

# Key Questions

```
graph TD; A[Key Questions] --> B[1. How should the seceded states be allowed to re-enter the Union? Should they?]; A --> C[2. How does the South rebuild after the war?]; A --> D[3. How are the newly-emancipated freedmen integrated and protected?]; A --> E[4. What branch of government should direct the process of Reconstruction?]
```

1. How should the seceded states be allowed to re-enter the Union? Should they?

2. How does the South rebuild after the war?

3. How are the newly-emancipated freedmen integrated and protected?

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

A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the page.

# **Phase One: Reconstruction Plans**

# Reconstruction Plans

---

- **A. Lincoln's Plan** – 10% plan – 1860 voters, all ex-Confeds pardoned
- (% refers to eligible voters in the 1860 election)
- assassinated b/f issue settled
- **B. Radical Republicans** – Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner – dominate Congress
- want the South punished for the war

# Reconstruction Plans

---

- Two Theories “conquered provinces”, “state suicide”
- RRs – **Wade Davis Bill** 1864 – a 50% plan – “iron clad” oath – 1860 voters
- said Congress to direct Recon.
- pocket vetoed by Lincoln prior to death

# IRONCLAD OATH



WWW.TOONDOO.COM

mikaiyajaden

# Reconstruction Plans

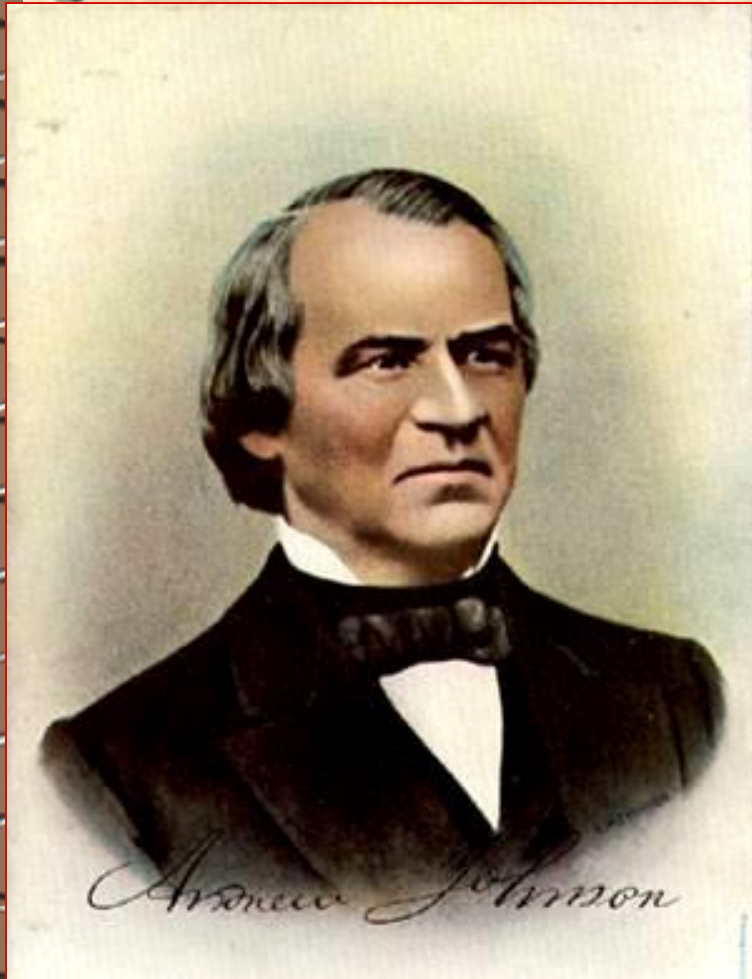
---

- **C. Andrew Johnson (TN)** becomes President
- **Johnson's Plan** – 10% plan
- S. states admit secession was illegal
- new state Constitutions – including ratification of the 13th A.

# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- ★ Ratified in December, 1865 - prior to Southern states returning to Union
- ★ *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*

# President Andrew Johnson



- ★ 2<sup>nd</sup> term Vice-Pres, southern Unionist, Democrat
- ★ White Supremacist
- ★ Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union

*Nevermind the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!*



# Reconstruction Plans

---

## □ **Responses to Johnson's Plan**

- 1. Southern States – quick to follow
- \*send reps to Congress (most are ex-Confeds)
- \*13,500 ex-Confeds pardoned by Johnson

# Reconstruction Plans

---

## □ **2. RRs**

□ refused to admit pardoned ex-Confeds to Congress

□ literally blocked the doors

□ **HW – read pp. 297-300**

## HW for Monday Reconstruction Era Cartoons

- Search, print (preferable not required), read, observe, go to the associated website for info, consult other websites if necessary. Be sure your cartoon was created during or shortly after Reconstruction.
- Fill out the Cartoon Analysis Form – bring to class Monday to share and/or turn in.
- *NOTE: Many cartoons associated with Reconstruction are extremely insensitive with respect to race, the end of slavery, etc.*

# Reconstruction Plans

---

- **Congress – How to protect the former slaves?**
- **RR Plan**
- **1. extend the Freedmen's Bureau**  
1866, purpose?
- vetoed by Johnson

# Freedmen's Bureau (1865)



- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called "carpetbaggers" by white southern Democrats.

# Freedmen's Bureau Through Southern Eyes

*"Plenty to  
eat and  
nothing to  
do."*



# THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN.

TWICE VETOED 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 SHALT THOU EAT THY BREAD

**Freedman's Bureau!**      **Negro Estimate of Freedom!**

CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1865, VOTED THE **NEGRO TROOPS \$300** Each as a Bounty

THE SENATE, IN JUNE, 1865, VOTED THE **WHITE Veterans OF WAR \$100** Each as a Bounty.

THE NEGRO GETS MORE, HE WANTS MORE, THERE IS ALL OF THE WHITE MAN'S MONEY TAKEN FROM HIM AND GIVEN TO THE NEGRO.

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1865, TO Support the Freedman's Bureau **\$6,944,500**

Construction and	\$200,000
Stores for Negroes,	50,000
Food and Fuel for	10,000
Negroes,	1,200,000
Food for Negroes,	1,200,000
Education for Negroes,	500,000
Subsidies for Negroes,	1,000,000
School Masters & School	100,000
Teachers for Negroes,	100,000
TOTAL,	\$6,944,500

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE WHITE MAN, **HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR**

What is the use for you to work so long as they make laws appropriations.

For 1864 and 1865, the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least Pennsylvania will be about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF DOLLARS. **GEAR!**

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of

is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.

# Freedmen's Bureau School







## SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH BIRTHPLACE OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

This building, which was erected in 1801 by Augusta's first Methodist Society, was moved to this location in 1844 to become the home of the Springfield Baptist Church.

Organized in 1787 by Jesse Peters, the Springfield Baptist Church is the oldest independent African-American Church in the nation. This church helped bridge the transition between slavery and free citizenship and has stood as a focus for black community life.

This church building is the major landmark remaining from the early free-black community of Springfield. The original structure was moved to the rear of the lot when the new brick church was built in 1897. Springfield Church helped to establish many black institutions.

In 1867, Morehouse College, the nation's only all-male, historically black undergraduate institution, was founded in the basement of Springfield Baptist Church as Augusta Institute by William Jefferson White, as requested by Richard Coulter and Edmund Turney, while Henry Watts was serving as pastor. The school moved to Atlanta in 1879 and was renamed Morehouse College in 1913. This marker unveiled February 16, 1992, commemorates the 125th anniversary of Morehouse College's founding.

# Reconstruction Plans

---

## □ **2. Civil Rights Act 1866**

□ \*citizenship to former slaves

□ \*made black codes illegal

□ \*use of federal troops in S. sts.

□ vetoed by Johnson

A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the cover.

# **Phase Two: Reconstruction Struggles**

# Reconstruction Struggles

---

- **Why the vetoes by Johnson?**
- believed the Fr. Bureau was a state agency – not federal
- believed the Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional b/c it violated the rights of states to pass their own “citizenship” laws
- angers more Radical Republicans

# Reconstruction Struggles

---

## □ **RRs Response to Vetoes**

□ override both

□ States pass the 14th amendment

□ 1. gives all Americans dual citizenship

□ 2. Threat to remove a states' reps if rights denied

# Reconstruction Struggles

---

- 3. # of reps in House now based on total population
- 4. Ex-Confeds banned from public office
- 5. All citizens – equal protection under the law
- TN – ratifies and is re-admitted


# Reconstruction Struggles

---

## □ 1866 Elections

□ Republican majority elected to House and Senate

□ Johnson's veto power dead – RRs have control of Recon.

