

The Ordeal of Reconstruction

1865 - 1877

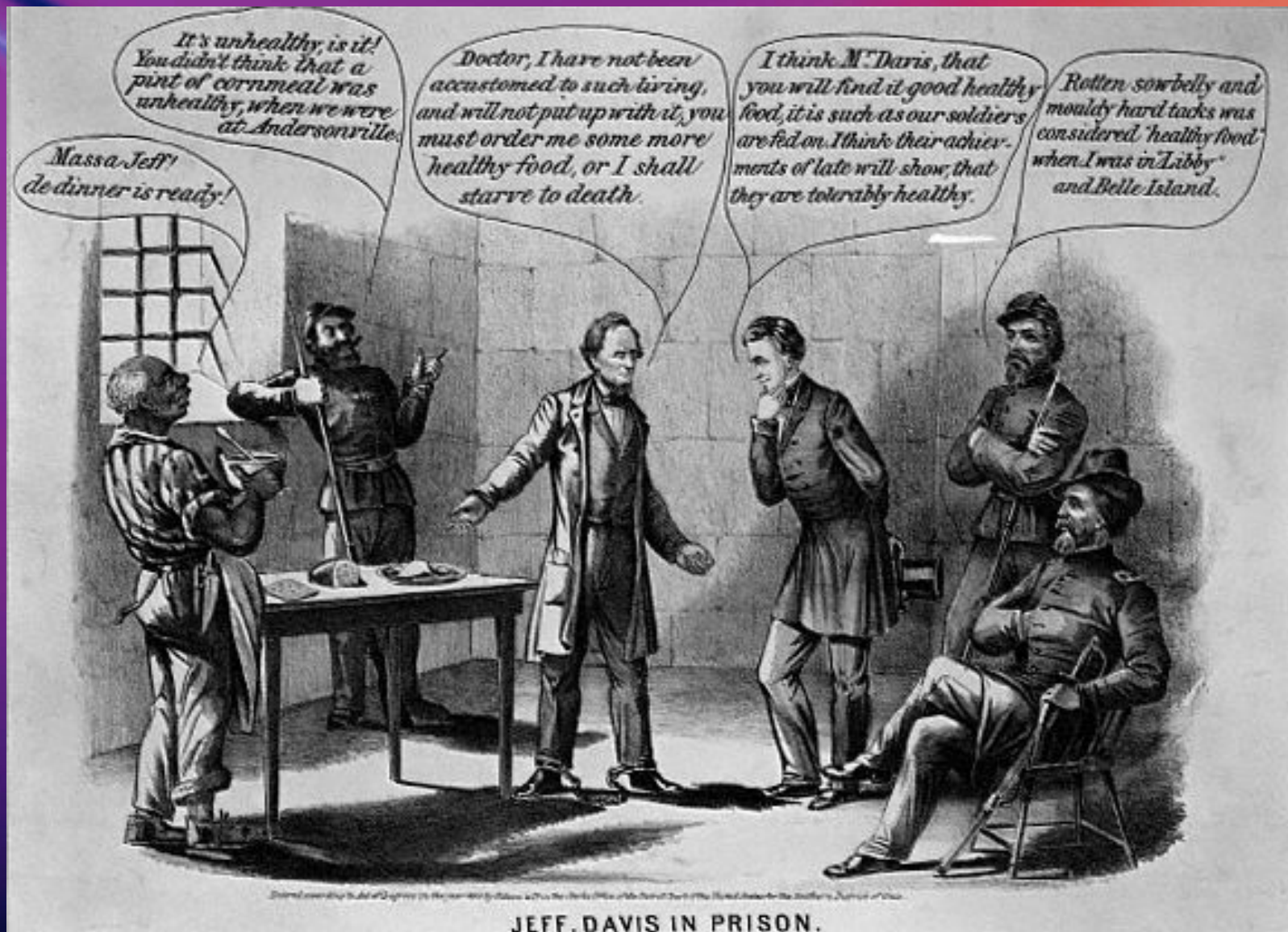
Four Questions to be Answered by Reconstruction

- **How would the South be rebuilt?**
- **How would liberated blacks fare as free men and women?**
- **How would the Southern states be reintegrated into the Union?**
- **Who would direct the process of Reconstruction – the Southern states, the president, or Congress?**

The Problem of Peace

- **What should US do with ex-Confederate leaders?**
 - **Jefferson Davis and other leaders at first imprisoned, then released because no jury in Virginia would convict them**
 - **1868 – all rebel leaders pardoned by Johnson**
 - **Congress removed all civil liabilities 30 years later**
 - **Davis' citizenship restored in 1979**

Jeff Davis in Prison



The Problem of Peace

- **The South after the war**
 - **Civilization (economic and social structure) destroyed in South**
 - **Important cities destroyed, including Atlanta (burned to the ground)**
 - **Economic life destroyed**
 - **Railroad tracks, factories, destroyed; banks and businesses shut down; runaway inflation**
 - **Agriculture destroyed**
 - **Cotton fields full of weeds; no slaves; scarce seed; livestock driven off**

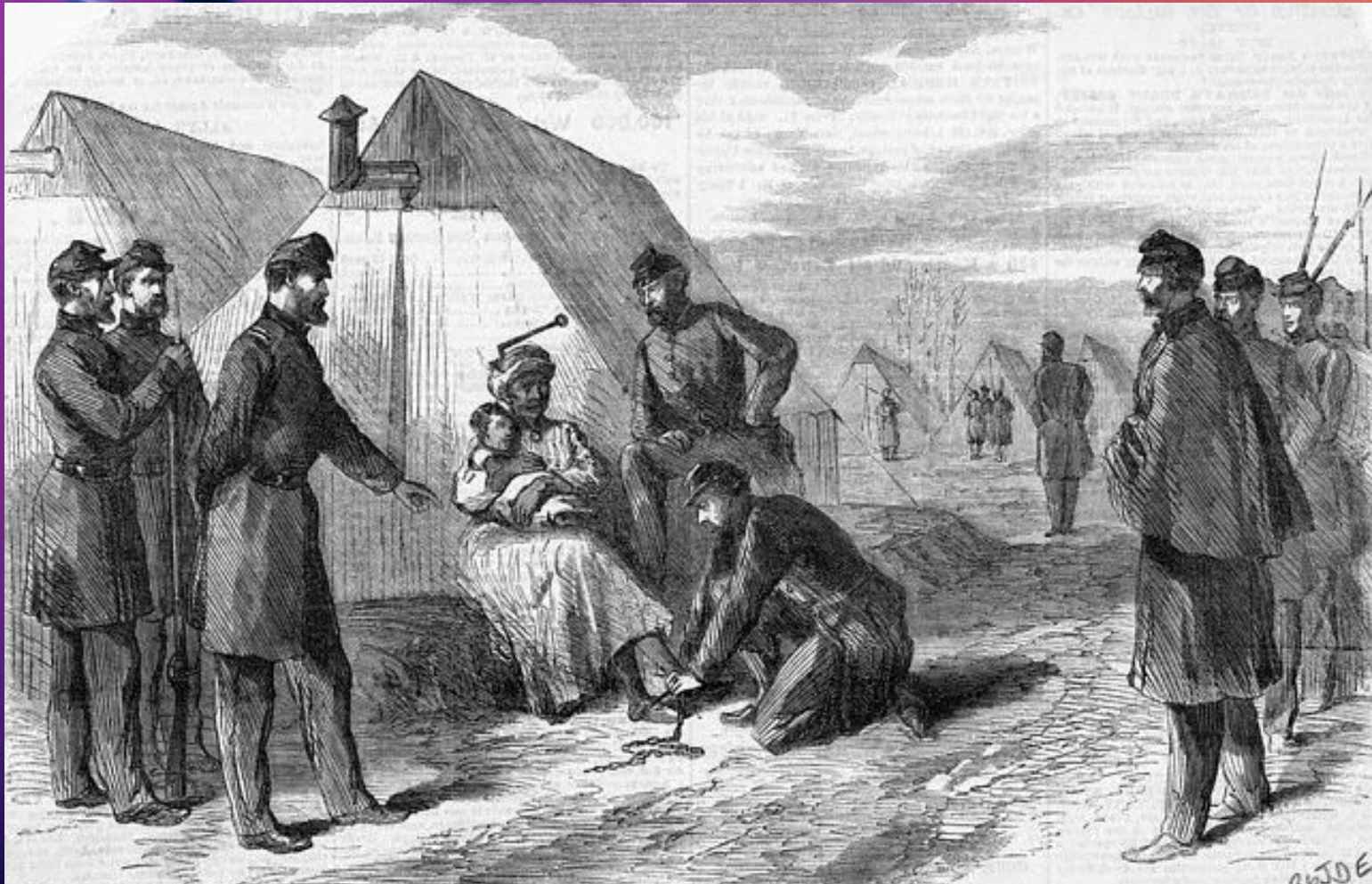
The Problem of Peace

- **Southerners after the war**
 - **Planter aristocracy humbled temporarily**
 - **Gutted and burned mansions, lost investments, worthless land**
 - **Slaves (primary form of wealth) were gone**
 - **Remained defiant and angry**
 - **Viewed Washington as separate government**
 - **Believed secession was right; wished they had won**

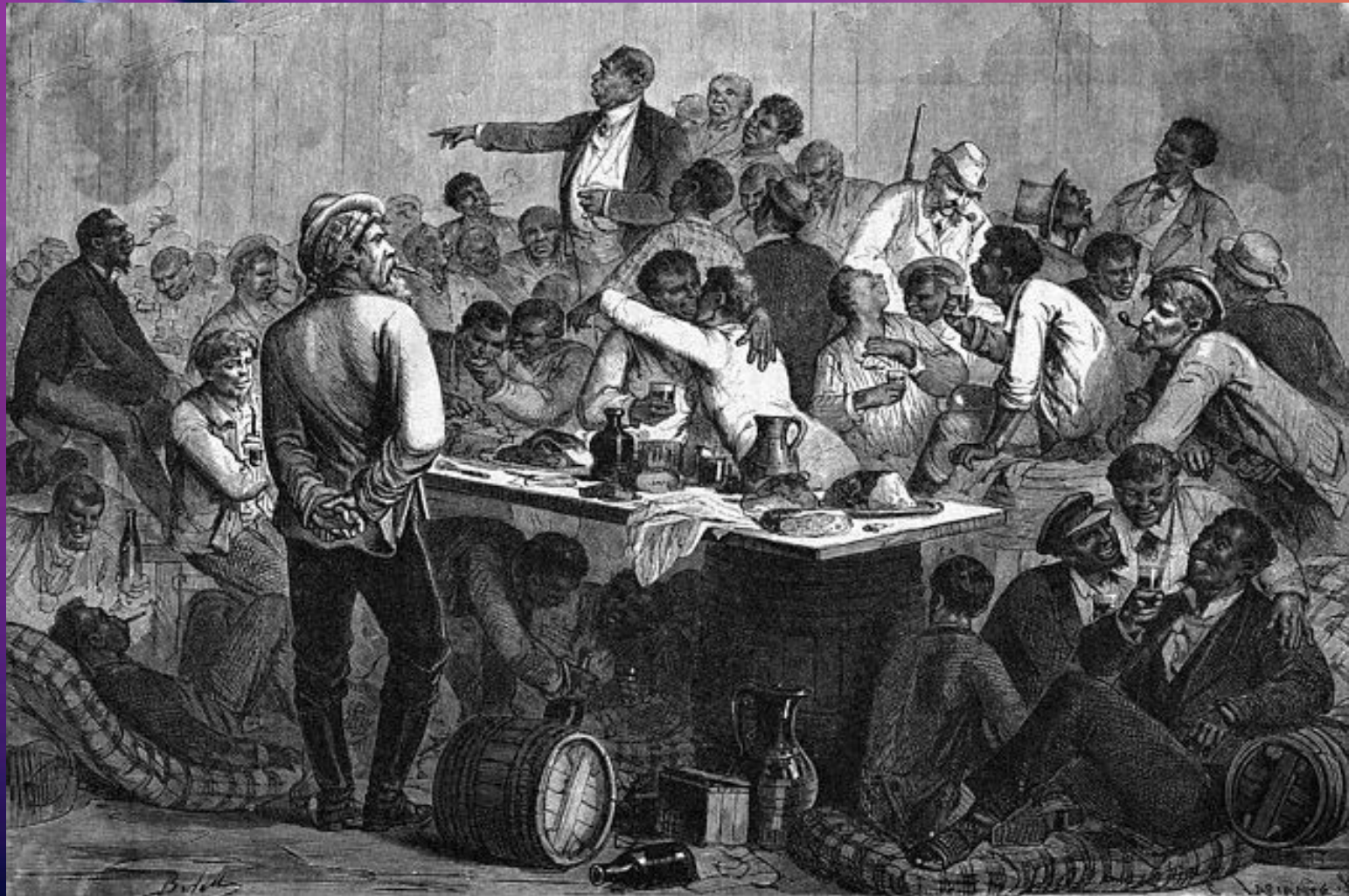
Freedmen Define Freedom

- **Emancipation took place unevenly around South**
 - **Blacks freed by Union armies and then re-enslaved when army left**
 - **Some escaping blacks were killed as warning to others**
 - **Planters resisted until state legislatures or Supreme Court declared emancipation was the law**

Union Troops Remove Shackles from a Slave



Freedmen Celebrating Their Freedom



Freedmen Define Freedom

- **Reaction of slaves toward masters after emancipation show complicated master-slave relationship**
 - **A few slaves resisted leaving masters**
 - **Some slaves violently attacked former masters**
 - **Some slaves participated in looting of former masters' property**

Freedmen Define Freedom

- **All slaves eventually freed, thanks to Union armies**
 - **Master would bring all slaves out to front porch and announce that they were freed**
 - **Blacks sometimes viewed emancipation with suspicion at first, then celebrated**
 - **Many took new names (different from masters' names)**
 - **Tried to enjoy their new equality**
 - **Demanded that be addressed as “Mr.” or “Mrs.”**
 - **Purchased finer clothing than coarse slave clothes**

Freedmen Define Freedom

- **Many freed slaves moved**
 - **Looked for spouses, parents or children**
 - **Many “slave marriages” made formal and legal**
 - **Some blacks moved into black communities, where they protected and supported each other**

