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### Focus Questions

- What were the competing political plans for reconstructing the defeated Confederacy?
- How difficult was the transition from slavery to freedom for African Americans?
- What was the political and social legacy of Reconstruction in the southern states?
- What were the post-Civil War transformations in the economic and political life of the North?

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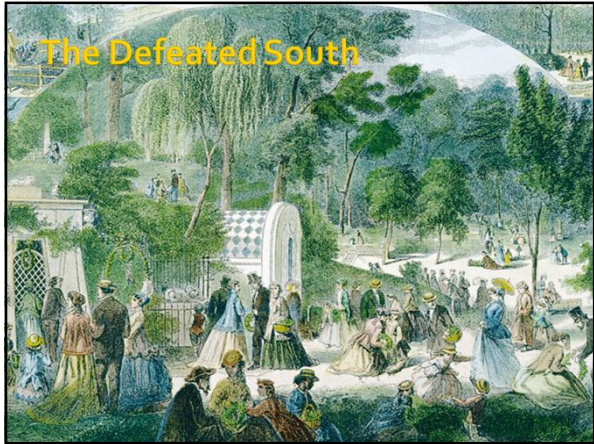
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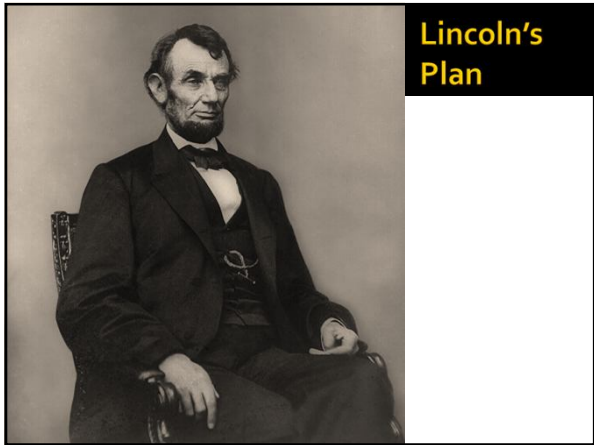
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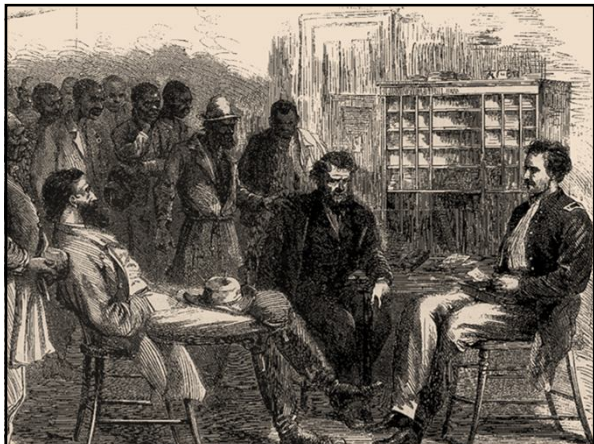
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**THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!**  
 AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE **WHITE MAN**.  
 TWICE VETOED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.  
**SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN**

**IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE SHALL THOU EAT THY BREAD**

**NEGRO STATISTICS OF FREEDMEN**

NEGRO FREEDMEN	\$300
Each at a Monthly	
EXPENSE	
NEGRO FREEDMEN	\$100
Each at a Monthly	
EXPENSE	
NEGRO FREEDMEN	\$0,044,500
Each at a Monthly	
EXPENSE	

**FOR 1864 AND 1865, THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU COST THE TAXPAYERS OF THE NATION, AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOR 1866, THE SHARE OF THE TAXPAYERS OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE ABOUT \$2,100 OF DOLLARS. CHAS. CLYMER IS OPPOSED TO IT.**

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**Johnson & Presidential Reconstruction**

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## The Radical Republican Vision

