



The End of  
Reconstruction and the  
Rise of Jim Crow Laws



# Objective

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- By the end of the lesson, SWBAT explain how Reconstruction ended with the start of the Jim Crow Laws.
- By the end of the lesson, SWBAT to explain what the Jim Crow Laws were, and how they hurt African Americans in the South.



# Reconstruction

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- Reconstruction was a time after the Civil War when the U.S. Government tried to help rebuild the South and give rights to former slaves.



# Vocabulary Words for the Week

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- **Segregation**
- **Freedmen's Bureau**
- **Shelter**
- **Legal**
- **Sharecropping**
- **Tenants**
- **Jim Crow Laws**
- **Ku Klux Klan**



# The End of Reconstruction

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- Reconstruction was not popular with a lot white Southerners.
- They did not like that freed slaves were getting more rights.
- They did not like that troops from the North were in the South protecting the rights of the freed slaves.



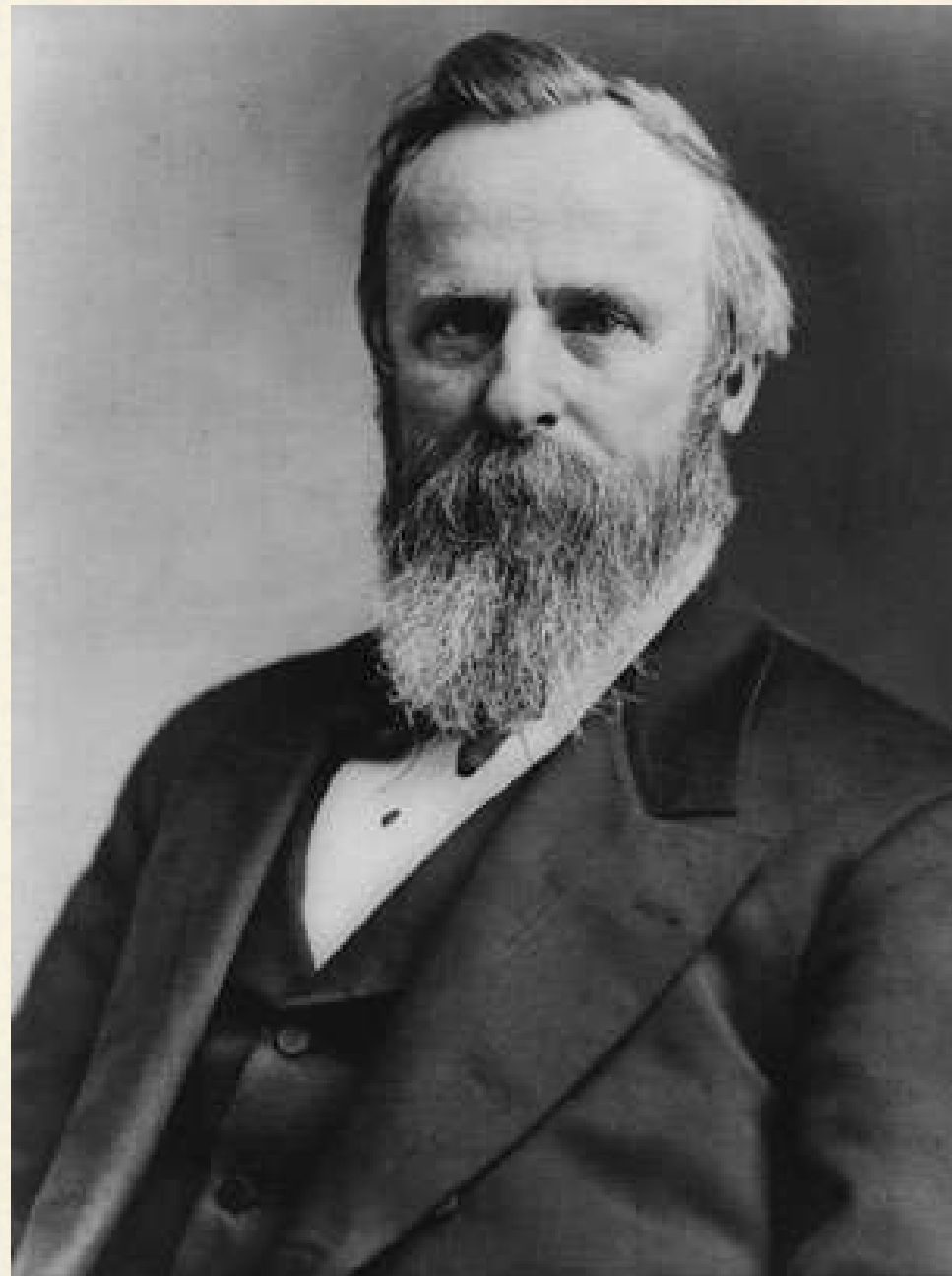
# End of Reconstruction

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- President Rutherford B Hayes ended Reconstruction in 1877.
- He was getting a lot of pressure from people in the South who were angry with how Reconstruction was helping freed slaves.



# Rutherford B. Hayes





The following shows  
angry white  
Southerners burning  
down a Freedmen's  
Bureau school and  
harassing African  
Americans



Vol. X.—No. 491.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

[SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS.  
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#### THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

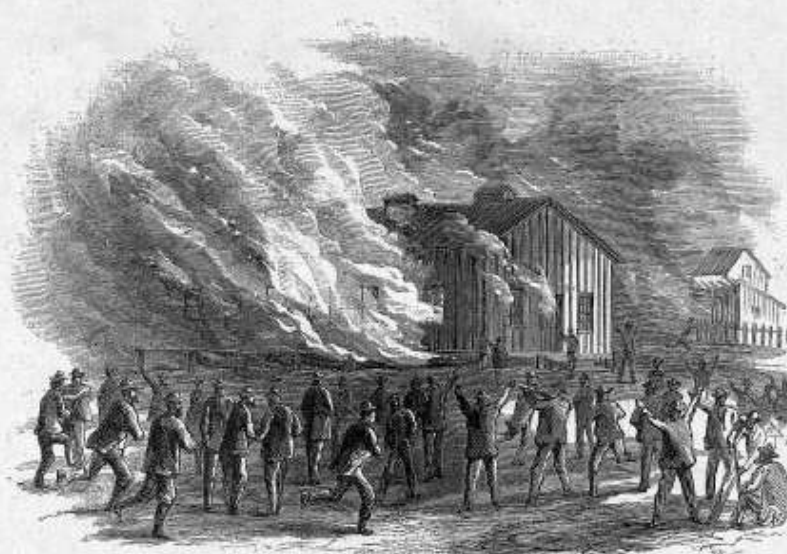