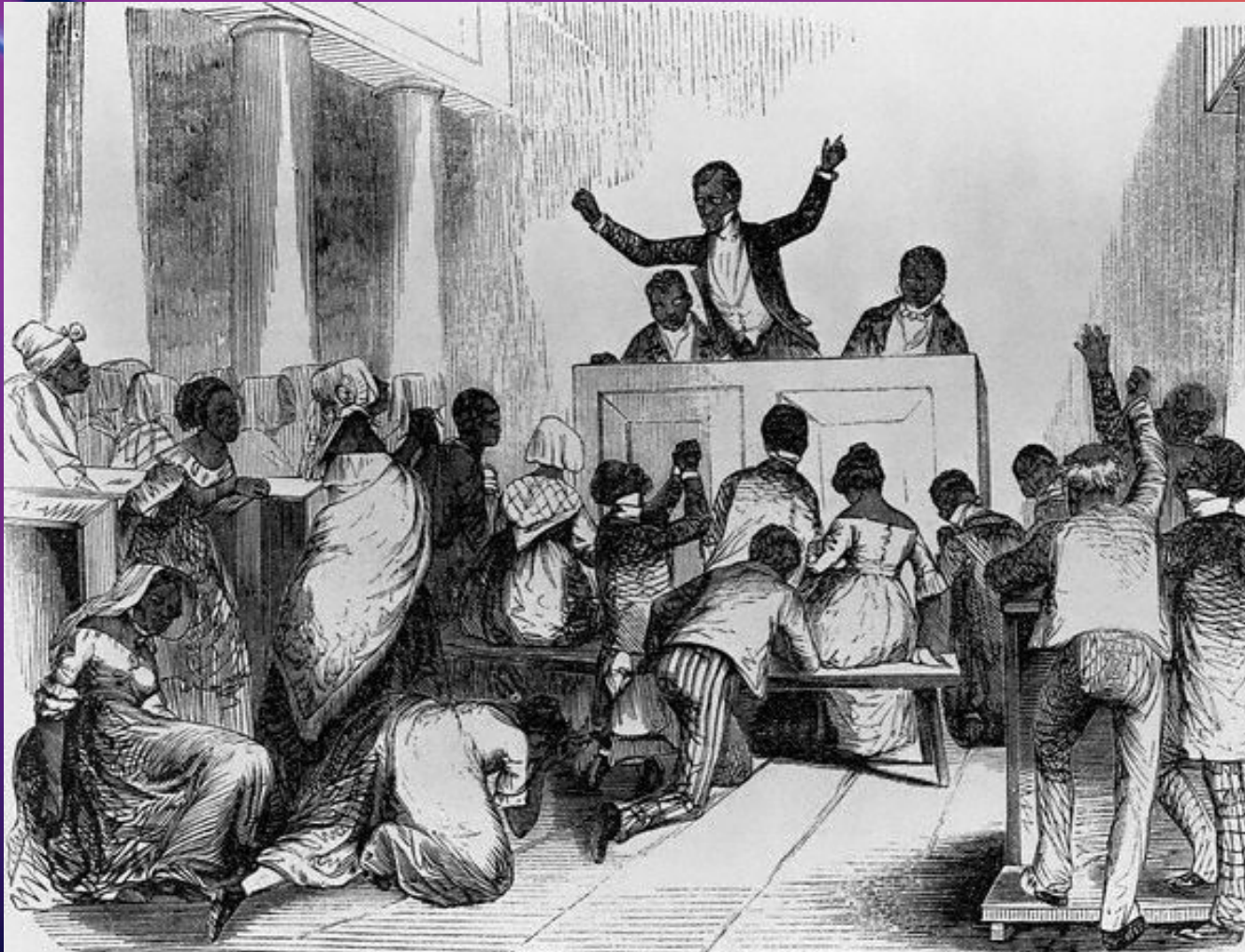
The Marriage of Two Ex-Slaves



Freedmen Define Freedom

- **Black churches grew into important community institutions**
 - **Huge growth in black Christian churches after war**
 - **Organized to provide aid and assistance to blacks in need**

Meeting of an African American Church



MEETING IN THE AFRICAN CHURCH, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Freedmen Define Freedom

- **Black education**

- **Had been denied to most slaves during Civil War**
- **Freedmen raised money to buy land, build schoolhouses, and hire teachers**
- **Because demand was too great for supply, Northern volunteers and the federal government used to provide education**

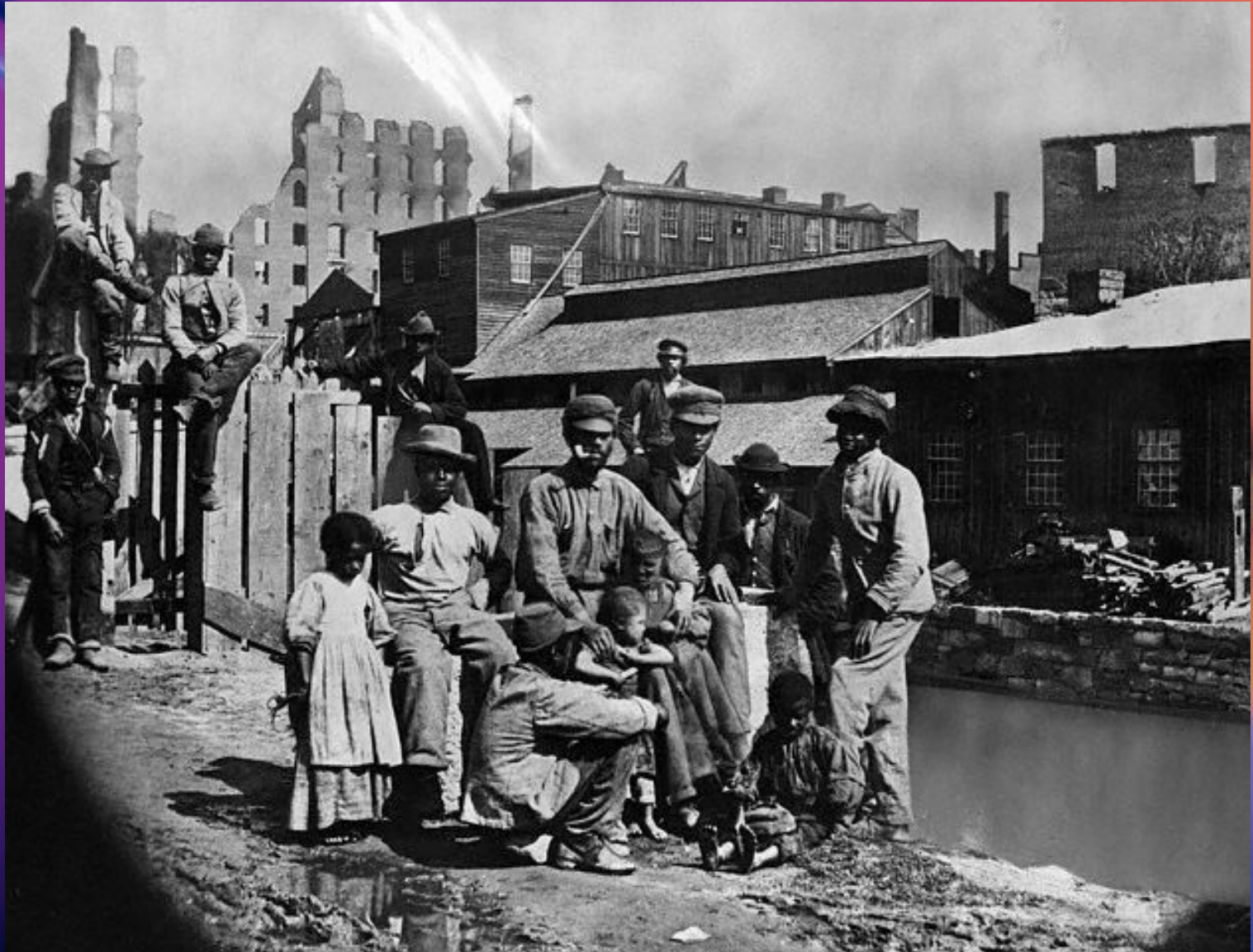
Teaching the Freedmen



The Freedmen's Bureau

- **Situation of the blacks after war**
 - **Unskilled, uneducated, with no property or money, little knowledge of how to survive as free people**

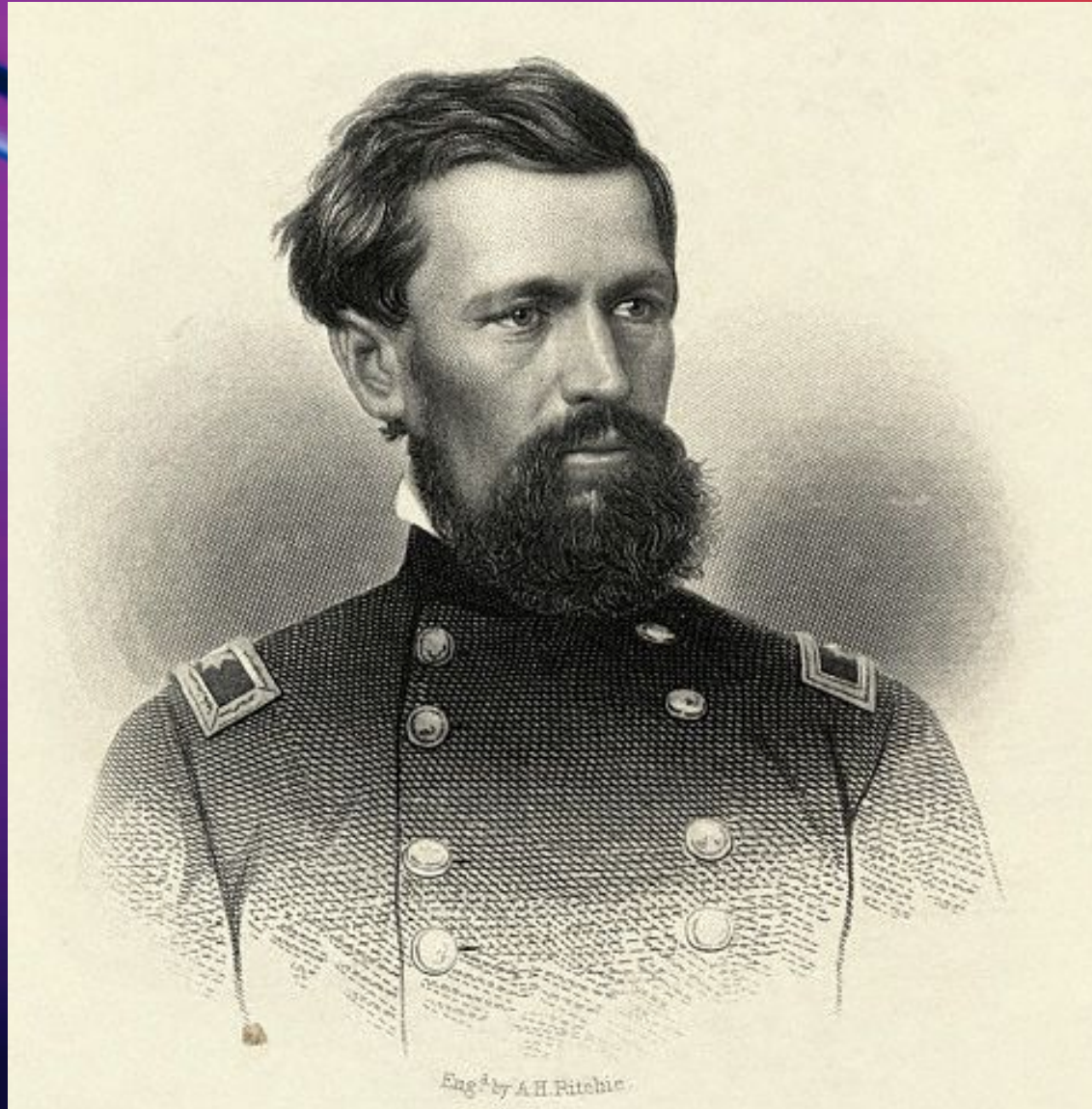
Freed Slaves in the South



The Freedmen's Bureau

- **March 3, 1865 – Freedmen's Bureau created by Congress**
 - **Purpose was to provide food, clothing, medical care, education to freedmen and whites**
 - **Headed by General Oliver O. Howard**
 - **Friend of blacks who later founded black Howard University**

Oliver O. Howard



Howard University



The Freedmen's Bureau

- **Successes and failures**
 - **Taught 200,000 blacks to read**
 - **Blacks wanted to catch up to whites and learn to read Bible**
 - **Failed to deliver promised 40 acres to blacks**
 - **Conspired with planters to get blacks to sign work contracts**

Effects of Education in the South

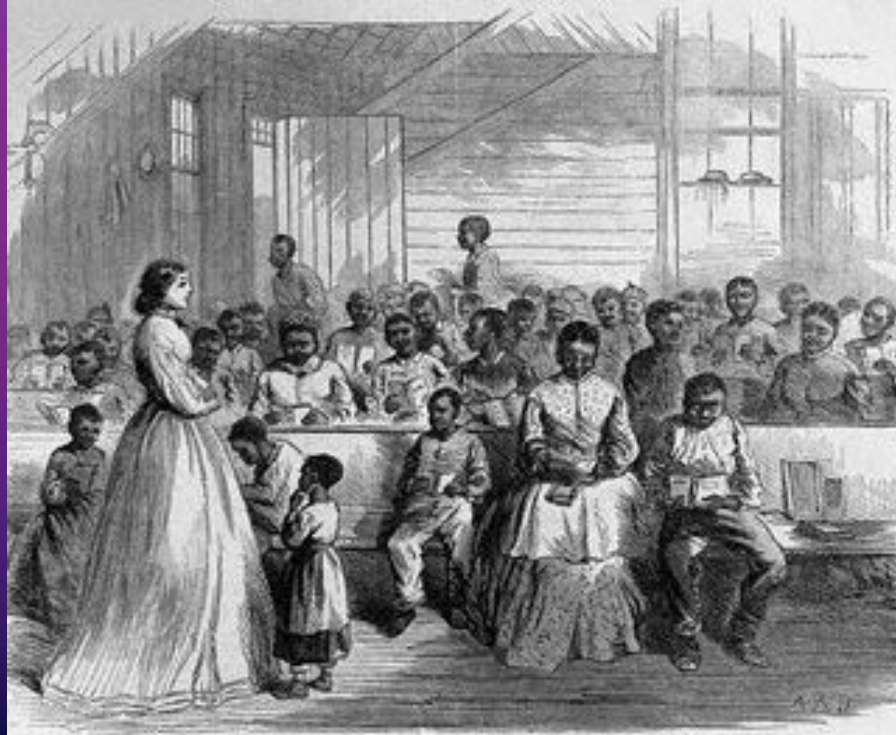
TABLE 16.4 Percentage of Persons Unable to Write, by Age Group, 1870–1890, in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>1890</i>
10–14			
Black	78.9	74.1	49.2
White	33.2	34.5	18.7
15–20			
Black	85.3	73.0	54.1
White	24.2	21.0	14.3
Over 20			
Black	90.4	82.3	75.5
White	19.8	17.9	17.1

Source: Roger Ransom and Richard Sutch, *One Kind of Freedom* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978), 30.



LOOK AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR FREEDMEN, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.—[See Page 20.]



PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR FREEDMEN, IN CHARGE OF Mrs. GREEN, AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.—[See Page 20.]

