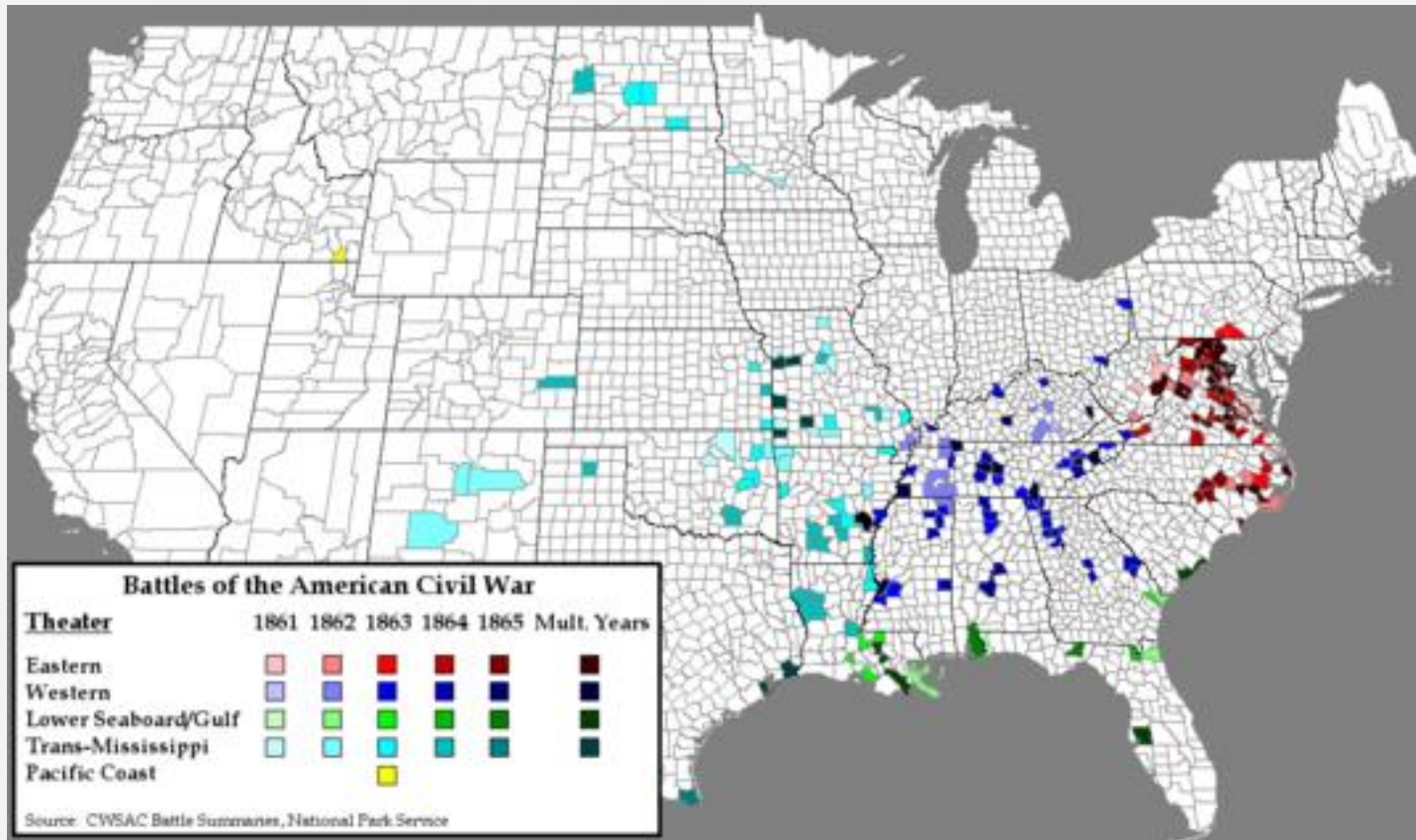


Objective: To analyze the political, economic, and social factors of Reconstruction. **USHC 3.3, 3.4, 3.5**

- **freedmen** - Men and women who had been slaves.
- **Reconstruction** - rebuilding of the South after the Civil War

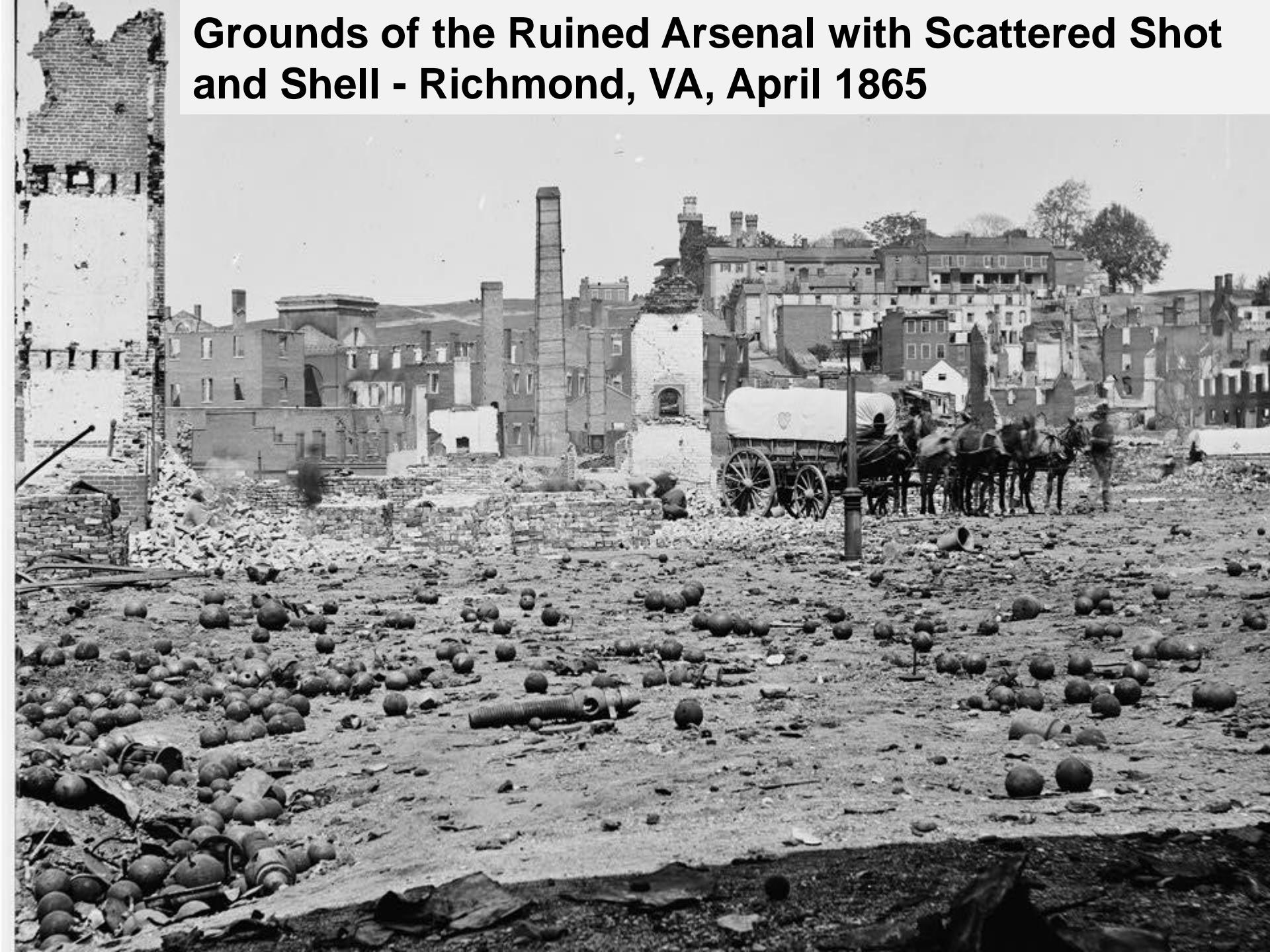
The Defeated South

Q: Based upon your observations of the map below, how were the North and the South effected differently as a result of the Civil War?



A: Because the majority of battles took place in the South, many Southern houses, farms, bridges, and railroads were destroyed.

Grounds of the Ruined Arsenal with Scattered Shot and Shell - Richmond, VA, April 1865





Guns and Ruined Buildings Near the Tredegar Iron Works - Richmond, VA, April 1865



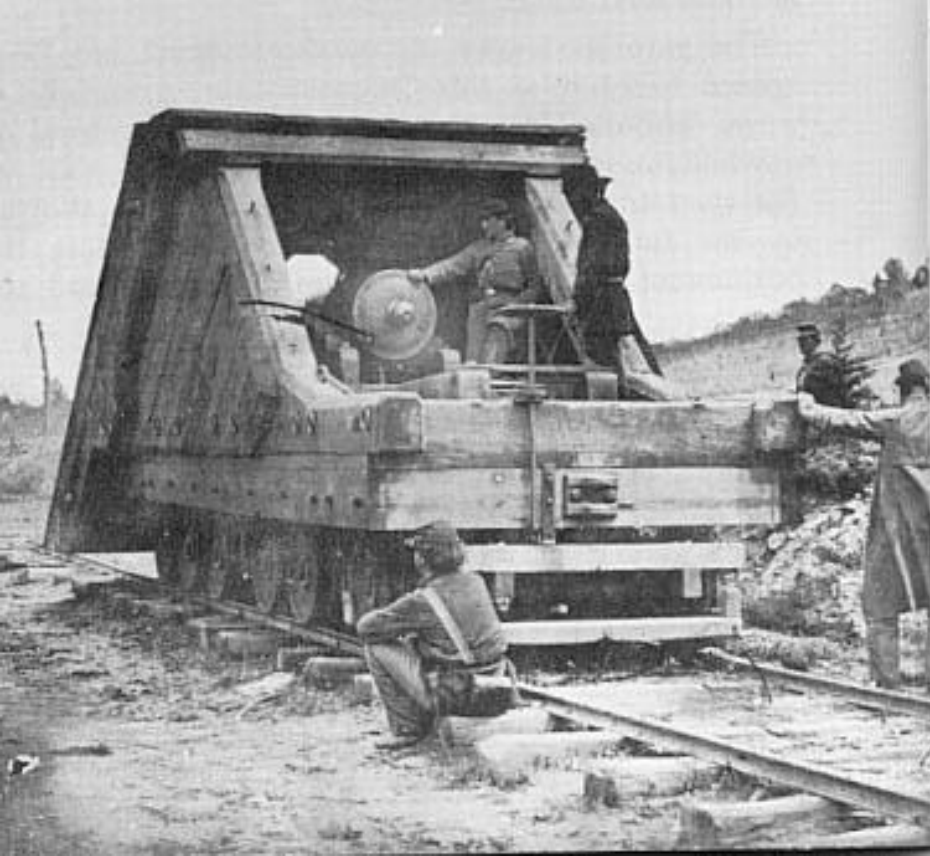
Above: Charleston, South Carolina



Right: Atlanta, Georgia



**Crippled Locomotive, Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Depot
- Richmond, VA, 1865**



A Southern armored railroad gun has gone as far as it can on these rails, typifying Civil War destruction of Southern railroad tracks. (Virginia)



This famous photo was taken looking across the ruins of the railroad bridge in Fredericksburg, Virginia

Confederate money became worthless, and banks closed.



Newly freed slaves, or freedmen, had no money, jobs, or housing.

