

APUSH

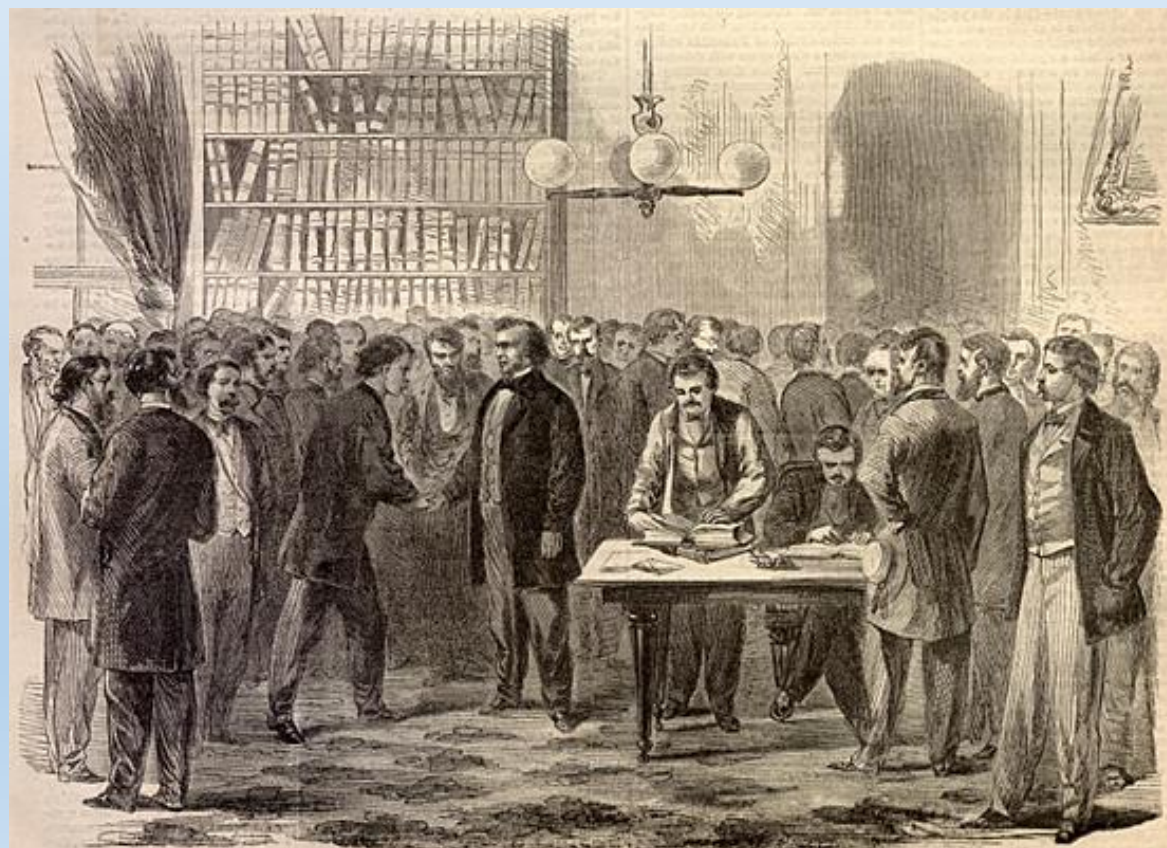
Chapter 22:

The Ordeal of Reconstruction



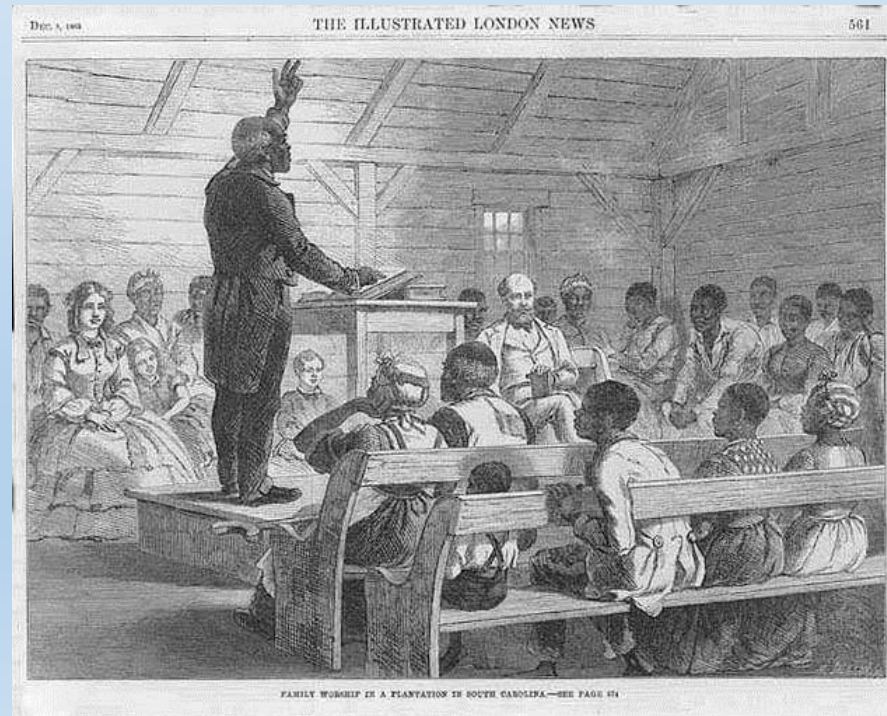
The Problems of Peace

- All rebel (Confederate) leaders were pardoned by President Johnson.
 - Many Republicans upset. Johnson – War Democrat.



