

# RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTION

Amendments:

- 13<sup>th</sup> - abolished slavery
- 14<sup>th</sup> - citizenship / equal protection
- 15<sup>th</sup> - cannot deny vote based on race

Civil Rights Act of 1866:

- in response to black codes
- declared freedmen to be full citizens
- vetoed by Johnson, overrode by Congress

Military Reconstruction Act:

- broke South into 5 military districts,
- governed by general supported by federal troops
- new state governments loyal to United States formed
- government must include blacks and whites
- Confederate soldiers denied the right to vote

## IN SOUTHERN STATES...

Who were these people? Why were they rejected by Southern Democrats?

Scalwags - white Southern Republicans, seen as traitors to the South and their race carpetbaggers - Northerners who moved South to take advantage of financial opportunities

Social norms did not change as much as the government. Define the following:

black codes - laws passed to limit the rights of freed people

- help planters replace enslaved labor
- legal segregation

sharecropping - plots rented to tenant farmers (usu. black) who paid rent with shares, or a part of their harvest

What did Southern State governments have to do under Radical

Reconstruction?

Constitutions: - '14 constitutional delegates were AA

- most progressive in history of US
- guaranteed the right to vote for all men
- no imprisonment for debt
- public schools for white children

Governments:

- ratified 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments
- rebuilt infrastructure
- raised taxes 400% btw 1860-1870

African American Involvement:

'15 Southern state congressmen were AA

22 AA in high office, 2 Senators and 20 Reps (from 3 states)