

# Chapter 18

Reconstruction:

North & South

# APUSH

PowerPoint #5.2

(Part 1 of 2)

Unit #5

Chapter 14 – “Reconstruction” [1865-1877]

BFW Textbook

TOPIC 18 – Reconstruction: North & South

[1865-1877]

# 1. *The Impact of War*

# A. *Questions Raised about the South*

## ■ Questions?

- a. Should the Confederate leaders be tried for treason?
- b. How should new state governments be formed?
- c. How and at whose expense was the South's economy to be rebuilt?
- d. What was to be done about the freed slaves?
- e. Forgive and forget?

## B. Change in Political Power

- Friendly to Business

- a. Social Revolution

- Accomplishments

- a. Morrill Tariff (Increased import taxes by two)

- b. National Banking Act (Unified banking system)

- c. Homestead Act of 1862

- Free land (160 acres with not cash)

- Five year commitment

## C. *Effects of the South*

- Physical & Economic Devastation

- a. Land Values (imploded and fell drastically)

- b. Crops (cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar cane)

## C. *Effects of the South* (Cont'd...)

- Bitterness of Whites
  - a. Left homeless and destitute
  - b. Hatred of "Yankees"
  - c. Defiant of "northern rule"

## C. Effects of the South

### ▪ The Former Slaves

- a. Citizenship and legal rights (supported by Congress)
- b. Landless (difficult to acquire land)
- c. Freedmen's Bureau (Created March 3, 1865)
  - Provide clothes, provisions, and medical care
  - Courts were provided to help with land disputes



II. Developing a Plan of  
Reconstruction

## A. *During Wartime*

- Creation of West Virginia (Admitted, 1863)
- Military Governors
  - a. Tennessee
  - b. Arkansas
  - c. Louisiana

## B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

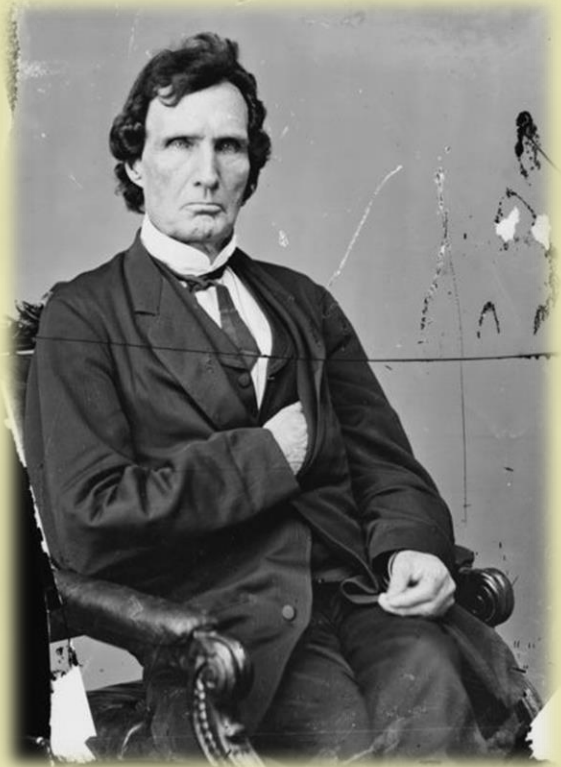
### ■ Provisions

- a. Ten Percent Plan (1/10 of 1860 voting population took "oath of allegiance to the United States").
- b. Exempted groups

## B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction (Cont'd ...)

- Implementation in Tennessee, Arkansas, & Louisiana (Loyalist Governments)
- Congressional Reaction
  - a. Moderates (Immediate restoration into Union)
  - b. Radicals (Dismantle the "Old South")

B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction  
(Cont'd ...)



Thaddeus Stephens



Charles Sumner

## B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

### (Cont'd...)

- Wade-Davis Bill & Its Veto
  - a. Increase Congressional control of Reconstruction
  - b. Bill sponsored by Senator Ben Wade (OH)  
and Congressman Henry Davis (MD)
  - c. Required 50% of white male citizens to allegiance oaths
  - d. Vetoed by Lincoln

## B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

(Cont'd...)