A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the page.

**Phase Three: Congressional  
Reconstruction (Bayonet Rule)**

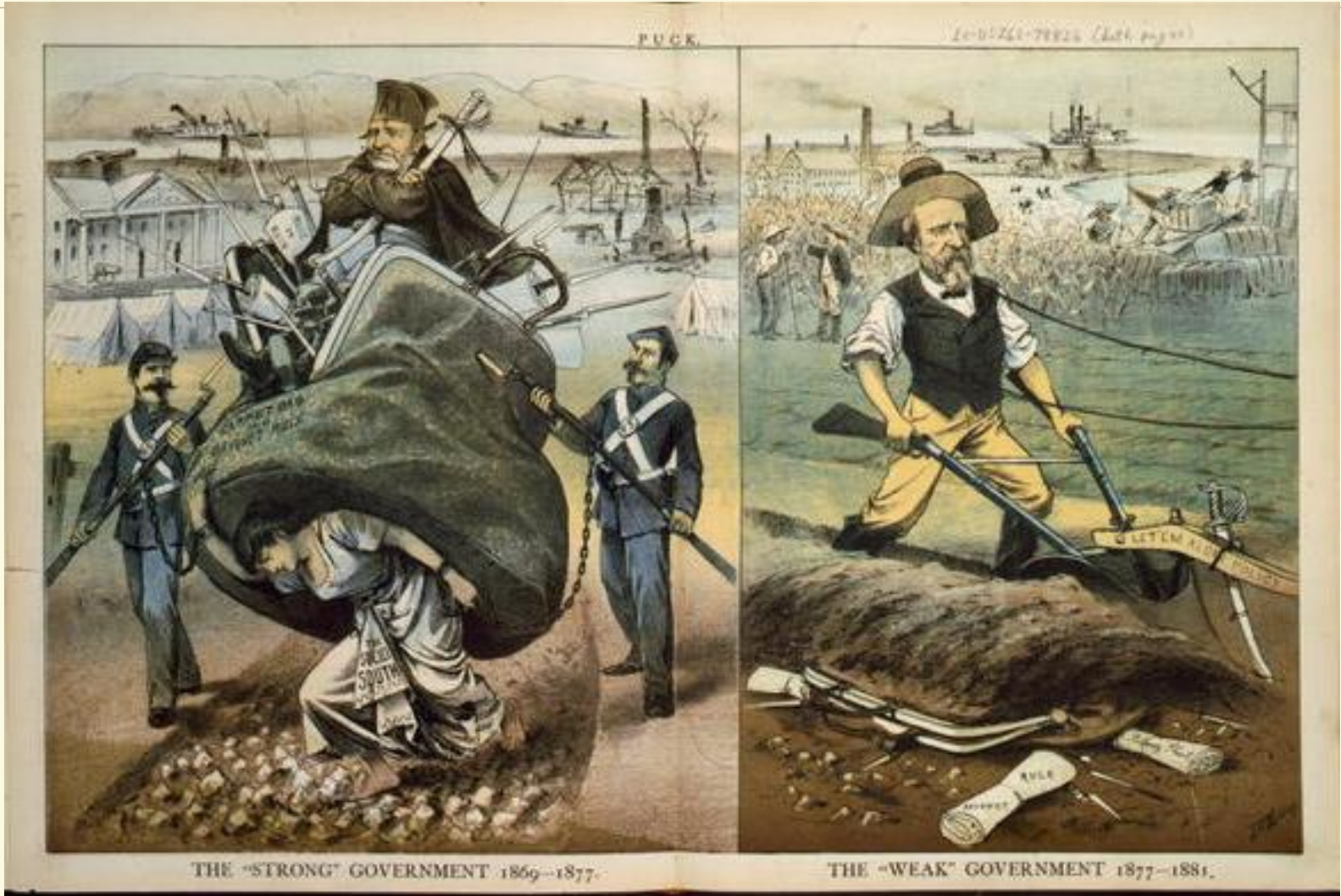


# Congressional Reconstruction

---

- **First Reconstruction Act 1867**
- \*divides South into 5 military zones – aka “bayonet rule”
- \*required new state constitutions to re-admit to the Union
- \*must include all male suffrage
- \*required southern sts to ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> amendments

# Congressional Reconstruction

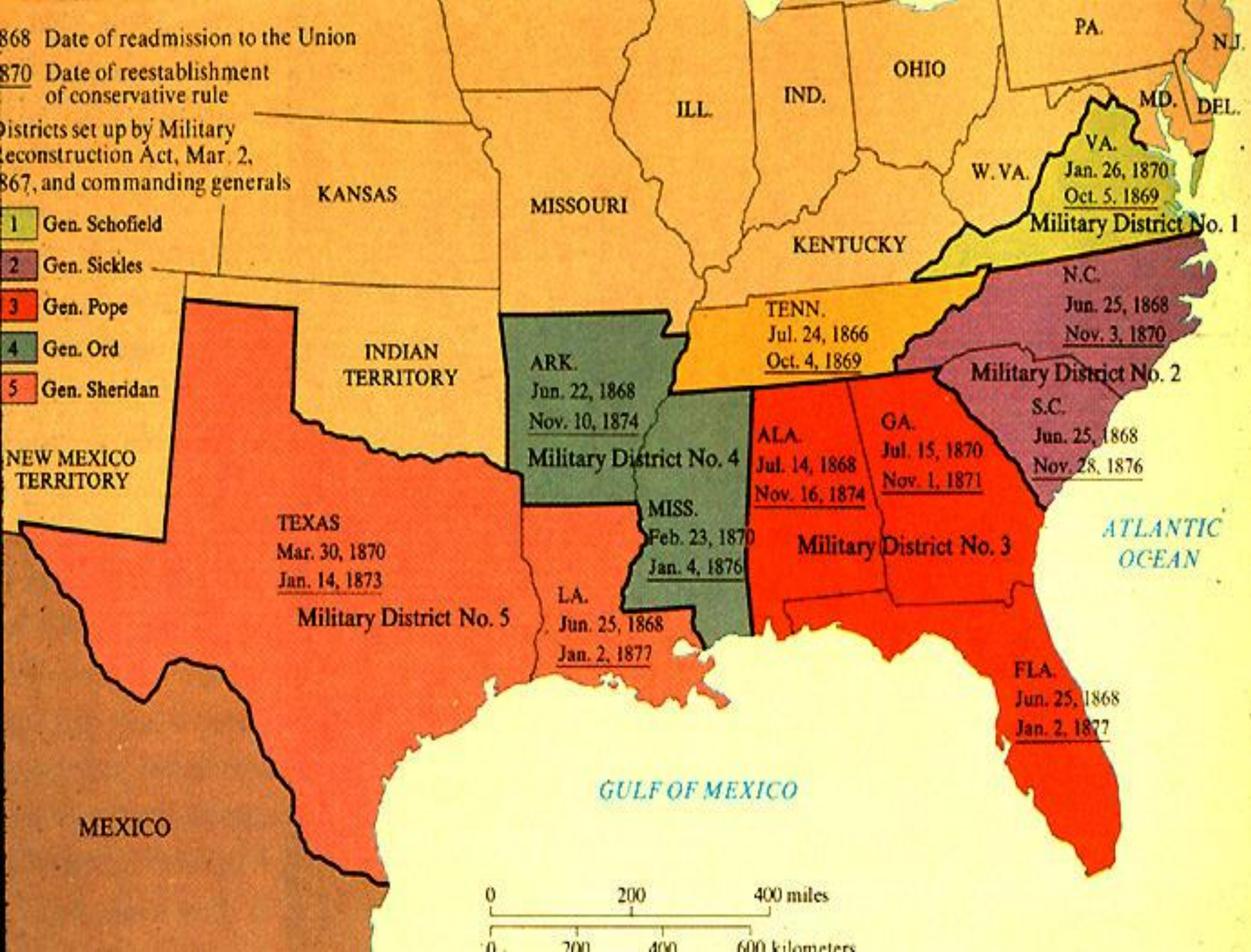


1868 Date of readmission to the Union

1870 Date of reestablishment of conservative rule

Districts set up by Military Reconstruction Act, Mar. 2, 1867, and commanding generals

- 1 Gen. Schofield
- 2 Gen. Sickles
- 3 Gen. Pope
- 4 Gen. Ord
- 5 Gen. Sheridan



# Created 5 **military** districts to protect former slaves & to enforce reconstruction



# Congressional Reconstruction

---

## □ **Tenure of Office Act 1867**

□ what it did?

□ Johnson's impeachment for firing Edwin Stanton – Sec. of War

□ trial March 1868 – not guilty

# The Senate Trial



- ★ 11 week trial.
- ★ Johnson acquitted 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3s vote).



# Changes in the South

---

□ **Special Field Order #15**

□ “40 acres and a mule”

□ promised by Sherman

□ denied by Pres. Johnson –

restores land to previous owners

# Johnson's Actions – Summary

---

- Lenient Recon plan
- Issues thousands of pardons to ex-Confeds
- Vetoes Fr Bur renewal and CRts Act
- Violates Tenure of Office Act and is impeached
- Denies land granted to GA slaves by Sherman

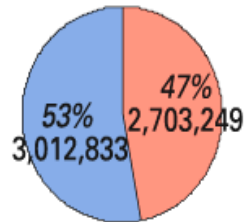
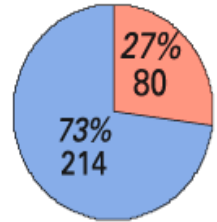
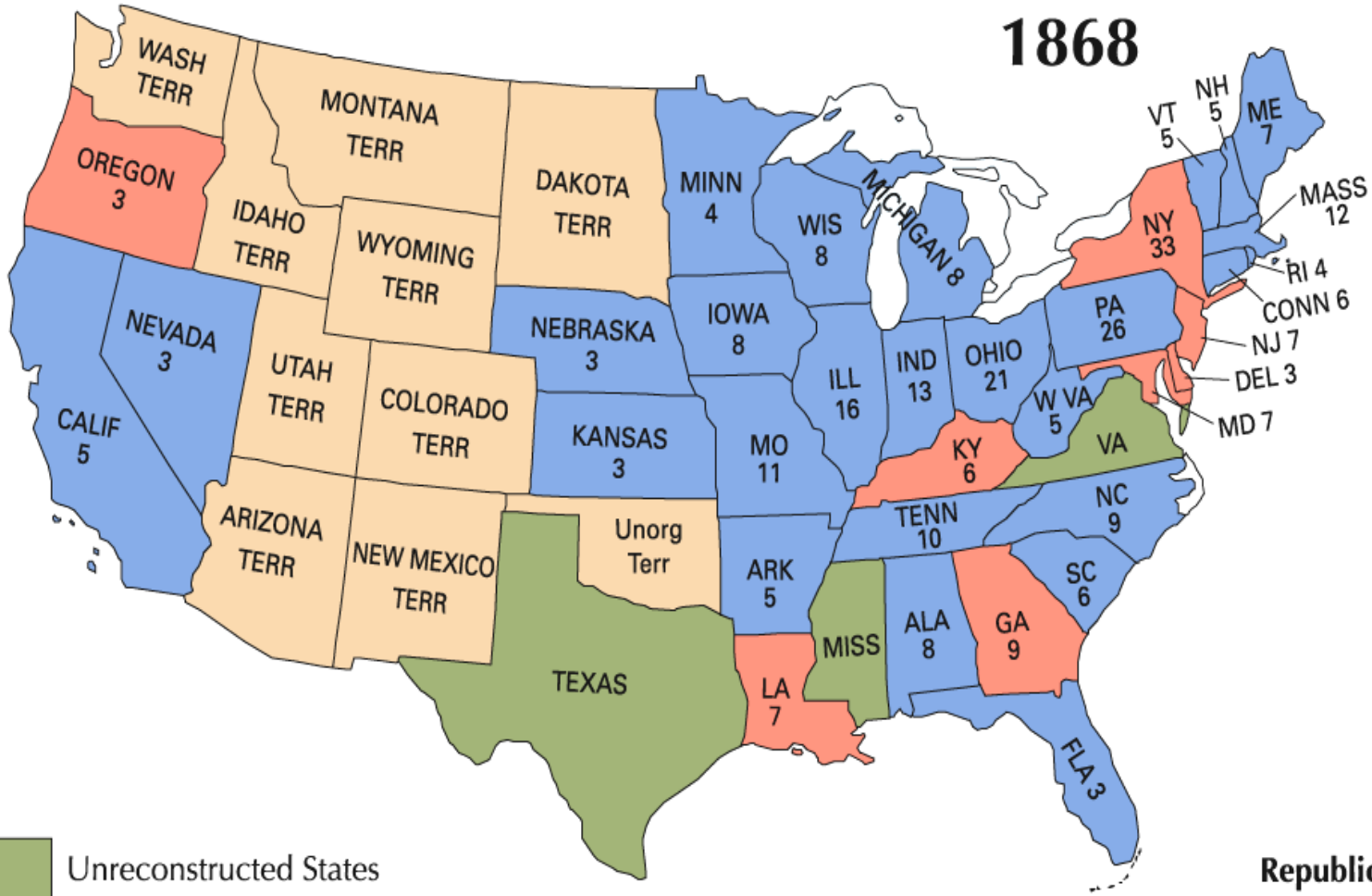




# Congressional Reconstruction

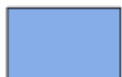
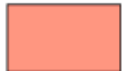
---

- **Election of 1868 – “Waving the Bloody Shirt”**
- **Ulysses S. Grant** – new Pres.
- 500,000 black men vote
- 1st term dominated by economic scandals
- Repub Party will be split as a result