There was in Memphis, on the first two days of May, an excitement unequalled since the close of the war. The origin of the disturbance between the whites and negroes of that city was highly respectable to the colored soldiers, and the riotous proceedings which followed were a disgrace to civilization. For the riot the lower class of white citizens were as responsible as were the soldiers of the Third United States Colored Infantry for the original difficulty. This regiment, whose reputation has been a bad one, had been quartered out, since which they had frequented whisky-shops in the southern part of the city, and had been guilty of excesses and disorderly conduct. On the evening of May 1 some drunken members of the regiment were on South Street, talking noisily, when in an insolent manner they were ordered by two policemen to cease their noise and disperse. Words ensued, followed by blows, throwing of missiles and firing of revolvers. To understand what followed it must be remembered that the police force of Memphis is composed mostly of Irishmen, whose violent prejudices against negroes was so shamefully displayed in the New York riots of 1863. The Times correspondent thus described the riot:

Word was sent to police headquarters, and the whole force at once proceeded to the scene of the fray, being joined on the way by a large crowd of whites. Meanwhile the firing had brought other negroes to the spot, some armed with clubs and some with revolvers, so that by the time the police force came up the two parties were almost in number. The negroes held the original

position, and, upon the approach of the police, showing no determination to abandon it, were fired upon by the police and citizens who accompanied them. This fire was returned, and for a while both parties busied themselves in discharging their revolvers as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile word was sent to General Sweeney, who promptly dispatched to the scene of riot a company of Regulars (white), whom the negroes were quickly dispersed and driven in every direction.

