

BELL RINGER
11/14

RECONSTRUCTION

1. What does it mean to "reconstruct" something?

2. Why would the South need to be "reconstructed" after the Civil War?



RECONSTRUCTION is the era from 1865 to 1877 when the U.S. government attempted to rebuild the nation after the **CIVIL WAR**

During Reconstruction, the government had to readmit the seceded Southern states back into the Union

End slavery and protect newly emancipated slaves

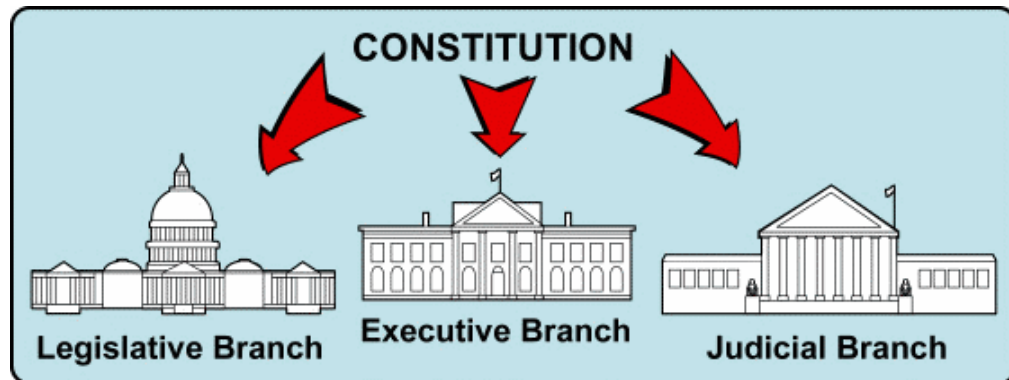
Rebuilt the South after more than four years of fighting



As the Civil War was ending, President Lincoln promised a Reconstruction Plan for the Union with *“malice towards none and charity for all”*

But, the Constitution gave no guidelines on how to readmit states to the Union

The President and Congress disagreed over how to treat the Southern states



Abraham Lincoln's
Second Inaugural Address

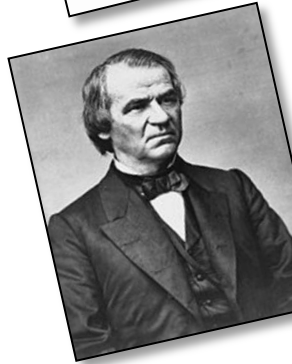


THREE PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION



LINCOLN'S "TEN PERCENT"
PLAN

BUT, HE DIED ☹️



PRESIDENTIAL
RECONSTRUCTION, LED BY
PRESIDENT JOHNSON

LENIENT PLAN — HE
GOT IMPEACHED ☹️

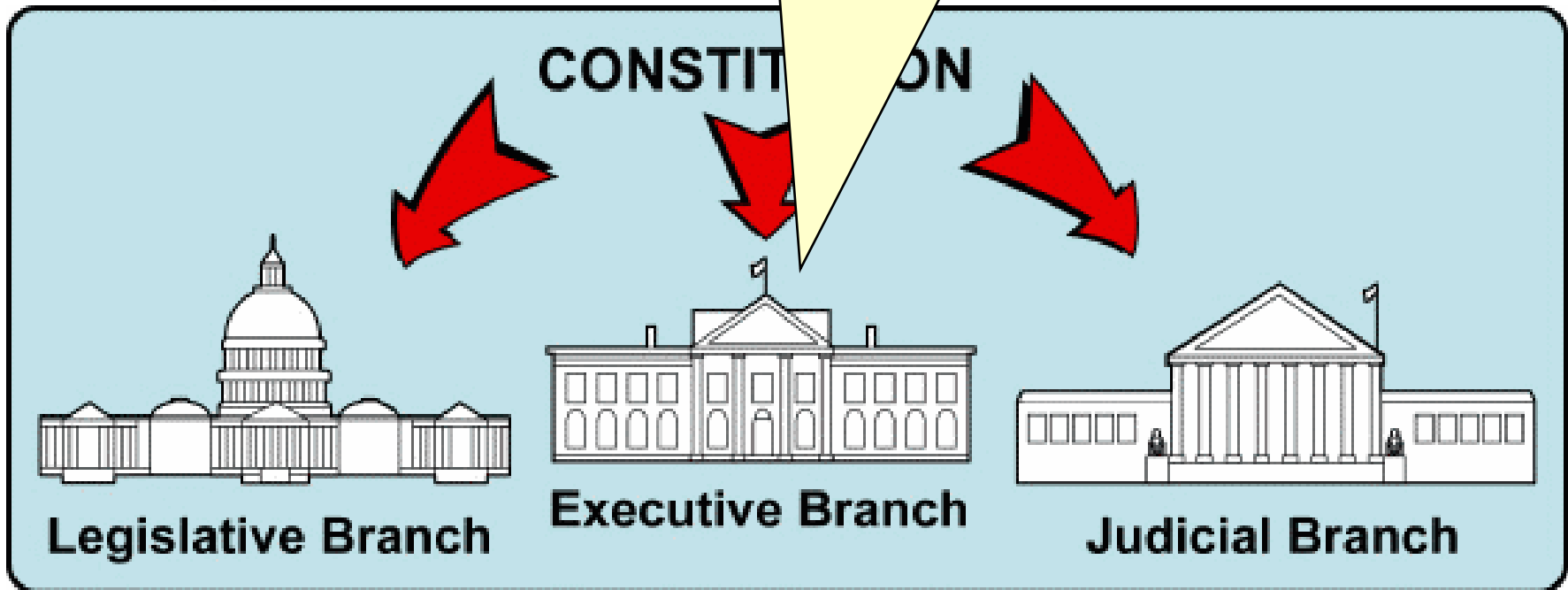


CONGRESSIONAL
RECONSTRUCTION, LED
BY "RADICAL
REPUBLICANS"

