

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA

✘ What do you think the state of Georgia was like after the Civil War?

PREDICTION TIME

- ✘ On a sheet of paper, create a 2-column chart that takes up about the entire sheet of paper.
- ✘ Label the first column “I predict this word means...”
- ✘ Label the second column “I made this prediction because...”

RECONSTRUCTION

- ✘ In the first column, make a prediction about what you think this word means.
- ✘ In the second column, explain why you made this prediction.

RECONSTRUCTION



RECONSTRUCTION

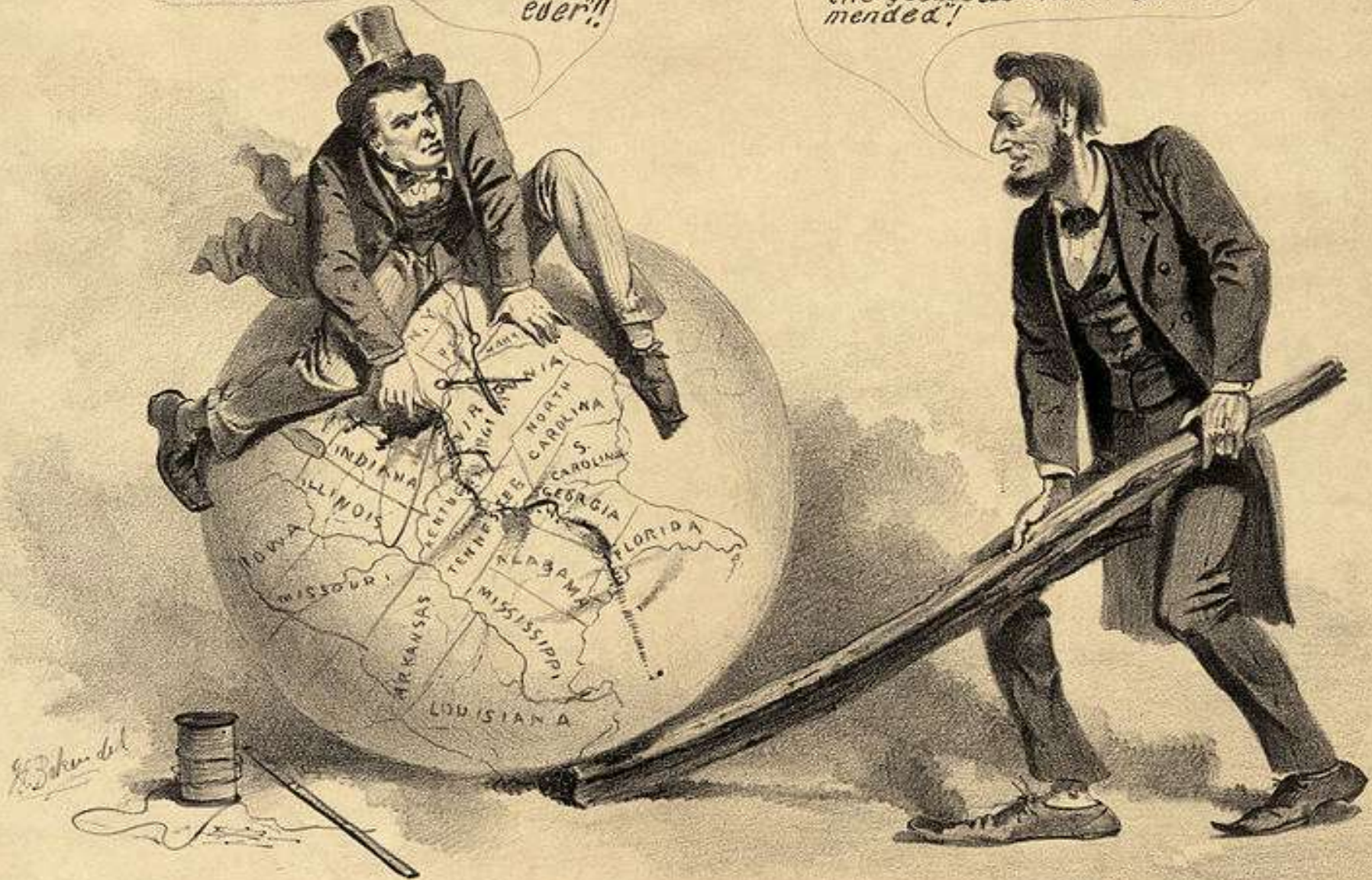
- ✘ The period of readjustment after Civil War(1865-1877)
- ✘ Areas of Focus
 - + Infrastructure rebuilt
 - + Roles of emancipated slaves defined
 - + Economics restored

CHANGE IN PRESIDENTS

- ✘ Lincoln wanted to rebuild rather than punish the south.
- ✘ Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.
- ✘ Andrew Johnson became president.

