



Reconstructing the Nation

Timeline Cards

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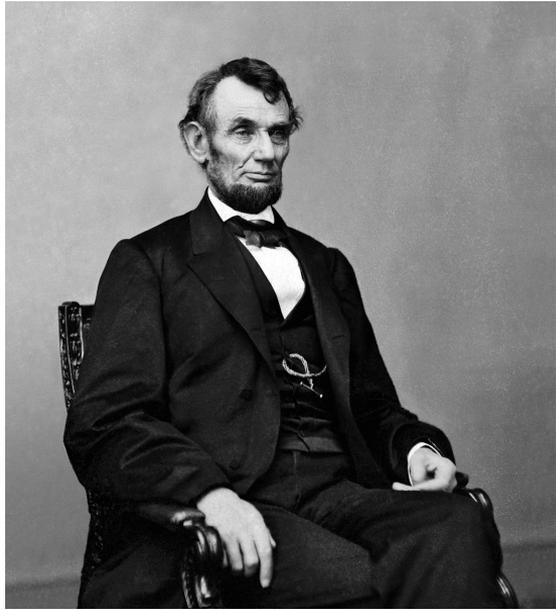
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Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction

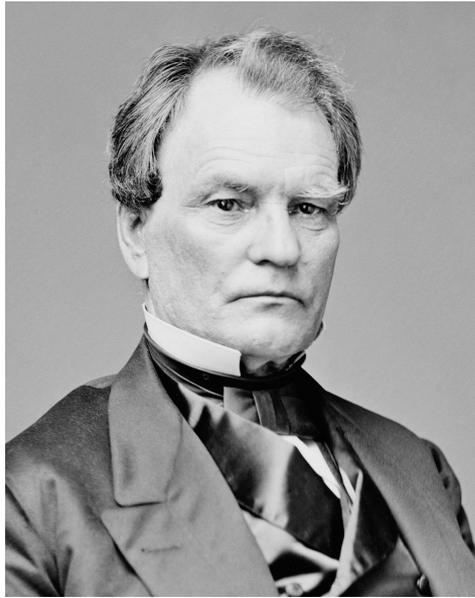


In 1863, before the Civil War ended, President Abraham Lincoln announced a plan called the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, which was meant to quickly reconcile the North and South after the war.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction

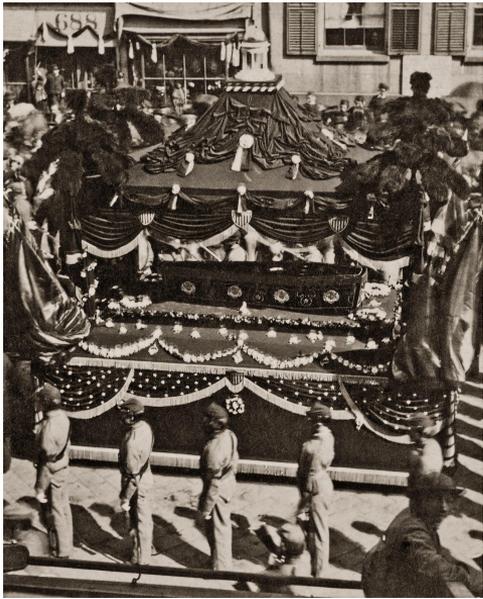


In 1864, Congress passed the Wade-Davis Bill, sponsored by Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio (left) and Representative Henry Davis of Maryland (right). The Wade-Davis Bill would have placed much stricter requirements on the South for reunification, but President Lincoln vetoed it.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction

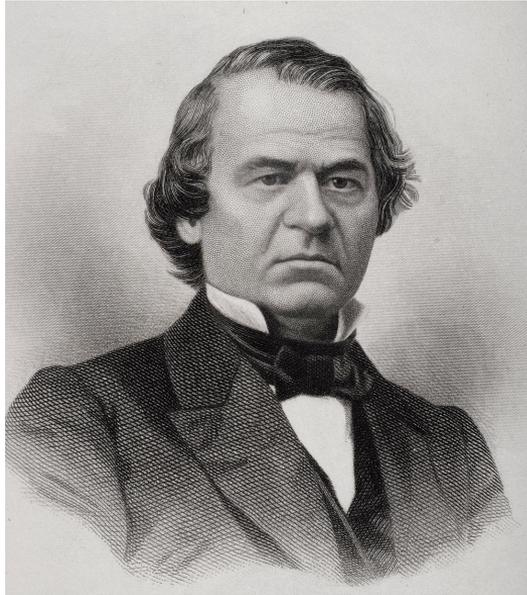


In April 1865, the Civil War ended when Confederate leaders surrendered. Just days later, President Lincoln was assassinated.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction

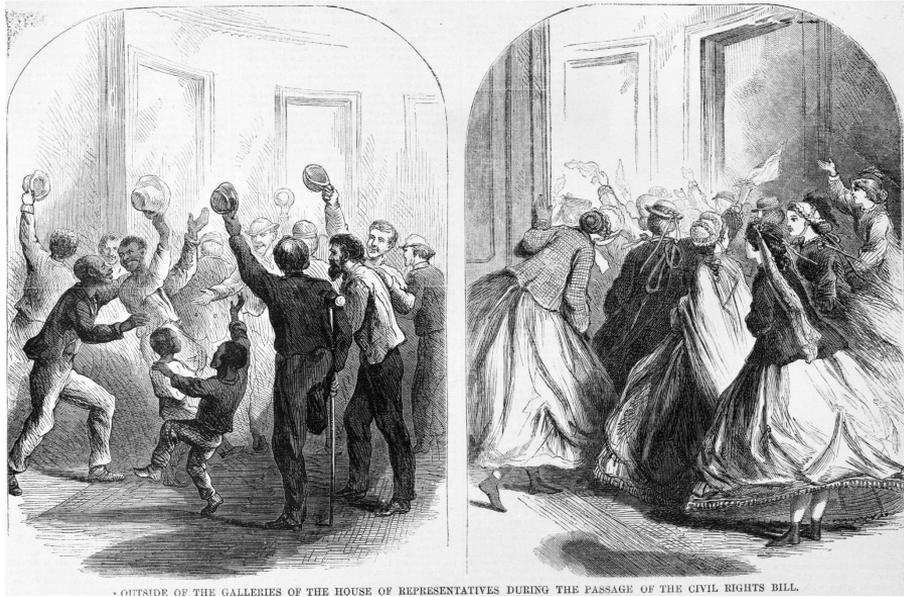


By the end of 1865, most Southern states had met the terms for reunification established by President Andrew Johnson's Presidential Reconstruction plan.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction



OUTSIDE OF THE GALLERIES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to protect the rights of formerly enslaved people against Black Codes. This illustration depicts the scene outside the House of Representatives after the act's passage.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction



Ratified in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment made all formerly enslaved people citizens of the United States.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction

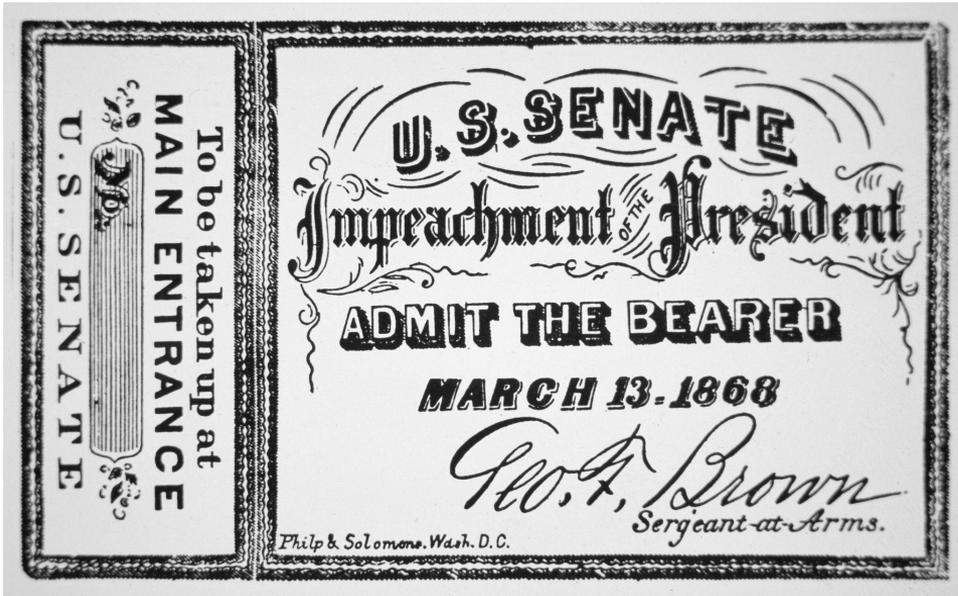
Reconstruction Plan	Ten Percent Plan	Presidential Reconstruction	Congressional Reconstruction
Who proposed it?	Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson, based on Lincoln's proposal	Radical Republicans in Congress
Who had the authority to direct the plan?	President	President	Congress
What did states have to do?	Pledge loyalty to the Union; accept emancipation	Pledge loyalty to the Union; accept emancipation	Accept emancipation; ratify the Fourteenth Amendment; elect a new government; write a new constitution that conformed to the U.S. Constitution
Who could vote?	White adult male citizens, excluding former Confederate military officers and government officials	White adult male citizens, excluding former Confederate military officers, government officials, and wealthy landowners unless pardoned individually by Johnson	All adult males born in the United States, including formerly enslaved men but excluding anyone who had supported the rebellion
What proportion of a state's voters had to pledge loyalty to the Union?	10 percent	10 percent	Majority
What was the result?	Never fully implemented	Black Codes and ex-Confederates in office	African American citizenship and a temporary empowerment of African American voters

In 1867, Congress replaced Presidential Reconstruction with its own plan, called Congressional, or Radical, Reconstruction.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 1: Plans for Reconstruction



In 1868, the U.S. House of Representatives impeached President Johnson. He avoided conviction in the Senate by one vote.

Framing Question: What issues did Congress face in its plans to reunify the nation after the Civil War?



Chapter 2: Reconstruction in the United States

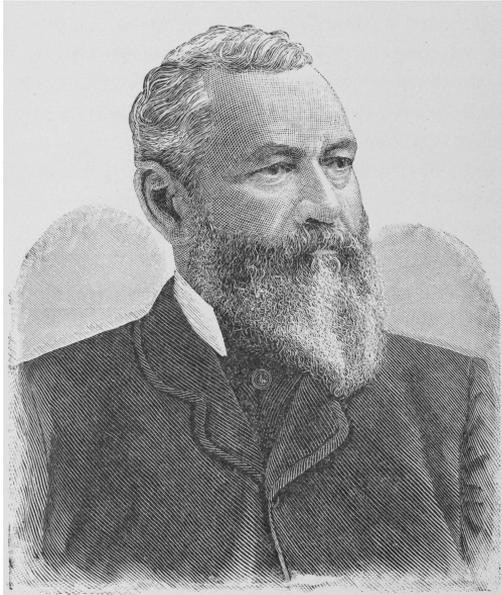


Established in March 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau had its greatest success in providing education to formerly enslaved people.

Framing Question: What were the major accomplishments and setbacks during Reconstruction in the South?



Chapter 2: Reconstruction in the United States



In 1872, Pinckney Benton Stewart (P. B. S.) Pinchback became the first African American governor of Louisiana.

Framing Question: What were the major accomplishments and setbacks during Reconstruction in the South?



