



Brother Against Brother by Chris Collingwood

Peace and Reconstruction

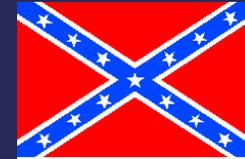
The Surrender



Final Statistics



- 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

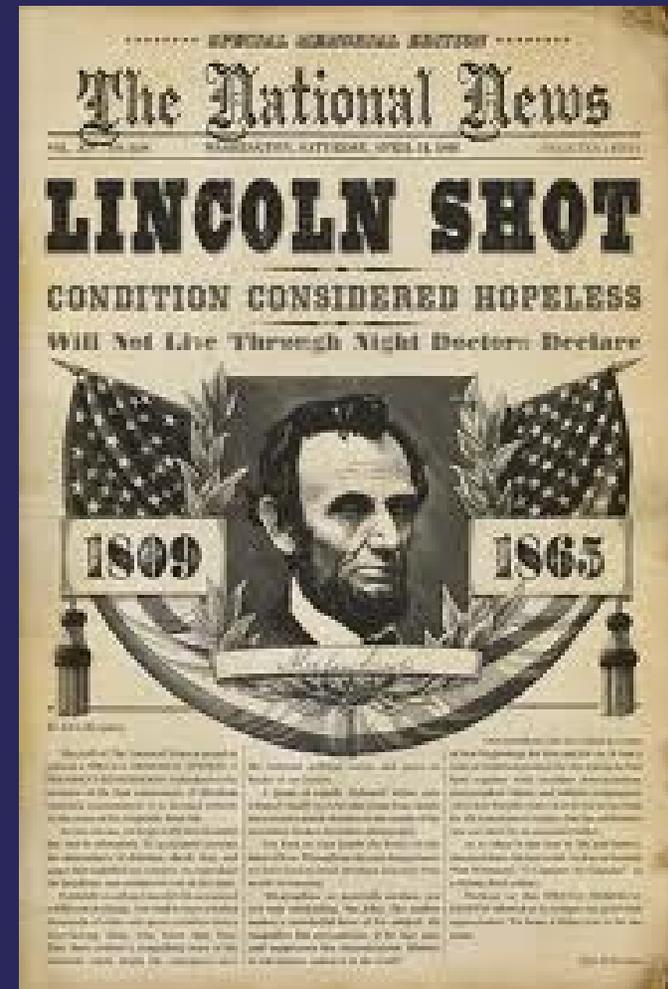
Cause: Conflict over slavery in the territories
Economic difference between the North & South
Secession of the southern states

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

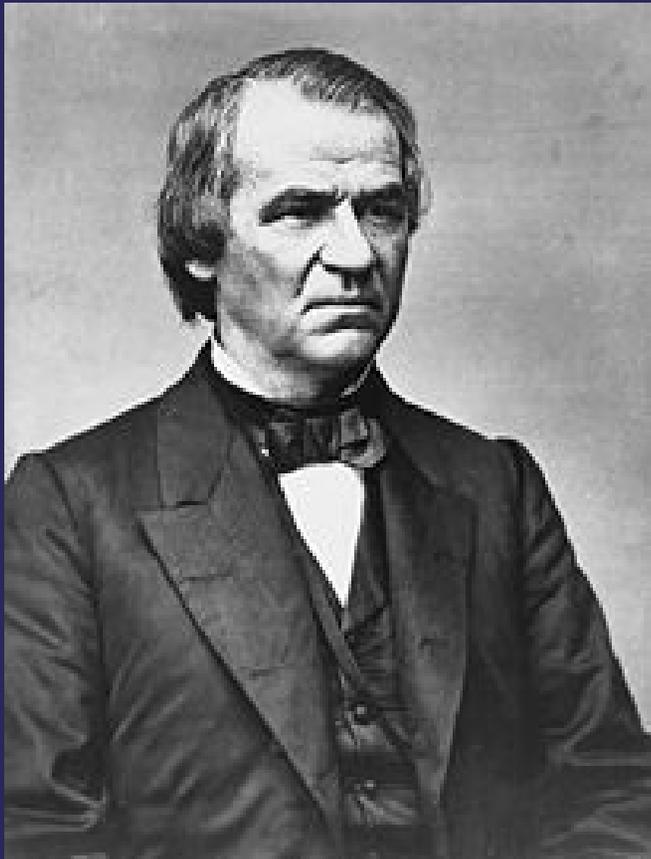
- Lincoln wanted to reunite the nation as quickly and painlessly as possible
- Proposed Ten Percent Plan
 - Offered southerners amnesty
- Once 10% of voters in a state made these pledges, the state could form new government and be readmitted to the Union
 - Swear an oath of loyalty to US
 - Agree that 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 15th
- Vice President Andrew Johnson, Democrat of Tennessee, becomes the President of the United States.



Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

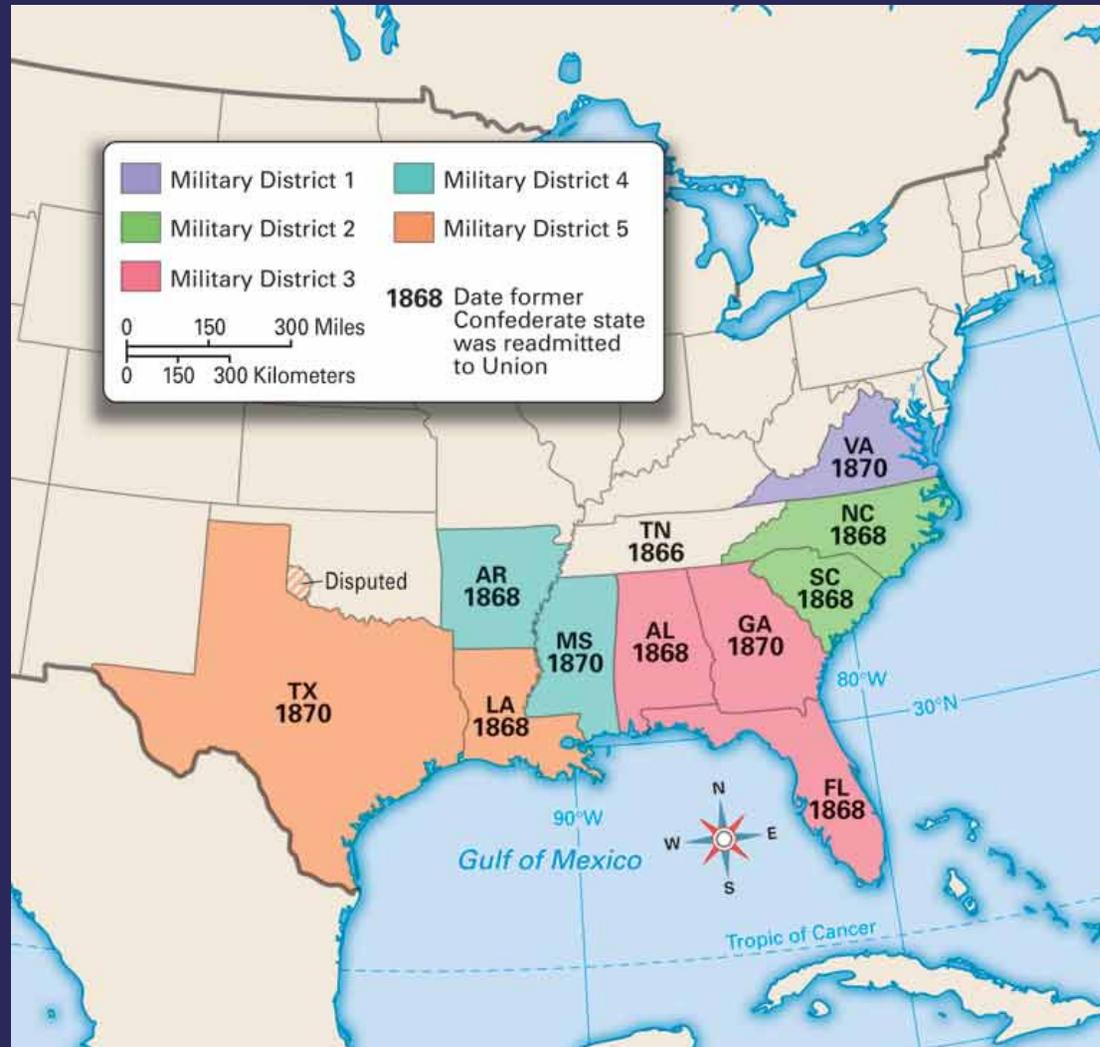


- Johnson's reconstruction policies were viewed as very lenient towards the south
 - Allowed former Confederate officials to hold office
 - Pardoned over 7,000
 - Simply required oath of allegiance to US
 - Each state must declare that secession was illegal
 - Ratify the 13th Amendment
- Johnson opposed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

