Timeline of Reconstruction in North Carolina [1]

1862


Vincent Colyer sets up night schools for freed people.

1863


Recruitment of African American soldiers begins.

1864

Abraham Galloway [4] and four others visit Abraham Lincoln.

1865


The Civil War effectively ends with Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9.

President Lincoln is assassinated on April 15. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes president.

President Johnson presents plans for Reconstruction.

Freedmen's Convention [8] takes place in Raleigh on September 29.

North Carolina holds a constitutional convention on October 2.

Congress refuses to readmit North Carolina in December.

States enact Black Codes.
1866

The Ku Klux Klan is created in Tennessee.

Congress approves the Fourteenth Amendment.

North Carolina refuses to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

Radical Republicans gain control in Congress.

Congress expands the Freedmen's Bureau's responsibilities and powers.

1867

The Reconstruction Acts are passed over Johnson's veto, initiating Congressional Reconstruction.

The Union League and Abraham Lincoln League become active recruiting black voters in Craven County.

1868

The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified, entitling all persons born or naturalized in the United States to citizenship and equal protection under the laws of the United States.

North Carolina is readmitted to the Union.

Andrew Johnson is impeached by Congress, but is acquitted by one vote.

1869

Former Union General Ulysses S. Grant becomes president.

The Freedman's Bureau leaves North Carolina.

1870

Hiram Revels of Mississippi (born in Fayetteville, North Carolina) is the first African American elected to the United States Senate.
The Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, granting the right to vote to all male citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.

Three African American representatives from Craven County are elected to the General Assembly.

Conservative government is reestablished in North Carolina, “redeeming” the state.

1871

Governor William Holden publishes a list of crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan.

Act to Enforce Fourteenth Amendment (Ku Klux Klan Act) is passed in Congress.

1876

Democrat Zebulon Vance is elected Governor of North Carolina.

1877

The last federal troops leave South Carolina, effectively ending the Federal government's presence in the South.

Source Citation:

Exhibit Text, Claiming Citizenship: Political Activism, Days of Jubilee, Tryon Palace, New Bern, N.C.

User Tags:

- history
- North Carolina
- North Carolina History
- Page
- Reconstruction
- Students
- Teachers
- All Rights Reserved

From:

LEARN NC North Carolina History: A Digital Textbook

Copyright Date:

2009

People:

- Andrew Johnson
- Hiram Revels
- Zebulon Vance

Related Topics:

- Battle of New Bern
Battle of New Bern

African American Soldiers in the Civil War

Louisa Jacobs on Freedmen

Freedmen's Schools: The school houses are crowded, and the people are clamorous for more

The Thirteenth Amendment

The Fourteenth Amendment

Black Codes in North Carolina, 1866

Reconstruction

Primary Sources:

13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865)
from the National Archives

14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868)
from the National Archives

15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Voting Rights (1870)
from the National Archives

3 January 2018

Source URL: https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/timeline-reconstruction

Links