



Reconstruction:

U.S. History Review

REBUILDING THE UNION: RECONSTRUCTION

- **RECONSTRUCTION DEFINED**
- **THREE PLANS**
- **AMENDMENTS**
- **LINCOLN ASSASSINATED, JOHNSON TOOK OVER**
- **RADICAL REPUBLICANS FOUGHT BACK**
- **AFRICAN AMERICANS IN CONGRESS**
- **JOHNSON IMPEACHED**
- **GRANT ELECTED PRESIDENT**
- **RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS**
- **RECONSTRUCTION ENDED**

RECONSTRUCTION

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER THE NATION NEEDED TO REBUILD. THIS PERIOD WAS KNOWN AS RECONSTRUCTION. IT BEGAN DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND ENDED IN 1877.

THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT FACED THE U.S. AT THE END OF THE WAR WERE:

HOW SHOULD THE NATION BE REUNITED?

WHAT SYSTEM OF LABOR SHOULD REPLACE SLAVERY?

WHAT WOULD BE THE STATUS OF THE FORMER SLAVES?

THREE PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

LINCOLN PROPOSED HIS PLAN IN 1863:

HE OFFERED A PARDON TO ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY IF THEY SWORE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNION AND PLEDGED TO ACCEPT THE END OF SLAVERY. WHEN 10% OF THE MEN ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN 1860 DID THIS THE STATE QUALIFIED FOR REENTRY INTO THE UNION

NEW STATE CONSTITUTIONS HAD TO OUTLAW SLAVERY

NO PROTECTION FOR FREED AFRICAN-AMERICANS

JOHNSON PROPOSED HIS PLAN AFTER LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED AND HE ASCENDED TO THE PRESIDENCY

AMNESTY TO WHITES WHO SIGNED LOYALTY OATHS

STATES MUST ABOLISH SLAVERY
STATES MUST PAY WAR DEBTS

NO ROLE FOR FREED BLACKS

NO VOTE FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS

RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS PROPOSED THEIR PLAN

PROMOTED EQUAL RIGHTS FOR FREED AFRICAN AMERICANS

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE SOUTH TO OVERSEE CHANGES

VOTING RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN MALES

13TH, 14TH, 15TH AMENDMENTS

RADICAL REPUBLICANS

THIS TERM DESCRIBED THE GROUP IN CONGRESS WHO WANTED RECONSTRUCTION TO BE BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS. ALTHOUGH THEY DISAGREED ABOUT THE EXTENT THAT FREED BLACKS SHOULD RECEIVE RETRIBUTION FOR YEARS OF FORCED LABOR, THEY ALMOST ALL AGREED THAT SUFFRAGE SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO THEM. IN PART THIS WAS BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY WAY THEY COULD GET REPUBLICANS ELECTED IN THE SOUTH SINCE SOUTHERN WHITE DEMOCRATS WOULD VOTE TO GIVE DEMOCRATS THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

THEY FELT LINCOLN'S PLAN WAS TOO LENIENT AND PASSED THE WADE-DAVIS BILL, WHICH WOULD HAVE REQUIRED A MAJORITY OF WHITES TO TAKE THE LOYALTY OATH BEFORE REENTRY INTO THE UNION, DENIED THE VOTE TO PEOPLE WHO HAD AIDED THE CONFEDERACY, AND REQUIRED NEW STATE CONSTITUTIONS TO GUARANTEE EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW FOR BLACKS. LINCOLN POCKET VETOED THE BILL WHICH KILLED IT.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS PASSED LEGISLATION WITH LINCOLN'S APPROVAL

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT, 1865

SECTION 1. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION.

SECTION 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ACT, 1865

DESIGNED BY THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS AND SIGNED INTO LAW BY LINCOLN, IT WAS AN AGENCY CREATED THAT PROTECTED LEGAL RIGHTS OF FREED BLACKS, PROVIDED EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE, AND LEASED LAND TO FAMILIES.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

MURDERED BY JOHN WILKES BOOTH, A LOYAL CONFEDERATE SOUTHERNER WHO BELIEVED THAT HE WAS AVENGING THE SOUTH WHEN HE ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

All—Sword of Bunker Hill.

Composed by Jas. D. Gray, 308 N. Twentieth St. Philad'a. Pa.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by James D. Gray, in the Clerk's Office of the
District Court of the Eastern District, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

'Twas on that sad and sorrowful night,
Oh! what a fearful shock!
Our country felt whose news arrived,
Our President was shot!

