

Big Questions

who's in charge? - no precedent
status of southern states?
status of freedmen?

Constitutional changes - 13th, 14th,
15th amendments (sl ends, blacks
are citizens, all male suffrage)

Presidential Reconstruction

Lincoln - Wade/Davis Bill - pocket
vetoed - 10% plan
Johnson - 10% plan - loyalty oath plus
13th amendment to get back in
Both - extremely lenient - designed to
quickly bring the southern states
black into the Union

Radical Republican Reconstruction

Charles Sumner and Thaddeus
Stevens
state suicide/conquered provinces
theories - want the South punished
Tenure of Office Act 1867 - President
can't fire Congressional appointees
Johnson impeached for violating - not
guilty by one vote
Johnson's power gone

Reconstruction 1865-1877

RR Recon continued

First Reconstruction Act (Military)
1867
*south divided into 5 military zones
*to be restored to the Union - 50%
loyalty oath, new state constitutions
required incl the ratification of 13-15
amendments

extended the Freedmen's Bureau

Collapse of Reconstruction

southern resistance grows as states
are restored
Democratic Party - Redeemers
KKK - radical extremist Democrats
Amnesty Act 1872 - restored civil
rights to ex-Confederates - why?
Home rule re-established as military
leaves states
Black codes passed

Compromise of 1877

Rutherford Hayes elected 1876 -
results are disputed due to chaotic
status of many southern states
*Hayes agreed to one term only
*military pulled out of last three
southern states - SC, LA, FL
*Hayes appoints southerners to
Cabinet
*federal money to rebuild south
Jim Crow begins 1896/Plessy case

