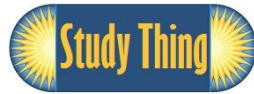


THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD



- When did the Reconstruction Period begin?
- What event marks the end of the Reconstruction Period?
- “With malice toward none, with charity for all...to bind up the nation’s wounds....” Who said it?
- Complete the data about the four Presidents during the Reconstruction Period.

Abraham Lincoln	→ Dem / Rep (circle one).	Terms: 1 2	Overall success as President: ☺ ☹ ☹
Andrew Johnson	→ Democrat / Republican.	Terms: 1 2	Overall success as President: ☺ ☹ ☹
Ulysses S. Grant	→ Democrat / Republican.	Terms: 1 2	Overall success as President: ☺ ☹ ☹
Rutherford B. Hayes	→ Democrat / Republican.	Terms: 1 2	Overall success as President: ☺ ☹ ☹
- Supply the missing information about the three aspects of Reconstruction.

① Political	→ Goal: _____	Successful? ☺ ☹ ☹
② Social	→ Goal: _____	Successful? ☺ ☹ ☹
③ Economic	→ Goal: _____	Successful? ☺ ☹ ☹
- The Republican Party’s strength was in the North / South.
- The Democratic Party’s chief support was in the North / South.
- Provide the missing information regarding the three major proposals for political Reconstruction.

① Proposed by _____	→ Ten Percent Plan	Lenient toward the South? ☺ ☹ ☹
② Proposed by Andrew Johnson	→ _____	Lenient toward the South? ☺ ☹ ☹
③ Proposed by Radical Republicans	→ Wade-Davis Bill	Lenient toward the South? ☺ ☹ ☹
- The Radical Republicans were led by _____ (of Pennsylvania), _____ (of Massachusetts), _____ (of Ohio), and _____ (of Maryland).
- List the three provisions of the Reconstruction Act of 1867 aka _____ aka _____.

① _____
② _____
③ _____
- The only former Confederate state not included in the Reconstruction Act of 1867 was _____.

- What did Tennessee?
- President Lincoln was assassinated by _____, just _____ week(s) after the Civil War ended.
- Who were carpetbaggers and scalawags? What was the main difference between them?
- Who was the first black person to be elected to Congress?
- Provide the missing information about the three so-called "Reconstruction Amendments."

Thirteenth	→	Year: _____	Purpose: _____
Fourteenth	→	Year: _____	Purpose: _____
Fifteenth	→	Year: _____	Purpose: _____

- Briefly describe the systems of sharecropping and tenant farming.

- After the Civil War, most of the freed black slaves:

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____

- What agriculturally-based product replaced the cotton industry in the South after the Civil War?
- What city became known as the "Pittsburgh of the New South" because of its thriving steel industry?
- What southern state developed a booming textile industry?

- For each term on the left, circle its synonym or definition on the right.

malice	?→	extreme hatred / deep thought / careful consideration
amnesty	?→	official forgiveness / prolonged kindness / confusion
antebellum	?→	before the war / against the government / above the law

- T or F? To "impeach" means to remove from office.

- Briefly explain each of the following items.

Freedmen's Bureau →

Black Codes →

Ku Klux Klan →

Force Acts →

Union League of America →

- Who was Nathan Bedford Forrest?

1. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution accomplished all of the following except:
 - a. abolished slavery within the United States
 - b. granted citizenship to blacks born in the United States
 - c. guaranteed the vote regardless "of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"
 - d. barred states from requiring blacks to use public facilities separate from those used by whites

2. General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through Georgia was designed to:
 - a. procure needed supplies for Union armies in Virginia and the Carolinas
 - b. break the psychological will of the South
 - c. free what slaves remained in central and western Georgia
 - d. pin Confederate forces under General Braxton Bragg against the Atlantic Ocean