During the evening the wildest and most exaggerated reports were spread throughout the city. Every statement of the truthfulness of the fight told a different story, and the highest excitement prevailed. Each rumor played a worse agent upon the minds than the preceding one, and only served to develop the pack-up prejudices against the negro. Soon after dark the excitement and popular frenzy were at their height. Large numbers of armed citizens repaired to the scene of the fight and commenced firing upon every negro who made himself visible. One negro upon South Street, a quiet, industrious laborer, was shot down almost in front of his own cabin, and after life was extinct his body was fired into, and laid in a most horrible manner. In all parts of the city, wherever they could be seen, negroes were fired upon by policemen as well as citizens. They were also white driving hucks and quickly walking in the streets about their business. The police seemed to make it their special business to shoot every negro they could see, to inquire where he was or what he was doing. The result was that by 9 o'clock the colored population were in a state of trembling with alarm. Near many negroes were killed during the night it is impossible to ascertain, as the firing was constantly heard during the early hours in all parts of the city. It is estimated that from 15 to 20 were killed. So far as I have been able to learn, not a white man was fired upon by a negro during the whole night.

After the light of Tuesday evening the negro soldiers and most of the colored population residing in the vicinity of the fight fled to the fort for security. They were perfectly quiet, but were terribly frightened for their own safety. As an early hour yesterday morning every thing



SCENES IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, DURING THE RIOT—BURNING A FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[SKETCHED BY A. R. W.]



SCENES IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, DURING THE RIOT—SHOOTING DOWN NEGROES ON THE MORNING OF MAY 2, 1866.—[SKETCHED BY A. R. W.]



# Why were these people angry?

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- Many white Southerners were angry that freed slaves were getting all of these rights for many reasons:
  - 1: During slavery white Southerners thought that black people were **not equal** to them.
  - 2: White Southerners were afraid that with all of these rights, black people would take over politics and make their lives bad.



# Why were people so angry?

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- Many white people in the South were racist.
- Racist - a person that does not like someone else because of their skin color.



# Reconstruction is Done!

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- The troops from the North were ordered to leave!
- The Freedmen's Bureau was shut down!
- There was no one in the South to make sure that newly freed slaves were guaranteed their rights!



# Prediction

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- What do you think happened to black people in the South after the troops from the North left and Reconstruction ended?



# After Reconstruction

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- Without protection from the U.S. Army and help from the Freedmen's Bureau, African Americans lost a lot of their power.



# So What Happened?

- Even though the rights of all people are supposed to be protected in the Bill of Rights and the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Amendments African Americans were not given their rights in the South!
- How did the racist Southerners take away the rights of African Americans?



# Jim Crow Laws

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- The South created **unfair** laws.
- Jim Crow Laws were laws in the South that were unfair to African Americans and used to take away their rights.



# How did they take away rights?

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- They made African Americans pay taxes to vote. *Why is this is problem?*
- They made separate schools for African Americans and White people, but did not give money to the African American schools. *Why is this a problem?*
- They did not call African Americans to do jury duty. *Why is this a problem?*





