

# Rebuilding the South

Chapter 17 Section 1 pp. 552- 557

## Reconstruction Begins: 1865

*There would be a fight about who would control the readmission of the former Confederate states into the Union; would it be the President or the Republican controlled Congress?*

*Reconstruction*

Defined: **THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR DURING WHICH THE U.S. GOV'T WORKED TO REUNITE THE NATION AND TO REBUILD THE SOUTHERN STATES**

*What problems did the South face after the Civil War?*

- **CITIES, TOWNS, FARMS WERE DESTROYED**
- **MASSIVE DEBT**
- **STARVATION DUE TO HIGH CROP PRICES & DESTRUCTION OF FARMS**
- **ROADS, BRIDGES DESTROYED**

*What was the goal of Lincoln's plan?*

**TO REUNITE THE NATION AS QUICKLY AND PAINLESSLY AS POSSIBLE**

<p><i>Describe the 10% plan.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>SOUTHERNERS HAD TO SWEAR AN OATH OF LOYALTY TO THE U.S.</b></li> <li>- <b>HAD TO AGREE THAT SLAVERY WAS ILLEGAL</b></li> <li>- <b>ONCE 10% OF A STATE'S POPULATION TOOK THE OATH, THEY COULD ELECT A NEW STATE GOV'T AND BE RE-ADMITTED TO THE UNION</b></li></ul>
<p><i>Wade-Davis Plan</i></p>	<p><i>This plan was proposed by the Republican Congress to be used instead of Lincoln's plan.</i></p>

*Describe the  
Wade-Davis  
Plan*

**HAD TO TWO  
COMPONENTS –**

- **STATE HAD TO BAN  
SLAVERY**
  
- **A MAJORITY OF ADULT  
MALES HAD TO TAKE A  
LOYALTY OATH**

**(ONLY SOUTHERNS WHO  
SWORE THAT THEY  
NEVER SUPPORTED THE  
CONFEDERACY COULD  
HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE)**

*How was this different from Lincoln's plan?*

**LINCOLN'S PLAN WAS DESIGNED TO RESTORE THE UNION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, WHILE THE WADE-DAVIS BILL WAS INTENDED TO "PUNISH" THE SOUTHERN STATES FOR THEIR ACTIONS**

## Freedom for African Americans

<p><i>How did slavery officially end in the U.S.?</i></p>	<p><b>THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT</b></p>
<p><i>William Lloyd Garrison's reaction:</i></p>	<p><b>WAS VERY PLEASED – SAID THAT THE WORK OF THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT WAS OVER</b></p> <p><b>CALLED FOR THE ENDING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY</b></p>
<p><i>Frederick Douglass' reaction:</i></p>	<p><b>SAID THAT “SLAVERY IS NOT ABOLISHED UNTIL THE BLACK MAN HAS THE BALLOT [RIGHT TO VOTE]”</b></p>

*What changes did freedom bring to former slaves?*

- HELD CEREMONIES TO LEGALIZE MARRIAGES
- MANY SEARCHED FOR LOST FAMILY MEMBERS
- COULD NOW TRAVEL FREELY THROUGHOUT THE U.S.

*What was the controversy about 40 acres?*

- MANY WHITE PLANTERS REFUSED TO GIVE UP THEIR LANDS TO NEWLY FREED - AFRICAN AMERICANS
- MANY PEOPLE ARGUED THAT IT WAS THE WORK THE [FORMER] SLAVES THAT MADE THE FARMS SUCCESSFUL
- IN THE END, THE U.S. GOV'T GAVE MOST OF THE LANDS BACK TO THE ORIGINAL OWNERS

*Freedman's  
Bureau*

**Defined:**

***AN AGENCY ESTABLISHED  
BY CONGRESS IN 1865 TO  
HELP NEWLY FREED  
FORMER SLAVES & SOME  
OF THE POOR  
SOUTHERNERS WHO  
STRUGGLED TO REBUILD  
THEIR LIVES AFTER THE  
CIVIL WAR***



*What were the most important contributions of the Freedman's Bureau?*

- **PROVIDED FOOD, SUPPLIES & MEDICAL SERVICES**
- **ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS**
- **SUPERVISED CONTRACTS BETWEEN FREEDPEOPLE AND EMPLOYERS**
- **TOOK CARE OF LANDS CAPTURED OR ABANDONED DURING THE WAR**

## President Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

*Why did Andrew Johnson get to make up a reconstruction plan?*

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED ON APRIL 14, 1865 AND ANDREW JOHNSON, WHO HAD BEEN V.P. BECAME PRESIDENT**

*Describe the plan:*

**- VERY LENIENT**

**- SIMILAR TO LINCOLN'S, BUT JOHNSON BELIEVED THAT WEALTHY SOUTHERNERS AND CONFEDERATE OFFICIALS NEEDED A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON TO RECEIVE AMNESTY (JOHNSON ISSUED 7,000+ PARDONS BY 1866)**

- APPOINTED TEMPORARY STATE GOVERNORS FOR EACH STATE
- REVISE STATE CONSTITUTIONS
- DECLARE SECESSION ILLEGAL & RATIFY THE 13<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT
- REFUSE TO PAY CONFEDERATE WAR DEBTS

*Why was Johnson's plan opposed by Congress?*

**MANY OF THE NEW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES HAD BEEN FORMER CONFEDERATE LEADERS**

