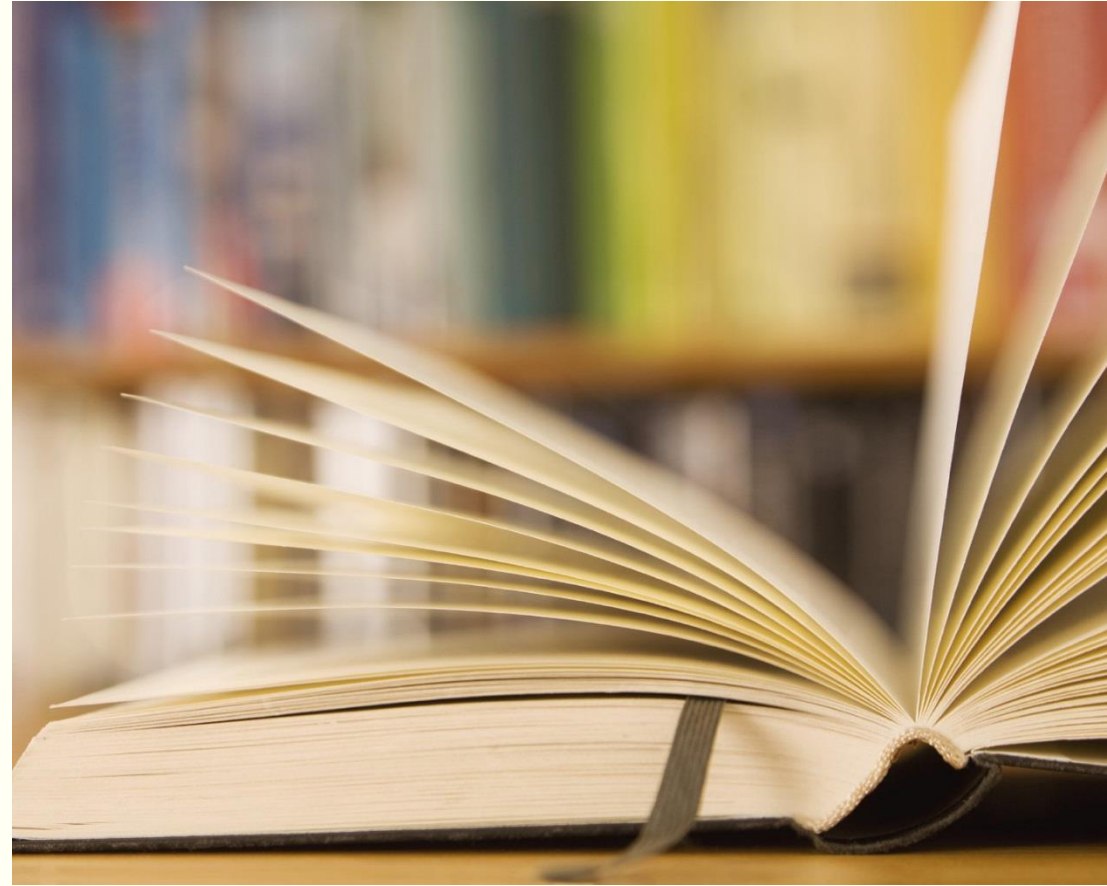




# CHAPTER 15 - RECONSTRUCTION

APUSH – Mr. Muller



Aim: How does the nation start to rebuild?

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**Do Now:** “Though slavery was abolished, the wrongs of my people were not ended. Though they were not slaves, they were not yet quite free. No man can be truly free whose liberty is dependent upon the thought, feeling and action of others and who has no means in his own hands for guarding, protecting, defending, and maintaining his liberty.”

-Frederick Douglas, 1882

Write a thesis statement for the following essay question

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## **Long-Essay Questions**

Directions: Write an essay to respond to one of each pair of questions. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

**Choose ONE of the following two long-essay questions.**

- 1. Analyze and evaluate the importance and efforts of the Confederate States in gaining international support during the Civil War.**

# Reconstruction

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## Key Challenges:

1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?
  - Reunification and reconciliation!
2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?
3. How do we integrate and protect newly emancipated black freedmen?
4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?

