

## Lesson 4: Stages of Reconstruction and Implications for the Future

### Lesson 4 – Use its Learning Quizzes on Constitution 1<sup>st</sup>.

39. Actions when slave freed – Seek separated family members; later form schools, churches
40. 1865, South's action – Black codes (state codes)
41. 1865, 13<sup>th</sup> amendment ratified by the states
42. 1866, to stop Black codes--1<sup>st</sup> a law (Civil Rights Act), 2<sup>nd</sup> an Amendment (2 major parts – expansion of “due process”; citizenship defined)
43. 1866, South's race riots in Memphis, New Orleans
44. 1866, Klu Klux Klan starts
45. 1866 (a mid-term election), Northern voters' demands
46. Military districts in South (Military Reconstruction Act)
47. 1868, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment proposed
48. 1868, Andrew Johnson impeached, not removed
49. 1868, US Grant elected
50. 1870, Attacks on African American voters (notice black males are voting), Grant's response
51. (1870 KKK again but this time stopped by KKK Act (Not in this textbook)
52. 1872-1876 Northern interest in the South's actions declines (scandals, corruption, Panic of 1873, rising unemployment)
53. 1876, Election
  - Republican Hayes, fewer popular votes
  - Democrat Tilden, more popular votes
  - Disputes over the electoral college results in 4 states
54. Compromise of 1877
  - What does it do?
  - What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the electoral college results?

If you would prefer a printable 3-page table, click [here](#). Link Address:

[http://www.cjbibus.com/1860\\_1865\\_A\\_Quick\\_Reference\\_to\\_the\\_Civil\\_War.pdf](http://www.cjbibus.com/1860_1865_A_Quick_Reference_to_the_Civil_War.pdf)

### A Quick Reference to Reconstruction and the Future

**Tip:** Does having dates mean students are expected to memorize them? The answer is “no.” To understand how things happened, you want to notice the **order** of events. Think of it this way: if you were watching two people fight, how you interpreted things would probably depend on who did what first.

### Post-Civil War Shift to Power in the North, in the Federal Government, and in Industries

The Republican Party's predecessor parties led it to have many of the issues previously associated with the Whigs, such as favoring internal improvements. They also countered the Whigs; for example, the Whigs were becoming nativist and the countermove was being pro-immigration. The X's in the table are based on specific lists of platform issues in the *Encyclopedia of American History*.

Issues of 3 Anti-Slavery Parties and Campaigns for the Presidency	Liberty	Free Soil		Republican	
	1840, 1844	1848	1852	1856	1860
Free soil (including specifics such as supporting the Wilmot Proviso)	X	X	X	X	X
Pro-internal improvements in general and/or a transcontinental railroad		X		X	X
Homestead provision so people could get land		X	X		X
Pro-immigration			X		X
Pro (somewhat) protective tariff					X

### Republican – Democratic Power in House and Senate

Once the 11 Confederate states left the Union, those remaining in the Senate and House of Representatives could vote for what they wanted **without having to negotiate** with those favoring Southern issues.

The change in party balance shows the results of secession: the Northern Senators and Congressmen can get the laws they want—and you'll see in the yellow below. The South will not have representatives and Senators until they are readmitted to the Union.

Political Power in Senate and House	1857	1861
Senators, Democratic	36	10
Senators, Republican	20	31
Representatives, Democratic	118	43
Representatives, Republican	92	105

### What Republican Legislation from 1861 to 1864 Sets the Direction of the Post-Civil War Era?

The issues passed by these Senators and Representatives included:

- 1861—**Increased protective tariff** with subsequent additions through 1869 raising tariffs to the rate of just under 50% (Protective tariffs helped industrialists and became a Republican principle.)
- 1862 +—**Transcontinental railroad established**—land grants for a **Northern route**
- 1862—**Homestead Act**—160 acres of public land to heads of families for residence for five years, a small fee (In 1866 there was an equivalent act for Southern blacks, but its implementation was blocked by landowners short of labor in the South.)
- 1862—**Land grant colleges (Morrill Act)**—30,000 acres to states in the Union for each Congressional office held (Senator or Representative) to establish **agriculture colleges** (70 established)
- 1864—**National banking system**—uniform currency, with a tax on state bank notes driving them out of circulation (greenbacks again backed by gold in mid-1870s)

