

Civil War

Reconstruction







The year is 1864 and it's election season. The U.S. has grown weary of the long & bloody Civil War. Hundreds of thousands of the countries' best & bravest young men had fallen on the fields of Bull Run, Antietam, Shiloh, & countless more. Many have begun to think that the war was not worth it, & the price of freedom too great. Abraham Lincoln believed no price was too great to pay for the abolition of slavery. Lincoln will with the '64 election and see the Civil come to an end, but he will not live to help reconstruct the country he fought so bitterly to hold together...

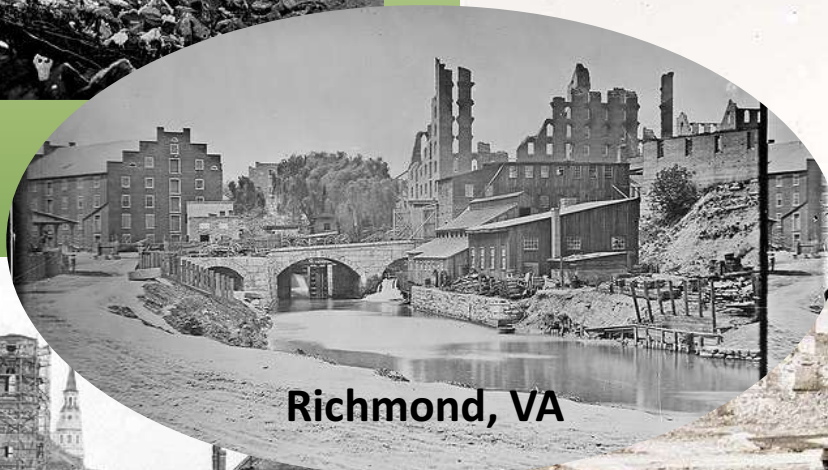
"A HOUSE DIVIDED
AGAINST ITSELF
CANNOT STAND. I
BELIEVE THIS
GOVERNMENT CANNOT
ENDURE PERMANENTLY
HALF-SLAVE AND HALF-
FREE. I DO NOT EXPECT
THE UNION TO BE
DISSOLVED - I DO NOT
EXPECT THE HOUSE TO
FALL - BUT I DO EXPECT
IT WILL CEASE TO BE
DIVIDED. IT WILL
BECOME ALL ONE
THING OR ALL THE
OTHER."



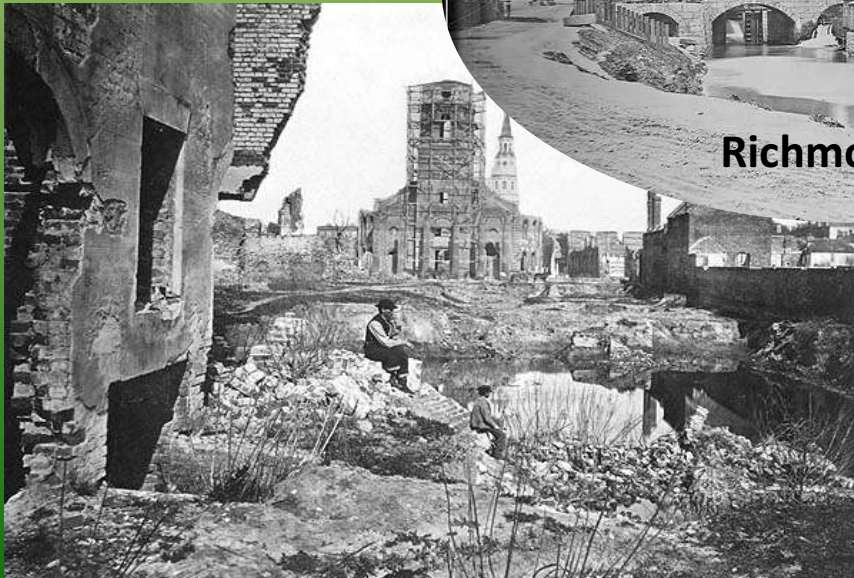
When the Civil War ended in 1865 the South



Ruins of Houses in Fredericksburg



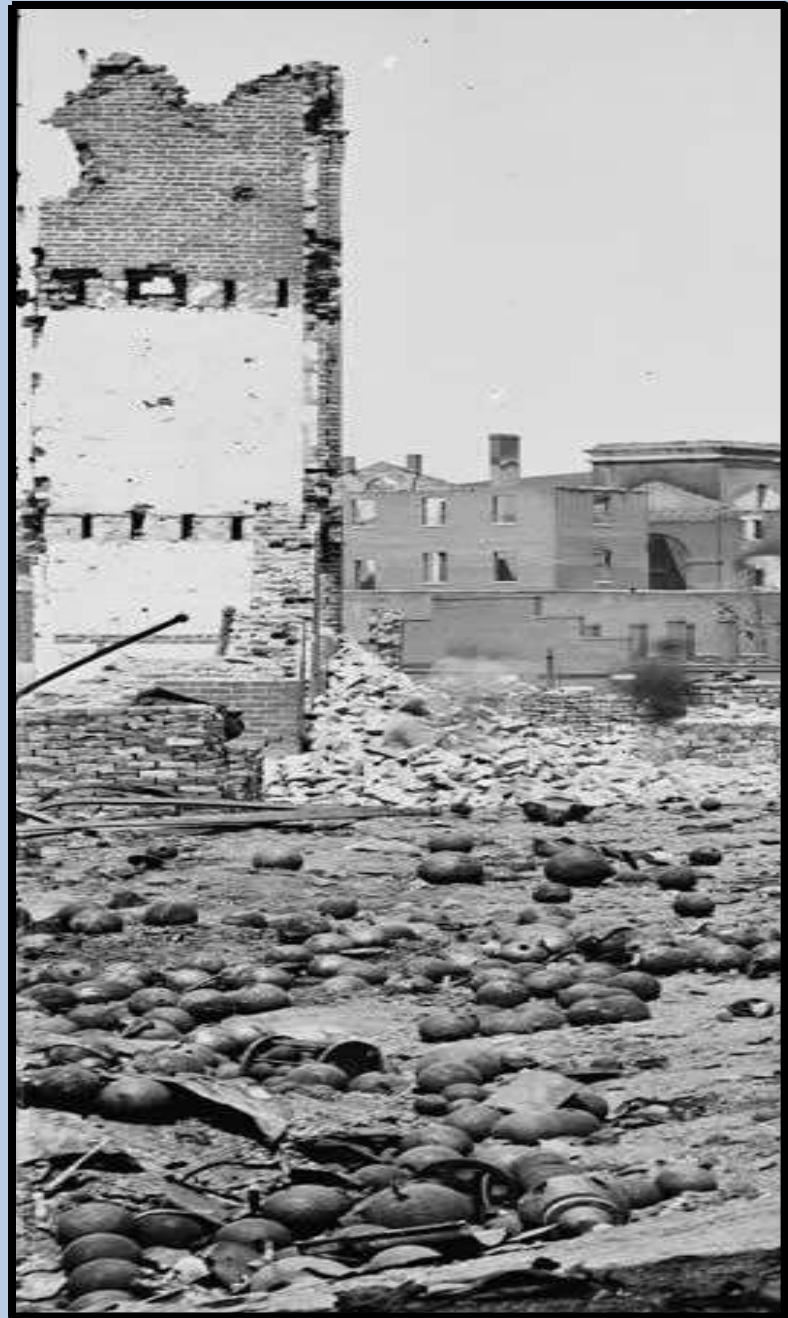
Richmond, VA



Charleston, South Carolina

**The postwar
Southern landscape
reflected the
cultural, economic,
and psychological
devastation
wrought upon the
nation
by the Civil War.**

**Ruined arsenal in
Richmond, VA (1865).**

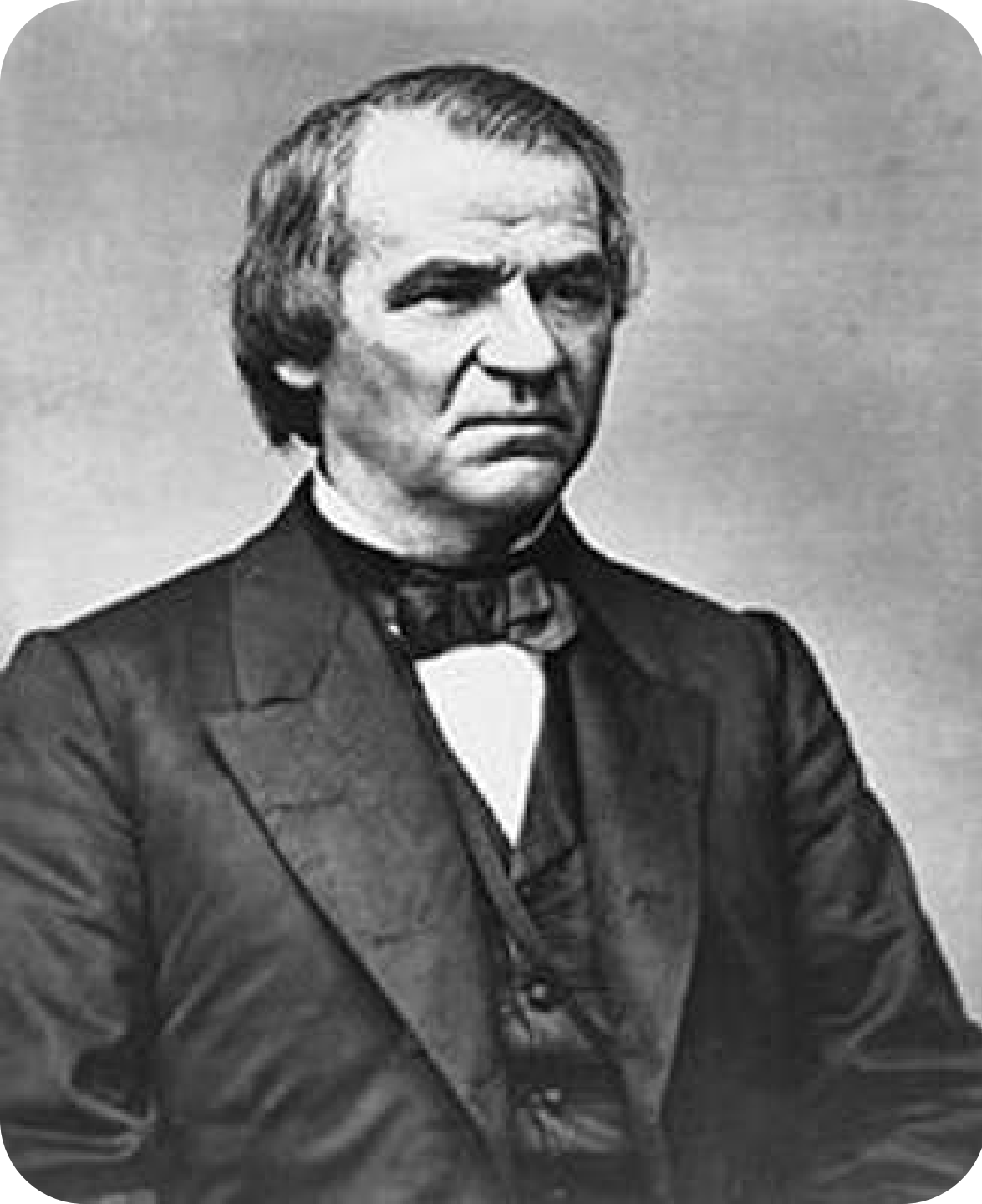


**Lincoln did not
want to
further punish
the South...
He wanted to
rebuild and to
reconcile the
nation back
together...
but his life was
cut short.**



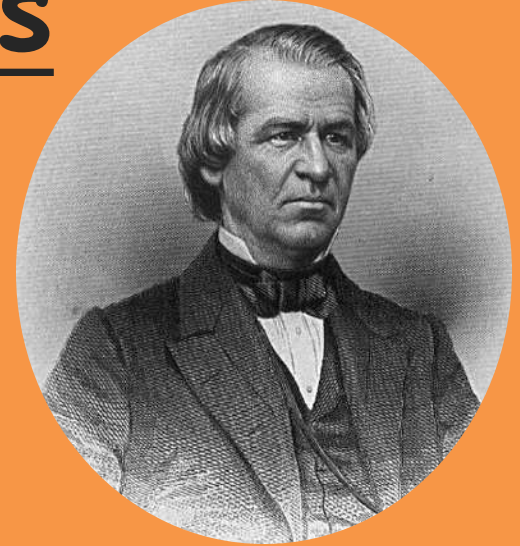
Five days after war ended, President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, who thought it would save the Confederacy.





- **Vice-President Andrew Johnson now had the job of reconstructing the South.**
- **He was from Tennessee and believed white men should manage the South.**

Johnson announced his "Restoration" plan:



- A former Confederate state could rejoin the Union if it wrote a new state constitution.
- Elected a new state government.
- Repealed its act of secession.
- Canceled its war debts.
- Ratified the 13th Amendment.

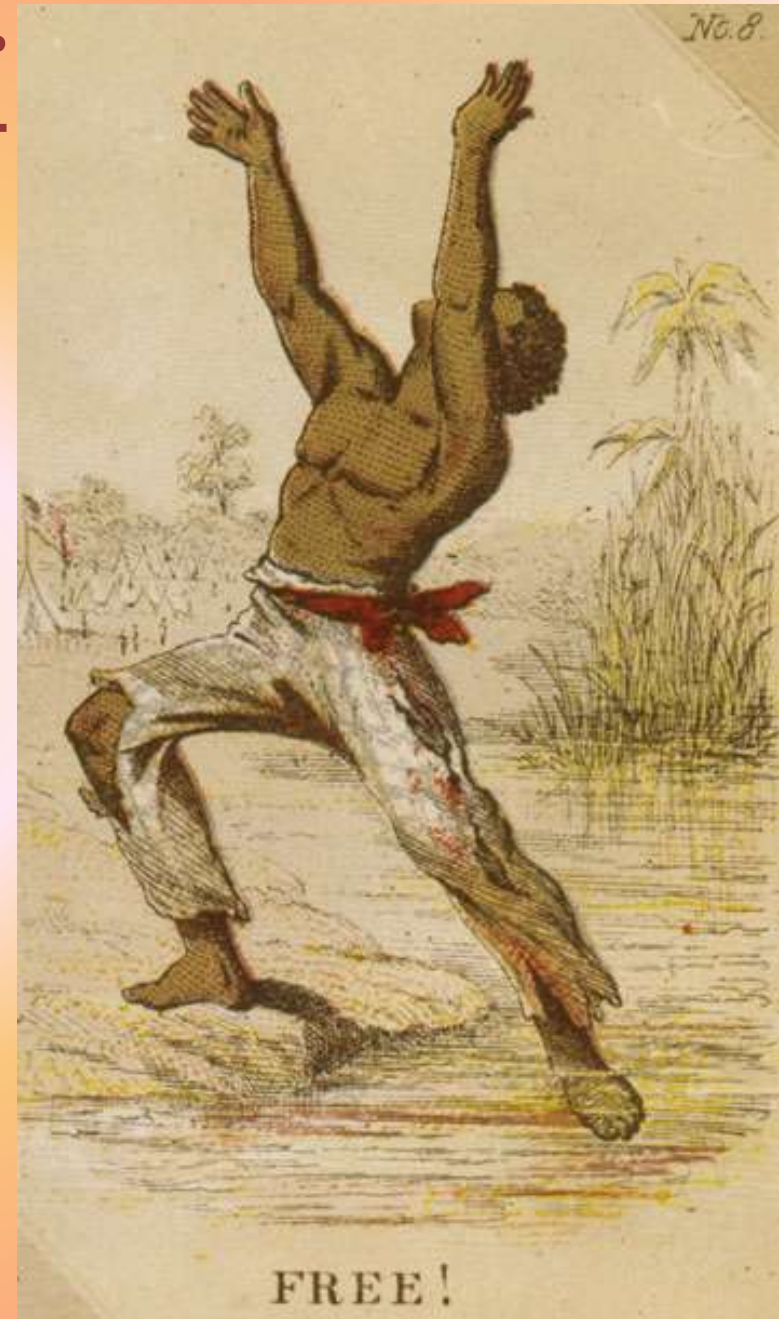
By the Fall of 1865 all states met the requirement and the 13th amendment was ratified.

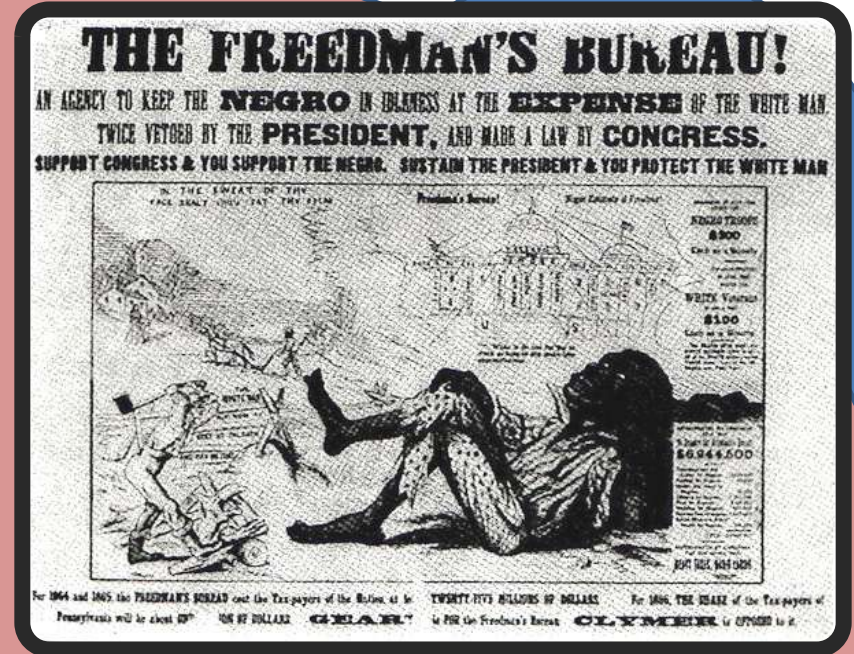
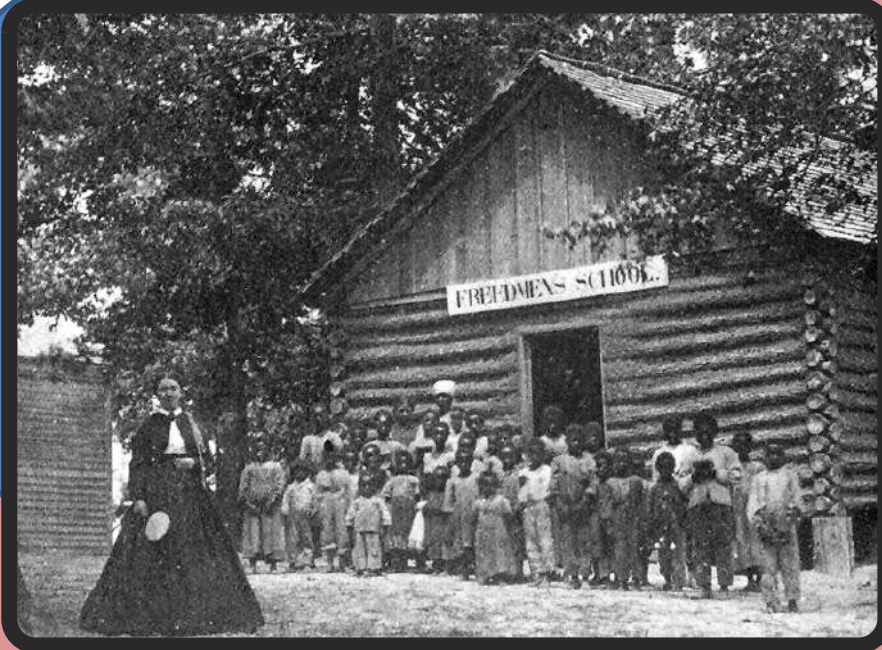
Note: The 13th amendment made slavery illegal.

