

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is centered over this background.

# Reconstruction (1865-1876)

# Key Questions



```
graph TD; A[Key Questions] --> B[1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?]; A --> C[2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?]; A --> D[3. How do we integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?]; A --> E[4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?];
```

1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?

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?

The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue canton with a grid of white stars. The rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

**Wartime  
Reconstruction**

# President Lincoln's Plan



## ★ 10% Plan

- 🏛️ Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863)
- 🏛️ Replace majority rule with "loyal rule" in the South.
- 🏛️ He didn't consult Congress regarding Reconstruction.
- 🏛️ Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers.
- 🏛️ When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be recognized.

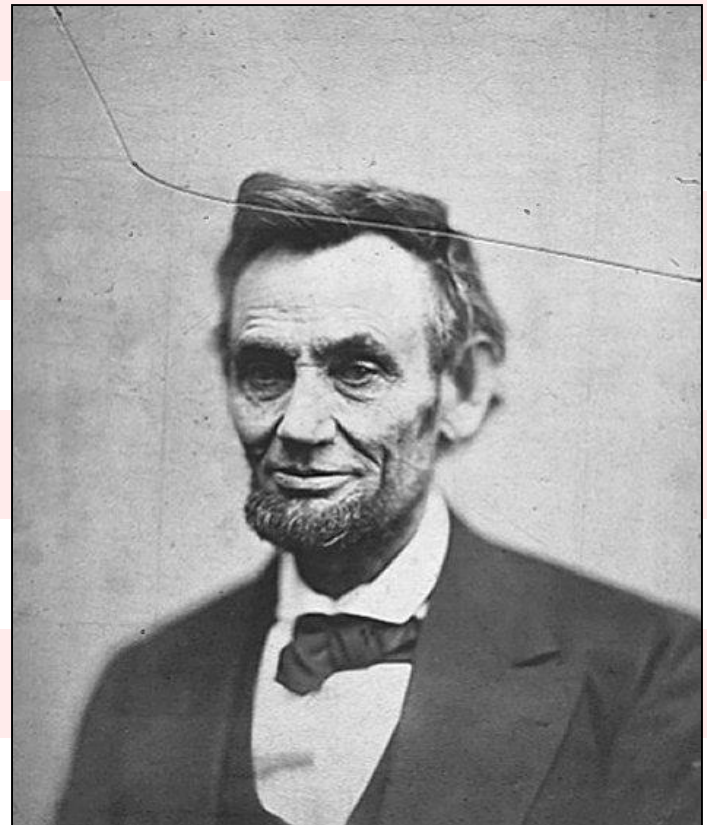
# President Lincoln's Plan

★ 1864 → "Lincoln Governments"

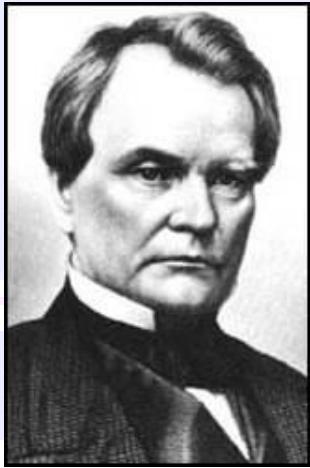
formed in LA, TN, AR

🏛️ "loyal assemblies"

🏛️ They were weak and dependent on the Northern army for their survival.



# Wade-Davis Bill (1864)



Senator  
Benjamin  
Wade  
(R-OH)

★ Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion ).

★ Required a state constitutional convention before the election of state officials.

★ Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen's liberties.



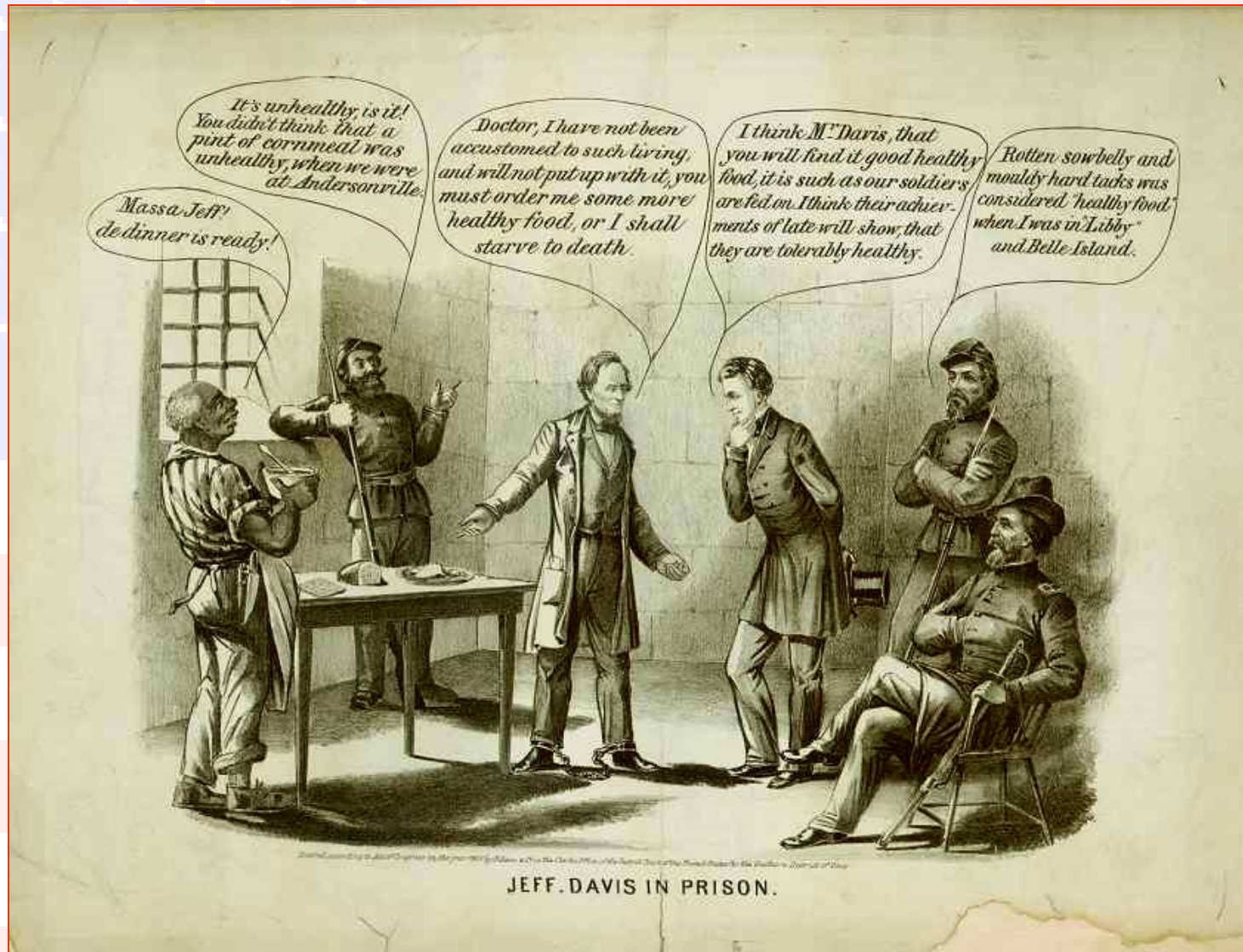
Congressman  
Henry  
W. Davis  
(R-MD)

# Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

- ★ "Iron-Clad" Oath.
- ★ "State Suicide" Theory [MA Senator Charles Sumner]
- ★ "Conquered Provinces" Position [PA Congressman Thaddeus Stevens]



# Jeff Davis Under Arrest





# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- ★ Ratified in December, 1865.
- ★ *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*
- ★ *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

# Freedmen's Bureau (1865)



- ★ Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called "**carpetbaggers**" by white southern Democrats.

# Freedmen's Bureau Seen Through Southern Eyes

*Plenty to eat and nothing to do.*



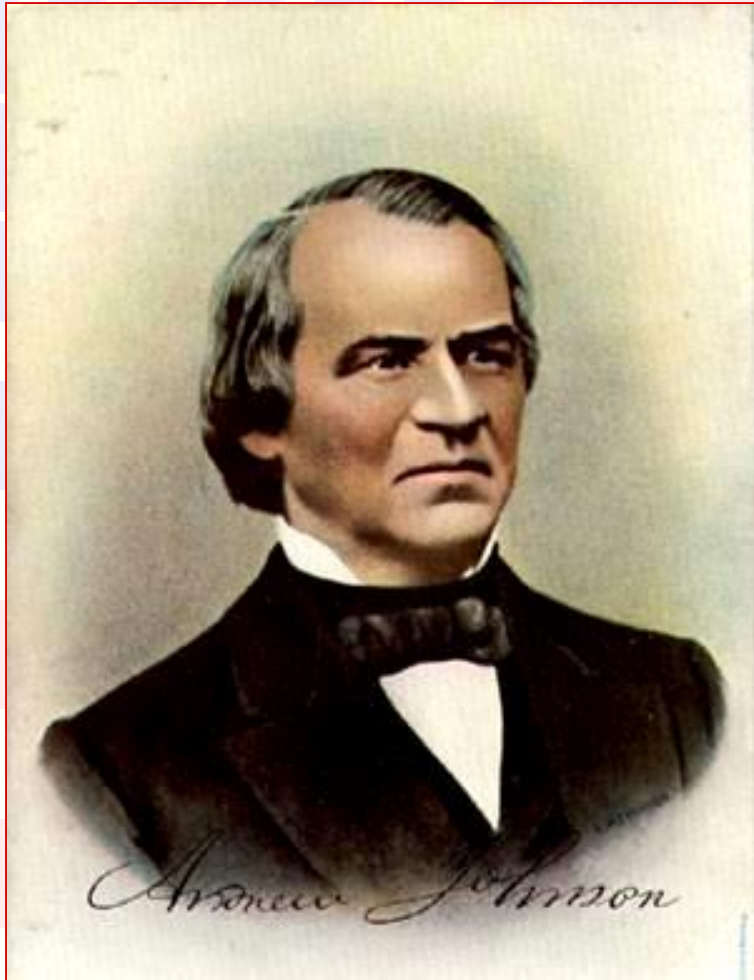
# Freedmen's Bureau School



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue canton with a grid of white stars. The rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

# Presidential Reconstruction

# President Andrew Johnson



- ★ Jacksonian Democrat.
- ★ Anti-Aristocrat.
- ★ White Supremacist.
- ★ Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union.

*Damn the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!*

# President Johnson's Plan (10%+)

- ★ Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over \$20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)
- ★ In new constitutions, they must accept minimum conditions repudiating slavery, secession and state debts.
- ★ Named provisional governors in Confederate states and called them to oversee elections for constitutional conventions.

## EFFECTS?

1. Disenfranchised certain leading Confederates.
2. Pardoned planter aristocrats brought them back to political power to control state organizations.
3. Republicans were outraged that planter elite were back in power in the South!

# Slavery is Dead?





# Growing Northern Alarm!

- ★ Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements.
- ★ Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons.
- ★ Revival of southern defiance.

↓  
**BLACK CODES**

# Black Codes

## ★ Purpose:

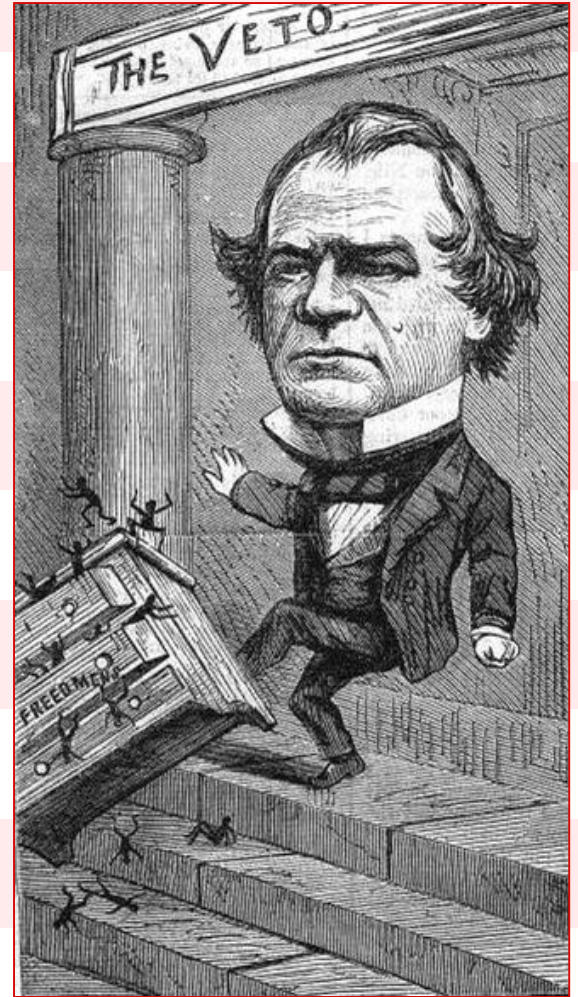
- 🏛️ Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated.
- 🏛️ Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.

★ Forced many blacks to become **sharecroppers** [tenant farmers].