STRICT PLAN —
GOAL PROTECT
FORMER SLAVES



LINCOLN favored a plan that would *quickly* re-admit the Confederate states once **10%** of the people swore an oath of loyalty and states ratified the **13TH AMENDMENT** to abolish slavery in America



"RADICAL REPUBLICANS" in Congress rejected Lincoln's plan because it was too lenient on ex-Confederates

They favored a plan that **PROTECTED BLACKS**, required 50% of state citizens to swear a loyalty oath, and **BANNED EX-CONFEDERATE LEADERS** from serving in gov't



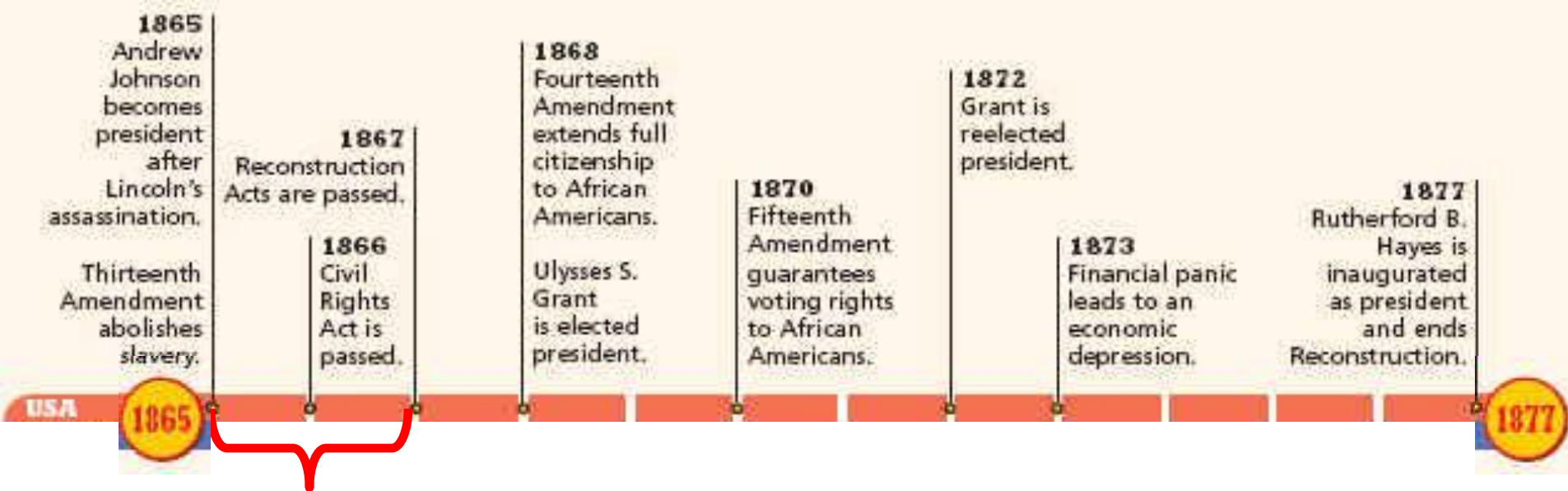
When the Civil War ended and Lincoln was assassinated, the government did not have a Reconstruction Plan in place