Reconstruction

```
graph TD; A((Reconstruction)) --> B((The period of time after the Civil War when the South was rebuilt.)); A --> C((The federal program to rebuild the South.)); B --> D((1865 - 1877));
```

The period of time after the Civil War when the South was rebuilt.

The federal program to rebuild the South.

1865 - 1877

Competing Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan:



I. Once 10% of the state's voters swore loyalty to the U.S....



II. ...Southern states could rejoin the national government *after* they abolished slavery.

Congress' Wade-Davis Bill:

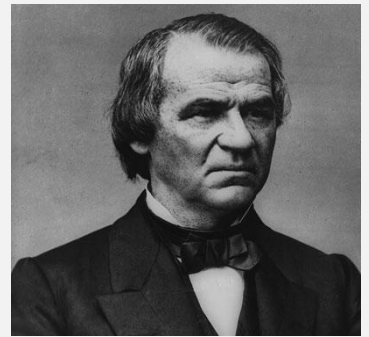


I. It required that a *majority* of Southern white men swear loyalty to the U.S....



II. ...*and* denied former Confederate soldiers the right to vote or hold political office.

President Andrew Johnson



- Vice-President Andrew Johnson became President after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

President Johnson's Reconstruction Plan:

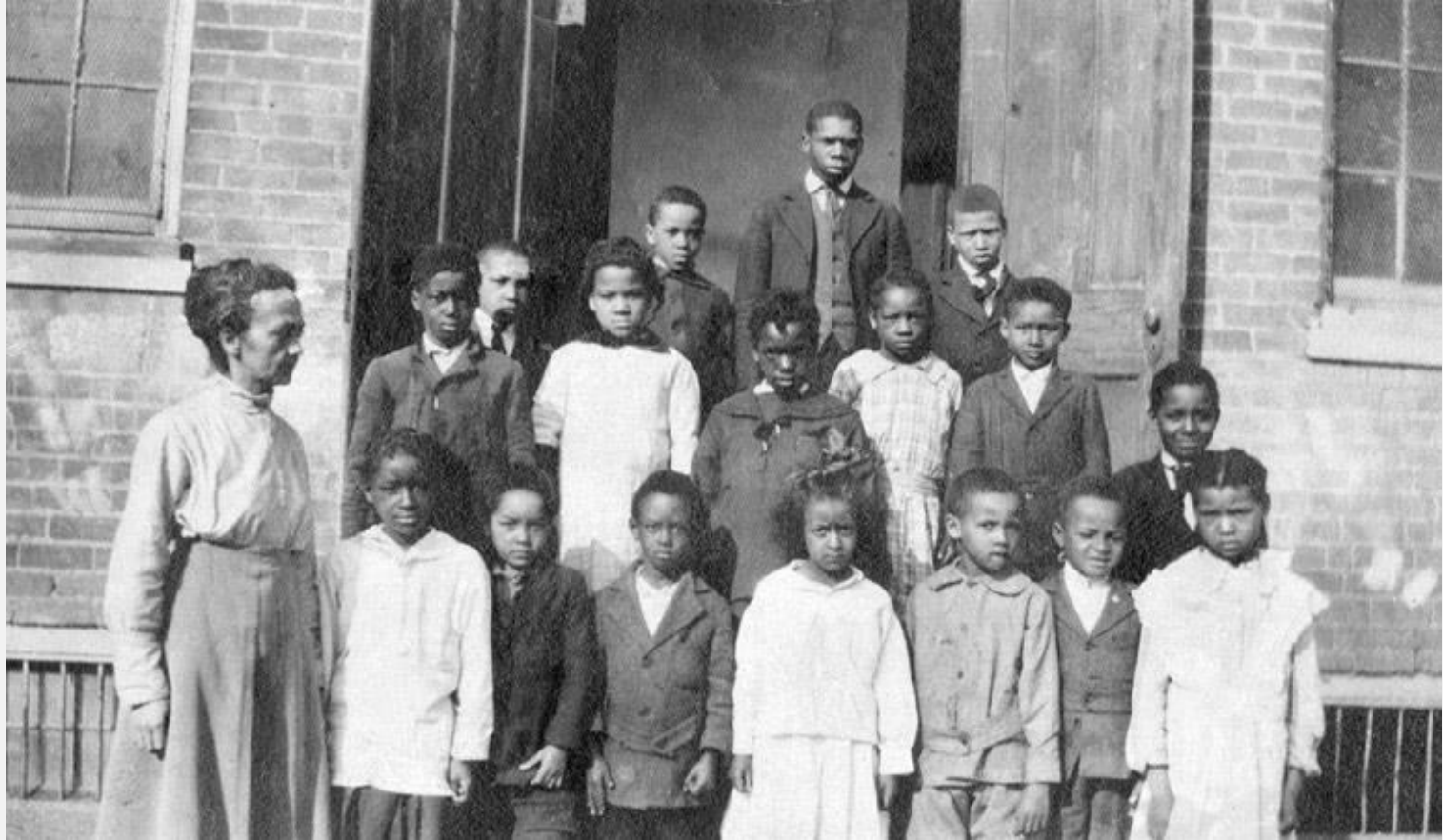
I. The *majority* of voters in each Southern state must pledge their loyalty to the U.S....

II. ...and each state *must ratify (approve)* the **Thirteenth Amendment**.

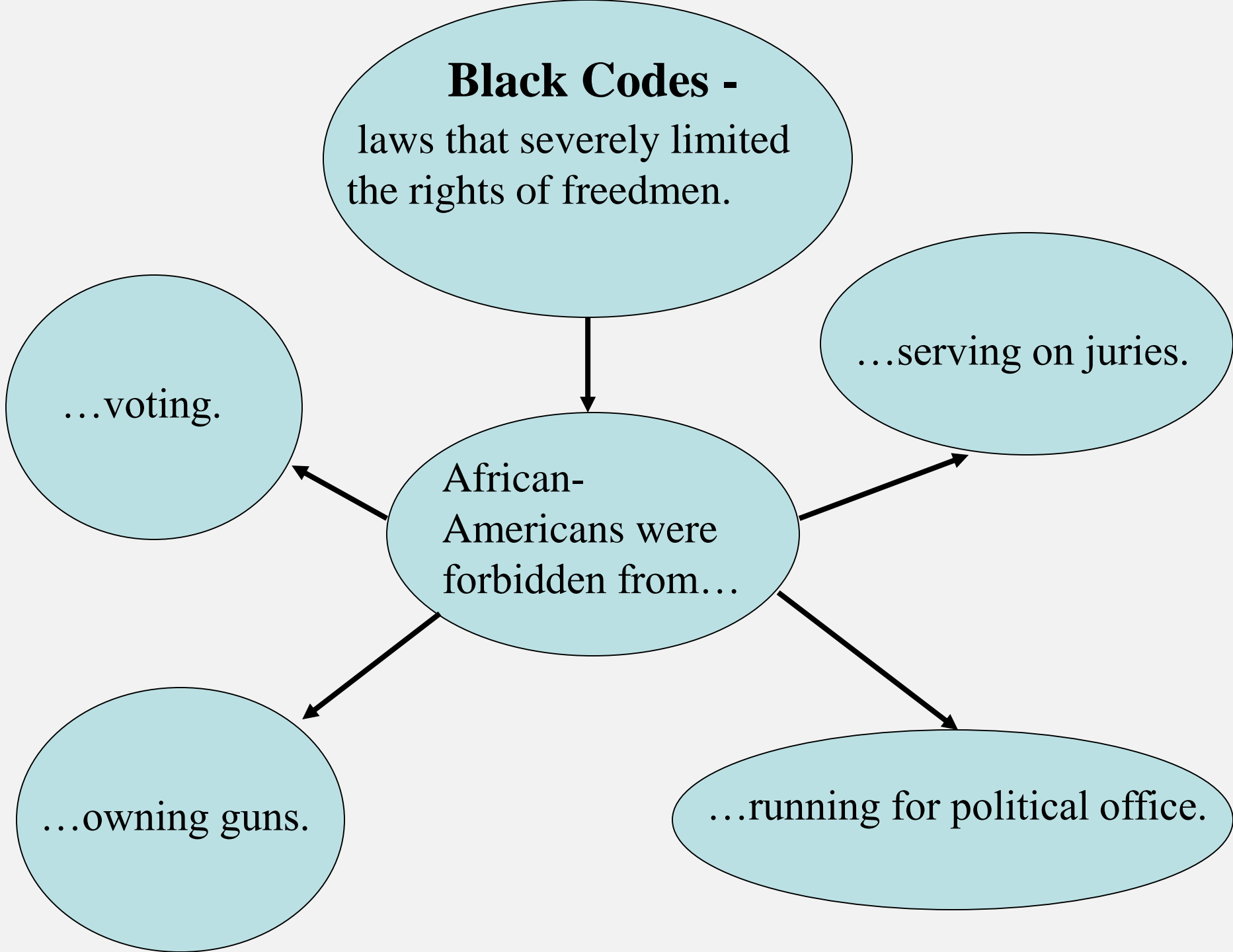
- The **Thirteenth Amendment**, which banned slavery, was ratified on Dec.6, 1865

Freedmen's Bureau

· The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, jobs, medical care, and education for millions of former slaves and poor whites.



A teacher and elementary school students posing on the steps of the Hill School, ca. late 19th Century. The school was a part of the Christiansburg Institute, which was first opened by the U. S. Freedmen's Bureau in 1866. (Montgomery County, VA)