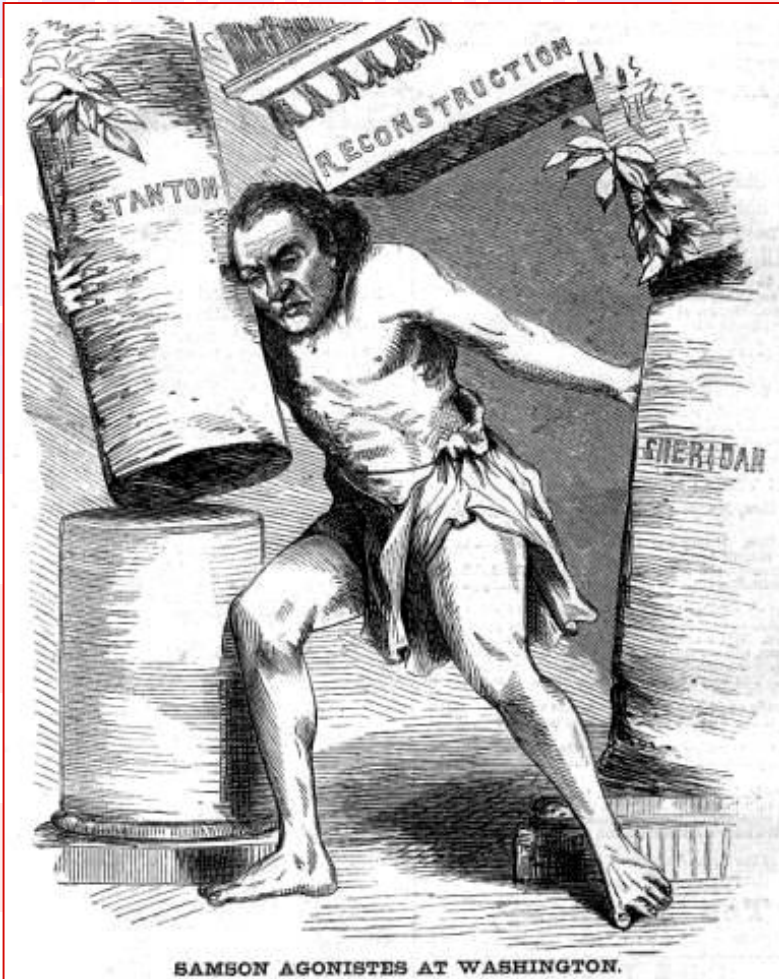


# Congress Breaks with the President

- ★ Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates.
- ★ Joint Committee on Reconstruction created.
- ★ February, 1866 → President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill.
- ★ March, 1866 → Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act.
- ★ Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes → 1<sup>st</sup> in U. S. history!!



# Johnson the Martyr / Samson



*If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this government in its original purity and character, let it be shed; let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union.*

(February 1866)

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner containing a grid of white stars. The rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is centered over this background.

**Radical  
(Congressional)  
Reconstruction**

# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

★ Ratified in July, 1868.

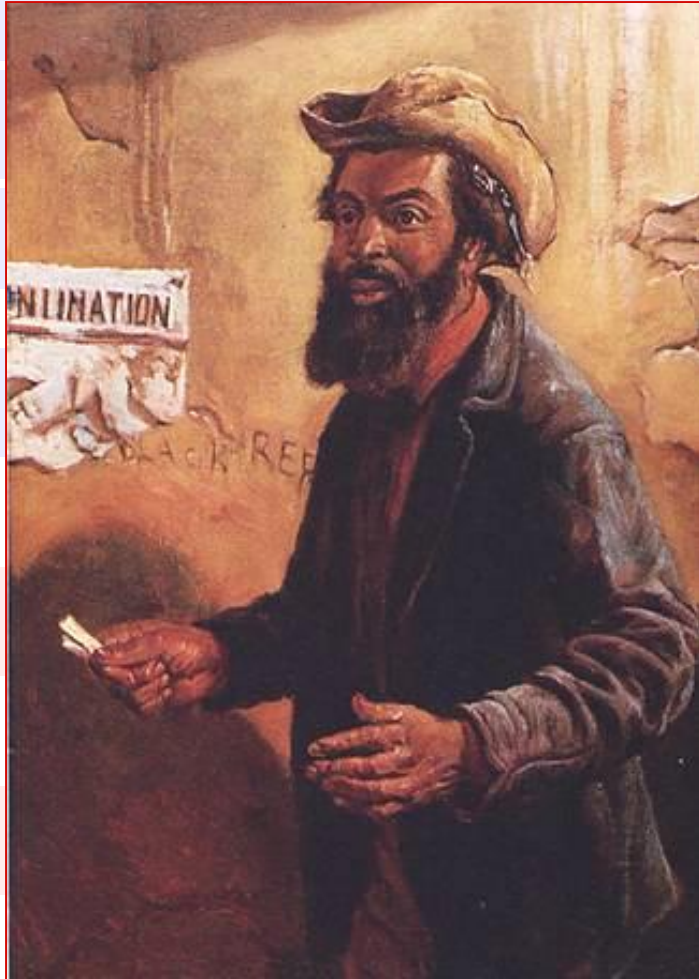
🏛️ Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people.

🏛️ Insure against neo-Confederate political power.

🏛️ Enshrine the national debt while repudiating that of the Confederacy.

★ Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens!

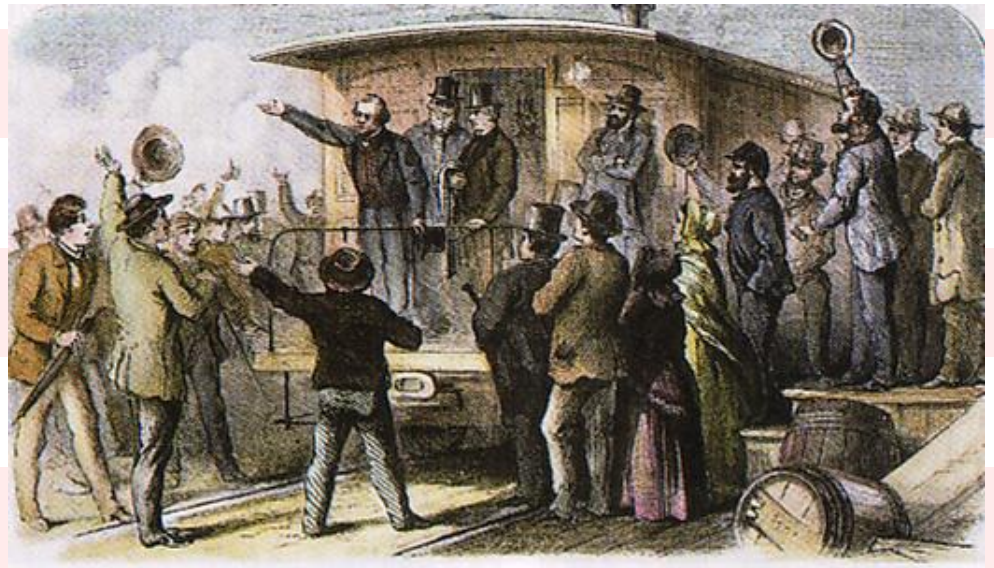
# The Balance of Power in Congress



State	White Citizens	Freedmen
SC	291,000	411,000
MS	353,000	436,000
LA	357,000	350,000
GA	591,000	465,000
AL	596,000	437,000
VA	719,000	533,000
NC	631,000	331,000

# The 1866 Bi-Election

- ★ A referendum on Radical Reconstruction.
- ★ Johnson made an ill-conceived propaganda tour around the country to push his plan.
- ★ Republicans won a 3-1 majority in both houses and gained control of every northern state.



Johnson's "Swing around the Circle"



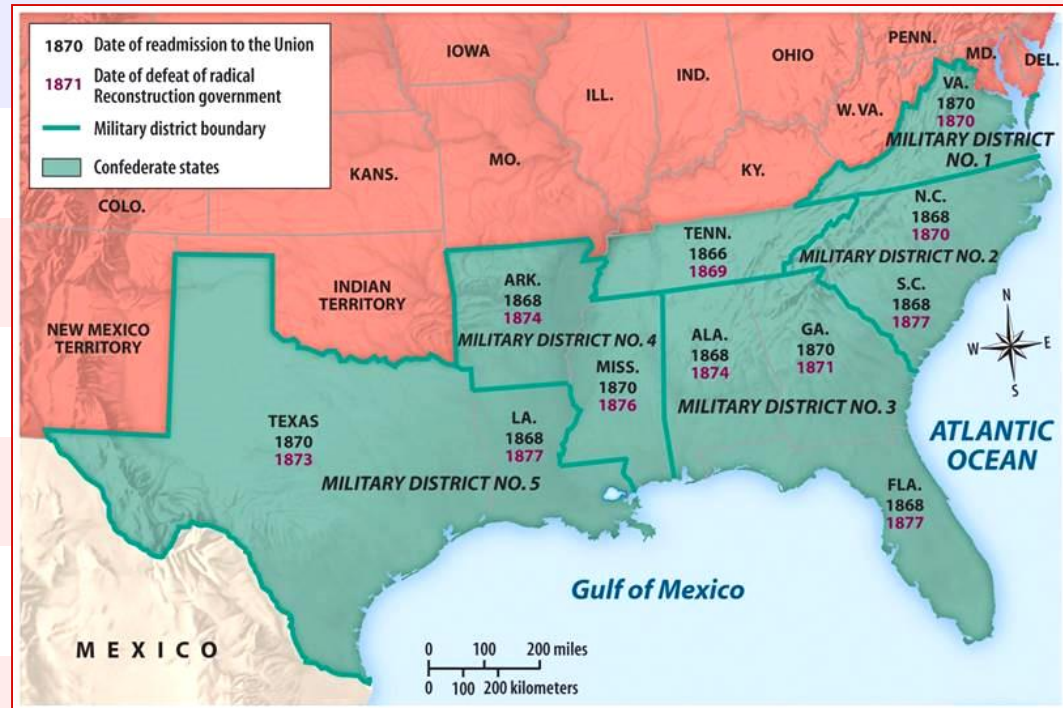
# Radical Plan for Readmission

- ★ Civil authorities in the territories were subject to military supervision.
- ★ Required new state constitutions, including black suffrage and ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments.
- ★ In March, 1867, Congress passed an act that authorized the military to enroll eligible black voters and begin the process of constitution making.

# Reconstruction Acts of 1867

## ★ Military Reconstruction Act

- 🏛️ Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- 🏛️ Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts.



# Reconstruction Acts of 1867

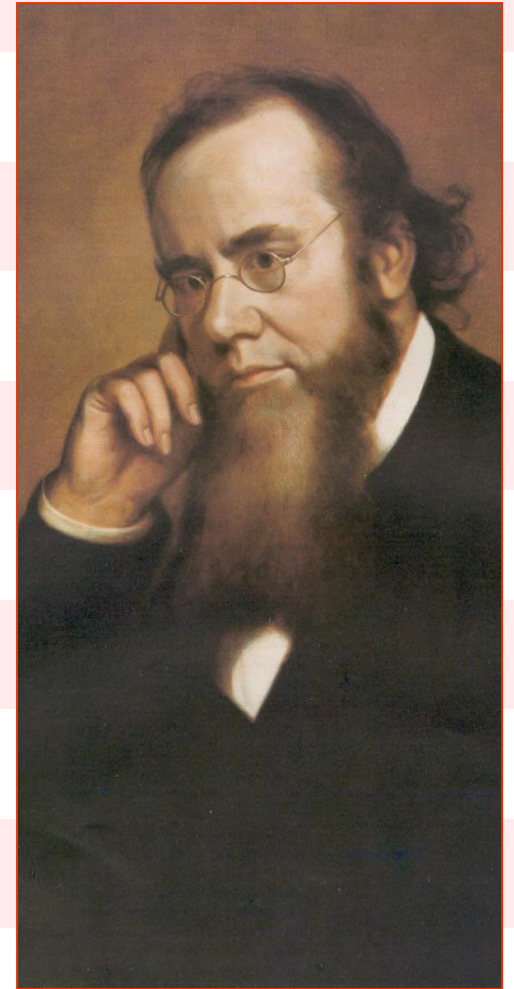
## ★ Command of the Army Act

- 🏛️ The President must issue all Reconstruction orders through the commander of the military.

## ★ Tenure of Office Act

- 🏛️ The President could not remove any officials [esp. Cabinet members] without the Senate's consent, if the position originally required Senate approval.

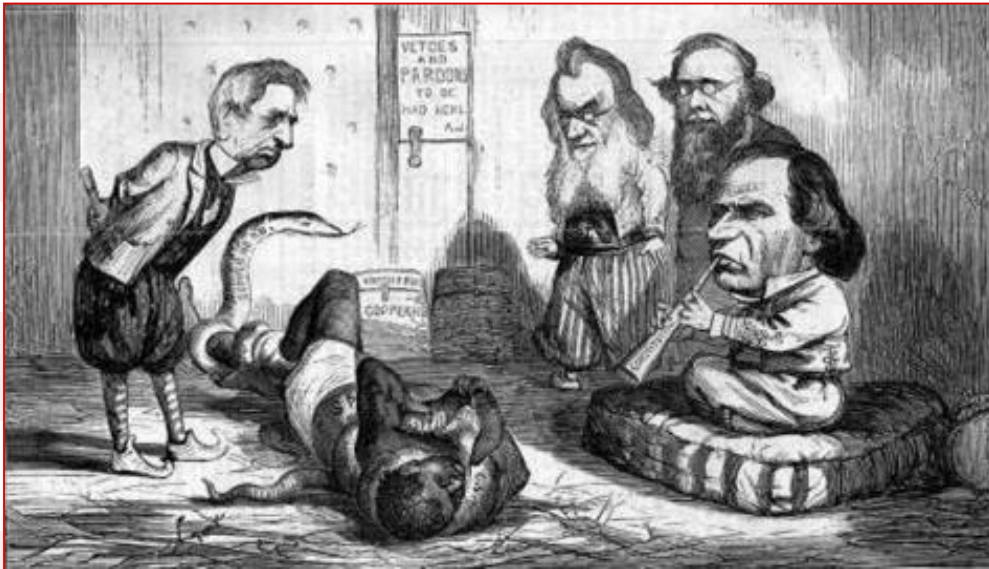
- Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government.
- A question of the constitutionality of this law.



