

17-2 The Fight over Reconstruction

The Big Idea

The return to power of the pre-war southern leadership led Republicans in Congress to take control of Reconstruction.

Main Ideas

- Black Codes led to opposition to President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction.
- The Fourteenth Amendment ensured citizenship for African Americans.
- Radical Republicans in Congress took charge of Reconstruction.
- The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote.



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Main Idea 1: Black Codes led to opposition to President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction.

- New state legislatures approved by President Johnson began passing laws to deny civil rights to African Americans.



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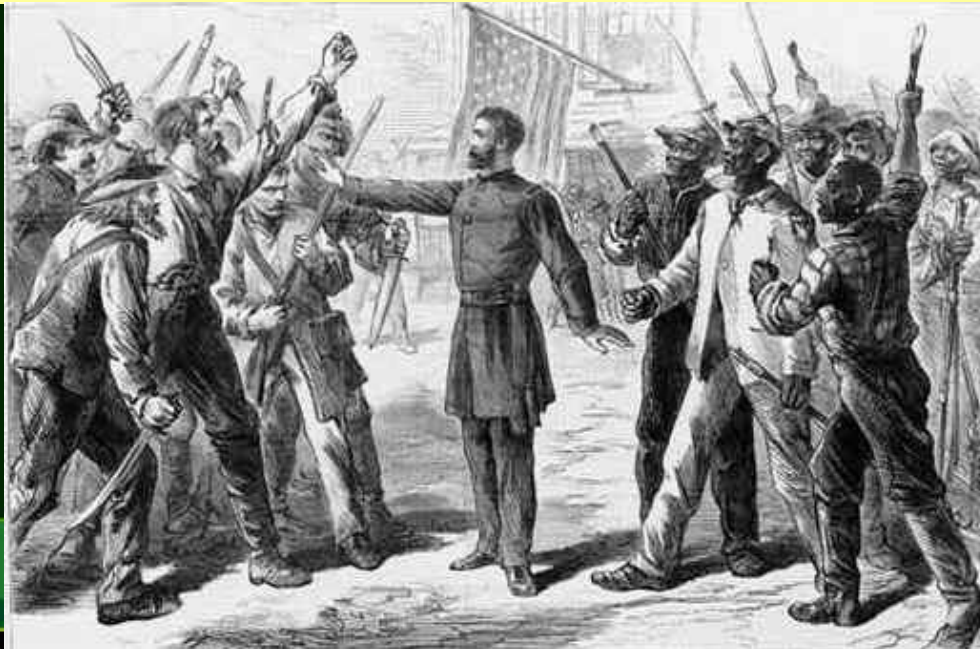
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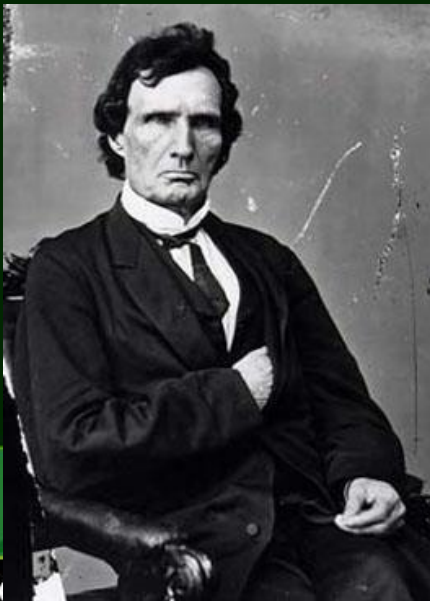
Main Idea 1: Black Codes led to opposition to President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction.

- Every southern state passed **Black Codes**, laws that greatly limited the freedom of African Americans.
- African Americans organized to oppose the codes.
- Black codes angered many Republicans, who felt the South was returning to its old ways.