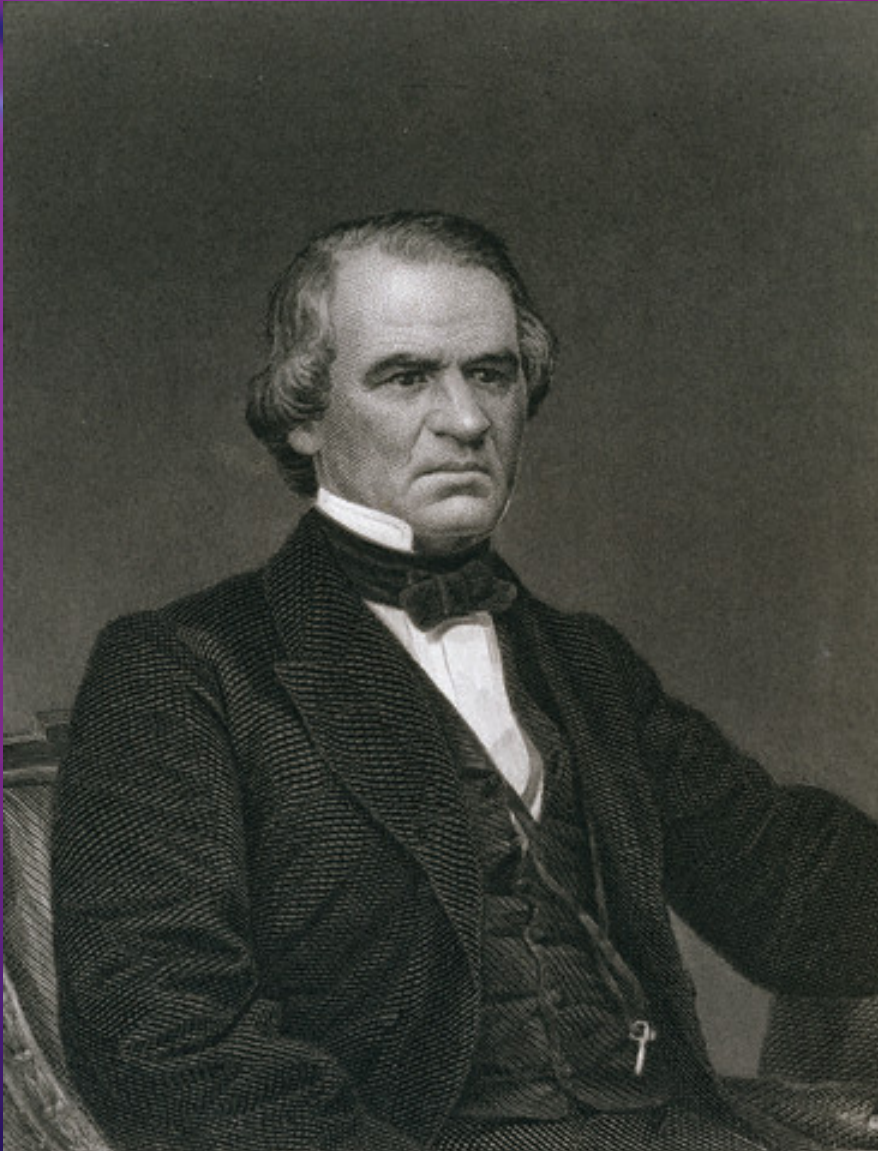
Education Provided by the Freedmen's Bureau

The Freedmen's Bureau

- **White hatred of the Bureau**
 - **Blamed by whites for stirring up blacks and interfering in Southern life**
 - **Killed in 1872**

Johnson: The Tailor President

- **Johnson's background**
 - **Born to extremely poor parents in North Carolina, orphaned, never attended school**
 - **Apprenticed at age 10 to a tailor**
 - **Taught himself to read; wife taught him to read and do simple math**
 - **Became active in politics in Tennessee; elected to Congress**
 - **Refused to secede with Tennessee, angering South, supported by North**
 - **Appointed governor of Tennessee when the state was “redeemed”**



Andrew
Johnson

Johnson: The Tailor President

- **1864 – Johnson ran with Lincoln as vice president to gain support from War Democrats**
 - **Intelligent, forceful, honest, strong supporter of states' rights and the Constitution**
 - **Also a misfit and wrong man to be president during Reconstruction**
 - **Southerner who did not understand North, distrusted in South**
 - **Democrat not accepted by Republicans**
 - **President not elected to the office**

Presidential Reconstruction

- **Lincoln's 10 percent plan (1863)**
 - **Believed South had never legally left the Union**
 - **A state could be reintegrated into Union when 10% of its voters in the presidential election of 1860 took an oath of allegiance to US and pledged to live with emancipation**
 - **Then formal state government would be established**
 - **Then president would recognize the new government**

Presidential Reconstruction

- **Congress's reaction to the 10 percent plan**
 - **Republicans feared restoration of planter aristocracy and re-enslavement of blacks**
 - **1864 – Wade-Davis Bill passed**
 - **50% of a state's voters had to take oath of allegiance and called for stronger safeguards for emancipation for states to be readmitted to Union**
 - **Pocket-vetoed by Lincoln (not signed after Congress had adjourned)**
 - **Angry Republicans refused to seat Louisiana delegation to Congress (that had reorganized its government, following Lincoln's plan)**

Presidential Reconstruction

- **Differences between president and Congress**
 - **Congress believed that the seceding states had left the Union and had given up all rights as states**
 - **Could only be readmitted as “conquered provinces” under conditions outlined by Congress**

Presidential Reconstruction

- **Differences among Republicans in Congress**
 - **Majority of moderates agreed with Lincoln that seceded states should be brought back into Union as soon as possible**
 - **Minority radicals believed South's social structure changed, planters punished, and freedmen protected by federal power**

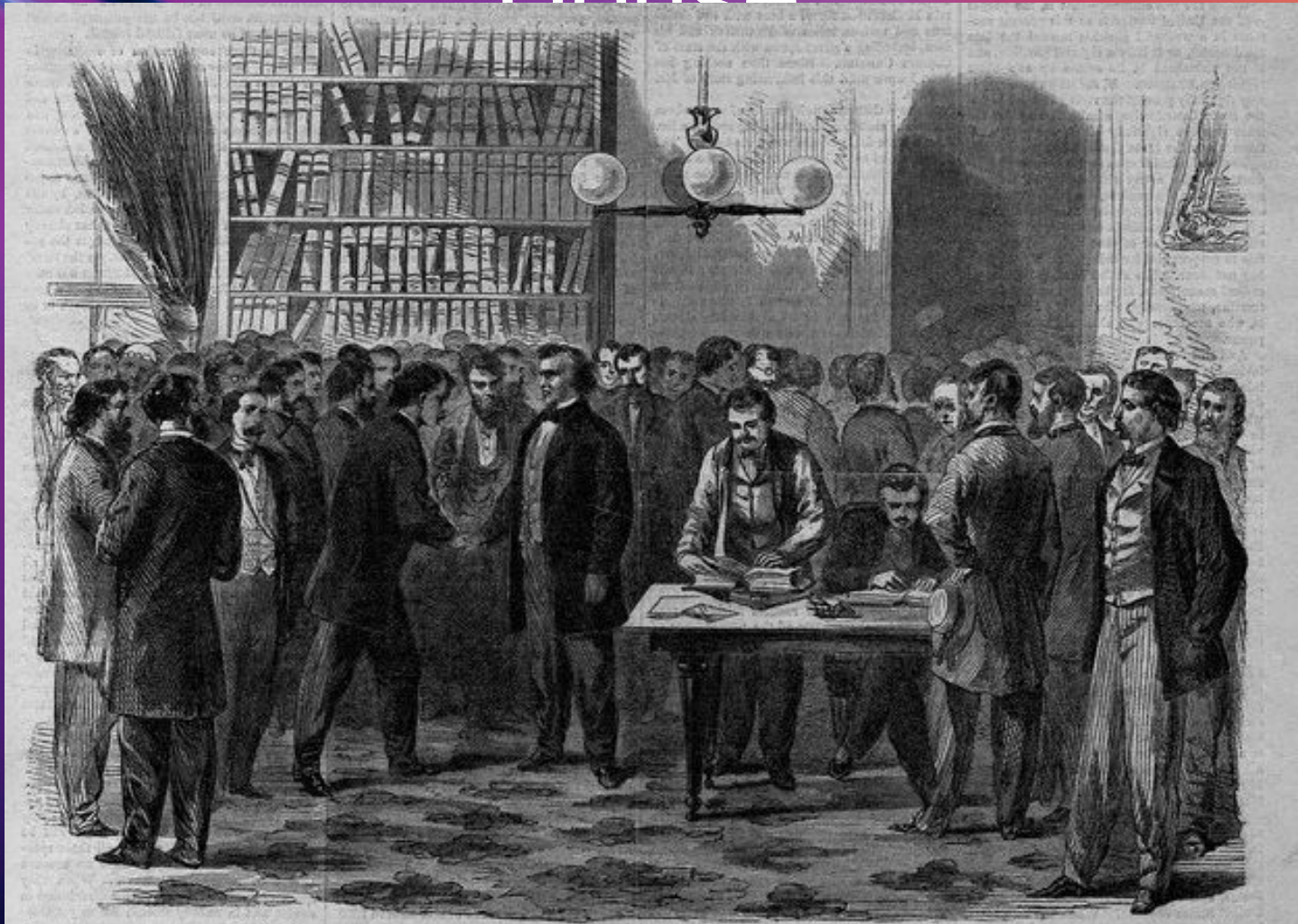
Presidential Reconstruction

- **Johnson's plan**
 - Radicals believed Johnson (who hated planter class) would side with them
 - Agreed with Lincoln's view that states had never legally seceded
 - Recognized several states under Lincoln's 10 percent plan
 - **May 29, 1865** – Johnson issued his own plan
 - Disenfranchised leading Confederates and those with over \$20,000 in taxable property (although they could petition to him for pardons)
 - Special state conventions would repeal ordinances of secession, repudiate Confederate debts, and ratify 13th amendment (freeing slaves)
 - Then states would be readmitted to Union

Presidential Reconstruction

- **Late 1865 – Confederate states moved to carry out Johnson's plan**
 - **Johnson enjoyed having planters come begging to him for pardons**
 - **Republicans angered over lack of fundamental change in new states**

Johnson Pardoning Ex-Confederates at the White House



The Baleful Black Codes

- **Black codes immediately passed by new state governments brought into Union under Johnson's plan**
 - **Designed to regulate lives of freed blacks (as slave codes had done before Civil War)**

The Black Codes



THE BLACK CODES

The Baleful Black Codes

- **Ensured a stable and powerless labor force**
 - South had to get land back into production
 - Black workers needed and whites wanted to make sure they would work on terms acceptable to whites
 - Blacks forced to sign 1-year contracts with white planters
 - Escaping slaves captured and could be forced to give up some wages or fined

A Black Chain Gang



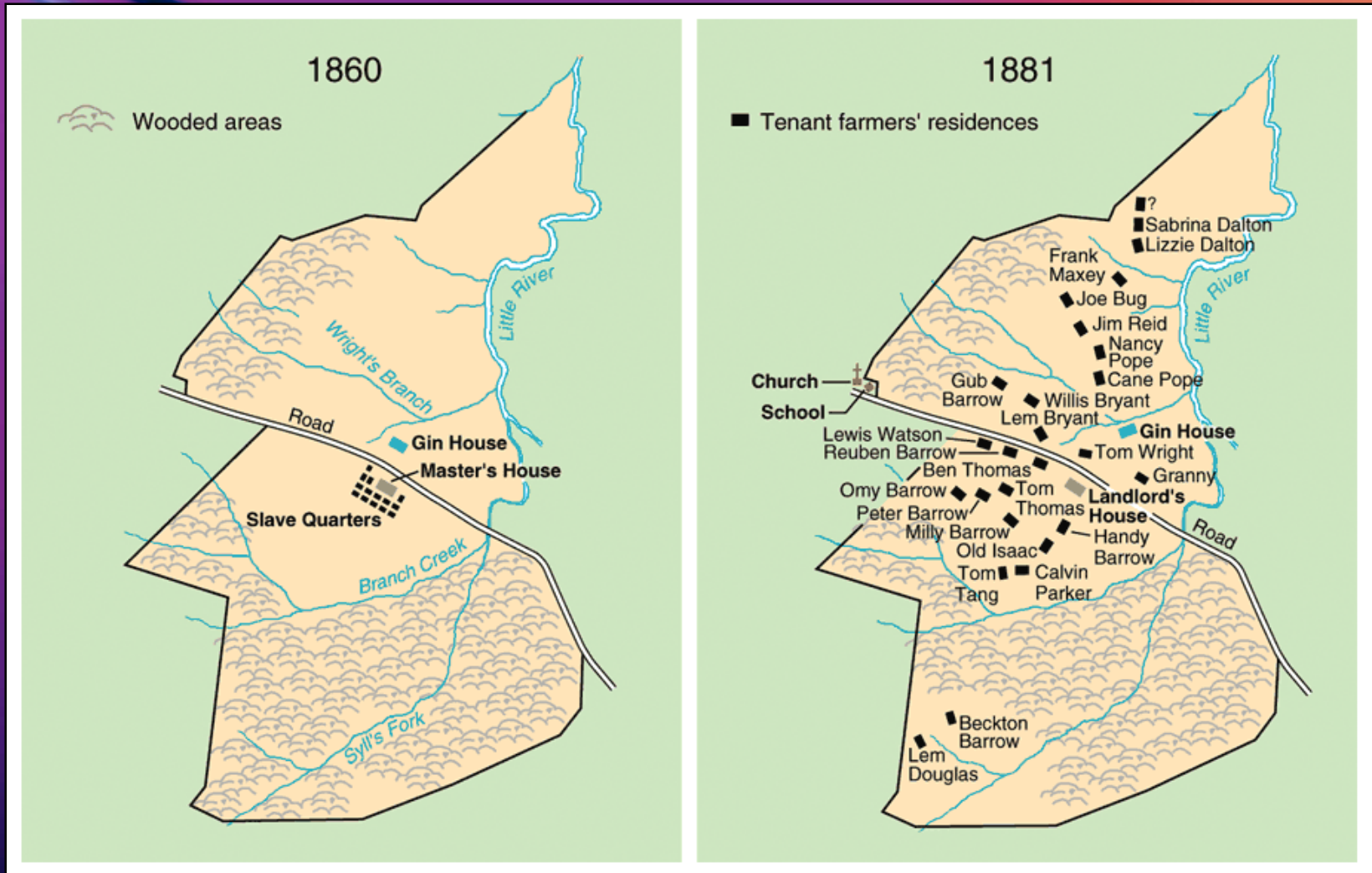
The Baleful Black Codes

- **Restore (as much as possible) race relations before the Civil War**
 - **Some freedoms (including right to marry) recognized**
 - **Blacks forbidden to serve on juries**
 - **Some codes prohibited blacks from renting or leasing land**
 - **Some “idle” blacks could be forced to serve on chain gang**
 - **No blacks were allowed to vote**