## Freedmen's Bureau: March 1865

- Purpose: Help former slaves and poor southern whites
- Greatest success was in education
  - Freedmen's Bureau taught an estimated 200,000 African Americans how to read
- “Forty acres and a mule”
  - Confiscated land to be given to former slaves
  - Almost never happened
- Problem: Economically vulnerable



# Southern Reaction

- The white south resented the Freedmen's Bureau as a meddling federal agency
- Many former northern abolitionist risked their lives to help southern freedmen

# 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 THY FACE SHALT THOU EAT THY BREAD

Freedman's Bureau! Negro Estimate of Freedom!

CONGRESS IN JULY, 1864 VOTED THE  
**NEGRO TROOPS \$300**  
 Each as a Bounty

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN JUNE, 1865 VOTED THE  
**WHITE Veterans \$100**  
 Each as a Bounty.

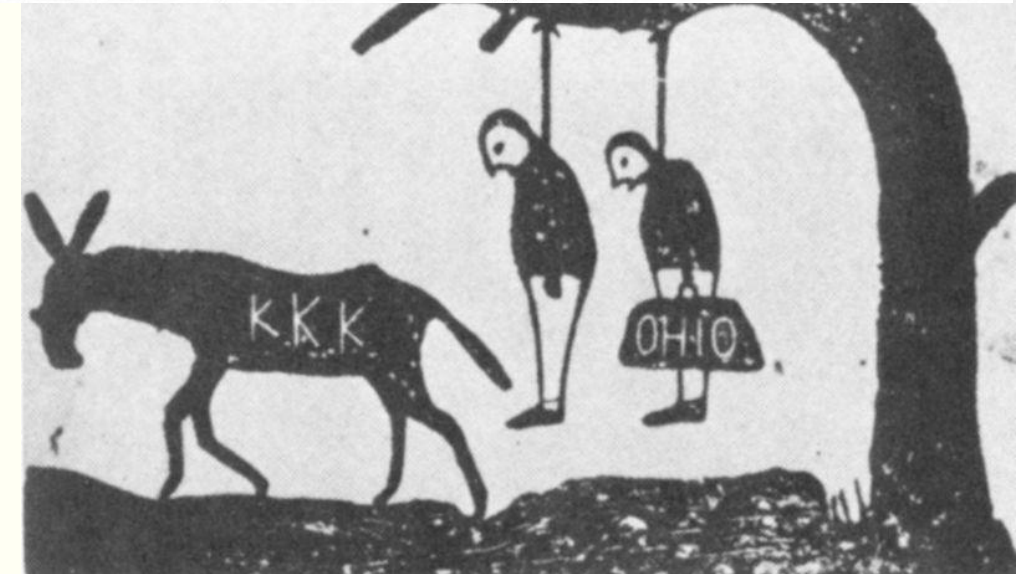
THE NEGRO GETS 5000; the WHITE SOLDIER 1000; in all AS OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO TROOPS THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS THE NEGRO GETS TWO THOUS.

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, DEC. 1865  
**To Support the Freedman's Bureau \$6,944,500**

Contributions and Grants for Negroes	1,700,000
Funding for Negroes	40,000
Stores and Wood for Negroes	10,000
Country for Negroes	1,700,000
Food for Negroes	1,000,000
Medical Fees for Negroes	1,000,000
Other Matters & Incident	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,944,500</b>

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE WHITE MAN, HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR

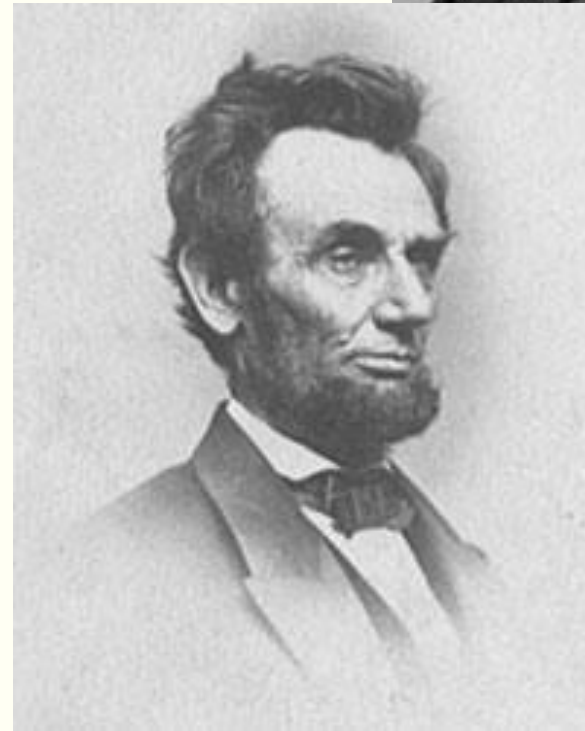
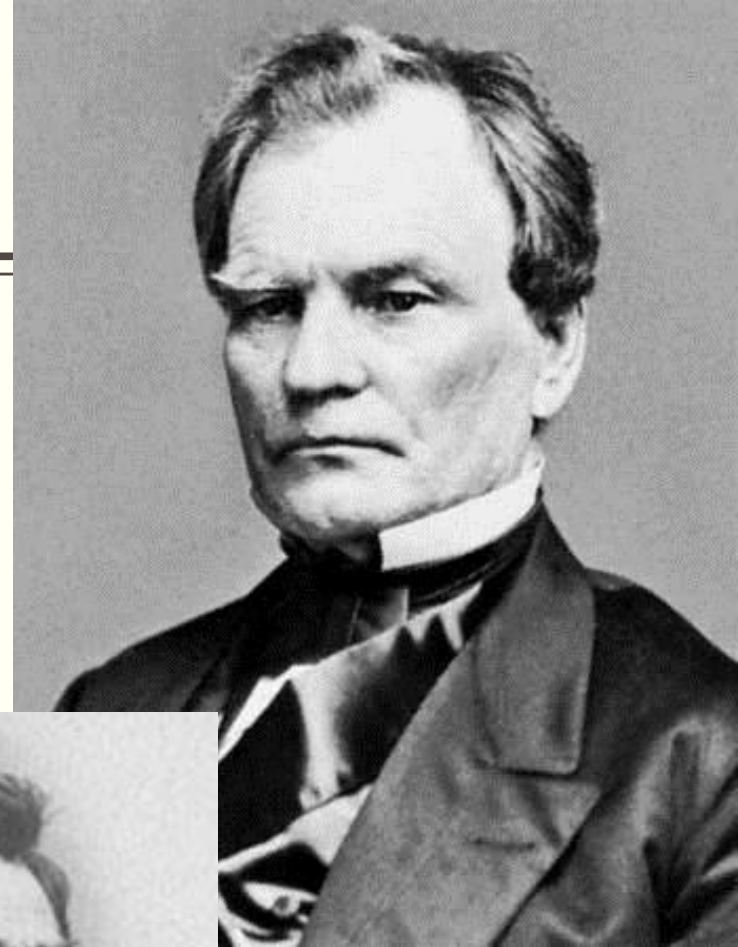
For 1864 and 1865, the **FREEDMAN'S BUREAU** cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least **TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**. For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania will be about **ONE** MILLION OF DOLLARS. **GEAR!** is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.



# Different Reconstruction Plans

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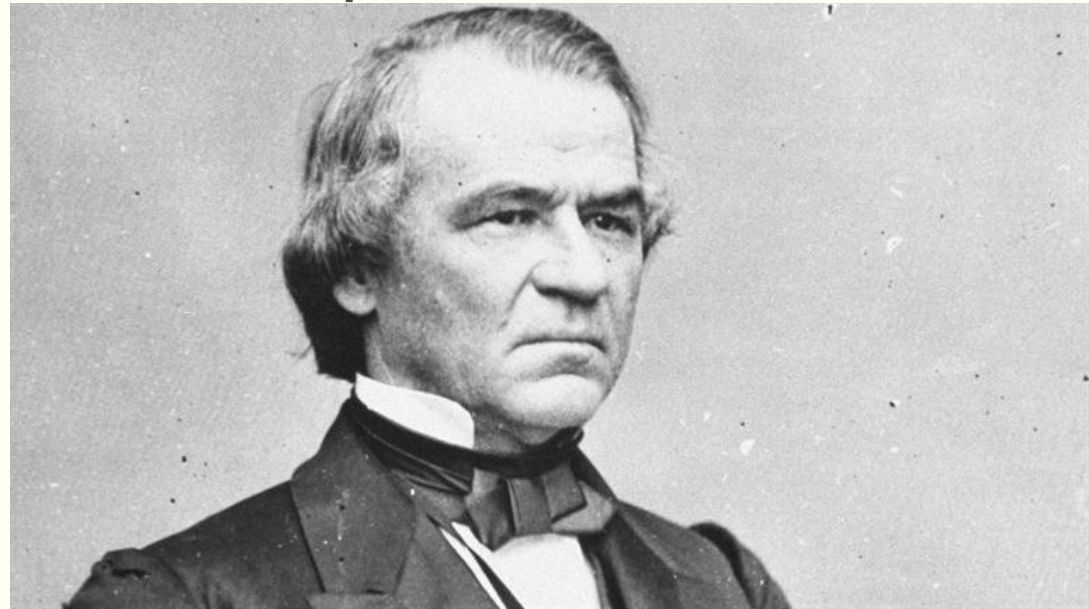
- Wartime **Reconstruction by President Lincoln** in 1863: Proclamation of Amnesty & Reconstruction
  - Southern states may rejoin the Union once 10% of state voters (those who voted in election of 1860) pledge loyalty to Union
  - They must accept emancipation
  - Lenient policy: easy on south
- **Wade-Davis Plan**
  - Required 50% of the voters from 1860 to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance
  - Tougher plan: excluded those who aided the Confederacy
- Wade-Davis plan “pocket-vetoed” by Lincoln



