The Aftermath of the Civil War
The Civil War * 1861-1865

• Fought between the United States and the Confederate States of America

• The United States defeated the Confederate States of America
Coming to an end...

- 1865 Confederate troops under the leadership of General Robert E. Lee surrender at Appomattox Court House to Union General Ulysses S. Grant

- The Civil War is over and the UNION IS PRESERVED!
What now?

RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Strengthened the power of the federal government over the states
- End of slavery with passage of the 13th Amendment
- Question of how to heal or reconstruct the war torn nation
- Question of what to do with the freed African Americans
- South is socially and economically weakened = rise of the New South
The Aftermath of the Civil War

This is a photograph taken after the Civil War in Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederate States.
Reconstruction * 1865-1877

Major Questions following the Civil War:

1. How to re-build the South?
2. How to bring Southern states back into the United States?
3. How to bring former slaves into the United States as free men and women?
Over 1 million Americans lost their lives during the Civil War:

664,928 Northern Casualties
483,286 Southern Casualties

After 4 years of war, could Northerners and Southerners forgive each other? Could they become unified as citizens of the same country?
How to bring former Confederate States back into the United States?

Should people who fought against the United States be allowed to become American citizens? Should they be punished?

What should be done to southern state governments that fought against the United States?
Freedmen

At the end of the Civil War, there were hundreds of thousands of former slaves living in the former Confederate States.

How would freed men and women be treated in the Southern States? What do you think were some of the major challenges faced by former slaves?
Finding Answers…

• President Lincoln started to answer the questions of Reconstruction in his 10% Plan.
• When Lincoln was assassinated Andrew Johnson, a Southerner and a Democrat who sympathized with the South, became president and offered his own plan for Reconstruction.
• Many people in Congress opposed Johnson—they were called Radical Republicans.
## Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lincoln/Johnson</th>
<th>Radical Republicans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speedy Recovery</td>
<td>RADICAL (extreme) change</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*punish south</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*more power for Republican Party</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Rights for African Americans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lincoln/Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenient</td>
<td>States never actually left the Union</td>
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## Steps to Re-enter the Union

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<tr>
<td>10% Plan (Lincoln) – ten percent of southern voters needed to take an oath of loyalty</td>
<td>Reconstruction Act of 1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generous amnesty to allow southerners to retain property and reacquire political rights</td>
<td>(1) Divide south into five military districts</td>
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<td>(2) Must ratify 14th Amendment</td>
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<td>(3) Rights for Freedman</td>
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# Political Rights for African Americans

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<tr>
<td>13th Amendment – abolish slavery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reluctant to support additional political rights for African Americans</td>
<td>14th Amendment – citizenship and equal protection</td>
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<td>15th Amendment – right to vote for African Americans</td>
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### Political Rights: Legacy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>13th Amendment</th>
<th>14th Amendment</th>
<th>15th Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1865</td>
<td>• 1868</td>
<td>• 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abolished slavery</td>
<td>• <strong>Granted citizenship</strong> (overturns Supreme Court case <em>Dred Scott v. Sanford</em>)</td>
<td>• Voting Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Congress <strong>required former Confederate states to ratify</strong> the Thirteenth Amendment as a condition of regaining federal representation</td>
<td>• <strong>Equal Protection</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>Left open the possibility that states could institute voter qualifications</strong>; former confederate states took advantage of this provision, instituting poll taxes, and literacy tests, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Granted Congress power to enforce amendment, a provision that led to the passage of other landmark legislation in the 20th century, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the 1965 Voting Rights Act</strong></td>
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**Amendments Overview:**
- **13th Amendment:** Abolished slavery.
- **14th Amendment:**
  - Granted citizenship.
  - Equal Protection.
- **15th Amendment:**
  - Voting Rights.
  - Left open the possibility that states could institute voter qualifications.
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<td>Not addressed</td>
<td>Extended Freedman’s Bureau to provide food, clothing, shelter, and education to freedman and war refugees</td>
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Problems

Black codes Laws denied most legal rights to newly freed slaves; passed by Southern states following the Civil War.
Southern States refused to ratify 14th Amendment
No effort to help Freedmen

Failures contributed to support of Radical Republicans
North felt robbed of their victory
Reconstruction Acts of 1867

- **Military Reconstruction Act**
  - Restart Reconstruction in the 10 Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.
  - Divide the 10 “unreconstructed states” into 5 military districts.
Reconstruction Acts of 1867

• **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, if the position originally required Senate approval.
    • Designed to protect radical members of Lincoln’s government.
    • A question of the constitutionality of this law.
Failures of Reconstruction
Sharecropping
Opposition to Black Rights

[Image: Illustration depicting opposition to Black rights with men armed and threatening a Black man.]

"The negroes of the South are creatures as such," says a parliamentary witness. "This is what the law is, a well-known Democratic organ of Tennessee, and long a capital on the subject. Let it be known before the election that if negroes have agreed to stop everything Radical bang to the county, and have been as an enemy for all time to come, for opposing them and in their interest. The Democrats have always allowed all their negroes to vote, but this last we will not do."

"YOU CAME TO WANT TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!"
White Supremacy: KKK
Jim Crow Laws

Restaurant, Lancaster, Ohio
What were Jim Crow laws?

From the 1880s into the 1960s, most American states enforced segregation or separation of blacks and whites through "Jim Crow" laws. Jim Crow Laws were any of the laws legalizing racial segregation of blacks and whites that were enacted in Southern states beginning in the 1880s and enforced through the 1950's. The most common types of laws ordered business owners and public buildings to keep blacks and whites separated.
What did Jim Crow Look Like?

-Promoted racist stereotypes during minstrel (singing, comedy & variety) shows that toured the country
Some areas that were separate:

- Bus station waiting rooms and ticket windows
  - Railroad cars or coaches
  - Restaurants and lunch counters
  - Schools and public parks
  - Restrooms and water fountains
  - Sections of movie theaters
- There were even separate cemeteries
How did we get to Jim Crow?

- After the Civil War, all slaves were freed

- The period of Reconstruction, when African Americans’ rights were protected by the military in the South, lasted from 1867-1877

- In 1877 “Home Rule” began in the South after the U.S. military left
What was the goal of “Home Rule?”

- During “Home Rule,” southern whites wanted life to return to the way it used to be before the Civil War.

- The primary goal of “Home Rule” was to make African Americans occupy an inferior position in society below that of all whites.
Notes

- Jim Crow was legalized **SEGREGATION** and **DISCRIMINATION** in the South.

- Jim Crow followed the **RECONSTRUCTION** when the South regained control during **HOME RULE** and tried to make African Americans **INFERIOR** to whites.
How did southern whites make African Americans inferior?

- Jim Crow laws
- Intimidation (Ku Klux Klan – KKK)
- Lynchings
- Supreme Court decision saying “Separate but Equal was Okay” (*Plessy v. Ferguson*)
- Take away voting rights of African Americans (literacy test, poll tax, grandfather clause)
Plessy v. Ferguson

- Supreme Court decision saying “Separate but Equal”

- Would be overturned in 1954 with Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. In a landmark decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional

- The decision helped to inspire the civil rights movement of the late 1950s and 1960s