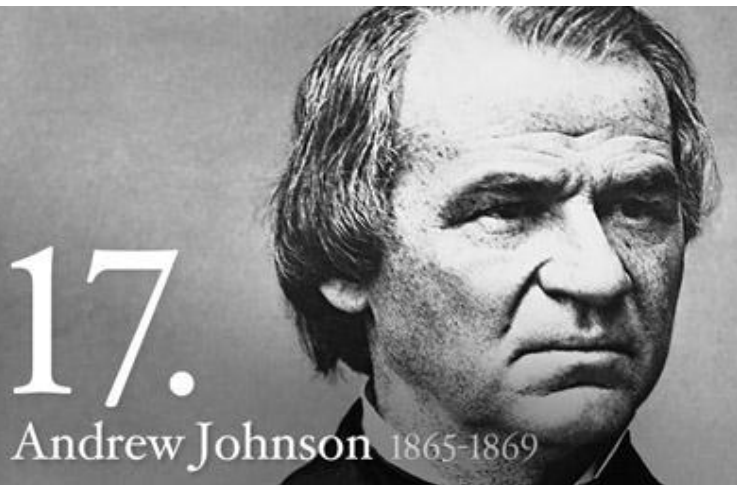
Legislative Branch



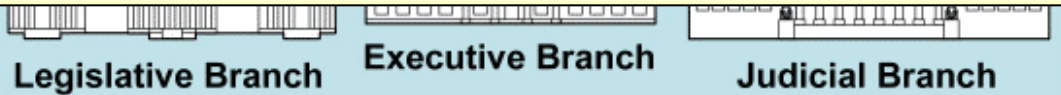
Judicial Branch

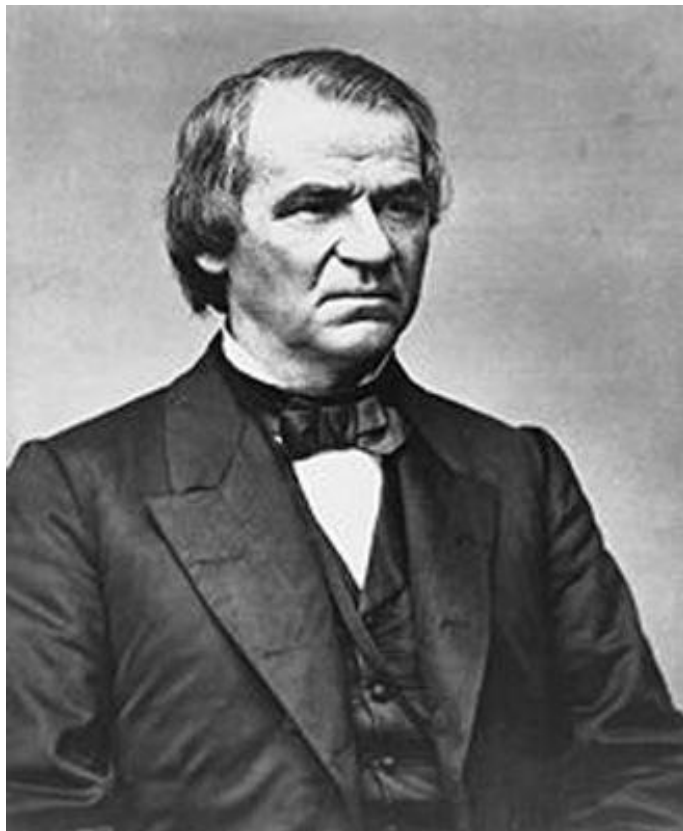
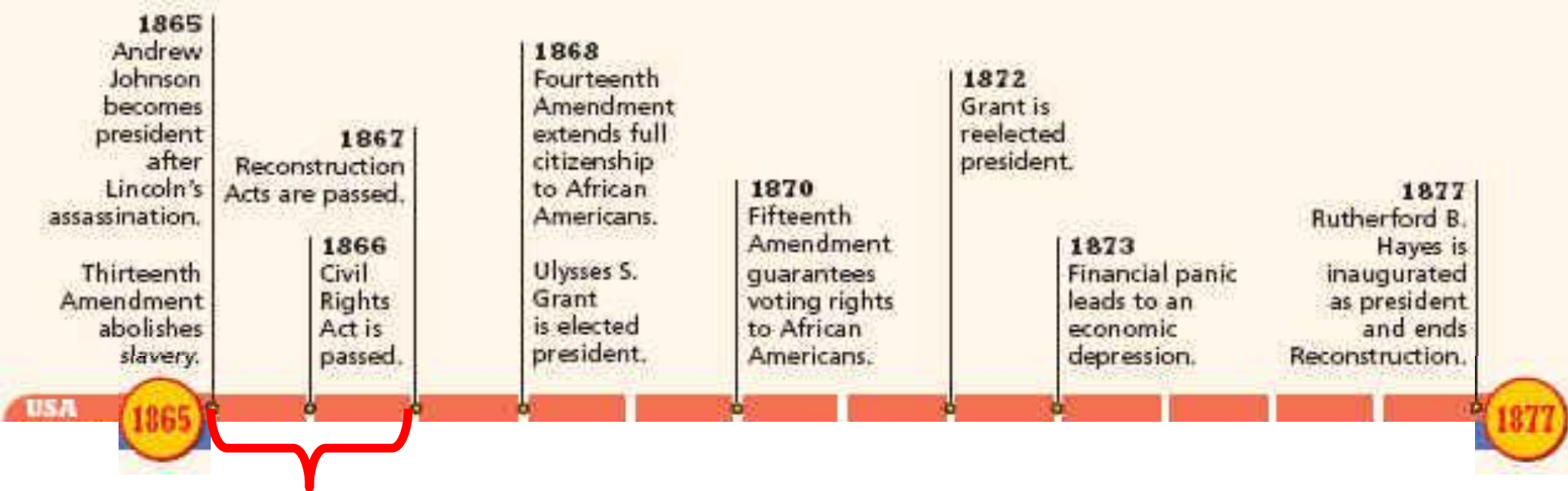


After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, VP **ANDREW JOHNSON** created a plan known as **PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION** (1865-1867)

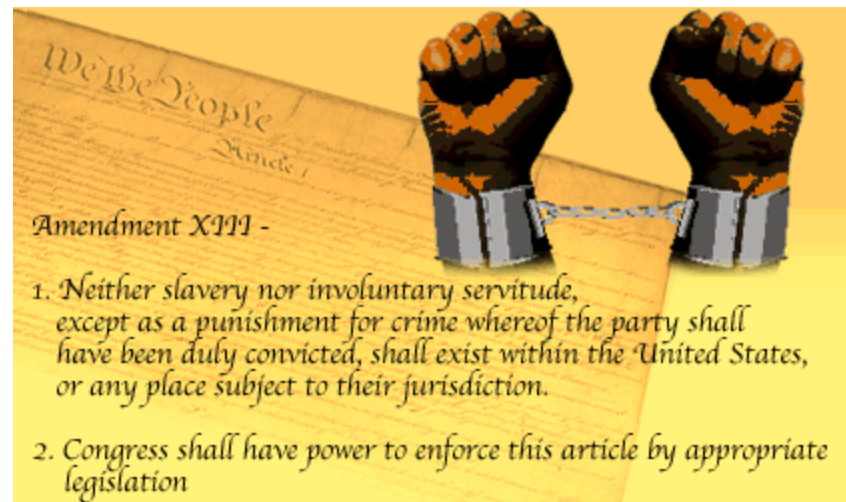


Johnson's plan was **LENIENT** on Confederate states because he wanted the South to rejoin the United States **QUICKLY**



