

Reconstruction (1865-1876)



Reconstruction

The year is 1865, and at last the Civil War is over. The South's primary labor system, slavery, has been abolished. About 4.5 million African Americans now have their freedom but lack money, property, education, and opportunity. Southern states are beginning the process of readmission to the Union, but the effects of war continue to be felt throughout the South. Rail lines are unusable. Farms, plantations, and factories lie in ruins.

What goals should the government set to reconstruct the United States?

Key Questions



```
graph TD; A[Key Questions] --> B[1. How do we bring the South back into the Union?]; A --> C[2. How do we rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?]; A --> D[3. How do we integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?]; A --> E[4. What branch of government should control the process of Reconstruction?];
```

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

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

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

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

Plans for Reconstruction

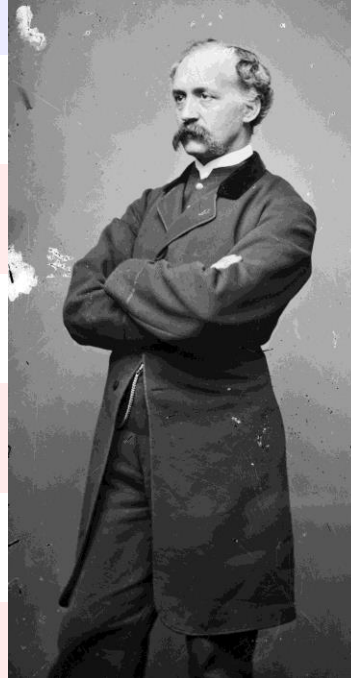
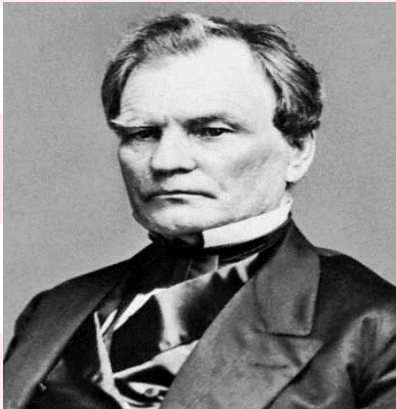


Lincoln believed that the Southern states could not constitutionally leave the Union and as a result never did.

Lincoln would draft a reconstruction plan in 1863 built around reconciliation and rebuilding the Union.

Presidential Reconstruction

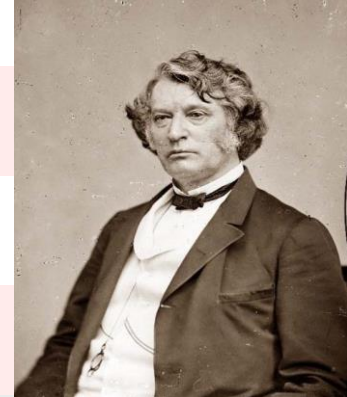
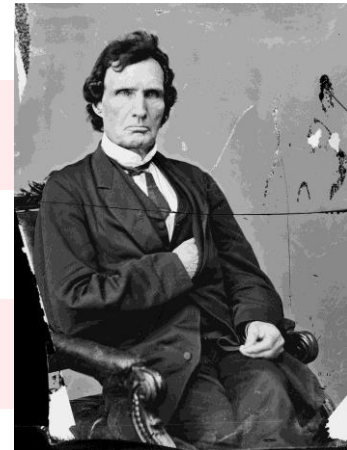
Benjamin Wade (OH) and Henry W. Davis (MD) drafted the **Wade Davis Bill**



Thaddeus Stevens (PA) and Charles Sumner (MA) led the Radical Republicans

Plan of the Radical Republicans

**Radical
(Congressional)
Reconstruction**



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

Wartime Reconstruction

President Lincoln's Plan

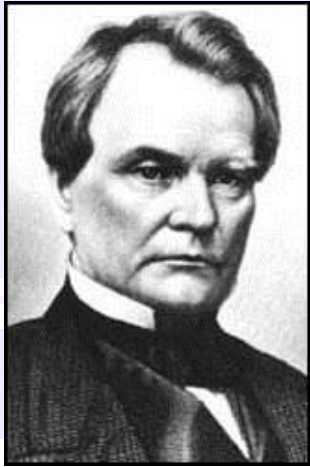
★ 10% Plan



- 🏛️ Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863)
- 🏛️ Replace majority rule with "loyal rule" in the South.
- 🏛️ He didn't consult Congress regarding Reconstruction.
- 🏛️ Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers. Also had to accept the emancipation of slaves
- 🏛️ When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be recognized.

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

This was drafted to be far more stringent
on southerners



Senator
Benjamin
Wade
(R-OH)

★ Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an "iron clad" oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion).

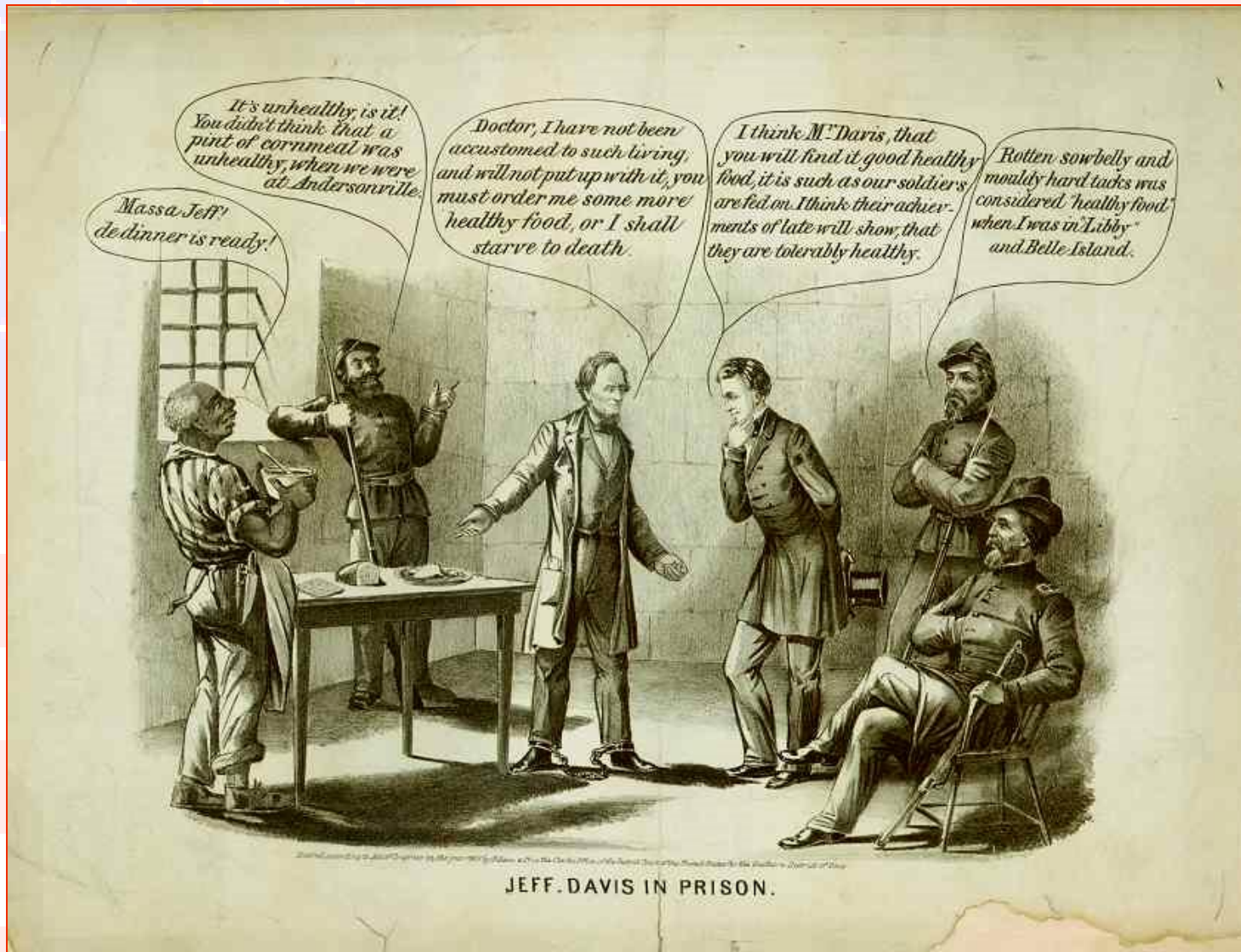
★ Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen's liberties.

★ Lincoln would pocket veto this bill



Congressman
Henry
W. Davis
(R-MD)

Jeff Davis Under Arrest



13th Amendment

★ Ratified in December, 1865.

★ *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.*

★ *Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

Freedmen's Bureau (1865)



- ★ Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
- ★ Role was to set up relief agencies for all suffering wars aftermath; included building schools for freed slaves
- ★ Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
- ★ Called "**Scalawags (Southern Republicans) and carpetbaggers**" - (went south to make money, preach, teach, or humanitarian goals) by white southern Democrats.

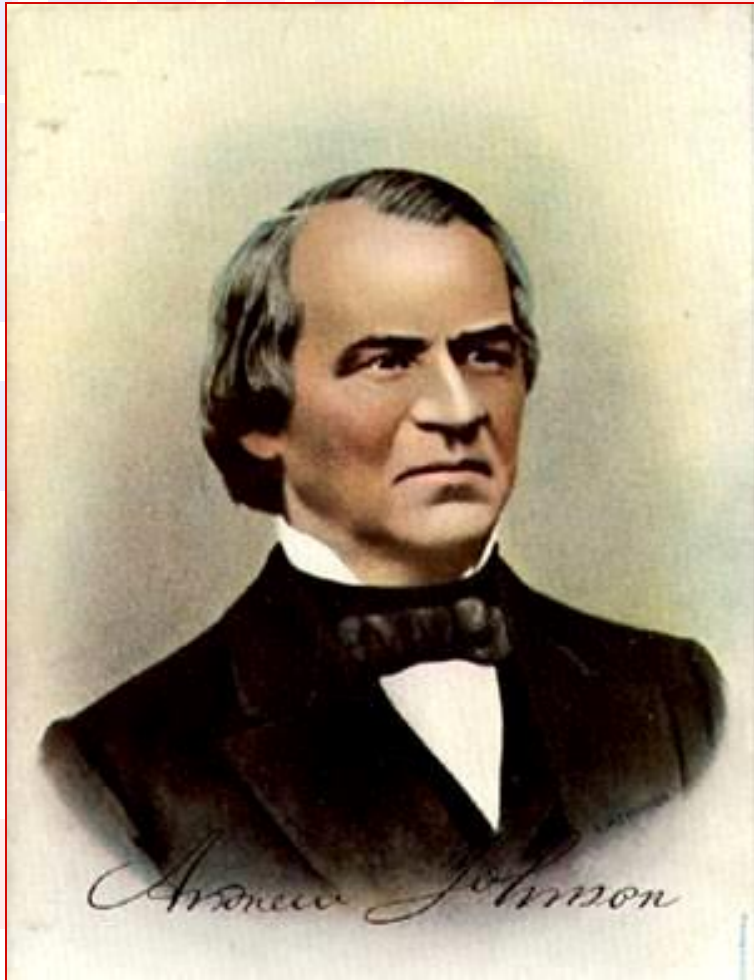
Freedmen's Bureau School



The background of the image is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

Presidential Reconstruction

President Andrew Johnson



- ★ Jacksonian Democrat.
- ★ Anti-Aristocrat.
- ★ White Supremacist.
- ★ Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union.

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

President Johnson's Plan (10%+)

- ★ Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all
- ★ Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over \$20,000 were not allowed back in, but Johnson reserved the right to grant individual pardons to "disloyal" Southerners (they could apply directly to Johnson. Many elite were back in the Union by late 1865)
- ★ Within a year many ex-Confederate leaders were members of southern state governments
- ★ In new constitutions, they must accept minimum conditions repudiating slavery, secession and state debts.

Growing Northern Alarm!

- ★ Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements.
- ★ Johnson granted 13,500 special pardons.
- ★ Revival of southern defiance.

↓
BLACK CODES

Slavery is Dead?



Black Codes

★ Purpose:

- 🏛️ Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated.
- 🏛️ Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.

★ Forced many blacks to become **sharecroppers** [tenant farmers].



Source

. . . Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, That no negro shall be allowed to pass within the limits of said parish without special permit in writing from his employer. Whoever shall violate this provision shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents, or in default thereof shall be forced to work four days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as provided hereinafter. . . .

Sec. 3. . . . No negro shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within said parish. Any negro violating this provision shall be immediately ejected and compelled to find an employer; and any person who shall rent, or give the use of any house to any negro, in violation of this section, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. . . . Every negro is required to be in the regular service of some white person, or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said negro. But said employer or former owner may permit said negro to hire his own time by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over seven days at any one time. . . .

Sec. 5. . . . No public meetings or congregations of negroes shall be allowed within said parish after sunset; but such public meetings and congregations may be held between the hours of sunrise and sunset, by the special permission in writing of the captain of patrol, within whose beat such meetings shall take place. . . .