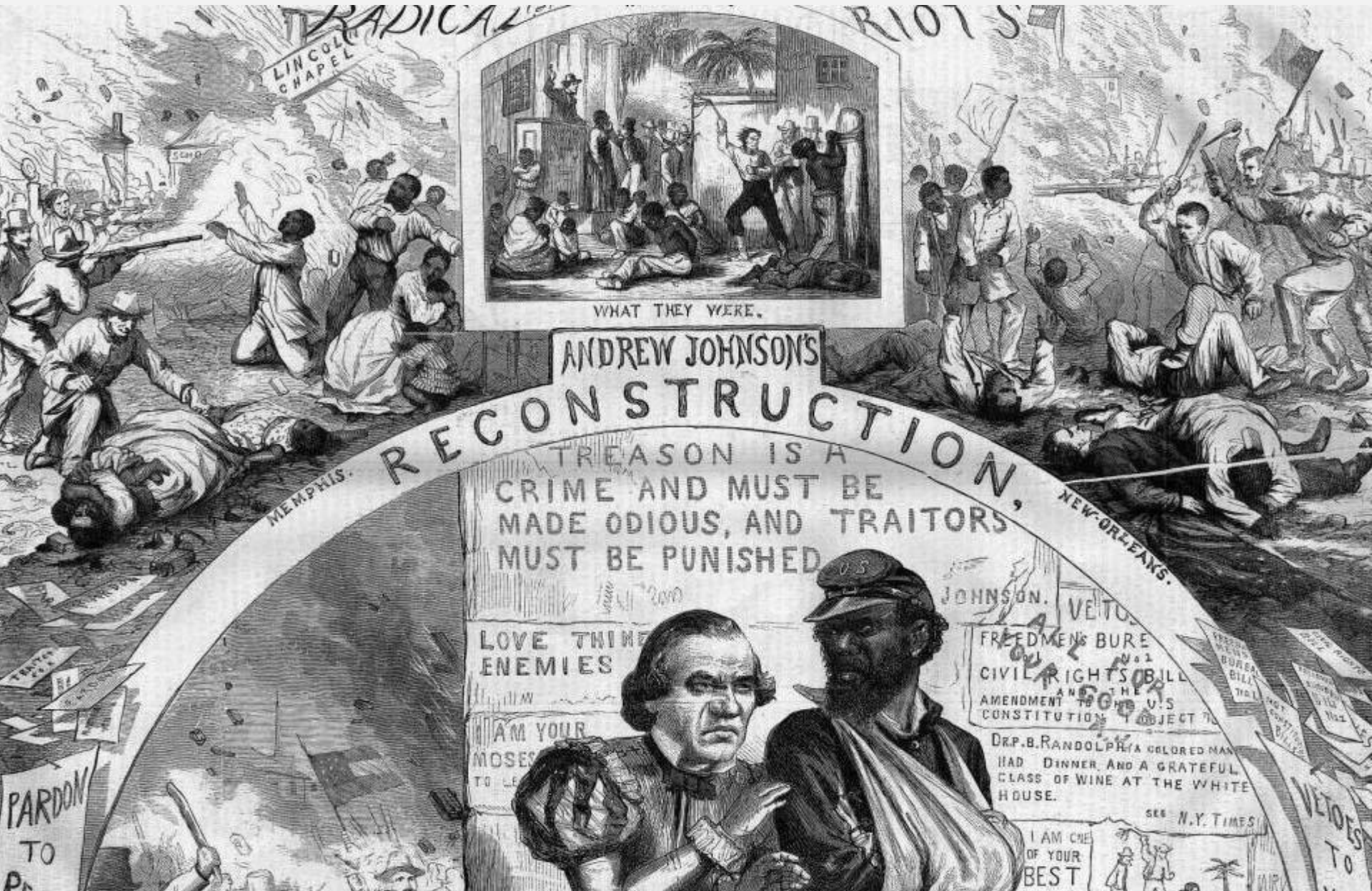
"Black Codes" of Mississippi – 1865

Section 3. ...it shall *not* be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to intermarry with any white person; nor for any person to intermarry with any freedman, free negro or mulatto; and any person who shall so intermarry shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on *conviction* thereof shall be confined in the State penitentiary for *life*;

Section 5. Every freedman, free negro and mulatto shall...have a lawful home or employment, and shall have written evidence thereof...if living in any incorporated city, town, or village, a license from that mayor thereof; and if living outside of an incorporated city, town, or village, from the member of the board of police of his beat, ...*which license may be revoked for cause at any time by the authority granting the same.*

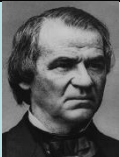
Section 6. All contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes for a longer period than one month shall be in writing...and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer before the expiration of his term of service, without good cause, he shall *forfeit his wages* for that year up to the time of quitting.

Radical Republicans - members of the Republican party that believed President Johnson was too lenient on the South.



Radical Reconstruction: The President and Congress Clash

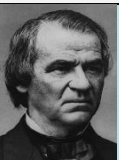
Background Information: Congress had enough votes to override all Presidential vetoes!



President Johnson v. Congress Conflict #1



Congress passed the Civil Rights Act in 1866, giving U.S. ***citizenship*** to African-Americans.



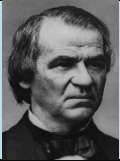
President Johnson ***vetoed*** the bill.



Representatives in Congress ***overrode*** the veto.
(with a ***2/3*** majority vote)

Round 1 winner: CONGRESS!

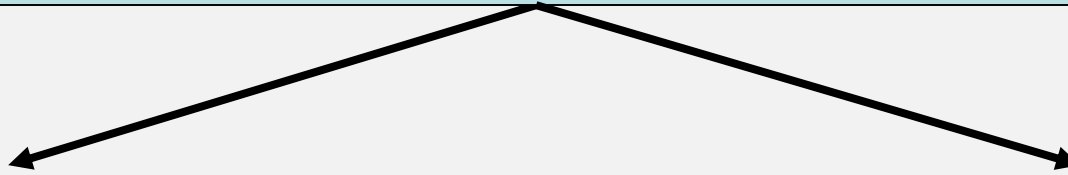




President Johnson v. Congress Conflict #2

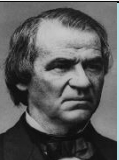


Congress attempted to ratify the **14th Amendment**, which would...

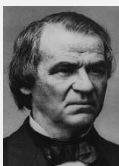


...grant U.S. citizenship to ***all*** people born in the U.S., including former slaves.

...make it illegal to discriminate against people, ***making black codes unconstitutional.***

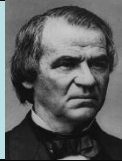


President Johnson ***opposed*** the 14th Amendment and convinced all Southern states, except Tennessee, to vote against it.



Round 2 winner: It's a DRAW!





President Johnson v. Congress Conflict #3



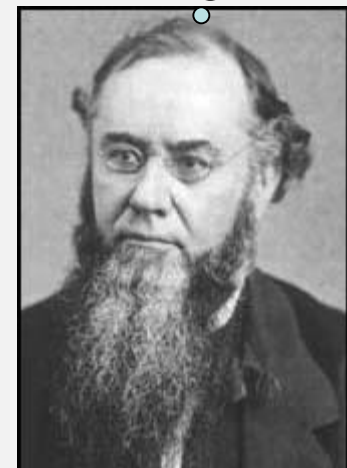
Congress passed the ***Tenure of Office Act*** in 1867. This law stated that the President could ***not*** remove members of his Cabinet ***without*** Senate approval.



So, Congress thinks I need **THEIR** approval to fire a member of my own Cabinet? **HAH!** Let's see them stop me!

Secretary Stanton, you're **FIRED!**

DARN!



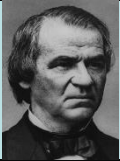
Tenure of Office Act



**Round 3 winner:
CONGRESS!**

Pres. Johnson

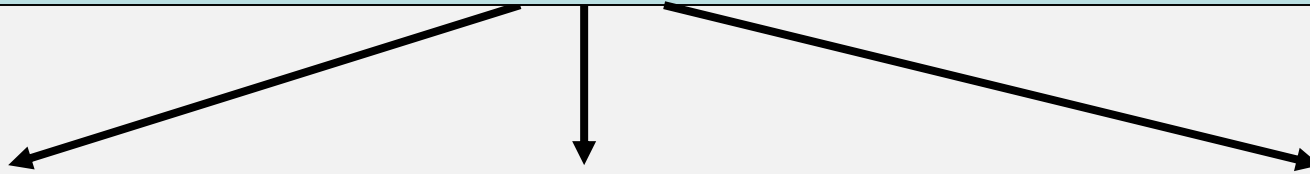
**Secretary of War
Edwin Stanton**



President Johnson v. Congress Conflict #4



Congress passed the **Reconstruction Act** in 1867. This law...

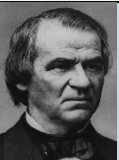


...threw out all Southern states that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.

...divided the South into **five** military districts, each ruled by a U.S. general.

...required all Southern States to:

- write a new state Constitution.
- ratify the 14th Amendment.
- allow all blacks the right to vote.



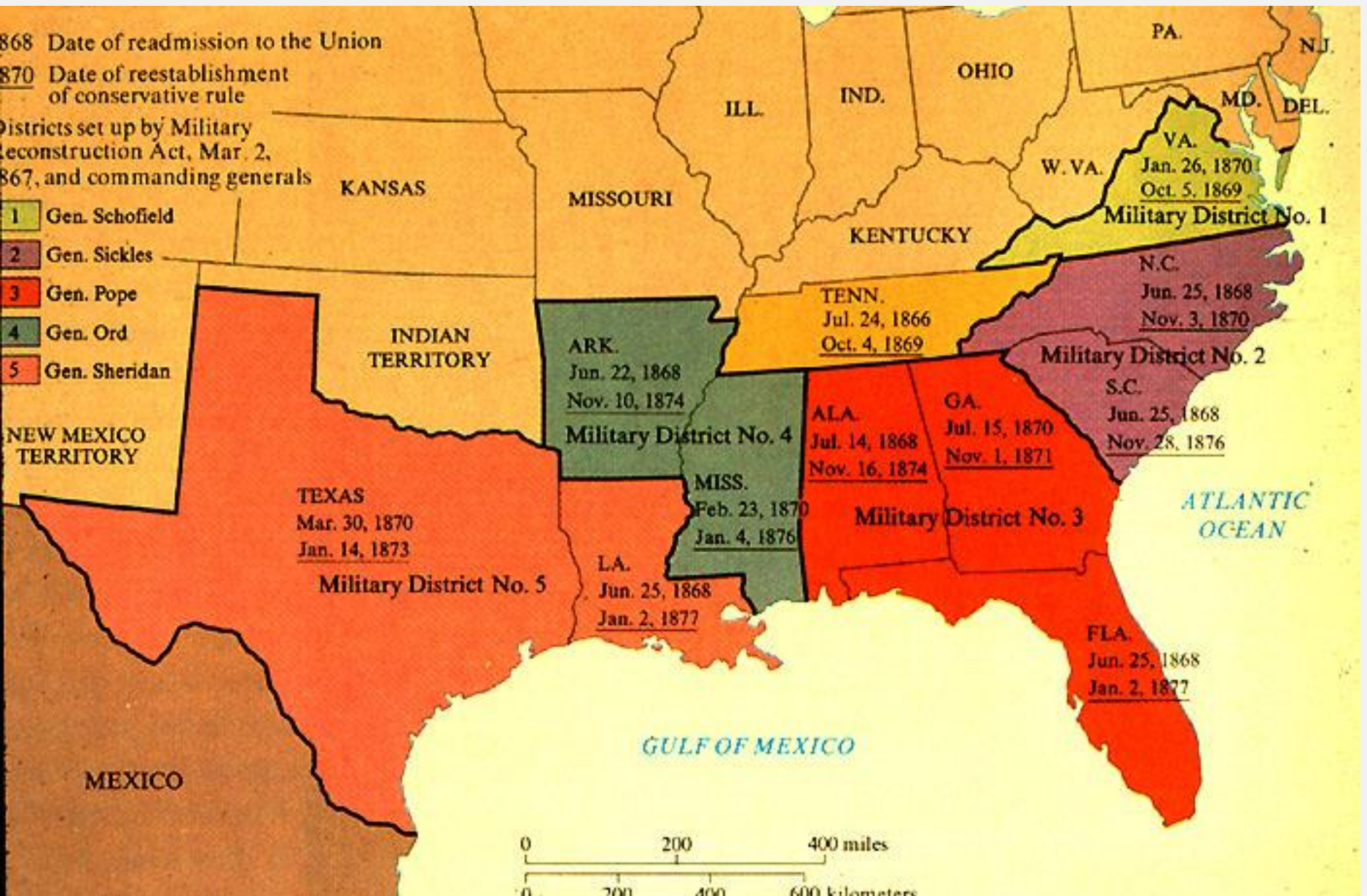
President Johnson **vetoed** the Reconstruction Act.

Representatives in Congress **overrode** the veto with a **2/3** majority vote.

Round 4 winner:
CONGRESS!



