

Chapter 2 Section 5

Reconstruction

- Describe Lincoln's reconstruction plan and explain why he faced resistance. Explain the Wade Davis Bill, which was introduced by moderate republicans.
- Describe Andrew Johnsons reconstruction plan and explain why Congress voted to reject the new southern members of Congress.
- Describe what the 14th and 15th Amendments did for African Americans.
- Describe how life changed for African Americans after the 14th and 15th Amendments.
- Describe how Southerners respond to the new Amendments and to the Republican rule in the south.
- Describe how Southern Democrats regain power, and how this affects African Americans.

Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

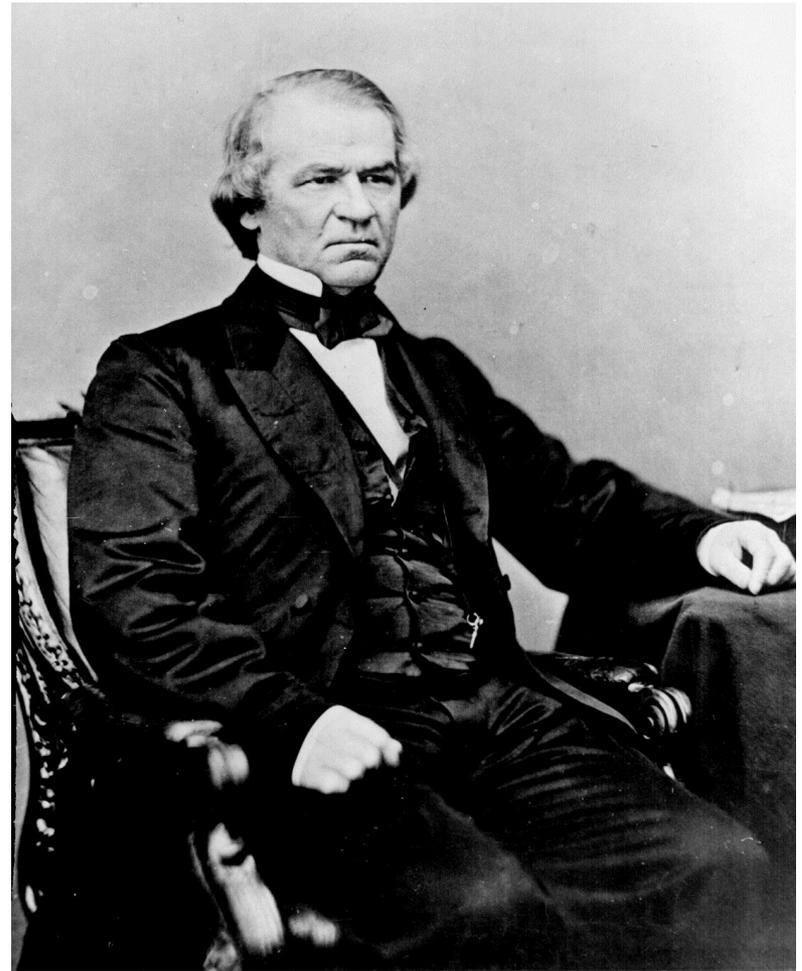
- Offered a general amnesty (pardon) to all Southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the U.S.
 - They also had to accept the Union's proclamations on slavery.
 - Once 10% of the 1860 voters took this oath they could re-organize their state governments.
 - Confederate government officials and military officers were not allowed to take the oath. They would be punished.
 - Resistance; the plan was seen as too lenient, and it did not do enough to protect African Americans rights.
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Wade Davis Bill

- Required the majority of the adult males to take an oath of allegiance.
 - After, the state could re-organized the state government.
 - They would have to abolish slavery.
 - Take responsibility for all debt acquired during the war.
 - Deprive all former government officials and military officers the right to vote or hold office.
 - Lincoln rejects the bill with a pocket veto; he saw it as too harsh and it alienated southerners.
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Andrew Johnson

- Very similar to Lincoln's plan.
- It pardoned citizens of the Confederacy who took an oath of allegiance.
- Confederate government officials and military officials were excluded from the pardon.
- Southern states had to recognize the 13th Amendment.