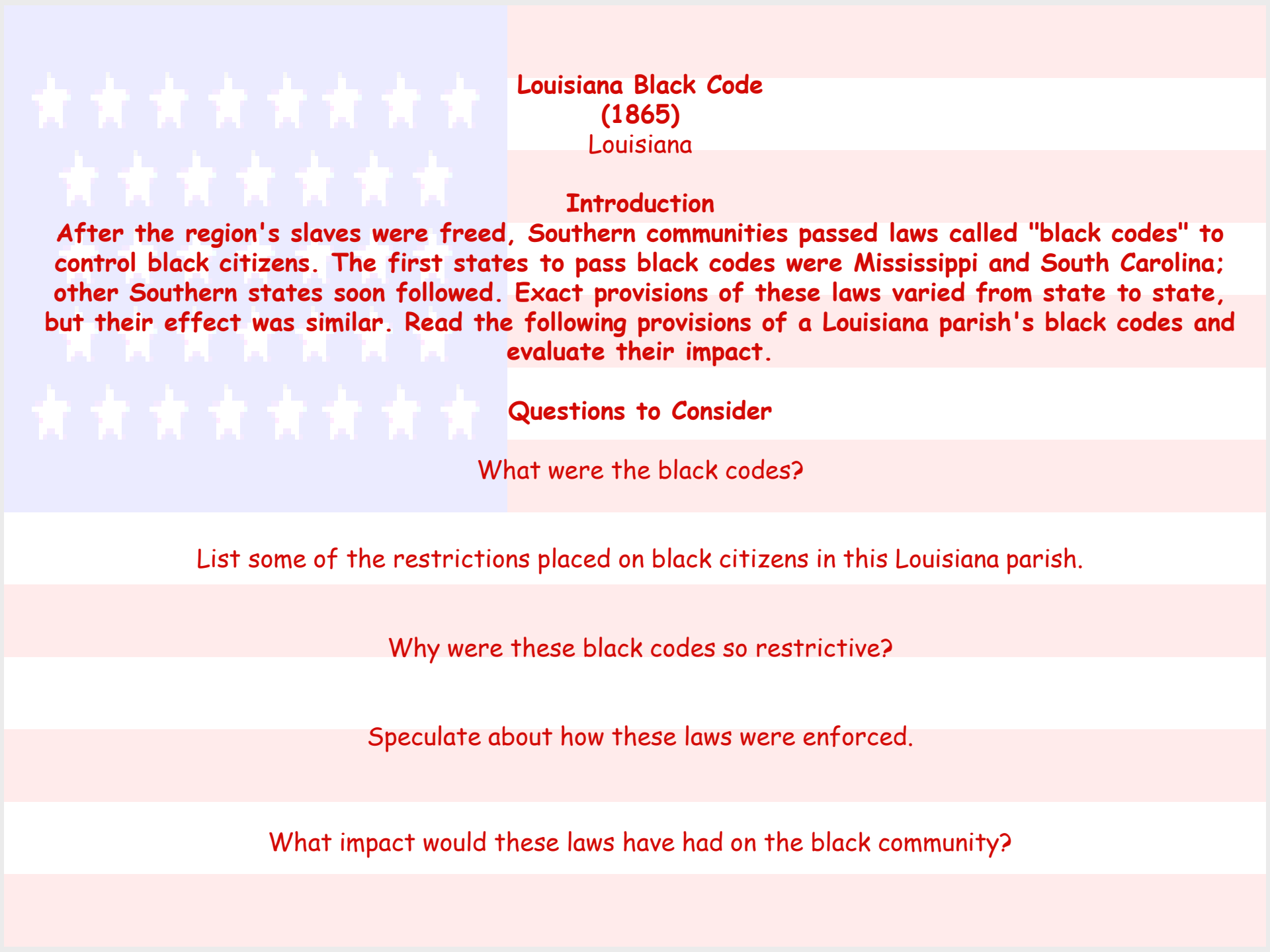
Sec. 6. . . . No negro shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim to congregations of colored people, without a special permission in writing from the president of the police jury. . . .

Sec. 7. . . . No negro who is not in the military service shall be allowed to carry fire-arms, or any kind of weapons, within the parish, without the special written permission of his employers, approved and indorsed by the nearest and most convenient chief of patrol. . . .

Sec. 8. . . . No negro shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise or traffic within said parish without the special written permission of his employer, specifying the article of sale, barter or traffic. . . .

Sec. 9. . . . Any negro found drunk, within the said parish shall pay a fine of five dollars, or in default thereof work five days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 11. . . . It shall be the duty of every citizen to act as a police officer for the detection of offences and the apprehension of offenders, who shall be immediately handed over to the proper captain or chief of patrol. . . .



Louisiana Black Code (1865) Louisiana

Introduction

After the region's slaves were freed, Southern communities passed laws called "black codes" to control black citizens. The first states to pass black codes were Mississippi and South Carolina; other Southern states soon followed. Exact provisions of these laws varied from state to state, but their effect was similar. Read the following provisions of a Louisiana parish's black codes and evaluate their impact.

Questions to Consider

What were the black codes?

List some of the restrictions placed on black citizens in this Louisiana parish.

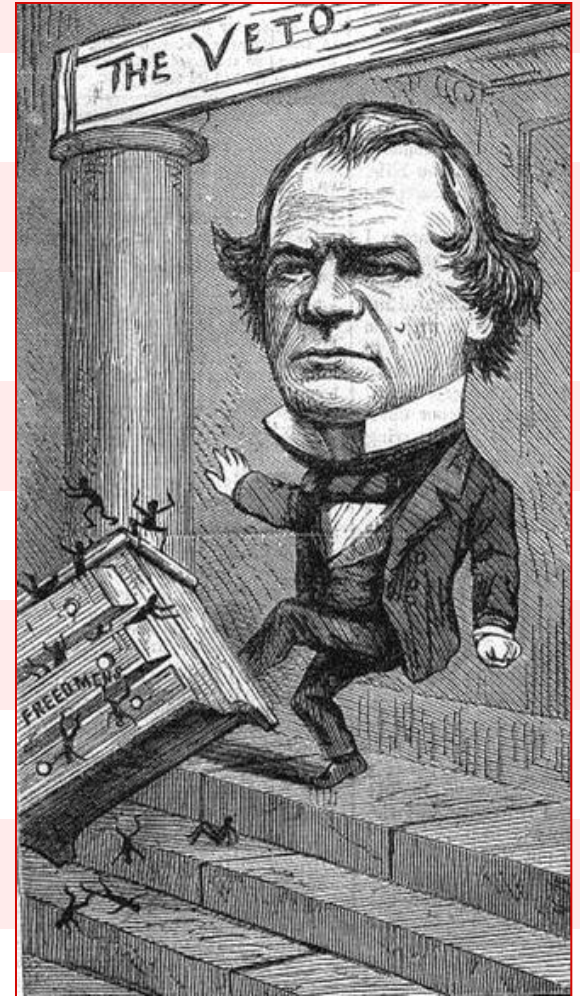
Why were these black codes so restrictive?

Speculate about how these laws were enforced.

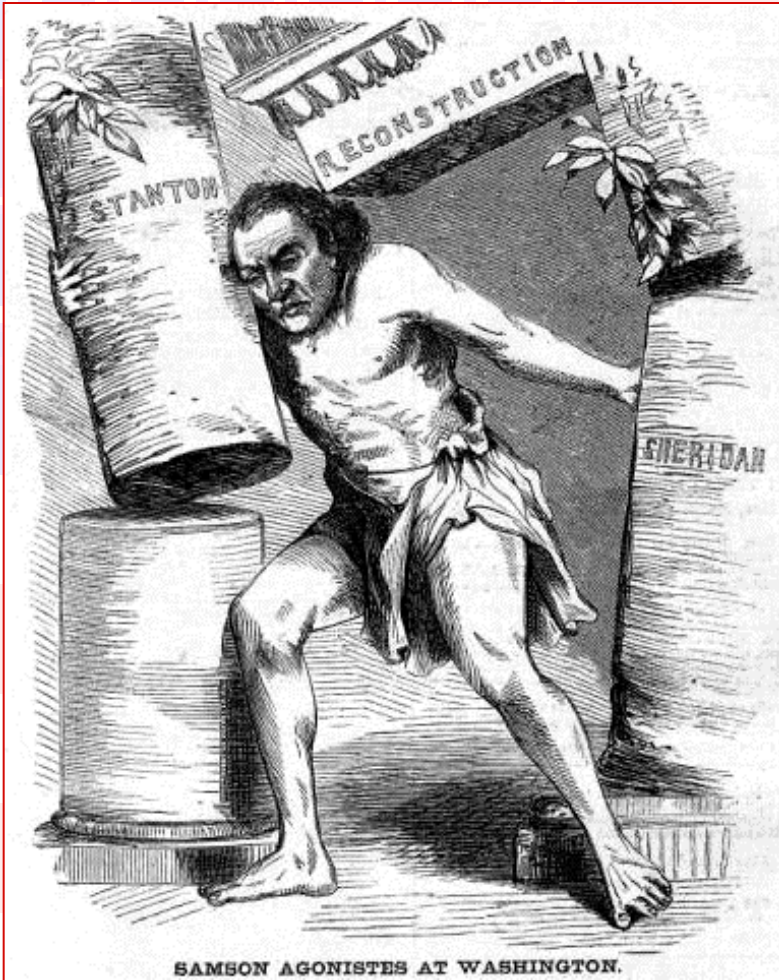
What impact would these laws have had on the black community?

Congress Breaks with the President

- ★ Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates.
- ★ Joint Committee on Reconstruction created.
- ★ February, 1866 → President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill.
- ★ March, 1866 → Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act.
- ★ Congress passed both bills over Johnson's vetoes → 1st in U. S. history!!



Johnson the Martyr / Samson



If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this government in its original purity and character, let it be shed; let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union.

(February 1866)

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue canton in the upper left corner containing a grid of white stars. The rest of the background is composed of horizontal stripes, alternating between light red and white.

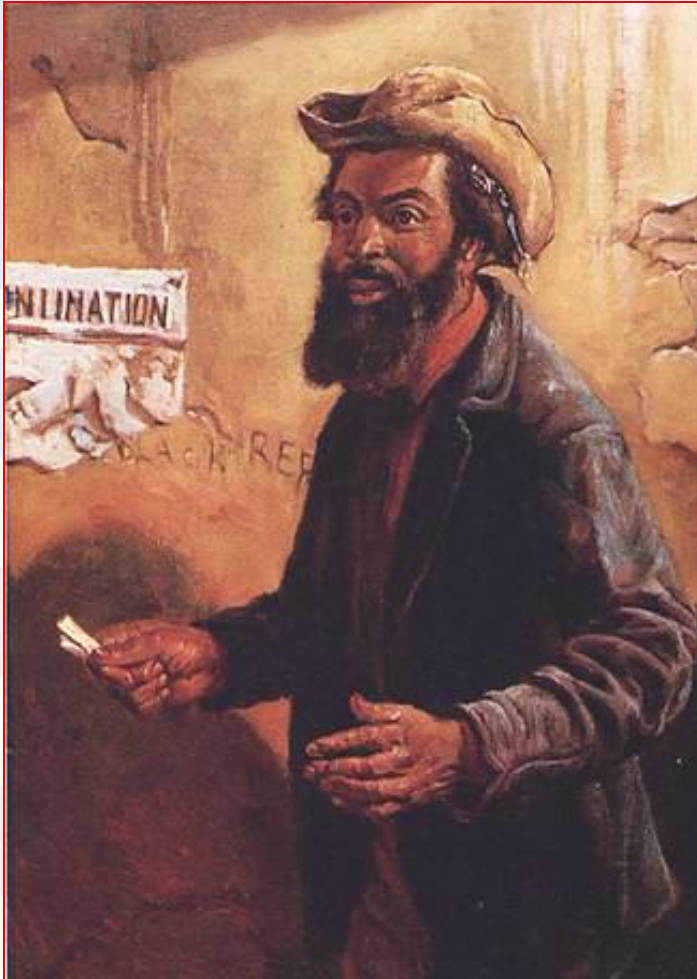
**Radical
(Congressional)
Reconstruction**

14th Amendment

Fourteenth Amendment, U.S. Constitution

“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 any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

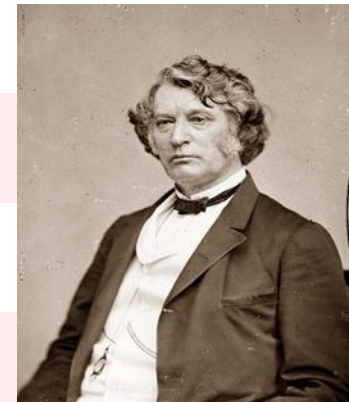
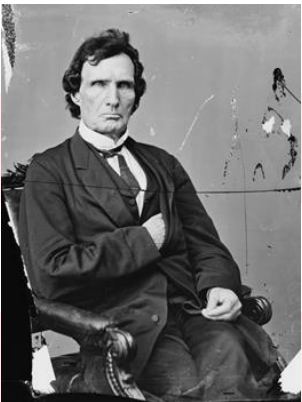
The Balance of Power in Congress



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

Radical Plan for Readmission

- ★ A RESPONSE TO THE FACT THAT MANY FELT RECONSTRUCTION WAS TOO LENIENT
- ★ Feared the possibility of the rebirth of the Democratic Party
- ★ (+ with 3/5ths compromise now gone, potentially more powerful)
- ★ Civil authorities in the territories were subject to military supervision.
- ★ Required new state constitutions, including black suffrage and ratification of the 13th and 14th Amendments.
- ★ In March, 1867, Congress passed an act that authorized the military to enroll eligible black voters and begin the process of constitution making.





MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

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

State

1868 Date of readmission to Union

1871 Date conservative rule reestablished

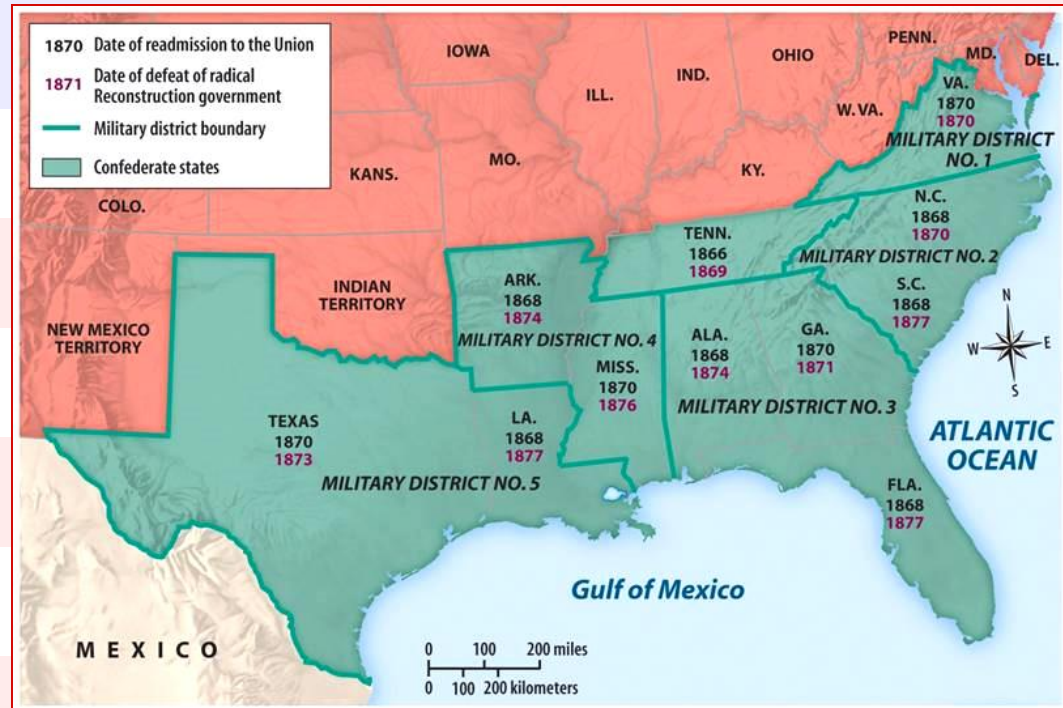
Tennessee had been readmitted before military reconstruction was established in 1867.