- Lincoln's Final Statement on Reconstruction
  - a. Opposed "radical reconstruction"
  - b. Creation of new state governments while Congress was out of session

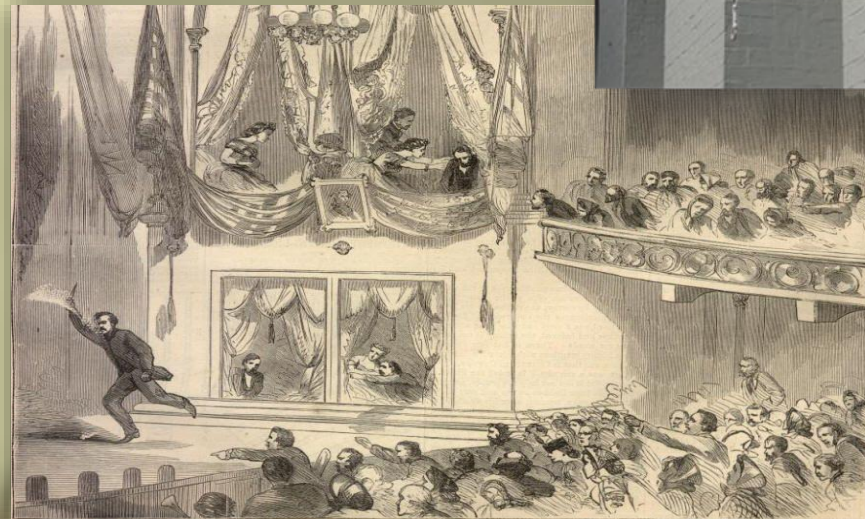
# B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

- Assassination of Lincoln

a. April 14, 1865  
(Ford's Theater)

b. John Wilkes Booth  
(actor and assassin)

c. Died nine hours  
after shooting





## B. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction



# C. Johnson & Reconstruction

- Johnson's Background
- Radicals' Perception of Johnson
- Johnson's Plan for "Restoration"
  - a. Union Indestructibility (Constitution man)
  - b. Amnesty and pardon (Southerners; 13,000 pardons)
  - c. State governments (Ratify Thirteenth Amendment)

# Andrew Johnson

17<sup>th</sup> President

1865—1869

Party: Constitutional-Union

Home State:

Tennessee

Vice President:

-None-



# Andrew Johnson

## Domestic

## Foreign

- Became president after Lincoln's assassination.
- Dealt with "Radical Republicans"
- Offered lenient Reconstruction Plan
- Vetoed Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- Vetoed Freedmen's Bureau in 1866.
- First president to be impeached (1868) by the House of Representatives, but not removed from office by the Senate.

## D. Southern Reactions

- Intransigence (Southern Disregard to Union Interests)
- New Governments (Formed)
- Black Codes

# E. Radicals & Reconstruction

- Motivation

- a. Antislavery backgrounds
- b. Needed black votes to remain in power

- Conquered Provinces Argument

- Forfeited Rights Theory

- a. States exited, but former Confederates lost rights

## F. Johnson Versus Congress

- Veto of Freedmen's Bureau, 1866
- Assault on Radicals
- Veto of Civil Rights Act of 1866  
(Overridden)
- Freedmen's Bureau Bill Passed Over Veto

# G. Fourteenth Amendment

- “Privileges & Immunities” of Citizens
- “Due Process of Law”
- “Equal Protection of the Laws”



### III. Congressional

## Reconstruction Triumphant

## A. Actions in Congress Early in 1867

- Extension of Suffrage in the District of Columbia
- Command of the Army Act
  - a. All orders from the president would go through the War Department and the Ulysses Grant
- Tenure of Office Act
  - a. Senate removal of office holders (Cabinet)

# A. Actions in Congress Early in 1867

## (Cont'd...)

- Military Reconstruction Act of 1867
  - a. Key provisions for black suffrage
  - b. Fourteenth Amendment
  - c. Tennessee Exempted
  - d. Military Districts (five districts overall)

# A. Actions in Congress Early in 1867



## B. *Later Reconstruction Acts to Plug Loopholes*

- *Second Reconstruction Act, 1867*
- *Third Reconstruction Act, 1867*

## C. Constitutional Issues & the Supreme Court

### ■ Congress Limits the Supreme Court

- a. In 1868, Congress moved to limit the review of cases of the Supreme Court under the Military Reconstruction Act.
- b. The Court agreed to the terms set forth by Congress.

## C. Constitutional Issues & the Supreme Court

- Texas v. White (1869)
  - a. Under the ideal of “indestructible union” of the Radical Republicans, the case asserted the right of Congress to recreate state governments.
  - b. Confirmed by the Military Reconstruction acts.