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 [9], initiating Congressional Reconstruction.
- The Union League [10] 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.

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- Hiram Revels [13]
- Zebulon Vance [25]

Related Topics:
- Battle of New Bern [26]
- African American Soldiers in the Civil War [27]
- Louisa Jacobs on Freedmen [28]
- Freedmen's Schools: The school houses are crowded, and the people are clamorous for more [29]
- The Thirteenth Amendment [30]
- The Fourteenth Amendment [31]
- Black Codes in North Carolina [32], 1866
- Reconstruction [33]

Primary Sources:

13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865) [34]

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14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868) [35]

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15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Voting Rights (1870) [36]

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