



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Emancipation Proclamation ended slavery in states rebelling against the Union. Black men were now able to join the Union Army and Navy. Almost 200,000 served.

Image of Abraham Lincoln with flags, an eagle, the figures of Justice and Liberty, and the words of the Emancipation Proclamation. (LOC/The Strobridge Lith. Co., 1888)





13th AMENDMENT PASSED

The 13th Constitutional Amendment ended slavery in all U.S. states and territories.



A family gathers as a soldier reads a newspaper. (LOC/H.W. Herrick, 1864)





FREEDMEN'S BUREAU CREATED

The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, housing, schools, legal assistance, and medical aid to Black Americans transitioning to lives of freedom.



A man representing the Freedman's Bureau stands between armed groups of Euro-Americans and Afro-Americans. (LOC/A.R. Waud, 1868)

MAR 3
1865





SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

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APR 9
1865



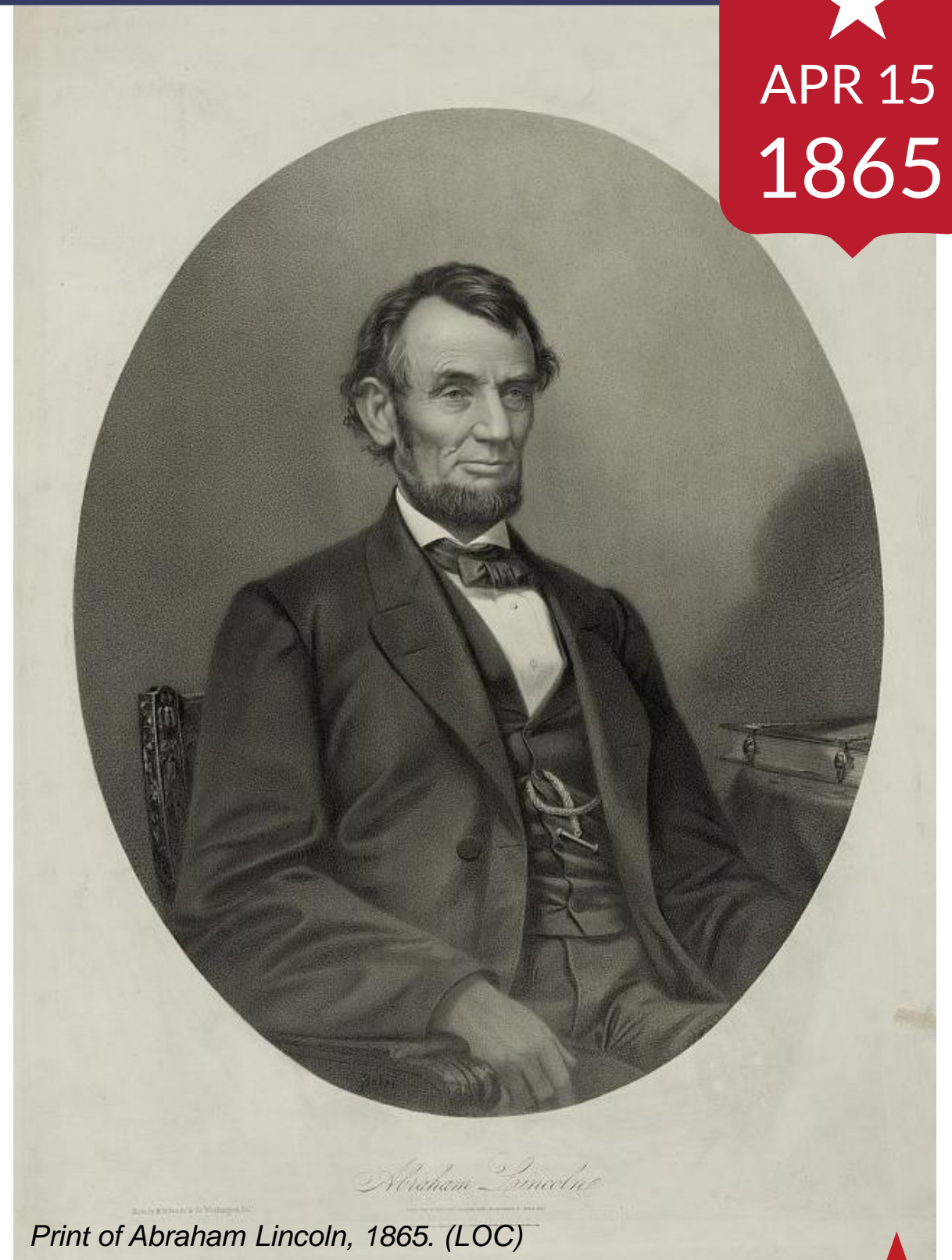
Painting of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House. (Public Domain/Thomas Nast, 1895)





LINCOLN ASSASSINATED

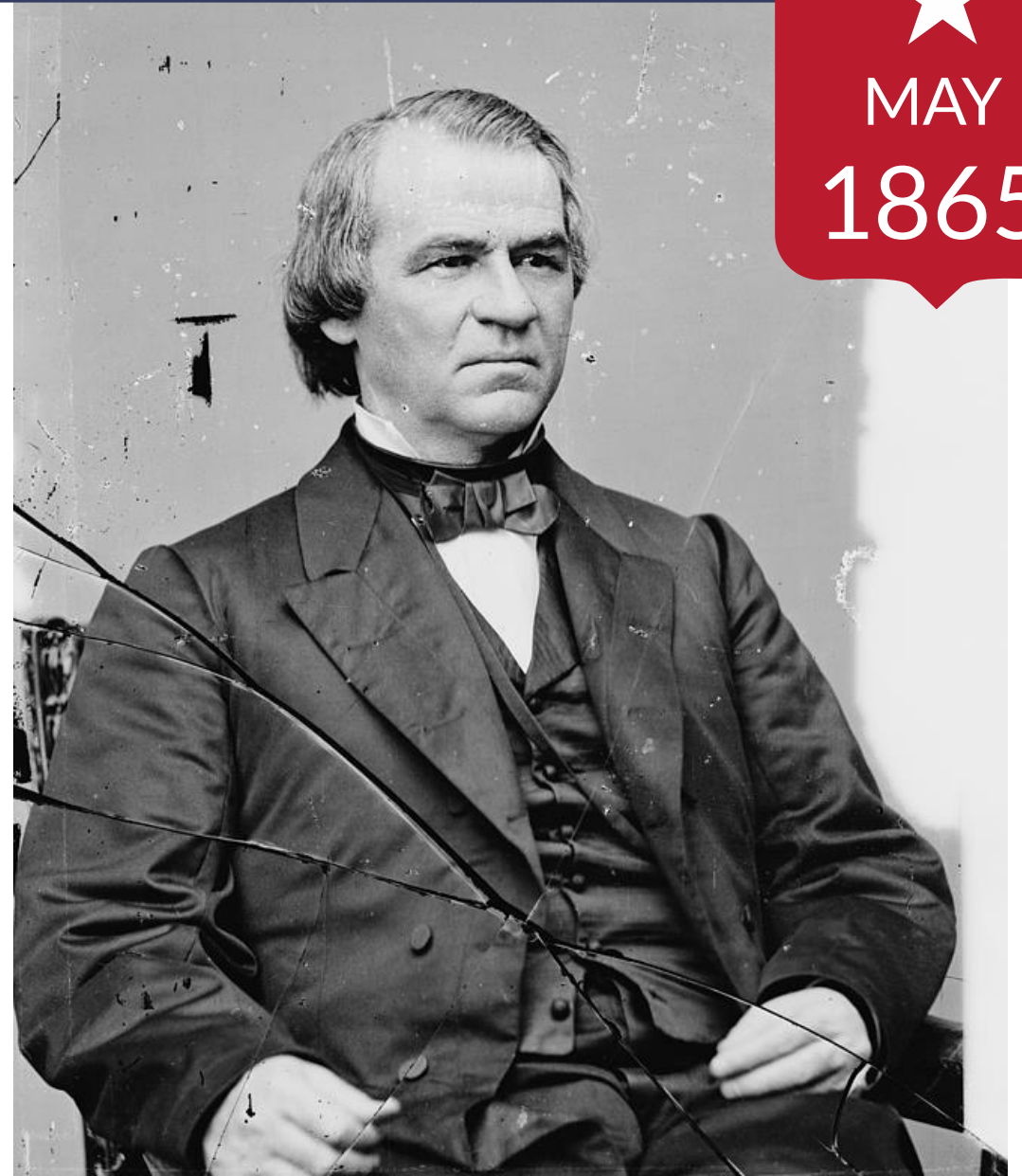
President Lincoln was shot while attending a play. Within 12 hours, he died and Andrew Johnson became president.





JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION

President Andrew Johnson appointed new governors and set terms for readmitting Southern states to the Union. He spent his presidency fighting with Congress about who was in charge of Reconstruction.



*Photograph of Andrew Johnson, taken between 1870-1880.
(LOC)*

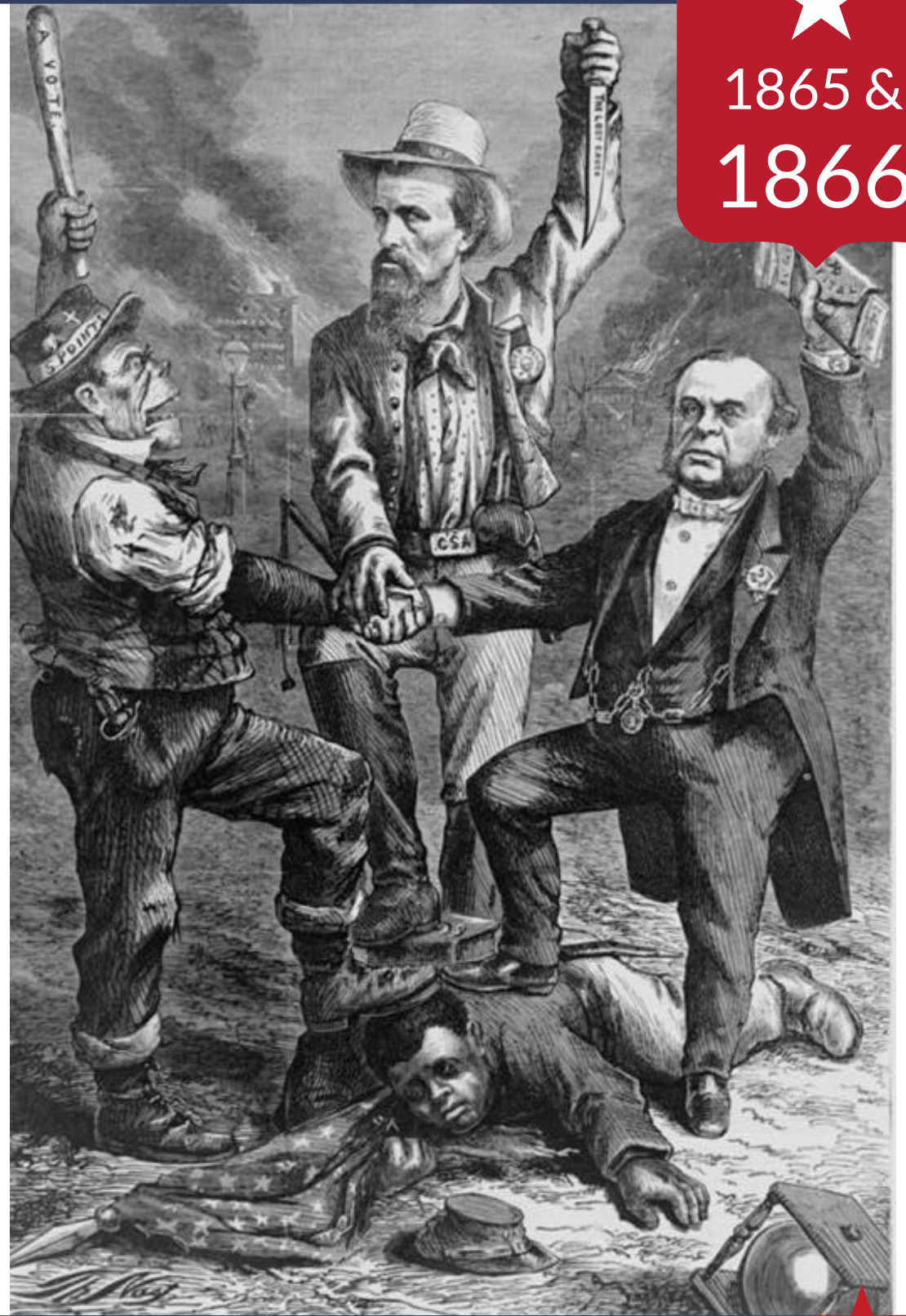




BLACK CODES

Southern states passed laws restricting the freedoms of Black Americans. These laws limited their employment and property rights.

Political cartoon depicting violence toward African Americans by different white groups. (LOC/Thomas Nast, 1868)



★
1865 &
1866





CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866

In what became a familiar pattern, Congress passed legislation and President Johnson vetoed it. Congress then overrode Johnson's veto by passing it with a two-thirds majority in both houses. The Act granted citizenship to anyone born in the United States.



U.S. Capitol, ca. 1920-1950. (LOC/Theodor Hrydczak)



APR 9
1866





CONGRESS' RECONSTRUCTION

Congress set requirements for readmitting Confederate states. States had to write new Constitutions and ratify the 13th and 14th Amendments.



Map of the United States, showing the important geographic features of the Southern states. (LOC/Read & Co., 1861)





VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION INCREASED

African Americans in the South were terrorized for voting, running for office, or serving on juries. Black schools and churches became targets of violence by the Ku Klux Klan and other groups.