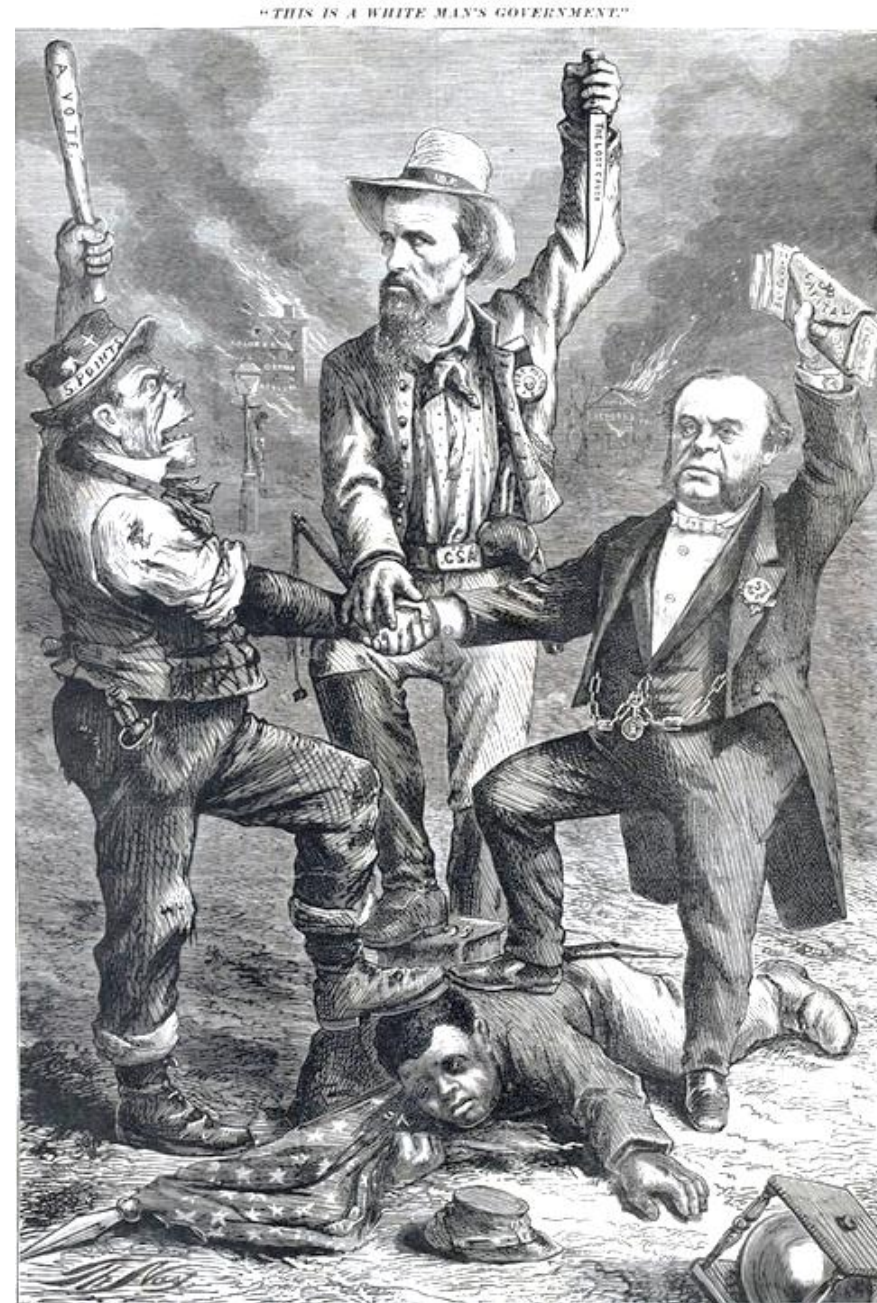


Ex-Confederate states could rejoin the USA once they ratified the 13TH AMENDMENT



Presidential Reconstruction
did not require Southern
state governments to
protect former slaves

Southern states passed
BLACK CODES to keep
African Americans from
gaining land, jobs, and
protection under the law



1865

"RADICAL REPUBLICANS" in Congress led by *Thaddeus Stevens* opposed Johnson's Reconstruction plan and pushed for laws to protect blacks

1872

Grant is reelected president.

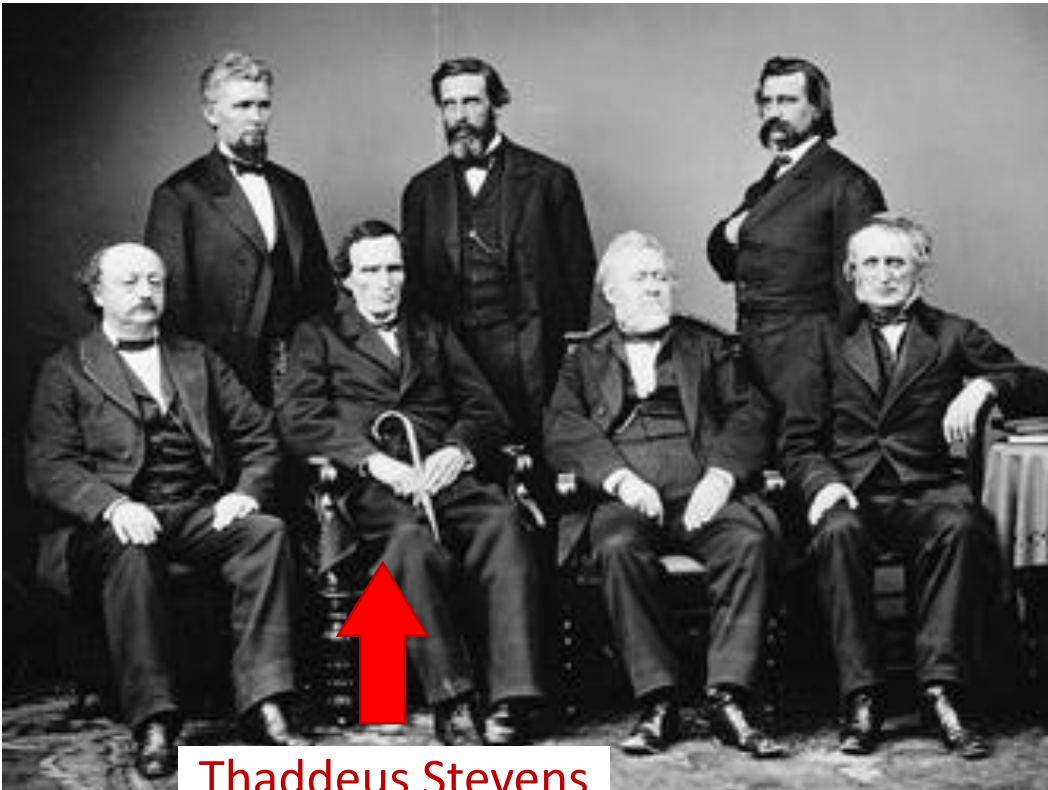
1870

Fifteenth Amendment guarantees voting rights to African Americans.