Freedmen Define Freedom

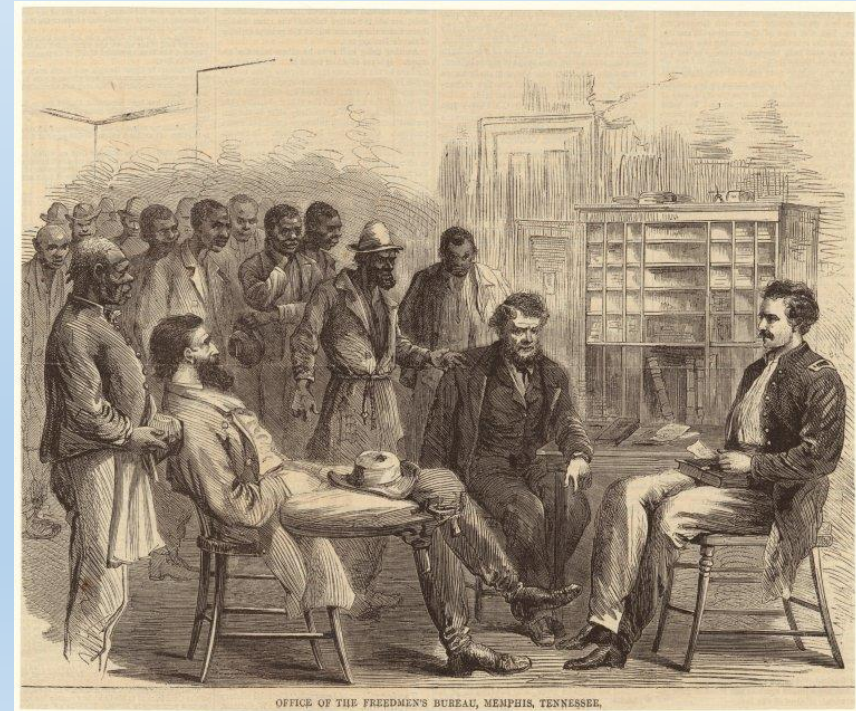
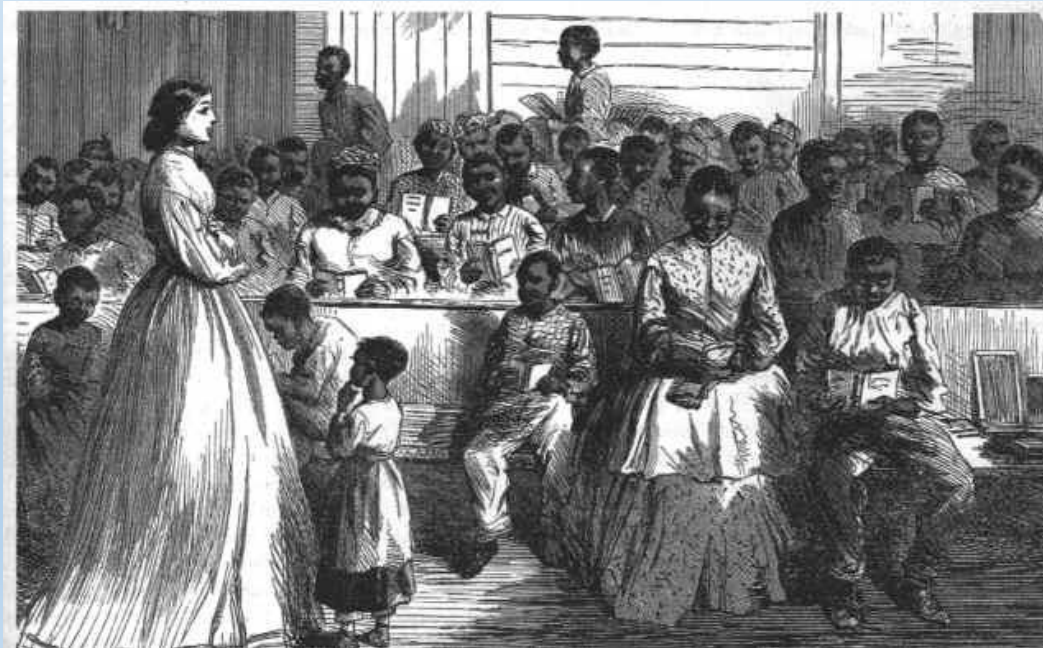
- Emancipation took effect unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy.
- Increased importance of churches for freed slaves.