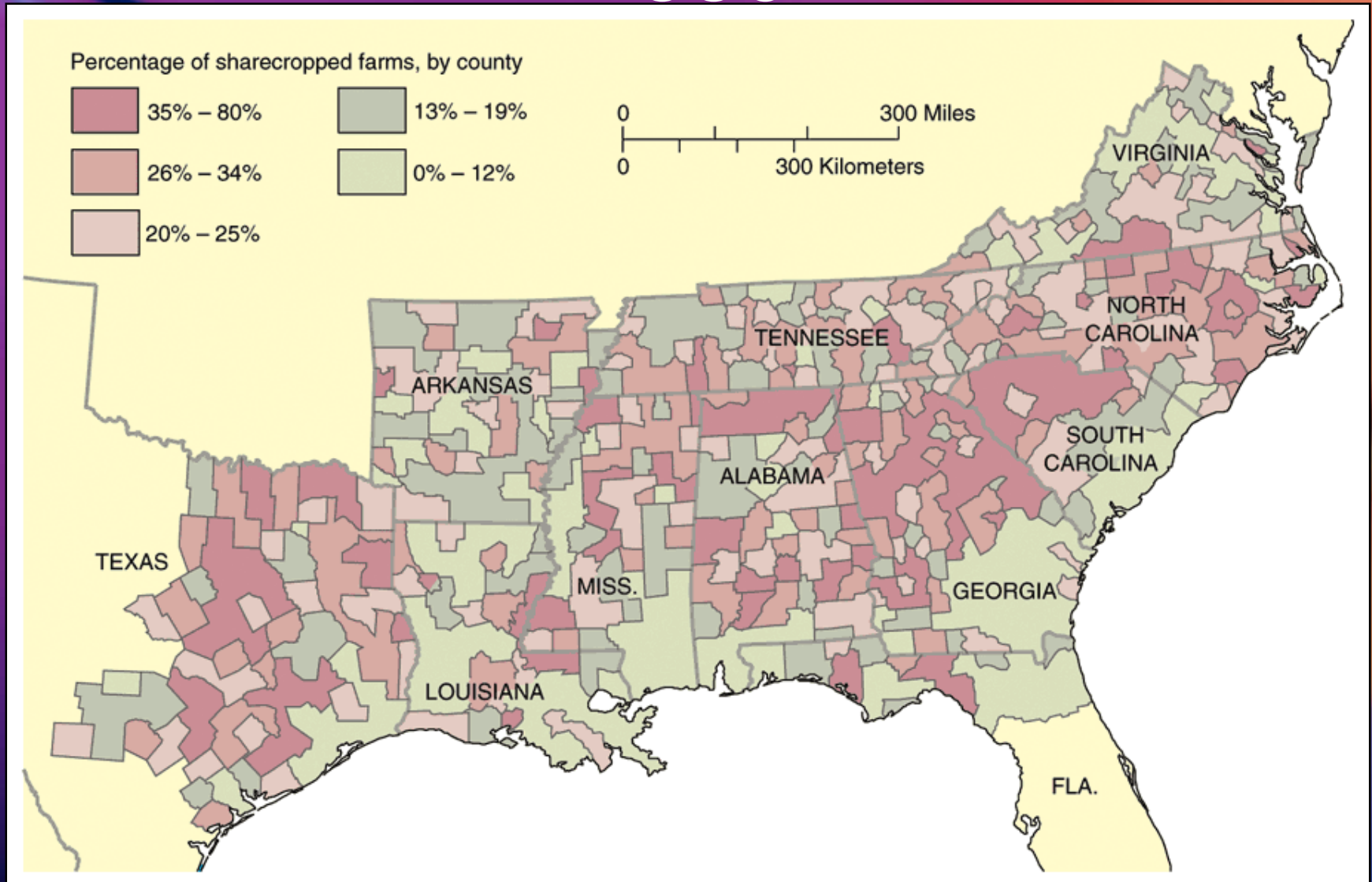
The Baleful Black Codes

- **Sharecropping**
 - **Poor, uneducated blacks (and some whites) with no capital, became sharecroppers**
 - **Sharecroppers rented land from owners, borrowed money for seed and tools, and paid off rent and loans at harvest time**
 - **Few sharecroppers ever got out of debt or paid off rent, leading to cycle of debt and poverty**

The Barrow Plantation, 1860 and 1881



Southern Sharecropping, 1880



A Black Sharecropper Hired by a White Supervisor



Black Sharecroppers



Congressional Reconstruction

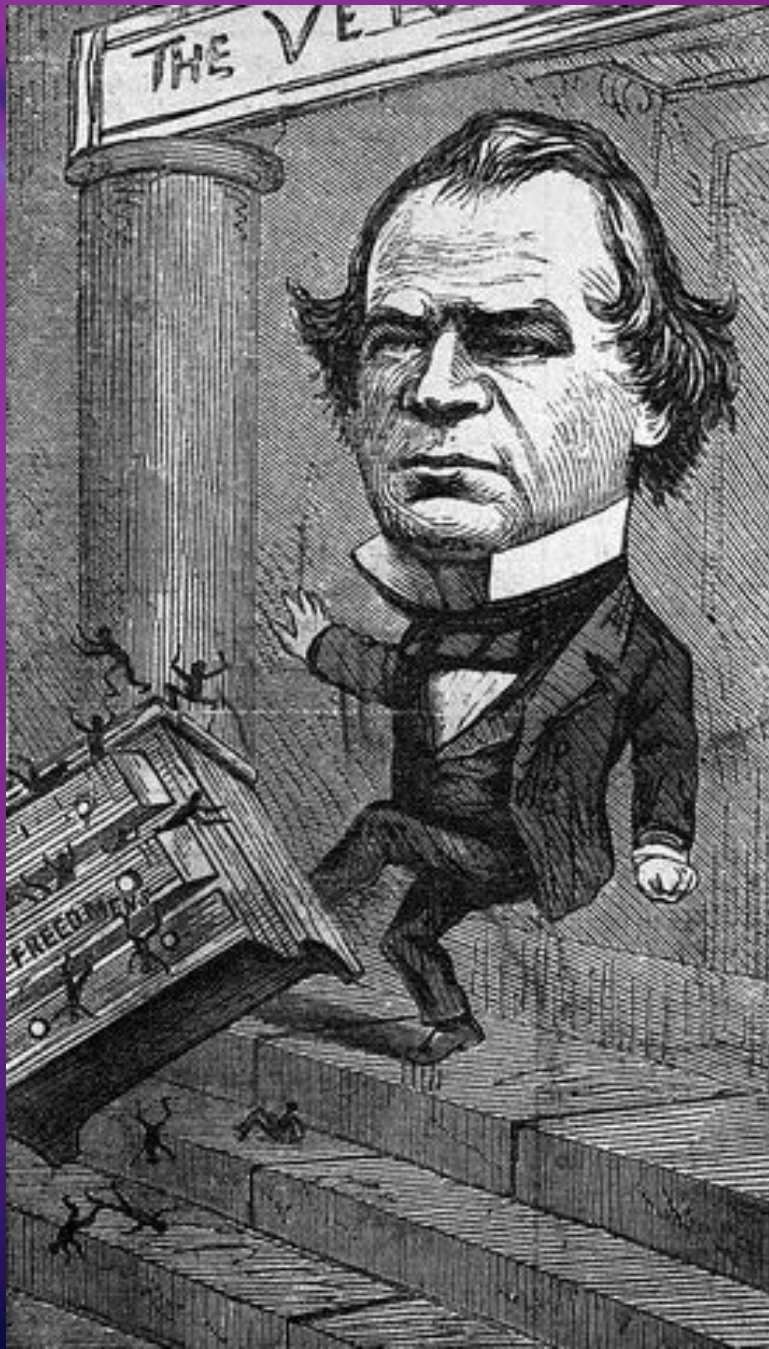
- **December 1865 – Congressional delegations from newly formed Southern states (under Johnson’s plan) came to Washington, DC**
 - **Many former Confederate leaders (generals, colonels, members of Davis’s cabinet, even his vice president, Alexander Stephens)**
 - **South had voted for their experienced political leaders, who also had led South during rebellion**

Congressional Reconstruction

- **Republican reaction to South's congressional delegation**
 - **Angry that ex-Confederates were to be passing laws for US**
 - **Did not want to bring Southern Democrats back into US too quickly**
 - **Republicans had exercised power without Democratic interference for 4 years**
 - **Democrats, once back in the Union, would be a powerful force**
 - **Blacks counted as full person (5/5) instead of partial person (3/5)**
 - **South received 12 more representatives and 12 more electoral votes when readmitted**
 - **Might be able to block Republican reforms (for blacks, economy, etc.), essentially nullifying the North's win in the Civil War**

Johnson Clashes with Congress

- **Clash between Congress and Johnson inevitable**
- **February 1866 – Johnson vetoed extension of Freedman’s Bureau (later passed over his veto)**
- **March 1866 – Congress passed Civil Rights Bill**
 - **Gave blacks citizenship and attacked black codes**
 - **Johnson vetoed the bill, but again passed over his veto**



Johnson Vetoing
the Freedman's
Bureau, Kicking a
Dresser Full of
African
Americans Down
the Steps

The Civil Rights Bill



Johnson Clashes with Congress

- **14th Amendment**

- **Passed by Congress to write principles of Civil Rights bill into Constitution, so that future Southern-controlled Congress might repeal the law**
- **Gave civil rights (including citizenship) to blacks (but not the vote)**
- **Reduced representation of a state in Congress and Electoral College if it denied vote to blacks (by proportion of black population in the state to total voters)**
- **Former Confederate officers and leaders disqualified from federal and state offices**
- **Guaranteed the federal debt; repudiated Confederate debts**
- **Radicals refused to allow former Confederate states back into Union without ratifying the amendment; all but Tennessee refused to do so**

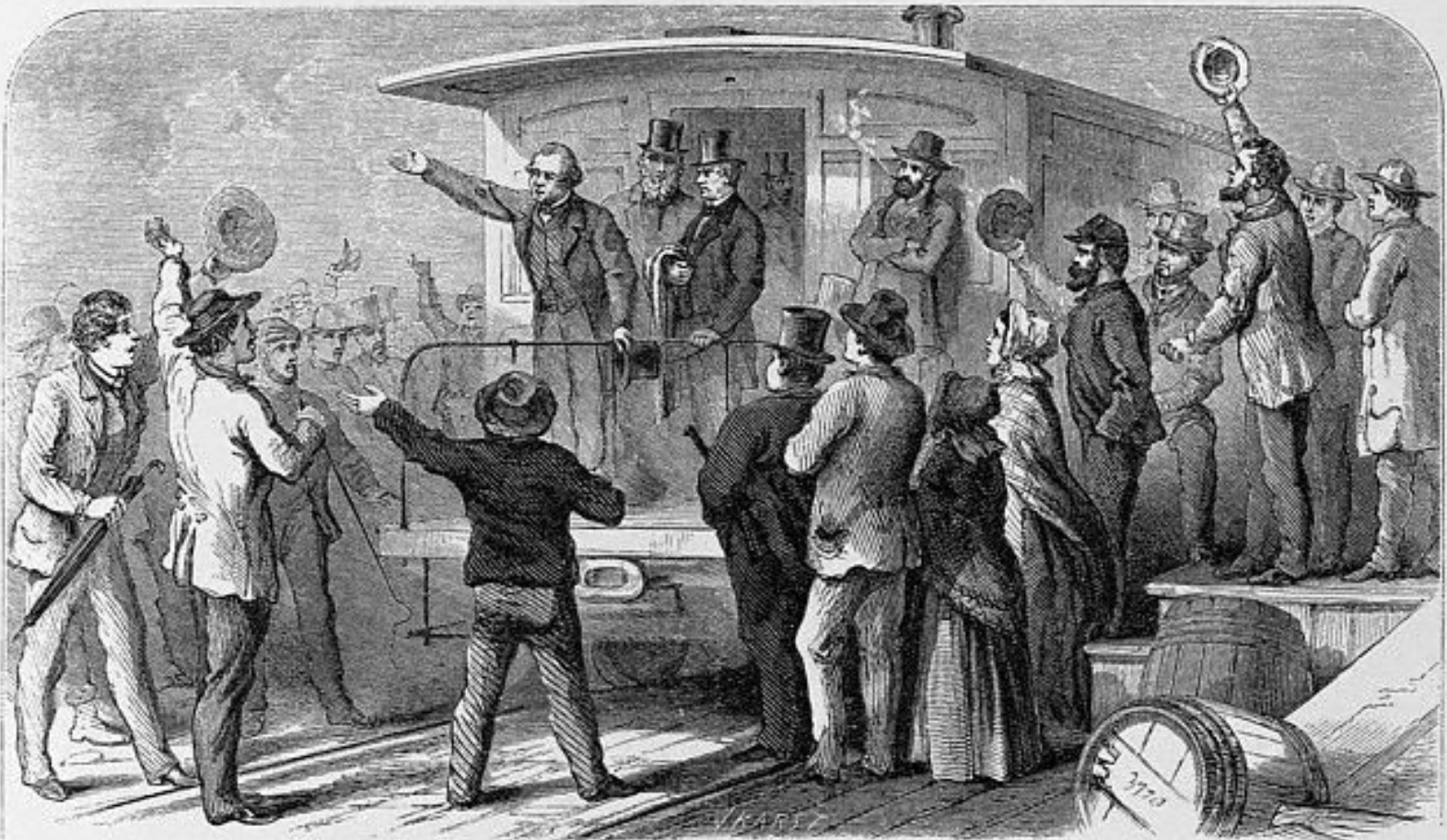
Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson

- **Midterm elections of 1866 would allow people to decide which Reconstruction plan to support**
 - **Republicans in Congress, who favored extended civil rights for blacks and the 14th Amendment**
 - **President Johnson, who favored a quick return of the South to the Union**

Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson

- **Summer 1866 – Johnson’s “swing ‘round the circle”**
 - **Traveled the country, making speeches in favor of congressional candidates that would support him**
 - **Respect for office of president lowered by Johnson**
- **Republicans gained over 2/3 majority in both houses of Congress**

President Johnson's "Swing 'Round the Circle"



SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE. PRESIDENT JOHNSON ENDEAVORS TO ENLIGHTEN THE PEOPLE.