1877

They feared that Johnson's lenient Reconstruction Plan would violate blacks' civil rights

Congress drafted the **14TH AMENDMENT** that included former slaves as citizens and guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law



Thaddeus Stevens

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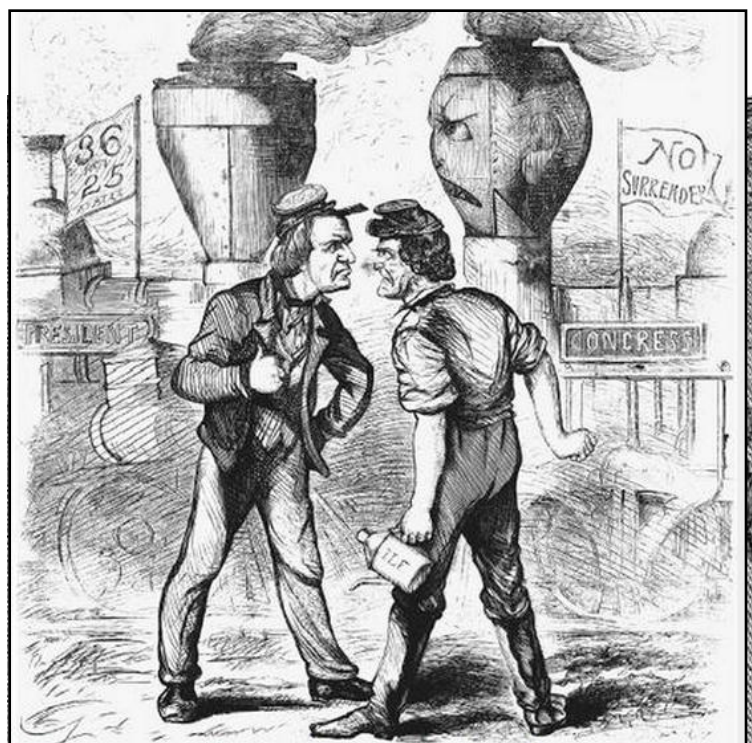
BASED UPON THE IMAGE BELOW, WHAT WERE THE MAJOR FAILURES OF RECONSTRUCTION?



"Of course he wants to vote for the Democratic ticket"

President Johnson thought that these new protections would anger Southerners and slow down Reconstruction

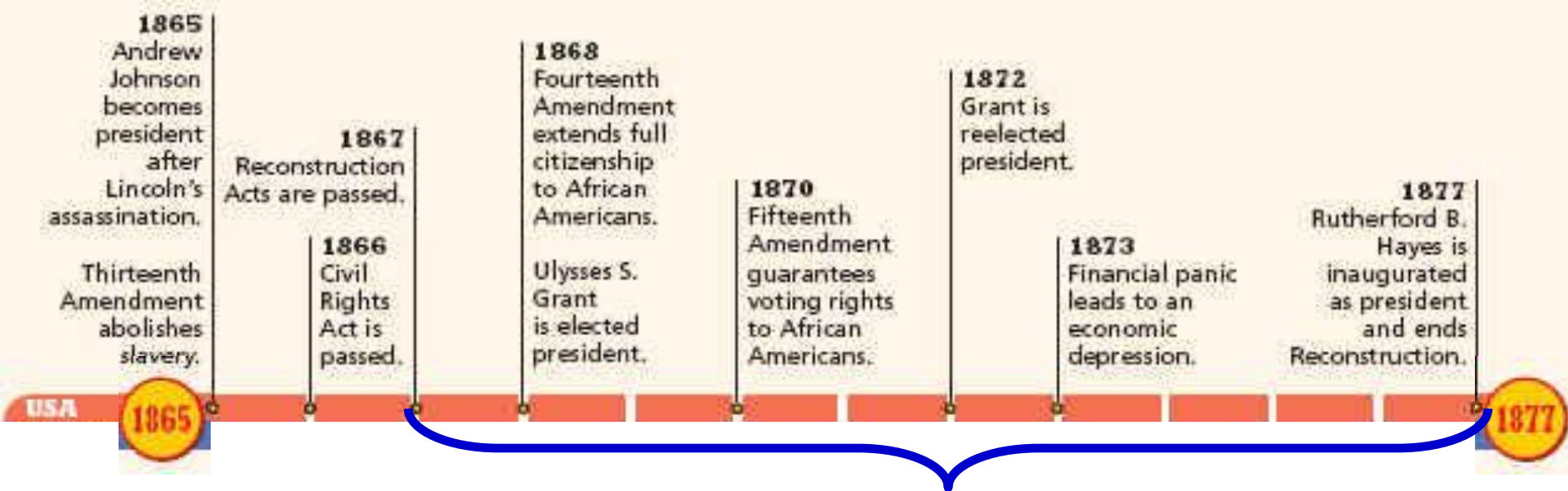
Johnson **opposed** the Freedman's Bureau and tried to convince states not to ratify the 14th Amendment



Political cartoon depicting the struggle between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction, published in Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, November 1866. Johnson and Radical Republican leader Representative Thaddeus Stevens are pictured as drivers of locomotives that stand face to face on the same track. Johnson says in the caption, "Look here! One of us has got to go back," and Stevens replies, "Well, it ain't me that's going to do itou bet!" (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION)

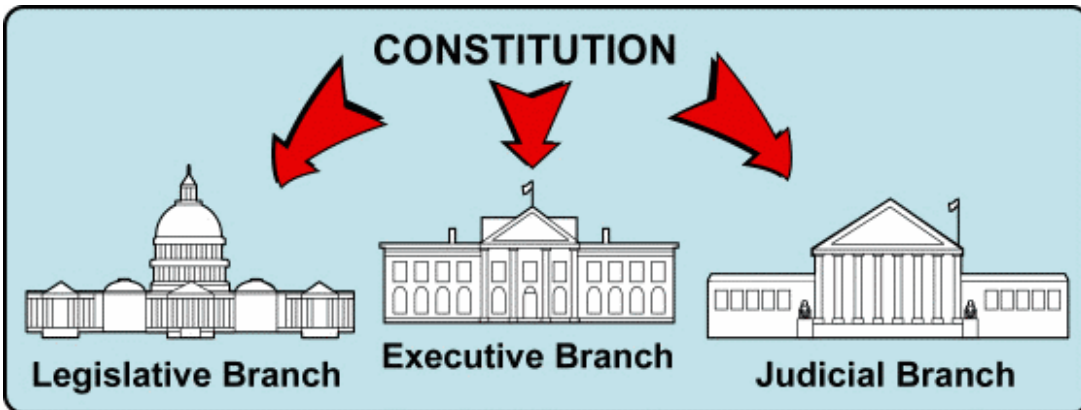


By 1867, moderate and radical Republicans realized that they needed to take control of Reconstruction from the president



Radical Republicans in Congress created their own plan called **CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION** (1867-1877)

Congressional Reconstruction was **STRICT**, protected the rights of former slaves, and kept Confederate leaders from regaining power in the South

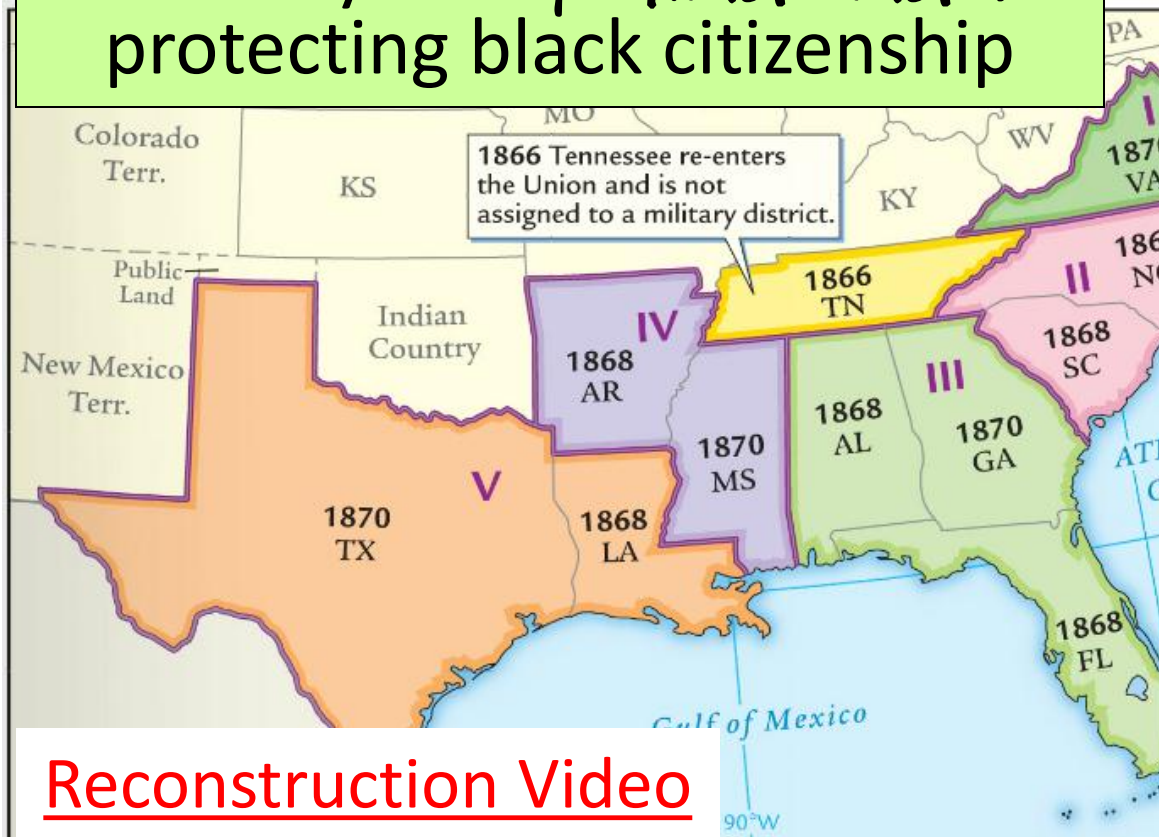


Congress passed the **RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1867**

The South was divided into 5 **MILITARY ZONES** with US troops to enforce Reconstruction