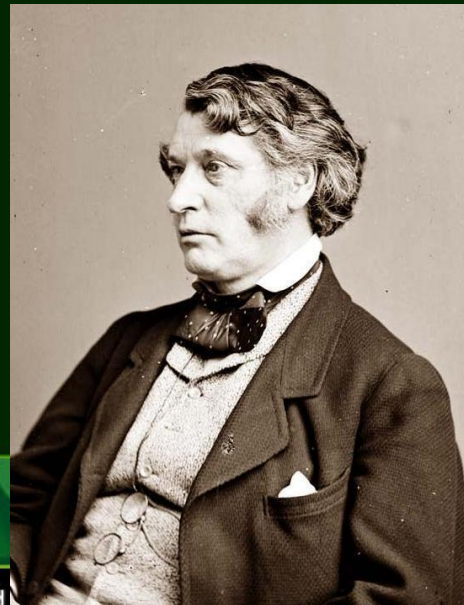


Radical Republicans

- **Radical Republicans** took a harsher stance, wanting the government to force change in the South.
 - Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts were leaders.
 - Radical Republicans, like the moderate Republicans, believed the Black Codes were cruel.
 - Unlike the moderates, they wanted the federal government to be more involved in Reconstruction.



Thaddeus
Stevens



Charles
Sumner



1. In what ways did Black codes limit the Freedom of African Americans?

Prevented from owning guns and rent property.
Prove they were employed.

2. What were Radical Republicans goals for Reconstruction?

Wanted economic, political and justice for African Americans and poor white southerners.



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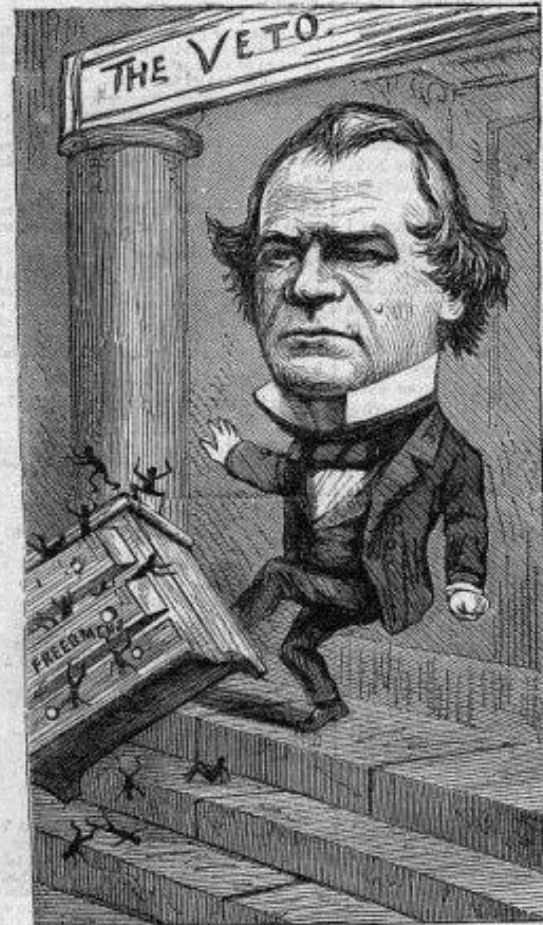
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Main Idea 2: The Fourteenth Amendment ensured citizenship for African Americans.

- Radicals urged Congress to pass a bill giving the Freedmen's Bureau more power.
 - Johnson vetoed the bill because he said Congress could not pass laws until all southern states were back in Congress.



Main Idea 2: The Fourteenth Amendment ensured citizenship for African Americans.

- Republicans passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**.
 - Johnson again used his veto power.
 - Congress overrode Johnson's veto.
 - Republicans feared that the Act might be overturned.
- Republicans then proposed the **Fourteenth Amendment** in 1866.

The Civil Rights Act of 1866



The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was an important law passed by Congress during Reconstruction. It helped protect the rights of freed slaves.

Key Points

- Established that African Americans have the same rights as all other citizens.
- Struck down Black Codes (laws that restricted the legal rights of freed slaves).
- Authorized the use of federal troops (soldiers) for its enforcement.
- Is still in effect today, and outlaws discrimination in jobs and housing.



The Fourteenth Amendment

- Defined all people born or naturalized in United States, except Native Americans, as citizens
- Guaranteed citizens equal protection under the law
- Said states could not “deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law”
- Banned many former Confederate officials from holding state or federal offices
- Made state laws subject to federal court review
- Gave Congress the power to pass any laws needed to enforce the amendment
- The amendment was a key issue in the 1866 congressional elections. Riots and violence occurred. The Republicans won a commanding two-thirds majority in the House and Senate, giving them the power to override any presidential veto.



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1. What is the 14th Amendment?