Republican Principles and Programs

- **Republicans now have veto-proof Congress and control of Reconstruction policy**
 - **Radicals and moderate Republicans disagree on how to carry out Reconstruction**

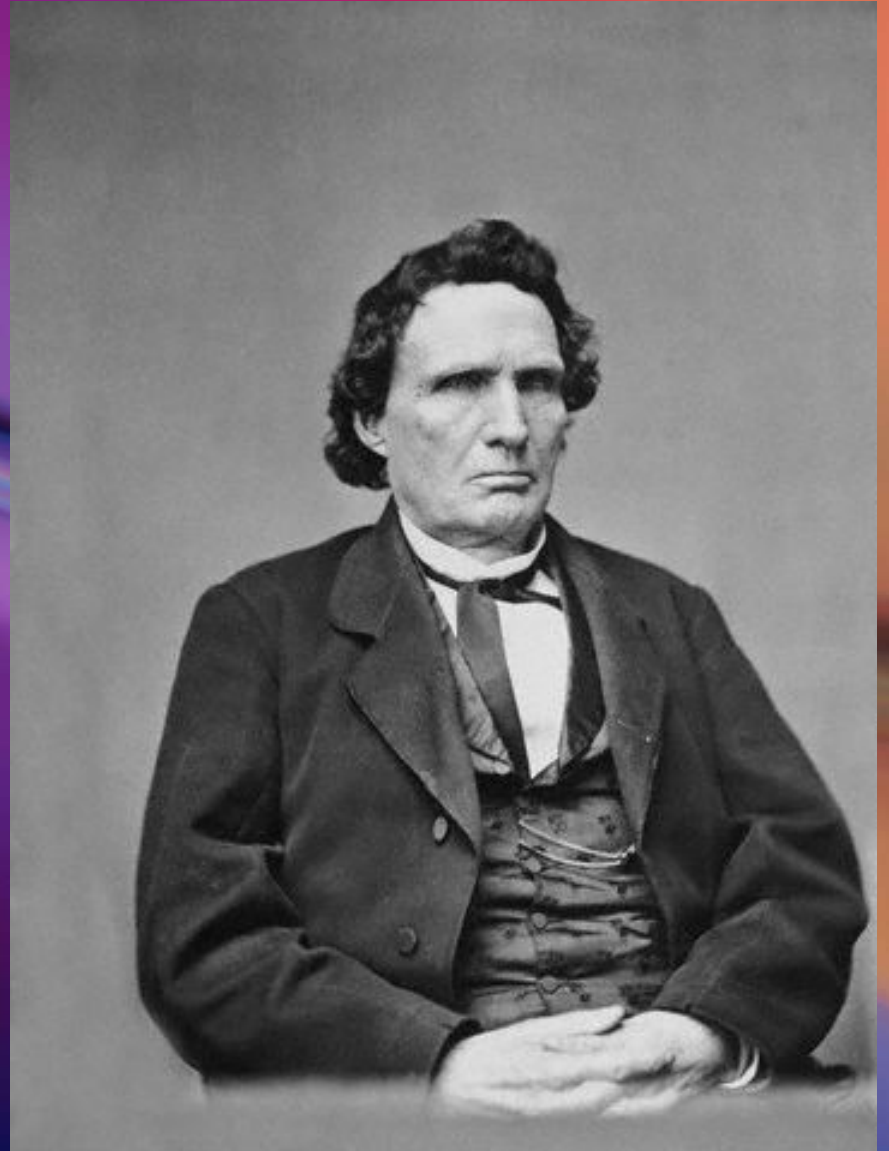
Republican Principles and Programs

- **Radical Republicans**
 - **Led in Senate by Charles Sumner (who was caned before Civil War)**
 - **Thaddeus Stevens led Radicals in House**
 - **Strong friend of blacks – defended runaway slaves for free; buried in black cemetery**
 - **Wanted to change South (economically and socially) using federal power**
 - **Tried to keep South out of Union as long as possible to allow Republicans to change South**

Charles Sumner



Thaddeus Stevens



Republican Principles and Programs

- **Moderate Republicans**
 - **More sympathetic to views of states' rights and restrictions on federal power**
 - **Wanted to restrain states from abridging citizens' rights, not get the federal government involved in people's lives**

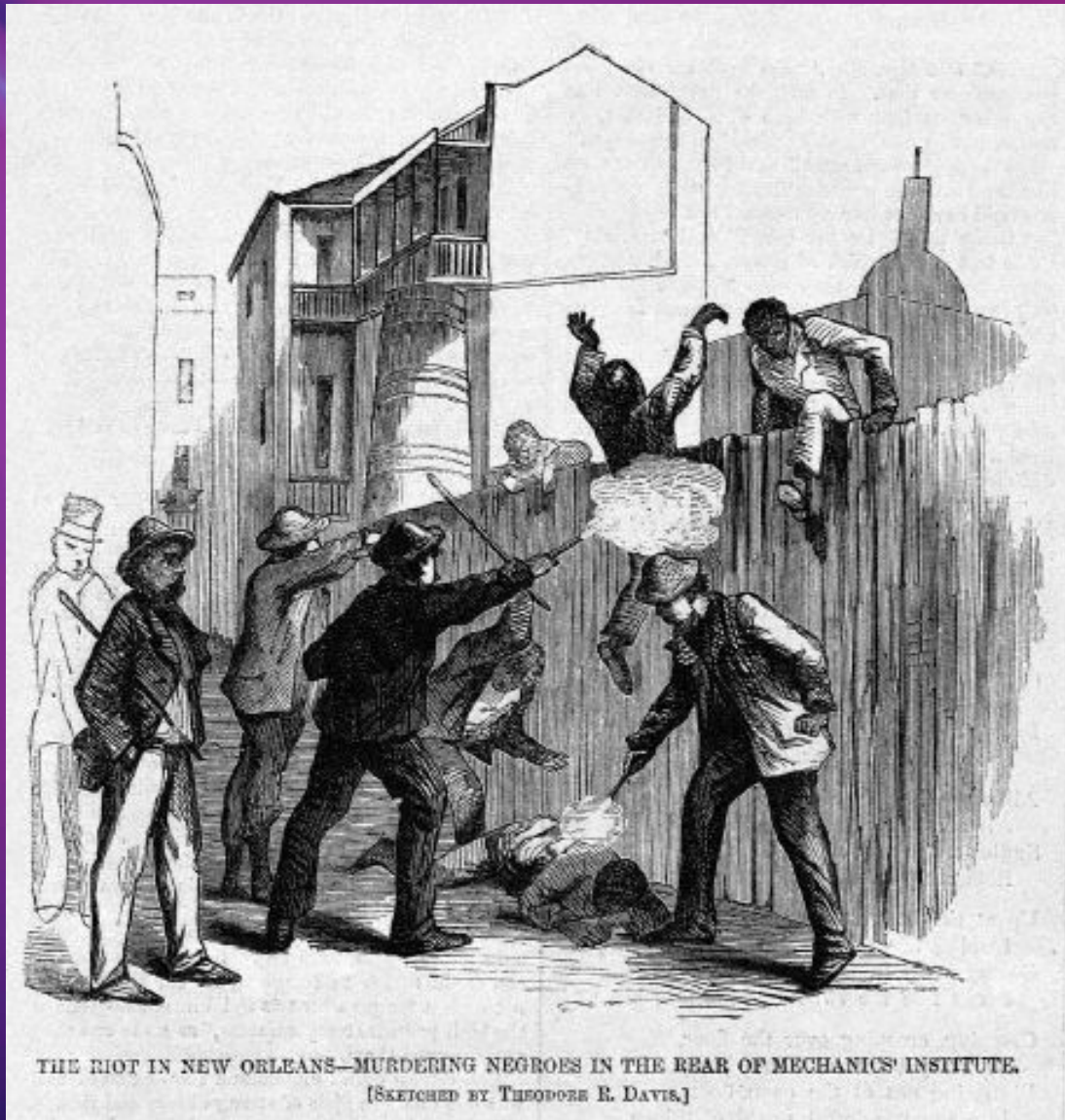
Republican Principles and Programs

- **Both moderates and radicals influenced Reconstruction**
 - **Moderates were more numerous than Radicals**
 - **Both agreed that blacks had to be able to vote, even if federal troops were used**

Reconstruction by the Sword

- **Race riots in some Southern cities led to even more willingness on part of Republicans to use federal power**

The Anti-Freedmen Riot in New Orleans, 1866

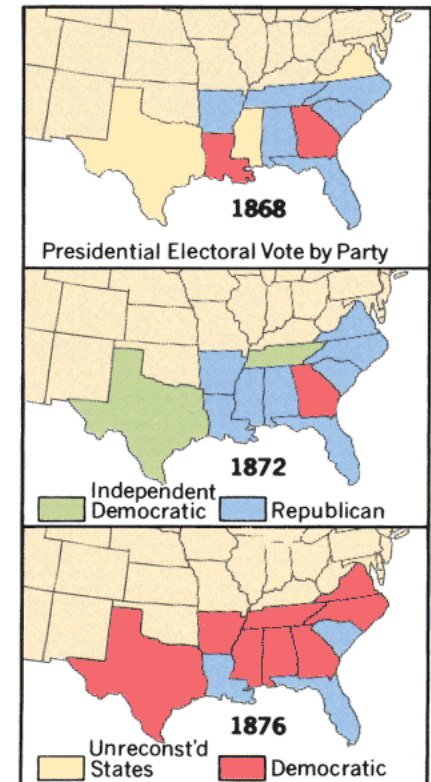
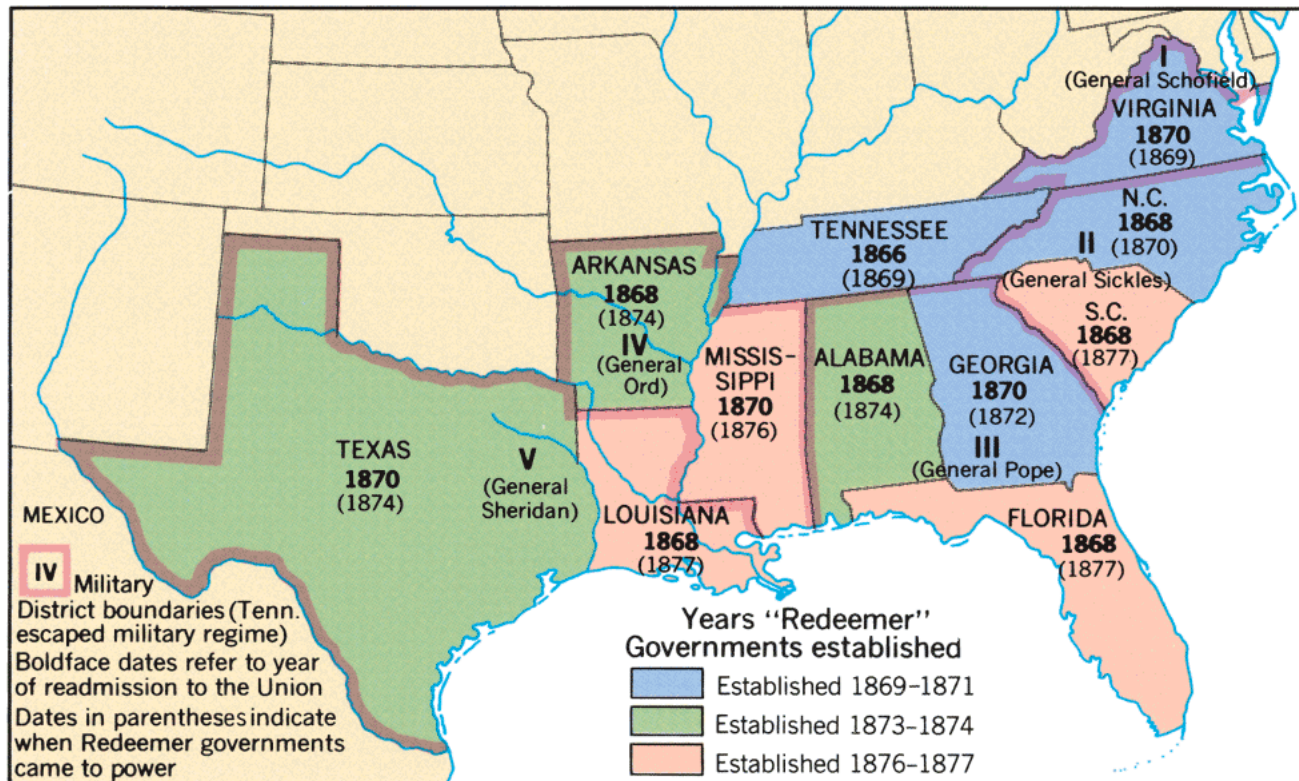


Reconstruction by the Sword

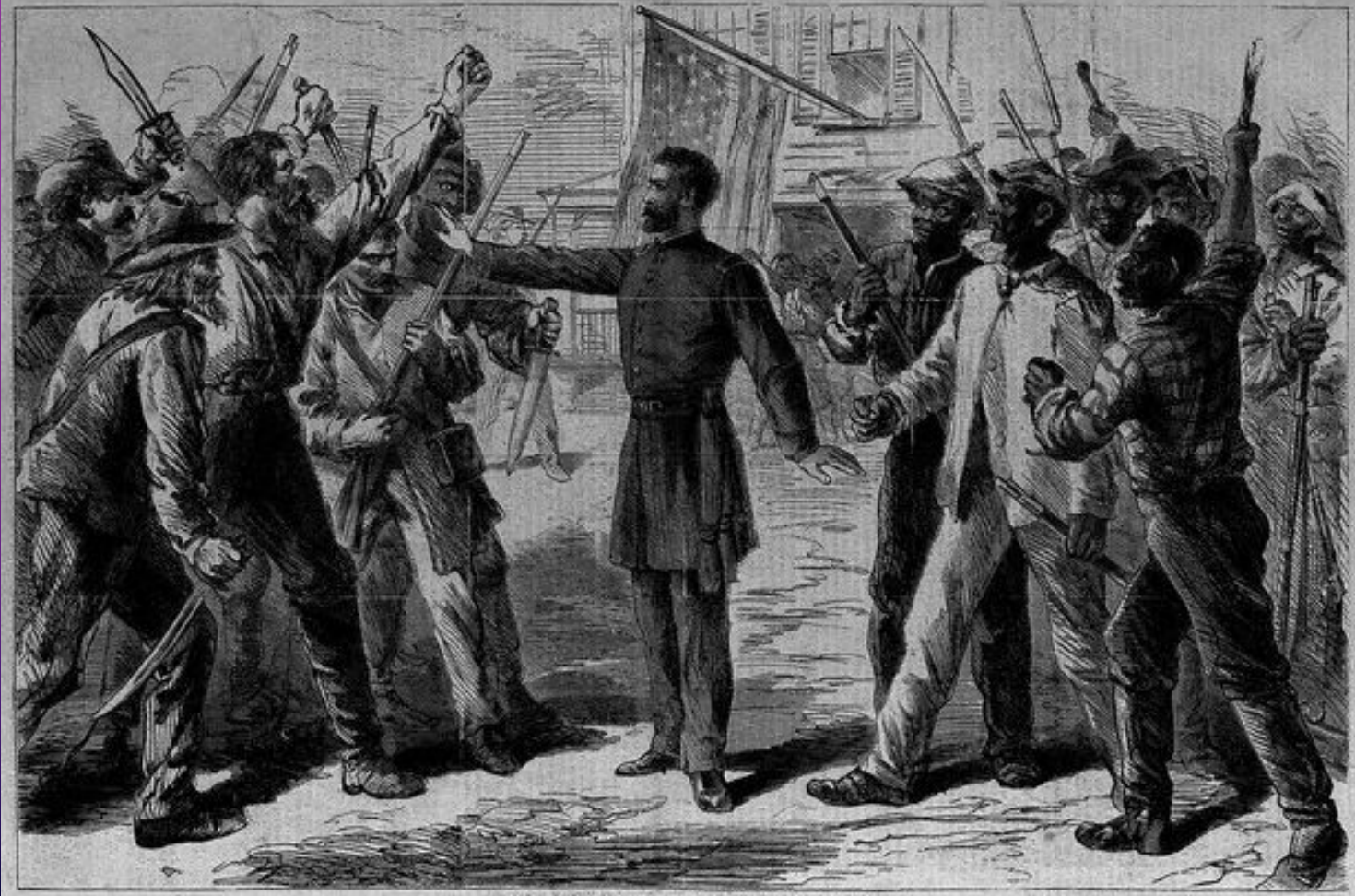
- **March 2, 1867 – Reconstruction Act passed**
 - **Divided South into 5 military districts**
 - **Each district under command of a Union general**
 - **20,000 federal troops sent to South to enforce federal power**
 - **Temporarily disenfranchised tens of thousands of former Confederates**

