I. The Problems of Peace
   a) Four central questions:
      1. How to physically and socially rebuild the south?
      2. How would emancipated blacks fare as free men and women?
      3. How would the southern states be reintegrated into the Union?
      4. Who controls the process of Reconstruction: the southern states, the president, or Congress?
   b) Other contentious issues:
      1. What to do with captured Confederate leaders (e.g., Jefferson Davis)

II. The impact of war in the South
   a) Physical destruction of the south
   b) Economic conditions
      1. banks, businesses destroyed by inflation
      2. transportation system destroyed by Sherman's raid and the prosecution of total war in the south
      3. agriculture
         - cotton crop not up to pre-1860 levels until after 1870.
         - loss of slave labor ($2 billion)
   c) The "lost cause" mentality

III. From Slavery to Freedom
   a) The confusing nature of emancipation
      1. emancipation took place unevenly
         - slaves liberated and then re-enslaved as Union armies marched in and out of localities.
         - resistance of slaveowners - legal and extra-legal
      2. responses to emancipation illustrate complexity of the master-slave relationship
         - some slaves exhibit loyalty to plantation master and resist Union occupation, others joined Union forces in pillaging master's possessions
   b) The impact of freedom
      1. on black family structure
      2. "Exodusters"
   c) The Freedmen's Bureau (1865-1872)
      1. difficulties facing former slaves
      2. goals of the Freedmen's Bureau (a primitive welfare agency) under Gen. Oliver Howard
      3. successes of the Bureau
         - education
      4. failures of the Bureau

IV. The Johnson Presidency
   a) Johnson's background and rise to power
      1. Humble beginnings
         - orphan, apprentice to tailor, self-taught
      2. Political career
         - in TN, championed cause of poor whites v. planter aristocrats
         - elected to Congress as a Democrat in 18 , but refused to secede with TN
         - appointed war governor of TN after Union occupies.
         - made Lincoln's VP candidate in 1864 in order to bring Southern "war Democrats" into the Union Party (see previous chapter)
      3. Johnson's qualities
      4. Johnson as a "misfit"

V. Presidential Reconstruction: Johnson's Plans for the South
   a) The politics of Reconstruction
      1. Lincoln and Congress lock horns
         - Lincoln's 10% Plan
         - Republican objections and the Wade-Davis Bill
         - Lincoln's pocket-veto & the Louisiana show-down.
      2. Competing differences among Republicans on reunification:
         - the Moderates
         - the Radicals: the South are "conquered provinces" ...
      3. Johnson's "Presidential Reconstruction" plan
         - disfranchisement of leading Confederates and those with $20,000+ of taxable property (but they can petition President for pardon)
         - calls of state conventions in south to REPEAL, REPUDIATE, and RATIFY in order to be READMITTED
4. Republican resentment of Johnson's plan grows.
   - Johnson's munificent use of the presidential pardon allowed the planter elite to regain political power in Southern states.
   - **Black Codes** passed by the newly formed southern state legislatures
   - the cycle of sharecropping in the South
   - "whitewashed rebels" elected to offices, including former Confederate leaders elected to Congress (e.g., Alexander Stephens)
   - Republicans fear loss of power -- Northern Dems and Southern Dems might unite and take control of Congress.

VI. Johnson and the Republican Congress at Odds

   a) Johnson provokes Congress:
      1. Johnson declares Reconstruction over in December 1865
      2. veto of the Freedmen's Bureau extension in 1866

   b) Congress strikes back
      1. The Civil Rights Bill of 1866
      2. the Fourteenth Amendment drafted

   c) Johnson and the 1866 Congressional Elections
      1. Johnson’s "swing 'round the circle" -- he actively campaigns against the Republicans
      2. Republicans secure more than a 2/3 majority in both houses -- a veto-proof hold on the legislative branch

VII: Congressional (Military) Reconstruction in the South

   a) The Republican "Radicals"
      1. Charles Sumner in the Senate
      2. Thaddeus Stevens in the House
      3. The goals of the "Radicals"

   b) The Republican "Moderates"
      1. possess the majority
      2. goals of the moderates

   c) Military Reconstruction Act (March 1867)
      1. Divides south into 5 military districts
         - each under a military "governor"
         - 20,000 troops
      2. Conditions for readmission to the Union
         - ratification of the 14th amendment
         - full male suffrage to blacks in states
      3. Limitations of MRA,
         - no land or education guaranteed to freedmen
         - belief that creating a electorate would be enough to protect freedmen's rights
         - questionable legality of military rule:
         - Ex parte Milligan (1866)

VIII: The Women's Movement and the Civil War Amendments

   a) The struggle for freedom ignores women's rights
      1. The 14th Amendment
      2. The 15th Amendments

IX: Life under Reconstruction

   a) Freedmen and the vote
      1. Moderate plans (Lincoln's, Johnson's) give way to widespread enfranchisement in the south in 1867 and then in the nation as a whole in 1870.
      2. blacks are the majority of the electorate (due to disqualification of former Confederates & their large population density) in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas
      3. "Black reconstruction" -- a misnomer
         - only one state legislature (SC) elected a majority of blacks in the lower house.
         - no state senates had black majorities
         - no black governors were elected
         - most black officials were highly capable, educated, free-born
         - 2 US Senators (Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce) were elected from Mississippi
         - over a dozen US Congressmen elected

   b) Southern resentment of "radical regimes" and "black reconstruction"
      1. presence of former slaves in civil service and government
      2. "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers"
      3. accusations of graft and corruption
         - some truth to these accusations in SC and Louisiana
         - political corruption, however, not confined to the South in these years
         - "black-and-white" legislatures do pass needed reforms in the South
X. White Resistance to Reconstruction: The KKK and secret organizations
   a) secret organizations emerge
      1. Ku Klux Klan is most notorious
         - TN 1866 - Nathan Bedford Forrest
         - intended to strike fear through intimidation
         - often resorts to violence
         - main goal = disfranchisement of blacks
   b) Congress’ response to white terrorism
      1. Force Acts of 1870 and 1871
   c) White resistance
      1. of Force Acts
      2. of 14th / 15th Amendments
         - literacy tests

XI. The Impeachment Crisis
   a) Congressional attacks on Johnson
      1. accusations/mudslinging
      2. the Tenure of Office Act (1867)
         - Secretary of War Edwin Stanton
         - constitutionality of measure is questionable
   b) The Impeachment Trial
      1. Johnson dismisses Stanton
      2. Impeachment vote
      3. Trial and verdict
         - biggest show of 1868
         - not guilty verdict (by one vote)
         - significance of the trial

XII. Expansion Continues
   a) Purchase of Alaska
      1. Russian motivations for selling Alaska
      2. “Seward’s Folly”
         - purchases for $7.2 million
         - reasons for Congressional approval

XIII. The Heritage of Reconstruction
   a) Assessment of the Period
      1. by southerners
      2. by northerners
      3. by historians (read the "Varying Viewpoints")