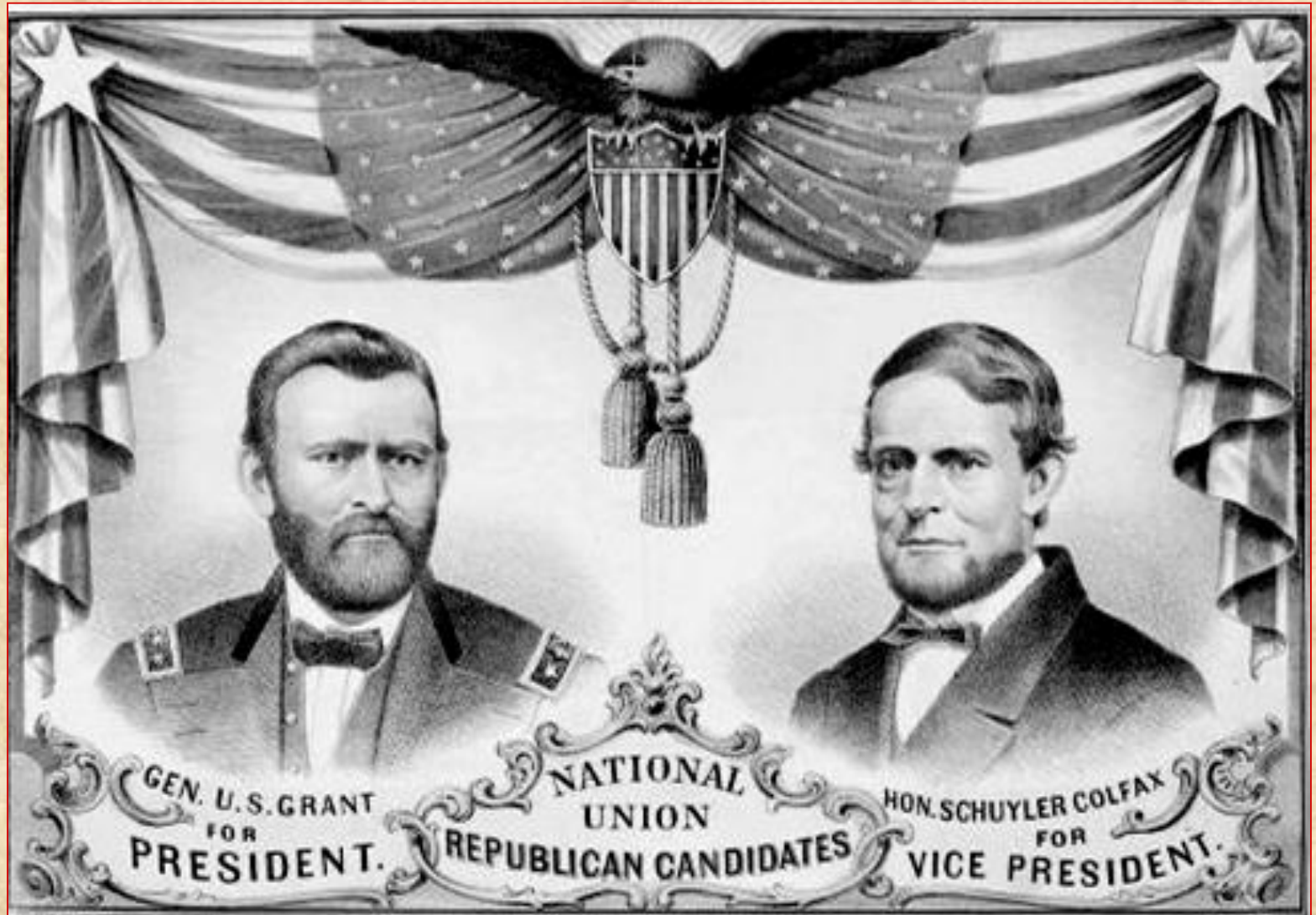
# 1868 Presidential Election



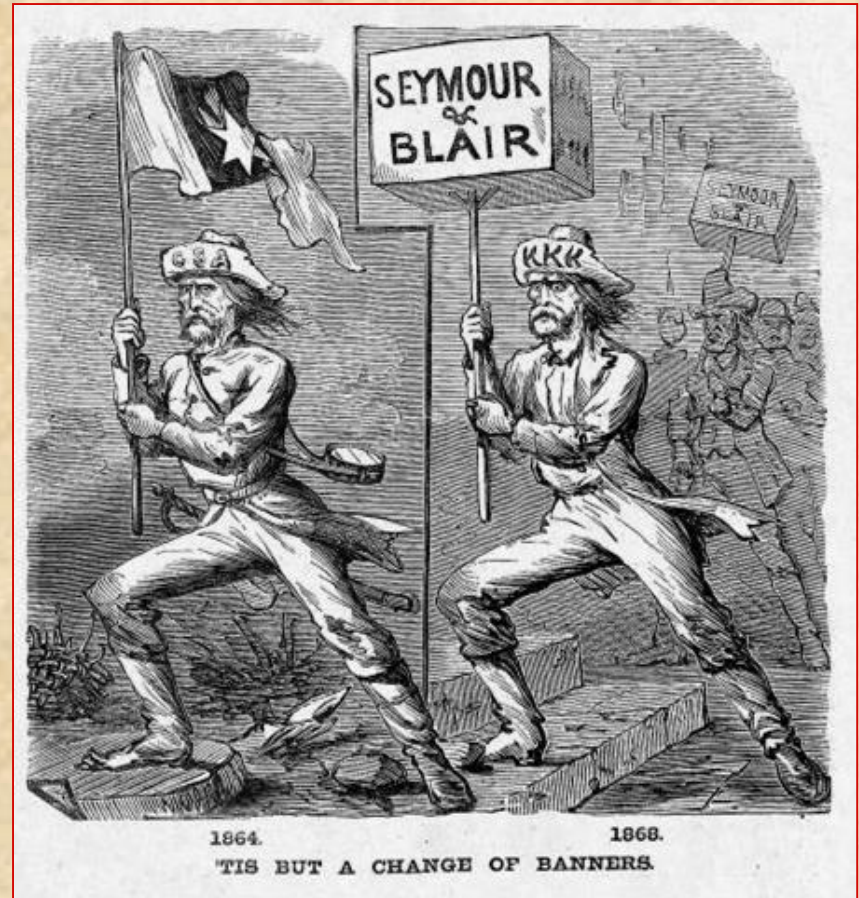
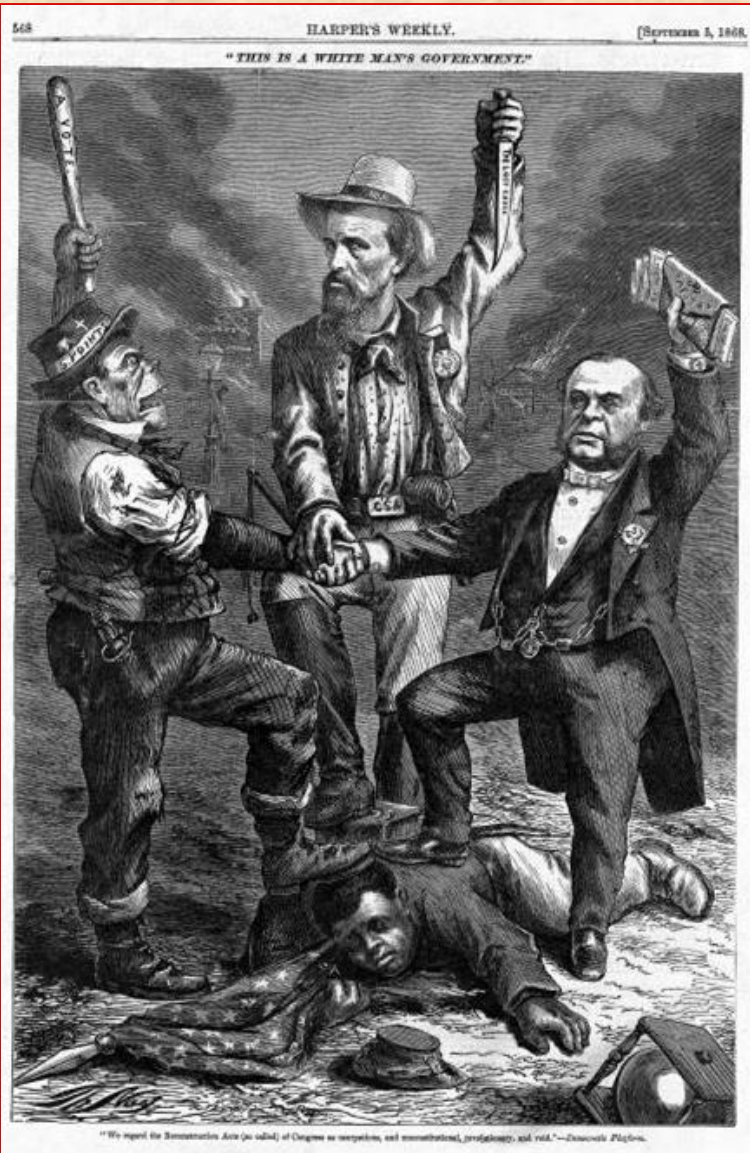
 Unreconstructed States  
 Territories

**Republican (Grant)**   
**Democratic (Seymour)** 

# The 1868 Republican Ticket



# Waving the Bloody Shirt!



Republican "Southern Strategy"

# Grant Administration Scandals



# Grant Scandals

---

## □ **Whiskey Ring**

□ Attempt to defraud the gov't of internal tax on whiskey

□ Members of the Cabinet and the Congress took bribes from whiskey distillers

# Grant Scandals

---

## □ **Credit Mobilier**

- Stock in Union Pacific RR sold to key congressmen
- Many owned stock in the RR and the construction company building it
- Overcharged for building RR

# Grant Scandals

---

- **Belknap Scandal**

- Sec of War

- Accepted bribes from merchants to keep trading rights in NA territory

- Charged high prices to supply merchants



# Municipal Corruption

---

- **The Tweed Ring**
- William “Boss” Tweed
- Ran NYC – Tammany Hall
- Bribery and voting fraud
- Prosecuted by Samuel Tilden
- NY Times – Thomas Nast cartoons



