

Aftermath of War

Beginning of Radical Reconstruction

Peace without peace...

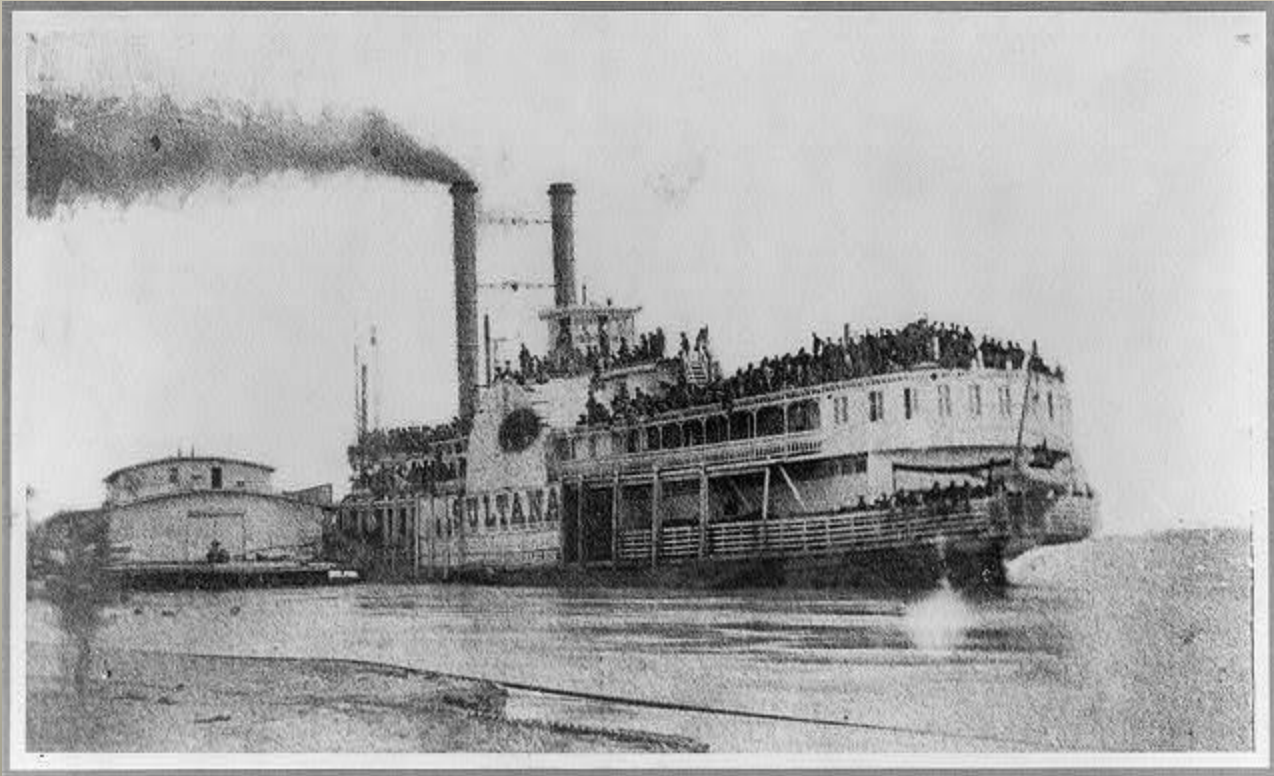
Lincoln's funeral went on forever.....

Best guess, 7 million Americans viewed his funeral train....

General Grant broke down and openly wept at Lincoln's catafalque....

President Davis fled to Texas in hopes of re-establishing the Confederacy....

April 27, 1865—great maritime disaster in U.S. history—
2,400 Union prisoners released and on the way home were
aboard the US Sultana when she blew up—killing 1,800—
nearly all from small towns in Ohio. The cause was officially
cited as high boiler levels, but she was grossly overloaded....



On May 10, 1865 Union forces captured President Jefferson Davis, accused him of complicity in Lincoln's assassination, and tossed him in jail in shackles. He remained jailed without trial for two years until released. Davis lived free another twenty-two years becoming part of the so-called "ex-Confederate literary coprs" writing books to justify the cause.

Grant & Sherman's troops enjoyed a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue later that month. But soon nearly one million boys in blue were demobilized—hoping to find jobs.

More than 620,000 Americans lost their life.

Yankees, lost 360,000.

Confederates, lost 260,000.

USA figures:

Battle deaths, 110,070

Disease, etc. 250,152

CSA figures:

Battle, 94,000

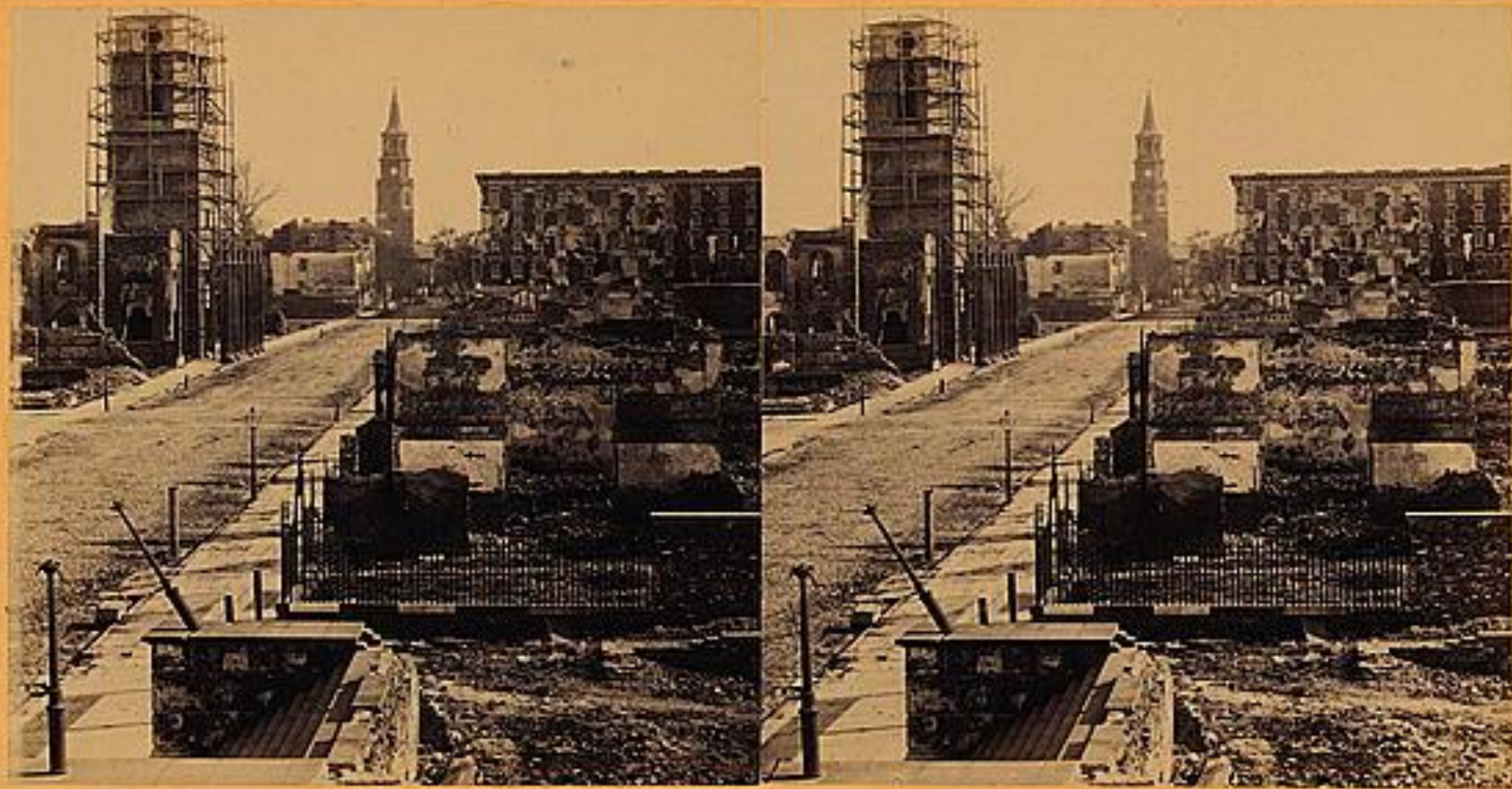
Disease, 164,000

In the South there was chaos...

...Confederate soldiers begged their way home...from families who had nothing to give.

...joyous slaves celebrated, but had to go back to the fields to plant.

...deserters, outlaws, and guerrillas destroyed the peace daily.



Bloody Grant—major Union losses:

Wilderness 17,660

Spotsylvania 10,920

Drewry's Bluff 4,160

Cold Harbor 12,000

Petersburg 16,569

1st Texas lost 82 % at Antietam

1st Minnesota lost 82% at Gettysburg

21st Georgia lost 76% at Manassas

Top four Confederates losses by State:

NC 20,602

VA 6,947

MS 6,807

SC 4,760

Why did the North win? None of the traditional arguments hold!!

God is on the side of the heaviest battalions—
manpower superiority

Internal divisions weakened the South to the point of defeat.

Leadership is another issue (Davis v. Lincoln) (Lee's limited vision) (both had weaknesses).

Four major turning points in the war.

Southern victories stop Union offensives in summer 1862.

Antietam turns the South back and stops European recognition.

Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga open the South to Grant and Sherman.

Atlanta, and Sheridan's victories in the Valley, plus Lincoln's re-election give North true offensive victories.

Most significant results of the war.

Secession & slavery were dead.

A more true Union and a larger notion of nation—taxing the people directly and directly providing help to freedmen.

A radical shift of political power from the South to the North—
between 1789 and 1861 , 67% of the Presidents were slave holding
Southerners—never again. It was 100 years before a President from
the deep south was elected.

Destroyed the Southern or Jeffersonian view of America as a farm
republic—held us up to be a modern industrial nation

What was to be done?

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan was rejected & offered few real solutions?

