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- nice job

Survival of Political, Economic, and Social Reforms During Reconstruction

The Civil War destroyed the South. The Union soldiers left cities and towns in the South literally burned to the ground. As part of an effort at rebuilding the South, the North and its leaders helped the South out. Many reforms were introduced, but some did not pass or survive the Compromise of 1877. Some social, political, and economical reforms did survive the Compromise of 1877. OK

Obviously, rebuilding the South was a prime objective ~~the~~ after the war, but aiding the four million ex-slaves was also a ~~major~~ goal. The most important way that the North aided ex-slaves was politically. Three amendments were added to the Constitution that survived the 1877 Compromise. The thirteenth amendment officially ended slavery, giving black slaves the freedom they never had. The fourteenth amendment ~~also~~ defined citizenship for Americans. It said anyone born or naturalized in the United States would be citizens. Finally, the fifteenth amendment empowered the federal government to protect the voting rights of all citizens. These amendments survived the Compromise of 1877, because they are still in the Constitution to this day. The Compromise may have ended Reconstruction in the South, while Hayes would be president, but the South could not disagree with the three amendments. OK

Another important way ^{one} reforms survived the Compromise of 1877 is socially. There were three important social reforms during Reconstruction. The only bill to survive on its own was the Civil Rights Act of 1866. This imposed penalties on government for denying suffrage to anyone of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude".

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 obviously survived, because it is as important today as it was during Reconstruction. The government can't stop people from voting. ~~That's~~ One reform that did not last through the compromise was the Civil Rights Act of 1875. This was meant to integrate the schools, but it didn't last on its own legs. In 1954, schools were finally desegregated, so this had some lasting effect. Finally, the Black Codes were the only social reform to end with Reconstruction. In name they ended, but discrimination continued throughout the South for many more years. The Black Codes were meant to control blacks in many ways, such as arresting them for vagrancy.

Finally, economic reforms were the only ones to not help the South after the Compromise of 1877. Blacks were still as poor as before, but they were free citizens. Many became tenants and sharecroppers. White planters still oppressed black people, and they were still poor. Reforms didn't help.

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