

5. South's Counter Revolution



- **Rise of KKK**
- **Sharecropping**
- **Solid South**

6. Reconstruction Ends

Election of 1876

- **Rutherford B. Hayes' Presidency**
- **Compromise of 1877**
- **Ends Reconstructions**
- **Redeemer govts. take over**



7. The South's Revenge

Segregation-----**Jim Crow Laws**

- Separate the races
- poll taxes
- literacy tests
- grandfather clause

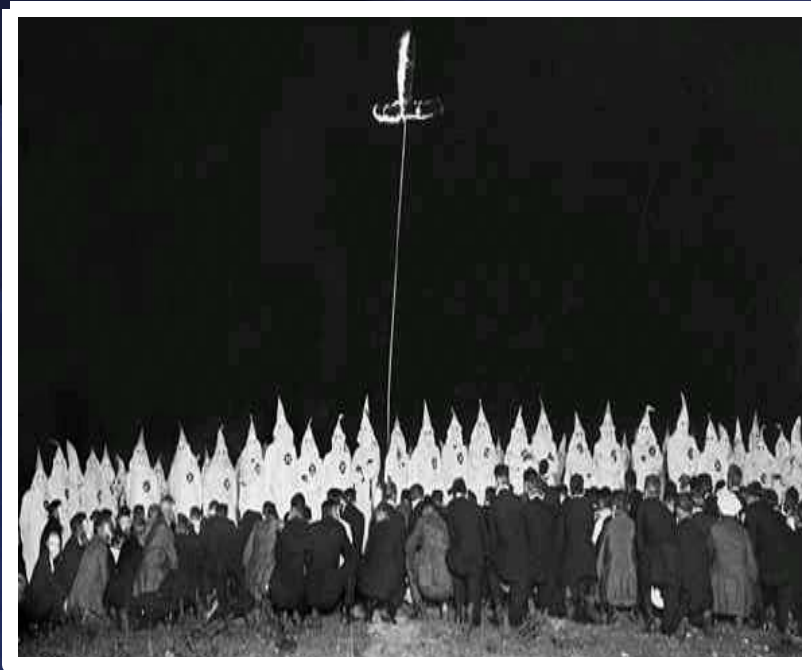


Kept Freedmen from voting and as 2nd class citizens....

8. Successes and Failures +

- Plessy vs. Ferguson—1896 +
- Legalized segregation
- “separate but equal”
- Social reality vs. political equality

K K K



- ❖ **Ku Klux Klan** refers to a secret society or an inner circle
- ❖ **Organized in 1867, in Polaski, Tennessee by Nathan Bedford Forrest.**
- ❖ **Represented the ghosts of dead Confederate soldiers**
- ❖ **Disrupted Reconstruction as much as they could.**
- ❖ **Opposed Republicans, Carpetbaggers, Scalawags and Freedmen.**



KKK

Spreading Terror

The Ku Klux Klan

- ❖ The Klan sought to eliminate the Republican Party in the South by intimidating voters.
- ❖ They wanted to keep African Americans as submissive laborers.
- ❖ They planted burning crosses on the lawns of their victims and tortured, kidnapped, or murdered them.
- ❖ Prosperous African Americans, carpetbaggers, and scalawags became their victims.

The Federal Response

- ❖ President Grant's War On Terrorism.
- ❖ The Enforcement Act of 1870 banned the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting.
- ❖ Other laws banned the KKK and used the military to protect voters and voting places.
- ❖ As federal troops withdrew from the South, black suffrage all but ended.

SOUTH'S COUNTER REVOLUTION

ALL HATED BY THE KKK

Carpetbaggers

Northerners/Republicans sent to help reconstruct the South....

Scalawags

Southerners who helped Carpetbaggers

Freedmen

Blacks who tried to vote or were involved in the reconstruction of their states governments.



