

Presidential Reconstruction

Lincoln and Johnson's reconstruction plans focused on pardoning the Confederate states and restoring the Union quickly.

- I. The War's Aftermath
 - A. The South was left in ruins after the end of the Civil War.
 - B. Many poor white southern workers could not find work because of competition with freedmen.
- II. Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan
 - A. Many Radical Republicans objected to Lincoln's reconstruction plan because they thought it was a threat to congressional authority.
- III. Taste of Freedom
 - A. Newly freed African Americans urged the government to redistribute southern lands.
 - B. The Freedman's Bureau succeeded in providing clothing, medical care, food, and education to many freed people.

Congressional Reconstruction

As Southern states moved to limit freedmen's rights, Congress took over Reconstruction and passed new laws to protect African Americans' freedom.

- I. The Civil War Amendments 13th, 14th, & 15th
 - A. 13th Amendment: Outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude
 - B. 14th Amendment: Defines Citizenship and grants due process of the law
 - C. 15th Amendment: Defines who has the right to vote
- II. The Fourteenth Amendment
 - A. Black Codes: Laws passed by Southern states to limit the rights of African Americans.
 - B. The Fourteenth Amendment was part of a series of laws meant to ensure the civil rights of African Americans
 - C. Women fight unsuccessfully for the right to vote.
- III. Radical Reconstruction
 - A. The Reconstruction Act of 1867
 - 1. Put the South under military rule.
- IV. The Fifteenth Amendment
 - A. No citizen shall be denied the right to vote

Birth of the New South

The end of slavery brought about new patterns of agriculture in the south. Expansion of cities and industry led to limited economic growth.

- I. Changes in Farming
 - A. The effects of the end of slavery in the south.
 - 1. Plantation owners had now workers to work the land, freedmen had now land of their own.
 - 2. Many turn to sharecropping or tenant farming
 - 3. These farms depended on cash crops, so the south began to import most of its food.
 - B. The Homestead Act of 1866 tried to help famers by offering low cost land.
- II. Changes in Southern life styles.
 - A. Former slaves had no money, work, and were homeless
 - B. Plantation owners had no workforce to generate an income.
 - C. Poor white workers now had to compete with freedmen for low paying jobs.
- III. Reconstruction Success
 - A. The south institutes a public school system.
 - B. School are funded by mandatory taxes paid by everyone.+

The End of Reconstruction

In the 1870 white Democrats regained power in the South. White Republicans interest in reconstruction declined.

- I. Spreading Terror
 - A. The main goal of the Ku Klux Klan was to prevent African Americans from exercising their rights.
- II. Reconstruction Ends
 - A. As white democrats regain political power in southern states they begin to reverse Reconstruction era reforms.
 - B. Rutherford B. Hayes makes a compromise with Democrats to become the president in 1877.
 - C. As a part of this compromise Hayes removes military troops from the south, thus ending Reconstruction.