

KEVIN M. SCHULTZ

HIST³

WHAT'S INSIDE:

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U.S. History

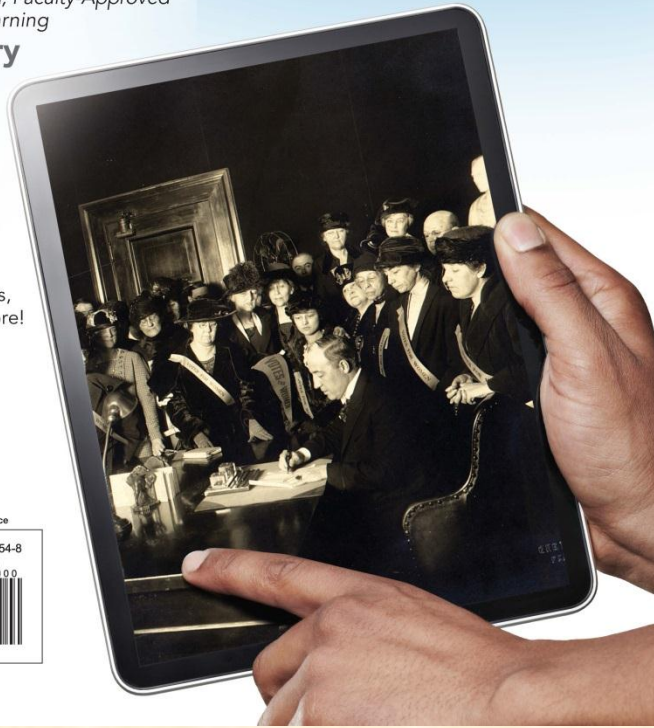
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Chapter 16

Reconstruction, 1865–1877



Dennis Brack / DanitaDelimont.com via Newscom

What do **you** think?

Reconstruction had some significant achievements but was ultimately a failure.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Freedmen, Freedwomen

- After the Civil War, black Americans encountered a new world of opportunities

The Freedmen's Bureau

- Congress designed the Freedmen's Bureau to:
 - build and manage new schools
 - provide food and medical care to needy southern black and white people
 - ensure equal access to the judicial system for southerners, both black and white



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GLIMPSSES AT THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—ISSUING RATIONS TO THE OLD AND SICK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JAS. P. TAYLOR.

Political Plans for Reconstruction

- Before the war was over, President Lincoln had pondered what it would take to bring the South back into the union

Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction and His Assassination

- Congress Bristles
- Lincoln's Assassination



Andrew Johnson and Presidential Reconstruction

- Presidential Reconstruction, 1865–1867
- Black Codes



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Congressional Reconstruction

- The Radical Republicans
- The Radicals versus Johnson
- The Fourteenth Amendment
- Congressional Reconstruction, 1867–1877
- The Second Reconstruction Act
- Frustrations