Poll Tax



Old Text Books



All White Jury



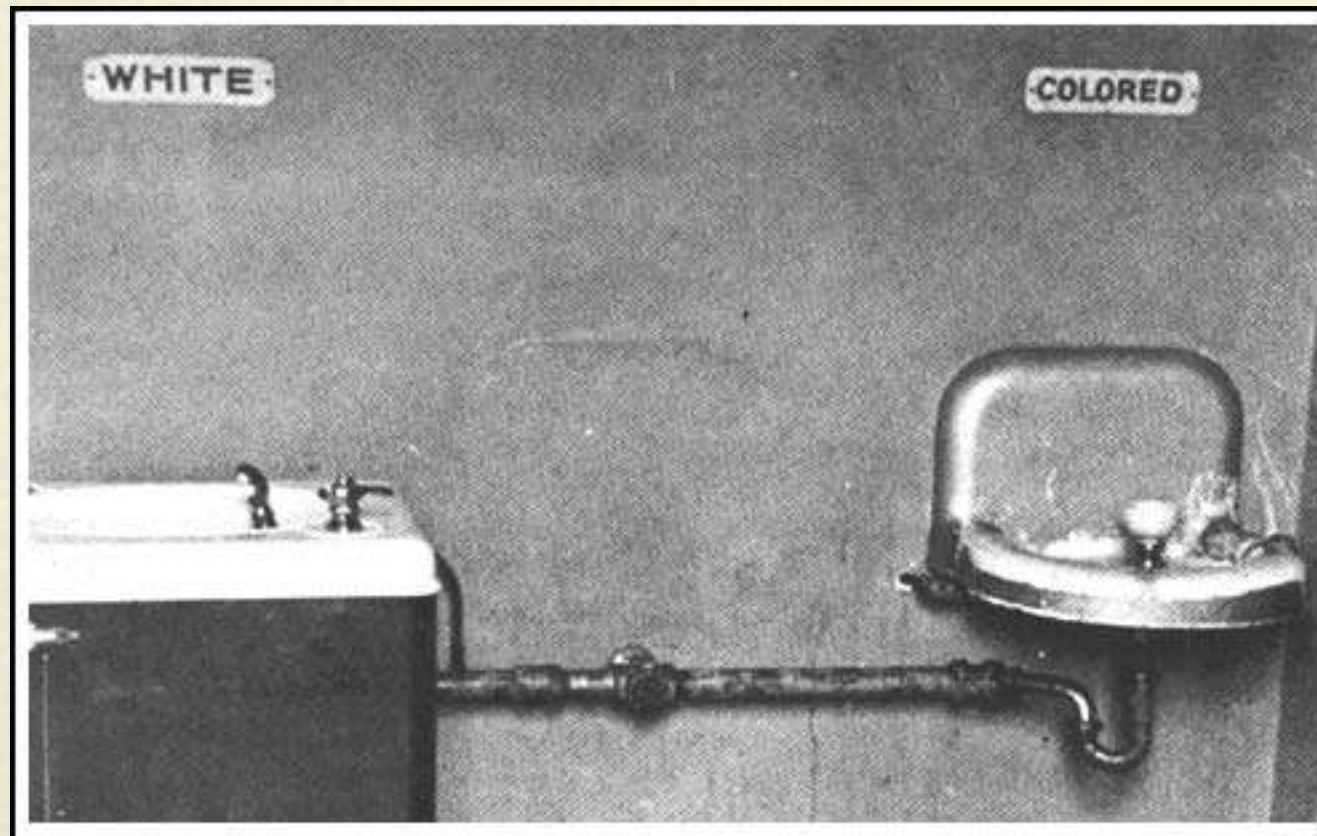
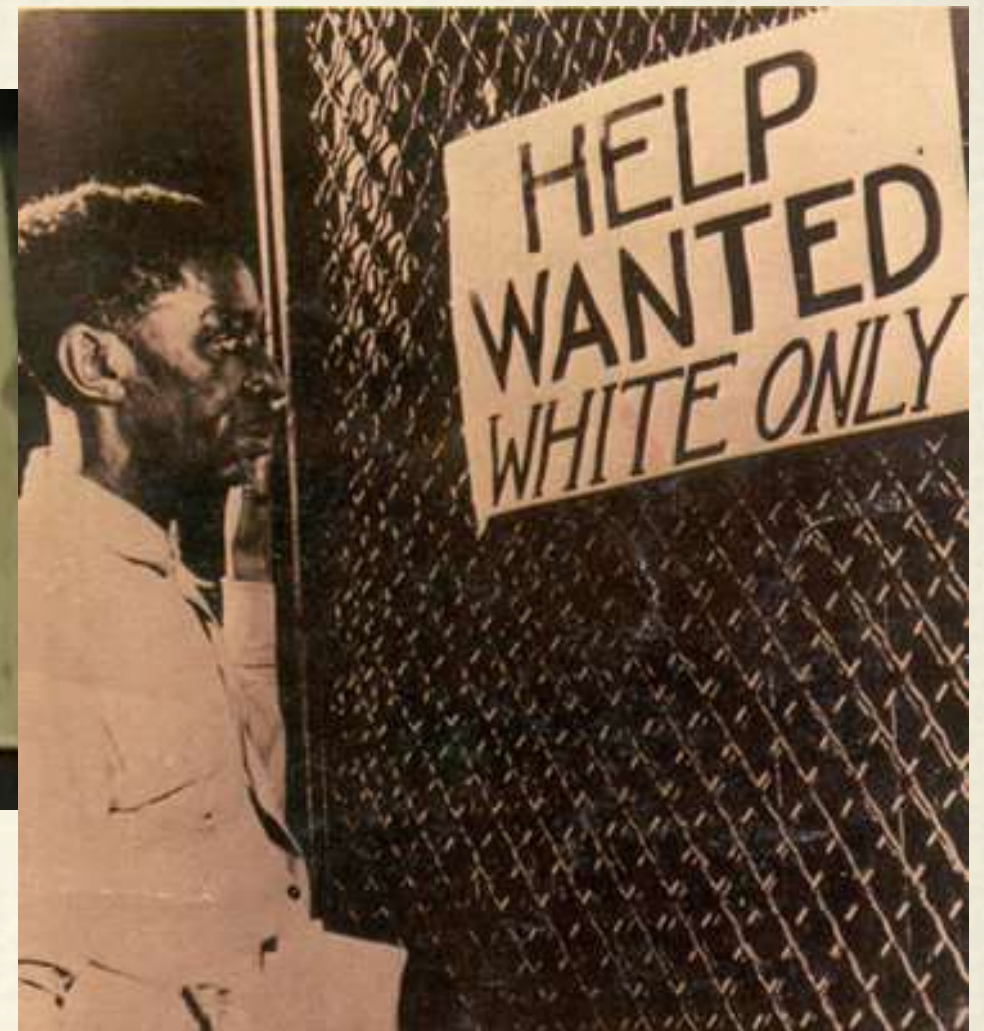
# Segregation

