

Reconstruction



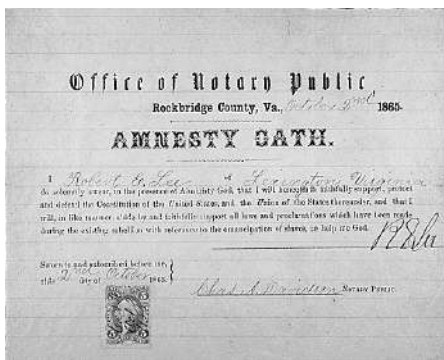
The ruins of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad bridge in Richmond, Virginia



Richmond, Virginia



1865-1877; the rebuilding of America right after the Civil War



Proclamation of _____

_____ plan: he wanted to restore the Union quickly and painlessly
granted pardons to Confederates who would swear allegiance to the Union
powerful Confederate officials and those accused of war crimes weren't included
if _____ of the voters registered in 1860 swore to follow the Constitution, that state can re-form their government and petition for reinstatement

Bill

_____ plan:

Northern politicians who wanted to punish former Confederates (especially slave owners) and give Southern blacks full citizenship
Confederate states could form state governments as soon as a _____ of those on the 1860 voting lists took an oath to uphold the Constitution
would also have to swear that they never supported the Confederacy in any way



federal organization created to provide
 _____,
 and advice on negotiating labor contracts to
 newly freed blacks
 also attempted to oversee relations between
 freedmen and their former masters
 authorized to sell confiscated Confederate land in
 portions of up to _____ acres per buyer
 (a myth was that slaves had been promised 40
 acres and a mule, but this is not so)

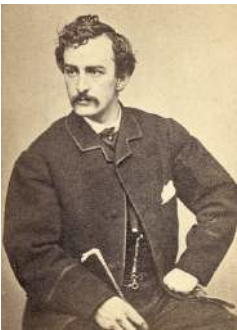
With the Freedmen's Bureau's help, the recently freed slaves began voting
(700,000 blacks voted for Grant in the 1868 election and swayed the election in Grant's favor)

Because the Bureau only provided help with labor, food, and housing,
 _____ for the former slaves was severely lacking
 unfortunately, the Bureau was unable to protect the slaves from the _____, who terrorized
 freedmen for trying to vote, hold a political office, or own land

*fun fact: the Freedmen's Bureau was headed by Headed by Union Army General _____,
 born in Leeds, Maine; he attended Monmouth Academy, North Yarmouth Academy, and Kents Hill School and graduated
 from Bowdoin College; graduated fourth in his class from the United States Military Academy and fought valiantly for the
 Union in the Civil War, losing his arm and earning the Medal of Honor*

Lincoln is Assassinated

April 14, 1865



"The Assassination of President Lincoln"
 Currier & Ives print

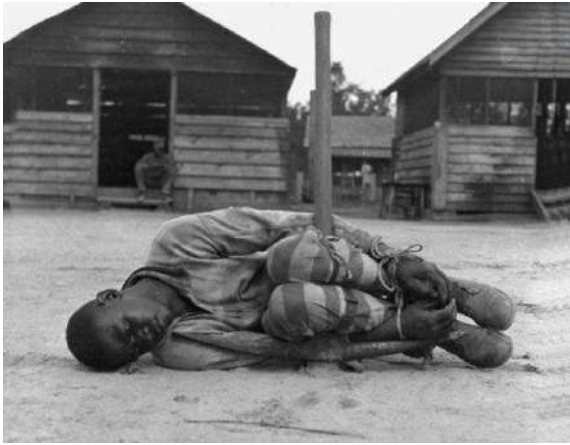
**from left to right: Major Henry Rathbone, Clara Harris, Mary Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln, and John Wilkes Booth*



The private box in
 Ford's Theater, Washington,
 where President Lincoln was
 assassinated

President Lincoln on his death bed
 (from Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1865)





“twilight zone between slavery and freedom”
began right after the war ended

blacks *could* _____, own property,
sue in court, and _____

blacks *could not* _____,
_____, testify against or

_____ whites, or start their own
businesses

they also had to obey _____ and needed
permits to travel

many were unjustly arrested and placed in work
camps, used for their labor



Laws

established a pattern of _____ in all
public facilities

blacks and whites were separated in railway cars, schools,
hospitals, restaurants, parks, playgrounds, water fountains, etc.
began in 1870 and by 1890 existed throughout the entire South