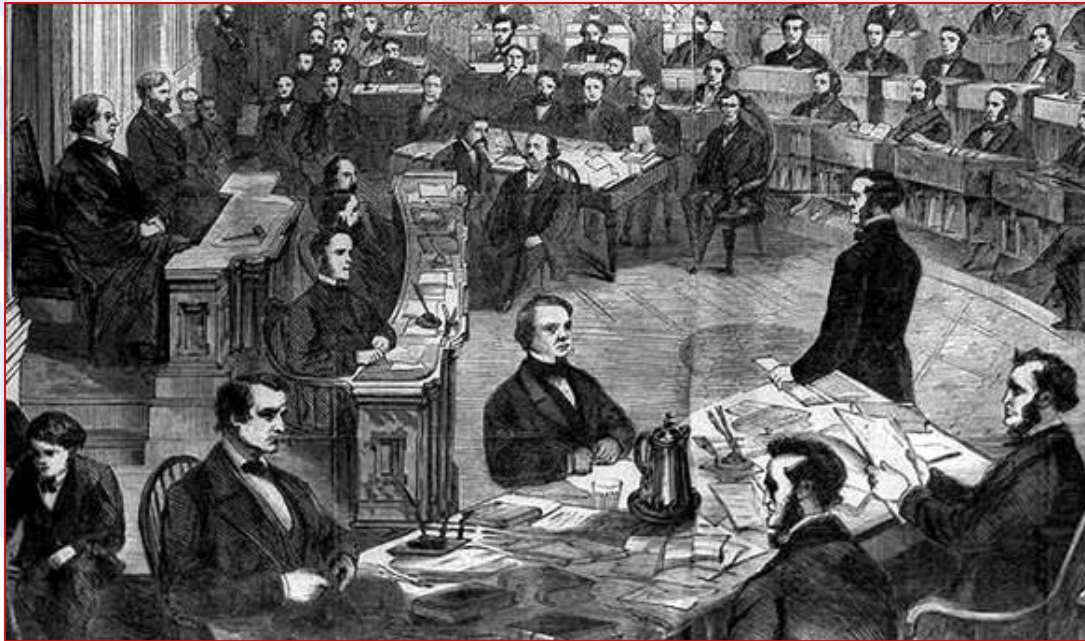
Edwin Stanton

# President Johnson's Impeachment

- ★ Johnson removed Stanton in February, 1868.
- ★ Johnson replaced generals in the field who were more sympathetic to Radical Reconstruction.
- ★ The House impeached him on February 24 before even drawing up the charges by a vote of 126 - 47!



# The Senate Trial



- ★ 11 week trial.
- ★ Johnson acquitted 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3s vote).

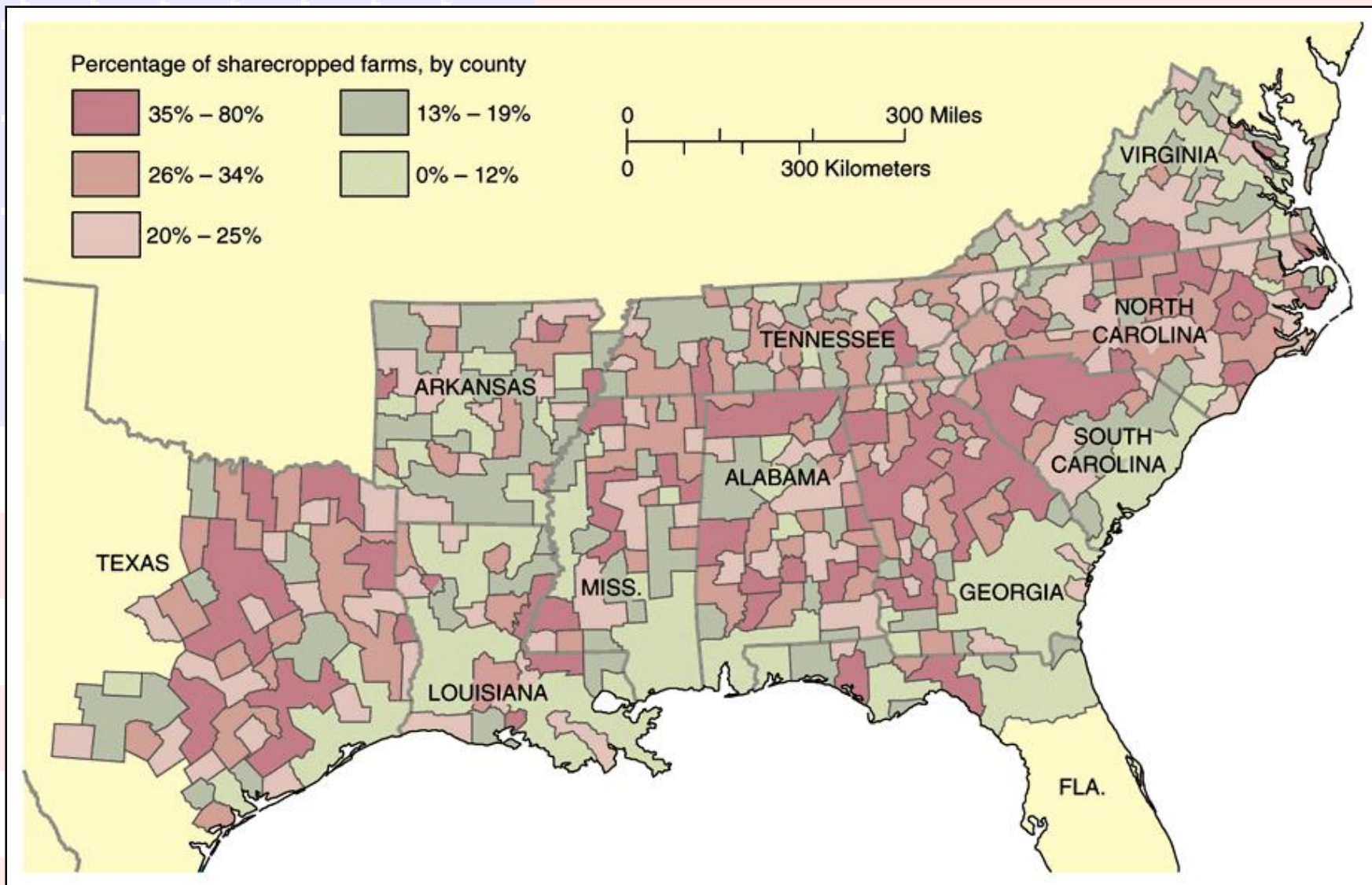


The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

Black

"Adjustment"  
in the South

# Sharecropping

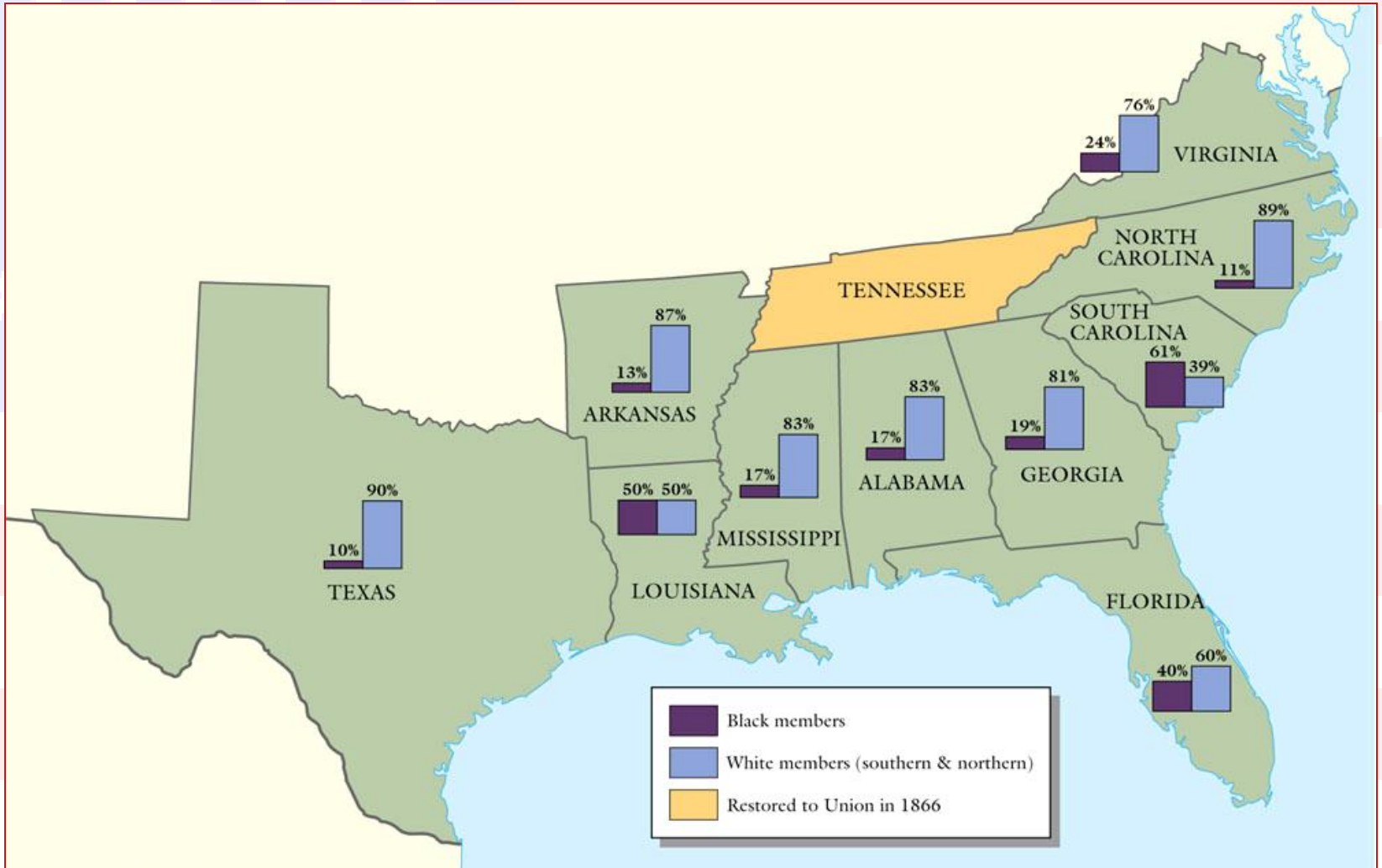


# Tenancy & the Crop Lien System

Furnishing Merchant	Tenant Farmer	Landowner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Loan tools and seed up to 60% interest to tenant farmer to plant spring crop.</li><li>▪ Farmer also secures food, clothing, and other necessities on credit from merchant until the harvest.</li><li>▪ Merchant holds "lien" {mortgage} on part of tenant's future crops as repayment of debt.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Plants crop, harvests in autumn.</li><li>▪ Turns over up to <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of crop to land owner as payment of rent.</li><li>▪ Tenant gives remainder of crop to merchant in payment of debt.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Rents land to tenant in exchange for <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> to <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of tenant farmer's future crop.</li></ul>



# Black & White Political Participation



# Establishment of Historically Black Colleges in the South



# Black Senate & House Delegates



# HARPER'S WEEKLY

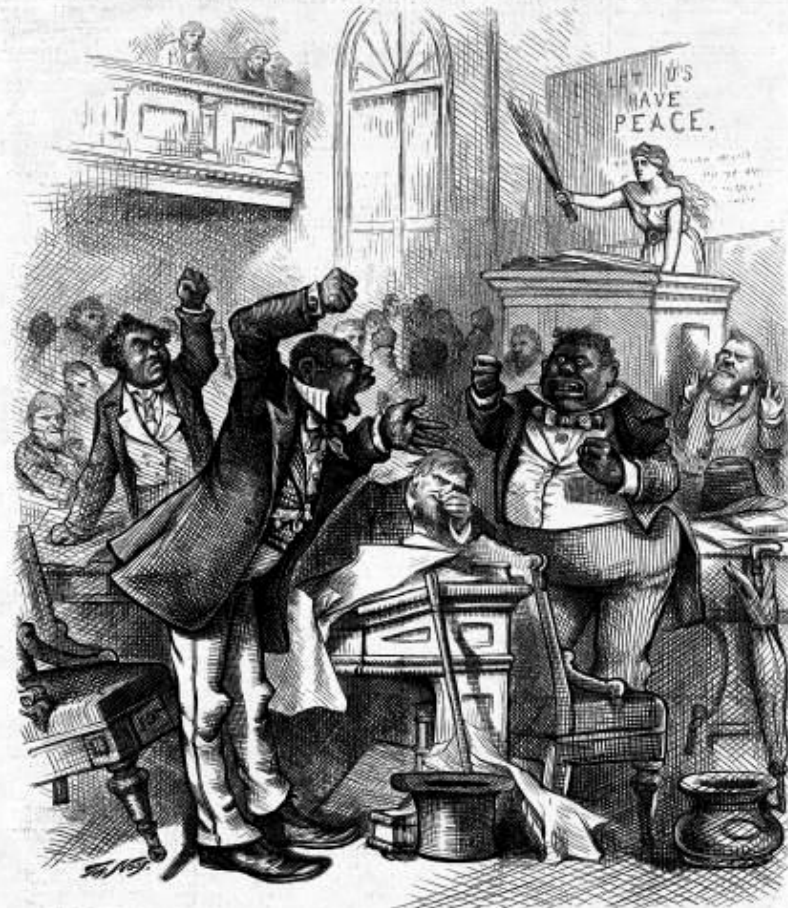
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVIII—No. 896.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1855, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