The Freedmen's Bureau

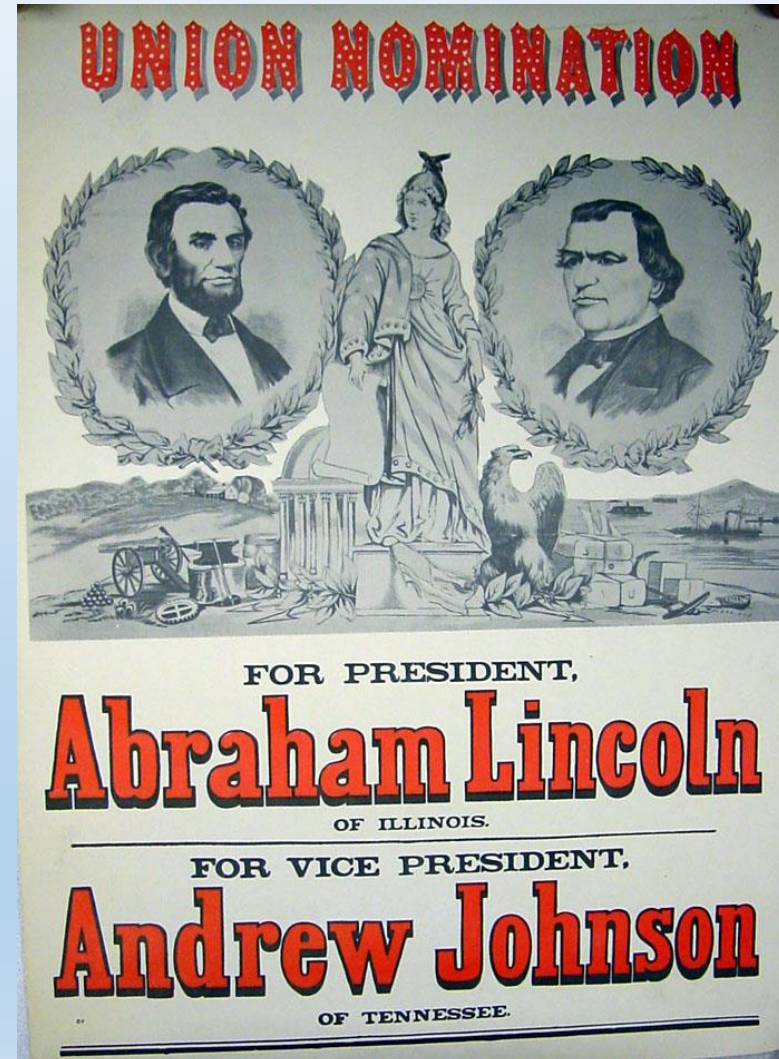


- The **Freedmen's Bureau** provided clothing, medical care, food, and education to both freedmen and white refugees.
 - The bureau's greatest success was teaching African Americans to read.



Johnson: The Tailor President

- Andrew Johnson - on Lincoln's VP to gain support from the War Democrats
- Johnson - strong supporter of state's rights and of the Constitution.



Presidential Reconstruction

- Lincoln's 10% Reconstruction Plan
- Congress passed the **Wade-Davis Bill** in **1864**. (50% oath of allegiance). Lincoln did not sign it.
- Division in the Republican Party – Moderates and Radicals
- President Johnson's Reconstruction Plan - repeal, repudiate, and ratify.