Take it quietly, **UNCLE ABE** and I will draw it closer than ever!!

A few more stitches **ANDY** and the good old **UNION** will be mended!



THE "RAIL SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS

- ✘ In the first column, make a prediction about what you think this word means.
- ✘ In the second column, explain why you made this prediction.

ROLE PLAY

- ✘ Three students will now read a conversation between three Radical Republicans
- ✘ Listen carefully to the conversation. You will be given a fill in the blank sentence to assess your understanding.

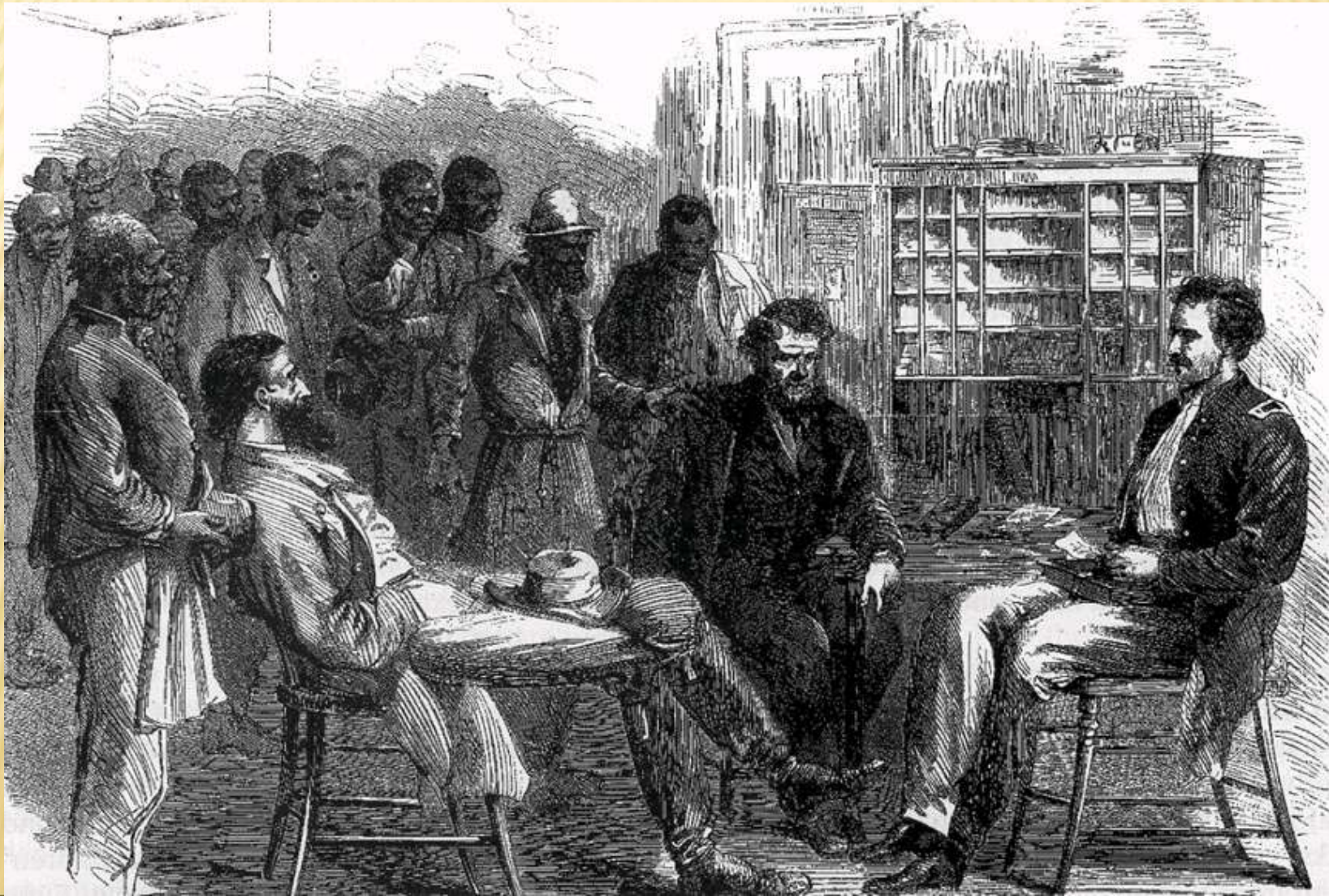
RADICAL REPUBLICANS

- ✘ Radical Republicans _____ President Johnson. They felt the _____ should be punished. They also believed that the majority of state should have to _____ before being re-admitted to the Union and that _____ (not the president) should be in charge of Reconstruction. Eventually, they tried to _____ President Johnson. White southerners who supported them were called _____.

