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[History](#)



The History of American; Reconstruction Era Introduction The vastly historical endowment in the United States is of much sense when also viewed from the perspective of the great Reconstruction era (Roark et al. 411). The first phase of the American reconstruction era entails the absolute history of the United States as from the period 1865-1877 after the civil war. The other phase of the American reconstruction is the formation of the Southern United States as per the directives of the congress and the reconstruction of the state and society.

Thesis statement

The exclusive comprehension of the American reconstruction plans, the purpose of reconstruction and the contribution of Lincoln, Johnson and the Congress. A further analysis of the reconstruction era with respect to its objectives, strengths and weaknesses of the specific plans formulated during the drastic reforms period of American states.

During the period 1863-1866, Andrew Johnson and President Abraham Lincoln strongly stood on the proposition of re-instating the South back as fast as they could, but this was hindered with forces of the Radical republicans. The radical Republicans position was just to bar such noble idea from attaining its objective and thus they imposed harsh terms and ensured that the rights of the freedmen were upheld to the latter. The Johnson's policy was viewed to be moderate and hence seen as underrating American freedmen to children.

Lincoln agitated for a nation from discrimination and any other form of segregation towards the nationals. This was an exact contract of the school of thought of Abraham, who could be heard in his speeches to depict an enfranchisement of the freedmen (Roark et al. 159). Johnson was steadfast

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in lobbying for an equal society where even the positions of leadership and access to natural resources is free and fair for everyone.

The election of the Congress in 1866 in the North brought about a paradigm shift of policies. The Radicals took control of the policies, by removing former confederates from power. There was also formulation of policies towards establishing a society free from free labor.

There was increased protection of the rights of the freedman, an act formulized through the Freedman's Bureau. Better contractual terms could now be negotiated besides setting up churches and school for them.

The congress further passed the Force Acts, to protect African Americans in the South by ensuring that their rights and privileges prevail at all times.

Under the presidential reconstruction, the end of May 1865, President Andrew Johnson announced his strategies towards reconstruction, which was a reflection of His strong unionism and belief in their states rights.

The reconstruction era of US has been a cornerstone towards the success and development of the current America. It is remarkable enough to note that the reconstruction was marked with challenges, criticism and obstacles from different sources of the states.

Work cited

Roark, James L., Johnson, Michael P., Cohen, Patricia Cline, Stage, Sarah, & Hartmann, Susan M. The American Promise: A History of the United States, to 1877. Bedford/st Martins, 2012. Print.