

Reconstruction Reflection

- ▶ How do you think the South should be treated after the war?
 - ▶ What should happen politically?
 - ▶ What should happen to the leaders?
 - ▶ What should happen to the former slaves?

Southern Attitudes

- ▶ I'm a Good Old Rebel

Oh, I'm a good old Rebel
Now that's just what I am.
For this Yankee nation
I do not give a damn.
I'm glad I fought agin her,
I only wish we'd won.
I ain't asked any pardon
For anything I've done.

I hates the yankee nation
And everything they do,
I hates the declaration
Of independence, too;
I hates the glorious union-
'tis dripping with our blood-
And I hates their striped
banner,
I fought it all I could.

- ▶ I rode with Robert E. Lee,
For three years, thereabouts.
Got wounded in four places
And starved at Point Lookout.
I caughts the rheumatism
A-camping in the snow.
But I killed a chance of
Yankees
And I'd like to kill some mo'.

Three hundred thousand
Yankees
Lie still in Southern dust
We got three hundred
thousand
Before they conquered us.
They died of Southern fever
And Southern steel and shot.
I wish they were three millions
Instead of what we got.

I can't take up my musket
And fight 'em now no more,
But I ain't going to love 'em,
Now that is certain sure;

- ▶ I don't want no pardon
For what I was and am,
I won't be reconstructed
And I do not give a damn.

Reconstruction: Need to Know

- ▶ Presidential plans: Lincoln and Johnson
- ▶ Radical (congressional) plans
 - ▶ Civil rights and the Fourteenth Amendment
 - ▶ Military reconstruction
 - ▶ Impeachment of Johnson
 - ▶ African American suffrage: the Fifteenth Amendment
- ▶ Southern state governments: problems, achievements, weaknesses
- ▶ Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction

Reconstruction Essay

- ▶ Analyze the goals and strategies of Reconstruction of Two of the following:
 - ▶ President Lincoln
 - ▶ President Johnson
 - ▶ Congressional Republicans
- ▶ Thesis: President Lincoln and President Johnson's approach to reconstruction provided for lenient reintroduction of Southern states into the Union while, conversely Congressional Republicans wanted to only reintroduce the Southern states under strict conditions.

Reconstruction Defined

- ▶ **Reconstruction:** is the process used to bring the South back into the political Union.
- ▶ Presidential Reconstruction- Lincoln/Johnson Plans
- ▶ Radical Reconstruction
- ▶ End of Reconstruction

Each Plan Answered These Questions

- ▶ How will the rebellious states participate in government?
- ▶ What terms will they reenter the Union?
- ▶ What will happen to the Black Population
- ▶ What should happen to the Confederate leaders?

Reconstruction Begins Before War Ends

13th Amendment

- ▶ Before the War was over January 1865, Congress submitted to the states for ratification:
- ▶ Section 1. “**Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude**, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”
- ▶ Ratification was complete December 1865

Presidential Plans: Lincoln

- ▶ Beginning with the 2nd Inaugural, “Malice toward none, charity for all...”
- ▶ Lincoln previews his plan to bring sister states of the south back into the community of states.
- ▶ Goal of **easy reintroduction** to Union
- ▶ Strategy of Leniency
- ▶ No provisions for Freedmen
- ▶ Issues a **Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction**
- ▶ Spelled out terms for state to rejoin union
 - ▶ **Ten Percent Plan:**
 - ▶ **Full pardon for Confederates**
 - ▶ **Restore all property**
 - ▶ **Loyalty Oath Required**
 - ▶ **Accept Abolition**
 - ▶ **When 10% of the eligible voters take Oath- State can reenter the union, send Reps to Congress.**

Lincoln's Plan continued

- ▶ Suffrage for blacks who:
 - ▶ Were educated
 - ▶ Held property
 - ▶ Fought in the Union Army
- ▶ LA, ARK, Tennessee all come into Union under Lincoln's plans