All people born or naturalized in the U.S.
are citizens.

2. What is the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

Gave African Americans legal rights as
white Americans.



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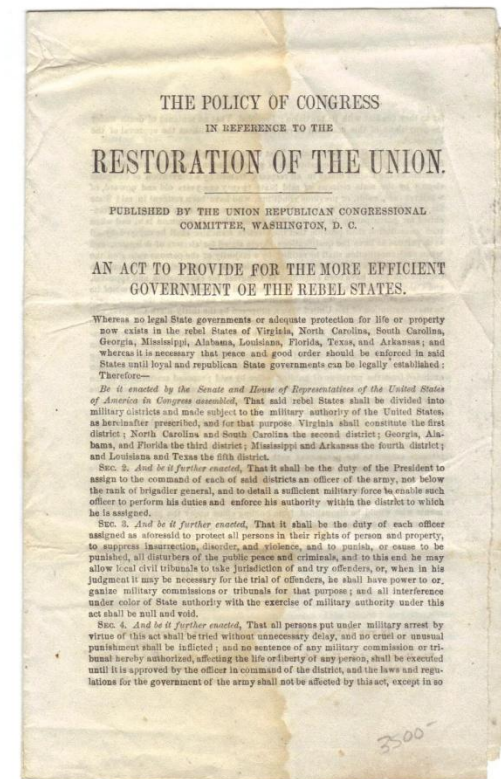
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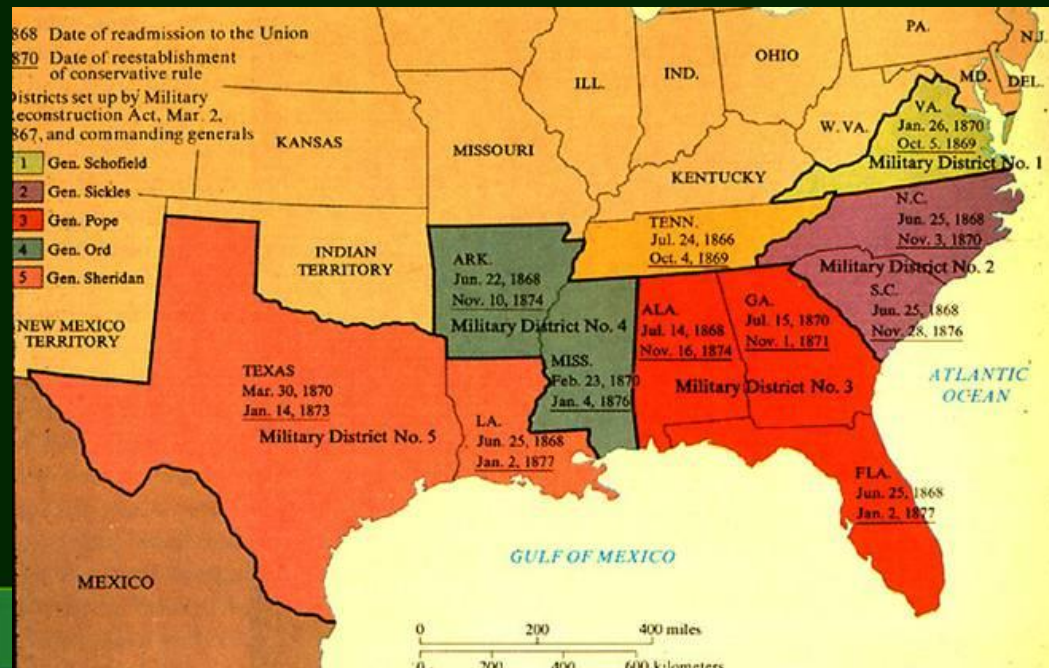
Main Idea 3: Radical Republicans in Congress took charge of Reconstruction.

- The elections of 1866 gave Republicans a two-thirds majority in Congress.
- They passed the first of several Reconstruction Acts in 1867.