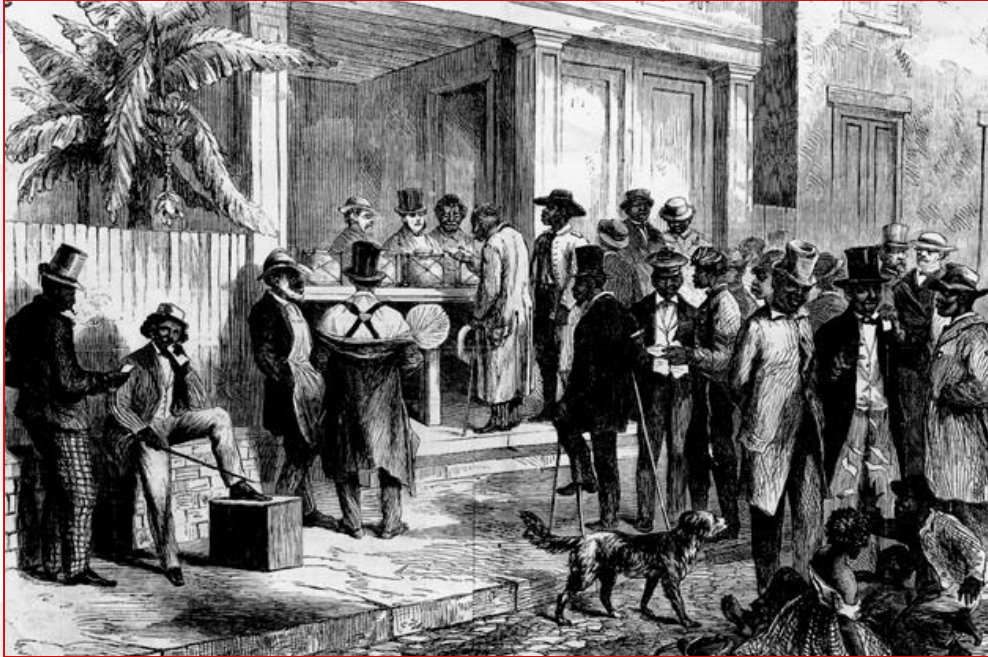


COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—(See Page 942.)  
(THE MEMBERS CALL EACH OTHER THIEVES, LIARS, RASCALS, AND GOVARS.)  
COMMENT.—"You are acting the lowest Wilton. If you disagree with them in this way you had better take Back Seat."

*Colored Rule  
in the South?*

# Blacks in Southern Politics

- ★ Core voters were black veterans.
- ★ Blacks were politically unprepared.
- ★ Blacks could register and vote in states since 1867.

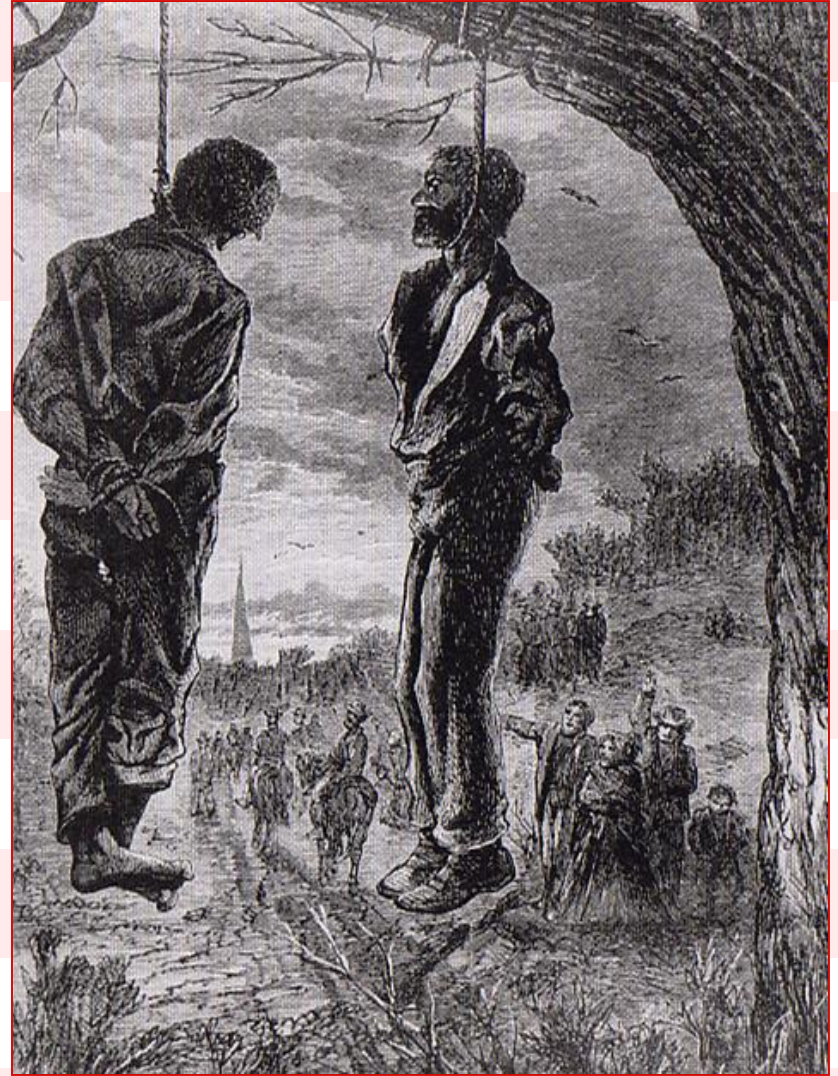


- ★ The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment guaranteed federal voting.

# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- ★ Ratified in 1870.
- ★ *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.*
- ★ *The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*
- ★ *Women's rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!*

# The "Invisible Empire of the South"



# The Failure of Federal Enforcement

- ★ **Enforcement Acts** of 1870 & 1871  
[also known as the KKK Act].



- ★ "The Lost Cause."
- ★ The rise of the "Bourbons."
- ★ **Redeemers**  
(prewar Democrats and Union Whigs).



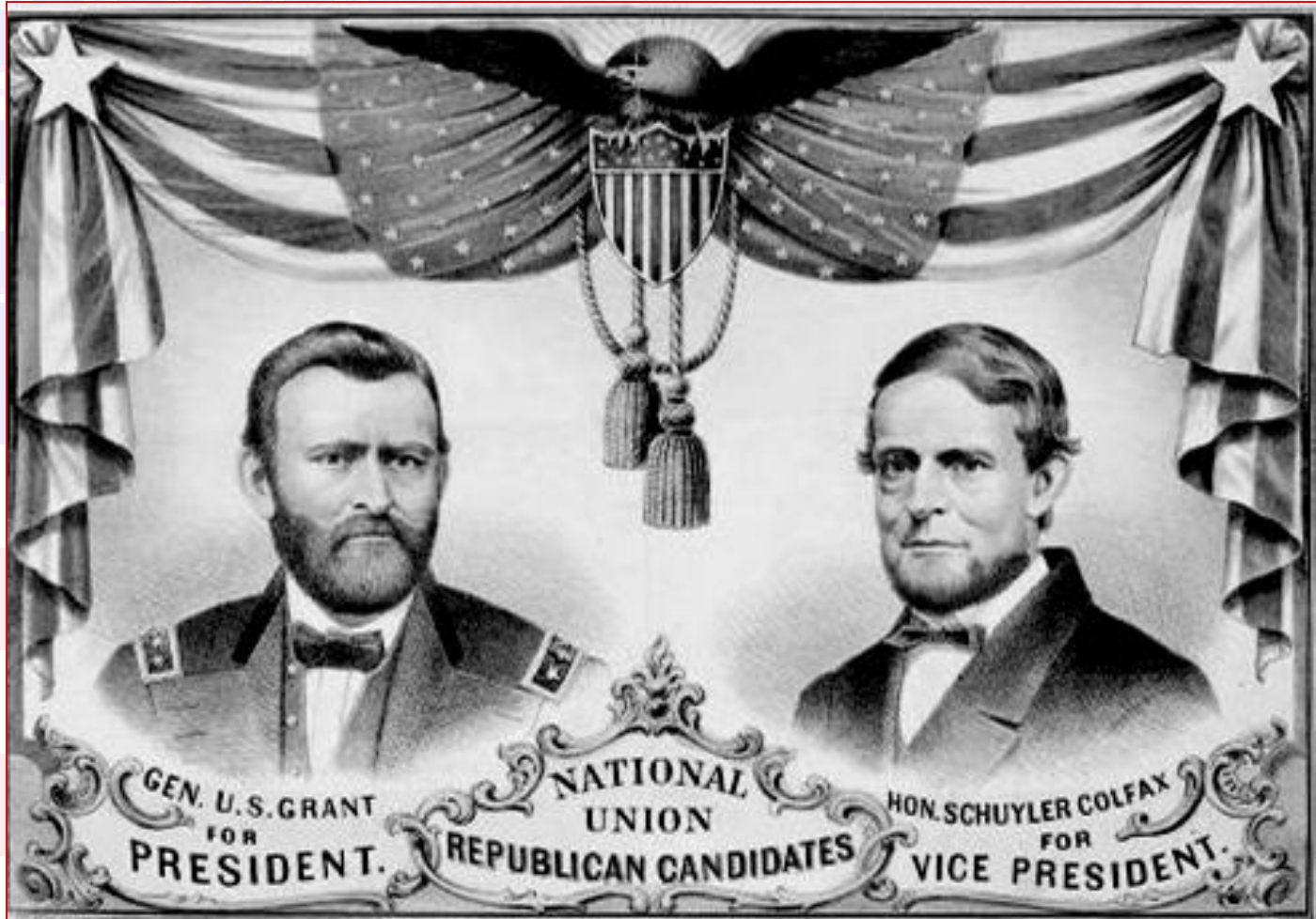
# The Civil Rights Act of 1875

- ★ Crime for any individual to deny full & equal use of public conveyances and public places.
- ★ Prohibited discrimination in jury selection.
- ★ Shortcoming → lacked a strong enforcement mechanism.
- ★ No new civil rights act was attempted for 90 years!

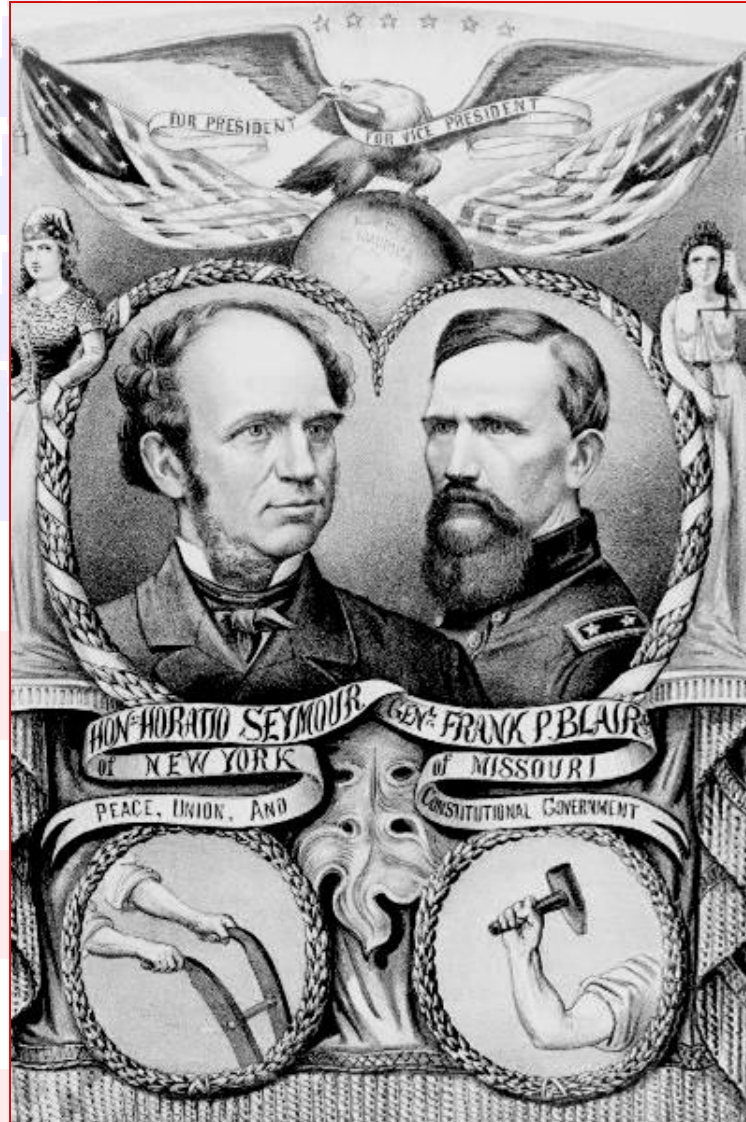
The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with a grid of white stars. The rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes, alternating between light red and white.

