

End of the Civil War and Reconstruction

Answer these questions somewhere in your notes:

What does the term "reconstruction" mean?

Why does the country need it after the Civil War?

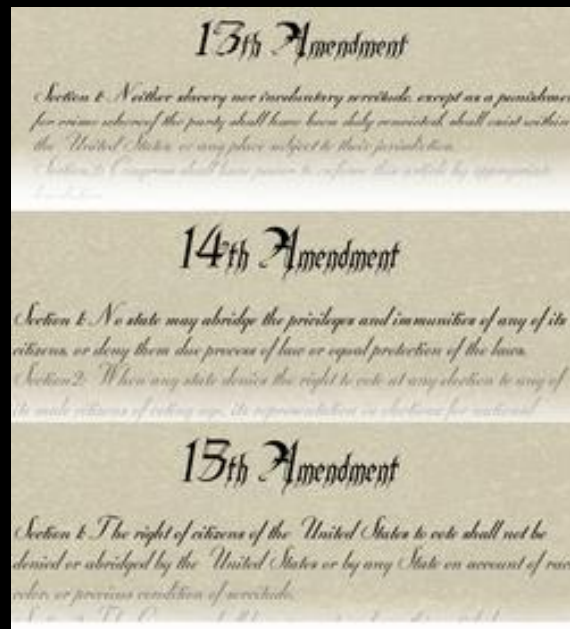
- The Reconstruction plans begun by President Abraham Lincoln and carried out by President Andrew Johnson echoed the words of Lincoln's second inaugural address, which urged no revenge on former Confederate supporters.
- The purpose of Presidential Reconstruction was to readmit the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible.
- Republicans in Congress, however, were outraged by the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.

Presidential Reconstruction



Radical Republican Reconstruction

- To remedy the Radical Republicans' outrage, Congress forced the southern states to reapply for admission to the Union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves.
- This resulted in the creation of southern state governments that included African Americans.
- The key feature of the effort to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves was the passage of three constitutional amendments during and after the Civil War.
- Southern states were required to ratify all these amendments before they could rejoin the Union.



13th Amendment

- Thirteenth Amendment: **abolished slavery** and involuntary servitude in the United States



14th Amendment

- Fourteenth Amendment: defined **U.S. citizenship** as including all persons born in the United States, including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his or her rights without due process