Congressional Reaction to Lincoln's Plan

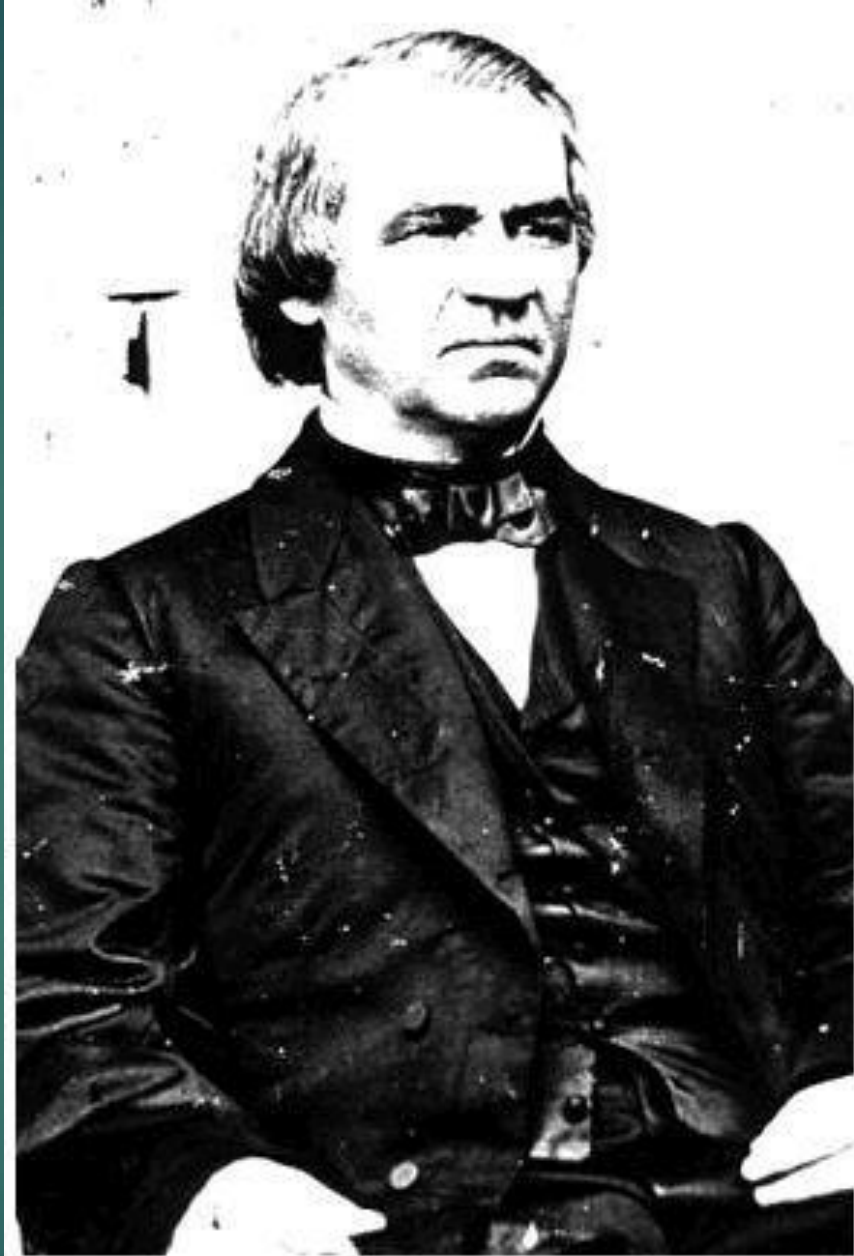
- ▶ Congressional Republicans did not like Lincoln's Plan
- ▶ **Too Lenient** on the "Rebels"
- ▶ **Need more punitive (punish)** components
- ▶ Wanted more support for "**Freedmen**"
- ▶ Responded with the **Wade-Davis Bill** (July 1864)
- ▶ A set of extreme requirements included:
 - ▶ President Appointed Provisional Governor for former CS states
 - ▶ Majority of Confederates had to take oaths
 - ▶ Conventions had to be developed to approve new state constitutions
 - ▶ Disenfranchise Former CSA civil and Military leaders
 - ▶ Repudiate CSA debts
 - ▶ New state constitutions had to ban Slavery and hold political rights to blacks
- ▶ Lincoln uses the **Pocket Veto to veto.**
- ▶ (Pocket Veto is where the president ignores bill to kill it)