**The  
Grant  
Administration  
(1868-1876)**

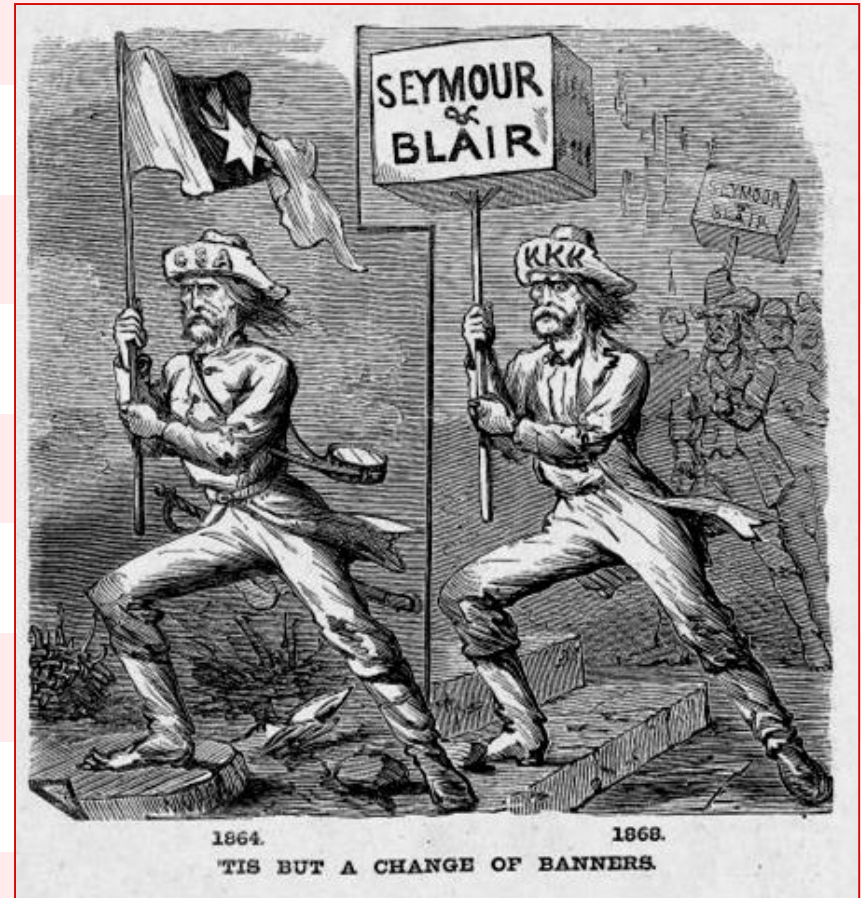
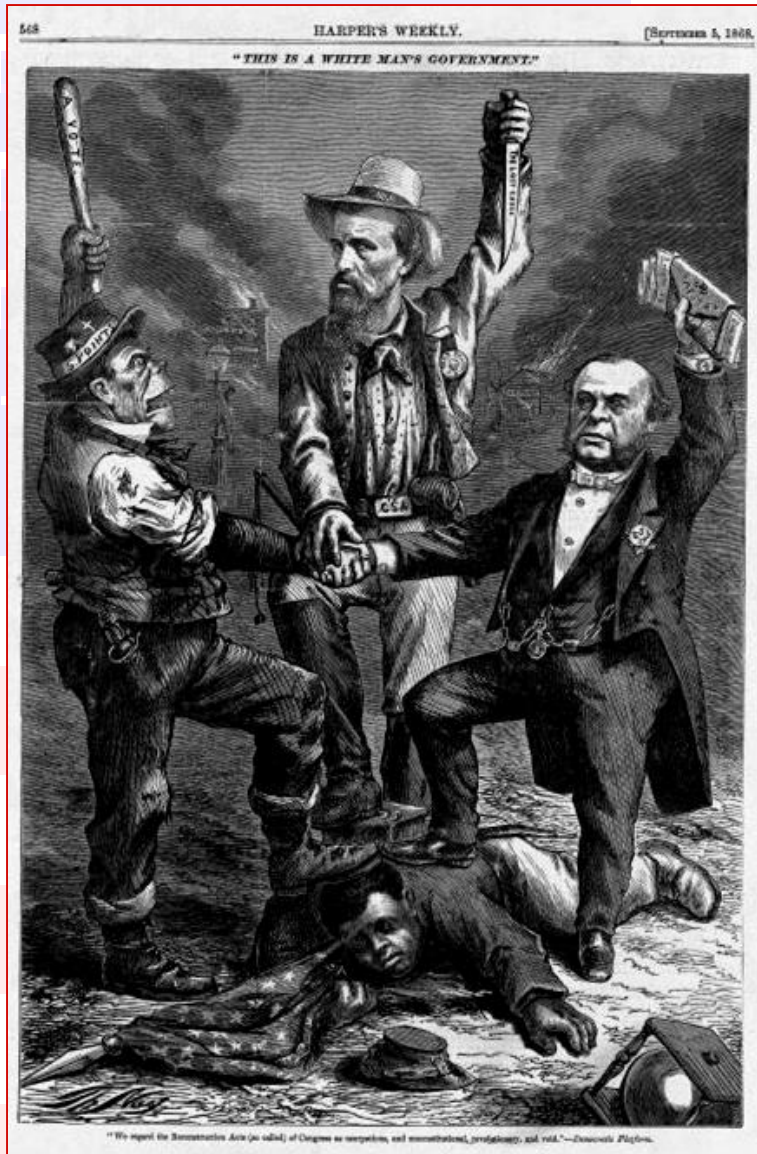
# The 1868 Republican Ticket



# ★ ★ The 1868 Democratic Ticket

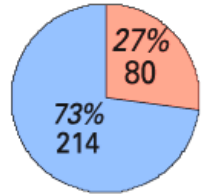
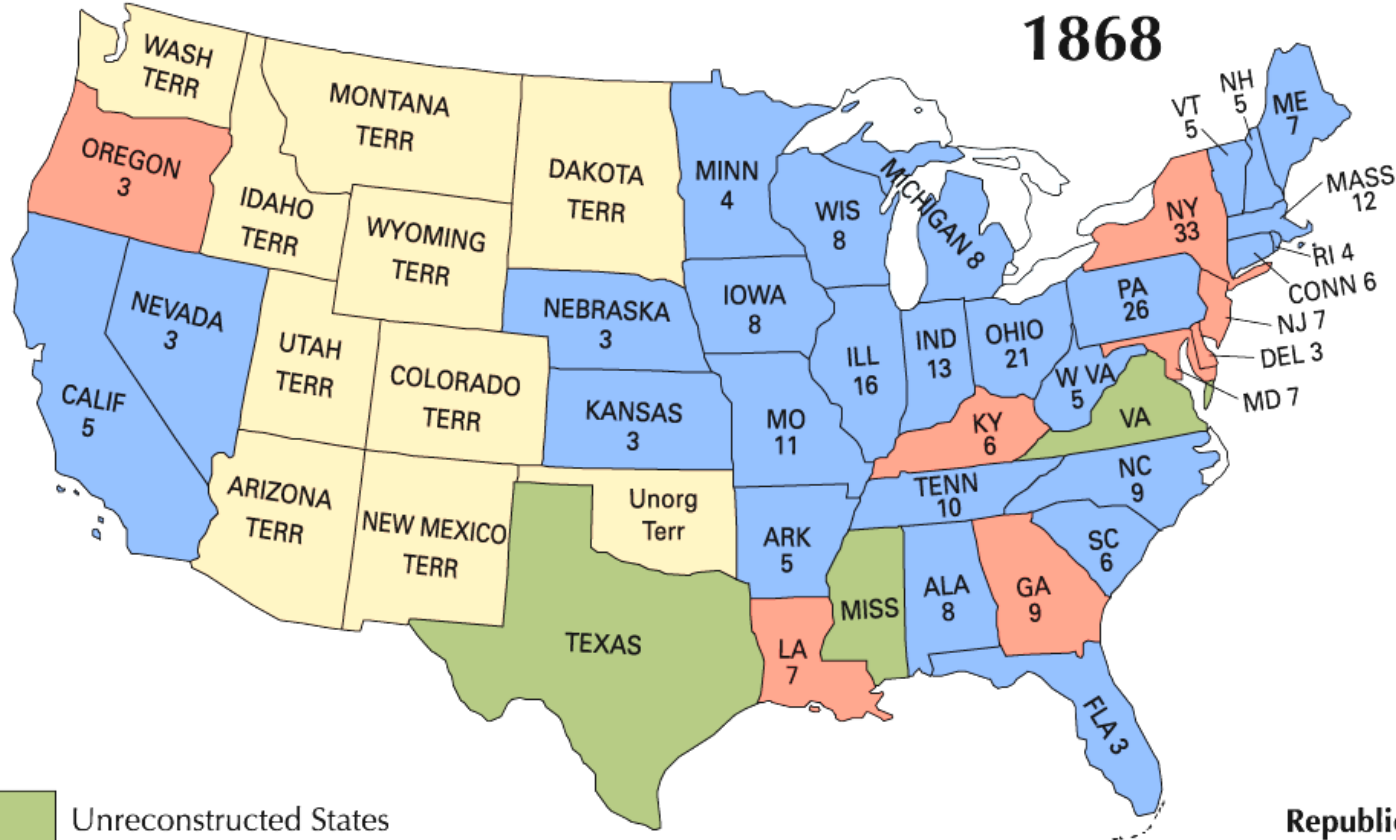


# Waving the Bloody Shirt!

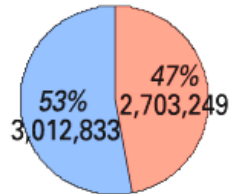


Republican "Southern Strategy"



# 1868 Presidential Election





**ELECTORAL VOTE**  
 TOTAL VOTING: 294  
 NOT VOTING: 23

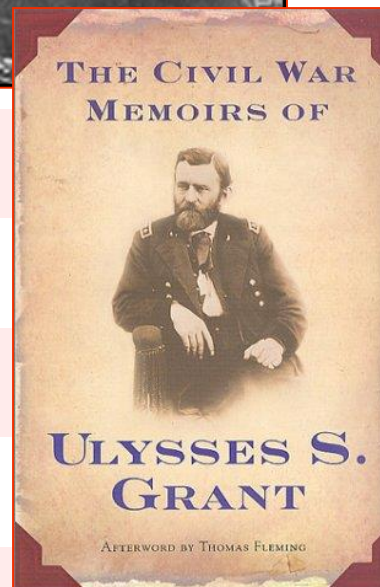
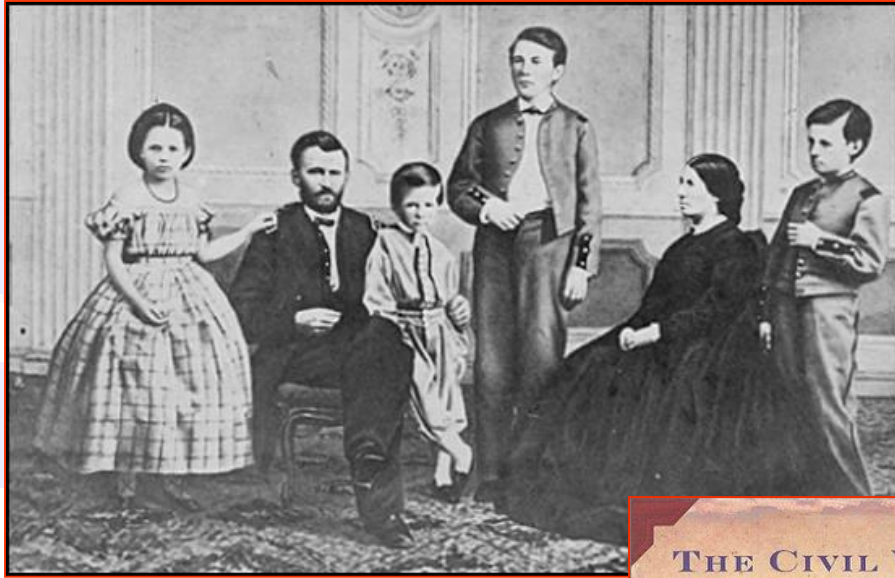


**POPULAR VOTE**  
 TOTAL: 5,716,082

 Unreconstructed States  
 Territories

Republican (Grant)   
 Democratic (Seymour) 

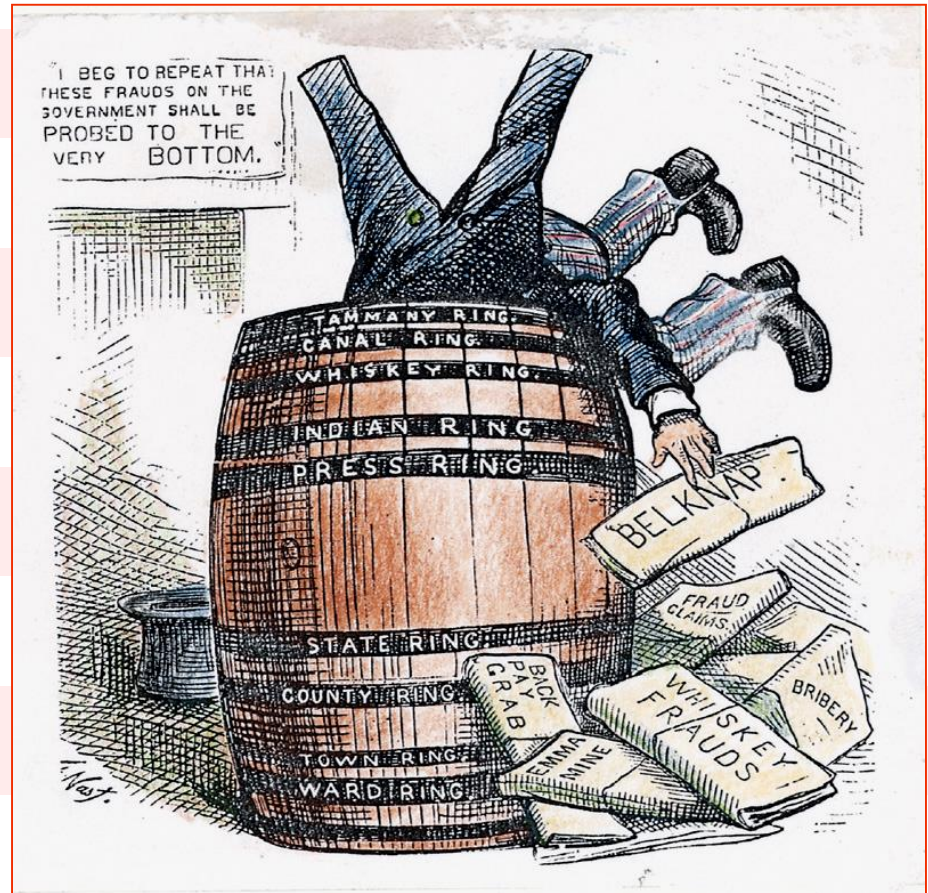
# President Ulysses S. Grant



# Grant Administration Scandals

★ Grant presided over an era of unprecedented growth and corruption.