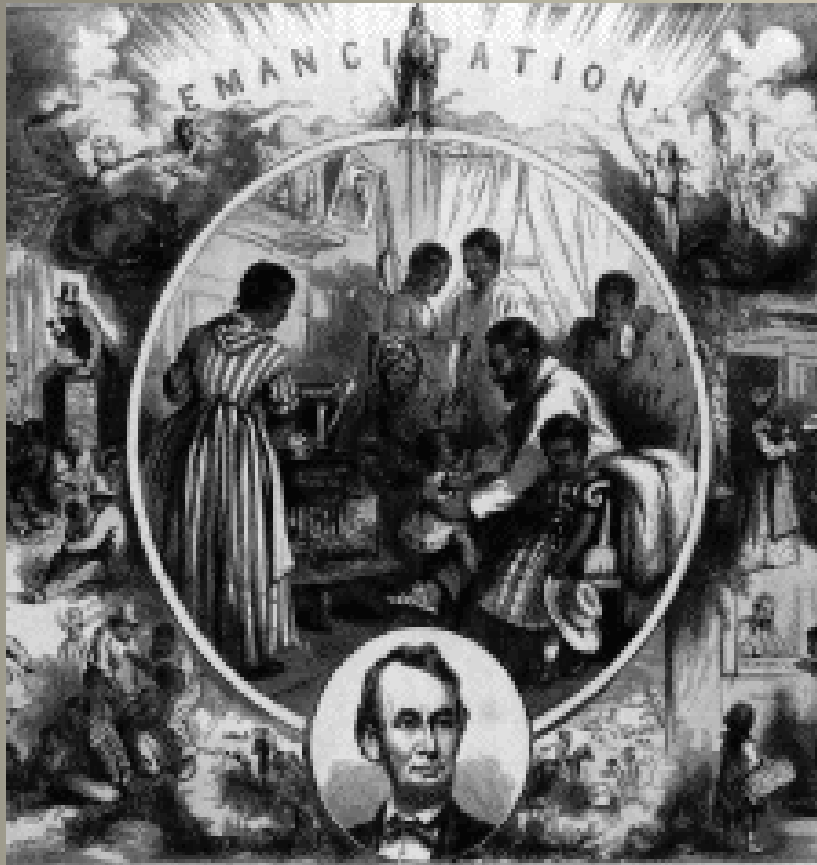
Lincoln's pocket veto of the Wade-Hampton Bill meant no one was in charge of reconstruction. Major questions were left unresolved:

Should freedmen be given parcels of land, or grants with which to buy it?

How far should the right to vote be extended?

Could the Northern philosophy of wage labor work in a system that resembled slavery in all but name?

And could blacks and whites peacefully coexist in the first place?



Many Northerners hope this idealistic scene might become reality. It showed a black family at the hearth. Portraits of Lincoln hanging. On the left are horrors of slave life—floggings.

But the right illustrated a freedman receiving his just wages.



"Northern Coat of Arms." Black feet emerge from beneath a Phrygian liberty cap-- which was worn by newly freed slaves in Ancient Rome. The underlying message is unmistakable: freedom is too great a responsibility for African-Americans. The print forces the viewer to concentrate on the literal and symbolically lowest portion of the human form, while seeming to deny any presence of higher faculties in the person hiding inside the cap.

Allegorical view of the great work of Reconstruction



RECONSTRUCTION

Andrew Johnson

Southerner, but opposed to wealthy classes, vindictive.

Johnson proclamations, May 1865 (Johnson Reconstruction)

First, Amnesty & return of property (excluding slaves) to all who took loyalty oath...

...except Confederate Government officials; ranked Army/Navy Officers; those elected but who resigned to join the rebellion; those who had mistreated prisoners of war; and those owning taxable property worth \$20,000 or more.

Second, Johnson appointed a governor of North Carolina and asked him to form the new state government there.

This set the tone for the Johnson brand of Reconstruction

Without consulting the Radical Republicans he appointed six other Southern state governors with similar tasks.

He also recognized the three states brought in under Lincoln— Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Johnson hoped for two things:

...to take personal control of Reconstruction

...and to create a new large party in the south

He gave very general and very personal direction to his appointed governors—they had to create a new constitution that abolished slavery, nullified secession, and repudiated state debts incurred as part of the rebellion.

Most Americans in the North and most Republicans supported Johnson at first—happy to get the task going. But abolitionists and radicals republicans demanded more.

Charles Sumner, the man caned in 1857, was the radical voice—calling Johnson’s ideas “Madness”

Radicals were also torn—they wished to help the freedmen—but Johnson’s simplistic plan would nullify slavery and thus count all former slaves for representation, instead of 3/5 of the slave population.

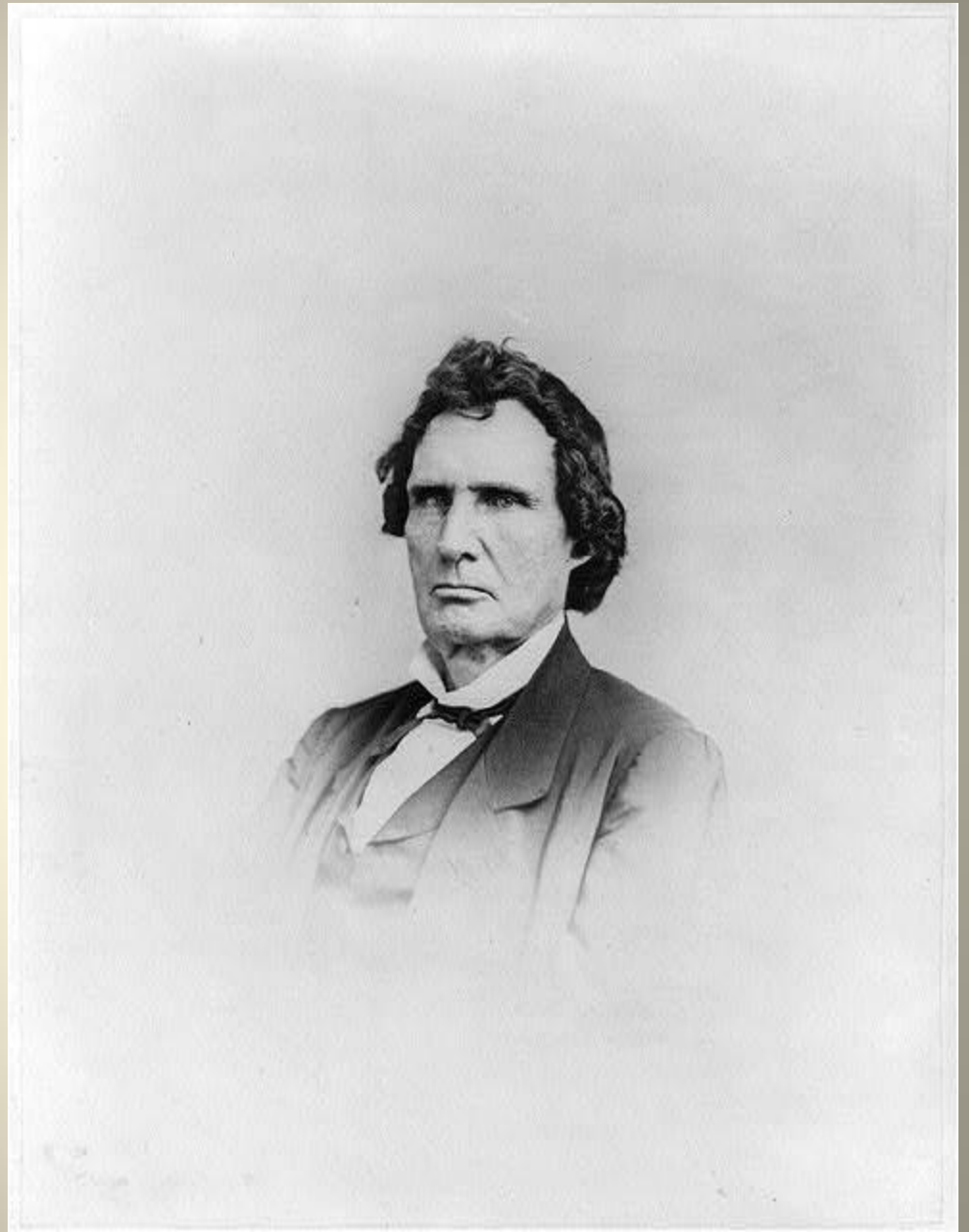
Thaddeus Stevens, another radical called Johnson “insane”.

As events unfolded Johnson became his own worst enemy, profiting the Radicals.

Charles Sumner



Thaddeus Stevens



In the summer of 1865, radicals created the Universal and Equal Suffrage Association to become a pressure group for freedmen's rights—they supported parades, speeches and generally caused Johnson concern.

To fight back Johnson suggested that Mississippi allow literate blacks who owned land to have the franchise—to vote. Such a small number would satisfy the Republicans, but still eliminate most blacks from the polls. Mississippi ignored the suggestion.

This brief fight for black suffrage in the South created a debate for Black Suffrage in Northern states. How could Northerners demand black suffrage in the south, when it was not the law in the North?

The November 1865 three northern states tried to pass black suffrage legislation, but all failed.

So, the question of black rights was delayed & became more troubled.

