

C-NOTES: RECONSTRUCTION (1865-1877) (Chapter 17)

EQ: What political, economic, and social changes occurred in the U.S. during Reconstruction?

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln's Plan	<p><u>Ten Percent Plan</u>—sought lenient treatment of South: 10% of voters swear allegiance to Constitution, state would be readmitted to Union. (<i>Plan <u>not</u> enacted due to Lincoln's assassination.</i>)</p> <p><u>Wade-Davis Bill</u> (rival plan)—required majority of white males to swear loyalty to Union and all new state constitutions had to ban slavery.</p>
Andrew Johnson	<u>17th President</u> —VP Johnson followed Lincoln upon his death. When TN seceded, Senator Johnson (Democrat) remained loyal to the Union.
Johnson's Plan	Allowed Southern state governments to be made up of former Confederates. States passed "Black Codes" which restricted freedmen's rights.
Radical Reconstruction Plan	<p>A group of Congressmen (Radical Republicans) sought to punish the South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Reconstruction Act</u> imposed harsh treatment with military rule in South. ❖ <u>Civil Rights Act</u> and Fourteenth Amendment gave rights to freedmen. ❖ <u>Impeachment</u>—Radical Republicans tried but failed to convict President Johnson.

Civil War AmendmentsTo be readmitted to the Union, each Southern state had to approve these amendments:

Amendment 13	<p><u>Thirteenth Amendment</u> (1865)—abolished slavery in the nation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[FREE]</p>
Amendment 14	<p><u>Fourteenth Amendment</u> (1868)—guaranteed that states give citizens basic civil rights and equality, including "due process of law" and "equal protection of the law."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CITIZENS]</p>
Amendment 15	<p><u>Fifteenth Amendment</u> (1870)—gave the right to vote to former male slaves (but <u>not</u> women—19th Amendment in 1920.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[VOTE]</p> <p>Despite these amendments, Southern states deprived African Americans of their rights when Northern troops withdrew in 1877.</p>
Mnemonic	"FREE CITIZENS VOTE!!"

Reconstruction in the South

Freedmen's Bureau	Federal agency to help former slaves—provided food, clothing and health care; set up schools to educate freedmen.
Carpetbaggers and Scalawags	Northerners (carpetbaggers) took control of Southern governments during Reconstruction with freedmen. Scalawags were white southern Republicans.
Hiram Rhodes Revels	Revels (Republican) was the first African American elected to U.S. Senate in 1870. <i>(From Mississippi—took Jefferson Davis's former seat!)</i>
Sharecropping System	Freedmen occupied plantation owner's land in exchange for landowner getting a share of the crop. Served to keep freedmen in virtual "slavery."

The West: Opening the Great Plains

Legislative Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ <u>Homestead Act</u> (1862)—made cheap land available to settlers.❖ <u>Morrill Act</u> (1861)—set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West. <i>(Texas A&M University in College Station)</i>❖ <u>Transcontinental Railroad</u> (1869)—contributes to the growth of the West by making travel easier and shipment of goods faster and cheaper.❖ <u>Dawes Act</u> (1887) and Indian Wars—removed Indians to government reservations in the West.
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The North: Second Industrial Revolution

Expansion	Civil War stimulated growth of nation's industries, immigration and cities.
Technologies	New technologies like the Bessemer Process (to mass produce steel) and improvements in laying railroad lines promoted industry.
Unions	This period saw a rise of organized labor and national labor unions.

SUMMARY

After the Civil War, the period known as Reconstruction produced significant changes in the nation's political, economic, and social forces.