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- **Segregation - Separate people by the color of their skin.**
- The Jim Crows Laws in the South segregated all public places: waiting rooms, schools, hospitals, hotels, restaurants



# Jim Crow Laws



Examples of the effects of Jim Crow Laws from later in the 20th Century



# Scare Tactics!

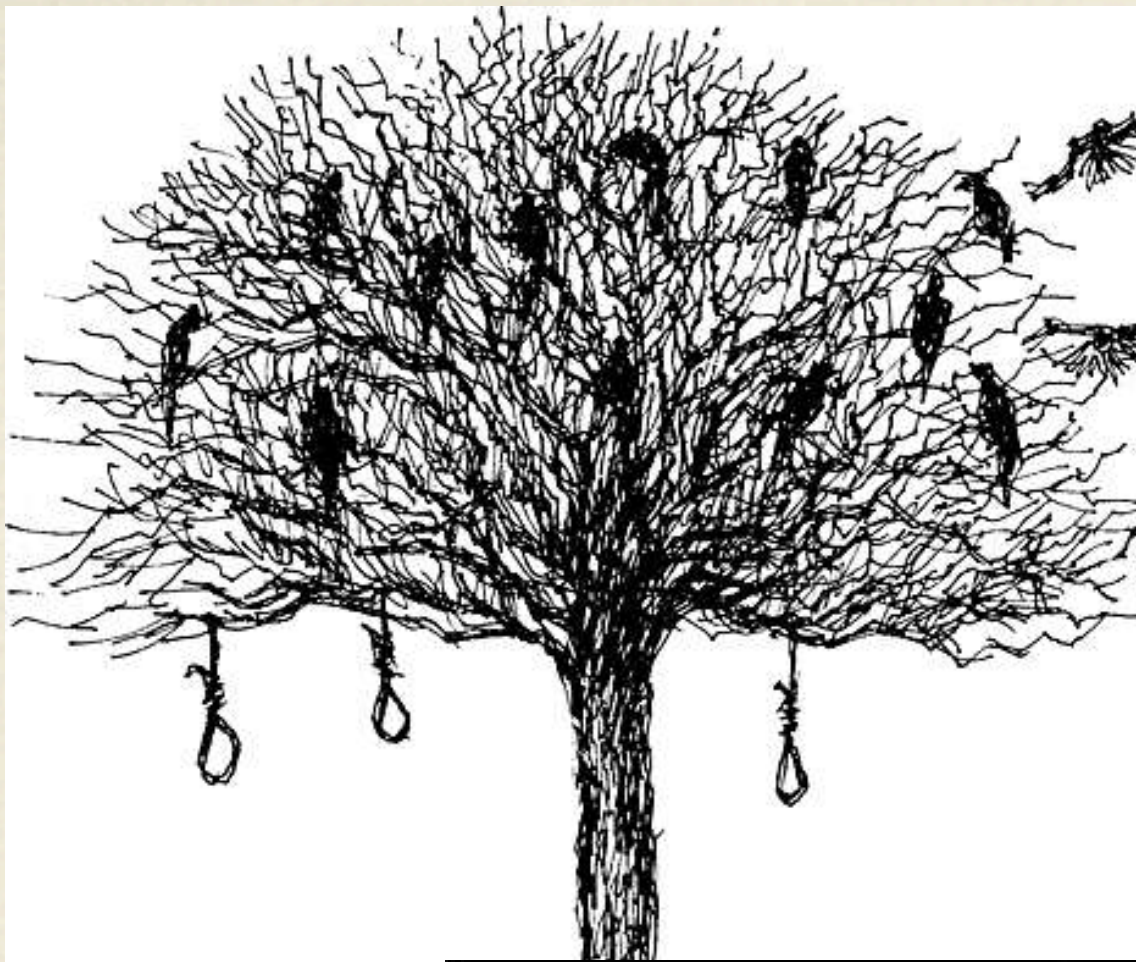
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- The Ku Klux Klan is a group that believes that white people are better than black people. They use violence to stop black people from having their lives.



