### Big Idea Questions

| Who should be in charge of Reconstruction, the president, or Congress? |
| Should the South have been punished, or welcomed back? |
| What was the Freedmen’s Bureau’s biggest success? |

### Guided Notes

#### The Problem of Peacemaking

- **Reconstruction questions:**
  - How should the South be readmitted?
  - Should leaders be punished?
- **Radical Republicans:**
  - Wanted harsh punishments for the South and its leaders
    - **Wade-Davis Bill:** (1864)
      - ______________ ____________, abolish slavery in state constitutions, and disenfranchise Confederate leaders
      - Pocket-vetoed by Lincoln
- **Presidential Reconstruction plans**
  - **Lincoln’s 10% Plan:** (1863)
    - Much more favorable than Radical Republicans
    - 10% of voters in __________ election took oath of loyalty
    - Lincoln hoped to extend suffrage to certain African-Americans
  - **Johnson’s Plan:** (1865)
    - Favored oath of allegiance, could ______________
    - Favored appointing a governor for each state
- **By end of __________ all seceded states met requirements of Lincoln’s or Johnson’s plans**
- **20% of the adult white male population died**
- **"____________________":**
  - Looking fondly at the South as it was pre-Civil War
  - Leaders were ______________
  - Many whites wanted to preserve this culture and way of life
- **Differing views of “freedom”**
  - Southern whites – freedom from the ______________ and federal government
  - African Americans – ______________
- **Freedmen’s Bureau:**
  - General Oliver Howard
  - Provided ______________ to former slaves and poor whites
  - Its biggest success was in ______________!

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**Radical Reconstruction**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What does impeachment mean?</td>
<td>President must get consent of Senate before removing cabinet members.</td>
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<tr>
<td>How do you remember where Scalawags are from?</td>
<td>Scalawags: Southerners that favored northerners (mostly for economic reasons).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Why did Congress refuse to recognize Southern governments and begin &quot;Radical Reconstruction?&quot;</td>
<td>Harsh laws for African-Americans, could be arrested for being unemployed.</td>
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<td>Civil Rights Act of 1866:</td>
<td>Like almost all acts, it was then overridden by Congress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13th Amendment:</td>
<td>Abolished.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th Amendment:</td>
<td>Granted citizenship to those born in US, and guaranteed &quot;privileges and immunities&quot;.</td>
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<td>15th Amendment:</td>
<td>Would reduce representation in Congress if a state denied suffrage to adult males.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th Amendment:</td>
<td>Abolished.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex Parte Milligan:</td>
<td>Military courts were unconstitutional where civil courts could be used.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Reconstruction:</td>
<td>The rest of the South was divided into military districts.</td>
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<td>3 states still not readmitted:</td>
<td>(VA, TX, and MI).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson is impeached:</td>
<td>President must get consent of Senate before removing cabinet members.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Congressional Reconstruction:</td>
<td>The first state to be readmitted to Congress.</td>
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<td>Ex Parte Milligan:</td>
<td>Johnson is impeached.</td>
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<td>15th Amendment:</td>
<td>Suffrage could not be denied based on &quot;race, color, or previous condition of citizenship&quot;.</td>
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<td>Ex Parte Milligan:</td>
<td>Johnson, VP of CSA became a Senator from GA.</td>
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- Congress must approve the state constitutions.
- African-Americans made up a voting majority in SC, MI, LA, and FL.
- Key terms to know:
  - Scalawags: Southerners that favored Northerners (mostly for economic reasons).
  - Carpetbaggers: Northerners that moved South during Reconstruction.

