Reconstruction:
Post Civil War America:
1865 - 1877

The process of reuniting the nation and rebuilding the South
Lincoln’s Plan

- The 10% Plan:
  - Lincoln offered a pardon to any confederate who promised loyalty to the U.S. and accepted a ban on slavery.
  - Once 10% of a southern state accepted the terms, the state could rejoin the Union.

Hi-Lite:
What was the 10% Plan?
Help for the South

• In 1865, the 13th Amendment passed outlawing slavery.
• In 1865, Congress set up the Freedman’s Bureau to provide food, shelter, schools and hospitals for poor whites and blacks in the South.

Hi-Lite: What did the Freedman’s Bureau provide?
Congress and Radical Republicans

- President Johnson did not enforce Reconstruction on the South.
- Many southern states passed Black Codes restricting the rights of African-Americans.
- Radical Republicans in Congress took charge of Reconstruction.

Hi-Lite: What were the Black Codes?
Congress and Radical Republicans

- Congress took over Reconstruction.
- The Radical Republicans passed the Reconstruction Acts, which divided the South into 5 military districts.
- To rejoin the Union, southern states had to support the 14th amendment, write new state constitutions and give Black men voting rights.

Hi-Lite: What did the Reconstruction Acts do?
Reconstruction Fails

- Eventually, the Radical Republicans lost their influence.
- Southern state governments took over Reconstruction.
- Southern states passed Black Codes and Jim Crow (segregation) Laws.
- The Ku Klux Klan used violence to stop Blacks from voting.
- Federal troops left the South.
- Plessy v. Ferguson: Supreme Court case that allowed segregation as long as “separate but equal” facilities provided

Hi-Lite:
Why was Reconstruction a Failure, especially for Black people?
14th and 15th Amendments

• 14th Amendment
  • Gave all people the rights of American citizenship
    – Overturned Dred Scott
  • Banned former Confederate officers from holding public office
  • Gave all Americans equal protection of the law

• 15th Amendment
  • Gave African-American men the right to vote

Hi-lite:
14th Amendment and 15th Amendment.