IN  
COUNTING  
THERE IS  
STRENGTH

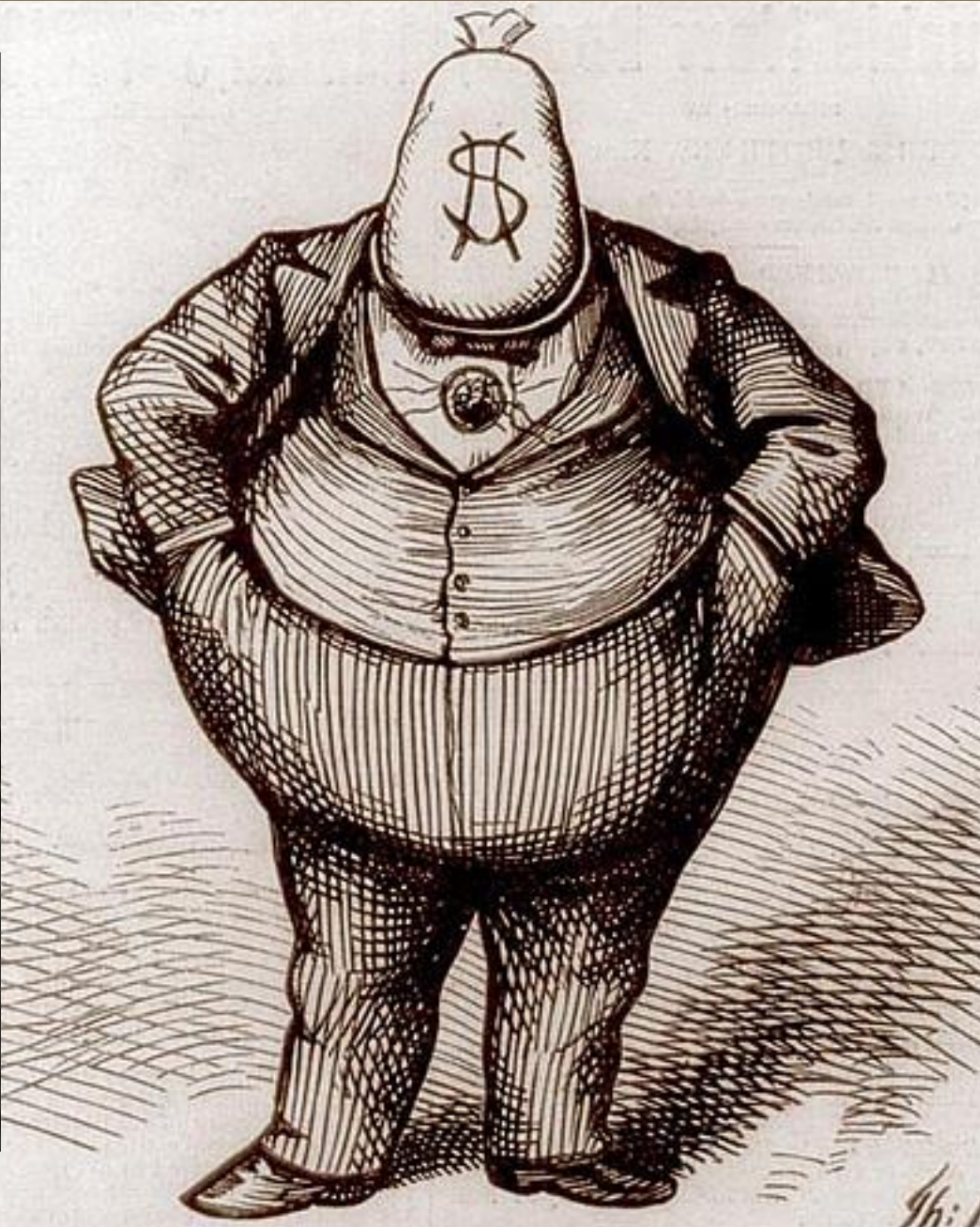
H. H. Munroe



TWO GREAT QUESTIONS.

*Wm. May.*







# Congressional Reconstruction

---

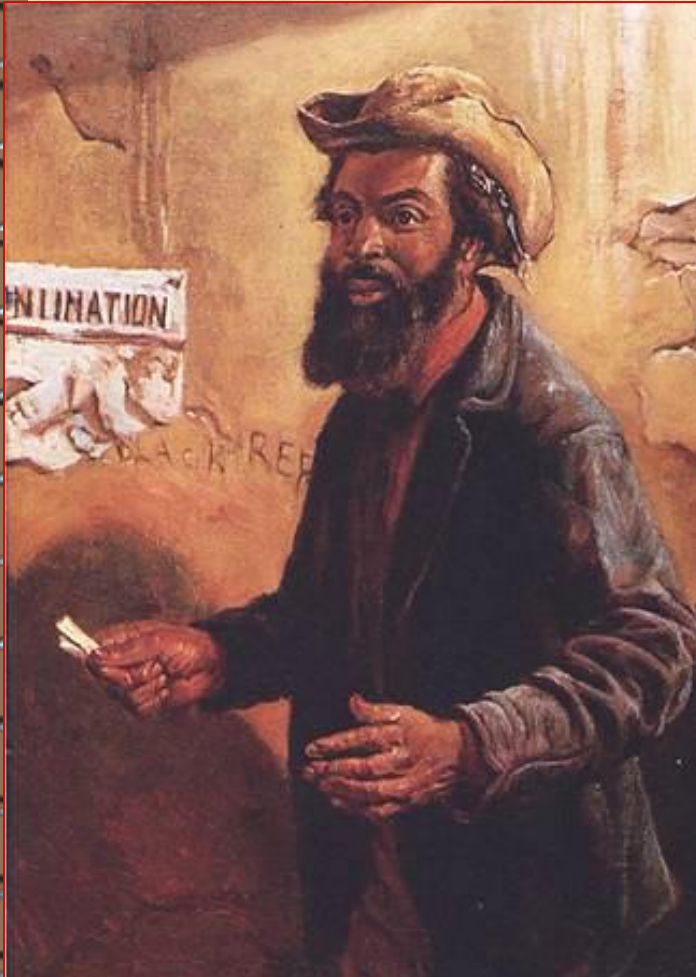
## □ **15th Amendment 1870**

□ universal male suffrage placed into the U.S. Const.

□ black men begin to hold office

□ local and state level mostly

# The Balance of Power in Congress



State	White Citizens	Freedmen
SC	291,000	411,000
Miss	353,000	436,000
Louis	357,000	350,000
GA	591,000	465,000
AL	596,000	437,000
VA	719,000	533,000
NC	631,000	331,000

# Black Senate & House Delegates





# HARPER'S WEEKLY

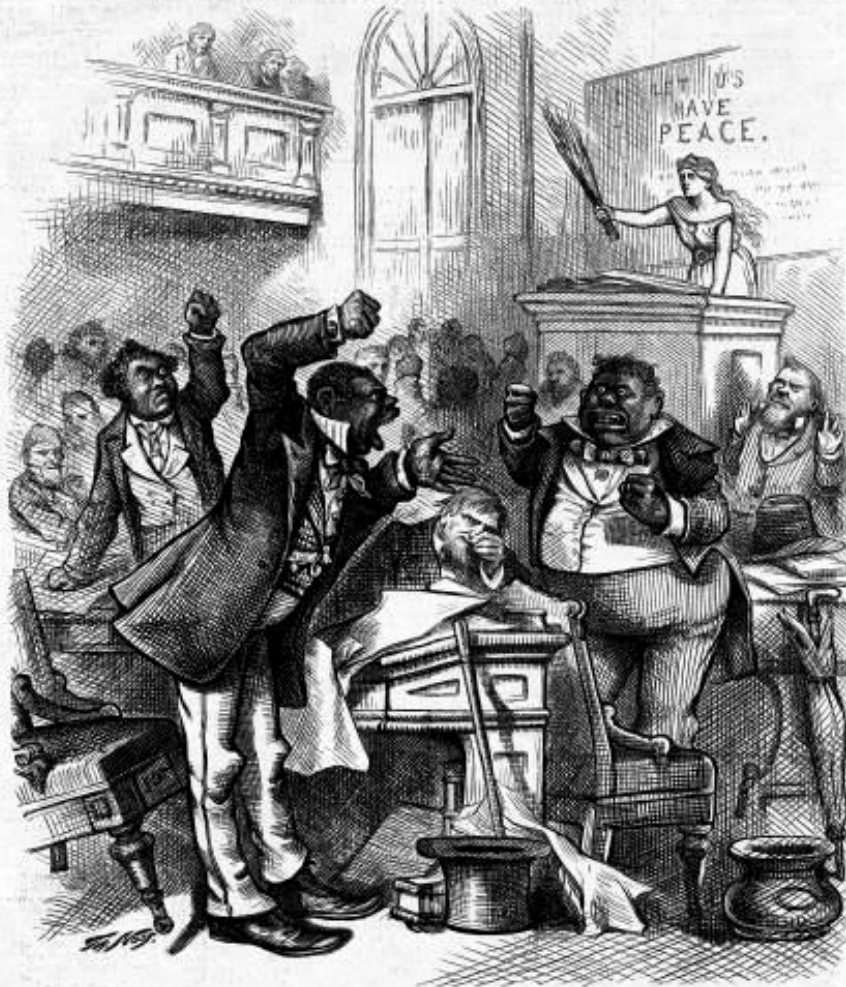
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVIII—No. 898.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT  
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1855, by Harper & Brothers in the Office of the Clerks of Courts, at Washington.



COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—(See Page 242.)  
(THE MEMBERS CALL EACH OTHER THIEVES, LIARS, RASCALS, AND COWARDS.)  
COURTESY. "You are Ajping the lowest Whites. If you disagree your Race in this way you had better take Back Seats."

## *Colored Rule in a Reconstructed State*

# Changes in the South

---

- Invasion of **carpetbaggers**
- \*exploitation of conditions in South OR?
- Effects of **scalawags**
- \*join Repub. Party
- \*betrayal of the Old South OR?



- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called "carpetbaggers" by white southern Democrats.

## Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

### Scalawags

A scalwag is a rascal, someone who supports a cause for his or her own gain

White Southern Republicans were known to their enemies as "scalawags".

### Carpetbaggers

Like scalawags, carpetbaggers moved to the southern states during the reconstruction years for their own benefit.

They were called carpetbaggers because they packed their belongings in suitcases made out of carpet-like material.

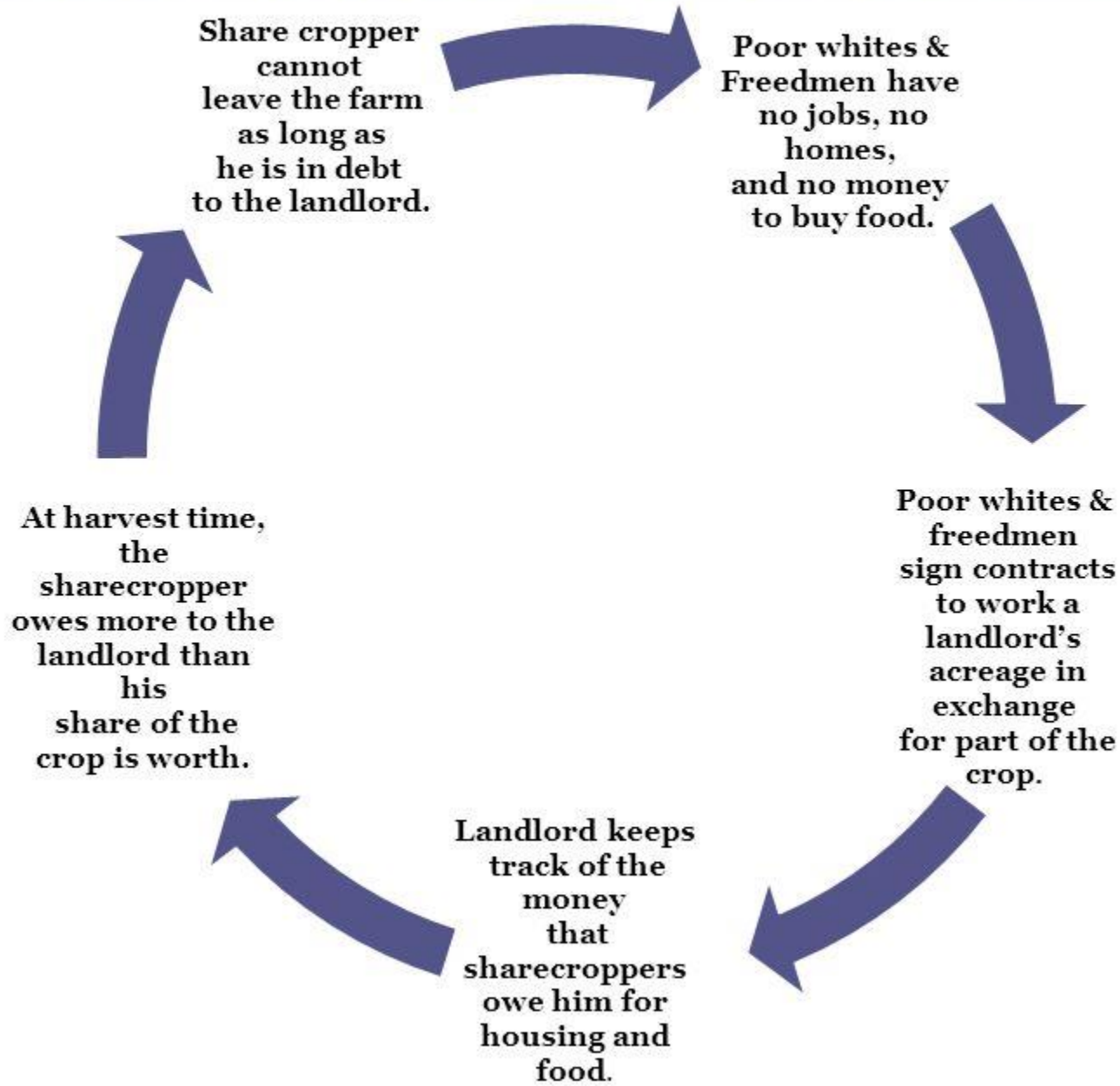


# Changes in the South

---

- Movement of former slaves
- most became **sharecroppers**
- often in the same place
- how the system worked?

# SHARECROPPING AND THE CYCLE OF DEBT



# Sharecropping

Percentage of sharecropped farms, by county

35% – 80%

13% – 19%

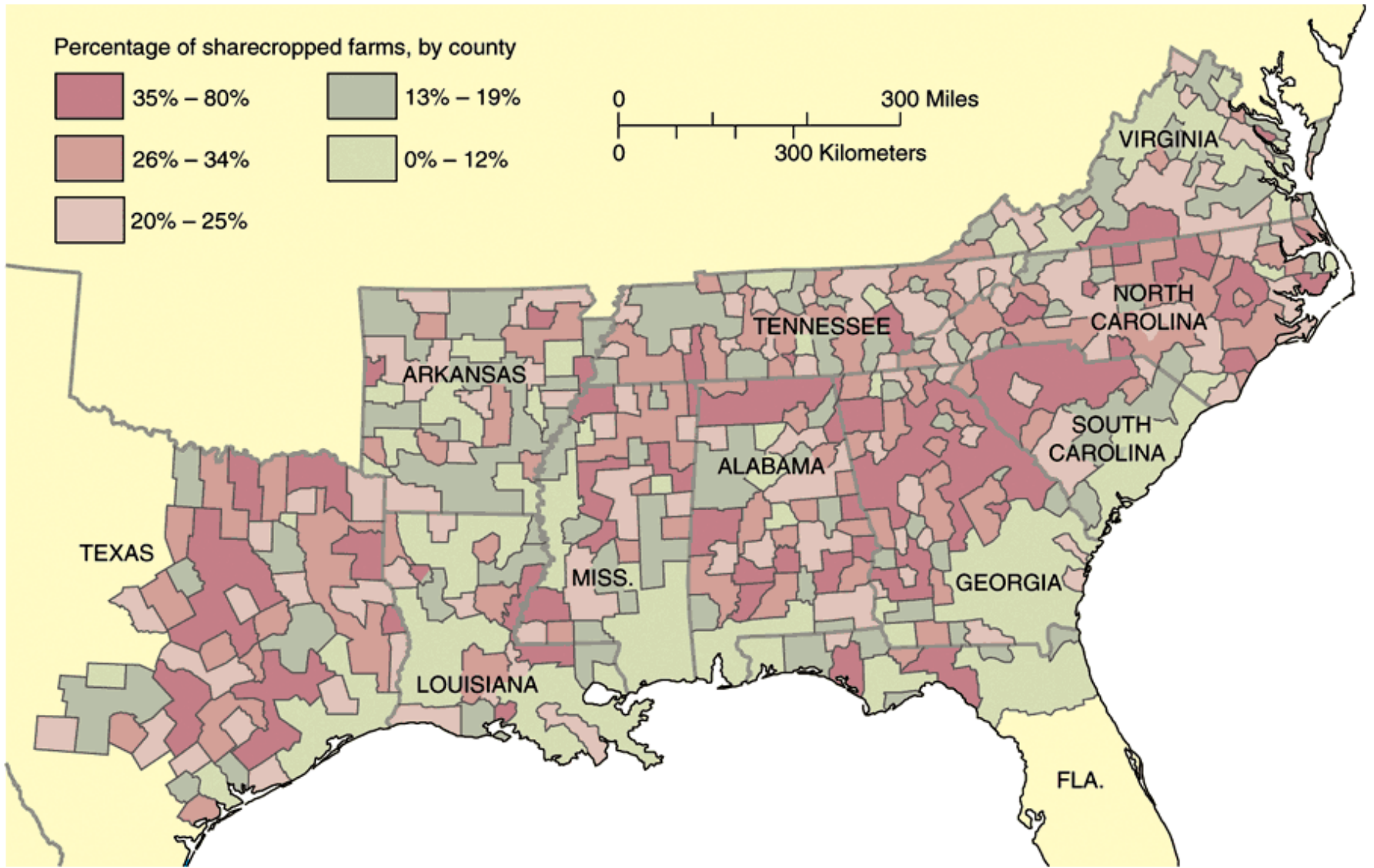
26% – 34%

0% – 12%

20% – 25%

0 300 Miles

0 300 Kilometers



A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the page.

