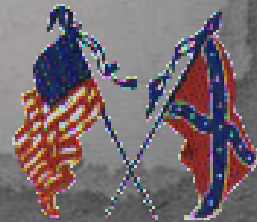


Unit 4

Georgia in a Divided Nation

Chapter 9: Reconstruction and the New South



GPS Standard & Essential Question

SS8H6: The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on GA.

C.) Analyze the impact of the Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states emphasizing Freedmen's Bureau, sharecropping and tenant farming, Reconstruction plans, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution, Henry McNeal Turner and black legislators, and the Ku Klux Klan

Essential Question: How did political actions and social reactions change the Southern culture after the Civil War?



Chapter 9, Section 1

The information related to the material covered for this standard can be found on the following pages: 299-301.



Reconstruction in Georgia and the South

- War **weary** Confederate **soldiers** returned to a much **different** GA than the one they left:
 - **Fields** lay in ruins
 - Most **houses** were **badly run down** or had been **destroyed**
 - **Railroad** tracks lay **twisted**
 - **Bridges** had been **burned**



Reconstruction

- Cotton **mills** and **factories** were **closed** or **burned**
- There was not enough **food** and many **people** were **starving**
- Many **banks** had **closed** their doors
- **Confederacy** had a **war debt** of over **\$700 million**
- **GA** faced a **debt** of **\$20 million**



Reconstruction

- **125,000** Georgians fought in the Civil War
- **25,000** died due to battle deaths and diseases
- Returning **soldiers** could not **work** due to **injuries**
- Most **white** Georgians **struggled** daily just to eat
- Life was **hard** for the newly **freed slaves** also



National Military
Cemetery in Kennesaw



Freedman's Bureau

- **Freedmen** (former slaves) faced many **hardships**
- They were **homeless** and **uneducated**
- Many owned **nothing** but the **clothes** on their **backs**
- Many **wandered** from place to place looking for **food** and **work**
- Some **searched** for **family** members who had been **sold away** from them during **slavery**



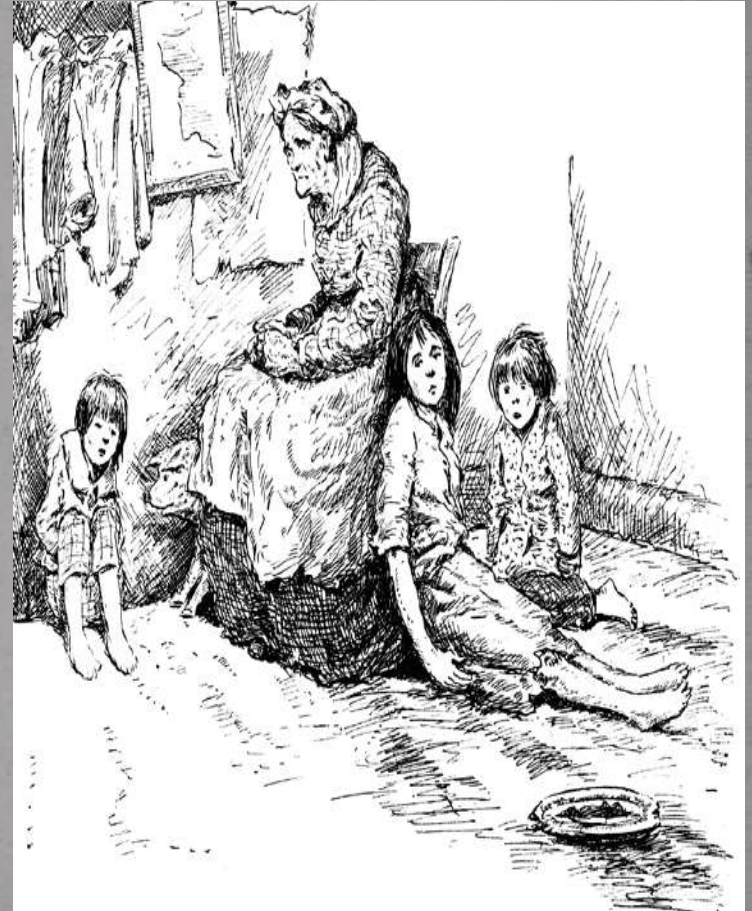
Freedman's Bureau

- New **relationships** had to be **formed** between **blacks** and **whites**.
- Former **slaves** feared that their old **masters** would try to **re-enslave** them
- **Whites** found it **difficult** to accept **former** slaves as **free persons**, and they would **NOT** accept them as **equals**



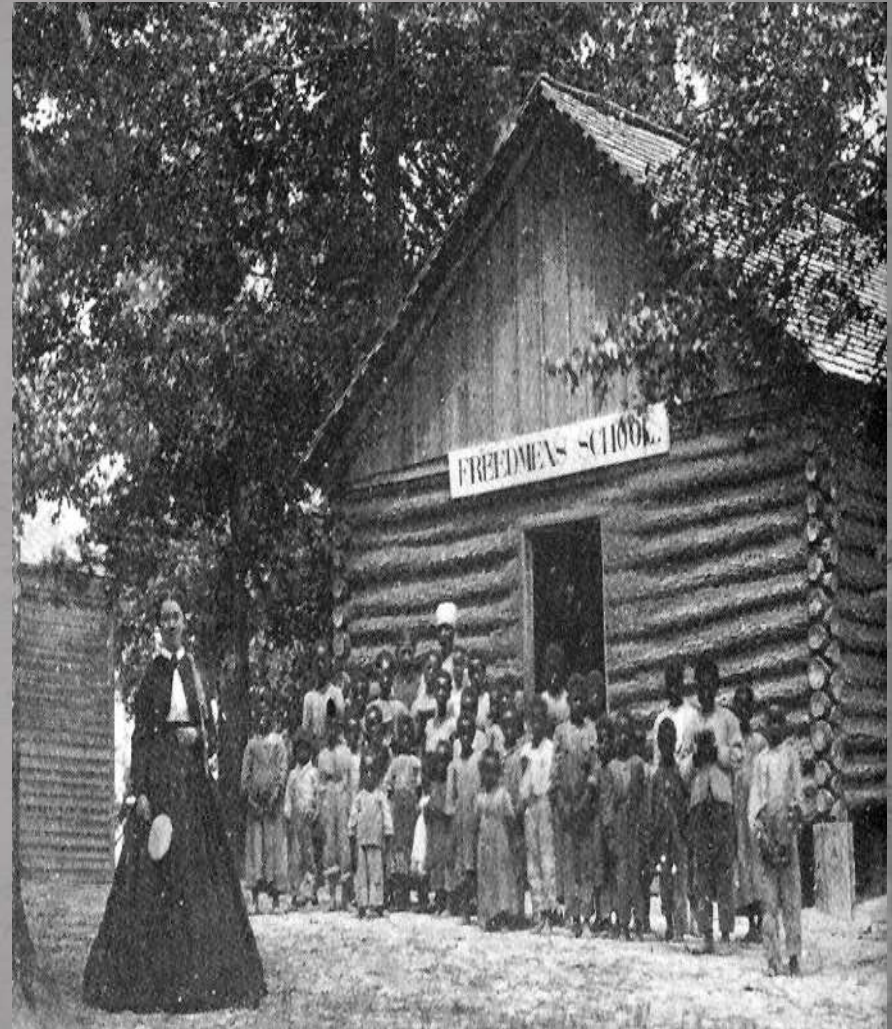
Freedman's Bureau

- In an **effort** to help the struggling **freedmen**, the U.S. **government** established the Bureau of **Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands** in **March, 1865**.
- Purpose of the **Freedman's Bureau**: to help both **former slaves** and **poor whites** cope with their everyday **problems** by offering them **clothing**, food, and other **necessities**.



Freedman's Bureau

- After awhile the **focus** changed to **education**.
- Freedman's Bureau **set up** over **4,000** primary schools, **64** industrial schools, and **74** teacher-training institutes for young **African Americans**
- They also **spent** over **\$400,000** to help establish the **teacher-training** centers



Freedman's Bureau

- GA's **Atlanta University** was opened
- **Morehouse College** began in Augusta and **moved to Atlanta** in 1870
- **Clark College** opened in Atlanta as a **school for children** and became a **college** in **1877**



Springfield Baptist Church in Augusta. Birthplace of Morehouse College



Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

- **President Lincoln's** plan had **two** steps:
 1. All **southerners**, except for high-ranking Confederate **civil** and **military leaders**, would be **pardoned** after taking an **oath** of **allegiance** to the **U.S.**
 2. When **10%** of **voters** in each **state** had taken the **oath of loyalty**, the **state** could **form** a legal **government** and be **readmitted** to the **Union**



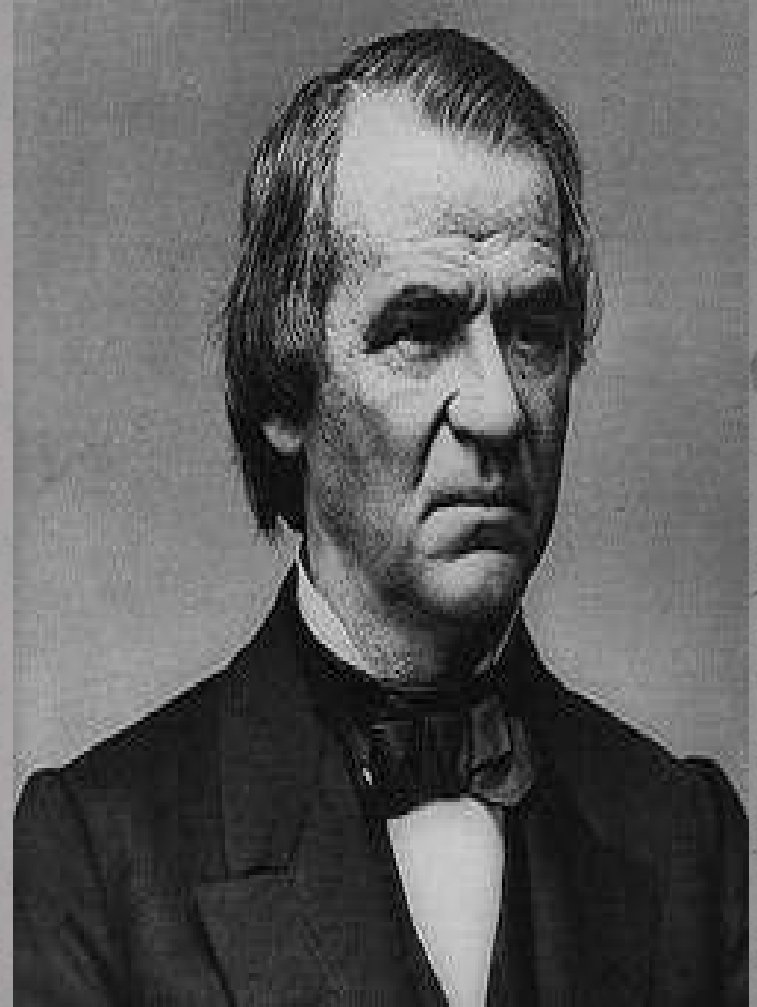
Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

- Lincoln's **assassination** took place **before** his plan for **Reconstruction** went into **effect**.
- Vice-President **Andrew Johnson** replaced President Lincoln and so he had to take on the **responsibility** of preparing a **Reconstruction Plan** for the **South**.