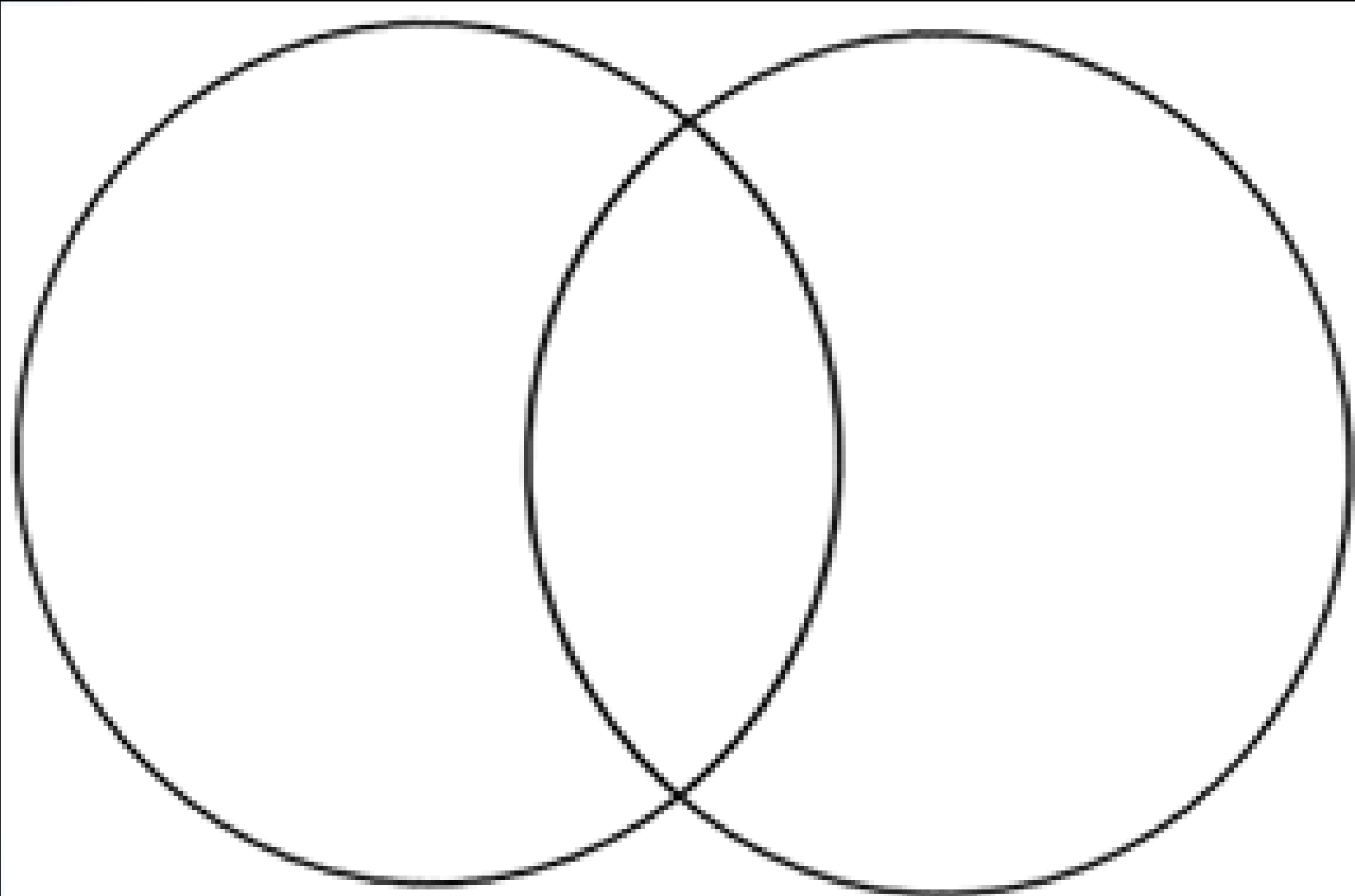
15th Amendment

- Fifteenth Amendment: **removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or ever having been a slave**; granted the right to vote to all male U.S. citizens over the age of 21



Log in to Newsela. Read the article and complete the quiz!

Presidential vs. Radical Republican



- Do Humpty Dumpty sheet
- Finish your close reading from yesterday
- Do your test corrections

3rd

- Read pages 11-12 in the Trail of Tears packet
- Answer 1-4 on page 12 on a separate sheet of paper

Journal: Imagine you are a newly freed slave. How would your life be different during Reconstruction than it was during the Civil War and before?