- Remake the South in the North's image
  - land redistribution
  - make former slaves independent landowners.
- "Black Codes"
- Congress
  - Exclusion of southern representatives.
  - overrode Johnson's vetoes
    - Civil Rights bill
    - bill to enlarge the scope of the Freedman's Bureau.
  - 14th Amendment.
- Congressional elections of 1866

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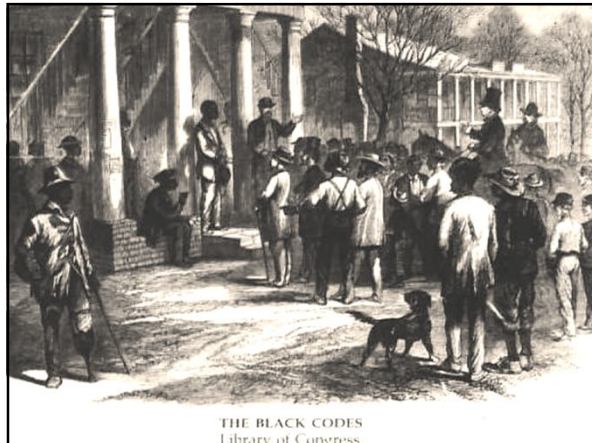
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### Congressional Reconstruction and the Impeachment Crisis



- Edwin Stanton.
  - Johnson fired Stanton.
- House impeached Johnson

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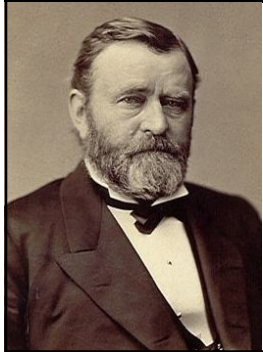
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### The Election of 1868



- 1868
  - 8 of 11 ex-Confederate states back in the Union
  - Ulysses S. Grant for president.
- Republicans attacked Democrats' loyalties.
- Democrats
  - exploited racism
  - used terror to keep Republicans from voting.
- Republicans won with less than 53% of the vote.

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- Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)



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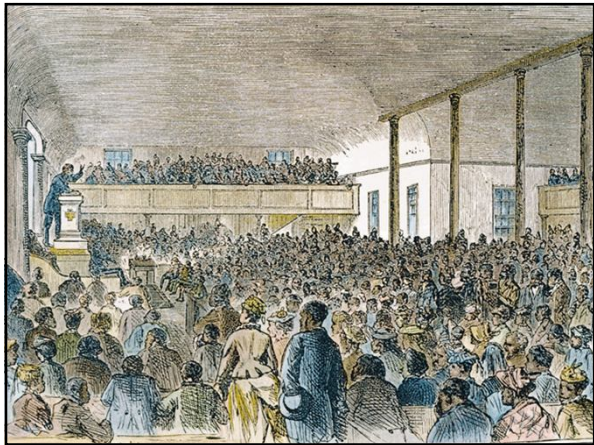
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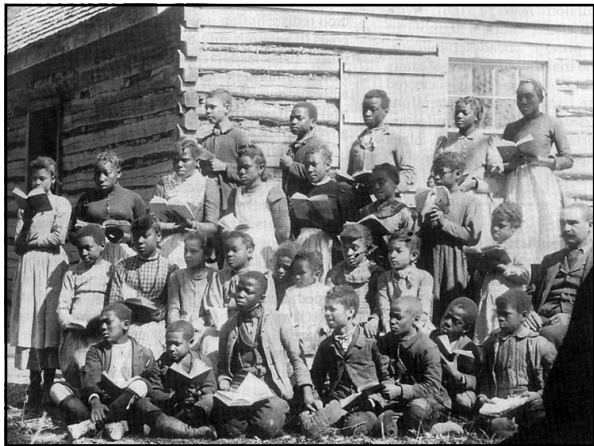
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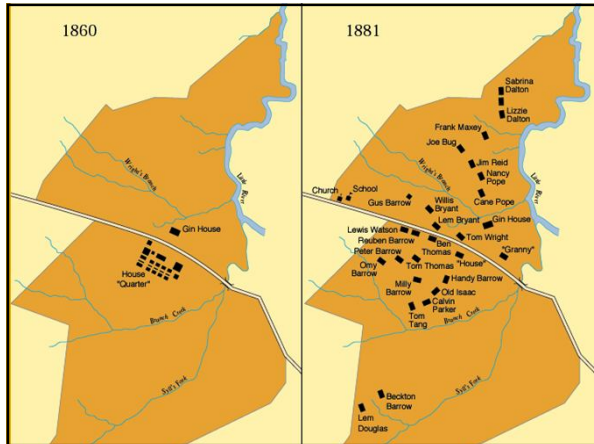
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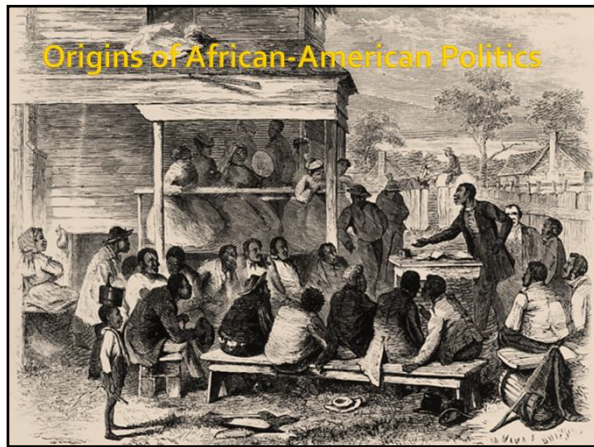
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### Southern Republicans