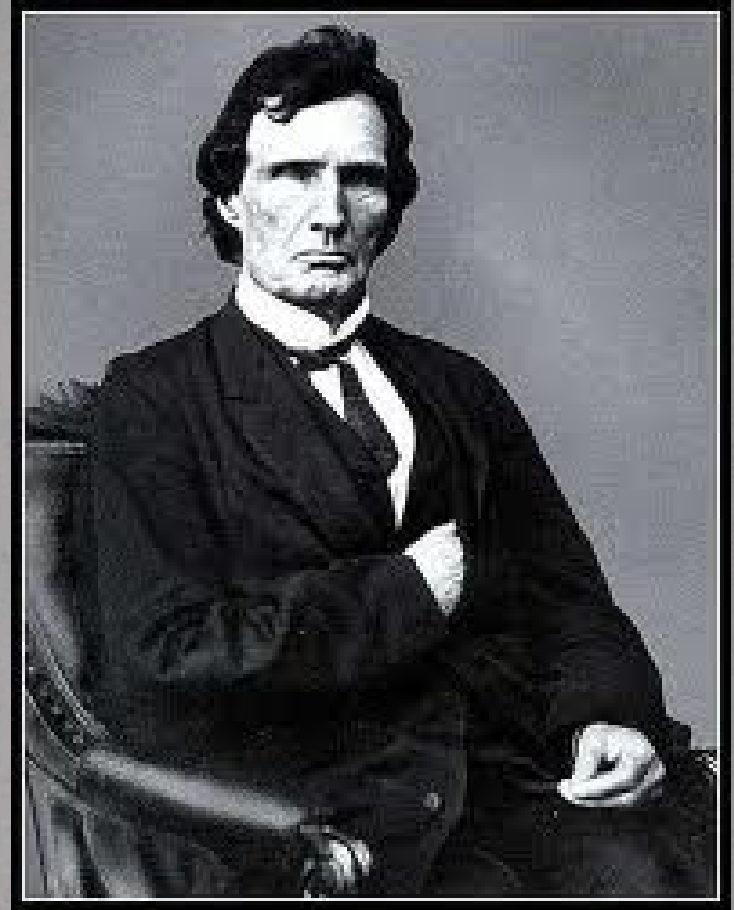
Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- **Pres. Johnson's** Reconstruction Plan was much like **Lincoln's** except he **expanded** the group of **southerners** who **would NOT** receive a **pardon**:
 - Those who had **owned** property worth more than **\$20,000**
 - Those who held high **civil** or **military** positions had to apply **directly** to the **president** for a **pardon**



Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- **Radical** Republicans **disagreed** with **Pres. Johnson's** plan because:
 - They were afraid **freedmen** would be **disenfranchised** (have their **voting rights** taken away)
 - They thought the **South** should receive a **greater punishment** than Johnson's plan provided



Thaddeus Stevens was the foremost Radical Republican of his time.



Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- **Pressure** applied by the **Radical** Republicans caused **Johnson** to **modify** his plan:
 - **Southern** states had to **approve** the **13th amendment** which made slavery **illegal**
 - **Southern** states had to **nullify** (declare **invalid**) their ordinances of **secession**.



Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

Southern states had to **promise** not to **repay** the **individuals** and **institutions** that had helped **finance** the **Confederacy**.



Chapter 9, Section 2

The information related to the material covered for this standard can be found on the following pages: 302-309.



Reconstruction in GA

- **June**, 1865 – Pres. Johnson appointed a **provisional** (temporary) governor
- **October**, 1865 – Pres. Johnson directed **Gov. James Johnson** to hold a **constitutional convention** in **Milledgeville**, GA's capital



Reconstruction in GA

- Convention **repealed** the ordinance of **secession** and **voted** to **abolish slavery**
- Delegates **wrote** a new state **constitution**
- Nov., 1865 – state **elected** a **governor**, Charles Jenkins
- **Legislature** met and formally **ratified** the **13th amendment**