- The South in Reconstruction:
  - Key terms to know:
    - Scalawags: Southerners that favored Northerners (mostly for economic reasons).
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<th>What President is the Spoils System associated with?</th>
<th>Doctors, lawyers, teachers</th>
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<td><strong>African-Americans:</strong></td>
<td>Served as delegates to many state constitutions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_____ became members of the House, and ___ in the Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong></td>
<td>Huge accomplishment during Reconstruction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>By mid 1870s, 50% of white children, and 40% of black children went to school</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South began to create ________________ schools</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>“40 Acres and a Mule”</strong></td>
<td>Never really happened, although some African Americans did gain land under the Freedmen’s Bureau</td>
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<td><strong>Sharecropping:</strong></td>
<td>Renting land and paying via ________________</td>
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<td></td>
<td>If a drought or poor farming hit, tenants would be in trouble</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crop-Lien:</strong></td>
<td>Receiving credit from a local store, usually at a HIGH rate (______________%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Usually led to debt for borrowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>African-American Women:</strong></td>
<td>Usually worked in domestic tasks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50% of black women worked for money; most were married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Grant Administration

- Most of his administration is associated with “scandal and corruption”
  - Regularly used the ________________
  - Republican Party split for the 1872 election over “Grantism”
  - In the end, Grant served two terms, 1869-1877 (tried for a third later)
- Credit Mobilier:
  - Union Pacific RR company created bogus contracts to make _____
  - Members of Congress, and Grant’s VP accepted _______
- Whiskey Ring:
  - Government officials were creating false _____ reports
  - Secretary of War accepted bribes
- Panic of 1873:
  - Worse depression of the century to that point
  - Began by over-investing in ____________
  - Debtors favored printing paper $ - increase money supply - > inflation -> easier to pay off ____________
- Specie Resumption Act:
  - New certificates would be based on ____________; eliminate greenbacks
- Seward’s Folly - 1867 (Not part of Grant)
  - William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia
  - Seen as a mistake by some, later produced large oil
### The Abandonment of Reconstruction

- **By 1877,** Democrats “redeemed” 7 states in the South
- **Red Shirts and White League:**
  - Forced whites to join the Democratic Party, monitored elections
- **KKK:**
  - Terrorist organization that used to intimidate and prevent blacks from ____________
- **Enforcement Acts: 1870-1871**
  - Response to the ________________
  - Federal government could now prosecute criminals of federal law
  - President could use the _______________ to protect individual rights
- **The Panic of 1873** weakened support for Reconstruction
- **Compromise of 1877:**
  - Hayes (Republican) v. Tilden (Democrat)
  - Tilden received 184 electoral votes to Hayes 165; 185 needed to win
    - __________ votes were in dispute
  - Eventually, all 20 were given to ____________
- **Importance of the Compromise of 1877?**
  - ________________
  - The military is _______________ from the South
  - Many African-Americans felt betrayed
- **Legacy of Reconstruction:**
  - Mostly a failure
  - Civil Rights not fully addressed

### The New South

- **By 1878,** all Southern states had been “redeemed” by Democrats
- **Education decreased**
  - “schools are not a necessity”
- **Industrialization came slowly at first**
  - ________________ – American Tobacco Company
  - **RRs** increased drastically in 1880s
    - Used the same _______________ as the North (standard gauge)
  - Many factories refused to hire African-Americans
    - Those that did paid little and provided harsh jobs
- **Black colleges increased**
- **Booker T. Washington** (former slave):
  - ________________ Institute
  - Advocated blacks to gain an education (vocational training)
    - Learning __________ (today – plumbing, auto repair, etc.)
What court case reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

- Believed African-Americans should “adopt the standards of the white middle class”
- The Atlanta Compromise:
  - African-Americans would ____________________ if they had economic opportunities
- Civil Rights Cases of 1883:
  - 14th Amendment did not prevent ____________________ discrimination, only government discrimination
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*:
  - Established “ ____________________ ”

### Disenfranchising African-Americans

- Poll taxes:
  - Required a tax to _________________
- Literacy Tests:
  - Required to pass a _________________ to vote
  - African-Americans often received a much harder test
- Grandfather clause:
  - Poll taxes and literacy tests were not required to vote if their ancestors could vote in the election of 1860
  - ____________________
- Jim Crow laws:
  - ____________________ in the South
  - Upheld by ____________________
- Lynching:
  - Increased drastically in the 1890s
  - ***__________________***
    - Journalist that spoke out against lynching