1860s

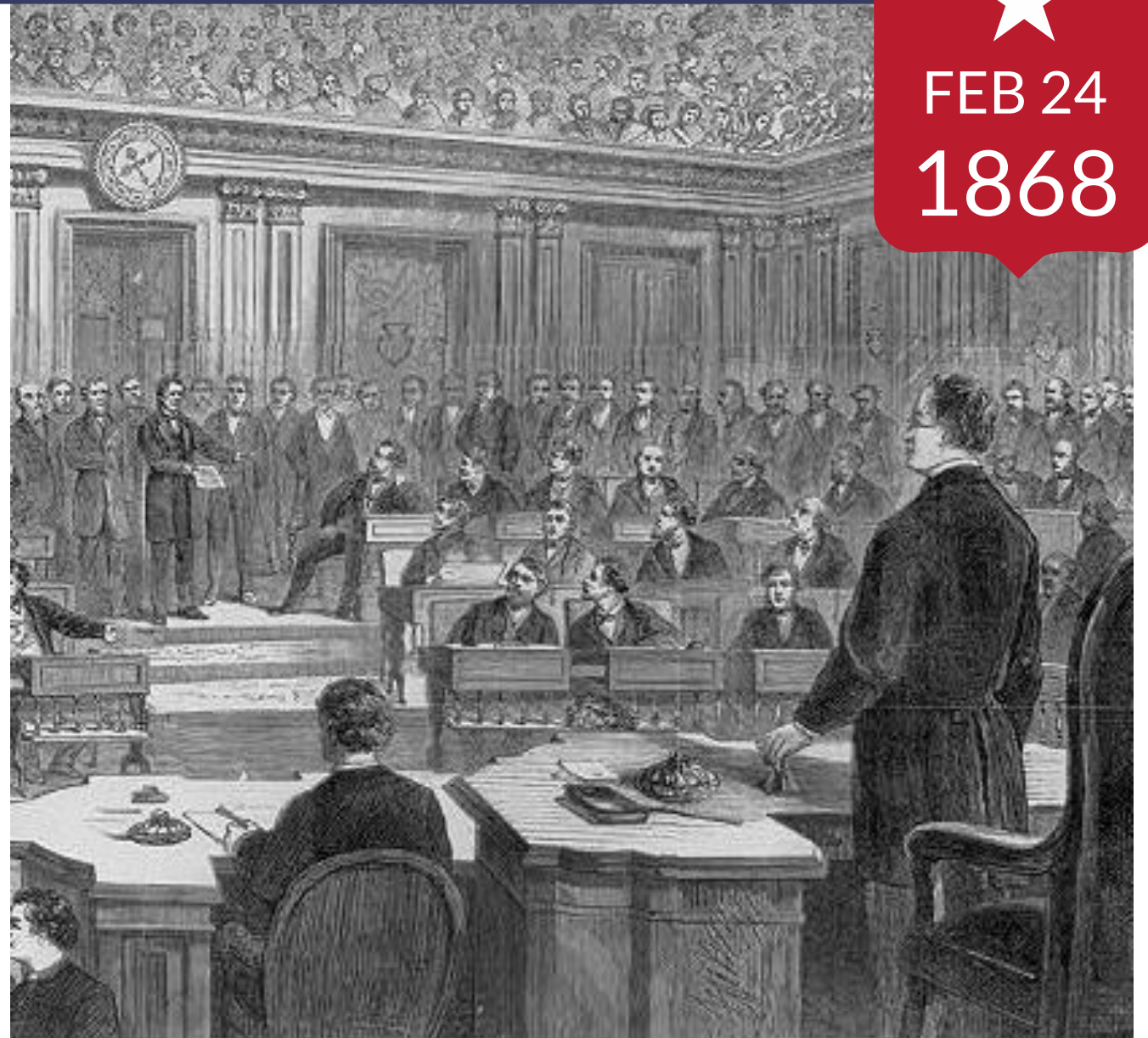
In this cartoon, President Johnson was depicted as a king and blamed for the 1866 race riot in New Orleans, LA. (LOC/Thomas Nast, 1867)





JOHNSON IMPEACHED

After three years of vetoes, overrides, and disagreement, Congress impeached Johnson. He was the first president to be impeached, but he wasn't removed from office.



FEB 24
1868

Illustration of the House giving formal notice in the Senate of Johnson's impeachment. (LOC, 1868)





RATIFICATION OF 14th AMENDMENT

The 14th Amendment put male citizen voting rights and birthright citizenship in the constitution.



African Americans of different ages and backgrounds wait in line to vote for the first time. (LOC/Alfred R. Waud, 1867)





RATIFICATION OF 15th AMENDMENT

The 15th Amendment
extended voting rights for
male African Americans to
every state.



FEB 3
1870

Center image shows a parade, while the surrounding images illustrate life events and rights granted by the 15th amendment. (LOC/ Thomas Kelly, ca. 1870)

