



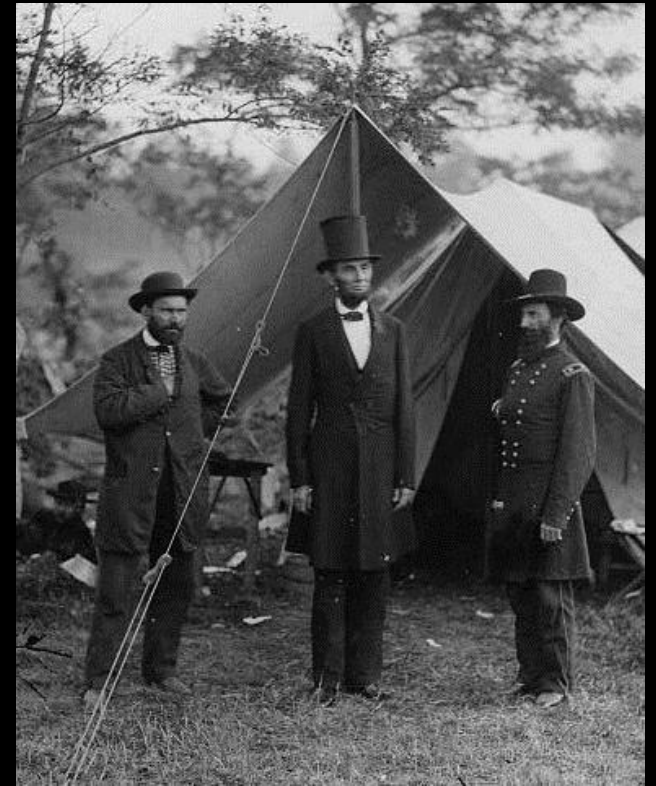
RECONSTRUCTION, 1865 - 1877

Reconstruction, 1865-1877



A. The Three Reconstruction Plans

1. Lincoln's 10% Plan, 1863-65
2. Andrew Johnson's Plan, 1865-66
3. Congressional Reconstruction, 1867-1877

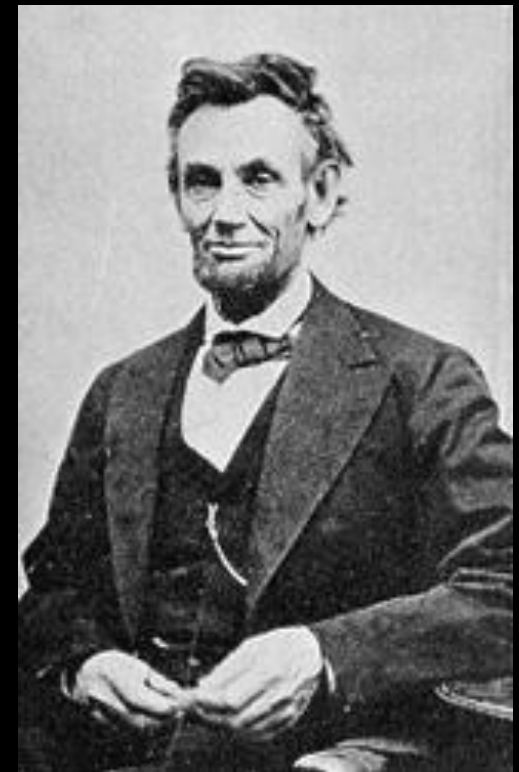


Reconstruction, 1865-1877



B. Lincoln's 10 Percent Plan

1. 10% of state voters necessary to rejoin Union
2. Pledge support to Constitution and Union
3. Swear support for emancipation laws
4. Confederate leaders barred from participating



Reconstruction, 1865-1877




C. President Lincoln Assassinated

1. April 14, 1865 -- Ford's Theater
2. Killed by John Wilkes Booth
3. Part of a Conspiracy
4. Assassins caught and hanged
5. Vice President Johnson now President

SURRAT. BOOTH. HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

 **\$100,000 REWARD!**

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD
Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

