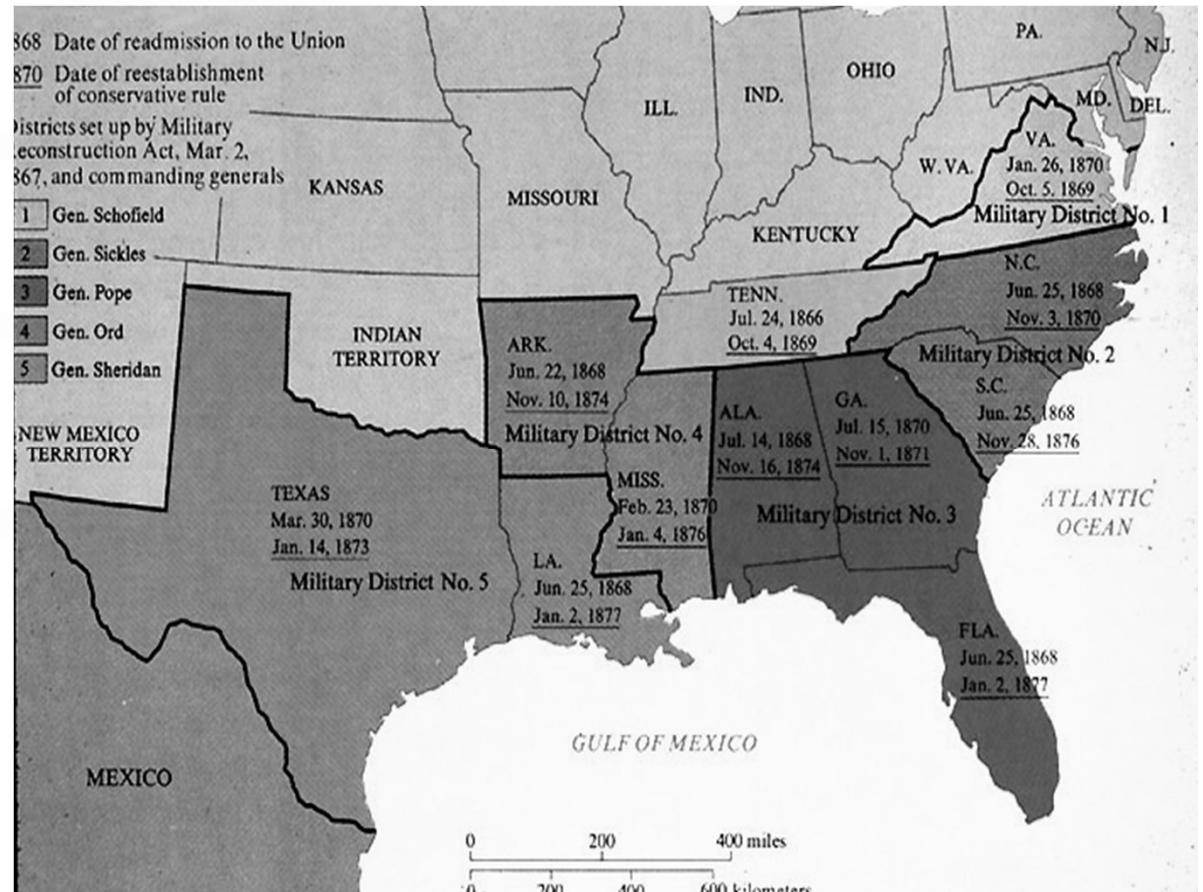
-people that want major change

-against Lincoln/Johnson Plan

-want to punish the South

Radical Reconstruction

divide South into
5 military districts,
South must write
new state
constitutions



**African Americans were freed from slavery,
but their rights were not guaranteed.**

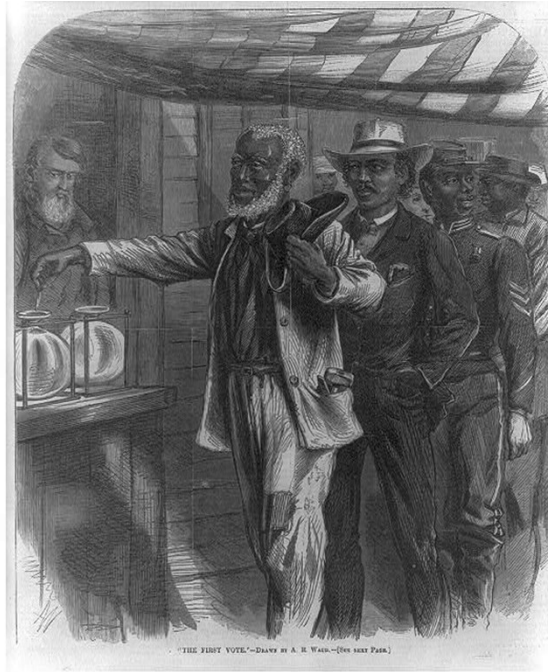
- They did not have full citizenship.
- They could not vote.
- They did not have access to education.

ratify amendments

13th = abolish
slavery

14th = define
citizenship

15th = African-
Americans right
to vote



former Confederate officers and
elite plantation class can't vote





The
Fourteenth
Amendment,
1868

- Equality under the law for all citizens
- States that refused to allow black people to vote would risk losing seats in the House of Representatives
- Confederate officials could not hold federal or state offices

