

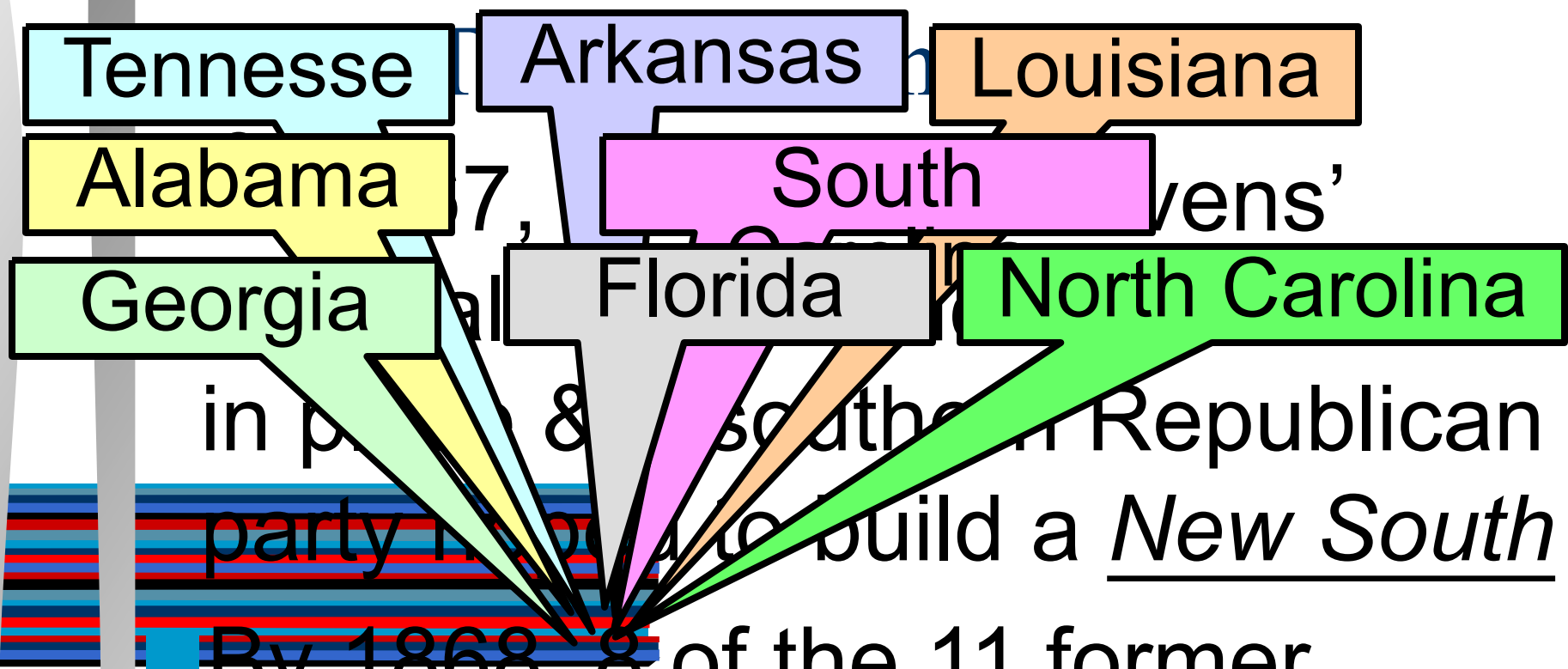
■ Essential Question:

- What events from 1868 to 1876 led to the abandonment of federal reconstruction attempts in the South by 1877?