Reconstruction

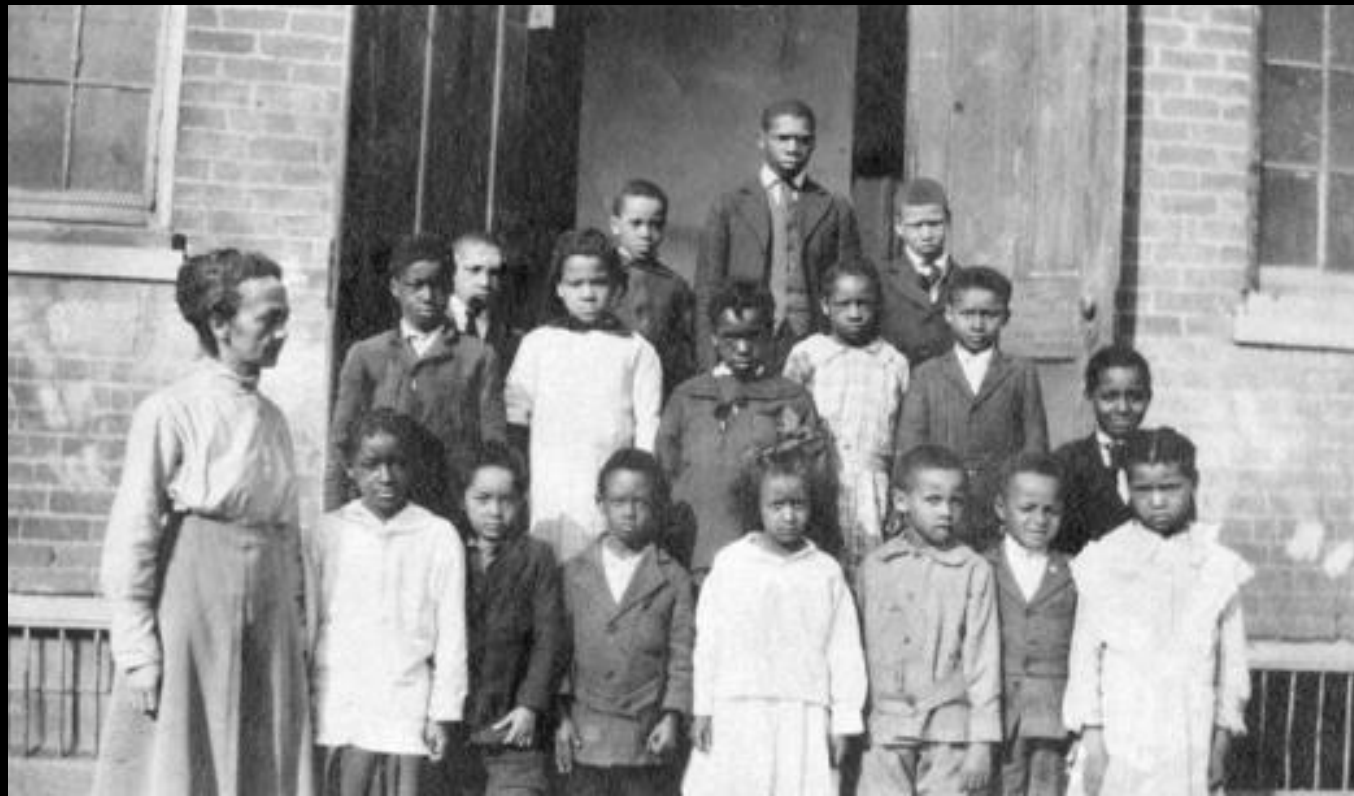
Morehouse College

- During the Reconstruction period, African Americans made progress in many areas. Some of these gains lasted, but others did not.
- Many African American children were able to attend free schools for the first time. African Americans started newspapers, served in public office, and attended new colleges and universities established for them.
- One of these institutions, Morehouse College, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute. A former slave and two ministers founded it for the education of African American men in the fields of ministry and education.



Freedmen's Bureau

- Congress also created the Freedmen's Bureau to help African Americans make the transition to freedom.
- The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves solve everyday problems by providing food, clothing, jobs, medicine, and medical-care facilities.



Land Grants

- While the Freedman's Bureau did help some former slaves acquire land unclaimed by its pre-war owners, Congress did not grant land or the absolute right to own land to all freed slaves.
- Such land grants would have provided African Americans with some level of economic independence.
- Without it, and with few skills outside of farming, the newly freed slaves had few options other than entering the sharecropping, crop lien, or tenant farming system, where they often ended up working for former slaveholders in conditions little different from slavery.



North and South

- Northerners who traveled to the South to help the former slaves and to make money were called carpetbaggers.
- Southerners who cooperated with the African Americans & carpetbaggers were called scalawags. These two groups also played a role in Reconstruction.



Journal: Imagine you were a slave
when the Emancipation
Proclamation was given. What
types of rights would you now
have? How would you be treated?
What would you do?

Opposition to Equality

13th Amendment

- Thirteenth Amendment: **abolished slavery** and involuntary servitude in the United States



THE 13TH AMENDMENT BANS SLAVERY IN THE U.S.



