

1 ☐2 ☐ **I. The Problems of Peace**

- Jefferson Davis:
 - Temporarily clapped into irons during early days of two-year imprisonment
 - He and fellow “conspirators” finally released
 - All rebel leaders pardoned by President Andrew Johnson in 1868
 - Congress removed all remaining civil disabilities some thirty years later

3 ☐ **I. The Problem of Peace (cont.)**

- Congress posthumously restored Davis's citizenship more than a century later.
- Conditions of South:
 - Old South collapsed economically and socially
 - Handsome cities, Charleston and Richmond, now rubble-strewn and weed-choked
 - Economic life creaked to a halt
 - Banks and businesses locked doors, ruined by runaway inflation
 - Factories smokeless, silent, dismantled

4 ☐ **I. Problems of Peace (cont.)**

- Transportation broken down completely
- Agriculture—economic lifeblood of South—almost completely crippled
- Slave labor system collapsed
- Not until 1870 would cotton production be at pre-war levels
- Princely planter aristocrats humbled by losses
- Investment of more than \$2 billion in slaves evaporated with emancipation
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5 ☐ **I. Problems of Peace (cont.)**

- Beaten but unbent, many white Southerners remained dangerously defiant:
 - Continued to believe their view of secession correct and “lost cause” a just war
 - Such attitudes boded ill for prospects of painlessly binding up Republic's wounds

6 ☐7 ☐ **II. Freedmen Define Freedom**

- What was precise meaning of “freedom” for blacks:
 - Responses to emancipation--
 - Many masters resisted freeing their slaves
 - Some slaves'pent-up bitterness burst forth violently
 - Eventually all masters forced to recognize their slaves'permanent freedom
 - Some blacks initially responded with suspicion
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8 ☐ **II. Freedman Define Freedom (cont.)**

- Many took new names and demanded former masters address them as “Mr.” or “Mrs.”
- Whites forced to recognize realities of emancipation
- Thousands took to roads, some to test their freedom
- Other searched for long-lost spouses, parents, and children
- Emancipation strengthened black family
- Many newly freed men and women formalized “slave marriages” for personal and pragmatic reasons, including desire to make their children legal heirs

9 ☐ **II. Freedman Define Freedom (cont.)**

- Others left to work in towns where existing black communities provided protection and mutual assistance
- Whole communities moved in search of opportunities
 - 25,000 “Exodusters” went to Kansas
- Church became focus of black communities
- Formed their own churches pastored by their own ministers
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10 ☐ **II. Freedman Define Freedom (cont.)**

- Black churches grew robustly
- Formed bedrock of black community life
- Gave rise to other benevolent, fraternal, and mutual aid societies
- All these organizations helped blacks protect their newly won freedom
- Emancipation meant education for many blacks:
 - Freedmen raised funds to purchase land, build schoolhouses, and hire teachers—all proof of their *independence*
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12 ☐ **II. Freedman Define Freedom (cont.)**

- Southern blacks soon found:
 - Demand outstripped supply of qualified black teachers
 - Accepted aid of Northern white women sent by American Missionary Association to volunteer as teachers
 - Also turned to federal government for help
 - Freed blacks were going to need all the friends—and power—they could muster in Washington
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14 ☐ **III. The Freedmen's Bureau**

- Freedmen's Bureau created March 3, 1865:
 - A primitive welfare agency
 - Provided food, clothing, medical care, and education both to freedmen and white refugees
 - Headed by Union General Oliver Howard, who later founded

Howard University in Washington, D.C.

- Bureau achieved its greatest successes in education:
 - Taught 200,000 blacks to read
- In other areas, bureau's achievements were meager

15 ☐ **III. The Freedmen's Bureau (cont.)**

- Suppose to settle former slaves on forty-acre tracts confiscated from Confederates:
 - Little land made it to former slaves
 - Administrators collaborated with planters in expelling blacks from towns and cajoling them into signing labor contracts to work for former masters
- White Southerners resented bureau as federal interloper that threatened to upset white racial dominance
- President Johnson repeatedly tried to kill bureau
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16 ☐ **IV. Johnson: The Tailor President**

