

Notes: Reconstruction (Chapter 18)

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

- ★ **Lincoln's Plan.** Sought lenient treatment of South: 10% of voters swear allegiance to Constitution, state would be readmitted.
- ★ **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.** A group of Congressmen 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 impeach President Johnson.

Civil War Amendments

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

- ★ **Thirteenth Amendment (1865).** Abolished slavery in the nation.
- ★ **Fourteenth Amendment (1868).** Guaranteed states give citizens basic civil rights and equality, including "due process of law" and "equal protection of the law."
- ★ **Fifteenth Amendment (1870).** Gave the right to vote to former slaves (but not women).

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

Mnemonic for the Civil War Amendments: "FREE CITIZENS VOTE!"

Reconstruction In 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 took control of Southern governments during Reconstruction with freedmen.
- ★ **Hiram Rhodes Revels.** Was first African American elected to Congress.
- ★ **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 Great Plains

- ★ **Homestead Act (1862).** Made cheap land available to settlers.
- ★ **Morrill Act (1861).** Set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West.
- ★ **Transcontinental Railroad (1869).** Made travel easier to West.
- ★ **Dawes Act (1887)** and **"Indian Wars."** Removed Indians to government reservations in West.

The North: Second Industrial Revolution

- ★ Civil War stimulated growth of nation's industries, immigration and cities.
- ★ New technologies, like Bessemer Process and laying railroad lines, promoted industry.
- ★ Period saw rise of national labor unions.