The stars were dimmed, our flag was draped,
Our hearts felt sick and sore,
Such fearful news we ne'er received,
From Washington before.

Such fearful news we ne'er received,
From Washington before.

He lay upon his dying bed,
His eyes were growing dim,
When with a faltering step they brought
His weeping son to him,
Weep not my boy his friends did cry,
But put your trust in him,
Who takes your father from your side,—Repeat
And from this world of sin.

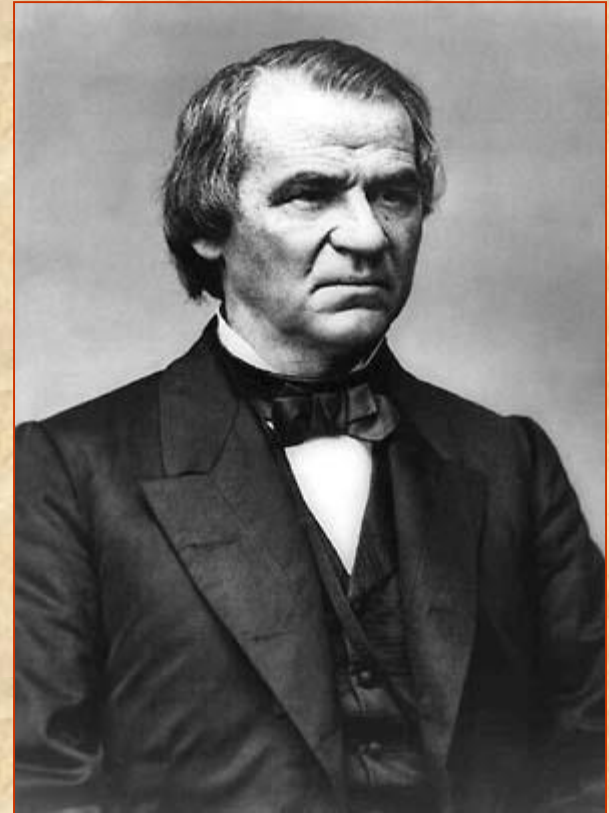
The glorious news arrived from Grant,
Made his heart swell with joy,
And caused the loyal North to shout!
From Maine to Illinois.
But mark the change throughout the land,
Oh! curse the traitor's hand,
That moved from earth our brightest hope,—Repeat
And crossed our Abraham.

On Springfield's calm and happy shore,
His sacred form shall lie,
And rest in peace from war and strife
His name shall never die,
There Willie too may rest with him,
Their spirits met on high,
And choicest flowers deck their graves,—Repeat
And tears fill every eye.

Gray's Illustrated Army Songs Lithographed and Printed on
Durable Sheets of Letter Paper, sent by mail, price 10 cts.
each, or 50 cents per postage, his army songs
and ballads are sold wholesale by
J. W. Barnes, No. 321 South Street, Philadelphia.



PRESIDENT JOHNSON ENTERED OFFICE WHEN CONGRESS WAS RECESSED AND TOOK OVER RECONSTRUCTION ON HIS OWN. HE WAS INTERESTED IN PUNISHMENT FOR THE RICH SOUTHERNERS SINCE HE HAD GROWN UP IN POVERTY, BUT AFTER TAKING OFFICE SOFTENED AND ADOPTED LINCOLN'S 10% PLAN. HE REQUIRED SPECIAL STATE CONVENTIONS TO BE CALLED TO REORGANIZE THEIR OWN STATE GOVERNMENTS AND ELECT MEMBERS TO CONGRESS, BUT THEY HAD TO RATIFY THE 13TH AMENDMENT, REPUDIATE SECESSION AND SOUTHERN DEBT BEFORE THEY WOULD BE READMITTED TO THE UNION. HE ALSO EVICTED BLACKS FROM THE LAND GRANTED TO THEM FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND EXPECTED THEM TO HAVE NO INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS.



