**President Lincoln’s Plan**

* *10% Plan*
  + Pardon to all but the highest ranking military and civilian Confederate officers.
  + When 10% of the voting population in the 1860 election had taken an oath of loyalty and established a government, it would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Wade-Davis Bill (1864) Congressional Plan**:

* Required 50% of the number of 1860 voters to take an “iron clad” oath of allegiance (swearing they had never voluntarily aided the rebellion).
* Required a state constitutional convention before the election of state officials.
* Sought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the South

**President Andrew Johnson**:

* Jacksonian Democrat.
* Anti-Aristocrat.
* White Supremacist.
* Agreed with Lincoln that states had never legally left the Union.

**President Johnson’s Plan (10%+)**

* Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except
  + Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over $20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)
* In new constitutions, they must denounce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and secession.
* Johnson would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governors in Confederate states
* Both Lincoln and Johnson’s Reconstruction Plans sought to show mercy and allow the Southern states to reenter the nation as quickly as possible

**13th Amendment**

* Passed by the House-Jan. 1865-Hmmm?
* Ratified in December, 1865.
* *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**14th Amendment**

* Ratified in July, 1868.
  + Provide a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights to all citizens (blacks are citizens)

**15th Amendment**

* Ratified in 1870.
* *The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.*
* Black men get the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* *Women’s rights groups were furious that they were not granted the vote!*

**Congress Breaks with the President**

* Congress bars Southern Congressional delegates.
* Joint Committee on Reconstruction created.
* February, 1866 🡪 President vetoed the Freedmen’s Bureau bill.
* March, 1866 🡪 Johnson vetoed the 1866 Civil Rights Act.
* Congress passed both bills over Johnson’s vetoes 🡪 *1st in U. S. history!!*

**Reconstruction Acts of 1867**

* *Military Reconstruction Act*
  + Restart Reconstruction in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
  + Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military   
    districts.
* Command of the Army Act
  + The President must issue all Reconstruction orders through   
    the commander of the military.
* Tenure of Office Act
  + The President could not remove   
    any officials [esp. Cabinet members] without the Senate’s consent

**President Johnson’s Impeachment**

* Johnson removed Stanton in February, 1868.
* The House impeached him on February 24 before even drawing up the charges by a   
  vote of 126 – 47!

**Black "Adjustment"** **in the South**

**The following groups prospered in the South during the Reconstruction era:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-whites from the North who came to the South during Reconstruction (introduced programs and charities)
* Scalawags-white Southerners who supported Reconstruction (seen as traitors)
* Ku Klux Klan -goal was to prevent blacks from voting through intimidation

**Freedmen’s Bureau (1865)**

* Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
* Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
* Called “carpetbaggers” by white southern Democrats.

**Black Codes**

* Purpose:
  + Guarantee stable labor supply (to plantation owners) now that blacks were emancipated.
  + Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.
  + Blacks were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work. They were paid pennies to do the same jobs they did as slaves
  + Kept blacks in near slave conditions

**Compromise of 1877:**

* Republican Rutherford B. Hayes became President on the condition that…
* Reconstruction ended
* federal troops are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the South

**Jim Crow Laws**

* Even after the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, African Americans continued to experience political and economic challenges
* After Reconstruction ended, the South enacted Jim Crow laws…
  + laws and practices that led to discrimination and segregation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + placed major restrictions on the rights of blacks

**Plessy vs. Ferguson 1896**

* Homer Plessy (born a free man and 1/8 black) purchased a first class train ticket in the white section
* Plessy was told he had to sit in the black car, he refused and was arrested
* Took his case to the Supreme Court and argued that he has rights under the 13th and 14th Amendments
* In a 7 to 1 vote, the Court determined that “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” facilities are allowed