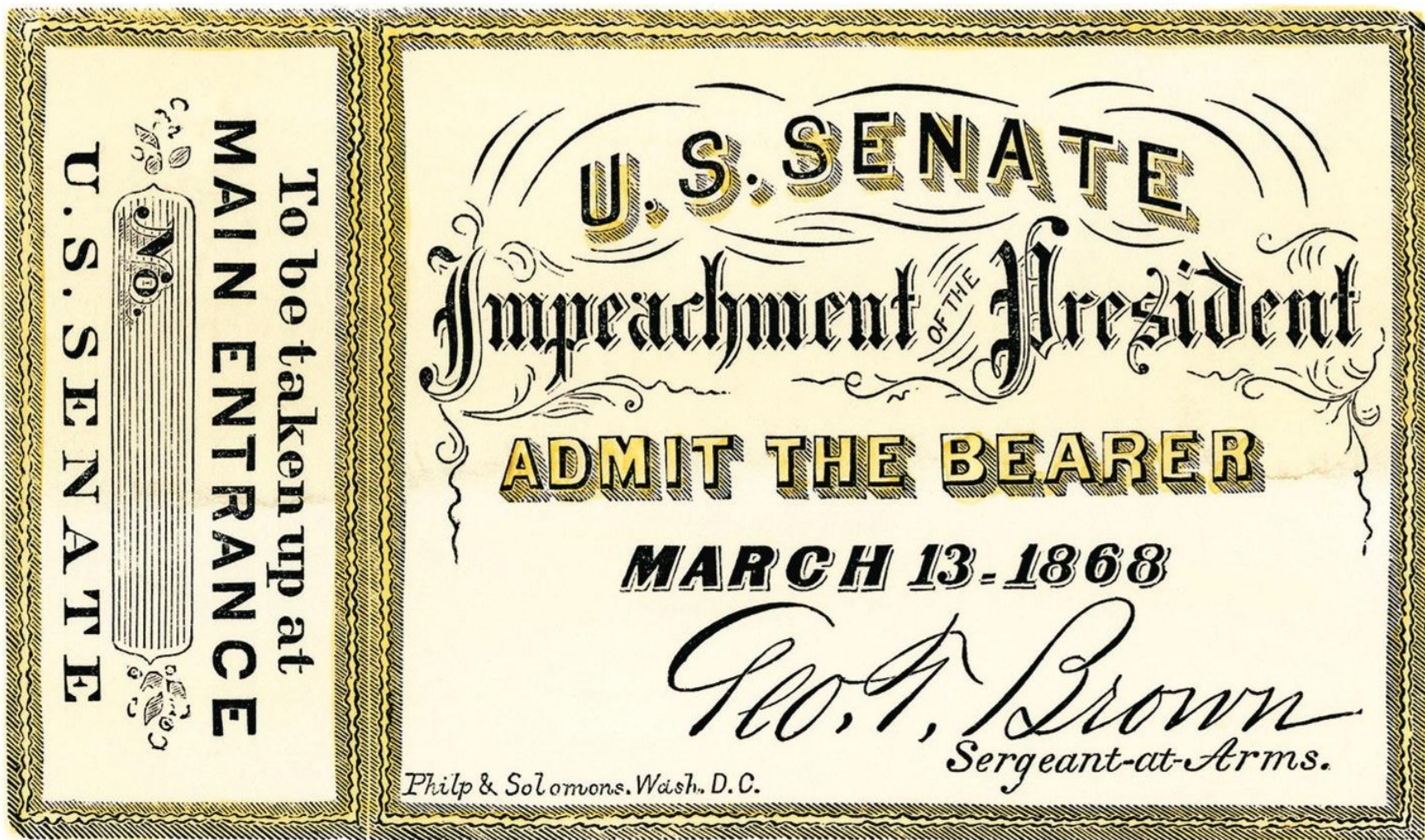
Map 16.1. Reconstruction in the South

Johnson's Impeachment

- The Tenure of Office Act
- The Impeachment

The Fifteenth Amendment

- The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited any state from denying citizens the right to vote on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude



Women's Rights

- Activist women pushed for a reform of marriage laws, changes in inheritance laws, and the vote

Grassroots Reconstruction

- Reconstruction at the state level was even more rancorous

Black Officeholders

- More than 2,000 black citizens gained political office in the Reconstruction South



Entered, according to act of Congress in the year 1872 by Currier & Ives, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.
ROBERT C. DE LARGE, M.C. of S. Carolina. JEFFERSON H. LONG, M.C. of Georgia

U.S. Senator H.R. REVELS, of Mississippi BENJ. S. TURNER, M.C. of Alabama. JOSIAH T. WALLS, M.C. of Florida. JOSEPH H. RAINY, M.C. of S. Carolina. R. BROWN ELLIOT, M.C. of S. Carolina.

THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.

In the 41st and 42nd Congress of the United States.

NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, 125 NASSAU STREET.

