



C-Notes: Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Chapter 19

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

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans



The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

★ Lincoln's Plan.

Ten Percent Plan—sought lenient treatment of South: 10% of voters swear allegiance to Constitution, state would be readmitted.

Wade-Davis Bill (rival plan)—required majority of white males to swear loyalty to Union and all new state constitutions had to ban slavery.

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

★ Andrew Johnson.

17th President—VP Johnson followed Lincoln upon his death. When TN seceded, Senator Johnson (Democrat) remained loyal to the Union.

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

★ Johnson's Plan.

Allowed Southern state governments to be made up of former Confederates. States passed "Black Codes" which restricted freedmen's rights.

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

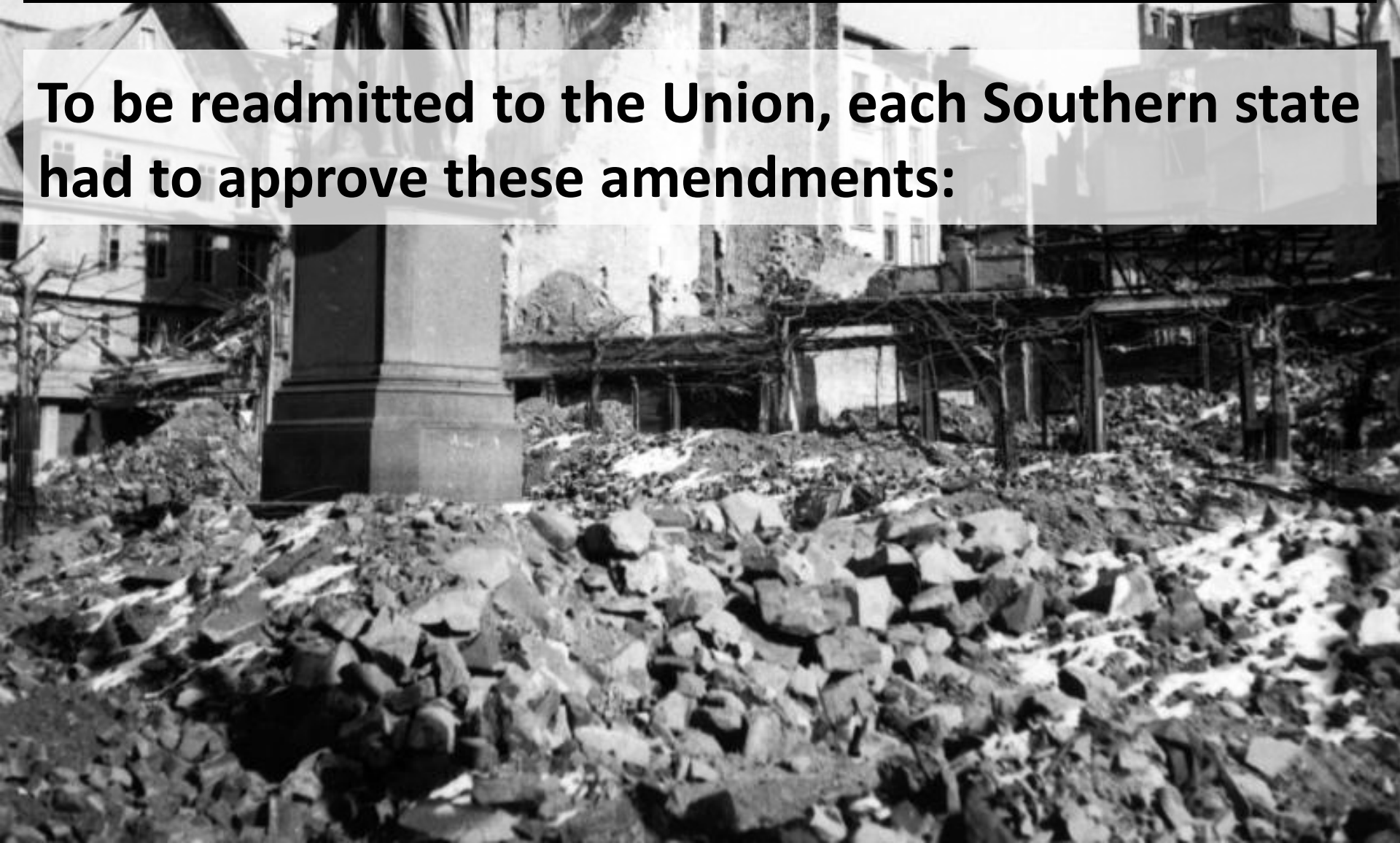
★ Radical Reconstruction Plan.

A group of Congressmen (Radical Republicans) sought to punish the South.

- Reconstruction Act imposed harsh treatment with military rule in South.
- Civil Rights Act and Fourteenth Amendment gave rights to freedmen.
- Impeachment. Radical Republicans tried but failed to convict President Johnson.

Civil War Amendments

To be readmitted to the Union, each Southern state had to approve these amendments:



Civil War Amendments

★ Amendment 13.

Thirteenth Amendment (1865)—abolished slavery in the nation.

[FREE]

Civil War Amendments

★ Amendment 14.