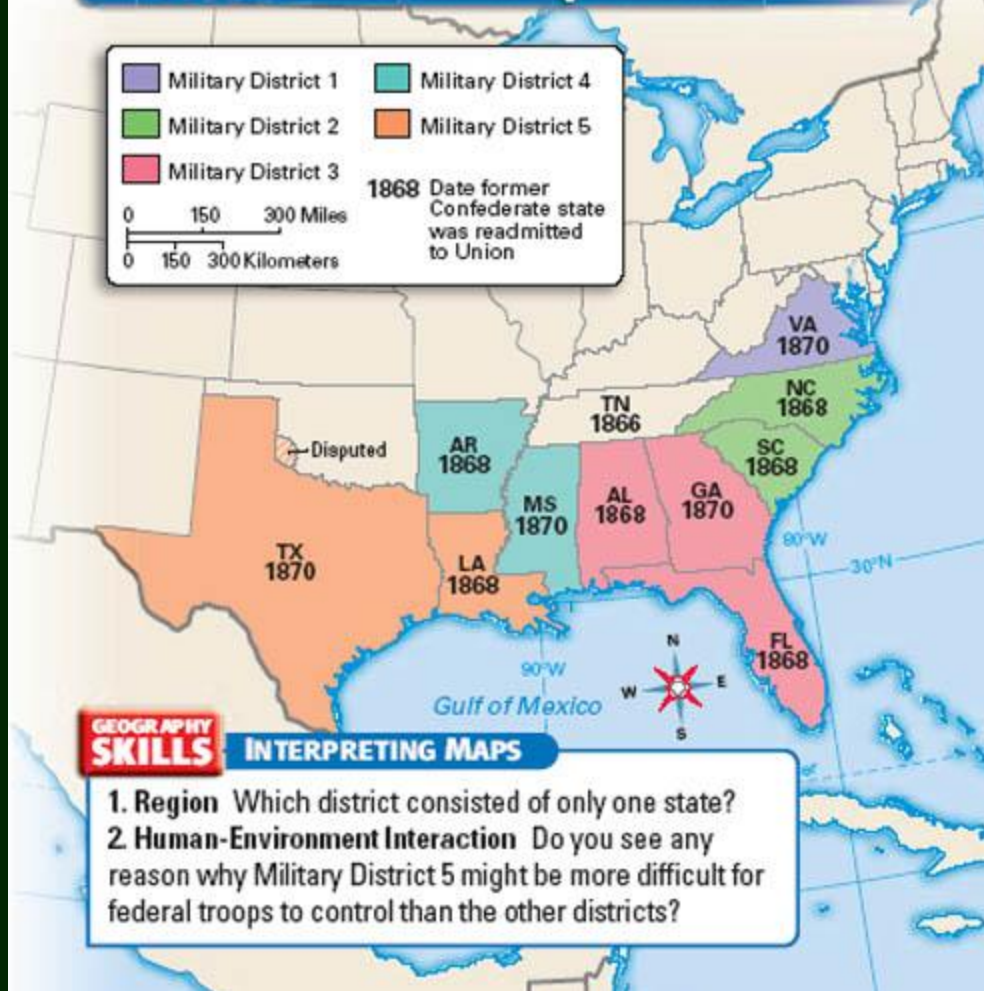
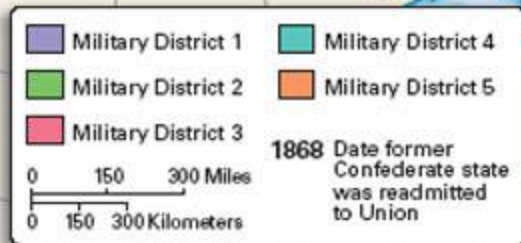


Main Idea 3: Radical Republicans in Congress took charge of Reconstruction.

- The laws divided the South into five military districts with a military commander in control of each.
- The military would remain in control of the South until southern states rejoined the Union.



Reconstruction Military Districts



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Region** Which district consisted of only one state?
- 2. Human-Environment Interaction** Do you see any reason why Military District 5 might be more difficult for federal troops to control than the other districts?



President Johnson on Trial

Impeachment

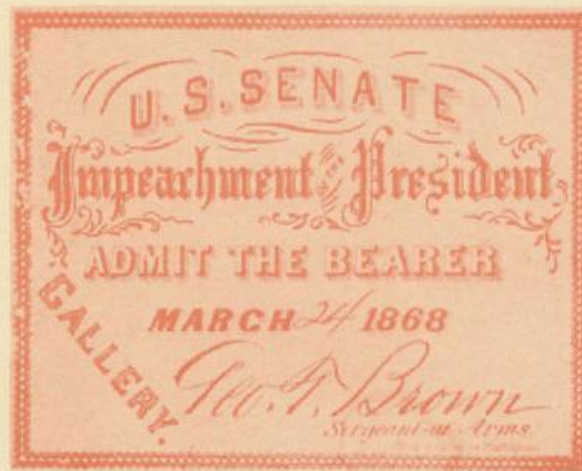
- Johnson opposed Republican Reconstruction.
- Congress passed laws limiting his power.
- Johnson broke the law when he fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton without senate approval.