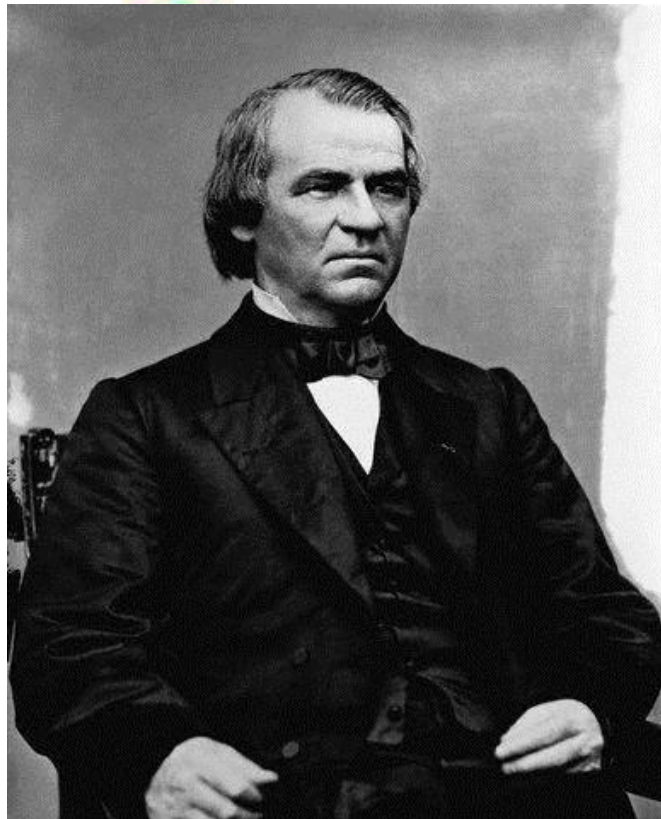
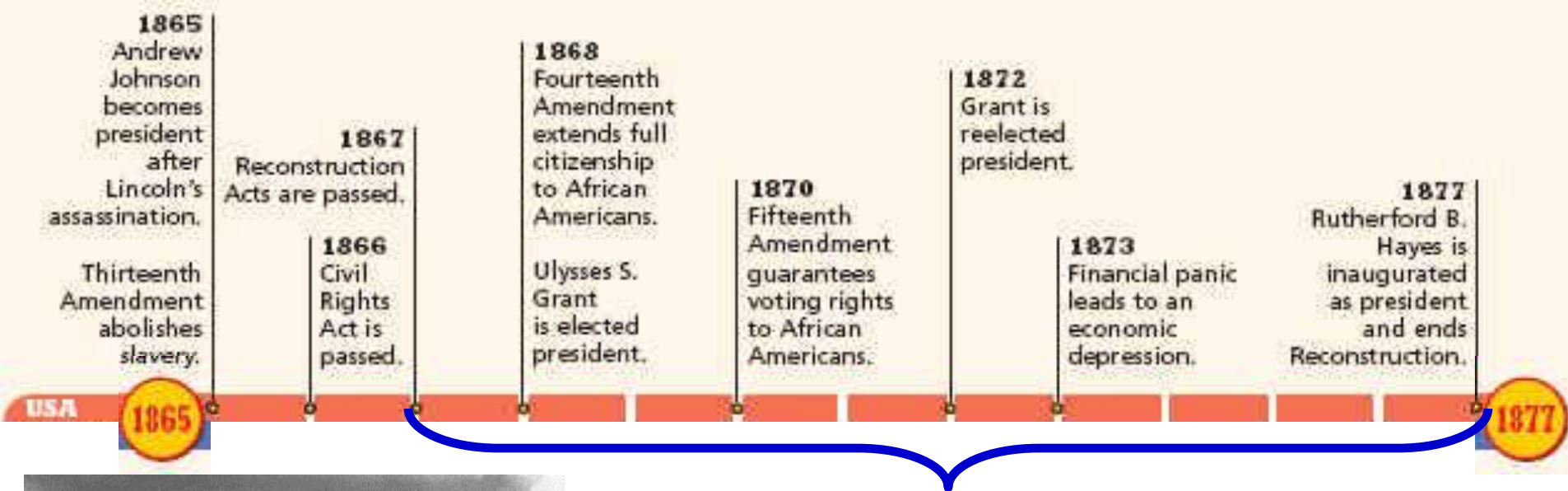
To be readmitted, states had to ratify the **14TH AMENDMENT** protecting black citizenship

Ex-Confederate states were required to give black men the **RIGHT TO VOTE** at the state level



A MAN KNOWS A MAN.

[Reconstruction Video](#)



President Johnson obstructed Congressional Reconstruction by firing military generals appointed by Congress to oversee Southern military zones

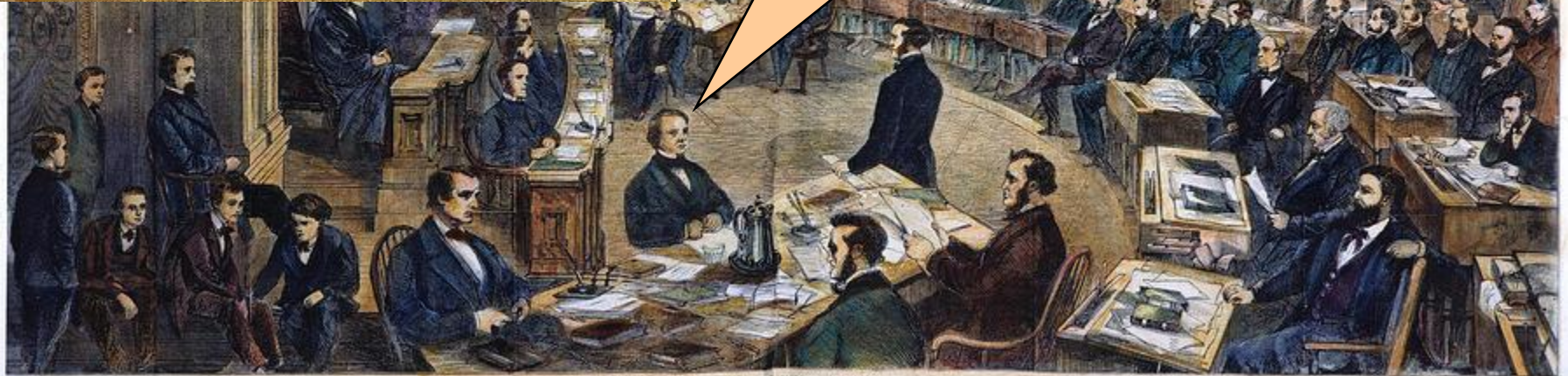
He violated a new law called the **TENURE OF OFFICE ACT** when he tried to fire his Secretary of War who supported Congress' plan