- What manner of man was Andrew Johnson?
 - Reached White House from very humble beginnings
 - Born to impoverished parents, orphaned early, never attended school but apprenticed to a tailor at ten
 - Taught himself to read; later his wife taught him to write and do simple arithmetic
 - Became active in Tennessee politics
 - Impassioned champion of poor whites against planter aristocrats

17 ☐ **IV. Johnson: The Tailor President (cont.)**

- Excelled as a stump speaker
- Elected to Congress, he attracted favorable attention in North (but not South) when he refused to secede with Tennessee
- After Tennessee partially “redeemed” by Union armies, appointed war governor and served courageously in a dangerous job
- Politics next thrust Johnson into vice presidency
- Lincoln's Union party in 1864 needed a person who could attract War Democrats

18 ☐ **IV. Johnson: The Tailor President (cont.)**

- “Old Andy” a man of unpolished parts:
 - Intelligent, able, forceful, honest
 - Steadfastly devoted to duty and to the people
 - Dogmatic champion of states'rights and the Constitution
 - Yet he was also a misfit
 - A Southerner who did not understand North
 - A Tennessean, distrusted by South
 - A Democrat never accepted by Republicans
 - Hot-headed, contentious, stubborn
 - Wrong man in wrong place at wrong time
 - A Reconstruction policy devised by angels might well have failed in his tactless hands

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20 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction**

- War over Reconstruction:
 - Lincoln believed Southern states never legally withdrew from Union
 - His “10 percent” Reconstruction plan (1863):
 - State could be reintegrated into Union when 10% of its voters in presidential election of 1860 swore allegiance
 - And pledged to abide by emancipation
 - Next step would be formal erection of state government
 - Lincoln would then recognize purified regime

21 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction (cont.)**

- Lincoln's plan provoked sharp reaction in Congress where Republicans feared:
 - Restoration of planter aristocracy
 - Possible re-enslavement of blacks

- Republican rammed through Congress 1864:
 - Wade-Davis Bill:
 - Required 50% of state's voters take oath of allegiance
 - Demanded stronger safeguards for emancipation than Lincoln's as price of readmission to Union
 - Lincoln “pocket-vetoed” bill

22 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction (cont.)**

- Controversy over Wade-Davis revealed:
 - Deep differences between president and Congress
 - »Congress insisted seceders left Union and “committed suicide” as republican states
 - »Thus forfeited their rights
 - Could be readmitted only as “conquered provinces” on such conditions as Congress should decree
- Majority moderate group:
 - Agreed with Lincoln—seceded states should be restored as simply and swiftly as reasonable—though on Congress's terms, not president's

23 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction (cont.)**

- Minority radical group:
 - Believed South should atone more for its sins
 - Wanted social structure uprooted, planters punished, newly emancipated blacks protected by federal powers
- Andrew Johnson:
 - Agreed with Lincoln—seceded states never left Union
 - Quickly recognized several of Lincoln's 10% governments
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24 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction (cont.)**

- May 29, 1865 issued his Reconstruction proclamation (see Table 22.1):
 - Disfranchised certain leading Confederates:
 - »including those with taxable property worth more than \$20,000

- »though they might petition him for personal pardons
- Called for special state conventions to:
 - »Repeal ordinances of secession
 - »Repudiate all Confederate debts
 - »Ratify slave-freeing Thirteenth Amendment
- States that complied would be swiftly readmitted to Union

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26 ☐ **V. Presidential Reconstruction (cont.)**

- Johnson granted pardons in abundance
- Bolstered by political resurrection of planter elite, recently rebellious states moved rapidly to organize governments in 1865
- As pattern of new governments became clear, Republicans of all stripes grew furious

27 ☐ **VI. The Baleful Black Codes**

- Black Codes:
 - Regulated activities of emancipated blacks:
 - Mississippi, first to pass such laws in November, 1865
 - Varied in severity from state to state:
 - Mississippi's the harshest; Georgia's the most lenient
 - Their aims:
 - Ensure stable and subservient labor force
 - Whites wanted to retain tight control they exercised in days of slavery

28 ☐ **VI. The Baleful Black Codes (cont.)**

- Dire penalties on blacks who “jumped” labor contracts:
 - Committed them to work for same employer for 1 year
 - Generally at pittance wages
- Violators could be made to forfeit back wages or could be dragged back to work by a “Negro-catcher”
 - In Mississippi captured freedmen could be fined
 - Then hired out to pay fines
 - »Arrangement closely resembled slavery

29 ☐ **VI. The Baneful Black Codes**

(cont.)

