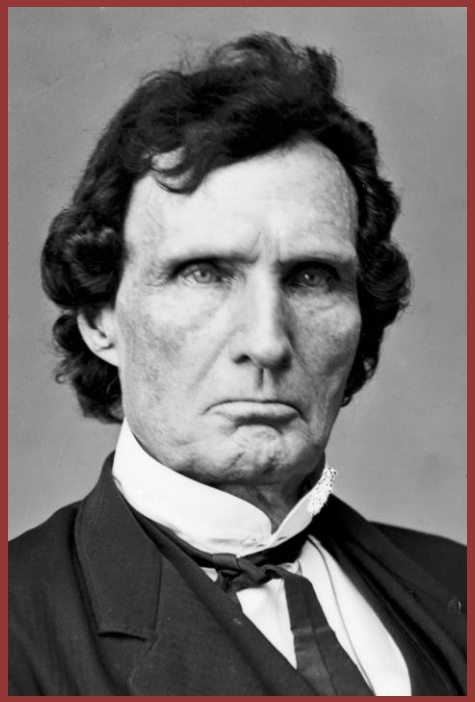






End of the Civil War:

Reconstructing a Nation

How will the South be treated?

Conquered territory or equal states?

- Lincoln's 10 percent plan
- Viewed by many as a "soft" approach
- 10% of the voting population (based on 1860 election) must sign loyalty oaths—could be reinstated to the union
- Rewrite their state constitutions to abolish slavery
- Lincoln agrees to pardon all residents of the South except for the highest ranking military & political officials
- 10 percent plan is despised by the "Radicals" in the Republican Party
- Wade-Davis Bill passes Congress – Much tougher
- Lincoln uses the pocket veto

Reconstruction

- Time period from 1865 to 1877

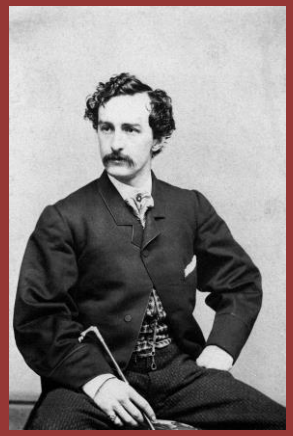
Key Amendments:

- 13th Amendment – abolishes slavery
- 14th Amendment – grants citizenship to former slaves; defines citizenship; equal protection clause; Bill of Rts. Applies to the states
- 15th Amendment – suffrage granted to all men regardless of race or ethnicity

Power Struggle Begins

- Lincoln is assassinated (April 14, 1865) by John Wilkes Booth
- “Sic semper tyrannis” (thus always to tyrants) or “the South is avenged”
- Andrew Johnson (VP) becomes president

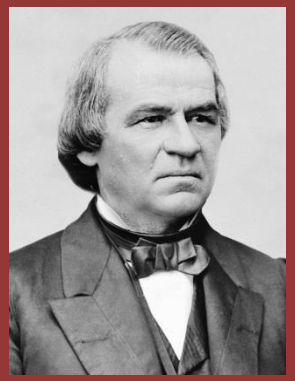






A. Johnson vs. Republicans in Congress

- Radical Republicans don't trust Johnson
- Many reasons: southerner, slave owner, seemed to be sympathetic to the South
- Johnson wants to continue Lincoln's "soft approach"
- Republican leadership wants to punish the South



1865-1866

- Conditions for former slaves did not change
- Mass poverty
- Little to no education
- Many ended up working on the same plantations for a very low wage
- No representation in the state legislatures
- Black Codes – laws passed in southern states to restrict freedoms of blacks

Sample Black Codes - Louisiana

. . . Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, That no negro shall be allowed to pass within the limits of said parish without special permit in writing from his employer. Whoever shall violate this provision shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents, or in default thereof shall be forced to work four days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as provided hereinafter. . . .

Sec. 3. . . . No negro shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within said parish. Any negro violating this provision shall be immediately ejected and compelled to find an employer; and any person who shall rent, or give the use of any house to any negro, in violation of this section, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. . . . Every negro is required to be in the regular service of some white person, or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said negro. But said employer or former owner may permit said negro to hire his own time by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over seven days at any one time. . . .

Sec. 5. . . . No public meetings or congregations of negroes shall be allowed within said parish after sunset; but such public meetings and congregations may be held between the hours of sunrise and sunset, by the special permission in writing of the captain of patrol, within whose beat such meetings shall take place. . . .

More Black Codes

Sec. 6. . . . No negro shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim to congregations of colored people, without a special permission in writing from the president of the police jury. . . .

Sec. 7. . . . No negro who is not in the military service shall be allowed to carry fire-arms, or any kind of weapons, within the parish, without the special written permission of his employers, approved and indorsed by the nearest and most convenient chief of patrol. . . .

Sec. 8. . . . No negro shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise or traffic within said parish without the special written permission of his employer, specifying the article of sale, barter or traffic. . . .