President Johnson on Trial

Impeachment

- The House of Representatives voted to impeach the president. **Impeachment** is the process used by the legislative body to bring charges of wrongdoing against a public official.
- The Senate did not convict Johnson, but his power was greatly reduced.
- Johnson decided not to run for reelection in 1868.



1. How were states to be readmitted under the Reconstruction Act?

Write a new state constitution, and give African Americans right to vote.

2. Why was Johnson impeached?

He fired Edwin Stanton without Senate's permission.

3. What was the result of Johnson's impeachment?

Johnson was one vote away from being impeached.



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Reconstruction and Military Rule



Reconstruction and Military Rule

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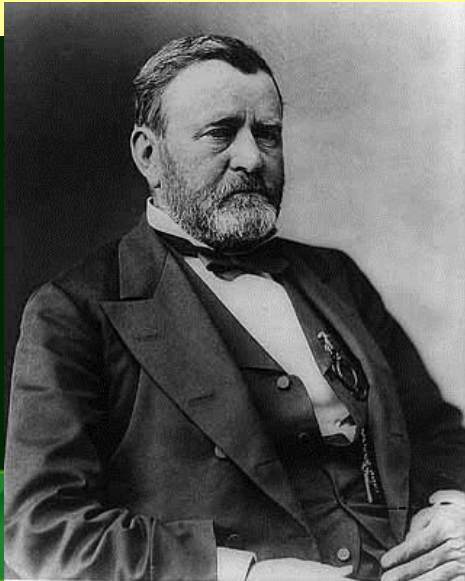
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Election of 1868

- The war hero General Ulysses S. Grant was elected president.
- He appealed to northern voters. His slogan was "Let Us Have Peace."
- Hundreds of thousands of African Americans also voted for Grant since he was from the "party of Lincoln."
- African American votes helped Grant win a narrow victory.