Military Reconstruction, 1867

(five districts and commanding generals)



A Union Soldier Keeps Order in the South



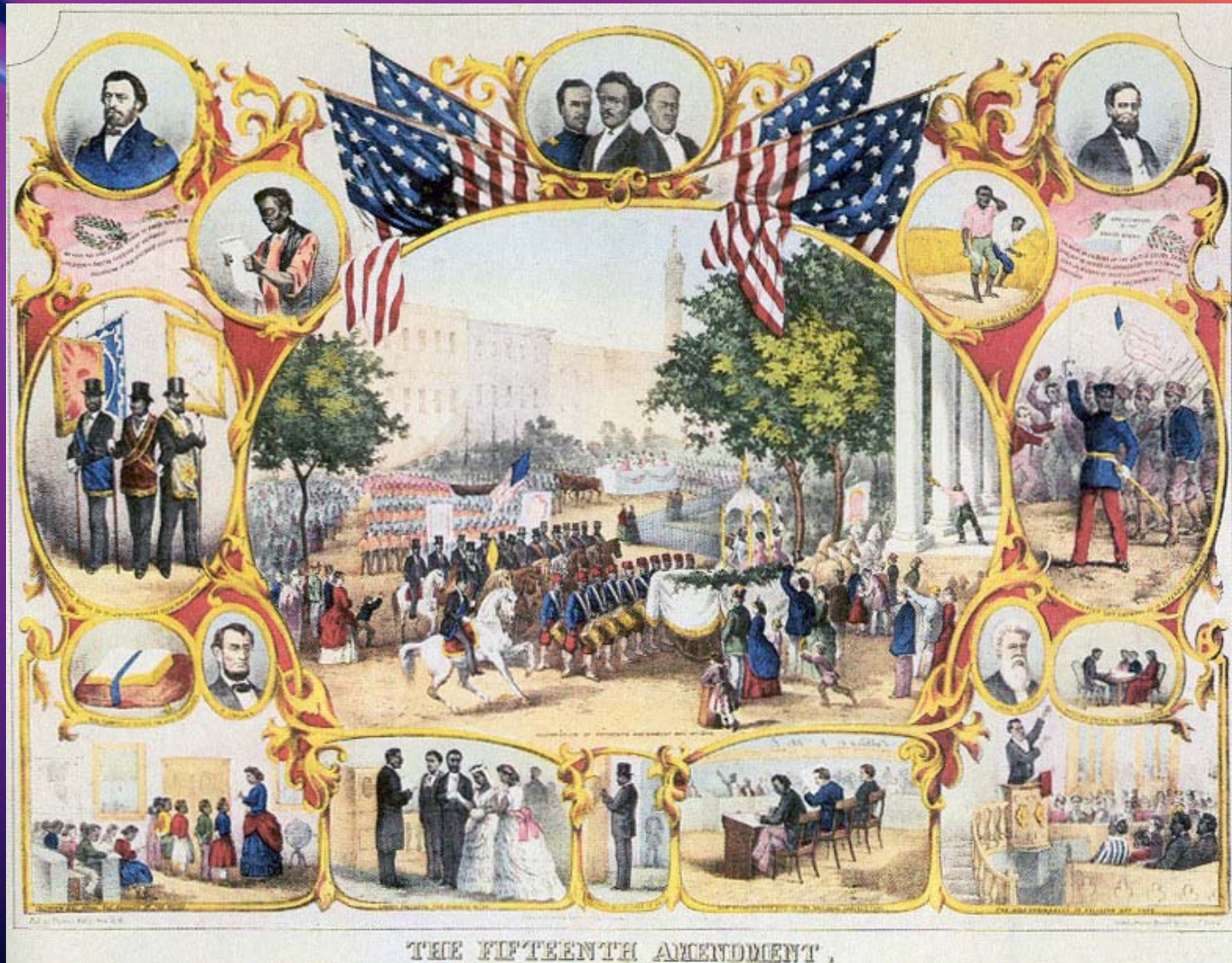
Reconstruction by the Sword

- **Congress's conditions for readmission to Union**
 - Previous admissions under Lincoln's and Johnson's plans thrown out (except for Tennessee, which had ratified the 14th amendment)
 - States required to ratify 14th Amendment
 - State constitutions had to guarantee full voting rights for black males
 - Influenced by moderates, did not give freedmen land or education
 - Moderates wanted basic requirements that most in South could vote for, so federal government could withdraw

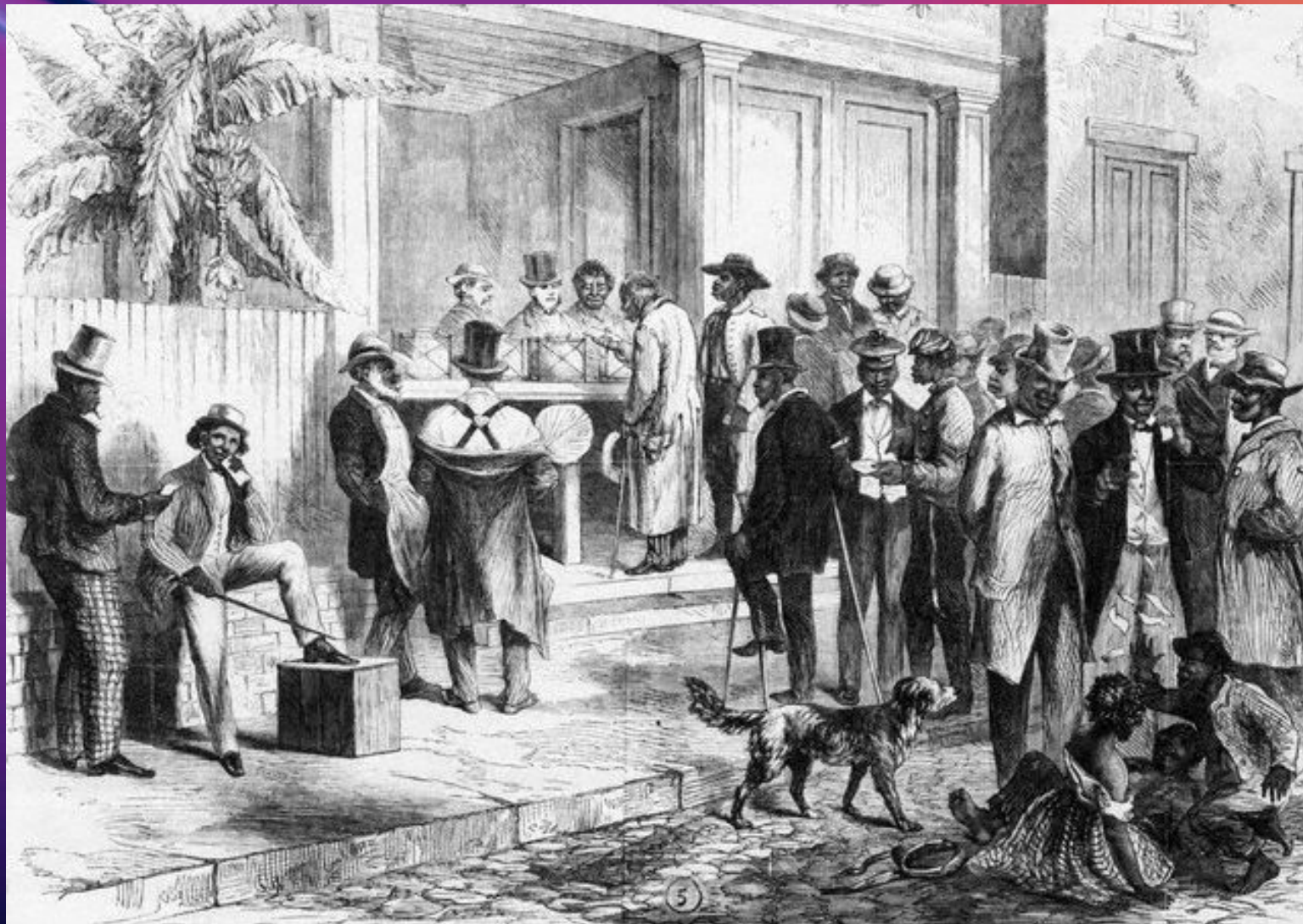
Reconstruction by the Sword

- **15th Amendment**
 - **Passed because Radicals feared Southern constitutions could be amended after re-admittance to take vote away from blacks**
 - **Passed by Congress in 1869; ratified in 1870**
 - **Gave blacks the vote, written into the Constitution**

The 15th Amendment



Freedmen Voting



Reconstruction by the Sword

- **Constitutional problems with military Reconstruction**
 - **Congress infringed on powers of president as commander-in-chief (Congress tried to control military governors, who reported to president)**
 - **Doubtful the military plan was legal**
 - **Supreme Court had ruled (Ex parte Milligan, 1866) that military courts could not try civilians even during war, when civilian courts were in operation**
 - **Peacetime military rule at odds with spirit of Constitution**
 - **Supreme Court did not challenge the plan because of the extraordinary circumstances**



THE PAROQUET OF THE WH-E HO-E.

Johnson as a Parakeet, Invoking the "Constitution" to Criticize Congressional Reconstruction

Reconstruction by the Sword

- **By 1870 – all states had been readmitted into Union with full rights**
- **Federal troops removed when Republican governments (in South) seemed firmly in power**
- **When troops left (at different times for each state), South returned to white Democratic (“Redeemer” or “Home Rule”) governments**
- **1877 – all federal troops left South**
 - **“solid” Democratic South until 1960s**

The Duration of Republican Rule in the Ex-Confederate States

TABLE 16.5 The Duration of Republican Rule in the Ex-Confederate States

<i>Former Confederate States</i>	<i>Readmission to the Union Under Congressional Reconstruction</i>	<i>Democrats (Conservatives) Gain Control</i>	<i>Duration of Republican Rule</i>
Alabama	June 25, 1868	November 14, 1874	6½ years
Arkansas	June 22, 1868	November 10, 1874	6½ years
Florida	June 25, 1868	January 2, 1877	8½ years
Georgia	July 15, 1870	November 1, 1871	1 year
Louisiana	June 25, 1868	January 2, 1877	8½ years
Mississippi	February 23, 1870	November 3, 1875	5½ years
North Carolina	June 25, 1868	November 3, 1870	2 years
South Carolina	June 25, 1868	November 12, 1876	8 years
Tennessee	July 24, 1866*	October 4, 1869	3 years
Texas	March 30, 1870	January 14, 1873	3 years
Virginia	January 26, 1870	October 5, 1869†	0 years

*Admitted before start of congressional Reconstruction. †Democrats gained control before readmission.

Source: John Hope Franklin, *Reconstruction After the Civil War* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962), 231.

No Women Voters

- **Reconstruction amendments (13, 14, 15) disappointed many women**
 - **Women had played active role in abolitionism**
 - **Women came to believe women's and blacks' causes were the same – recognition of basic civil rights, especially right to vote**
 - **Women had stopped work for women's rights during war to work for blacks' rights**

Reconstruction Amendments

Amendment	Terms
Thirteenth (Dec. 18, 1865)	Abolished slavery in the United States.
Fourteenth (July 28, 1868)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.• Provided that no state could make laws to deprive citizens of life, liberty, property, or equal protection of the law.• Specified that any state that denied male citizens the right to vote would lose representation in Congress.
Fifteenth (March 30, 1870)	Prohibited the denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

No Women Voters

- **After war and 13th Amendment, women suffragists believed now was time to pass amendment granting them the vote**
- **14th Amendment used “male” (for 1st time in Constitution) to describe citizen’s right to vote**
 - **Some prominent women’s suffragists campaigned against amendment**
- **15th Amendment prohibited denial of vote on basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”**
 - **No mention of “sex,” which women’s suffragists pushed for**

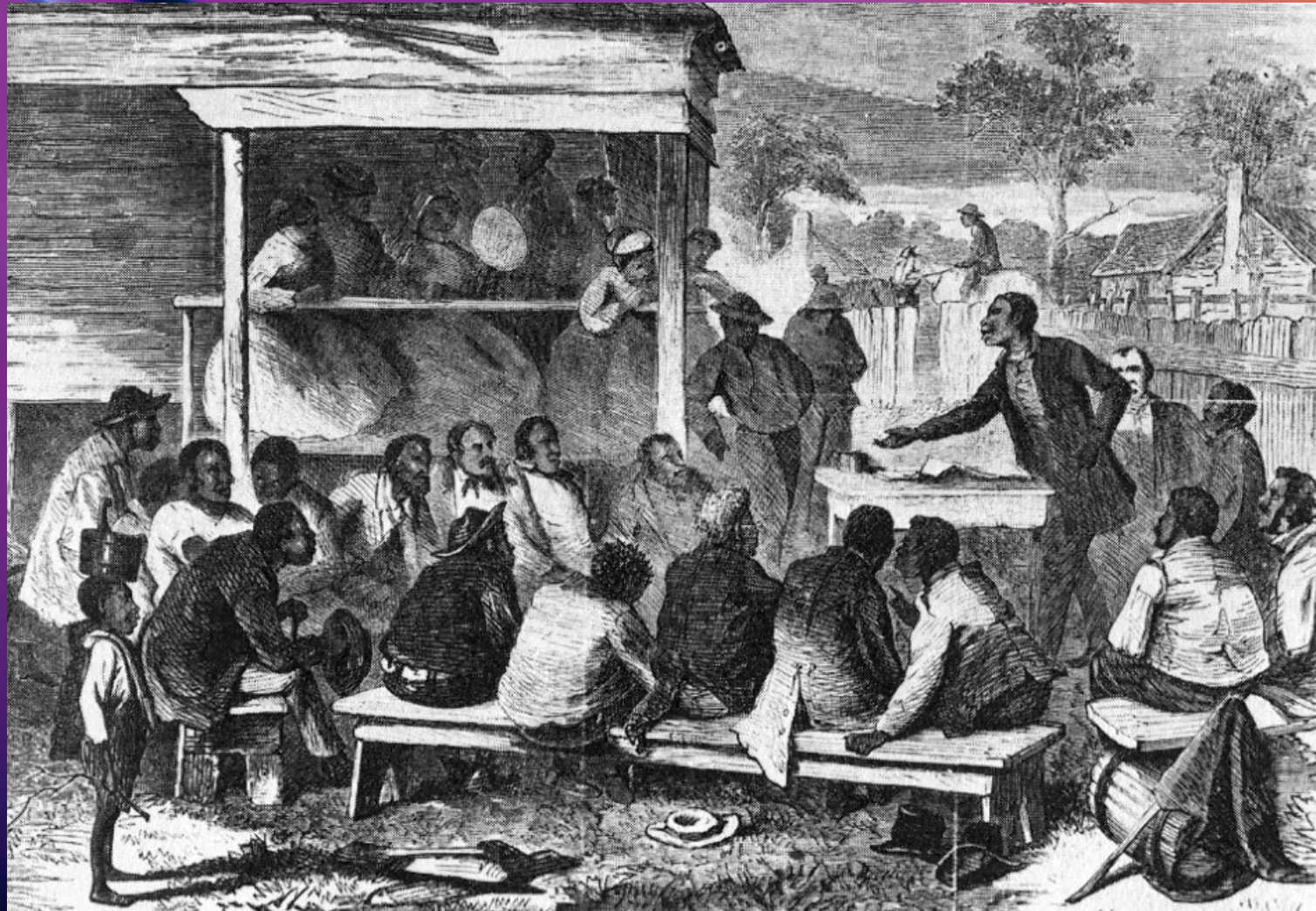
The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **The complex story of blacks gaining right to vote**
 - Lincoln and Johnson had proposed to give blacks right to vote gradually (based on education, property ownership or military service)
 - Moderates (and some radicals) hesitated to give blacks the vote
 - **14th Amendment (most important Reconstruction Amendment) saw blacks as citizens but not voters (like women)**
 - **1867 – Republicans decided that blacks had to be given right to vote**
 - **Most Northern had outlawed black voting before 15th Amendment also; South saw North as hypocritical when they insisted blacks in South be allowed to vote**

