Was Reconstruction a success or a failure?

Point	Counterpoint
Reconstruction was a failure.	Reconstruction was a success.
 Federal and state governments failed to secure the rights guaranteed to former slaves by constitutional amendments. Radical Republican governments were unable or unwilling to enact land reform or to provide former slaves with the economic resources needed to break the cycle of poverty. State Republican parties could not preserve black-white voter coalitions that would have enabled them to stay in power and continue political reform. Racial bias was a national, not just a southern, problem. Northerners became more absorbed in westward expansion and industrialization than with the problems of the former slaves. The Supreme Court undermined the power of the 14th and 15th Amendments. 	 Reconstruction was an attempt to create a social and political revolution despite economic collapse and the opposition of much of the white South. Under these conditions, its accomplishments were extraordinary. African-Americans only a few years removed from slavery participated at all levels of government. State governments had some success in solving social problems. ; for example, they funded public school systems open to all citizens. African-Americans established institutions that had been denied them during slavery: schools, churches and families. The breakup of the plantation system led to some redistribution of land. Congress passed the 14th and 15th Amendments, which helped African Americans to attain full civil rights in the 20th century.
found themselves once again in a subordinate position in society. The historian Eric Foner concludes: "Whether measured by the dreams inspired by emancipation or the more limited goals of securing blacks' rights as citizensReconstruction can only be judged a failure."	Despite the loss of ground that followed Reconstruction, African Americans succeeded in carving out a measure of independence within Southern society.