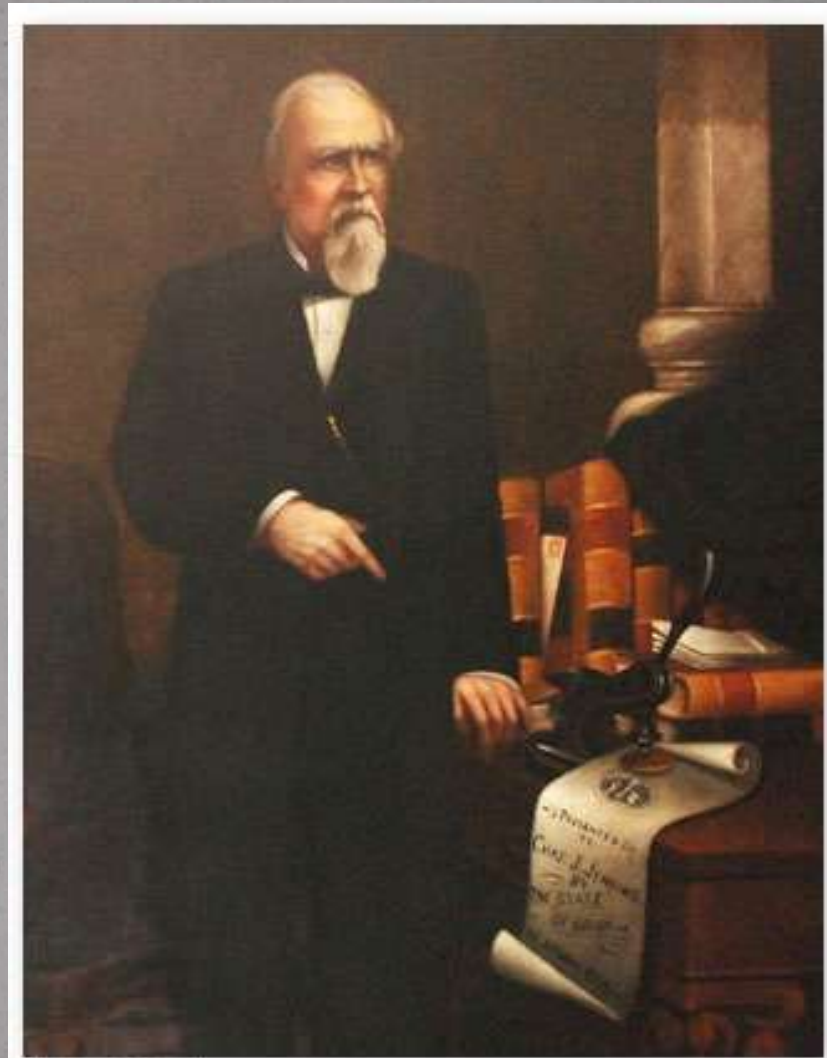


Photo: Ed Jackson



Reconstruction in GA

- Dec. 1865 – **Pres. Johnson** removes the **provisional** governor and Gov. **Jenkins** is **inaugurated**
- Jan., 1866 – GA **General Assembly** met and **elected** two U.S. **Senators**
- **General Assembly** votes to extend **civil rights** to **freedmen**, but wants to use the **Black Codes** to **limit** those **rights**

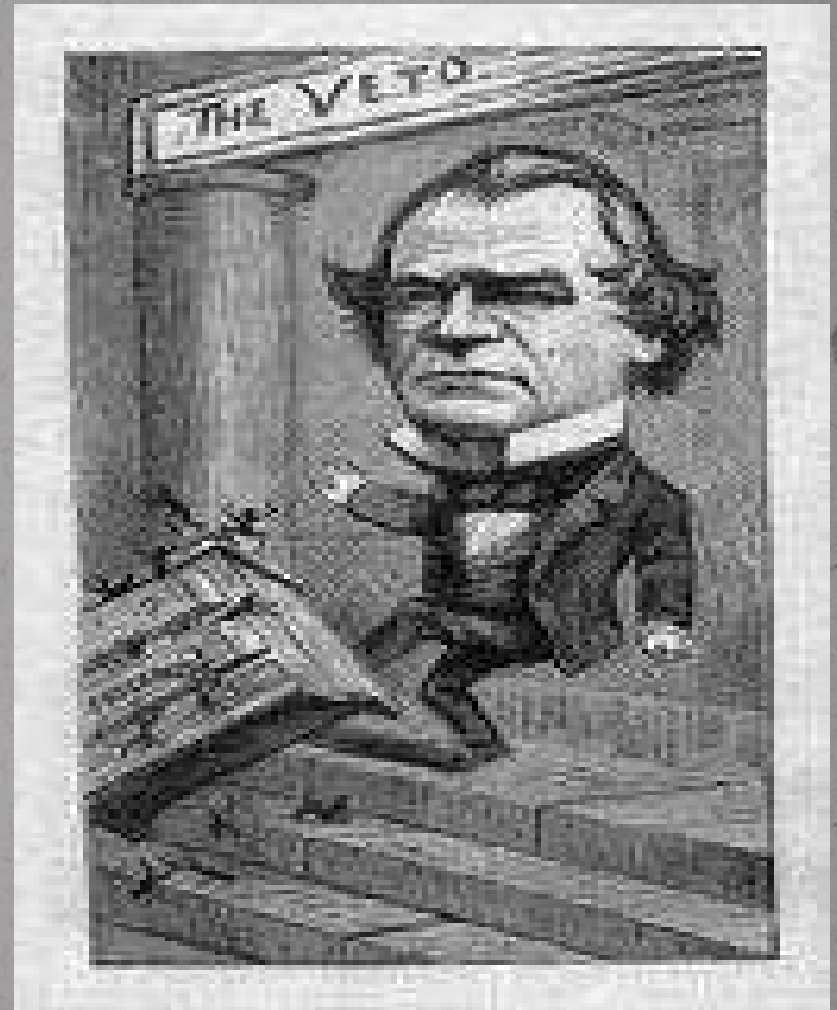


Intimidating blacks from voting Republican was one of the ways Southerners hoped to limit black influence



Reconstruction in GA

- GA had **met** the **requirements** of **Pres. Johnson's** Reconstruction Plan and was now ready to **re-enter** the **Union**
- However, the **Radical Republicans** in **Congress** were now **in control** of Reconstruction



the 14th Amendment

When the **southern states** tried to **restrict** the **rights** of the **freedmen**, the **Radical Republicans** in Congress responded by passing the **14th amendment**, which granted **citizenship** to the **freedmen** and **forbade** any **state** from **denying** anyone the “**equal protection of the law**”

14th Amendment

Section 1: No state may abridge the privileges and immunities of any of its citizens, or deny them due process of law or equal protection of the laws.

Section 2: When any state denies the right to vote at any election to any of its male citizens of voting age, its representation in elections for national officers will be reduced in the same proportion.



The 14th Amendment

- **Radical Republicans** said that the **southern** states were not “**adequately reconstructed**” and must **ratify** the **Fourteenth Amendment** before they could **rejoin** the **Union**.
- **All** of the **southern states**, except TN, **refused** to **ratify** the amendment so **Congress** acted quickly to **invalidate** the **state** governments and **re-establish** military rule.