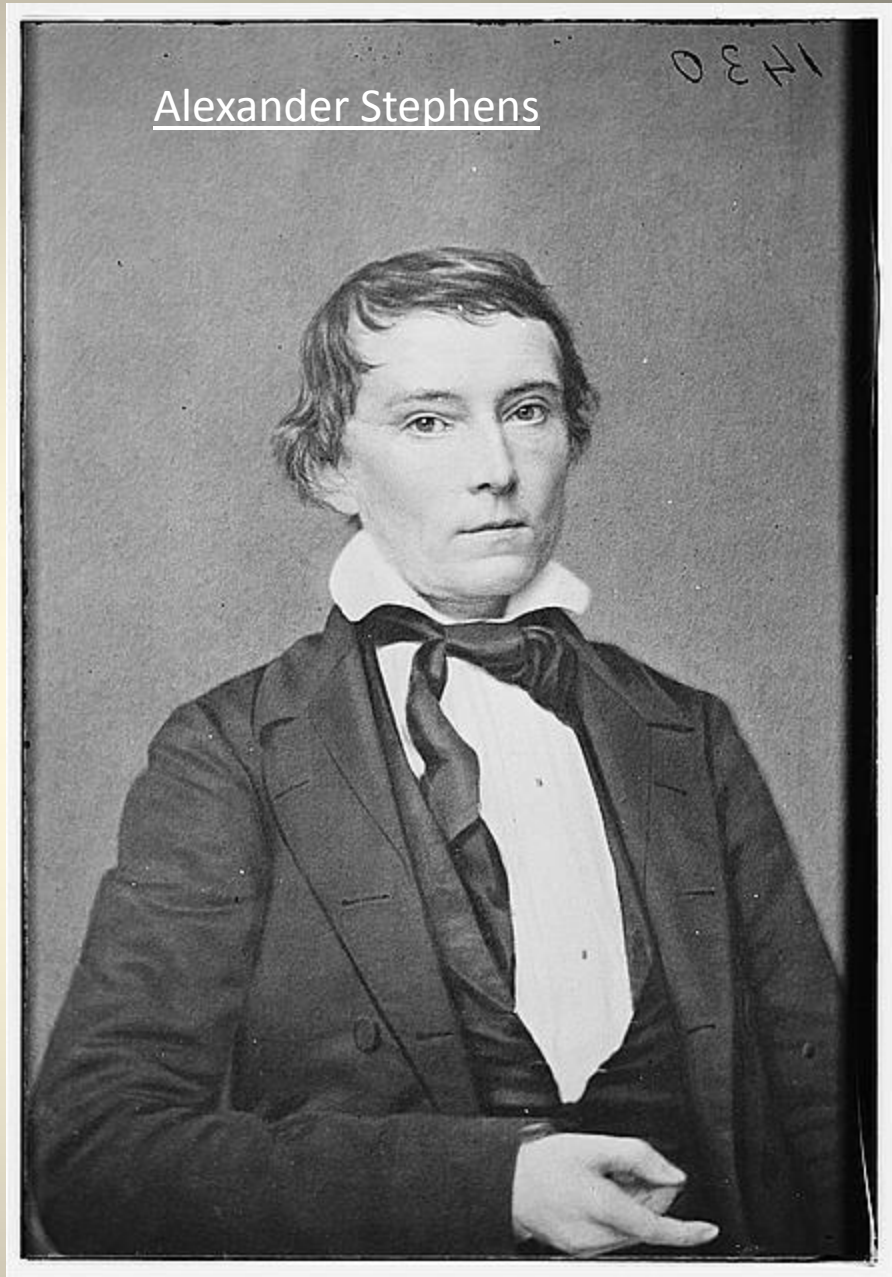
...give this man the suffrage...



In the fall of 1865, the South was defiant.

Governors reported to president Johnson, that many Southerners still expressed "secesh manners" meaning they supported the rebellion.

In the fall 1865 elections former Confederates took the day winning 7 out of 10 offices. Even former Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens was returned to an elected office.

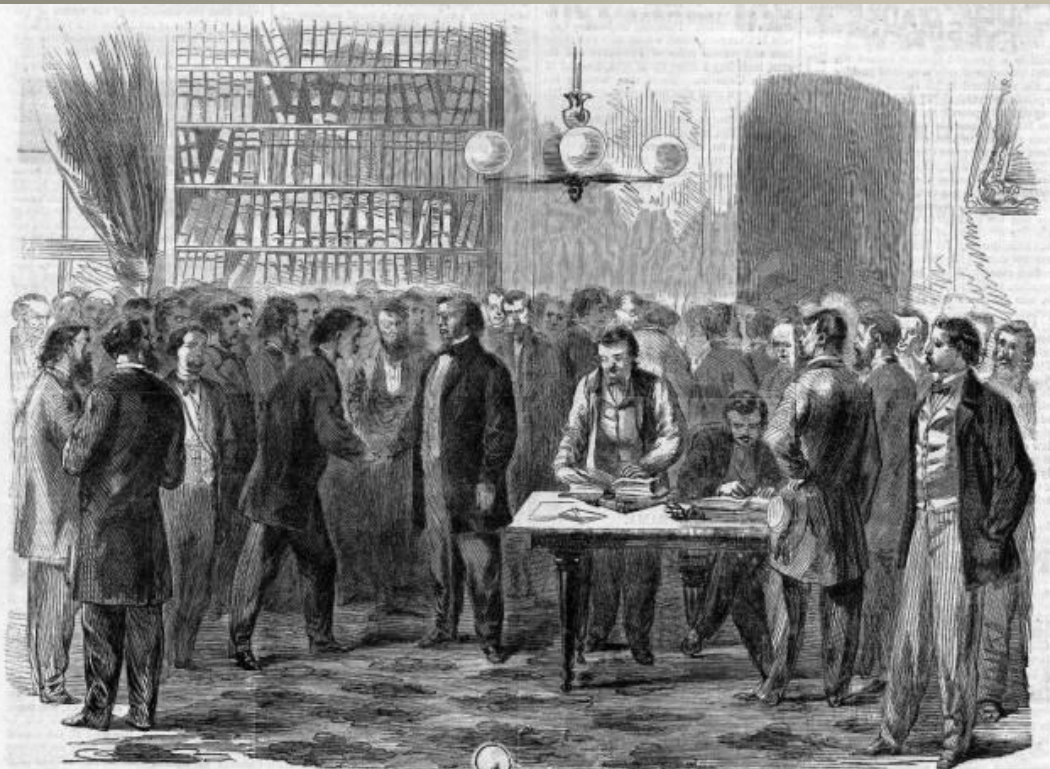


Johnson became unbalanced.