THE REPUBLICAN SOUTH

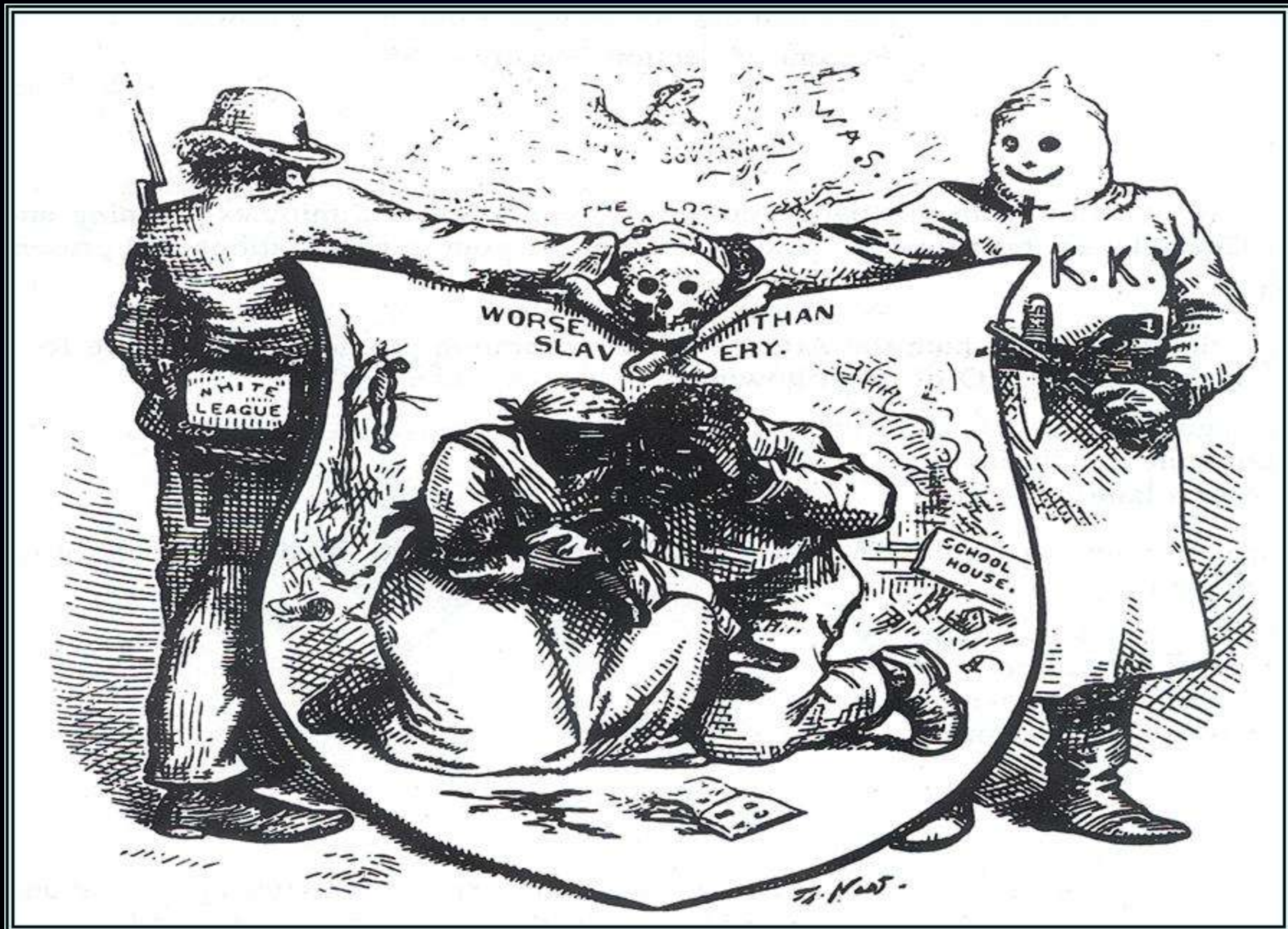
During Radical Reconstruction, the Republican Party was a mixture of people who had little in common except a desire to prosper in the postwar South. This bloc of voters included freedmen and two other groups: carpetbaggers and scalawags.

- ❖ *Northern Republicans who moved to the postwar South became known as carpetbaggers.*
- ❖ *Southerners gave them this insulting nickname, which referred to a type of cheap suitcase made from carpet scraps.*
- ❖ *Carpetbaggers were often depicted as greedy men seeking to grab power or make a fast buck.*

THE REPUBLICAN SOUTH

- ❖ *White southern Republicans were seen as traitors and called scalawags.*
- ❖ *This was originally a Scottish word meaning “scrawny cattle.”*
- ❖ *Refers to one who is a “scoundrel”, reprobate or unprincipled person.*
- ❖ *Some scalawags were former Whigs who had opposed secession.*
- ❖ *Some were small farmers who resented the planter class. Many scalawags, but not all, were poor.*

SOUTH'S COUNTER REVOLUTION



SHARECROPPING

Sharecroppers were Freedmen and poor Whites who stayed in the South and continued to farm.

- ❖ **Freedmen signed a work contract with their former masters .**
- ❖ **Picked cotton or whatever crop the landowner had.**
- ❖ **Freedmen did not receive “40 acres and a mule”**

SHARECROPPING

- ***Sharecropping is primarily used in farming***
- ***Landowner provided land, tools, animals, house and charge account at the local store to purchase necessities***
- ***Freedmen provided the labor.***
- ***Sharecropping is based on the “credit” system.***



SHARECROPPING

Advantages

- ❖ Part of a business venture
- ❖ Raised their social status
- ❖ Received $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop when harvested
- ❖ Raised their self esteem

Disadvantages

- ❖ Blacks stay in South
- ❖ Some landowners refused to honor the contract
- ❖ Blacks poor and in debt
- ❖ Economic slavery

A VICIOUS CYCLE OF DEBT

1. Poor whites and freedmen have no jobs, no homes, and no money to buy land.

2. Landowners need laborers and have no money to pay laborers.

6. Sharecropper cannot leave the farm as long as he is in debt to the landlord.

5. At harvest time, the sharecropper is paid.

4. Hire poor whites and freedmen as laborers

- Pays off debts
- If sharecropper owes more to the landlord or store than his share of the crop is worth;

3. Landlord keeps track of the money that sharecroppers owe him for housing, food or local store.

Sharecroppers sign contracts to work landlord's land in exchange for a part of the crop.