Ulysses
S. Grant



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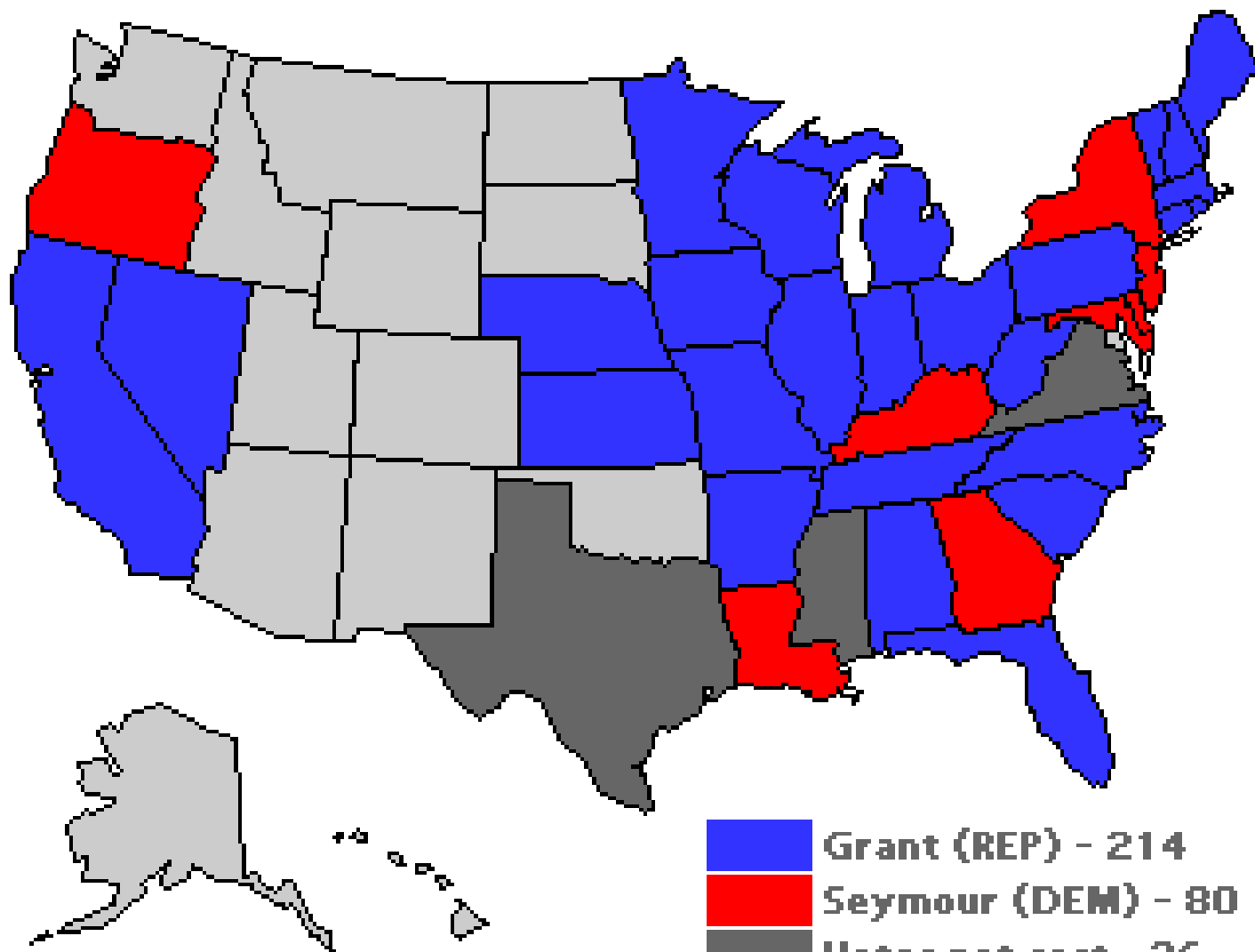
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Grant (REP) - 214
 Seymour (DEM) - 80
 Votes not cast - 26

1868		
AL	KY	ND
AK	LA	OH
AZ	ME	OK
AR	MD	OR
CA	MA	PA
CO	MI	RI
CT	MN	SC
DE	MS	SD
DC	MO	TN
FL	MT	TX
GA	NE	UT
HI	NV	VT
ID	NH	VA
IL	NJ	WA
IN	NM	WV
IA	NY	WI
KS	NC	WY

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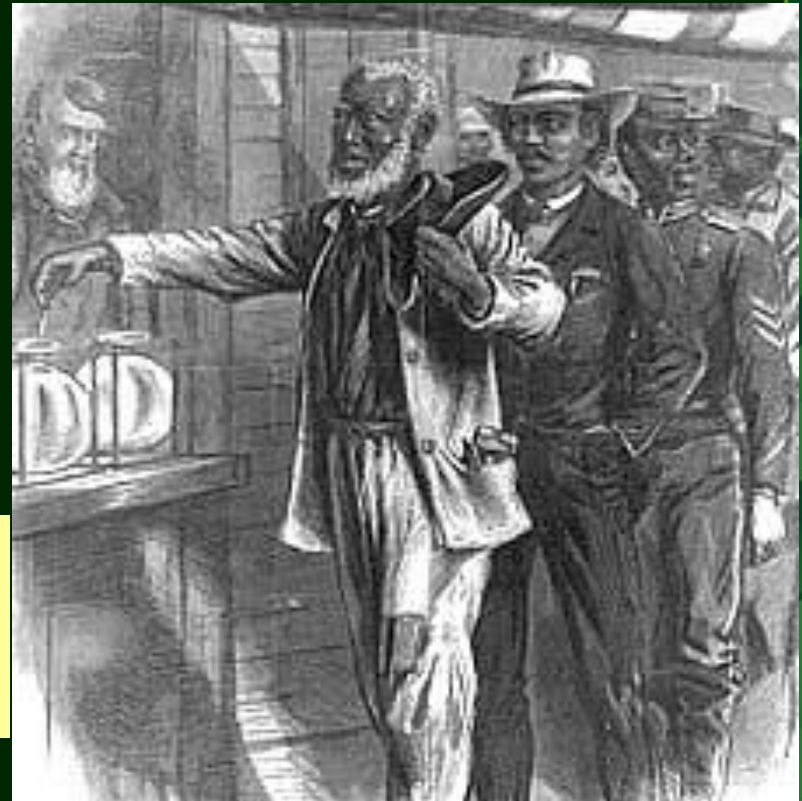
Main Idea 4: The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote.

