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### Why Was Reconstruction Destined to Fail?

After the Civil War, the United States struggled to unite the nation as a whole. Numerous conflicts arose in different aspects: the disparate demands within the government, unsolved slavery issues, and the economic systems of the South. The United States was scattered in the fractions of incoincidence. Finding solutions for connection, the attempts to build bonds in terms of social, political, and economic areas continued over the countries. At this point, the government's policies became controversial issues. Though there have extended acrimonious debates about the suitability of the government's policies over Reconstruction, the point of failing to embrace the diverse demands and agitation within the government mirrors the essence that the policies enacted by the government hindered the Reconstruction of the South.

The most fundamental cause of the instability of Reconstruction was the lack of organized planning within the government. Enforcing the policies based on the national perspective should have done the adjustment for agreement. However, the government hurried the conducting of the reintegration process with inflated hopes. During the Reconstruction, different branches of the federal government and political figures were busy arguing their own opinions rather than making sincere attempts to reconcile and find the proper solutions. Especially the contradicted viewpoints between President Johnson, who wanted the South to join the Union quickly through a simple procedure, and Radical Republicans, who desired the Reconstruction should be progressed with deliberate

consideration, show the government's ununified circumstance, which indicates lenient preparation for the Reconstruction.

Under the hurried progression, there naturally arose the repulsions which mainly targeted the slavery issues. During the Reconstruction era, addressing slavery was the most pressing obstacle that needed to be resolved. Though the Civil War abolished slavery, there remained an atmosphere of prejudices towards the slaves in the South. African Americans, even themselves, were confused about the shifted status of their lives. At this point, fixing the general biases of the slaves and blending the slaves into a united country was the government's responsibility. However, since the government was not in absolute stability with coincidence, they could not control the uprising distaste of the Southerners who were still greedy to exploit their labors. Many Southerners tried to regain the authority over their slaves. They set the discriminatory laws regarding slavery under the name of Black Codes. Ultimately, this event, caused by the government's unauthorized control, led to the segregation of individuals and the failure of ending the slavery issues.

In addition, the defects of the government's policies were not confined to the political and racial aspects. Their hastily executed plan, rather than being well-prepared, resulted in a severe economic depression in the South. After the Civil War, the South faced various economic challenges. Their devastated territory impeded the settlement of infrastructures including schools, markets, and factories, becoming the source of the economic depression. Not only for their superficial obstacles of economic activities but their production approach was dramatically altered. Since the Civil War resulted in the abolition of slavery, many Southerners relied on the sharecropping system in which people did not own the land to harvest, rather each worked for a portion of the profits by lending the land. At this point, lots of people suffered from the cycle of debt and the confusion of the altered economic situation. The government should have suggested a better strategy with careful consideration of the

southern people. Because the government lacked this deliberation, the circumstances of the southerners, including the African Americans, did not develop as much as general expectation.

Looking at these overall circumstances during the Reconstruction, many people discover the flaws of the government's deliberate policies which consider and sympathize with the citizen's hardship. Also, the inconsistency within the government makes people wonder what if they focused on the small individual's reality rather than earning their advantage. Though the government's attempts during the Reconstruction to unify the South and the North as a whole nation paved the way for following events regarding equality and unity, it can not be interpreted as a success when only focusing on the period of Reconstruction. Instead, as the above circumstances support, the government's hurried policies even hinder the course of the rebuilding of the South and blending the North and the South into a whole United States.