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|  | THE HISTORY HERALD  January 10th, 2022  AP US History  **www.schoolrack.com/DuncanHistory** |  |

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| **NEXT WEEK**  Monday 10th Civil War  Tuesday 11th Chap 21: Ordeal of Reconstruction pg 473 - 482  Wednesday 12th Chap 21: Ordeal of Reconstruction pg 482 - 492  Thursday 13th Chap 21: Ordeal of Reconstruction  Friday 14th Chap 21 / Chap 23  **NEXT WEEK**  Monday 17th **NO SCHOOL**  Monday 18th Chap 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age  Wed 19th Chap 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age  Thurs 20th **EXAM – Reconstruction and Politics of the**  **Gilded AGE**  Fri 21st **Devil in the White City Test /** 22  What where the different plans for Reconstruction?  Who gets to control the Peace?  Lincoln or Wade- Davis or Johnson or Radical Republicans or Military?  Why are the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments called the Civil War Amendments? What were there purposes and effects?  What happened to freed African-Americans after the Civil War? What was purposed? What actually happened?  Homestead Act, Freedman’s Bureau, Election,  Black Codes, Ku Klux Klan  CHAPTER 21  The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865–1877 Focus Questions 1. How did blacks respond to freedom, and what black organizations flourished?  2. How had Lincoln hoped to accomplish Reconstruction, and what modifications did Johnson make to Lincoln’s original plan?  3. In what ways was Congressional Reconstruction different than Presidential Reconstruction?  4. After gaining suffrage, how successful were blacks politically?  5. What circumstances led to the impeachment and trial of President Johnson and what was the outcome? | **CHAP 21**  Jefferson Davis  Reconstruction.  Freedman’s Bureau  Oliver O. Howard  Andrew Johnson  Abraham Lincoln  Ten Percent Plan.  Radical Republicans  Wade-Davis Bill,  Black Codes,  Morrill Tariff  Pacific Railroad Act  Homestead Act,.  Civil Rights Bill  13th Amendment  14th Amendment  Alexander Stephens  Charles Sumner  Thaddeus Stevens,  moderate/radical Republicans  Reconstruction Act  of March 2, 1867  ”Exodusters”  sharecropping  “swing around the circle”  15th Amendment  Ex parte Milligan  Union League.  Hiram Revels  Blanche K. Bruce  Redeemers  “scalawags”  “carpetbaggers”  freedmen  “radical” regimes  Ku Klux Klan  Force Acts  Tenure of Office Act  Edwin M. Stanton,  William H. Seward  “Seward's Folly” |

# Chapter Themes

**Theme:** Johnson’s political blunders and Southern white recalcitrance led to the imposition of congressional military Reconstruction on the South. Reconstruction did address difficult issues of reform and racial justice in the South and achieved some successes, but was ultimately abandoned, leaving a deep legacy of racial and sectional bitterness.

**Theme:** During Reconstruction, the Constitution was strengthened with the Fourteenth (citizenship and equal protection of the laws) and Fifteenth (black voting rights) Amendments, but it was also tested with the conflicts between the president and Congress that culminated in an impeachment process.

**Theme:** Southern resistance to Reconstruction began immediately with the sending of ex-rebels to be seated in Congress and continued with the creation of violently oppressive groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Although forced to make some concessions, Southern Redeemers successfully outlasted the congressional Reconstruction efforts.

chapter summary

With the Civil War over, the nation faced the difficult problems of rebuilding the South, assisting the freed slaves, reintegrating the Southern states into the Union, and deciding who would direct the Reconstruction process.

The South was economically devastated and socially revolutionized by emancipation. As slave-owners reluctantly confronted the end of slave labor, blacks took their first steps in freedom. Black churches and freedmen’s schools helped the former slaves begin to shape their own destiny.

The new president, Andrew Johnson, was politically inept and personally contentious. His attempt to implement a moderate plan of Reconstruction, along the lines originally suggested by Lincoln, fell victim to Southern whites’ severe treatment of blacks and his own political blunders.