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **Blacks organized to exercise vote and political power**
- **Union League**
 - **Pro-Union organization in North**
 - **Turned into network of political clubs in South to educate blacks and campaign for Republicans**
 - **Expanded to providing other services for blacks**

Blacks Electioneering for Republicans



The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **Black women did not vote, but took on new political roles**
 - **Attended rallies and parades**
 - **Helped assemble mass meetings**
 - **Supported state conventions**

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **Black men at state conventions**
 - Important in working out with whites rights such as universal male suffrage
 - No black majorities in state senates; no black governors
 - Did serve as congressmen, senators, state lieutenant governors and other state offices



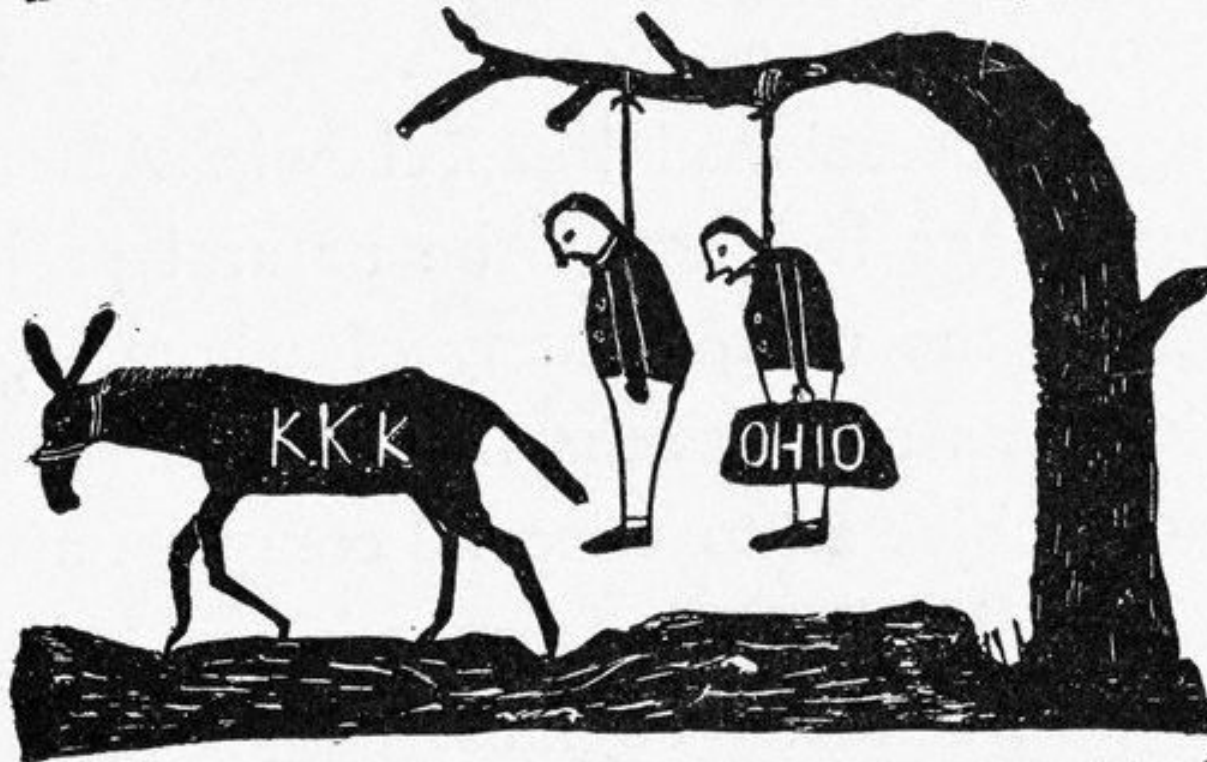
A Black Congressman During Reconstructio n

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **Whites angered by former slaves' new political power; attacked blacks' white allies viciously**
 - **“scalawags” – Southerners (former Unionists or Whigs) who supposedly stole money from state treasuries through their political influence**
 - **“carpetbaggers” – supposedly sleazy Northerners who brought everything they owned in carpet bags to come South for money and power**

A Warning to Carpetbaggers

[From the Independent Monitor, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, September 1, 1868.]
A PROSPECTIVE SCENE IN THE CITY OF OAKS, 4TH OF MARCH, 1869.



“Hang, curs, hang! * * * * * Their complexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast, good
fate, to *their* hanging! * * * * * If they be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.”

The above cut represents the fate in store for those great pests of Southern society—the carpet-bagger and scalawag—if found in Dixie’s land after the break of day on the 4th of March next.

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **How well did radical Republican governments rule?**
 - **Passed many needed reforms**
 - **Public schools established for first time in South's history**
 - **Tax reforms passed**
 - **Public works programs carried out**
 - **Property rights guaranteed to women**
 - **“Redeemer” governments kept most of the reforms that the Republicans had passed**

The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

- **Problems with Republican governments**
 - **Graft rampant; some whites used inexperienced blacks to steal money**
 - **Corruption was prevalent in North as well as South during this time**

The Ku Klux Klan

- **Some Southern whites used violence to oppose Reconstruction**
 - **Most well-known organization was the Ku Klux Klan, organized in Tennessee in 1866**

Southern Justice



THE PHOENIX OF SCARLETT GANG.



DRIVING THEM BY THE PLANKROAD FROM WHEEL TO ST. LOUIS.



With the President's Veto of the Writings Government Bill.

It is a well-known fact that the Southern States are the only ones in the Union that have not yet adopted the Constitution of the United States. This is a fact which is well known to all who are acquainted with the Southern States. The Southern States are the only ones in the Union that have not yet adopted the Constitution of the United States. This is a fact which is well known to all who are acquainted with the Southern States.



THE POLICE AND THE FREEDMEN.



THE PHOENIX OF SCARLETT GANG.



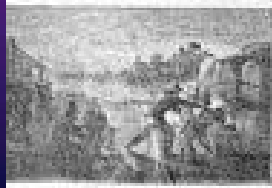
IF HE IS A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN,

BRING A GOOD JOKE ON A NIGGER.



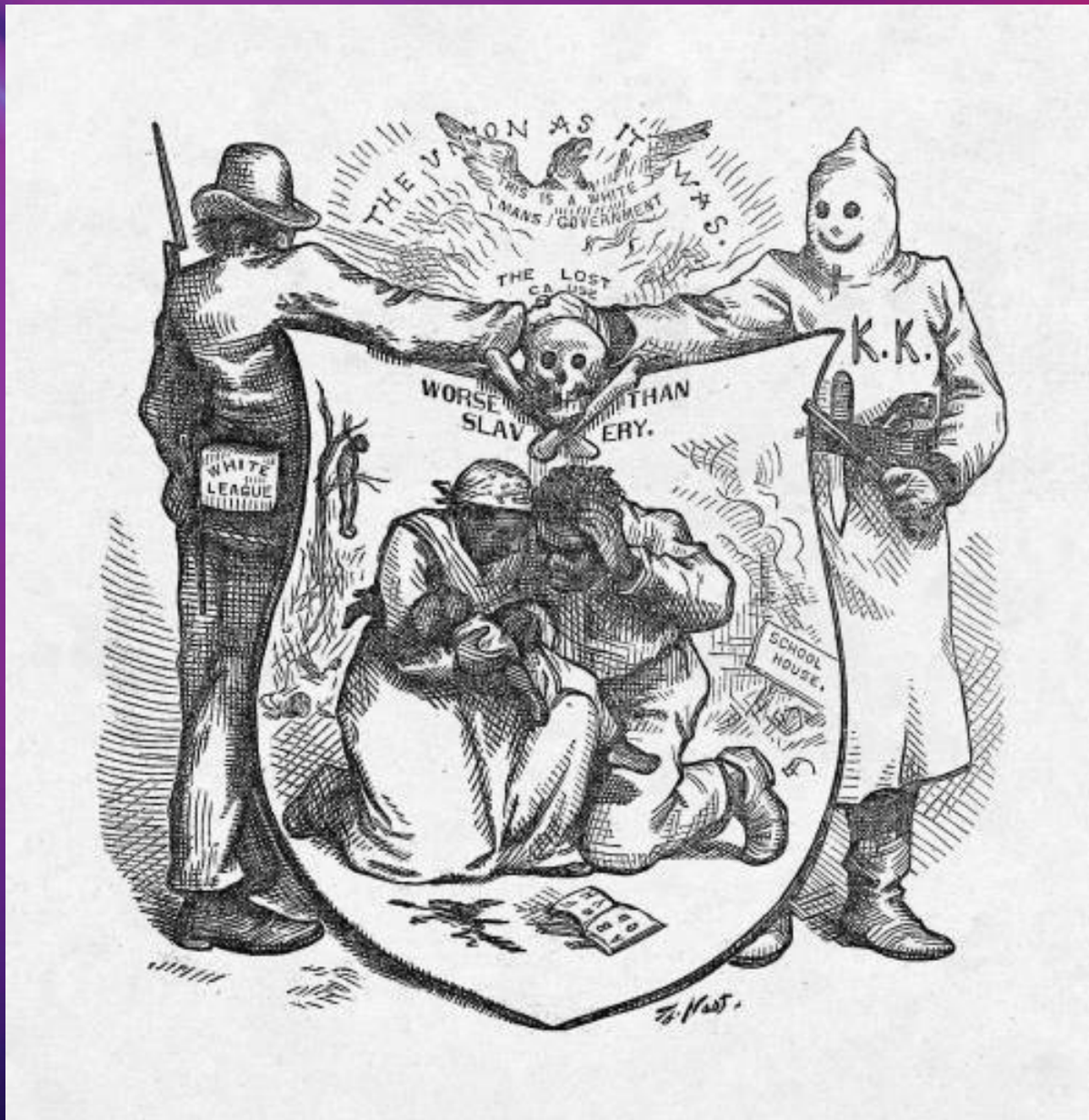
IF HE IS A UNION MAN OR A FREEDMAN.

"VERDICT," HANG THE D— YANKEE AND NIGGER!



The Ku Klux Klan

- **Attack of the Klan**
 - **Whites in white sheets rode to a black person's house**
 - **Used scare tactics or actual violence to intimidate black person and keep them down**
 - **Blacks who weren't scared were beaten, mutilated, or even murdered**



Worse
Than
Slavery

The Ku Klux Klan

- **Force Acts of 1870 and 1871**
 - Passed by Congress to use federal troops to put down Klan
 - Intimidation continued (“dancing clubs”, “rifle clubs”) in secret
- **Until 1960s, South openly ignored 14th and 15th Amendments**
 - Literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses used to keep blacks from voting

Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

- **Tenure of Office Act (1867)**
 - **Passed over Johnson's veto**
 - **Required president to get approval of Senate before he could remove appointees that had required approval of Senate**
 - **Contrary to precedent since Washington**
 - **Purpose was to keep Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in office**
 - **Appointed by Lincoln; secretly worked with Radicals**

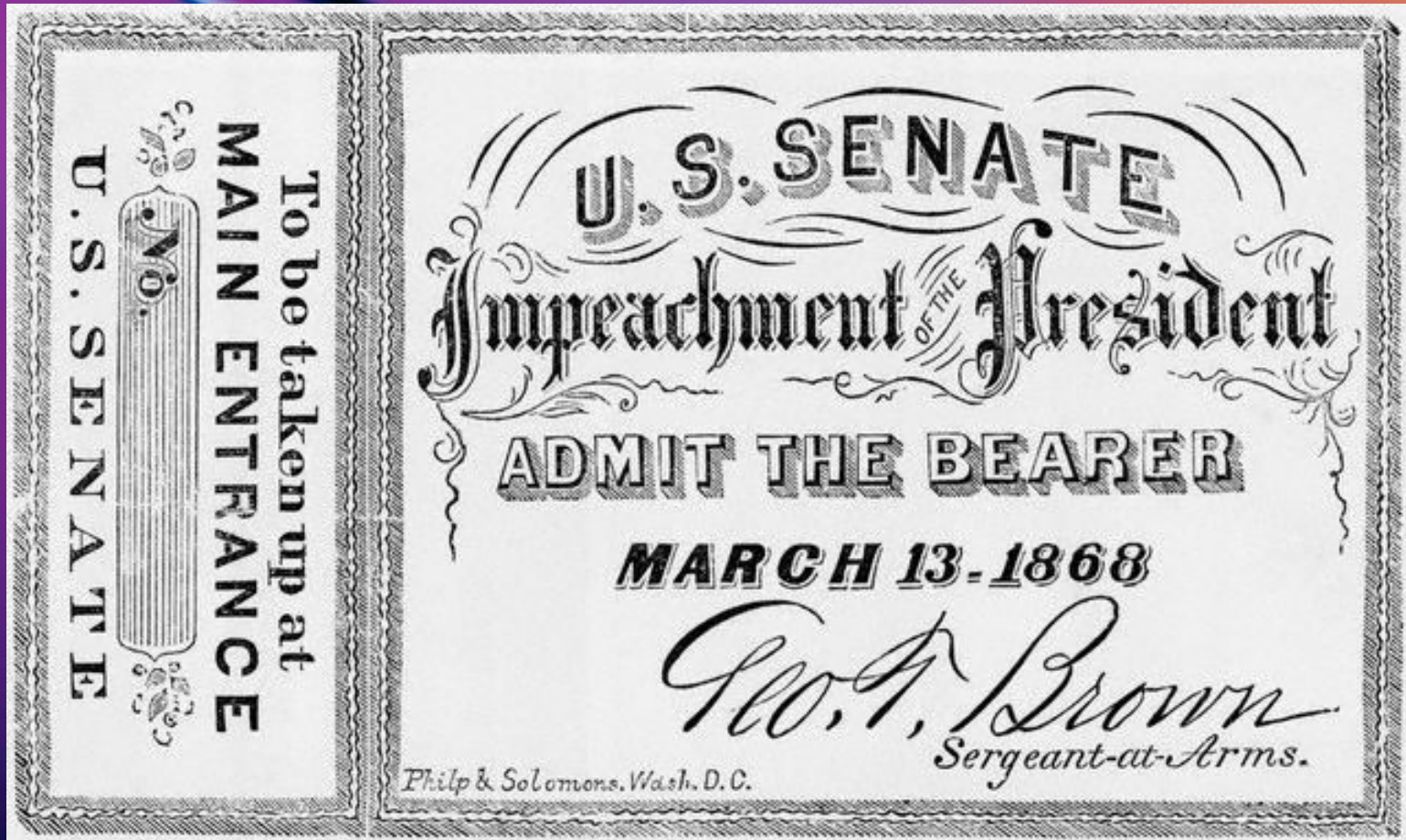
Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