13th Amendment

Section 1. *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*

Section 2. *Congress shall have power to enforce this article ...*

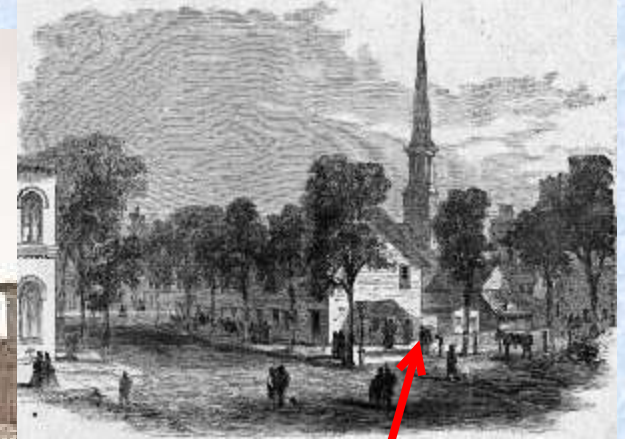




• Before end of war, Congress had established the Freedmen's Bureau to assist former slaves. Food, medical care, schools.

~Booker T. Washington went to one of these schools.

FREE~ At Last!!! ...?



**"The Freedmen's Bureau
at Richmond, Virginia"
Harpers Weekly, Dec 23,
1865**

**The Richmond Bureau
Headquarters, pictured
here, was located on 10th
Street between Broad
and Capitol.**

Education ~ At Last!!!



The Right to Marry~ At Last!!!

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

By the authority of Circular No. 5, dated ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE KY. AND TENN., Nashville, Feb. 26, 1866, I certify that I have this day united B. B. Manson and Sarah A. B. (White), colored, in the bonds of matrimony.

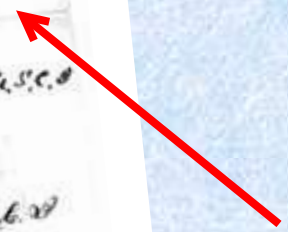
they having been living together as man and wife ^{since Oct-29, 1843} for about _____ years past.

and have had, as the result thereof, the following children, viz:

John S. W. (White)	Manson	Aged about 21 years.	did in 14 U.S.C.
Hany Jane (br)	Manson	20	
Martin Clark	Manson	18	did in 14 U.S.C.
Robt Pryor	Manson	17	
Eleanor Clepton	Manson	16	
Lallie	Manson	14	
Paul	Manson	12	
William Ross	Manson	10	
Daisy Agnes	Manson	6	

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in duplicate at office in Lebanon. Wilson County, Tennessee, April 19, 1866.

S. B. F. C. BARR, Sup't
Wilson County.



Marriage certificate issued by the Freedmen's Bureau

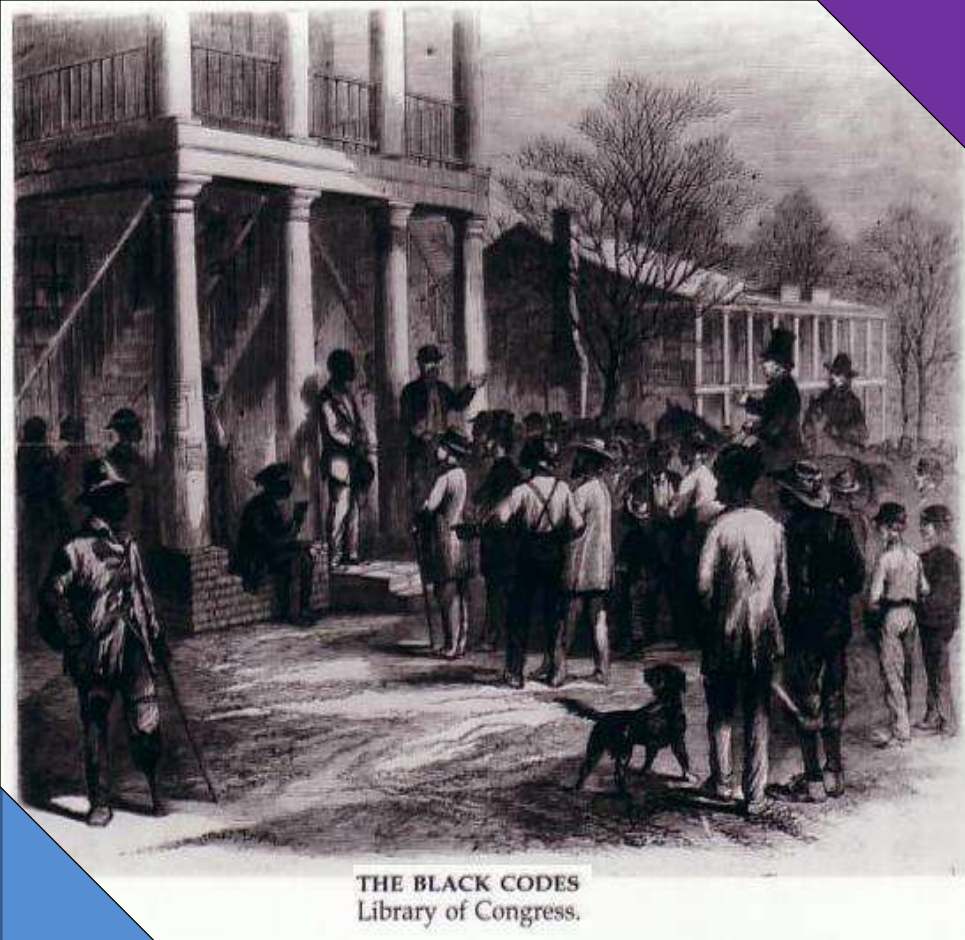


•Some in Congress thought that Southern plantations should be divided between former slaves.

•It was nicknamed *Forty Acres and a Mule* (From *General Sherman's Special field order 15*). It did not pass Congress.

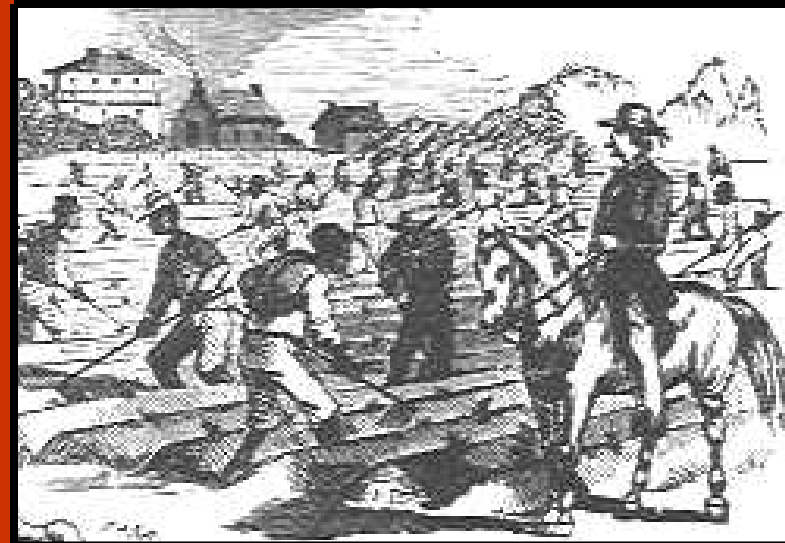
- The new state governments in the South were run by the same people who were in charge during the war: wealthy white landowners.

- They began passing laws called Black Codes to control former slaves.*



The three purposes of Black Codes were:

1. To spell out rights like ability to marry, own property, work for wages, & sue in court. But could not vote or serve on a jury.
2. Help planters find workers. Codes required freedmen to work. But most work was unskilled labor.
3. Keep freedmen and whites separated.



No. 838 Birmingham, Ala. 4/9 1896
Received of J. M. Gillis (Col.) (White.)
the sum of 20.50 Dollars
in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,	1	50
Assessor's Fee,		50
Collector's Fee,		50

A. M. Gillis P. T. C.



No. **S38** Birmingham, Ala. 4/19 1896
(Col.) (White.)

Received of J. M. Little Dollars

the sum of 50.00 in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,

Assessor's Fee,

Collector's Fee,

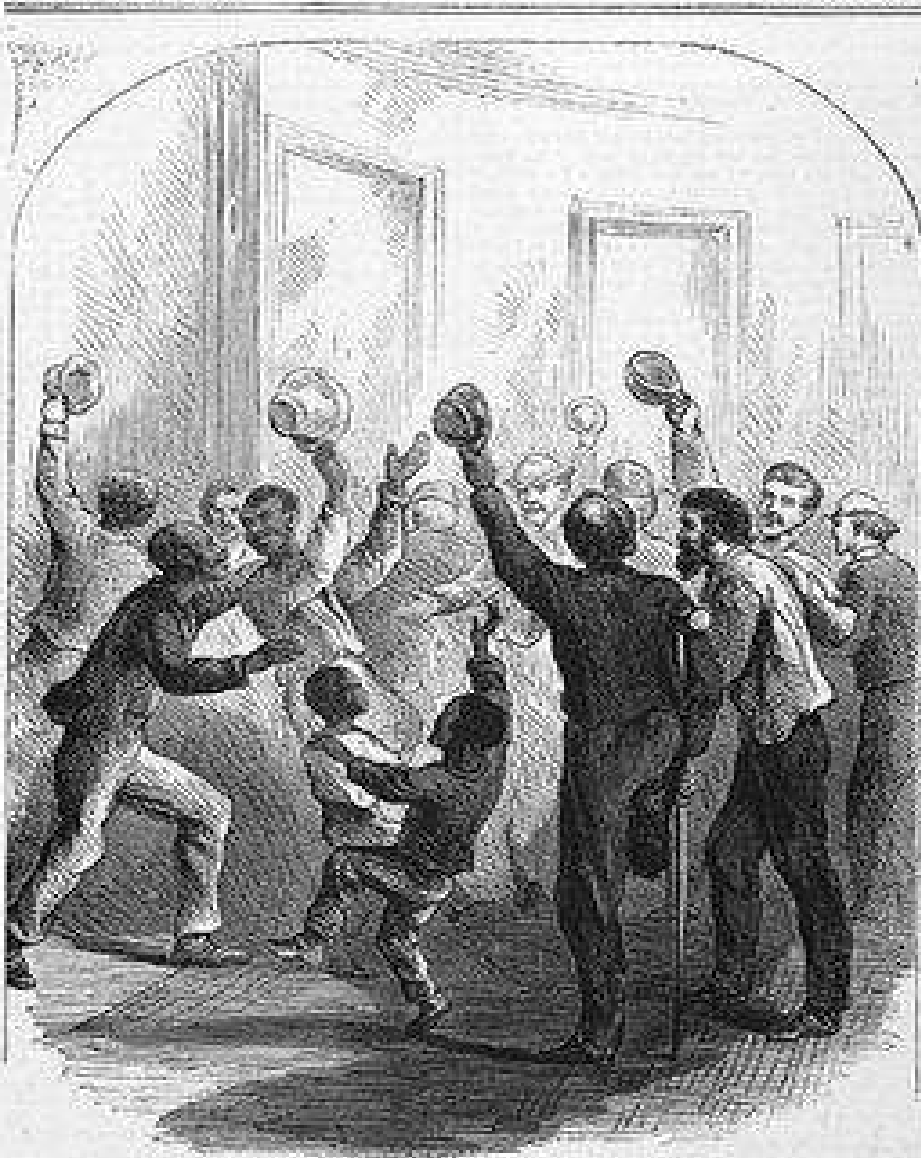
	50
	50
	50
	<u>50</u>

A. M. Little P. T. C.

**POLL TAX
RECIPT**

April 28, 1866.]

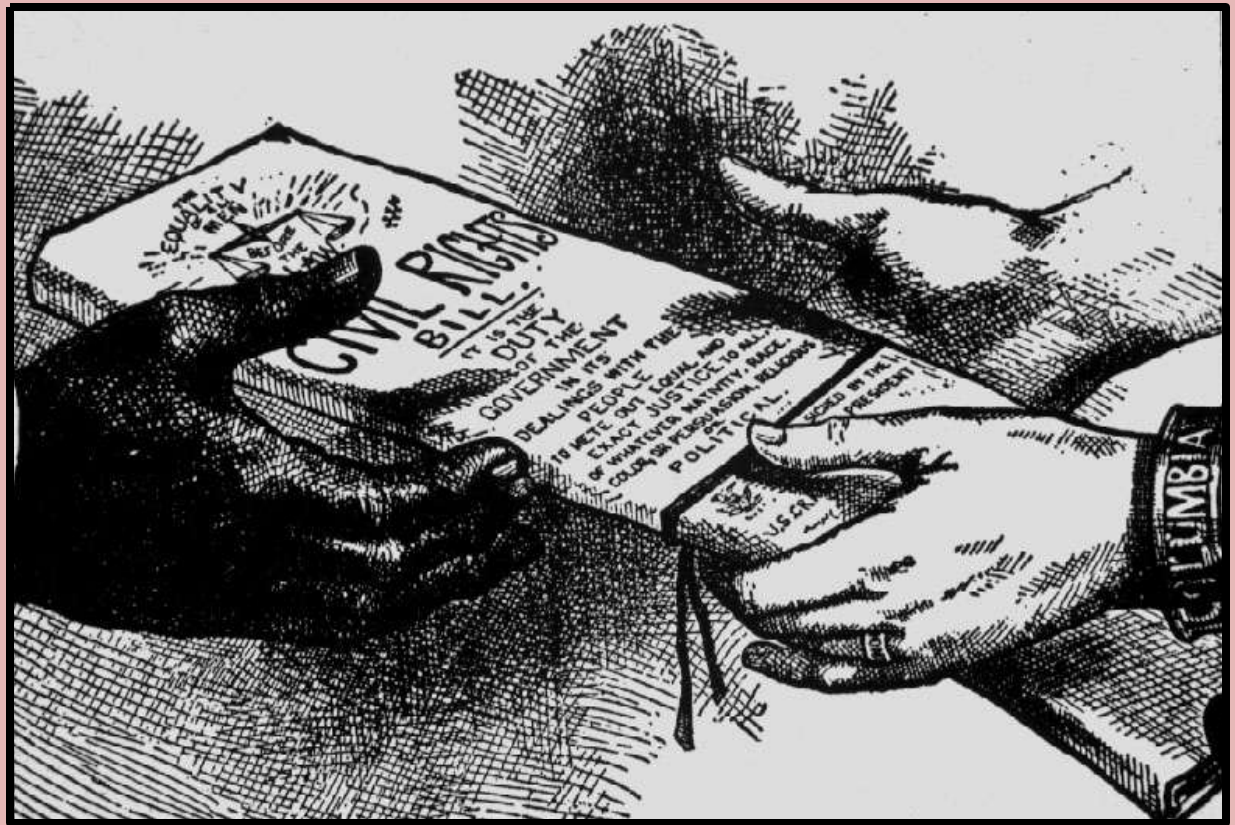
HARPER'S



OUTSIDE OF THE GALLERIES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT.

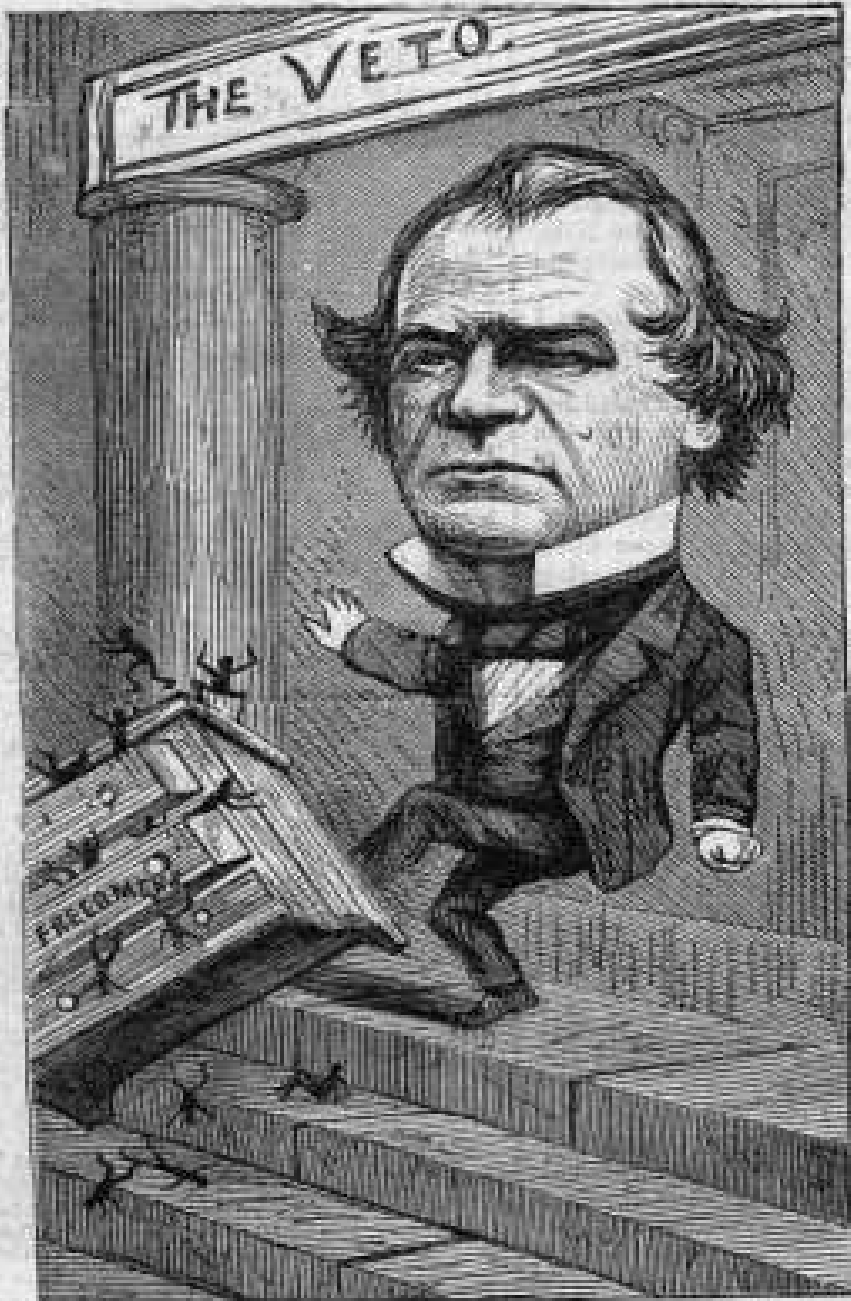
- By 1866, President Johnson said Reconstruction was over.
- Leaders in Congress disagreed and thought former slaves must be granted full citizenship.

The U.S.
government
enforces
the law...



•Congress extended the life of Freedmen's Bureau and enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

•It said freedmen had same rights as whites and "Black Codes" were wrong.



➤ Andrew tried to cancel the *Civil Rights Act of 1866*, but it was overturned.

➤ The “Radical Republicans” were able to “override” his veto with a 2/3 majority vote in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.



In **1867**, Congress placed federal **troops** in every Southern state and declared Johnson's plan for reconstructing the South **illegal**.

Southerners who had supported the Confederacy were denied the right to vote.



Federal troops helped to ensure freedmen were registered to vote.