BLACK CODES

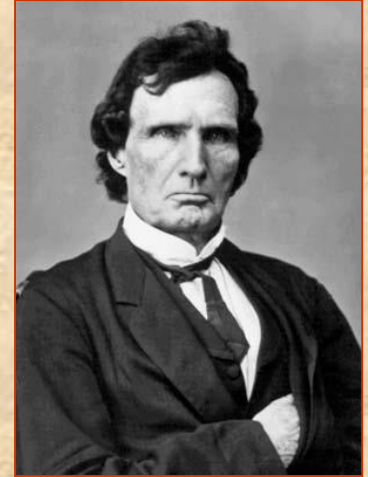
BECAUSE OF JOHNSON'S SOFT APPROACH TO RECONSTRUCTION, SOUTHERN STATES PASSED RACIST LAWS DESIGNED TO UNDERMINE AFRICAN AMERICAN'S RIGHTS. MANY FORMER CONFEDERATE OFFICIALS WERE ELECTED TO STATE GOVERNMENT POSITIONS AND PASSED A SERIES OF LAWS KNOWN AS THE BLACK CODES. THESE LAWS CREATED THE FOUNDATION FOR THE LEGAL SEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND THE TREATMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AS SECOND CLASS CITIZENS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

EXCERPT FROM A MISSISSIPPI BLACK CODE LAW 1865

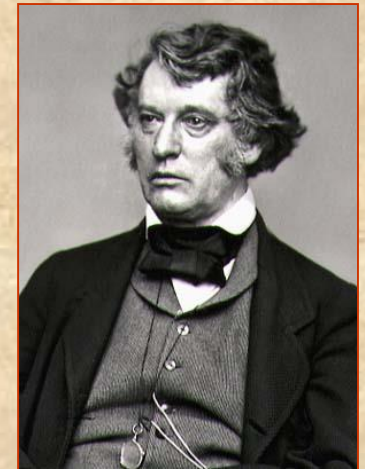
Section 10. It shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto by affidavit, with any criminal offense against his or her person or property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if said affidavit was made by a white person, and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, in any action, suit or controversy pending, or about to be instituted in any court of law equity in this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution or defense of such suit or controversy.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT BATTLED OVER RECONSTRUCTION

WHEN CONGRESS CONVENEED IN DECEMBER OF 1865, PRESIDENT JOHNSON CLAIMED RECONSTRUCTION WAS OVER. RADICAL REPUBLICANS DISAGREED AND FOUGHT TO DENY NEWLY ELECTED SOUTHERN MEMBERS, MOST OF WHOM WERE FORMER CONFEDERATE OFFICERS, THEIR SEATS IN CONGRESS. A JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSED THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866, WHICH GAVE AFRICAN AMERICANS EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW NATIONWIDE, AND AN EXTENSION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ACT. PRESIDENT JOHNSON VETOED BOTH LAWS WHICH CREATED A SHOWDOWN BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THE CONGRESS OVERRODE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO ON MAJOR LEGISLATION.



REPRESENTATIVE
THADDEUS STEVENS



10
SENATOR CHARLES
SUMNER

RADICAL REPUBLICANS WORRIED THAT SOUTHERNERS MIGHT GAIN CONTROL OF CONGRESS IN THE FUTURE AND SOUGHT TO MAKE EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS PERMANENT

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, 1868: CITIZENSHIP, DUE PROCESS, AND EQUAL PROTECTION

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, 1870: COLOR-BLIND SUFFRAGE