Congress Takes Control of Reconstruction

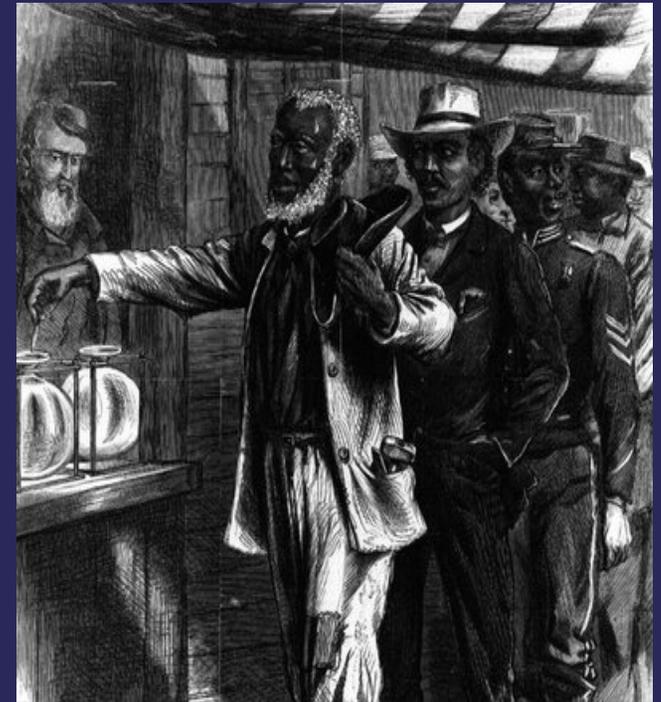
- As a result of the election of 1866, many in the Congress were Radical Republicans who disagreed with Johnson's more lenient policies and called for a new and stricter form of Reconstruction.
 - Johnson disagreed with the Reconstruction Acts
 - Established 5 Military Districts in the South
 - To be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

Reconstruction Military Districts



Reconstruction Amendments

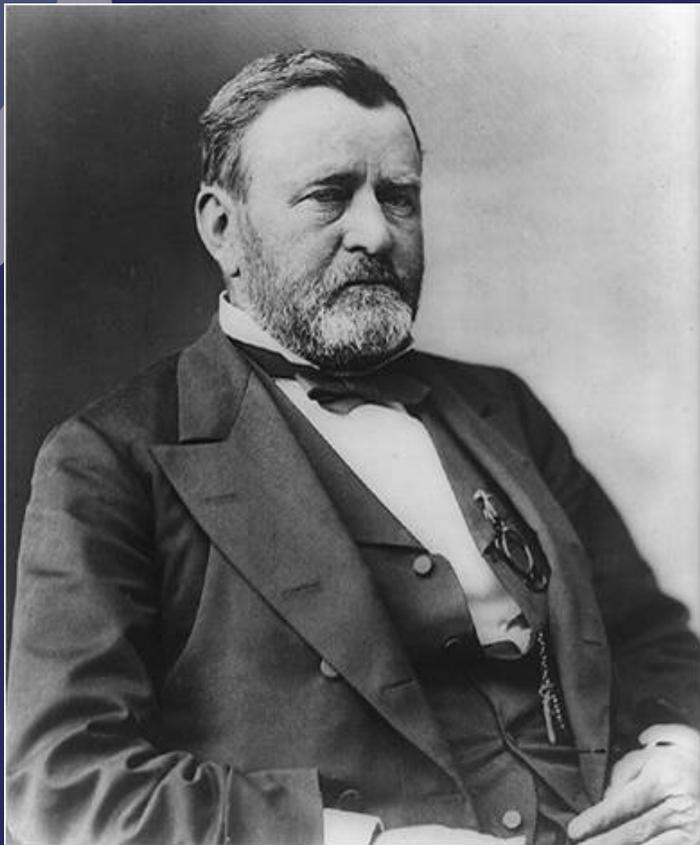
- **13th** – abolishes slavery in the United States
- **14th** – guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law
 - banned former Confederate officials from holding government offices
 - state laws subject to federal courts
 - required ratification for states to be readmitted to the Union
- **15th**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



Andrew Johnson's Impeachment

- 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



- 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.