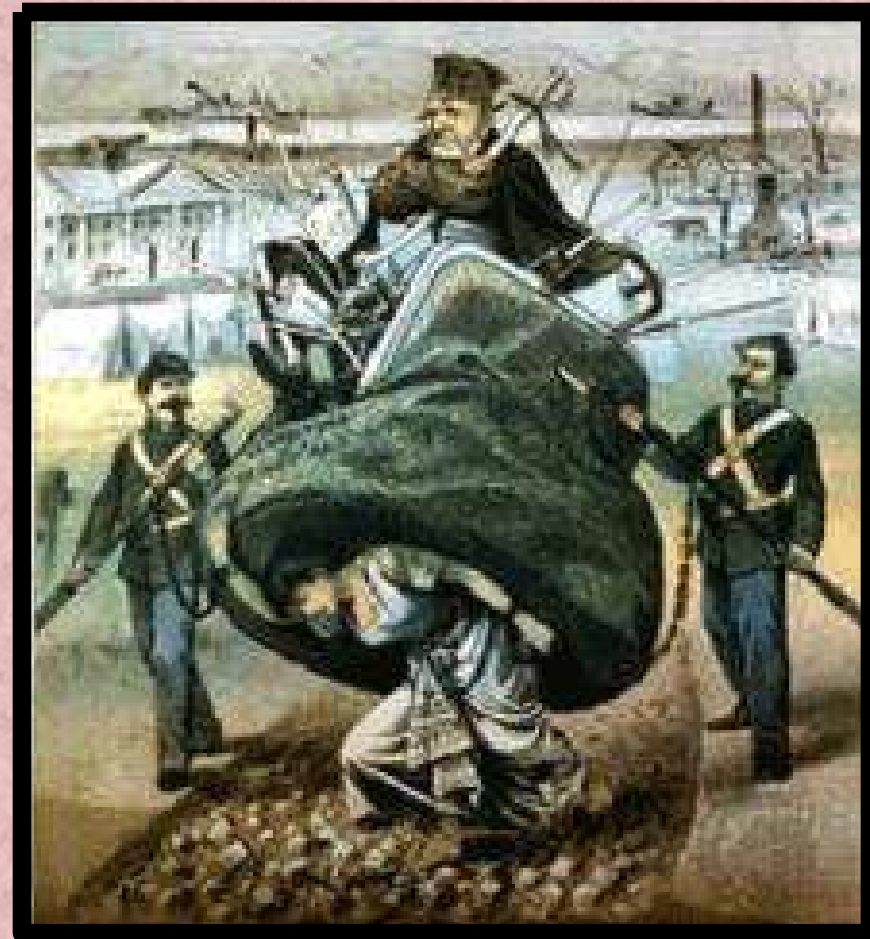
**There were only 3 groups who
could vote in the South:**



1. *Freemen*

**2. *White southerners
who had opposed
the war*
*(scalawags)***

**3. *Northerners who
moved south*
*(carpetbaggers)***



ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, *J. M. Cling*
of *Lawrence County, Tennessee*, by taking part in the
late rebellion against the Government of the United States has
made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a
proper object of Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, he is

granted a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed,
direct or implied, in the said rebellion,
conditional as follows:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, *R. S. Prestou*
of *Montgomery County, Virginia*, by taking part in the
late rebellion against the Government of the United States has
made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a
proper object of Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, he it known, that *J. ANDREW JOHNSON*,
President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises,

does other good and sufficient reasons no therewith moving, do
hereby grant to the said *R. S. Prestou*
a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed,
arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion,
conditional as follows:

- 1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said
R. S. Prestou shall take the oath prescribed
in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865.
- 2d. To be void and of no effect if the said *R. S.*
Prestou shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any
property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, *William D. Gentry*
of *Wilcox County, Alabama*, by taking part in the
late rebellion against the Government of the United States has
made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a
proper object of Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, he is

granted a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed,
direct or implied, in the said rebellion,
conditional as follows:

- 1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said
William D. Gentry shall take the oath prescribed
in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865.
- 2d. To be void and of no effect if the said *William D.*
Gentry shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any
property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, *W. H. Shortleaf*
of *Wilcox County, Alabama*, by taking part in the
late rebellion against the Government of the United States has
made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a
proper object of Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, he it known, that *J. ANDREW JOHNSON*,
President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises,

does other good and sufficient reasons no therewith moving, do
hereby grant to the said *W. H. Shortleaf*
a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed,
arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion,
conditional as follows:

- 1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said
W. H. Shortleaf shall take the oath prescribed
in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865.
- 2d. To be void and of no effect if the said *W. H.*
Shortleaf shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any
property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

**Pardons
from Pres.**

Office of Notary Public

Rockbridge County, Va., *October 2nd* 1865.

AMNESTY OATH.

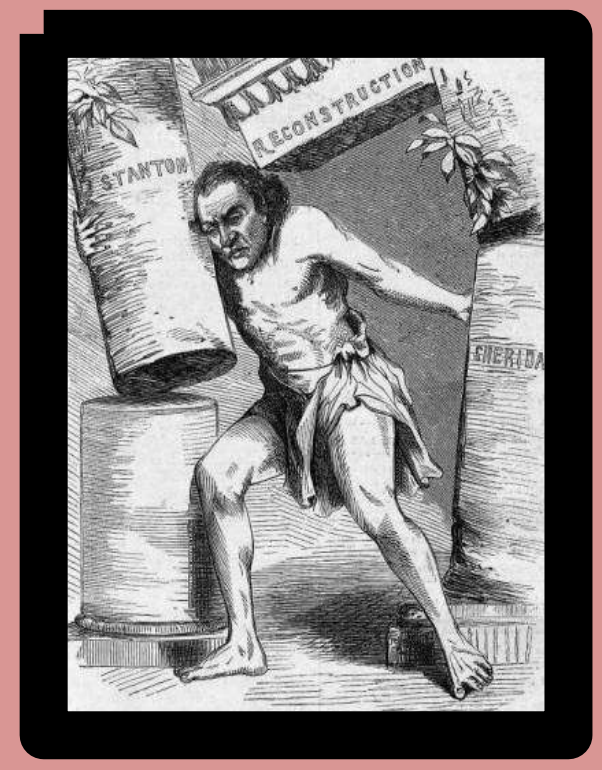
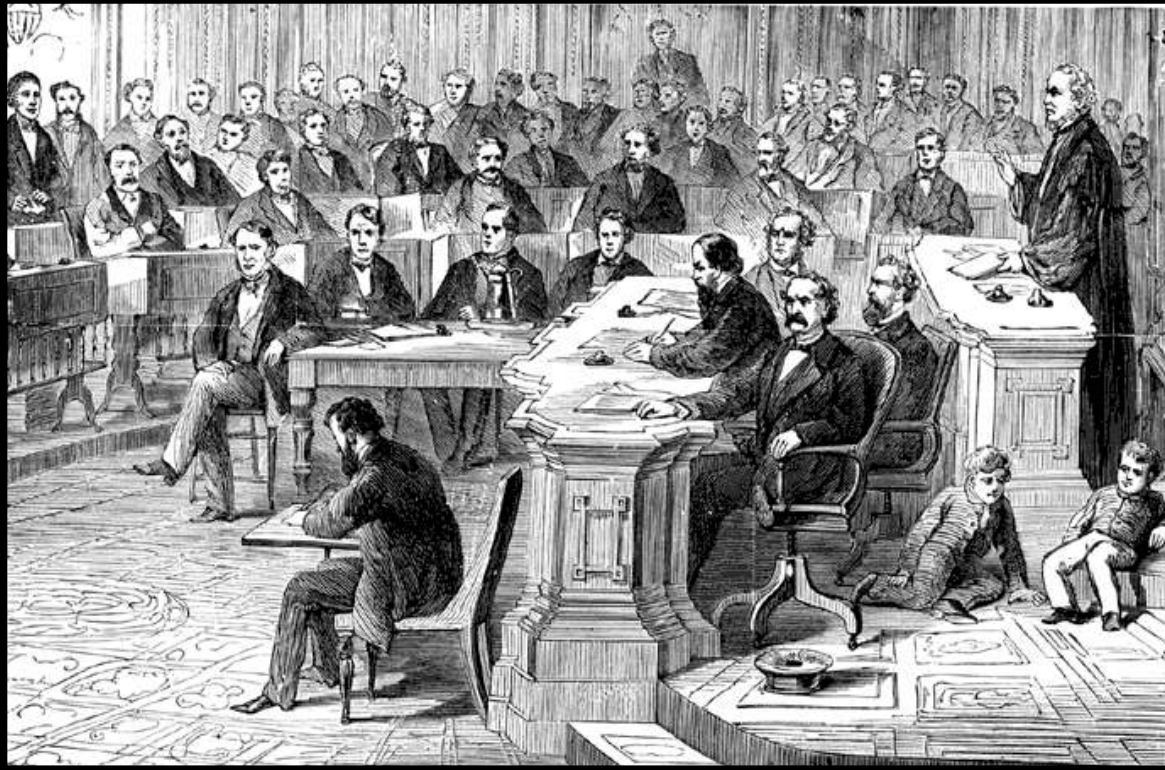
I *Robert E. Lee* of *Lexington Virginia*
do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect
and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I
will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made
during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

R. E. Lee

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this *2nd* day of *October* 1865.



Chas. A. Davidson NOTARY PUBLIC.



During Reconstruction, the president and **Congress disagreed** on so much that Pres. Johnson was **impeached** in 1868 for firing Sect. of War Edward Stanton under a law passed by Congress. He was acquitted by one vote

The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

THADDEUS STEVENS AND
JOHN A. BINGHAM BEFORE THE SENATE

HARPER'S WEEKLY

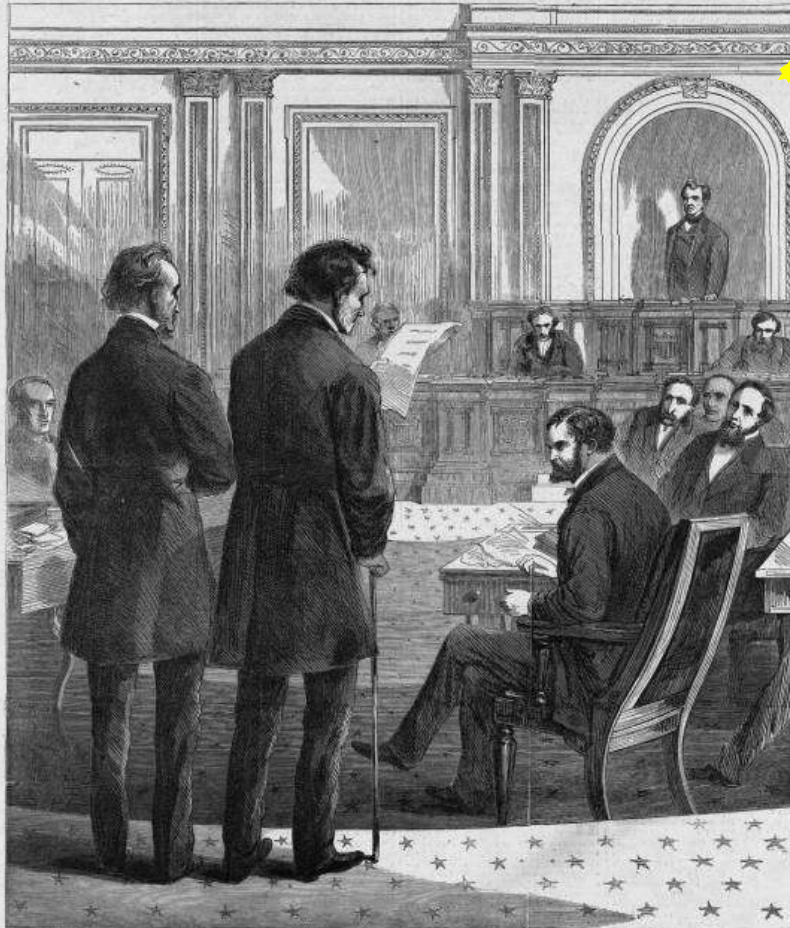
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XII.—No. 585.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

[SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
ONEY PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1866, by Harper & Brothers, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.



IMPEACHMENT—THADDEUS STEVENS AND JOHN A. BINGHAM BEFORE THE SENATE.—SKETCHED BY THADDEUS E. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 105.]

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ratified the

14th

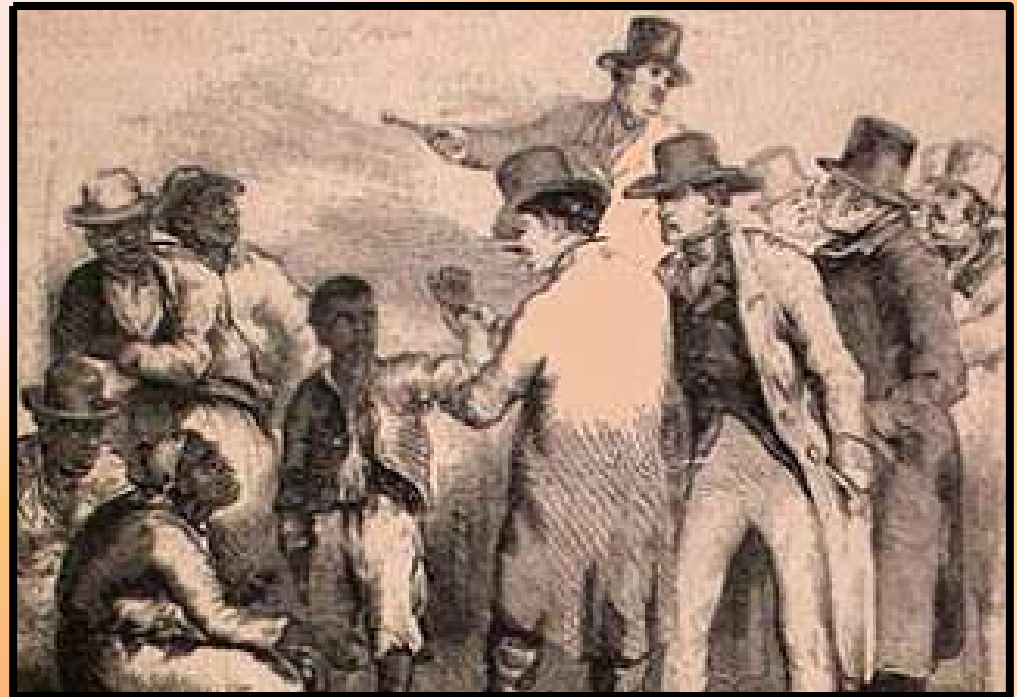
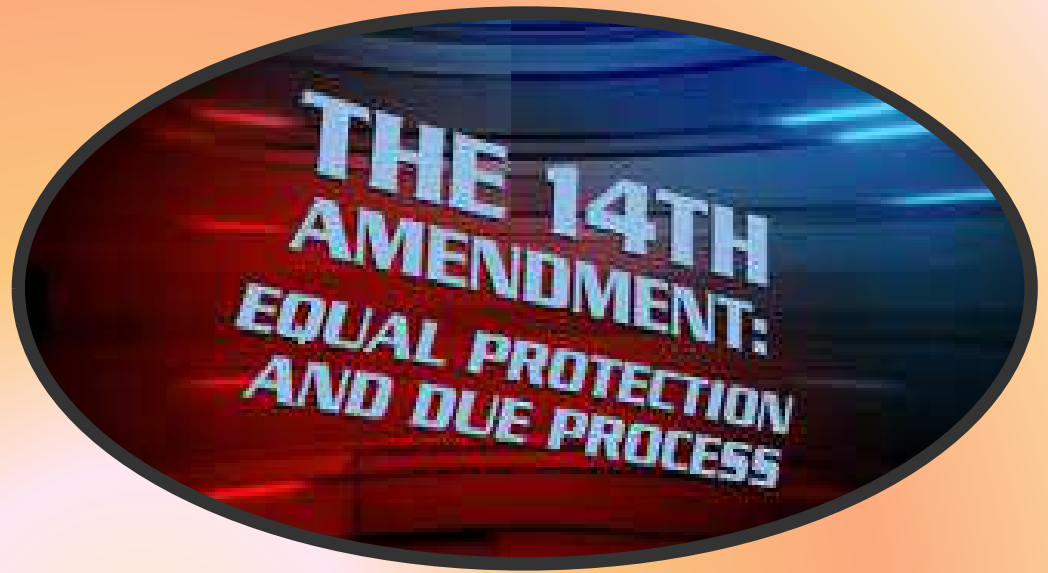
Amendmen

**t on July 9,
1868 *giving***

***former
slaves***

citizenship

with full



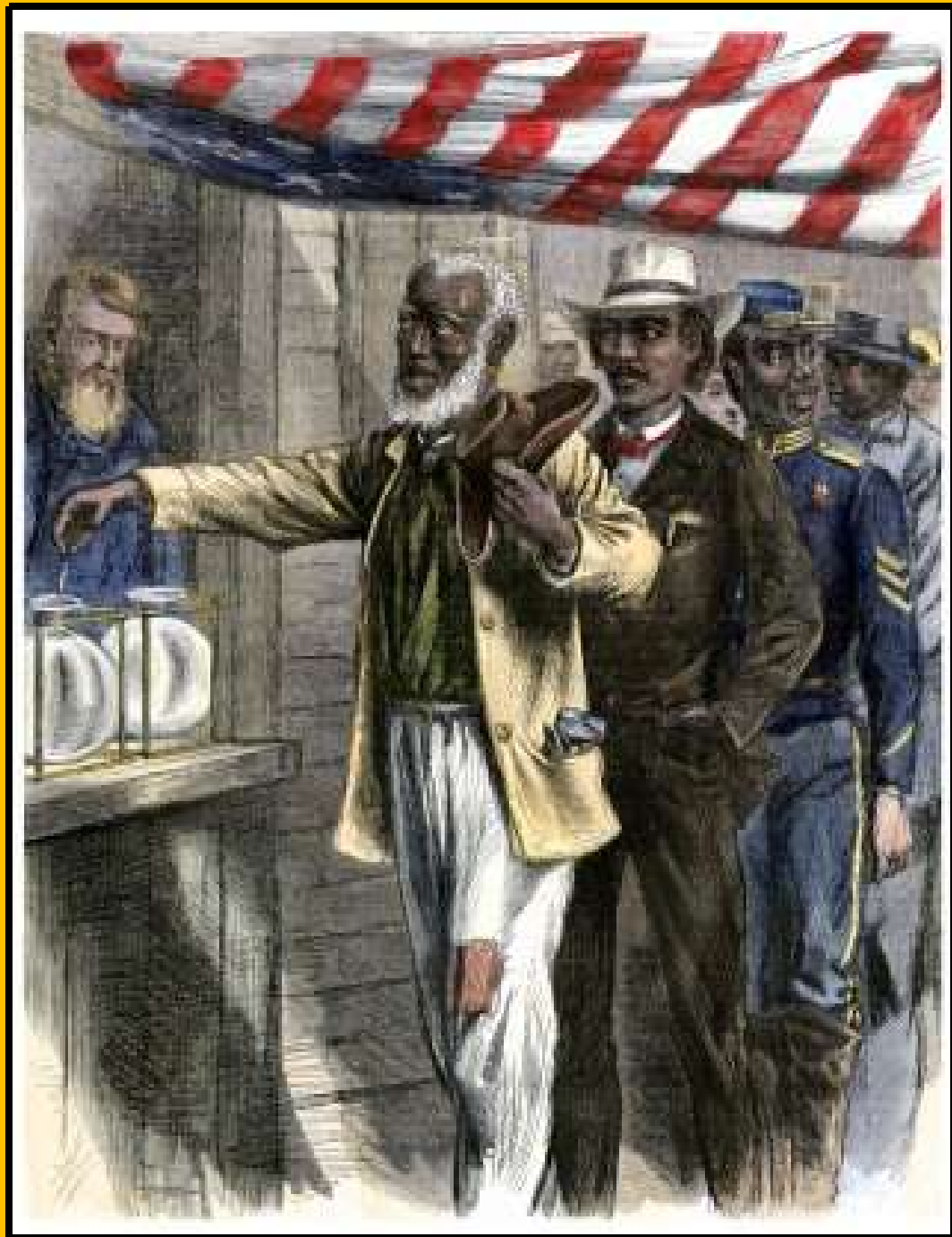


The first
election with
the new
electorate was
in 1868.

Ulysses S.
Grant, who got
the new African
American vote,
won because of
those new
voters.

- The 15th Amendment was passed on Feb. 3, 1870.

- It protected the rights of African Americans to vote.