ECONOMIC SLAVERY





**FREEDMEN'S BUREAU
ACTED AS THE
MEDIATOR BETWEEN
OWNERS AND SHARECR**

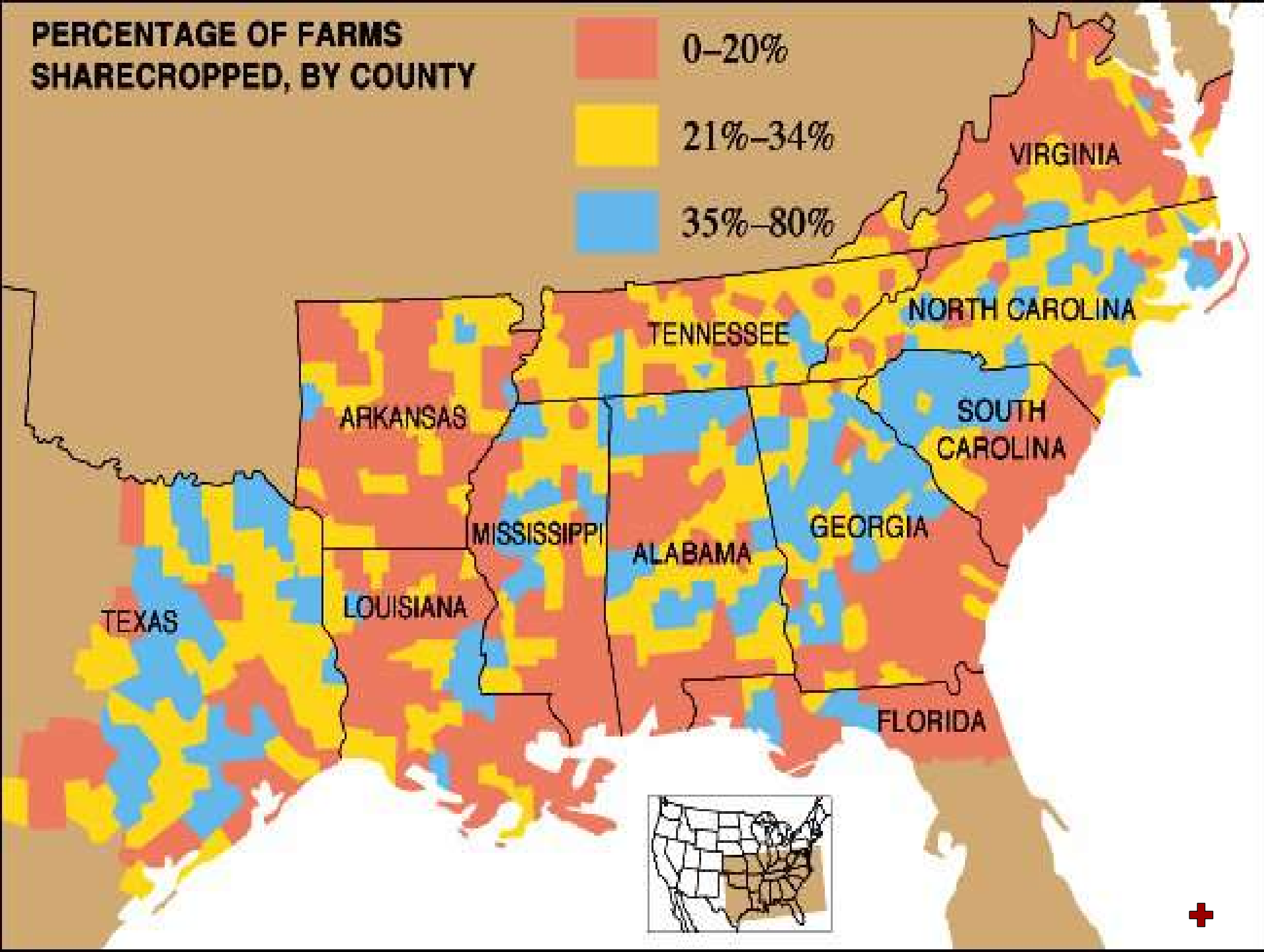


PERCENTAGE OF FARMS SHARECROPPED, BY COUNTY

0-20%

21%-34%

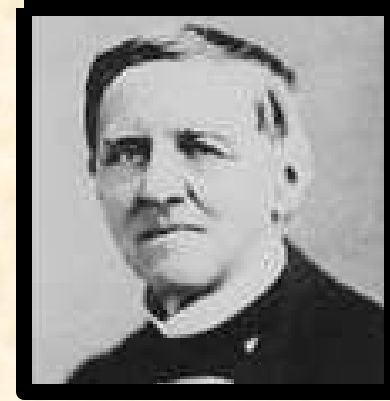
35%-80%



CORRUPT BARGAIN



VS



Rutherford B. Hayes

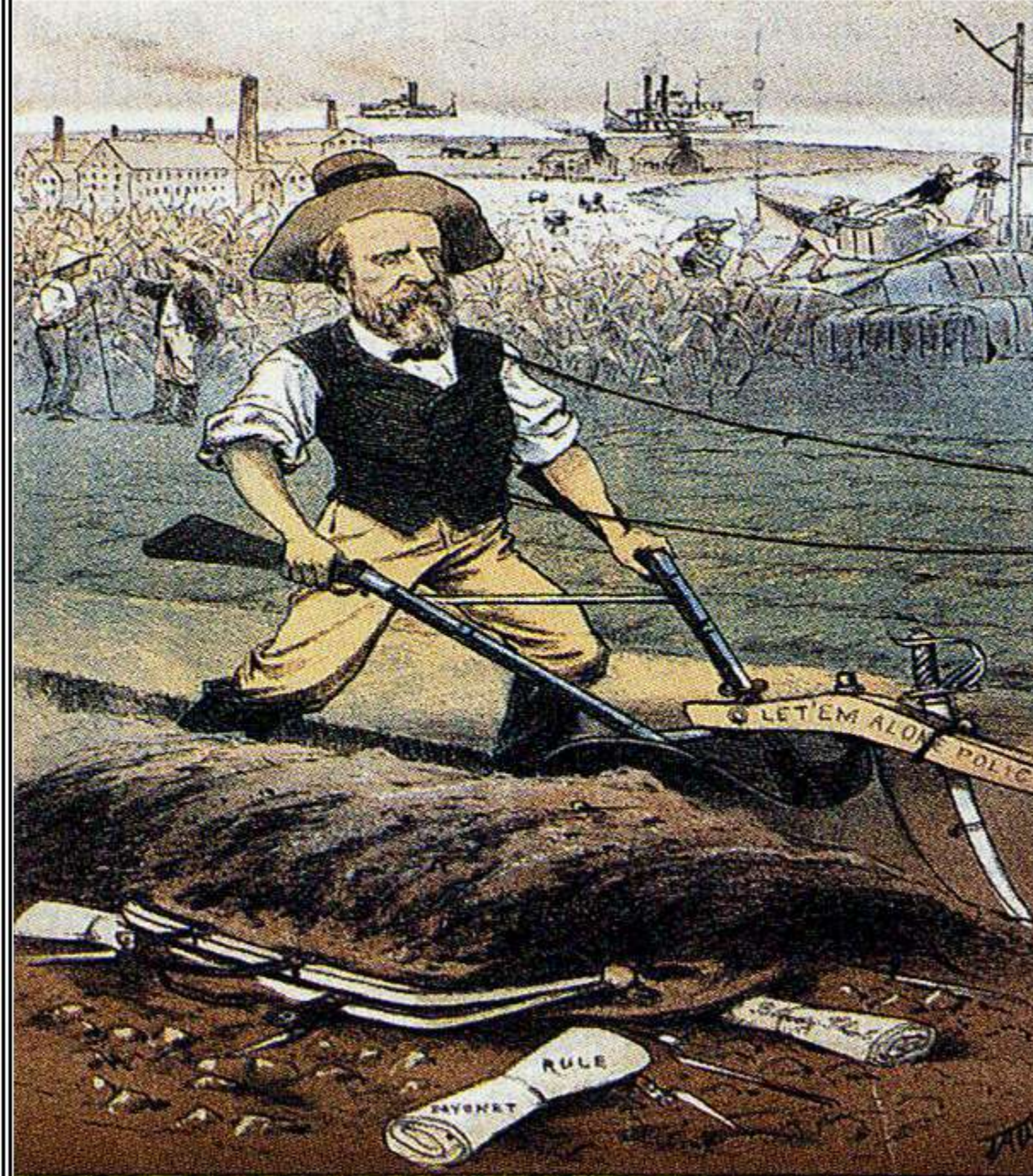
Samuel Tilden

- ❖ The election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877 are referred to as the Corrupt Bargain.
- ❖ The Democrats and Republicans work out a deal to recognize Hayes as President
- ❖ In return, President Hayes must end Reconstruction and pull the Union troops out of the South.
- ❖ Once this happens, there is no protection for the Freedmen and the South will regain their states and go back to the way it was.



Agreement between Democrats and Republicans

- Hayes pulls the troops out of the South.
- Southerners take over their state governments called **“REDEEMERS”**
- **Successes Freedmen** would be lost because Southerners would take over their state governments.
- **Jim Crow** laws kept Blacks from voting and becoming equal citizens.



THE "WEAK" GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.



SEGREGATION

