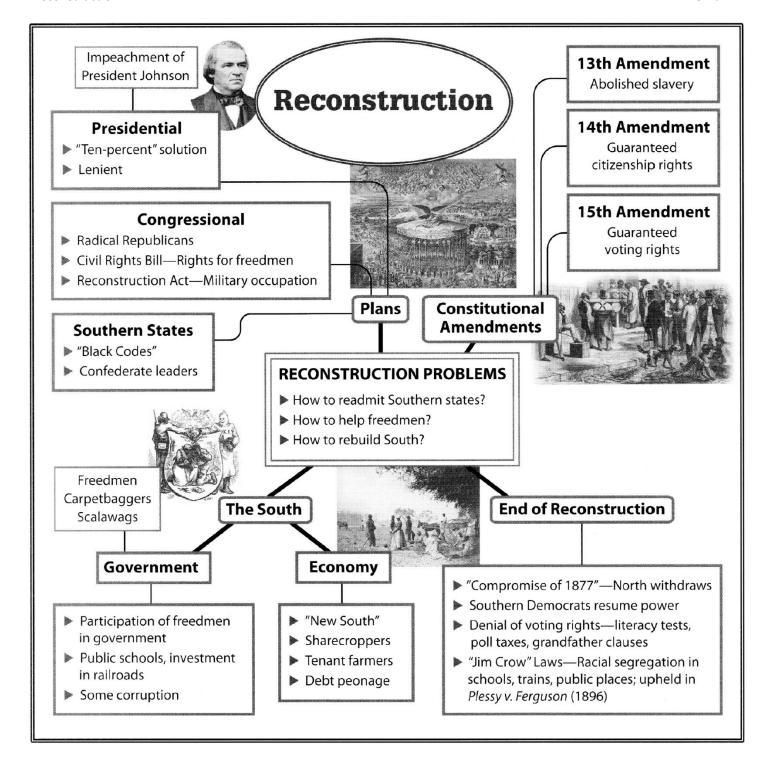
Reconstruction Unit 1B



### The Battle over Reconstruction

Freedman's Bureau was set up to help freedmen; 13th Amendment abolished slavery.

#### **Presidential Reconstruction:**

- ▶ Lincoln wanted to readmit Southern states when 10% voters pledged allegiance to the Union and recognized end of slavery.
- ▶ Johnson insists Confederate leaders seek personal pardons, but liberally grants them.

**Black Codes:** New Southern state governments with former Confederate leaders pass "**Black Codes**," restricting the rights of freedmen.

#### **Congressional Reconstruction**

- ▶ Shocked at the Black Codes and the election of Confederate leaders, Radical Republicans refuse to seat Southerners in Congress.
- ► Civil Rights Act, passed over Johnson's veto, grants freedmen rights of citizenship, overturning Black Codes.
- ► Civil Rights Act is rewritten as **14th Amendment**, granting all citizens:
  - "Due process of law": right to fair procedures before a state government takes away a person's property or freedom
  - **"Equal protection of the laws":** state laws should treat people equally
- ▶ Reconstruction Act (1867) divides the South into military occupation zones.

## **Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson**

- ▶ Radical Republicans pass the Tenure of Office Act: The President needs Senate consent to remove cabinet members.
- ▶ Johnson impeached for removing his Secretary of War. He is the first President to be impeached. When tried in the Senate, Johnson is saved from removal by one vote.

#### **Reconstruction Governments**

- ► Carpetbaggers, scalawags, and freedmen participate in Reconstruction governments.
- ► African Americans vote and serve in government during this experiment in biracial democracy. **Hiram Rhodes Revels** becomes the first African American in Congress.
- ▶ Reconstruction governments ban racial discrimination, establish public schools, and encourage railroad construction—but they are also guilty of corruption.

#### **Reconstruction Economics**

- ▶ Sharecropper: uses the land and tools of the landlord in exchange for part of crop
- ► Tenant farmer: rents land from landlord
- ▶ **Debt peonage:** loss of freedom to move away because of debts to landlord or business owner
- ▶ "New South": new economy of South with greater crop diversity, more railroads, and some manufacturing

#### The End of Reconstruction

- ▶ North loses interest in reconstruction after economic depression in 1873.
- ▶ Rutherford B. Hayes withdraws troops in a deal to win the disputed 1877 Presidential election.
- Southern Democrats return to power.
- ▶ Ku Klux Klan and other groups terrorize African Americans.

# The "Jim Crow" Laws: the "Nadir" in Race Relations

- ► Southern state governments take steps to stop African-American voting: literacy tests, poll taxes, residency requirements. Whites exempted by "grandfather clauses."
- ▶ African Americans intimidated by violence and economic dependence.
- ▶ Southern state governments pass "Jim Crow" laws requiring racial segregation, or separation of whites and blacks, in schools, railroads, restaurants and other public places.
- ▶ "Jim Crow" laws upheld by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896): Facilities can be "separate but equal."