

November 10th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: political cartoon

WT:

Quiz

1. Good Notes

2. Timeline of Civil War events

3. Closing:

Hypothesize what comes next

HOMEWORK:

Frayer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

1. The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the

- a. Compromise of 1850
- b. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- c. creation of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865
- d. ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865

I will be able to:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of reconstruction in Georgia.

EQs:

How did the differences in northern and southern opinions on many issues lead to the Civil War?

What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

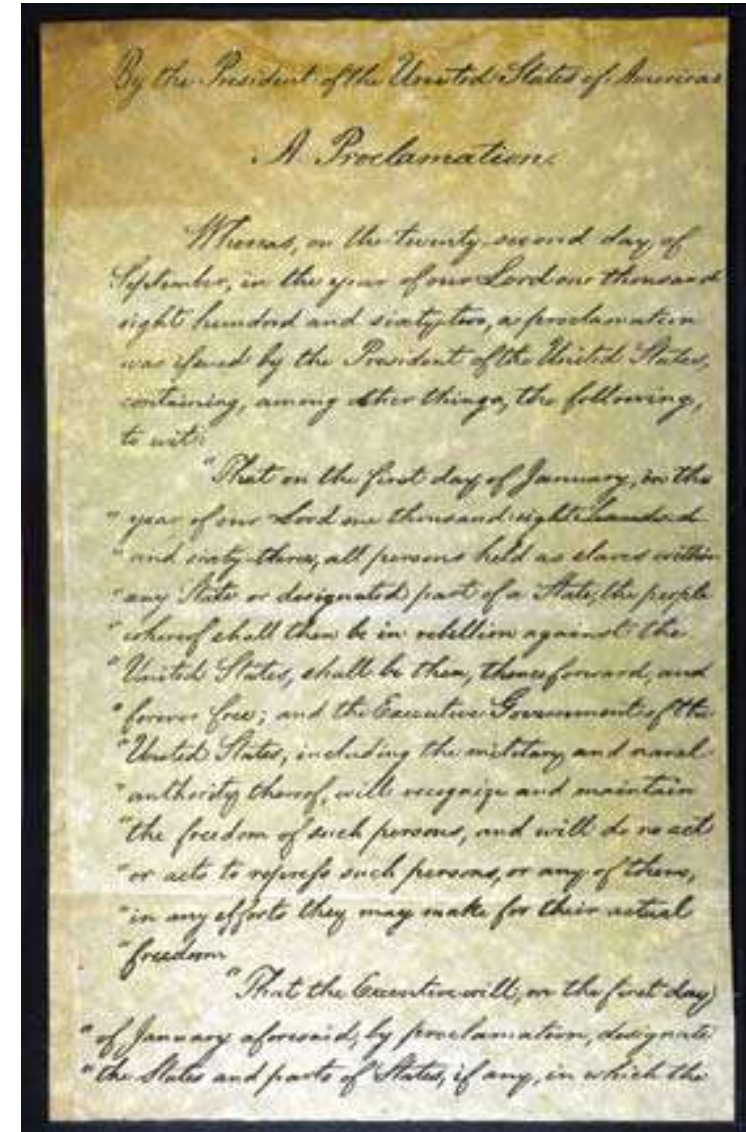
Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.

Emancipation Proclamation

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free...."

(September 22 1862)



November 13th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: Reconstruction Brain Pop

WT:

Bad Notes

1.Closing:

If you were in congress in the 1860s'-1880s' what legislation would you have enacted to stop the "bad" from happening? Give specific support examples.

HOMEWORK:

Framer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

"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. . . ."

United States Constitution

The above statement is found in which amendment of the United States Constitution?

- a. 13th Amendment
- b. 14th Amendment
- c. 15th Amendment
- d. 16th Amendment

Learning Target:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of reconstruction in Georgia.

EQs:

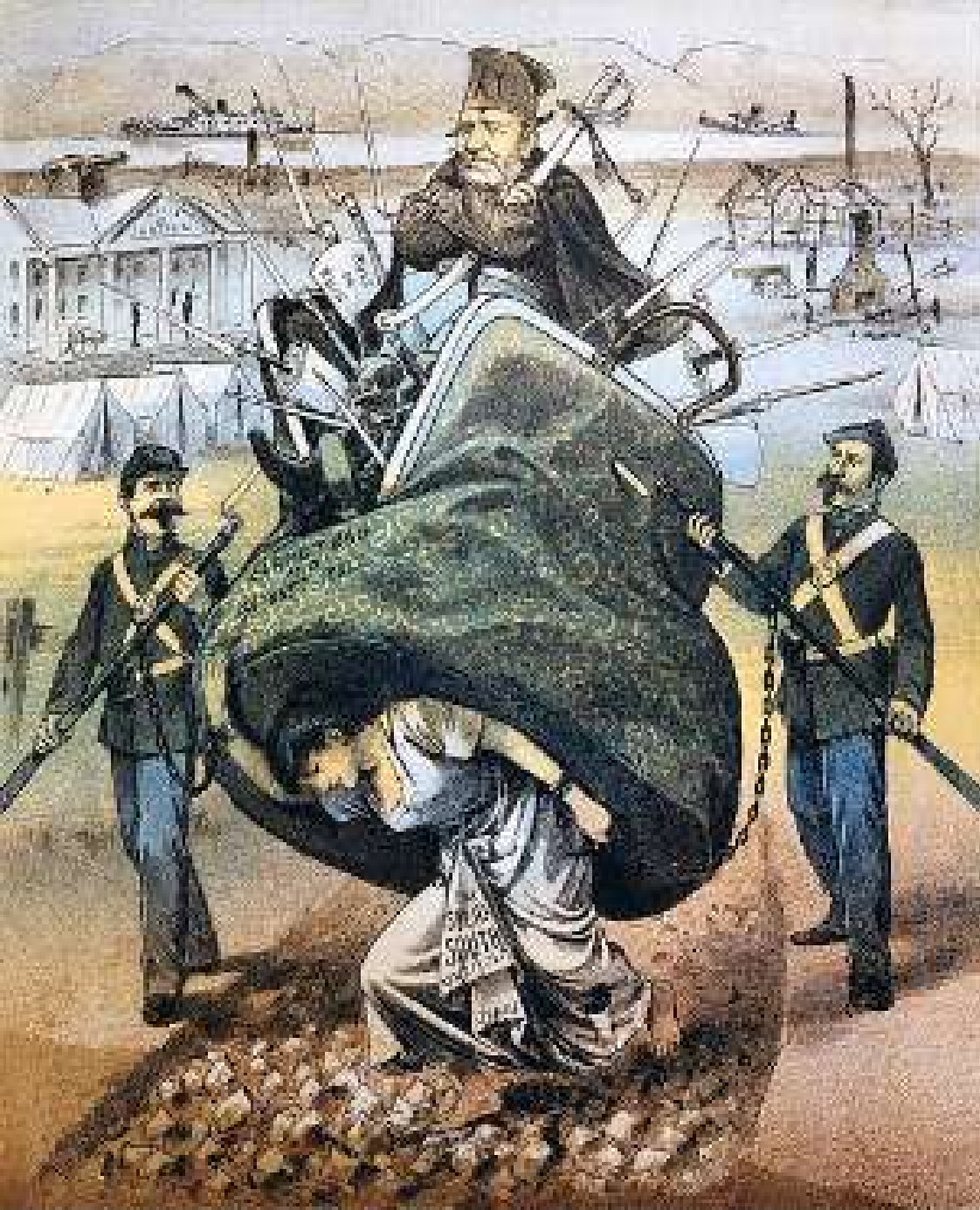
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Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.



THE -STRONG- GOVERNMENT 1869-1877.



THE -WEAK- GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.

What
point is
the
cartoon
making?

Reconstruction

This political cartoon from the period of Reconstruction depicts how Southern society was oppressed by Radical Republican policies. The main congressional action that led to the Southern viewpoint expressed in this cartoon is the military occupation of the former Confederate states from 1865 to 1877. Thus this cartoon shows that Reconstruction was a burden on the South and was forced on the South by the federal government.



