“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds….to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.”
I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction

A. Presidential Approaches: From Lincoln to Johnson

1. Lincoln
   - "No Malice"
   - 10% plan
   - Vetoes Wade-Davis Bill and Congressional Plan
     - 50%
   - No CSA in Gov and leaders disenfranchised
   - Assassination ends Lincoln’s Run
Lincoln/Johnson’s plan to readmit the South was considered too gentle:

**Amnesty:** Presidential pardon
- Rebels sign an oath of allegiance
  - 10% of the population
- Even high ranking Confederate officials

**Write new state Constitutions**
- approve the 13th Amendment
- reject secession and state’s rights
- submit to U.S. Government authority

No mention of
- Education for freedmen
- Citizenship and voting rights
United States of America.

I, Montgomery D. Corse, of the County of Alexandria, State of Virginia, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or laws of any State, Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever.

M.D. Corse

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of July, A.D. 1865.

The above-named has dark complexion, brown hair, and hazel eyes; and is 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high.

(O. C. G. P. No. 6)
Reconstruction Act of 1867--76 (Radical)

- **Amnesty**: Presidential pardon
  - oath of allegiance---50%
  - high ranking Confederate officials
  - loose voting rights if you don’t sign oath

- **Write new state Constitutions**
  - Ratify: 14 Amendment
  - reject secession and state’s rights
  - submit to U.S. Government authority

- **Help for Freedmen**
  - Freedmen’s Bureau for education
  - 40 acres and a mule
  - Divide the South into 5 military districts
I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction

A. Presidential Approaches: From Lincoln to Johnson

2. Johnson
   - Common Man who was loyal to Union
   - Follows Lincoln path

Black Codes begin in South to temper freedom
Remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War.

Lincoln chose him as his VP to help with the South’s Reconstruction.

Supported Lincoln’s Plan

Engaged in a power struggle with Congress over who would lead the country through Reconstruction.

Would be impeached but not removed from office.
Similar to Slave Codes.

Restricted the freedom of movement.

Limited their rights as free people.
As southern states were restored to the Union under President Johnson’s plan, they began to enact black codes, laws that restricted freedmen’s rights.

The black codes established virtual slavery with provisions such as these:

- **Curfews**: Generally, black people could not gather after sunset.

- **Vagrancy laws**: Freedmen convicted of vagrancy— that is, not working— could be fined, whipped, or sold for a year’s labor.

- **Labor contracts**: Freedmen had to sign agreements in January for a year of work. Those who quit in the middle of a contract often lost all the wages they had earned.

- **Land restrictions**: Freed people could rent land or homes only in rural areas. This restriction forced them to live on plantations.
Early in 1866 one congressman quoted a Georgian:

“The blacks eat, sleep, move, live, only by the tolerance of the whites, who hate them. The blacks own absolutely nothing but their bodies; their former masters own everything, and will sell them nothing. If a black man draws even a bucket of water from a well, he must first get the permission of a white man, his enemy. . . . If he asks for work to earn his living, he must ask it of a white man; and the whites are determined to give him no work, except on such terms as will make him a serf and impair his liberty.”
I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction

B. Congress Versus the President

1. Freedmen’s Bureau
   = Organization to help with African Americans reentry into Southern Society
   = Pass Civil Rights Act of 1866 = both over AJ Veto
1865, Congress created the Freedman’s Bureau to help former slaves get a new start in life. This was the first major relief agency in United States history.

40 Acres and a Mule?

Bureau’s Accomplishments

- Built thousands of schools to educate Blacks.
- Former slaves rushed to get an education for themselves and their children.
- Education was difficult and dangerous to gain.
- Southerners hated the idea that Freedmen would go to school.
Freed from slavery, blacks of all ages filled the schools to seek the educations that had been denied to them in bondage. Their education often cost one-tenth of each month’s wages. William Gladstone Collection.
Freedmen’s Bureau 5

African American Colleges

Institution of higher learning and the date of its founding:
1. Bowie State University, Bowie, MD 1865
2. Delaware State College, Dover, DE 1891
3. Dillard University, New Orleans, LA 1869
4. Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, FL 1866
5. Fisk University, Nashville, TN 1865
6. Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN 1876
7. Hampton University, Hampton, VA 1868
8. Howard University, Washington, DC 1867
9. Jackson State University, Jackson, MS 1877
10. Morehouse College, Atlanta, GA 1867
11. Spelman College, Atlanta, GA 1881
12. North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro NC 1891
13. Prairie View A & M University, Prairie View, TX 1876
14. Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL 1881

0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers
Albers Equal Area Conic
I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction

B. Congress Versus the President

2. Radical Republicans and the Fourteenth Amendment
   = Feel necessary to protect Freedmen
   = Sumner and Stevens
• Wanted to see the South punished.

