

Standard 10

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US History

Cambridge High School

SSUSH10

- The student will identify legal, political and social dimensions of Reconstruction

SSUSH10a

- Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Reconstruction

Presidential Reconstruction

Lincoln Plan


- President Abraham Lincoln
 - Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (10% Plan)
 1. Ratify 13 Amendment
 2. Denounce Secession
 3. 10% of voting population swear allegiance

Johnson's Plan

- Swear Allegiance to Union
- Annul Confederate war debt
- Ratify 13 Amendment
- Johnson would appoint governors

Wade-Davis Bill

WADE-DAVIS BILL



- Congress thought Ten-Percent plan was too lenient and passed its own alternative, the Wade-Davis Bill
 - Made it difficult for southern states to organize new state governments
 - Majority of adult white males had to swear oath of allegiance to Union first
 - Full citizenship denied to any man who had willingly served the Confederacy
- Lincoln vetoed the bill and, in response, Congress refused to implement Ten-Percent Plan
 - Result was stalemate

- Ratify 13 Amendment
- 50% of voting population had to swear they did not support secession
- Vetoed by Lincoln

Congressional Reconstruction

- 5 Military Districts—headed by Military Governors
- Southern states had allow African Americans the right to vote
- Had to have open elections for both white and African-American representatives to the state constitutional convention
- Create a new constitution which recognized the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments

Amendments

- 13th -----abolished slavery
- 14th -----naturalized or native born citizens had equal protection under the law
- 15th -----African American men (21 yrs) were able to vote

Quick History Lesson:

13th Amendment: Abolished slavery
100% Republican Support
23% Democratic Support

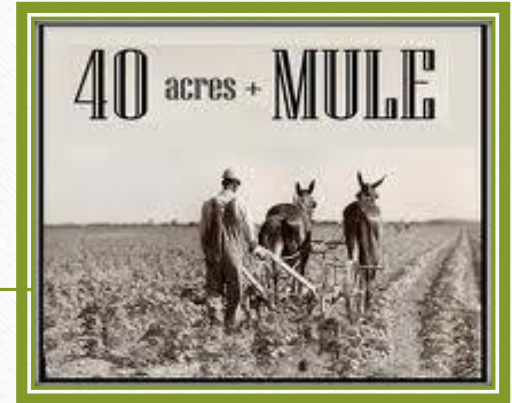
14th Amendment: Gave citizenship to freed slaves
94% Republican Support
0% Democratic Support

15th Amendment: Right to vote for all
100% Republican Support
0% Democratic Support

SSUSH10b

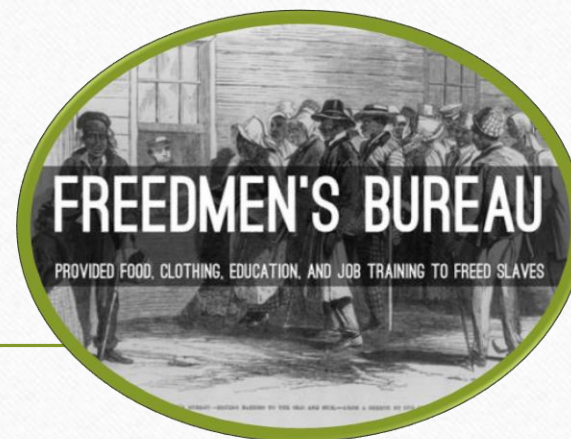
- Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves and provide advanced education (Morehouse College) and describe the role of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Forty-acres and Mule



- January 1865
- General William T. Sherman issued a special field order to settle African-American families who were following his Army.
- Each family was to be allotted 40 acres and mule from confiscated lands in GA, FL and SC
- 18,000 families were to receive the allotment but President Johnson rescinded the offer

Freedmen's Bureau



- March 1865
- Established to create a smooth transition from slavery in mainstream society
- Introducing a system of free labor, overseeing some 3,000 schools for freed persons, settling disputes and enforcing contracts between the white landowners and their black labor force and securing justice for African-Americans in state courts
- Bureau lacked enforcement authority when Federal troops were withdrawn from the South
- Ceased operation in 1872

Education Success



- Public schools were created to educate African Americans
- African-Americans started newspapers, served in public office and attended new colleges and universities established just for them (Historical Black Colleges)
- Morehouse was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute (a former slave and 2 ministers founded it for the education of African American men in the fields of ministry and education)

SSUSH10c

- Describe the Nullification Crisis and the emergence of states' rights ideology; include the role of John C. Calhoun and the development of sectionalism

Formative Assessment

- How did the Nullification Crisis lead to the American Civil War?



