

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Unit 4, Period 5

HISTORICAL ARGUMENTATION & Causation ... Reconstruction (consult writing guidelines for elaborated instructions)

Step #1 Read the question or prompt carefully:

Read the question three times and be able to paraphrase the question and know the essential task demanded by it. Answering the question will be the central focus of your essay, and you want to be sure to **ATFP!**

Prompt: Explain how the Civil War impacted the nation and evaluate the extent to which Reconstruction reached its goals. Confine your answer to 1861-1877.

Step #2 Brainstorm on paper everything that comes to mind regarding the topic at hand. Aim for at least 10 specific things.

What do you know about the topic? What is the era/context? Put this down on paper to get your brain generating ideas and content before writing the essay.

Once you have ample information, categorize by theme. (ABC) Use the review notes if needed.

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|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Step #3 Clarify your thesis/view and identify an opposing view before writing your thesis... then...

Write your introductory paragraph. USE THE FORMULA! Make sure to ATFP! Don't restate the prompt! Include EXTENT!

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Lincoln's 10% Plan; Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction 1863	Johnson's Plan; Amnesty Proclamation 1865	Congressional Plan; Wade-Davis Bill, 1864; Radical Republicans' Plan 1865
<p>Rationale for President having power to regulate reconstruction: states had just been in military <u>rebellion</u>...not actual secession; Union was "Constitutionally indestructible."</p> <p>Rationale: <u>Restore</u> <i>not</i> Reconstruct... re-unite and move forward as quickly as possible</p> <p>How did it work? states could organize new governments after <u>10% of 1860 voters</u> took <u>loyalty oath</u> and <u>accepted emancipation</u>; each state would hold constitutional convention, elect new reps to Congress; <u>general amnesty</u> to all except high ranking Confederate officers</p> <p>Provisions for freed slaves: <u>None</u>; Lincoln feels states would have to work out transitions on their own rather than having the federal government dictate... However he worked with Congress on the creation of the <u>Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau)</u> which did address needs (Lincoln compromising with Congress)</p> <p>Results: <u>3 states re-join</u> (Louisiana and Arkansas recognized in 1864, Tennessee in 1865); <u>Freemen's Bureau</u> established (assisted freed slaves in getting clothing, provisions, and fuel to relieve "destitute and suffering refugees and freemen and their wives and children." Schools were built, teachers hired, courts set up to allow colored people to file suit against whites); Congress passed <u>Wade-Davis Bill</u> to increase oath to 50% ...white, male citizens take ironclad oath (that they never voluntarily bore arms against the Union), only those taking ironclad oath could vote or vote in constitutional convention, new state constitutions must abolish slavery but Lincoln pocket-vetoed... which led to the <u>Wade-Davis "Manifesto"</u> (Congress refusing to seat new delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tenn.)</p>	<p>Rationale for President having power to regulate reconstruction: states were in <u>rebellion</u>...Congress had no authority to act, because they were conquered lands</p> <p>Rationale: <u>Restore</u> <i>not</i> Reconstruct...continue Lincoln's plan and re-unite country ASAP... with a little Confederate gravelling thrown in for fun (he resented Confederates & wanted to shift power from Planter elite to small farmers)</p> <p>How did it work? Fully implemented while Congress out of session; Appointed <u>provisional governor</u> for each state (except LA, AR, TN), instructed governors to hold <u>constitutional convention</u>, must <u>revoke ordinances of secession</u>, must <u>repudiate the Confederate debt</u> (meant North would not pay Southern debt), must <u>ratify the 13th amendment</u>, <u>amnesty and pardon with property restored</u> to almost all southerners who took loyalty oath (except leaders and wealthy planters, but they could ask for pardon... gravel)</p> <p>Provisions for freed slaves: <u>None</u>; didn't support rights for blacks, saying, "This is a country for white men, and by God, as long as I am President it shall be a government for white men." (Johnson unwilling to compromise with Congress like Lincoln did)</p> <p>Results: <u>All states back in by December, 13th ratified</u>; at first Radicals supported it but changed their minds after they realized the rebels were returning to power and restoring their way of life before the war.... <u>Congress refused to seat new delegates</u>; <u>Black Codes</u> passed, (South Carolina's Edmund Rhett, "the general interest both of the white man and of the negroes requires that he should be kept as near to the condition of slavery as possible, and as far from the condition of the white man as is practicable.") Codes varied state to state, but all were designed to disenfranchise (examples:-labor contracts necessary for blacks to leave the Plantation, could be charged with vagrancy; punishment included involuntary servitude (slavery) which was still legal in spite of 13th amendment, laws prevented land ownership, serving on juries, and inter-racial marriage); <u>Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction</u> to investigate (dominated by Radicals) held-public hearings revealing violence against freed slaves; <u>riot in Memphis</u> (mob led by police and firemen...5 black women raped, 48 killed (2 whites), hundreds of homes, churches, and schools burnt); <u>riot in New Orleans</u> (mob led by police killed 34 blacks and 3 white radicals after the governor tried to remove Confederates from office and enfranchise blacks)</p>	<p>Rationale for Congress having power to regulate reconstruction: States had broken constitutional ties and were "<u>conquered provinces</u>" subject to their authority.</p> <p>Rationale: <u>Reconstruct</u> <i>not</i> Restore (Stevens said the North must "revolutionize Southern institutions, habits, and manners... or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain." They wanted to confiscate southern plantations and redistribute the land to freed slaves and white southerners who had been loyal to the Union.)</p> <p>How did it work? <u>Wade-Davis Bill</u> (see column #1) January 1866- <u>Freedmen's Bureau extended</u> and enlarged – <u>Johnson vetoed</u>... Congress then passed another extension... vetoed again...but Congress successfully overrode veto (following news of riots); February 1866, <u>Civil Rights Bill</u> to extend federal courts to blacks, Johnson vetoed but <u>Congress overrode veto</u> ...By overriding two vetoes... Congress took control of Reconstruction in 1866; <u>14th Amendment and 15th Amendment</u> (14th -protected blacks by defining citizenship, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States" were "citizens" and were guaranteed "equal protection" and "due process" under the law; tried to force southerners to treat blacks fairly; asserted federal power; weakened states rights/power; didn't enfranchise blacks – was a compromise between radicals and moderates, also had provision in it so if any state keeping men from voting would have their representation reduced (white south faced with losing power... or giving blacks the vote which would give power to Republicans... either way they lost), had provision preventing Confederate leaders from running for office... but Congress could make exceptions (again... compromising)</p> <p>Provisions for freed slaves: Johnson said blacks didn't need federal protection... Radicals believed otherwise... <u>First Reconstruction Act</u> guaranteed black male suffrage, & <u>tried</u> to confiscate lands and give every black , adult male 40 acres and force rebels to pay for black schools; <u>1866 Homestead Act</u> provided cheap lands to freemen and loyal whites (but few could afford it); extended <u>Freedmen's Bureau</u></p> <p>Results: Fall 1866, 14th Amendment was campaign issue in Congressional elections; Johnson denounced them and urged southern states not to ratify (3/4 states needed to ratify amendment) → "swing around the circle" campaign tour to speak out against it, tried to turn public opinion against radical republicans, backfired... <u>Republicans won 3-1 majority</u>... this begins Radical Reconstruction... go to next page. ☺</p>