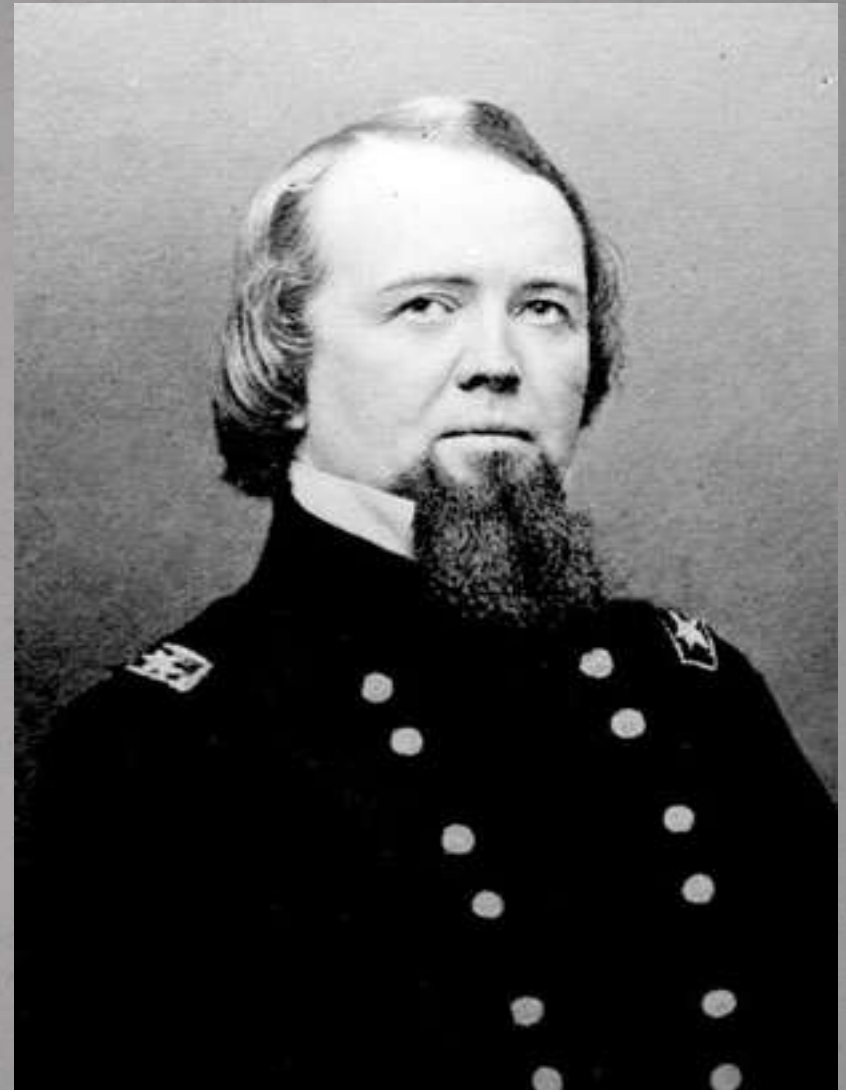
Constitutional Convention of 1867

- Fall **1867**, GA held an **election** to determine if there should be a **constitutional convention** and who would be the **delegates**
- For **African American** males, this was the **first** time they were allowed to **vote** in GA
- Voters agreed to hold a **convention** in **Milledgeville**, the state capital



Constitutional Convention of 1867

- **169** delegates were elected – 36 were **African American**
- When **delegates** gathered in **Milledgeville**, African American delegates were **denied** hotel rooms
- General **Pope** ordered convention **moved** to **Atlanta** – this led to **Atlanta** becoming the new **capital** of GA



Constitutional Convention of 1867

- Delegates wrote a new **constitution** that gave **civil rights** to all GA **citizens**
- Approved free **public education** for all **children**
- Allowed **married women** to control their own **property**
- GA **voters** approved the constitution in **April, 1868**



Constitutional Convention of 1867

- Delegates **elected** a **Republican** governor
- For the **second** time, GA had **met the requirements** to be **re-admitted** to the **Union**
- Federal **troops** left the **state**



African Americans in Politics

- **Election** of 1867 – **African Americans** voted for the **first** time
- **29** African Americans **elected** to the GA senate
- **Tunis G. Campbell, Jr., Henry McNeal Turner, and Aaron A. Bradley** were the **first** black **legislators** elected in GA



Henry McNeal Turner



African Americans in Politics

All **29** African American **legislators** were **expelled** from the **GA senate** in September, **1868**, on the grounds that the **constitution** gave them the right to **vote**, but **not** the right to hold **public office**



A sculpture outside the capitol building in Atlanta, this remembers the black legislators who were removed from office



Ku Klux Klan

- The **Klan** – a **secret** organization that tried to keep **freedmen** from exercising their new **civil rights**
- Began in **Pulaski, TN**, in **1865**, as a **social club** for returning **soldiers**
- Quickly **changed** into a force of **terror**
- The **members** dressed in **hoods** so no one would **recognize** them



Ku Klux Klan

- **Terrorized** and **intimidated** African Americans to keep them from **voting**
- Wanted to **return** control of the GA **government** to the **Democrats**
- Numerous reports of **beatings**, whippings, and **murders**

destroy Reconstruction by murdering blacks - and some whites - active either in Republican politics or educating black children.



