Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction

Presidential		Congressional
Southern states never left the Union, so they should be governed as states	**Rationale of Plan of Reconstruction**	Southern states rebelled and were to be ruled as conquered provinces
Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, 1863	**Presented Under**	Wade-Davis Bill 1864; Civil Rights Act of 1866
Required/gradual	**Abolition/Black Suffrage**	Required/immediate
10% of voters to swear future loyalty	**Oath of Loyalty**	50% of voters to swear past loyalty
Johnson vetoed and defunded its extension	**Freedmen's Bureau**	Enacted and later extended over Johnson's veto
Elected and went to Washington, D. C., in December 1865	**Southern Congressmen**	Congress refused to let them take their places as Congressmen
As states, by governors and state legislatures	**How Governed**	Carved the South into 5 military districts, ruled by generals responsible to General Grant, under Military Reconstruction Act (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	**Fate**	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 (which the states had to ratify before readmission): 13th (Dec 1865) abolishing slavery; 14th (July 1868) granting citizenship to freed slaves; 15th (February 1870) granting voting rights. Johnson issued a restricted pardon in May 1865, and a general pardon on Christmas Day, 1868.

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).