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

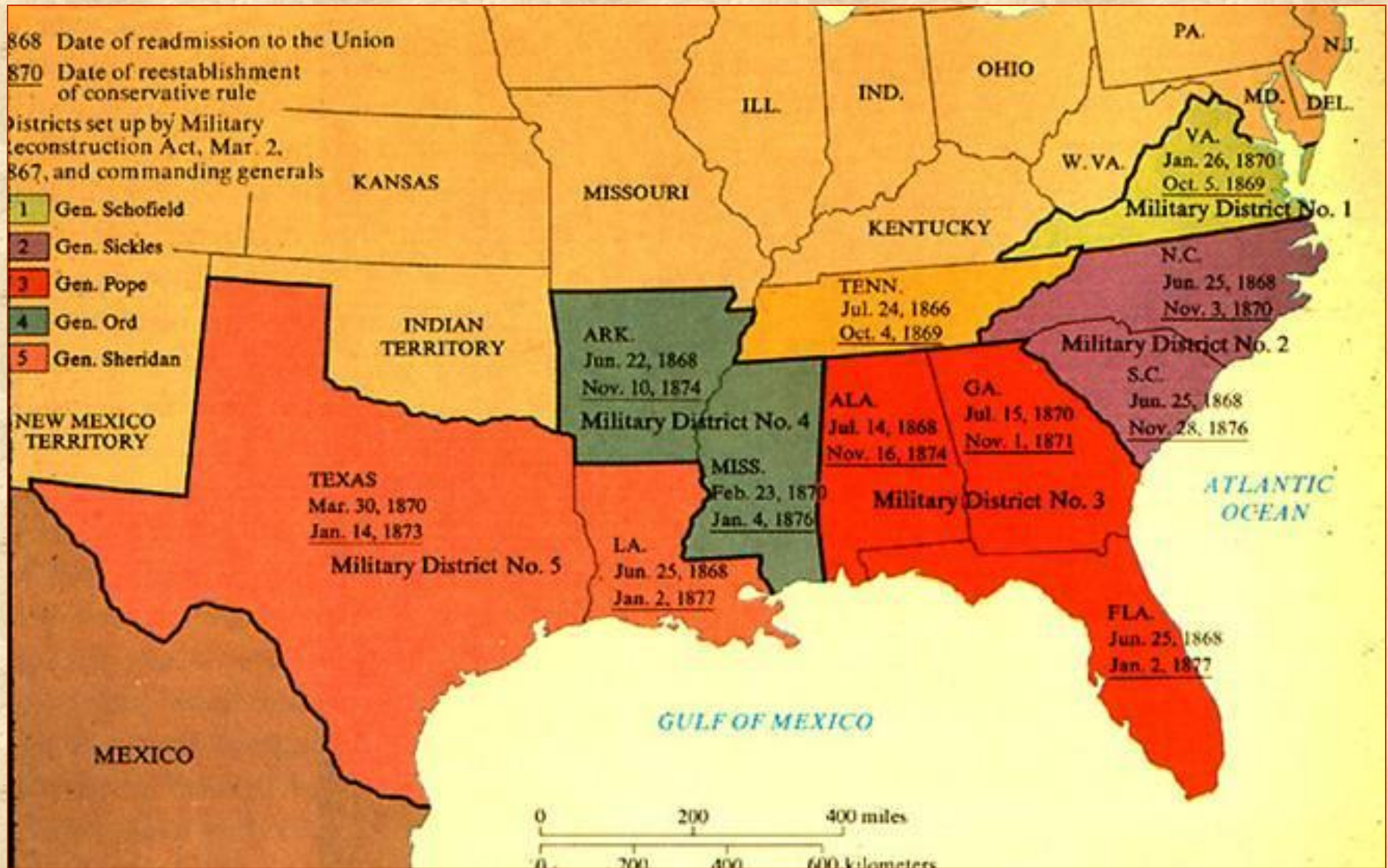
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1866

VERY IMPORTANT ELECTIONS AS CONGRESS HAD OVERRIDDEN THE PRESIDENT'S VETO AND IF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS RETAINED THE MAJORITY THEY HAD PLANS FOR MORE SWEEPING CHANGES FOR THE SOUTH.

JOHNSON TRAVELED TO CHICAGO TO DEDICATE A MEMORIAL AND MADE MANY POLITICAL SPEECHES THROUGHOUT THE REGION. HIS APPEARANCES WERE MET WITH HOSTILITY AND ONLY SERVED TO STRENGTHEN THE OPPOSITION.

A MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS WERE ELECTED WHO PROCEEDED TO PASS THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS IN 1867. THEY DIVIDED THE SOUTH INTO 5 MILITARY DISTRICTS WITH UNION ARMY OCCUPATION, REQUIRED EACH STATE TO HOLD CONVENTIONS WITH BOTH BLACK AND WHITE MEMBERS TO CREATE NEW CONSTITUTIONS, DISFRANCHISED CONFEDERATE LEADERS, AND REQUIRED STATES TO RATIFY THE 14TH AMENDMENT.

MAP OF 5 MILITARY DISTRICTS



AS A RESULT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS SERVED AT THE LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

**COLLAGE SHOWS
THE FIRST GROUP
OF AFRICAN
AMERICAN
CONGRESSMEN,
HOWEVER OVER A
DOZEN
REPRESENTATIVES
WERE ELECTED AS
WELL AS AROUND
600 MEN WHO
SERVED AS
LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR,
SECRETARY OF
STATE, SCHOOL
BOARD OFFICIALS,
SHERIFFS, AND
OTHER LOCAL
OFFICES.**