President Johnson

- ▶ Lincoln is Assassinated
- ▶ Johnson Sworn in as President
- ▶ Johnson was doomed, could not work with Republican Congress
- ▶ He was a Democrat
- ▶ Elected under a Unity Platform (Republicans and Dems create a coalition ticket election 1864)
- ▶ From Tennessee, A Southerner
- ▶ Self-Made Man
- ▶ Didn't like the rich leadership of the South
- ▶ Stubborn, Intolerant
- ▶ Reluctant to Compromise, Racist
- ▶ Republicans thought he would punish the south
- ▶ "Treason is a crime that must be made odious... Traitors must be impoverished, They must not only be impoverished but their social power must be destroyed."

Johnson

- ▶ Personality
- ▶ Intemperate
- ▶ Tactless
- ▶ Resentful
- ▶ Insecure
- ▶ Hostile to freed slaves
- ▶ “White men alone must manage the South”



Andrew Johnson (1808-1875)
Congress Opposed His Reconstruction Plans

Presidential Plans: Johnson similar to Wade-Davis Bill

- ▶ **Goal** to bring the South back into the Union fast- but limit the rich
- ▶ **Strategy:** Oaths, leniency, limit power of wealthy
- ▶ Issued Proclamations:
- ▶ Amnesty and restoration of property rights for all who took oath of loyalty to Union and emancipation, 51% of eligible voters
- ▶ Confederate officials- and wealthy confederates with property of \$20,000 or more were ineligible or could apply individually to president.
- ▶ 15,000 applied to Johnson for pardons
- ▶ “I am so sorry---please forgive me. Please restore my rights!”
- ▶ Appoint Provisional Governors
- ▶ Constitutional conventions were to be held
- ▶ Slavery was to be outlawed
- ▶ Nullify acts of secession
- ▶ Repudiate all debts of the Confederacy
- ▶ Results:
- ▶ Southern governments followed the process- however a number of states refused to recognize 13th Amendment
- ▶ Former confederate leaders were appointed and elected to power
- ▶ Black Codes were developed to limit former slaves.
- ▶ All of these measures angered the Republican Congress and they acted to end force the South to comply

Congress Reacts to Johnson Plan

- ▶ End of 1865 all seceded states had new Govs
- ▶ Radical Republicans – were angry newly loyal states send prominent Confederates to Congress
 - ▶ Stephens (former VP of CSA)
- ▶ After investigation- Congress found that the “Freedmen” were not being treated fairly
- ▶ Black Codes- state laws limiting former slaves
- ▶ Fines for vagrancy
- ▶ Force blacks to work on plantations
- ▶ December 1865 Congress Created its own plan for Reconstruction
- ▶ **Freedmen’s Bureau**, a Federal support organization was extended- helped former slaves with education, food, settling labor disputes, and even helping poor whites. (renewed)
- ▶ Republican Congress wanted protection for freedmen, they wanted to change the culture of the South, including Black Suffrage and land redistribution
- ▶ Create Joint Committee on Reconstruction

Congress Reacts to Johnson

- ▶ Civil Rights Act 1866
- ▶ Pass Funding Bill for Freedman's Bureau
- ▶ Also declares blacks citizens
- ▶ Authorizes Federal Power to intervene in States to protect rights.
- ▶ Johnson Vetoes bills in 1866.
- ▶ Republicans unite against Johnson and mobilize

14th Amendment

- ▶ 14th Amendment Passed
 - ▶ Aimed at supporting African Americans
 - ▶ Overturned Dredd Scott decision- Former slaves are now citizens
 - ▶ Defined citizenship = born in US and naturalized citizens
 - ▶ Equal protection under the laws = Citizens are granted “Privileges and Immunities guaranteed by constitution”
 - ▶ Penalties for denying rights
 - ▶ Reinforced due process
 - ▶ Federal Government can intervene to protect equal treatment under the law
 - ▶ Prohibited former CSA from holding office, unless 2/3rds congress consented

14th Amendment

- ▶ Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
- ▶ Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.
(limits former Confederates from holding office)
- ▶ Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