- Tried to restore pre-emancipation system of race relations:
 - All codes forbade a black to serve on a jury
 - Some even barred blacks from renting or leasing land
 - Blacks could be punished for “idleness” by working on a chain gang
 - Nowhere were blacks allowed to vote
- Oppressive laws mocked ideal of freedom
- Imposed burdens on former slaves struggling against mistreatment and poverty

30 ☐ **VI. The Baneful Black Codes**
(cont.)

- Worst features of Black Codes eventually repealed
- Revocation not lift liberated blacks into economic independence:
 - Lacking capital, many former slaves slipped into status of sharecropper, as did many landless whites
 - Sharecroppers fell into morass of virtual peonage
 - Many became slaves to soil and creditors
 - Dethroned planter aristocracy resented even this pitiful concession to freedom
- Black Codes made ugly impression on North

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32 ☐ **VII. Congressional Reconstruction**

- Congress met in December, 1865:
 - New Southern delegations presented themselves:
 - Many were former Confederate leaders
 - Four former Confederate generals, five colonels, and various members of Richmond cabinet and Congress
 - Worst of all, Alexander Stephens, ex-vice president, still under indictment for treason, there
 - “Whitewashed rebels” infuriated Republicans in Congress

33 ☐ **VII. Congressional Reconstruction**
(cont.)

- Also during war, Republicans able to pass legislation favorable

to North:

- Morrill Tariff, Pacific Railroad Act, Homestead Act
- On first day of congressional session, Dec. 4, 1865, they shut door on newly elected Southerners
- Realized restored South would be stronger than ever in national politics
- With full counting of blacks because of end of 3/5 clause for representation, rebel states entitled to 12 more votes in Congress
- 12 more electoral votes in presidential elections
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34 ☐ VII. Congressional Reconstruction (cont.)

- Republicans had good reason to fear:
 - Southerners might join with Northern Democrats and gain control of Congress and maybe White House
 - Could then perpetuate Black Codes
 - Dismantle economic programs of Republican Party by:
 - Lowering tariffs
 - Rerouting transcontinental railroad
 - Repealing free-farm Homestead Act
 - Even repudiating national debt
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35 ☐ VII. Congressional Reconstruction (cont.)

- Johnson deeply disturbed congressional Republicans when he announced on December 6, 1865 that:
 - Rebellious states had satisfied his conditions
 - In his view, Union restored

36 ☐ VIII. Johnson Clashes with Congress

- Clash exploded in February 1866:

- President vetoed bill extending life of Freedmen's Bureau (later repassed)
- Republicans passed Civil Rights Bill:
 - Conferred on blacks privilege of American citizenship
 - Struck at Black Codes
 - Vetoed by Johnson
 - In April, congressmen steamrollered over his veto—something repeatedly done

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38 ☐ **VIII. Johnson Clashes with Congress (cont.)**

- Lawmakers riveted principles of Civil Rights Bill into Fourteenth Amendment:
 - Approved by Congress and sent to states-1866
 - Ratified-1868
 - Sweeping amendment; major pillar of constitutional law:
 - Conferred civil rights, including citizenship but excluding franchise, on freedmen
 - Reduced proportionately representation of a state in Congress and Electoral College if it denied blacks the ballot

39 ☐ **VIII. Johnson Clashes with Congress (cont.)**

- Disqualified from federal and state office, former Confederates who as federal officeholders had once sworn “to support the Constitution of the United States”
- Guaranteed federal debt, while repudiating Confederate debt (see text of Fourteenth Amendment in Appendix)
- Radical faction disappointed Fourteenth Amendment not grant right to vote.
- All Republicans agreed no state should be readmitted into Union without first ratifying Fourteenth Amendment.
- Johnson advised Southern states to reject it.
- All did but Tennessee.