THE FIRST TWO BLACK SENATORS REPRESENTED MISSISSIPPI



**SENATOR
HIRAM R.
REVELS**

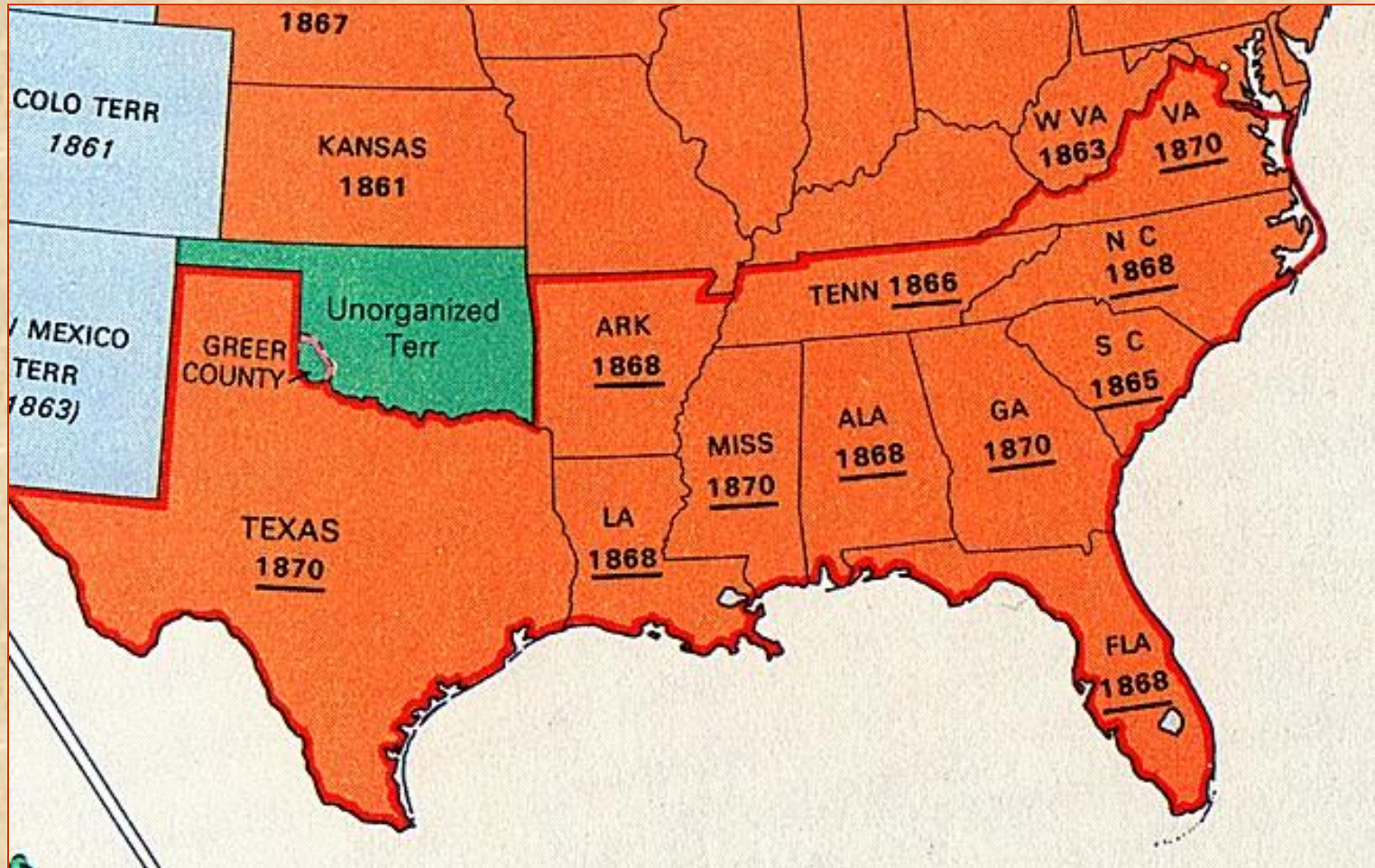


**SENATOR
BLANCHE K.
BRUCE**

COLLAGE CELEBRATED IMPORTANT LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD



MAP OF THE DATES THE STATES REENTERED THE UNION



THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT 1867 LED TO JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

THE LAW PASSED OVER JOHNSON'S VETO AND STATED THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD NOT FIRE CABINET MEMBERS WITHOUT SENATE APPROVAL. JOHNSON BELIEVED THE LAW TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND AS A TEST CASE FIRED SECRETARY OF WAR EDWIN STANTON IN 1868 WITHOUT THE NECESSARY APPROVAL. THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS QUICKLY CHARGED THE PRESIDENT WITH "HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS" AND VOTED 126-47 TO IMPEACH JOHNSON. THE TRIAL LASTED FOR 8 WEEKS AND FAILED TO GAIN THE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY IN THE SENATE NEEDED TO REMOVE THE PRESIDENT FROM OFFICE. THE FINAL VOTE WAS 35 TO 19, ONE VOTE SHY OF THE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

