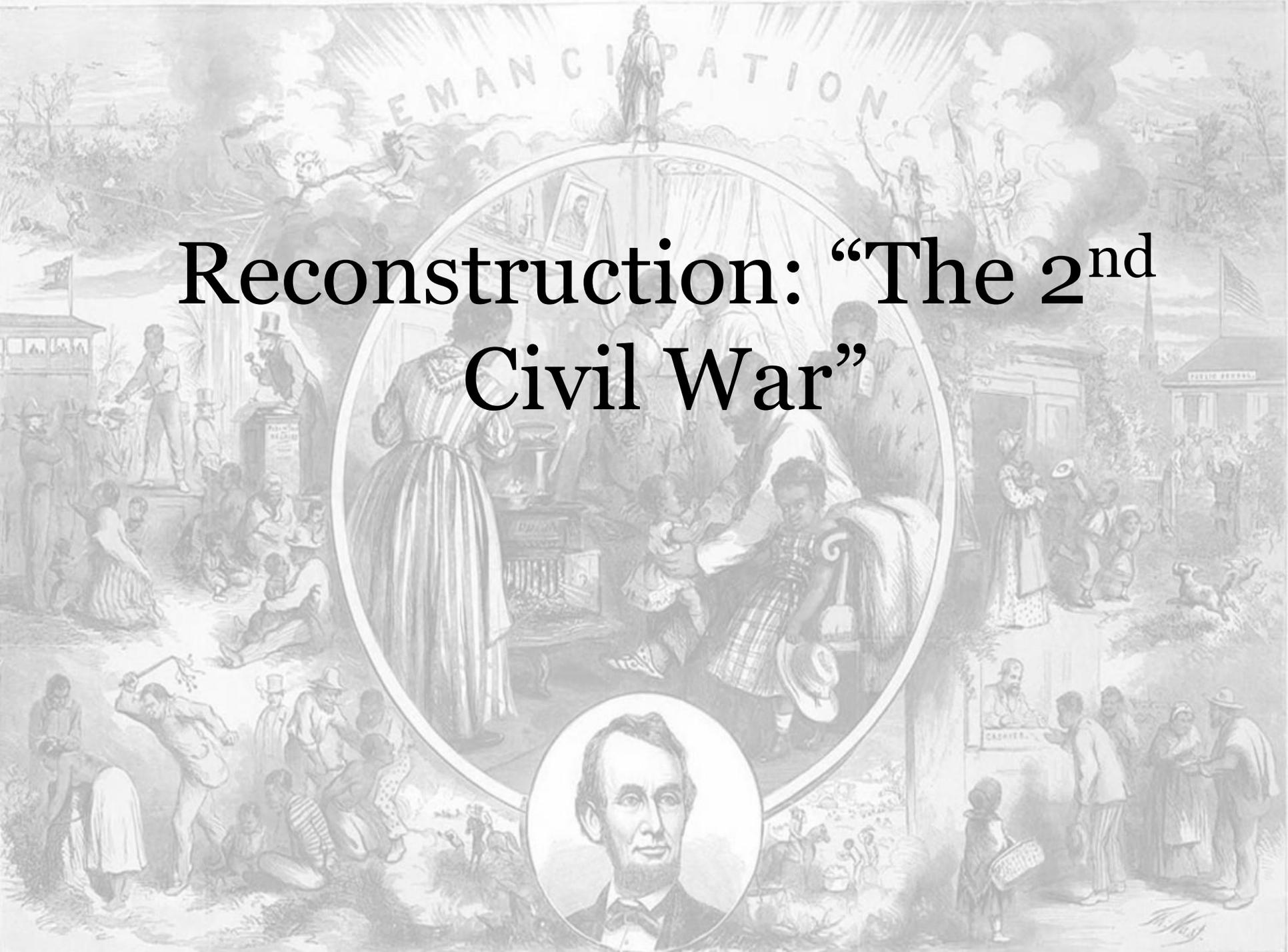
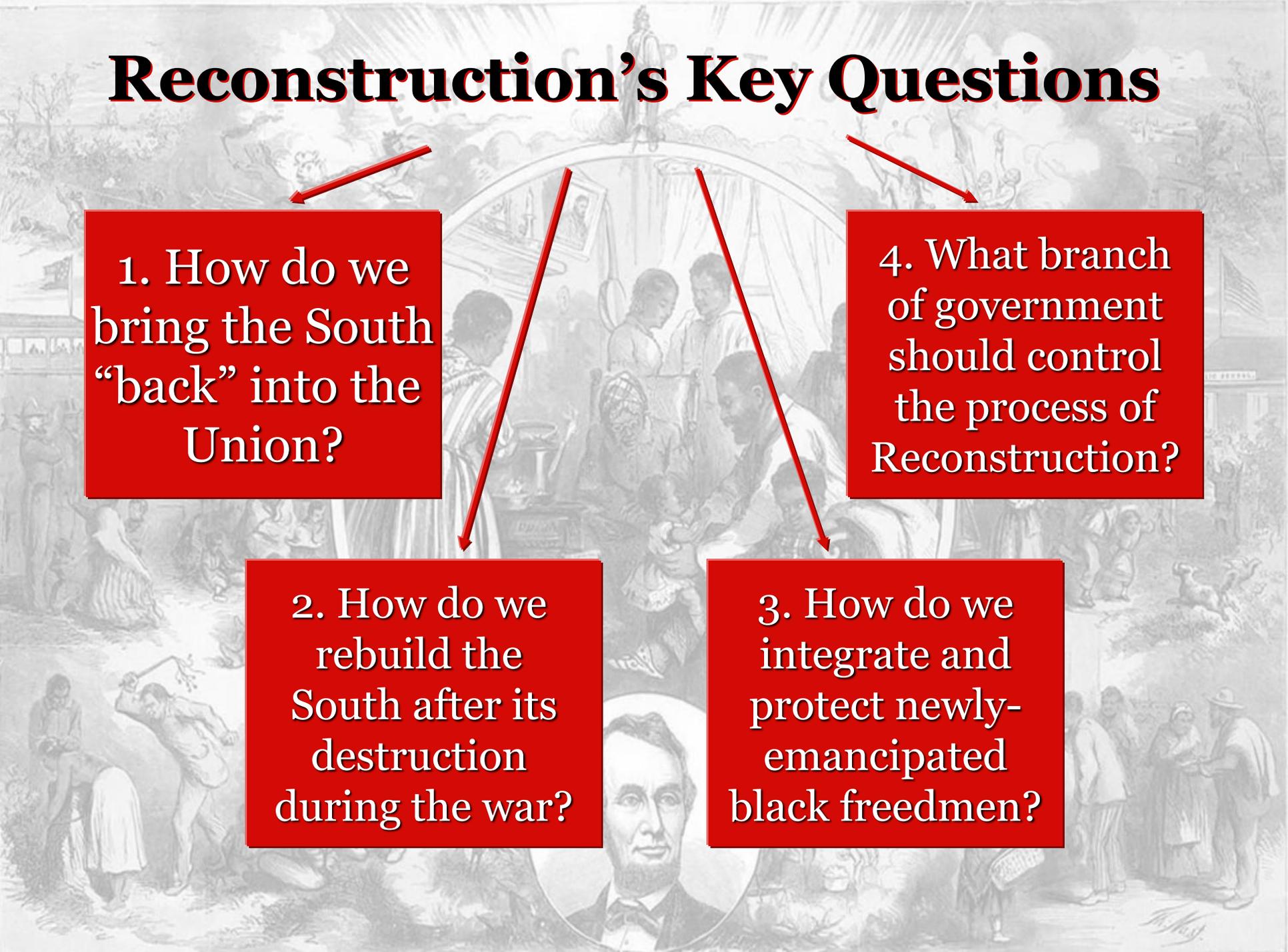


Reconstruction: “The 2nd Civil War”



Reconstruction's Key Questions

The background features a detailed illustration of the Reconstruction era. It includes a central portrait of Abraham Lincoln, a scene of a man and a woman with children, and various other figures in period clothing. The scene is set outdoors with a large archway in the background.

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

4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?

2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?

3. How do we integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?

The “Antebellum” South

- Property loss
- Value of farms and plantations declined steeply
- Cotton lost much of its value and suffered from neglect and loss of workers
 - South’s transportation network devastated



Challenges for Black Southerners

Had gained freedom, though still faced many issues:

- Economic “ground zero”
- Uneducated due to slave codes
- At a disadvantage in the job market

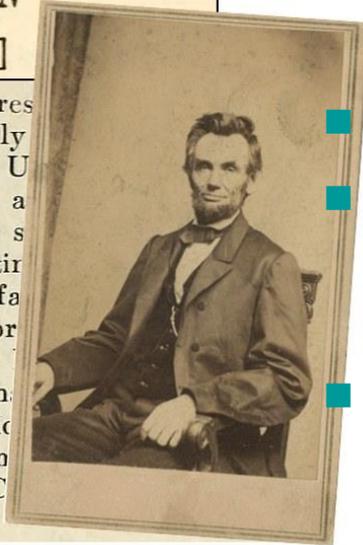
Wanted educational and economic opportunities



PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION

[December 8, 1863]

"I,, do solemnly swear, in presence of God, that I will henceforth faithfully and defend the Constitution of the United States the union of the states thereunder; and in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified, or held void by Congress, or by the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified, or held void by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in God."



The Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (Lincoln's plan)

- Issued Dec. 1863
- Gave forgiveness to those who pledged Union loyalty and support for emancipation
- When 10% of voters in a state had taken oath of loyalty to Union, a new state government could be organized
 - No "major player" in the Confederacy (political or military) could be a member of the new government
- New government was required to ban slavery in their state constitutions
- Property that was taken by the Union would be restored to the original owners (except high-ranking military officers of the CSA)

Remember
Lincoln's 2nd
Inaugural –
"With malice
toward none and
charity toward
all"

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

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

-In addition to Lincoln’s requirements, a state constitutional convention must be held before election of state officials

-Put states under control of an appointed governor from the U.S. military

-CSA must default on their war debt

-Attempted to ban slavery and promote racial equality



Senator
Benjamin
Wade
(R-OH)



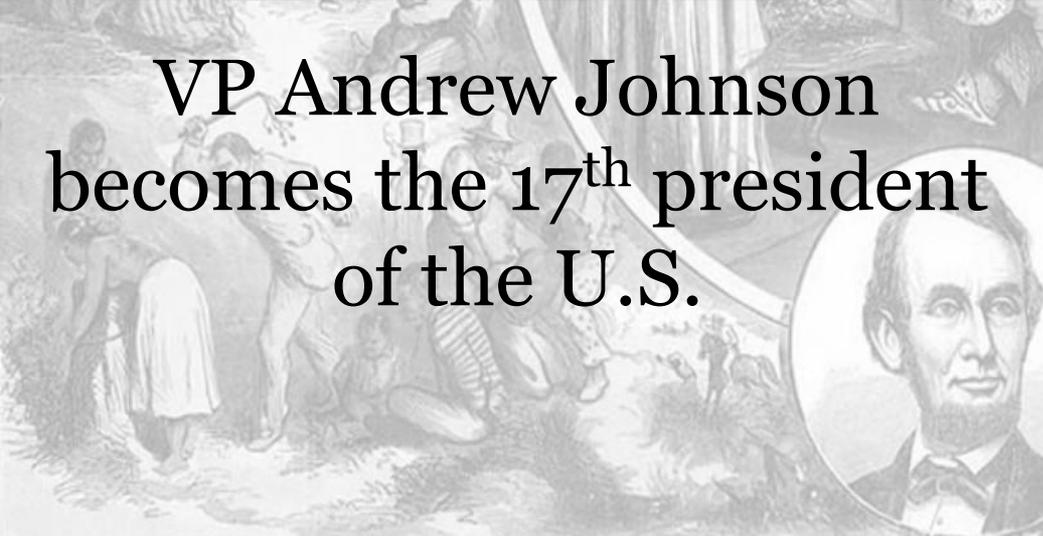
Congressman
Henry
W. Davis
(R-MD)

Lincoln “pocket-vetoes” the bill, which angers Radical Republicans (passed in both houses on 2 July, but got to Lincoln only days before session adjournment and never passes)

Lincoln's Assassination 14 April 1865

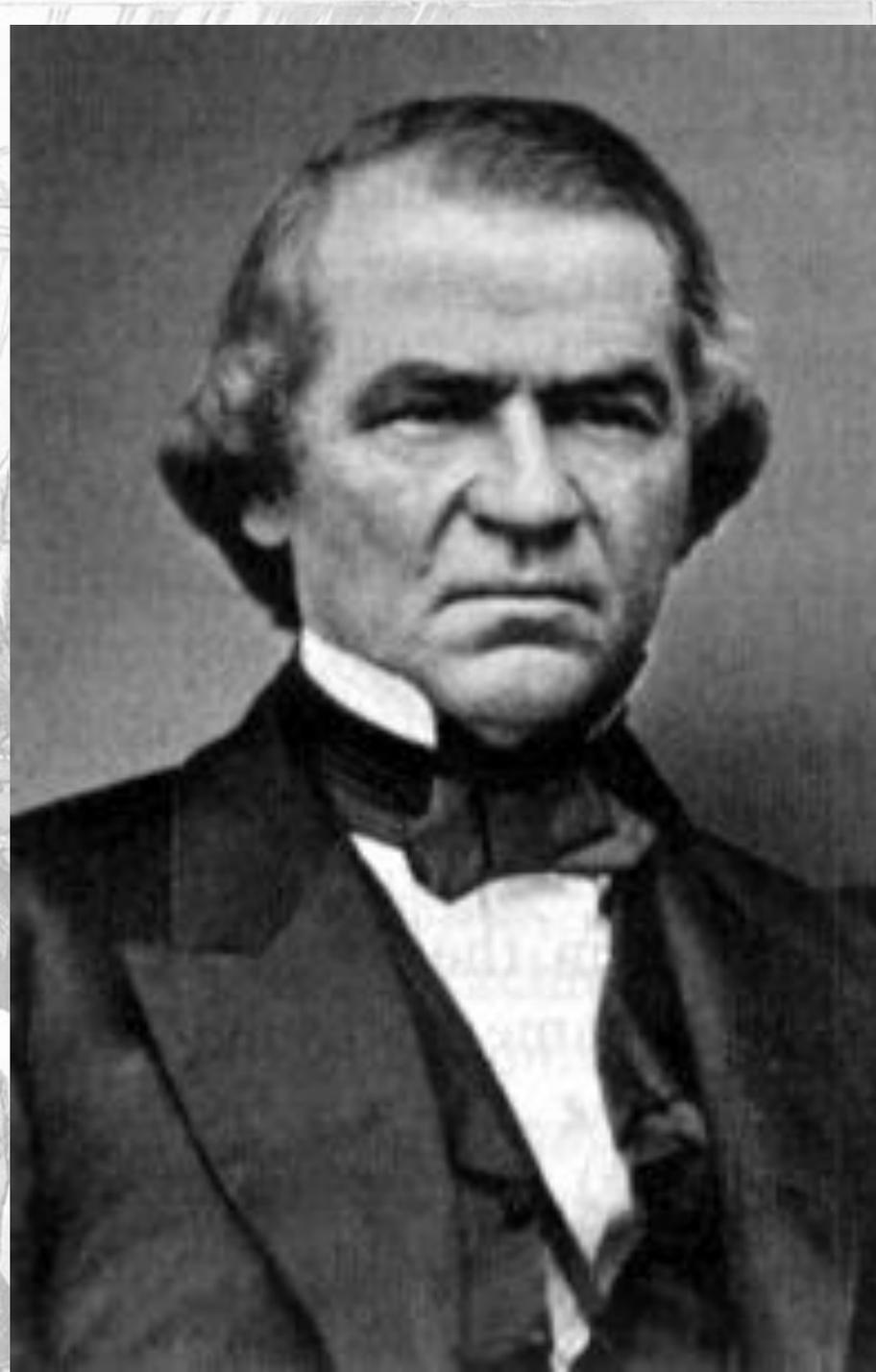


VP Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th president of the U.S.



Andrew Johnson

- Raised in Tennessee
- Born into poor family
- Hated planter-elite, but held no ill-will toward poor Southerners
- Some Southerners felt he was a traitor (only Southern Congressman to not secede)

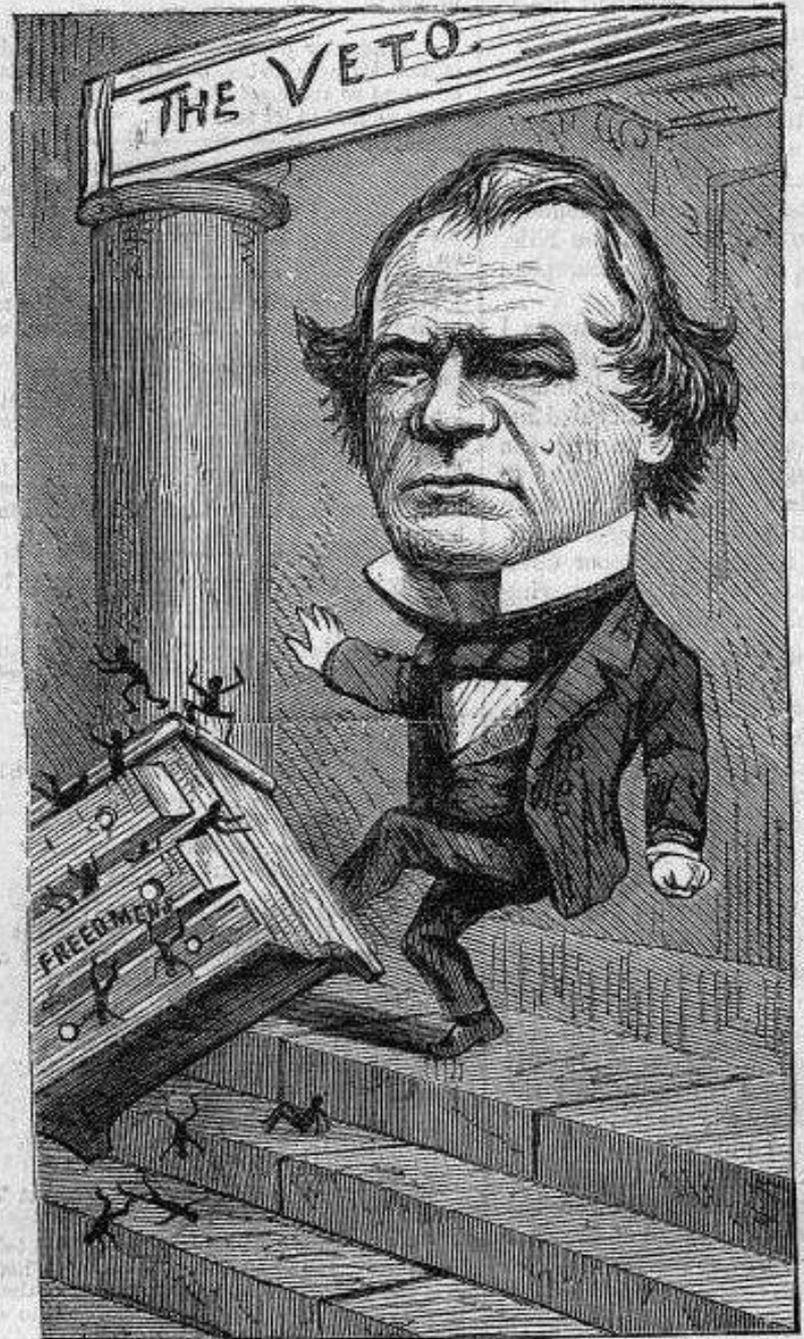


Johnson's Attitude

-Felt black people should have limited rights, but that did not include a role in government

"White men alone must manage the South"

In the fall of 1865, Johnson overturned Sherman's Field Order 15 ("40 acres and a mule")



Johnson's Proclamation for Amnesty and Reconstruction

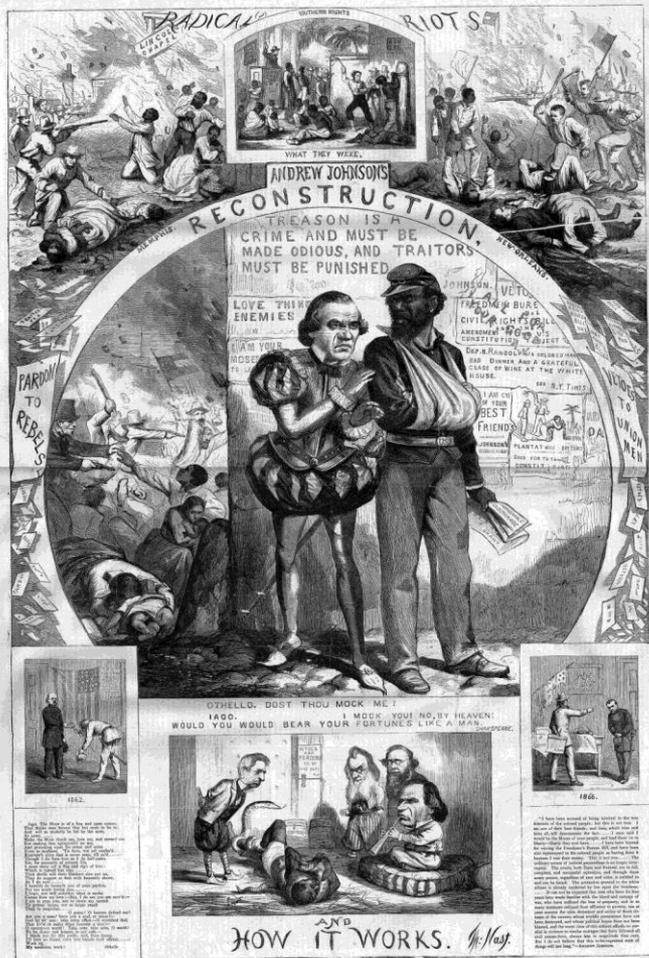
(issued while Congress was out of session April – December 1865)