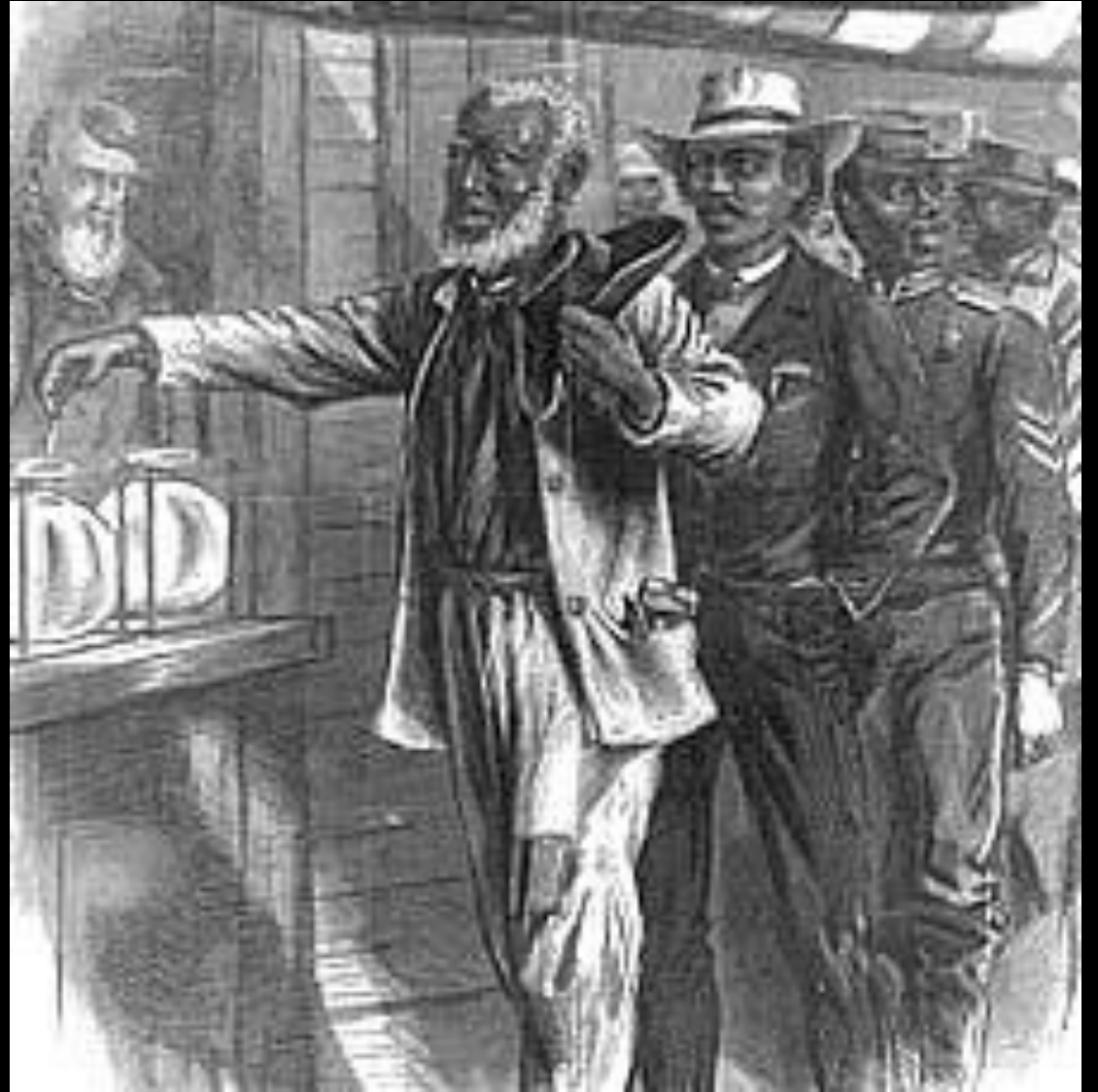
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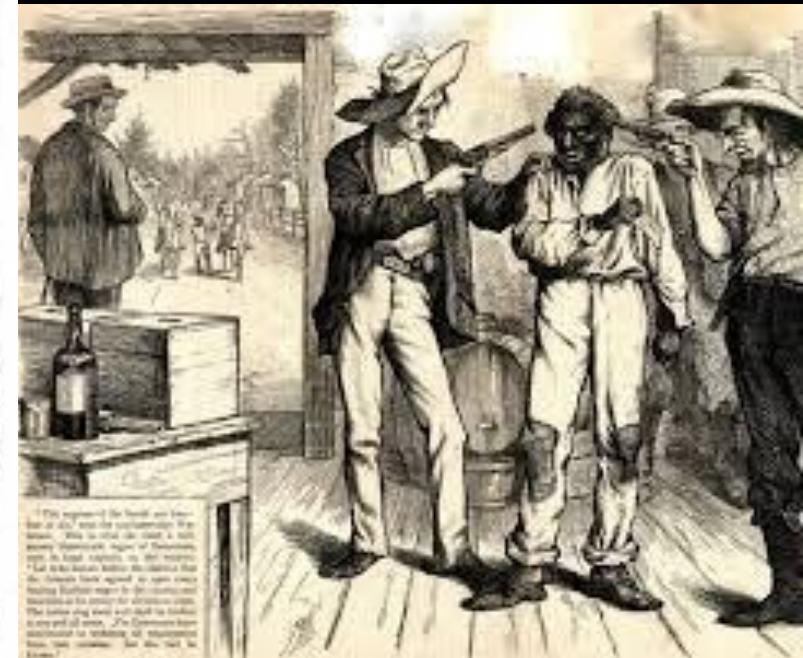