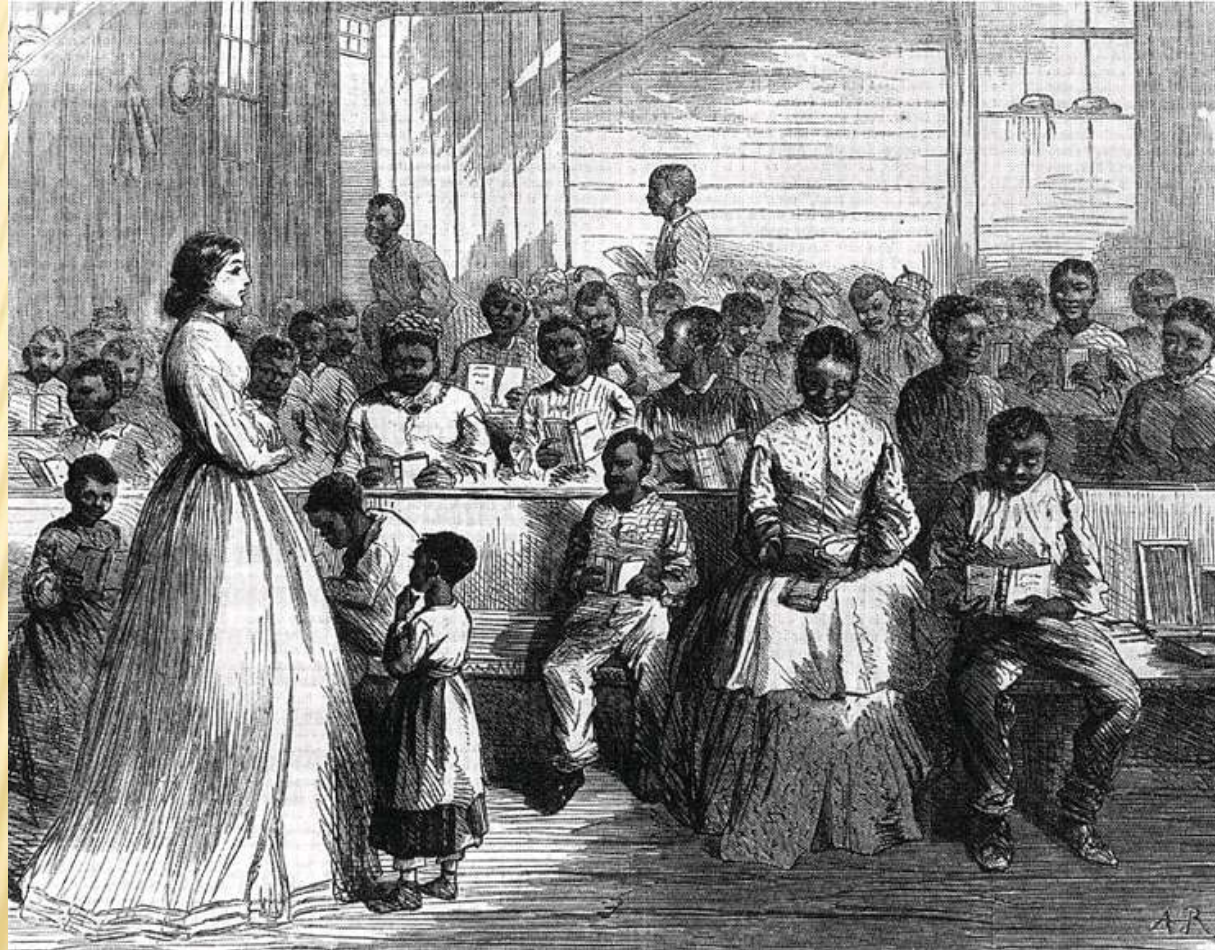
FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

- ✘ Go back to your predictions chart.
- ✘ In the first column, make a prediction about what you think this word means.
- ✘ In the second column, explain why you made this prediction.

DOES THIS PICTURE CHANGE YOUR PREDICTION?



WHAT ABOUT THIS ONE?



ROLE PLAY

- ✘ Two students will now read a conversation between a freed slave and a federal relief agent.
- ✘ Listen carefully to the conversation. You will be given a fill in the blank sentence to assess your understanding.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

✘ The Freedmen's Bureau offered freed slaves

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SHARECROPPING

- ✘ Go back to your predictions chart.
- ✘ In the first column, make a prediction about what you think this word means.
- ✘ In the second column, explain why you made this prediction.

**DOES THIS PICTURE CHANGE YOUR
PREDICTION?**



ROLE PLAY

- ✘ Two students will now read a conversation between a landowner and a sharecropper.
- ✘ Listen carefully to the conversation. You will be given a fill in the blank sentence to assess your understanding.

SHARECROPPING

- ✘ In sharecropping, _____ slaves _____ a portion of a landowner's _____. In return, he is given _____ and _____ of the earnings of the harvest.
- ✘ What happens over time when the sharecropper continually owes more for the food and clothing he borrowed than he actually makes from crop sales?