**Under a new President, Ulysses S. Grant,
Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment.**



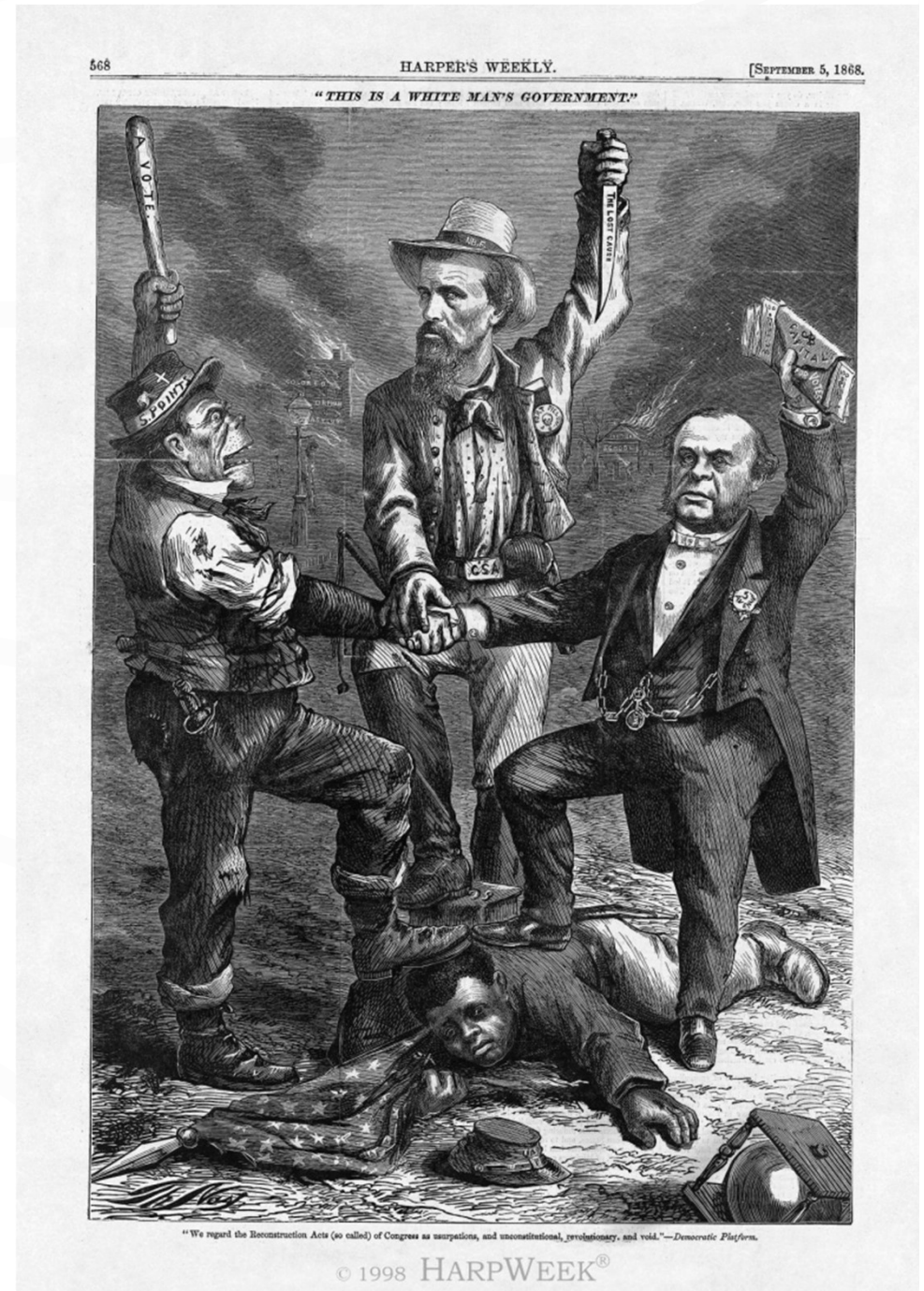
The
Fifteenth
Amendment,
1870

No citizen can be denied the right to vote because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

South Tries to Restrict African-American Rights

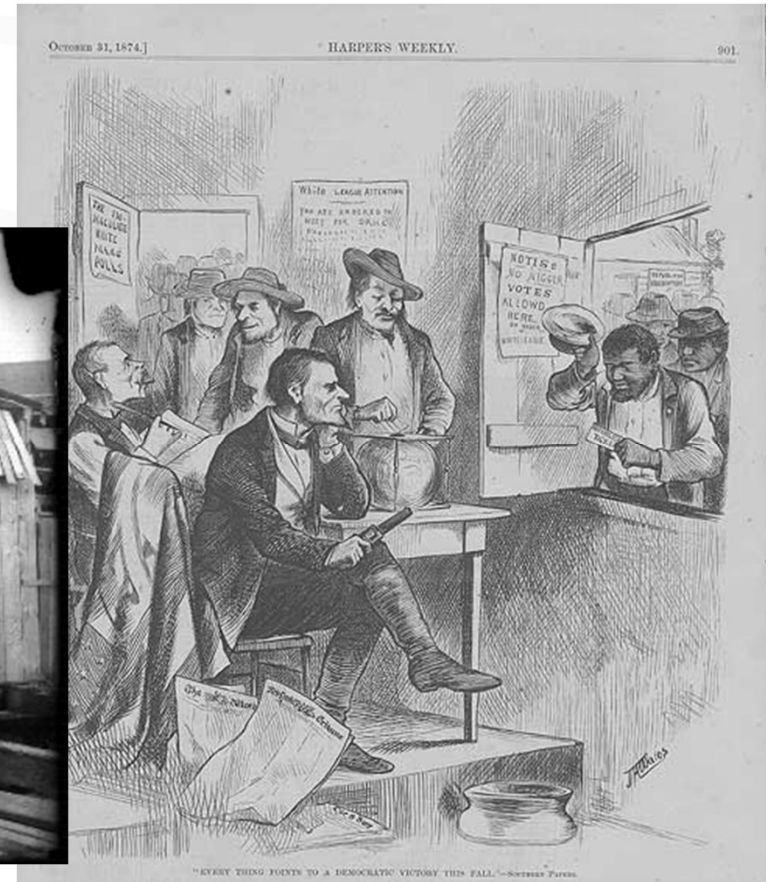
Black Codes

- not allowed to vote
- could not testify against whites in court
- could not serve on juries
- could only work in agriculture



Jim Crow Laws

- legalized segregation in the South
- Supreme Court case: Plessy v. Ferguson = “separate but equal”
- legalized segregation in the West