- **Early 1868 – Johnson removed Stanton from office**
 - **House voted 126 to 47 to impeach Johnson**
 - **“high crimes and misdemeanors” because of violation of Tenure of Office Act and abusive speech toward Congress**

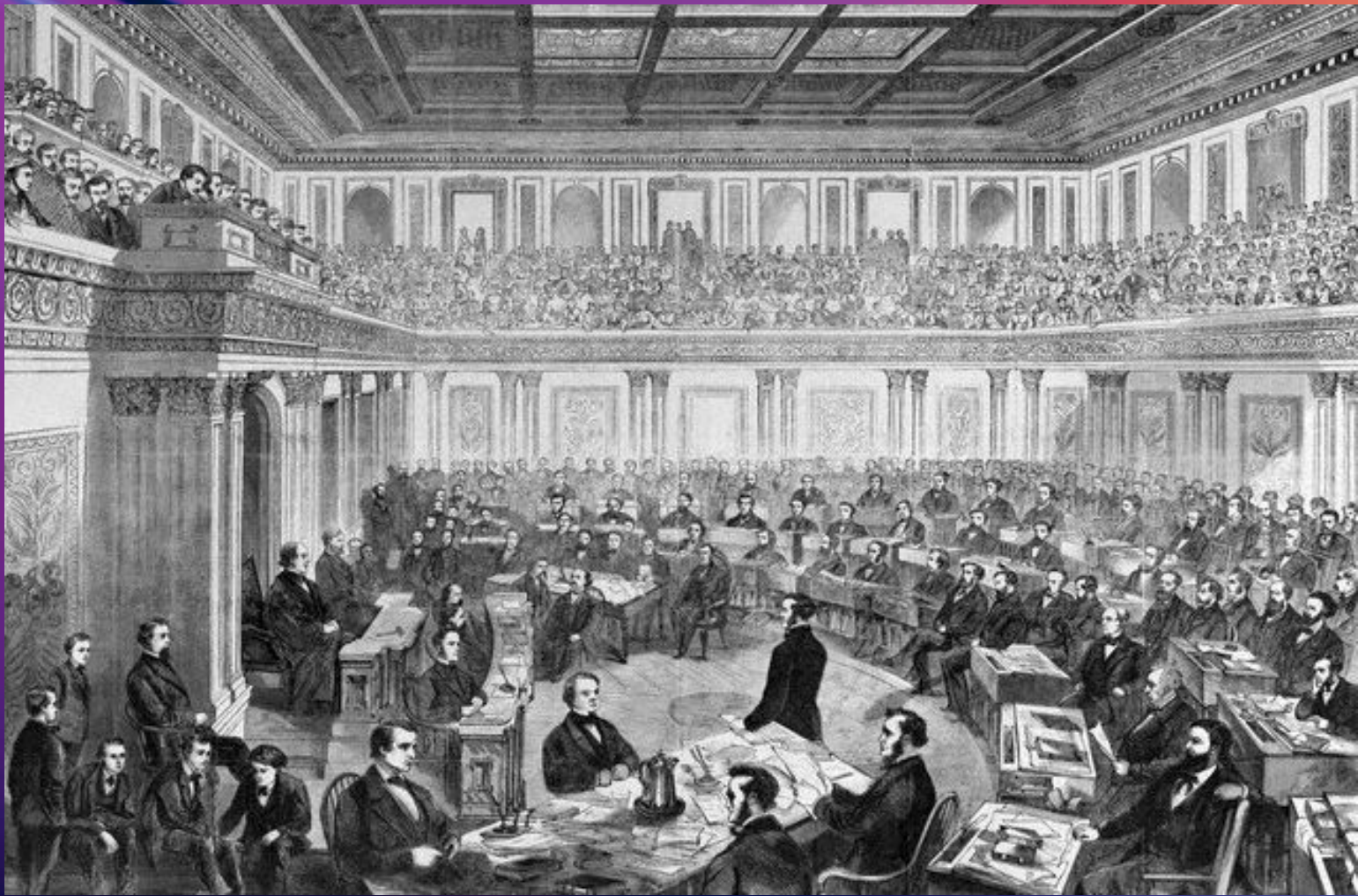
A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

- **Senate tried Johnson for his crimes; House was the prosecution**
 - **Defense argued that Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional (Supreme Court agreed, 58 years later) and Johnson had used Stanton as test case**
- **May 16, 1868 – Johnson not found guilty by 1 vote**
 - **7 Republican Senators voted against impeachment**

A Ticket to Johnson's Impeachment Hearing



Johnson's Trial in the Senate



A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

- **Why impeachment failed**
 - **Fear of creating destabilizing precedent**
 - **Principled opposition to abuse of checks and balances**
 - **Ben Wade, radical Republican, president pro temp of the Senate would become president**
 - **Vice presidency was vacant – procedure had not been set up yet to choose new vice president when vice president became president**
 - **Wade was unpopular with moderate Republicans and business community; they did not want Wade as president**
 - **Johnson (through attorney) told Republicans he would stop obstructing their agenda if he could remain in office**

A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

- **Radicals angry that Johnson wasn't impeached**
- **But US avoided setting precedent of impeachment for political reasons that would have weakened the presidency**

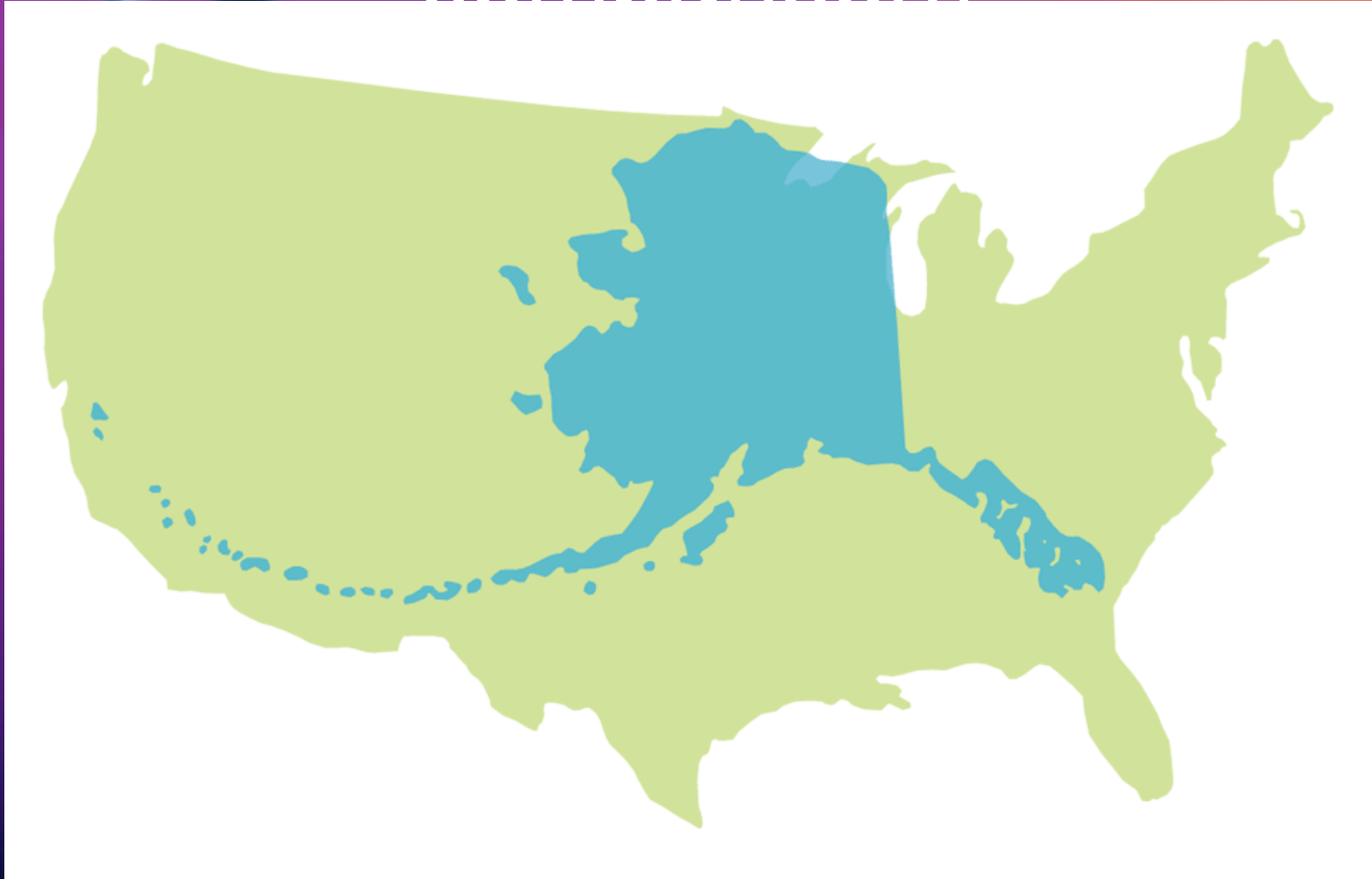
The Purchase of Alaska

- **Russians want to sell Alaska**
 - In probable war with Britain, Russia would lose Alaska anyway
 - Alaska's fur production had been greatly reduced
 - Wanted to sell to US to strengthen US against Russia's rival, Britain

The Purchase of Alaska

- **1867 – US buys Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million**
 - **Negotiated by Secretary of State William Seward**
 - **Called “Seward’s Folly” by shortsighted critics at time**
 - **US purchased Alaska because Russia had been friend to North during Civil War and there was hope of natural resources there (which turned out to be true – silver, oil, gas)**

Alaska and the Lower Forty-eight States (a size comparison)



The Heritage of Reconstruction

- **Reconstruction left scar on South that never fully healed**
 - **Changes to their social and racial systems**
 - **Political empowerment of blacks**
 - **Federal intervention in local affairs**

The Heritage of Reconstruction

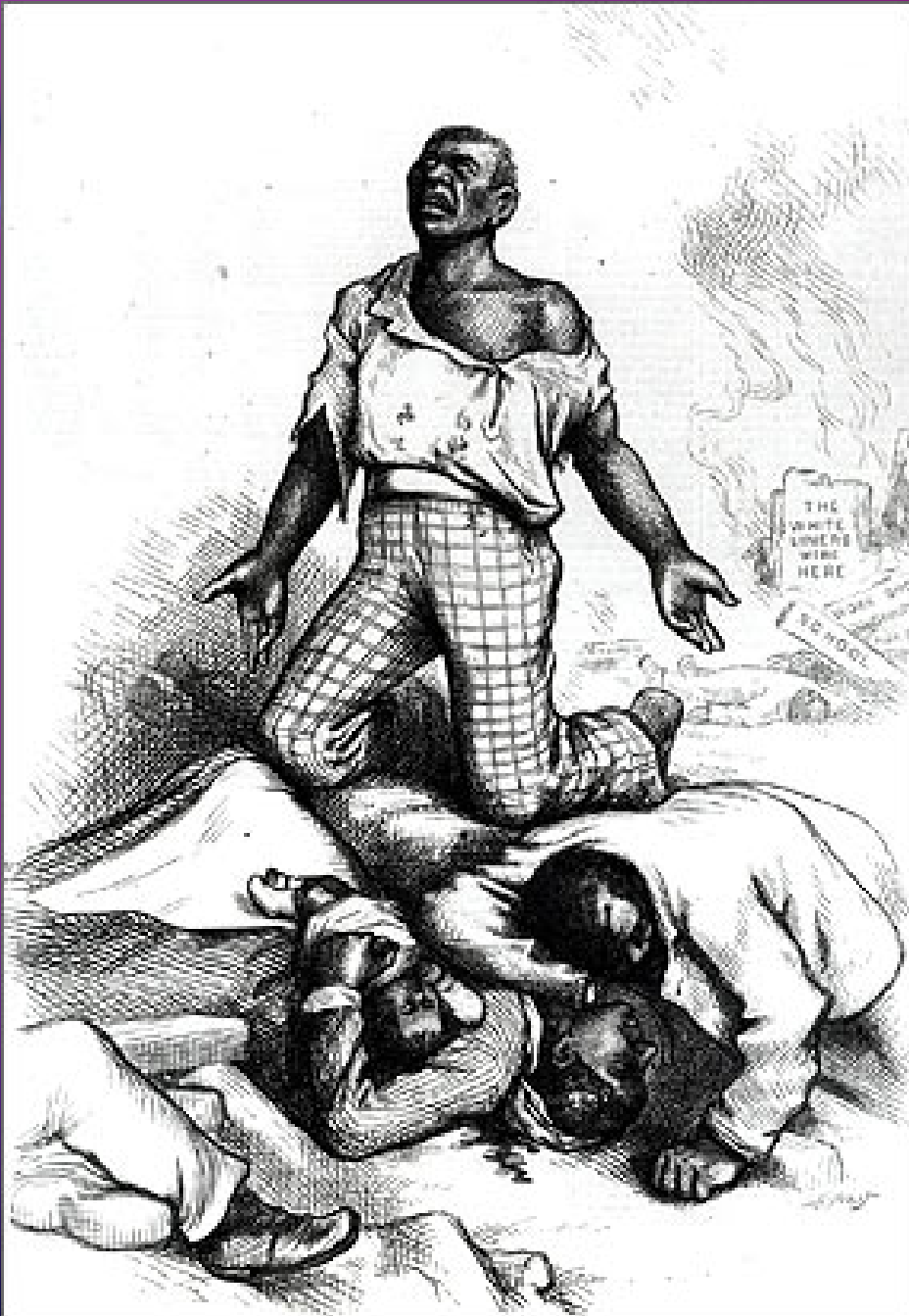
- **Republican motivations – idealism and politics**
 - **Wanted to protect freed slaves**
 - **Wanted to strengthen the Republican party**
- **Republicans largely failed at both these**
 - **Blacks left without rights in South for 100 years**
 - **Republican party extinguished in South for 100 years**

The Heritage of Reconstruction

- **Moderate Republicans did not understand the efforts necessary to make slaves equal in South**
 - **If radical program had been passed, situation for blacks might have been different**

The Heritage of Reconstruction

- **Why more radical Reconstruction program was not enacted**
 - **Racism**
 - **American beliefs against government interference with property rights**
 - **Principle of local self-government**
 - **Indifference in North to blacks' situation**



Is *This* a
Republican
Form of
Government?
Is *This*
Protecting Life,
Liberty, or
Property? Is
This the Equal
Protection of
the Laws?

Blacks Were Left Unwanted in Both North and South