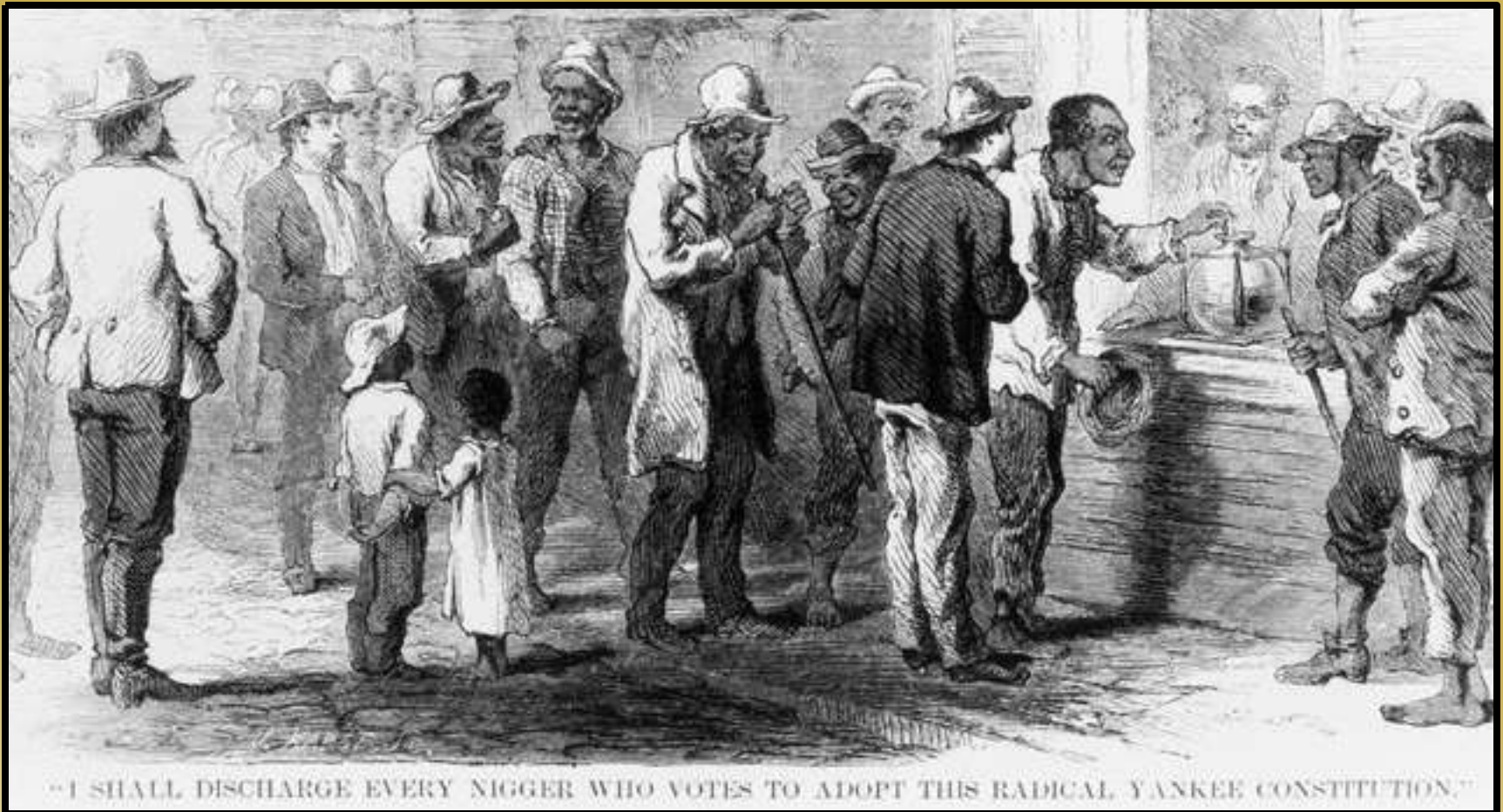


Amendment 15

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Not all were happy about the passage of this amendment...



**What is
happen
ing in**

By 1870, every southern state fulfilled its duties to **rejoin** the Union.

- But, rejoining the Union did not solve the problems the South were facing...



- After the war, most Southerners were so **poor** that a system of **sharecropping** began out of desperation.
- It kept most freedmen in poverty.

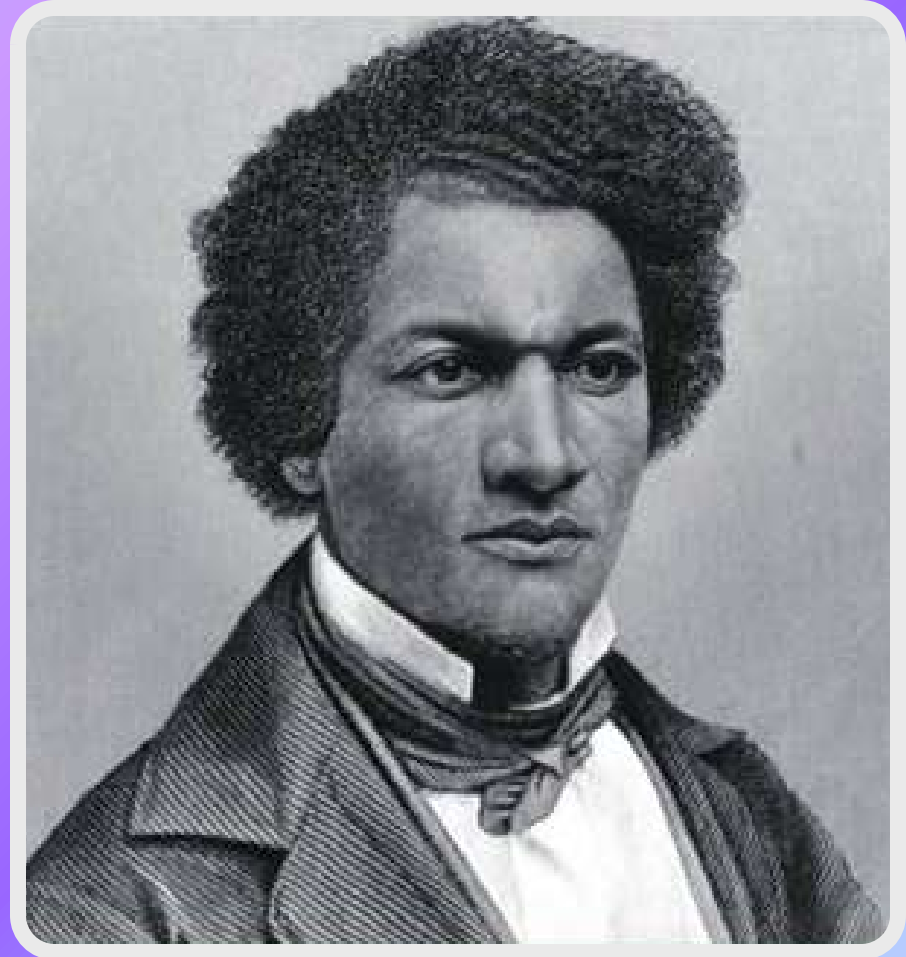




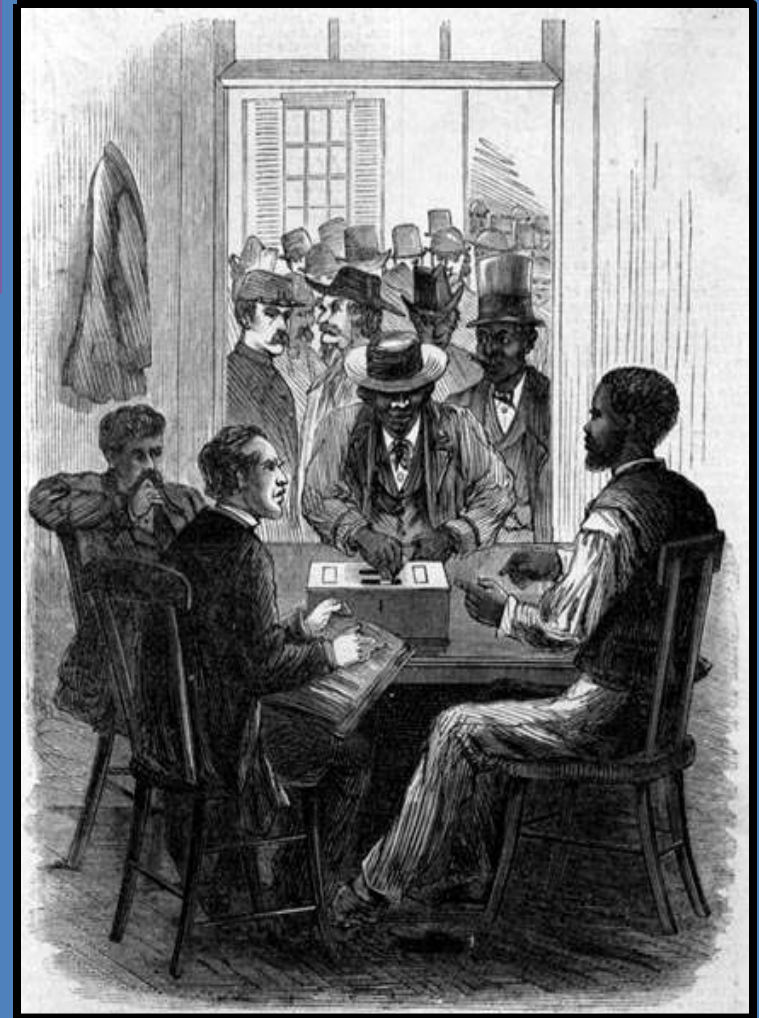
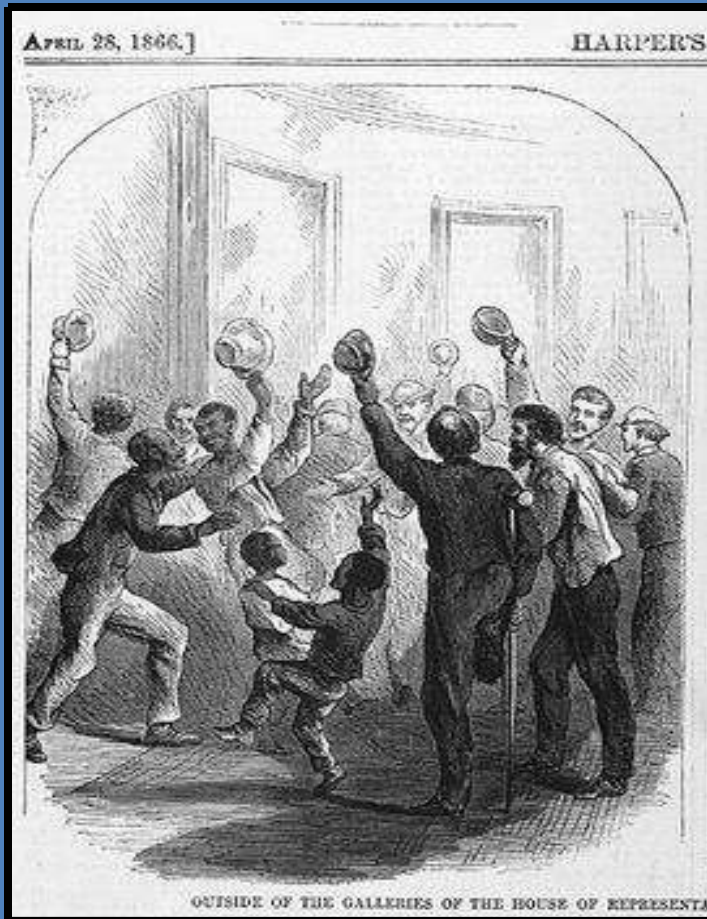
*At this
point...*
Abolitionists
felt their
work was
done & many
went home.

Frederick Douglass

- **A Former Slave and great orator.**
- **Fought for Adoption of Constitutional Amendments to guarantee Voting Rights.**
- **Powerful voice for human rights and civil liberties for all .**



Black men throughout the South were voting and holding office for the 1st time in U.S. history !!!



March of 1866 ~First Convention of Colored Men of Kentucky gathered in Lexington, Kentucky



- In the U.S., from 1865 to 1876, **20%** of all elected officials were **African American**. They wrote many new laws.
- *Ex: Georgia wrote a law that established public schools for the first time!*

• Schools,
hospitals,
roads, bridges
had to be
rebuilt.

Taxes rose by
up to **400%**.

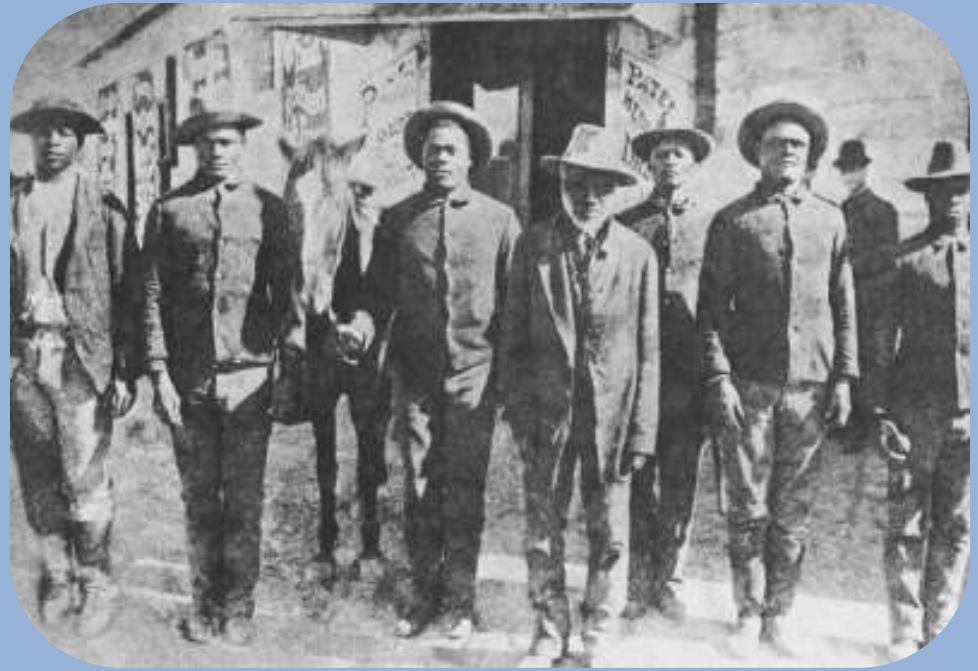


The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, commonly referred to as The Freedmen's Bank, was incorporated on March 3, 1865. It was created by the United States Congress along with the Freedmen's Bureau to aid the freedmen in their transition from slavery to freedom.

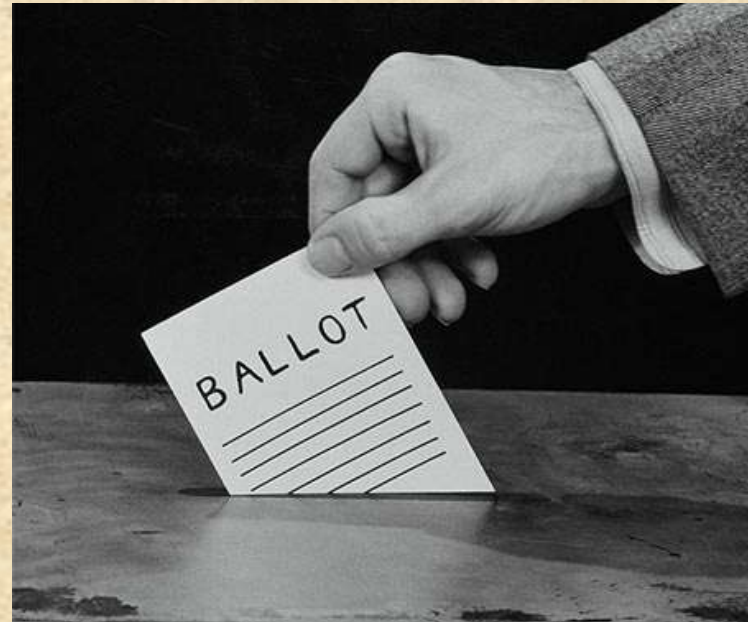
- Most southern whites resented these new government.

- They **hated** the high **taxes**.

- They hated seeing former slaves **voting** and holding public office.



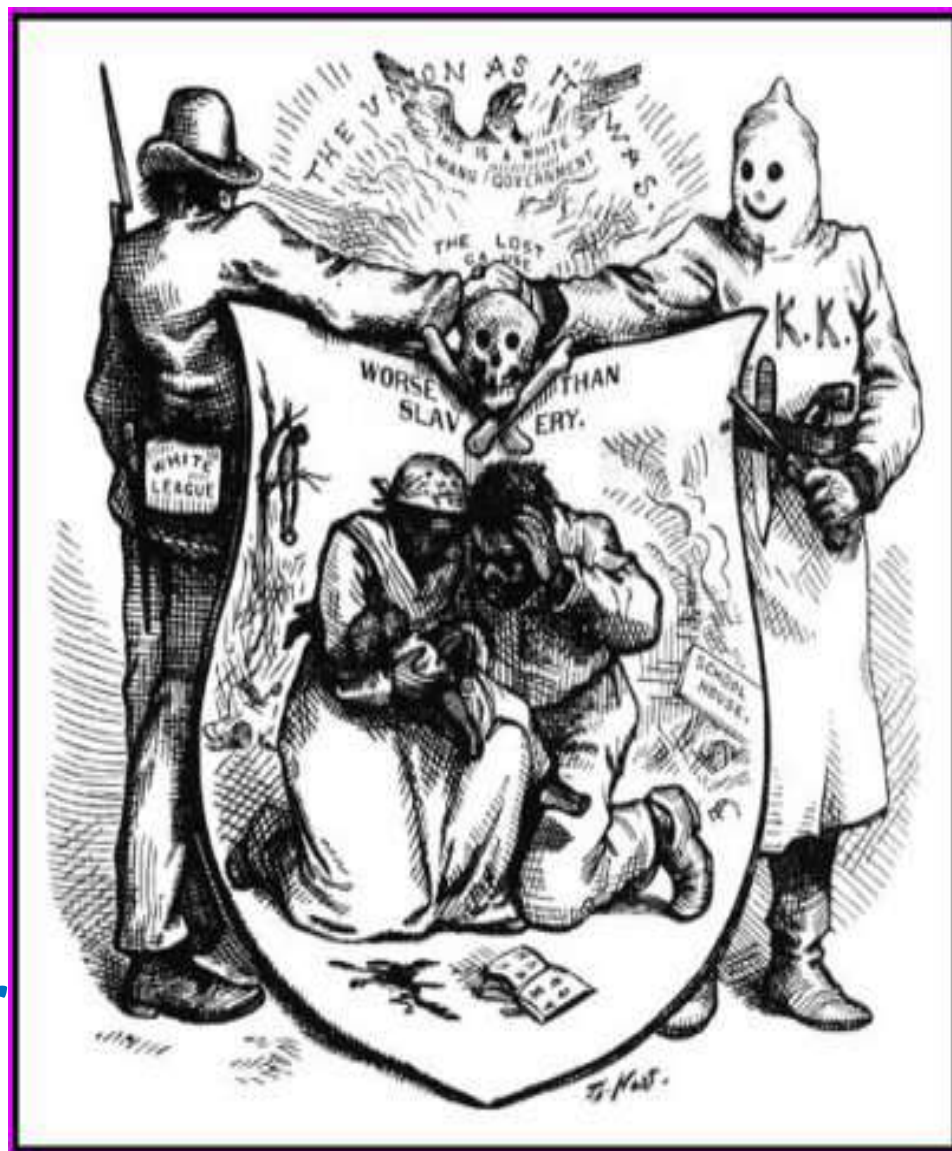
***•How could these white
Southerners get their former
power back?***



**•At first they tried to win freedmen voters
away from the Republican party.**

- Then they tried to use tricks to keep them from voting. When those tactics failed, they turned to **violence** and **terror**.