_____ and _____ Farming



“_____” farmers own their own mules and equipment

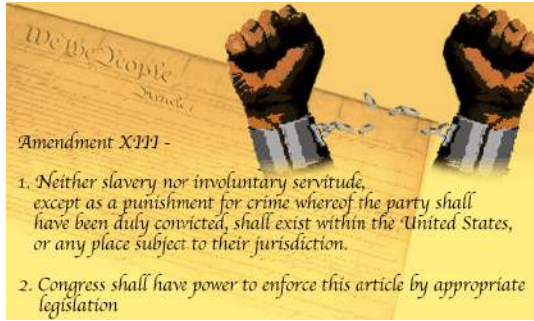
“_____” do not
(*sharecroppers are poorer and of lower status*)

blacks and poor whites lived on the land and worked it, giving the owner a portion of the harvest
in theory, they could save money and eventually rent the land from the owner or buy it outright
(*this rarely happened*)

they grew _____ crops = at the mercy of the market

after crops were shared and they paid their debts there was usually no money left

Constitutional Assistance



The _____ Amendment

(ratified by December, 1865)

although slaves had been declared free by the

_____ in 1863, it was only in
“areas in rebellion” against the Union
the 13th Amendment abolished _____
and “involuntary servitude” throughout the nation

The _____ Amendment

(passed by Congress June 13, 1866; ratified in 1868)

in 1866, Johnson vetoed a bill to provide black civil rights
and one that would continue to fund the Freedmen’s Bureau

angry Radical Republicans overrode Johnson’s vetoes

drafted the 14th Amendment to take the place of
the Civil Rights Bill
(more permanent)

the 14th Amendment stated that all US citizens
were entitled to _____
under the law

*it also said that any state barring black people from voting
would lose seats in Congress!*



Voting Rights

_____ : to take the right to vote away from someone
at first, racist Southern whites didn’t want to take the right to vote away from blacks
in poorer “white counties” they controlled the black vote

but then they started making it more and more difficult for blacks to vote

added a two year _____ :
young blacks moved around

men convicted of certain crimes couldn’t vote

instituted the “_____ :”
the prospective voter had to read and interpret a portion of the Constitution
“understanding” was decided by a voting clerk (usually white)

instituted a “_____ :”
if your grandfather voted, then you could

instituted a _____ : a yearly tax paid to vote and had to bring receipt with you

the “_____ of 1822” (SC):

separate boxes for each position
illiterate voters couldn’t tell which box to use - boxes were even moved around!

The _____ Amendment

(ratified in 1870)

granted African American men the right to vote

*“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”*

(only fully realized when the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965)



Reconstruction Ends

focus began to shift from social to economic problems

South needed rebuilding and the North was tired of dealing with racial problems

Southern resentment for the North continued to build

white Southerners who
worked with Northern
businessmen and
politicians
considered traitors in
the South



Northerners who moved to the South after the war
some teachers and ministers felt a moral duty to help
some business people wanted to start new industries
some were dishonest, stealing from the locals
supposedly carried all their belongings in a bag made of carpet

Election of 1876

Republican - _____ (northern support) v. _____ - Tilden (southern support)

in some southern states both the Democrats and Republicans claimed victory

House set up an electoral commission of 8 _____ and 7 Democrats

the commission (by majority vote) gave all the disputed votes to Hayes (of course)

Southern states cried foul, but agreed to accept Hayes as the winner if:

> Southern states received funds for railroads, roads, bridges, etc.

> _____ were withdrawn from the South

called the _____

Reconstruction is essentially over (especially for the blacks)



(1896)

in 1892 Louisiana passed the Separate Car Act,
legally segregating railroad cars

30-year-old Homer Plessy, an “_____”
(1/8th black), sat in white section of a railroad car
was was arrested

his case was appealed all the way to the Supreme Court

in 1896, the Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana segregation as constitutional

Justice Henry Brown wrote:

*“The object of the Fourteenth Amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of
the two races before the law, but in the nature of things it could not have been intended to
abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political
equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either.”*

the Plessy decision set the precedent that “_____” facilities for blacks and
whites were constitutional as long as they were “_____”

the “_____” doctrine was quickly extended to cover
many areas of public life, such as restaurants, theaters, restrooms, and public schools

facilities for blacks, however, were always inferior to those for whites

not until the 1954 _____ case would

“separate but equal” be struck down