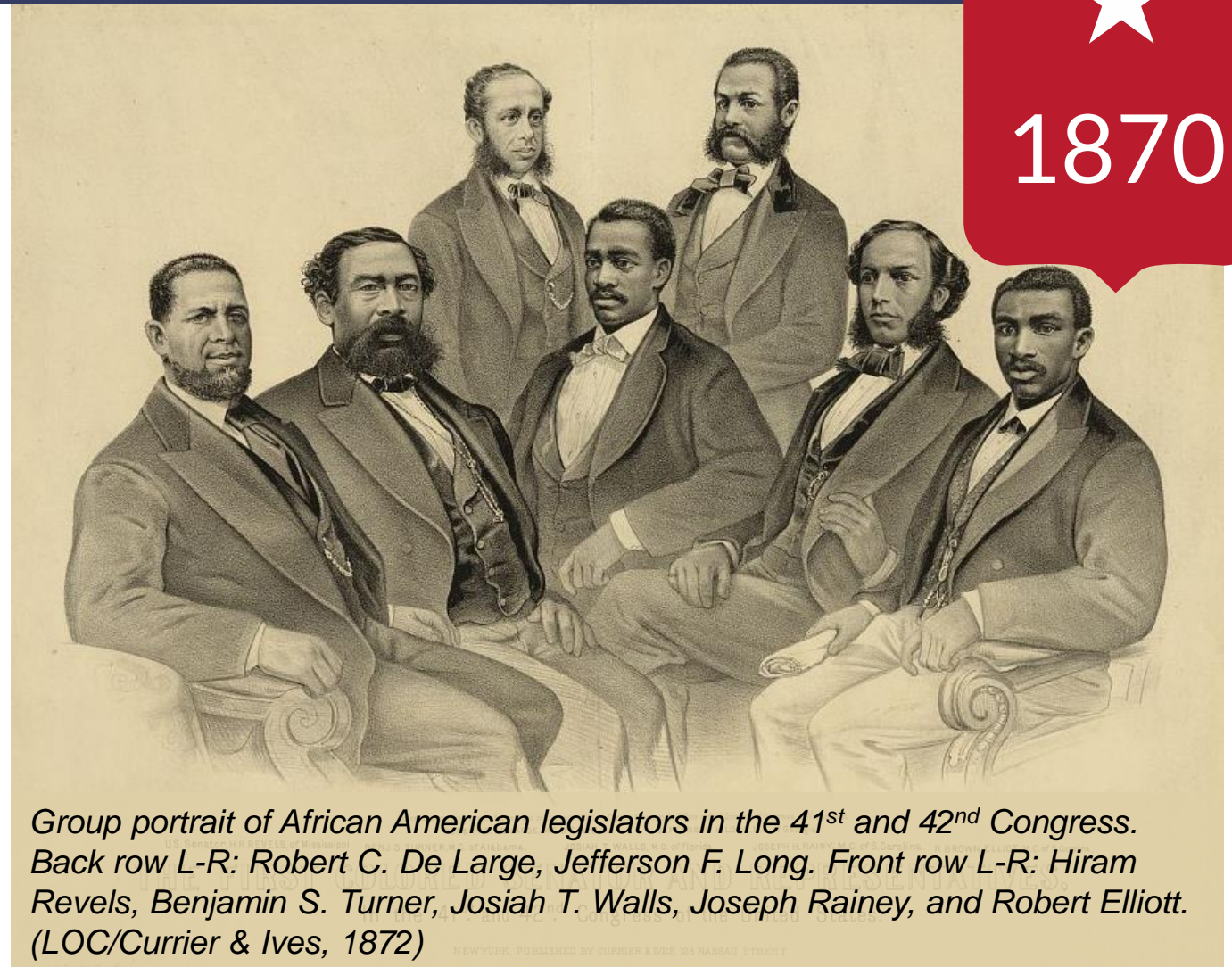




FIRST BLACK AMERICANS ELECTED

Finally able to participate in democracy, Black Americans were elected to different local, state, and federal offices. Hiram

Revels, Mississippi, was the first African American senator. Joseph Rainey, of South Carolina, was the first African American representative.





FREEDMEN'S BUREAU SHUT DOWN

With more Confederate states back in the Union, the balance of power in Congress shifted and the Bureau was closed.



This image shows the Office of the Freedmen's Bureau in Memphis, Tennessee. (New York Public Library, 1866)