- *The KKK was a major terrorist group.*



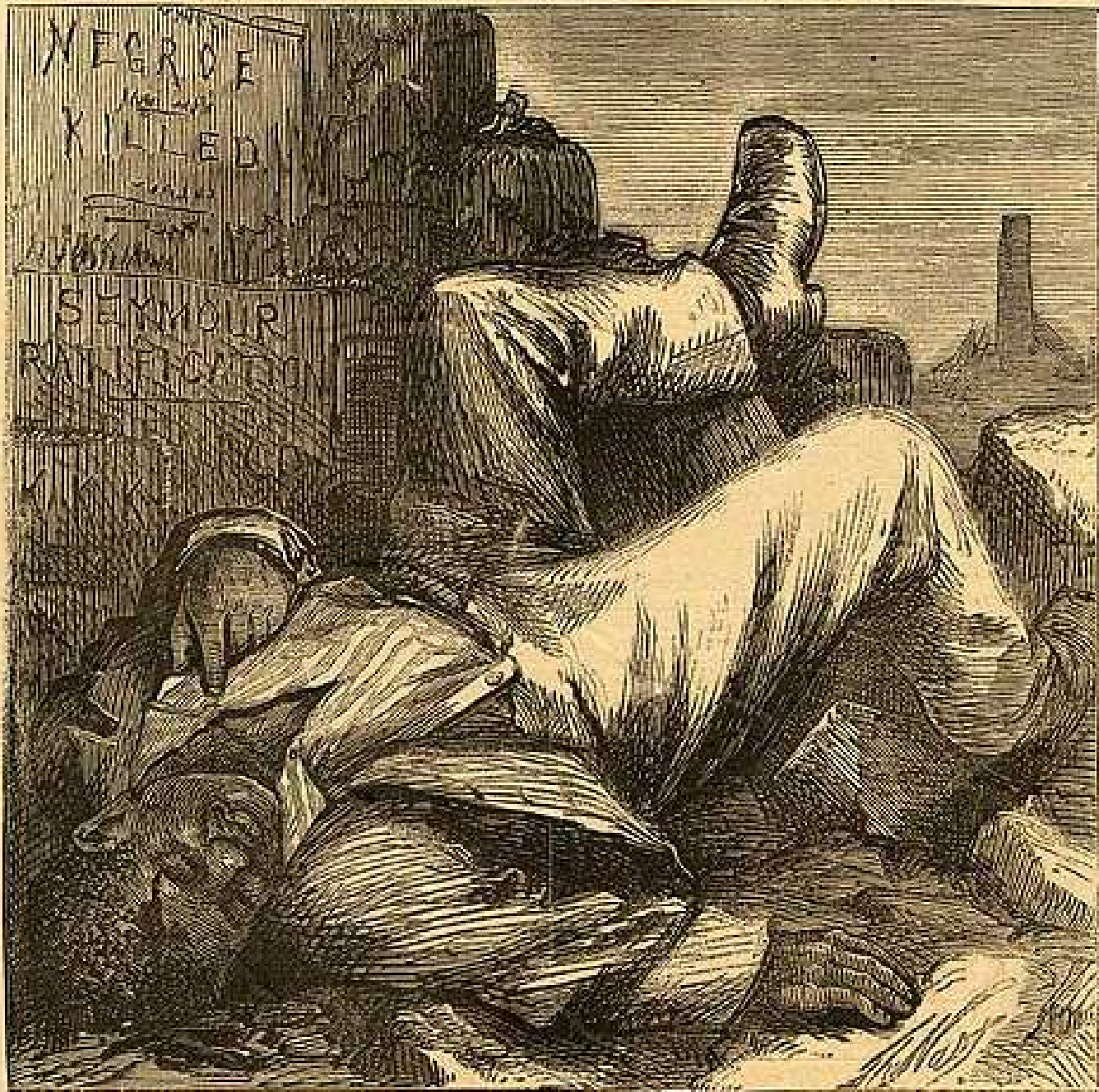


KKK in 1920's

*• People were **arrested** but rarely served any jail time because juries were **afraid** of the violence that they would meet later.*

*Many acted
out violently
against blacks
who wished to
exercise their
right to vote...*

**This cartoon
appeared in a
newspaper
from
Richmond, VA.**



"ONE VOTE LESS."—*Richmond Whig.*



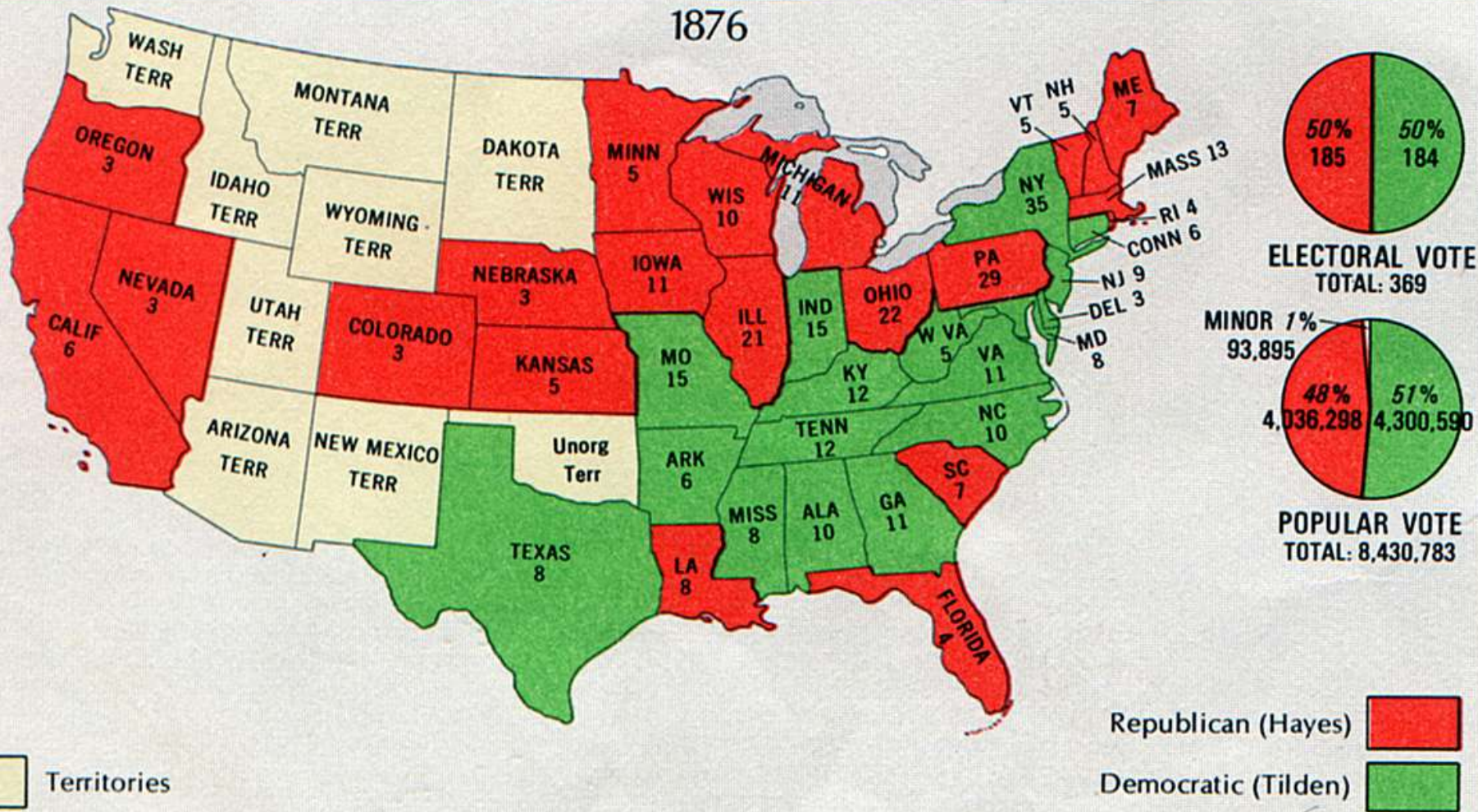
1. List 3 things you see.
2. Name one symbol and describe what it means.
3. What was the intent of this political cartoon?
4. How would you feel if you were an African-American during the Reconstruction?

**What is
happening
back in**



- By **1872**, most Northerners were tiring of Reconstruction.
- They voted to **allow** former **Confederates** to vote again.
- Soon the white landowners were back in power.

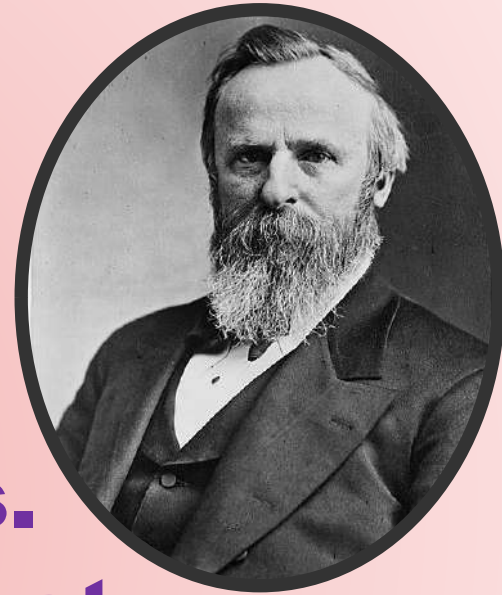
1876



- When the next **presidential** election was held in **1876**, there was no clear winner.
- There was a last minute **compromise**.

Compromise of 1877

-In order for the Republicans to claim the election, Hayes promised to:



1. Give aid to south.

2. Withdraw union troops.

**3. South promised to respect
Freedmen's rights.**

• President Hayes said, *"Your rights and interests would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were left alone by the general government."*

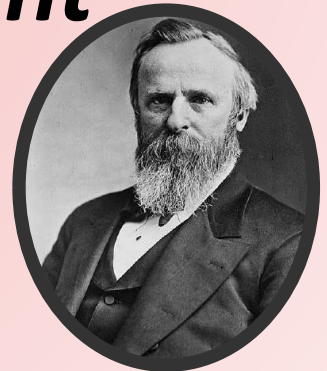
Compromise of 1877

-In order for the Republicans to claim the election, Hayes promised to:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

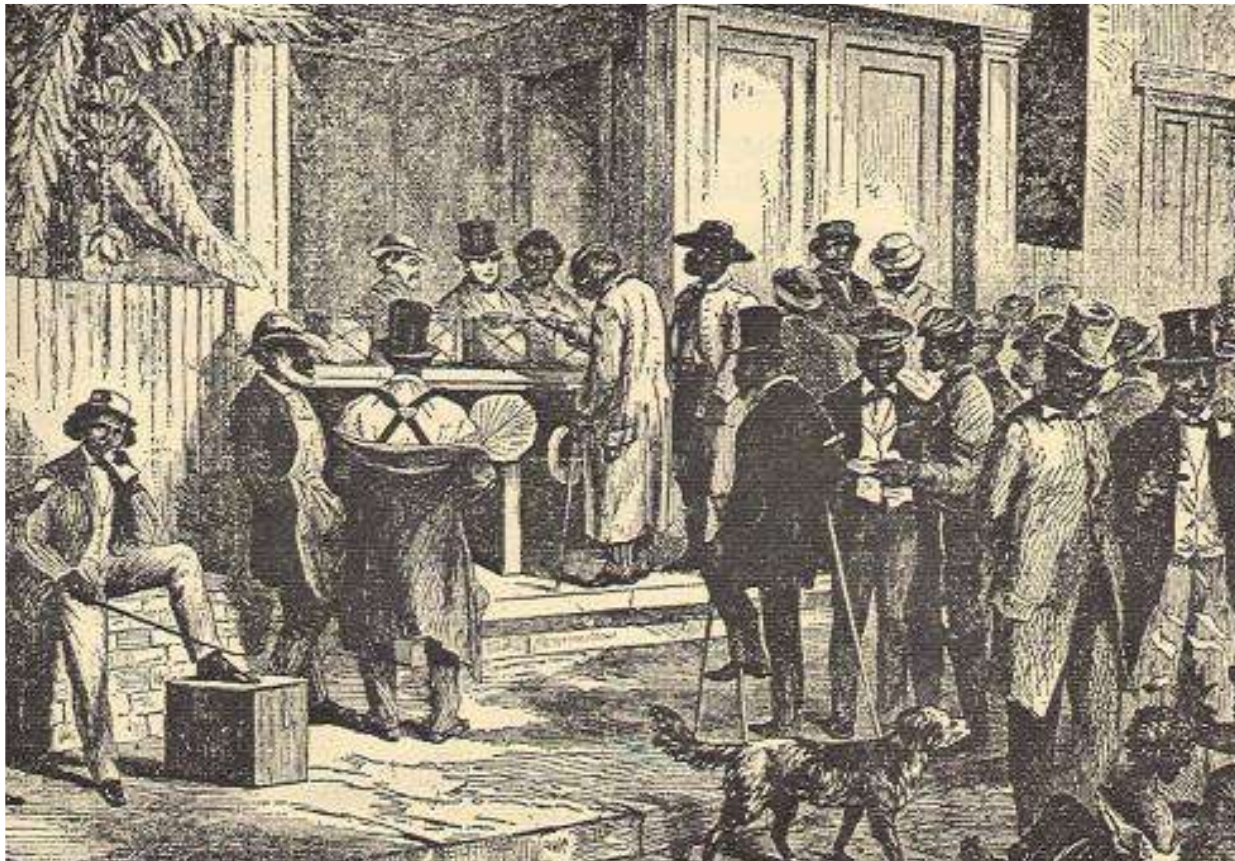
- ***“Your rights and interests would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were left alone by the general government.”***

~President Hayes



•After Reconstruction ended, many **tax cuts** meant that schools were often closed.

•**Voting** was denied to freedmen by elaborate tricks like a **poll tax** or a **literacy test**.



CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION.
(See Chapter 880, Section 6, Public Laws 1901).

I, A. E. Olinstead Registrar for
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct
(or ward) of Wake County, do hereby certify
that on this day Bo Free of
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct
(or ward), age 44 years, took and subscribed the oath required by law
and has this day been registered on the Permanent Roll as a voter in said
township, ward or precinct, in accordance with section four, Article VI of the
Constitution of North Carolina.

This the 18 day of Oct 1902
A. E. Olinstead Registrar.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wake County.

I, W. M. Russ
Clerk of the Superior Court of the foresaid county, do hereby certify
that the foregoing certificate is in due form, and that the signature of said
A. E. Olinstead Registrar of said precinct
(ward or township) is in his own proper handwriting.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the 18th
day of October 1902
W. M. Russ
Clerk of the Superior Court.
By V. R. Roper Deputy Clerk

• **Grandfather** clauses stated anyone whose grandfather could vote would be grandfathered on **Jan. 1, 1867** in to vote.

• No blacks had yet been voting, so they were **excluded**.

State of North Carolina }
 Northampton County } This man, certified
 that Jonas Pope the bearer hereof, a free
 person of Color was born the first day
 of February Englishman's Creek County North
 Carolina according to the family record is of a healthy robust
 complexion six feet nine inches high in shoes
 with a scar on the right toe of his right foot
 cut by an axe: is he competent by legal proof
 good habits Industrious &c the said Jonas Pope
 is of free lineage to the best of my knowledge
 & belief as I have been practically acquainted
 with his grand mother sometime before she
 twenty five years or more and they sustained
 a good character during that time so far
 as I have had this the 6th day of October
 1857

State of North Carolina }
 Northampton County } For class Beale
 J. A. Adams, Clerk of the Court
 of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Northampton County
 and State aforesaid, do certify that John Beale
 and James Martin, whose names appear on the foregoing
 certificate, are and were at the time of signing the same
 two of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for the
 County aforesaid, duly commissioned and
 qualified according to law, and that their signa-
 tures appear to be genuine.

Given under my hand and seal
 of Office at Jackson this 9th day
 of December A. D. 1857 and in
 the 76th year of American Independence
 J. A. Adams, C. C.



Because his father, Jonas Elias Pope, was a free person of color and could vote, Dr. Pope was able to meet the nearly impossible requirement of the grandfather clause. In 1902, he presented his father's 1851 freedman papers, and was issued a voter registration card. He became one of only 7 men of color in the entire city of Raleigh, NC eligible to vote.

CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION.

(See Chapter 885, Section 6, Public Laws 1901).

I, *A. E. Olmsted* Registrar for
Raleigh Township, *2* *3* Precinct
(or ward), of *Wake* County, do hereby certify
that on this day *Bo Free* of
Raleigh Township, *2* *3* Precinct
(or ward), age *44* years, took and subscribed the oath required by law
and has this day been registered on the Permanent Roll as a voter in said
township, ward or precinct, in accordance with section four, Article VI of the
Constitution of North Carolina.

This the *18* day of *Oct* 190*2*

A. E. Olmsted Registrar.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County.

I, *W. M. Russ*
Clerk of the Superior Court of the foresaid county, do hereby certify
that the foregoing certificate is in due form, and that the signature of said
A. E. Olmsted Registrar of said precinct
(ward or township) is in his own proper handwriting.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the *18th*

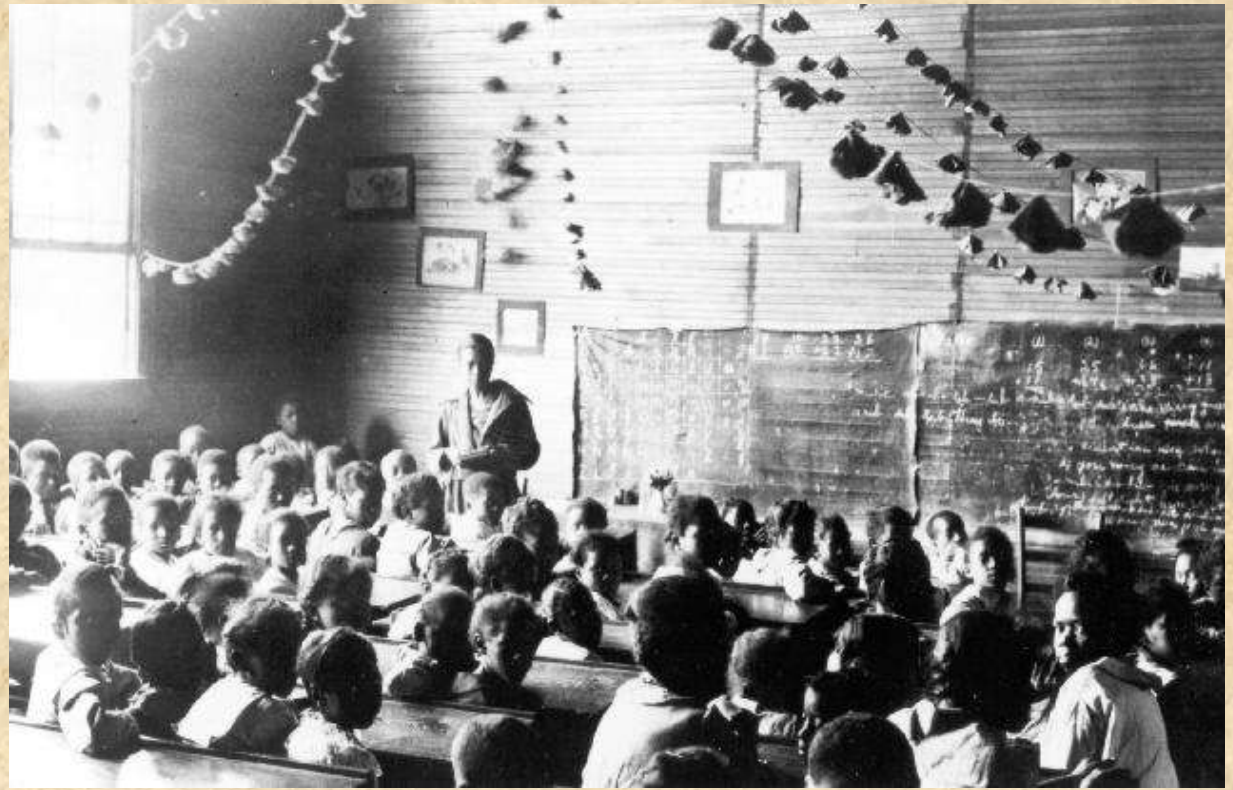
day of *October* 190*2*

W. M. Russ
Clerk of the Superior Court
By W. R. Peyton Deputy Clerk



Dr. M.T. Pope, ca. 1900

1902 Voter
Registration
Card.



- In addition, many states drew a color line between whites and blacks in public life.
- These new laws were called "Jim Crow" laws.



NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR, PHILADELPHIA.