South Tries to Prevent African-Americans From Voting

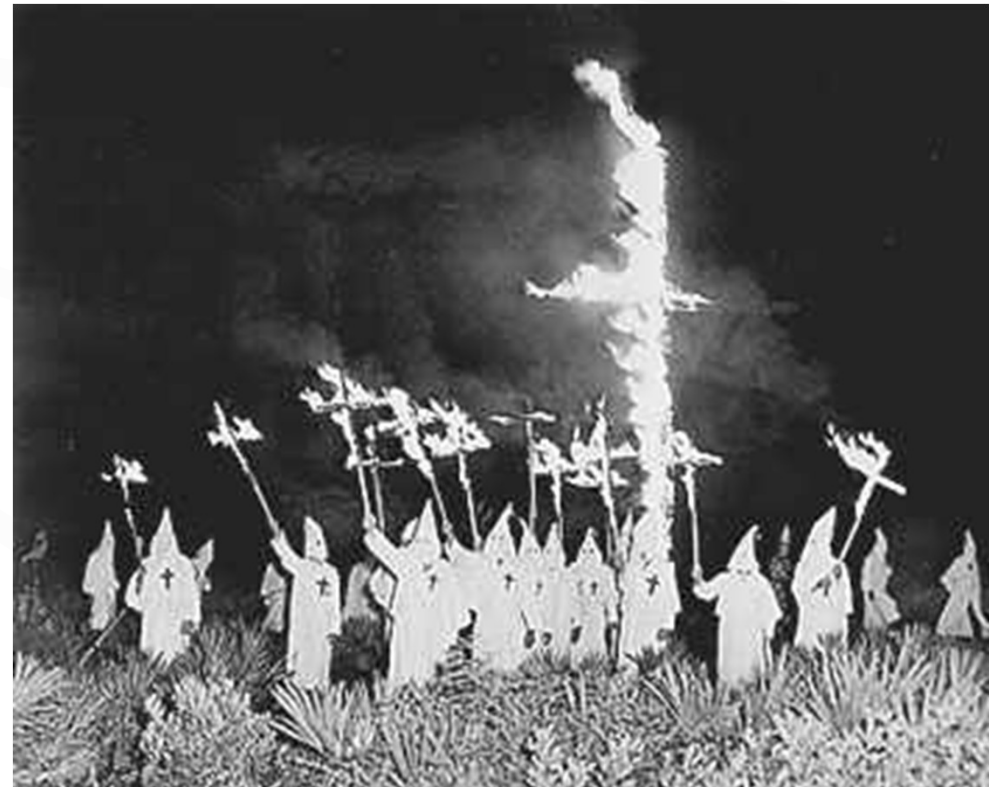
- poll tax, literacy test, Grandfather Clause



NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR. PHILADELPHIA.

Ku Klux Klan

- destroy the Republican party in the South
- make whites join southern Democratic party (Solid South)
- limit African-American freedoms
- use violence & threats