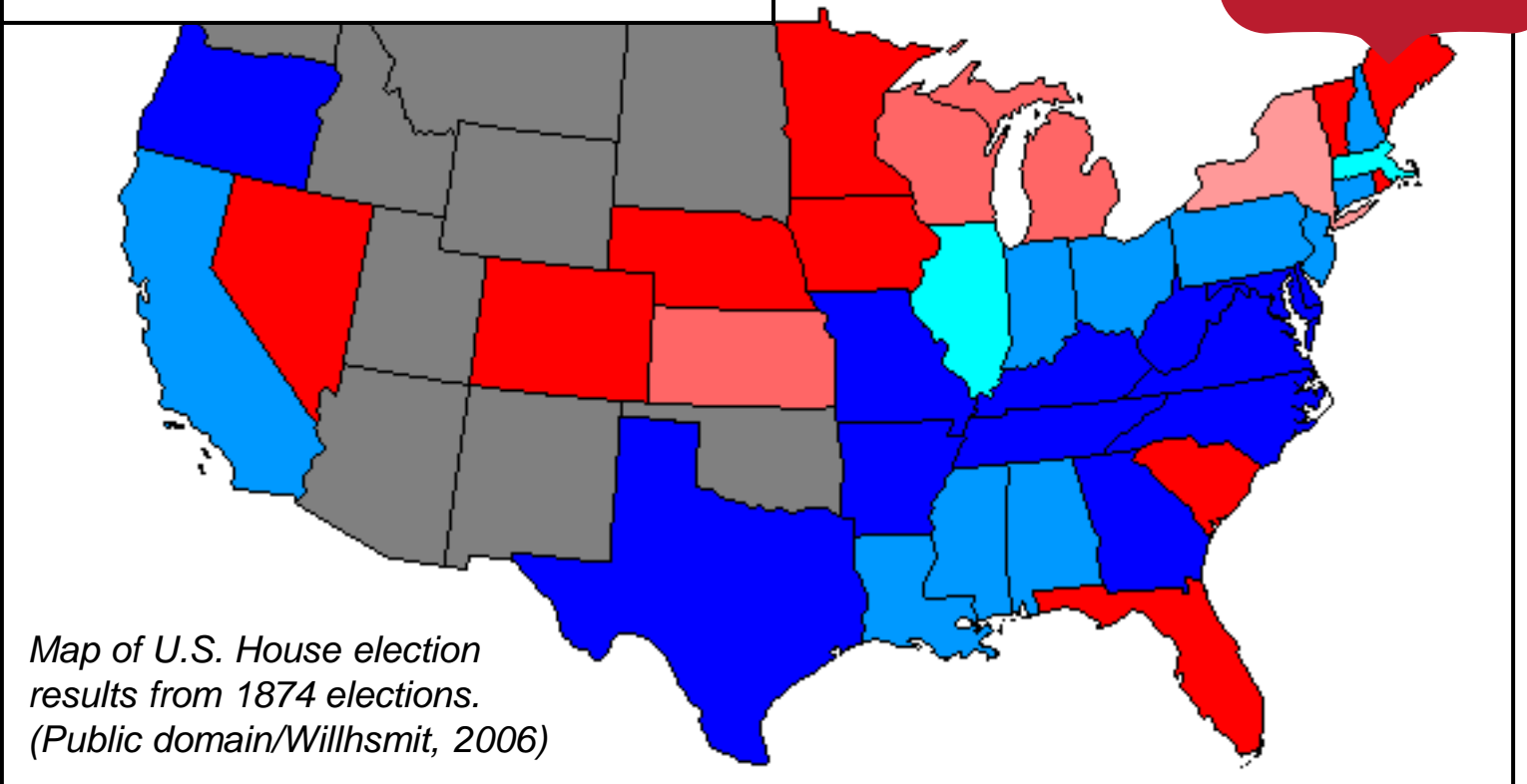
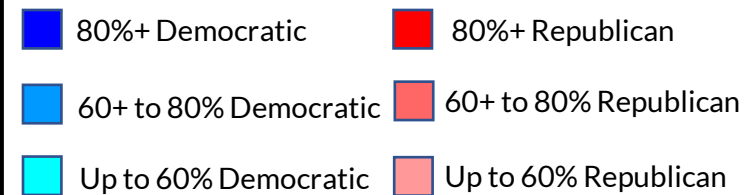


