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Reconstruction timeline worksheet pdf

Visual Timeline of Reconstruction: 1863-1877 Click on an image to jump to this section of the exhibit. 1863 Emancipation Proclamation of January 1 published. Frees slaves in rebellious states and authorizes the enlistment of black troops. 1864 November 8 Lincoln re-elected President 1865 March 3 The Freedmen's Bureau established. Provides assistance to emancipated African Americans. Abolished in 1872. April 8 Lee surrenders. Robert E. Lee travels to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court. Joseph E. Johnston's surrender in North Carolina on April 18 effectively ended the civil war. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes president. December 6 13th Amendment ratified. Abolishes slavery in the United States. Black codes promulgated. Southern states enact laws restricting the rights of African Americans. 1866 April 9 Civil Rights Act of 1866 Confers citizenship on African Americans and guarantees equal rights. May 1-3 Memphis Race Riot White civilians and police kill 46 African-Americans and destroy 90 homes, schools and four churches in Memphis, Tennessee. July 30 New Orleans riot police kill more than 40 black and white Republicans and injure more than 150. Ku Klux Klan A secret organization to intimidate African Americans and restore white domination is founded in Pulaski, Tennessee. 1867 Reconstruction Laws Congress divides the former Confederacy into five military districts and requires elections in which African-American men can vote. 1868 March-May Impeachment trial of President Johnson By one vote, the U.S. Senate fails to remove the president from office. July 21 Fourteenth Amendment ratified. Guarantees due process and equal protection under the law to African Americans. November 3 Ulysses S. Grant elected President. The former general of the Union becomes the 18th president. 1869 Tennessee's first redemptive government was the first state to replace a biracial Republican government with an all-white Democratic government, followed by Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia in 1870. 1870 February 23 First black senator elected. Hiram Revels of Mississippi elected to the U.S. Senate as the first black senator. On March 30, the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified. Extends voting to all male citizens regardless of runner or previous state of servitude. 1871 Forty-second Congress. Five black members in the House of Representatives: Benjamin S. Turner of Alabama; Josiah T. Walls of Florida; and Robert Brown Elliot, Joseph H. Rainey and Robert Carlos DeLarge of South Carolina. 1872 Abolition of the Office of the Chartered. First African-American governor. P.B. S. Pinchback, acting governor of Louisiana from December 9, 1872 to January 13, 1873. Pinchback, a politician was the first black person to serve as governor of the state, although because of white resistance, his term is extremely short. Short. Democrats control the Forty-third Congress For the first time since before the Civil War, Democrats control both houses of Congress. Robert Smalls, black civil war hero, elected to Congress as a representative of South Carolina. Blanche K. Bruce elected to the U.S. Senate. 1875 March 1 Civil Rights Act of 1875 promulgated by Congress. Guarantees equal rights for African Americans in public housing and jury service. Judged unconstitutional in 1883. 1876 Disputed Presidential Election Republicans challenged the validity of the vote in Caroline de Souh, Florida and Louisiana. Wade Hampton inaugurated as governor of South Carolina. The election of Hampton, a leader of the Confederacy, confirms fears that the South is not engaged in reconstruction. 1877 Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurates the president. The Electoral Commission grants contested electoral votes to the Republican candidate. The reconstruction is over. President Rutherford Hayes withdraws federal troops from the South to protect the civil rights of African Americans. Reconstruction: The Second Civil War Chronology sharing: Link the Reconstruction of the South, 1857. Library of Congress. 1863 January 1: President Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that the majority of the nation's slave population will now be free. July: In New York, opposition to the country's first military project sparked a riot, the largest in U.S. history, as poor white northerners protested being forced to fight to end slavery. In four days, the insurgency turned into massive violence, with countless victims. December 8: President Lincoln announces the proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. It offers forgiveness and restoration of property - with the exception of slaves - to the Confederates who swear allegiance to the Union and agree to accept emancipation. Known as the 10 per cent plan, it requires only 10% of voters in a former Confederate state to take an oath before the state can begin the process of readmission into the Union. 