

## Differing plans for Reconstruction

### Lincoln's plan (Ten Percent plan)

- required that 10% of those voters who voted in the 1860 election swear an oath of allegiance to the Union
- accept emancipation through the Thirteenth Amendment
- afterwards, must reorganize state government and apply for readmission
- no provisions for black suffrage

### Radical Republican plan

- viewed Confederacy as a “conquered territory”
  - therefore under jurisdiction of Congress, not the President
- argued Lincoln's plan was too lenient and adopted **Wade-Davis Bill** of 1864
  - provided former Confed. states be ruled by military governor
  - required 50% of electorate to swear oath to Union
  - organize state convention to repeal ordinance of secession, abolish slavery
- no provisions for black suffrage
- Lincoln pocket-vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill

LINCOLN ASSASSINATED!!!

### Johnson's plan (implemented 1865-1867)

- based on Lincoln's plan
- called for creation of provisional military governments to run the states until they were readmitted to the Union
- required all Southern citizens to swear loyalty before receiving amnesty for secession
- barred many Southern elite (Confed. officials etc.) from taking oath
- provisional govts will hold conventions to write new constitutions eliminating slavery and renouncing secession
- failures
  - Johnson pardoned many Southern elite supposed to have been excluded
  - new constitutions were only slight revisions of old ones
    - included black codes
  - when Congress reconvened all the new Southern senators were former Confederate officials
    - Northern senators invoked right to examine credentials of new members
    - examined Johnson's Reconstruction plan
  - all in Congress thought it needed tweaking but Johnson was steadfast
    - he vetoed congressional bills, they overrode the veto
    - tensions grew between branches

### Congressional Reconstruction (1867-1877)

- Fourteenth Amendment

- if you were born in the US, you are a citizen of the US and the state in which you reside
- prohibited states from depriving “life, liberty, and property without due process”
- prevented state from denying any citizen “equal protection under the law”
- gave states the choice either to give freedmen the right to vote or to stop counting them among their voting population for purposes of Congressional apportionment
- barred prominent Confederates from holding political office
- excused Confederate war debt
- Military Reconstruction Act of 1867
  - imposed martial law on South
  - called for new state constitutional conventions and forced states to allow blacks to vote for convention delegates
  - required each state to ratify Fourteenth Amendment
  - knew Johnson would oppose, passed laws to limit his power
    - increased tensions, Johnson tried to do everything he could to block this
    - House Judiciary Cmte initiated impeachment proceedings
      - officially for “violating the Tenure of Office Act” for firing Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, a Radical Republican
      - really because he was just getting in the way