Additions to Lincoln's Plan:

1. Conventions must be called in states to repeal secession
2. State constitutions must ban slavery (ratify 13th)
3. Southern states must refuse to pay Confederate debts
 - Meant South was declaring bankruptcy; refusing to pay debt meant that outside sources and countries would refuse to aid in the future
4. 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)
5. Named provisional governors in Confederate states and called them to oversee elections for constitutional conventions

-When Congress met in December, Johnson announced all but one state already met the requirements

-Congress reconvenes in December and refuses to admit Southern Congressmen, barring them from both chambers



Effects of Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

1. Disenfranchised certain leading Confederate officials
2. Pardoned planter aristocrats and brought them back to political power to control state organizations
3. Outraged Radical Republicans knowing the planter elite would be back in power in the South

	State	Seceded from Union	Readmitted to Union ¹
1.	South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	July 9, 1868
2.	Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861	Feb. 23, 1870
3.	Florida	Jan. 10, 1861	June 25, 1868
4.	Alabama	Jan. 11, 1861	July 13, 1868
5.	Georgia	Jan. 19, 1861	July 15, 1870 ²
6.	Louisiana	Jan. 26, 1861	July 9, 1868
7.	Texas	March 2, 1861	March 30, 1870
8.	Virginia	April 17, 1861	Jan. 26, 1870
9.	Arkansas	May 6, 1861	June 22, 1868
10.	North Carolina	May 20, 1861	July 4, 1868
11.	Tennessee	June 8, 1861	July 24, 1866

Growing Northern Alarm:

-Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements

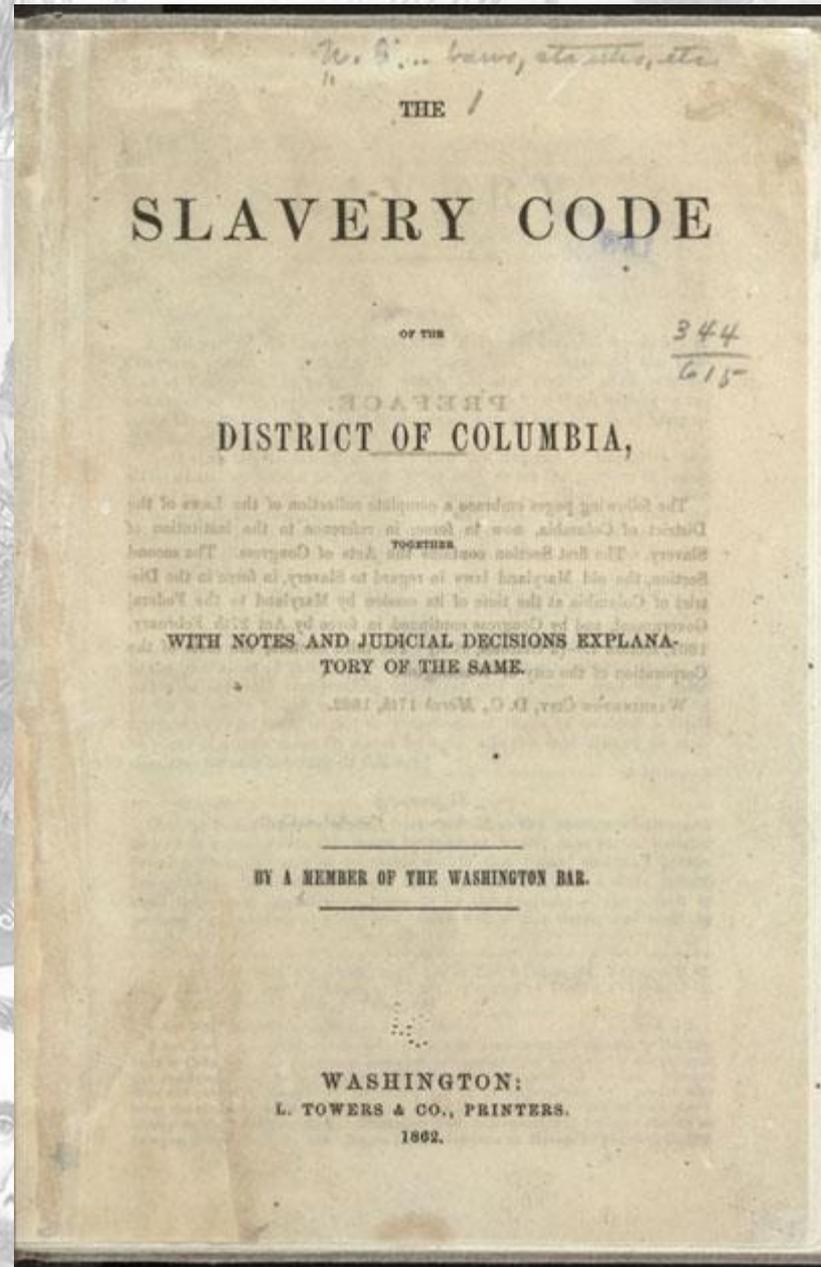
-Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons

-Leads to the revival of Southern defiance, resulting in the creation of Black Codes passed by state governments



Black Codes

- Designed to keep as many former enslaved persons dependent on Southern agriculture (and working for wealthy landowners)
- States allowed black Southerners the right to marry, own *limited* and very specific property
- Could not serve on juries, testify against whites, or enlist in state militias
- Allowed white Southerners to care for “apprentices” working for them under the age of 15 until considered adult
- Social and economic limitations that differentiated poor black from poor white communities



Southern Black Codes relied on vagrancy laws to pressure freedmen to sign labor contracts:

-Vagrants could be arrested and imprisoned at hard labor

-County sheriffs could “hire out” black vagrants to a white employer to work off their punishment

(The courts customarily waived such punishment for white vagrants, allowing them to take an “oath of poverty” instead)

THE CONVICT QUESTION.

SHALL WE CONTINUE OR ABOLISH THE LEASE SYSTEM?

What Many Arkansas Journals Think—A Strong Sentiment For Working Convicts on the Roads.

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE is in favor of working convicts on public highways. A very safe and practical solution of the convict lease system.—Springdale News.

One of the issues in the next campaign in Arkansas will be the convict lease system and the Tennessee trouble will do much toward securing the repeal of the



-Criminalized behavior such as loitering, gambling, riding the rails, disturbing the peace, etc.

- A Mississippi law required black Southerners to have written evidence of employment for the coming year each January; if they left before the end of the contract, they would be forced to forfeit earlier wages and were subject to arrest
- In SC, a law prohibited black people from holding any occupation other than farmer or servant unless they paid an annual tax of \$10 to \$100
- In SC, no person of color could become an artisan, mechanic, or shopkeeper

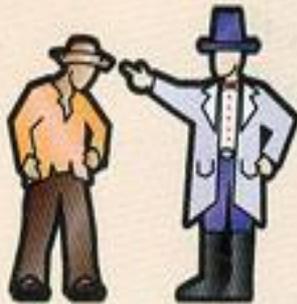


Challenges for Black Southerners

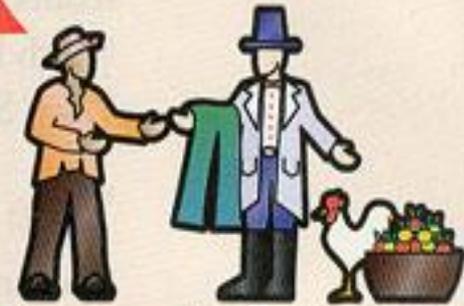
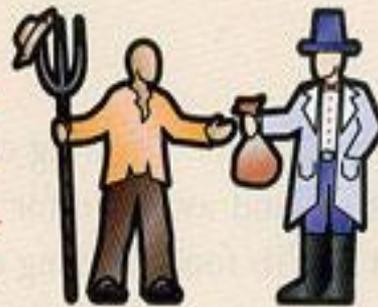
- ❑ Paid wages, or allowed to rent and farmland
- ❑ Sharecropping became the most common job of a newly freed slave, some were tenant farmers as well
- ❑ Made it easy for black people to be kept in a debt-peonage situation (the new form of slave labor)



The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



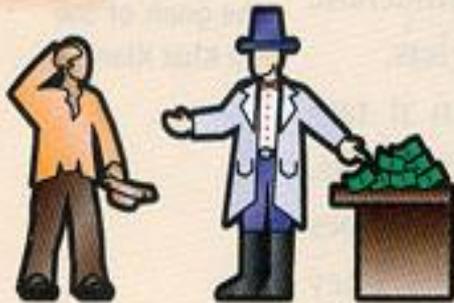
- 1 Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



- 2 Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.

- 6 To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.



- 5 When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.



- 4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



- 3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

Enforcing Black Codes

- Local sheriffs supported and enforced Black Codes
- White citizens felt motivated to “keep order” in the South

The **Ku Klux Klan** was founded by CSA veterans in TN in 1865-66

- ❑ Terrorist organization
- ❑ Violence against the black community were rarely prosecuted

The White League – paramilitary arm of the Democratic party (LA); used violence to deter freedmen from voting



Derived name from the Greek word "kyklos" (meaning circle) and the English word clan

Freedmen's Bureau:

-March 1865: organized South into districts covering the 11 former “rebel” states, border states of MD, KY, WV, and D.C.

-Intended as a *temporary* agency to last through the war and one year afterward to assist freed blacks and poor whites

-Under the authority of the Department of War

- Employees were Civil War veterans

-Members of the Bureau were federal agents living in Southern states

-Due to their intended purpose were frequently threatened by hostile Southern whites angered by their presence

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!
AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN.
TWICE VETUED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.
SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN

IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE SHALL THOU EAT THY BREAD
Freedman's Bureau! Negro Idleness & Expense!

NEGRO THROTTLE \$300
Each as a Security

WHITE YETTERING \$100
Each as a Security

For 1864 and 1865 the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax payers of the Nation at least TWENTY-FIVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. For 1866 THE SHARE of the Tax payers of Pennsylvania will be about 100 '000 OF DOLLARS. GEAR! in FOR the Freedman's Bureau. GLYMER is OPPOSED to it.