■ Reading Quiz 17A (p 568-585)



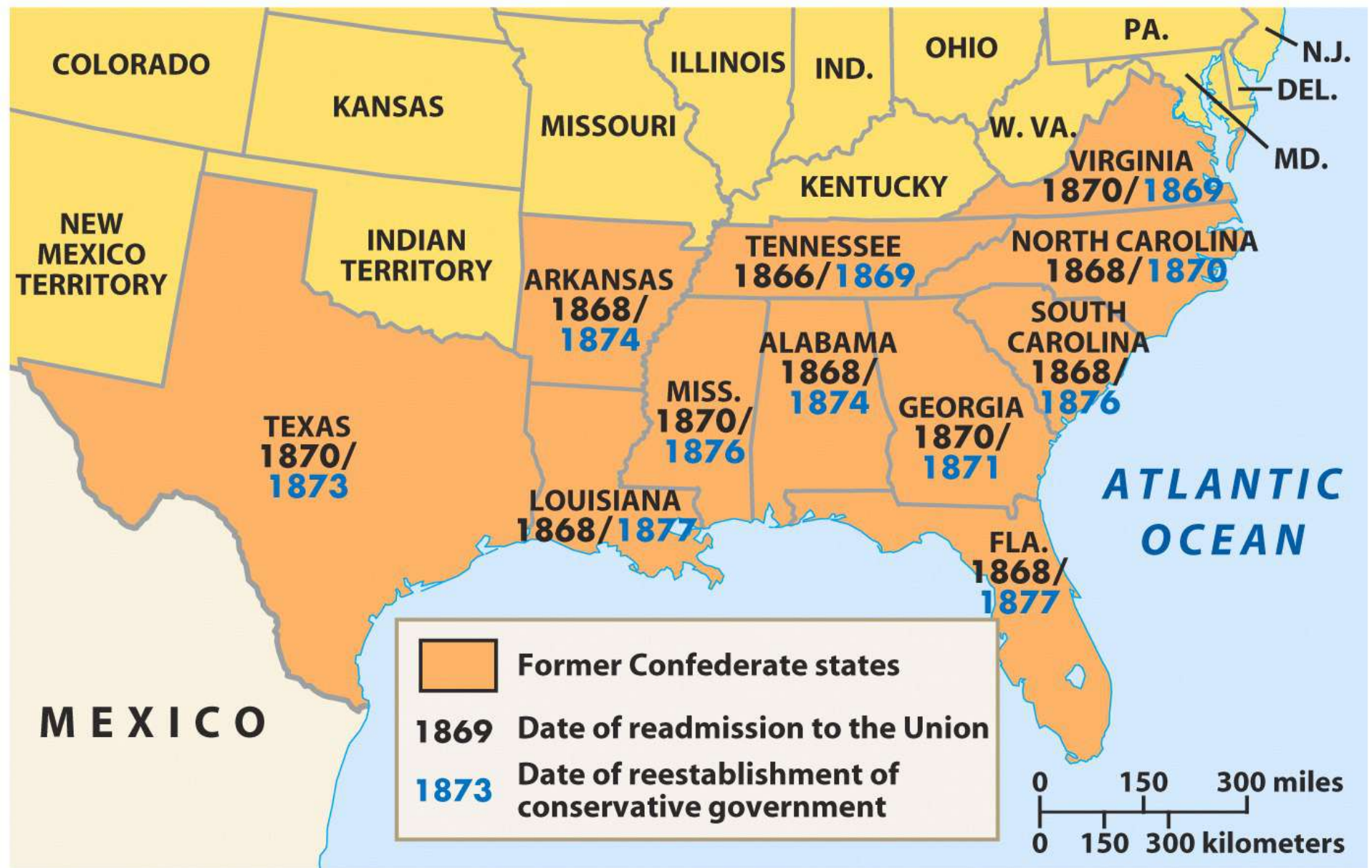
Reconstruction in the Grant Administration (1869-1877)



in p... & southe... Republican
party... to build a New South

By 1868, 8 of the 11 former Confederate states were accepted back into the Union after creating state constitutions & ratifying the 14th Amendment