Republicans imposed harsh military Reconstruction on the South after their gains in the 1866 congressional elections. The Southern states reentered the Union with new radical governments, which rested partly on the newly enfranchised blacks, but also had support from some sectors of southern society. These regimes were sometimes corrupt but also implemented important reforms. The divisions between moderate and radical Republicans meant that Reconstruction’s aims were often limited and confused, despite the important Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Embittered whites hated the radical governments and mobilized reactionary terrorist organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, to restore white supremacy. Congress impeached Johnson but failed narrowly to convict him. In the end, the poorly conceived Reconstruction policy failed disastrously.

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| **CHAPTER 23 FOCUS QUESTIONS**  1. Why were the times so prone to political corruption in the post–Civil War Era?  2. What were the main issues surrounding the election of 1876? Did the Compromise of 1877 resolve those issues?  3. What were the biggest challenges facing the post–Reconstruction South?  4. What were the main reasons for Chinese immigration in the second half of the nineteenth century?  5. What were some of the reasons for the depression of 1893 and how did Cleveland deal with it? Chapter 23 Themes **Theme:** Even as post–Civil War America expanded and industrialized, political life in the Gilded Age was marked by ineptitude, stalemate, and corruption. Despite their similarity at the national level, the two parties competed fiercely for offices and spoils, while doling out “pork-barrel” benefits to veterans and other special interest groups.  **Theme:** The serious issues of monetary and agrarian reform, labor, race, and economic fairness were largely swept under the rug by the political system, until revolting farmers and a major economic depression beginning in 1893 created a growing sense of crisis and demands for radical change.  **Theme:** The Compromise of 1877 officially ended reconstruction, and white Democrats resumed political power in the South. Blacks, as well as poor whites, found themselves forced into sharecropping and tenant farming; what began as informal separation of blacks and whites in the immediate postwar years evolved into systematic state-level legal codes of segregation known as Jim Crow laws. chapter 23 summary After the soaring ideals and tremendous sacrifices of the Civil War, the post–Civil War era was generally one of disillusionment. Politicians from the White House to the courthouse were often surrounded by corruption and scandal, while the actual problems afflicting industrializing America festered beneath the surface.  The popular war hero Grant was a poor politician and his administration was rife with corruption. Despite occasional futile reform efforts, politics in the Gilded Age was monopolized by the two patronage-fattened parties, which competed vigorously for spoils while essentially agreeing on most national policies. Cultural differences, different constituencies, and deeply felt local issues fueled intense party competition and unprecedented voter participation. Periodic complaints by “Mugwump” reformers and “soft-money” advocates failed to make much of a dent on politics.  The deadlocked contested 1876 election led to the sectional Compromise of 1877, which put an end to Reconstruction. An oppressive system of tenant farming and racial supremacy and segregation was thereafter fastened on the South, enforced by sometimes lethal violence. Racial prejudice against Chinese immigrants was also linked with labor unrest in the 1870s and 1880s.  Garfield’s assassination by a disappointed office seeker spurred the beginnings of civil-service reform, which made politics more dependent on big business. Cleveland, the first Democratic president since the Civil War, made a lower tariff the first real issue in national politics for some time. But his mild reform efforts were eclipsed by a major economic depression that began in 1893, a crisis that deepened the growing outcry from suffering farmers and workers against a government and economic system that seemed biased toward big business and the wealthy. | CHAPTER 23  Ulysses S. Grant  “waving the bloody shirt,”  Horatio Seymour  Era of Good Stealings  Jim Fisk and Jay Gould.  “Boss” Tweed  Samuel J. Tilden  Hamilton Fish  Credit Mobilier  Whiskey Ring  William Belknap  Liberal Republican Party  Horace Greeley  Jay Cooke  Resumption Act of 1875  Bland-Allison  Greenback Labor Party  Gilded Age,  Mark Twain  Roscoe Conkling  James G. Blaine  Rutherford B. Hayes  Compromise of 1877  Civil Rights Act of 1875  Denis Kearney  Chinese Exclusion Act,  James A. Garfield,  Chester A. Arthur  Winfield S. Hancock,  Charles J. Guiteau  The Pendleton Act of 1883  Civil Service Commission.  *Mugwumps*.  Grover Cleveland  laissez-faire |