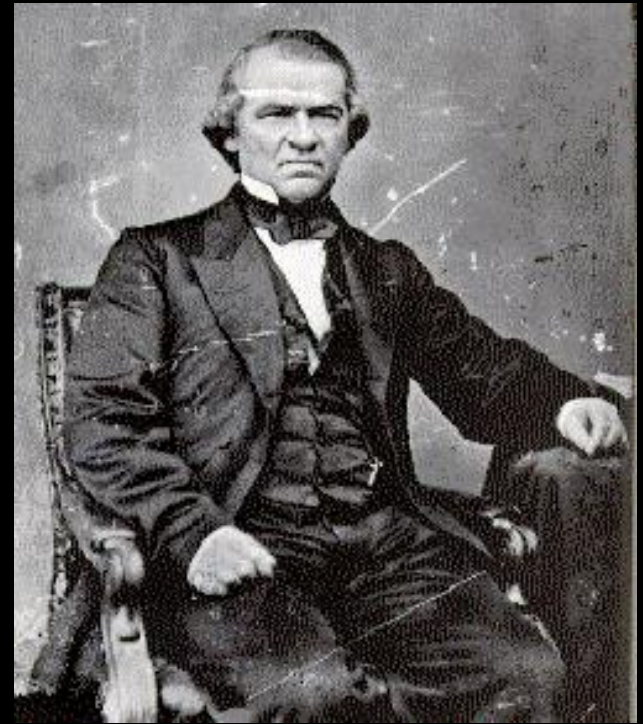
\$25,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

Reconstruction, 1865-1877



D. Andrew Johnson Becomes President

1. Unionist Governor of Tennessee, 1862.
2. Southern Democrat loyal to the Union
3. Lincoln's Vice President in 1864
4. Carried out Lincoln's program

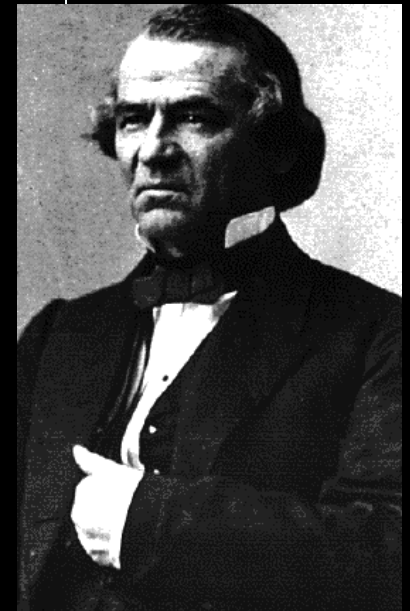


Reconstruction, 1865-1877



E. Andrew Johnson's Plan, 1865-1866

1. Appointed a Unionist governor for each seceded state
2. Governors called Constitutional Conventions -- loyal voters
3. Conventions to meet new legal standards.
4. By December 1865 everything is done.
5. All Southern states but Texas had met requirements.
5. 13th Amendment ratified, 29 of 36 states (Dec 1865)



Reconstruction, 1865-1877



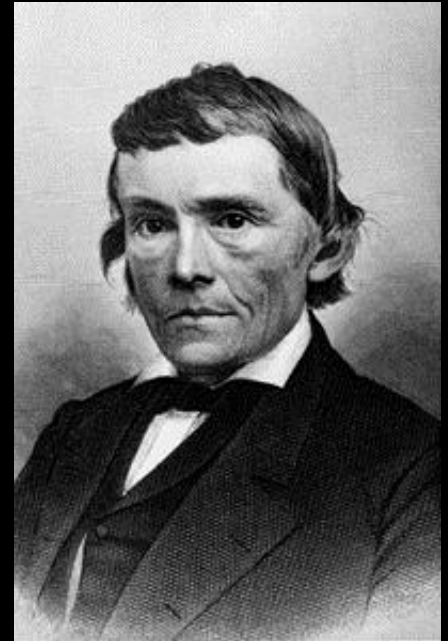
F. Problems with Johnson's Work

1. Congress Left Out

2. Too many Confederates in Politics

- A. Of 80 Southerners elected to Congress, half had been prominent Confederate officials
- B. 10 Confederate Generals elected
- C. 9 former Confederate Congressmen
- D. Alexander Stephens, Confederate VP