“Radical” or Congressional Reconstruction begins 1867

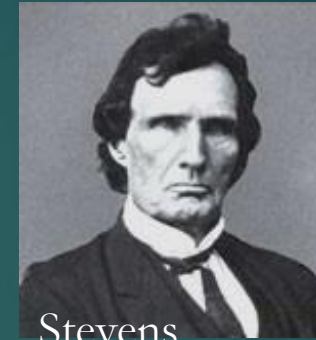
- ▶ Republicans Win Congressional Election of 1866- more Senate 42 (Radical GOP) to 11 Dem

House 143 (Radical GOP) to 49 Dem

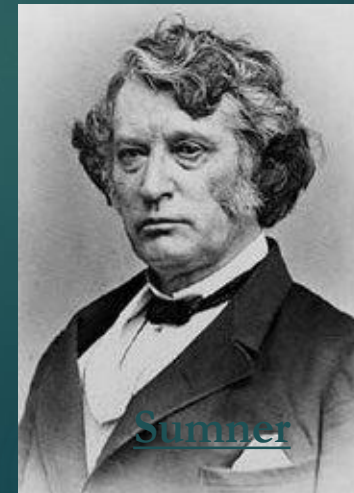
- ▶ **Reconstruction Act 1867**- Passed over Johnson’s veto
- ▶ Goals:
- ▶ To support Freedmen
- ▶ To **punish the Southern leadership** for the War
- ▶ To reorder Southern society so African Americans had a chance to change the culture of the South

Leaders of the Radical Republicans

- ▶ **Thaddeus Stevens** Republican Majority Leader
- ▶ **Charles Sumner**- Republican Senator
- ▶ Pro-Equality
- ▶ “Strip a proud nobility off their bloated states; reduce them to a level with plain Republicans; send them forth to labor and teach their children to enter the workshops or handle the plow and you will thus humble the proud traitors.”



Stevens



Sumner

“Radical” or Congressional Reconstruction 1867

- ▶ Radical bills passed over Veto
- ▶ 1868 Tennessee Admitted immediately
 - ▶ Congress rejected Lincoln-Johnson reconstructed states
- ▶ **5 Military Districts** created the South
 - ▶ Enforce order to register qualified voters
 - ▶ All adult black males
 - ▶ White males not in the rebellion
- ▶ New State Constitutions- insure black suffrage
- ▶ States had to ratify new states had to ratify 13 and 14th amendments
- ▶ **Tenure of Office Act:** (an effort to remove the president as an obstacle to reconstruction efforts)
 - ▶ Limits President from removing cabinet officers without Senate approval
- ▶ Command of Army Act- Prohibits the president from issuing military orders

- ▶ Process for states to enter Union:
 - ▶ New State Constitutional Conventions
 - ▶ Ratify 14th Amendment
 - ▶ New State Constitutions must include Black Suffrage

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- ▶ Northerners who moved South to exploit the poor whites and aid the blacks
- ▶ Southerners who worked with the Reconstruction forces for greedy purposes

15th Amendment

- ▶ African American Males 21 years old, get the Right to Vote
- ▶ Section. 1. **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.**
- ▶ Section. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- ▶ At first Blacks will vote, but as time goes on State laws and intimidation (**KKK**) suppress the black vote- **literacy tests and Poll taxes**

Southern State Governments: problems, achievements, weaknesses

Positive

- ▶ Many blacks participate early
- ▶ First black Senator elected, **Hiram Revels**, Mississippi
- ▶ Freedmen's Bureau helps a lot
- ▶ Blacks gain some economic mobility
- ▶ Congress tries to help with **Enforcement Acts**- to repress the KKK and help protect blacks

Negative

- ▶ KKK develops to terrorize blacks
- ▶ Redeemers- Southern Democrats want to remove republican governors in the South and restore traditional Southern leadership
- ▶ Segregation develops
- ▶ Old Southern leadership regains power and reconstruction seems to be a complete failure.