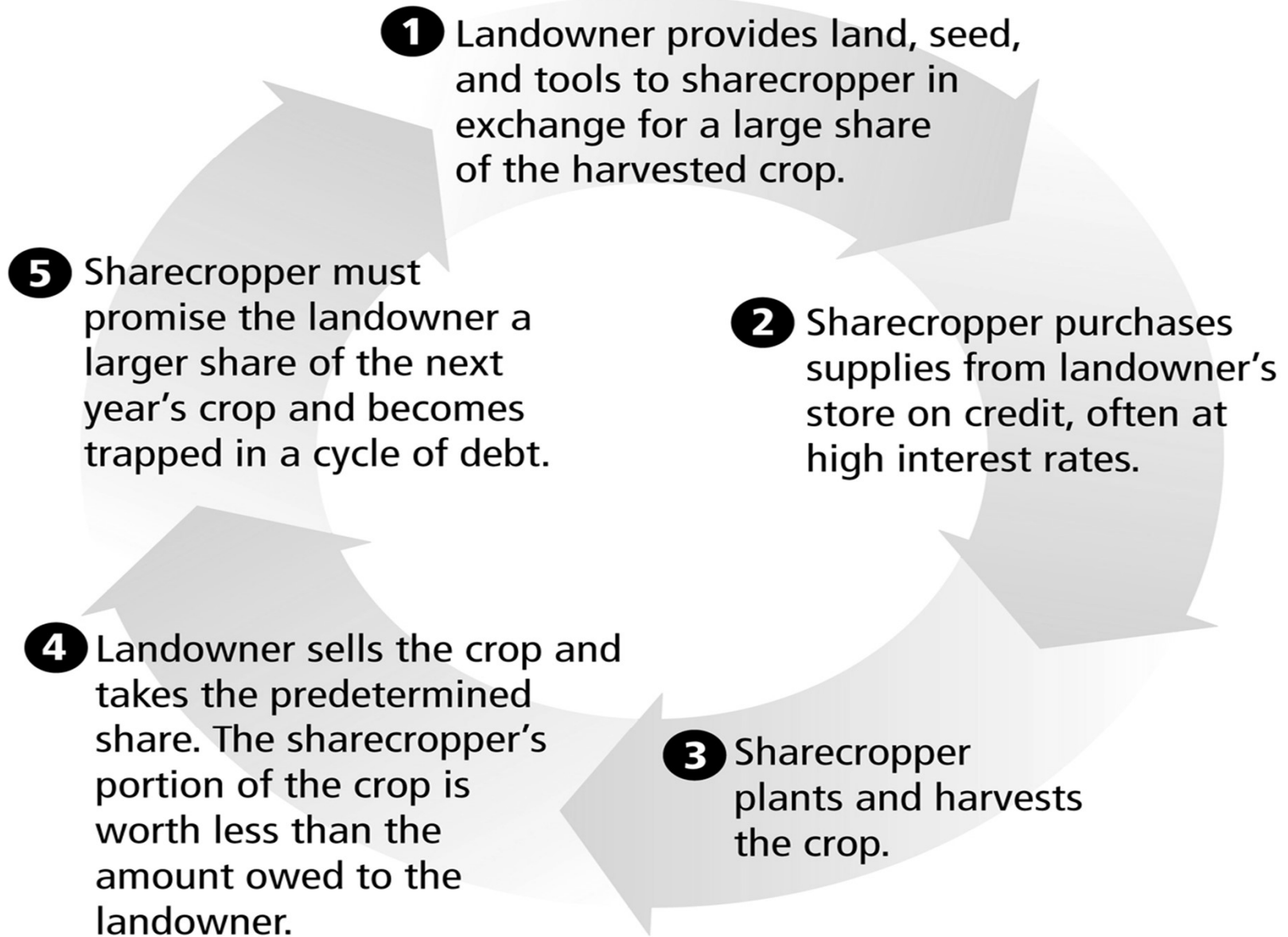


Sharecropping

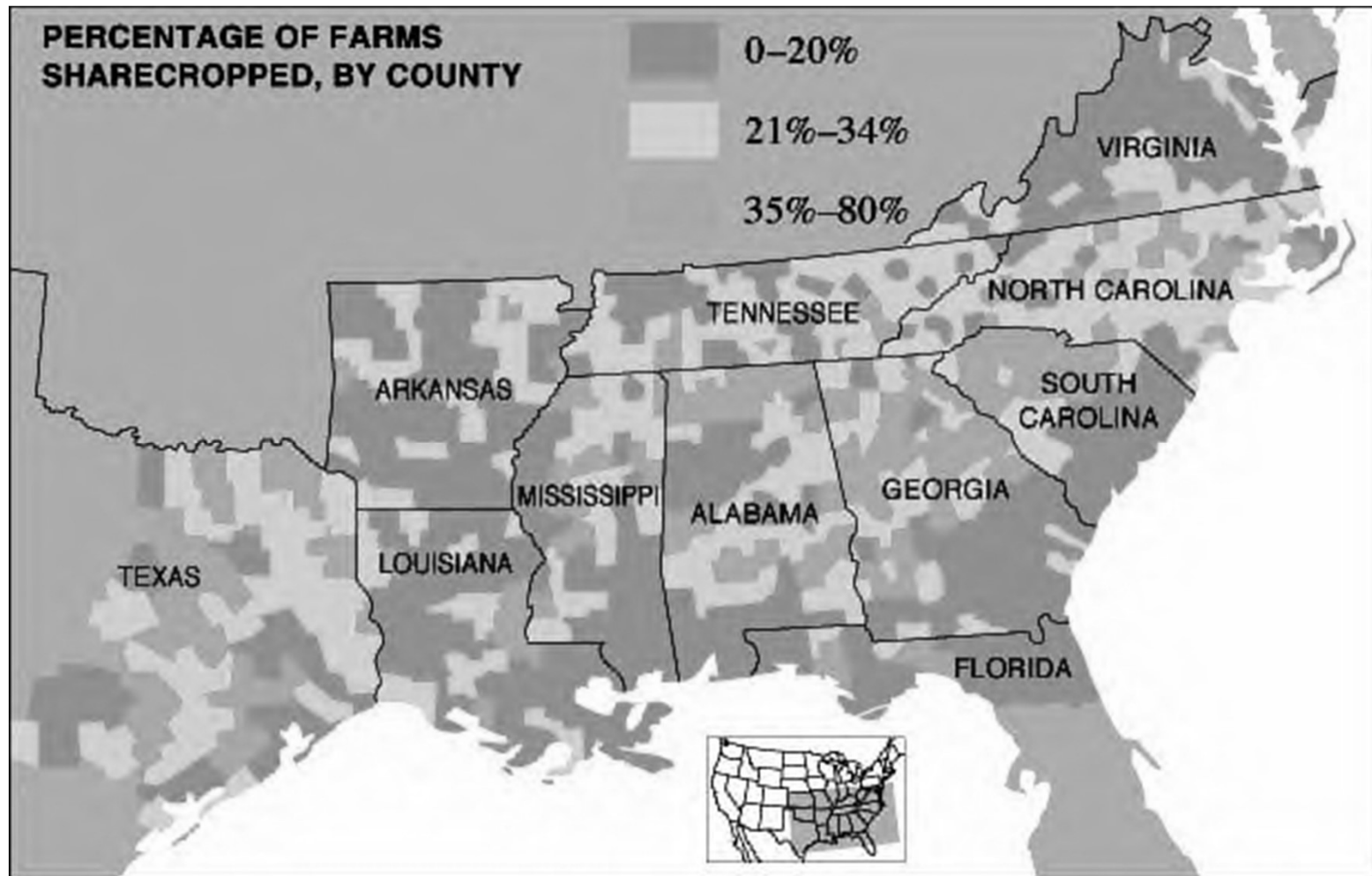
- farmer and family worked land in exchange for a part of the crop
- mostly former slaves = another form of slavery



