

## Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction

<b>Presidential</b>		<b>Congressional</b>
Object is to bring former CSA states into a “proper practical relation” with the Union	<b>Strategy &amp; Policy of Reconstruction</b>	Southern states rebelled and were to be ruled as conquered provinces
Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, 1863	<b>Presented Under</b>	Wade-Davis Bill 1864; Civil Rights Act of 1866
Required/gradual	<b>Abolition/Black Suffrage</b>	Required/immediate
10% of voters to swear future loyalty	<b>Oath of Loyalty</b>	50% of voters to swear past loyalty
Johnson vetoed its expansion	<b>Freedmen's Bureau</b>	Expanded its scope, overrode Johnson's veto
Elected and went to Washington, D. C., in December 1865	<b>Southern Members of Congress</b>	Congressional leaders refused to let them take their places in Congress
As states, by governors and state legislatures	<b>How Governed</b>	Military Reconstruction Acts carved the South into 5 districts, ruled by Union generals, until a new Constitution could be drawn up.
Dead in the water as of April 1866, with report from joint committee insisting on black suffrage in re-admitted states	<b>Fate</b>	By 1870, all 11 Confederate states were readmitted under new constitutions; but by 1877, Redeemer regimes had overthrown the Republicans in 9 of the former Confederate states

Also part of the Reconstruction were the 13th-15th Amendments: the 13<sup>th</sup> abolished slavery; the 14<sup>th</sup> granted citizenship to freed slaves; & the 15<sup>th</sup> granted voting rights.

Notable in the battle over Reconstruction were several pieces of legislation, passed over Johnson's vetoes (in addition to those mentioned above): the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (insisting on citizenship for the freedmen, much like the 14th Amendment), the Command of the Army Act (forcing the President to direct orders to military only through the General of the Army), and the Tenure of Office Act (forcing the President to get Senate approval before firing any cabinet members).

President Andrew Johnson issued a restricted pardon in May 1865, and a general pardon on Christmas Day, 1868. He was impeached by the House in March 1868 for violating the Tenure of Office Act, and narrowly escaped conviction by the Senate in a party line vote (35-19).