New “Republican” Southern Governments

- ▶ 10 States in south
- ▶ Black majorities
 - ▶ South Carolina (pop)
 - ▶ Mississippi (pop)
 - ▶ Louisiana (pop)
 - ▶ Alabama – (voters but not pop)
 - ▶ Florida (voters but not pop)
- ▶ Republicans maintained control with some Southern Whites

Freedmen Asserting Rights and Culture

- ▶ “We claim exactly the same rights privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by white men; we ask nothing more and will be content with nothing less.”
- ▶ Black Churches Established
- ▶ Blacks Held public offices
- ▶ 20 blacks in House of Reps
- ▶ 2 Senators Hiram Revels and Bruce (Mississippi)
- ▶ Blacks had large say in state legislators
- ▶ Freedmen's Bureau established 4000 schools



Johnson Impeachment

- ▶ **Johnson had tried to obstruct Radical Reconstruction**
- ▶ He appointed sympathetic military leaders to supervise the South
- ▶ He encouraged Southerners to resist Federal law
- ▶ Resisted the racial equality insisted by Congress
- ▶ House Republicans were waiting for an excuse-Johnson gave them one when he removed Secretary of War Stanton from office. (Tenure of Office Act)
- ▶ The House passed Impeachment Act with a 2/3 vote



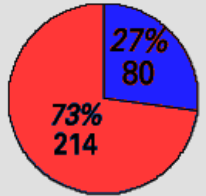
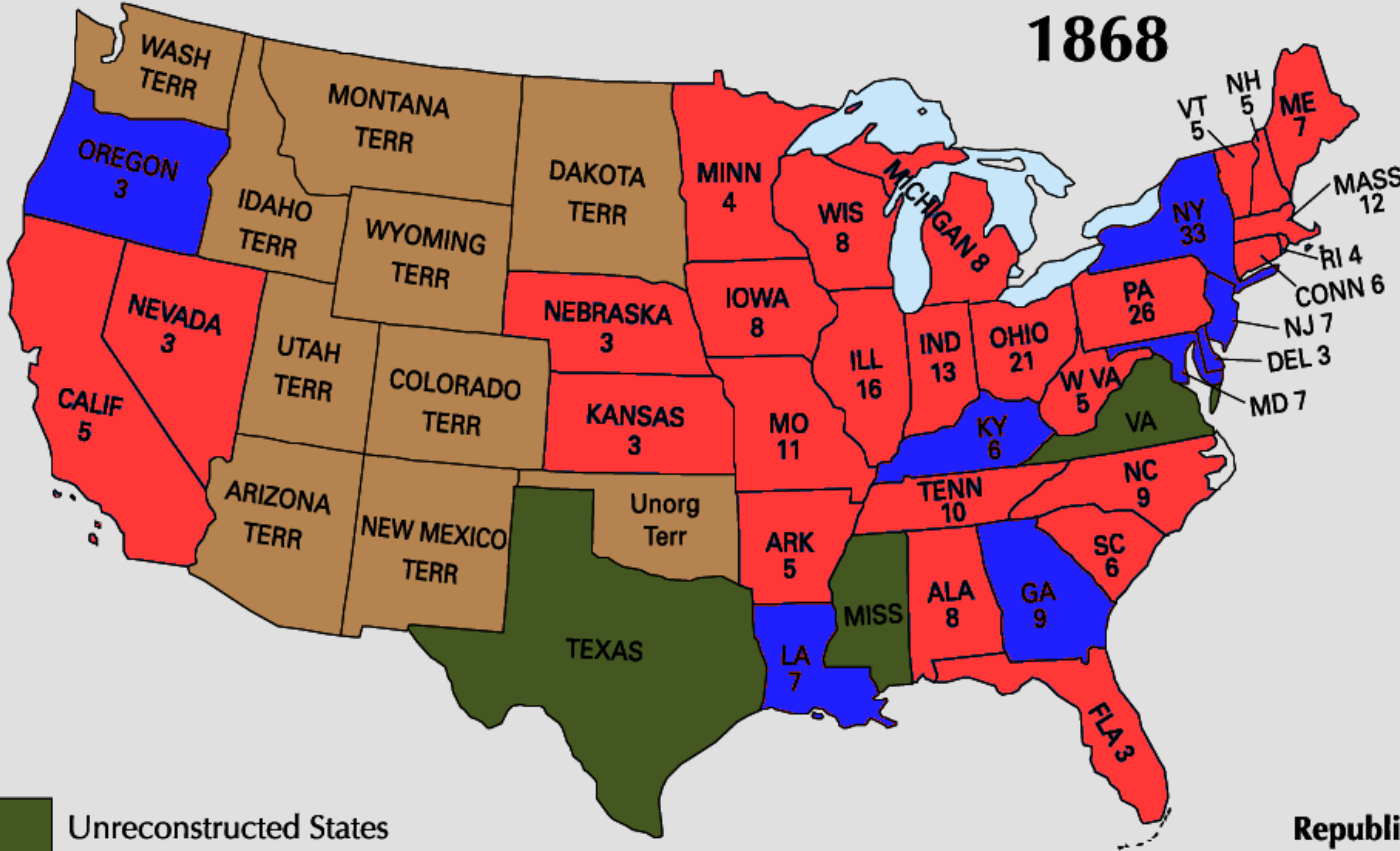
Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1860)