After Reconstruction, 1865 to 1876, there were several ways that Southern states kept Blacks from voting and segregated, or separating people by the color of their skin in public facilities.

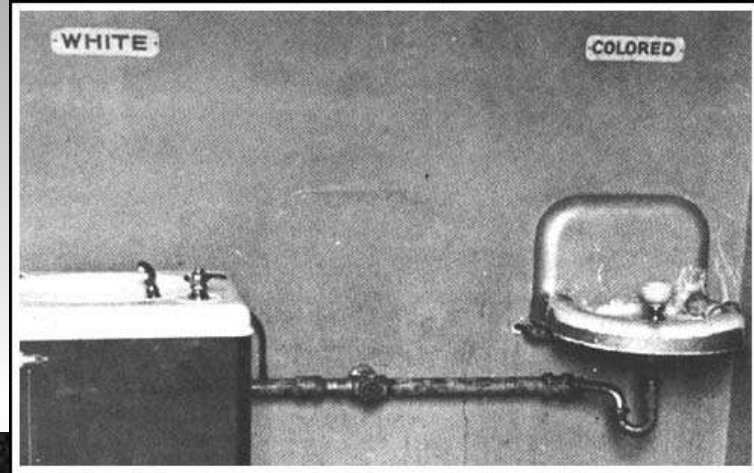
Jim Crow laws, laws at the local and state level which segregated whites from blacks and kept African Americans as 2nd class citizens and from voting.

- ❖ poll taxes
- ❖ literacy tests
- ❖ grandfather clause

JIM CROW



- ❖ The systematic practice of discriminating against and segregating Black people, especially as practiced in the American South from the end of Reconstruction to the mid-20th century
- ❖ Derogatory name for a Black person, ultimately from the title of a 19th-century minstrel song.
- ❖ **Goal**: Take away political and constitutional rights guaranteed by Constitution: Voting and equality of all citizens under the law.



The Jim Crow Laws



1828-1964





Jim Crow Laws: segregated Whites and Blacks in public facilities became the law after Reconstruction:

•Used at the local, state levels and eventually the national to separate the races in

schools, parks, transportation, restaurants, etc....



•kept Blacks, minorities and poor whites from voting and as 2nd class citizen status