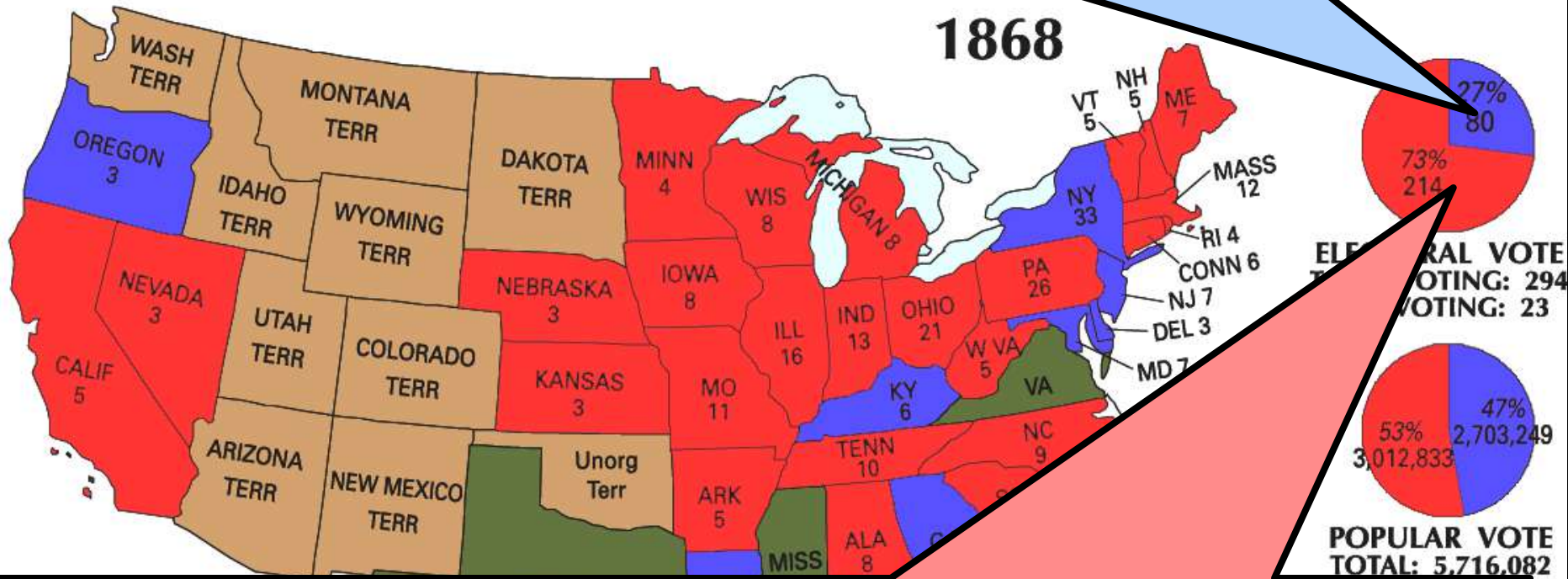
Re-Admission of the South



The Election of 1868

- But, the U.S. had lots of problems:
 - Excessive printing of greenbacks during the Civil War led to high inflation which hurt both the Northern & Southern economies
 - Southern “Redeemers” & secret societies tried to undermine Congressional attempts to reconstruct the South

Democrats refused to re-nominate Johnson & chose NY governor Horatio Seymour



Republicans nominated Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant who had the support of Republicans in the North & South as well as Southern freedmen *who voted for the 1st time*

In the election of 1868, both parties
“waved the bloody shirt” to remind voters
why the Civil War was fought



Republican goal:
Keep ex-Confederate
leaders from
restoring the “Old
South”



Keeping freed
blacks inferior was
the most important
goal of Southern
Democrats

Southern Democratic
Strategy

Southern Republican
Strategy

Enough troops should be sent to work with state militias to protect blacks' rights, reduce violence, & support Republican leaders in Southern state governments

...but not enough to encourage widespread resentment among the Southern population
American currency

- Using a limited number of U.S. soldiers in the South to enforce Reconstruction efforts
- Civil rights for freed blacks

Grant's National Reconstruction Plan

- Republicans sought equal protection for blacks; ratified the 15th Amendment in 1870:

- Prohibited any state from denying men the right to vote due to race

- But...the amendment said nothing about literacy tests, poll taxes, & property qualifications

A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

- From 1868 to 1872, southern Republicans were threatened by secret societies like Ku Klux Klan
 - Hoped to restore the “Old South”
 - Sought to restrict black voting
 - Oppose Republican state gov’ts
- The KKK was successful in its terror campaigns, helping turn GA, NC, & TN to the Democratic Party



"The progress of the South are the...
that at this... since the preliminary War...
treaties. This is also the State, a well-
known Democratic organ of Tennessee,
says, in large capitals, on the subject:
"Let it be known before the election that
the farmers have agreed to open every
leading Radical paper in the country, and
to burn it as an enemy for all time to come.
The price they must not shall be broken
at one and all costs. The Democratic
Government to withdraw all...
from their columns. Let the
country."

