

Notes 14-1

Reconstruction Plans

Reconstruction – period of **rebuilding** after the Civil War

Freedmen's Bureau - set up to help former slaves (freedmen)

- Provided food, clothing, medical care
- Helped freedmen find jobs and acquire land
- Set up schools for African Americans

Amnesty – **political forgiveness**

Radical Republicans – wanted to **punish** the South

Lincoln's Assassination

- **April 14, 1865**
- Lincoln was at Ford's Theater
- **John Wilkes Booth** shot Lincoln
- he was later killed
- **Vice President Andrew Johnson** became President

3 Plans for Reconstruction

All Plans 10%, Radical(Wade-Davis), Johnsons Restoration

- oath of loyalty required
- new state constitutions
- new state governments
- states had to ratify 13th Amendment

Lincoln's 10% Plan

- **10%** of voters had to swear loyalty oath
- amnesty for most white Southerners
- NO amnesty for **Confederate leaders**
- African Americans who were educated or served in Union Army could **vote**
- **Hoped** new state constitutions would ban slavery
- **Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana did this plan**

Wade-Davis Reconstruction Plan

- **Majority** of white males had to swear loyalty oath
- Only white men who did not **fight** could vote
- Former Confederates could not **hold office**
- New state constitution MUST **ban slavery**

Johnson's Restoration Plan

- Had to swear loyalty to union
- Amnesty for most white Southerners
- High ranking or wealthy Confederates need **pardon** to get amnesty
- Appointed governors for states
- New state constitution MUST ban **slavery** AND **denounce secession**
- NO **vote** for African Americans

Notes 14-2

Radical Reconstruction

African American Rights

Congress refused to allow Southern Congressmen who were **Confederates**

Black Codes – laws passed by South to control blacks

Congress passed a **civil rights law** to protect blacks

14th Amendment – gave citizenship to anyone born in US (guaranteed rights like due process)

Radical Reconstruction

Reconstruction Act of 1867

- 10 Southern states that did not ratify 14th Amendment were divided into 5 **military districts**
- when 14th Amendment was ratified they could apply for readmission to Union
- Congress passed laws to limit **Pres. Johnson's** power- **Tenure of Office Act**
- President Johnson **fired** Sec. of War Stanton without Congress' permission
- HR voted to **impeach** Johnson
- Senate vote was 1 vote in favor of **Johnson**
- **Ulysses S. Grant** won the Election of 1868
- 15th Amendment passed in 1869 – gave black men the right to **vote**