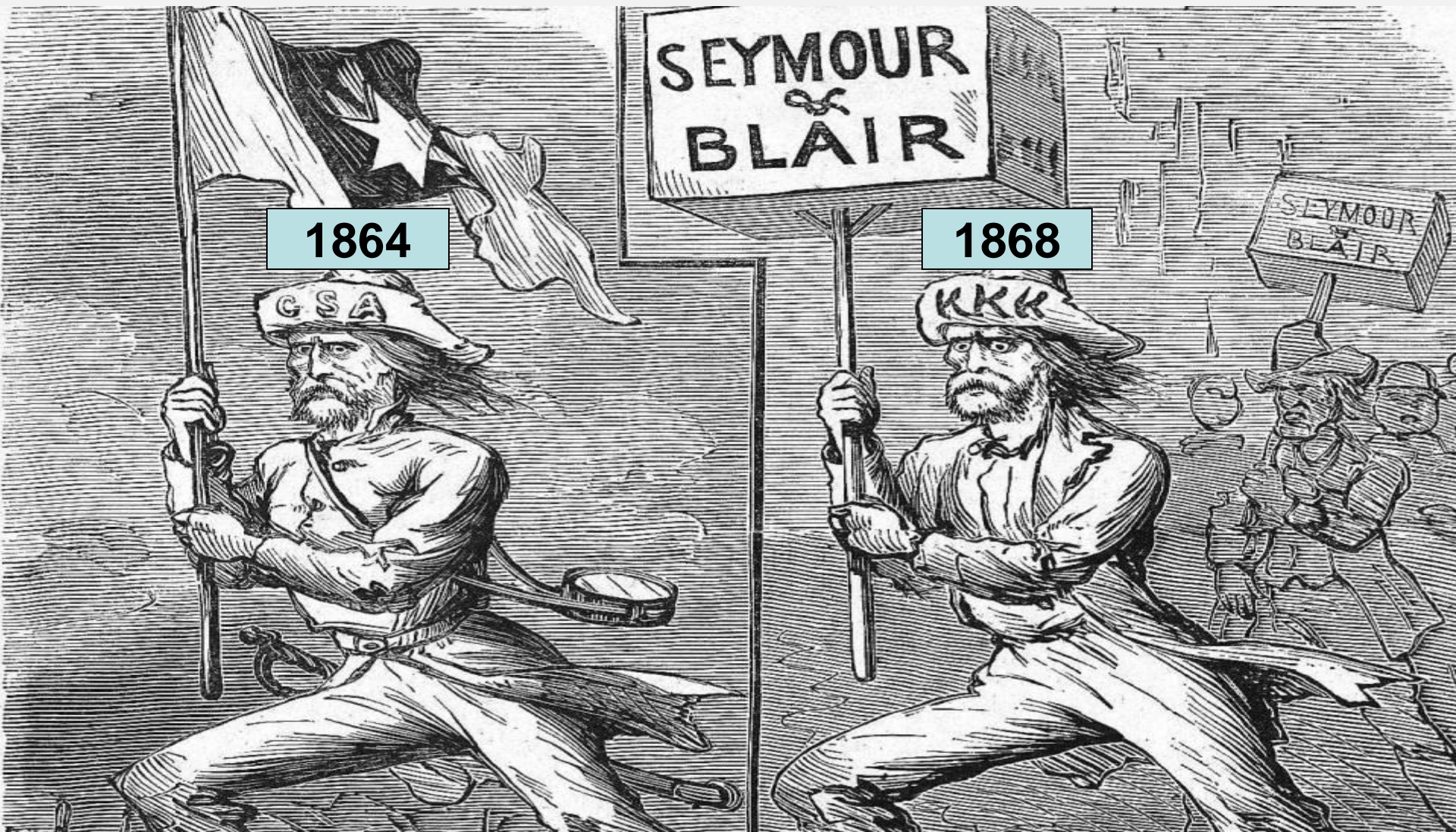
Military Reconstruction, 1867



Confederate States of America

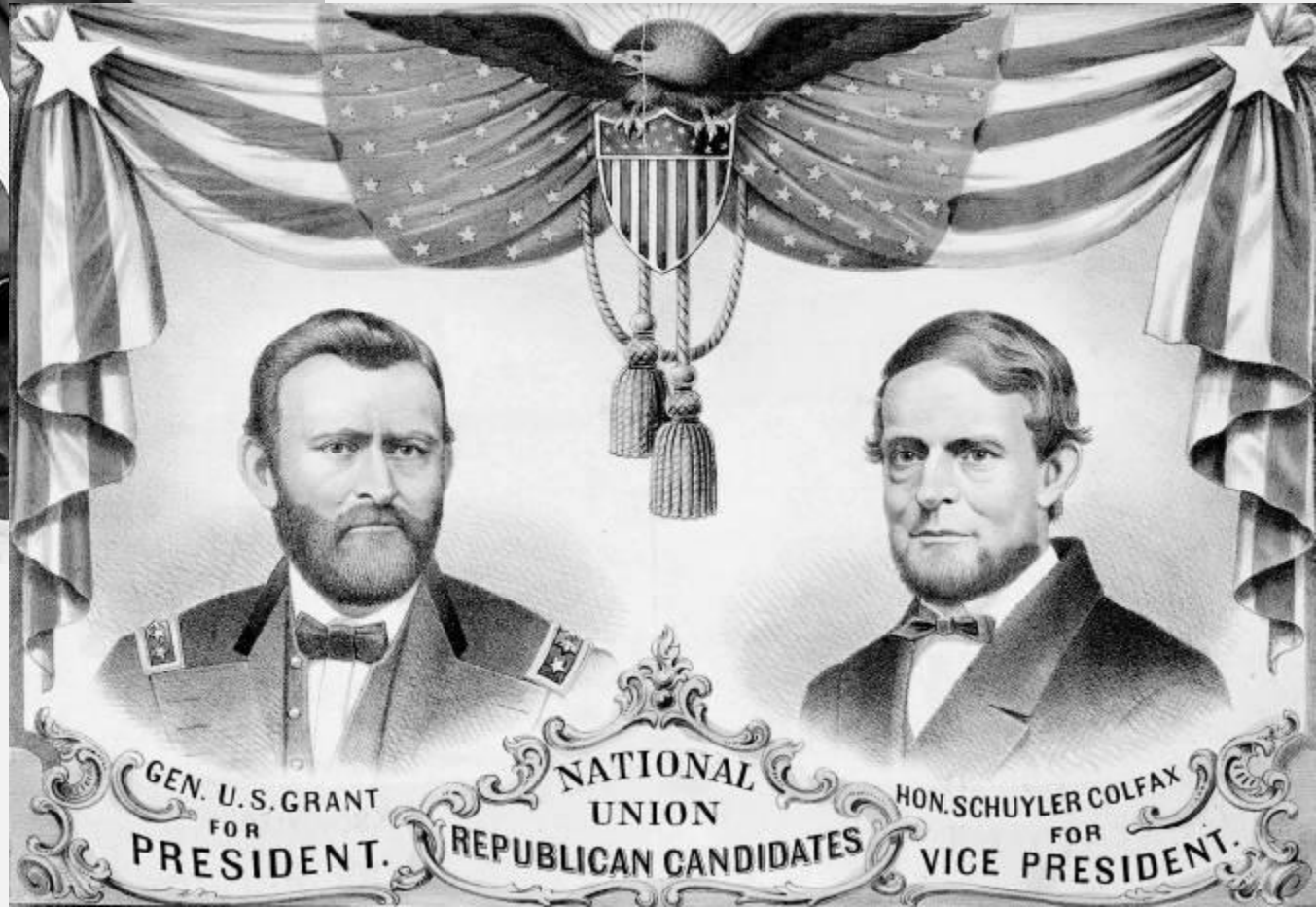
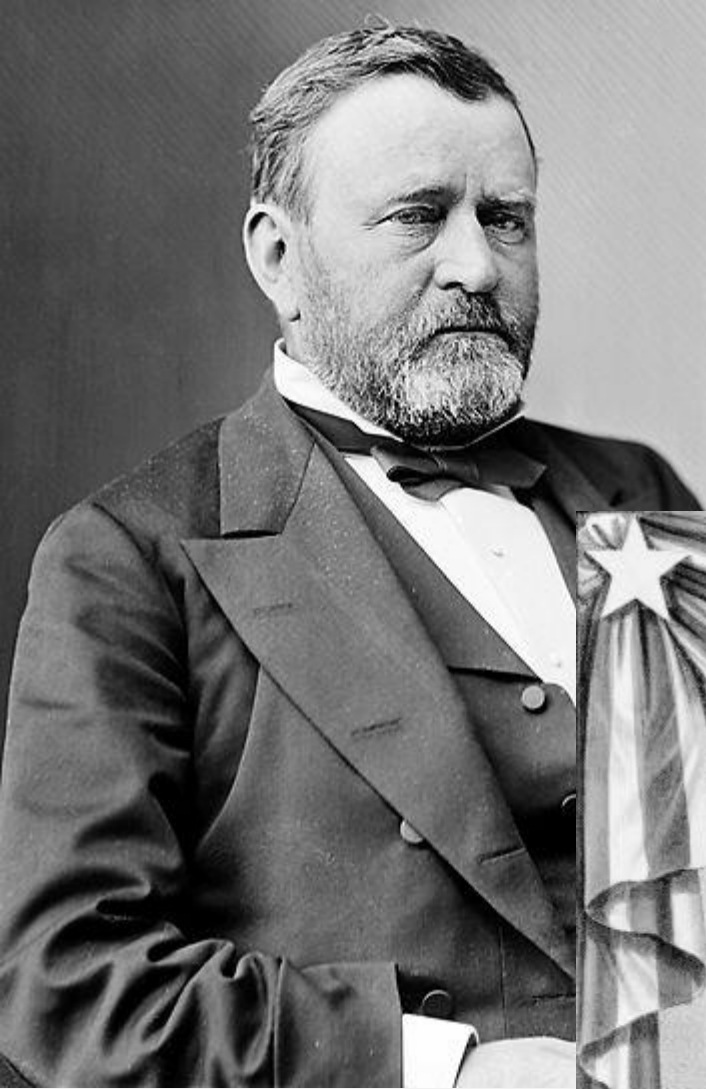
State	Seceded from the Union	Readmitted to the Union
1. South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	July 9, 1868
2. Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861	Feb. 23, 1870
3. Florida	Jan. 10, 1861	June 25, 1868
4. Alabama	Jan. 11, 1861	July 13, 1868
5. Georgia	Jan. 19, 1861	July 15, 1870
6. Louisiana	Jan. 26, 1861	July 9, 1868
7. Texas	March 2, 1861	March 30, 1870
8. Virginia	April 17, 1861	Jan. 26, 1870
9. Arkansas	May 6, 1861	June 22, 1868
10. North Carolina	May 20, 1861	July 4, 1868
11. Tennessee	June 8, 1861	July 24, 1866

- Analyze the cartoon “Tis But a Change in Banners”.
- What is the artist trying to say about presidential candidate Horatio Seymour and the Democratic Party?



Ulysses S. Grant

1868 - Ulysses S. Grant, a Republican, wins the Presidential election, defeating Democrat Horatio Seymour.



THE TWO PLATFORMS

Every RADICAL in Congress VOTED for NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Every RADICAL in the Pennsylvania Senate VOTED for NEGRO SUFFRAGE. STEVENS, FURNEY & CAMERON are for NEGRO SUFFRAGE; they are all Candidates for the UNITED STATES SENATE. NO RADICAL NEWSPAPER OPPOSES NEGRO SUFFRAGE. **GEARY** said in a Speech at Harrisburg, 11th of August, 1866—"THERE CAN BE NO POSSIBLE OBJECTION TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE."



CLYMER'S
Platform is for the White Man.

GEARY'S
Platform is for the Negro.

READ THE PLATFORMS

CONGRESS says, THE NEGRO MUST BE ALLOWED TO VOTE, OR THE STATES BE PUNISHED.