3. Creation of Black Codes in South



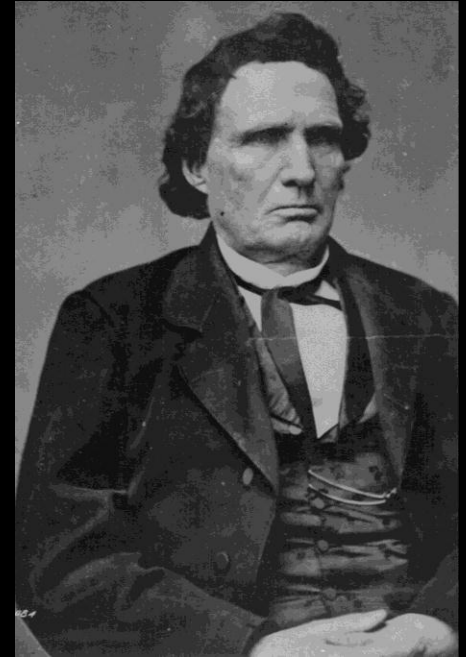
Alexander Stephens

Reconstruction, 1865-1877

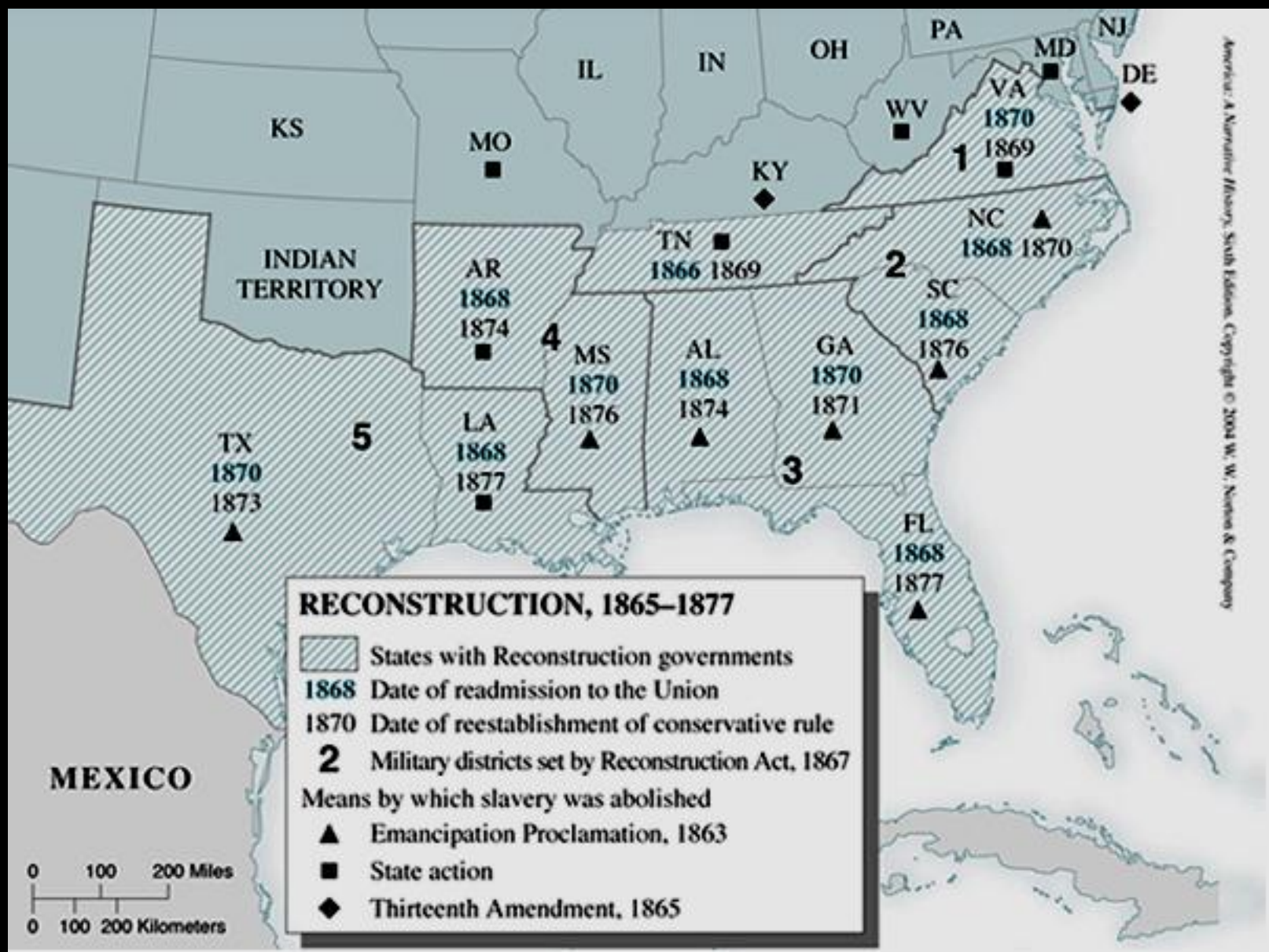


G. Congressional Reconstruction, 1867-1877

1. Freedmen's Bureau Renewal [over veto]
2. Civil Rights Act 1866 [over veto]
3. Military Reconstruction Act (1867)
4. 14th Amendment (1868)
5. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson (1868)
6. 15th Amendment (1870)