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March 2, 1867 Congress moves on reconstruction... **RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION**

The First Reconstruction Act

1. Declared “no legal government” existed in the south
2. Divided into 5 military districts
3. Each under command of Union general
4. New constitutional convention with all male citizens eligible to vote
5. New constitutions had to give black men suffrage
6. Had to ratify 14th amendment

1868: NC, SC, FL, AL, LA, AR met requirements

Tried to go even further and disenfranchise ex-Confederate leaders and pay for black schools, some wanted to redistribute land from Confederate leaders to freed slaves (Thaddeus Stevens wanted to confiscate millions of acres from the “chief rebels” and give 40 acres to every adult male freeman) “How can republican institutions, free schools, free churches, free social intercourse exist” in a “community” of wealthy planters and “serfs?” – T. Stevens regarding plan

DYK... during William T. Sherman’s March to the Sea he gave blacks (they were following) land and loaned them army mules... Sea Islands off Georgia coast... 40,000 blacks were settled on “Sherman’s land”

Southern Homestead Act, 1866

-set aside 44 million acres of federal land for freedmen and loyal whites... but few could afford it or had any tools to work land... Why did it fail? They could guarantee rights... but couldn’t seize property and give it away for free... they still believed in rugged individualism... wanted to provide opportunity, not handouts

March 1867

-**The Tenure of Office Act** (required president to seek Senate approval before removing any officeholder who had been previously approved by Senate) to protect Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, who cooperated with radicals

-Johnson followed the law... Congress refused... Johnson physically removed him and replaced him with Grant... then the House impeached him... but Senate fell one vote shy of removing him from office

15th Amendment, ratified March 1870

-forbade states to deny right to vote based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”

-gave Congress power to enforce

-not universal manhood suffrage (still wanted ex Confederates to be banned from voting)

-didn’t prevent poll taxes and other controlling methods (Radicals wanted, moderates prevented because they wanted to keep restrictions in the north against immigrants... literacy tests in MA and CN... in California they had them to keep Chinese from voting)

Parades in DC of blacks and whites holding signs “The Nation’s Second Birth” and “15th Amendment: Uncle Sam’s bleaching powder”

Why not women?

Up until this time, female suffrage was tightly bound to black suffrage. During the war, women stopped everything to support war and abolish slavery. Once it ended... refocused on women.

-Radical republicans saw no gain from the female vote

-Many feared adding women would reduce effectiveness of reconstruction

Wendell Phillips said, “One question at a time. This hour belongs to the negroes.”

-14th amendment (civil rights) wrote the word “male” for the first time into the Constitution

-upset women... creating sexism in govt

-1866 – Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone created the Equal Rights Association to lobby and petition for the removal of racial and sexual restrictions at the state level (gave up on federal level)... didn’t work

-Women stood alone... and had to defend themselves with little support from men.

-Stanton and Anthony lobbied against the 15th Amendment... because it would create an “aristocracy of sex”... she even got racial... “black men should not be elevated over women of wealth, education, virtue, and refinement”

-Stanton and Anthony formed National Suffrage Association (NWSA) formed in 1869 to work on amendment

-Lucy Stone supported the amendment. Formed AWSA (American Suffrage Association) to fight at state level for women’s suffrage

1868 – U.S. Grant elected President

Grant supported Radical Reconstruction; southern, black vote enabled him to win election

Congress and Grant responded to KKK... **Ku Klux Klan Act 1871**

- Authorized president to use federal prosecutions to stop conspiracies (including suspending habeas corpus)
- Broke up Klan by 1872

Unfortunately, corruption in Grant’s administration along with economic and social forces prevented the Radicals from continuing... and by the end of Grant’s second term... the attempt to “Reconstruct” was over... *for a while.*