Sharecropping Cycle of Poverty



result = Solid South - limit African-American rights and put southern democrats into power



Northerners try to help African-Americans

Lincoln and the Radical Republicans agreed to establish the Freedmen's Bureau.

- helped African-Americans set up farms
- drew up work contracts
- set up schools and courts for African-Americans
- helped economically



The South had many problems that made success challenging.

- many illiterate southerners
- poor quality medical care
- poor quality housing
- slower economic production than the North
- limited protection for African Americans
- racial violence
- rampant corruption

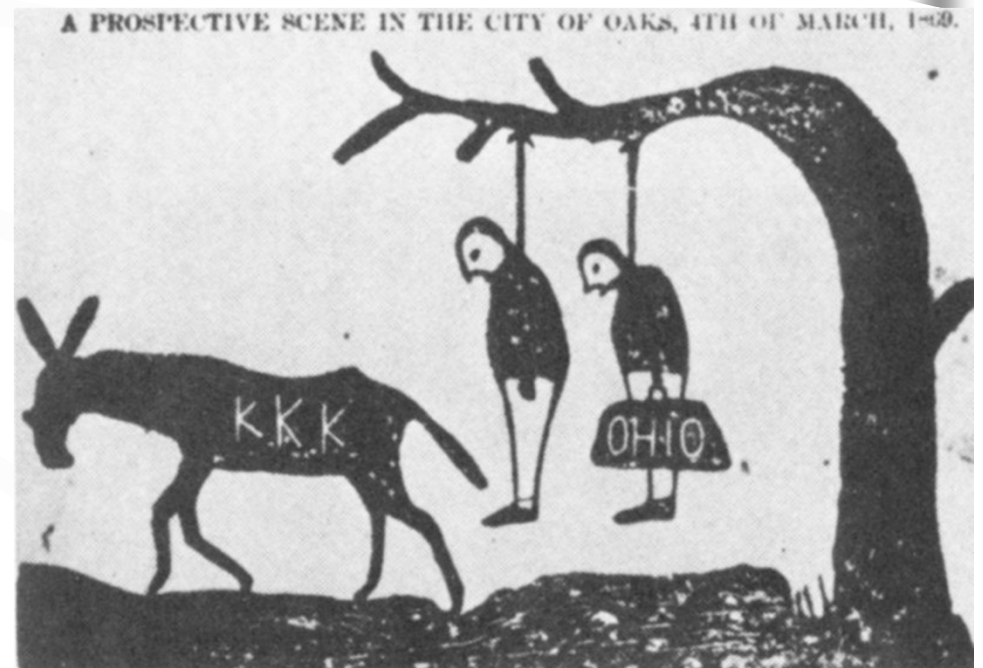
Carpetbaggers

- northern republicans who went to the south to take part in Reconstruction
- most in it for personal gain