Thaddeus Stevens



KS
MO
INDIAN TERRITORY
TX

MO
■

IL

IN

OH

PA

MD

NJ

DE

WV
■

VA

1870

1869

1

NC

1868 1870

2

SC

1868

1876

GA

1870

1871

AL

1868

1874

MS

1870

1876

TN

1866 1869

AR

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LA

1868

1877

TX

1870

1873

FL

1868

1877

Reconstruction, 1865-1877

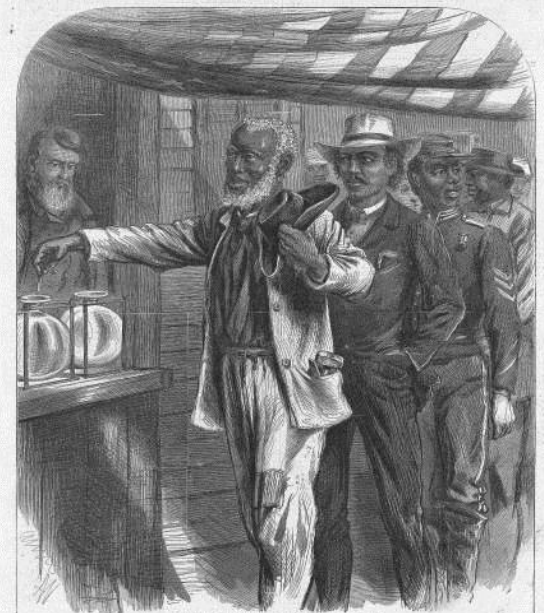


H. Reconstruction = Republican Control of the South

1. Three way coalition of Republicans
Scalawags | Carpetbaggers | Freedmen
2. Freedmen hold political office
3. U.S. Military in the South

HARPER'S WEEKLY. A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XI.—No. 468.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. [LITHO. BY J. W. WOODS.]



"THE FIRST VOTE."—Drawn by A. S. WOOD.—[See next Page.]

Reconstruction, 1865-1877



H. Reconstruction = Republican Control of the South

1. Freedmen bulk of the Republican strength
2. 2000 African Americans hold office at every level
3. Two blacks – from Miss. – elected US Senate.
4. Pinckney B.S. Pinchback first black governor in LA.



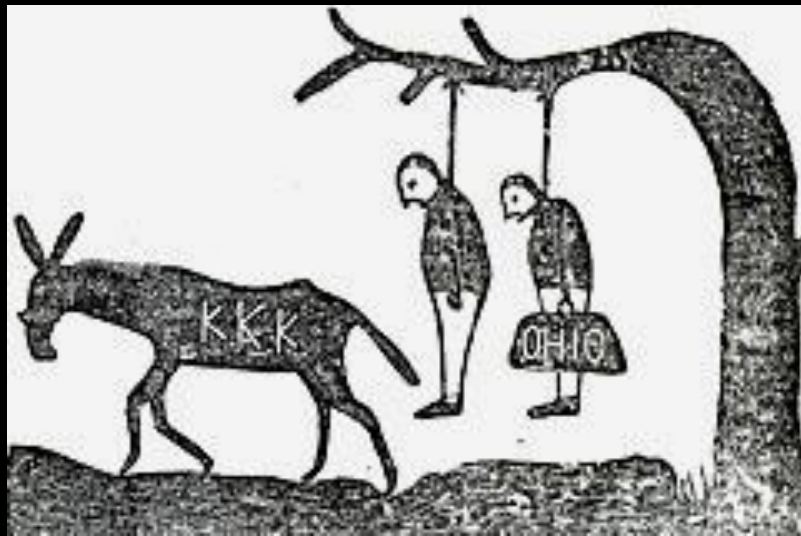
Blanche Bruce, served with Hiram Revels as one of the first two African American Senators.

Reconstruction, 1865-1877



I. White Opposition and Terror: The Ku Klux Klan

1. Formed in 1866.
2. Founded by Confederate vets



<<"Klan Warning"
Independent Monitor, Alabama, Sept 1868

Reconstruction, 1865-1877



J. The End of Reconstruction

1. Election of 1876
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)
Samuel J. Tilden (D)
2. Compromise of 1877
3. Freedmen Sacrificed
4. Southern Republican Party
Died out after 1877



Election of 1876

	Uncontested Electoral Vote	Electoral Total		Popular Vote
REPUBLICAN Rutherford B. Hayes	165	185	●	4,034,311
DEMOCRATIC Samuel J. Tilden	184	184	●	4,288,546
GREENBACK Peter Cooper	—	—		75,973
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	349			8,398,830



**Contested result
settled by Special Election
Commission in favor of Hayes.*