- Republican Party.
  - Federal support to protect African-American voters.
- Republicans also drew strength from:
  - carpetbaggers;
  - scalawags.
- Uneasy alliance
  - incompatible and competing agendas.

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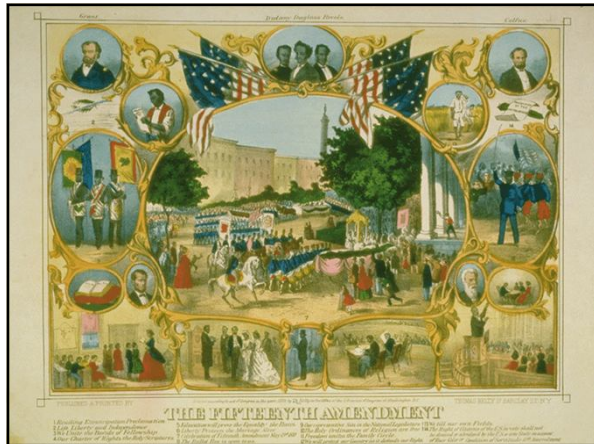
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## Reconstructing the States

- South
  - state conventions that had significant African-American presence
  - Instituted reforms
  - equal rights,
    - accepted separate schools.
- rights of black laborers to bargain freely.
- heavy subsidies for railroad development.

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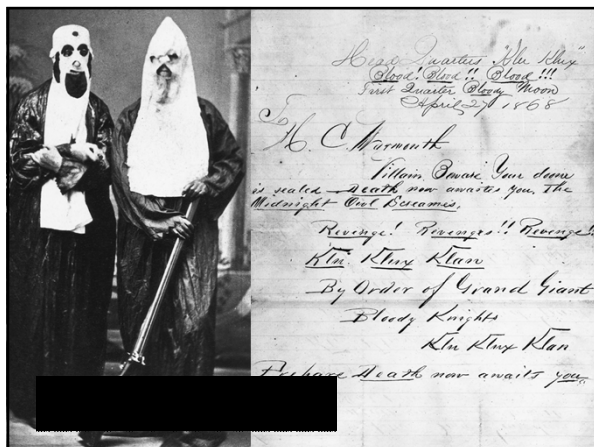
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## "Redemption"

- Democrats gained strength in the North
- Northern Republicans abandoned the freed Southern people and their white allies.
- Conservative Democrats won control of southern states.
- 1873—1883
  - Supreme Court weakened enforcement of 14th & 15th Amendments
  - overturned convictions of Klan members.