**Phase Four: Reconstruction  
Collapses (Home Rule)**

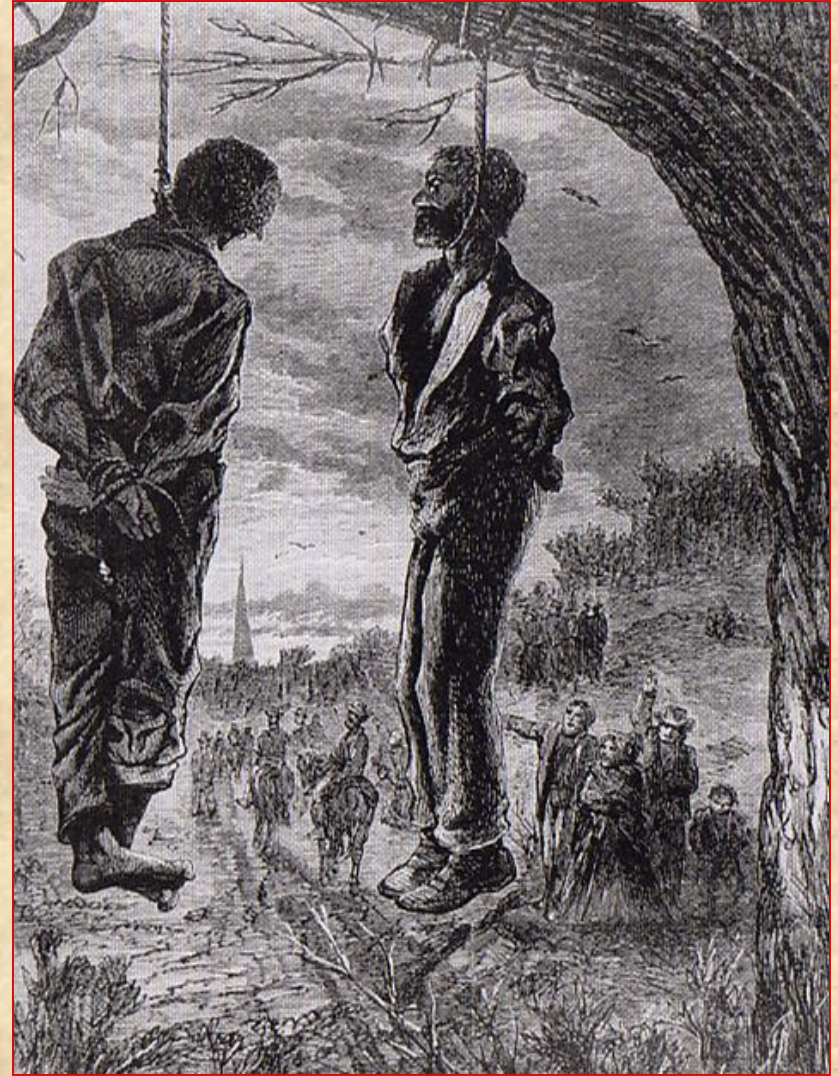


# Reconstruction Collapses

---

- **1. Rise of Democrats in south**
- **“Redeemers”**
- **“ the Solid South” – black codes passed in southern states**
- **Examples?**

# The “Invisible Empire of the South”



# Reconstruction Collapses

---

## □ 2. Rise of the Ku Klux Klan

□ Tenn 1866, vigilante group

□ Goals of KKK

□ A. destroy Repub. Party

□ B. end Cong. Recon

# Reconstruction Collapses

---

- C. prevent blacks from exercising political rights
- D. targets other minorities and whites who assisted them





THE UNION AS IT WAS.  
THIS IS A WHITE  
MAN'S GOVERNMENT

THE LOST  
CAUSE

WORSE  
SLAVERY  
THAN  
ANY.

WHITE  
LEAGUE

K.K.

SCHOOL  
HOUSE.

J. Nease.

# Reconstruction Collapses

---

## □ **Enforcement Acts 1870-71**

□ to suppress KKK, use of troops

□ to protect elections and courts

## □ **3. Amnesty Act 1872**

□ returns voting rights and right to hold office to ex-Confeds

□ Southern Democrat Redeemers take advantage – How is this possible?

# Reconstruction Collapses

---

## □ 4. 1872 Election

□ Split in Republican party

□ Grant re-elected

□ Liberal Repubs – nominate Horace Greeley

□ Northerners began to grow weary of trying to help the south

□ “Solid” South strengthens

□ Democrat Redeemers take advantage



# Reconstruction Collapses

---

## □ **5. Election of 1876**

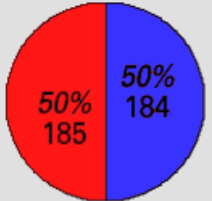
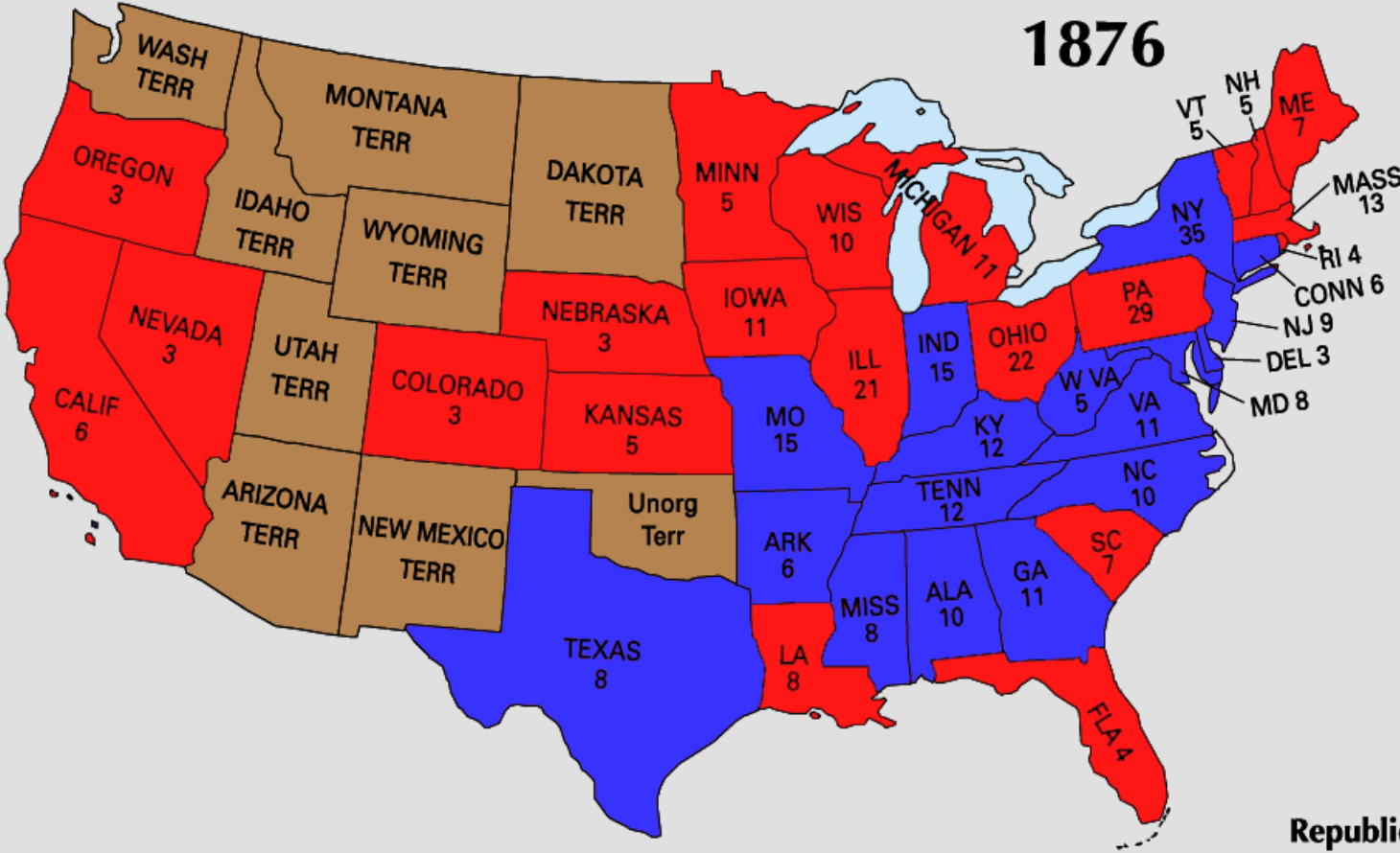
- **Rutherford Hayes (R)** wins but disputed results – Tilden wins popular vote, short 1 electoral
- **Electoral Commission** – with a Repub majority decides election