(POST THIS UP.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT!

GEARY

Is for Negro Suffrage.

STEVENS

Advocates it.

FORNEY

Howls for it.

McCLURE

Speaks for it.

CAMERON

Wants it.

The LEAGUE

Sustains it.

They are rich, and want to make

The Negro the Equal

OF THE POOR WHITE MAN,

and then rule them both.



The BLACK Roll

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS
WHO VOTED FOR THIS BILL.

- THAD. STEVENS
- WM. D. KELLEY
- CHAS. O'NEILL
- LEONARD MYERS
- JNO. M. BROOMALL
- GEORGE F. MILLER
- STEPHEN F. WILSON
- ULYSSES MERCUR
- GEO. V. LAWRENCE
- GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD
- J. K. MOORHEAD
- THOMAS WILLIAMS

THE RADICAL PLATFORM--"NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE ONLY ISSUE!"

Every man who votes for Geary or for a Radical Candidate for Congress, votes as surely for Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, as if they were printed on his ballot.

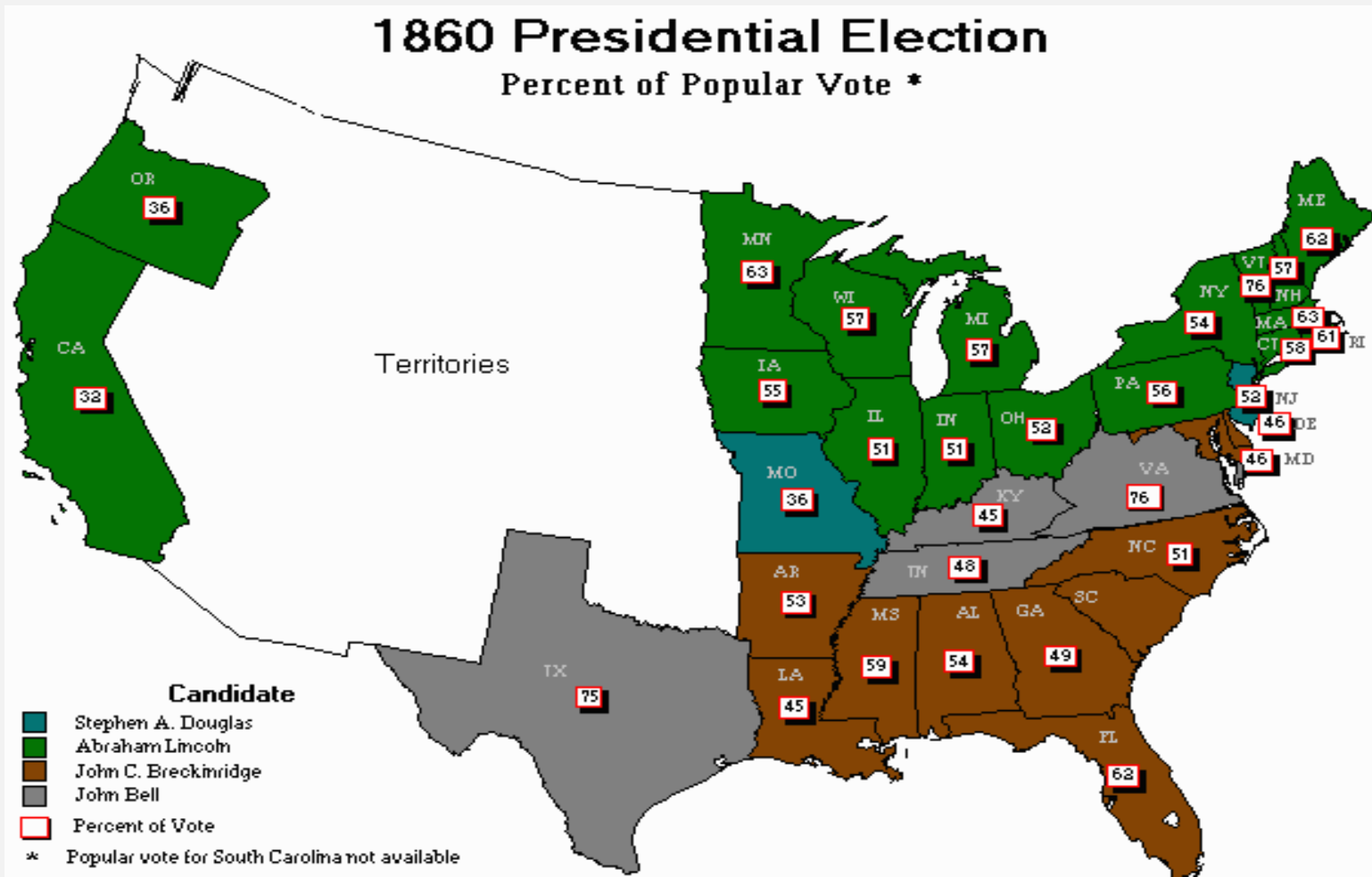
1870 -The *Fifteenth Amendment* is ratified, making it illegal to deny African-Americans the right to vote.



Changes in Southern Politics

* Rich planters no longer controlled Southern society.

Scalawags - Southern Republicans, often viewed as traitors by other white Southerners



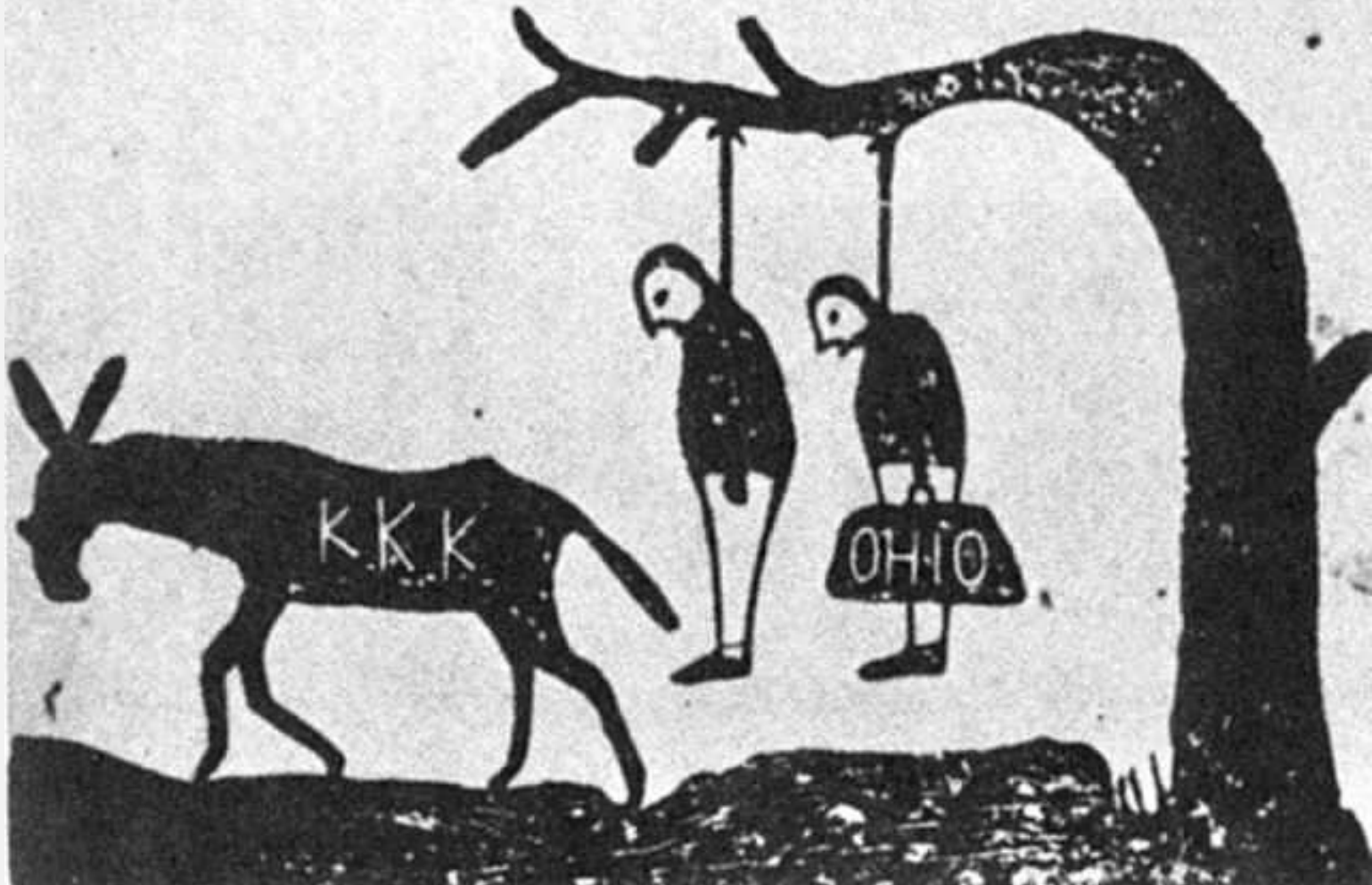
Carpetbaggers - Northerners that moved to the South during Reconstruction looking for wealth, land, or to help the freedmen.



A cartoon from the 1870s makes fun of a Northern politician. It shows him as a carpetbagger, or a Northerner who moved to the South with only what he could carry in a small bag. (At the time, traveling bags were commonly made of carpet.)

Ku Klux Klan - secret group set up in the South after the Civil War. Members terrorized primarily African-Americans, but they targeted Catholics and Jews as well.

A PROSPECTIVE SCENE IN THE CITY OF OAKS, 4TH OF MARCH, 1909.



A Cycle of Poverty

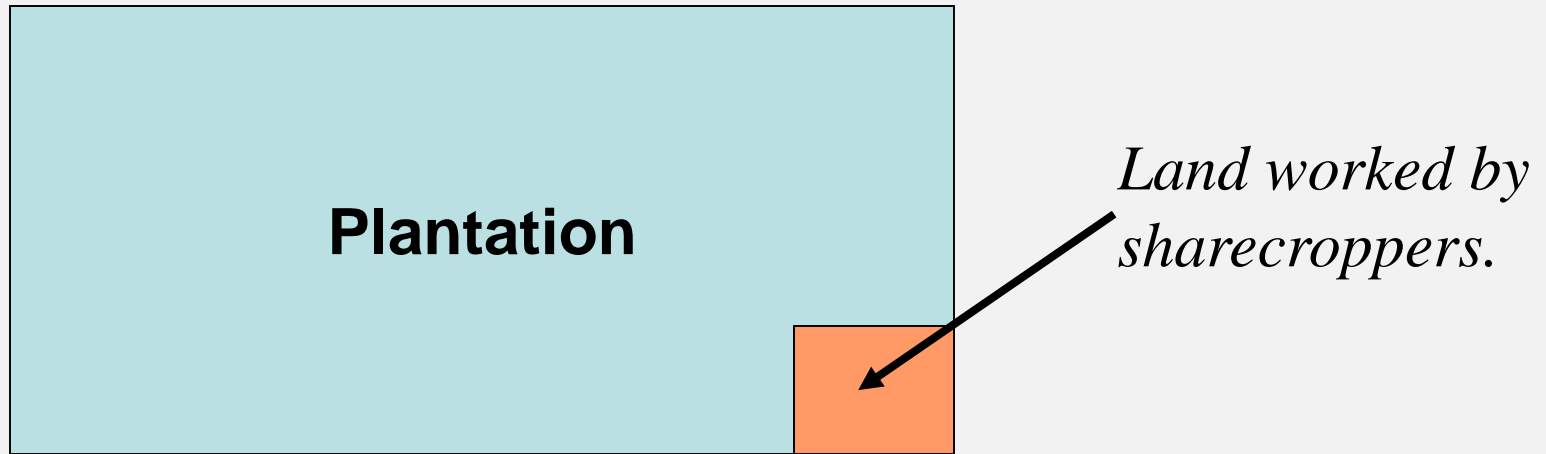
- Some Radical Republicans wanted to give each freedman “40 acres and a mule.” However, all the freedmen were given was their freedom.
- *Sharecropper* - farmer who works part of the land and gives the landowner part of the harvest



Southern sharecropper picking cotton.

