Reconstruction

Lesson Seven

The Politics of Reconstruction

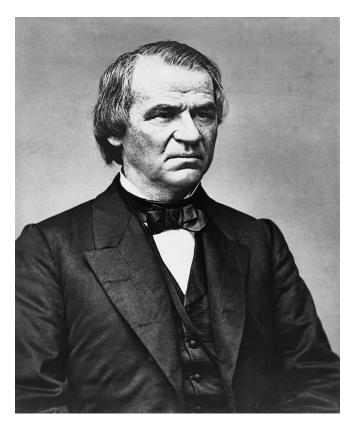
•Reconstruction—U.S. rebuilds, readmits South into Union (1865–1877)

Lincoln's Plan

- •State readmitted if 10% of 1860 voters swear allegiance to Union
- •Radical Republicans consider plan too lenient:
 - —want to destroy political power of former slaveholders
 - -want full citizenship and suffrage for African Americans

Johnson's Plan for Reconstruction

- Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, forms own plan
- •Excludes Confederate leaders, wealthy landowners
- •Congress rejects new Southern governments, congressmen



- •Freedmen's Bureau provides social services, medical care, education
 - for former slaves, poor whites
- •Congress passes Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - -gives former slaves citizenship, forbids black codes
- Johnson vetoes Civil Rights Act,
 Freedman's Bureau Act



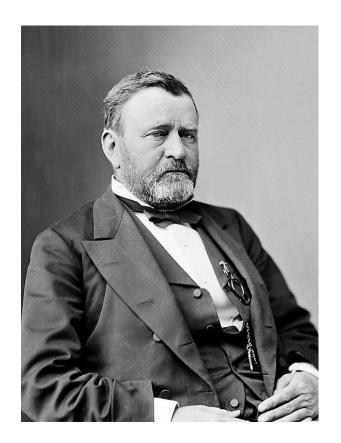
Congressional Reconstruction

- Congress overrides Johnson's vetoes
- •Fourteenth Amendment grants full citizenship to African Americans
- •Reconstruction Act of 1867 divides Confederacy into military districts
 - Johnson vetoes, Congress overrides veto

Johnson Impeached

- Radical Republicans looking to stop Johnson from blocking Reconstruction
- •Find he has violated Tenure of Office Act for firing secretary of war
 - -House votes to impeach; Senate does not convict

Grant elected



- •Grant elected president in 1868; wins 9 of 10 African-American votes
- •Fifteenth Amendment protects voting rights of African Americans
 - −1870, ratified by states

Reconstructing Society

- •By 1870, all former Confederate states have rejoined Union
- •Civil War devastated Southern economy; farms ruined, many men died in the war
- •Republican governments begin public works programs, social services



Politics in the South

- •Carpetbaggers—Northern Republicans, moved to the South after the war
 - –some want to help rebuild; others looking to make profit
- •Scalawags—Southerners who joined Republican Party
 - –some looking for wealth, power; improved position
 - —others want to support rebuilding of South; limit power of planters
- •Southern Republicans, mostly made up of freed slaves
- •Many scalawags and other Southern whites reject higher status, equal rights for blacks



Former Slaves Improve Their Lives

- •Thousands move to reunite with family, marry, find jobs
- •Freedmen found own churches; ministers become community leaders
- Reconstruction governments, churches establish schools

African Americans in Politics

- •Few black officeholders in the South; only 16 in Congress
- Hiram Revels is first black senator

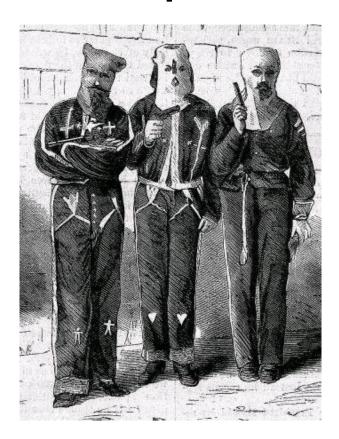


Sharecropping and Tenant Farmers

- Plantation owners in the South retain their land after the war
 - African Americans, poor whites forced to farm others' lands
- •Sharecropping—to farm land owned by another, keep only part of crops
- •Tenant farmers rent land from owner



The Collapse of Reconstruction



Opposition to Reconstruction

- •Ku Klux Klan (KKK)—southern vigilante group, wants to:
 - destroy Republicans, aid planterclass, repress African Americans
 - -to achieve goals, KKK kills thousand of men, women, children
- •Enforcement Acts of 1870, 1871 uphold federal power in South
- •In 1872, Amnesty Act passes, Freedmen's Bureau expires
 - -Southern Democrats regain power

- •Republicans splinter; economic panic of 1873 distracts North's attention
- •Supreme Court rules against Radical Republican changes
- •Republicans retreat from Reconstruction policies
- •Democrats regain control of Southern politics as 1876 election deal
- •Reconstruction ends without much real progress in battle against discrimination

