

C17 S2
Radicals in Control

African
American's Rights

- Black Codes, enacted to trample the rights of the African Americans.
- Jobless African Americans could be fined and or jailed.
- Banned African Americans from renting or owning farms.
- The Black Codes resembled slavery.
- Early 1866 Congress expands the powers of the Freedman's Bureau, it could set up special courts to protect the rights of blacks

- Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which;
- Granted full citizenship to African Americans.
- Gave the federal government the power to intervene in state affairs to protect their rights.
- It overturned the black codes.
- Contradicted the *Dred Scott* decision.

- President Johnson vetoed both bills.
- Saying that federal government was overstepping its authority.
- He also argued the both the Freedman's Bureau and the Civil Rights act were unconstitutional because they had been passed by a Congress that did not include representatives from ALL of the states.
- Congress overrode both veto's.

Radical Reconstruction

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

- First Reconstruction Act, 1867 called for the creation of new governments in the 10 Southern States that had NOT ratified the Fourteenth Amendment.
- Tennessee which had ratified, kept its government and rejoined the Union.
- Divided the ten Southern states into military districts ran by military commanders.

- Act also guaranteed African Americans the right vote in state elections.
- Banned former Confederate leaders from holding public office.
- To rejoin the Union, states had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and submit new state constitution to Congress for approval.

- A Second Reconstruction Act required the military commanders to register voters and prepare for state constitutional conventions.
- By 1870, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas were all restored to the Union.

Impeaching the President

- Tenure of Office Act, prohibited the president from removing government officials, including members of his own cabinet without Senate approval.
- Johnson fires Sec. War Stanton without Senate approval and appointed officials to command some of the Southern military districts whom the Radical Republicans opposed.

- The House of Representatives is outraged at Johnson's actions.
- Move to impeach him for breaking the Tenure of Office act.
- Radical Republicans failed to get the needed two thirds majority for conviction and removal of Johnson.

The Fifteenth Amendment

- By the election of 1868, most Southern states had rejoined the Union, and many hoped that reconstruction was over.
- Ulysses S. Grant is elected president, this showed that Americans still supported Republican Reconstruction.
- 1869 Congress passes the Fifteenth Amendment. Which prohibits state and federal governments from denying the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

C17 S1&2 SQ4R

Answer the questions listed, **be sure to write out the question** and answer in complete sentences.

- P. 521 Sec 1 Review #2-4 & 6
- P. 525 Map Skills
- P.527 Sec 2 Review #2-5 & 7