How did sharecropping work?

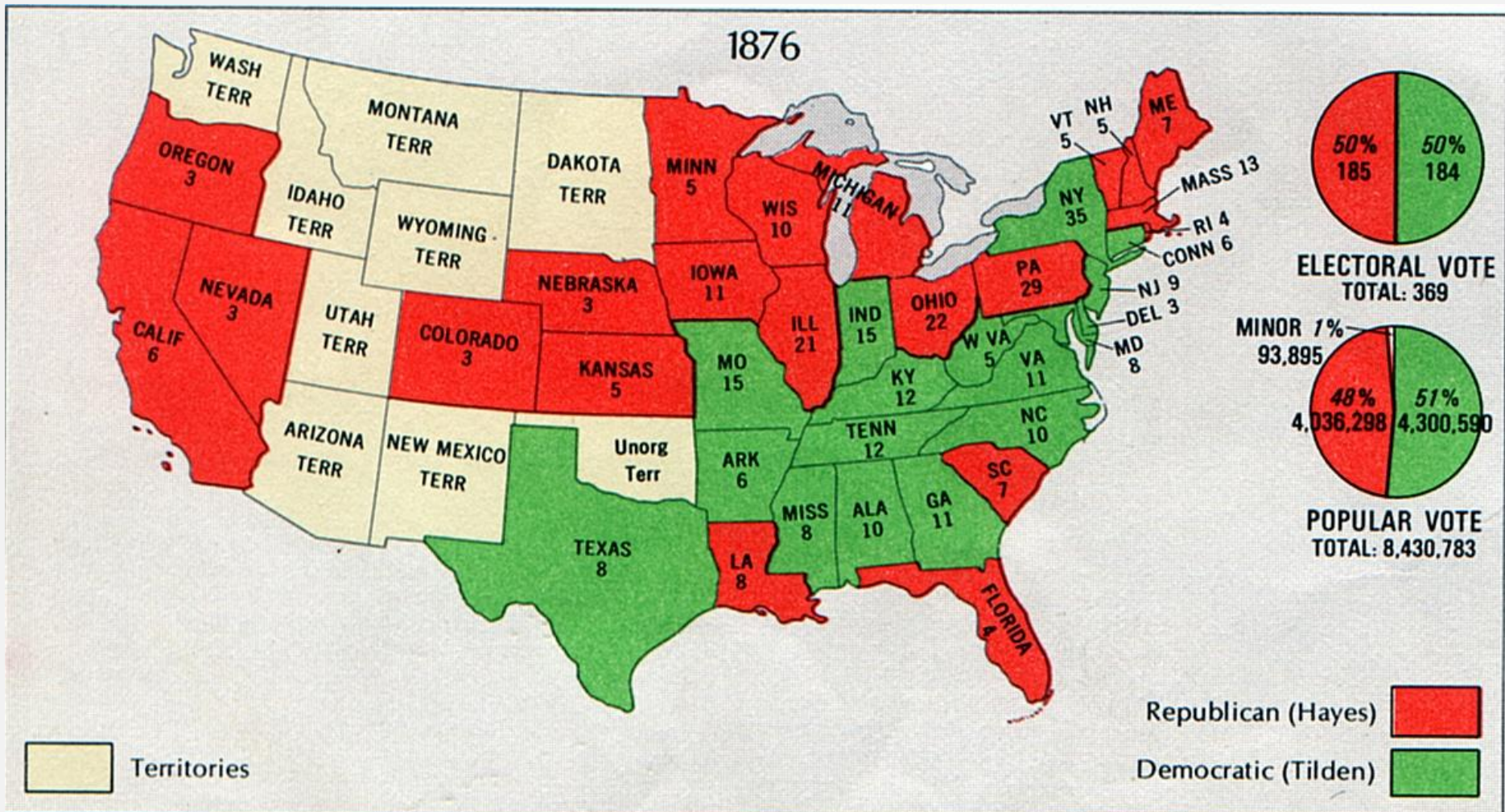
- Freedmen would farm land belonging to white owners, oftentimes their old masters.



- Freedmen would pay rent for the land they farmed by giving the landowner a percentage of their crops.
- In addition, freedmen would purchase seed, tools, and other supplies from the landowner.
- * As a result, freedmen were in constant debt to the landowners and were never able to earn a profit. If they tried to move, they could be arrested. Therefore, freedmen became tied down to the land, in a state similar to slavery.

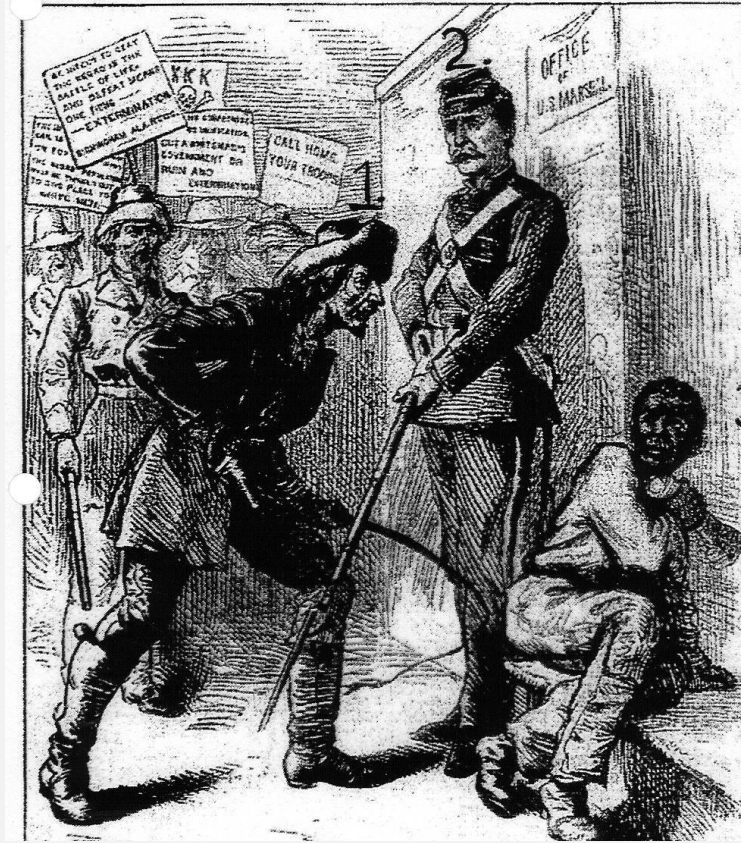
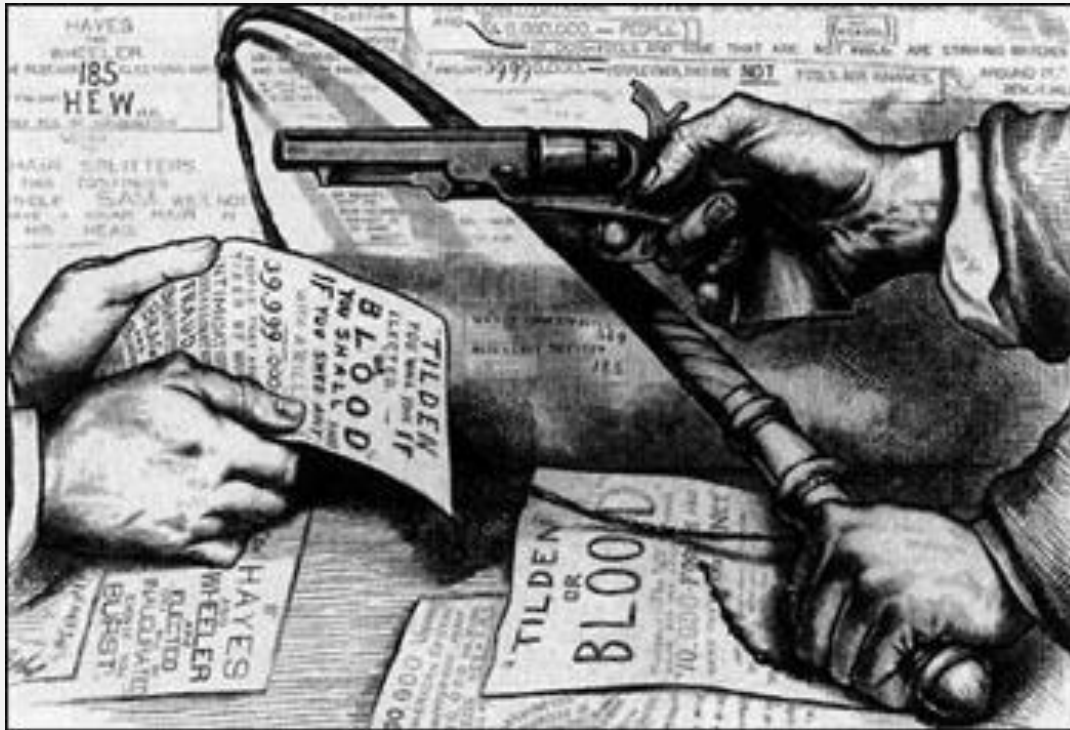
Election of 1876

Neither candidate, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes or Democrat Samuel Tilden, had enough electoral votes to win the election.



Compromise of 1877

- A special commission of Congress awarded the tied Presidential election to the Republican Hayes, who immediately ended Reconstruction.



• Southerners could now vote again, and federal troops were removed from the South.

Separate But Not Equal

Voting Restrictions:

- **Poll taxes** and **literacy tests** were used to prevent freedmen from voting.

No. **S38** Birmingham, Ala. *4/9* 189*6*
Received of *J. M. Little* (Col.) (White.)
the sum of *Two 25/8* Dollars
in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,

Assessor's Fee,

Collector's Fee,

A. M. M. P. T. C.

<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>
	<i>50</i>
	<i>50</i>
<hr/>	

Grandfather Clause

- In order to help poor, illiterate whites to vote, a grandfather clause was passed.
- It stated that if a voter's father or grandfather was eligible to vote on January 1, 1867, they did not have to take a literacy test.
- This allowed whites to vote, but not freedmen.

CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION.

(See Chapter 800, Section 6, Public Laws 2001.)

I, A. S. Demsted, Registrar for
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct
(or ward), of Wake County, do hereby certify
that on this day Pope M of
Col Free race, of Wake County,
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct

(or ward), age 44 years, took and subscribed the oath required by law
and has this day been registered on the Permanent Roll as a voter in said
township, ward or precinct, in accordance with section four, Article VI of the
Constitution of North Carolina.

This the 18 day of Oct 1902

A. S. Demsted Registrar.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County.

Russ
of the aforesaid county, do hereby certify
in due form, and that the signature of said
Russ, Registrar of said precinct
is in proper handwriting.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the 18th
day of October 1902

W. M. Russ
Clark of the Superior Court.
By V. R. Roper Deputy Clerk.



Dr. Manassa Thomas Pope was able to receive a voter registration card because his parents had been freed prior to 1867. He was one of only seven black voters in Raleigh and one of 31 in all of Wake County, NC.