Article 11		Article 12	
YEAS	NAYS	YEAS	NAYS
1 Guilty	Anthony	1 Guilty	Anthony
	Bayard		Bayard
	Buckalew		Buckalew
2 Guilty	Cameron	2 Guilty	Cameron
	Cattell	3 Guilty	Cattell
3 Guilty	Chandler	4 Guilty	Chandler
	Cole	5 Guilty	Cole
	Conkling	6 Guilty	Conkling
	Conness	7 Guilty	Conness
	Corbett	8 Guilty	Corbett
	Cragin	9 Guilty	Cragin
	Davis		Davis
	Dixon		Dixon
	Doolittle		Doolittle
4 Guilty	Drake	10 Guilty	Drake
	Edmunds	11 Guilty	Edmunds
	Ferry	12 Guilty	Ferry
	Fessenden		Fessenden
	Fowler		Fowler
5 Guilty	Frelinghuysen	13 Guilty	Frelinghuysen
	Grimes		Grimes
	Harlan		Harlan
	Henderson		Henderson
	Hendricks		Hendricks
	Howard		Howard
6 Guilty	Hove	14 Guilty	Hove
	Johnson		Johnson
	McCreery		McCreery
7 Guilty	Morgan	15 Guilty	Morgan
	Morrill, of Maine	16 Guilty	Morrill, of Maine
	Morrill, of Vt.	17 Guilty	Morrill, of Vt.
	Morton	18 Guilty	Morton
	Norton		Norton
8 Guilty	Nye	19 Guilty	Nye
	Patterson, of N. H.		Patterson, of N. H.
	Patterson, of Tenn.		Patterson, of Tenn.
9 Guilty	Pomeroy	20 Guilty	Pomeroy
	Ramsey		Ramsey
	Ross		Ross
	Saulsbury		Saulsbury
10 Guilty	Sherman	21 Guilty	Sherman
	Sprague	22 Guilty	Sprague
	Stewart	23 Guilty	Stewart
	Sumner	24 Guilty	Sumner
	Thayer	25 Guilty	Thayer
	Tipton		Tipton
	Trumbull		Trumbull
	Van Winkle		Van Winkle
	Vickers		Vickers
11 Guilty	Wade	26 Guilty	Wade
	Willey	27 Guilty	Willey
	Williams	28 Guilty	Williams
	Wilson	29 Guilty	Wilson
	Yates	30 Guilty	Yates

OFFICIAL TALLY SHEET OF VOTES

ELECTION OF 1868

**GRANT WAS A
REPUBLICAN
PRESIDENT FOR TWO
TERMS, FROM 1869-
1877. HE WAS A CIVIL
WAR HERO. HIS
ADMINISTRATION WAS
PLAGUED BY SCANDALS
OF BRIBES AND
CORRUPTION SINCE
MOST OF HIS
APPOINTEES WERE
FRIENDS WHO WERE
CORRUPT AND GREEDY,
RATHER THAN
QUALIFIED FOR THEIR
POSITION.**



CARPETBAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH WERE DOMINATED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS AND WHITES FROM BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH WHO WANTED TO FIX THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC TROUBLES EXPERIENCED BY POOR WHITES AND BLACKS.

CARPETBAGGERS WAS THE TERM USED TO DESCRIBE NORTHERNERS WHO CAME SOUTH, WHILE SCALAWAGS WERE WHITE SOUTHERNERS WHO "DISGRACED" THE SOUTH BY JOINING WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO ENACT REFORMS.

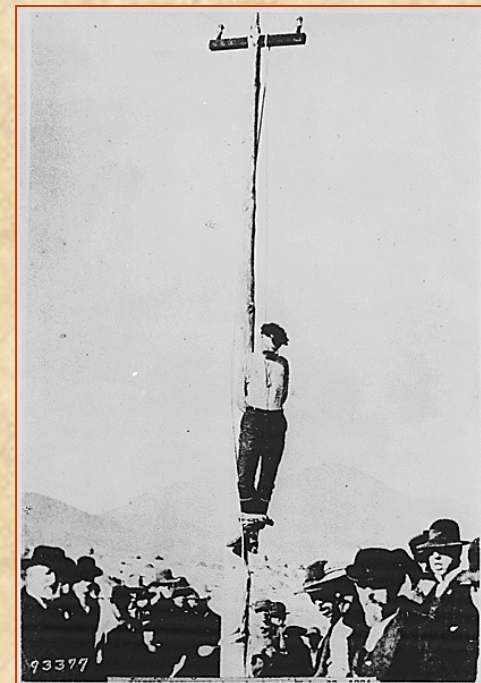
SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WERE MADE SUCH AS FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION AND BLACK ENFRANCHISEMENT, HOWEVER DEMOCRATS WORKED HARD TO UNDERMINE THESE SUCCESSES BY INSTITUTING A POLL TAX AND GERRYMANDERING. BOTH TACTICS LED TO A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SOUTH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF THE SOUTHERN REGION DID NOT RECOVER

