Notes: Reconstruction

(Chapter 18)

The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

★ **Lincoln's Plan.**

Also known as the "Ten Percent Plan." Sought lenient treatment of South: 10% of voters swear allegiance to Constitution, state would be readmitted.

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 impeached President Johnson but failed to convict him.

Civil War Amendments

Mnemonic: "Free citizens vote!!"
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★**Thirteenth Amendment (1865).**

Abolished slavery in the nation.

To be readmitted to the Union, each
Southern state had to ratify (approve)
this amendment.

Civil War Amendments

★**Fourteenth Amendment (1868).** Guaranteed that states give citizens basic civil rights and equality, including "due process of law" and "equal protection of the law."

Civil War Amendments

★**Fifteenth Amendment (1870).** Gave the right to vote to former slaves (but <u>NOT</u> women—19th Amendment in 1920.)
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Despite these amendments…

Southern states deprived African Americans of their rights when Northern troops eventually withdrew in 1877.

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 took control of Southern governments during Reconstruction with freedmen.
[Carpetbaggers = North | Scalawags = South]

Reconstruction in the South

★**Hiram Rhodes Revels.**
First African American elected in 1870
to the U.S. Senate.

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 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.

The West: Opening Great Plains

★ **Transcontinental Railroad (1869).**

- Made travel easier to the West.

★ **Dawes Act (1887)** and **Indian Wars.**

- Removed Indians to government reservations in the West.