Jim Crow Laws - laws passed by southerners to segregate public places, such as schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, hospitals, water fountains, and cemeteries.



The "Jim Crow" figure was a fixture of the minstrel shows that toured the South; a white man made up as a black man sang and mimicked stereotypical behavior in the name of comedy.

Jump Jim Crow

Chorus:

Weel about and turn about and do jis so,
Eb'ry time I weel about and jump Jim Crow.

Verse 1

Come listen all you galls and boys I's jist from Tuckyhoe,
I'm going to sing a little song, my name's Jim Crow,
(chorus)

Verse 2

I went down to de riber, I didn't mean to stay,
But dere I see so many galls, I couldn't get away.
(chorus)

Verse 3

Oh I'm a roarer on de fiddle, and down in old Virginny,
They say I play de skyentific like Massa Pagannini.
(chorus)

Verse 4

I cut so many munky shines, I dance de galloppade;
An' w'en I done, I res' my head, on shubble, hoe or spade.
(chorus)

Chorus:

Weel about and turn about and do jis so,
Eb'ry time I weel about and jump Jim Crow.

Verse 5

I met Miss Dina Scrub one day, I gib her sich a buss;
An' den she turn an' slap my face, an' make a mighty fuss.
(chorus)

Verse 6

De udder gals dey 'gin to fight, I tel'd dem wait a bit;
I'd hab dem all, jis one by one, as I tourt fit.
(chorus)

Verse 7

I wip de lion ob de west, I eat de alligator;
I put more water in my mouf, den boil ten load ob 'tator.
(chorus)

Verse 8

De way dey bake de hoe cake, Virginny nebber tire;
Dey put de doe upon de foot, an' stick 'em in de fire.
(chorus)

W.M.H. WEST'S BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE

BILLY VAN THE MONOLOGUE COMEDIAN

minstrel zulu
PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER MAKE-UP

NON-TOXIC **WITH LANGLIN**

Net Weight 1 1/4 oz.

STEIN'S BLACK FACE

STEIN'S MAKE FACE FOR MINSTREL MAKE UP

THE MINSTREL MAKE-UP

Manufactured by **THE E. STEIN COSMETIC CO.** New York U.S.A.

with great success by Eddie Leonard, & Morris Manley, from the South.

INTRODUCED AND SUNG BY LEW DOCKSTADER

COON

COON

COON

WORDS BY GENE JEFFERSON
MUSIC BY LEO FRIEDMAN

STAR EDITION
HARRY H. SPARKS MUSIC PUBLISHER
TORONTO, CANADA



THE MINSTREL MAN FROM GEORGIA

EMMETT MILLER



PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896)

ONE FIRST CLASS
TICKET TO
COVINGTON.

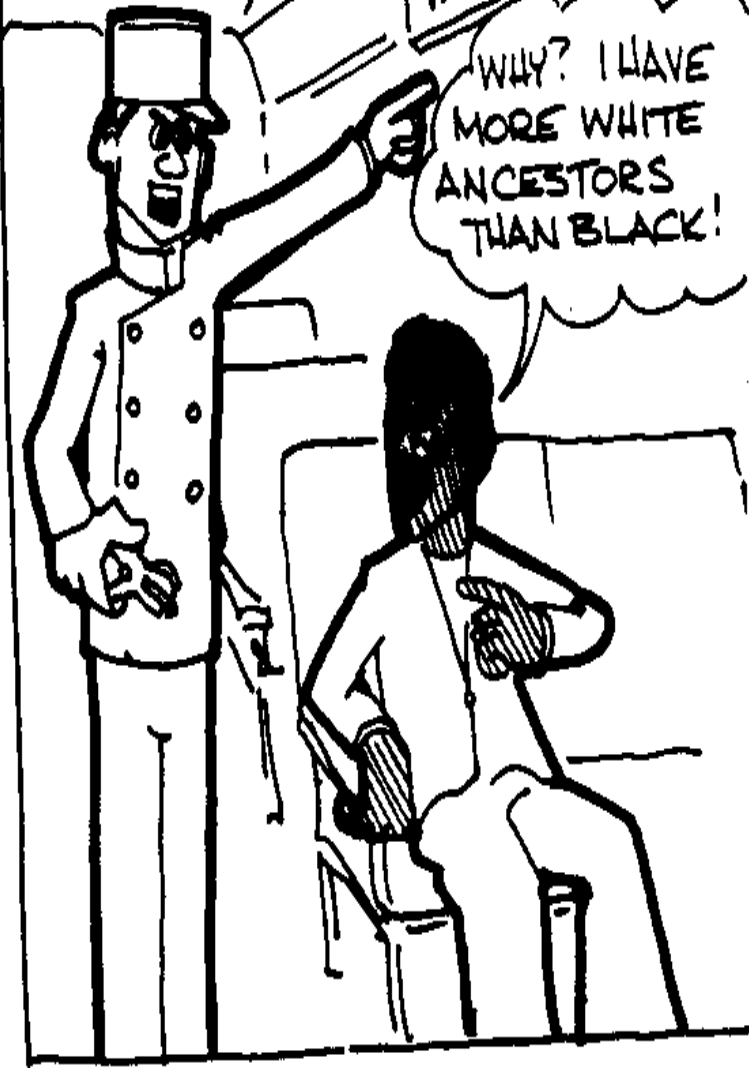
THAT'LL BE
\$2.00, MISTER



YOU'VE GOT TO MOVE TO THE
"COLOREDS ONLY" CAR....
RIGHT NOW!

WHITES ONLY!

WHY? I HAVE
MORE WHITE
ANCESTORS
THAN BLACK!





DRAWING-JOHN DI GESARE - PROJECT LEGAL © 1987 - J. CARROLL



Supreme Court of the United States,

No. 210, October Term, 1895.

Homer Adolph Plessy,
Plaintiff in Error,
vs.

J. A. Ferguson, Judge of Section "A"
Criminal District Court for the Parish
of Orleans.

In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of
Louisiana

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the
record from the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana,
and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and
adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said Supreme
Court, in this cause, be, and the same is hereby, affirmed
with costs.

per Mr. Justice Brown,
May 18, 1896.

Dissenting:
Mr. Justice Harlan

Plessy v. Ferguson - The Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal as long as facilities were "separate but equal".

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgement of the said Supreme Court, in this cause, be and the same is hereby, affirmed with costs.

Sample Jim Crow Laws

Florida: The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately.

Virginia: Any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or place of public entertainment which is attended by both white and colored persons shall separate the white race and the colored race.

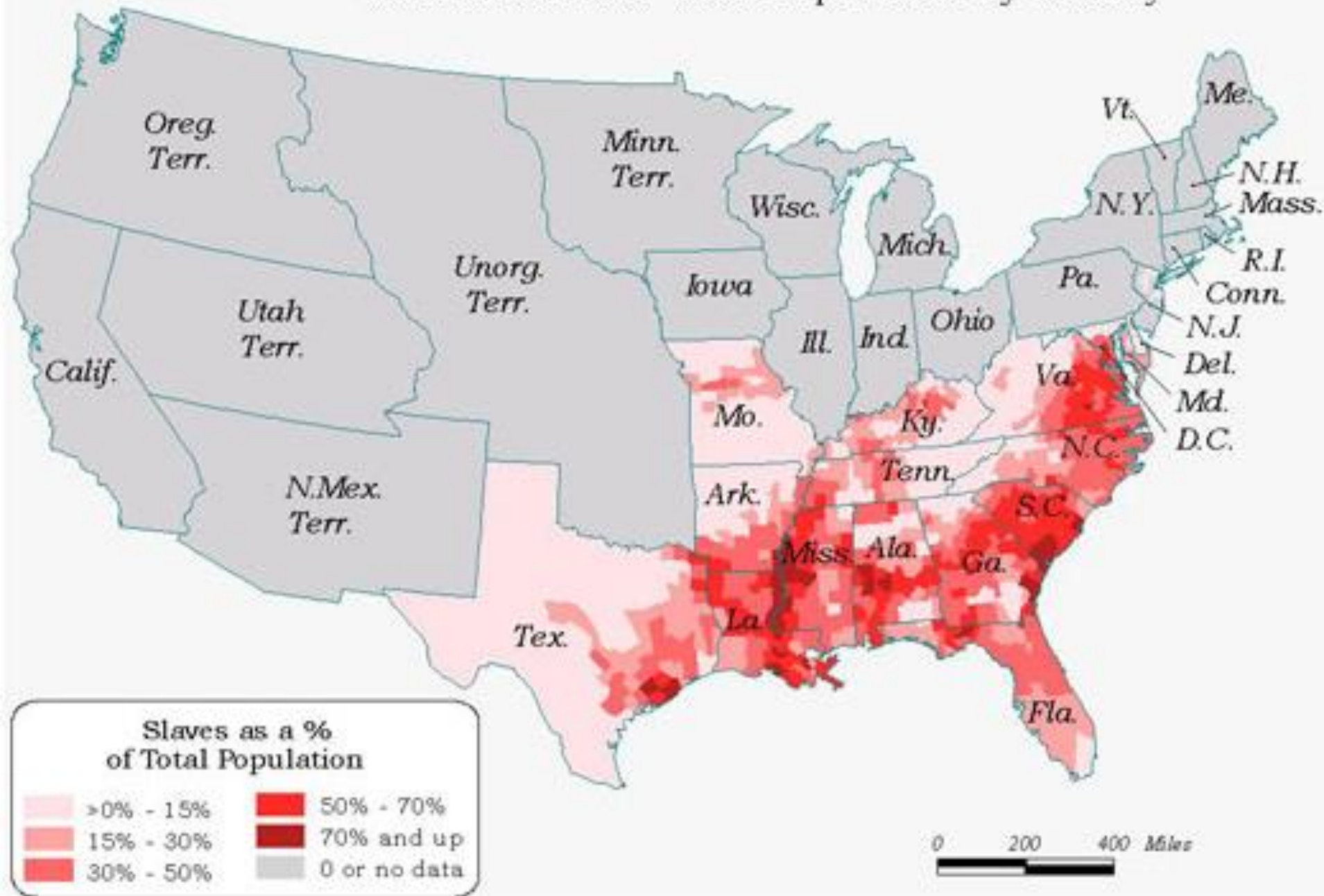
Maryland: All railroad companies are hereby required to provide separate cars or coaches for the travel and transportation of the white and colored passengers.

