Homework:
- Finish Reconstruction O's 11-20

*State quiz #1 (in class) Thurs. (last)

Today in Class:
- Check h.w.
- Had Stevens Reading + O's (in class)
- Recon Video
- Start h.w. Recon O's 11-20
Thaddeus Stevens (Modified)

Thaddeus Stevens was a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. He was a leader of the Radical Republicans within the Republican Party during the 1860s. This is a series of excerpts from a speech he delivered to Congress on March 19, 1867.

The cause of the war was slavery. We have liberated the slaves. It is our duty to protect them, and provide for them while they are unable to provide for themselves.

None will deny the right to confiscate the property of the Southern states, as they all made war as the Confederate States of America. The bill provides that each freed slave who is a male adult, or the head of a family, will receive forty acres of land, (with $100 to build a house). Homesteads are far more valuable than the immediate right of suffrage, though they should receive both.

Four million people have just been freed from slavery. They have no education, have never worked for money, and don't know about their rights. We must make the freed slaves independent of their old masters, so that they may not be compelled to work for them upon unfair terms, which can only be done by giving them a small tract of land to farm.

Source: Thaddeus Stevens, speech to Congress, March 19, 1867.

Vocabulary

confiscate: take or seize someone's property
homestead: a piece of land gifted by the government to a citizen who lives on and farms it
suffrage: the right to vote
tract: an area of land
Guiding Questions

Thaddeus Stevens

1. (Sourcing) Thaddeus Stevens was a Radical Republican. What did Radical Republicans stand for?
   - Total equality for freedmen
   - Punishment for
   - Federal $ to help freedmen (every year) the South

2. (Close reading) Based on this document, what were three policies that the Radical Republicans proposed for Reconstruction?
   - Take property of the Confederate States
   - Each freed male adult/head of family gets 40 acres + 100 to build house
   - Immediate right to vote

3. (Context) Given what was going on in the country at the time, why might Democrats have opposed these plans?

5.22.18  H.W. O's 11-20 due Wed. 5.23.18

11. How did Congress show Johnson they planned to have a major role in Reconstruction?
12. How did opinions in Congress differ about how involved they should be in Reconstruction?
13. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1866 say and why did Johnson veto it?
14. Why did the Republicans propose the 14th amendment? What would happen to any state that kept African Americans from voting?
15. Why were both the moderate and the Radical Reconstructionists outraged?
16. How was the south divided under Radical Reconstruction? What did the Reconstruction Acts require of the southern states?
17. What is the difference between a scalawag and a carpetbagger?
18. How did the new constitutions change Southern governments?
19. What caused Johnson to be impeached?
20. What was the result of the Senate trial?
Congressional Reconstruction

**KEY QUESTION** What were the goals of Congressional Reconstruction?

When Congress finally met again in December 1865, its members first refused to seat representatives from the South. Many of these Southern representatives had been Confederate leaders only months before.

**Congress States Its Intentions** Congress exercised its Constitutional right to decide whether its members are qualified to hold office. It set up a committee to study conditions in the South and decide whether the Southern states should be represented. By taking such action, Congress let the president know that it planned to play a major role in Reconstruction.

Republicans outnumbered Democrats in both houses of Congress. Within the Republican Party, however, opinions differed as to how involved Congress should be in Reconstruction. Moderate Republicans supported the states' right to govern themselves. Radical Republicans wanted the federal government to play an active role in remaking Southern politics and society. Led by Thaddeus Stevens and Massachusetts senator Charles Sumner, the group demanded full and equal citizenship for African Americans.

**Civil Rights for African Americans** Urged on by the Radicals, Congress passed a bill promoting civil rights—those rights granted to all citizens. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 said that all people born in the United States (except Native Americans) were citizens. It also stated that all citizens were entitled to equal rights regardless of their race.

Republicans were shocked when Johnson vetoed the bill, or stop it from becoming law. Johnson argued that federal protection of civil rights would lead to "centralization" of the government. He was also against giving African Americans full citizenship. Two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate voted to override the veto, and the bill became law.

Republicans wanted equality to be protected by the Constitution itself, and proposed an amendment in 1866. The 14th Amendment stated that all people born or naturalized in the United States were citizens, had the same rights, and were to be granted "equal protection of the laws." However, the amendment did not specifically give African Americans the vote. Instead, it declared that any state that kept African Americans from voting would lose representatives in Congress. This meant that the Southern states would have less power if they did not grant black men the vote.
Radical Reconstruction

Johnson refused to support the Fourteenth Amendment. So did every former Confederate state except Tennessee. Moderate and Radical Republicans were outraged. The two groups joined forces and passed the Reconstruction Acts of 1867. This began a phase, known as Radical Reconstruction, in which Congress controlled Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Acts divided the South into five military districts. They also said that before Southern states could rejoin the Union, they must:

1. approve new state constitutions that gave the vote to all adult men, including African Americans.
2. ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

SUMMARIZE Summarize Congressional goals for Reconstruction.

The Impact of Reconstruction

KEY QUESTION What were the effects of Congressional Reconstruction?

After the Reconstruction Acts, Southern voters chose delegates to draft state constitutions. Delegates—all Republicans—came from three groups.

Constitutional Delegates

Many of the Republicans were white farmers, many of them poor, who were angry at planters for starting what they called the "rich man's war." Some Democrats called these delegates scalawags (scoundrels) for going along with Radical Reconstruction.

The second group of delegates were known as carpetbaggers—white Northerners who rushed to the South after the war. Many Southerners accused them, often unfairly, of seeking only wealth or political power.

African Americans made up the third group of delegates. Of these, half had been free before the war. Most were teachers or other skilled workers.
New Southern Governments  The new constitutions written by these delegates gave the vote to all adult males. By 1870, voters in all the Southern states had approved their new constitutions. As a result, former Confederate states were let back into the Union and allowed to send representatives to Congress.

During Reconstruction, nearly 700 African Americans served in Southern state legislatures, and 16 served as Southern U.S. congressmen. These included two senators: Hiram Revels and Blanche Bruce, both of Mississippi.

Johnson Is Impeached  Johnson fought many changes made by Radical Republicans. His conflicts with Congress brought a showdown. In 1867, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act, which prohibited the president from firing government officials without Senate approval. In February 1868, Johnson fired his secretary of war over disagreements about Reconstruction. Three days later, the House impeached the president, or formally accused him of improper conduct while in office.

The case moved to the Senate for a trial. If Johnson were convicted, he would have to leave office. In the end, Johnson was acquitted by a single vote. But much work remained to be done in rebuilding the South.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS  Identify the effects of Congressional Reconstruction.

TERMS & NAMES
1. Explain the importance of
   - Radical Republican
   - Reconstruction
   - Freedmen's Bureau
   - Andrew Johnson
   - black codes
   - Fourteenth Amendment
   - scalawag
   - carpetbagger

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

Section Assessment

KEY IDEAS
3. How did President Andrew Johnson treat the South during Reconstruction?
4. Why did Congress decide to take a larger role in Reconstruction?
5. What conditions did the Southern states meet in order to rejoin the Union?

CRITICAL THINKING
6. Compare and Contrast  How were the black codes similar to the old slave codes?
8. Evaluate  Do you think the House was justified in impeaching President Johnson? Why or why not?
9. Writing  Speech  Research an African American who served in Congress during Reconstruction. Write a speech about his accomplishments.

Reconstruction 575