Fourteenth Amendment (1868)—

guaranteed that states give citizens basic civil rights and equality, including “due process of law” and “equal protection of the law.”

[CITIZENS]

Civil War Amendments

★ Amendment 15.

Fifteenth Amendment (1870)—gave the right to vote to former male slaves (not women—19th Amendment in 1920.) [VOTE]

Despite these amendments, Southern states deprived African Americans of their rights when federal troops withdrew in 1877.

Civil War Amendments

★ Mnemonic.

“FREE CITIZENS VOTE!!”

Reconstruction in the South



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.

Reconstruction in the South

★ **Carpetbaggers and Scalawags.**

Northerners (carpetbaggers) took control of Southern governments during Reconstruction with freedmen. Scalawags were white southern Republicans.

Reconstruction in the South

★ Hiram Rhodes Revels.

Revels (Republican) was first African American elected to U.S. Senate in 1870.



Reconstruction in the South

★ 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



The West: Opening the Great Plains

★ Legislative Acts.

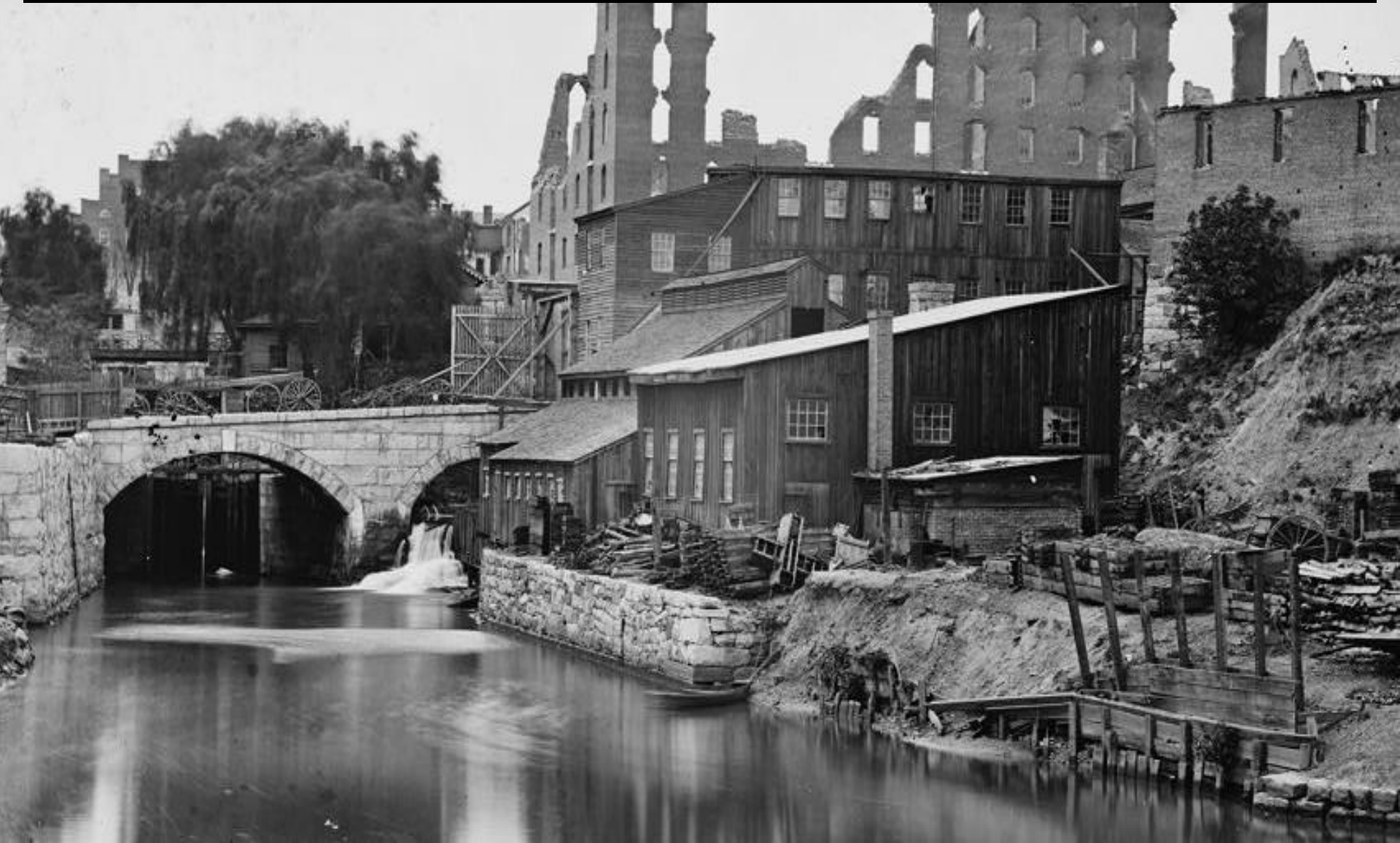
Homestead Act (1862)—made cheap land available to settlers.

Morrill Act (1861)—set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West. [TAMU]

Transcontinental Railroad (1869)—contributes to growth of the West by making travel easier and shipping faster/cheaper.

Dawes Act (1887) and Indian Wars—removed Indians to government reservations in the West.

The North: Second Industrial Revolution



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 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.