3. Reconstruction produced all of the following negative results except:
 - a. sectional tensions were heightened (the South held the North in contempt for its interference in southern affairs)
 - b. one-party politics became fastened to the South (for the next 50 years the Democratic Party ruled the South)
 - c. the racial issue was sharpened (Jim Crow laws were implemented to keep the blacks subservient, and where they failed, terrorist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan went into action)
 - d. the South was deprived of able peacetime leadership (because so many Confederate officers and government officials were executed following the war, few well-qualified men remained to direct the South's mending process)

4. The state formed as a direct result of secession and war was:
 - a. Kansas
 - b. Nebraska
 - c. West Virginia
 - d. Tennessee

5. The Emancipation Proclamation did not:
 - a. establish that the Civil War was henceforth being fought not just to maintain the Union, but to eliminate slavery as well
 - b. serve as propaganda to convince free northern blacks to join the Union ranks, and spur many slaves near Union lines to desert their plantations
 - c. help dissolve the British support for the Confederacy
 - d. provide the necessary legal foundation to punish Confederate military officers and government officials when the war was over

- 6.** Northern Democrats opposed to the Civil War and thus willing to settle for a negotiated peace with the Confederacy were called:
- Copperheads
 - Jayhawks
 - Whigs
 - Zouaves
- 7.** The Battle of Gettysburg was unique for all of the following reasons except that it:
- was the only serious penetration of Union soil by a Confederate force
 - was the first clear defeat of General Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia in the Civil War
 - is considered the turning point of the Civil War
 - was the first head-to-head confrontation between General Ulysses S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee
- 8.** "I can't spare this man—he fights!" The person who made this remark was:
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Charles Sumner
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Jefferson Davis
- 9.** The Radical Republicans in Congress believed it was essential that:
- the rights of freedmen be ensured by the federal government
 - the process of Reconstruction be quickly completed
 - the South be treated with sympathy and compassion
 - Reconstruction policy be initiated by the President
- 10.** The original position of the Republican Party regarding the issue of slavery was:
- complete abolition of slavery throughout the United States
 - no expansion of slavery beyond where it already exists
 - allow popular sovereignty to determine the question within individual states
 - avoid the issue because its controversial nature might alienate potential voters
- 11.** From the outset of the Civil War until its end, the North and South seemed to switch positions on:
- the issue of whether or not slavery should be outlawed in the United States
 - allegiance to the two major political parties at the time, the Democrats and the Republicans
 - the question of whether or not the southern states could lawfully secede from the Union
 - the importance of a transcontinental railroad to connect the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific coast

- 12.** Abraham Lincoln is most accurately described as a(n):
- realist
 - extreme racist
 - uncompromising abolitionist
 - devoted black emancipator
- 13.** All of the following are true about slave rebellions except that they were:
- usually aborted and those that did take place were seldom successful
 - most common in the Deep South
 - dealt with swiftly and severely
 - feared by southerners, especially in areas of heavy slave population
- 14.** One of the clear southern advantages at the outset of the Civil War was that the South:
- would fight a defensive war
 - had a greater populace
 - controlled the seas
 - contained more miles of railroads
- 15.** The call for the “immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves” is associated with the position of:
- the Fourteenth Amendment
 - President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation
 - William Lloyd Garrison in *The Liberator*
 - the American Colonization Society
- 16.** The Compromise of 1850 accomplished all of the following except:
- California and Texas were admitted to the United States
 - the New Mexico and Utah Territories were created, each to determine the question of slavery upon statehood
 - the slave trade, though not slavery itself, was abolished in Washington, DC
 - the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 was amended to provide for better enforcement
- 17.** The failure of the impeachment proceedings initiated by the Radical Republicans to convict President Andrew Johnson served as a message that:
- the Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional
 - existing Reconstruction policies were unfair and often arbitrarily applied
 - the impeachment process was not a tool whereby political enemies could be removed from office
 - public opinion strongly favored Johnson's Reconstruction methods

18. All of the following were important pieces of legislation passed by Congress during the Civil War except the:

- a. Homestead Act, which provided free western land for settlement and cultivation
- b. Morrill Land Grant Act, which gave federal land to the states for support of new or existing agricultural colleges
- c. Pacific Railway Act, which authorized subsidies, in the form of land and money, for the construction of the nation's first transcontinental railroad
- d. Tenure of Office Act, which required the President to have the Senate's consent to dismiss any officials whose appointment was earlier approved by the Senate