* NOTE: Inaccurate picture of Homer Plessey

- In 1896, a Supreme Court case sealed the fate of African Americans for decades with its “*separate but equal*” clause.
- Plessey vs. Ferguson

M. 5067 MUS. 172



**Merry-Go-Round
Where is the Jim Crow
section
On this merry-go-round,
Mister, cause I want to
ride?
Down South where I
come from
White and colored
Can't sit side by side,
Down South on the train
There's a Jim Crow car
On the bus we're put in
the back-
But there ain't no back
To a merry-go-round!
Where's the horse
For a kid that's black?**

---Langston Hughes



“Jim Crow”

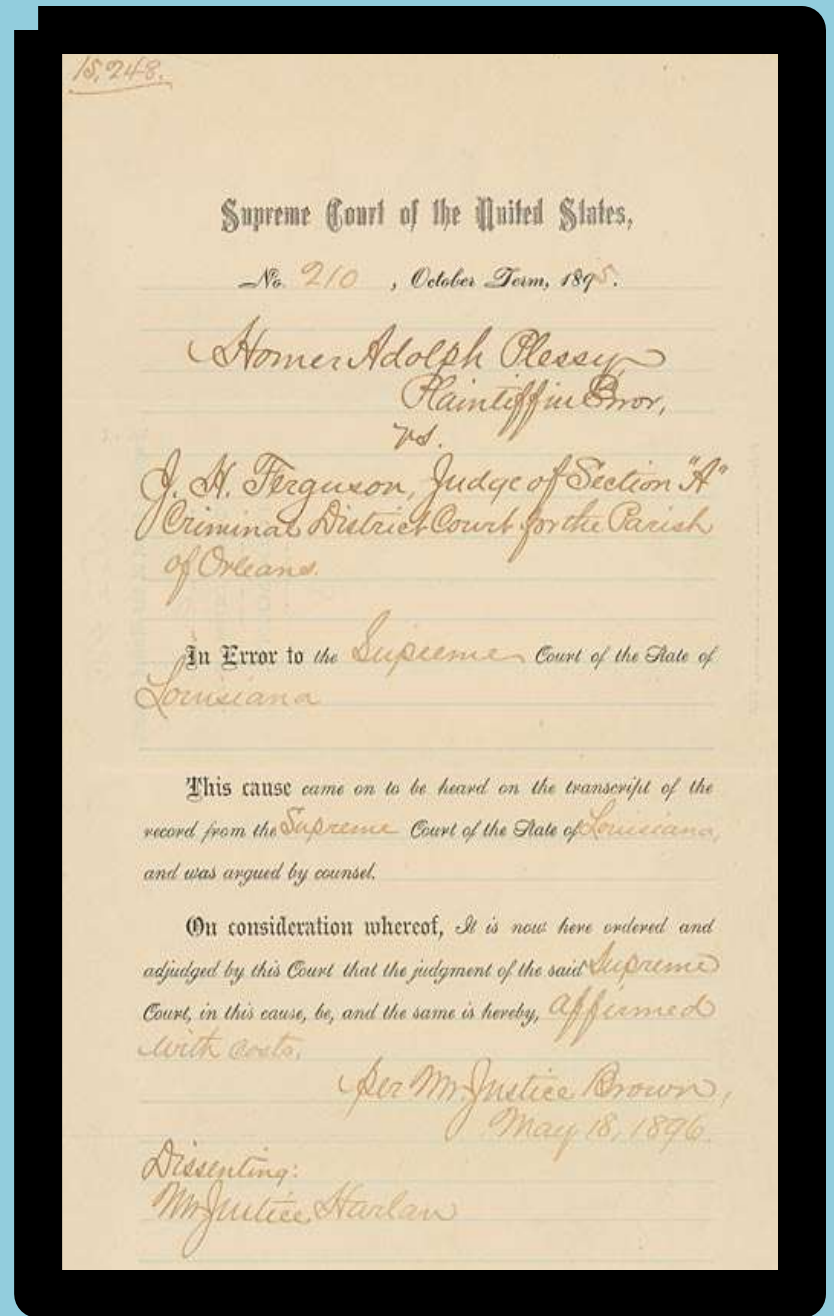
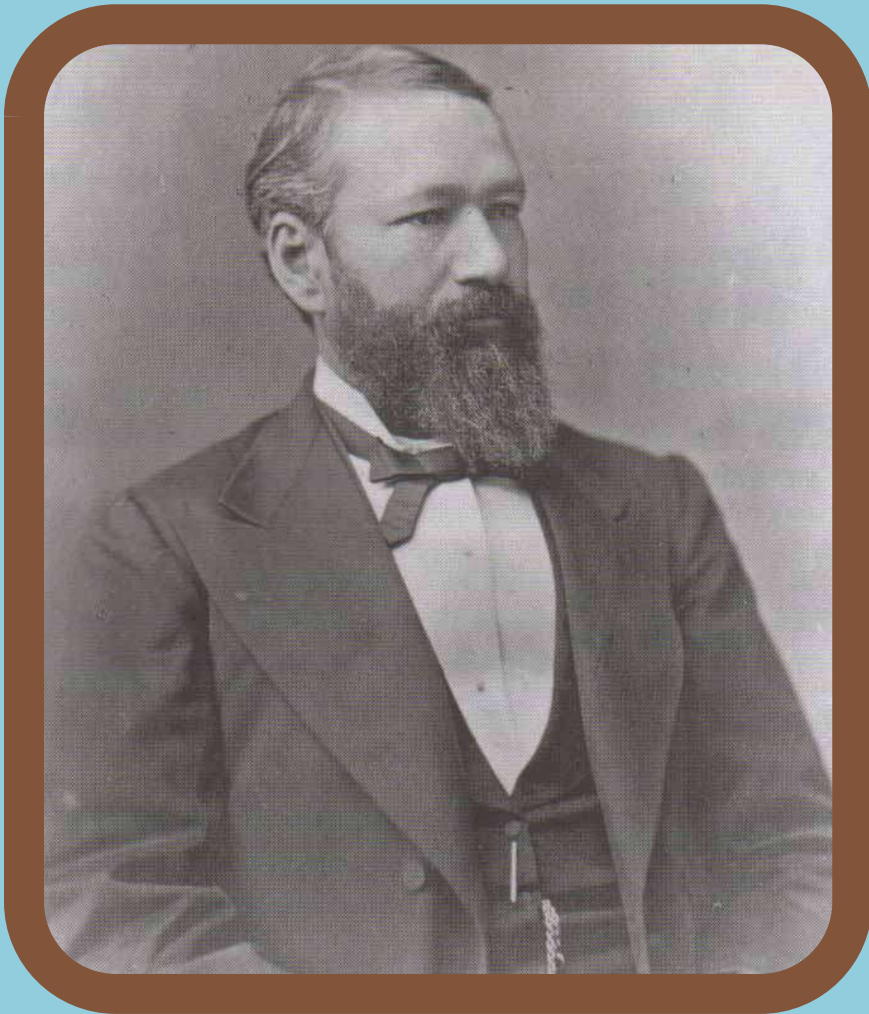
-A racial stereotype



•Plessey VS. Ferguson was a landmark Supreme Court case.

•Homer Plessey was a male that was 1/8 African American. He boarded a train in Louisiana but they made him sit on the black part of the train. He refused to move since he was considered a free man at birth by being 7/8 white. Due to his refusal, he was arrested and jailed. Plessey fought this in court but lost because they said he had equal rights to the train since they did not kick him off.

Plessey vs. Ferguson

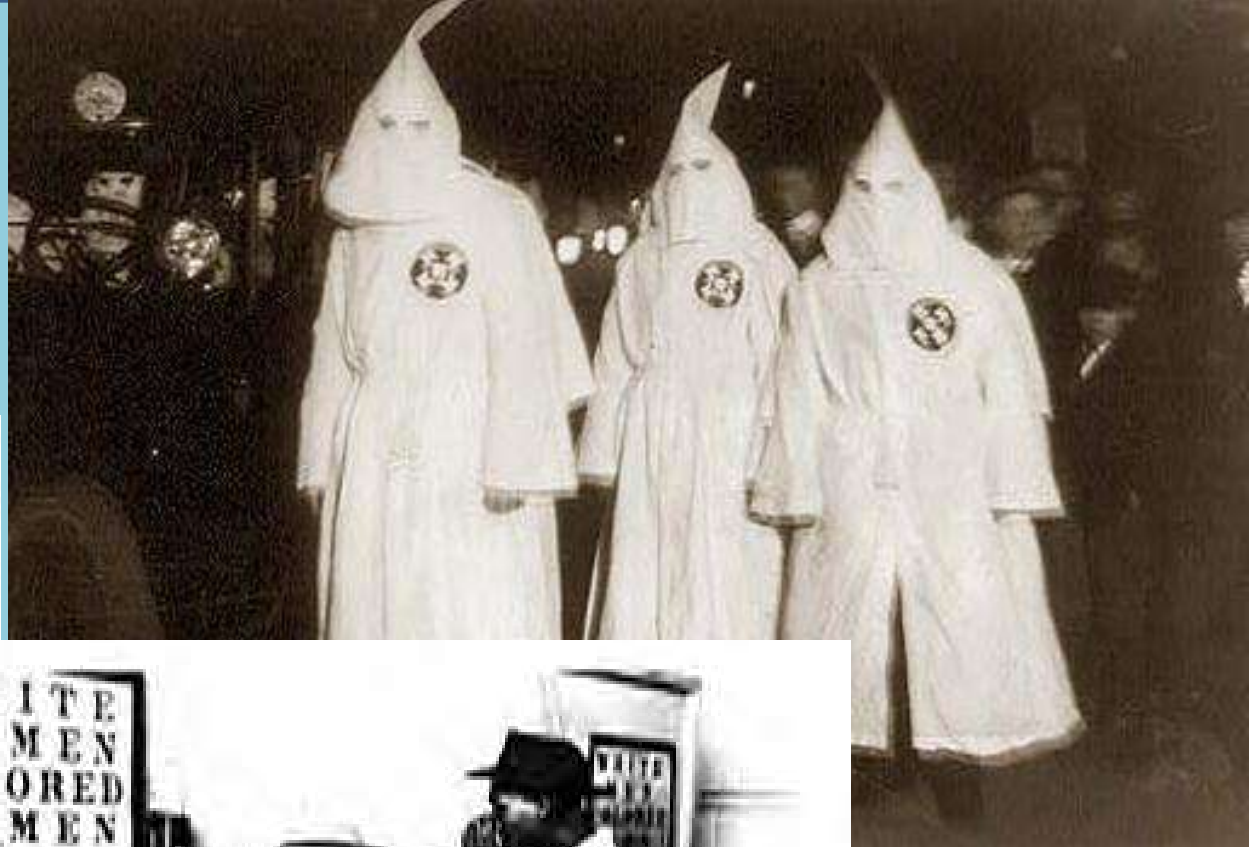


[Music/ Slide Show](#)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s54MsnV2Dp0&safety_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1&safe=active

For over 100 years the United States would live under a system of Segregation and “Jim Crow” Era Injustice...

Separate facilities and unequal treatment of African-Americans became the norm...especially in the South.



***Two men
rose to
challenge
these ideas.***

Booker T. Washington & W. E. B. DuBois Ch.17



Born in 1856 - Died in 1915



**Born February 23, 1868- Died August 27,1963
(Day before Dr. MLK Jr.'s "March on Washington")**

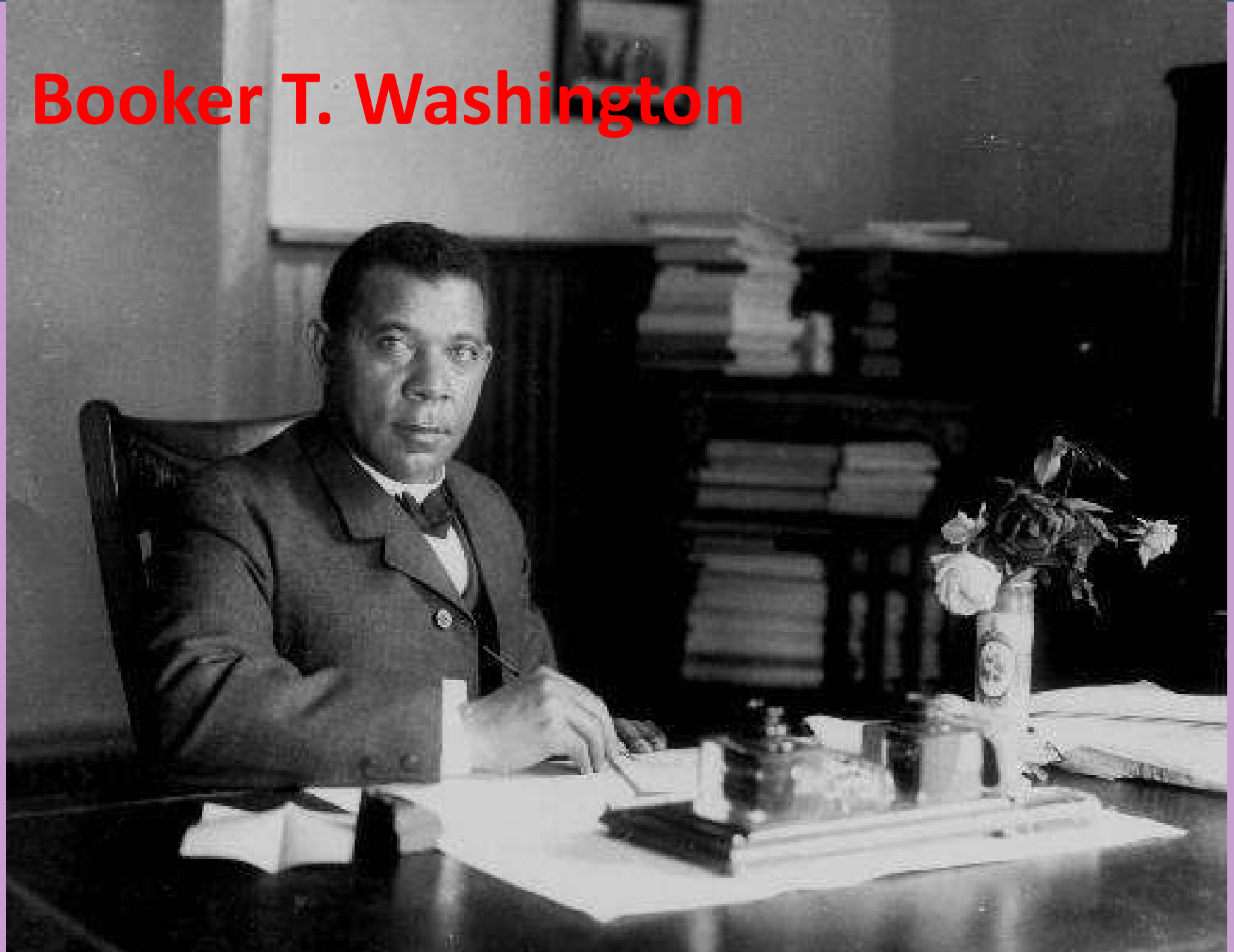
Booker T. Washington



Born in 1856 - Died in 1915

- Former slave who worked for African American rights.
- Believed all African Americans should be educated & equity could be achieved through vocational education.
- Founder of the Tuskegee Institute.
- Accepted “separate, but equal” ruling of Plessey vs. Ferguson.

Booker T. Washington



W. E. B. DuBois



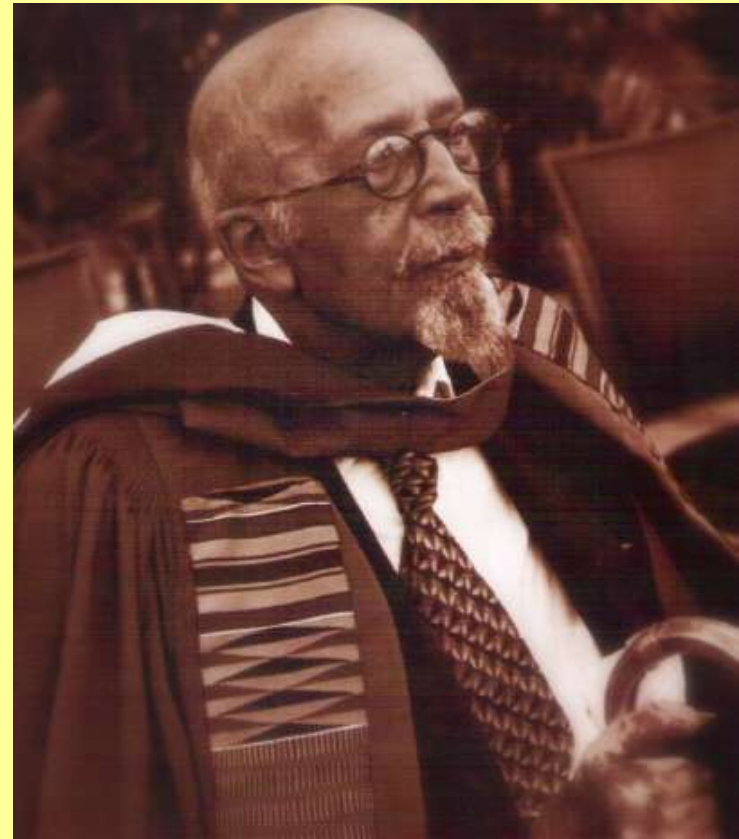
- First black to graduate from Harvard University with a Ph.D (*in History*).
- Prolific writer (wrote 22 books).
- Disagreed with Booker T. Washington about how much blacks could achieve.
- The idea of the Talented 10% -- raising up the “exceptional men” of the black race who would be the ones to lead the race.
- Co-Founder of the NAACP (The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) .

**Born February 23, 1868- Died August 27,1963
(Day before Dr. MLK Jr.'s “March on Washington”)**



W.E.B. DuBois, founder of the NAACP and opponent of imperialism: "In college I replaced my hitherto egocentric world by a world centering and whirling about my race."

photo credit: Schomburg Center of the New York Public Library



"Back of the problem of race and color lies a greater problem and that is the fact that so many civilized person's are willing to live in comfort even if the price of this is poverty, ignorance, and disease of the majority of their fellowmen, [and] that to maintain this privilege men have waged war until today war tends to become universal and continuous."

Two Distinct Viewpoints

“Education must not simply teach work – it must teach life”

Booker T. Washington

“The world cares very little about what a man knows; it is what a man or woman is able to do that counts.”

W.E.B DuBois

1. How are these quotes different?

2. Which quote makes more sense to you?

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois

Believed in job skills and economic equality

Believed that civil rights would come later

Supported by whites

Founded the Tuskegee Institute

“Education must not simply teach work – it must teach life.”



Believed in social, civil and political rights

Believed in higher education

Help created the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

“The world cares very little about what a man knows; it is what a man or woman is able to do that counts.”



Educated
Believed in the advancement of African Americans
Influential

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBi_rCGKqFs&feature=related (quotes / intro on “Jim Crow” 4.27 mins)

(play first 2 mins)

Booker T. Washington: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G59wf2o3Zyc> (10 min—intro on his college)

(Play 1-4:30 and 8-end)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Hsd55AK53U&feature=related&safety_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1

WEB DuBois http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBi_rCGKqFs&feature=related

(play 2 min-end)

Congressman Steve Cohen (D) of Tennessee introduced a bill formally acknowledging slavery and segregation on February 22, 2008.

A excerpt of Representative Cohen's speech: "This country had an institution of slavery for 246 years and followed it with Jim Crow laws that denied people equal opportunity under the law. There was segregation in the south and other places in this country, at least through the year 1965 when civil rights laws were passed. There were separate water fountains for people, marked white and colored, there were restaurants, there were separate hotels, there were job opportunities that were not available to African-Americans. There were theaters that were segregated.

It's hard to imagine, in 2008, that such a society existed and was sanctioned by law, that the laws of the nation provided for segregation and enforced slave fugitive slave laws. In fact, the history of slavery goes not just through the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to our constitution, but as so eloquently written, just yesterday, in The Baltimore Sun in an editorial by Mr. Leonard Pitts Jr., that slavery existed up until about World War II, but it was a form of slavery where people were bought and sold for debts, it was slavery by another name. In a book called Slavery By Another Name by Douglass Blackman, a correspondent for the Wall Street Journal, when he talked about a convict leasing system in the south where in poor black men were routinely snatched up and tried on false petty or nonexistent charges by compliant courts, assessed some fine they could not afford, and then put into the servitude of an individual who bought them. This system continued up until World War II."

**On July 29, 2008, House Resolution
194 was passed.**

**For the first time in U.S. History, the federal
government apologized for slavery and
segregation.**





Lynching of Emmett Till

Jul 31, 1955
Emmett was tortured,
beaten,



Reconstruction and Post-Reconstruction Study Guide

States

Reconstruction

Preview of things to come



Lighting the Way: Brown V Board of Education



What is Reconstruction?

- **Reconstruction is rebuilding the South after the Civil War.**

Reconstruction Policies and Problems

What were the Reconstruction policies and problems?

- Southern military leaders **could not** hold public **office**.
- African Americans could hold **public** office.
- Southerners resented Northern **carpetbaggers** who took advantage of the South during Reconstruction.
- African Americans gained equal **rights** as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which authorized the use of **federal** troops for its enforcement.
- **Northern** soldiers supervised the South.
- The **Freedmen's Bureau** was established to aid former enslaved African Americans in the South.
- Southern states adopted **Black Codes** to limit the economic and physical freedom of former slaves.

Provisions of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments

These amendments guarantee equal protection under the law for all citizens.

- **13th Amendment: bans slavery in the U.S. and all of its territories**
- **14th Amendment: grants citizenship to all persons born in the U.S. and guarantees them equal protection under the law**
- **15th Amendment: ensures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude**

When you are done
with your test....

Read pages 5-9 in the unit
packet.

As you read, highlight the
most important facts.

Lasting Impacts of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass

- **Abraham Lincoln:** His plan called for **reconciliation**. He wanted to preserve the **Union**; it was more important than **punishing** the South.
- **Robert E. Lee:** He urged Southerners to **reconcile** at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to continue **fighting**. Became president of **Washington College**, now known as **Washington and Lee University**.
- **Frederick Douglass:** He fought for adoption of Constitutional **amendments** that guaranteed **voting** rights. He was a powerful voice for human **rights** and civil liberties for all.

Segregation and Jim Crow Laws

- **Racial segregation** is separation based on race. It is directed mainly at **African Americans** but other groups were also kept segregated.
- American **Indians** were not considered citizens until 1924.
- Jim Crow laws were passed to **discriminate** against African Americans. They made discrimination practices **legal** in many communities and states. There were unequal opportunities in **housing, work, education, and government**.
- The Supreme Court Case, **Plessy vs. Ferguson**, created the separate but equal laws that made segregation legal.

African American Response

- **Booker T. Washington:** Believed equality could be achieved through **vocational education**; accepted social separation.
- **W.E.B. DuBois:** Believed in full **political, civil and social** rights for African Americans.

End of Reconstruction, 1877

As a result of the end of Reconstruction:

- **Reconstruction ended in 1877 as a result of a **compromise** over the outcome of the election of 1876.**
- **Federal troops were **removed** from the South.**
- **Rights that African Americans gained were lost through **Jim Crow Laws**.**

Chapter 17, Section 1

Organizing Your Thoughts

Students' graphics will vary. Sample answer:

Ten Percent Plan—Lincoln; Wade-Davis Bill—Radical Republicans in Congress; Restoration—Andrew Johnson

Read to Learn

1. The Wade-Davis Bill was harsher and more extreme. A majority of white males had to swear loyalty to Union rather than 10 percent of all voters. Only white males who had never fought against the Union could vote for delegates to state constitutional conventions. Former confederates were denied the right to hold public office. Congress, not the president, controlled Reconstruction policy.
2. Johnson's plan for "Restoration" included the following provisions: wealthy landowners and Confederate officials had to apply personally to the president for amnesty; states had to denounce secession and abolish slavery; states had to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment; governors were appointed; African Americans could not vote.

Chapter 17, Section 2

Organizing Your Thoughts

Students' graphics will vary. Sample answer:

Radical Republicans and Reconstruction—
1. Freedmen's Bureau extended and given more power; 2. Civil Rights Act of 1866;
3. Fourteenth Amendment; 4. Reconstruction Acts of 1867; 5. Tenure of Office Act;
6. Fifteenth Amendment.

Read to Learn

1. Many states passed black codes that kept white people in control over free African Americans.
2. Each state had to ratify a state constitution that gave African Americans the right to vote. If Congress approved the constitution, if the state legislatures ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and if the amendment became part of the Constitution, then the state would be readmitted to the Union.
3. They wanted to reduce presidential power.

Chapter 17, Section 3

Organizing Your Thoughts

Students' graphics will vary. Sample answer:

Changes in the South During Reconstruction—Republicans dominated politics; African Americans contributed politically; Some Northern whites moved to the South; Rights of African Americans expanded; racially-motivated terrorism and violence; establishment of public schools for African Americans and whites; founding of colleges and universities for African Americans.

Read to Learn

1. to preserve the society whites in the South were used to; they unjustly believed that whites were superior to African Americans; they did not want African Americans to have any rights or freedoms.
2. Education improved with the establishment of public and private schools for African Americans and whites. Colleges and universities were established. African Americans could purchase land or rent land for sharecropping.

Chapter 17, Section 4

Organizing Your Thoughts

Students' graphics will vary. Sample answer:

Factors That Contributed to Democratic Control of Southern Politics—1. Republican revolt over corruption and Reconstruction; 2. Amnesty Act pardoned former Confederates who voted Democratic; 3. Terrorism against African Americans; 4. Republican scandals; 5. Economic depression.

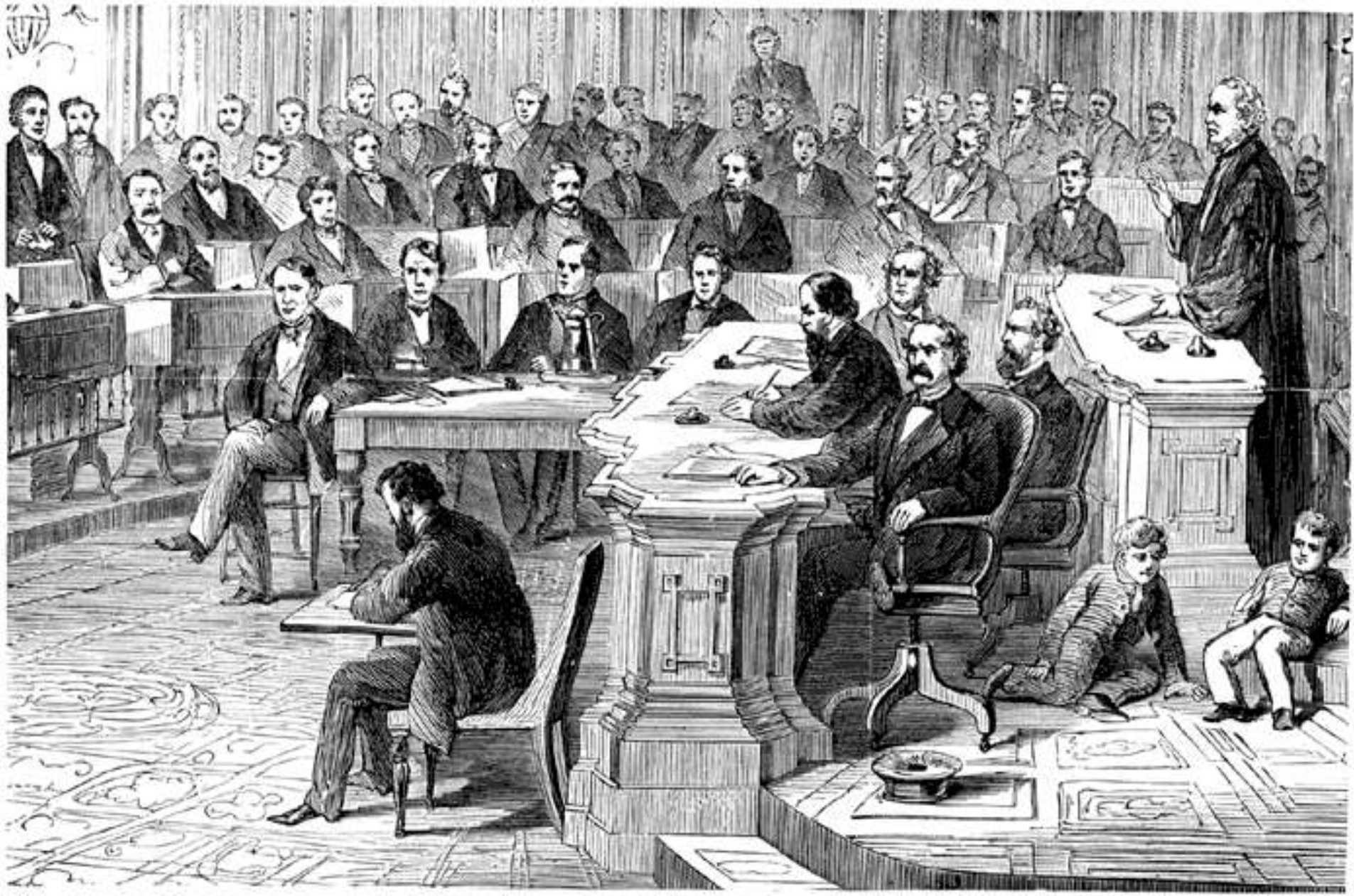
Read to Learn

1. The Amnesty Act of 1872 pardoned former Confederates whose votes supported the Democratic Party. Liberal Republicans split from the Republican Party over corruption charges and different views on Reconstruction. Scandals involving top Republican officials in the government were discovered.

split from the Republican Party over corruption charges and different views on Reconstruction. Scandals involving top Republican officials in the government were discovered.

2. Hayes was granted 20 disputed electoral votes after an investigation by a commission created by Congress. The commission was made up of a group of seven Republicans, seven Democrats, and one independent. A Republican replaced the independent after his resignation. Hayes won the commission's vote, 8 to 7, which followed party lines.
3. After the Civil War, the South continued to have a poor, rural economy. An attempt was made to increase industry and manufacturing in the South and build a "New South."
They lost most of the gains they had won. Support for public education and government services ended. States passed laws requiring tests and taxes in order to vote. Secret societies and even Democrats used violence to intimidate African Americans and keep them from voting for Republicans who supported them. Racial segregation became a way of life, with separate but unequal facilities. African Americans were treated unjustly.

Reconstructing the Union



3 Plans for Reconstruction

Lincoln's Plan

3*
4
8
10
13

Wade-Davis Bill (Radical Republican's Plan)

3*
1
5
6

Andrew Johnson's Plan

3*
2
7
9
11
12

Abraham Lincoln's Plan

- (3) The state constitution had to ban slavery.
- (4) Did not punish the South.
- (8) The 10 Percent Plan.
- (10) Offered Amnesty to all white Southerners, except Confederate leaders.
- (13) Granted the right to vote for some African Americans.

Wade-Davis Bill (Radical Republican's Plan)

- (3) The state constitution had to ban slavery.
- (1) Only white males who had never fought against the Union could vote at a state's convention.
- (5) Former Confederates could not hold public office.
- (6) Majority of white males in a state had to swear loyalty to the Union.

Andrew Johnson's Plan

- (3) The state constitution had to ban slavery.
- (2) States had to ratify the 13th amendment.
- (7) Opposed to giving African American equal rights.
- (9) Wealthy landowners had to apply to the president personally for a pardon.
- (11) Restoration
- (12) Only whites who had been pardoned could vote at the state's convention.

Abraham Lincoln's Plan

Called the "10 Percent Plan."

The state constitution had to ban slavery.

Did not punish the South.

Offered Amnesty to all white Southerners, except Confederate leaders.

Granted the right to vote for some African Americans.

Wade-Davis Bill (Radical Republican's Plan)

The state constitution had to ban slavery.

Only white males who had never fought against the Union could vote at a state's convention.

Former Confederates could not hold public office.

Majority of white males in a state had to swear loyalty to the Union.

Andrew Johnson's Plan

Plan for "Restoration" of the Union.

The state constitution had to ban slavery.

States had to ratify the 13th amendment.

Opposed to giving African American equal rights.

Wealthy landowners had to apply to the president personally for a pardon.

Only whites who had been pardoned could vote at the state's convention.

**Post Civil War
Reconstruction
Vocabulary &
People**

1. Reconstruction



The
reorganization
and rebuilding
of the former
Confederate
states after the
Civil War.



2. Amendment

An addition or change to a formal document such as the Constitution.

le: Three major changes to the U.S. Constitution were made during the Reconstruction era to secure the civil rights of African Americans.



phillipmartin.com

3.

Servitude

**Condition of being
a slave; forced
slavery or bondage.**

4. Discrimination



A difference in attitude or treatment shown to a particular person, class, or group.

5. Reconciliation



Settlement or adjustment of disagreements or differences.

6. Carpetbagger

The name given to Northern whites who moved South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans.





7. Vocational Education

**Education having to do
with training for a
specific occupation.**

8. Ratify

To give official approval of an amendment.

Ex: According to the Constitution, 2/3 of the states must officially approve of an amendment.



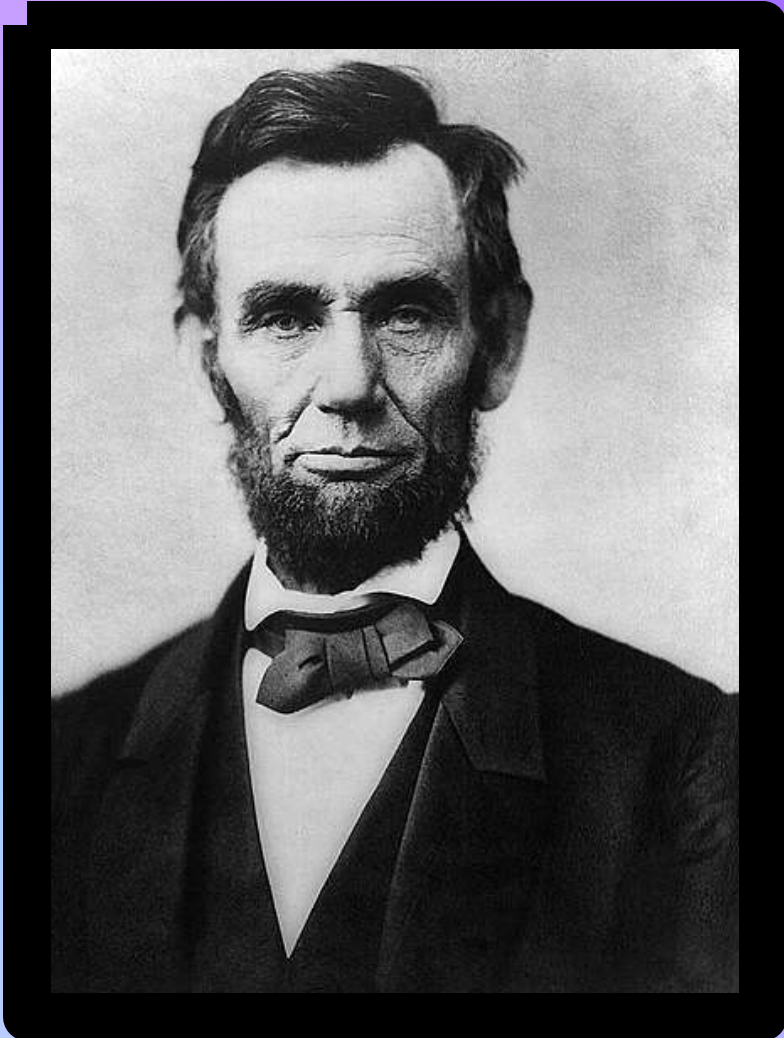
9. Segregation



The legal
*separation or
isolation of a
race, class, or
group.*

*This form of racial separation would continue until the
Brown vs. Board of Education (1954) lawsuit would
overturn the prior Supreme Court's decision in the Plessy
vs. Ferguson (1896).*

10. Abraham Lincoln



His plan called for reconciliation. He wanted to preserve the Union; it was more important than punishing the South.

11. W.E.B. DuBois

This man believed full political, civil, and social rights should be enjoyed by all African-Americans.

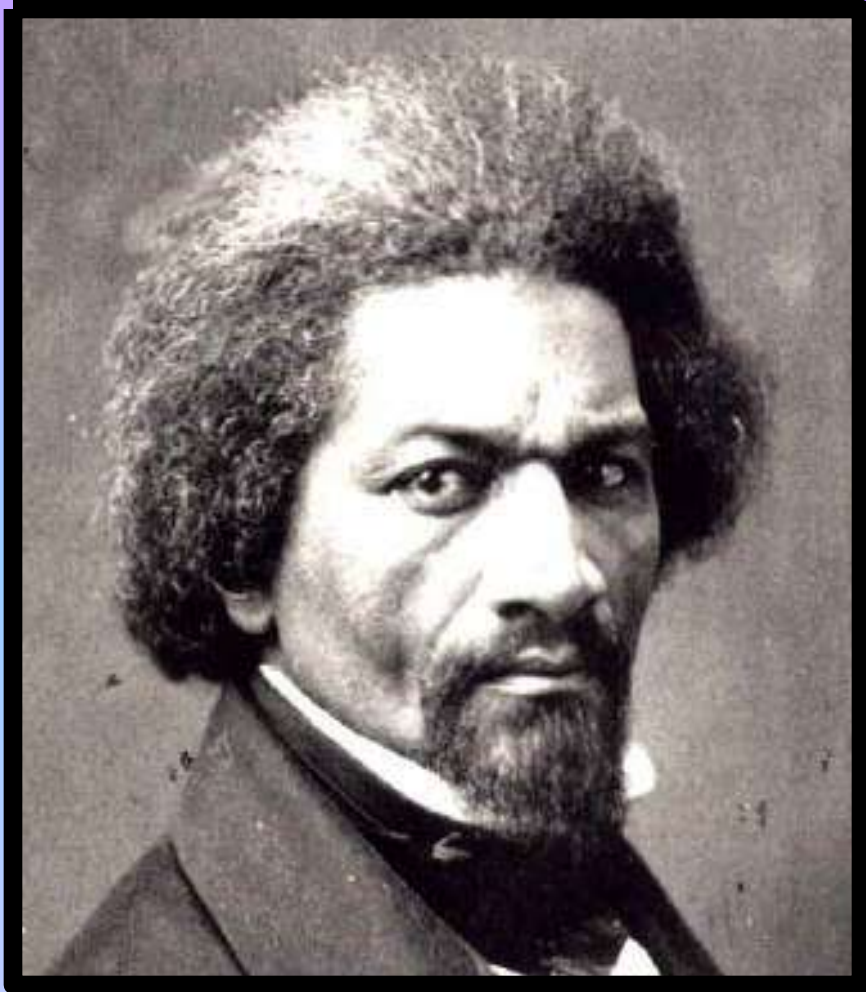


12. Booker T. Washington



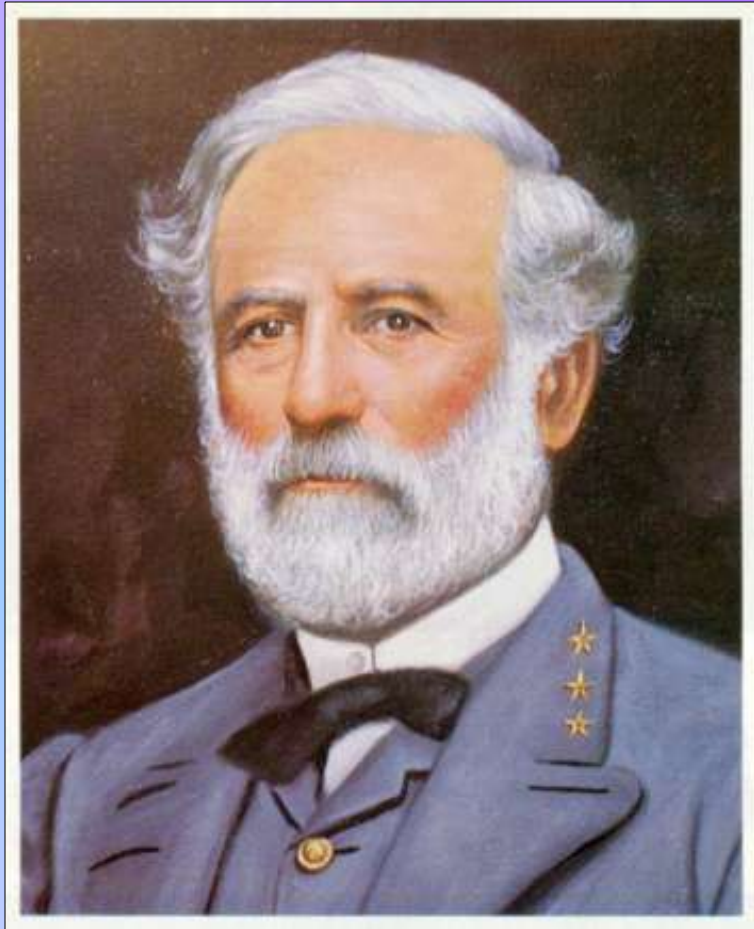
Founder of the Tuskegee University, an African-American college, he believed equality could be achieved through vocational education.

13. Frederick Douglass



He fought for adoption of Constitutional amendments that guaranteed voting rights. He was a powerful voice for human rights and civil liberties for all.

14. Robert E. Lee



He urged Southerners to reconcile at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to continue fighting. Became president of Washington College, now known as Washington and Lee University.

Post Civil War Reconstruction Concepts

13th Amendment



This amendment to the Constitution was ratified on December 6, 1865. It abolished slavery in the United States.

Excerpt from the Amendment: *"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States..."*

14th Amendment

This amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868.

It stated that all citizens in the United States would be treated equally and that no state could make laws taking away a person's rights.



Excerpt from the Amendment: *"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges...of citizens of the U.S. ...nor deny any person ...equal protection of the laws."*

15th Amendment

This amendment to the Constitution was ratified on February 3, 1870. It gave all African American males the right to vote and protected that right against any state that tried to take it away.



Excerpt from the Amendment: *“The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote shall not be denied...on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”*

Black Codes



Laws passed in the South just after the Civil War aimed at controlling freedmen and enabling plantation owners to exploit African American workers.

Literacy Tests



A method used to prevent African Americans and poor whites from voting by requiring those who want to vote to read and write at a specific level.

Grandfather Clause



A clause that allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began.