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- Southern Republican Successes



Sharecropping

- The Battle of Labor
- The Sharecropping System
- Convict Leasing

The Collapse of Reconstruction

- Growing northern disinterest in the plight of America's southern black population
- Southern resistance to Reconstruction

In the North

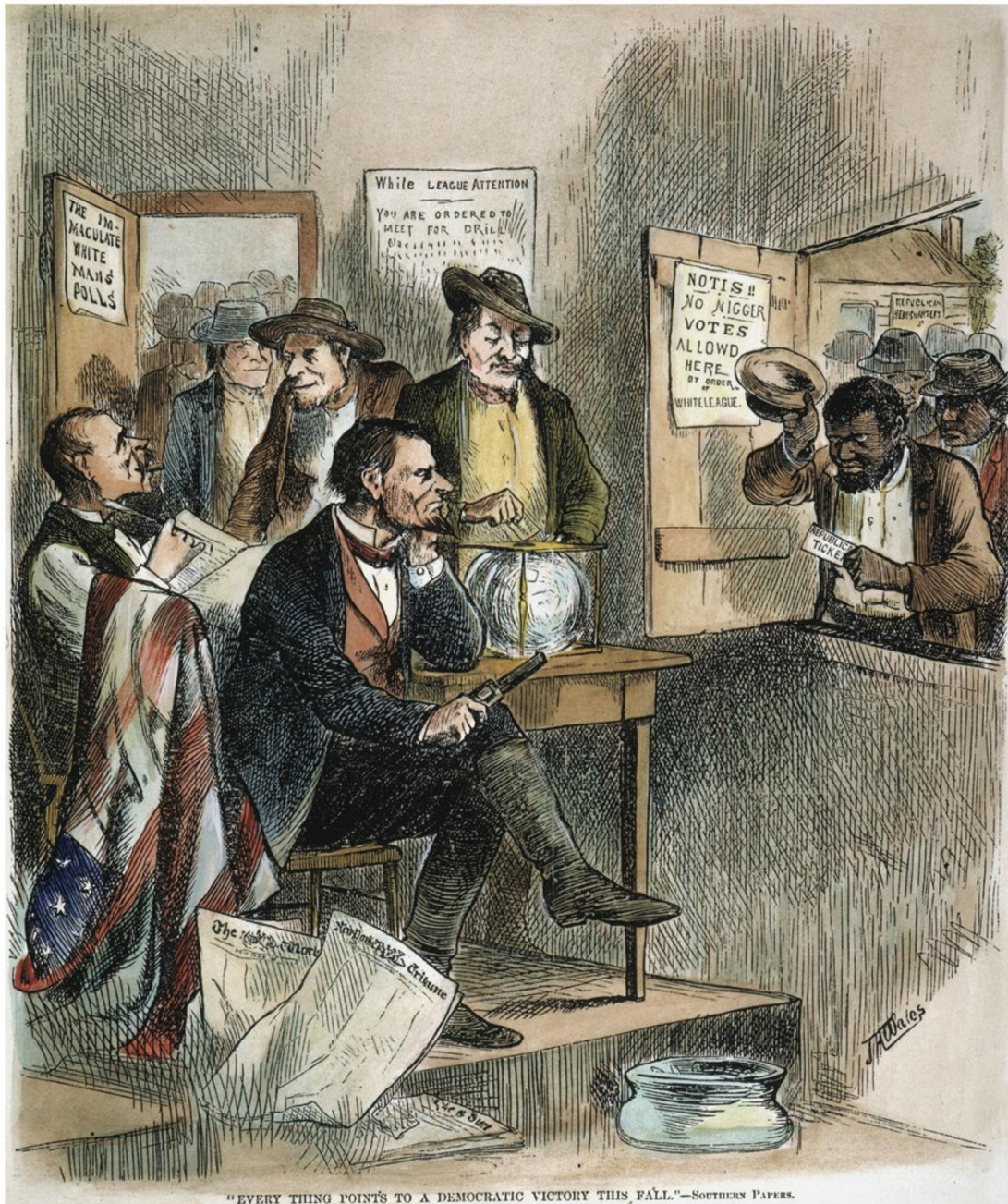
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Civil Rights Cases
- Panic of 1873



