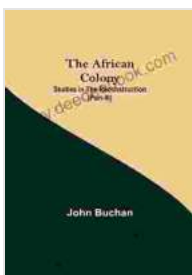


Studies In The Reconstruction Part Iii: The Second Phase Of Reconstruction, 1868-1877

The second phase of Reconstruction, from 1868 to 1877, was a period of intense political and social change in the United States. The passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution extended citizenship and voting rights to African Americans, and the Radical Republicans in Congress passed a series of laws to protect these rights. However, the white South resisted Reconstruction, and violence against African Americans and their white allies was widespread. By the end of the period, Reconstruction had largely failed, and the South had returned to a system of white supremacy.

The Fourteenth Amendment

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed by Congress in 1866 and ratified by the states in 1868. The amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including former slaves. It also guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law.



The African Colony: Studies in the Reconstruction

(Part-III) by Casey Christie

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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The Fourteenth Amendment was a major victory for the Radical Republicans, who believed that it would protect the rights of African Americans in the South. However, the amendment was unpopular in the white South, and many states passed laws to restrict the rights of African Americans.

The Fifteenth Amendment

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed by Congress in 1869 and ratified by the states in 1870. The amendment prohibited states from denying the right to vote based on race.

The Fifteenth Amendment was another major victory for the Radical Republicans. However, the amendment was also unpopular in the white South, and many states passed laws to restrict the voting rights of African Americans.

The Radical Republicans

The Radical Republicans were a group of Republicans who emerged from the Civil War with a plan to reconstruct the South. The Radicals believed that the South should be punished for its role in the war, and they wanted to ensure that African Americans would have equal rights.

The Radical Republicans passed a series of laws to protect the rights of African Americans. These laws included the Freedmen's Bureau Act, which provided food and clothing to former slaves; the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which granted African Americans full citizenship rights; and the Reconstruction Acts, which placed the South under military rule.

The Radical Republicans were opposed by the white South, who resisted Reconstruction. The white South passed laws to restrict the rights of African Americans, and violence against African Americans and their white allies was widespread.

White Resistance to Reconstruction

The white South resisted Reconstruction from the start. White Southerners believed that the war had been fought over states' rights, and they resented the federal government's interference in their affairs.

White Southerners also resented the fact that African Americans were now being treated as equals. They passed laws to restrict the rights of African Americans, and they used violence to intimidate African Americans and their white allies.

The Ku Klux Klan was a terrorist organization that was founded in the South in 1865. The Klan's goal was to intimidate African Americans and their white allies. The Klan used violence, including lynching, to achieve its goals.

The End of Reconstruction

By the end of the 1870s, Reconstruction had largely failed. The white South had successfully resisted Reconstruction, and the federal government had lost its will to enforce the laws that had been passed to protect the rights of African Americans.

The end of Reconstruction marked the beginning of a period of white supremacy in the South that lasted for nearly a century. African Americans

were denied their basic civil and political rights, and they faced discrimination in all aspects of life.

Legacy of Reconstruction

Reconstruction was a complex and controversial period in American history. The goals of Reconstruction were ambitious, and the attempt to create a multiracial democracy in the South ultimately failed.

However, Reconstruction did have some lasting impacts. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution remain the law of the land, and they have helped to protect the rights of all Americans.

Reconstruction also helped to lay the groundwork for the civil rights movement of the 20th century. The lessons learned during Reconstruction about the importance of equal rights and the dangers of racism continue to shape the American struggle for justice.

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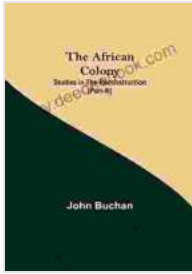
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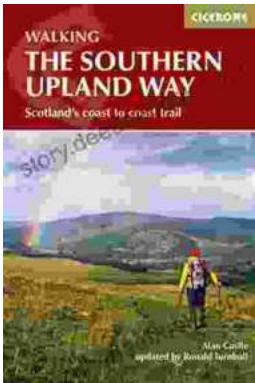
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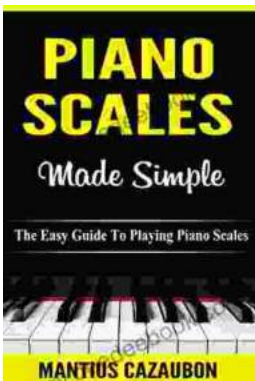


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