

Skill Builder

Comparing and Contrasting Information

To compare means to look for things that are the same. *To contrast* means to look for things that are different. This chapter gives a great amount of information about Reconstruction. Much of it is about the different plans. One way to understand what was happening is to compare and contrast the plans. An easy way to do this is to make a table like the one below.

Plans for Reconstruction		
Lincoln's Plan	Johnson's Plan	Congress's Plan
Oath of allegiance for a pardon	Oath of allegiance for a pardon	Establish five military districts in the South
No pardon for officers and government officials	Oath of allegiance, ask president for a pardon for officers and government officials	No plan for officers
Write a new state constitution after 10% took the oath	Write new state constitutions	Write new state constitutions
No guarantee of rights	Repeal secession and refuse to pay Confederate debts	Guarantee equal rights to all male citizens
Hold statewide elections after a new constitution written	Hold statewide elections after a new constitution written	Hold statewide elections
No rights for African Americans	No rights for African Americans	Allow African Americans to vote for delegates to conventions to write new constitutions
No ratification requirement	Ratify the 13th Amendment	Ratify the 14th Amendment

Using the information in the table, answer the following questions:

- 1 Write one thing that was the same about the three plans.
- 2 Write one thing that was different between Johnson's plan and Congress's plan.
- 3 Write one thing that was different between Lincoln's plan and Johnson's plan.

Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction

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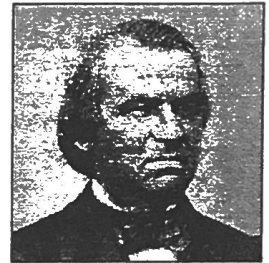
Presidential Reconstruction Lincoln's "10%" Plan (1863-1865)	Presidential Reconstruction Andrew Johnson's Plan (1865)	Congressional Reconstruction The "Radicals" Plan (1867-1877)
<p>1. 10% of people from each former confederate state who voted in 1860 Election needed to swear an oath of allegiance to the U.S.</p> <p>2. High ranking military and civilian leaders of the Confederacy would not be eligible for pardons and thus would be stripped of property and voting rights</p> <p>3. Limited expansion of civil and voting rights to African Americans (war veterans, educated, or owned property)</p> <p>*4*. 13th Amendment to the Constitution must be ratified.</p> <p>*Added in 1865*</p>	<p>1. 50% of people from each former confederate state who voted in 1860 Election needed to swear an oath of allegiance to the U.S.</p> <p>2. pardon all white southerners who took an oath of allegiance to the U.S. (excluded confederate leaders and wealthy planters whose property was valued at \$20,000 or more)</p> <p>3. Southern state conventions were formed to ratify the 13th Amendment, repudiate secession, and refuse to pay Confederate debts.</p>	<p>1. Rewrite state constitutions and remove Black Codes.</p> <p>2. Ratify the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>3. Ratify the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>4. Place the former Confederate states under military control by dividing it into 5 military districts. Each district would be commanded by a U.S. general and be given authority to use any means necessary to keep law and order.</p>
Congressional Response to Lincoln's Plan Wade Davis Bill (1864)	Southern Response to Johnson's Plan (1865)	Impeachment of Andrew Johnson (1868)
<p>1. "Iron Clad" Oath needs to be taken by 50% or more from each former rebel state.</p> <p>2. President appoints temporary governors to the states and makes sure the law is carried out.</p> <p>2. High ranking Confederate military leaders stripped of property and voting rights.</p> <p>3. Abolish slavery.</p>	<p>1. Creation of Black Codes to limit the rights of the Freedmen.</p> <p>2. Vigilante justice led by newly formed white supremacy groups such as the KKK.</p>	<p>1. Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act prohibiting the President from removing Cabinet members without the consent of the Senate. Johnson broke the law and was Impeached by the House of Representatives.</p> <p>2. Johnson escaped conviction and removal from office by just one vote. (35 for and 19 against)</p>

SS8H6 Analyze the impact of Reconstruction in Georgia.