19. Historians mark the end of political Reconstruction with:

- a. withdrawal of the last federal troops from the South
- b. the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson
- c. ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment
- d. the formation of the Ku Klux Klan

20. During the final months of the Civil War, the South was defeated largely due to:

- a. superior military leadership and strategy of the North
- b. simple attrition of southern fighting forces
- c. lack of adequate financing to continue the war
- d. internal rebellions in some of the northernmost Confederate states

21. The practice of religion amongst slaves generally:

- a. reflected the form of Christianity practiced by their plantation owners and neighboring whites, with earthly sinfulness and fear of eternal damnation as core themes
- b. offered an opportunity for natural leaders within the slave community to emerge
- c. rejected their African religious customs and cultural roots
- d. focused on prayer that God would someday grant each individual slave the needed courage for open rebellion and the chance for escape to freedom

22. In general, the antebellum southern states encouraged free blacks to:

- a. become educated and choose a profession
- b. purchase farmland and develop homesteads
- c. form communes in urban areas
- d. emigrate from the region

23. As slaves became more valuable and as northern opposition to the institution of slavery grew more intense:

- a. slaveholders became more lenient toward their slaves
- b. the system hardened significantly
- c. slaveowners began to more actively emancipate slaves and finance their voyages to Africa
- d. the practice of slavery did not change noticeably

Presidential Reconstruction. On April 14 Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, part of a plot organized by die-hard prosoutherners. With Lincoln perished the South's best hope for mild peace. The Civil war caused less intersectional hatred than might have been expected; punishment of Confederate officials was mild and only the commandant of Andersonville prison was executed for war crimes. Lincoln began the reconstruction process in 1862 by appointing provisional governors in southern areas occupied by federal troops. In December 1863 Lincoln issued a reconstruction proclamation that permitted readmission of a state when a number equal to ten percent of those voting in 1860 had taken a loyalty oath. Radicals, objecting to Lincoln's plan, passed the Wade-Davis bill which required that a majority of voters in a southern state would have to take the loyalty oath prior to forming a state government. Lincoln pocket-vetoed the bill. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, issued an amnesty proclamation only slightly more rigorous than Lincoln's. By December 1865 all southern states had organized governments, ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, and elected senators and representatives.

Republican Radicals. Johnson's proposal that Congress accept reconstruction as completed and admit the new southern representatives was doomed. Southerners now had more representation since the Thirteenth Amendment made the Three-fifths Compromise meaningless. Radical Republicans feared the balance of power might swing to the Democrats. The South contributed to its own plight by electing former high Confederate officials to office and by legislating Black Codes which granted some legal rights to blacks, but tended to undermine the provisions of the Thirteenth Amendment. As a counteraction, Congress then passed a Civil Rights Act which declared blacks to be citizens and denied the states the power to restrict their rights to testify and to hold property. Johnson vetoed the bill and Congress overrode it in April 1866, the first time a major piece of legislation became law over a veto. Congress gained the upper hand in reconstruction from that point on.

The Fourteenth Amendment. In the context of the times, the Fourteenth Amendment was truly radical, granting significant political power to the newly freed slaves while at the same time reducing the power of all the states. It broadened the definition of American citizenship to include blacks and struck at discriminatory legislation like the Black Codes. If states denied the vote to blacks, their representation in Congress would be reduced. Former Confederate officials were barred from office holding and the Confederate debt was repudiated.

The Reconstruction Acts. The failure of southern states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment led the Radicals to pass the First Reconstruction Act (March 1867) which divided the South into five military districts. Military rule would continue until the states adopted new constitutions guaranteeing black voting rights and disfranchising many ex-Confederates. The process of readmission continued until July 1870 when Georgia became the last southern state to qualify.