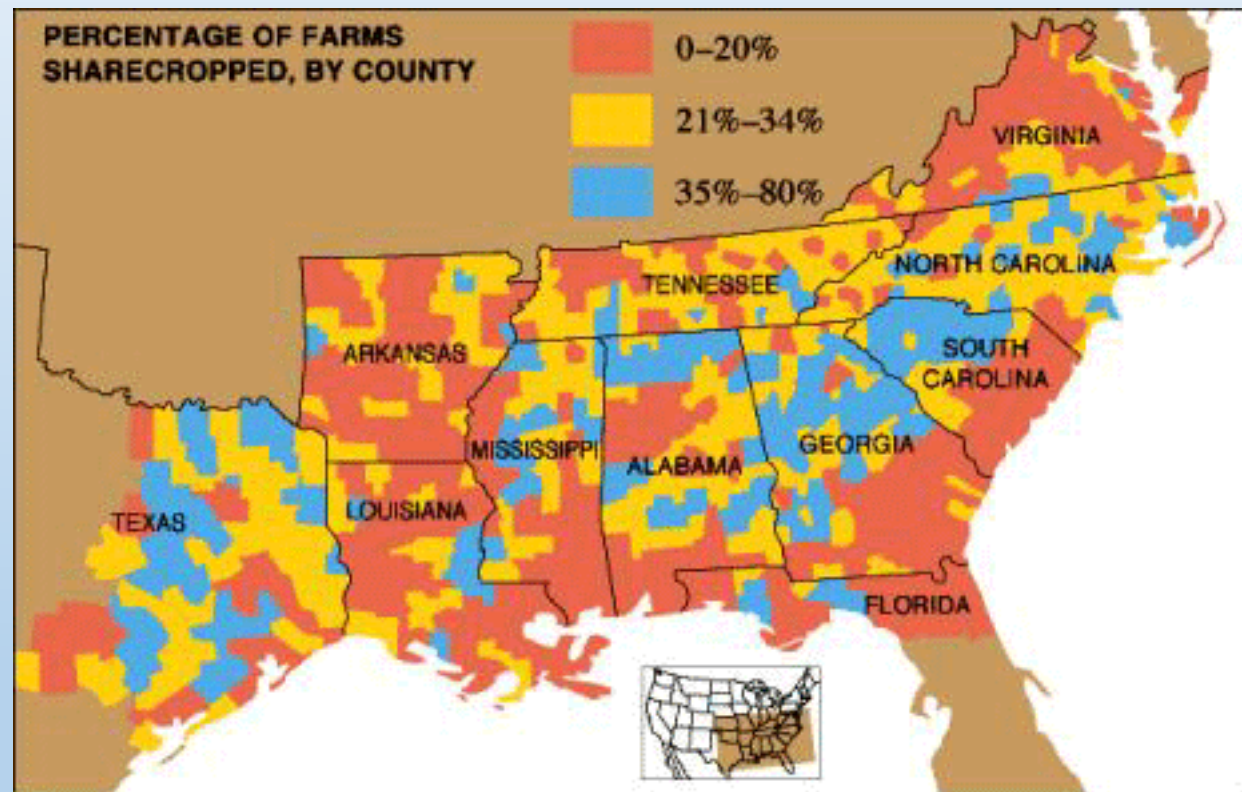
The Baleful Black Codes

- The **Black Codes** was a series of laws designed to regulate the affairs of the emancipated slaves.
- The Black Codes aimed to ensure a stable and subservient labor force.
- Blacks were forced to continue to work the plantations after their emancipation due to the system of "**sharecropping**."



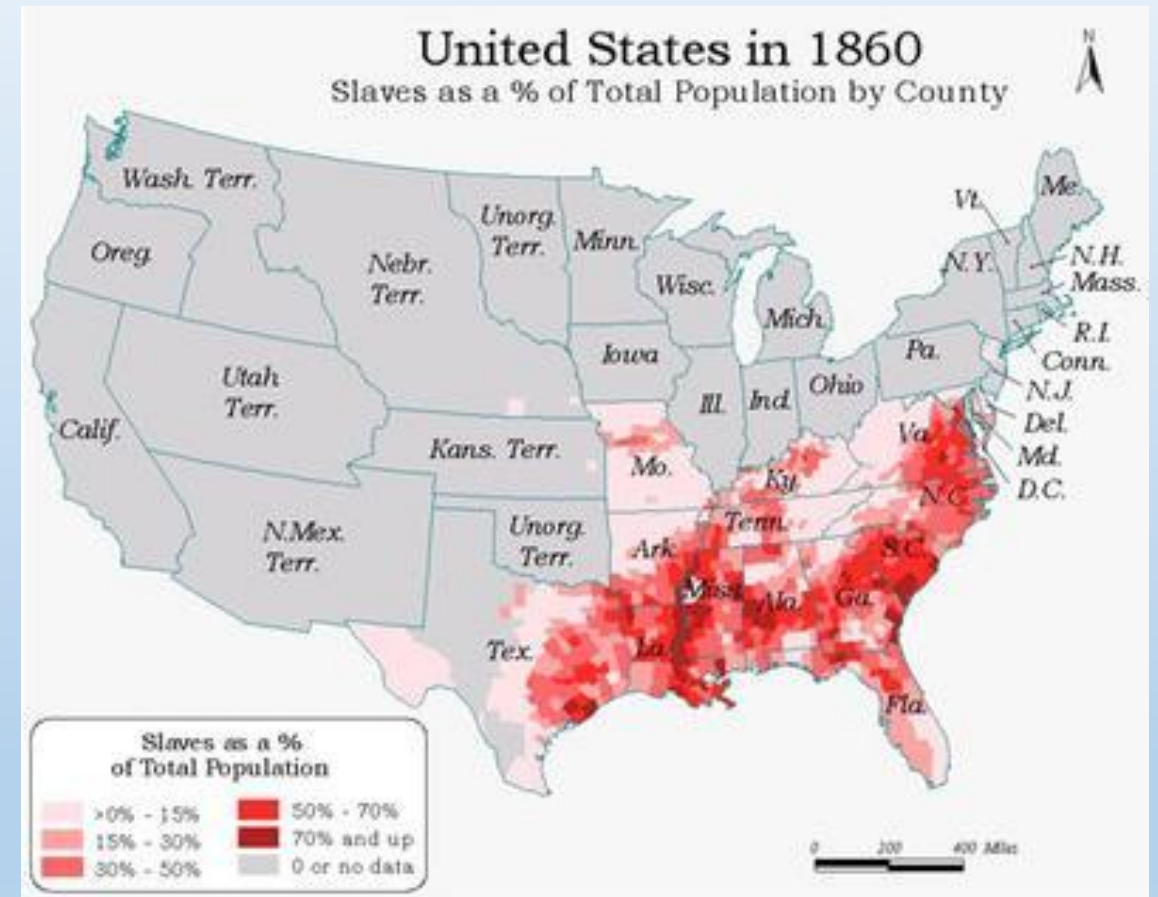
Convicts who had violated the Black Codes