Scalawag

- southerners who cooperated and took part in Reconstruction

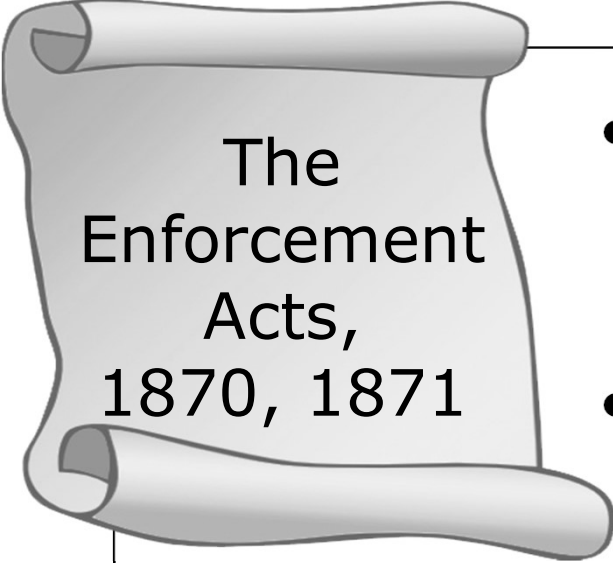


President Grant Elected (1868)

- 1 Presidency Full of Scandals and Corruption
 - a. Credit Mobilier Scandal = railroad officials bribed members of Congress to block investigations over stock fraud
 - b. Whiskey Ring = bribe Congress not to collect whiskey tax



Congressional passing and use of the Enforcement Acts reduced racial violence.



The
Enforcement
Acts,
1870, 1871

- The acts made it federal crime to interfere with a citizen's right to vote.
- Congress used the Enforcement Acts to indict Klansmen throughout the South.
- Although violence declined, racial hatred persisted.

Two-term President Grant was popular, but his administrations were marred by scandal.

National scandals	Local scandals
<p data-bbox="384 732 993 971">Grant's Vice President was involved in a scheme to steal profits from the railroads.</p> <p data-bbox="384 1052 915 1291">Members of Grant's administration were suspected of corruption.</p>	<p data-bbox="1129 732 1766 1036">Politician William "Boss" Tweed and the "Tweed Ring" stole money from New York City's treasury.</p> <p data-bbox="1129 1117 1787 1291">Many city officials sold contracts to their friends across the country.</p>

Radical Republicans' failure to convict President Andrew Johnson during his impeachment trial signaled the beginning of the end.

The End of Reconstruction

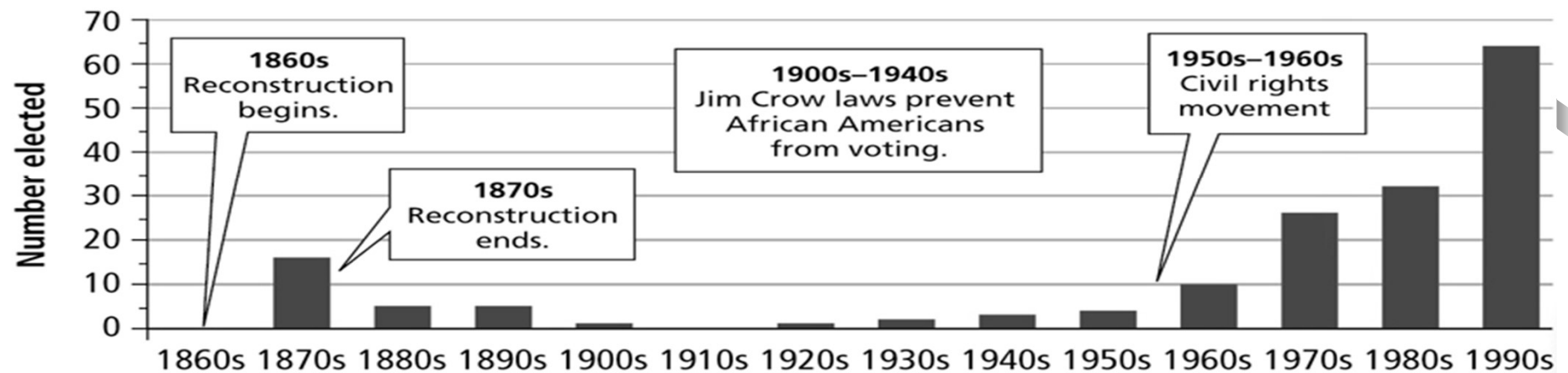
- Radical Republicans lost power.
- Military operations in the South became too expensive.
- Starting in 1871, federal troops were withdrawn from the South.
- In 1872, the Freedman's Bureau was dissolved.
- Radical Republican leader, Charles Sumner died in 1874.