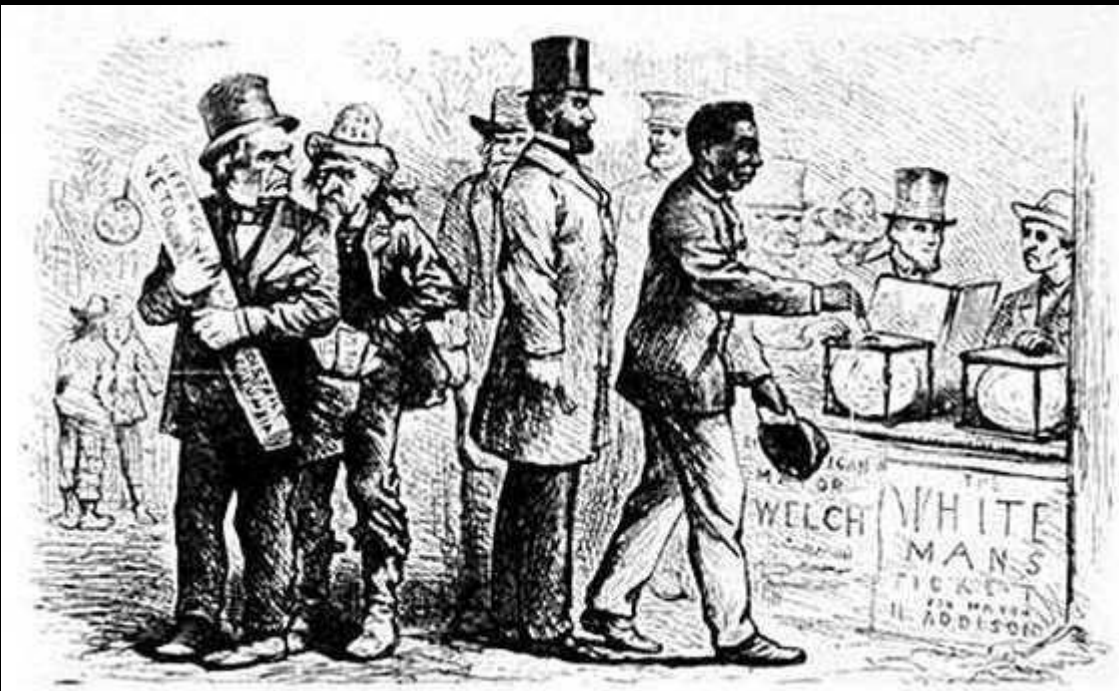
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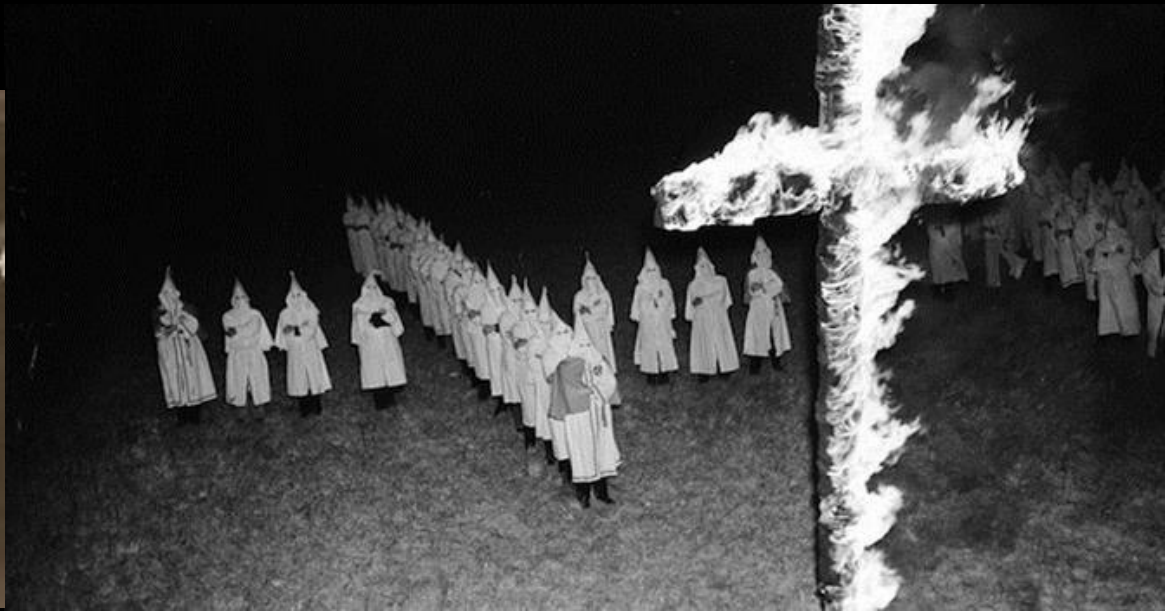
Black Codes