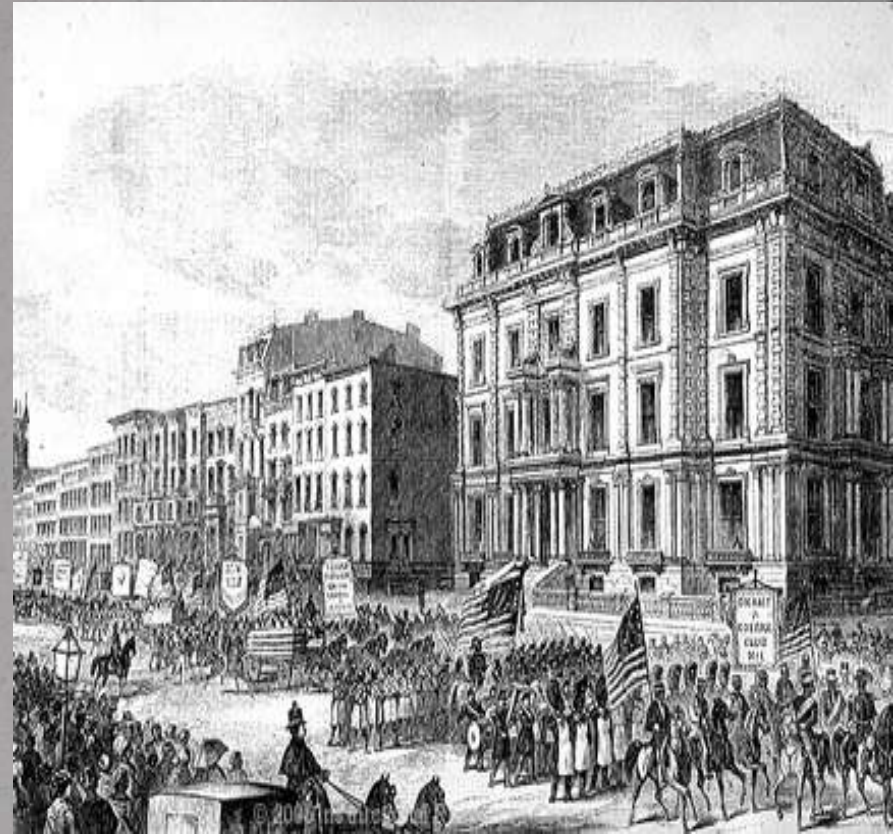
Ku Klux Klan

- Klan **terror tactics** kept many **African Americans** from **voting** in the presidential **election of 1868**
- **GA Gov. Bullock** **appealed** to the federal **government** for **help**
- **Congress** passed the **GA Act**, which **returned GA** to **military control** for the **third** time.



15th Amendment

- **Congress** passed the **15th** Amendment to the U. S. Constitution in **1868**, which gave **ALL** male citizens the **right** to **vote**.
- The **GA Act** required **GA** to **ratify** the **15th** Amendment **before** the state could again be **re-admitted** to the **Union**



African Americans celebrating the 15th Amendment in the streets of New York City



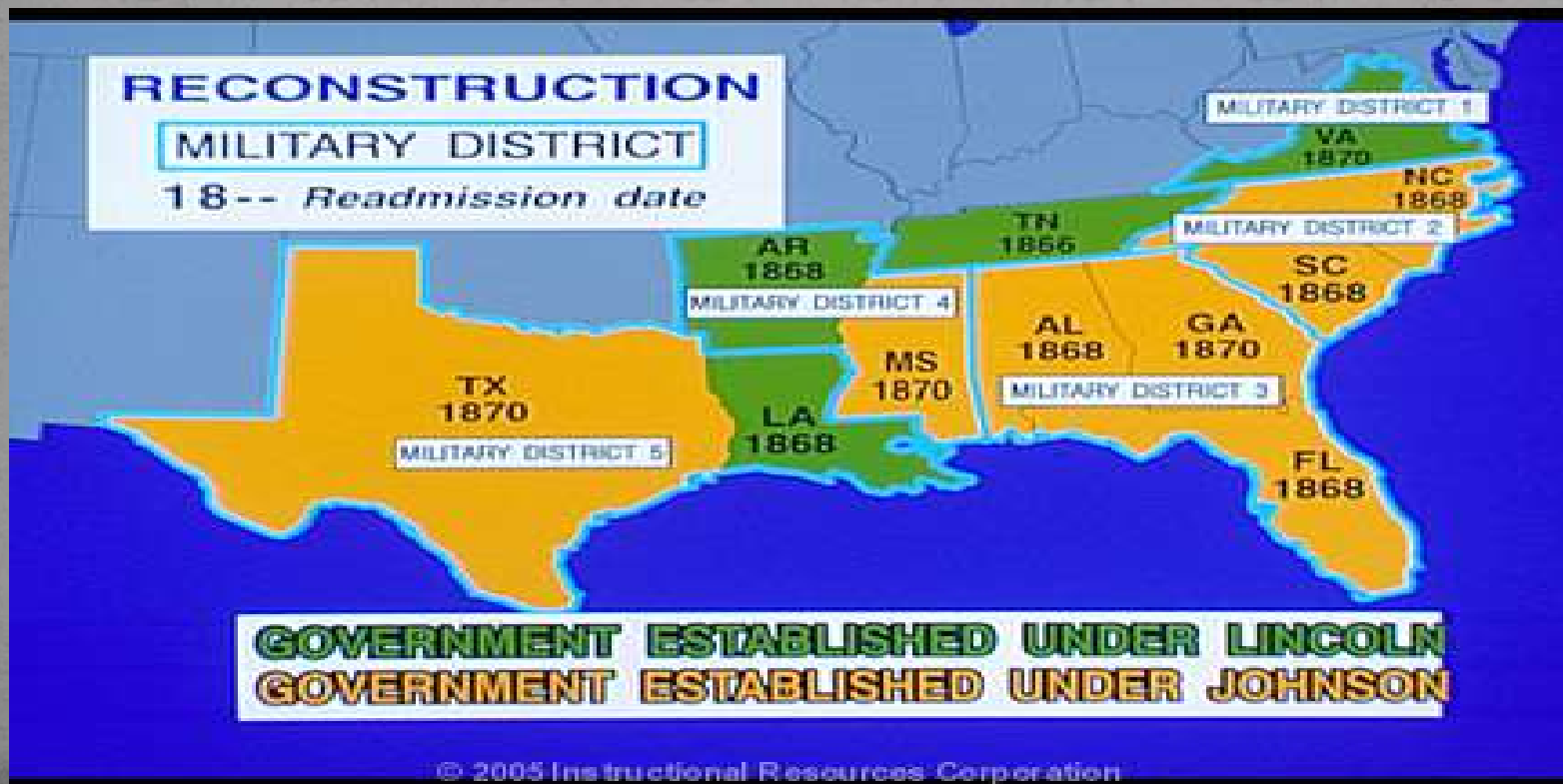
Reconstruction ends in GA

- GA **Supreme Court** ruled that **blacks** were **eligible** to hold political **office**
- January, **1870** – GA General Assembly **reseated** the African American **representatives** that had been **expelled** in 1868
- Legislature **approved** the **14th** amendment and **ratified** the **15th** amendment