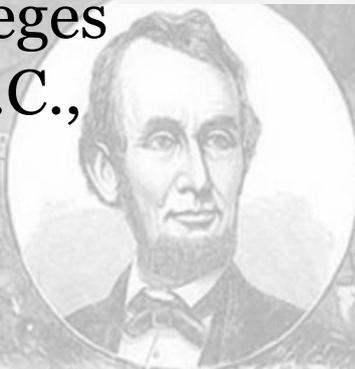


Freedmen's Bureau Success

- Fed millions of people, built hospitals, provided medical aid, negotiated labor contracts for ex-slaves, and settled labor disputes
- Helped former slaves legalize marriages and locate lost relatives
- Assisted black veterans
- Funded the building of thousands of public schools
- Helped to found such colleges as Howard University in D.C., Fisk University in TN, and Hampton University, VA



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—(Drawn by A. R. Wain.—[See Page 41].)



Establishment of Historically Black Colleges/Universities in the South



Freedmen's Bureau Seen Through Southern Eyes:

*“Plenty to
eat and
nothing to
do.”*

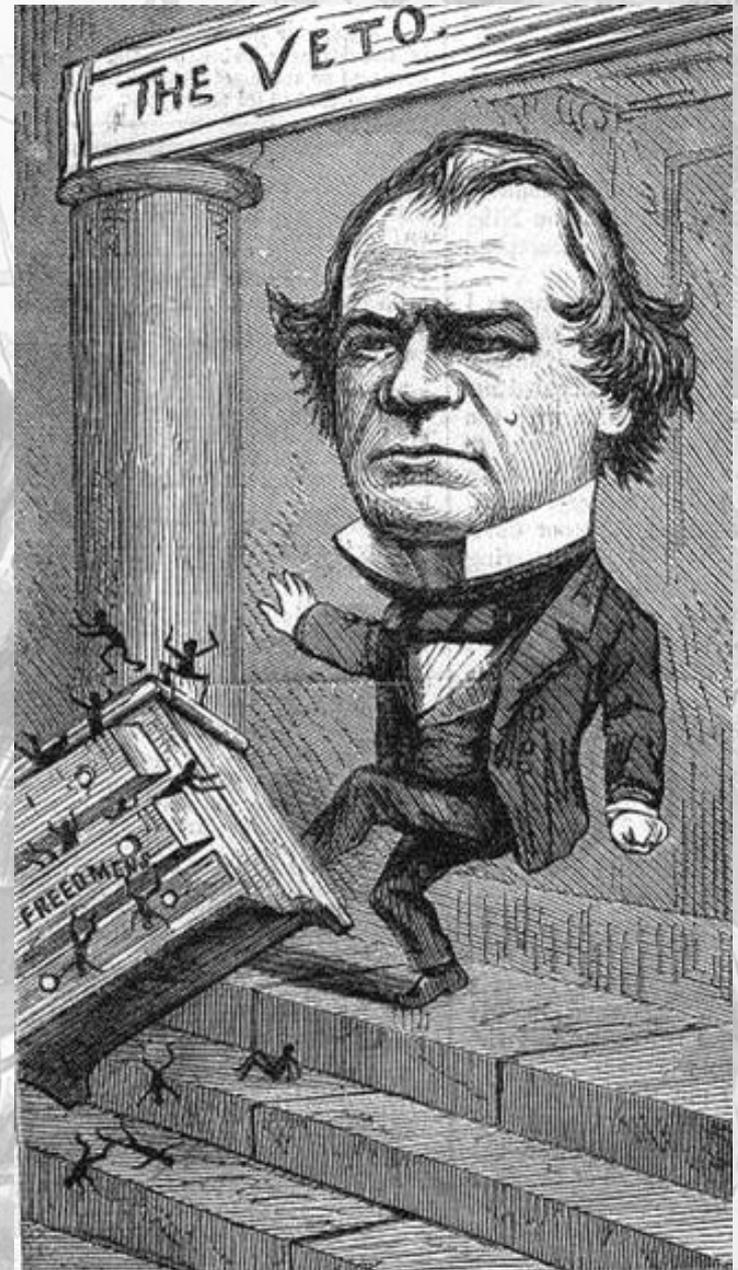
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.



“THE POPULAR IDEA OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—PLENTY TO
EAT AND NOTHING TO DO.”

Congress and the President

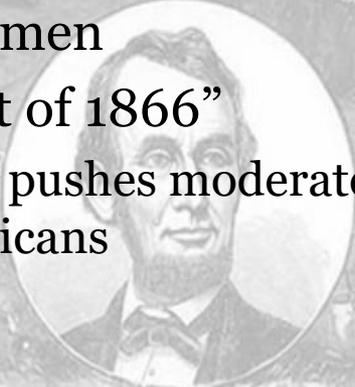
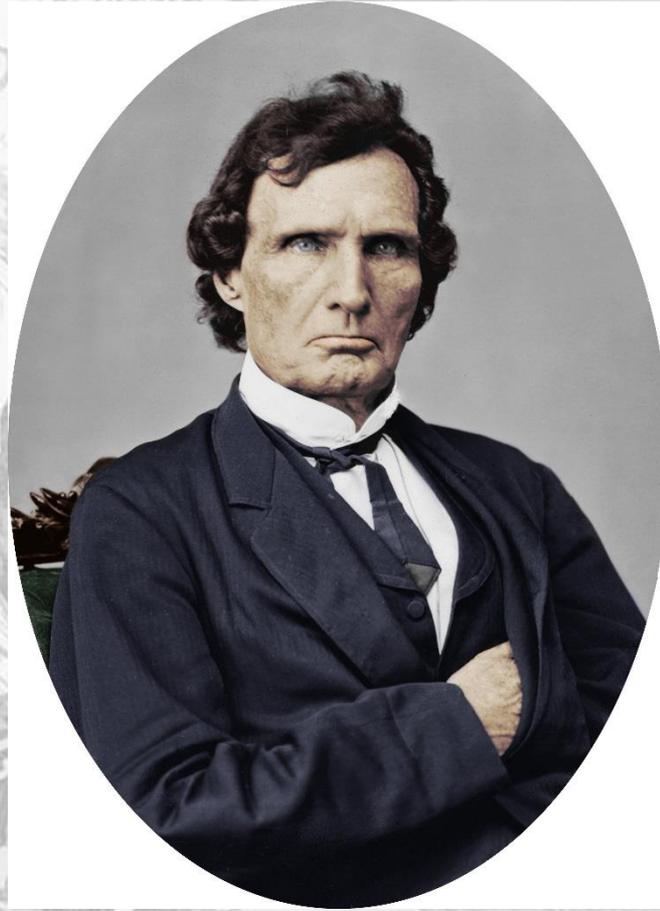
- Congress bars Southern Congressmen
- Joint Committee on Reconstruction is created
- February 1866 → Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill
- March 1866 → Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act
- Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes with a 2/3rd majority override → **1st time in U. S. History**



Republican Concerns

Northerners felt if Southern states were allowed to abuse freedmen, the Northern victory would be diminished

- ❑ **Radical Republicans** wanted to reshape Southern society; led by HoR leader Thaddeus Stephens
 - Wanted freed slaves to have economic opportunities and political equality
- ❑ **Moderate Republicans** controlled Congress
 - Didn't want to change society, but wanted to protect freedmen
 - Passed "Civil Rights Act of 1866"
 - ❑ Johnson vetoes, which pushes moderates to help Radical Republicans



Reconstruction Acts of 1867

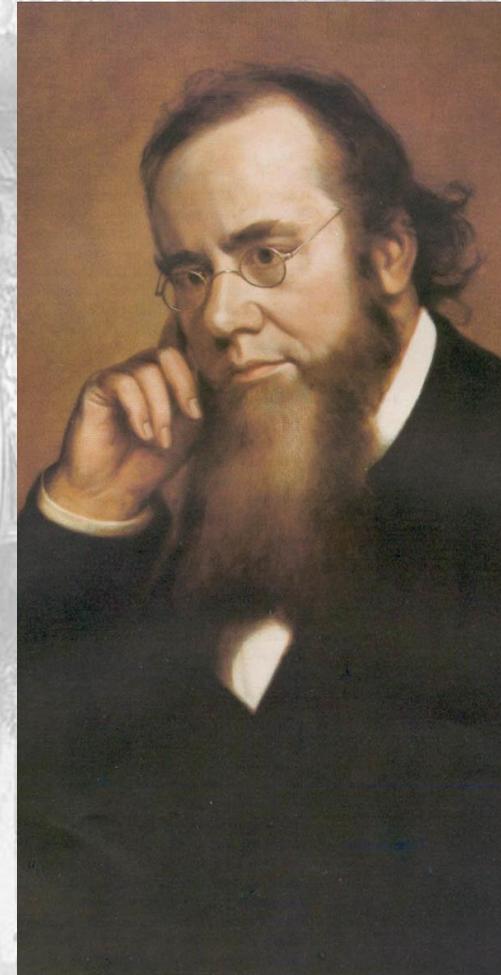
Command of the Army Act

-A president must issue all Reconstruction orders through the commander of the military (Grant)

Tenure of Office Act

-A president could not remove any officials (especially Cabinet members) without the Senate's consent (if the position originally required Senate approval)

- Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government
- Constitutional?



Edwin Stanton:
Secretary of War

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

Military Reconstruction Act

- Implement Reconstruction policies in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment
- Divided the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts



Tennessee is readmitted to the union after ratifying the 14th Amendment (24 July 1866)

14th Amendment - Ratified July 1868

Section One: state and federal citizenship for all persons regardless of race so long as they are born or naturalized citizens. (Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people)

Section Two: no state would be allowed to abridge the “privileges and immunities” of citizens

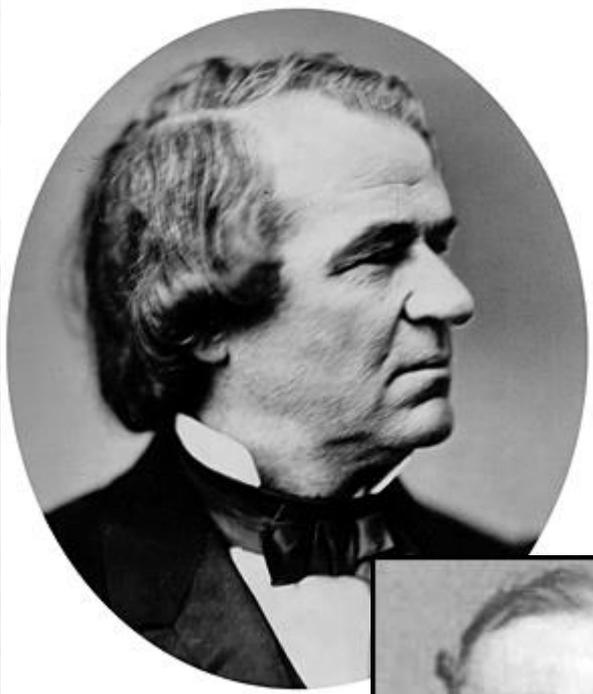
Section Three: prohibits the election/appointment to any federal or state office of any citizen who assisted in the rebellion