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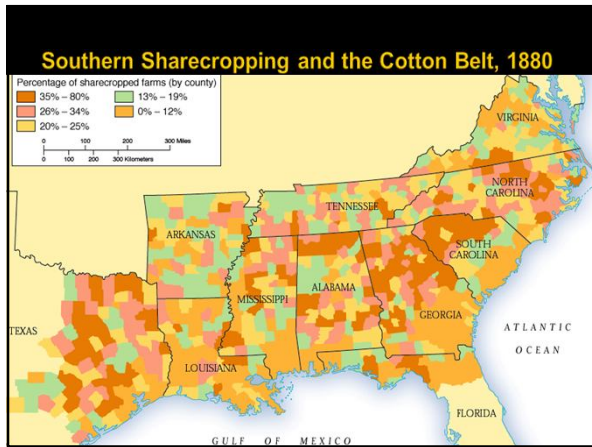
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### Liberal Republicans / Election of 1872

- Republican Party underwent dramatic changes :
  - old radicals losing influence;
  - federal patronage;
  - corruption in the party.
- The Liberal Republicans:
  - suspicious of expanding democracy;
  - called for a return to limited government;
  - proposed civil service reform
    - insure elites would have federal posts;
  - opposed continued federal involvement in Reconstruction.
- 1872
  - Horace Greeley challenged Grant for presidency.

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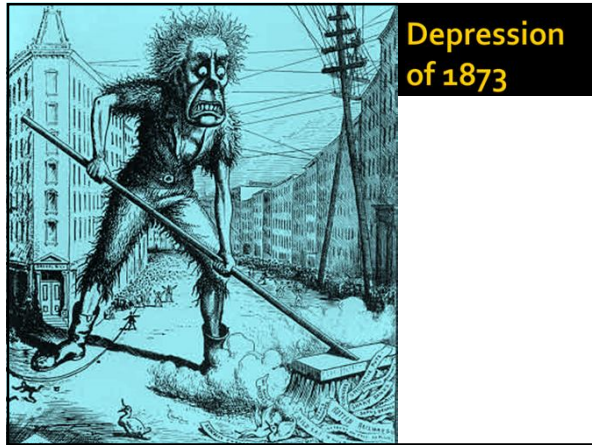
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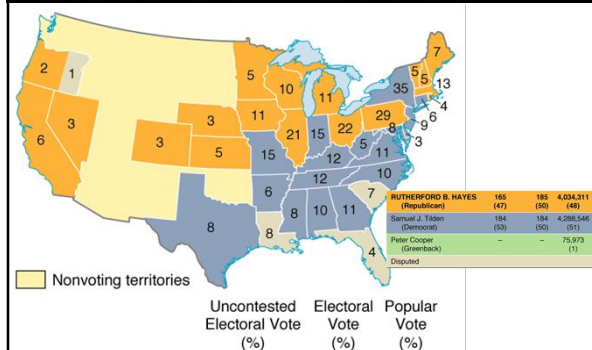
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### The Electoral Crisis of 1876




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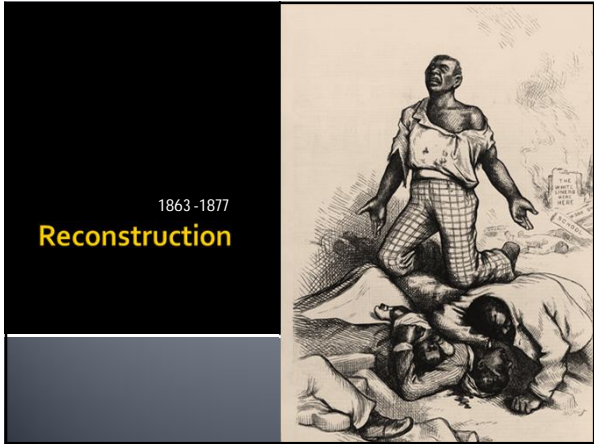
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1863-1877  
**Reconstruction**

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