Nullification Crisis

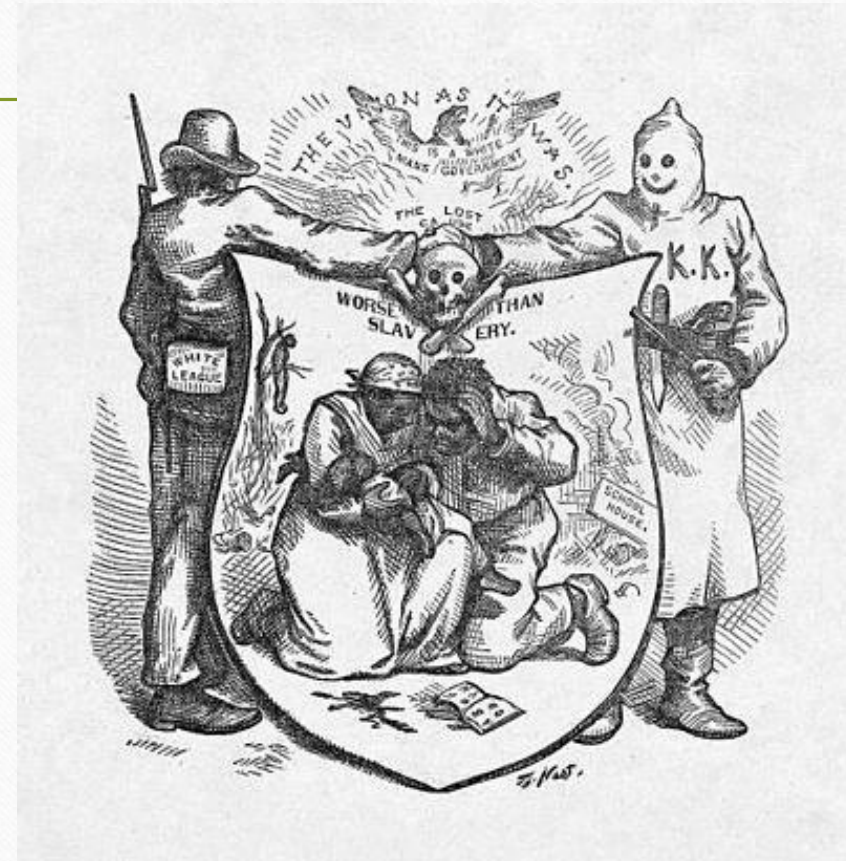
- State's rights over federal rights
- Goes back to Alien and Sedition Acts
- Could a state nullify federal law = Tariffs of 1828 and 1832
- VP John C. Calhoun argued that SC should nullify law
- Henry Clay come up with a compromise

Sectionalism

- Favoring the needs or beliefs of a section or a region over the needs or beliefs of the nation
- North and mid-west were industrialized, increasingly educated and populated with immigrants
- Southern states continued to rely heavily on agriculture and slave labor and population grew slowly
- Sectionalism and state rights led to the American Civil War

SSUSH10d

- Explain Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan and other forms of resistance to racial equality during reconstruction



Black Codes

- Laws or practices that restricted African-Americans from fully experiencing rights and responsibilities guaranteed to them as citizens
 - Couldn't serve on juries
 - Interference with obtaining property
 - Couldn't bring suit against whites
 - Interfered with right to vote
 - segregation

Ku Klux Klan

- Secret society founded in TN in 1866
- Initially the Confederate Veteran's Club
- Formed to use intimidation and violence to resist the lives of African Americans
- Federal government used Enforcement Acts to suppress the actions of the Klan
- 1872 Klan violence reduced as a hopes to remove federal troops from southern states