Section Four: CSA war debt goes unpaid (ensuring foreign refusal for aid) as well as freed slaves

Section Five: “Enforcement Clause” – Congress can pass any law that would combat violations of this amendment

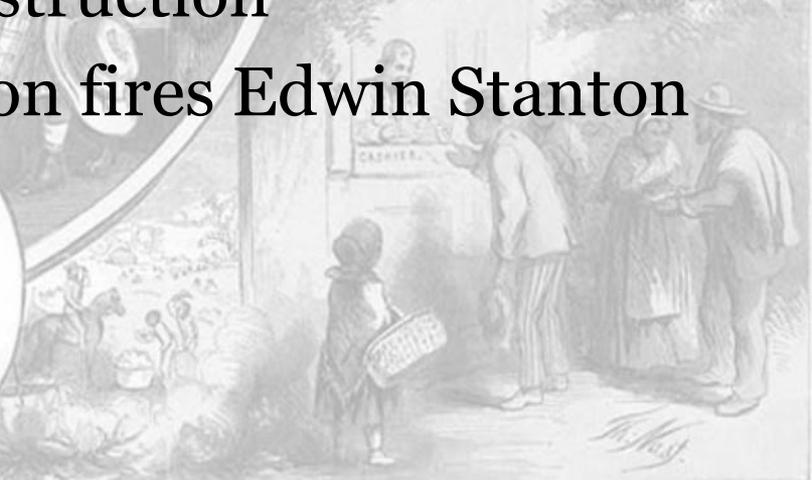
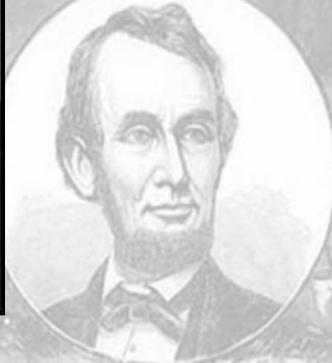
What are some good examples of future acts from Congress using section five?

Johnson's Impeachment



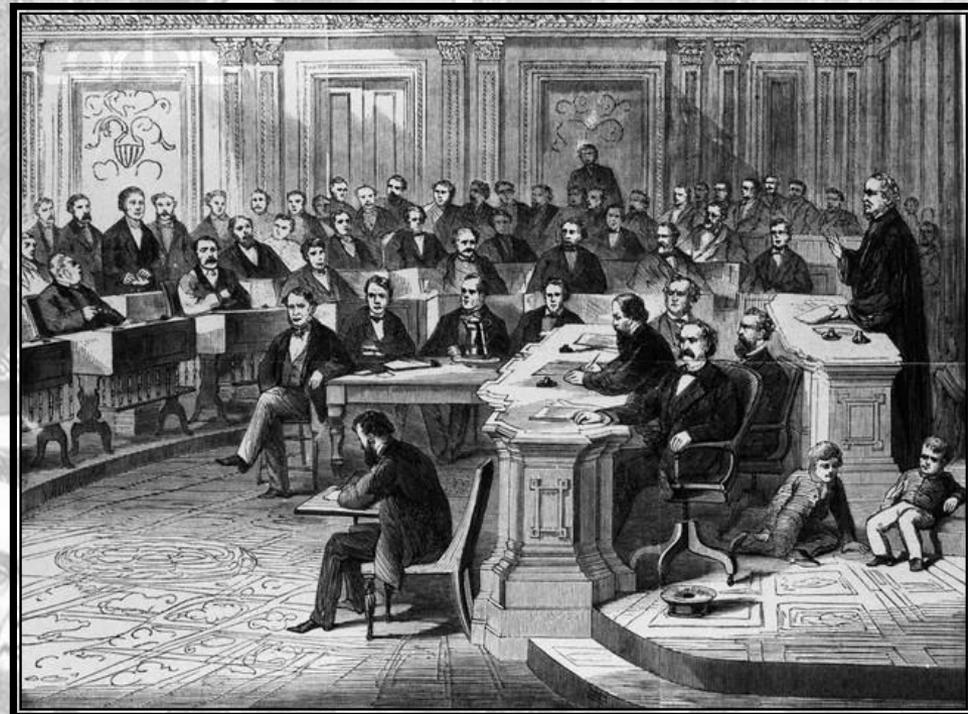
-Edwin Stanton: Lincoln's Secretary of War

- ❑ Stayed on with the Johnson administration
- ❑ Supported Congressional Republican efforts towards Reconstruction
- ❑ Johnson fires Edwin Stanton



1868: Johnson's Impeachment

- The House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson for violating the *Tenure of Office Act*
 - HoR is responsible for the vote to impeach (look at evidence and decide to pursue a formal accusation of crime)
- The Senate oversees the criminal trial in an impeachment (need two-thirds of the Senate to convict)
 - Fails to convict Johnson by one vote and he remains in office
 - TOA repealed 20 years later



Extending Suffrage

- Much of the voter base of black men were veterans of the Civil War
- In many cases they were unprepared to vote
- Congress overrode Johnson's veto to allow black men the right to vote in D.C. in 1867
- States begin voting to deny suffrage →

**October
1867**

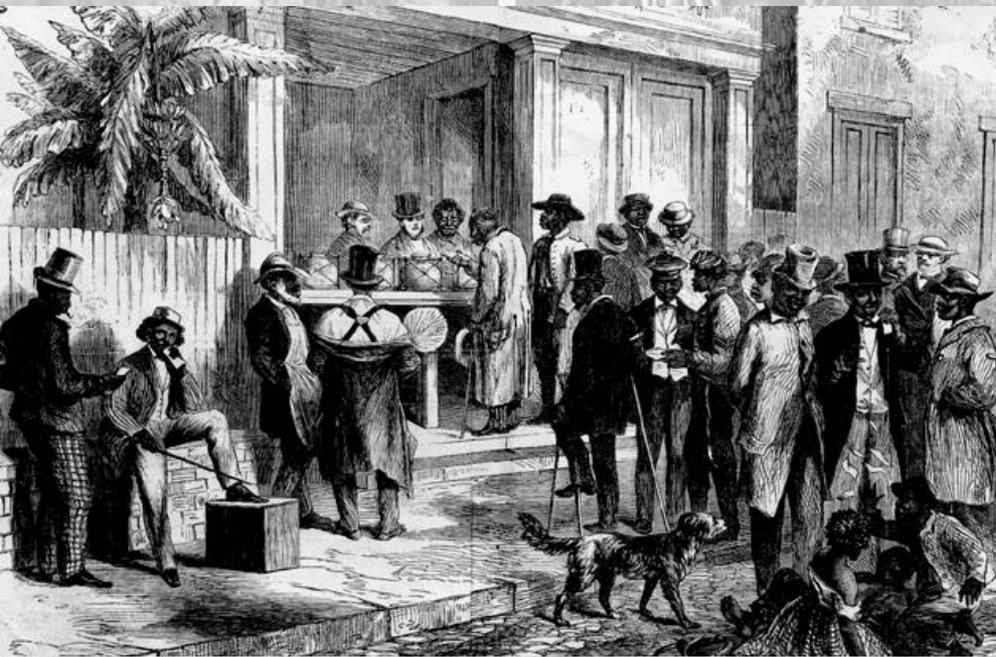
Suffrage in the North: white voters in Ohio defeated a referendum to enfranchise black men in the state

**November
1867**

Suffrage in the North: white voters in Kansas and Minnesota defeated referenda to enfranchise black men in their states

April 1868

Suffrage in the North: white voters in Michigan defeated a referendum to enfranchise black men in the state



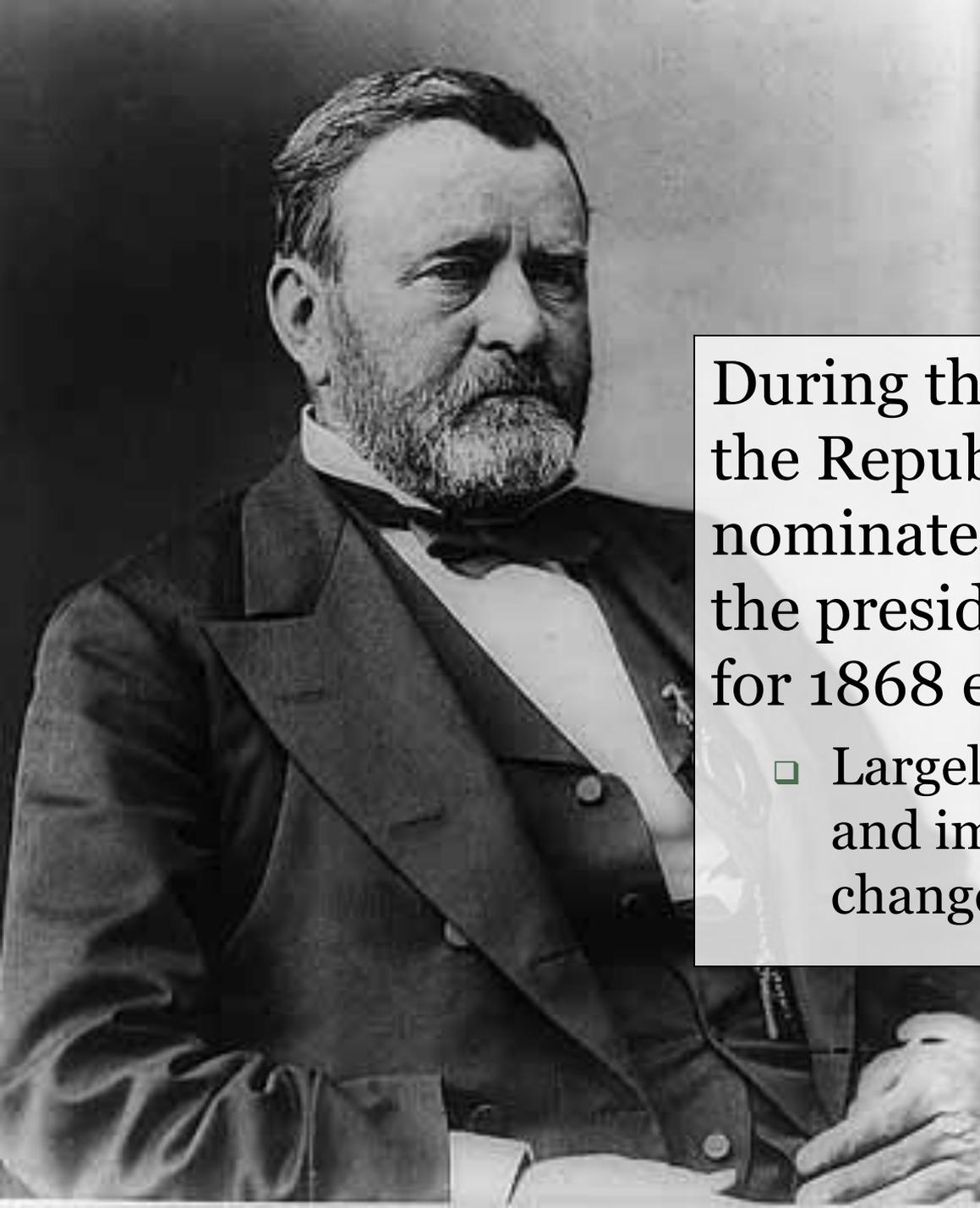
Grandfather Clauses

Those who had the right to vote prior to 1866 or 1867, or their lineal descendants, would be exempt from “educational, property, or tax requirements for voting”