TENANT FARMING

- ✘ Go back to your prediction chart.
- ✘ In the first column, make a prediction about what you think this word means.
- ✘ In the second column, explain why you made this prediction.

**DOES THIS PICTURE CHANGE YOUR
PREDICTION?**



ROLE PLAY

- ✘ Two students will now read a conversation between a landowner and a tenant.
- ✘ Listen carefully to the conversation. You will be given a fill in the blank sentence to assess your understanding.

TENANT FARMING

- ✘ In tenant farming, _____ slaves _____ a portion of a landowner's _____. Tenants could plant and harvest any _____ and keep the _____ from the sale.
- ✘ Do you think tenant farming was any better than sharecropping? How do you think tenant farmers (versus sharecroppers) were viewed in society?

AMENDMENTS

- ✘ On a piece of paper, draw a large 13, 14, and 15. (1/2 page per number)
- ✘ We will read 3 Amendments. After we read each amendment, summarize the amendment and write your summary sentence in the shape of the appropriate number.

13TH AMENDMENT

- ✘ Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

13TH AMENDMENT

✘ Why was the 13th amendment necessary? Didn't the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War itself take care of this?

14TH AMENDMENT

✘ **Section 1.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

14TH AMENDMENT

- ✘ **Section 2.** Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

14TH AMENDMENT

- ✘ How is this amendment different than the three fifths compromise concerning the representation of African Americans?

15TH AMENDMENT

- ✘ **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.

15TH AMENDMENT

✘ Does this amendment address women's right to vote?

GEORGIA'S RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

After war, Federal Govt. appointed provisional governor.

In 1867, Georgia ratified the 13th Amendment.

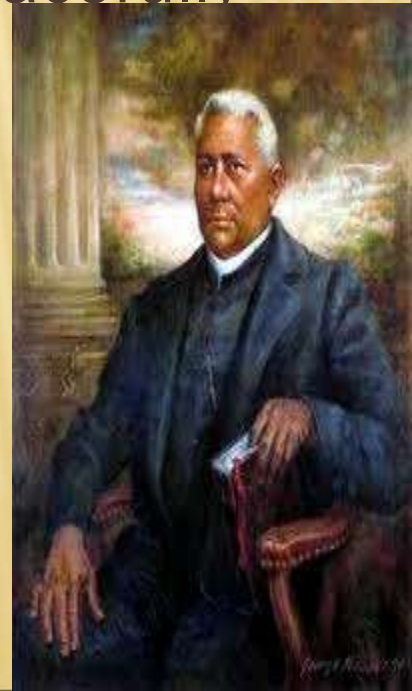
U.S. Army ruled GA until Washington set up a stable government.

In 1867, scalawags adopted a new state constitution that lasted until 1877.

In 1868, Rufus Bullock became governor and ratified the 14th Amendment.

BLACK LEGISLATORS

- ✘ 32 African Americans were elected to the House and Senate.
- ✘ Henry McNeal Turner-
 - + Doubted whites and blacks could live peacefully
 - + Complained about the way blacks were treated
 - + Urged freed slaves to return to Africa



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- ✘ A group that
 - + used violence to frighten African Americans
 - + Kept them from exercising civil rights





GEORGIAN'S RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

Conservative Democrats expelled 28 Black Legislators.



Rufus Bullock asked federal govt. to bring back military rule.



Georgia reorganized government in 1869.



Georgia ratified the 15th Amendment in 1870.



In 1870, GA was readmitted to the Union.

Compromise of 1877

- ✘ Electoral vote between Hayes (Republican) and Tilden (Democrat) was too close.
- ✘ There were doubts about the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana (20 votes)
- ✘ Electoral Commission was created. A deal was created.

Compromise of 1877

- ✘ Hayes (Republican) would be elected president if...
- ✘ Federal troops would be removed from the States in South (the erstwhile Confederate States)
- ✘ At least one Democrat would be included in Hayes' cabinet.
- ✘ A second Transcontinental railroad would be constructed in South using the Texas and Pacific Railway.
- ✘ A legislation aimed at helping to industrialize the Southern States would be passed.

Compromise of 1877: Summary

- ✘ A compromise that allowed Rutherford B. Hayes to be president in exchange for the government ending Reconstruction.
- ✘ The Republicans traded the Reconstruction efforts for the Presidential seat of the country. In bargain, the Democrats got a strong hold over the entire South.

Compromise of 1877

- ✘ Why do you think the Democrats were so quick to give up their presidential seat?
- ✘ Why do you think the Republicans were so quick to give up their reconstruction efforts?
- ✘ Do you think the lives of African Americans improved during Reconstruction?
- ✘ How do you think the Compromise of 1877 affected them?