Reconstruction ends in GA

- GA was **re-admitted** to the **Union** for the **final** time in July, **1870**
- Two GA **senators** were **seated** in the **U.S. Congress**
- Reconstruction was **finally** over for **GA**



Economic Reconstruction in GA

- GA **was** still an **agricultural** region during **Reconstruction**
- The **end** of the large **plantation** system brought about a new way of **farming** in GA



Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

- **Planters** and **farmers** needed **laborers** to work **their land**
- **Sharecroppers** had **nothing** to offer but their **labor**
 - **Landowners** provided **land**, a **house**, farming **tools** and **animals**, **seed**, and **fertilizer**



Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

- **Workers** agreed to **give** the **landowners** a **share** of the **harvest**
- Until **workers** sold their **crops**, landowners let them have **food, medicine, clothing**, and other **supplies** at **high prices** or on **credit** – buy **now**, pay **later**
- After **selling** the **crop** and paying **bills**, sharecroppers had **very little** cash left



Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

- **Landowners** and **store owners** many times **cheated** the **sharecroppers**
- **Year** after year, **sharecroppers** were in **debt**
- They had **little hope** they could ever **save** enough to **buy** their own **land** and **equipment**

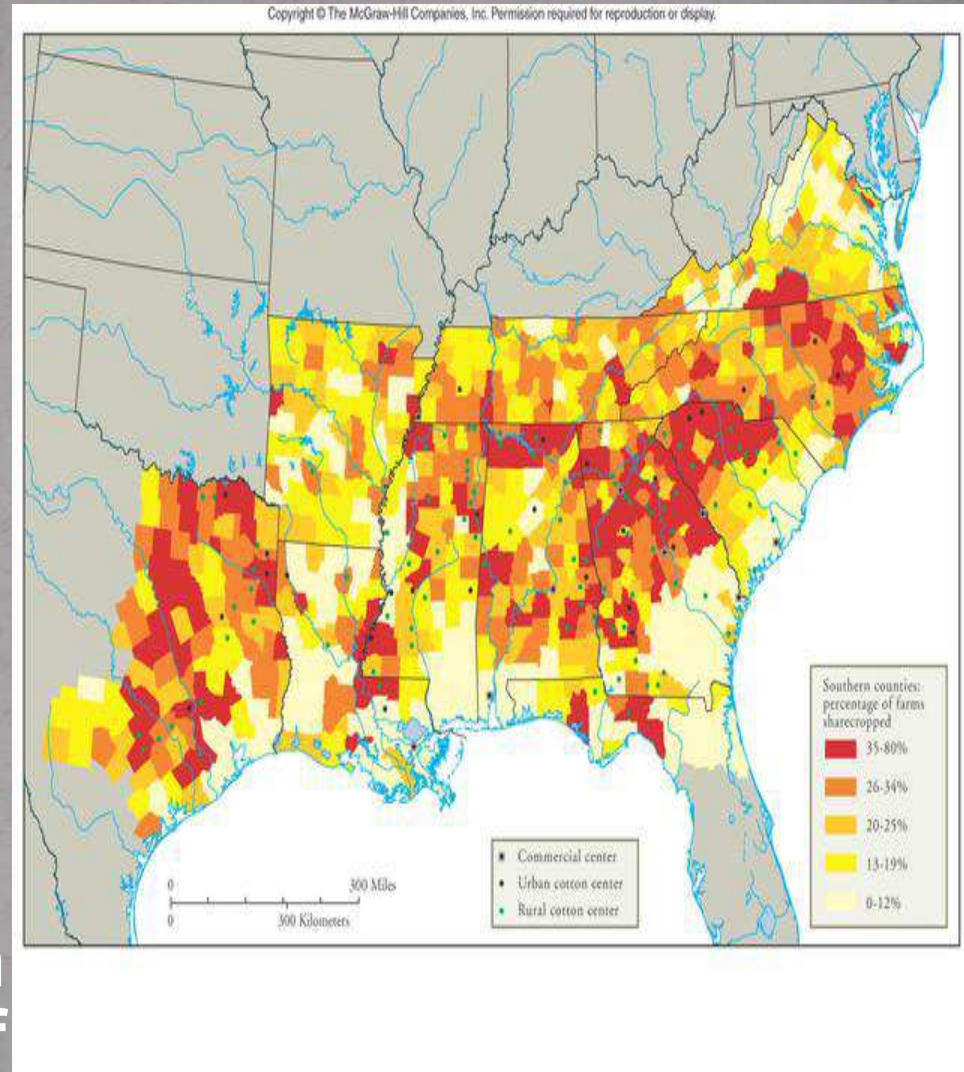


A cotton sharecropper in Georgia and her home in the background.



Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

- **Tenant** farmers usually **owned** some agricultural **equipment** and **farm animals**.
- They **bought** their own **seed** and **fertilizer**.
- At the **end** of the **year**, tenant farmers either **paid** the **landowner** a set amount of **cash** or an agreed-upon **share** of the **crop**.