IMPACT OF RECONSTRUCTION ON GEORGIA

SS8H6c

Reconstruction-

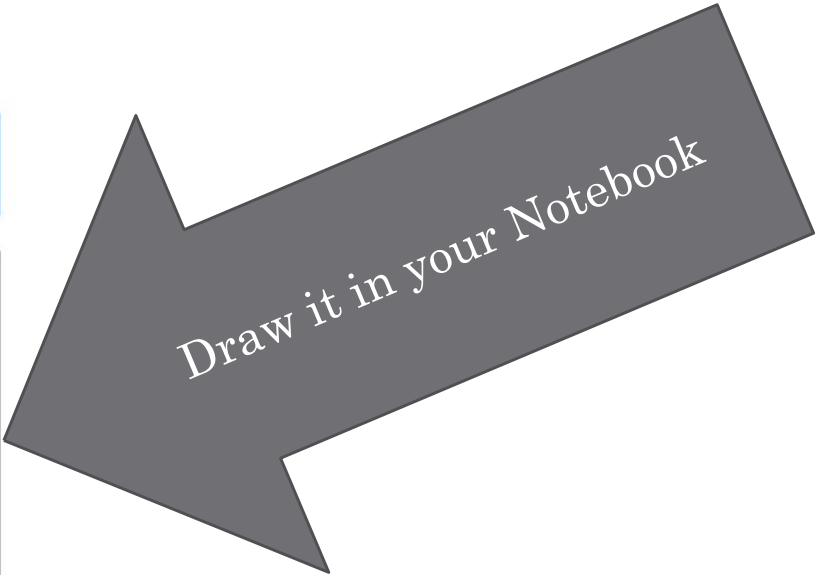
- The process the U. S. government used to readmit the Confederate states to the Union after the Civil War



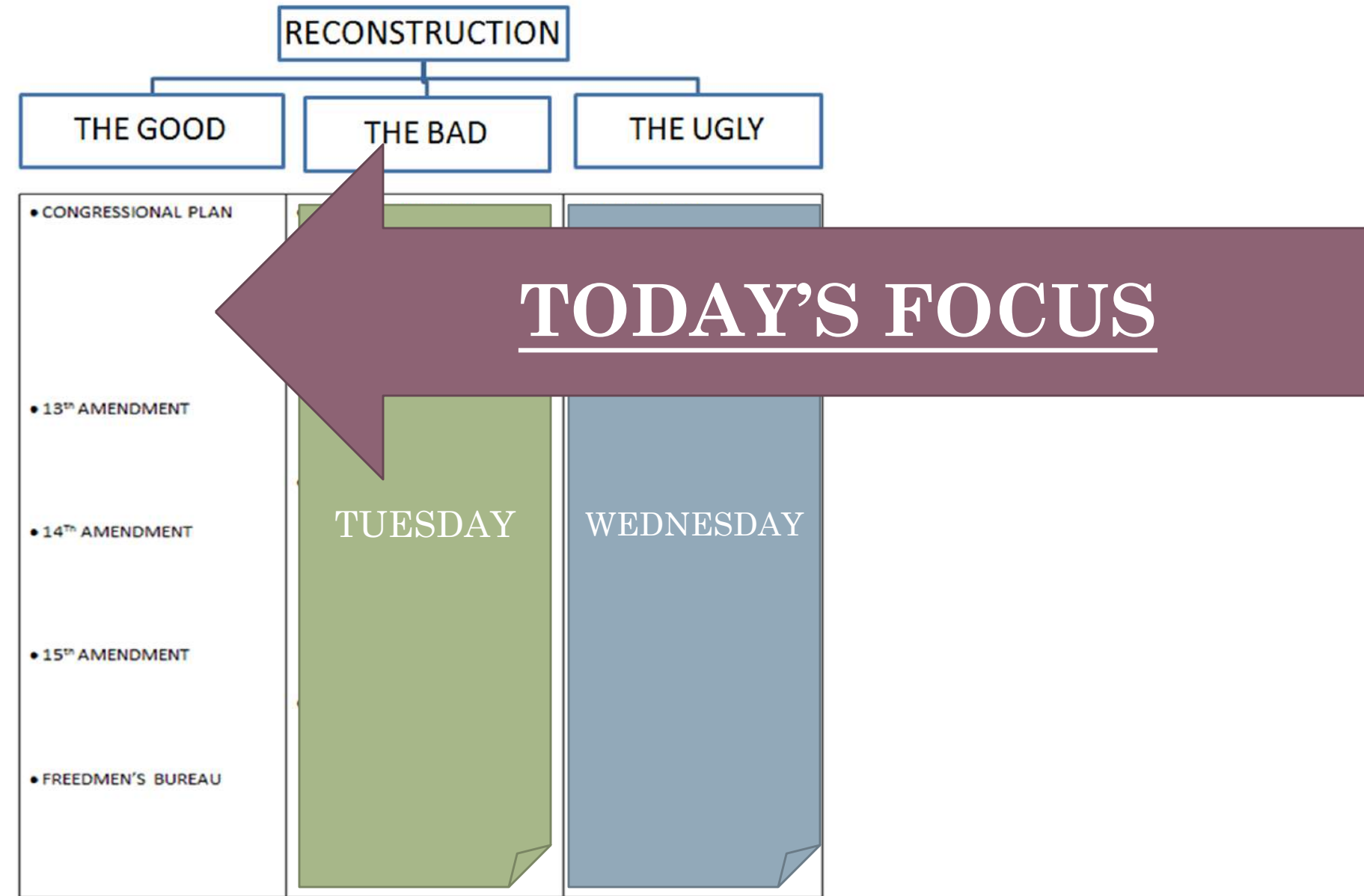
THE IMPACT
AFTER THE WAR IS
RECONSTRUCTION

How did the South change during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War?

RECONSTRUCTION		
THE GOOD	THE BAD	THE UGLY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CONGRESSIONAL PLAN• 13th AMENDMENT• 14th AMENDMENT• 15th AMENDMENT• FREEDMEN'S BUREAU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PRESIDENTIAL PLAN• SHARECROPPING• TENANT FARMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KU KLUX KLAN• TREATMENT OF HENRY McNEAL TURNER AND OTHER BLACK LEGISLATORS

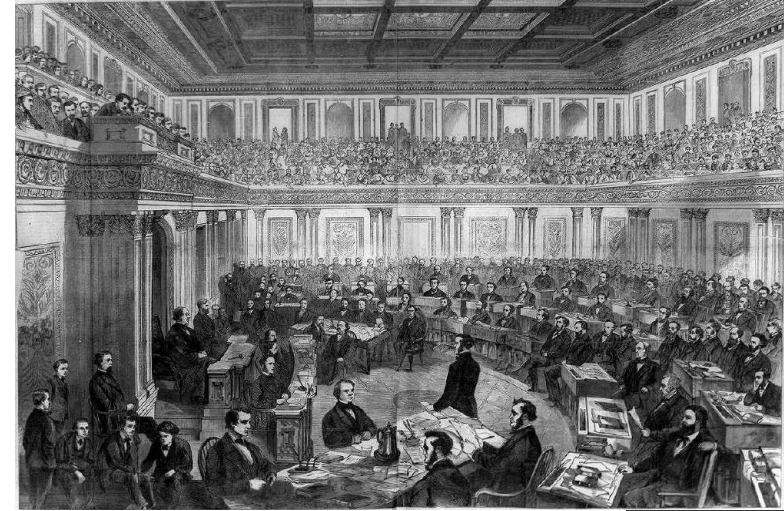


How did the South change during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War?



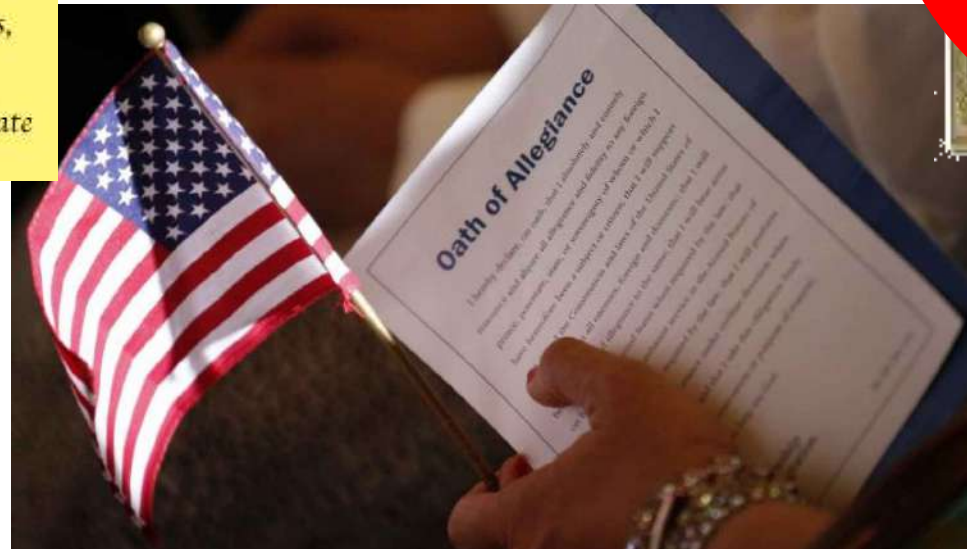
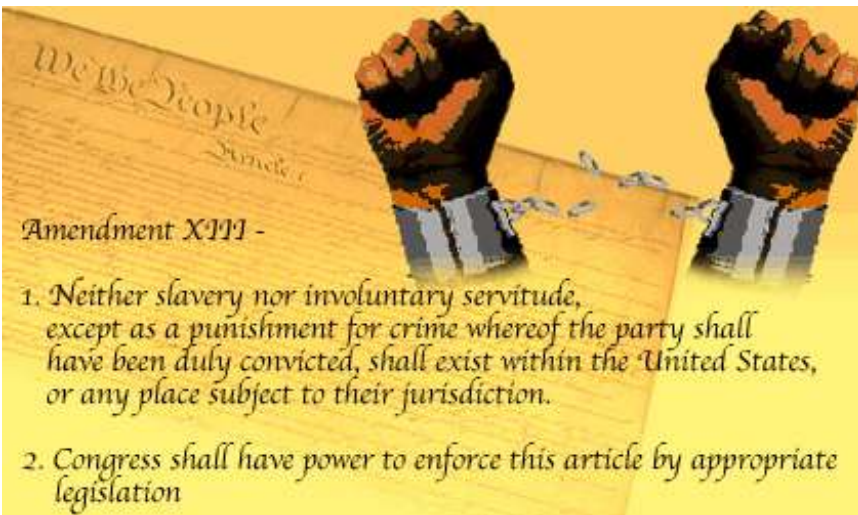
Congressional Plan