## Timeline: Phases of Reconstruction to the Beginning of the Gilded Age – April 1865 to 1877

Date	Details
1864-0	Reminder: <b>Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (VA)</b>
1865-01	Reminder: <b>13<sup>th</sup> amendment ended slavery—passed (not yet ratified by the states.</b>  What <b>do former slaves do?</b> Seek family separated from them. In the future, they form churches and schools.
1865-05	Andrew Johnson, former Vice-President, a “War Democrat” – His plan for restoration of the Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Premise—<b>Like Lincoln’s plan, the states never left the Union</b></li> <li>▪ Presidential control like Lincoln’s plan but he is lenient to white supremacists, such as those writing “black codes.”</li> </ul>
1865-11	<b>Black Codes—New state legislatures started passing. Vagrancy laws forced employment with private individuals to pay fines; forbidden to rent or own land, could not change jobs, could not do work other than as farm or domestic labor.</b> <b>Tip:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where have you heard the name black codes or a similar name?</li> <li>▪ Ask yourself how you would feel when you heard this if you’d had a son or brother die for the Northern cause or if you were a Congressman?</li> </ul>
1865-12	<b>13<sup>th</sup> amendment—ratified</b> Johnson - Per his plan, <b>10</b> states ready for restoration.
1866	<b>Ku Klux Klan started</b>  Intent white supremacy; used violence, continued past 1869, when officially disbanded.
1866 +	<b>Congressional Reconstruction</b> had been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Congressional control</li> <li>▪ 50 % legal voters took oath of allegiance accepting end of slavery</li> </ul> <b>Tip:</b> Notice the percentage (It’s not the 10% as with Lincoln’s offer or Johnson’s offer.) Do the math on the years: how long has it been since the Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Courthouse? How are the North and South acting thus far?
1866-03	<b>Actions by the national government in the South</b> using the Freedman’s Bureau—freedmen and abandoned lands—included education program  <b>Actions by individual and groups of African Americans in the South:</b> mainly formation of churches and schools.
1866-04	Civil Rights Act—Congress overrode Johnson veto. – Congress moves from a law to an amendment. <b>Tip:</b> Why?
1866-06	<b>14<sup>th</sup> amendment</b> started with ratification required for readmission—Tennessee ratified and was readmitted to Union.

Date	Details
	<p>Key provisions that remain significant today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those born in the United States are <b>citizens</b>. (Deals with <i>Dred Scott</i> case.)</li> <li>• <b>States cannot violate “due process of law”</b> – laws like the “black codes” (The 5<sup>th</sup> amendment had said Congress could not.)</li> </ul> <p>Provisions that mattered then and the 14th amendment stopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South had been trying to pay the Confederate war debt</li> <li>• The South had been electing Confederates who had previously made an oath to support the Constitution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tip:</b> What does the South expect? Why not join in? Because Southern states thought Radical Republicans would be defeated with the Congressional elections. They were <b>wrong</b>.</p>
1866-07	<p><b>Race riots against blacks, New Orleans and Memphis</b></p> <p><b>Tip:</b> What is a riot?</p>
1866-fall	<p>Congressional Elections – <b>Northern public furious</b> and elect a large enough majority of Republicans that Johnson could not veto the laws they pass.</p> <p><b>Tip:</b> What had the voters been reading in the newspapers in the North about the events in the South? So what kind of Congressman do you think the voters in the North vote for?</p>
1867 +	<p>Congressional Reconstruction becomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First Reconstruction Act</li> <li>▪ <b>Military</b> Reconstruction (5 districts) – military rule</li> <li>▪ Expansion of Freedman’s Bureau</li> </ul> <p>Requires new Southern state constitutions (without “black codes”) and that the states ratify the 14th Amendment, not just the 13th.</p>
1868	<p><b>Fifteenth Amendment</b> proposed - Consequences on women’s suffrage and women’s organizations</p>
1868-02 to 05	<p><b>Impeachment of Johnson</b> —Viewed as impediment to Radical Republicanism. Method used: Tenure of Office Act—In brief, those Senate approved must be Senate removed. 1 vote saved Johnson.</p>
1868	<p><b>U.S. Grant</b> v. Horatio Seymour - <b>Waving the bloody shirt</b> (a Republican technique beyond 1868) v. <b>white supremacy</b></p>
1869	<p>Promontory, Utah - Union Pacific &amp; Central Pacific. – This was the Northern route for the transcontinental railroad.</p>
1870	<p>Election violence and <b>Grant sends troops</b>—and federal troops were still stationed in the South.</p>