These restrictions would keep the percentage of eligible black voters registered in the South to only 3%

...by 1940*

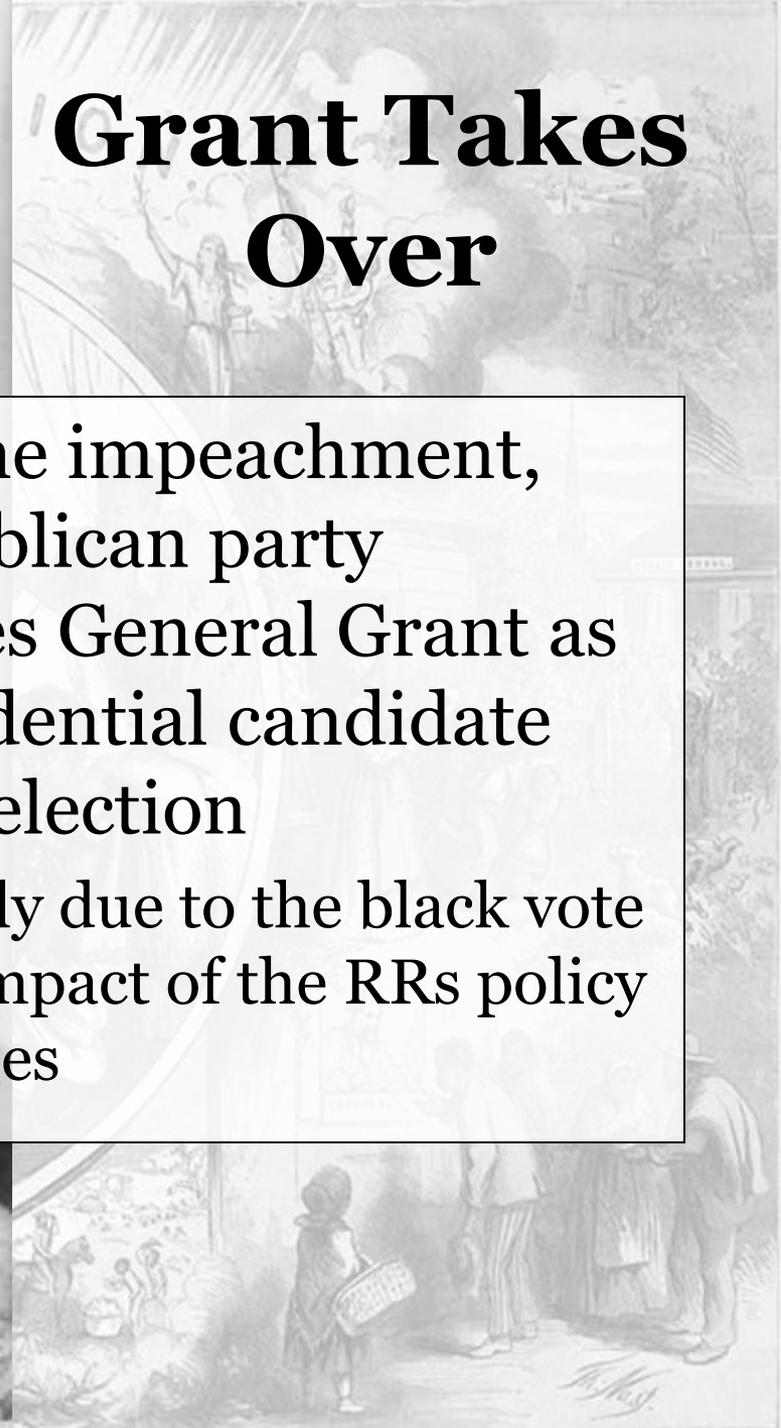


A black and white portrait of General Grant, showing him from the chest up. He has a full beard and is wearing a dark suit with a bow tie. The background is a plain, light color.

Grant Takes Over

During the impeachment, the Republican party nominates General Grant as the presidential candidate for 1868 election

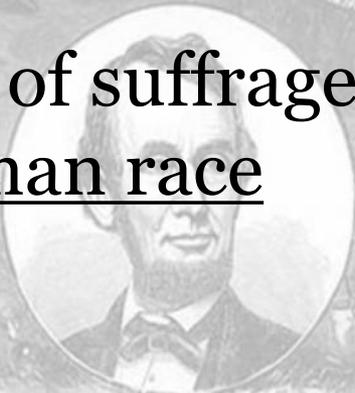
- ❑ Largely due to the black vote and impact of the RRs policy changes



The Fifteenth Amendment – 3 Feb 1870

Prohibits national and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”

- ❑ Brought millions of potential new voters to the Republican Party
- ❑ Did not ban denial of suffrage for reasons other than race



“Civil War Amendments”

FREE CITIZENS VOTE

13th: bans slavery

14th: makes those born inside the U.S. citizens and therefore equally protected under the laws of the U.S.

15th: black male suffrage



WOMEN
bring all
VOTERS
into the world
~
Let Women Vote

Reconstruction “Success Stories”

New governments brought change:

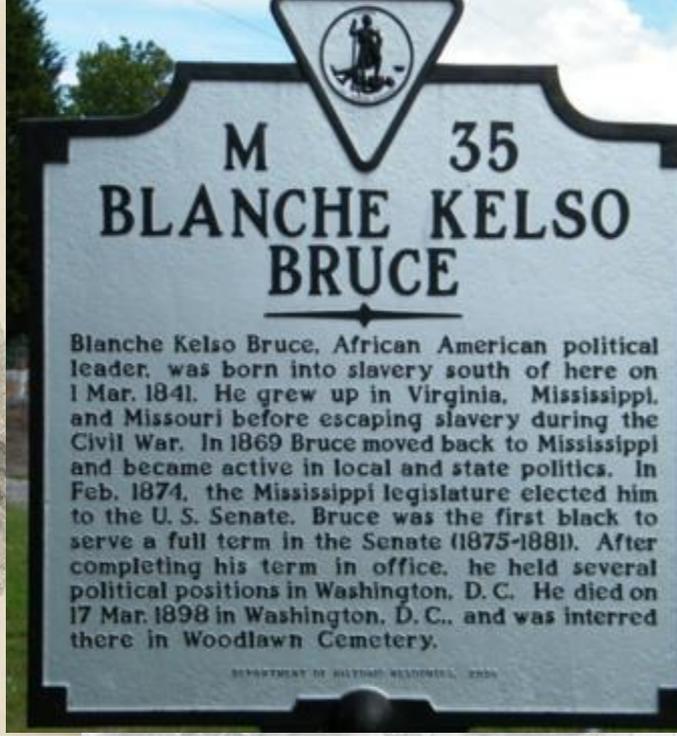
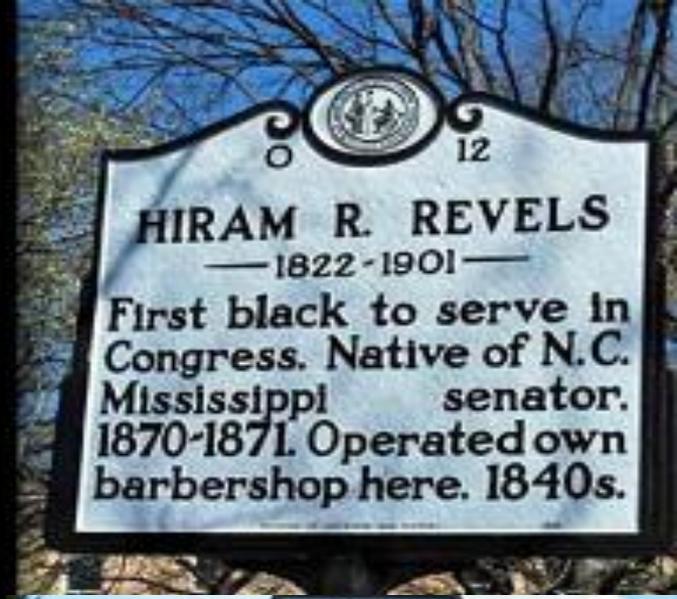
- Most Southern states saw their first public school systems
- Repaired infrastructure
- Facilities open to all Southerners, but segregated by race
- An estimated 2,000 black Americans held public office at the local, state, and federal levels during Reconstruction



THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.
In the 41st and 42nd Congress of the United States.

Nearly 700 black men served in Southern state legislatures during Reconstruction

- 16 black men elected to Congress
- Hiram Revels, a Senator, took Jefferson Davis' spot from Mississippi
- The other Senator from Mississippi was also black, a former slave who has escaped from VA before the war - Blanche Bruce
- Robert Smalls escaped enslavement and went on to serve five terms in the House of Representatives



B. K. BRUCE.

“Freedom” meant a variety of things

- ❑ Reuniting with family/employment
- ❑ Opportunities in the West or North (many financially limited to the South)



- Many attained some level of education
- Began to establish own institutions:
 - ❑ Churches – built a sense of community
 - ❑ Schools – colleges and universities

Enforcement/Force Acts

-Passed between 1870 – 1871
-Protected black men's right to vote, hold office, serve on juries, and receive equal protection of the law through criminalizing behavior that stood in the way of these rights

- If states failed to enforce, the laws allowed the federal government to intervene
- Targeted the KKK successfully for a temporary time



Reconstruction and Land Ownership

Giving away planters' land to former slaves was seen as too extreme

- ❑ Congress passed a law setting aside 45m acres of government owned land to provide free farms; repealed June 1876 – and considered a failure by the Radical Republicans