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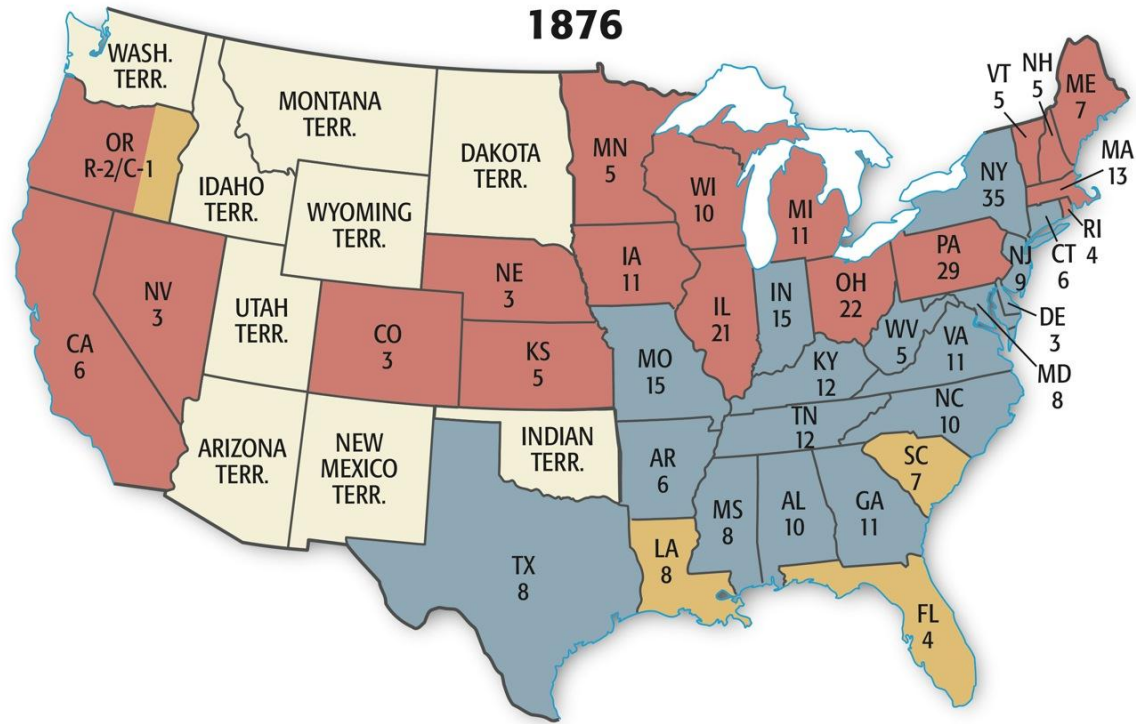
In the South





- Intimidation of Black and Republican Voters
- Terror in the Heart of Freedom
- Grant's Response
- The Mississippi Plan
- "Redeemers" Win the Presidential Election of 1876
- The Compromise of 1877



"EVERY THING POINTS TO A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY THIS FALL."—SOUTHERN PAPERS.

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Candidate (Party)	Uncontested Electoral Vote	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
 Hayes (Republican)	165	185 50%	4,036,572 48.0%
 Tilden (Democrat)	184	184 50%	4,284,020 51.0%
 Contested			
 Territories			



Map 16.2. The Disputed Election of 1876

What else was happening . . .

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1865 | William Bullock invents printing press that can feed paper on a continuous roll and print both sides of the paper at once. |
| 1867 | Bullock dies of gangrene after getting caught in his own invention. |
| 1867 | Benjamin Disraeli helps pass the 1867 Reform Bill in Britain, which extends the franchise to all male householders, including, for the first time, members of the working class. |
| 1869 | Opening of the Suez Canal in Egypt connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, allowing water travel between Asia and Europe without having to navigate around Africa. |
| 1870 | First New York City subway line opens. |
| 1871 | Euphemia Allen, age sixteen, composes simple piano tune "Chopsticks." |
| 1873 | Mark Twain patents the scrapbook. |