March 1867 – South divided into 5 military districts – Army was to maintain peace and protect the rights of people and property. Tennessee was not included because they ratified the 14th Amendment

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

★ Military Reconstruction Act

- 🏛️ Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
- 🏛️ Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts.



Reconstruction Acts of 1867

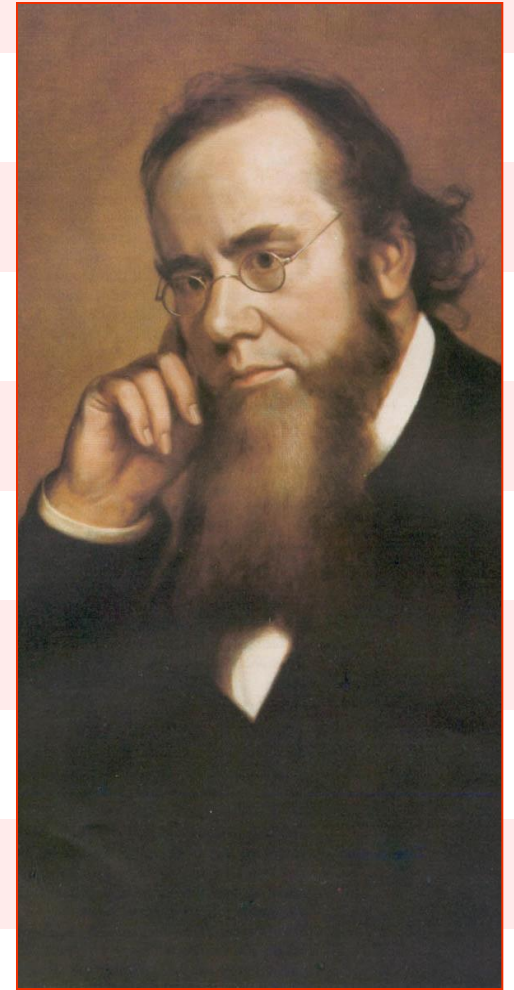
★ Command of the Army Act

- 🏛️ The President must issue all Reconstruction orders through the commander of the military.

★ Tenure of Office Act

- 🏛️ The President could not remove any officials [esp. Cabinet members] without the Senate's consent, if the position originally required Senate approval.

- Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln's government.
- A question of the constitutionality of this law.

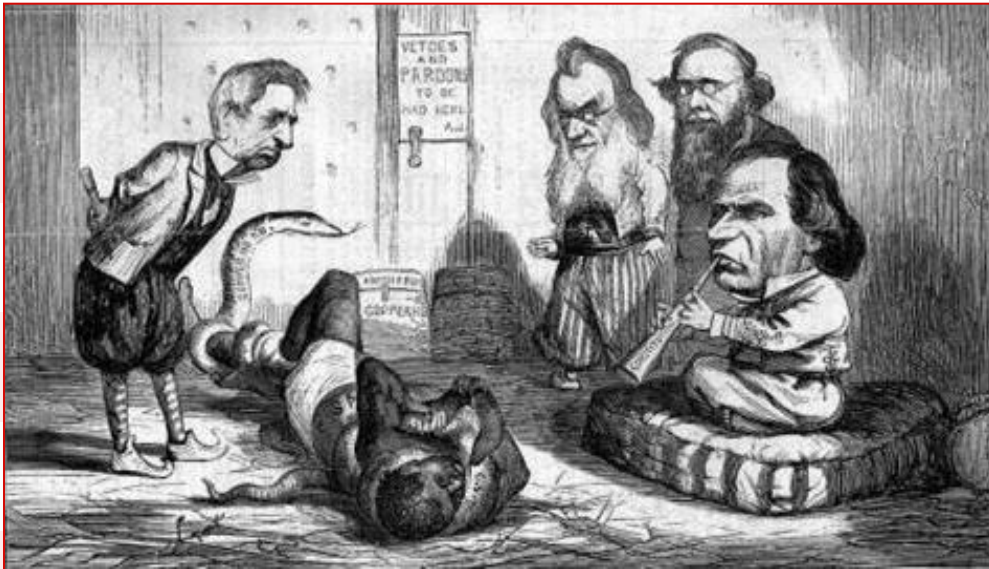


Edwin Stanton

President Johnson's Impeachment

- ★ Johnson removed Stanton in February, 1868.
- ★ Johnson replaced generals in the field who were more sympathetic to Radical Reconstruction.
- ★ The House impeached him on February 24

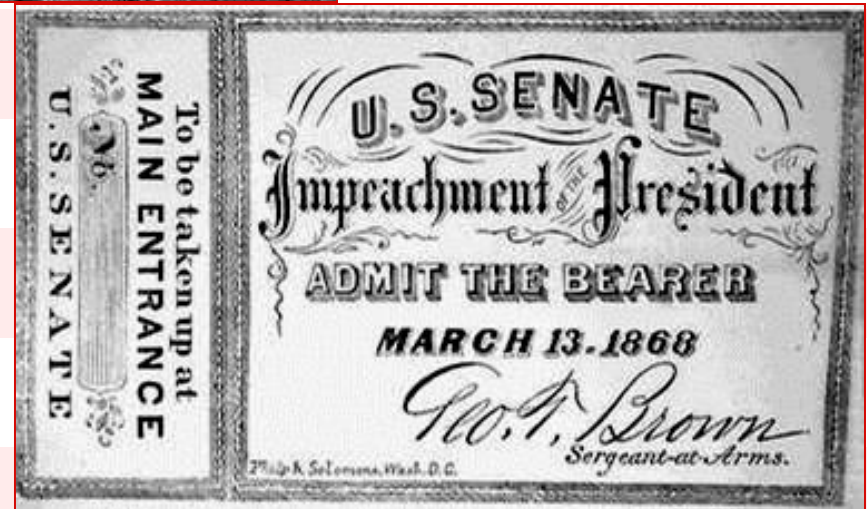
before even drawing up the charges by a vote of 126 - 47!



The Senate Trial



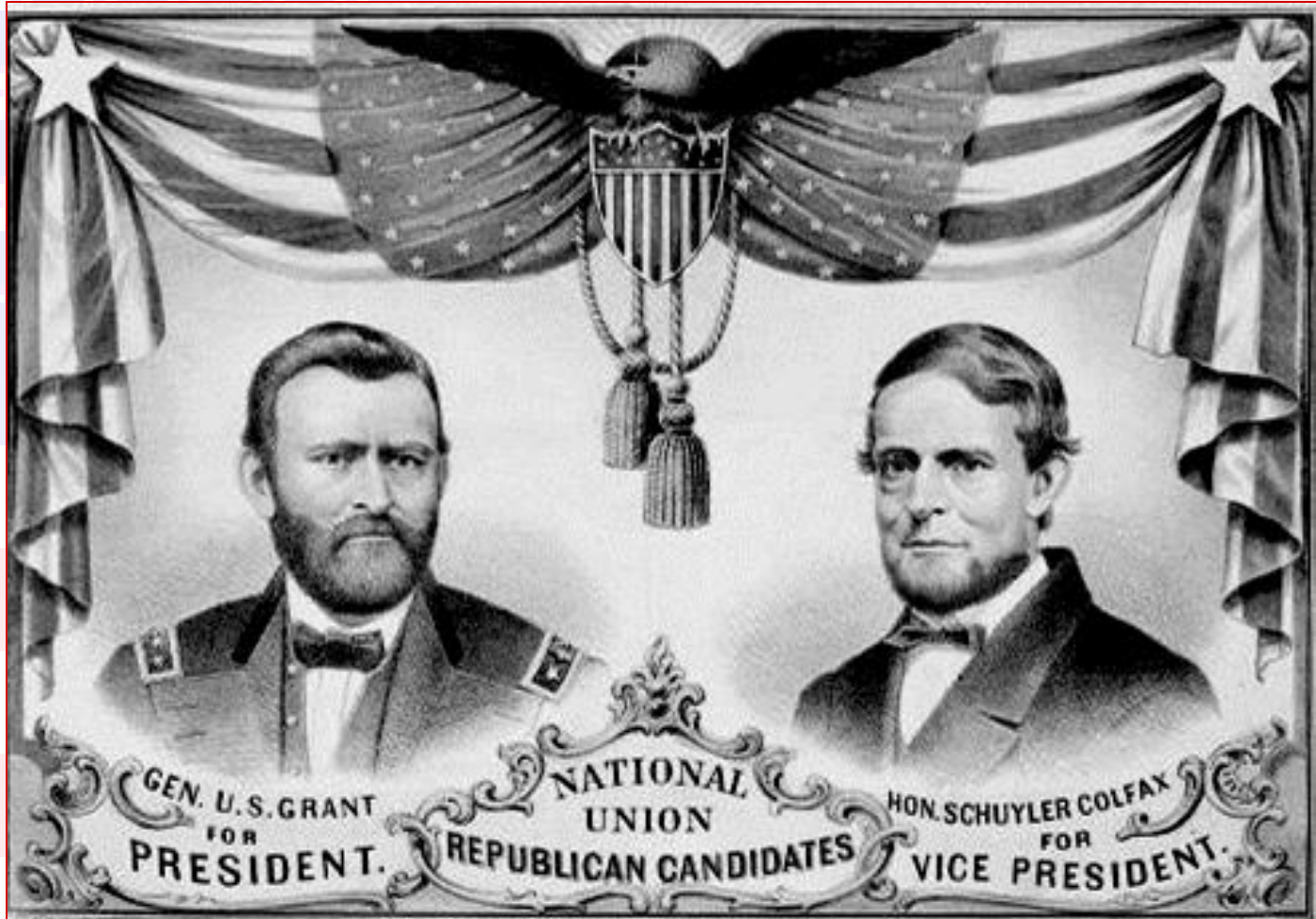
- ★ 11 week trial.
- ★ Johnson acquitted 35 to 19 (one short of required 2/3s vote).



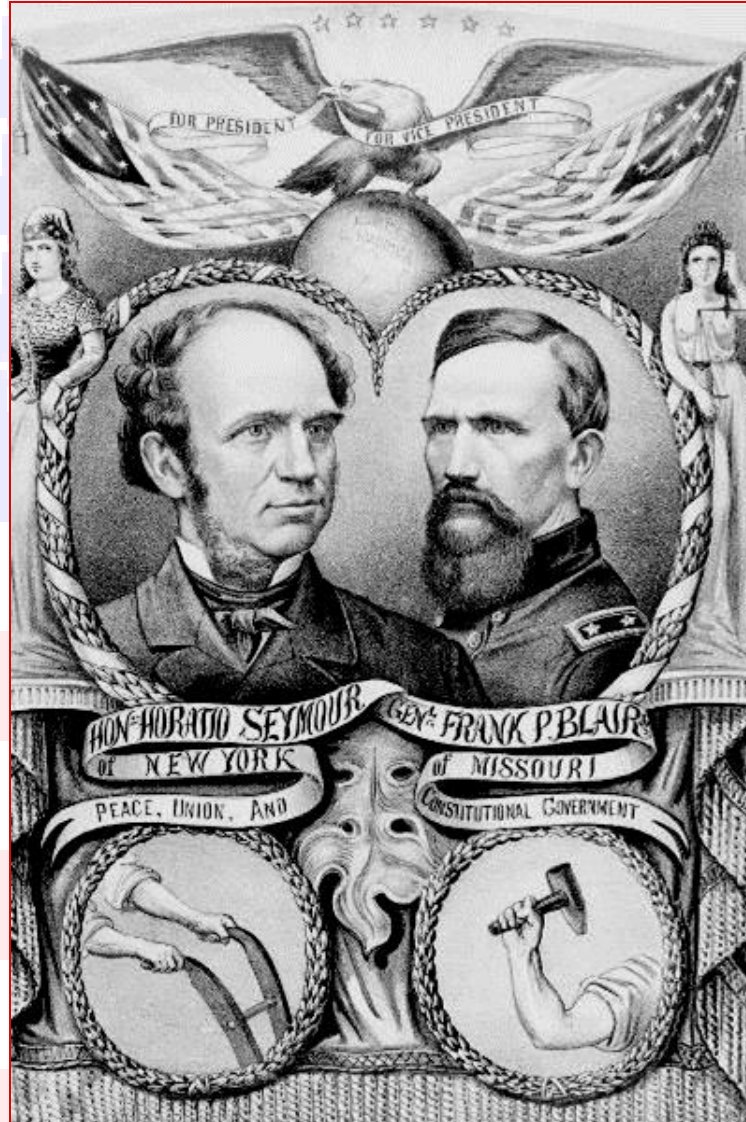
The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue canton with a grid of white stars. The rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes, alternating between light red and white.