1864 Early 1864: President Lincoln begins reconstruction in the former Union-occupied Confederate state of Louisiana. Lincoln's lenient 10 percent policy upsets radical Republicans, who expect the South to do more to get readmission, and believe that Lincoln's approach does not provide enough protection for ex-slaves. July: In response to Lincoln's plan, Congress passes his, Bill Wade-Davis. It raises the 10% requirement for allegiance to the majority State voters, limits many former Confederates from political participation in state reconstruction, demands that blacks receive not only their freedom, but also equality before the law, and imposes a series of other requirements on states. Lincoln does not sign Bill Wade-Davis; his pocket veto pocket the bill is not passed. November 8: Lincoln is re-elected. 1865 In 1865, some 180,000 Blacks served in the Union Army, more than one-fifth of the adult male black population under the age of 45. January 16: Walking the Union Army across the South with an ever-increasing number of freed slaves in its wake, General William Tecumseh Sherman issues special order on Field 15, setting aside part of coastal South Carolina, Georgia and Florida through colonization exclusively by blacks. Settlers will receive a possessive title on forty-acre plots. January 31: The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the Union, obtains congressional approval and is sent to states for ratification. By the end of February, 18 states will ratify the amendment; after a significant delay in the South, ratification will be completed by December. February 18: General Sherman's troops enter Charleston, South Carolina. March: The Temporary Office for Refugees, Children's And Abandoned Lands is established within the Department of War. The Freedman Office strives to facilitate the transition from slavery, providing former slaves with immediate shelter and medical services, assistance in negotiating employment contracts with landowners, and more. The office was initially only authorized for one year, but remained in service until 1868. April: In Lincoln's last speech, he mentions black suffrage for soldiers and others. The civil war ended when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Six days later, President Lincoln was assassinated, and his vice-president, Southern Democrat Andrew Johnson, became president. May: President Johnson announces his presidential reconstruction plan. He calls for general amnesty and the restoration of property -- with the exception of slaves -- to all Southerners who swear allegiance to the Union. No friend of the great landowners of the South, Johnson declares that they and the Confederate leaders will be required to ask him individually for forgiveness. This reconstruction strategy also requires states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, ending slavery. The President's plan is being implemented over the summer. August/September: President Johnson shows increasing leniency toward the White South: he orders the restoration of the land to its former owners, including land provided to slaves freed by General Sherman's order on the ground in January. The threes are particularly reluctant to leave the land they have begun to cultivate in South Carolina and Georgia. The President begins to on the Southern elite, declaring that single white men must manage the South. Fall: Southern states elect former Confederates to public office at the national and state levels, drag their feet in ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment and refuse to extend the vote to blacks. Southern legislatures are beginning to draft black codes to restore Laws impose restrictions on black citizens, especially in attempts to control work: the utterers are banned from work, except that hands on the ground, blacks refusing to sign employment contracts can be punished, unemployed black men can be seized and auctioned off to planters as workers, black children can be taken from their families and put to work. The new laws amount to slavery without the chain. November-December: At the request of President Johnson, the victorious general of the Ulysses S. Grant Union travels the South and is greeted with surprising kindness. His report recommends a policy of lenient reconstruction. December: President Johnson declares the reconstruction process complete. Outraged, radical Republicans in Congress refuse to recognize new governments in southern states. More than sixty former Confederates arrived to take part in Congress, including four generals, four colonels and six Confederate officers - even Alexander H. Stephens, the former vice president of the Confederacy. The Clerk of the House refused to include the representatives of the South in his list call, and they were denied their elected seats. The Union army was quickly demobilized. Out of a population of one million on 1 May, only 152,000 Union troops remained in the South at the end of 1865. Southern cities are beginning to experience a significant influx of liberated people. Over the next five years, the black populations of the ten largest cities in the South will double. 