

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Compare and contrast Lincoln's and Radical policies.

Describe the Freedmen's Bureau in your own words.

What impact did Lincoln's assassination have on Reconstruction plans?

How did Southern whites resist?

What impact did Johnson's impeachment have on Reconstruction plans?

Describe Radical Reconstruction in your own words.

Focus Question: What were the immediate and long-term effects of Reconstruction?

Ch2.4 The Reconstruction Era

Objectives:

- Explore how Congress and the President over Reconstruction.
- Describe the impact of Reconstruction on the
- Explain how Reconstruction came to an end.

Forgiveness vs Punishment

- Lincoln favored Reconstruction policies which would "bind up the nation's"
- Radical Republicans favored harsh terms and sought to the South.

Freedmen's Bureau: To assist freed slaves in the South, Congress set up the Freedmen's Bureau, which:

- delivered and healthcare.
- developed a public system.
- reunited families by slavery.
- negotiated fair labor contracts with white landowners on behalf of formerly enslaved African Americans.

Lincoln Assassination: On April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

- Andrew Johnson, his successor, favored a Reconstruction plan and promised to uphold states' rights over federal regulations.
- Southerners had to:
 - swear to the United States.
 - accept the Amendment, which ended slavery.
- Radical Republicans: The Radical Republicans objected to Johnson's plan, instead favoring:
 - reorganization for the South.
 - full citizens' rights for African Americans.
 - supremacy of federal over states' laws.

Southern Resistance: Southern whites found ways to resist Reconstruction.

- Secret societies such as the Ku Klux Klan used and violence against African Americans, primarily to keep them from voting.

Johnson Impeachment:

- Johnson and the Radicals in Congress clashed repeatedly, and in 1868 Congress voted to impeach Johnson.
- The Senate narrowly voted removing Johnson from office, but during the process Congress gained control of Reconstruction.
- A few months later, Civil War hero Ulysses S. was elected President.

Radical Reconstruction Arrives

- Military Districts: The South was divided into military districts under the command of Union generals.
- Rights for African Americans: Southern states had to grant the to African American men.
- Congress passed the Amendment, which made African Americans full citizens.
- By 1868, many southern states had African American elected and were dominated by a strong Republican Party.

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Describe the 3 Amendments to the Constitution which passed during this time.

What contributed to the end of Reconstruction?

Success or failure? Explain.

The 15th Amendment

- Ratified in 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment ensured that African Americans could vote in every state.
- It guaranteed the right to regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

The South Resists

- Southern white Democrats devised a strategy to political power.
- They criticized Republican programs for raising taxes.
- They portrayed African American office holders as and incompetent.
- Threats and violence prevented many African Americans from voting.
- Southern states elected men as governors and congressmen.

End of Reconstruction

- The election officially ended Reconstruction.
- Democrat Samuel Tilden won the popular vote, but there was a over the electoral votes.
- A congressional committee declared Republican Rutherford B. Hayes the winner after he promised to pull the remaining troops from the South.

Review of Reconstruction: Was Reconstruction a...

- success?
 - The rebuilding of the South began.
 - The U.S. was permanently
 - Constitutional amendments aided a later rights movement.
- failure?
 - African Americans many rights, including voting rights.
 - De jure segregation became the in all southern states.

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:
