**EOCT Review**

**Chapter 7: Reconstruction Era**

* The Reconstruction Era refers to the period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War.
* President Lincoln proposed a lenient treatment of the South; after ten percent of a Southern state’s population took an oath of loyalty, the state would be readmitted into the Union. However, Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.
* Andrew Johnson became the next President. He was from Tennessee and Congress suspected he was too friendly to white Southerners. He pardoned Confederate leaders and let Southern states elect former Confederates and pass “Black Codes,” restricting the movement and activities of the former slaves.
* Southern states at first passed Black Codes to keep the freedmen in conditions close to slavery, but these codes were repealed by Congress with the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Fourteenth Amendment.
* Radical Republicans took control of Congress. They granted full civil and political rights to the freedmen, divided the South into occupation zones, and imposed martial law on the South.
* The House of Representatives impeached President Johnson but the Senate failed to remove him from office.
* The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, better known as the Freedmen’s Bureau, gave support to former slaves, poor whites and American Indians. It gave out rations at the end of the war, and later provided schooling to the freedmen.
* The Thirteenth Amendment ended slavery; the Fourteenth Amendment defined citizenship and guaranteed all citizens equal rights from state governments; and the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed qualified citizens the right to vote regardless of race.
* During Reconstruction, African Americans participated fully in political life in Southern states. They were elected to Congress and to offices in state and local government. Carpetbaggers from the North and scalawags also joined Reconstruction governments.
* White Southerners joined the Ku Klux Klan and similar groups. They committed acts of terror to resist racial equality during the Reconstruction Era.
* The Presidential election of 1876 led to the end of Reconstruction. Samuel Tilden won the popular vote but there were 20 disputed votes in the Electoral College. Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes won all 20 disputed votes by promising to end Reconstruction in the South. After his election, the U.S. Army was withdrawn from the South and Reconstruction ended.