1866 February: President Johnson vetoes an additional Freedmen's Bureau bill, which moderate Republicans have designed to extend protection to blacks in the South. April: Another moderate Republican law, the Civil Rights Bill, grants citizenship and the same rights enjoyed by white citizens to all men in the United States regardless of race or color, or prior condition of slavery or involuntary servitude. It passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities, and when President Johnson vetoed it, Congress overrode the veto, making the bill the first major bill passed on a presidential veto. The gap between Congress and the president is complete. May 1: Racial violence rages in Memphis, Tennessee for three days as whites attack blacks in the streets. As a result, 48 people, almost all black, died, and hundreds of black houses, churches and schools were looted or burned. June 13: Congress sends the Fourteenth Amendment to the states. He writes the Republican vision of how post-Civil War American society should be structured in the out of the reach of partisan politics. The amendment defines citizenship to include all persons born or naturalized in the United States and increases the federal government's power over states to protect all rights of Americans. It does not guarantee black people the right to vote. Lia Lia the amendment will take more than two years to be ratified. July: Congress re-passes its additional bill on the Office of the Horrs. President Johnson again vetoed it, and Congress again overrode the veto, making the bill law. July 24: Tennessee is the first former Confederate state to be re-elected to the Union. July 30: Riots erupt in New Orleans, Louisiana, when a white mob attacks blacks and radical Republicans attending a black vote convention, killing 40 people. August 28: The swing around the circle. As Congress demands that southern states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to re-enter the Legislative Assembly, President Johnson begins a disastrous tour of speeches in the North to strengthen his support for his policy in the midterm elections. He asked the popular general of the Union Ulysses S. Grant to come. When the crowds heckle the president, Johnson's angry and unworthy responses cause Grant - and many northerners - to lose sympathy for the president and his lenient reconstruction policies. Fall: After the president's ruinous campaign, the midterm elections become a battleground over the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights. Johnson's opponents are victorious, and Republicans hold enough seats to ensure they will be able to override any presidential veto in the next legislative session. Union troops are still demobilized, there are only 28,000 left in the South in the fall. 1867 March 1: The North Carolina Legislature holds a whiskey party when it adjourns before the state's first election with black candidates. We have lost all hope of escaping the vengeance of the people of the North, wrote one state senator, and we are preparing for the worst. March 2: The new session of Congress begins to pass other reconstruction laws, President Johnson's veto and the beginning of a tougher stance toward the South. Known as radical reconstruction, the new policies divide the South into military districts and require states to adopt new constitutions, introduce black voting and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. July 31: President Andrew Johnson tells Ulysses S. Grant that he intends to fire Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who has been a consistent opponent of the president and is close to the radical Republicans who dominate Congress. Stanton refused to resign and Congress supported him through the Mandate Act, which requires Congressional consent to removals. At the same time, Congress has weakened control of the of the army through the Army Command Act, which requires that all military orders of the President have the approval of the General of the Army (Grant). Johnson believes the Mandate Act is unconstitutional, and hopes to defeat the effort to force Stanton on him by using the popular Grant. August 11: Johnson orders Grant to take over the War Department 1868 January 14: Grant resigns as acting secretary of war after Congress insisted on Stanton's reinstatement. President Johnson believes grant betrayed him; Grant openly breaks up with Johnson. Winter: Black and white legislators begin to work side by side in the constitutional conventions of southern states, the first political meetings in American history to include a significant number of black men. May 16: After infuriating Republicans, Andrew Johnson becomes the first president to be impeached by a chamber of Congress, but he avoids condemnation and retains his office by a single vote. He will not have the Democratic nomination in the next presidential election. May 21: The Chicago Republican National Convention appoints Grant as president and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana as vice president; Grant adopts the conciliatory slogan: Let's make peace. June 22: Arkansas is readmitted to the Union. June 25: Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are readmitted to the Union. July 14: Alabama is readmitted to the Union. July 9: Democrats appoint Former New York Governor Horatio Seymour as President and Former Grant Commander Francis P. Blair Jr. as Vice President. July 28: The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, defining citizenship to include all persons born or naturalized in the United States, is finally ratified. September: Black elected officials are ousted from the Georgia State Legislature: The Negro is unfit to govern the state, the Atlanta Constitution states. Black lawmakers are calling on President Grant to intervene to have them re-elected, which takes a year. November 3: Grant is elected president, winning a 214-80 electoral majority over his Democratic opponent. But the popular majority is only 306,000 votes out of a total of 5,715,000 votes. Newly emancipated blacks from the South voted 700,000 votes for the Republican ticket. 