- 🇺🇸 Credit Mobilier Scandal.
- 🇺🇸 Whiskey Ring.
- 🇺🇸 The "Indian Ring."





# The Tweed Ring in NYC

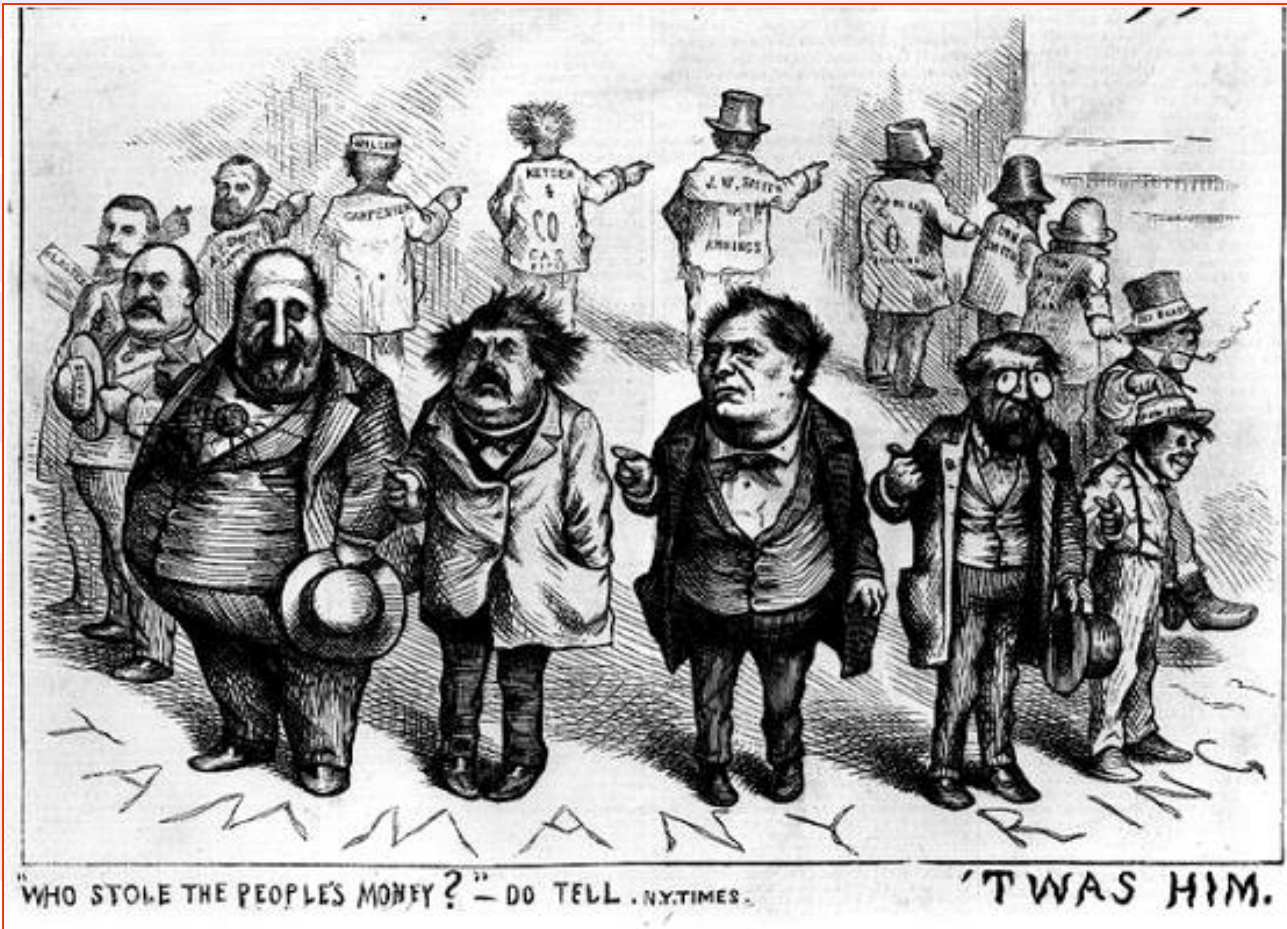


**William Marcy Tweed**

(notorious head of **Tammany Hall's** political machine)

[**Thomas Nast** → crusading cartoonist/reporter]

# Who Stole the People's Money?



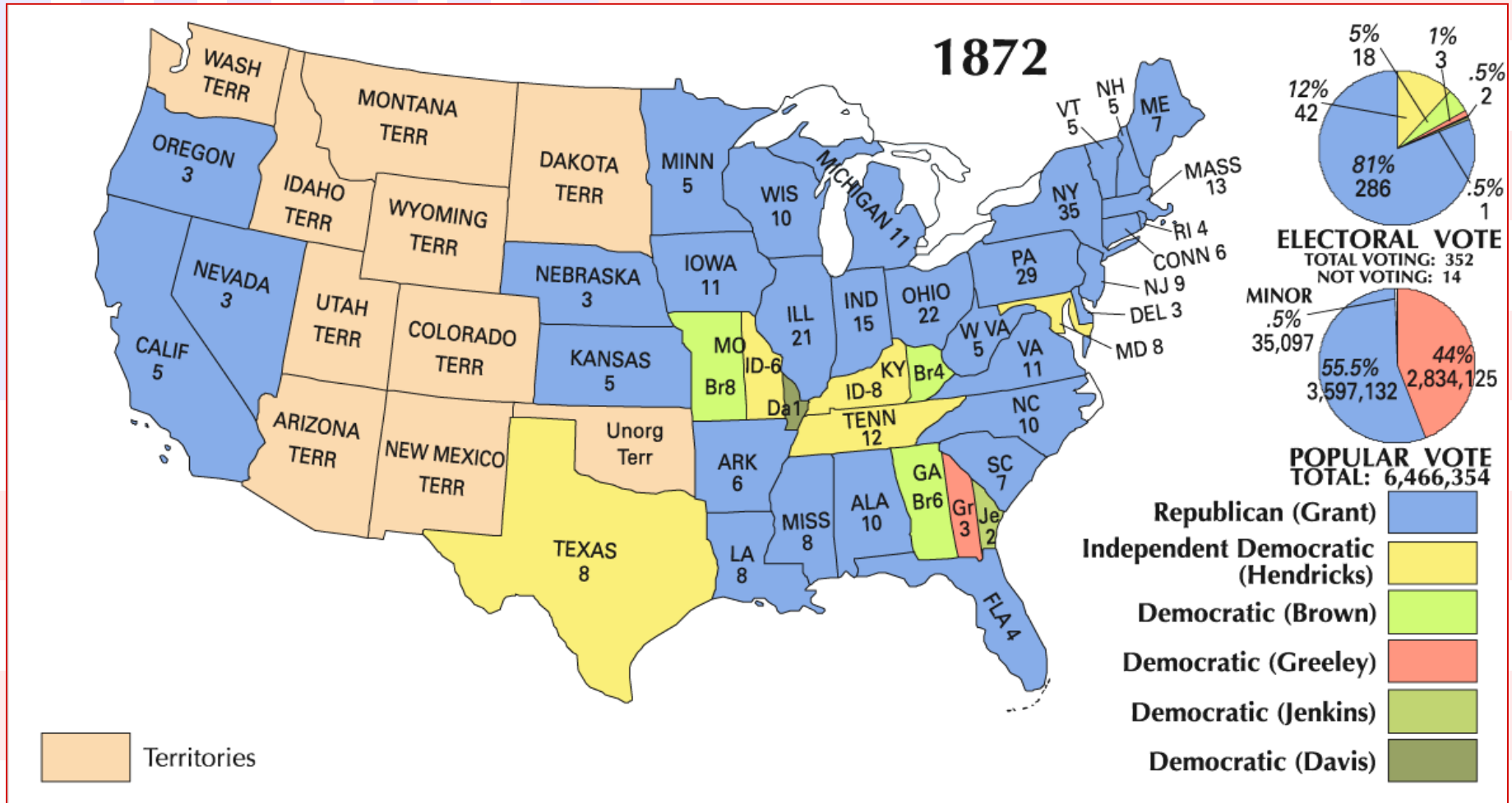


# The Election of 1872

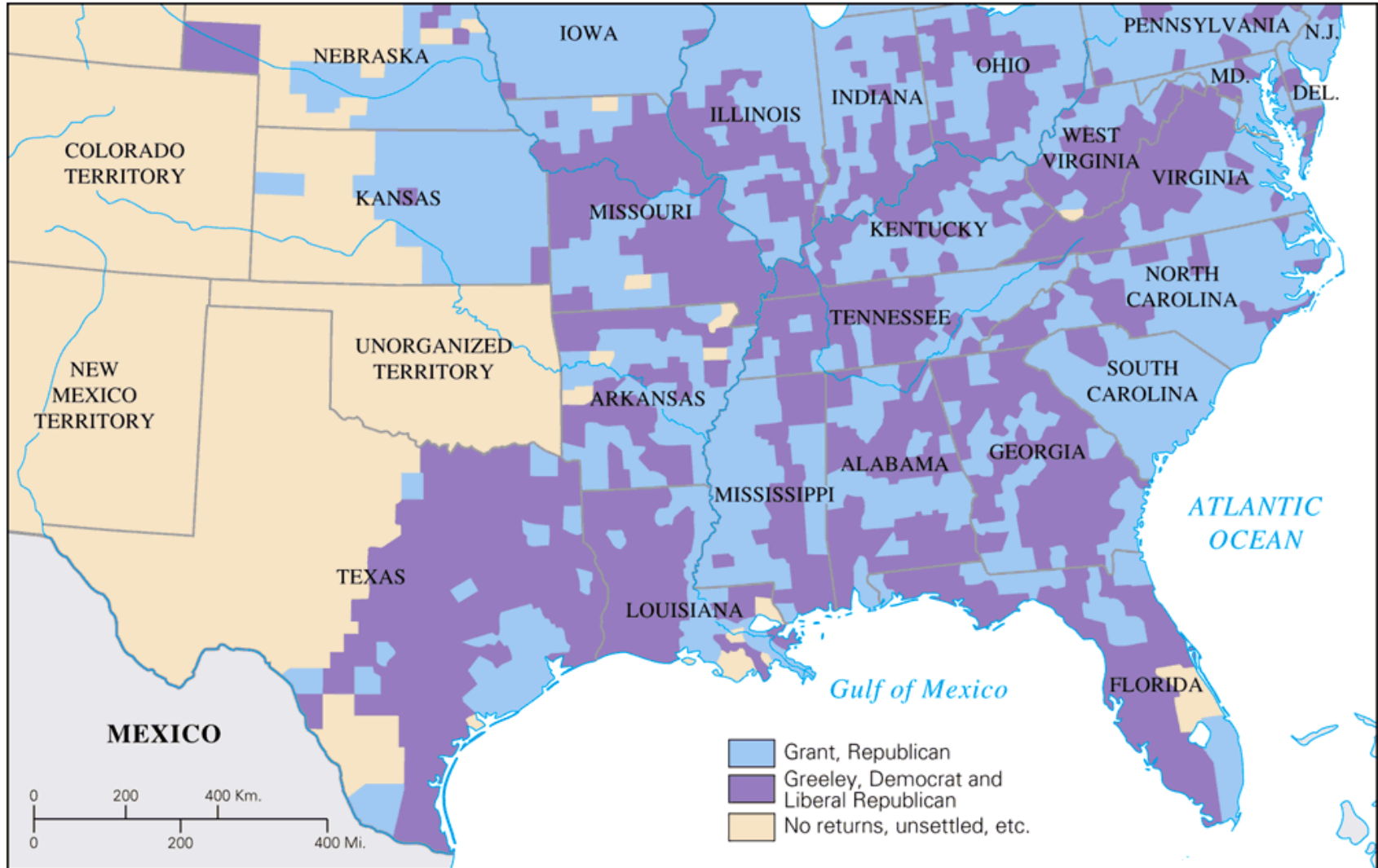


- ★ Rumors of corruption during Grant's first term discredit Republicans.
- ★ Horace Greeley runs as a Democrat/Liberal Republican candidate.
- ★ Greeley attacked as a fool and a crank.
- ★ Greeley died on November 29, 1872!