Louisiana: Any person...who shall rent any part of any such building to a negro person or a negro family when such building is already in whole or in part in occupancy by a white person or white family shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

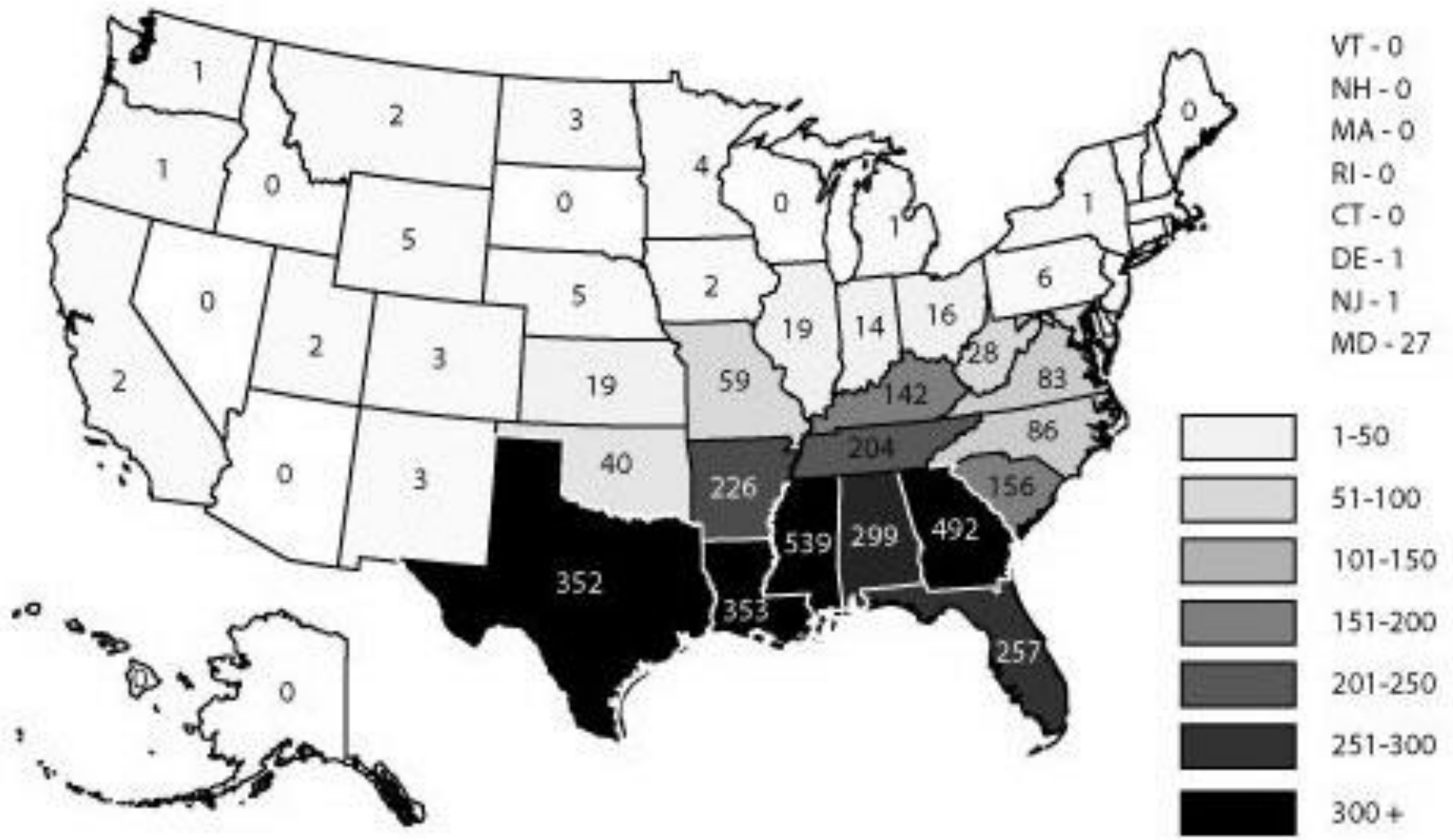
Florida: All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

United States in 1850

Slaves as a % of Total Population by County

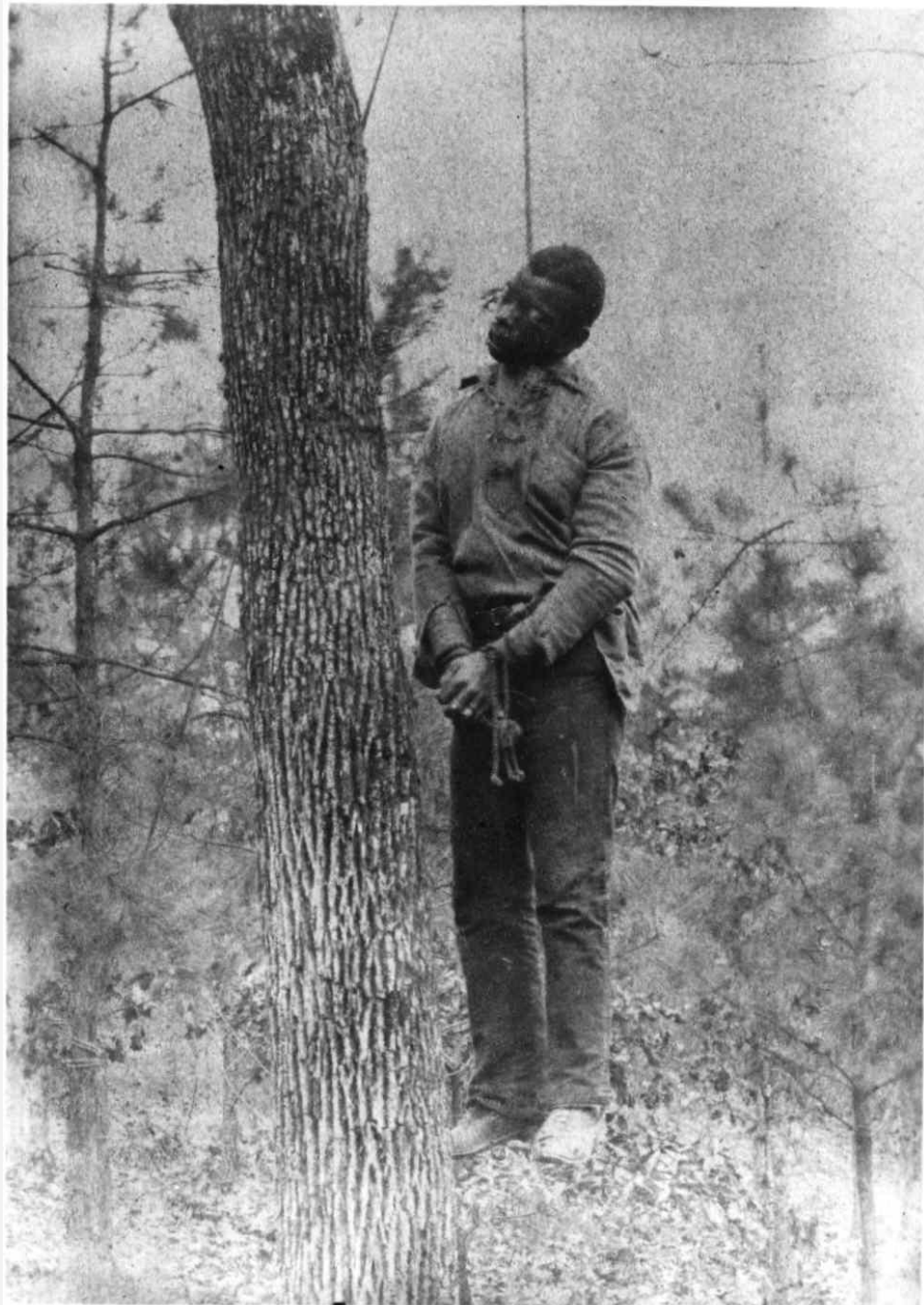


Lynchings in the United States by State



Background: In the 1890's lynch mobs murdered over 1,000 African Americans, mainly in the South.

*Lynching victim, southern
USA, ca. 1889*



African American Reformers

Ida B. Wells

- journalist that used her newspaper *Free Speech* to protest against anti-black violence



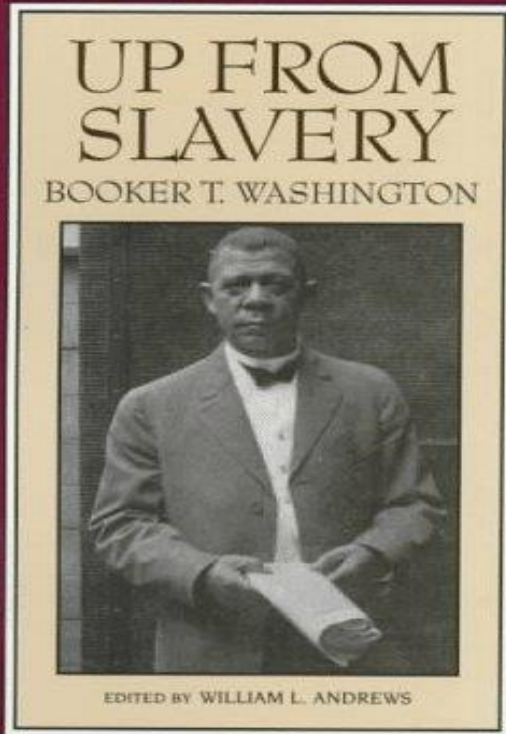
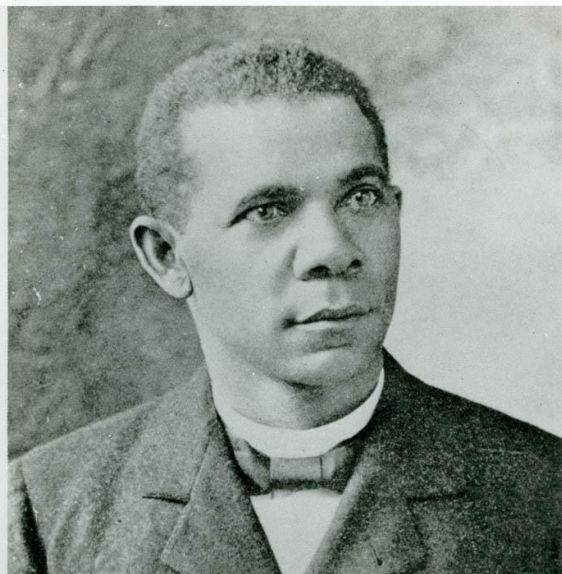
- Wells urged African Americans to protest the lynching of three African Americans in Memphis, TN.
- Wells also urged African Americans to stop riding streetcars or shopping in white stores.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett, a black journalist, was shocked when three of her friends in Memphis, Tennessee were lynched for opening a grocery that competed with a white-owned store. Outraged, Wells-Barnett began a global anti-lynching campaign that raised awareness of the American injustice.

African American Reformers

Booker T. Washington

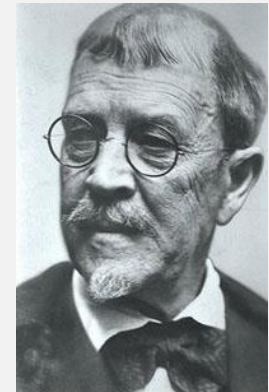
- a self-taught former slave
- founded the Tuskegee Institute, still a leading black college today
- wrote about his success in his autobiography *Up From Slavery*.
- He stressed living in harmony with whites.
- He believed that African Americans needed to learn trades and earn a decent income in order to achieve political and social equality.



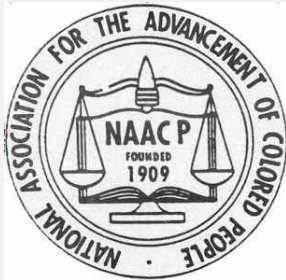
African American Reformers

W.E.B. DuBois

- African American professor, author and public speaker
- DuBois formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 with Jane Addams and Lincoln Steffens.



Steffens



DuBois



Addams

- DuBois disagreed with Booker T. Washington's acceptance of segregation.

DuBois v. Washington

“When Mr. Washington apologizes for injustice, he does not rightly value the privilege and duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds...we must unceasingly and firmly oppose him.”

– W.E.B. DuBois

“The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremist folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing.”

- Booker T. Washington