

AP United States History

Reconstruction Introduction

- Questions for the reunited states
 - How do we bring the South back into the Union?
 - How do we rebuild the South in the image of the North?
 - How do we integrate and protect the newly freed slaves?
- Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction: Lenient and not vindictive (to save the union)
 - 10% plan: when this number of Southern states took oath of loyalty they could be readmitted
 - Presidential pardons for confederates who took oath and accepted emancipation
- Johnson's Plan Fails
 - His plan didn't work because the officials he pardoned rose to power in state legislatures
 - Black codes were enacted similar to state codes
- Radical (Congressional) Reconstruction
 - Reconstruction Acts of 1867
 - Johnson's impeachment: He is impeached and isn't convicted only by one vote
 - Southern states would be punished for denying the right to vote to black citizens
 - Civil authorities in territories were subject to military supervision
 - Required new state constitutions (accepted new amendments) till readmission
- Fourteenth Amendment: Ratified in July 1868
 - Provides guaranteed rights and securities of freed peoples, equal protection clause, due process clause, all persons born in the US were citizens
- Fifteenth Amendment: Ratified in 1870
 - The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude
 - Infuriates women for not being included
- Consequences of the 14th and 15th Amendments
 - These rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics