



*Brother Against Brother* by Chris Collingwood

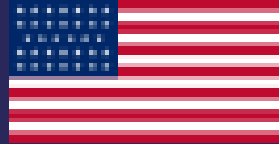
## Peace and Reconstruction

# The Surrender



# Final Statistics

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- 2,200,000 soldiers
- 635,000 casualties
  - 360,000 dead



- 1,064,000 soldiers
- 400,000 casualties
  - 258,000 dead

**Dates:** April 12, 1861 – April 9, 1865

**Location:** Primarily in the southern United States

**Results:** Union victory; Reconstruction; slavery abolished

**Cause:** Conflict over slavery in the territories  
Economic difference between the North & South  
Secession of the southern states



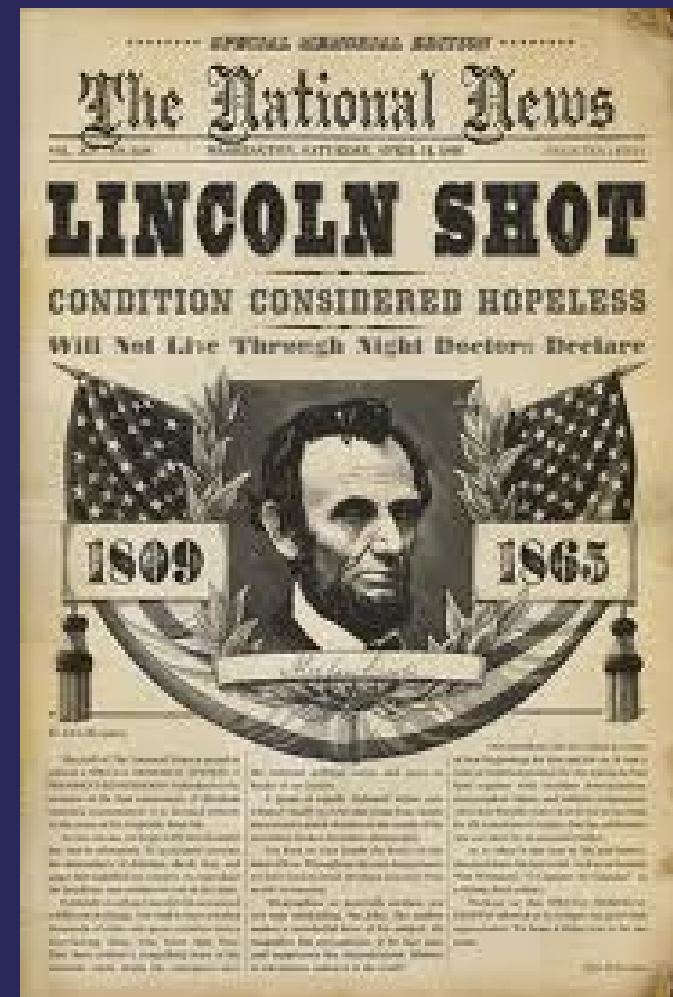
## “With malice toward none; with charity for all...” Lincoln’s Second Inaugural

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- Lincoln wanted to reunite the nation as quickly and painlessly as possible
- Proposed Ten Percent Plan
  - Offered southerners amnesty
- Once 10% of voters in a state made these pledges, the state could form new government and be readmitted to the Union
  - Swear an oath of loyalty to US
  - Agree that slavery is illegal

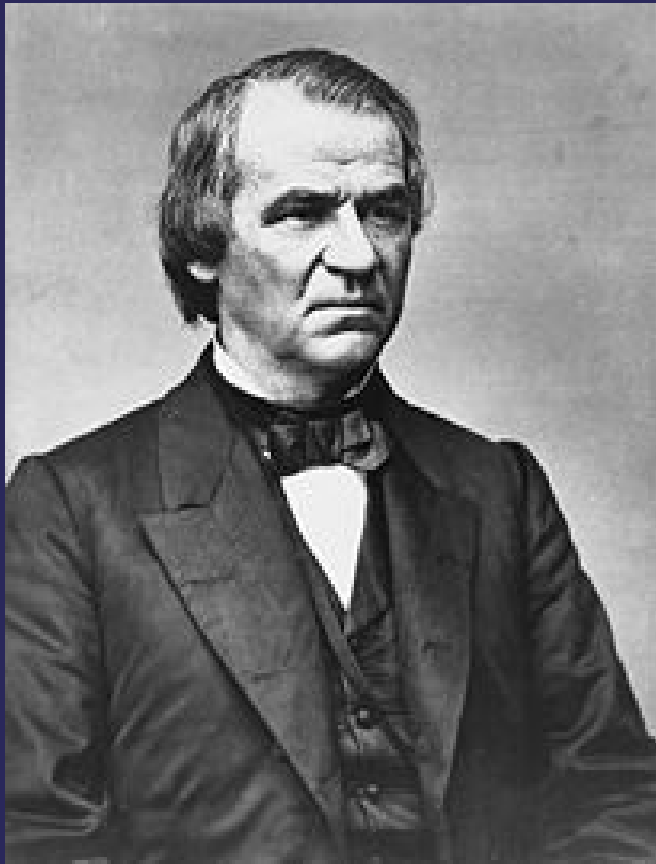
# Assassination of Lincoln

- On April 14, 1865, five days after Lee's surrender, Lincoln and his wife Mary attended the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington.
- At 10:13 p.m., during the third act of the play, John Wilkes Booth shot the president .
  - Doctors moved him to a house across the street, treating him there
- Lincoln died at 7:22 , the next morning , April 15<sup>th</sup>
- Vice President Andrew Johnson, Democrat of Tennessee, becomes the President of the United States.



# Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

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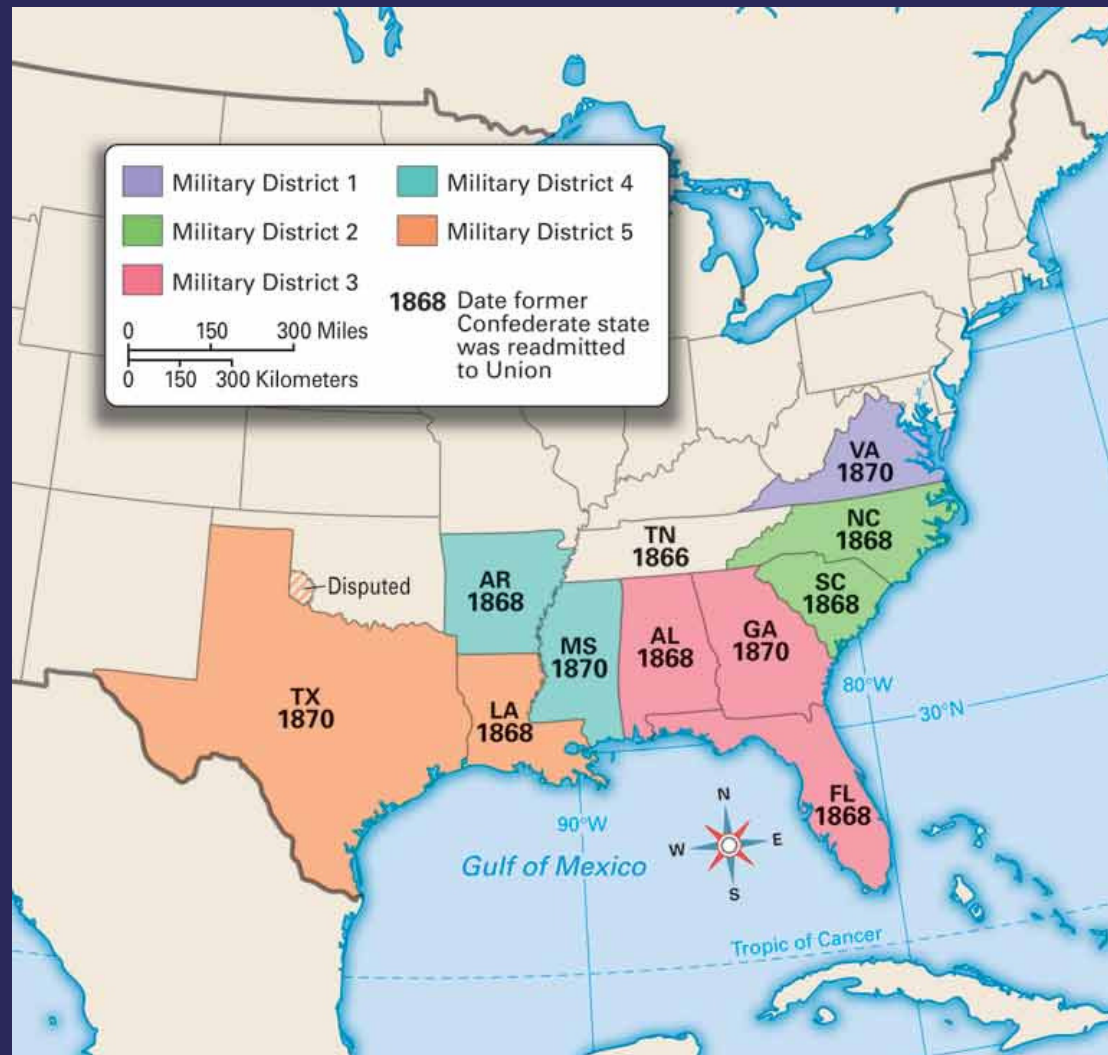
- Johnson's reconstruction policies were viewed as very lenient towards the south
  - Allowed former Confederate officials to hold office
    - Pardoned over 7,000
  - Simply required oath of allegiance to US
  - Each state must declare that secession was illegal
  - Ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Johnson opposed additional laws and federal agencies to help blacks
  - Freedman's Bureau
  - Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - Opposed 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

# Congress Takes Control of Reconstruction

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- As a result of the election of 1866, many in the Congress were Radical Republicans who disagreed with Johnson's more lenient policies and called for a new and stricter form of Reconstruction.
  - Johnson disagreed with the Reconstruction Acts
    - Established 5 Military Districts in the South
    - To be readmitted southern states must
      - Agree to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
      - Give former slaves the right to vote
  - Johnson vetoed bills and Congress overrode his vetoes.

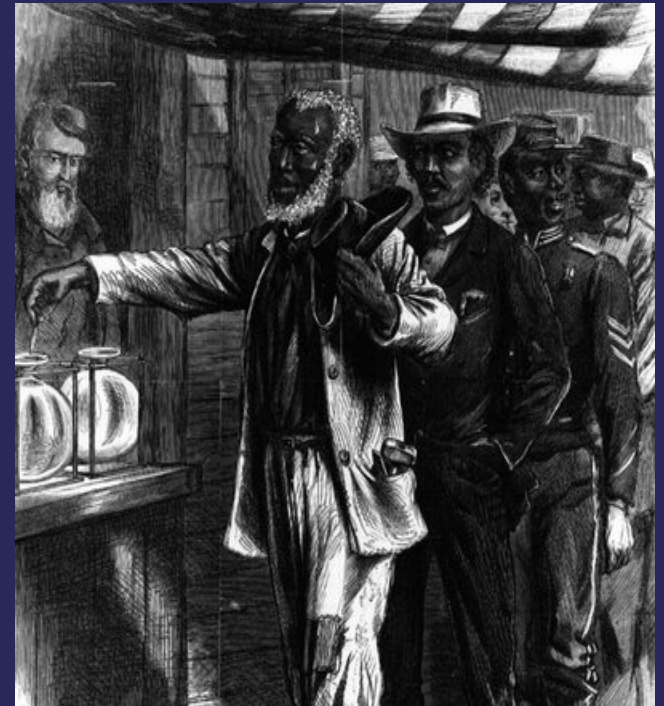
# Reconstruction Military Districts





# Reconstruction Amendments

- **13<sup>th</sup>** – abolishes slavery in the United States
- **14<sup>th</sup>** – guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law
  - banned former Confederate officials from holding government offices
  - state laws subject to federal courts
  - required ratification for states to be readmitted to the Union
- **15<sup>th</sup>** – protected voting rights for blacks (men)



# Andrew Johnson's Impeachment

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- Congress passed a law that no cabinet appointee could be removed from office without Congressional approval
  - Passed to keep Johnson's men out of office
  - Declared unconstitutional in 1926
- Johnson replaced his Secretary of War
- Impeached by House of Representatives
  - First president to be impeached
  - Avoided conviction in the Senate by 1 vote
- Johnson does not run in 1868 and Republican General Ulysses S. Grant is elected President.

# Reconstruction

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- The process of reuniting and rebuilding the nation would last from 1865-1877
  - Grant kept federal troops in the South in the five military districts
  - KKK formed
  - States established poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clauses
  - Jim Crow Laws
  - Black Codes
  - Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
    - Separate-but-equal leads to legal segregation
- Laws and Amendments cannot change the hearts and minds of individuals.
- Legal segregation would not end until the 1950's and 60's.