- Not all white Southerners accepted the equal status of former slaves. After the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, all former slave states enacted Black Codes, which were laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves.
- Black Codes deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem that slavery had not been abolished.



Ku Klux Klan

- Other white Southerners formed secret societies that used murder, arson, and other threatening actions as a means of controlling freed African Americans and of pressuring them not to vote.
- The Ku Klux Klan was the worst of these societies. The Klan, or KKK, was founded by veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction.
- Some southern leaders urged the Klan to step down because federal troops would stay in the South as long as African Americans needed protection from the society.



Your turn

- Research (using textbooks and iPads) the **lasting impact** of either the **Black Codes**, **KKK** and **Reconstruction amendments** and create a poster
 - Things to think about: How long did they last? Have they changed? If so, what caused that change? Do they still exist?
- You may do this on poster paper
- You may work quietly in your groups (NO MOVING!)

Brainstorm:

- What do you think the term "Cold War" means? How would it be different than a hot war?

Read the Seneca Falls document and the dec of Ind. Answer the questions comparing and contrasting the 2.

Impeachment

Quietly think about these questions and jot down some answers in your notebook:

What is impeachment? How many presidents have been impeached? How many have stepped down from office?

- A) French armies
- B) British colonists
- C) Native Americans
- D) all British Subjects

Warm Up:

Which event was associated with the career of Ulysses S. Grant during the 1800s?

- A) the negotiation of a treaty ending the Spanish American War
- B) the relocation of Native American peoples in the Northwest Territory
- C) the invention of new technology that increased U.S. agricultural production
- D) the victory of Union forces over the Confederacy during the Civil War

• Log into Google Classroom and complete today's entry in the Standard Breakdown Form. Do NO submit until Friday.

• Get out all of your notes for Period 3

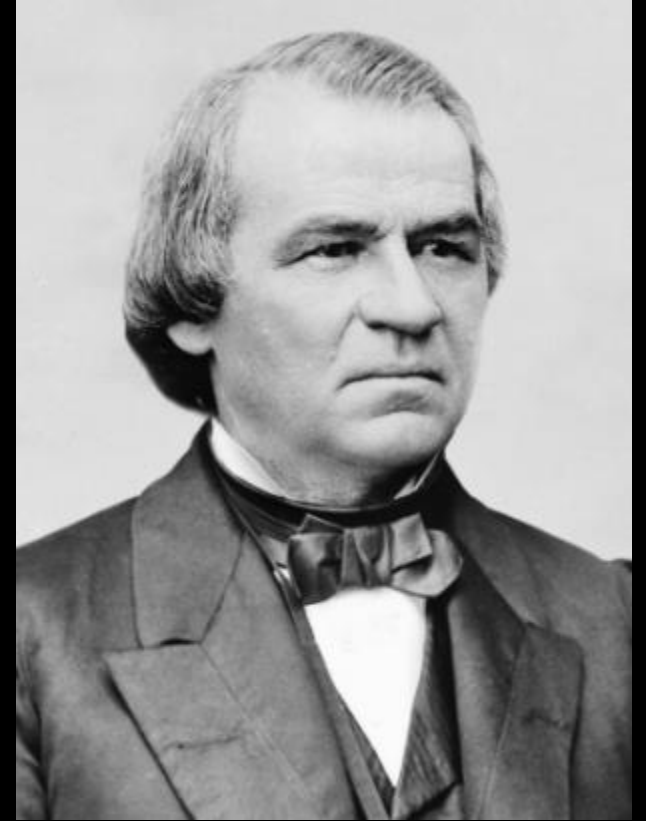
What is impeachment?

- **Impeachment is a formal process in which an official is accused of unlawful activity**
- **Two presidents:**
 - Andrew Johnson, Democrat/National Union, was impeached in 1868 after violating the then-newly created Tenure of Office Act. President Johnson was acquitted by the Senate, falling one vote short of the necessary 2/3 needed to remove him from office, voting 35-19 to remove him. The Tenure of Office Act would later be found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in dicta.
 - Bill Clinton, Democrat, was impeached on December 19, 1998, by the House of Representatives on articles charging perjury (specifically, lying to a federal grand jury) by a 228–206 vote, and obstruction of justice by a 221–212 vote. The Senate vote to remove him from office fell short of the necessary 2/3, voting 45-55 to remove him on obstruction of justice and 50-50 on perjury.
 - **Richard Nixon was never impeached.** While the House Judiciary Committee did approve articles of impeachment against him and did report those articles to the House of Representatives, Nixon resigned before the House could consider the impeachment resolutions and was subsequently pardoned by President Ford.