THE REFORMS IN THE SOUTH DID NOT FOCUS ON A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY AND SHARECROPPING DOMINATED THE SOUTH. THIS WAS A SYSTEM WHERE THE LAND OWNER RENTED LAND TO A TENANT WHO PAID BACK IN CROPS. THIS PREVENTED SMALL FARMERS FROM OWNING LAND AND MADE THEM DEPENDENT ON THE PRICES CHARGED BY THE LANDOWNER WHICH LEFT THEM CONSTANTLY IN DEBT. BOTH SMALL FARM-OWNING WHITES AND SHARECROPPING BLACKS WERE NEGATIVELY EFFECTED AND LEFT IN POVERTY.



IN RESPONSE TO NEW AFRICAN AMERICAN RIGHTS SEVERAL HATE GROUPS SPRANG UP THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. THE KU KLUX KLAN WAS THE MOST POWERFUL ONE. IT WAS CREATED IN 1866 BY A GROUP OF FORMER CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO PLANNED TO UTILIZE VIOLENCE TO TERRORIZE BLACKS AND WHITE SYMPATHIZERS TO PREVENT THEM FROM EXERCISING THEIR NEW RIGHTS.



ELECTION OF 1876

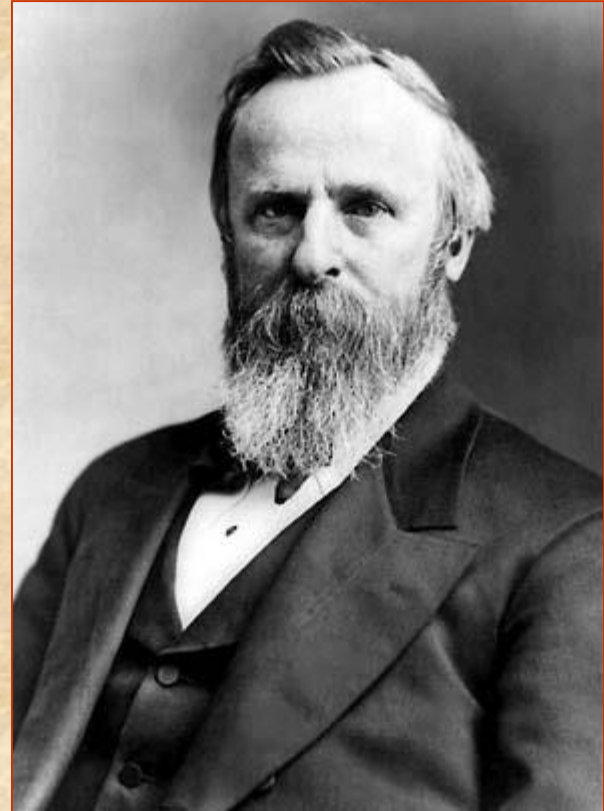
THE ELECTION WAS SO CLOSE THAT THE SENATE FORMED A 7 PERSON COMMISSION TO CAST VOTES FOR THE TWO CANDIDATES.

REPUBLICAN RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WON BY ONE VOTE AND BECAME PRESIDENT EVEN THOUGH THE POPULAR VOTE FAVORED THE OTHER CANDIDATE, TILDEN.

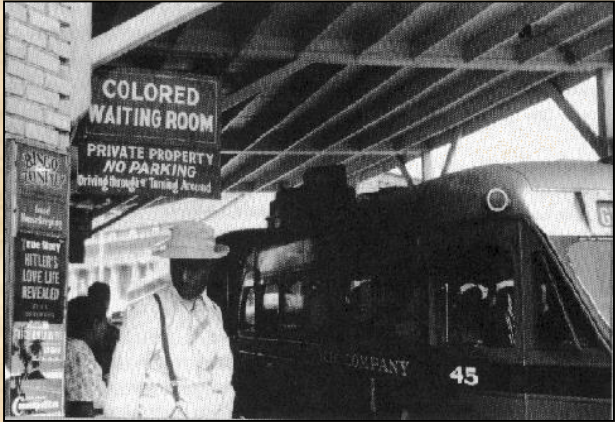
HAYES WITHDREW TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH AFTER THE STATE GOVERNMENTS PROMISED TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF BLACKS.