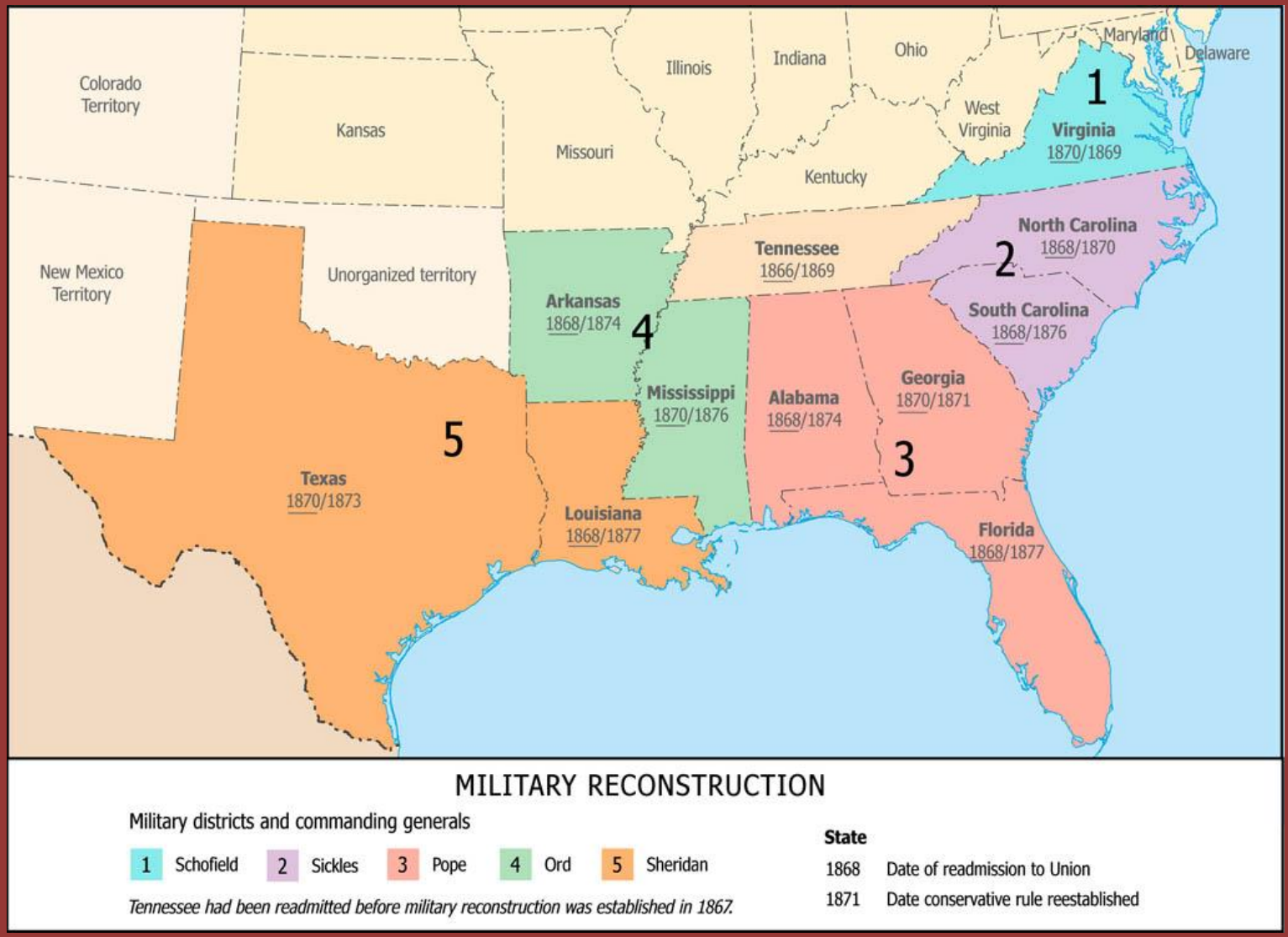
Sec. 9. . . . Any negro found drunk, within the said parish shall pay a fine of five dollars, or in default thereof work five days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 11. . . . It shall be the duty of every citizen to act as a police officer for the detection of offences and the apprehension of offenders, who shall be immediately handed over to the proper captain or chief of patrol. . . .

Congress Responds

- Passage of four Reconstruction Acts
- Civil Rights Acts of 1866
- Creation of the Freedmen's Bureau – creates financial assistance programs & schools for blacks living in the South
- South is divided into military districts & occupied by Union forces
- Tenure of Office Act leads to impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- Survives removal by one vote in the Senate trial

Military Districts



End of Reconstruction

Election of 1876:

- Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) vs. Samuel Tilden (Democrat)
- Tilden wins the popular vote
- However, the Electoral College is disputed
- Allegations of corruption
- 2nd corrupt bargain = South agrees to allow Hayes to be POTUS, but the North must remove the military troops
- Reconstruction collapses
- Leads to the rise of segregation in the South
- Blacks living in the South experience oppression through political and social means
- Violence, intimidation, voting restrictions—Blacks are treated as 2nd class citizens in the South
- Federal gov't does nothing about Civil Rights until the 1950s and 1960s