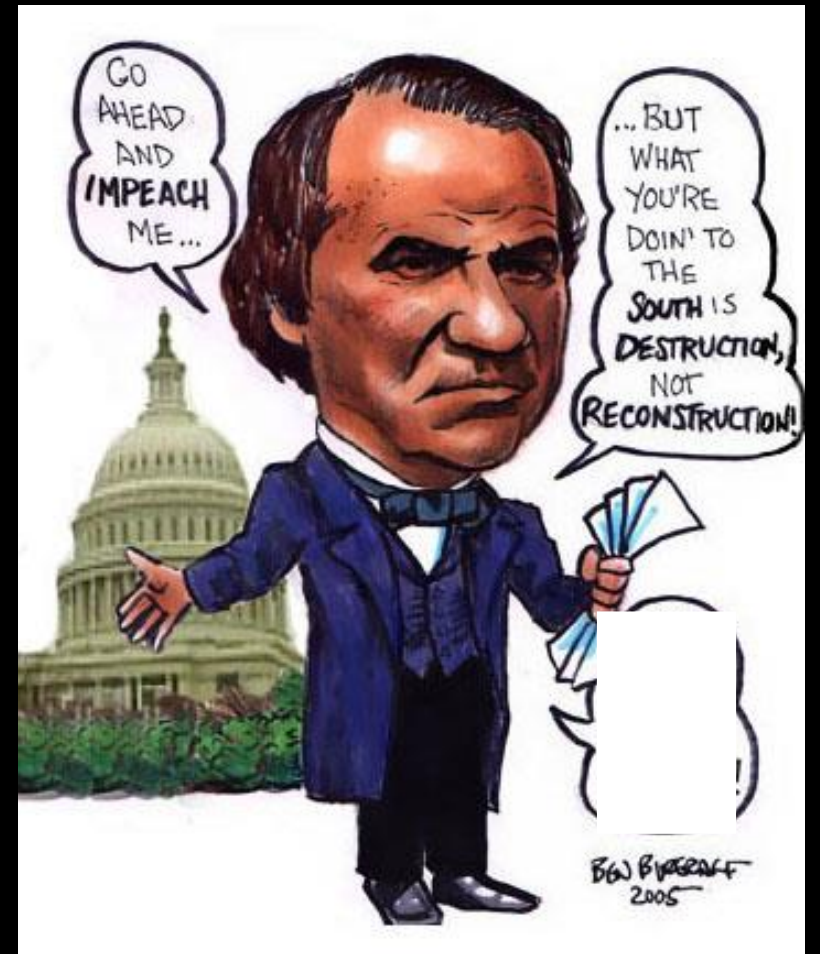


Andrew Johnson as President

- Sworn in as president after Lincoln's assassination in April 1865, President Johnson enacted a lenient Reconstruction policy for the defeated South, including almost total amnesty to ex-Confederates, a program of rapid restoration of U.S.-state status for the seceded states, and the approval of new, local Southern governments, which were able to legislate "black codes" that preserved the system of slavery in all but name.
- The Republican-dominated Congress greatly opposed Johnson's Reconstruction program and passed the "Radical Reconstruction" by repeatedly overriding the president's vetoes.
- Under the Radical Reconstruction, local Southern governments gave way to federal military rule, and African-American men in the South were granted the constitutional right to vote.

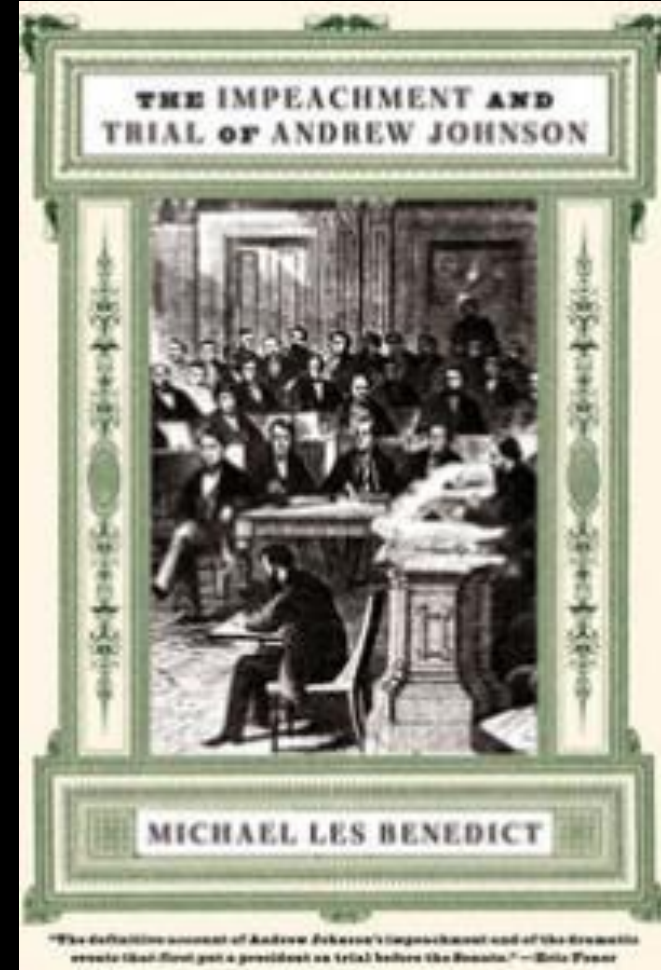


- During the Reconstruction period, the biggest issue in northern and southern states alike was the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.
- The U.S. Constitution allows Congress to remove the president from office by impeaching (accusing) him of committing “high crimes and misdemeanors,” so Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they had passed to limit presidential powers.
- They passed these laws to stop Johnson from curbing the Radical Republicans’ hostile treatment of former Confederate states and their leaders.