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40 ☐ **IX. Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson**

- Battle between Johnson and Congress:
 - “10 percent” governments passed Black Codes
 - In response, Congress extended Freedmen's Bureau and passed Civil Right Bill
 - Johnson vetoed both measures
 - Would South accept principles enshrined in Fourteenth Amendment?
 - Republicans would settle for nothing less

41 ☐ **IX. Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson (cont.)**

- Crucial congressional elections of 1866—
 - Johnson's famous “swing 'round the circle” (1866) = a comedy of errors
 - Delivered series of “give 'em hell” speeches
 - As vote getter, he was highly successful —for opposition
 - His inept speechmaking heightened cry “Stand by Congress” against “Tailor of the Potomac”
 - When votes counted, Republicans had more than a two-third majority in both houses of Congress

42 ☐ **X. Republican Principles and Programs**

- Republicans had veto-proof Congress and unlimited control of Reconstruction policy
- Radicals:
 - In Senate, led by courtly and principled idealist Charles Sumner:
 - Labored tirelessly for black freedom and racial equality
 - In House, most powerful was Thaddeus Stevens
 - Had defended runaway slaves in court without fees
 - Insisted on being buried in a black cemetery
 - Devoted to blacks; hated rebellious white Southerners
 - Leading figure on Joint Committee on Reconstruction

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43 ☐ **X. Republican Principles and Programs (cont.)**

- Radicals opposed rapid restoration of Southern states:
 - Wanted to keep them out as long as possible

- Apply federal power to bring about drastic social and economic transformation in South
- Moderate Republicans:
 - Invoked principles of states'rights and self-government
 - Recoiled from full implications of radical program
 - Preferred policies that restrained states from abridging citizens'rights
 - Rather than policies that directly involved federal government in individual lives

44 ☐45 ☐ **X. Republican Principles and Programs (cont.)**

- Policies adopted by Congress showed influence of both groups
- By 1867 both agreed on necessity to enfranchise black votes, even if it took federal troops to do so
- By 1866, bloody race riots in several Southern cities

46 ☐ **XI. Reconstruction by the Sword**

- Reconstruction Act passed by Congress on March 2, 1867 (see Map 22.1)
 - Divided South into five military districts:
 - Each commanded by a Union general
 - Policed by about 20,000 blue-clad soldiers
 - Temporarily disfranchised ten of thousands of former Confederates
 - Congress laid stringent condition for readmission:
 - Required to ratify 14th Amendment giving former slaves rights as citizens

47 ☐48 ☐ **XI. Reconstruction by the Sword (cont.)**

- Bitterest pill--stipulation that they guarantee in state constitutions full suffrage to former adult male slaves
- Stopped short of giving freedmen land or education at federal expense
- Overriding purpose of moderates:
 - Create electorate in South that would vote their states back into Union on acceptable terms

- »Thus freeing government from direct responsibility for protection of black rights
- »Approach proved woefully inadequate to cause of justice for blacks

49 ☐ **XI. Reconstruction by the Sword (cont.)**

- Radical Republicans:
 - Only true safeguard was to incorporate black suffrage into federal Constitution
 - Congress sought to provide constitutional protection for suffrage provisions of Reconstruction Act
 - Fifteenth Amendment, passed by Congress 1869; ratified by required number of states in 1870 (see Appendix)
- Military Reconstruction of South:
 - Usurped some presidential functions as commander in chief
 - Set up a martial regime of dubious legality
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50 ☐ **XI. Reconstruction by the Sword (cont.)**

- Ex parte Milligan* (1866) ruled:
 - Military tribunals could not try civilians, even during wartime in areas where civil courts were open
- Peacetime military rule seemed contrary to spirit of Constitution, but circumstances were extraordinary
- Southern states:
 - Started task of constitution making
 - By 1870, all of them had reorganized governments
 - And were accorded full rights (see Table 22.2)

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52 ☐ **XI. Reconstruction by the Sword (cont.)**

- When federal troops left a state, its government swiftly passed back into hands of white Redeemers or “Home Rule” regimes—inevitably Democratic

- In 1877, last federal muskets removed from state politics and “solid” Democratic South congealed

53 ☐ **XII. No Women Voters**

- Struggle for black freedom and crusade for women's rights were one and the same to many women
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony:
 - During war temporarily shelved their own demands
 - Worked wholeheartedly for cause of black emancipation
 - Woman's Loyal League gathered 400,000 signatures on petitions asking Congress to pass constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery
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54 ☐ **XII. No Women Voters (cont.)**

