

From 1863 until the death of President Abraham Lincoln, he employed a moderate position to usher in Reconstruction of the South and the plans that had been proposed to bring back the South into the Union. However, the Republicans were not happy with his move and motives and they resulted in using the Congress to create missteps to ensure the failure of Lincoln's plans (In Locke & In Wright, 2019). They then resulted in striking harsh terms on the South since they thought that the president was too lenient. The moderate position prevailed all through till the election of 1866. It is during this period that the radicals took control of policy and kicked the former confederates from power.

Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction

Abraham Lincoln's plan for reconstruction employed the model for reinstatement of the South which was referred to as the "10 Percent Plan." It stated that a state could be reintegrated into the Union after 10 percent of the 1860 vote count had been administered an oath of allegiance to the US and sworn to stand for my freedom. It is after then that the voters could be let to elect delegates to come up with state constitutions and set up new state governments. In return, Lincoln guaranteed to protect their private property but not their slaves.

Radical Republicans Reconstruction Plan

This was different from what the Radical Republicans had in store for the Southern states. The Republicans opposed the president's plan for reconstruction. They thought that the proposed plan by the presidents was too lenient towards the Southern states (In Locke, et al., 2019). They believed that the proposed reconstruction plan by the president was not harsh enough. From their point of view, the southern states were guilty of starting the war and therefore they warranted such treatment.

The Republicans' plan failed because the radicals felt that during extraordinary times, there was a need to have direct intervention as far as state affairs, as well as laws, were concerned. This direct intervention in state affairs and laws were designed to protect the liberated blacks. This was going contrarily to Republicans' earlier wishes of not granting liberty to the blacks. This is what made the Republicans lose their plans down south.

In conclusion, Lincoln's plan for the reconstruction of the south involved a model that was referred to as the "10-percent plan." On the other hand, the radical republicans thought that the plan by Lincoln was not harsh enough for the southern states (In Locke, et al., 2019). They believed that the southern states had been involved in starting the war and thus they deserved such treatment. However, the plans of the radical republicans did not succeed because they at some point came to realize that there was a need to have direct intervention and this is where the blacks were liberated.

Reference

In Locke, J. L., & In Wright, B. (2019). *The American yawp: A massively collaborative open U.S. history textbook*.