**The
Grant
Administration
(1868-1876)**

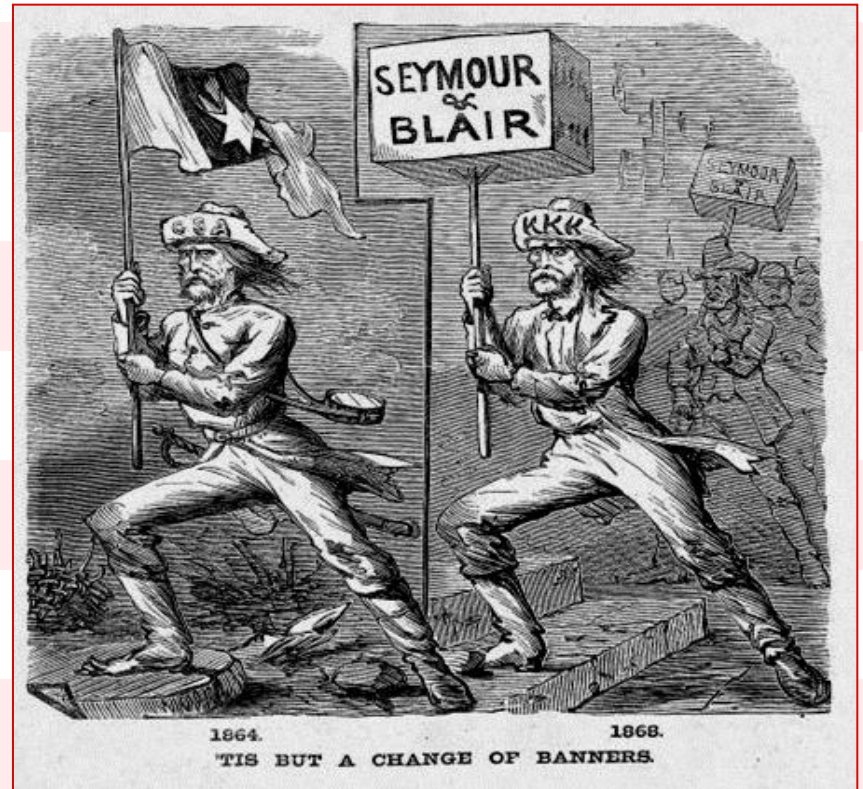
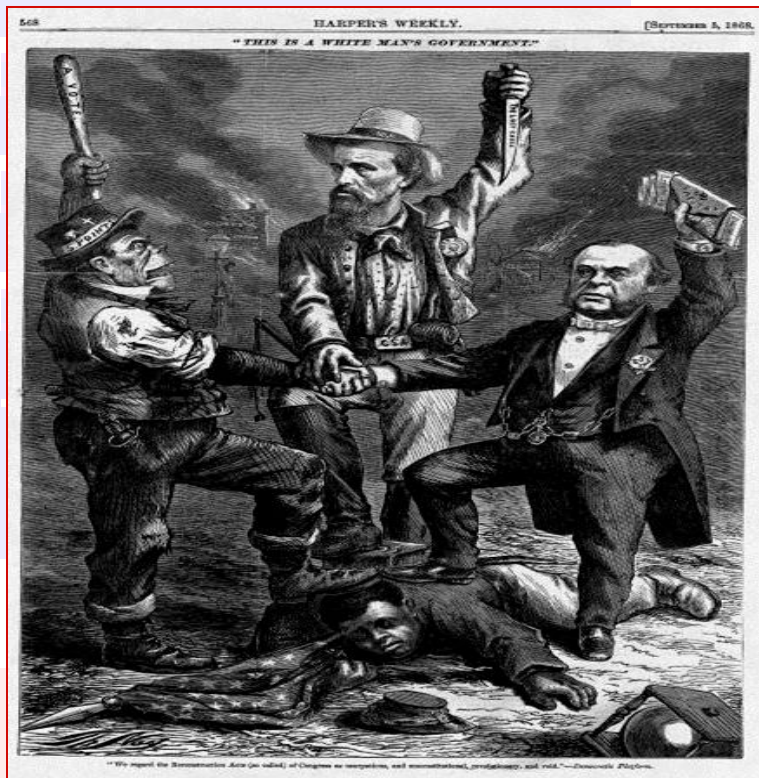
The 1868 Republican Ticket



★ ★ The 1868 Democratic Ticket



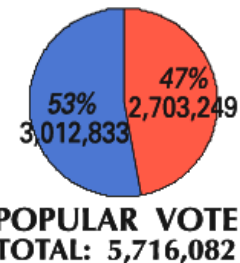
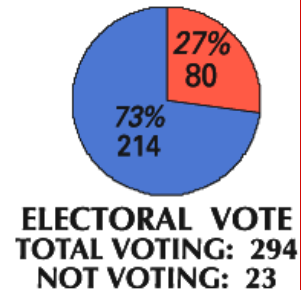
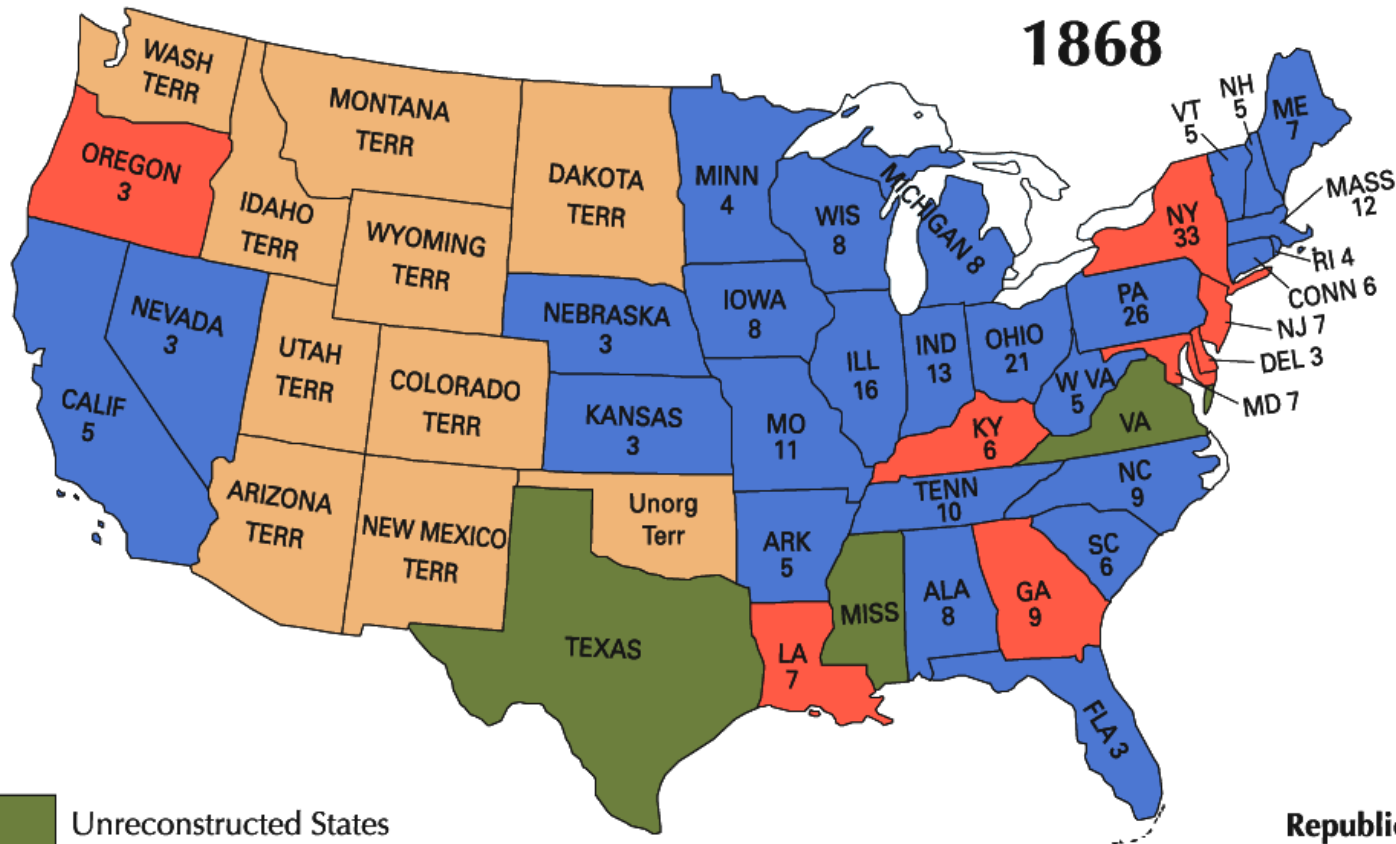
Waving the Bloody Shirt!



Radical Republican strategy
of reminding voters of
struggles during war/
support for continued
efforts in Reconstruction

Attempted to associate
Democrats with the
Confederacy

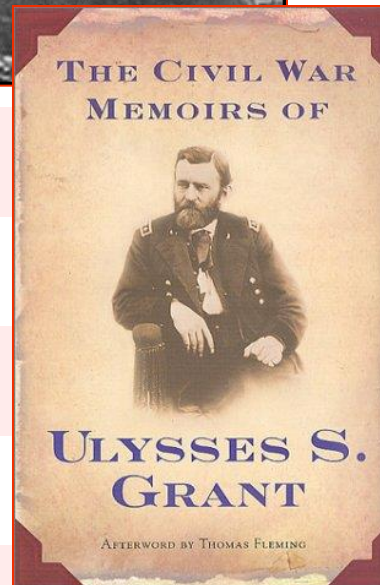
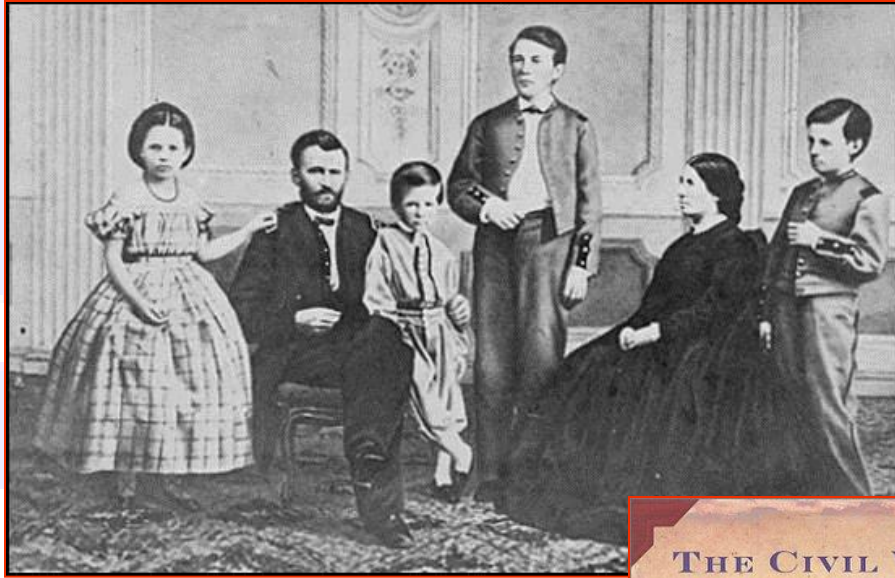
1868 Presidential Election



Unreconstructed States
 Territories

Republican (Grant)
 Democratic (Seymour)

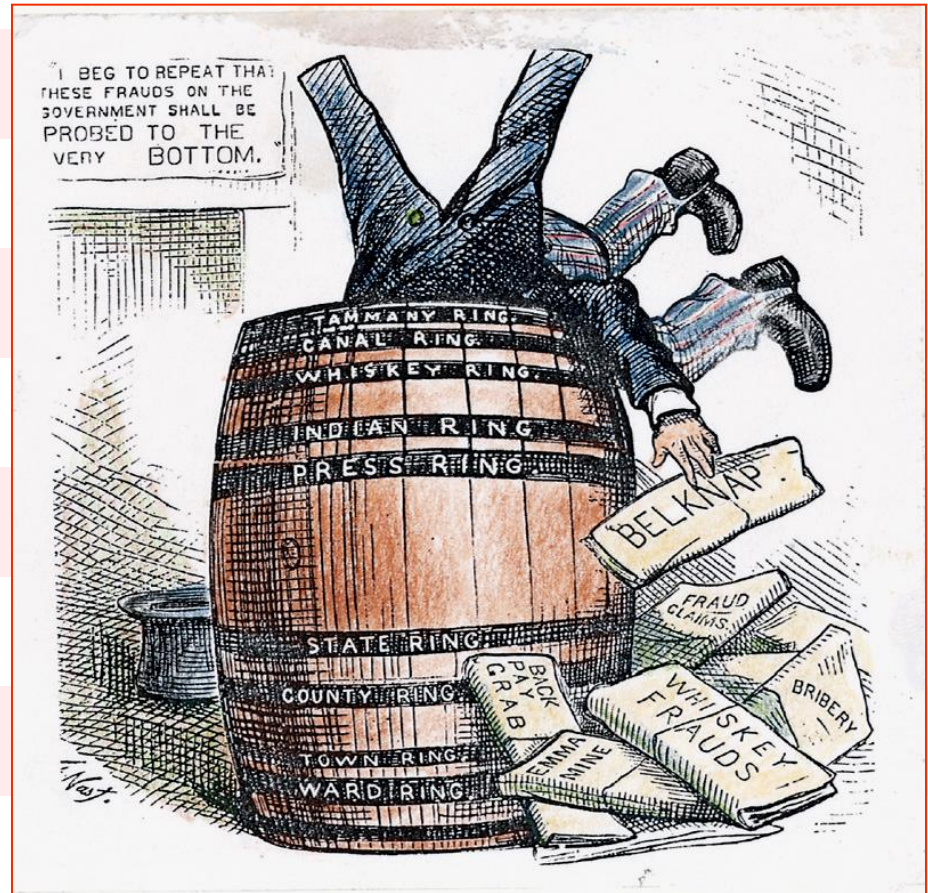
President Ulysses S. Grant



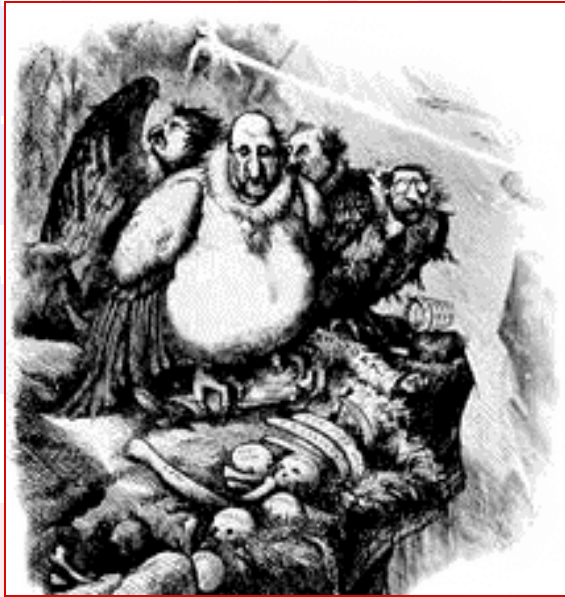
Grant Administration Scandals

★ Grant presided over an era of unprecedented growth and corruption.