"Of course he wants to vote for the Democratic ticket"



A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

- In 1870, Congress passed the Force Acts (the “KKK Acts”):
 - Made interference in elections a federal crime
 - Gave the president the military power to protect polling places
 - Allowed for high black turnout & Republicans victories in 1872
 - “Redeemer” Democrats openly appealed to white supremacy & laissez-faire government

A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

- The KKK responded by becoming more open with its terror tactics:
 - Northerners grew impatient with federal Reconstruction efforts & “corrupt” Southern state gov’ts
 - Grant began to refuse to use military force against KKK terrorist attacks
- By 1876, only SC, FL, & LA were controlled by Republicans

The 1875 Civil Rights Act

In the *Slaughterhouse Cases* (1873), the court ruled that the 14th Amendment protects only national citizenship rights & does not protect citizens from

– discrimination by the states in public places & jury selection

But the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional & weakened the

In *U.S. v Reese* (1876) & *U.S. v Cruikshank* (1876), the court weakened the KKK Act by stating that the 14th Amendment does not protect against actions by *individuals*

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Corruption in Grant's Administration

Corruption in Grant's Administration

- The Republicans experienced rampant corruption during Grant's 1st term as president:

Grant's Secretary of War was impeached & Attorney General

These scandals distracted Americans from Reconstruction

- Grant's VP ~~efforts~~ were ruined by the Crédit Mobilier scandal involving railroad stock in exchange for political favors

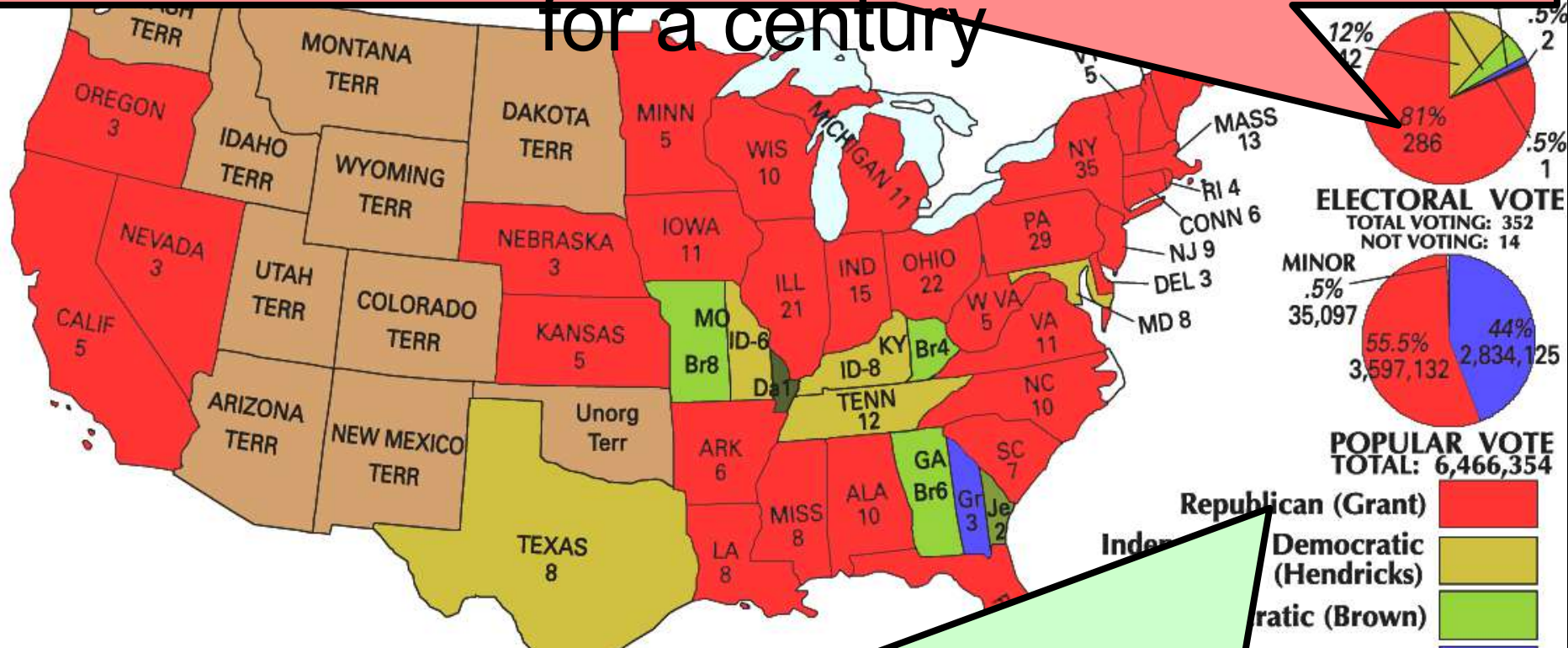


WHOEVER SAYS THIS ISN'T A REAL ELEPHANT IS "A LIAR!"

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Republicans suppressed the KKK in time for the election; Southern blacks enjoyed a voting freedom they would not see again

for a century



Grant was the only consecutive, 2-term president from Jackson to Teddy Roosevelt, but is commonly regarded

as a failure

1/2 the nation's RRs

Over 100 banks

18,000 businesses

Unemployment reached

15%

—Panic of 1873 was the longest depression (until 1929); many blamed large corporations & begged Grant to create jobs

—Which led to Grant's
The Grant administration did not see job creation or relief for the poor as its embezzling duties & whiskey taxes



■ Essential Question:

- What events from 1868 to 1876 led to the abandonment of federal reconstruction attempts in the South by 1877?

■ Reading Quiz 17B (p 585-598)



The New South & the Rise of Jim Crow

Rutherford B. Hayes Video

The Compromise of 1877

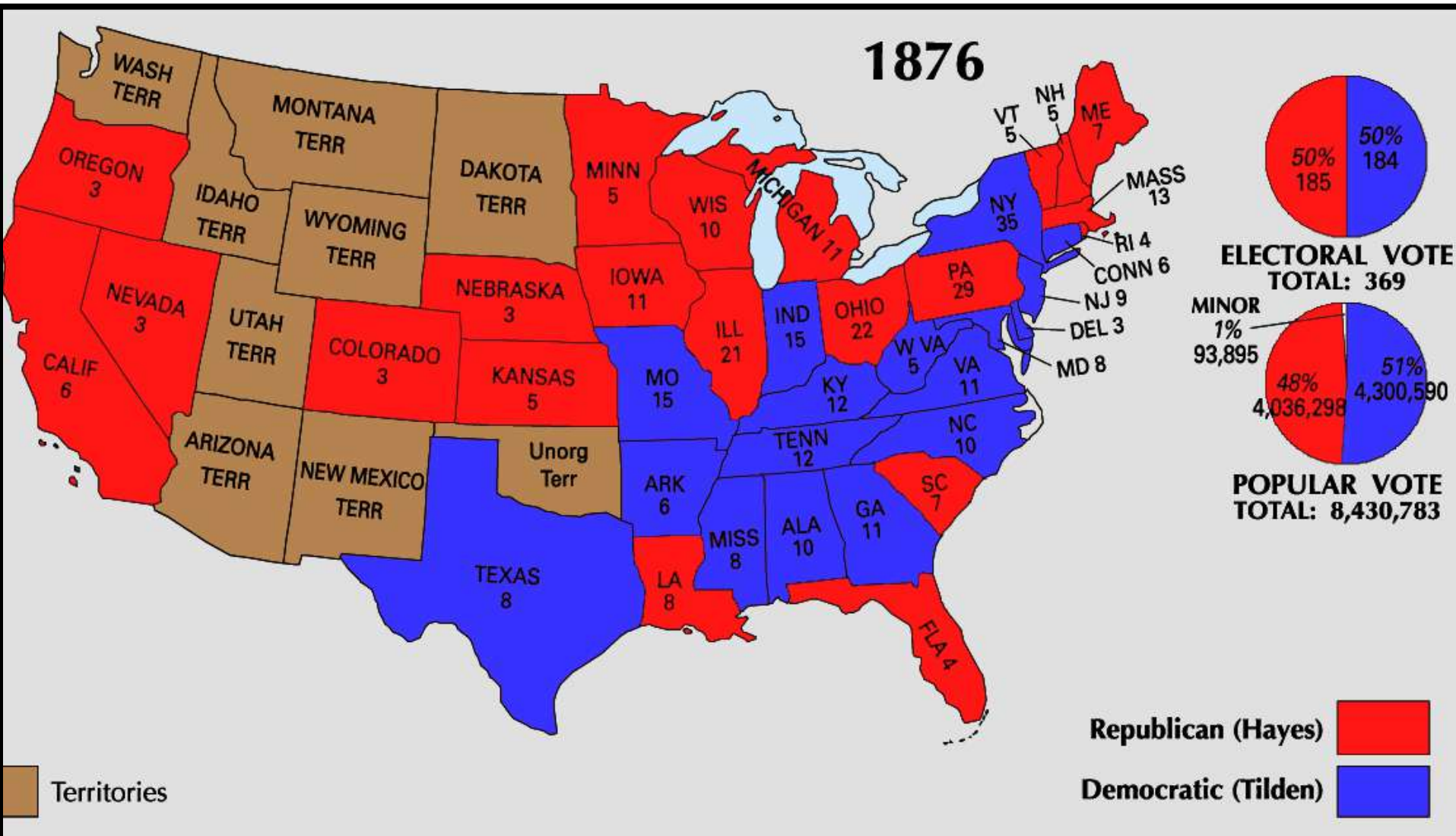
- In 1876, Republicans ran Rutherford B. Hayes against

A filibuster is an attempt to extend debate upon a proposal in order to delay or prevent a vote on its

passage
three Southern states

- A special commission gave the disputed votes to Hayes, but Democrats in Congress blocked this decision by filibuster

1876 Presidential Election

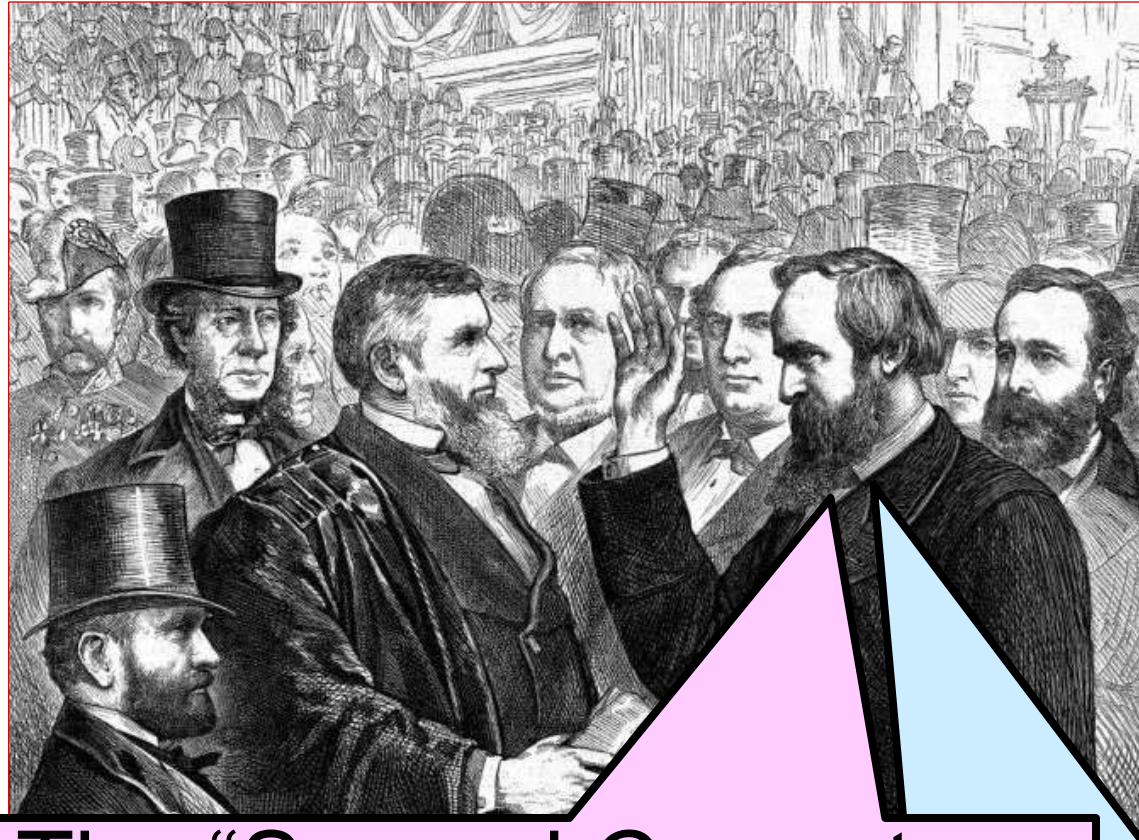


The Compromise of 1877

■ The Compromise of 1877:

- Southern Democrats agreed to end the filibuster & elect Hayes if Republicans agreed to pull U.S. troops out of the South
- Hayes' was elected president & the entire South came under the control of white Democrats
- Reconstruction officially ended

A Political Crisis: The Compromise of 1877



The "Second Corrupt
Bargain"

President Rutherford fraud B.
Hayes

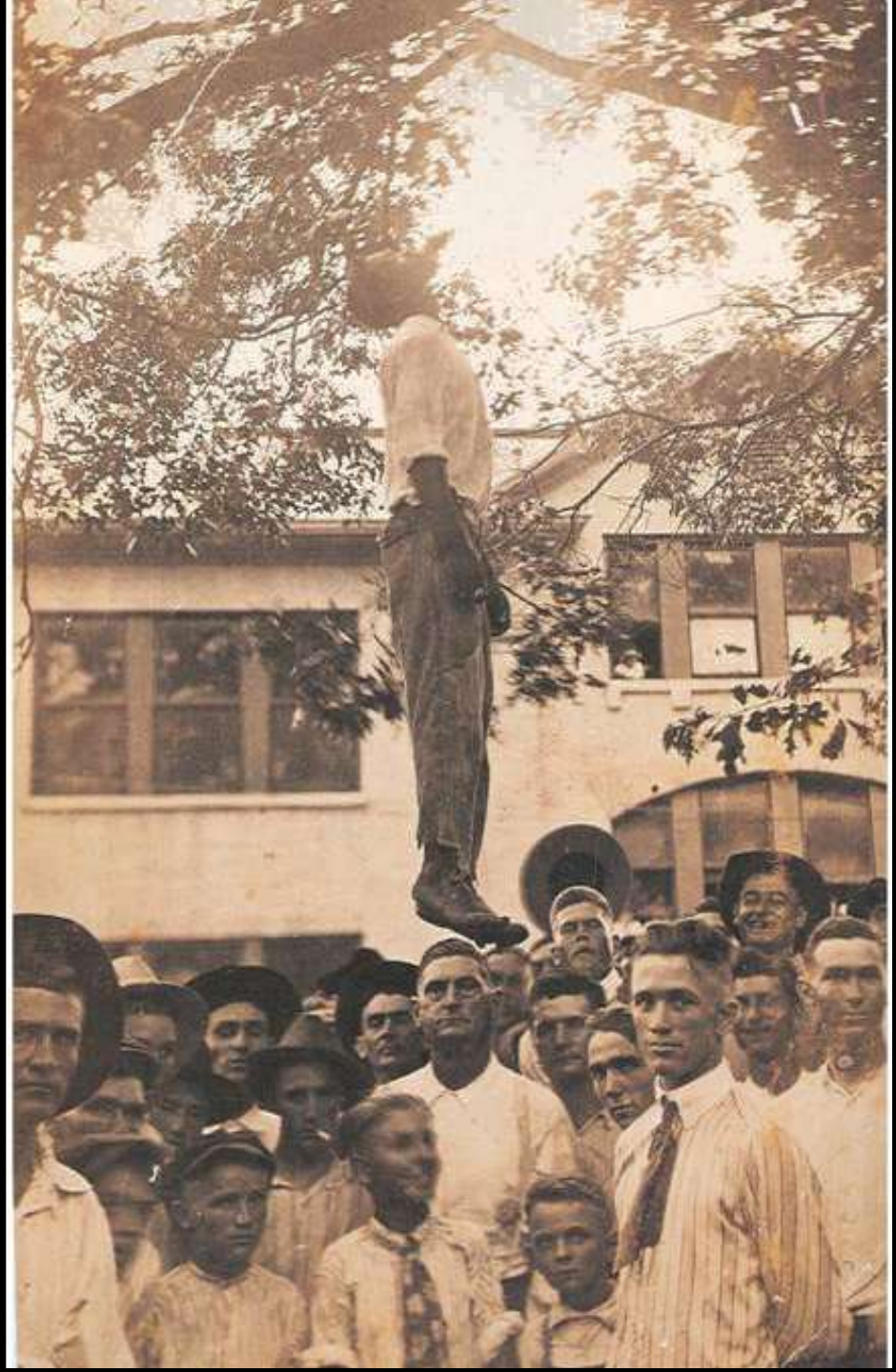
The Rise of Jim Crow

- From 1877 to 1910, “Redeemer” Democrats imposed restrictions called Jim Crow Laws to limit the civil rights of African Americans

“Black codes” were laws passed from 1865 to 1877 to keep freed slaves from gaining rights & voting

“Jim Crow laws” were passed after Reconstruction ended to obstruct rights given to black Americans in the 14th & 15th

& public Amendments





Conclusion:

**The “Unfinished
Revolution”**

The “Unfinished Revolution”

- Reconstruction lasted only 12 years from 1865 to 1877:
 - Reconciliation between the North & South occurred only after Reconstruction ended
 - By the late 1880s, “reunion” was becoming a reality but at the expense of the blacks’ rights
- Reconstruction remained an “unfinished revolution”



Class Discussion

The Effects of
Reconstruction

The Effects of Reconstruction

- Examine the primary sources & complete sections A through C
- When finished prepare for a class discussion:

- How effective was Radical Reconstruction in addressing the post-Civil War questions
- Answer each of the 4 questions & provide a “report card grade” & a justification for this grade

How effective was the U.S. in addressing these Reconstruction questions?

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graph TD; Title[How effective was the U.S. in addressing these Reconstruction questions?]; Q1[1. How did the federal gov't bring the South back into the Union?]; Q2[2. Was the South transformed into a "New South"?]; Q3[3. How were newly-emancipated black freedmen protected?]; Q4[4. What branch of gov't took control of Reconstruction?]; Title --> Q1; Title --> Q4; Q1 --> Q2; Q4 --> Q3;
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1. How did the federal gov't bring the South back into the Union?

2. Was the South transformed into a "New South"?

3. How were newly-emancipated black freedmen protected?

4. What branch of gov't took control of Reconstruction?

How effective was the U.S. in addressing these Reconstruction questions?

Should the president, as commander-in-chief, be in charge?

Should Congress be in charge because the Constitution gives it power to let territories in as states?

Should blacks be given the right to vote?

Should blacks be given the right to elect blacks against whites in the South?

How should the North rebuild the South after its destruction during the war?

How should the North integrate and protect newly-emancipated black freedmen?