

The Problems of Peace

- _____

Presidential Reconstruction

- _____ in the U.S.
- _____ : Ten percent of _____
- Goal: Bring the South back into the Union _____

Congressional Reconstruction

- " _____ "
 - Wanted to _____
 - Felt the Southern states had voluntarily seceded; therefore, Congress could set the rules of re-admittance.
- _____ of white males take an _____ before the state could call a constitutional convention. The _____.
 - Lincoln _____ the bill and _____ it.

The Martyrdom of Lincoln

- On _____, President Lincoln was shot and killed at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth. Andrew Johnson took over as President.

Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- Johnson's Plan = Lincoln's _____
 - + _____ were to be disenfranchised- _____
 - + The _____ of freedmen

Johnson Clashes with Congress

- _____ ; distrusted for being a Southern Democrat
 - Civil Rights Bill of 1866: _____, passed by _____ anyway
- Midterm Election of 1866: Johnson faced off against _____
 - Radical Republicans led by _____ ; wanted Reconstruction to bring about _____
 - Johnson irate and heckled by crowds during campaign
 - Republicans gained a " _____," which made their causes _____

Rights for Freedmen

- The _____
 - _____ definition of citizenship
 - _____
 - All _____
 - Cut state Congressional representation if blacks were denied voting
 - Disqualified Confederate leaders from federal offices

Military Reconstruction

- The Reconstruction Act of _____ : _____, U.S. soldiers would be stationed in each to make sure things stayed _____
- To be _____
 - Pass the 13th and 14th Amendments _____, _____
 - Guarantee black suffrage- _____ **but**
- Radical Republicans still worried that even if black suffrage was granted, it could later be *removed*.
 - 15th Amendment (1870): _____

Freedmen Define Freedom

- Freed blacks, or "freedmen" were in a confusing situation _____
- With the blacks' social structure torn down, _____
- _____ - _____.
- Union League: A web of clubs that informed blacks of their civic duties, built churches, pushed for Republican candidates in elections, sought to solve problems, and even recruited a black militia for defense
- _____

The Freedmen's _____

- Freed slaves were largely _____
- Freedman's Bureau: _____
 - Gen. O. O. Howard headed the bureau (and later founded Howard University in D.C.)
 - Minimal success
 - Disliked by Southerners

Congressional Reconstruction

- Southern Congressmen return (1865)
 - _____
 - _____ Similar to: _____

- With many white Southerners _____ (until taking the _____ to the U.S.) _____

Maintaining Southern Tradition

Methods used to keep Southern blacks "in their place"

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

Scalawag

Carpetbagger

Two views on Southern Reconstruction

- The "New South": The _____, as well as the introduction of _____
- "_____": _____ who sought to oust the Republican governments in the South that were run by freedmen, "carpetbaggers," and "scalawags"

Economic Subservience

- _____: Landowners allow _____ on the land (e.g., 50% of the crop).

Political Subservience

- _____
 - _____ from juries, holding local office, _____ them for "idleness"
- _____ Laws that _____ of the races in _____ (schools, RR, restaurants, doctors offices, etc.).
- _____: _____
 - "_____ but _____."

The Ku Klux Klan

Social Subservience -

- Ku Klux Klan (AKA: "_____"): Created by former Confederate soldiers to keep the social status quo in the South
 - Thrived on fear: Masked men and horses, burned crosses, threatened blacks who didn't "know their place", and lynched blacks.

Disenfranchisement-

Southern whites used a variety of methods to disenfranchise blacks:

- _____
- Literacy Tests: _____ Purposefully made _____ voters.
- ***"_____": Anyone whose grandfather had been able to vote could also vote. This meant _____ (regardless of their ability to read), blacks not.

Escaping the South

- Homestead Act of 1862: _____ land virtually for free
- Exodusters: A _____ post-Civil War (_____).

ASK ME ABOUT THE CLASSROOM TIMELINE

The Heritage of Reconstruction

- To many in the South, the _____ than the war.
- The war and Reconstruction also _____ (hatred)
- The lot of _____, despite good intentions, was likely as bad, or _____.

When Mama Aint Happy

- Pre-CW: _____ (disenfranchised; slaves to their homes, children, and husbands)
- _____ in the _____
- Angry they were _____
 - 14th Amendment made reference to "males" as citizens—a step back in many women's rights' eyes
 - 15th Amendment read that voting shouldn't be denied based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Women were not included

Seward's Folly

- SoS- _____ William H. _____ (_____)
- _____
- Called "Seward's Folly," "Seward's Icebox," "Frigidia," and "Walrussia."
- Seward would later be _____ were discovered in Alaska.

Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

- _____
- _____: Said the president needed the Senate's okay to fire anyone who'd been previously appointed by him and approved by the Senate.
 - Johnson looking to fire RR - Edward M. Stanton _____ (Cabinet position)
 - Johnson _____ the new law

Putting the President on Trial

- Johnson's lawyers argued that he was operating under the Constitution, not the Tenure of Office Act
- Needed _____
- The _____

Andrew Johnson

Dates in Office: 1865-1868

Nickname: The Tennessee Tailor

Political Party: Democrat

Major Events:

- Reconstruction Act of 1867
- Freedmen's Bureau
- 13th and 14th Amendments
- Seward's Folly
- Impeachment

Election of 1868

- Ulysses S. Grant (R) vs. Horatio Seymour (D)
- "waving the bloody shirt": Grant _____
- Had _____

"Era _____"

- _____ – A sham corporation set up by Union Pacific RR shareholders to secure government grants at an enormous profit; shares given to Congressmen to keep them quiet.
 - _____ – A network of liquor distillers and treasury agents who _____ of dollars of _____
- Panic of 1873: Triggered by the _____ financier
 - Problems increased due to a _____
 - Severely _____ (Wizard of Oz?)

Reconstruction is Rolled Back in the year (_____) ELECTION OF 1876. AKA The _____ Election

<p>Rutherford B. Hayes (r)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Untainted by corruption (unlike Grant) <input type="checkbox"/> Came from Ohio (swing state) 	<p>Samuel J. Tilden (D)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Wall Street lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Reputation for reform and home rule for the South
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- Two sets of electoral votes gave no clear winner
- _____
- _____ (1877): _____
 - " _____ " B. Hayes