- 🇺🇸 Credit Mobilier Scandal.
- 🇺🇸 Whiskey Ring.
- 🇺🇸 The "Indian Ring."



The Tweed Ring in NYC

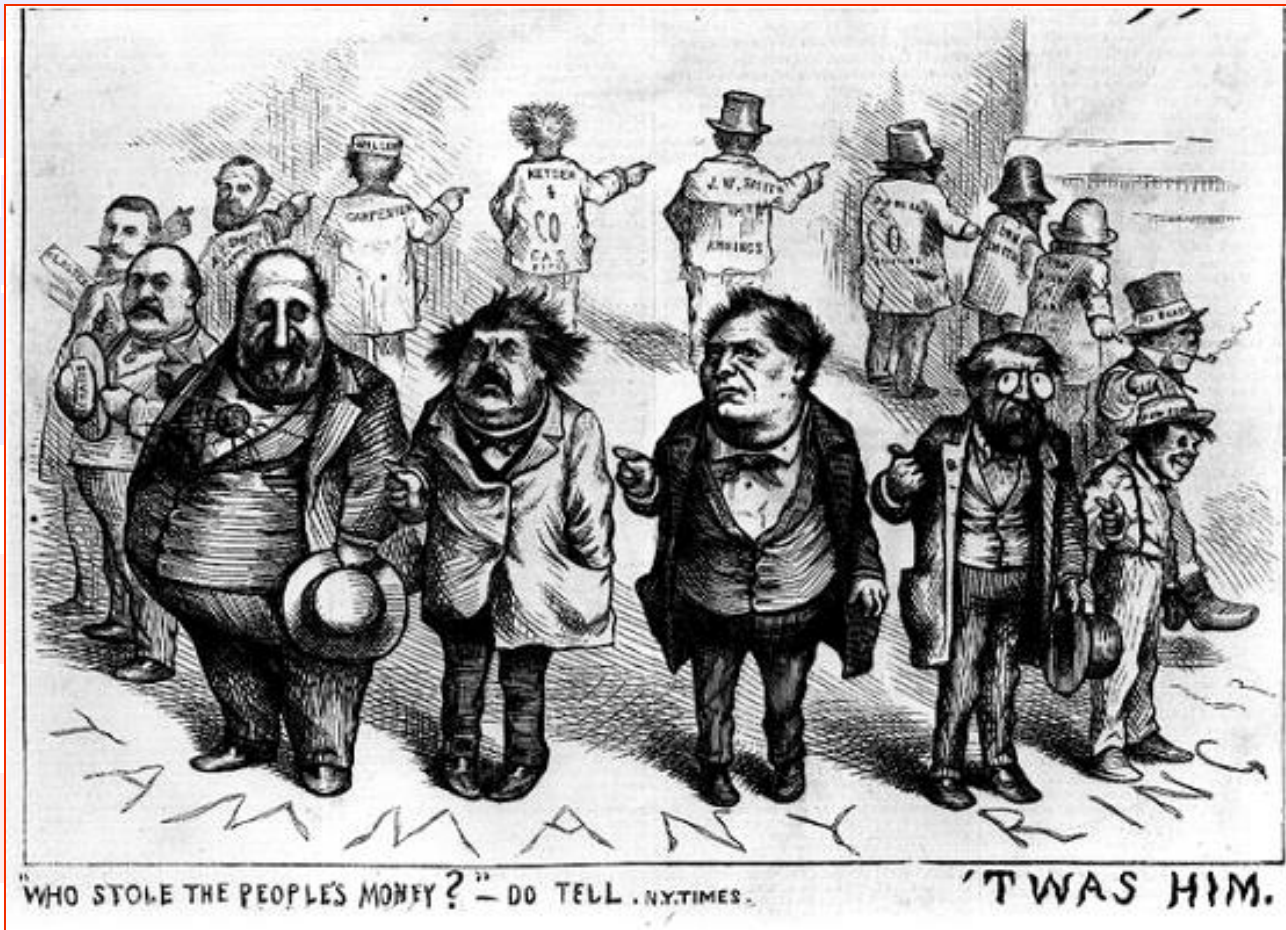


William Marcy Tweed

(notorious head of **Tammany Hall's** political machine)

[**Thomas Nast** → crusading cartoonist/reporter]

Who Stole the People's Money?

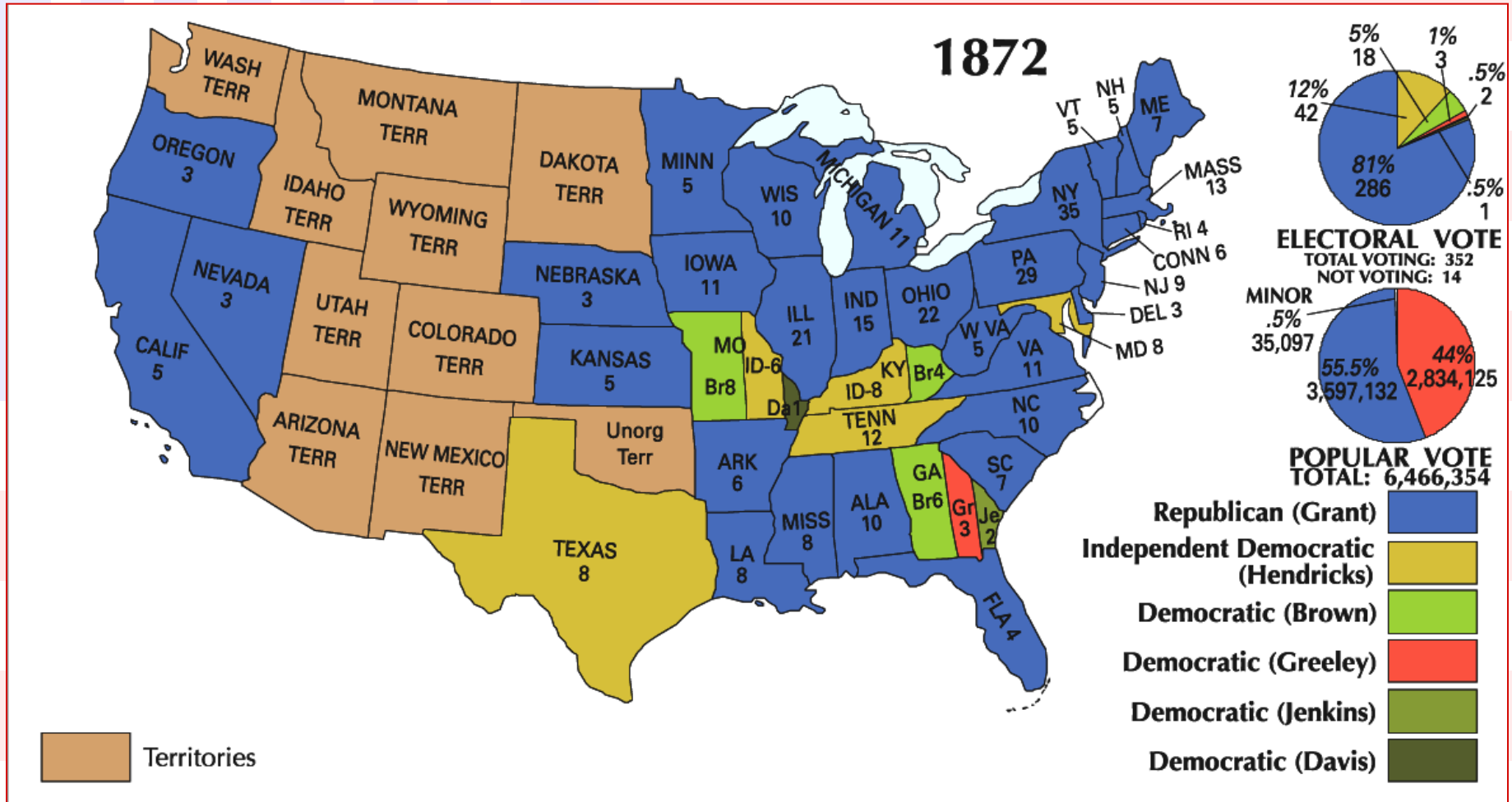


The Election of 1872

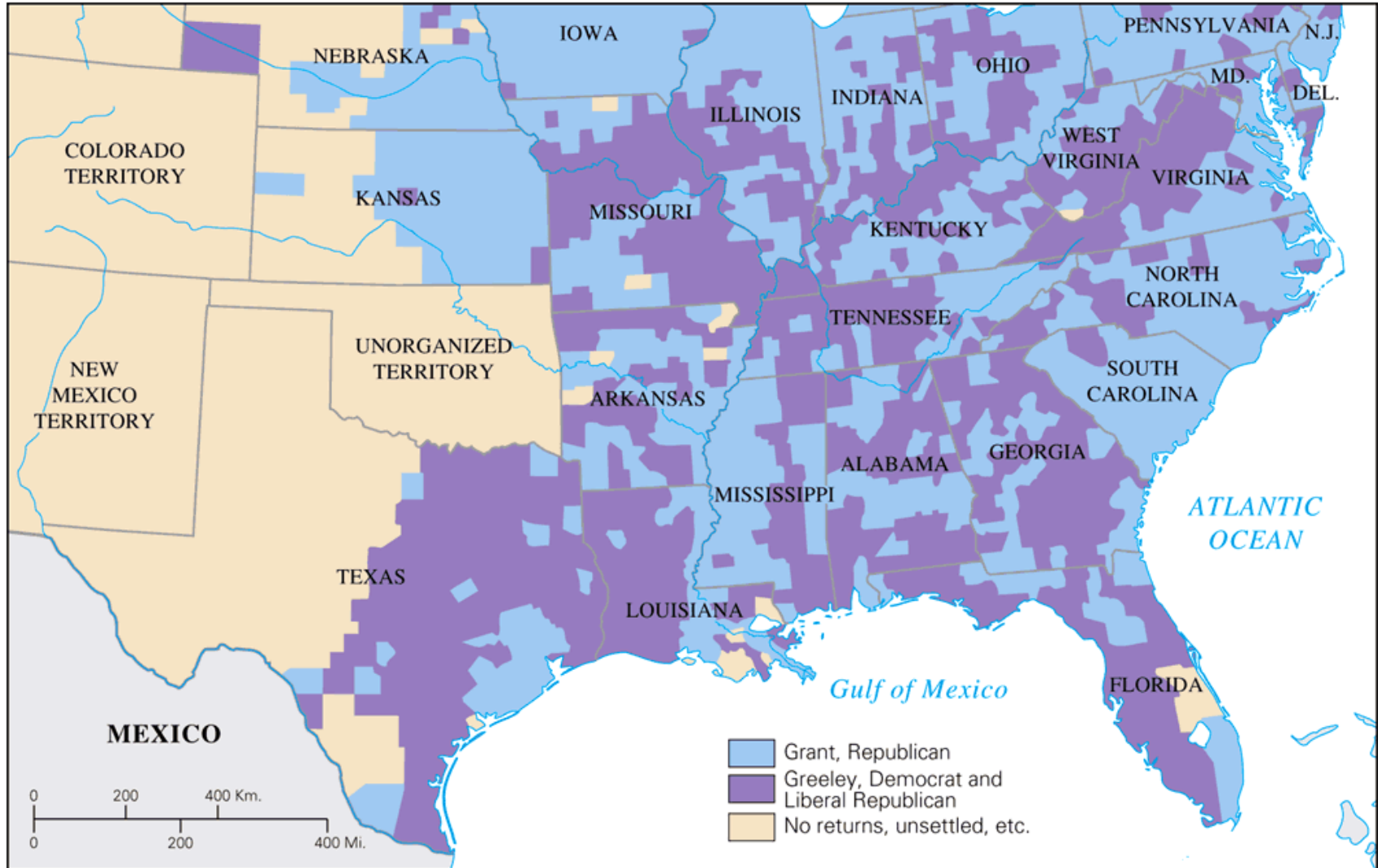


- ★ Rumors of corruption during Grant's first term discredit Republicans.
- ★ Horace Greeley runs as a Democrat/Liberal Republican candidate.
- ★ Greeley attacked as a fool and a crank.
- ★ Greeley died on November 29, 1872!