1869 The Office of Charterers has nearly 3,000 schools serving more than 150,000 students in the South. February 26: Congress passes the Fifteenth Amendment, which attempts to address the violence of polls in the South by declaring that the right to vote cannot be denied on the basis of race, colour or the previous condition of servitude. It is sent to the states for ratification. April: In its Texas v. 5-3 White Decision, the U.S. Supreme Court declares radical constitutional reconstruction, declaring that the secession of the Union is illegal. September 24: Black Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The financiers Jay Gould and Jim Fisk are trying to squeeze the available gold supply and are unsuccessfully trying to involve President Grant in illegal plan. Autumn: Violence against blacks continues throughout the South; in October, Georgian lawmaker Abram Colby was kidnapped and flogged. 1870 January 10: Grant proposes annexation treaty with Santo Domingo Santo Domingo an attempt to find land for freed slaves to settle. Under Grant's plan, freed slaves will be able to settle on the Caribbean island (the Dominican Republic today). The treaty was challenged by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Charles Sumner, and was never confirmed. January 26: Virginia is readmitted to the Union. February 3: 15th Amendment is ratified. February 23: Mississippi is readmitted to the Union. March 30: Texas is readmitted to the Union. July 15: Georgia is the last former Confederate state to be readmitted to the Union. 1871 October: Congress hears testimonies from victims of Klan violence. Grant is cracking down on anti-black violence in South Carolina. 1872 May 1: Liberal Republican Convention meeting in Cincinnati. The group's leaders include many prominent Republicans dissatisfied with vindictive reconstruction policies and corruption in the government, which they call grantism. Horace Greeley, a New York journalist, receives her nomination. Greeley's

previous radicalism, his high tariff views and well-known eccentricity repulsed many of Grant's opponents. Democrats on July 9 also named Greeley. May 22: Grant signs an amnesty bill he advocated. Although the final legislation is less generous than Grant had hoped, only a few hundred former Confederates are excluded from political privileges. June 5: The Republican Convention meets in Philadelphia. He renames Grant in the first round of voting. September 5: The New York Sun accuses Vice President Colfax, vice presidential candidate Henry Wilson, James Garfield and other prominent politicians of being involved in the operations of Credit Mobilier, a company created by Union Pacific railroad developers to siphon off profits from transcontinental rail construction. In the end, two members of Congress will be censured for their role in the scam and many other politicians will be damaged in reputation. November 5: Grant is re-elected with an electoral majority of 286 to 66, and a popular majority of 763,000. 1873 Winter: Articles begin appearing in the New York Tribune, accusing black lawmakers in South Carolina of corruption. April 13: Colfax Massacre. The White League, a paramilitary group determined to gain white power in Louisiana, is fighting with the militia of the almost all-black state of Louisiana. The death toll is staggering; only three members of the White League die, but about 100 black men are killed. Of these, nearly half are murdered in cold blood after their surrender. September 18: The panic of 1873 begins with failure Wall Street bank, spreads to the stock market and eventually led to widespread unemployment. 1874 Autumn: The political wind finally turned in favor of the Democrats; they gain control of Congress as stories of black political corruption, continued violence in the South, and a economic depression are the public's attention. 1875 March 1: As one of its last acts, the Republican-led Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill of 1875, prohibiting segregation in public institutions. The law did not come into force until 1883, when the U.S. Supreme Court introduced it. 1877 March 4: Following a bitterly contested presidential fight between Republican Rutherford B. Hayes and Democrat Samuel Tilden, in which both candidates claim victory, Hayes is declared president. In a political agreement in 2010, Republicans agreed to abandon reconstruction policies in exchange for the presidency. Reconstruction policies officially end. The South codifies and enforces segregation. Black civil rights violations did not attract national attention again until after World War II. II..

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