- Explain the roles of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments in Reconstruction.
- Explain the key features of the Lincoln, the Johnson, and the Congressional Reconstruction plans.

From 1865–1872, three Reconstruction plans were enacted in Georgia and three Constitutional amendments were intertwined with these plans. Therefore, standard elements A and B will be addressed together.

The first Reconstruction phase was called **Presidential Reconstruction** (1865-1866). During this plan, President Andrew Johnson, a native of Tennessee who remained loyal to the Union, was extremely lenient with the Southern states. His plan, based on that of Abraham Lincoln who had been assassinated in April of 1865, allowed the South readmission into the Union if 10% of the population swore an oath of allegiance to the United States. They also were required to ratify the **13th amendment**, which officially ended slavery in the United States.



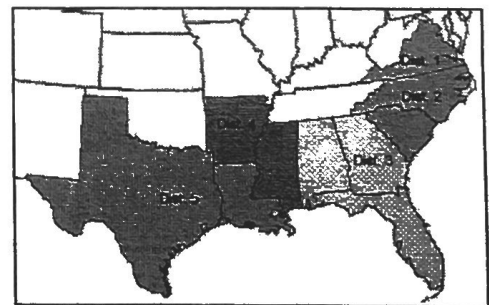
President
Andrew Johnson

Georgia, taking advantage of this moderate policy, held a constitutional convention in 1866 to secure readmission to the Union. In the new state Constitution, the Ordinance of Secession was repealed and the convention passed the 13th amendment. However, the Constitution was very similar to the one that of the Secessionist Constitution of 1861, including an amendment banning interracial marriage. Nonetheless, because the state passed the 13th amendment, Georgia was readmitted into the Union in December of 1865. This proved to be a temporary situation.

Trouble began brewing again between the Southern states and the Republican controlled Congress when several former Confederate leaders were elected back into the state and national governments. In Georgia, former CSA Vice President Alexander Stephens, and CSA Senator Hershel Johnson, were elected Georgia's two U.S. Senators. Northern Senators, especially those called **Radical Republicans**, who favored harsher punishments for the South, were aghast at having these high-ranking CSA officials in Congress and refused to seat them. Additionally, there began to be calls against President Johnson for abuse of power and proceedings for his impeachment started to take place.

Finally, the Radical Republicans were appalled at the South's treatment of the freedmen under laws that were known as **Black Codes**. Under these laws, blacks were not allowed to vote, testify against whites in court, and could not serve as jurors. With the South's treatment of Blacks, the Congress introduced the **14th amendment** which made African-Americans citizens of the United States and required that they were given the same rights as all U.S. citizens.

The next plan was called **Congressional Reconstruction** (1866-1867). Georgia, along with the other Southern states, refused to ratify the 14th amendment. With this action, Georgia and the rest of the South was placed under the authority of Congress. As a result, Southern states were required to pass this amendment in order to be readmitted into the Union. With the South continuing to refuse to pass this amendment, along with the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867. This act created five military districts in the South, with Georgia, Alabama, and Florida making up the third district.



Reconstruction Act Districts

Under **Military Reconstruction** General John Pope served as the third district's first military governor. During this period, Georgia held another constitutional convention, this time in Atlanta. Atlanta was chosen because it was more accepting of the state's Republican delegates along with the 37 African American delegates that had been elected to serve in the convention. During this convention, Georgia created a new constitution that included a provision for Black voting, public schools, and moving the capital to Atlanta.

After this convention, Republican Rufus Bullock was elected Governor and the Republican-controlled General Assembly began its session. However, the military continued to be a presence in the state due to the continued actions of the Ku Klux Klan and Georgia's refusal to pass the **15th amendment** which gave African-American men the right to vote. Georgia was finally readmitted into the Union in 1870 when reinstated Republican and black legislators voted for the passage of the 15th amendment. However, by 1872 southern Democrats called the **redeemers** were voted back into office and took control of the Governorship and General Assembly.