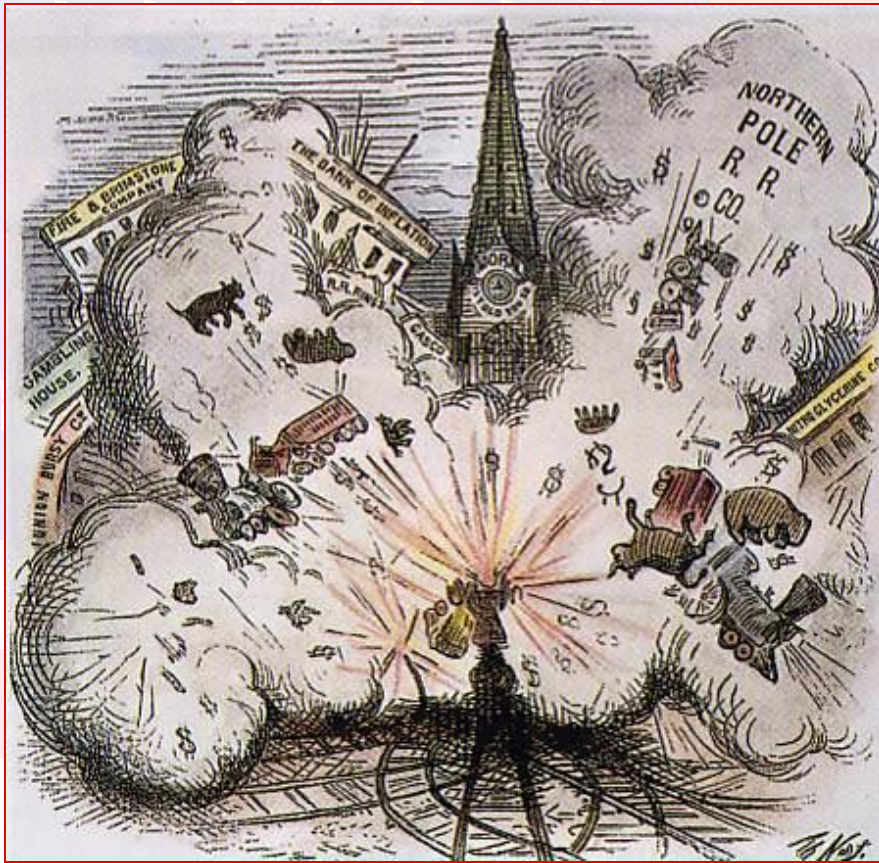
1872 Presidential Election



Popular Vote for President: 1872



The Panic of 1873



★ It raises "the money question."

☰ debtors seek inflationary monetary policy by continuing circulation of greenbacks.

☰ creditors, intellectuals support hard money.

★ 1875 → **Specie Redemption Act.**

★ 1876 → **Greenback Party** formed & makes gains in congressional races → *The "Crime of '73!"*

Legal Challenges

★ *The Slaughterhouse Cases* (1873)

★ *Bradwell v. IL* (1873)

★ *U. S. v. Cruickshank* (1876)

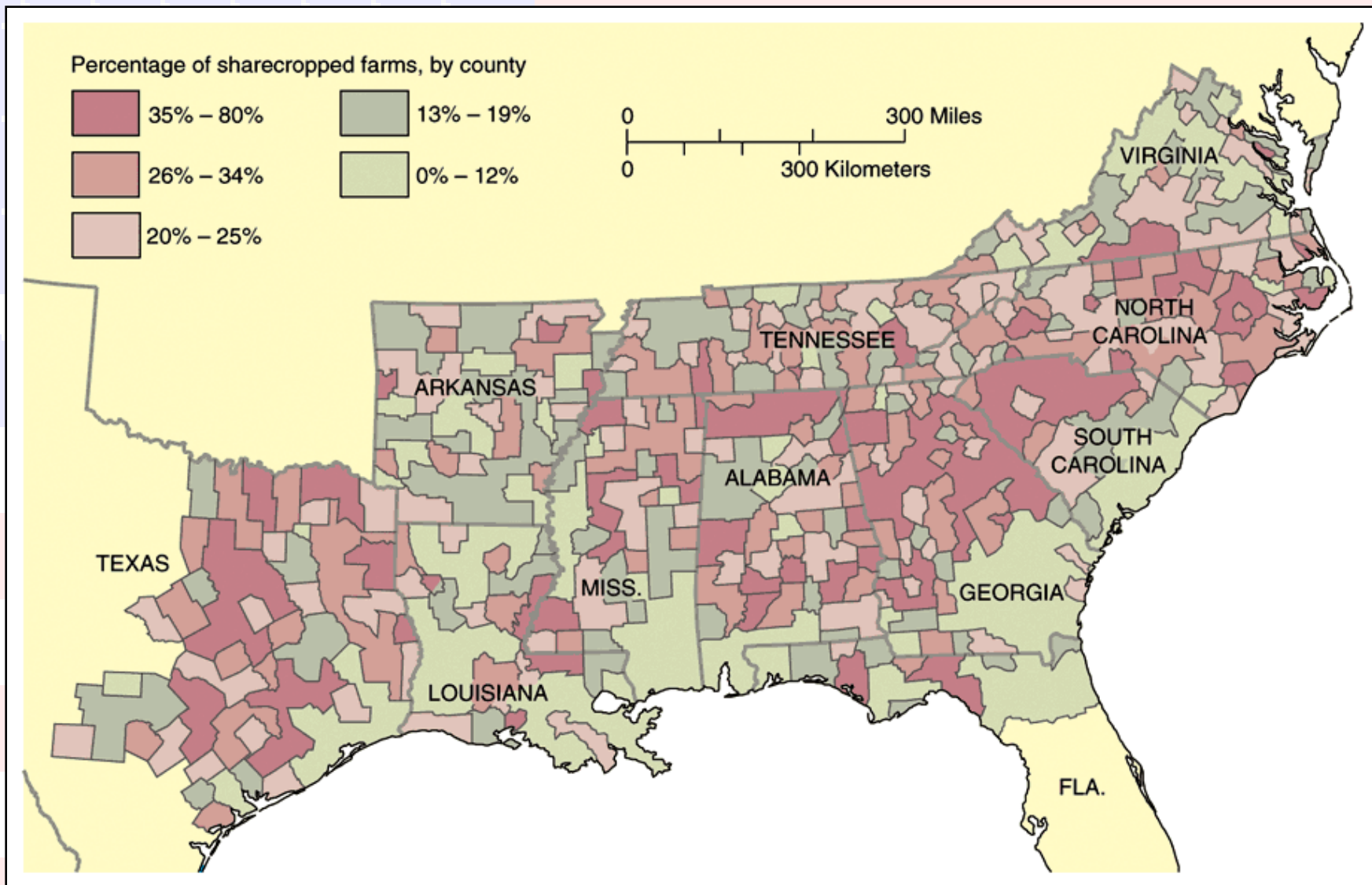
★ *U. S. v. Reese* (1876)

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

Black

"Adjustment"
in the South

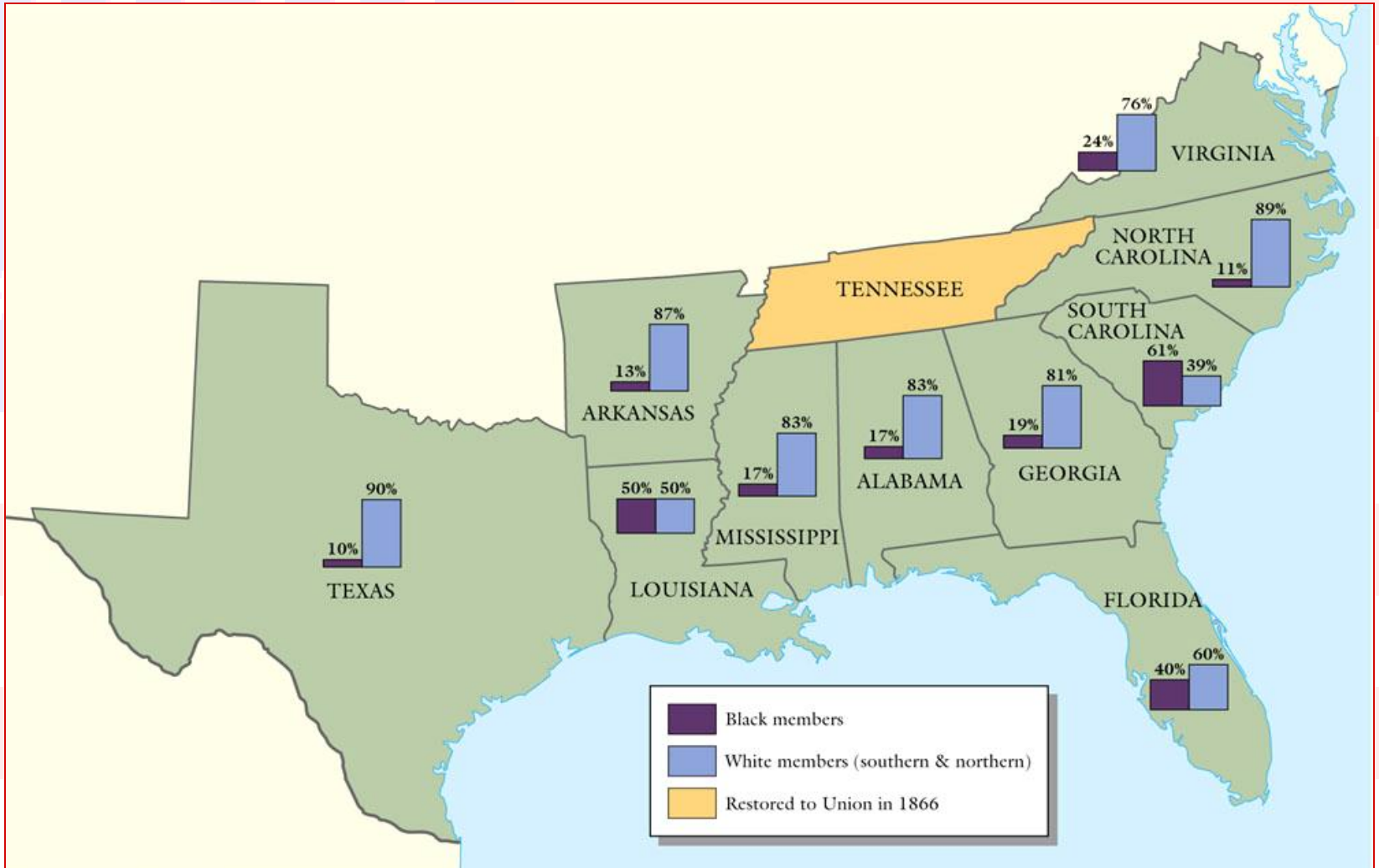
Sharecropping



Tenancy & the Crop Lien System

Furnishing Merchant	Tenant Farmer	Landowner
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loan tools and seed up to 60% interest to tenant farmer to plant spring crop.▪ Farmer also secures food, clothing, and other necessities on credit from merchant until the harvest.▪ Merchant holds "lien" {mortgage} on part of tenant's future crops as repayment of debt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Plants crop, harvests in autumn.▪ Turns over up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop to land owner as payment of rent.▪ Tenant gives remainder of crop to merchant in payment of debt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Rents land to tenant in exchange for $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of tenant farmer's future crop.

Black & White Political Participation



Establishment of Historically Black Colleges in the South



Black Senate & House Delegates



HARPER'S WEEKLY

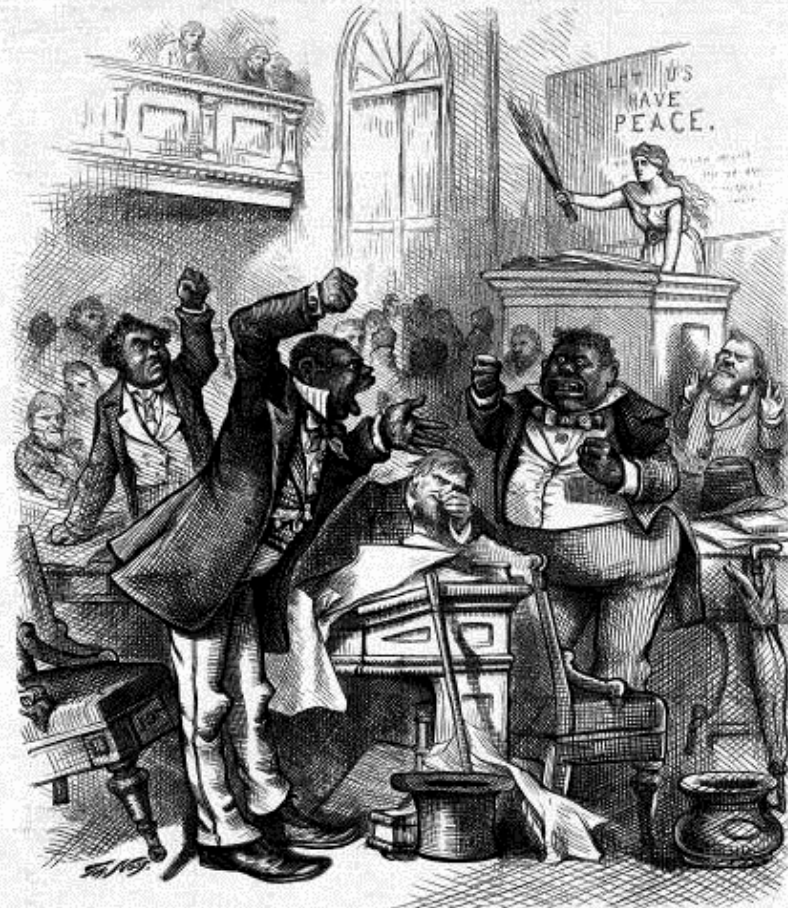
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVIII—No. 998.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1853, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

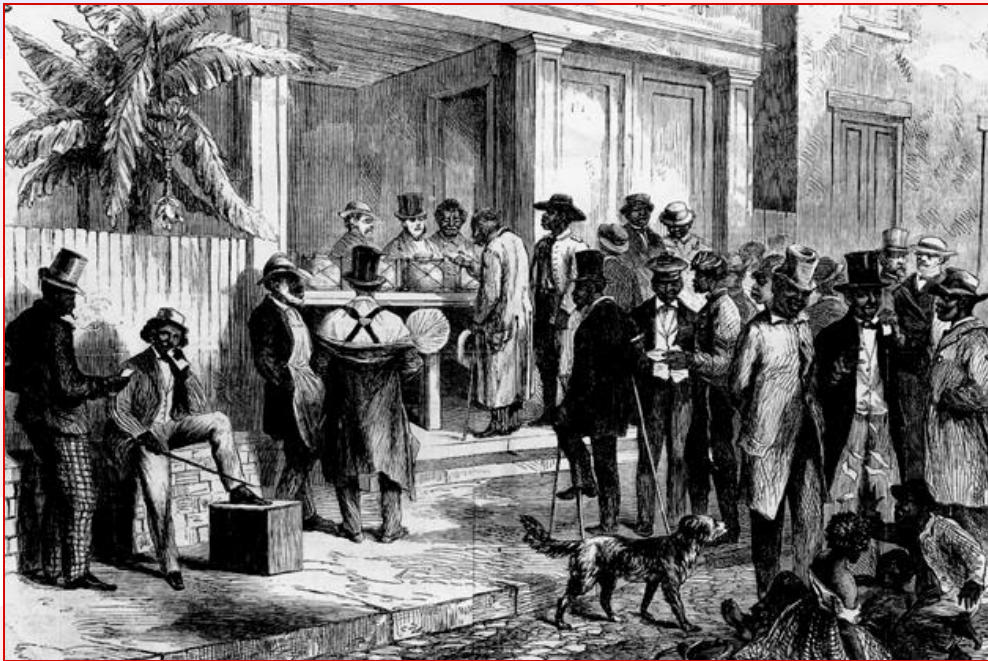


COLORED RULE IN A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—(See Page 242.)
(THE MESSAGES CALL BACK THIEVES, LIARS, RAVENALS, AND GOVARDIS.)
COMMENT: "You are sping the least Wilton. If you dispare your Row in this way you kull better take Back Seat."

