Congressional Reconstruction Chapter 3 – Section 2



Black Codes

- Laws that restricted freedmen's rights
- Created virtual slavery



DZOIL LLOYD MARCUS

Examples

- Curfews (couldn't gather after sunset)
- Vagrancy laws (not working resulted in fines, whippings, or sold for a year's labor – a catch 22 because couldn't get work!)
- Labor contracts (had to sign year long contract if broken lost all wages you'd earned)
- Limits on womens' rights (mothers who wanted to stay home to raise children were forced to do farm labor)
- Land restrictions (could only rent land or homes in rural areas – forced them to live on plantations)

No negro or freedman shall be permitted [allowed] to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town under any circumstances. . . .

> from a Black Code in Opelousas, Louisiana

Response of Congress

 Northern Republicans in Congress responded to this defiance by blaming President Johnson (a southerner) and used their power to amend the constitution



14th Amendment

 Said anyone born here or naturalized are citizens and all citizens must be *treated equally* by the law



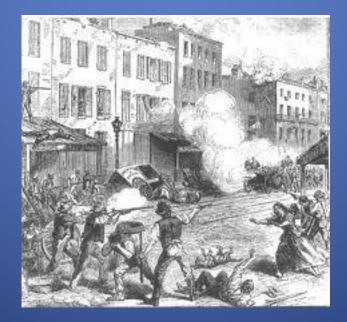
Civil Rights

- Personal freedoms guaranteed by the law
- They weren't granted to African Americans
- Even in the North racial inequality was still common



Riots

- White rioters across the South attacked blacks, shooting, hanging, and killing hundreds
- Even white police joined in



Reconstruction Act of 1867

- Put the South under military rule
- Said all blacks could vote
- States were required to ratify the 14th amendment



Impeachment

- To be charged with wrongdoing in office
- Can be impeached if you do something unconstitutional
- (Radical republicans were looking to get rid of Johnson so when he illegally fired his Secretary of War without the Senate's approval they impeached him)
- Avoided conviction by 1 vote and was not removed from office



Ulysses S. Grant

- Elected after Johnson
- Victorious Civil War general was an ally, not foe, of Congress like Johnson was



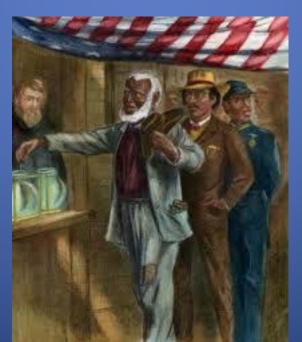
15th Amendment

- Last major piece of Reconstruction legislation
- Said no citizen can be denied the right to vote because of race or having previously been a slave

15th Amendment Section & The right of citizens of the United States to cote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. color. or precious condition of servitude. Section 2. The Compress shall have power to enforce this article by

Vote for African Americans

 As a result 600 African Americans were elected across the South (including a black governor in LA and a freed slave to the Senate – Blanche Bruce)



Carpetbaggers

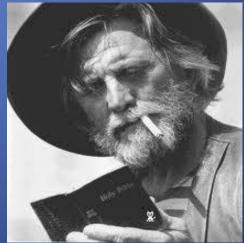
- Northerners who moved South to make a profit
- Would quickly stuff their clothes in a suitcase (made out of cheap carpet scraps) and head south
- Viewed as greedy and rushing to profit from southern misery





Scalawags

- Hated as much as carpetbaggers
- White southerners who had opposed secession and supported Reconstruction and the Republican party
- Seen as traitors for "betraying" southern values
- Many were poor



Writing Assignment

 Imagine you are a freed slave living under the black codes of the South. Write a letter (approx. 200 words) to your friend or family member living in the North explaining the effects this has had on your life.