SSUSH10e

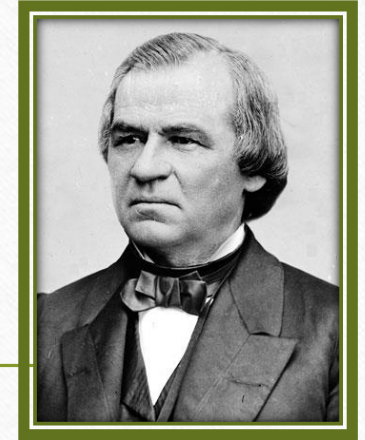
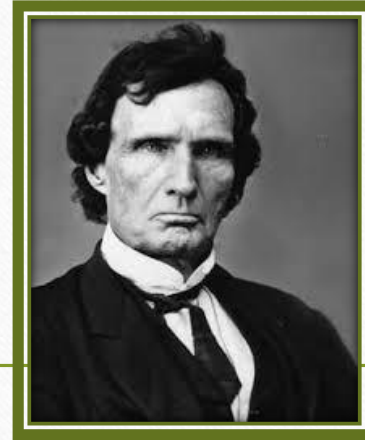
- Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship of Reconstruction



Impeachment

- Impeachment starts in the HOR
- Impeachment is tried in the Senate
- Radical Republicans in Congress were upset the President Johnson kept vetoing legislation that would further the goals of Reconstruction
- Tenure of Office Act (over Johnson's veto) which violated the removal of cabinet members without Congressional approval

Continue.....



- Johnson fired Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton
- Thaddeus Stevens (Radical Republican) HOR began impeachment
- Senate did not receive the necessary votes (by 1 vote)
- Loop hole: Johnson did not appoint SOW, Stanton; Lincoln did

Relationship to Reconstruction



- Impeachment attempt was an effort by Radical Republicans to gain control over Reconstruction
- The impeachment ruined Johnson politically (Democrats knew that they would not be able to get him elected in upcoming election and he completely lost the support of Republican Party)
- The impeachment opened the door for Ulysses S. Grant (Radical supporter) to become elected as the 18th President (March 4, 1869-March 4, 1877)

Question?

What are the benefits of having the executive branch and legislative body sharing the same view points?



SSUSH10f

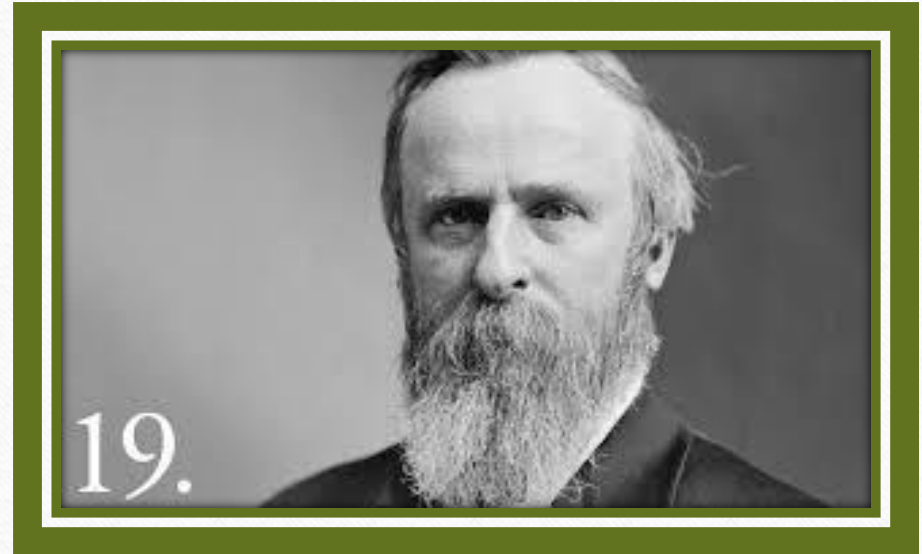
- Analyze how the election of 1876 and the subsequent compromise of 1877 marked the end of Reconstruction

Election 1876

- Democrats---Samuel J. Tilden
- Republican---Rutherford B. Hayes
- Tilden won popular vote of 260,000 but did not get the majority of the electoral votes
- FL, LA, Oregon and SC votes were disputed
- A federal commission investigated and awarded the election to Hayes

Continued.....

- Democrats threatened to filibuster
 - an act such as a prolonged speech that obstructs progress in a legislative assembly while not technically violating procedure
 - Hinders acts of Congress
- Hayes met with Democrats to work out a Compromise



Compromise of 1877

- Hayes will become president with the support of Democratic Party
- Hayes agreed to support internal improvements for the south
- Appoint a southerner to the Cabinet
- Withdraw federal troops
 - Republican dominated state governments began to collapse
 - Southern states began to disenfranchise African Americans

Formative Assessment

- How did Hayes' Compromise of 1877 ultimately lead to the disenfranchisement of African Americans?