Rejection

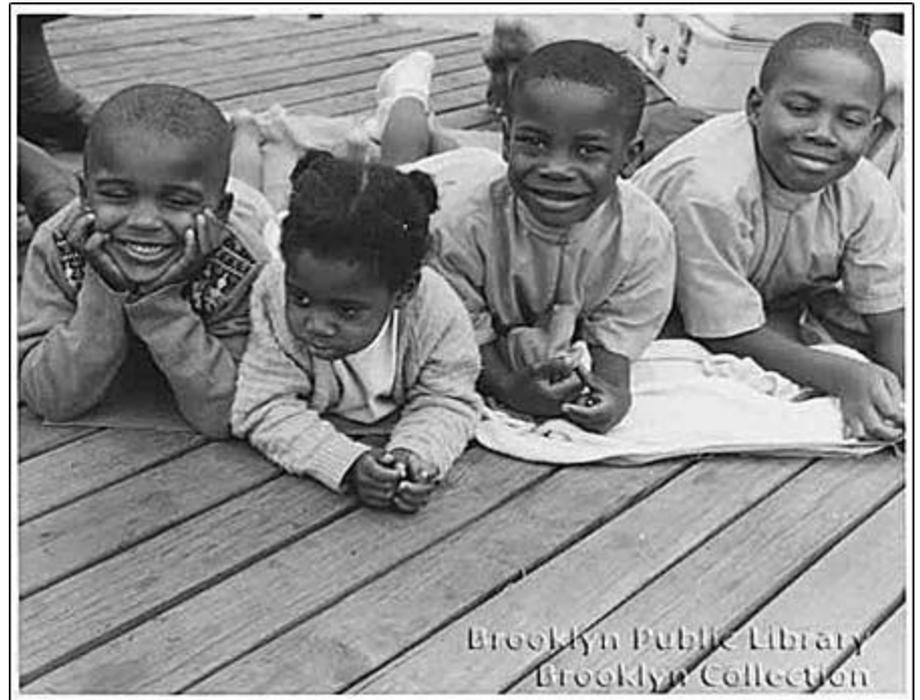
- While members of Congress were at recess, Southern states elected members from the Confederate military and government.
 - Southerners passed laws known as black codes, which limited the rights of Africans.
 - These laws required specific hours of labor, required them to hold licenses in nonagricultural jobs.
 - They were also required to enter labor contracts and those who did not were arrested for “vagrancy.”
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14th and 15th Amendment

- 14th Amendment:
 - Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S.
 - It also stated that no state could deprive any person of life, liberty or property.”
 - Ratified in 1866.
 - 15th Amendment:
 - Declared that the right to vote shall not be denied based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - Ratified in March 1870
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A Different life!

- African Americans;
- Gain the right to vote.
- They quickly began to organize politically.
- Won local elections.
- Became legislators and administrators on nearly all levels of government.
- African Americans establish schools, hospitals and orphanages.



Southern Response

- Southerner's organize secret societies. (KKK)
- They try to regain control of their governments from Republicans.
- They used intimidation and fraud.
- They tampered with elections, used corruption and fraud as well.
- They also promised to reduce taxes imposed by northern politicians.



Democrats Regain Control

- Compromise of 1877; Republicans agreed to withdraw U.S troops from the South.
 - With out protection from the military the remaining Republican governments in the south collapsed.
 - This left the Southern Democrats with control of their states once again to impose restrictions on African Americans.
 - In return Republicans gained the needed electoral votes necessary to win the election, giving them control of both the legislative and executive branches.
 - Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President.
 - African Americans return to a form of slavery and the 14th and 15th Amendment are no longer enforced by the federal government.
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