# 1872 Presidential Election



# Popular Vote for President: 1872





# Legal Challenges to the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## ★ *The Slaughterhouse Cases (1873)*

- The court offered a narrow definition of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - ✓ It distinguished between national and state citizenship.
  - ✓ It gave the states primary authority over citizens' rights.
    - ❖ Therefore, the courts weakened civil rights enforcement!



# Legal Challenges to the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## ★ *Bradwell vs. Illinois* (1873)



- Myra Bradwell, a female attorney, had been denied the right to practice law in Illinois.
  - ✓ She argued that in the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, it said that the state had unconstitutionally abridged her "privileges and immunities" as a citizen.
  - ✓ The Supreme Court rejected her claim, alluding to women's traditional role in the home.
    - ❖ Therefore, she should NOT be practicing law!

# Legal Challenges to the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## ★ *U. S. vs. Reese, et. al.* (1876)

- The Court restricted congressional power to enforce the KKK Act.
- The court ruled that the STATE alone could confer voting rights on individuals.
  - ✓ The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment did NOT guarantee a citizen's right to vote, but just listed certain impermissible grounds to deny suffrage.
    - ❖ Therefore, a path lay open for Southern states to disenfranchise blacks for supposedly non-racial reasons [like lack of education, lack of property, etc.]

# Legal Challenges to the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## ★ *U. S. vs. Cruickshank* (1876)

- LA white supremacists accused of attacking a meeting of Blacks & were convicted under the 1870 Enforcement Acts.
- ✓ The Court held that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment extended the federal power to protect civil rights **ONLY** in cases involving discrimination by **STATES**.
  - ❖ Therefore, discrimination by individuals or groups were **NOT** covered.

# Legal Challenges to the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## ★ *Civil Rights Cases (1883)*

- The Court declared the 1875 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional.
  - ✓ The Court held that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave Congress the power to outlaw discriminations by the states, but NOT by private individuals.
  - ✓ Black people must no longer "be the special favorites of the laws."
    - ❖ Therefore, this marked the end of federal attempts to protect African American rights until well into the 20<sup>c</sup>!

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

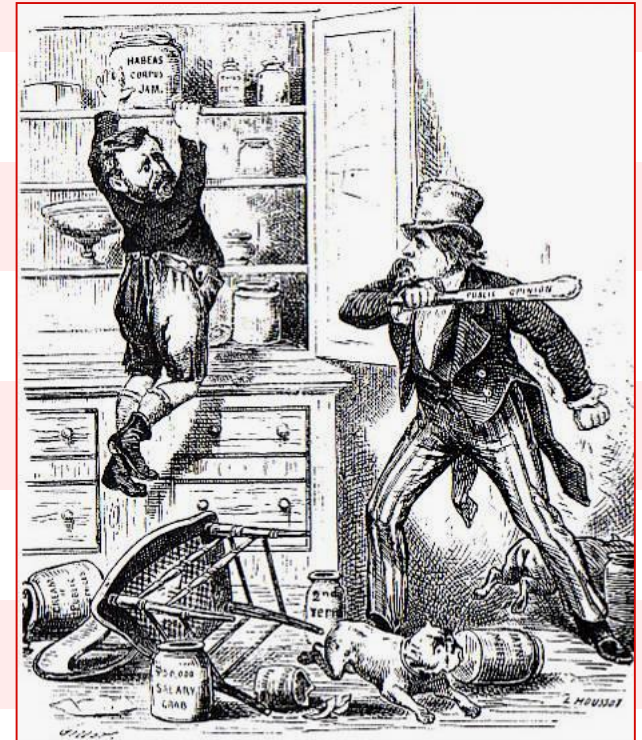
# The Abandonment of Reconstruction

# Northern Support Wanes

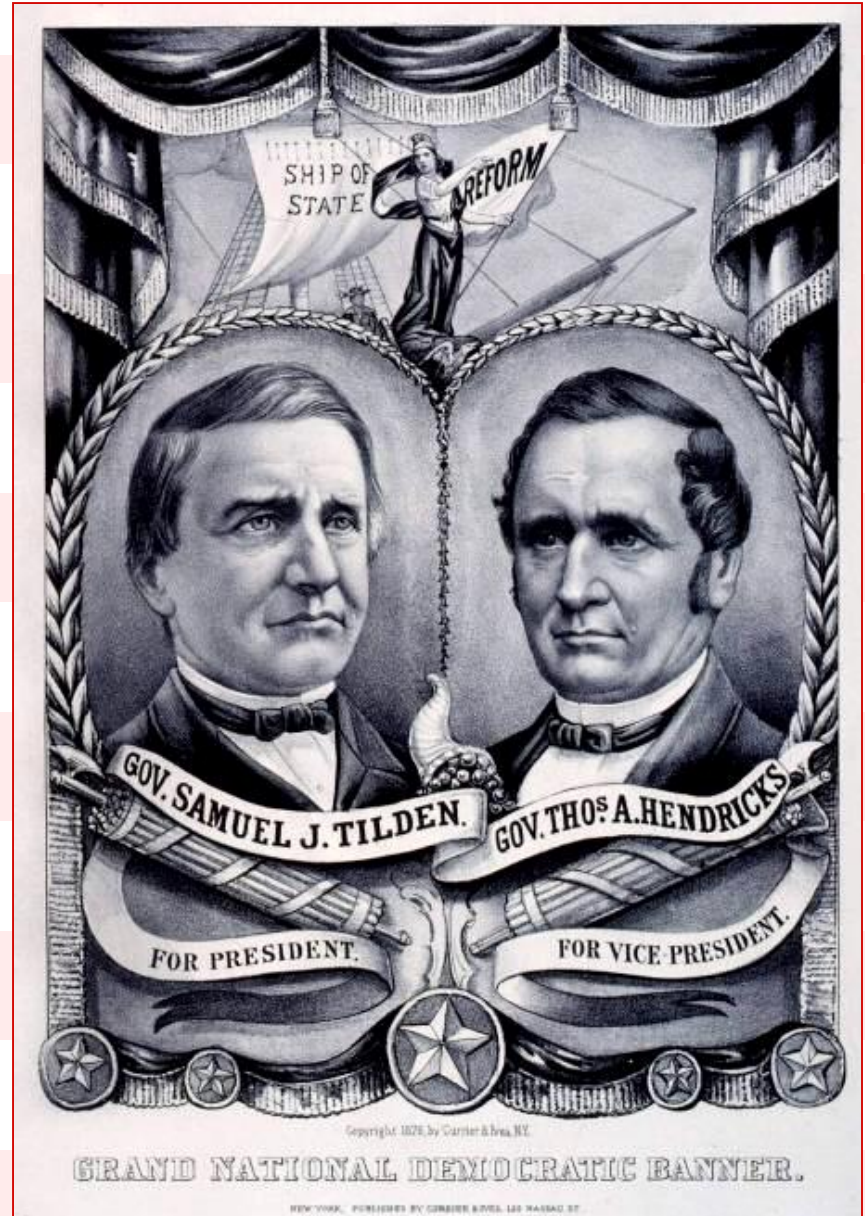
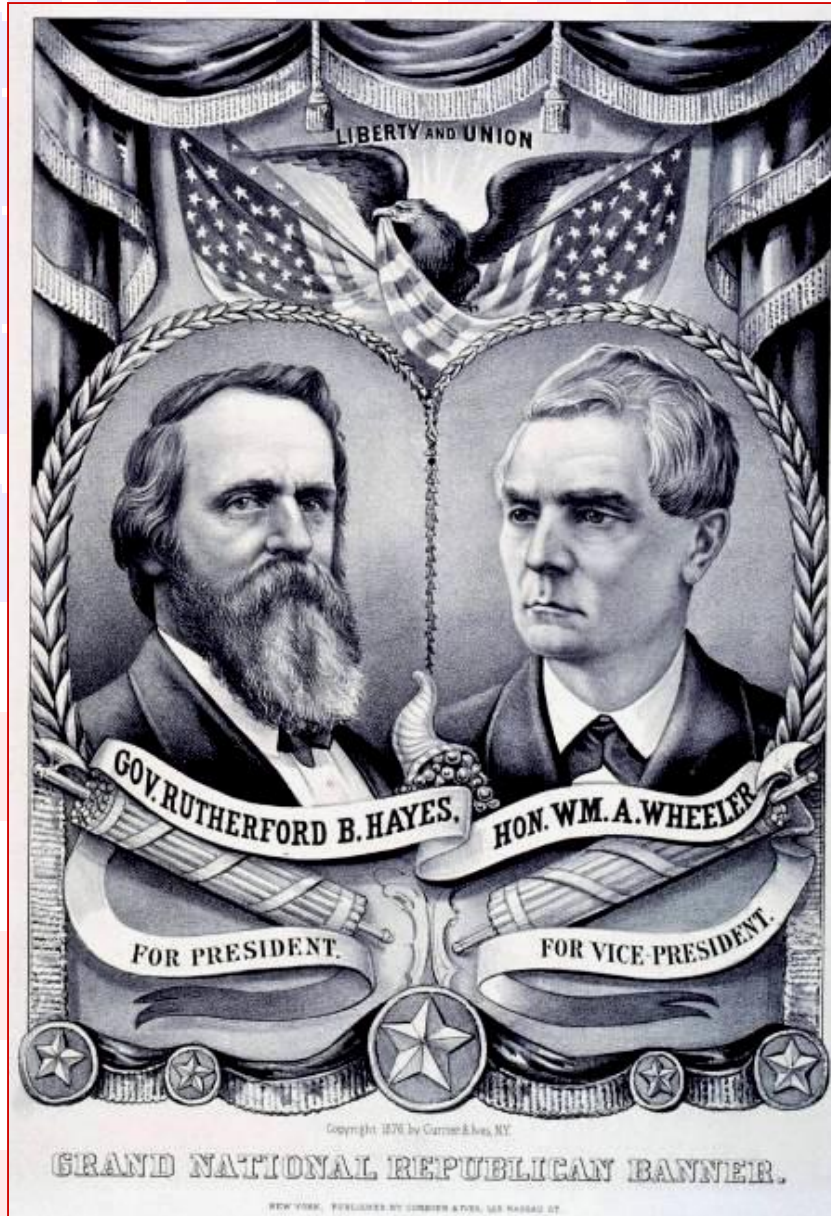
- ★ "Grantism" & corruption.
- ★ **Panic of 1873** [6-year depression].
- ★ Concern over westward expansion and Indian wars.
- ★ Key monetary issues:

- 🏛️ should the government retire \$432m worth of "greenbacks" issued during the Civil War.

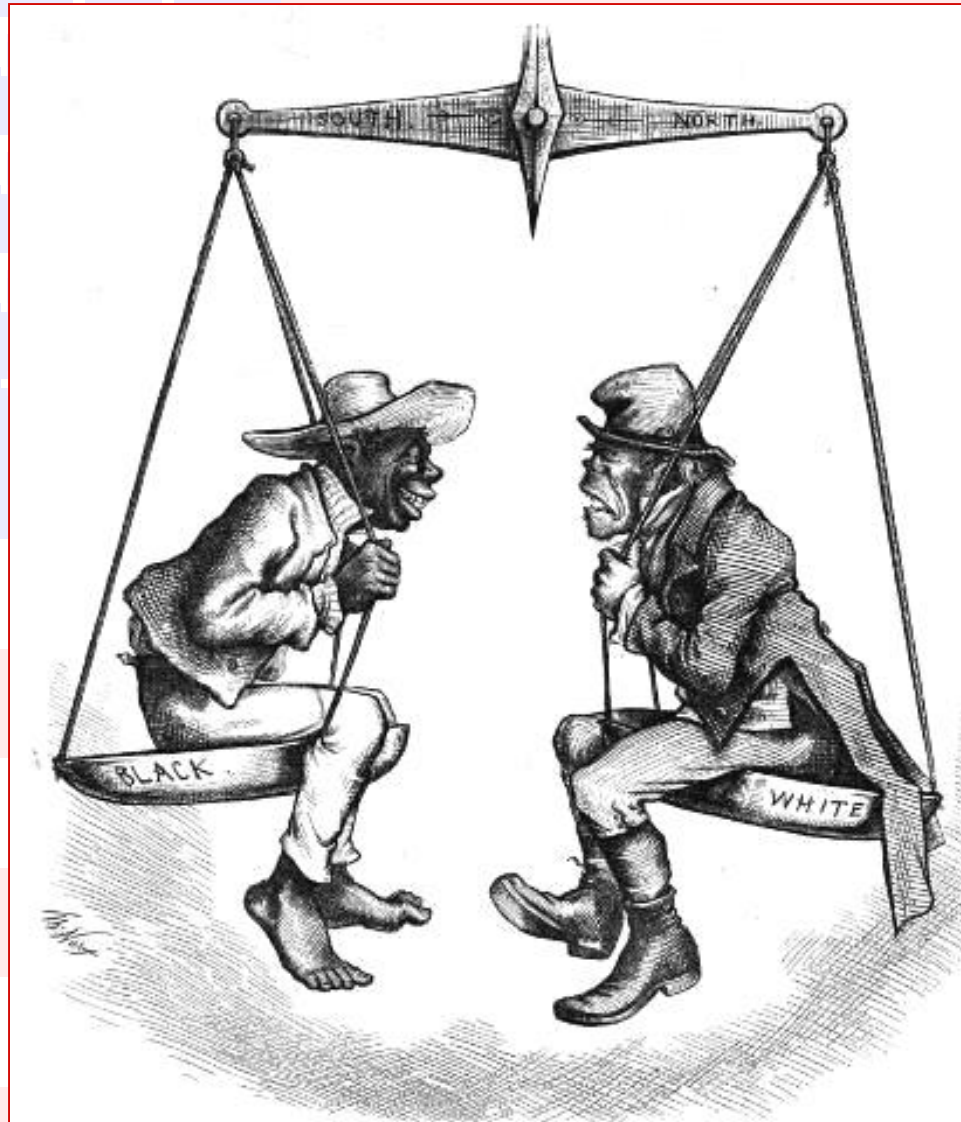
- 🏛️ should war bonds be paid back in specie or greenbacks.