End of Reconstruction

a Election of 1876

- Democrat = Sam Tilden, NY
 - Republican = Rutherford B. Hayes, OH
- = Tilden wins popular vote, but not majority of electoral votes

African Americans Elected to the U.S. Congress



SOURCE: Congressional Black Caucus

In the election of 1876, Democratic candidate Tilden received 51 percent of the vote. Republicans claimed votes had been miscounted.



Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% Electoral Vote	% Popular Vote
 Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican)	185	4,036,298	50.1	48
 Samuel J. Tilden (Democratic)	184	4,300,590	49.9	51
 States with disputed results				

Congress resolved the disputed election of 1876 with the **Compromise of 1877**.



- **Rutherford B. Hayes** became President.
- Remaining federal troops were withdrawn from the South.
- A southerner was appointed to a powerful cabinet position.
- Southern states were guaranteed federal subsidies to build railroads and improve their ports.

By balancing the needs of the North and the South, Congress' compromise marked the end of Reconstruction.

The effects of Reconstruction changed life for many in the South and the rest of the nation.

For everyone

- tax-supported school system
- modernized railroads
- increased variety of the South's crops

For African Americans

- gave African Americans *some* opportunities
- reunited black families
- provided educational opportunities

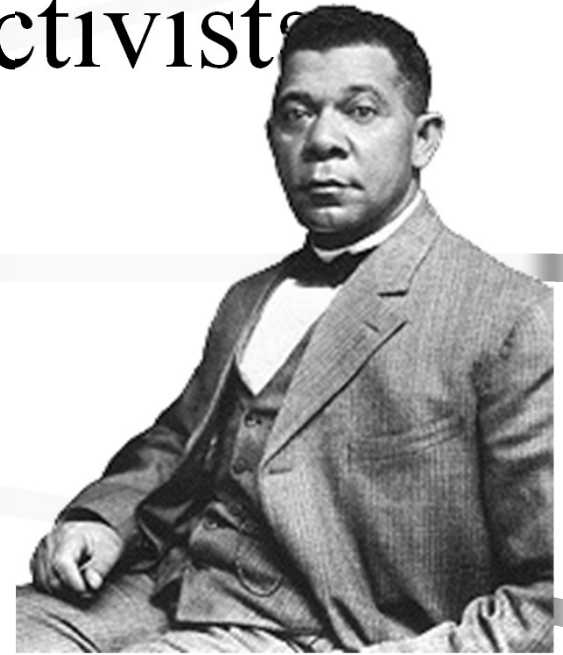
For women

- no voting rights

IV. African-American Activists

a Booker T. Washington

- 1 Establish Tuskegee Institution = vocational school for African-Americans
- 2 African-Americans must work from the bottom up to gain social equality (blue collar to white collar jobs) - supported by whites
- 3 African-Americans should segregate from whites
- 4 founded the Urban League = find jobs



William E. B. Dubois

- 1 started the NAACP
(National Association for
the Advancement of
Colored People) = protect
civil liberties
- 2 opposed Booker T.'s
acceptance of segregation
- 3 felt Booker's plan held
African-Americans back



The Civil War had a lasting effect on state and national politics.

Republican Party	Democratic Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• became known as the party of Lincoln• associated with freeing the slaves• became the party of big business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• became the party of industrial workers• came to dominate the white South