## President Andrew Johnson

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- Lincoln is assassinated
- Southern Senator from Tennessee, Democrat **Andrew Johnson** becomes president
- Recognizes the 10% Lincoln governments
  - Disfranchisement (loss of vote)
- All states must ratify the **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** (ratified Dec. 1865): abolished slavery
- Johnson ends up pardoning most of the former Confederate leaders
- Southern planters reestablish political control of southern politics

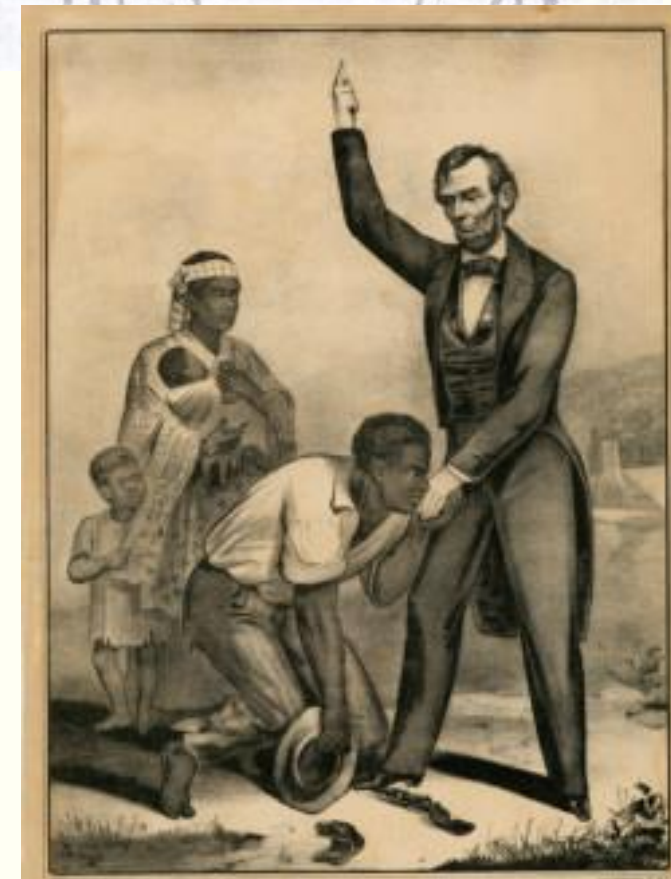
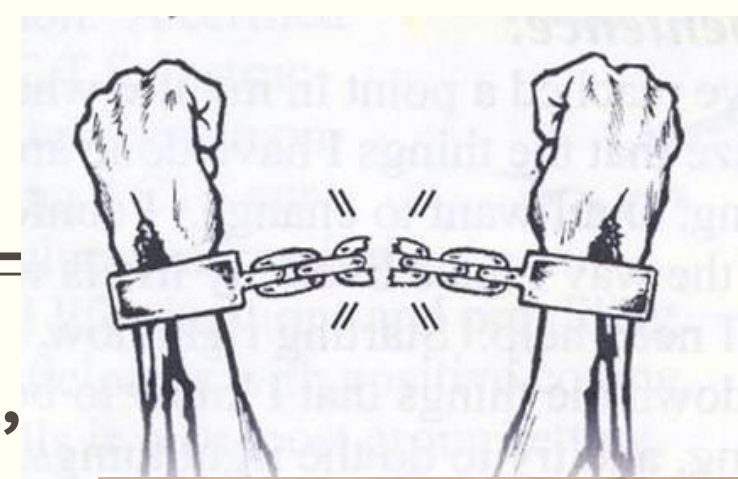




## Key Idea!

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- The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, bringing about the war's most dramatic social and economic change, but the exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system endured for several generations.



**FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES**

Emancipation, January 31, 1863, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.  
"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." — 13th Amendment

## Southern Defiance → Black Codes

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- **Black Codes**: Purpose was to guarantee a stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated
- Southerners hope to restore pre-emancipation system of race relations

### Examples:

- Prohibited African Americans from renting land or borrowing money to buy land
  - African Americans forced to sign labor contracts
  - Penalty for leaving before contract expired
  - African Americans cant serve on a jury or vote
- Many African Americans were forced to become **sharecroppers**
    - Allowed to use land in exchange for giving a percent of crop to the owner of the land

## President Johnson vs. Congress

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- By 1866 Northern Republicans in Congress are angry when former Southern Confederate officials are returned to office.
  - Calls for a stricter version of Reconstruction (Congressional Reconstruction)
- Important to know transition of Reconstruction policy between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.



THE SAME SNAP—"REFORM" SLAVERY.  
THE HOUSE REBEL-SENTIMENT IS NOW IN (S)SESSION.

# Congress Breaks with the President

- Congress prevents Southern Congressional delegates from coming back.
- Feb 1866: President Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau extension – Congress passes!
- Republican controlled Congress passes Civil Rights Bill 1866:
  - Gave citizenship to African Americans and sought to get rid of the Black Codes
  - Johnson vetoes
- Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes → 1st in U. S. history!!

## THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

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APPROVED BY CONGRESS JULY 1862

NEGRO TROOPS	\$300
Each as a Bounty	
WHITE Veterans	\$100
Each as a Bounty	

APPROVED BY CONGRESS JULY 1862

THE SHARE OF THE TAXPAYERS BY STATE	\$6,944,500
Alabama	1,100,000
Arkansas	1,100,000
California	1,100,000
Florida	1,100,000
Georgia	1,100,000
Illinois	1,100,000
Indiana	1,100,000
Iowa	1,100,000
Kentucky	1,100,000
Louisiana	1,100,000
Maine	1,100,000
Massachusetts	1,100,000
Michigan	1,100,000
Minnesota	1,100,000
Mississippi	1,100,000
Missouri	1,100,000
Montana	1,100,000
Nebraska	1,100,000
Nevada	1,100,000
New Hampshire	1,100,000
New Jersey	1,100,000
New York	1,100,000
North Carolina	1,100,000
Ohio	1,100,000
Oregon	1,100,000
Pennsylvania	1,100,000
Rhode Island	1,100,000
South Carolina	1,100,000
South Dakota	1,100,000
Texas	1,100,000
Vermont	1,100,000
Virginia	1,100,000
Washington	1,100,000
West Virginia	1,100,000
Wisconsin	1,100,000
Wyoming	1,100,000
TOTAL	\$6,944,500

APPROVED BY CONGRESS FOR THE WHITE MAN. HELLY TRAVIS, HARGREAVES

For 1864 and 1865, the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania will be about ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. **GEARY** is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.

Questions 4–5 refer to the excerpt below.

- “1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens . . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens . . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process; nor deny . . . equal protection of the laws.
- “2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States . . . counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election . . . thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants . . . being twenty-one years of age, and citizens . . . or in any way abridged, except for . . . crime, . . . the basis of representation therein shall be reduced. . . .
- “3. No person shall . . . hold any office . . . who, having previously taken an oath . . . shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same . . . But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.”

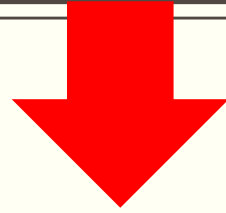
—14th Amendment, Constitution of the United States, July 7, 1868

4. In proclaiming that all persons born in the United States were citizens, the 14th Amendment directly repudiated which of the following?
- (A) Compromise of 1850
  - (B) Dred Scott Decision
  - (C) Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan
  - (D) Wade-Davis Bill
5. For future Supreme Courts, one of the key points of the 14th Amendment would be which of the following?
- (A) “nor deny . . . equal protection of the laws”
  - (B) “Representatives shall be apportioned”
  - (C) “the basis of representation therein shall be reduced”
  - (D) “shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion”