Coming from the South and knowing so many, perhaps it was natural, but Johnson started giving personal pardons.

It became so bad that each day the White House was full of folks asking for pardons.

A business cropped up around the ability of an insider to get one a pardon—called “pardon brokers”—they were effective.



PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON PARDONING REBELS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—[SKETCHED BY MR. STANLEY FOR.]



PASSION.
GODDARD'S HALL, I THINK YOUR SON.

...views of Johnson's pardons at work...

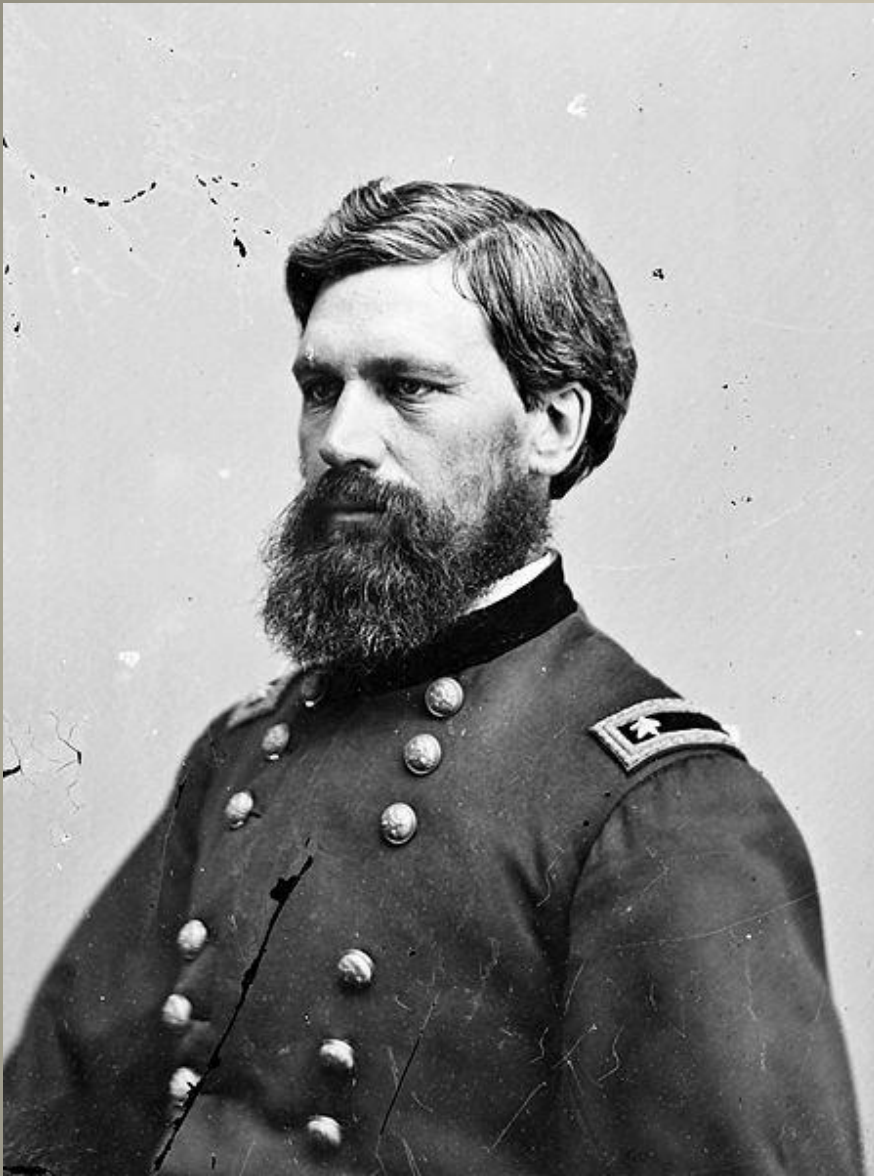
Republicans and freedmen had high expectations of land ownership for the former slaves.

General Sherman and others had already given land to former slaves through confiscation. And Congress had created the Freedmen's Bureau with wide powers.—including some said, to enforce the land give-a-ways.

As contraband blacks entered Union lines, the phrase "forty acres and a mule" became popular as a typical grant of land to a former slave family. While not supported by law, the military practice caught on. The aggressive head of the Freedmen's Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard, enforced the new land policy rigorously.

August 16, 1865, Johnson ordered Howard to return the land grants to their former owners, but Howard, and most Union soldiers drug their feet at the President's orders.

A political battle ensued and by the end of the year, nearly all of the arable confiscated land given to blacks was back in the hands of former owners.



General O. O. Howard

Southern Homestead Act of 1866

- ...gave 44 million acres in five southern states to settlers
- ...who settled & cultivated the land
- ...barred Confederates for the first year

A huge failure.

Howard's Freedmen's Bureau touched many other parts of daily life. They wrote contracts for blacks who worked their former masters lands. They provided schools, and they even supervised marriages when state laws did not recognize such marriages.

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

By the authority of Circular No. 5, dated ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE KY.
AND TENN., Nashville, Feb. 26, 1866, I certify that I have this day united B. B.