Jim Crow Laws

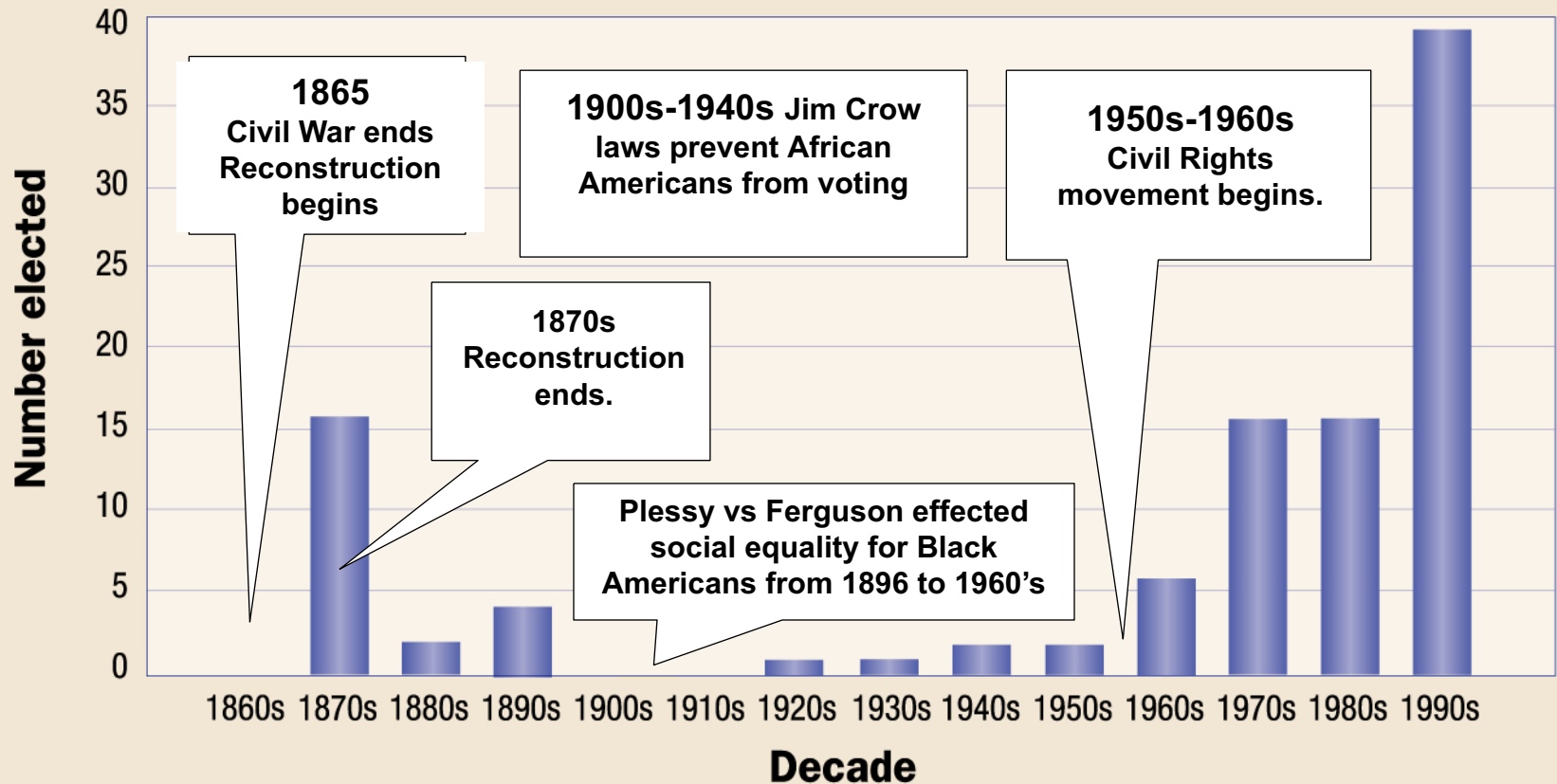
Poll Taxes: Before you could vote, you had to pay taxes to vote. Most poor Blacks could not pay the tax so they didn't vote.

Literacy Test: You had to prove you could read and write before you could vote.... Once again, most poor Blacks were not literate. +

Grandfather clause: If your grandfather voted in the 1864 election than you could vote.....Most Blacks did not vote in 1864, so you couldn't vote....

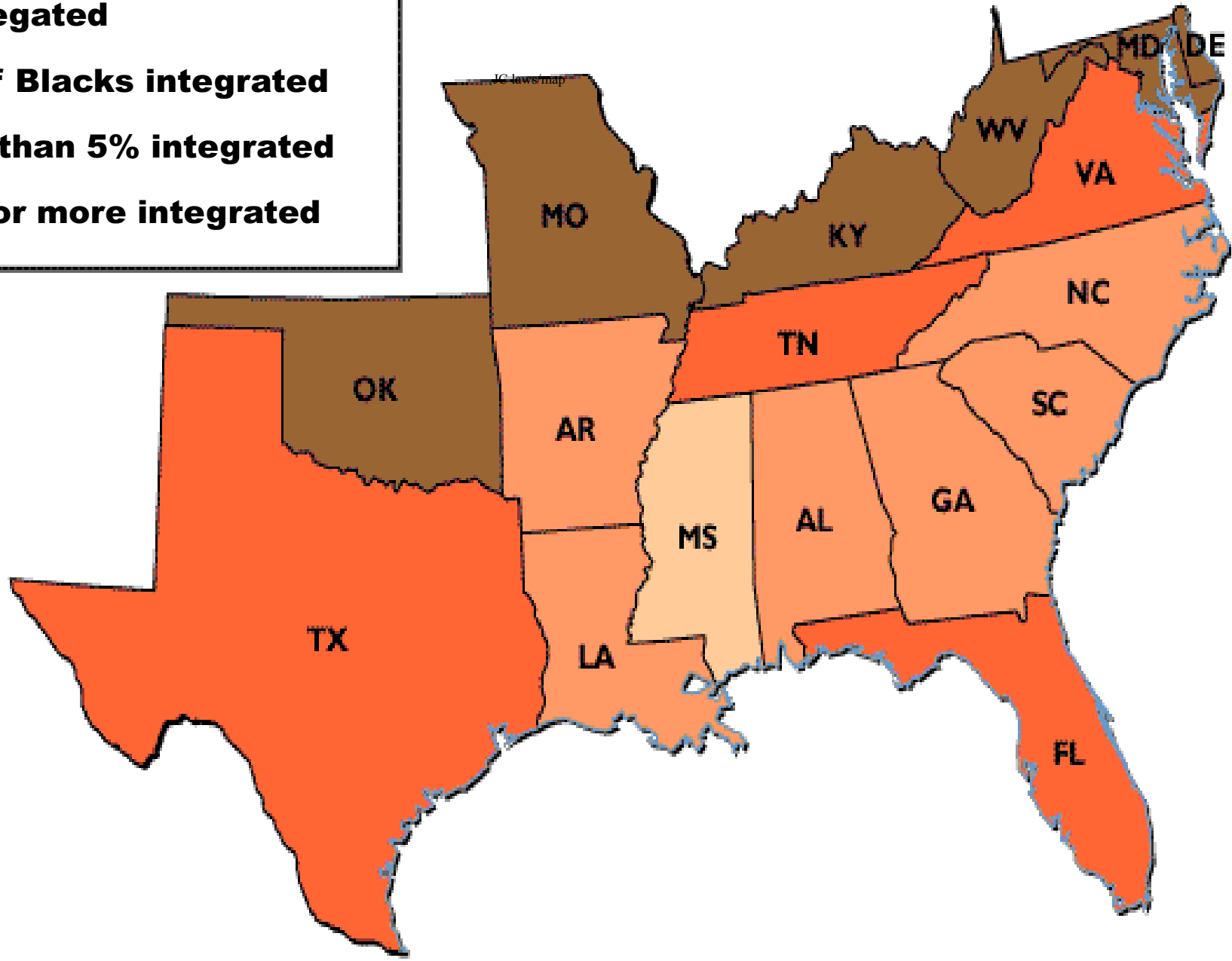
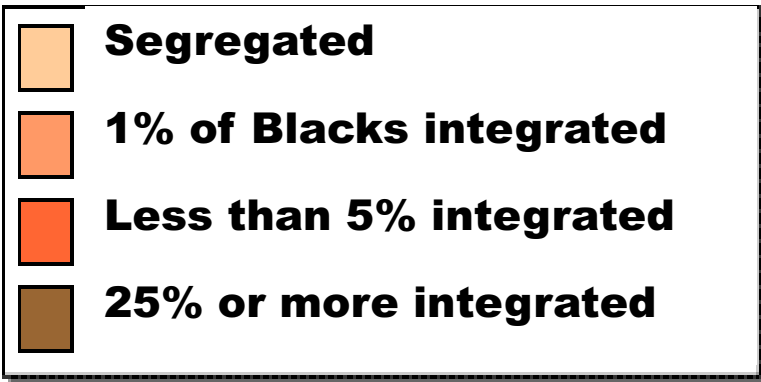
The Struggle for African American Suffrage

