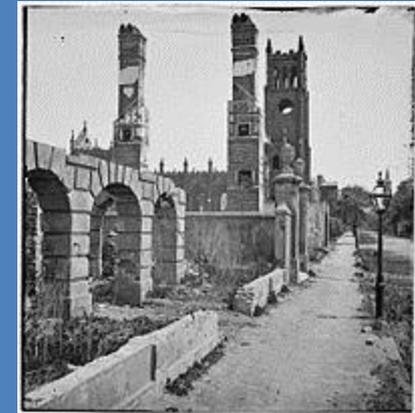
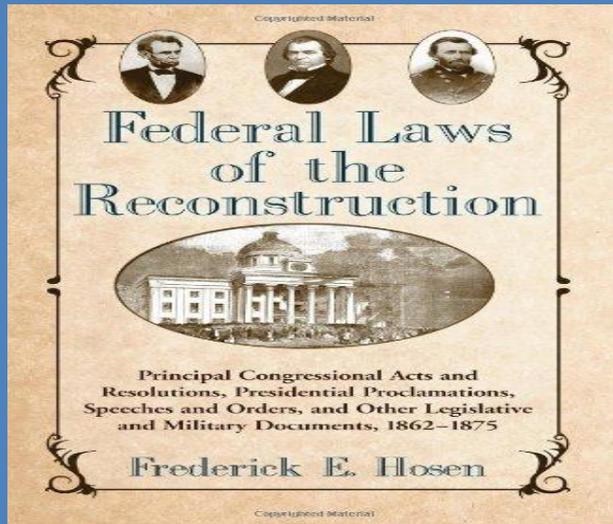


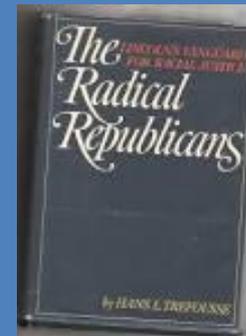
# Presidential Reconstruction

Gerrell Harvey



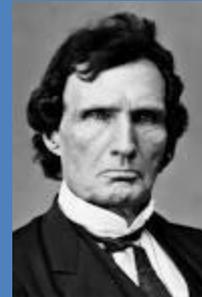
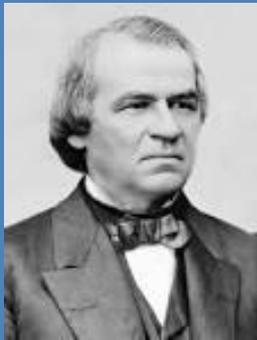
# Importance

- Presidential Reconstruction was a plan to rebuild the American government after the Civil War.
- Radical Republicans believed that the approach did not do enough because it failed to offer African Americans full citizenship rights.
- People in the North felt as though they fought the Civil War in vain because blacks were mistreated and most freed slaves became sharecropper farmers.



# Significant Figures

- Andrew Johnson- Seventeenth president of the United States. He proposed a plan lenient on the South where Confederate officials, owners of large taxable estates, and many former confederate leaders returned to power.
- Thaddeus Stevens- The most famous Radical Republican in the House of Representatives. Nullified Johnson's Presidential Reconstruction Plan and helped passed the legislation and the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment.



# Outcome of Presidential Reconstruction

- Congress passed the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment which guaranteed equal rights for people of all races, the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment which guaranteed black men the right to vote, and civil right laws that made it illegal to keep blacks out of public places.
- Blacks were elected to state and federal governments and were elected as governors and judges.
- Compromise of 1877 removed federal troops out of the South and Jim Crow laws were passed that prevented blacks from using public transportation, going to public places, and made it hard for blacks to vote or take part in politics.



# Important dates

- 1865- Johnson announces his plan of Presidential Reconstruction. Southern legislatures begin to draft the “Black Codes”
- 1866- Congress passes the Civil Rights Bill
- July 28, 1868- The 14<sup>th</sup> amendment is ratified
- March 30, 1870- The 15<sup>th</sup> amendment is ratified
- December 12, 1870- Joseph Rainey becomes the first black congressman by taking his seat in the United States House of Representatives
- 1877- Troops are withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina which ends Reconstruction. The removing of troops brings about the mistreating of blacks and sets the stage for Jim Crow Laws.



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