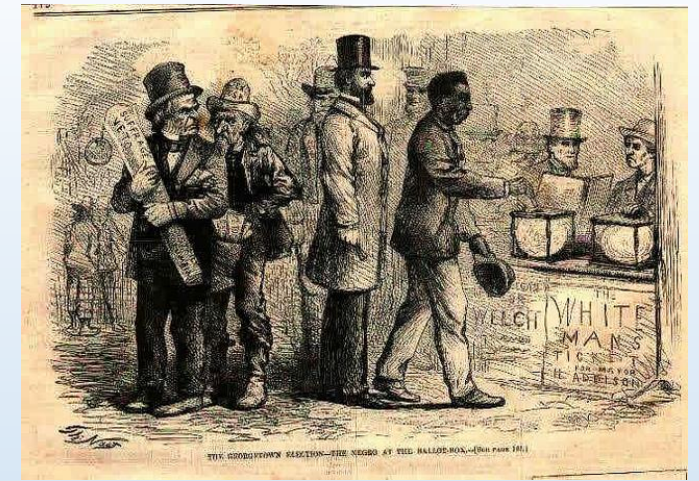


Congressional Reconstruction

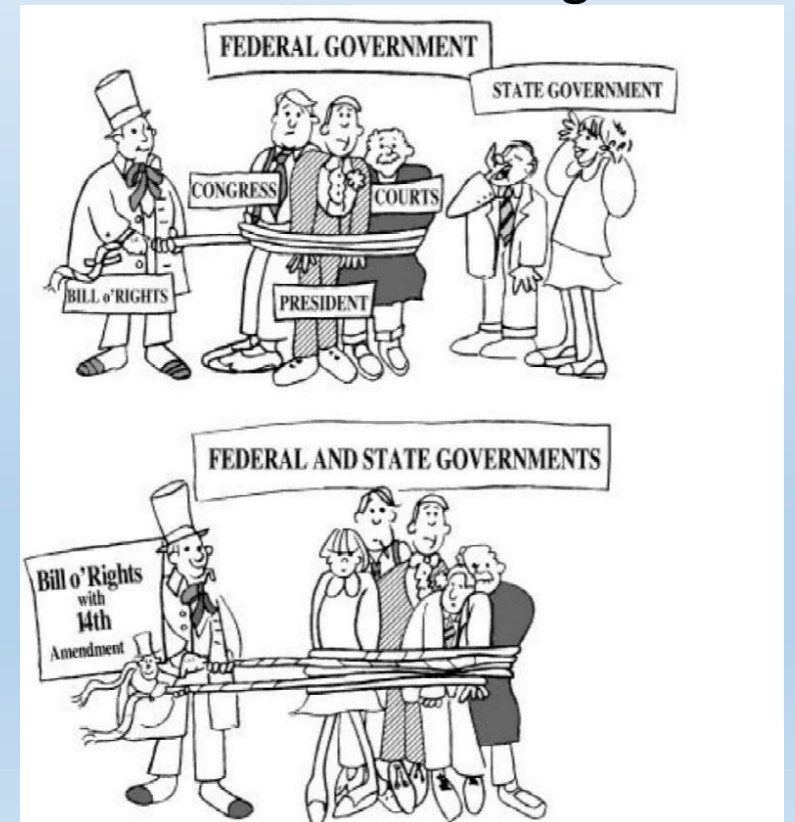
- The South in Congress represented by former Confederate soldiers
- The Republicans no longer held supreme power in Congress
- Slaves now counted as a whole person, not just 3/5.