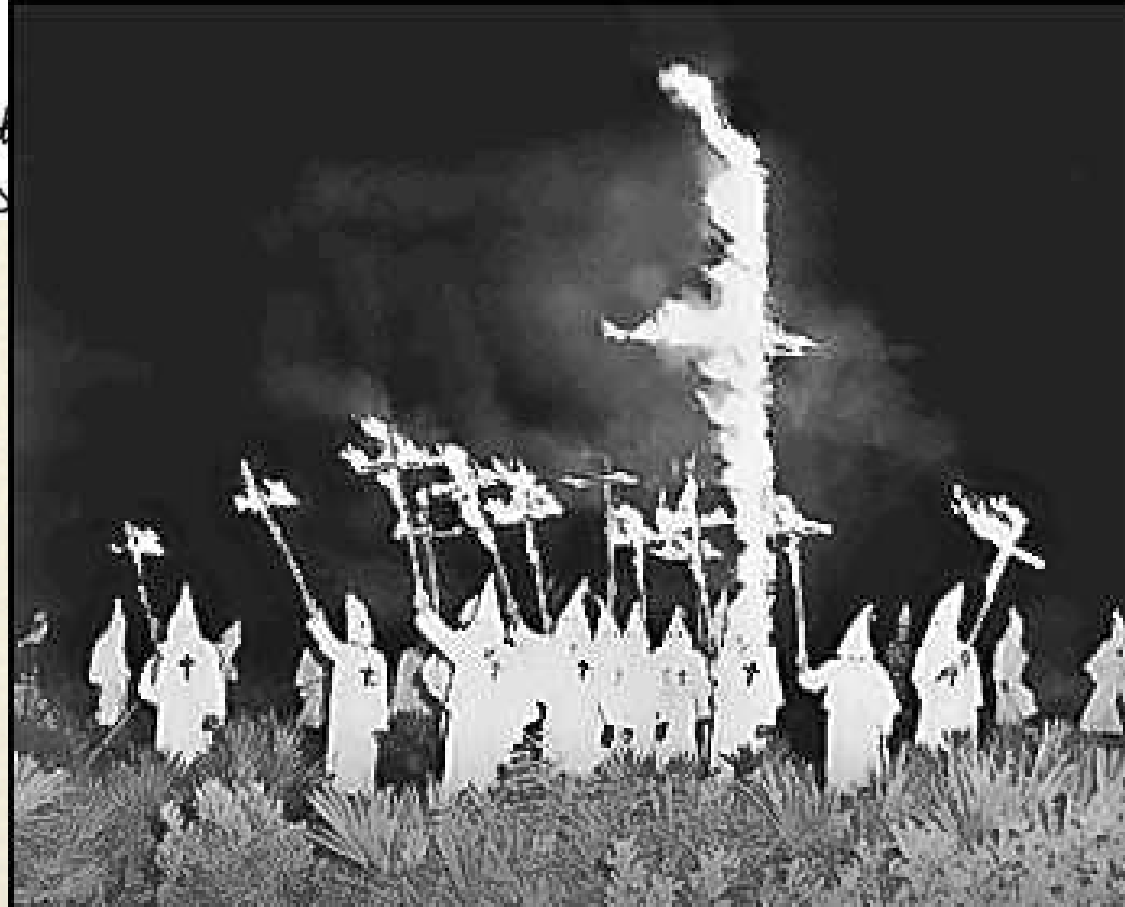
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- The Ku Klux Klan would scare and stop African Americans from using their rights.
  - The Ku Klux Klan would kill African Americans if they wanted to use their rights or talk or publicize the bad things that were happening in the South to African Americans.





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# You Be the Judge

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- *Writing Prompt:*
- How did the Jim Crow Laws and groups like the Ku Klux Klan destroy all of the things that Reconstruction was trying to do?