# Congress: How to prevent southern states from overturning laws passed during Reconstruction? Civil Rights Bill 1866

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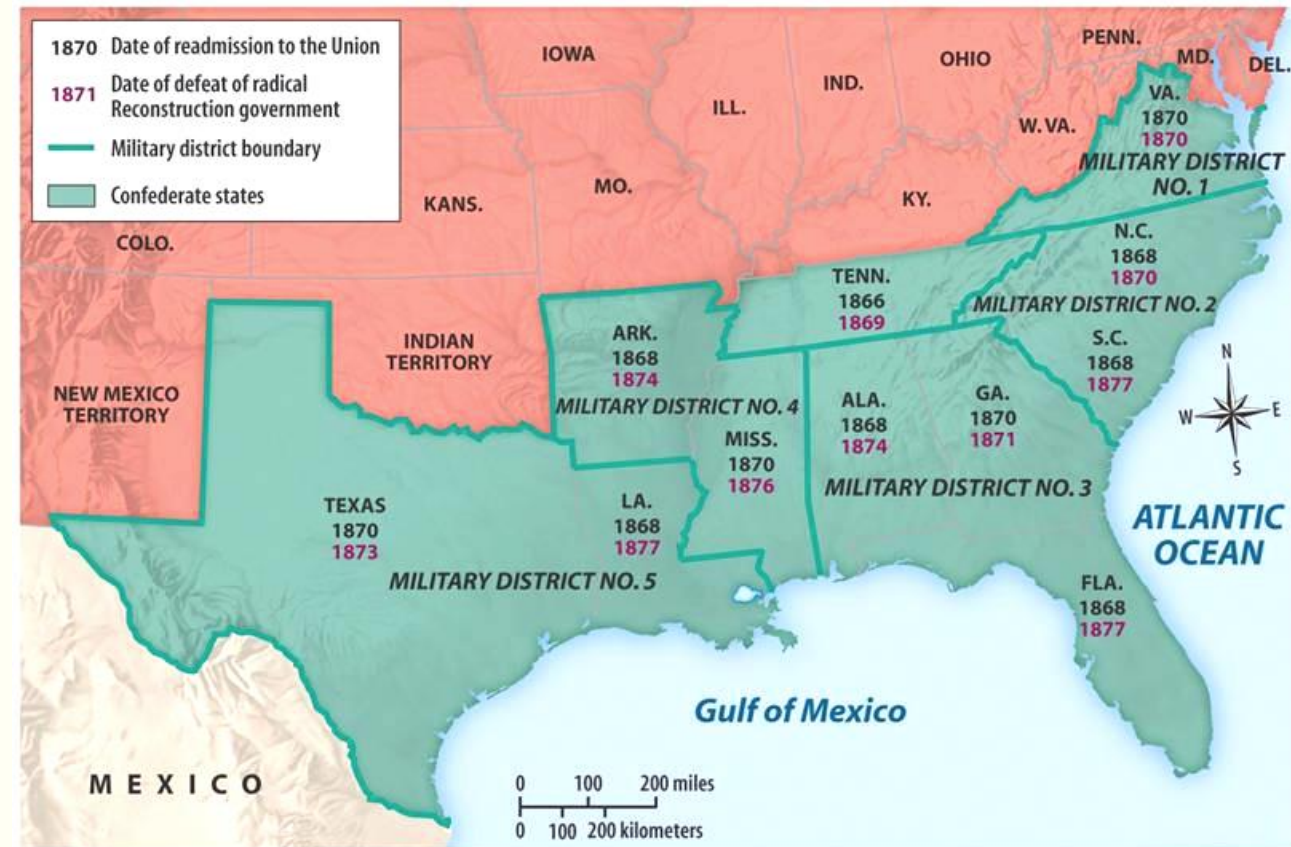
## 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Declared all persons born in the U.S. are citizens of the US (including African Americans--- poor Dred Scott)
- States must protect rights and provide “equal protection of the law” & “due process”
- Prevented former Confederates political officials from holding political office
- Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens!



# CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

- Republican controlled Congress now controls Reconstruction policy. Radicals vs. Moderates
- **Reconstruction Act of 1867** divided the south into 5 military districts controlled by Union generals
- Disenfranchisement of former Confederates & invalidate state gov'ts of Lincoln & Johnson (10%)
- To be readmitted: Required new state constitutions, including black suffrage and ratification of the 13th and 14th Amendments.