DEMOCRATS WIN THE HOUSE

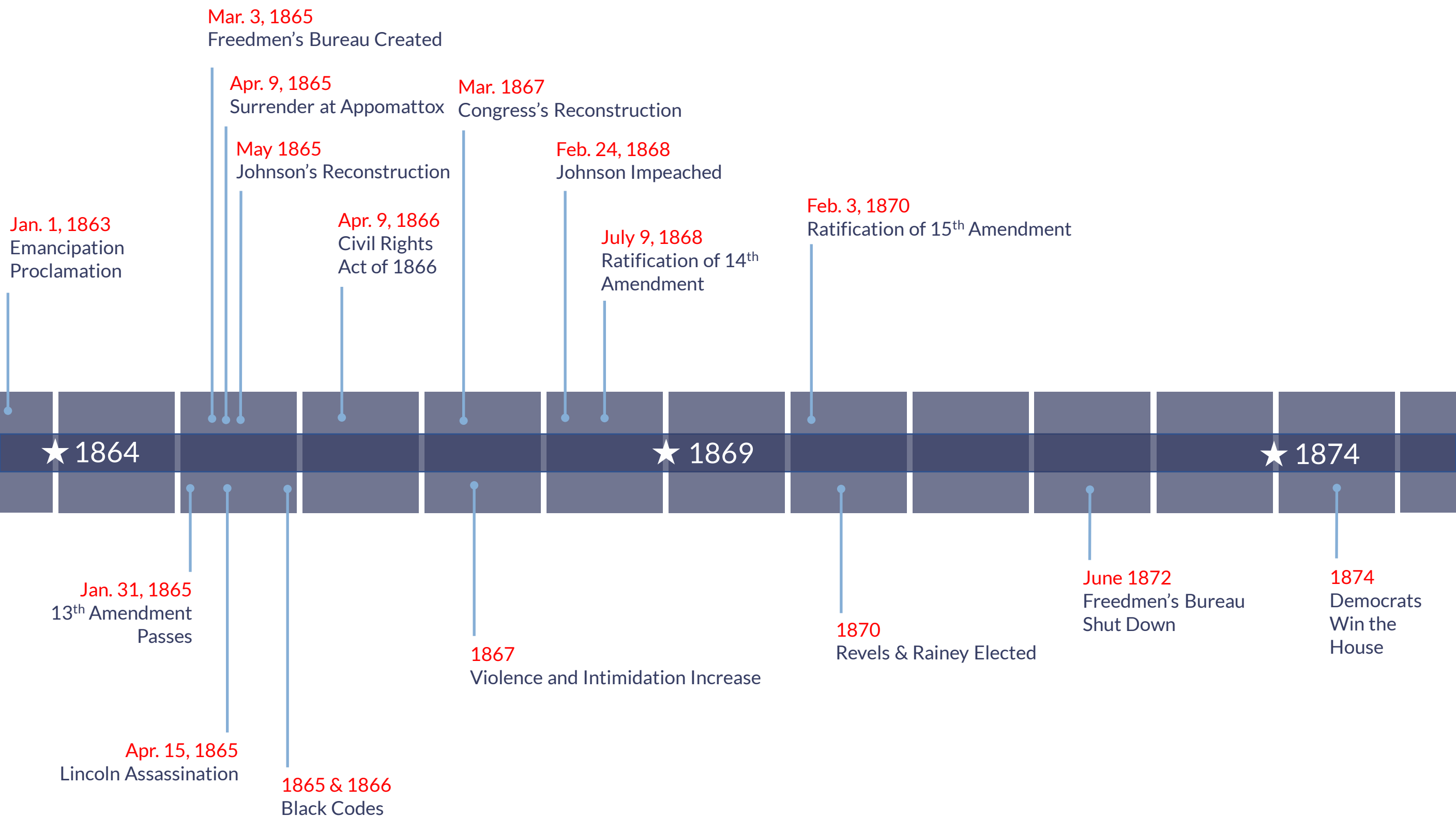
For the first time since the Civil War began, Democrats controlled the House of Representatives. Radical

Republicans had been committed to protecting the rights of Black citizens. With Democrats in charge, Congress ended Reconstruction.

House seats by party holding plurality in state



RECONSTRUCTION: A TIMELINE



1863



1864



1865



1866



1867



1868



1869



1870



1871



1872



1873



1874



1875