*Colored Rule
in the South?*

Blacks in Southern Politics

- ★ Core voters were black veterans.
- ★ Blacks were politically unprepared.
- ★ Blacks could register and vote in states since 1867.



- ★ The 15th Amendment guaranteed federal voting.

Fifteenth Amendment

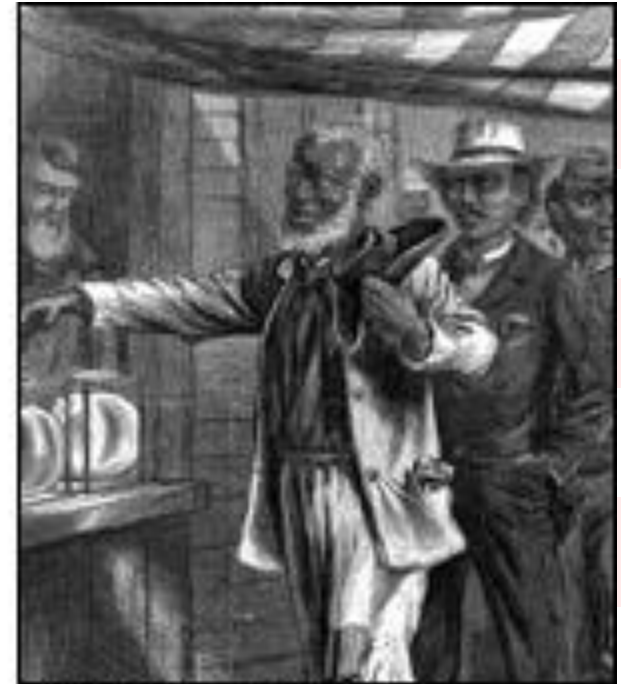
**NO CITIZEN MAY
BE DENIED THE
RIGHT TO VOTE**

**“BY THE UNITED
STATES OR BY
ANY STATE ON
ACCOUNT OF
RACE, COLOR,
OR PREVIOUS
CONDITION OF
SERVITUDE.”**

RATIFIED 1870



Celebrating the 15th Amendment.
(Library of Congress)



HARPER'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE

15th Amendment

- ★ Ratified in 1870.
- ★ *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.*
- ★ *The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*
- ★ *Women's rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!*

The "Invisible Empire of the South"



The Failure of Federal Enforcement

★ **Enforcement Acts** of 1870 & 1871
[also known as the KKK Act].



★ "The Lost Cause."

★ The rise of the
"Bourbons." -
Wealthy Southern
Democrats who
wanted to restore
pre-war white
domination

★ **Redeemers** -those who
believed it was their
job to retake the
south.

The Civil Rights Act of 1875

- ★ Crime for any individual to deny full & equal use of public conveyances and public places.
- ★ Prohibited discrimination in jury selection.
- ★ Shortcoming → lacked a strong enforcement mechanism.
- ★ No new civil rights act was attempted for 90 years!

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal stripes of red and white. The text is overlaid on this background.

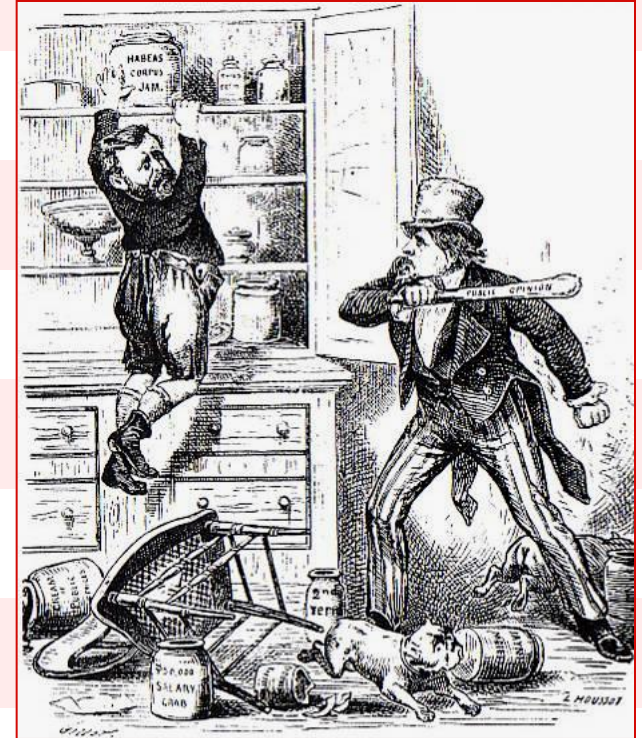
The Abandonment of Reconstruction

Northern Support Wanes

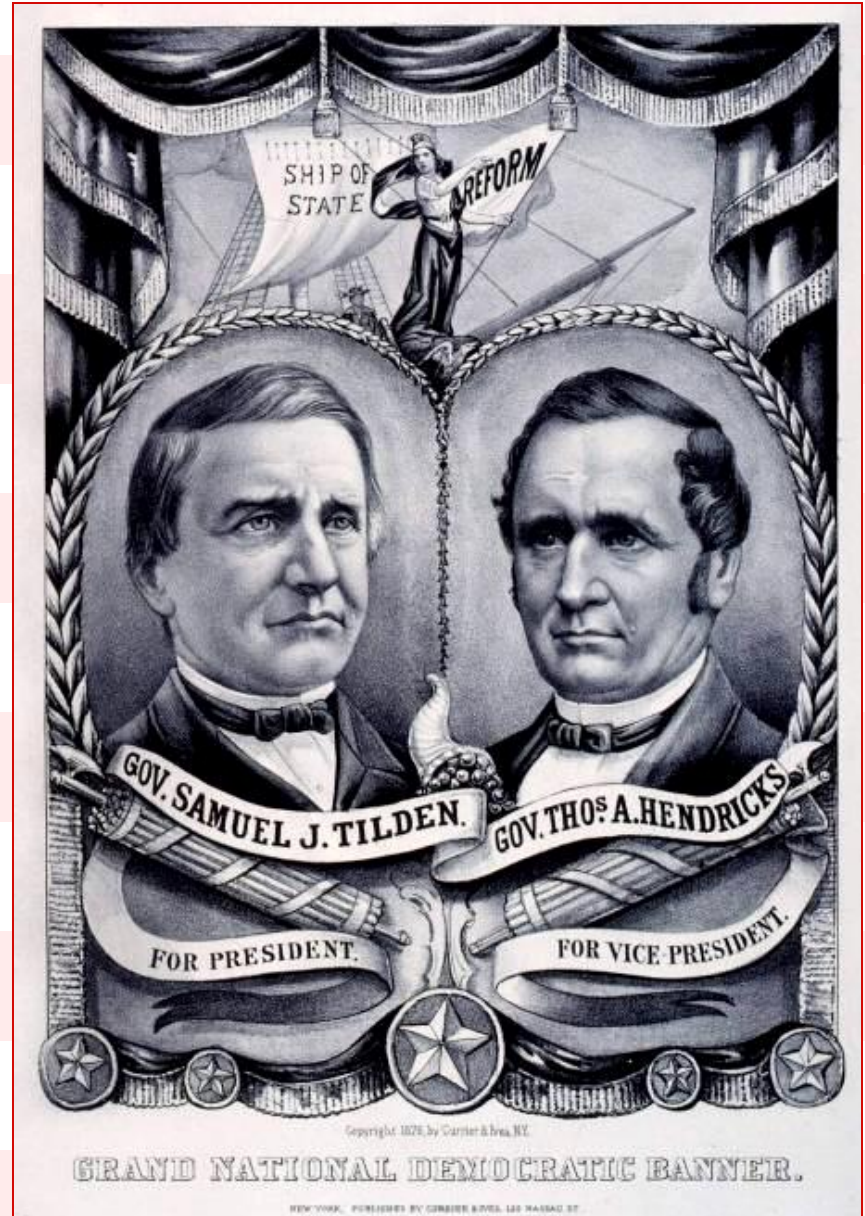
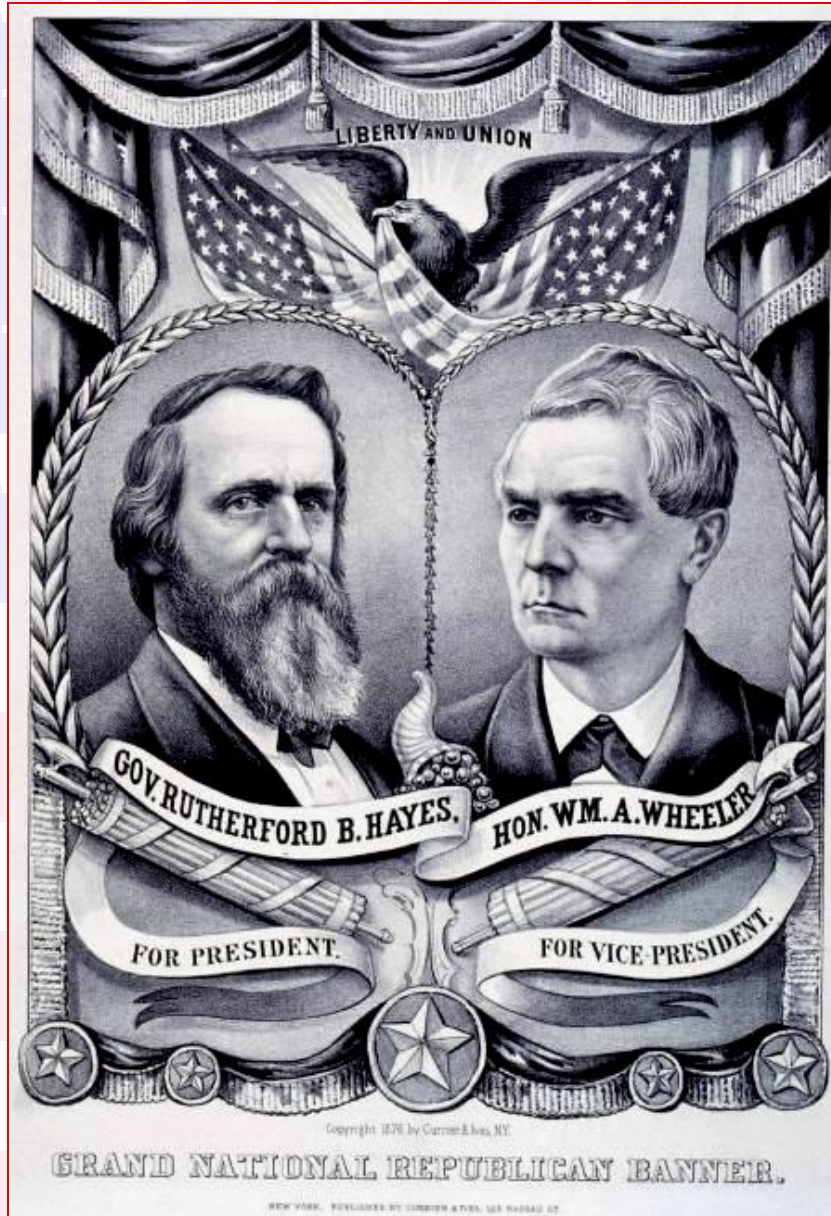
- ★ "Grantism" & corruption.
- ★ **Panic of 1873** [6-year depression].
- ★ Concern over westward expansion and Indian wars.
- ★ Key monetary issues:

- 🏛️ should the government retire \$432m worth of "greenbacks" issued during the Civil War.