Chapter 2: Reconstruction in the United States

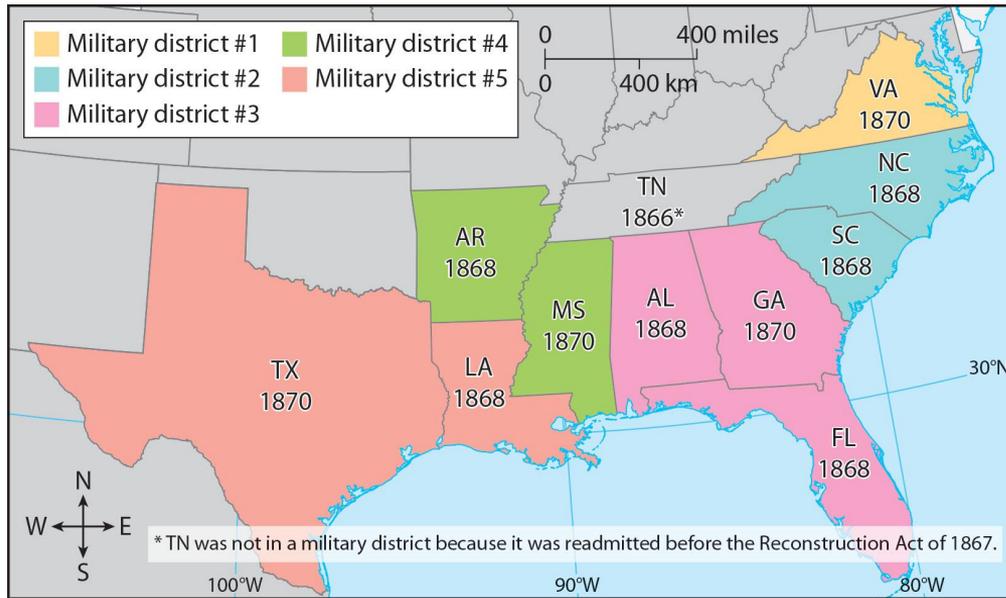


The Fifteenth Amendment, signed by President Ulysses S. Grant and ratified in 1870, says that no state can keep a person from voting because of their race or color.

Framing Question: What were the major accomplishments and setbacks during Reconstruction in the South?



Chapter 2: Reconstruction in the United States



The Reconstruction Act of 1867 divided the South into five military districts governed by the United States federal government.

Framing Question: What were the major accomplishments and setbacks during Reconstruction in the South?



Chapter 2: Reconstruction in the United States

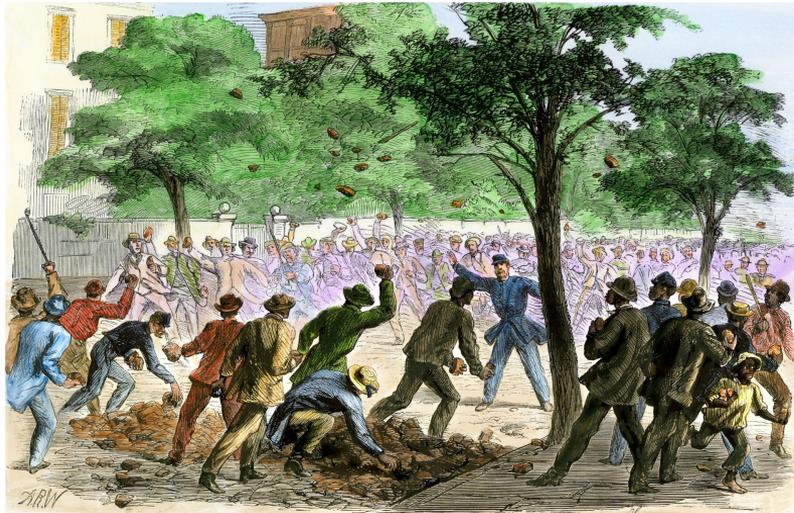


Louisiana's 1868 constitution granted civil rights to African Americans, established an integrated free public school system and property rights for married women, included a bill of rights, removed the state's Black Codes, and denied voting rights to former Confederates.

Framing Question: What were the major accomplishments and setbacks during Reconstruction in the South?



Chapter 3: The End of Reconstruction and Its Immediate Aftermath



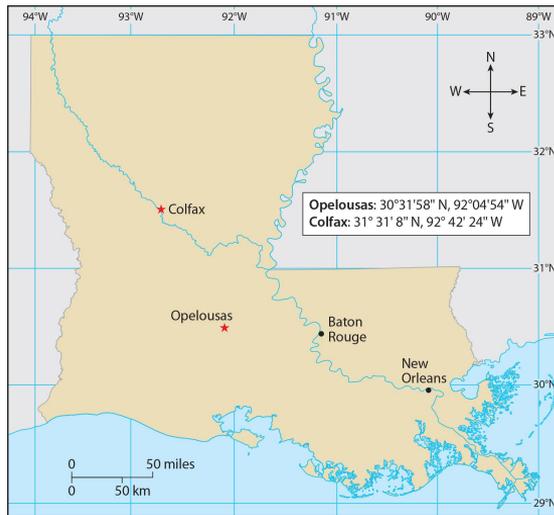
In the late 1860s and early 1870s, the federal government sent troops into the South to stop the Ku Klux Klan, the White League, and other secret white supremacist terror groups.