Johnson Clashes with Congress

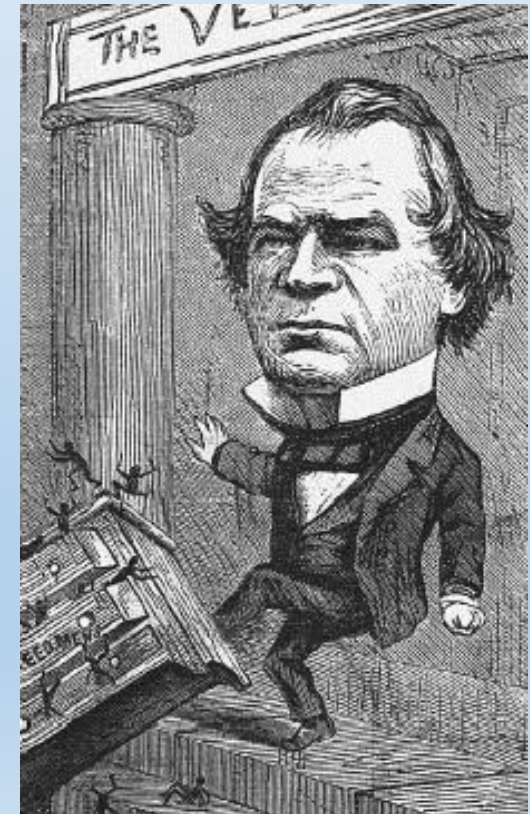
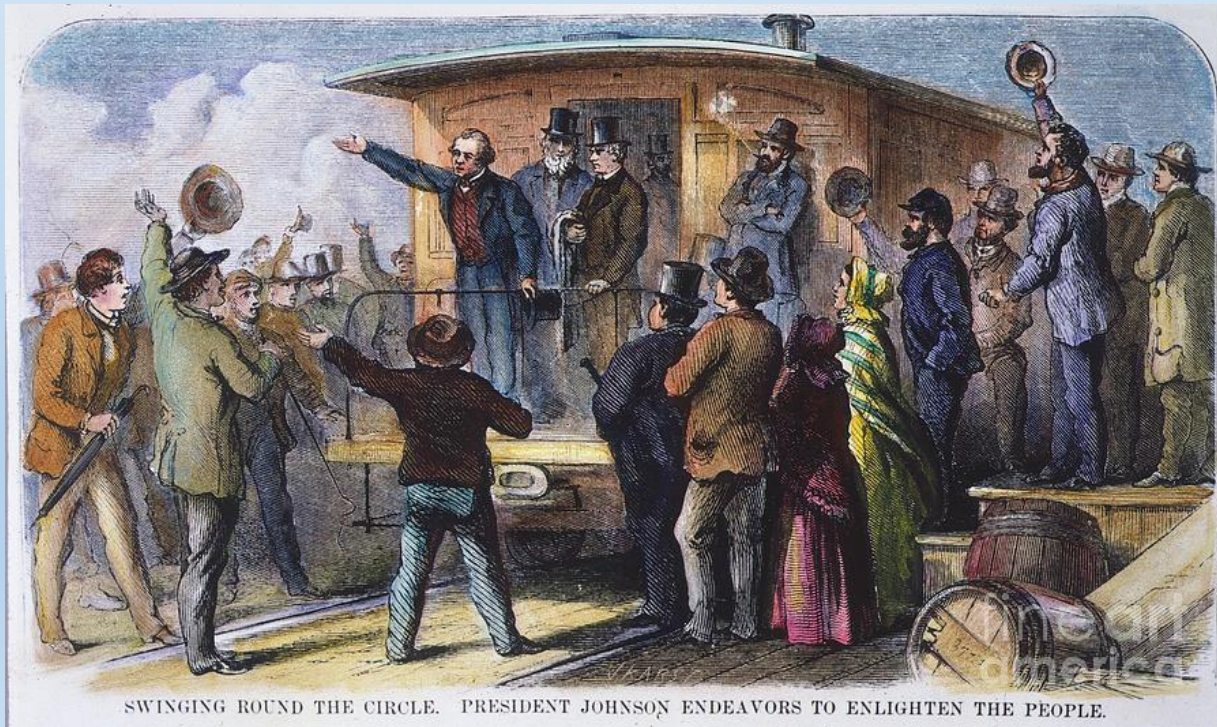


- Congress overrode Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Act.
- Congress passed the **14th Amendment** in **1866**. The amendment had the following components:
 - 1) Gave civil rights and equal protection to the freedmen.
 - 2) Punished those not letting blacks vote.
 - 3) Disqualified from federal and state offices former Confederates.
 - 4) Assumed all Confederate debts.
- All Southern States must ratify the 14th Amendment.



Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson

- Johnson became a very unpopular president. The Republicans took 2/3 of the votes in the 1866 congressional elections.