- With war over and 13th Amendment passed, feminist leaders believed their time had come
- Reeled with shock when wording of Fourteenth Amendment which defined equal citizenship:
 - Inserted word *male* into Constitution in referring to a citizen's right to vote
- Both Stanton and Anthony campaigned against Fourteenth Amendment
 - Despite pleas from Frederick Douglass, who supported woman suffrage, but believed this was “Negro's hour”
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55 ☐ **XII. No Women Voters (cont.)**

- When 15th Amendment proposed to prohibit denial of vote on basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude,” Stanton and Anthony wanted word *sex* added to list
- Lost this battle, too
- Fifty years would pass before Constitution granted women right to vote

56 ☐ **XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South**

- Congress, haltingly and belatedly, secured franchise for freedmen:
 - Lincoln and Johnson had proposed to give ballot gradually to

blacks who qualified for it through:

- Education, property ownership, or military service
- Moderates and many radicals at first hesitated to bestow suffrage on freedman

57 ☐ **XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)**

- 14th Amendment heart of Republican program for Reconstruction:
 - Fell short of guaranteeing right to vote
 - Envisioned for blacks and women—citizenship without voting rights
 - Northern states withheld ballot from their tiny black minorities
 - Southerners argued Republicans were hypocritical in insisting Blacks in South be allowed to vote

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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- Union League:
 - Black men seized initiative to organize politically:
 - Freedmen turned League into network of political clubs
 - Mission included building black churches and schools
 - Representing black grievances before local employers and government
 - Recruiting militias to protect black communities from white retaliation

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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- African American women's roles:
 - Did not obtain right to vote
 - Attended parades and rallies common in black communities
 - Helped assemble mass meetings in new black churches
 - Showed up at constitutional conventions, monitoring proceedings and participating in informal votes outside convention halls

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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- African American men's roles:
 - Some elected as delegates to state constitutional convention:

- Formed backbone of black political communities
- At conventions, sat down with whites to hammer out new state constitutions that provided for universal male suffrage
- Even though no governors or majorities in state senates, black power increased exponentially
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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- Former masters lashed out at freedmen's white allies with terms Scalawags and carpetbaggers:
 - Scalawags—Southerners, former Unionists and Whigs
 - Carpetbaggers—supposedly sleazy Northerners who packed all their goods into carpetbag suitcase at war's end and had come to seek personal power and profit
 - Most were Northern businessmen and former Union soldiers who wanted to play role in modernizing “New South”

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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- Radical regimes (legislatures) passed much desirable legislation:
 - Steps toward establishing adequate public schools
 - Streamlined tax systems
 - Launched public works
 - Granted property rights to women
- Reforms retained by all-white “Redeemer” government that later returned to power

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XIII. The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in South (cont.)

- Despite achievements, corruption rampant:
 - Especially in South Carolina and Louisiana
 - Conscienceless pocket-padders used inexperienced blacks as pawns
 - Worst “black-and-white” legislatures purchased:
 - As “legislative supplies,” such “stationery” as hams, perfumes, suspenders, bonnets, corsets, and champagne
 - Corruption by no means confined to South in postwar years

65 ☐ **XIV. The Ku Klux Klan**

- Deeply embittered, some Southern whites resorted to savage measures against “radical” rule
 - Resented successful black legislators
 - Secret organizations mushroomed
 - Most notorious—“Invisible Empire of the South”:
 - Ku Klux Klan, founded in Tennessee in 1866
 - Used fright, tomfoolery, and terror against “upstart” Blacks
 - “Upstarts” flogged, mutilated, and murdered
 - Klan became refuge for bandits and cutthroats
 - Any scoundrel could don a sheet

66 ☐67 ☐68 ☐ **XIV. The Ku Klux Klan (cont.)**

- Force Acts (1870-1871) used U.S. troops to stamp out “lash law”
- White resistance:
 - Undermined attempts to empower blacks politically
 - White South flouted 14th and 15th Amendments
 - Wholesale disfranchisement of blacks in 1890s:
 - Used intimidation, fraud, and trickery
 - Literacy tests, unfairly administered by whites to advantage illiterate whites
 - Whites used goal of white supremacy to justify such devices