Radical Republicans in Control

- Wanted to protect their Reconstruction plan as more southern states rejoined the Union
- Proposed the Fifteenth Amendment in 1869

Fifteenth Amendment

- Went into effect in 1870
- Guaranteed African American men the right to vote



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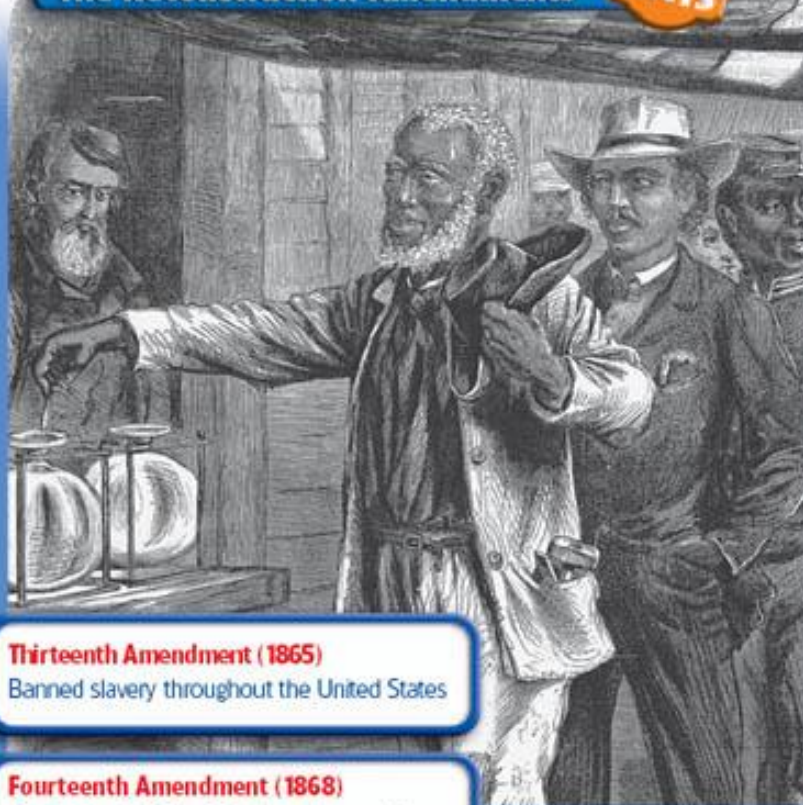
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The Reconstruction Amendments

QUICK
FACTS



Thirteenth Amendment (1865)

Banned slavery throughout the United States

Fourteenth Amendment (1868)

Overtured the *Dred Scott* case by granting citizenship to all people born in the United States (except for Native Americans)

Fifteenth Amendment (1870)

Gave African American men the right to vote

This Reconstruction-era painting shows African Americans voting after passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

What right did the Fifteenth Amendment protect?

Reconstruction 1868-1870



Reconstruction 1868-1870

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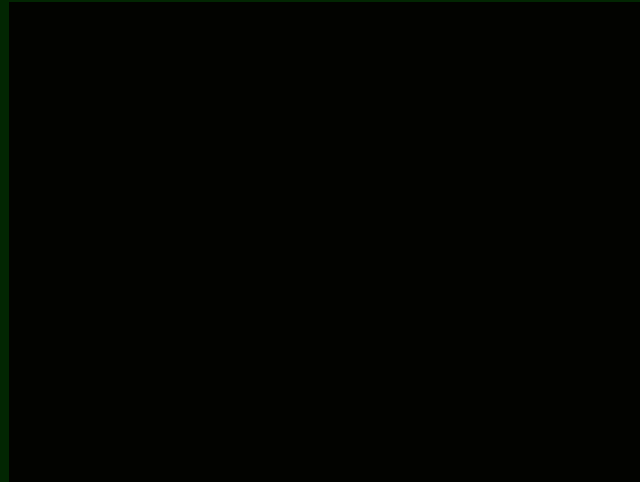
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