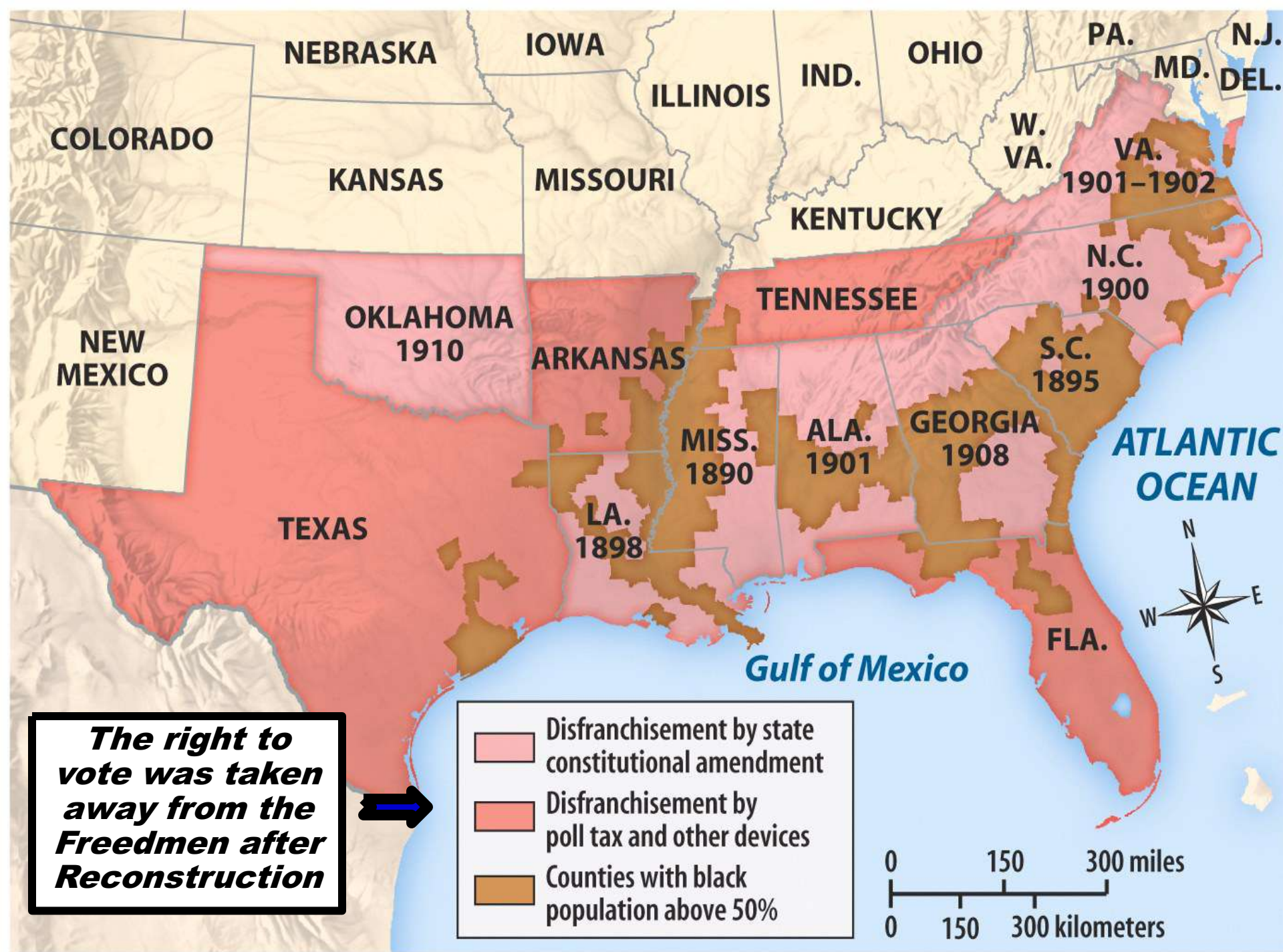
African Americans Elected to the U.S. Congress