**Southern
Homestead
Act**

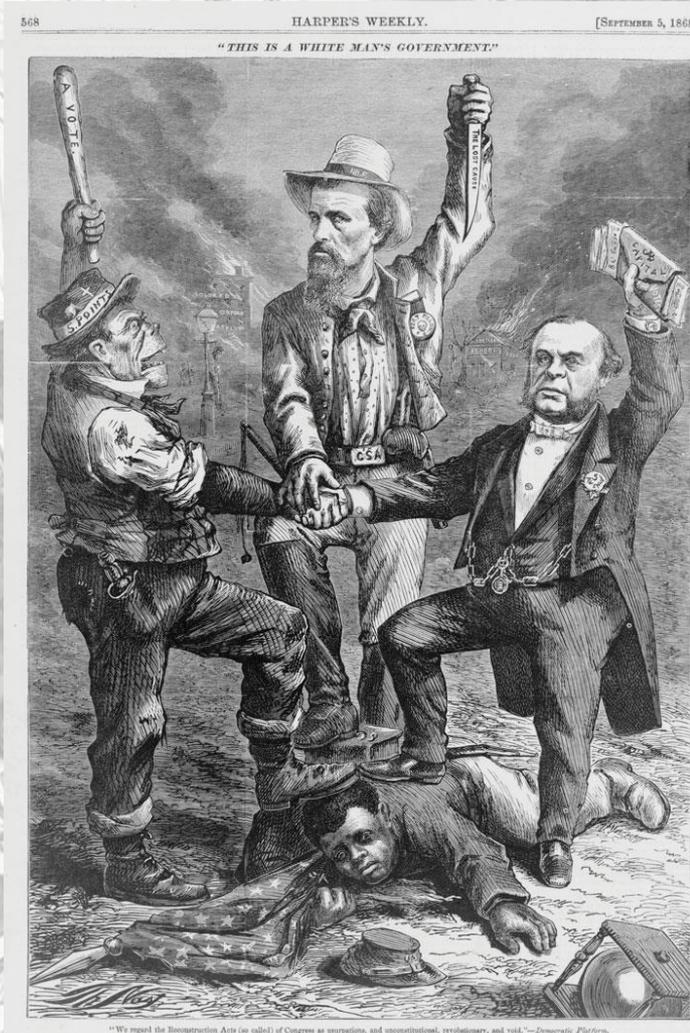
Southern cities grew

- ❑ Atlanta became more of a business center
- ❑ Workers earned lower wages than in the North, which perpetuated cycle of debt

**Industrial
Growth**

“Redeemers”

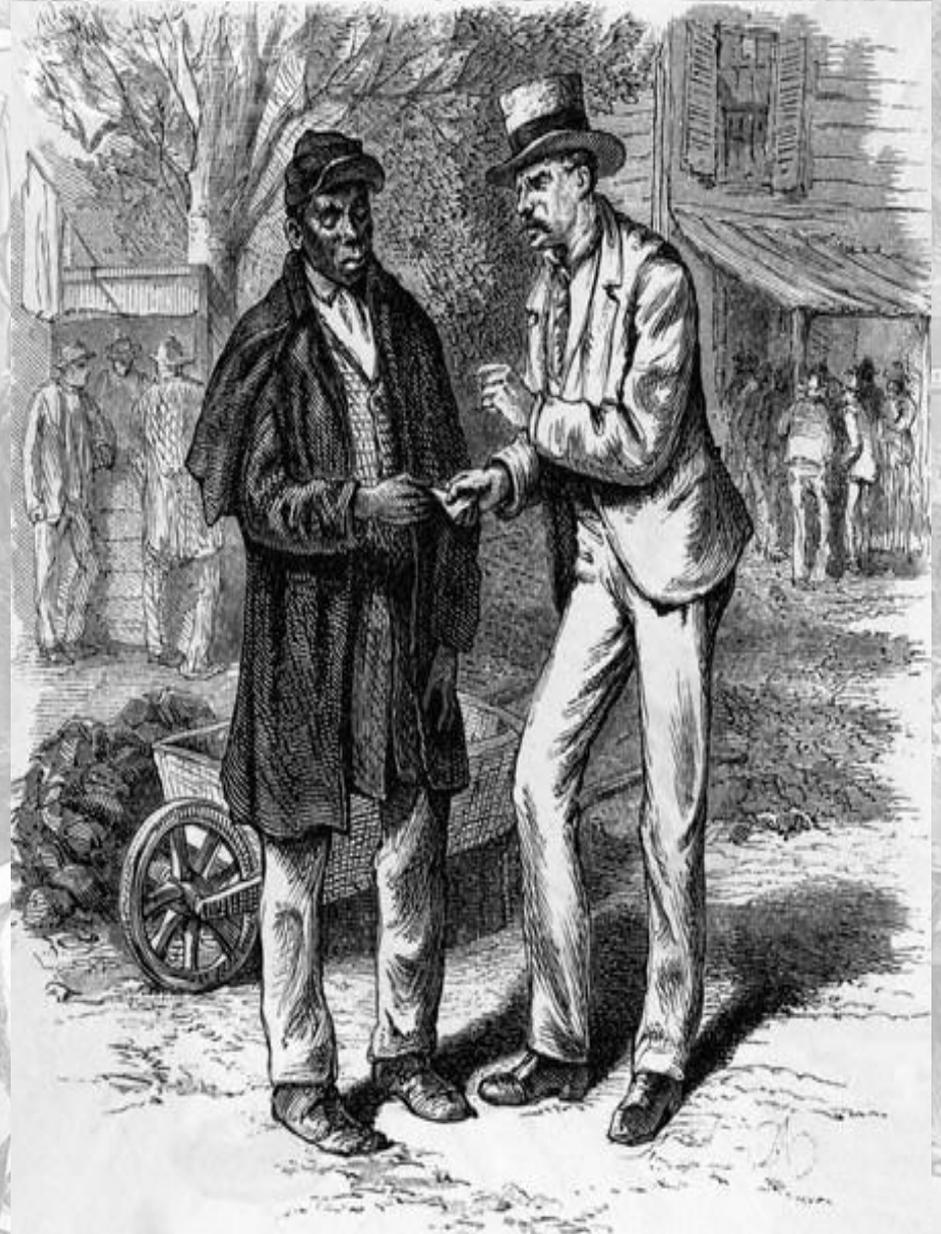
- Wealthy businessmen, farmers and merchants
- White Democrats who shared a general disdain for Republicans and the Radical Republican’s push to extend/increase black rights
- Goal was to destroy the Republican political institutions formed and racial progress reached during Reconstruction – literally to “redeem” the South
- Sought to end Republican-controlled state governments as well as remove black men from political positions and restrict their overall right to equality

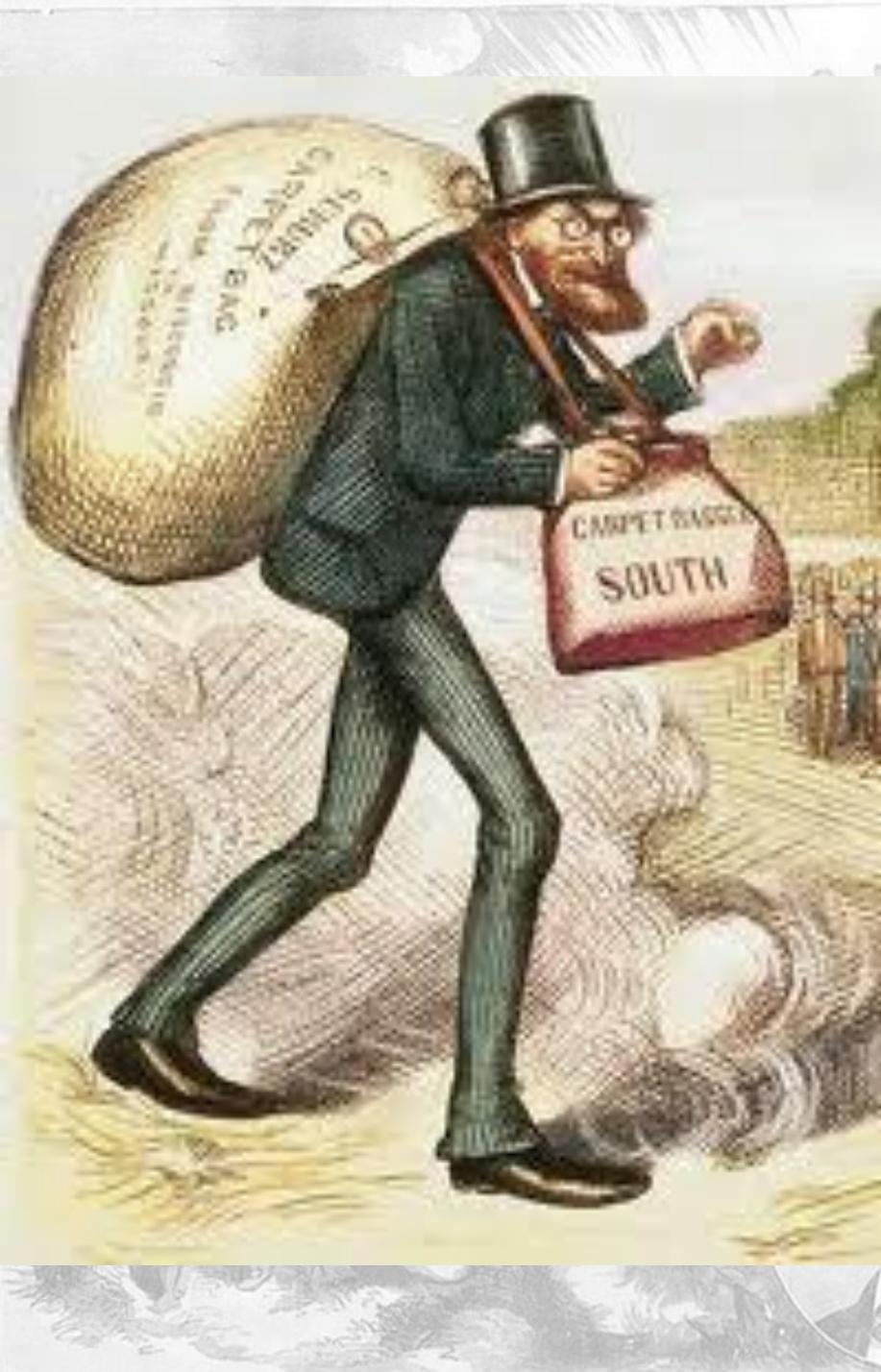


Republican Government Brings Change to the South

“Scalawags”

