

- South after Civil War
 - 1870 - Census computed that blacks made about 40% of the per capita income
 - * But only 12% of total wealth
 - Capital resources are completely gone
- Reconstruction
 - Two themes
 - * Presidency trying to reestablish the union
 - * Congress trying to change the south forever
 - A new proclamation
 - * Property, with the exception of slavery, will be restored
 - * Confederate states must acknowledge the Emancipation Proclamation before reentering the union
 - * Louisiana and Arkansas do this in due time
 - Lincoln is becoming completely dominant at this time
 - * Makes his staff sign a paper stating that they will allow the government to change to Democrats should the Republicans lose the election
- Arkansas congressmen show up to congress asking for a seat
 - Congress not required to seat them
 - Refused to seat them
 - Criticized Lincoln on how he pocket vetoed the wayne-davis bill
 - When congress resumes in the winter session, they pass the 13th ammendment
 - * Not ratified until December 1865
 - * Takes a year
- Freedman's Bureau established
 - Known officially as something much longer
 - Oliver Otis Howard
 - Monitor condition of freedmen
 - Provide food and clothing to the poor southerners (applies to whites as well)
 - Given very little money
 - Only exists for one year
- Johnson Takes Over

- Democrat serving in congress
- Believes even more than Lincoln in limited government
- Picks up Lincoln's plan
 - * Issues the Johnson Plan
 - Very similar to Lincoln's plan
 - * Requires 10% of the population to reswear
 - * General amnesty for everyone except 14 high classes of southerners
- Allows for pardons of the higher officers if they come in person
 - * Pardons 13000 of them
- Black Codes passed
 - Some of them obvious
 - * Can marry
 - * Can own property
 - * Can testify in courts (but not against whites)
 - Others limit rights
 - * Forced to work
 - Leads to a weakened form of slavery
 - Convinces northerners that southerners don't understand that the north won the war
- Near the end of the war, some southerners realize that slavery won't survive the war
 - Serious proposals starting 1863 to emancipate slavery in the confederate states
- Manifestation of racism
 - Violence breaks out against freedmen for random and unreasonable reasons
- Level of violence in south against freedmen rising continually
 - Weekly, if not daily, murders of freedmen
- New Orleans Riots
 - Huge loss of popularity for Johnson
- Rise of the southern Republican party
 - Most of the blacks voted republican (no surprise)
 - A few blacks elected to congress

- By 1867, A fullscale white offensive to take back control has been launched
- Contest between Johnson and Congress over the department of war
 - Johnson asks for Stanton to resign
 - Stanton refuses
 - Eventually Johnson fires him
 - Stanton refuses to leave
 - The next year, congress reaffirms Stanton
 - Johnson appoints U. S. Grant
 - Congress refuses to recognize Grant
 - Johnson alienates himself from congress
- Republicans in the House impeaches him
 - 14 charges
 - Not removed from office in senate because 7 republicans cross party lines
 - Usually congress does voice voting
 - Sometimes a record vote
 - * Rare and time consuming in which everyone must sign how they vote
 - * Done in impeachment trial of Johnson
 - Vote fails by 1
- When Johnson leaves office, only 5 states allow blacks for vote
 - More states try, but they all fail
- Election of 1868
 - Republicans turn to a sure candidate - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Democrats nominate a rather reluctant candidate - oops I missed who it was
 - epublicans win