SOURCE: *Congressional Black Caucus*

School Segregation, 1964

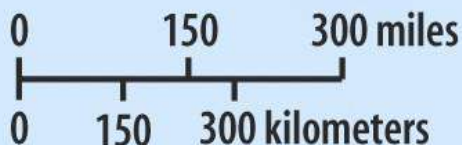




The right to vote was taken away from the Freedmen after Reconstruction



- Disfranchisement by state constitutional amendment
- Disfranchisement by poll tax and other devices
- Counties with black population above 50%



ATLANTIC OCEAN

Gulf of Mexico

Reconstruction Ends

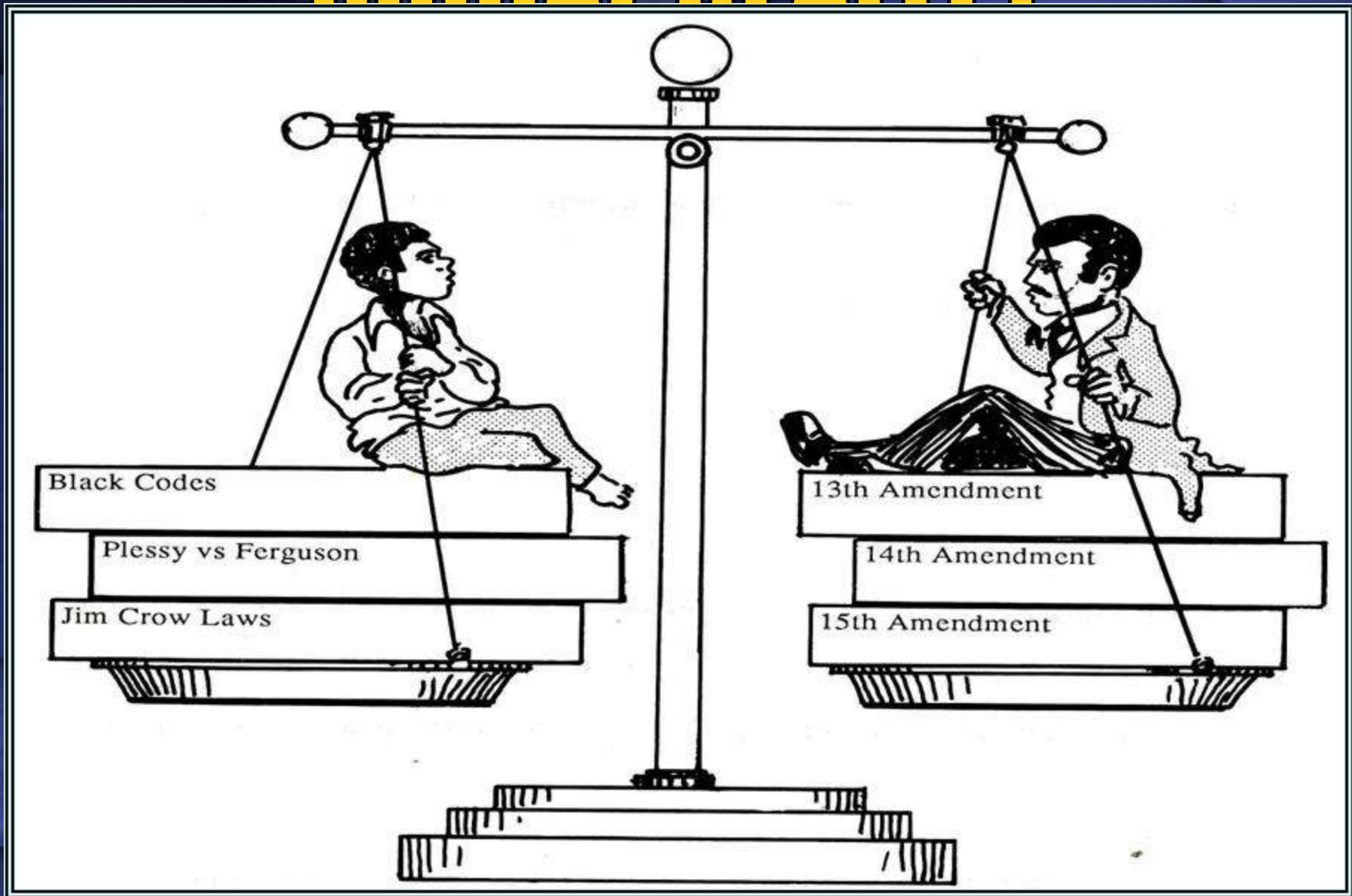
There were five main factors that contributed to the end of Reconstruction.

- **Corruption**: Reconstruction legislatures & Grant's administration symbolized corruption & poor government.
- **The economy**: Reconstruction legislatures taxed and spent heavily, putting the southern states deeper into debt.
- **Violence**: As federal troops withdrew from the South, some white Democrats used violence and intimidation to prevent freedmen from voting. This tactic allowed white Southerners to regain control of the state governments.
- **The Democrats' return to power**: The pardoned ex-Confederates combined with other white Southerners to form a new bloc of Democratic voters known as the **Solid South**. They blocked Reconstruction policies.
- **The Country**: The Civil War was over and many Americans wanted to return to what the country was doing before the war.

Successes and Failures of Reconstruction

<u>Successes</u>	<u>Failures</u>
Union is restored.	Many white southerners bitter towards US govt & Republicans.
South's economy grows and new wealth is created in the North.	The South is slow to industrialize.
14 th and 15 th amendments guarantee Blacks the rights of citizenship, equal protection under the law, and suffrage.	After US troops are withdrawn, southern state governments and terrorist organizations effectively deny Blacks the right to vote.
Freedmen's Bureau and other organizations help many black families obtain housing, jobs, and schooling.	Many black and white southerners remain caught in a cycle of poverty.
Southern states adopt a system of mandatory education.	Racist attitudes toward African Americans continue, in both the South and the North.

SOCIAL REALITY



Which way would the scale tip?

Social equality vs. legal equality

PLESSY VS. FERGUSON OF 1896

Supreme Court decision which legalized segregation throughout the nation.

- **“Separate but Equal”** as long as public facilities were equal
- **Problem:** Black facilities would never be equal to White facilities
- **Our nation would be segregated until the 1960’s.**

PHILOSOPHIES OF BLACK LEADERS

Booker T. Washington

How do Black Americans overcome segregation?

Southern Perspective

- **Former slave**
- **Wrote a book/ Up From Slavery**
- **Before you are considered equal in society--must be self sufficient like most Americans**
- **Stressed vocational education for Black Americans**
- **Gradualism and economic self-sufficiency**
- **Founder of Tuskegee Institute**

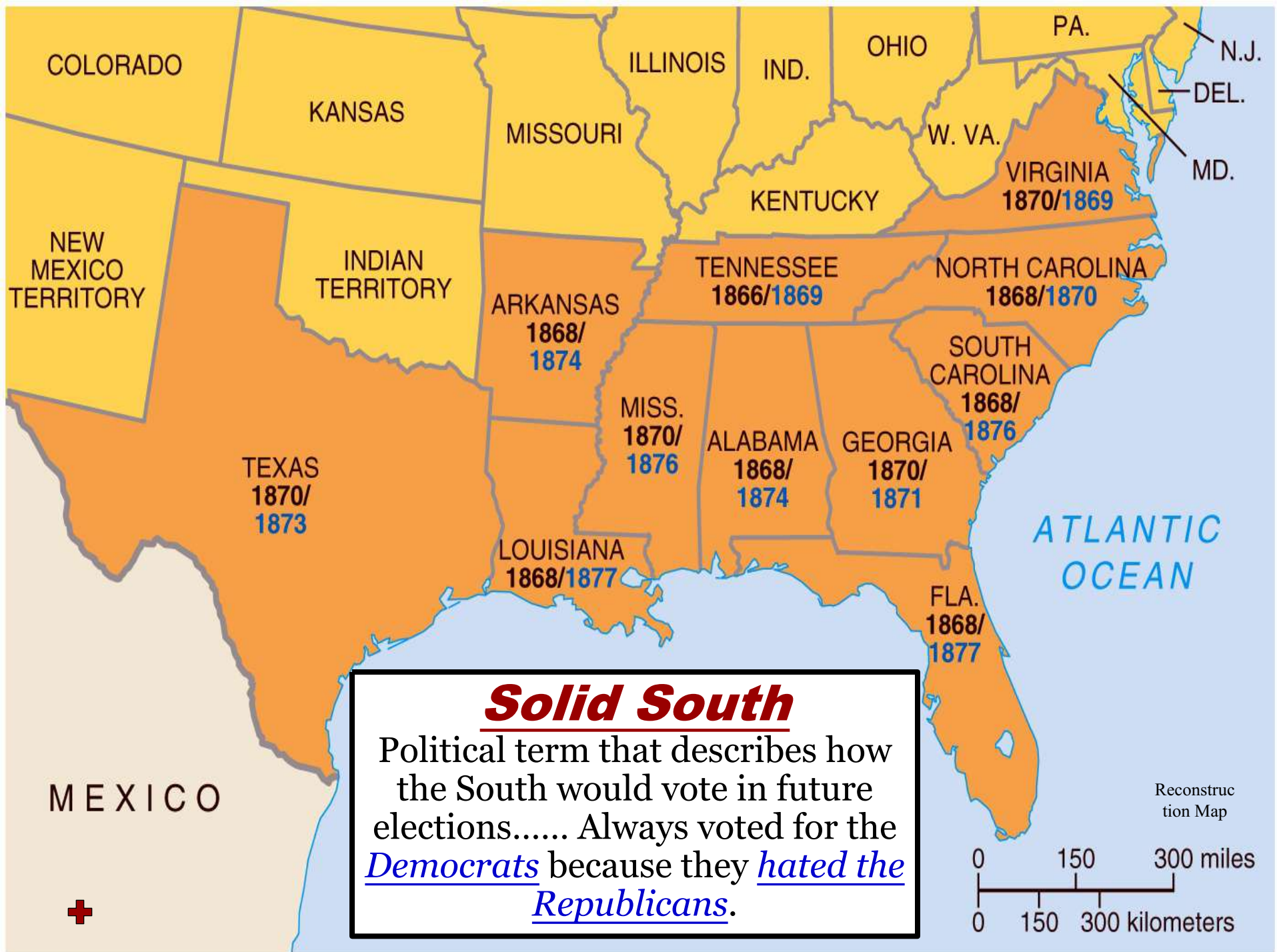
PHILOSOPHIES OF BLACK LEADERS

W.E.B. Dubois

How do Black Americans overcome segregation?

Northern Perspective

- Fought for immediate Black equality in society
 - **Talented 10%**: Demanded the **top 10%** of the talented Black population be placed into the “**power positions**”
 - Gain equality by breaking into **power structure**
 - Founder of **NAACP**
- * **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**



The prominent suffragist and abolitionist Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906) was outraged over the proposed exclusion of women from the Fourteenth Amendment. In a conversation with her former male allies, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Tilton, she reportedly held out her arm and declared, “Look at this, all of you. And hear me swear that I will cut off this right arm of mine before I will ever work for or demand the ballot for the negro and not the woman.”

• **Women rights supporters refused to support the 14th Amendment giving African American Men citizenship unless women were added to it.**

• **Abolitionists would not support women's rights**