- Believed South should be punished
- State should be treated as a conquered country
- Wade-Davis Bill-
 - Lincoln viewed as Congress's attempt to punish South
 - Lincoln refused to sign bill into law
 - Lincoln let the bill die quietly
 - **THIS WAS A SIGNAL THAT THERE WOULD BE A FIGHT OVER RECONSTRUCTION**



More Requirements:

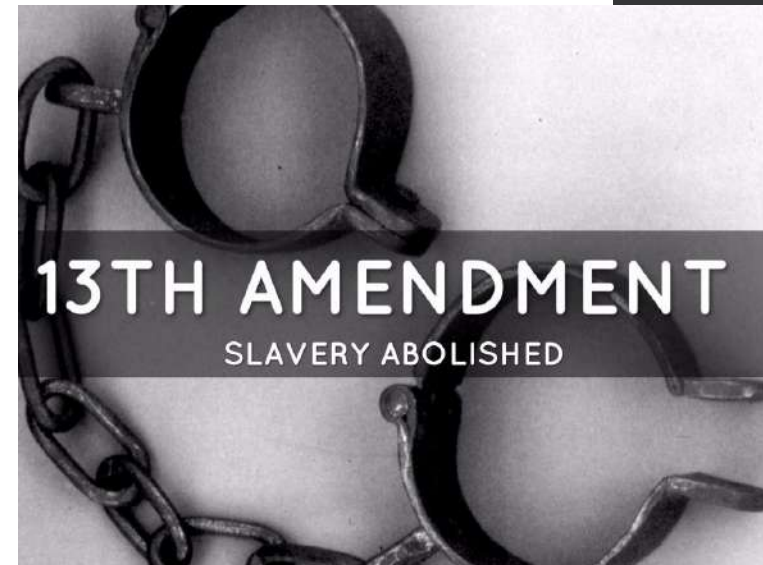
1. Southern states had to approve the 13th Amendment
2. Southern states had to nullify their ordinances of secession
3. Southern states had to promise not to repay the individuals and institutions that had helped finance the Confederacy



13th Amendment

- **Officially abolished slavery**
- January 1865 (passed in Congress)
- December 1865 (ratified by states)
- **States were required to ratify this amendment to be allowed to rejoin the Union**
- It abolished slavery, but not **discrimination**
(*unfair treatment of a person or group because of prejudice*)

BLACK CODES passed in the South to restrict the rights of freedmen (including Georgia)



14th Amendment

- **Granted citizenship to the freedmen and forbade any state from denying anyone the “equal protection of the law”**
- **Congress passed 1866**
- **Ratified July 1868**



15th Amendment

- **Granted all male citizens the right to vote regardless of “race, color, or previous servitude”**
- **Submitted to states February 1869**
- **Ratified February 1870**



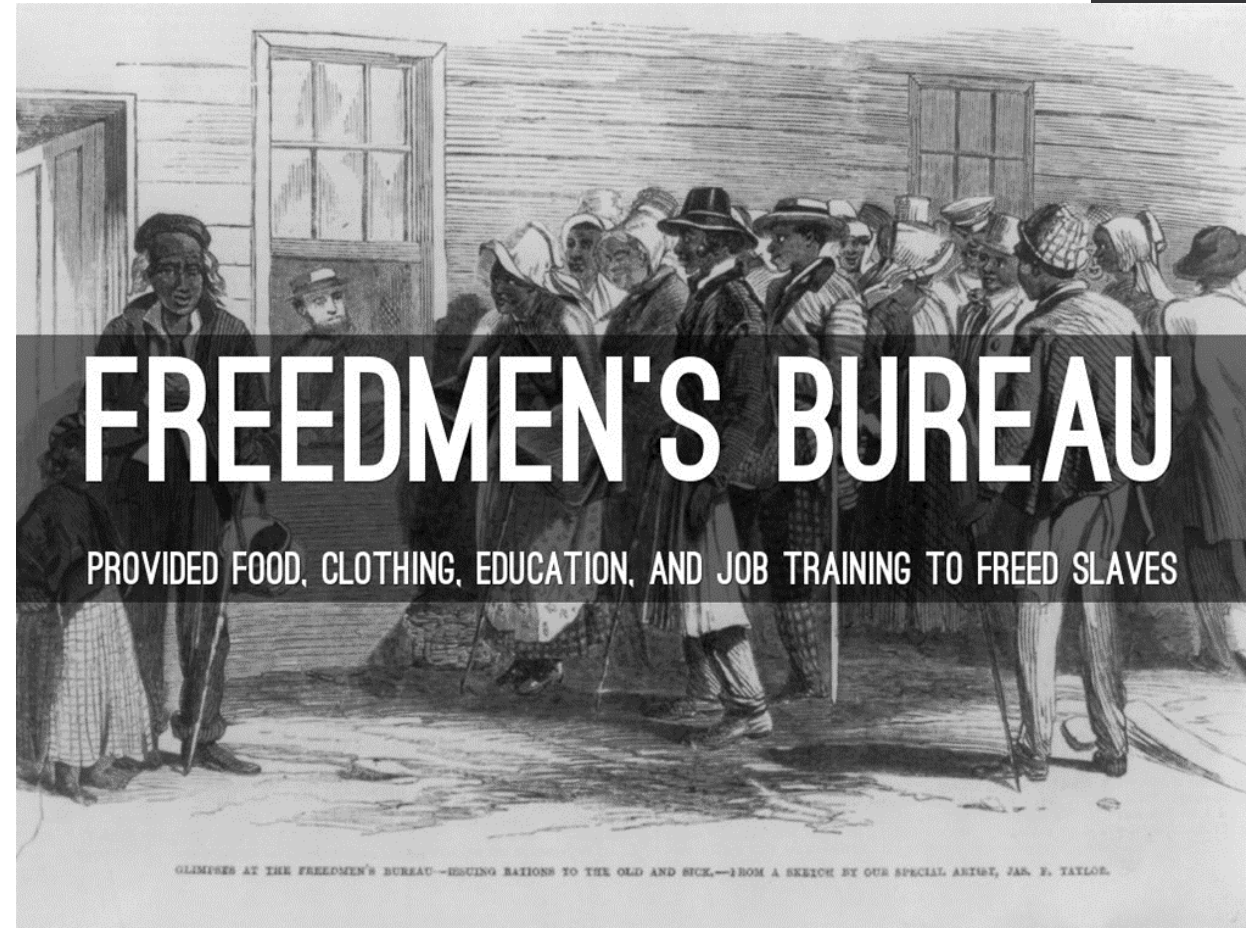
After the war..

Freedmen: Former Slaves

- Homeless
- Uneducated
- Free for the first time in their lives
- Had little more than the clothes on their backs
- Wandered looking for food, shelter, & work
- Traveled just to show they could
- Searched for spouses, children, family members, or friends who had been sold

Freedmen's Bureau

- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (1865)
- Organized to help struggling freemen and poor whites cope with everyday problems:
 - Clothing
 - Food
 - Other necessities
 - Education:
 - 4,000 primary schools
 - 74 teacher-training institutions
 - 64 industrial schools



Georgia Readmitted into Union

- **After Ratifying the 13th Amendments, taking oaths to the United States of America, and complying with the Federal Law Georgia Rejoined the Union.**
- **July 15, 1870**
- Elections held that year
 - Democrats gained control of state legislature
- Congressional Reconstruction policies stayed in effect until 1876
- Hayes-Tilden / if all federal troops removed/electoral votes from FL, LA, SC would go to Hayes (Compromise of 1877)
- Hayes became President

Closure:

- Based on what we learned today do you agree or disagree with the Characterization that these were the GOOD things that came about because of Reconstruction?
- Why or Why Not.
- Explain and use evidentiary support.

November 14th 2017

RIGHT NOW

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Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING:

WT:

Bad Notes

1.Closing:

If you were in congress in the 1860s'-1880s' what legislation would you have enacted to stop the "bad" from happening? Give specific support examples.

HOMEWORK:

Frayer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

Draw a memory picture to summarize reconstruction so far.

Learning Target:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of reconstruction in Georgia.

EQs:

How did the differences in northern and southern opinions on many issues lead to the Civil War?