## Election of 1876

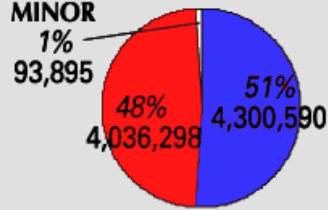
---

- 7 Repub, 7 Democ, 1 neutral
- neutral – resigns to accept a Senatorial appt
- Replaced by a Repub judge
- Hayes declared winner 8-7

# 1876

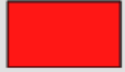



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 369**



**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 8,430,783**

 Territories

**Republican (Hayes)** 

**Democratic (Tilden)** 

# Compromise of 1877

---

- In return for Southern support and promise to guarantee civil rights, Hayes agreed to:
  - A. one term only
  - B. remove troops from SC, LA, FL
  - C. appoint Democrats to cabinet posts and as judges
  - D. spend fed \$\$ for internal improvements in the south

# Compromise of 1877

---

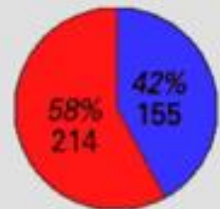
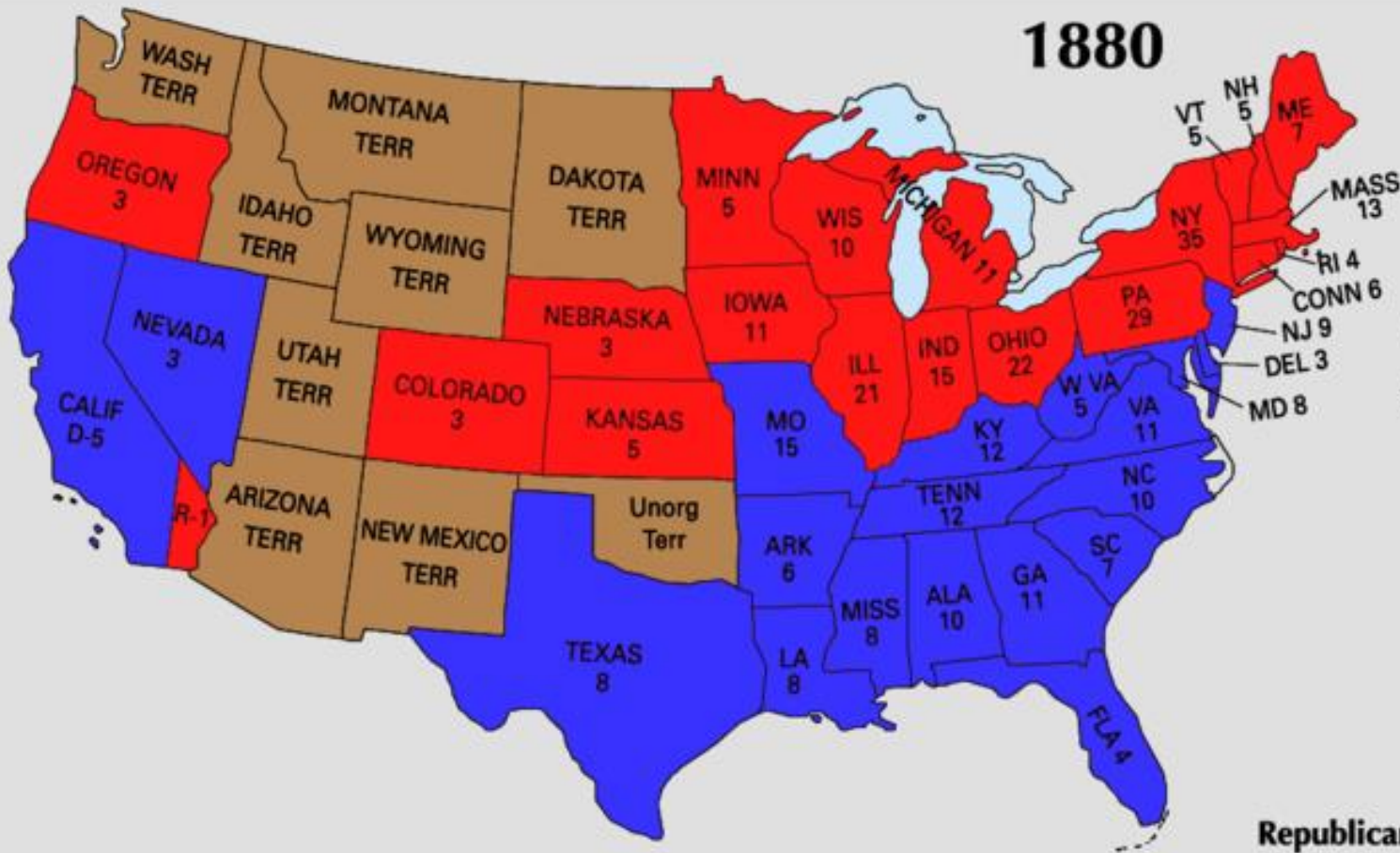
- **Results – Southern Democrats control the House of Reps**
- **home rule** estab'd in south
- ability of southern states to run govt's w/o fed intervention
- new black codes passed limiting rights of freedmen in southern sts.

# Compromise of 1877

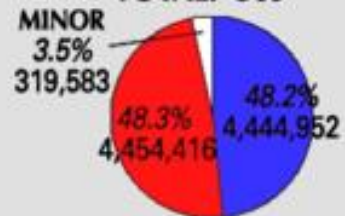
---

- End of Reconstruction – “The Great Betrayal”
- Beginning of the Jim Crow period in the South and in the nation to the 1960s

1880



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 369



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 9,218,951

Republican (Garfield)



Democratic (Hancock)



Territories







IN MEMORIAM



"NO NATION ROSE SO WHITE  
AND FAIR:  
NONE FELL SO PURE OF CRIME:"



# Period 5 Test: December 18-19

---

- Period 5 1844-1877: Manifest Destiny, Sectionalism, Civil War, Reconstruction
- Dec 4-6: Finish CW
- Dec 7-12: Reconstruction
- Dec 13: Test Review and DBQ documents home
- Dec 14: Benchmark 2 – no way to avoid it
- Dec 17: Economics EOC – alt schedule
- Dec 18: Test – in class DBQ
- Dec 19: Test – 33 MC

## Period 5 Test: 1844-1877

---

### Possible Multiple Choice Sets

Compromise of 1850

Map of westward expansion

Oregon

14<sup>th</sup> amendment

F Douglass quote on Recon

S Douglass quotes on the KN Act

## Period 5 Test: 1844-1877

---

### Possible Multiple Choice Sets

The Dred Scott ruling

Lincoln on the Emancipation Proclamation

The Freedmen's Bureau

The condition of the South in 1865

# Period 5 Test: 1844-1877

---

- **Possible Multiple Choice Sets**
- The conquest of Mexico 1848
- Quotes from the trial of a fugitive slave in Boston 1854

## Period 5 Test: 1844-1877

---

- The DBQ will come from Manifest Destiny and Sectionalism outlines

# DBQ Essay Notes

---

- Don't lead off a sentence with Pre or Post
- Avoid "we" and most other pronouns for the millionth time – the United States
- **THESIS THESIS THESIS THESIS** – TO WHAT EXTENT MEANS HOW MUCH – get this into the introduction
- Many of you abandoned the question and wrote essays on the causes the Civil War – that is not the question
- Context – Miss Comp/Manifest Dest – but you must explain how it leads into the question

# DBQ Essay Notes

---

- Address all parts of the question
- Use of documents – point of view, purpose, context, intended audience – do ONE of these = analysis – use the words!
- Alternate thesis/conclusion/money paragraph – better but too few of you did that