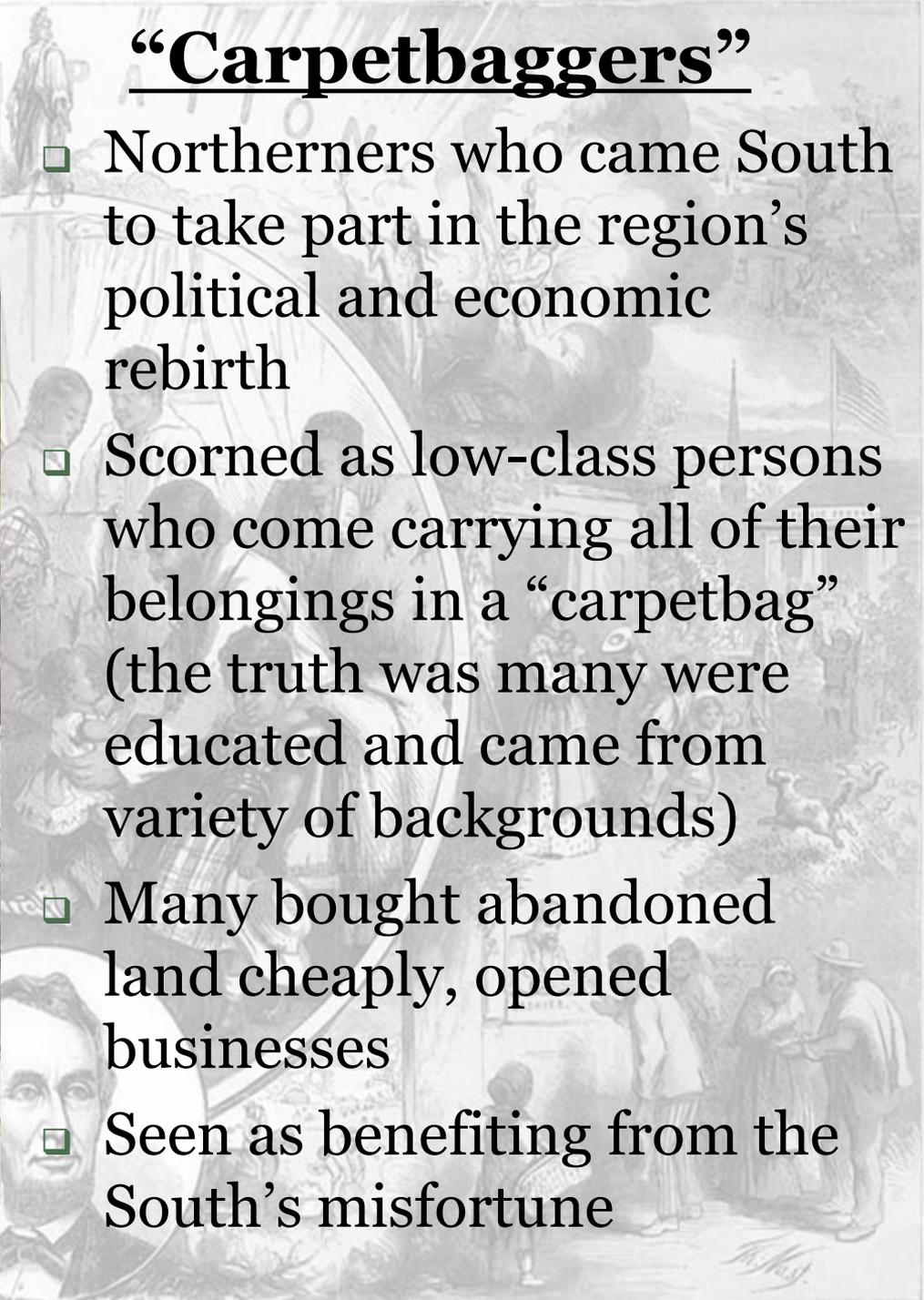
- ❑ Derogatory nickname given to Southerners who supported the shift towards Republican congressional and military control in South
- ❑ Many were farmers who never owned slaves
- ❑ Some wanted to prevent return of planter elite, others wanted to end dependence on plantation agriculture



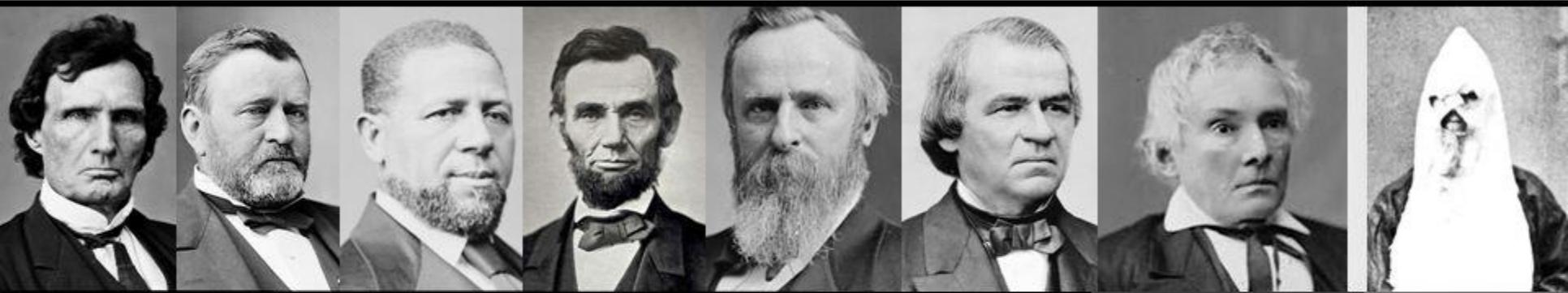


“Carpetbaggers”

- ❑ Northerners who came South to take part in the region’s political and economic rebirth
- ❑ Scorned as low-class persons who come carrying all of their belongings in a “carpetbag” (the truth was many were educated and came from variety of backgrounds)
- ❑ Many bought abandoned land cheaply, opened businesses
- ❑ Seen as benefiting from the South’s misfortune



Political Spectrum of Reconstruction



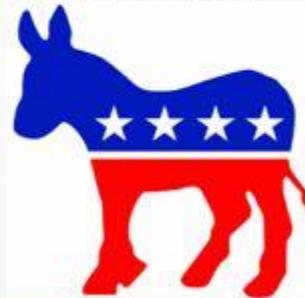
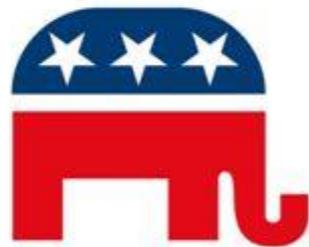
Radicals

Moderates

Unionists

Redeemers

KKK



Federal Supremacy
Black Civil Rights
Military Occupation

States' Rights
Blacks as Second-Class Citizens
Home Rule

Reconstruction Collapses

- Violence increases and support for Reconstruction policies in the North declines due to economic issues such as the Panic of 1873
- Grant refuses to assist the South further claiming the North was “tired out” by other issues seeming more pressing
- Northern manufacturers wanted cheaper and more reliable cotton
- Ends formally with the results of the Election of 1876



“Waving the bloody shirt”



Benjamin L. Butler

Election of 1876

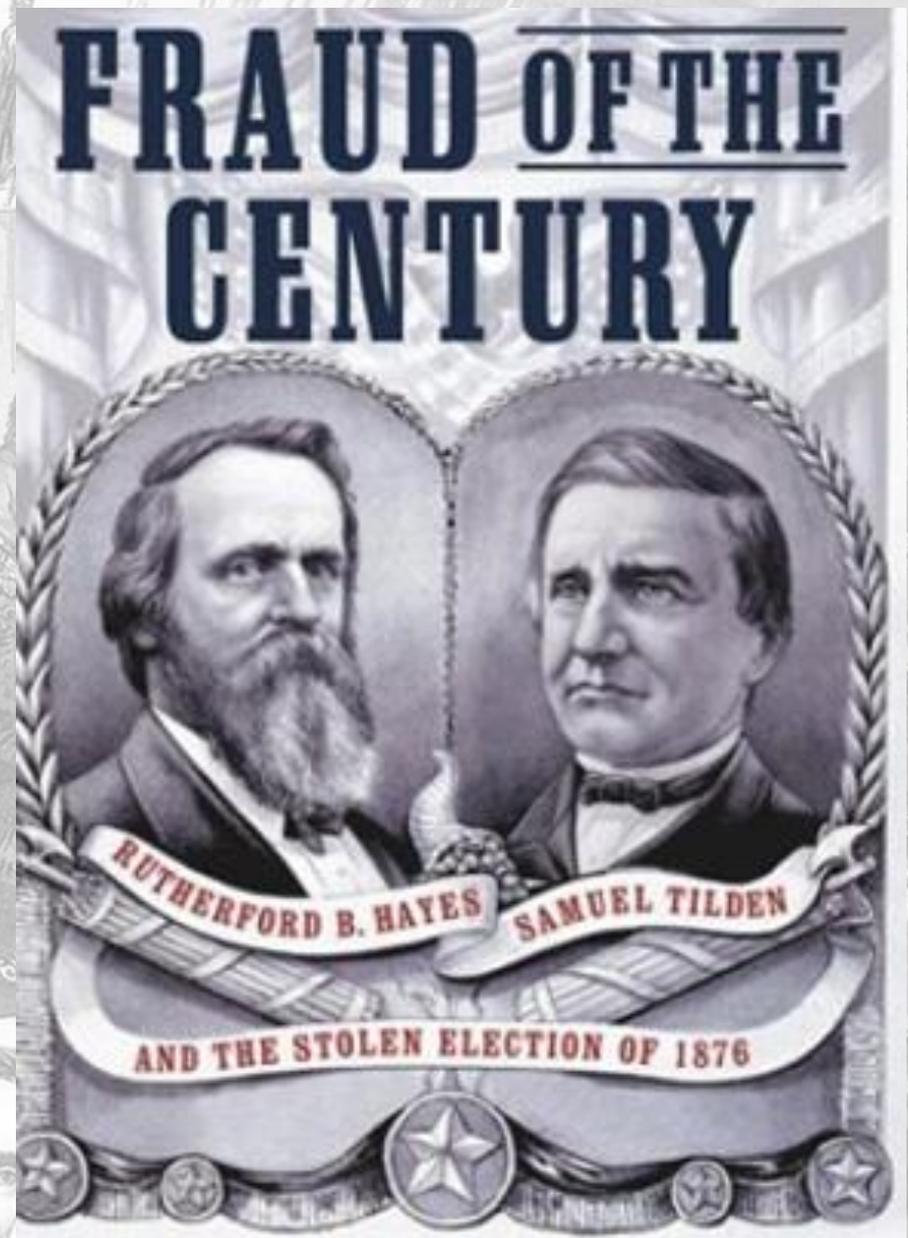
- Rampant fraud in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana
- Electoral vote too close to call → settled in the House of Representatives

Compromise of 1877

- Republican Rutherford B. Hayes becomes president in exchange for the end of military occupation of the South (5 districts) →
- “Redeemers” regain control of Southern state govts

The “Solid South”

- White supremacy reigns in the former Confederate states
- The South’s electoral votes swing in favor of the Democratic Party for decades (earns the nickname the “Solid South”)



Black codes → Jim Crow Laws (1877 – 1964)

At first these laws were called
Black Codes, but they came to
be known as Jim Crow Laws
after 1877

Jim Crow was the name of
character in a minstrel show

Minstrel shows were popular
during that time, and they
featured white actors in "black
face"

Jim Crow represented the fact
that these new Black Codes
were poorly disguised, racist
laws