Framing Question: How did Reconstruction fail to provide equality for African Americans?



Chapter 3: The End of Reconstruction and Its Immediate Aftermath

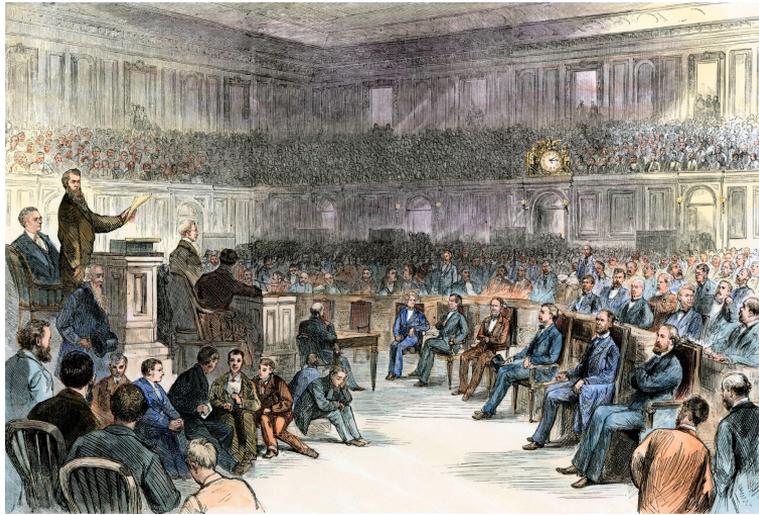
Two of the worst racially motivated Reconstruction-era massacres took place in Louisiana, in the towns of Opelousas (1868) and Colfax (1873).



Framing Question: How did Reconstruction fail to provide equality for African Americans?



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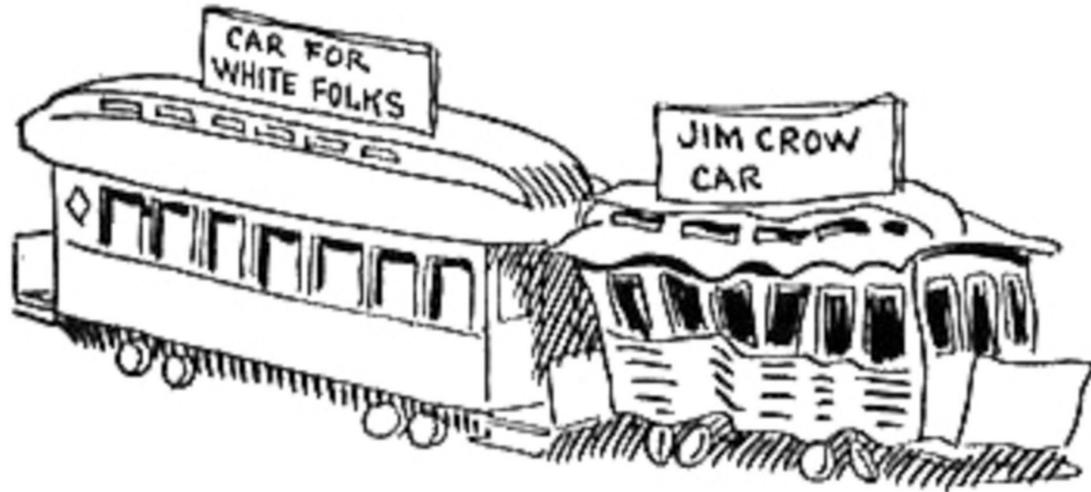


Irregularities in the presidential election of 1876 led to the congressional Compromise of 1877, which officially ended Reconstruction in the South.

Framing Question: How did Reconstruction fail to provide equality for African Americans?



Chapter 3: The End of Reconstruction and Its Immediate Aftermath



Starting in the late 1870s, Jim Crow laws established legal segregation across the South.

Framing Question: How did Reconstruction fail to provide equality for African Americans?



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