Manson and Sarah S. B. (White), colored, in the bonds of matrimony,
they having been living together as man and wife ^{since Oct-29, 1843} ~~for~~ about _____ years past;

and have had, as the result thereof, the following children, viz:

<u>John S. W (White) Manson</u>	Aged about	<u>21</u>	years.	<u>sid in 14 U.S.C.</u>
<u>Ruby James (br) Manson</u>		<u>20</u>		
<u>Martin Clark (br) Manson</u>		<u>18</u>		<u>serv'd in 14 U.S.C.</u>
<u>Robt Pryor (br) Manson</u>		<u>17</u>		
<u>Elmer Clepton (br) Manson</u>		<u>16</u>		
<u>Sallie (br) Manson</u>		<u>14</u>		
<u>Paul (br) Manson</u>		<u>12</u>		
<u>William Ross (br) Manson</u>		<u>10</u>		
<u>Patsy Agnes (br) Manson</u>		<u>6</u>		

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in duplicate at office in Lebanon.

Wilson County, Tennessee, April 19, 1866.

S. B. F. C. BARR, Sup't
Wilson County.

The American Missionary Association was a voluntary group of Northerners who flocked to the south to help carry out the directives of the Freedmen's Bureau.



One of the biggest issues was labor.

Planters needed labor, and freedmen needed work. But there was literally no process to contract a fee for labor. The Freedmen's Bureau wrote and negotiated contracts for labor. Still there was widespread exploitation. General Howard asked for and received a special military tribunal to settle labor disputes--Freedmen's United States Courts, July 1866.

This special Court, along with the occupation of southern lands by the Yankees, created wide spread dislike...and some violence.