Results

- After a three-month trial in the Senate, Johnson missed being convicted by one vote, so he was not removed from office merely because he held political opinions unpopular among politicians who had the power to impeach him.



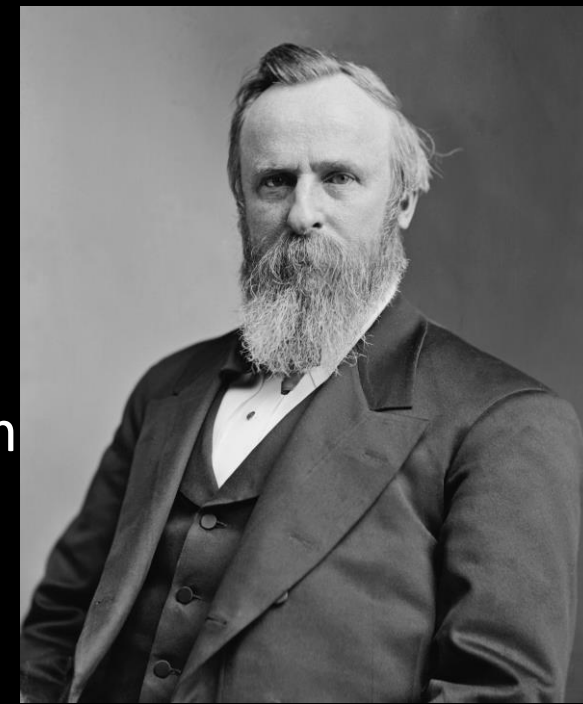
What next?

- Because both votes fell short--by one vote--of the two-thirds majority needed to convict Johnson, he was judged not guilty and remained in office.
- Nevertheless, he chose not to actively seek reelection on the Democratic ticket. In November, Ulysses S. Grant, who supported the Republicans' Radical Reconstruction policies, was elected president of the United States.



Election of 1876

- All in all, the readmission of states proved difficult and led white Southerners to resist Reconstruction and to regard their Reconstruction state governments as corrupt.
- Reconstruction came to an end when Union troops were withdrawn from the South as part of the Compromise of 1877, which resulted from the contested 1876 presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden
- When the soldiers left and white Southerners regained control of their state governments, African Americans were left unprotected. The new southern governments quickly passed laws that deprived blacks of their rights and worked to strengthen the segregation of southern society.



Close Reading

- You have been given a copy of the tenure of Office Act and a short over view of its importance. This is the law that Johnson went through the impeachment trials for violating. Answer the questions. Be sure you read the question and answer it appropriately.



Who was the president after Johnson?

What agency was created to help freed slaves adapt to free life?

Amendment that gave slaves citizenship

Freed slaves in US

Gave the right to vote to black men

Laws passed to restrict the rights of blacks in the south

Law Johnson was accused of violating

2 things that ended Reconstruction

What happened to abandoned land in the South?

If you could not afford your own land, how did you make a living by farming?

What was Lincoln's plan for reconstruction?

What was congress's plan for reconstruction?

What political party did Grant belong to?

Your turn

- Students will create a timeline of Johnson's impeachment, and the subsequent elections that ended the Reconstruction period.
- You may work in pairs and use the materials on the back table
- Use your textbooks and iPads
- Include Johnson's offense, actions, the trial, the votes in Congress, and the next presidential election, etc. Begin with Johnson's election and end with the end of Reconstruction
- BE DETAILED
- Must include

Hayes
(Comp of 1877) and
Grant

	Criteria				Points
	10	15	20	25	
Documentation of Events	Less than 3 significant events are present—these include date and description.	At least 3 significant events are present—these include date and description.	At least 5 significant events are present—these include date and description.	At least 6 significant events are present—these include date and description.	
Accuracy	At least 3 of the dates or sequences are not in the proper order.	At least 2 of the dates or sequences are not in the proper order.	At least 1 of the dates or sequences is not in the proper order.	All dates indicated on the timeline are correct and are sequenced in their proper order.	
Requirements	Does not meet the requirements of the timeline.	Almost meets the requirements of the timeline.	Meets the requirements of the timeline.	Goes beyond the requirements of the timeline.	
Legibility	Writing is not legible.	Writing is not legible in places.	Marginally legible handwriting, typing, or printing.	Legible handwriting, typing, or printing.	
				Total ➡	