Congress Takes Charge. A series of acts passed between 1866 and 1869 by the Republican majority greatly increased the authority of Congress. Finally, in a showdown the Republicans attempted to remove President Johnson from office. In March 1868 Radicals accused Johnson of violating the Tenure of Office Act by dismissing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton without Senate consent. The House impeached Johnson, but the Radicals failed by one vote to obtain Senate conviction.

The Fifteenth Amendment. Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment (July 1868) and Negro voting rights gained through the Reconstruction Acts combined to influence the election of 1868. U. S. Grant defeated the Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour; his popular majority was probably provided by 450,000 black votes. The Republican Congress, realizing the potential political power of Negro block voting, passed the Fifteenth Amendment, forbidding all states to deny the vote to anyone on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It was ratified in March 1870.

"Black Republican" Reconstruction. During Reconstruction former slaves voted, held office, and exercised new citizenship privileges, but black officeholders were neither numerous nor inordinately influential. The real rulers were "carpetbaggers," northerners who had come to the South for idealistic or enterprising reasons, and "scalawags," white southerners who cooperated with blacks. Waste and corruption were commonplace in southern state governments, but whites tended to profit the most from graft. Some progress in the South was made in the area of social services and free public education.

The Ravaged Land. Wartime destruction left the South desperately poor and with a disorganized economy. Stephens and Sumner proposed confiscating the property of leading ex-Confederates and giving it to freedmen, but the average American had too much respect for property rights to tolerate a policy of confiscation. Due to the shortage of money for paying wages and, more important, the dislike of blacks in working for wages because it kept them under the direction of whites, a new agricultural system known as sharecropping developed. While sharecropping provided the incentive to work, it also led to the unfortunate consequences of the crop-lien system, in which landowner and sharecropper became the victims of high prices and high interest rates.

The White Counterrevolution. Southern Republicans used the Union League of America to get blacks to vote, but dissident southerners responded by creating secret terrorist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, dedicated to driving blacks out of politics. Congress passed three Force Acts which placed elections under federal jurisdiction, and by 1872 enough Klansmen had been arrested to break up that organization. But intimidation of blacks continued, and by the mid-1870s "Conservative" parties--Democrats in national affairs--took over southern state governments as northern interest in black political rights waned.



The Disputed Election of 1876. Gross irregularities characterized the election of 1876. First results indicated that Democrat Samuel J. Tilden had defeated his Republican opponent Rutherford B. Hayes. However, Republican leaders protested the returns in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. Hayes needed the votes of all three (19 electoral votes) to win. Congress established an Electoral Commission to settle the dispute. It consisted of five senators, five representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court; seven Democrats, seven Republicans, and Justice David Davis, an independent. Before the commission could act, Justice Davis resigned and was replaced by Justice Joseph P. Bradley who voted with his party, giving the disputed electoral votes to Hayes. Historians are now convinced that Florida's electoral votes, and thus the presidency, rightfully belonged to Tilden.

The Compromise of 1877. Many Democrats, particularly northerners, were unwilling to accept Hayes' election and threatened to fight to the last ditch. Southern Democrats would accept Hayes if they could get special considerations from him, such as withdrawal of federal troops, appointment of a southerner to the Cabinet, and internal improvements in the South. Several meetings resulted in a compromise whereby the Democrats accepted the election of Hayes in return for the South having a freer hand to control its domestic affairs. The compromise meant the reemergence of the Democratic party as all-powerful in the South, with Negro rights being abandoned.



Blacks After Reconstruction. Following the Compromise of 1877 some southern leaders paid lip service to respect for black civil rights. But by the 1890s Negroes were effectively barred from voting in the South by poll taxes and literacy tests. At the same time the Supreme Court in the *Civil Rights Cases* (1883) allowed discrimination against Negroes in privately-owned facilities, and in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) it established the principle of "separate but equal" in public accommodations.

Booker T. Washington, the dominant black leader of the period, felt that blacks would have to accommodate themselves to white prejudice at least temporarily and concentrate on self-improvement, an idea expressed in his Atlanta Compromise speech in 1895.