- ▶ Johnson not removed from office.
- ▶ Not convicted in the Senate
- ▶ 35 to 19 is not 2/3ds
- ▶ 1 vote

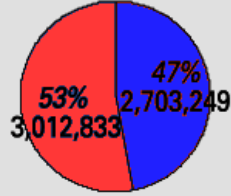
Grant Administration 1868

- ▶ Election 1868 US Grant nominated by Republicans-
- ▶ 500,000 Black voters make a difference
- ▶ Corruption
- ▶ Clumsey, ineffectual,
- ▶ Relied on party leaders- patronage and the spoils systems
- ▶ No reform

1868



ELECTORAL VOTE
 TOTAL VOTING: 294
 NOT VOTING: 23



POPULAR VOTE
 TOTAL: 5,716,082

Unreconstructed States
 Territories

Republican (Grant)
 Democratic (Seymour)

Life in the South

- ▶ Devastated economically- (Sherman)
- ▶ “In Alabama alone, two hundred thousand persons are in danger of extreme suffering, if not of actual starvation” December 1865

African American Life

- ▶ Immediately after war trends develop for African Americans
- ▶ Many moved from plantations
- ▶ Reunited with family
- ▶ Institutions created
 - ▶ Schools
 - ▶ Churches
- ▶ **Sharecropping** Develops
- ▶ Freedmen plant and work plots of land in exchange for a % of the crop that goes to the owner.
- ▶ **Keeps blacks poor and in perpetual debt**

Southerners Create Black Codes

- ▶ **Black Codes** were laws created to limit political, economic and **social** aspects of life for former slaves
- ▶ Contracts for labor
- ▶ Employment laws
- ▶ Licenses to work
- ▶ Travel limitations
- ▶ Segregation
- ▶ Race mixing laws
- ▶ **All laws were used to limit blacks** so they would be second-class citizens

KKK 1866

- ▶ Responding to new social circumstances
- ▶ Former Confederates- (**Nathan Bedford Forrest**) form **Ku Klux Klan**
- ▶ To terrorize and enforce traditional subordination of African Americans

Compromise of 1877

- ▶ Election of 1876
- ▶ **Repubs** = Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio “His Fraudulency”
- ▶ **Dems** = Samuel J. Tilden, New York
- ▶ In the middle of an Economic Depression
- ▶ Corruption on both sides, **deadlock in electoral college**
- ▶ Commission, decision agreed upon, Hayes wins the Presidency- although no evidence, seem there was a deal to withdrawal Federal troops from the rest of the South.
- ▶ **Redeemer** governments would take over (all Democrats) and the South would continue in the Democratic party structure till the 1960's
- ▶ **Resulted in the End of Reconstruction**
- ▶ “Nast” Cartoon
<http://www.learner.org/biographyofamerica/prog12/feature/>

New South

- ▶ Redeemers
- ▶ New South Creed
- ▶ Romanticization of the South

Booker T. Washington

- ▶ Atlanta Compromise
- ▶ Up from slavery
- ▶ Tuskegee Institute (AL)
- ▶ Plessey V. Ferguson
- ▶ Jim Crowe Laws
- ▶ Grandfather Laws/Clause
- ▶ Poll Tax
- ▶ Literacy Tests
- ▶ Lynching
- ▶ Ida B Wells