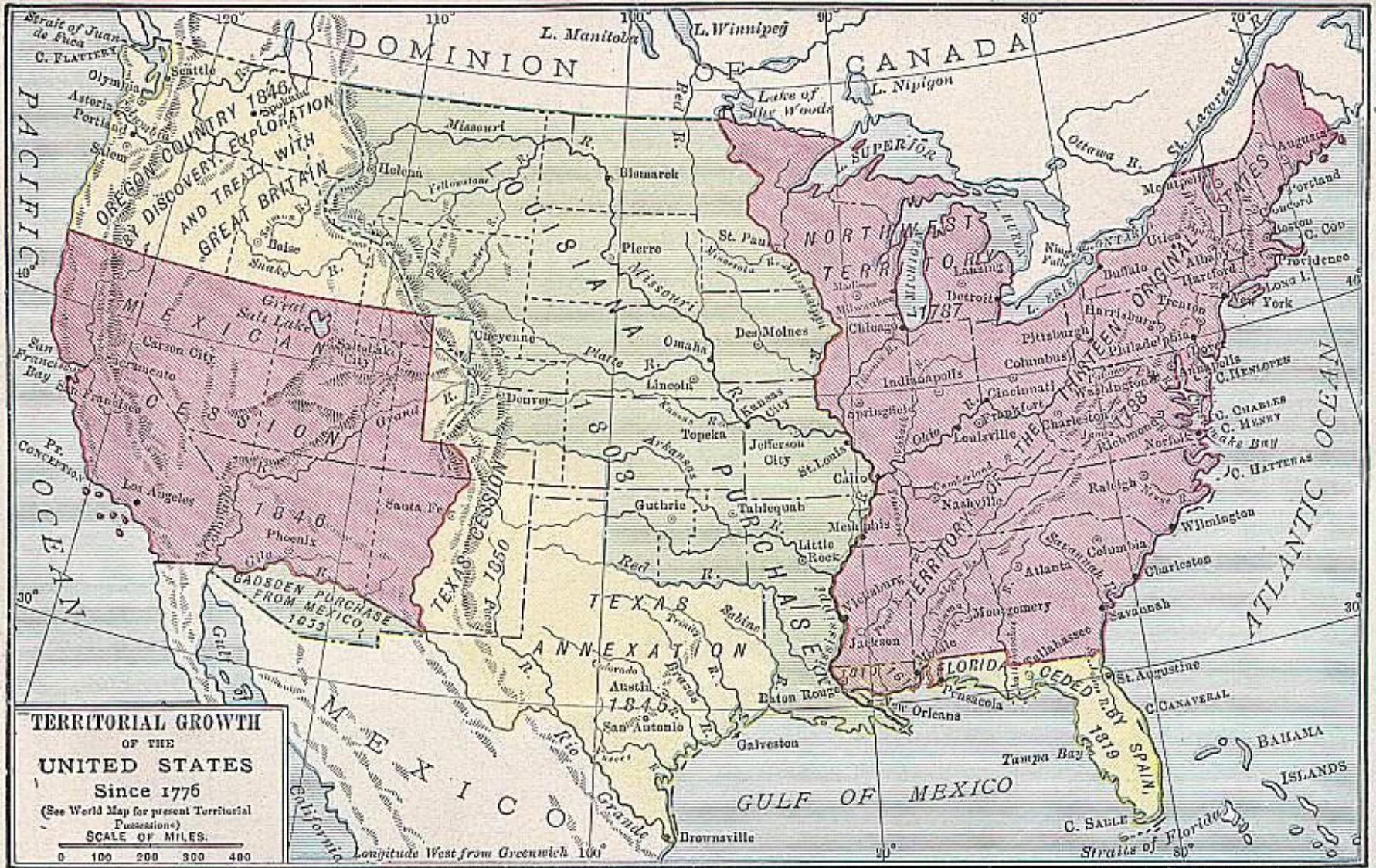
WITHOUT MILITARY PROTECTION BLACKS LOST MANY OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND RIGHTS GAINED DURING RECONSTRUCTION.

SEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES CONTINUED UNTIL THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 1950s.



EXAMPLES OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES





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