Sharecropping and Tenant Farmers

- Because **tenant farmers** owned more than **sharecroppers**, they usually made a small **profit**.
- The lives of **sharecroppers** and **tenant farmers** was very **hard**.
- Tenant farming and sharecropping allowed **landowners** to keep their **farms** in operation **without** spending **money** for **labor**.



Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

- Many **landowners** had to **borrow money** to buy **seed**, farm tools, and **fertilizer** on **credit**.
- The **interest** they had to **pay** on their **loans** cut into their **profit**.
- The **soil** was **ruined** by **growing** cotton and tobacco in the **same** fields **year** after **year**.
- Many **landowners**, like the **tenant farmers** and **sharecroppers**, became **poorer** each year.



GPS Standard & Essential Question

SS8E1: The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services provided in GA in different historical periods.

SS8E2: The student will explain the benefits of free trade.

A.) Describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical periods.

Essential Question: How did political actions and social reactions change the Southern culture after the Civil War?



Chapter 7

The information related to the material covered for this standard can be found on the following pages: 221.



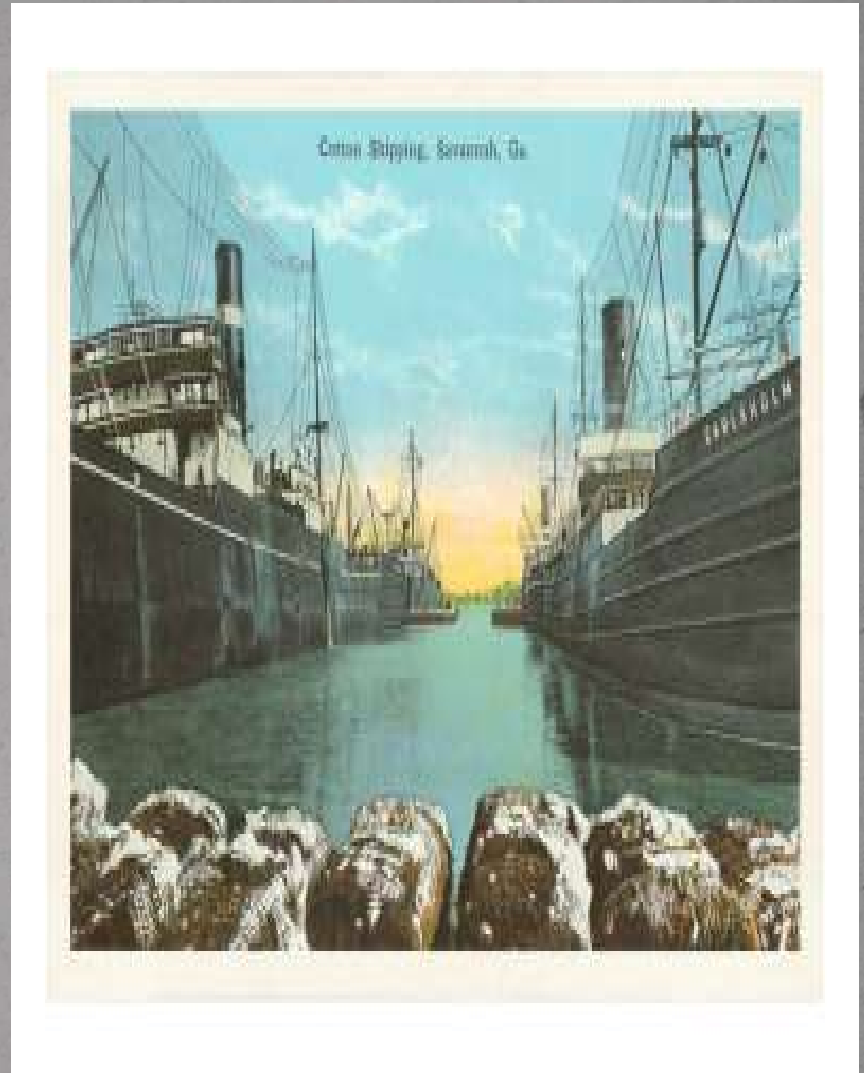
Economy of the South

- Slavery **damaged** the overall **economy** of the **South** throughout the **1800s**.
- The **South** had an **agricultural** economy based on two main products – **food** and **cotton**
- On **large** plantations, **40%** of crop **value** came from **food** production
- Southern **cotton** was still the **nation's #1 export**.



Southern Economy

- **Cotton** was **sold** to **northern** and **European** markets
- As long as the **demand** for **cotton** remained **high**, the **prices** of **cotton** remained **high** and provided **incentives** for southern **plantation owners** to continue to plant **cotton**



Southern Economy

- Cotton was **labor intensive**, requiring **large groups of workers** who worked in “**gangs**” or “**teams**”
- This gave **plantation owners** an **incentive** to continue to use **slave labor**.
- In **GA**, cotton was **King** and the state’s **economy** was tied to **cotton production**



GA Economy, Post Civil War and Reconstruction

- Increasing **cotton** production brought **industry** to some parts of GA
- Northern **investors** put **money** into building **textile mills**
- **Banks** began to **reopen** and were able to **loan money** to **merchants** and **businessmen**



GA Economy, Post Civil War and Reconstruction

- By the late **1860s**, dry goods **stores**, **shops**, and **hotels** were **again** in **business**
- **Atlanta** was **rebuilt** and **grew** rapidly after it became the **state capital**
- **Railroads** expanded at this time



Photo from page 310 of your textbook.



GA Economy, Post Civil War and Reconstruction

- In the **8** years immediately **following** the **war**, rail companies laid **840 miles** of **track** in GA
- **Rail lines** began to **compete** with each other
- **Savannah** again became the **major port** for exporting **cotton**
- Things were looking **up** in **GA!**