Civil Rights Act of 1866

- This act established special courts with the ability to prosecute those who violated the rights of blacks, permitted African Americans the right to serve on juries, granted the states the power to protect African Americans rights, and granted full citizenship to all African Americans.
- *This act overturned the 1857 Dred Scott decision & extended the Freedmen's Bureau.*
- *Though this act was vetoed by President Johnson, the Radical Republicans were able to override the veto.*

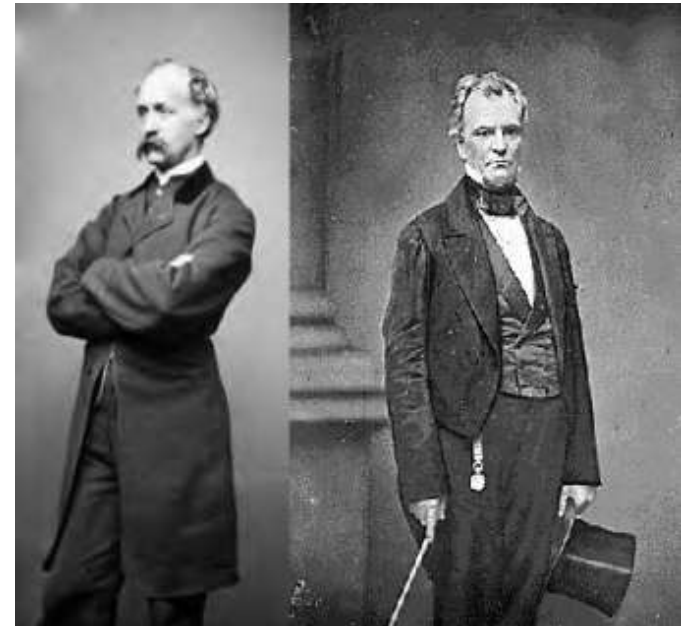
Poll Taxes

A tax of a fixed or certain amount per person that had to be paid before the person could vote.

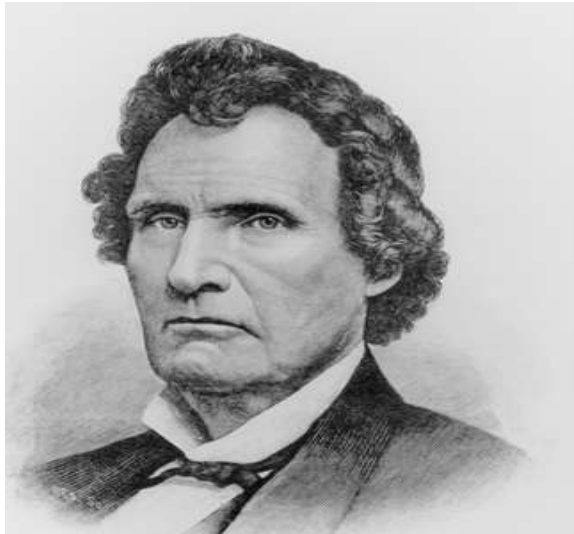


Wade-Davis Bill

- Established July 1864 by the Radical Republicans, this plan cut out the presidential power to grant amnesty to the Confederacy and required that all white males to swear loyalty to the Union and denied the right to vote or hold office to anyone who had fought as a Confederate rebel during the Civil War.



Radical Republicans

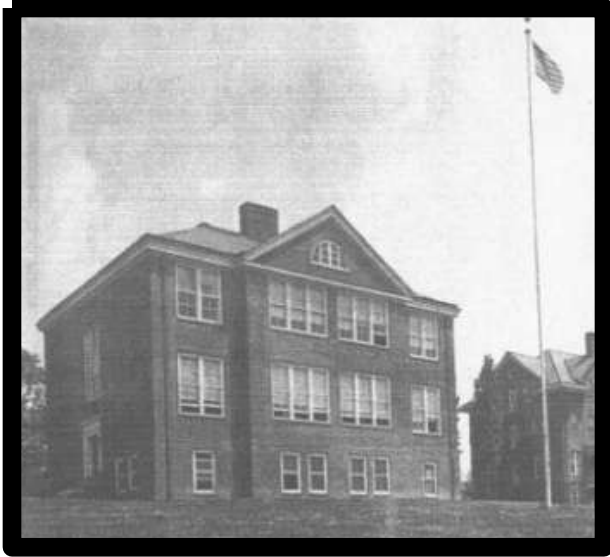


Thaddeus Stevens

They did not support the idea that the President should decide the fate of the ex-Confederate states, but felt it should be the power of Congress to decide how states could re-enter the union.

A group of extreme congressmen who wanted to see change in the form of legislation for African Americans right away.

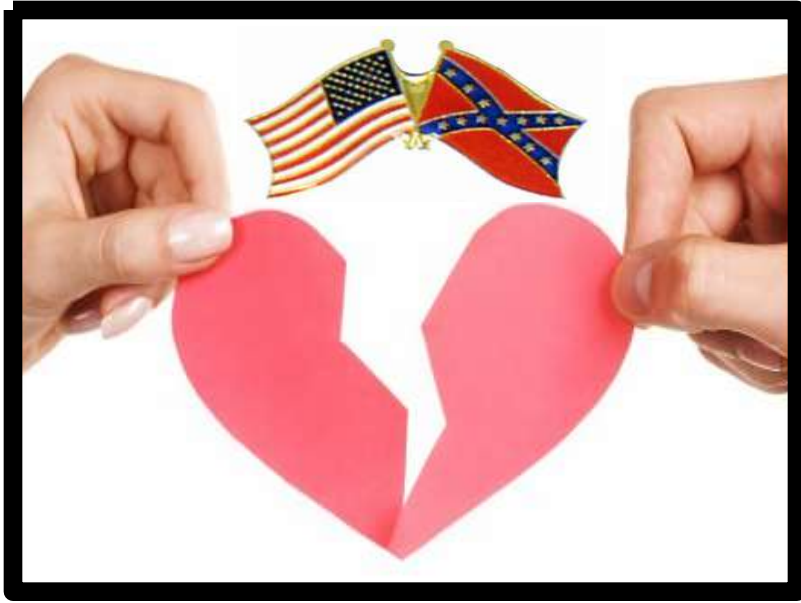
Freedmen's Bureau



It provided food, clothing, medical services, formed schools, and assisted in the formation of African American colleges and universities.

Formed by Congress in March of 1865, this agency was created to help former enslaved persons to transition from slavery to freedom.

Restoration



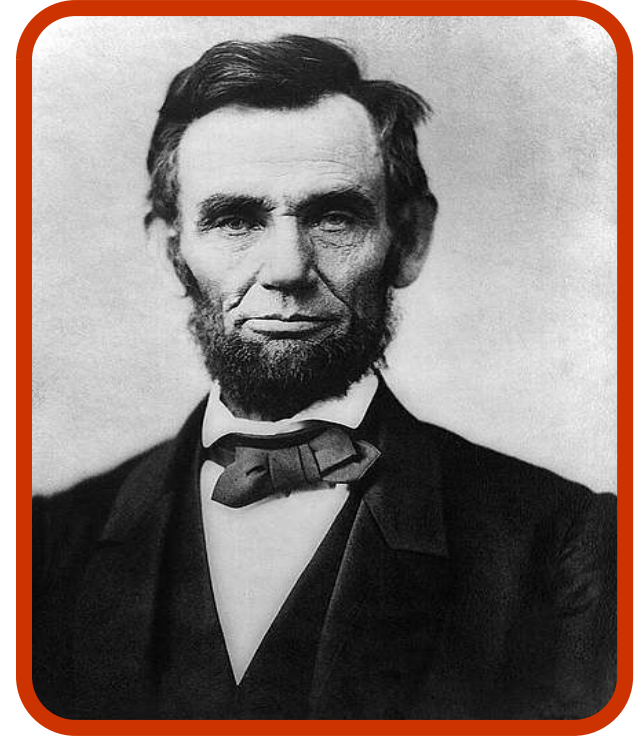
- President Andrew Johnson's plan for restoring the South to its former glory, minus slavery.

- It included several parts including having former Confederates pledge an oath of loyalty to the U.S. and writing formal letters of apology in order to regain their land and U.S. citizenship; but, said nothing of African American rights.

Ten Percent Plan

Lincoln's plan for reconstruction after the Civil War had ended.

It included: 1) States forming a new Constitution banning slavery. 2) Once 10% of the state voters took an oath of loyalty; the state could rejoin the union.



Amnesty

The granting of pardon from prosecution for an illegal act to a large number of people.

Ex: President Lincoln had planned to grant this type of presidential pardon to all Americans who had served on the side of the Confederacy.

FORGIVEN

Sharecropping



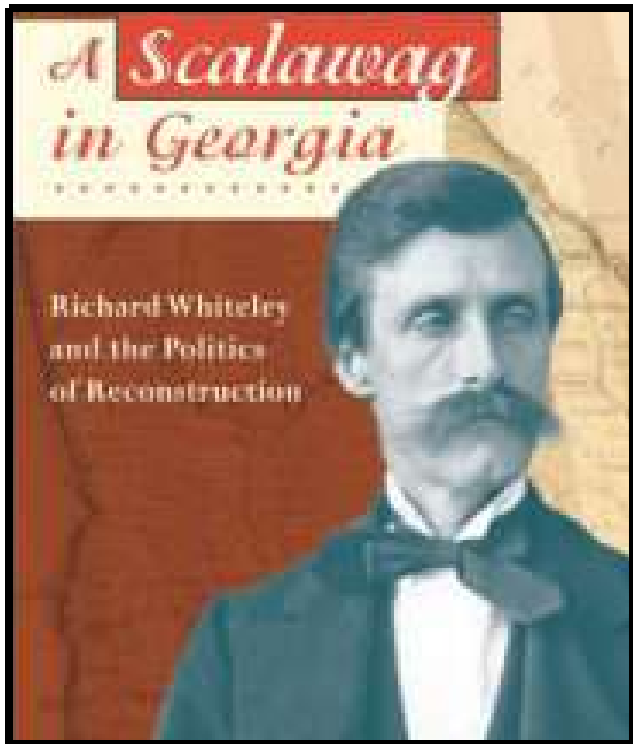
A system of farming in which a farmer works land for an owner who provides equipment and seeds and receives a share of the crop.



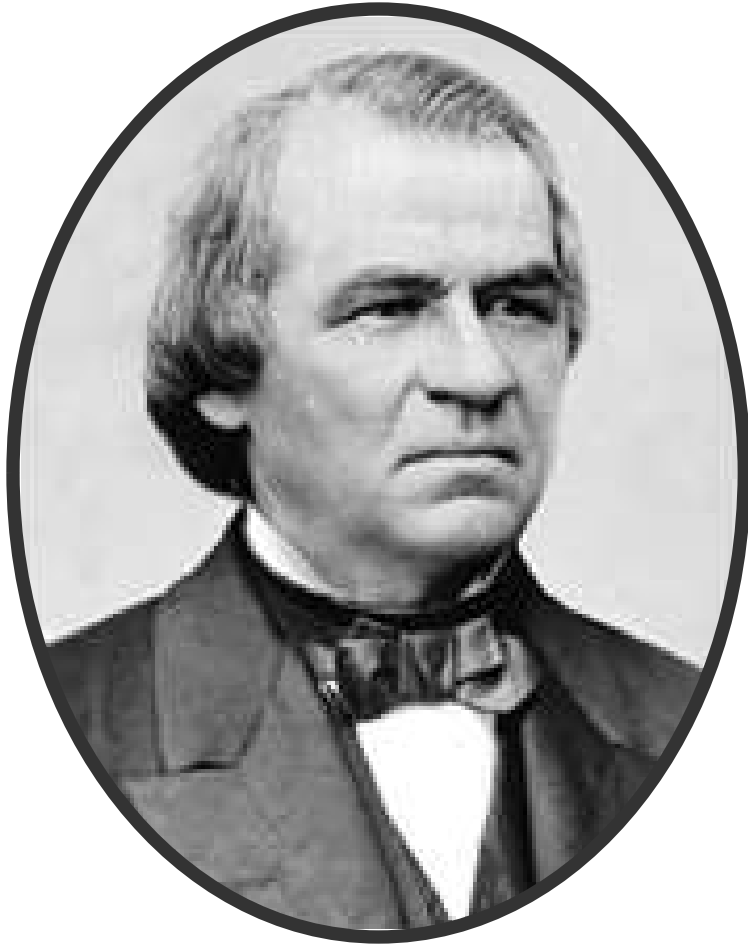
Scalawag

A name given by former Confederates to southern whites who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South.

(Often seen as traitors to the former Confederacy.)



Andrew Johnson



- He served as president following the first few years of Reconstruction.

- *A southern Democrat from Tennessee, he became Lincoln's Vice President and later President of the U.S. after Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.*

Impeach

To formally charge a public official with misconduct in office.

Ex: This action was taken against President Johnson when he decided to remove an official from his cabinet against a new law that was made forbidding him from doing so.



Important Historical Figures of the Reconstruction Era

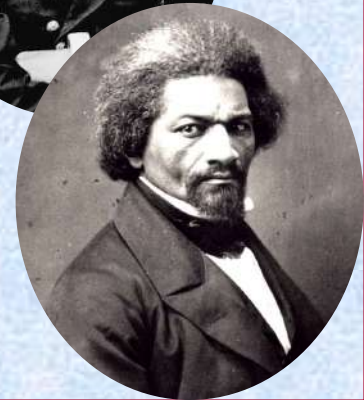
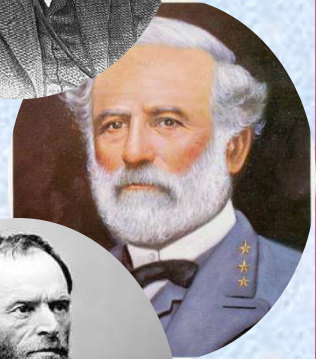
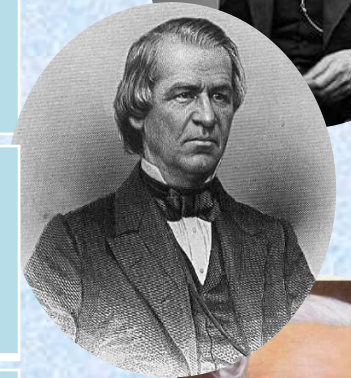
Abraham Lincoln: President during the Civil War. He planned on granting amnesty to the South under his "10% Plan" of Reconstruction.

Andrew Johnson: Became president during reconstruction after the assassination of Pres. Lincoln. Southerner (from Tennessee); Restoration.

Gen. Robert E. Lee: Confederate general who surrendered at Appomattox Court House, VA. Ending the Civil War; made Gen. Grant a hero. He became the President of Washington and Lee University.

General Sherman: Union general known for his "burning march to the sea" and "special field order 15" AKA "40 Acres and a mule."

Frederick Douglass: Famous former slave and abolitionist. Wrote an autobiography; it shocked people in the North & helped to spur the Civil War.



Reconstruction Policies

These policies made some in the South want to...

SCREAM!!!

Soldiers from the _____ the _____.

C _____ from the North took advantage of the South during Reconstruction. (*buying the land cheap*)

Rights for African-Americans were gained as a result of the _____, which also authorized the use of federal _____ for its _____.

Established the _____ to aid former enslaved African-Americans in the South.

African Americans _____ hold _____ (they were elected).

Military leaders from the South *could* _____ hold

Reconstruction Amendments



13th Amendment - _____
is _____ in the U.S.!



14th Amendment – Grants _____
to those _____ or naturalized in the
U.S. & _____ under the
_____!



15th Amendment – _____
have the right to _____ regardless of
_____, _____, or previous
condition of _____!

Reconstruction Amendments



13th Amendment - Slavery is abolished in the U.S.!



14th Amendment – Grants citizenship to those born in the U.S. & equal protection under the law !



15th Amendment –All citizens have the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude!



To “*veto legislation*” means to “*cancel a law.*”
Why might former Confederates and those in the South want to veto the 15th Amendment?

Reconstruction Policies

These policies made some in the South want to... SCREAM!!!

Soldiers from the North supervised the South.

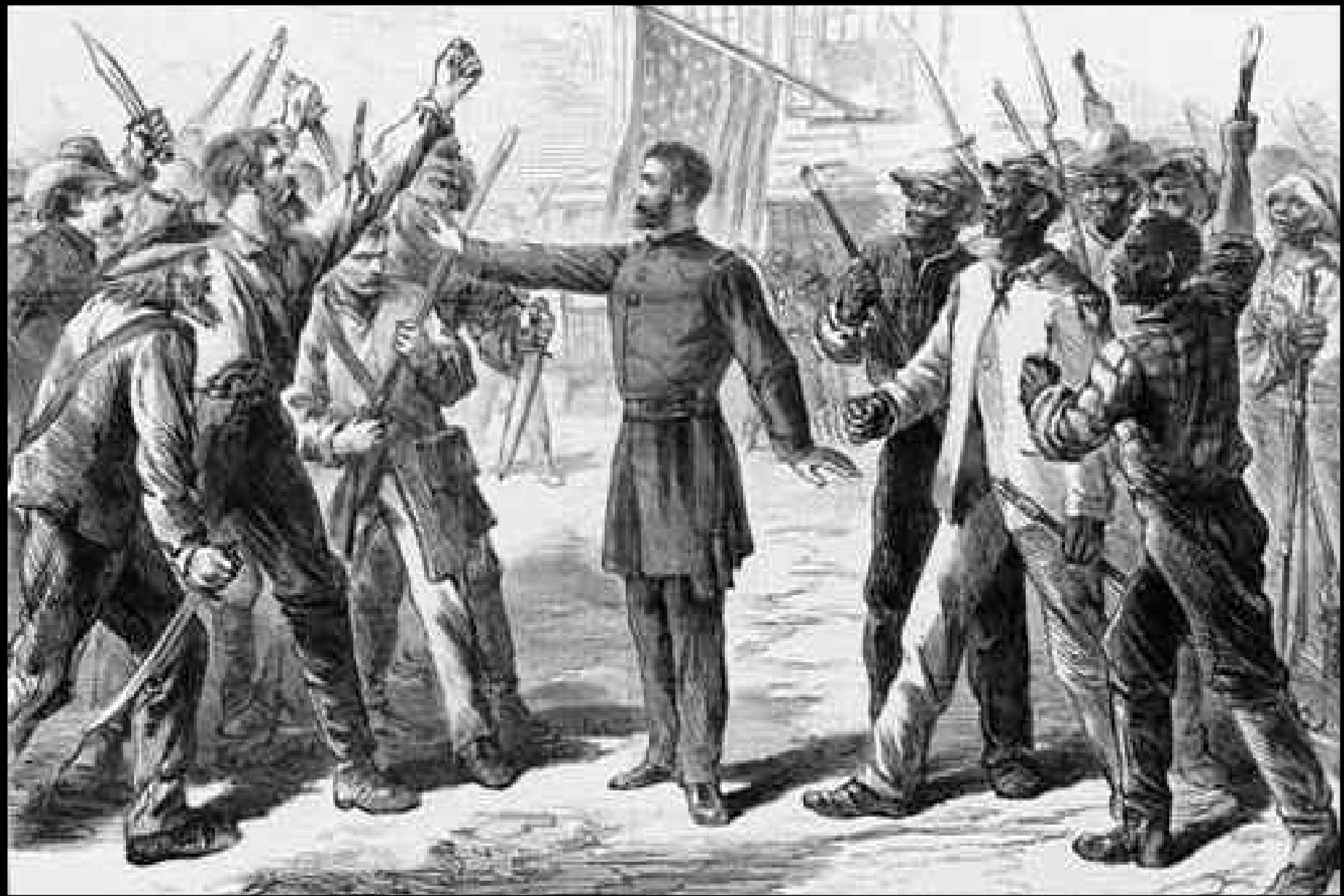
Carpetbaggers from the North took advantage of the South during Reconstruction.

Rights for African Americans were gained as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which also authorized the use of federal troops for its enforcement.

Established the Freedman's Bureau to aid former enslaved African Americans in the South.

African Americans could hold public office. (they were elected).

Military leaders from the South could not hold office.



- 1. I can't hold office because I was a Confederate military leader!
- 2. How dare the U.S. take away my right to vote!!!
- 3. Those carpetbaggers are buying up the South for pennies!
- 4. The war is over get these soldiers out of the South!
- 5. You say a black man can vote and hold office and I CAN'T??!!!
- 6. It's not FAIR!!!

- 1. I want my right to vote under the 15th amendment!
- 2. I deserve the right to be treated as an EQUAL under the 14th amendment!
- 3. The Black Codes are unfair!
- 4. I am NOT "Jim Crow" I want my rights!!!!
- 5. The KKK burned down our Freedman's Bureau School!
- 6. HEY! I thought I was FREE!!!! It's not FAIR!!!





Lincoln's 10% Plan



- When **10% swear loyalty**, can rejoin.
- Adopt new constitution **banning slavery**.
- **Amnesty** to all who swear loyalty.
- **Freedmen vote** if educated or fought in war
- Would not force south to give rights to freedmen.
- Wants **RECONCILIATION**, preserve the Union!



1. List 3 things you see.

2. Name one symbol and describe what it means. _____

3. What was the intent of this political cartoon? _____

4. How would you feel if you were an African-American during the Reconstruction? _____