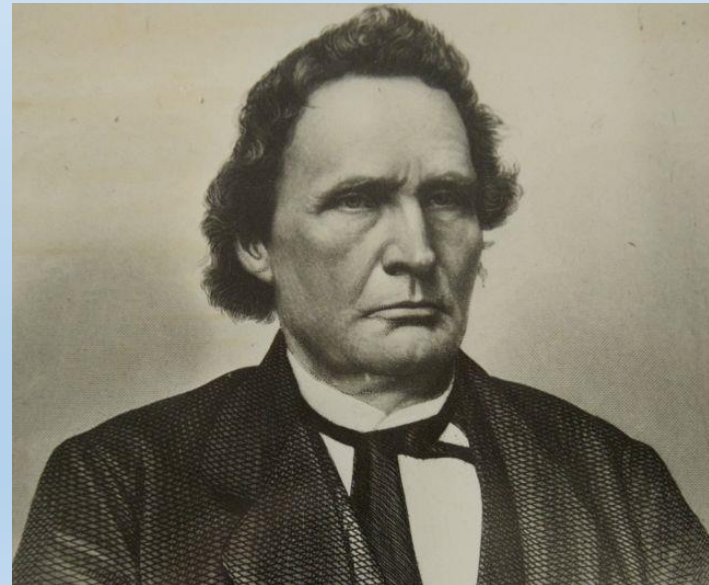


Republicans Principles and Programs

- Charles Sumner led the Republican radicals in the Senate
- Thaddeus Stevens led the radicals in the House of Representatives.



Sen. Charles Sumner (R) MA



Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R) PA

Reconstruction by the Sword

- **Reconstruction Act** - divided the South into **5 military districts**, each policed by Union soldiers.
- The **15th Amendment** was passed by Congress in **1869**. It granted black men the right to vote.
- In **1877**, the last federal troops were removed from the South and Democracy returned to the South (in theory).

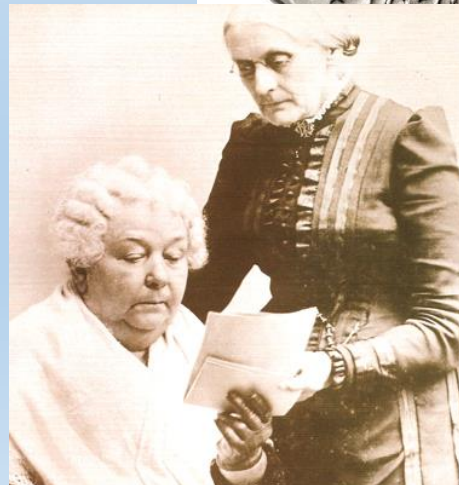


No Women Voters

- Feminists were angered at the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
 - Not enough focus on women suffrage



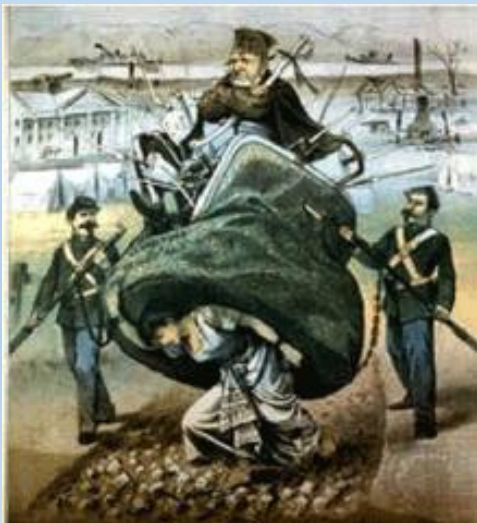
Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Susan B. Anthony

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

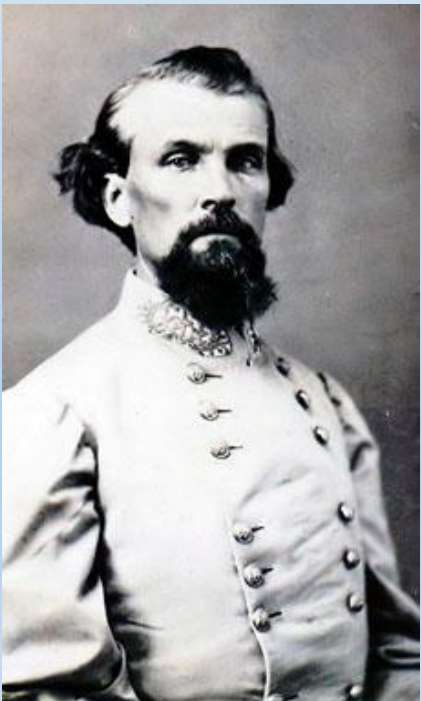
- After gaining the right to vote from the 15th Amendment, blacks began to organize politically.
 - The Union League – Promote Republicans in the South
- "**Scalawags**" - Southerners who were accused of plundering the treasuries of the Southern states.
- "**Carpetbaggers**" - sleazy Northerners who had come to the South to seek power and profit.