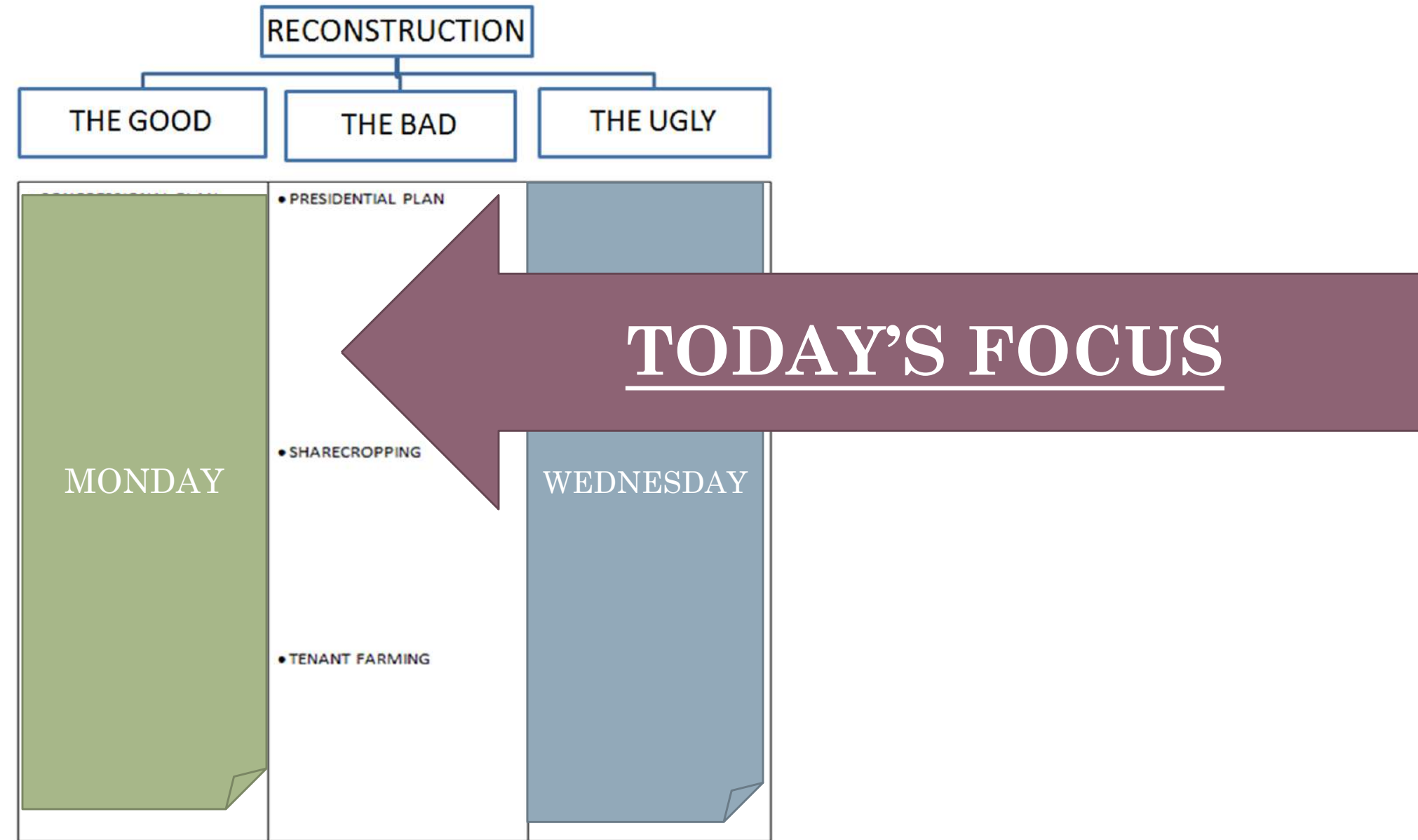
What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.

How did the South change during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War?

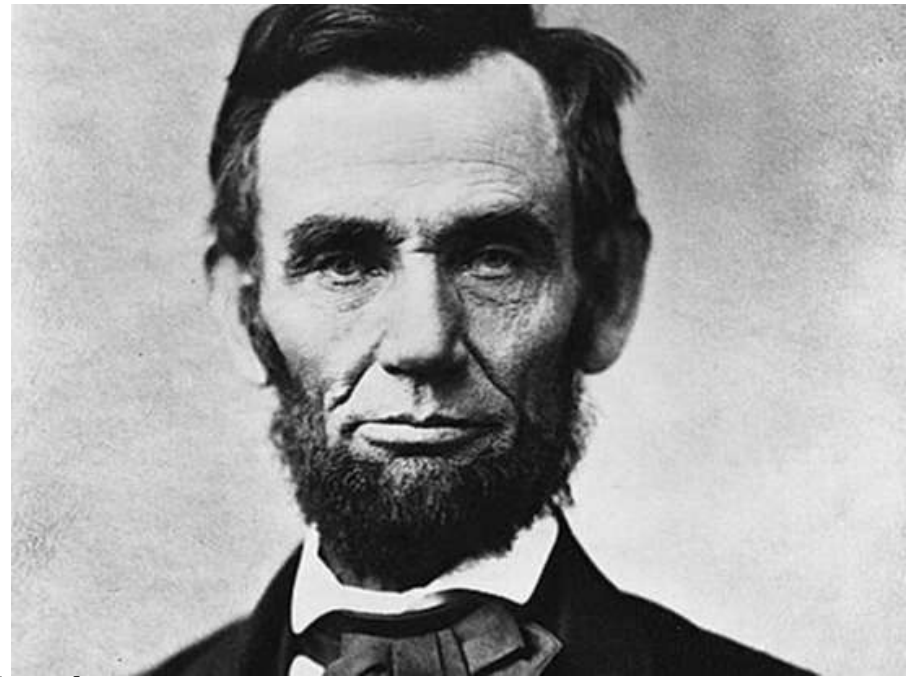


Lincoln Plan

“Ten Percent Plan”

Lincoln's plan

- Closing days of Civil War
- Rebuild the south
- Restore southern states to Union
 - as quickly and easily as possible



*2 step plan for a state to form legal government and rejoin Union:

1. All southerners (except high-ranking Confederate and military leaders) would be pardoned after taking oath of allegiance to the United States

2. When 10% of voters in each state had taken oath of loyalty

HISTORICAL IMPACT

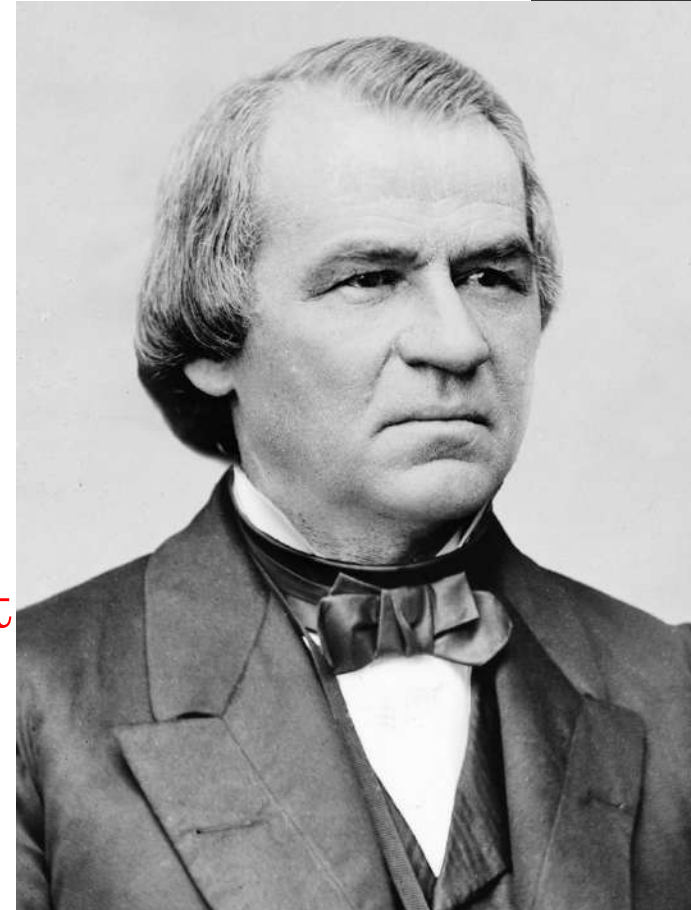
- Lincoln was assassinated before his Reconstruction plan went into effect
- Vice President Andrew Johnson (North Carolina) became president upon Lincoln's death & it was his job to finish the job of Reconstruction



ANDREW JOHNSON

Plan similar to Lincoln's

- Expanded groups of southerners NOT granted a general parole
 - Those who owned property worth more than \$200 k
 - Those who had held high civil/military positions had to apply directly to the president for a pardon
- Radicals willing to work with Johnson (approved his plan to offer a reward for arrest of Jefferson Davis)
- Once Davis was captured and imprisoned, radicals turned attention back to Johnson's plan/began disagreeing with it
- Afraid the freedmen would be disfranchised (have their voting rights taken away)
- Thought South deserved greater punishment



Reconstruction: Who Prevailed?