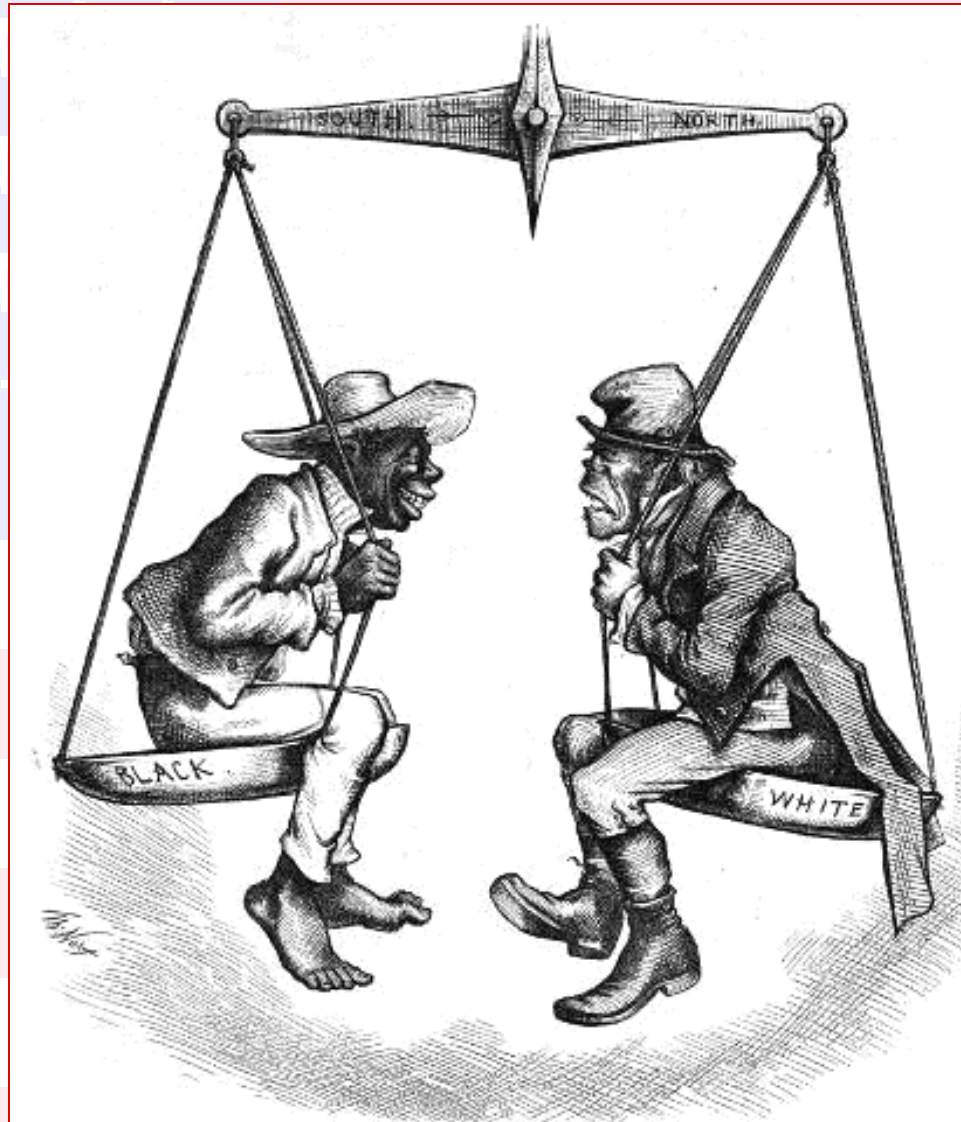
- 🏛️ should war bonds be paid back in specie or greenbacks.



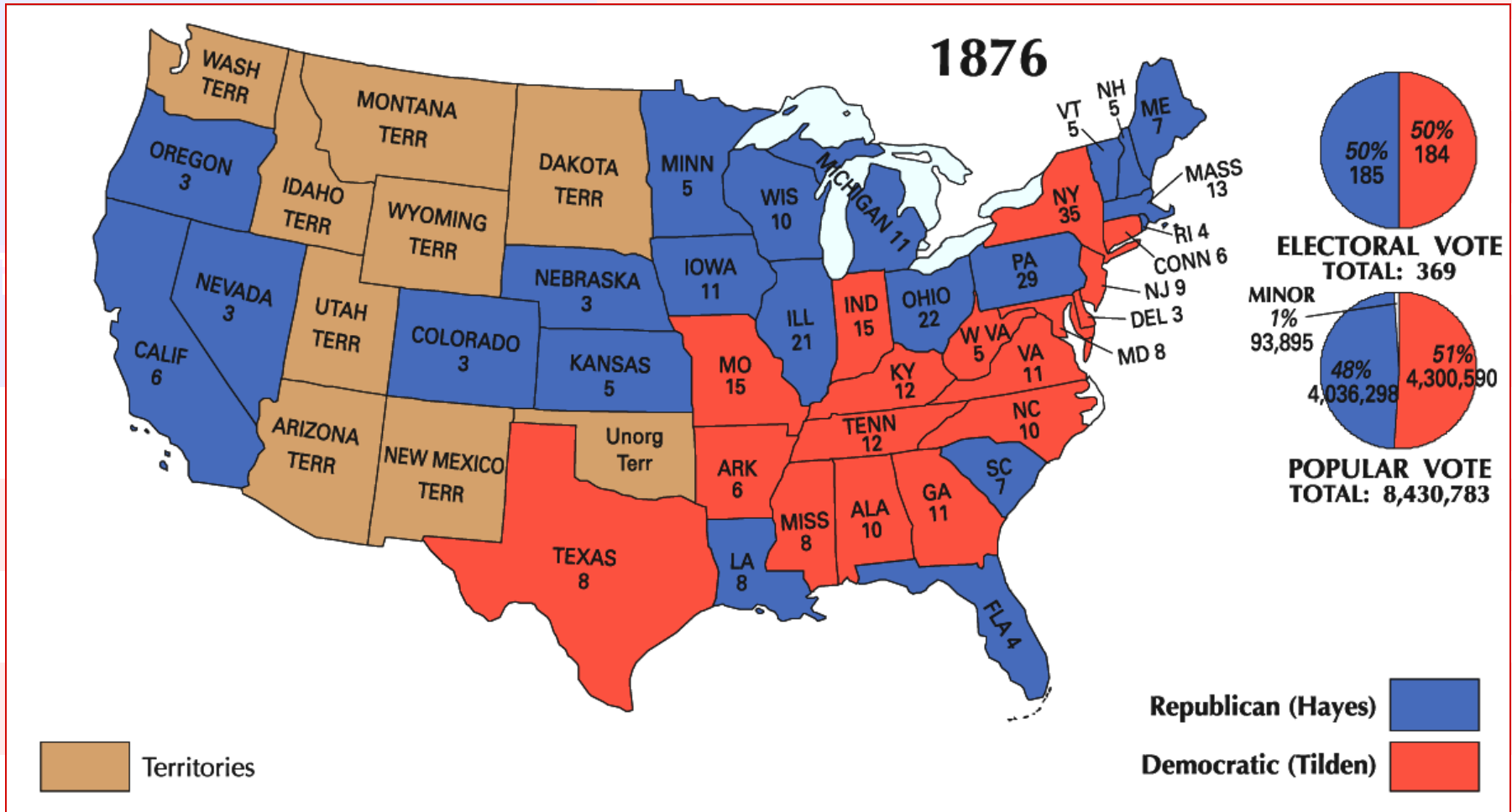
1876 Presidential Tickets



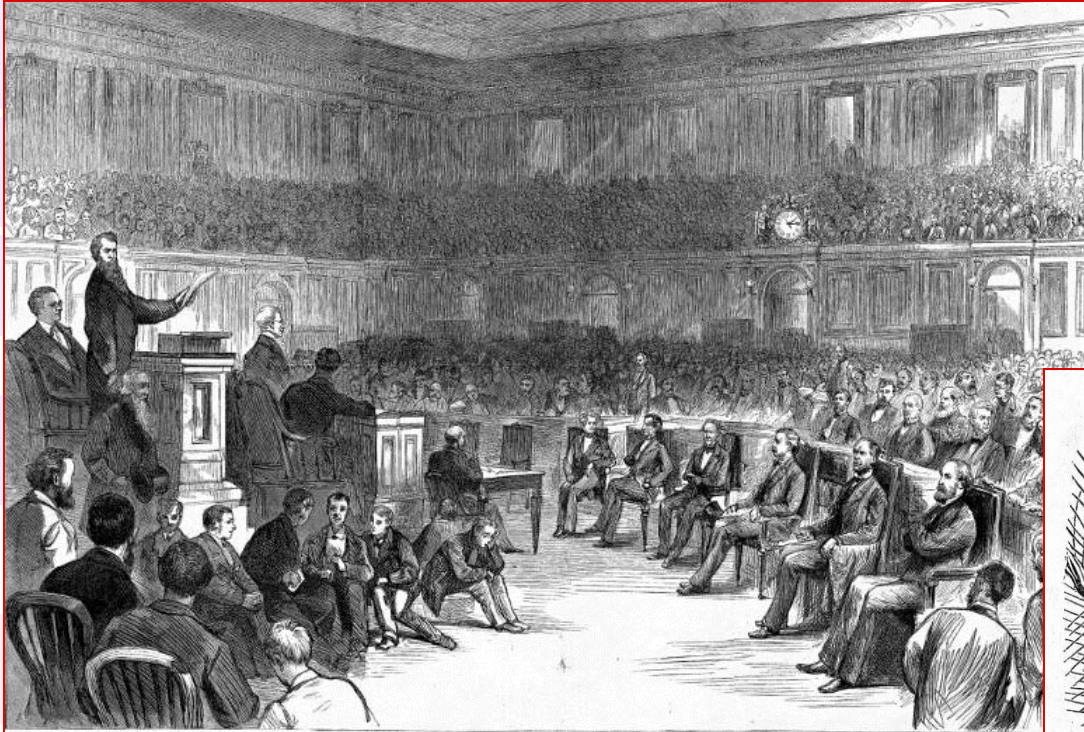
“Regional Balance?”



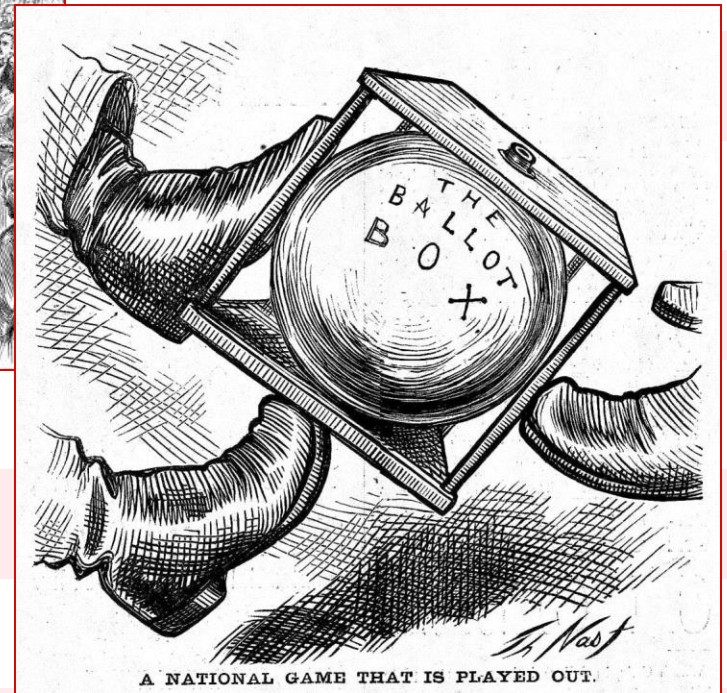
1876 Presidential Election



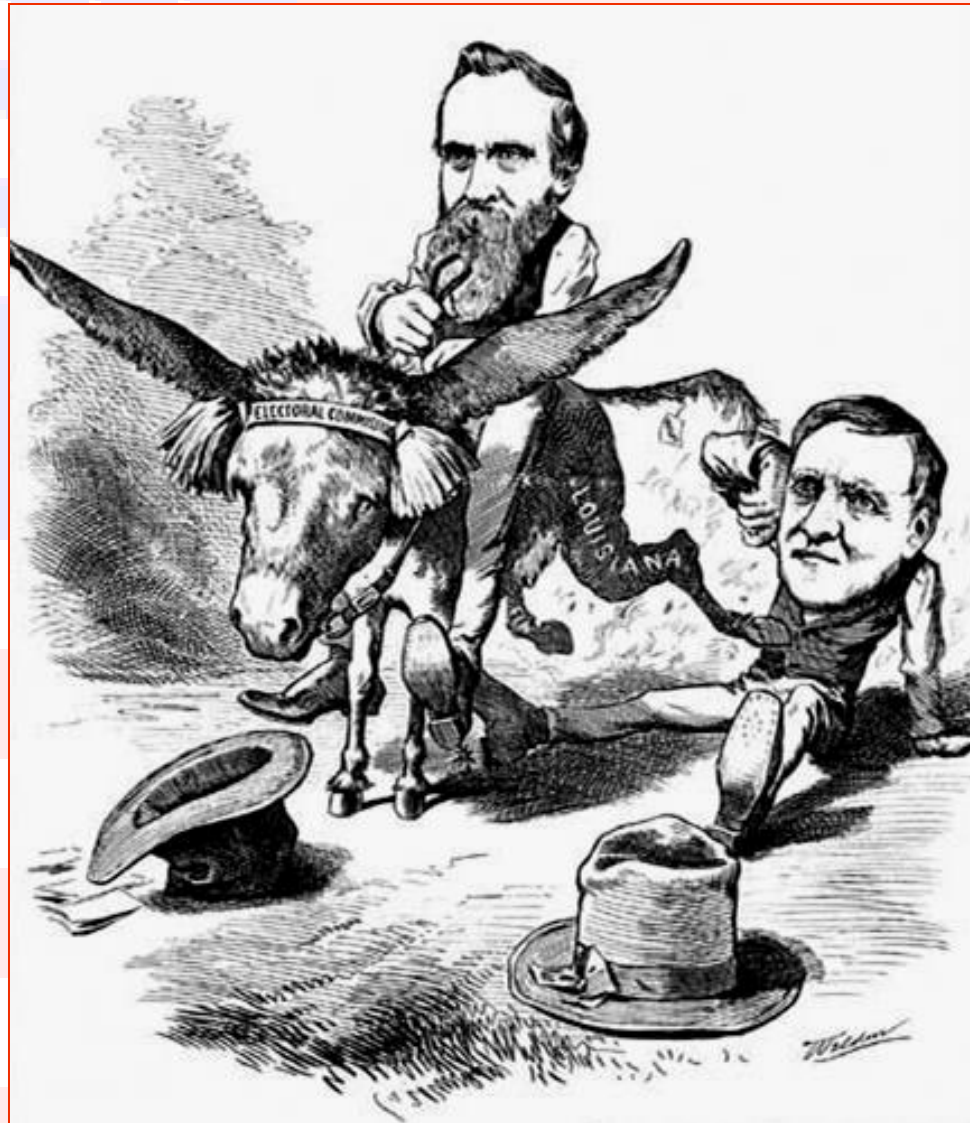
The Political Crisis of 1877



★ "Corrupt Bargain"
Part II?



Hayes Prevails



Alas, the Woes of Childhood...



*Sammy Tilden—Boo-Hoo! Ruthy Hayes's got my
Presidency, and he won't give it to me!*

A Political Crisis: The "Compromise" of 1877