69 ☐70 ☐ **XV. Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank**

- Radicals attempted to remove Johnson from office:
 - Initial step—Tenure of Office Act (1867)—
 - Passed over Johnson's veto
 - Required president get consent of Senate before he could oust an appointee once they had been approved
 - One goal was to freeze into cabinet Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, a holdover from Lincoln's administration
 - Who secretly served as informer for radicals

71 ☐ **XV. Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank (cont.)**

- Johnson abruptly dismissed Stanton, early 1868

- House voted 126 to 47 to impeach Johnson:
 - For “high crimes and misdemeanors” as required by Constitution
 - Charged him with violations of Tenure of Office Act
 - Two additional articles related to Johnson's verbal assaults on Congress
 - Involved “disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt, reproach”

72 ☐ XVI. A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

- Johnson's trial before Senate:
 - House conducted prosecution:
 - Johnson kept his dignity and maintained discreet silence
 - His attorneys argued president was testing constitutionality of Tenure of Office Act by firing Stanton
 - House prosecutors had hard time building compelling case for impeachment
 - May 16, 1868, by a margin of one vote, radicals failed to muster two-thirds majority to remove Johnson
 - Seven moderate Republican senators voted “not guilty”

73 ☐ XVI. A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson (cont.)

- Several factors shaped outcome:
 - Fears of creating destabilizing precedent
 - Principled opposition to abusing constitutional mechanism of checks and balances
 - Political considerations:
 - Successor would have been radical Republican Benjamin Wade, president pro tempore of Senate
 - Wade disliked by business community for his high-tariff, soft-money, pro-labor views
 - Distrusted by moderate Republicans

74 ☐ XVI. A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson (cont.)

- Diehard radicals infuriated by failure to remove Johnson
- Nation avoided dangerous precedent that would have gravely weakened one of three branches of federal government

75 ☐ XVII. The Purchase of Alaska

- Johnson's administration:
 - Though enfeebled at home, achieved its most enduring success in foreign relations
 - Russians wanted to sell Alaska
 - In case of war with Britain, Russia would have lost it to sea-dominant British
 - Alaska had been ruthlessly “furred out” and was a growing economic liability
 - Russians eager to unload “frozen asset”
 - Preferred purchase by U.S.A. because wanted to strengthen U.S.A. as barrier against Britain

76 ☐ **XVII. The Purchase of Alaska (cont.)**

- 1867 Secretary of State William Seward, an ardent expansionist, signed treaty with Russia:
 - Transferred Alaska to United States for bargain price of \$7.2 million (see Map 22.2)
 - Steward's enthusiasm not shared by his uninformed countrymen, who called it Seward's Folly, “Seward's icebox,” “Frigidia,” and “Walrussian”

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78 ☐ **XVII. The Purchase of Alaska (cont.)**

- Why did United States purchase Alaska?
 - Russia alone among major powers had been friendly to North during recent Civil War
 - America did not want to offend their friend, the tsar
 - Territory had furs, fish, gold, and other natural resources
 - So Congress accepted “Seward's Polar Bear Garden”

79 ☐ **XVIII. The Heritage of Reconstruction**

- White Southerners regarded Reconstruction as more grievous wound than the war itself:
 - Left scars that took generations to heal

- Resented upending of social and racial system
- Resented political empowerment of blacks and insult of federal intervention in their affairs
- A wonder, given all the bitterness from war, that Reconstruction not far harsher than it was

80 ☐ **XVIII. The Heritage of Reconstruction (cont.)**

- No one knew at war's end what federal policy toward South should be
- Republicans acted from mixture of idealism and political expediency:
 - Wanted to protect freed slaves
 - Promote fortunes of Republican party
 - In end, efforts backfired badly
- Reconstruction:
 - Conferred only fleeting benefits on blacks
 - Destroyed Republican Party in South for nearly 100 years
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81 ☐ **XVIII. The Heritage of Reconstruction (cont.)**

- Moderate Republicans never fully appreciated:
 - Extensive effort needed to make freed slaves completely independent citizens
 - Lengths to which Southern whites would go to preserve system of racial dominance
- Despite good intentions by Republicans, Old South more resurrected than reconstructed:
 - Spelled continuing woe for generations of southern blacks

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83 ☐