Date	Details				
	<p><b>Grant urges Congress to act to stop a revival of the KKK.</b> The Ku Klux Klan Acts work and <b>federal marshals are sent in.</b> 13 volumes of Congressional testimony taken on the KKK.</p>				
1871	Department of Justice established; head=Attorney General				
1872	<p>U. S. Grant v. Horace Greeley (Democrat &amp; Liberal Republican)</p> <p>With election violence, <b>Grant sends troops in again in 1874 and 1875</b></p>				
1872 - corruption	<p>Issues of the Liberal Republicans – end Reconstruction, end protective tariff (thus <i>liberal</i>, meaning supporting <i>free</i> trade), begin merit system (not the spoils system started in Jackson’s administration).</p> <p><b>Tip:</b> If you do not understand the difference between a protective and revenue tariff, the meaning of the word tariff, and the meaning of the word merit system, ask. These are key concepts.</p> <p>General traits of the era:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corruption and abuse of power (<b>many scandals</b>)—not by Grant but by his cabinet and appointees. Click <a href="http://cjbibus.com/1867_1877_AJohnson_to_Hayescompressed_to_1pageColorCoded.htm">here and notice the blue to see the corruption from 1867 to 1877</a> (Link Address: <a href="http://cjbibus.com/1867_1877_AJohnson_to_Hayescompressed_to_1pageColorCoded.htm">http://cjbibus.com/1867_1877_AJohnson_to_Hayescompressed_to_1pageColorCoded.htm</a>)</li> <li>▪ Corruption is not just at the national level -Boss-ism (New York city government and Boss Tweed)</li> </ul>				
1873	Panic of 1873 (Panic = a depression) – This and the scandals and the violence in the South <b>reduced Northern interest and their votes for the Radical Republicans.</b>				
1874	<p>Women’s Christian Temperance Union – Frances Willard</p> <p><b>Tip:</b> What’s the organization for and what is the gender of Frances Willard?</p>				
1876	<p>Rutherford B. Hayes (Ohio Gov.) v. Sam Tilden (NY Gov.) – <b>Honest Sam Tilden</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">4,036,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">4,301,000 - Tilden won on the <b>popular vote</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Republican loss</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Democratic win</td> </tr> </table>	4,036,000	4,301,000 - Tilden won on the <b>popular vote</b>	Republican loss	Democratic win
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Republican loss	Democratic win				
1877	<p>Electoral Commission, a device to deal with the argument over counting disputed ballots initially in 4 states.</p> <p>The decision is to give Hayes every disputed electoral vote, but the Republicans had <b>given</b> the Democrats something else. It is the <b>Compromise of 1877</b> – Why do the Democrats accept this victory for Hayes?</p> <p>The federal <b>troops</b> will be out of the South—and what does that mean?</p> <p><b>Tip:</b> Who is the compromise between?</p>				

Date	Details
Closing	<p>What's a plantation after emancipation? Nothing. Beginning right after the end of the war planters and freedmen developed <b>sharecropping</b> and tenant contracts. They will increasingly be used to control the freedmen—and poor whites.</p> <p>On the other hand, <b>slavery was no longer the law of the land</b>. Further, the freedom and legal rights of freedmen varied with the region in the South. For example, a black city government in place in Wilmington, North Carolina, until 1898 when a white mob destroyed it.</p> <p>The <b>13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments lay the foundation</b> for more rights not just for African Americans, but also for women and other groups.</p>

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