# President Johnson Impeached

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- 1867 Congress passed Tenure of Office Act in order to reduce Presidential power & protect Republican Reconstruction cabinet members
- The Senate must approve any presidential dismissal of a cabinet official or general.
- President Johnson removed Sec of War Stanton in 1868
- The House immediately votes to **impeach President Johnson**
- One vote short of 2/3's required





# RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

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- 13th = freedom. Abolished slavery
- 14th = citizenship granted. Protection of rights of citizens with “equal protection of the laws” and “due process.”
- 15th = universal male suffrage. Right to vote could not be denied “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”



# RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENTS

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- New electorate in the South as a result of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment and Congressional Reconstruction
- Republican coalition
  - African American male voters
  - **Scalawags**: cooperating southern whites
  - **Carpetbaggers**: northerners who went south
- Some looking to profit and others wanted to help out



# RECONSTRUCTION FALLS APART

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- Ku Klux Klan established to secure white supremacy and resist Reconstruction govt.
- Force Acts of 1870 & 1871 intended to stop resistance to Reconstruction
  - Federal troops sent in to stop the KKK
- Civil Rights Act of 1875: guaranteed equal access to public places. Protect right to serve on juries.
- Rarely enforced and eventually overturned by the Supreme Court in 1883
- By 1870s Congress & President Grant would be unwilling to use federal government to monitor Southern society

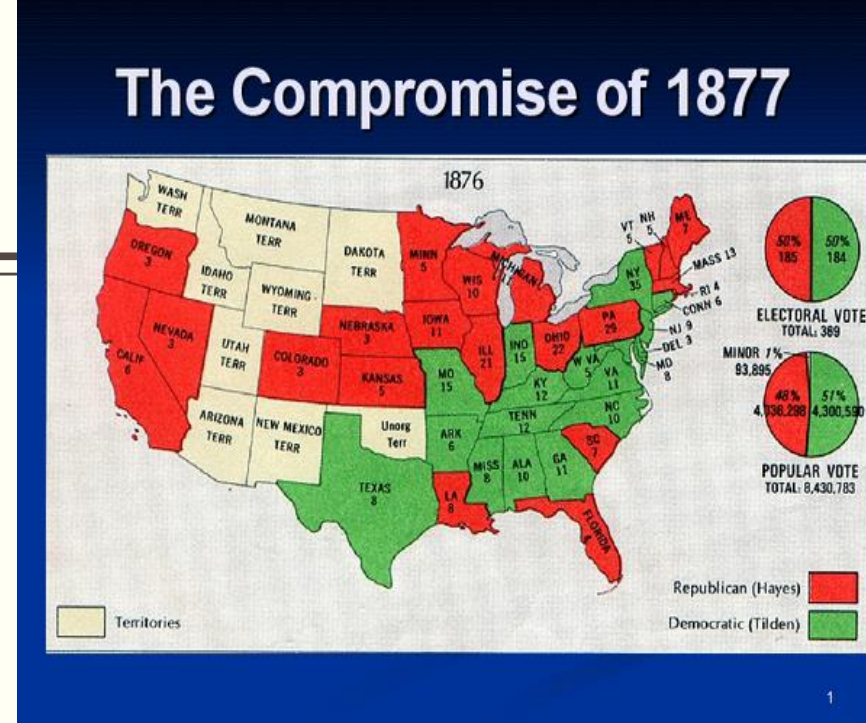


**The Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee, 1868** This night-riding terrorist has even masked the identity of his horse.

# 1877 – Compromise

- Scandalous election in 1876 between Democratic NY Governor, Samuel Tilden and Republican Ohio Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes.
- Tilden wins popular vote, however the electoral vote needs to be recounted in four states.
- Special commission set up to count the votes (They were majority Republican)
- Who wins → Hayes
- **Compromise of 1877:** Democrats allow Hayes to win, if
  - Withdraw remaining troops in south which ends reconstruction
  - Name a southerner to his cabinet
  - Support federal funding for improving the south.

Restores power to South



# Legacy?

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- Federal intervention in Southern society under Congressional Reconstruction yielded some short term success
  - Reunited the Union
  - Opened up political opportunities to former slaves
  - Temporarily rearranged the relationships between white and black people in the South
- Civil War ended slavery and the idea of a divisible union: BUT left largely unchanged social and economic patterns



# Civil Rights

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- Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments, these rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decision, and local political tactics.
- The Reconstruction Amendments established judicial principles that were staled for many decades, but eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding rights



Questions 4–5 refer to the excerpt below.

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