- 1867: Congress passed

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACTS

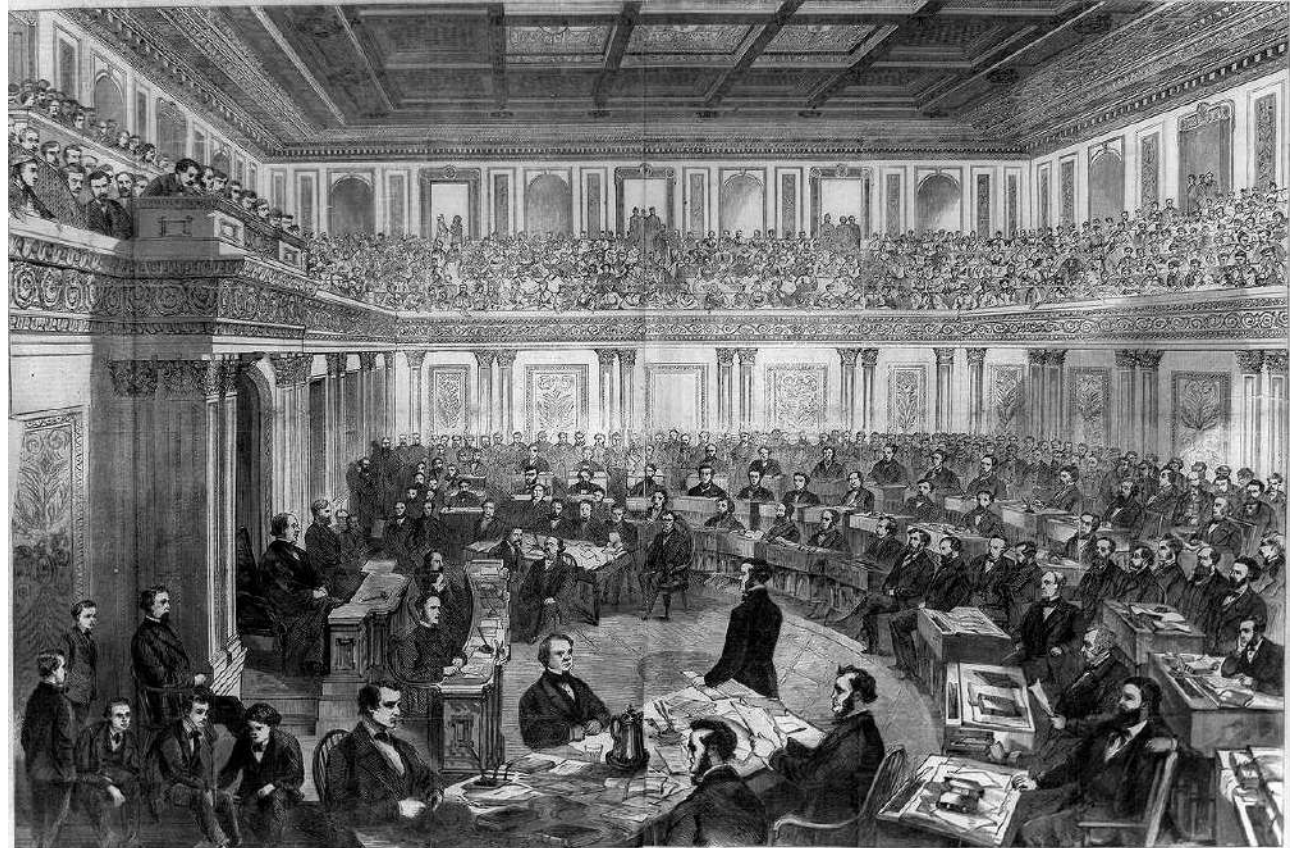
- Beginning of Congressional Reconstruction
- President Johnson vetoed bill/Congress overrode
- Congress divided the 10 unreconstructed states into 5 military districts
 - States had to write new constitutions
 - Ratify 13th, 14th, 15th amendments
 - Former Confederate officeholders were not allowed to vote or run for office



Congress

- 1868 Republicans in Congress decided to impeach Johnson
- “to charge someone with wrongdoings”
- If found guilty/could be removed from office
- Senate failed to remove Johnson from office by 1 vote/lost power to control Reconstruction policy

Johnson's Impeachment Trail

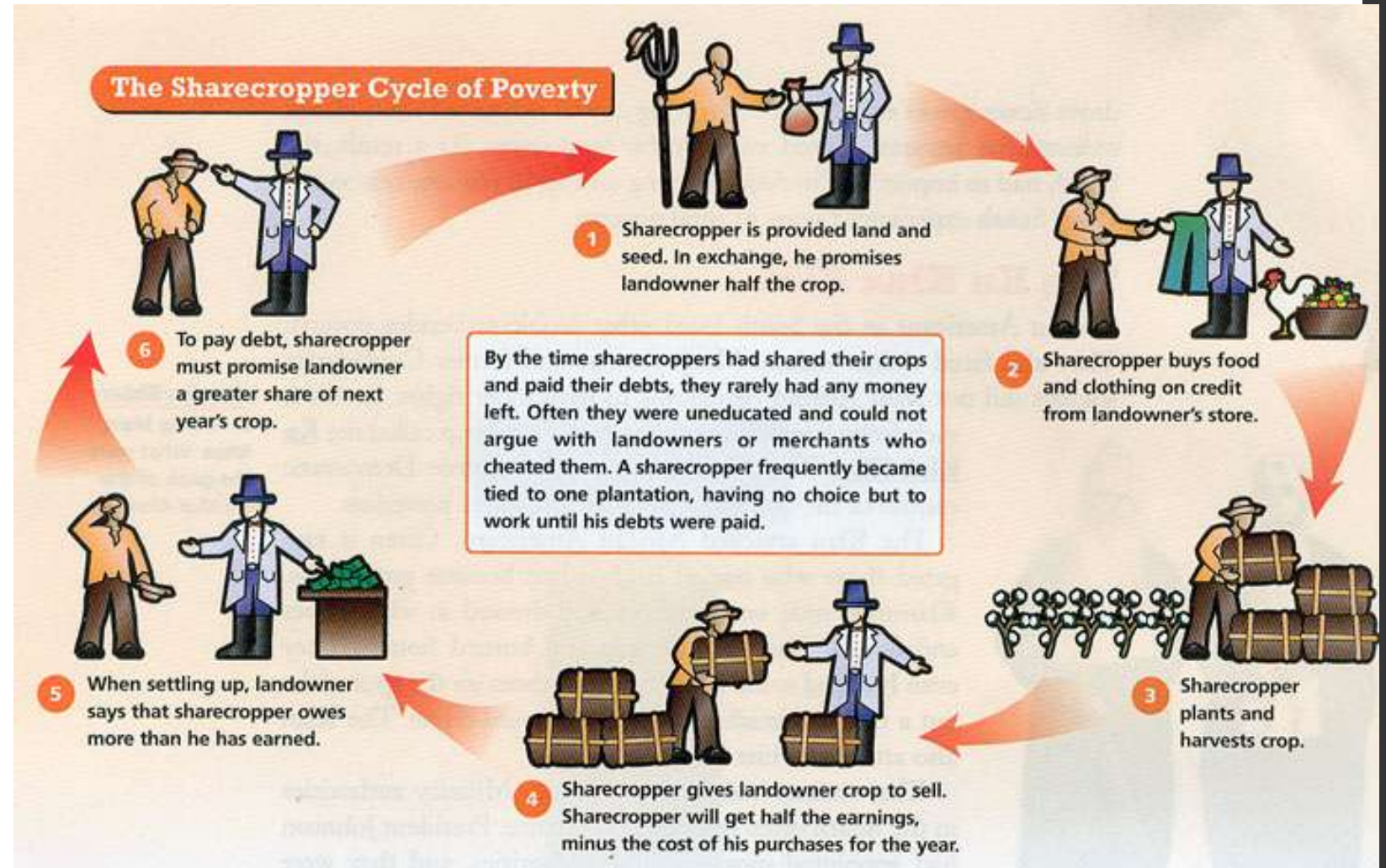


Northerners and Missionary Societies

- Sponsored the chartering of Georgia's Atlanta University (American Missionary Association)
- Morehouse College (Augusta/moved: Atlanta)
(American Baptist Home Mission society)
- Clark College (Atlanta/opened as a children's school)

Sharecropping

- A system in which landowners gave farm workers land, seed, and tools in return for a part of the crops they raised.



WHY DID PEOPLE AGREE TO SHARECROP?

The Basics

Landowners: Planters and farmers needed laborers to work on their land

Owners Provided:

- land
- house
- farming tools
- animals
- seed
- fertilizer

Workers: Freedmen and landless whites needed jobs

Workers had a job and some income.

But wait it gets worse...

Workers agreed to give land owner share of harvest

Until crops were sold

Owners let workers have food, medicine, clothing, other supplies (at high prices/on credit)

CREDIT- ability to buy something now and pay for it later or over a period of time

Hurt the workers: after crops were sold and bills were paid, there was almost no cash left over to pay land owner.

Workers usually couldn't read or write/never knew if they were being cheated

Stayed in debt (debt peonage)

Tenant Farming

- Similar to sharecropping, except
 - tenants unusually owned some agricultural equipment and farm animals (mules)
 - Tenants bought their own seed and fertilizer
 - End of year/paid landowner a set amount of cash or an agreed-upon share of the crop
 - Usually made a small profit because they owned more than sharecroppers



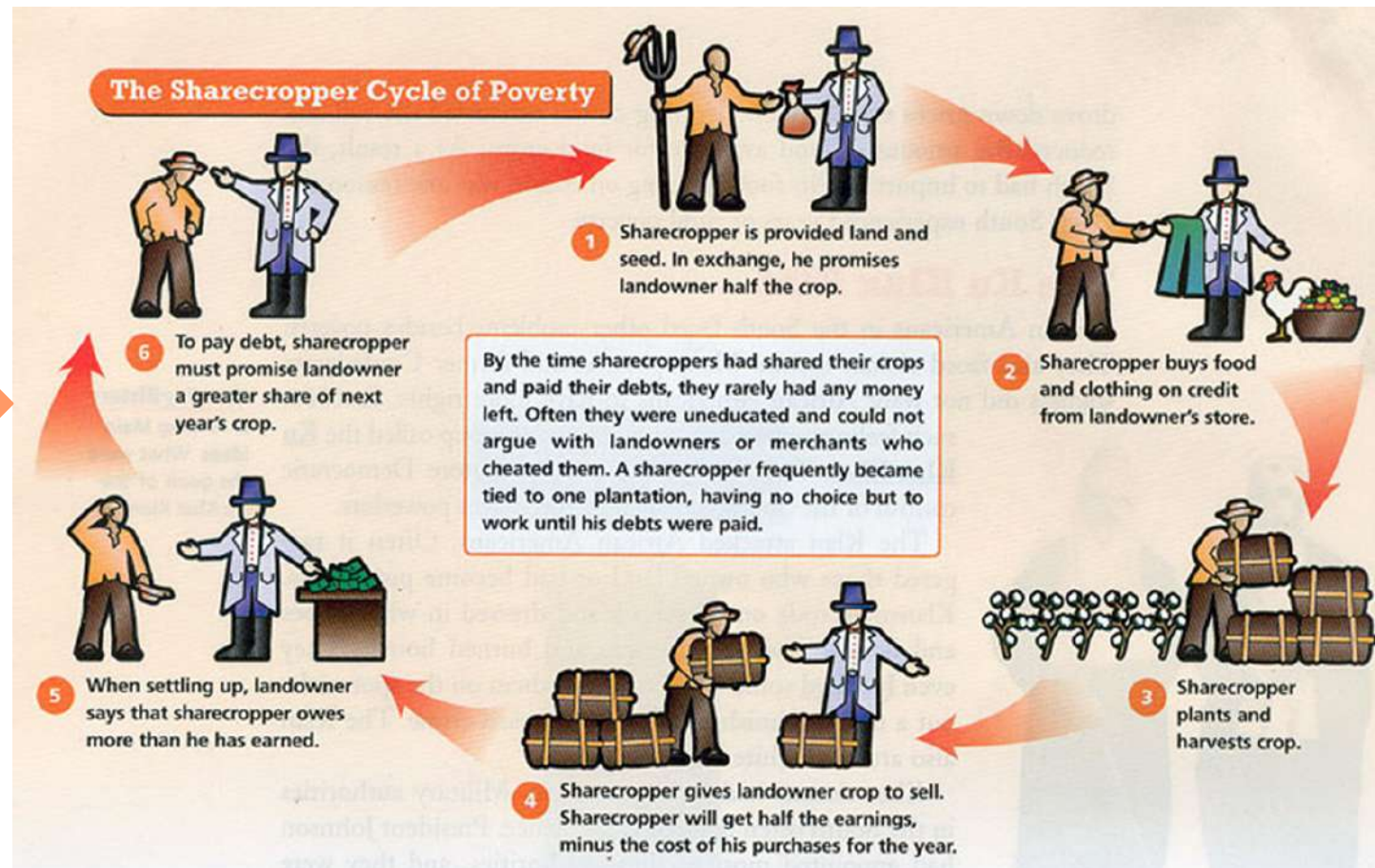


Figure 152: If slaveholders had been relatively just, Blacks sometimes remained as tenants after the war. This family was photographed at Millwood Plantation.

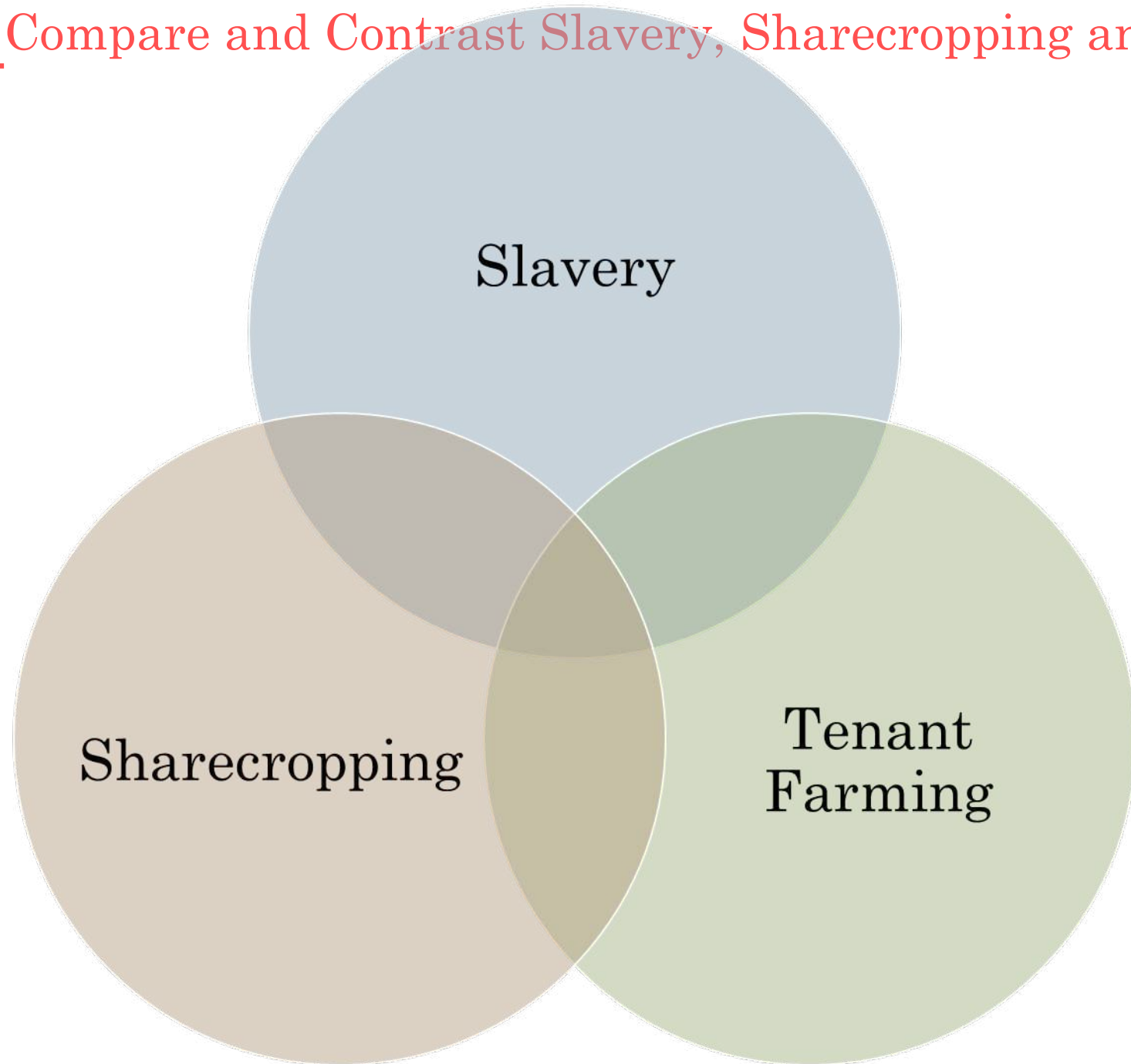
Who benefits?

- Benefit of systems to **landowners**
- Tenant farming and sharecropping allowed landowners to keep their farms in operation without having to spend money for labor

REMEMBER THE
INFOGRAPHIC FROM
BEFORE



Closure: Compare and Contrast Slavery, Sharecropping and Tenant Farming



November 15th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: What were some examples of good and bad aspects (things) of Reconstruction?

WT:

Ugly Notes

1.Closing:

Venn Diagram

HOMEWORK:

Frayer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

What was the ultimate impact of sharecropping and tenant farming on freedmen in the South after the Civil War?

- a. It allowed the majority of African Americans to climb out of poverty.
- b. It kept most African Americans in poverty and in debt to white landowners.
- c. It forced white landowners to sell off most of their land to black farmers.
- d. It allowed freedmen to buy land and gain wealth.

Learning Target:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of reconstruction in Georgia.

EQs:

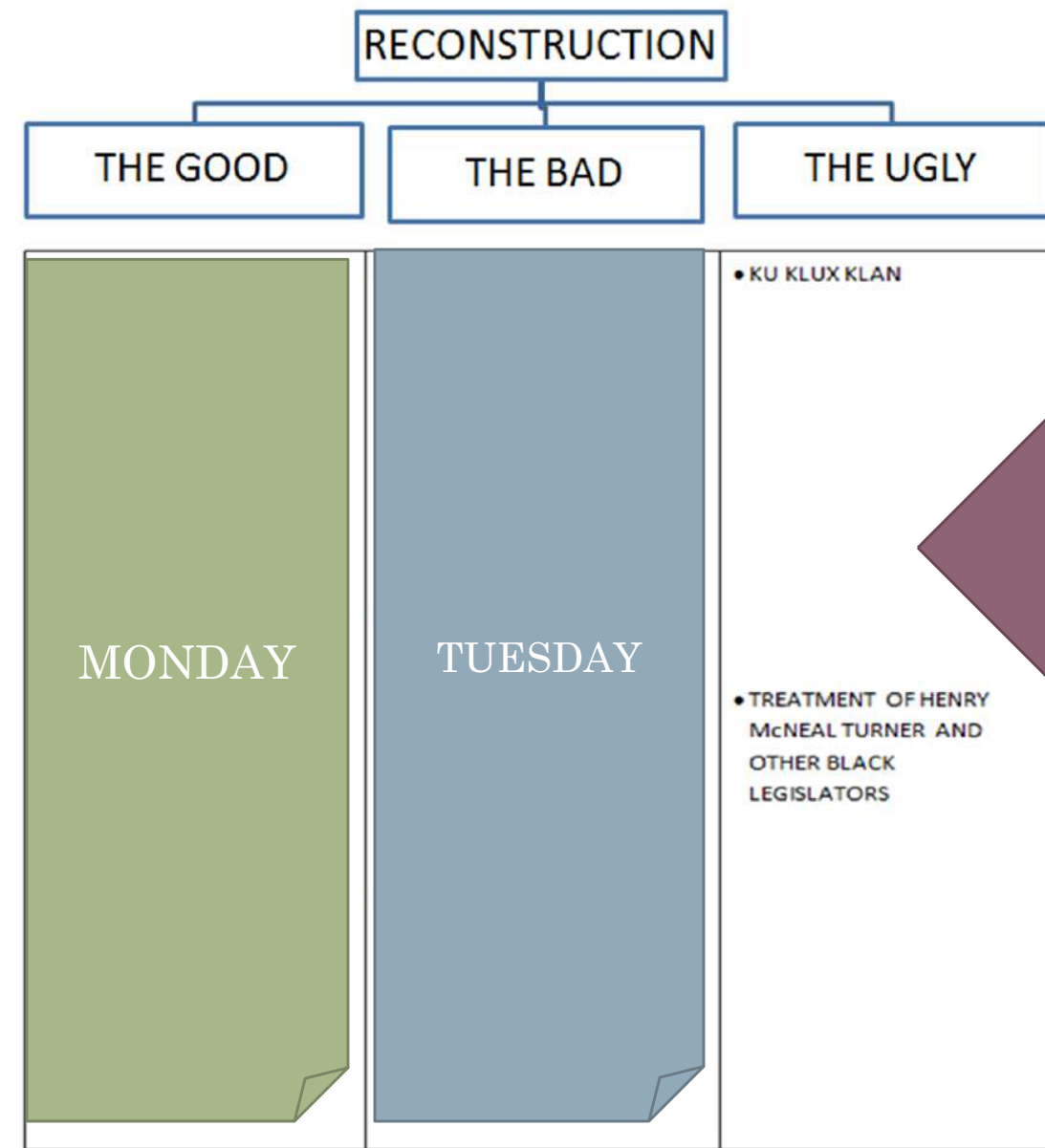
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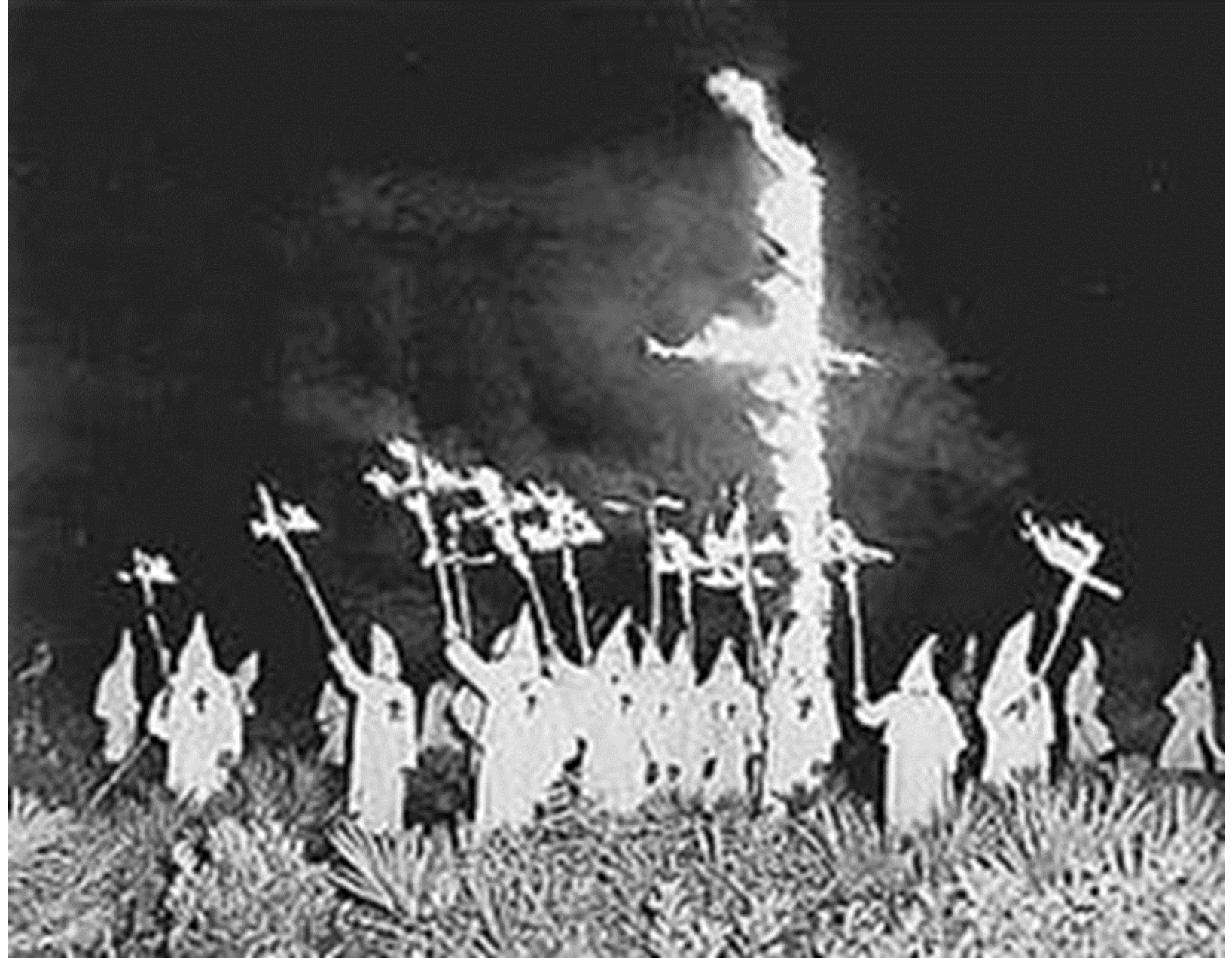


TODAY'S FOCUS

Ku Klux Klan

- Secret organization that tried to keep freedmen from exercising their new civil rights
- Started
 - Pulaski, Tennessee
 - 1865
 - Social club for returning soldiers
- Quickly changed into force of terror
- Dressed in robes and hoods
- Terrorized/intimidated African Americans to keep them from voting (hoping to return control of state to Democrats)
- Beat, whipped, murdered
- All freedmen were not frightened:
 - knew price for suffrage could be death
 - (voting rights)

The Ku Klux Klan



KKK's impact in Georgia

- Hostilities increased throughout state
 - Prevented African Americans from voting presidential election 1868
 - Governor Rufus Bullock asked federal government for help in GA
 - Congress passed GEORGIA ACT (December 1869)
 - ***RETURNED GEORGIA TO MILITARY CONTROL FOR THIRD TIME***
 - General Alfred Terry: Georgia's military commander
 - Rufus Bullock : Georgia's provisional governor.

The KKK sought to oppress any and all groups that differed in race, religion, or from the opinion that they held.

Henry McNeal Turner and Black Legislators

- 1867- African Americans voted in Georgia
- 1868- helped elect a Republican governor
- Helped elect 29 African Americans to the Georgia *House of Representatives*
- Helped elect 3 African Americans to the Georgia *Senate*: Tunis G. Campbell, Henry McNeal Turner, and Aaron A. Bradley
- Expelled in September 1868 on the grounds that although the Constitution had given them the right to vote, it did not specifically give them the right to hold political office
- *Which resulted in Thousands of African Americans joining the Union League (the freedmen's political organization)*

November 16th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: Political Cartoon Analysis

WT:

Timeline of Civil War events

1.Kahoot

2.Closing:

To prepare for my summative exam tomorrow I will...

HOMEWORK:

STUDY FOR TEST: Causes and Battles of the Civil War as well as Reconstruction

Warm Up:

Which organization did the federal government create in 1865 to supervise the transition of slaves to freedom- by providing food, clothing, job contracts, legal services and the building of schools?

- a. Howard University
- b. American Civil Liberties Union
- c. Freedmen's Bureau
- d. Ku Klux Klan

Learning Target:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of reconstruction in Georgia.

EQs:

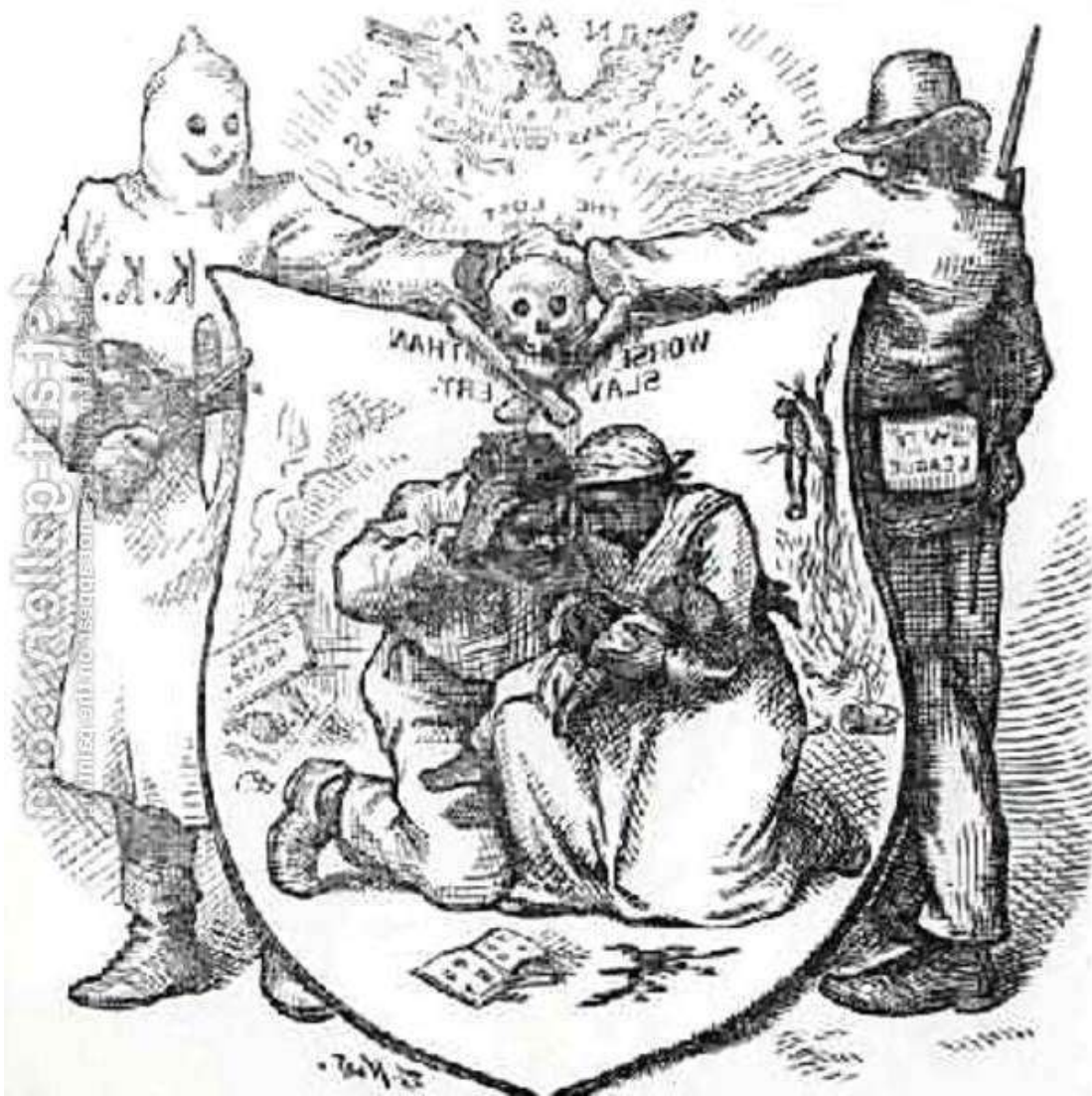
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What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the



“The Union as it Was”; “The Lost Cause”; and “Worse Than Slavery” are all messages in the political cartoon.

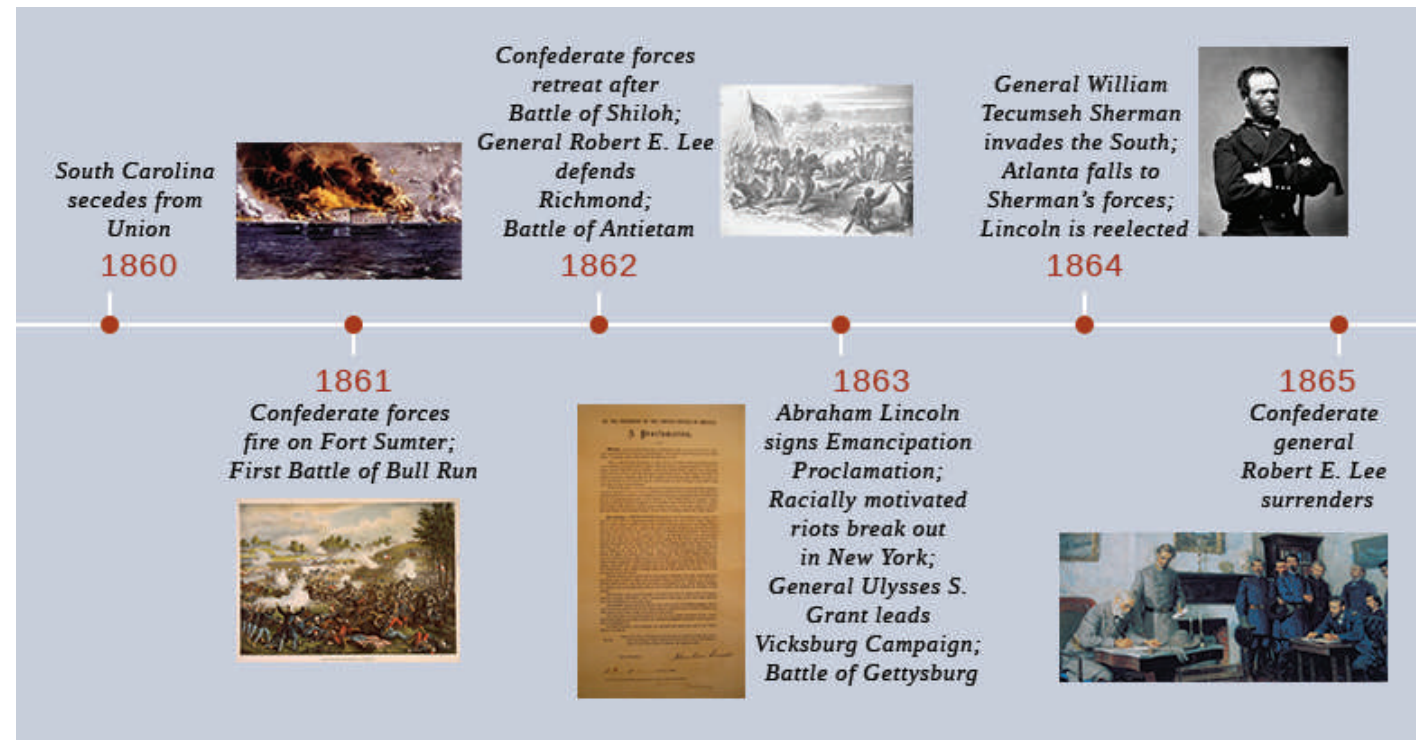
Which interpretation **BEST** matches the message the artist is trying to illustrate?

- a. White supremacy groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the White League tried to protect the freedoms of African Africans.
- b. Despite Reconstruction efforts to improve the lives of African Americans, intimidation and racial violence by the Ku Klux Klan was used to maintain white supremacy after slavery was abolished.
- c. During the Antebellum period (before the Civil War) hate groups such as the White League and Ku Klux Klan enforced the rule of law.
- d. Slaves who used the Underground Railroad to escape the South were punished harshly by the Ku Klux Klan.

Add to your CIVIL WAR Timeline

- Using your notes/my website
- Create a timeline covering the Causes of the Civil war, Battles of the Civil War, and Reconstruction.
- Summarize the events and explain their importance.
- DRAW MEMORY PICTURES TO HELP YOU AS YOU STUDY.

• EVERYONE MUST HAVE THEIR OWN TIMELINE BUT YOU MAY WORK WITH A PARTNER.



CIVIL WAR SUMMATIVE REVIEW

Georgia the American Experience (*Purple Textbook*)

Causes Chapter 11 229- 245

1. Chapter 11 Section 1 review page 233

Answer question 3 a-c and question 4 in complete sentences.

2. Chapter 11 Section 2 review page 238

Answer question 3 a-c in complete sentences.

3. Chapter 11 Section 3 review page 245

Answer question 3 a-c and question 4 in complete sentences.

Civil War Chapter 12 pg 251-281

1. Chapter 12 Section 1 review page 256

Answer question 3 a-c in complete sentences.

2. Chapter 12 Section 2 review page 263

Answer question 3 a-c and question 4 in complete sentences.

3. Chapter 12 Section 1 review page 269

Answer question 3 a-c and question 4 in complete sentences.

Reconstruction Chapter 13 pg 285-301

1. Chapter 13 Section 1 review page 294

Answer question 3 (parts a, b, and c) & question 4 in complete sentences!

2. Chapter 13 Section 2 review page 301

Answer question 2 complete the Venn diagram, answer 3 a-c, and question 4 in complete sentences.

CLOSURE

3 Things I learned

2 Things I can make connections
with

1 Question I still have

November 17th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: PREP TO TEST

WT:

TEST

1.Closing:

I really enjoyed _____ about this unit.

HOMEWORK:

Warm Up:

Have Supplies Ready to Test!!

Learning Target:

I will be able to demonstrate my understanding of the causes, battles, and the of the Civil War on our country as well as the direct impact on Georgia.

EQs:

How did the differences in northern and southern opinions on many issues lead to the Civil War?

What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.

Name

November 17
Civil War TEST

Quiet

Please

Testing in
Progress



SILENCE IS GOLDEN