• Advocated political, social and economic equality for the Freedmen.

• Would go after President Johnson through the impeachment process after he vetoes the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
Thaddeus Stevens, in Congress, 1866

“Strip a proud nobility of their bloated estates, send them forth to labor and you will thus humble the proud traitors.”

Thaddeus Steven, in Congress, 1867

“I am for Negro suffrage in every rebel state. If it be just, it should not be denied: if it be necessary, it should be adopted: if it be a punishment of traitors, they deserve it.”
• **13th Amendment**  
  Abolished slavery  
  (1865)

• **14th Amendment**  
  Provided citizenship & 
  equal protection under 
  the law.  (1868)

• **15th Amendment**  
  Provided the right to 
  vote for all men which 
  included white and 
  black men.  (1870)

Giving the Black man the right to vote was truly revolutionary........**A victory for democracy!**
The 14th and 15th Amendments

- In 1867 and 1869 Congress passed the 14th and 15th Amendments, granting African American males citizenship, equality under the law and the right to vote.

- In 1867 and 1868, voters in southern states chose delegates to draft new state constitutions. One quarter of the delegates elected were black.

- In 1870, southern black men voted in legislative elections for the first time. More than 600 African Americans were elected to state legislatures, Louisiana gained a black governor, and Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first African American elected to the Senate.
C. Radical Reconstruction

1. The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
   - Tenure of Office Act
   - Stanton removed and replaced by Grant
   - Radical Republicans begin *Impeachment*
   - 11 week trial ends 1 vote short

2. Election of 1868 and the Fifteenth Amendment
   - Grant is war hero pushing for reconciliation
   - Wins easily
   - 15th Amendment passed. Does allow poll tax/lit test
Conflict arises between Johnson and Radicals in Congress:

• President Johnson vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Tenure of office Act.
  • Didn’t allow him to dismiss cabinet members (Stanton).

• Congress believed Johnson was working against Reconstruction and overrode his veto.

An inflexible President, 1866: Republican cartoon shows Johnson knocking Blacks of the Freedmen’s Bureau by his veto.

• Pres. Johnson impeached.
Brought up on 11 charges of high crimes and misdemeanors.

**Tenure in Office Act:** Law Congress passed. President can’t fire any of his cabinet members without consulting Congress.

- fired Edwin Stanton
- Missed being removed from office by 1 vote

**Presidency would suffer as a result of this failed impeachment.**

**President would be more of a figure-head.**

**Saved the separation of powers of 3 branches govt.**
**Impeachment:** Bringing charges against the President. Two steps involved......

**1st Step:** U. S. House of Representatives hold hearings to decide if there are crimes committed. They then vote on the charges and if there is a majority, then, charges are brought against the President.

**2nd Step:** U. S. Senate becomes a courtroom. The President is tried for the charges brought against him. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the judge. Once trial is completed, Senators must vote to remove President with a 2/3’s vote.
Once Johnson is impeached, Congress passes Reconstruction Act of 1867.

The South would be reconstructed under the Radical Republicans plan.

Republicans would elect Grant as their President and he would carry out the Radical Reconstruction.

I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction

D. Woman Suffrage Denied

1. The movement splits
   - Upset over lack of suffrage when 15th passes
   - Most men don’t want
   - Two groups

2. National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA)
   - Stanton/Anthony = Break with Republicans

3. American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA)
   - Stone/Howe = Still push for Reconstruction
II. The Meaning of Freedom

A. The Quest for Land

1. Freed Slaves and Northerners: Conflicting Goals
   - Looking at *Wage Labor* to spread to the South
   - Freedmen want their own land “40 Acres and a Mule”

2. Wage Labor and Sharecropping
   - Wage labor struggles; *women mostly out of fields*
   - *Cotton* remains major crop and economy
   - *Sharecropping* replaces Wage Labor
Sharecroppers were **Freedmen** and poor **Whites** who stayed in the South and continued to farm.