# 1876 Presidential Tickets

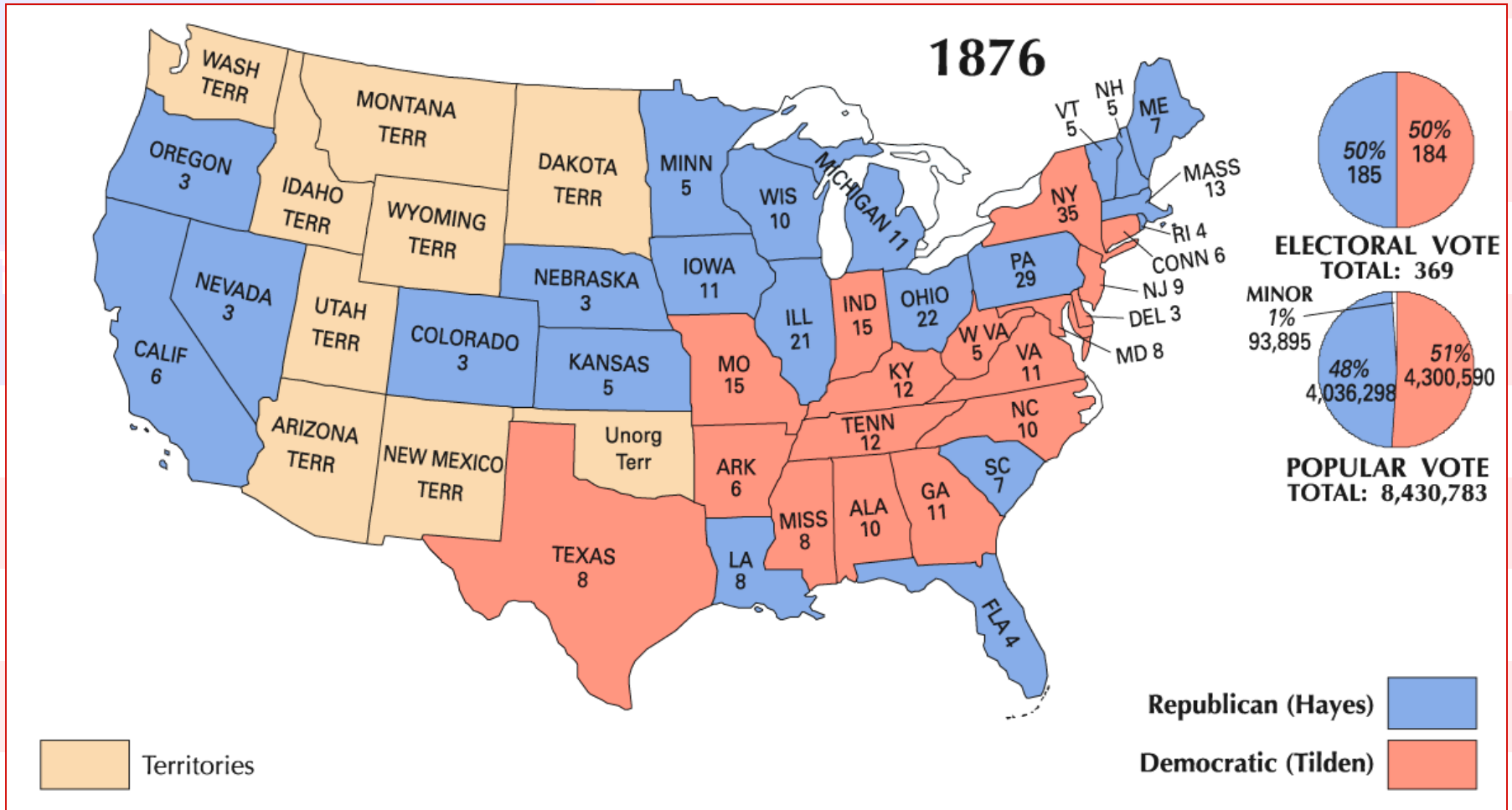


# *"Regional Balance?"*

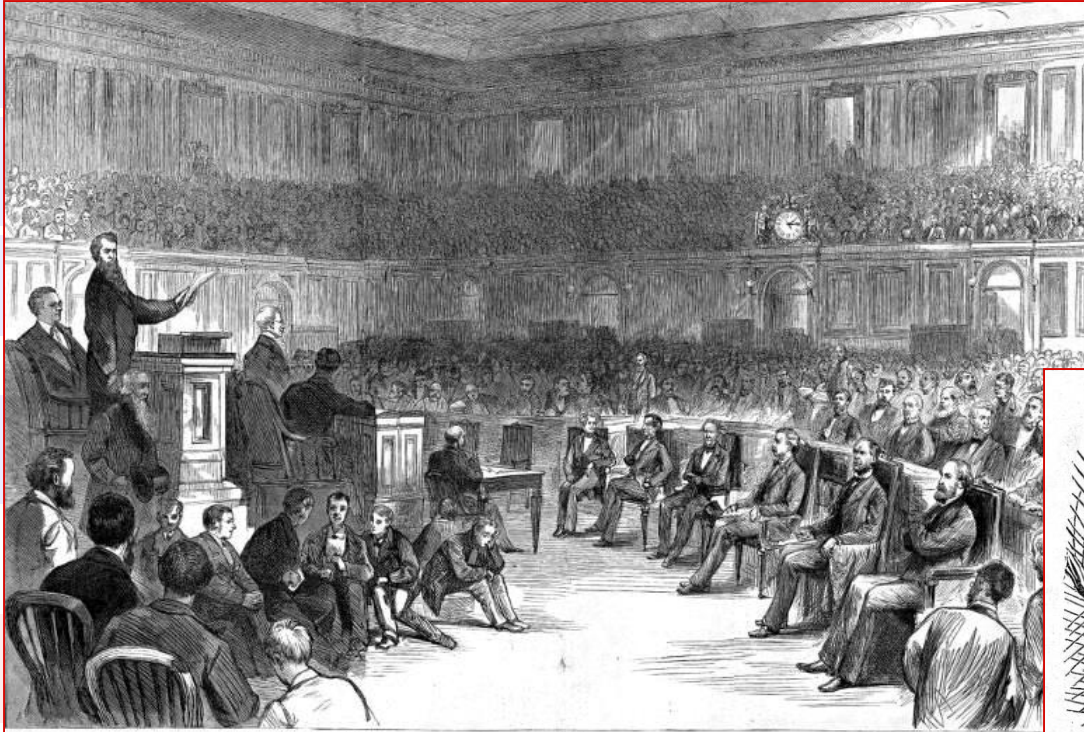




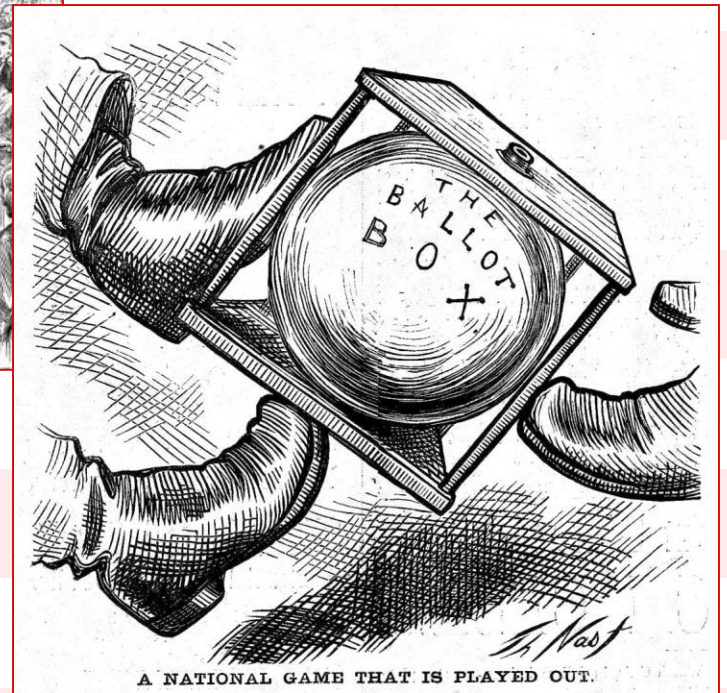
# 1876 Presidential Election



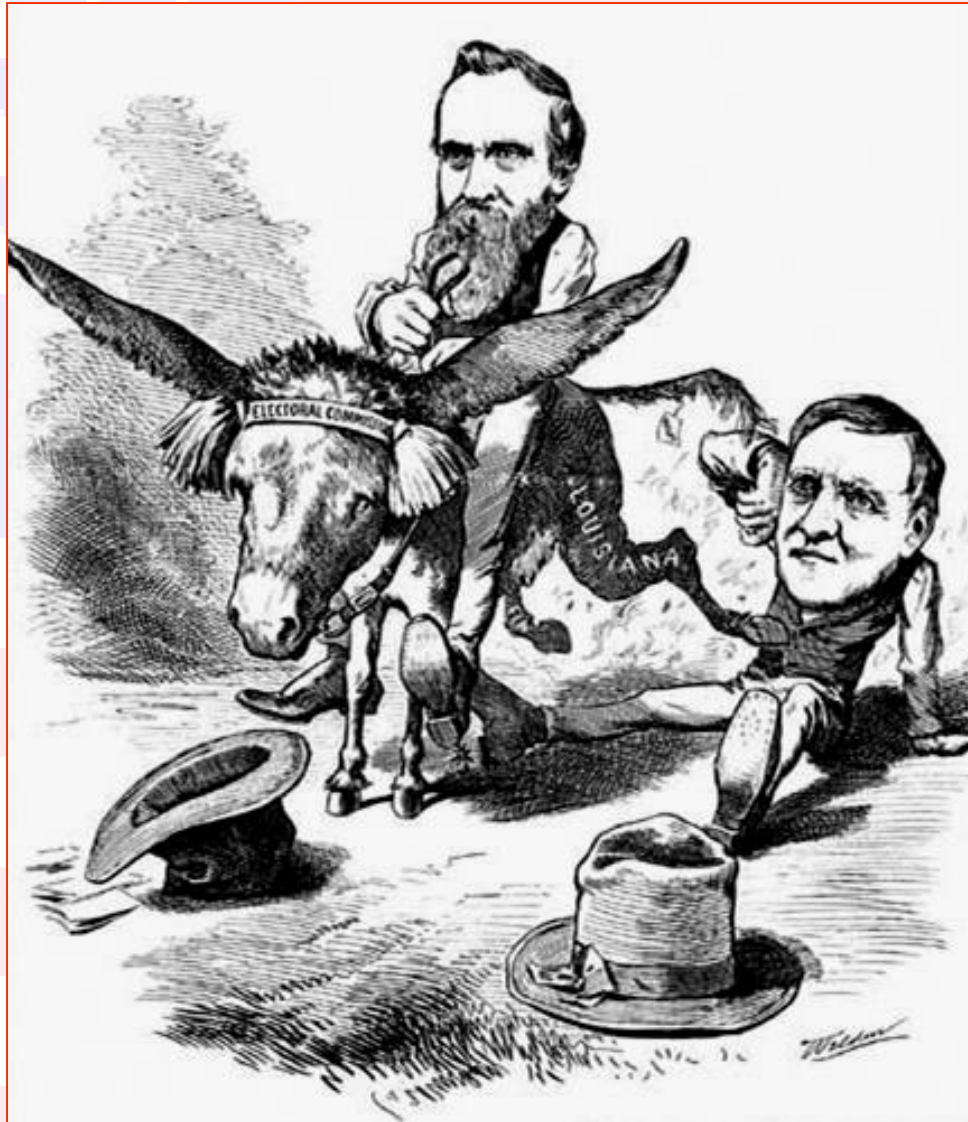
# The Political Crisis of 1877



★ "Corrupt Bargain"  
Part II?



# Hayes Prevails



# *Alas, the Woes of Childhood...*



Sammy Tilden—Boo-Hoo! Ruthy Hayes's got my  
Presidency, and he won't give it to me!

# A Political Crisis: The "Compromise" of 1877