Radical Republicans used this as an opportunity to **IMPEACH** the president

The House of Representatives voted 126-47 to charge Johnson with a **CRIME**

After an 11 week trial, the Senate fell 1 vote short of removing the president from office

Johnson successfully argued that he had not committed a “high crime or misdemeanor”

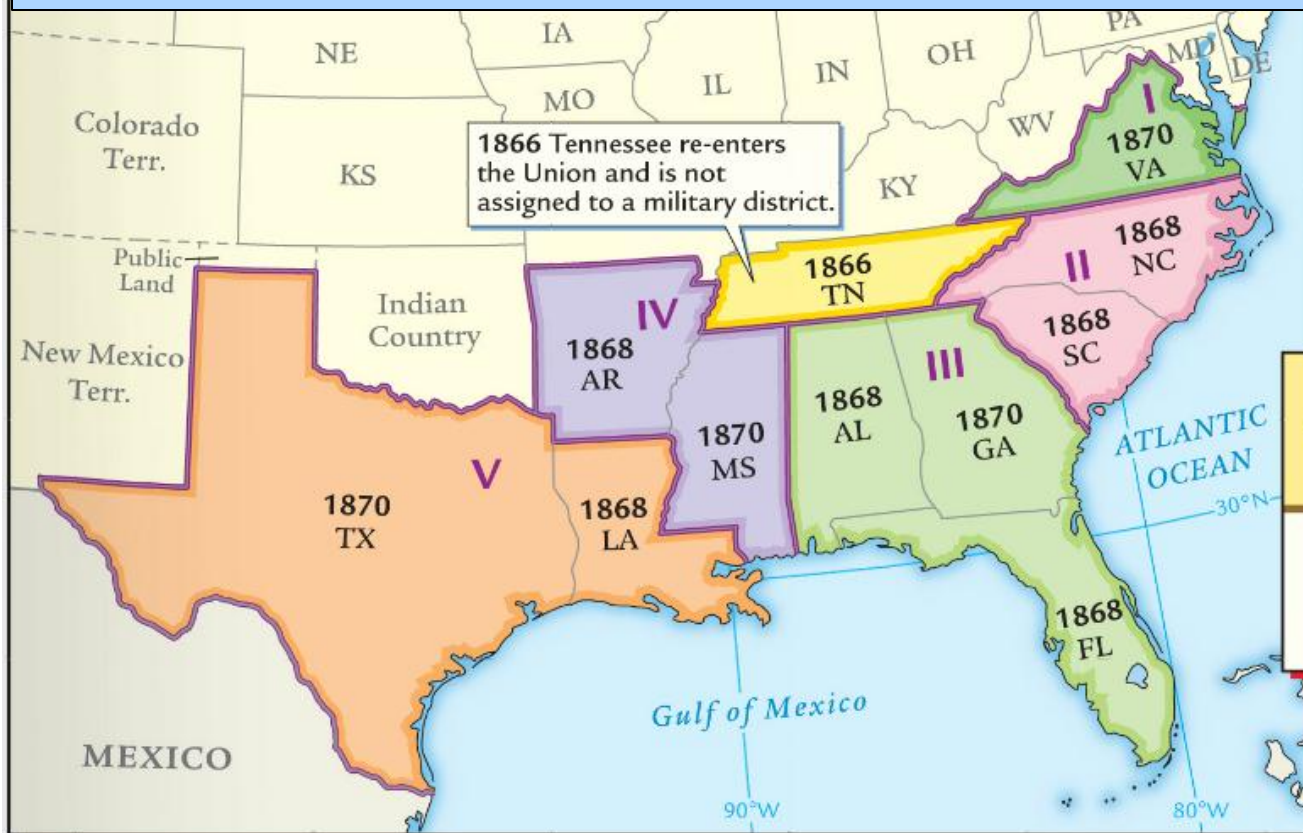
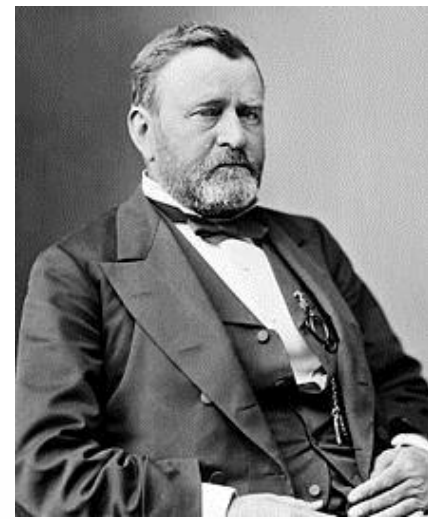


THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT FOR THE TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—SKETCHED BY THEODORE R. DAVIS.—[THE FIRST FLOOR.]

In 1868, Civil War hero **ULYSSES GRANT** won the presidency as a Republican candidate

President Grant (1869-1877) **WORKED WITH CONGRESS** to enforce Reconstruction

By 1870, **ALL** ex-Confederate states were readmitted to the United States



In 1867 the former Confederacy was divided into five military districts. District commanders replaced governors until the states were readmitted to the Union. Troops remained to protect black voters in some areas until 1877.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER CONFEDERACY

1867-1877

- Military district boundary
- IV Military district number
- 1868 Year of readmission to the Union