- Freedmen signed a work contract with their former masters.
- Picked cotton or whatever crop the landowner had.
- Freedmen did not receive “40 acres and a mule”
SHARECROPPING

• Sharecropping is primarily used in farming
• Landowner provided land, tools, animals, house and charge account at the local store to purchase necessities
• Freedmen provided the labor.
• Sharecropping is based on the “credit” system.
Sharecroppers in Georgia
Brown Brothers
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1881

- Landlord's house
- Service and farm buildings
- Houses of former slaves
- Road
- Valley floor
- Gentle slopes
- Higher ground

Crop share of income for Handy Barrow (ex-slave, 1881)

1. Syrup 4%
2. Wheat 5%
3. Fodder 6%
4. Corn 28%
5. Cotton 57%

MAP 15.2 (Part 2) The Barrow Plantation, 1860 and 1881
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II. The Meaning of Freedom

B. Republican Governments in the South
   1. Rejoining the Union
      -By 1871 all Southern States had rejoined Union
      -Many Southern States included numerous African Americans.
      -They were progressive governments looking to bring reforms of the north to the south
      -Republican party formed “Union League” to lobby

Hiram Revels- Mississippi        Robert Smalls- SC
Blanche Bruce- Mississippi
First Black Senators and representatives in the 41st and 42nd Congress.

Senator Hiram Revels, on the left was elected in 1870 to replace the seat vacated by Jefferson Davis.
II. The Meaning of Freedom

B. Republican Governments in the South

2. Scalawags and carpetbaggers
   - Southern Republicans seen with contempt by ex CSA

   - **Scalawags** = Southern white who support Reconstruction

   - **Carpetbaggers** = Northern whites who came south to get involved
SOUTH'S COUNTER REVOLUTION

ALL HATED by SOUTH

**Carpetbaggers** Northerners/Republicans sent to help reconstruct the South.

**Scalawags** Southerners who helped Carpetbaggers

**Freedmen** Blacks who tried to vote or were involved in the reconstruction of their states governments.
II. The Meaning of Freedom

C. Building Black Communities
   1. Churches
      - Become center of black life in south
      - Baptist and Methodist
   
   2. “Race uplift”
      - Look to end segregation
      - Sumner gets passage of Civil Rights Bill of 1870
III. The Undoing of Reconstruction

A. The Republicans Unravel
   1. The Depression of 1873
      - Speculation and False Demand! (again……!)  
      - Failure of Northern Pacific RR (Death Spiral begins)  
      - No $ to support Reconstruction

   2. The Disillusioned Liberals
      - Classic Liberalism splits Republicans  
      - Many who don’t want to pay or see voting rights for AA  
      - Grant’s administration falters with Credit Mobilier and Whiskey Ring scandals
III. The Undoing of Reconstruction

B. Counterrevolution in the South

1. “Redemption” and Nathan Bedford Forrest
   - White Southerners looking to take back state governments from Republicans
   - Forrest is former CSA general who begins KKK

2. Ku Klux Klan
   - 1866 backed by Dems, begins reign of terror and violence in South

3. Enforcement laws= Republicans try and stem tide but can’t stop it
Ku Klux Klan refers to a secret society or an inner circle.

Organized in 1867, in Polaski, Tennessee by Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Represented the ghosts of dead Confederate soldiers.

Disrupted Reconstruction as much as they could.

Opposed Republicans, Carpetbaggers, Scalawags and Freedmen.
SOUTH'S COUNTER REVOLUTION
III. The Undoing of Reconstruction

C. Reconstruction Rolled Back

1. The Supreme Court Rejects Equal Rights
   - Through *Slaughter-House Cases* of 1873, SC erodes power of 14\textsuperscript{th} amendment
   - Rules that states in charge of Civil Rights not Feds
Republican:

- Grant won’t run again:
- Rutheford B Hayes nominated
- Party of Reconstruction

Democrats

- Samuel Tilden from New York
- Represents the South’s Hope to End Reconstruction and remove the US Military
- “Home Rule”
Election of 1876

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<th>Hayes</th>
<th>Tilden</th>
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<tr>
<td>Electoral vote</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>States carried</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
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Map showing electoral votes for Hayes and Tilden in the 1876 U.S. presidential election.
Election of 1876

Corrupt Bargain of 1876:

Winner needs 185 Electoral votes to win

Tilden has 184
Hayes 166

3 States have DOUBLE returns (Republican Results vs Dem Results)
-Florida
-South Carolina
-Louisiana

Tilden just needs one of these states to win the Presidency
A Commission of 15 men put together to decide which results to use….
-8 Rep vs 7 Dem
Hayes wins all three states and gets to 185 to win……
TRADED THE VOTES FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE MILITARY FROM THE SOUTH!