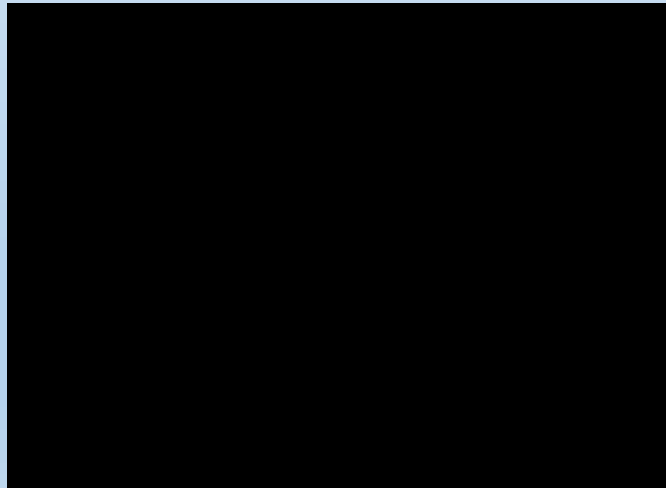


The Ku Klux Klan

- The "**Invisible Empire of the South**", otherwise known as the **Ku Klux Klan**, was founded in Tennessee in **1866**.
- Congress passed the **Force Acts of 1870 and 1871**.

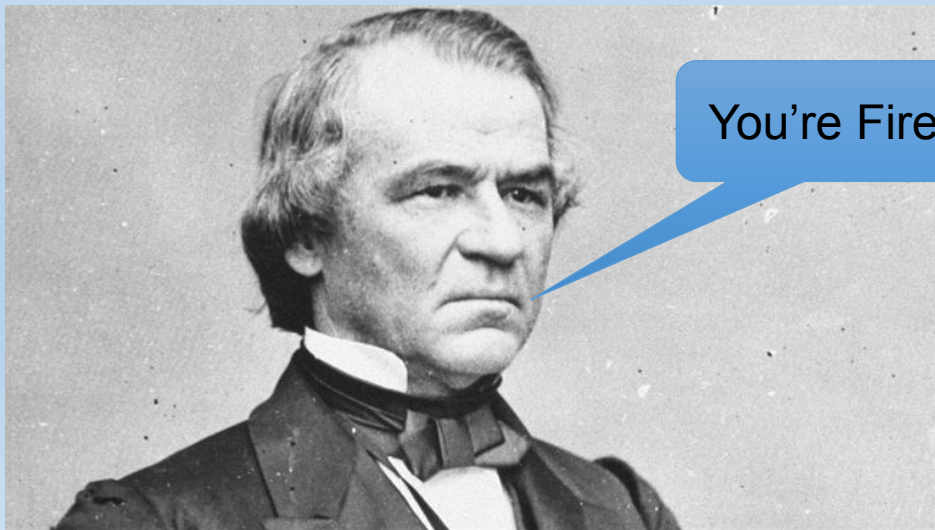


Nathan
Bedford
Forrest
←



Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

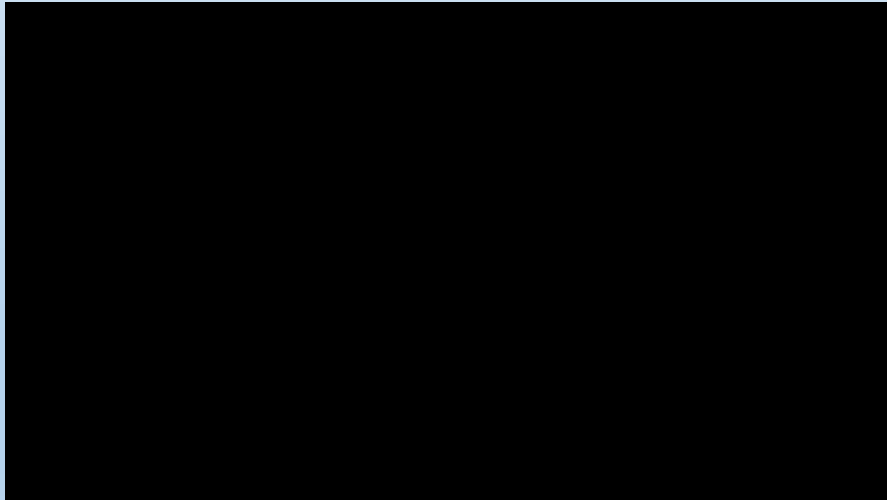
- Congress passed the **Tenure of Office Act**
- Its purpose was to protect Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton
- Johnson dismissed Stanton in **1868** and the House tried to impeach him.



Edwin Stanton

A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

- President Johnson argued that the Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional
- The Senate voted the president "not guilty" by a margin of one vote.



The Purchase of Alaska

- In **1867**, Secretary of State William Seward signed a treaty with Russia that gave **Alaska** to the United States for \$7.2 million.
- “Seward’s Folly”



The Heritage of Reconstruction

- Many white Southerners felt that Reconstruction was more painful than the war itself.
- Reconstruction did not really change the South's view on African Americans.