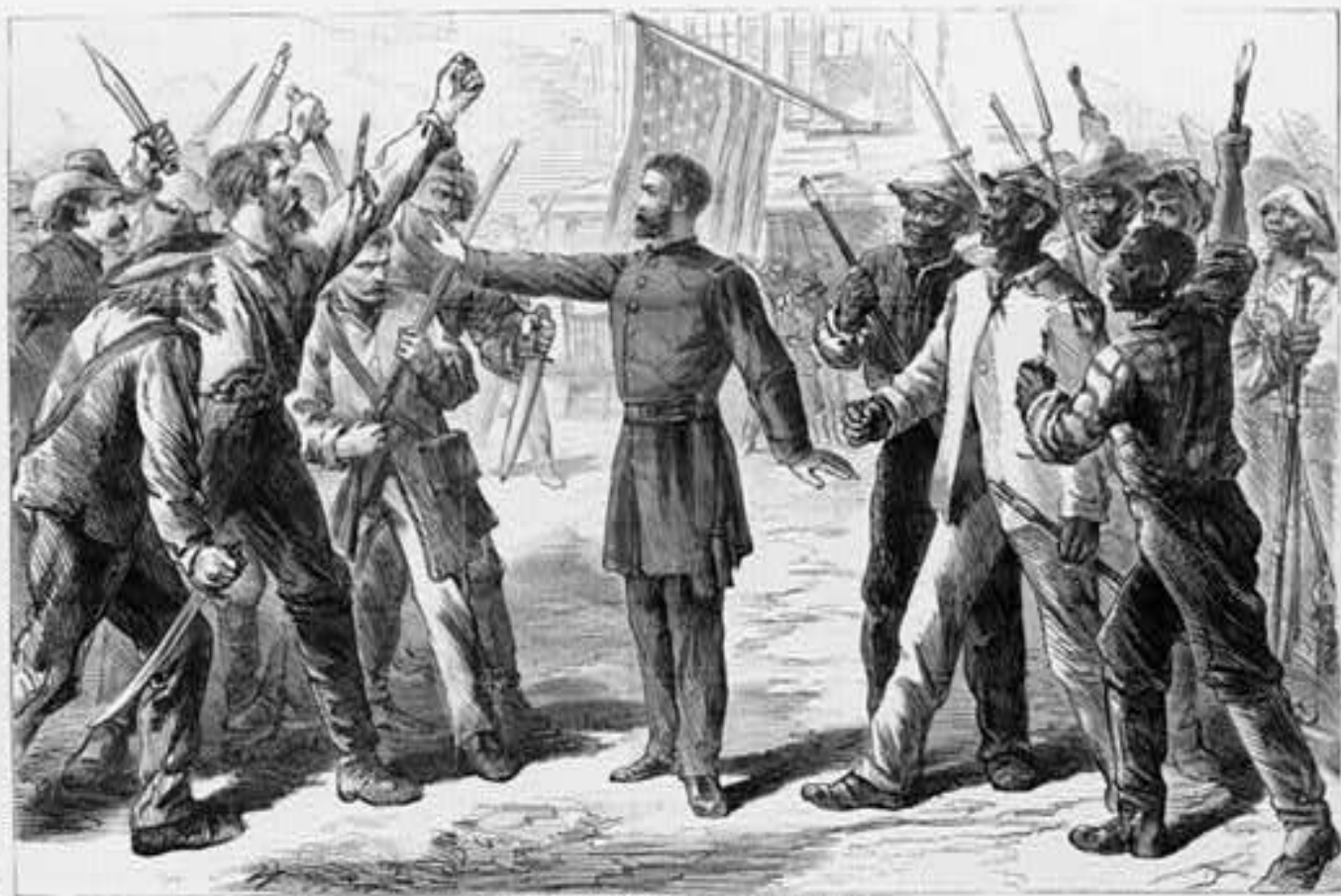
State of North Carolina
Anson County

Freedmen Labor Contract

This indenture made and entered into on the a17th day of Dec AD 1866 between W. A. Barner & Ritchie of the County of Cabarras and State of N. Ca. Of the first part and Henry Watkins a freedmen of the second part. Witnesseth that the said Henry Watkins, and children George, Frances and Samuel, freedmen, have agreed to work for the said Barner and Ritchie from this date to the 1st day of Jan AD 1868 on his farm in the State of Tenn and to do all kinds of labor that is deemed necessary to be done, to do this work faithfully and to be respectful in his behavior and they shall receive two hundred and seventy five dollars on the 1st day of Jan AD 1868, or a part payment as soon as the crops are gathered and sold. And the said Henry Watkins and children further agree that time lost by sullenness or absence without leave in sickness shall not be paid for. And the said W. A. Barner & Ritchie have agreed to furnish the said Henry Watkins and children with comfortable quarters sufficient rations and the amount of money above stated and transportation to his family free of charge. And they the said Henry Watkins and children, freed laborers, are to furnish own clothing and pay their Doctor bill. In testimony whereof the above parties set their hand and seal.

Witness
C. Clark

W. A. Barner {seal}
Henry (X) Watkins



THE FREEMEN'S BUREAU.—DRAWN BY A. B. WOOD.—(See Note p. 471.)

155557

The Freedmen's Bureau also attacked Southern "Black Codes".

These legal and social laws had separated black and white races for years in the south.

The Freedmen's Bureau eliminated many—such as allowing blacks to serve on juries.

But many others such as separate facilities remained.

SC Black codes looked suspiciously like slavery:

...any vagrant without a work contract could be arrested and put to work.

...the child of any vagrant could be put to work through “apprenticeships”.

...blacks could not possess firearms

...blacks could not produce or drink alcohol

The Johnson Vetoes.

By early 1866, Congress wanted more freedoms for freedmen, and wanted Johnson out.

The personal pardon ridden style of Johnson had to be replaced with a sensible bill had stipulated specific steps to reconstruction that did not re-institute slavery.

Lyman Trumball of Illinois proposed a Freedmen's rights bill that was widely supported but was vetoed by Johnson.

Trumball and moderates tried again in March 1866—a new bill would nullify the Dred Scott decision (freedmen would be citizens) and it would kill the black codes.

Johnson again vetoed the bill. Hoping to win support and diminish the Radical cause—his vetoes created new strength in the Radicals.

14th Amendment & Election of 1866

The radicals rallied and passed a new freedmen's bill over Johnson's vetoes in summer 1866. Then they turned to a new Constitutional Amendment.

The Joint Committee of Reconstruction drafted an amendment that said...

- ...constitutional guarantee freedmen's rights
- ...elimination of former confederates in power
- ...repudiation of confederate debt

After several revisions, the 14th Amendment

- ...called all native born, including blacks, as citizens
- ...prohibited states from abridging the rights of citizens without due process of law
- ...Section 2 controversially called for a reduction in representation in any state abridging the rights of citizens
- ...Section 3 disqualified from office any former office holder who had taken an oath and then broke it to join the rebellion

As the election year of 1866 neared—the 14th Amendment passed & Johnson worked with the National Union Executive Committee to elect Democrats and moderate Republicans. Their platform called for immediate readmission of Southern States.

But on July 30, 1866 a pro Confederate group of New Orleans police and fire officials attacked a black suffrage meeting and killed 36 blacks and 3 white supporters.

Johnson blamed the Radicals for the riot.

The Johnson took a train tour to help his ticket—but his “swing around the circle” ended in trouble everywhere he went.

The Republicans gain a 3 to 1 majority in both Houses.

The political stage was set for a dramatic showdown.

Radical Republicans quickly asserted their new powers. Four new laws.

A first victory was a compromise after very bitter debate—the Military Reconstruction Act 1866 provided disenfranchisement of ex-confederates; redistribution of land; and federally supported schools.

In January 1867 congress called itself back into special session to prevent Johnson from undoing their work. Then in March Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act. This act required the continuation in office of any Presidential appointee until Congress could approve a new appointee. The act was intended to protect Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who sided with the radicals, and even gave them notes from the President's Cabinet Meetings.

Congress also passed the Second Military Reconstruction in March 1867. This act spelled out the steps Southern States needed to take to be re-admitted. When the Southern states balked, a Supplemental Act was passed that required Military governors to start registering voters.

Conclusions: Set for a showdown!

No real peace and massive loss of life.

Real changes included the end of slavery & new attitudes about the nation.

Chaos in the South led to several Reconstruction programs.

Johnson's style was informal and personal..approved at first.

Thanks to presidential pardons, Confederates were reelected to office and Northerners were offended.

The Freedmen's Bureau tried to give land to freedmen and provide other services.

Policing labor in the south was a major challenge.

As the election of 1866 neared the Republicans gained a 3 to 1 margin in Congress

They quickly passed the 14th and three new military reconstruction acts...setting the stage for a confrontation with President Johnson.