

REBUILDING A DIVIDED NATION – USHC 3.3, 3.4, 3.5

Objective: To analyze the government’s plan for the South after the Civil War.

Freedmen - _____

Reconstruction - _____

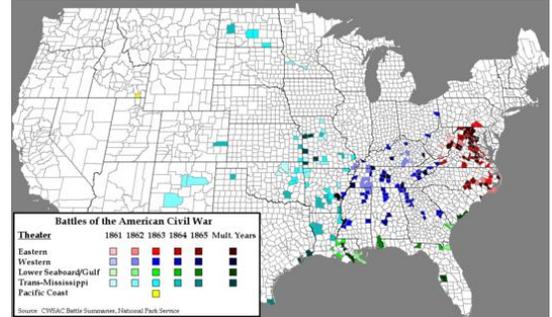
The Defeated South

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 _____, farms, bridges, and _____ were _____.

· Confederate _____ became worthless, and _____ closed.

· Newly freed slaves, or _____, had no _____, jobs, or _____.



Reconstruction

- The period of time _____ the Civil War when the _____ was rebuilt, (1865-1877).

- The _____ program to rebuild the South.



Competing Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan:

I. Once 10% of the state’s _____ swore loyalty to the U.S....

II. ...Southern states could _____ the national government after they _____ slavery.

Congress’ Wade-Davis Bill:

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

II. ...and _____ former Confederate _____ the right to vote or hold political office.

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

President Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan:

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

II. ...and each state must _____ (approve) the Thirteenth _____.

- The Thirteenth Amendment, which _____ was ratified on December 6, 1865.

Freedmen’s Bureau

· The Freedmen’s Bureau provided _____, clothing, _____, medical care, and _____ for millions of former _____ and poor whites.

Black Codes – laws that severely _____ the rights of _____.

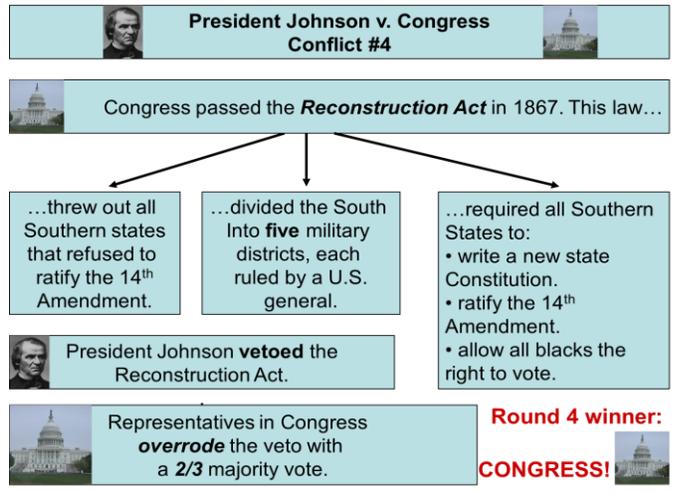
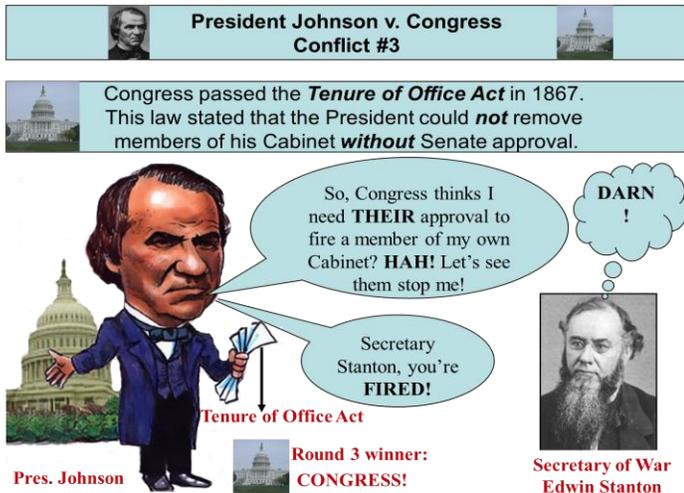
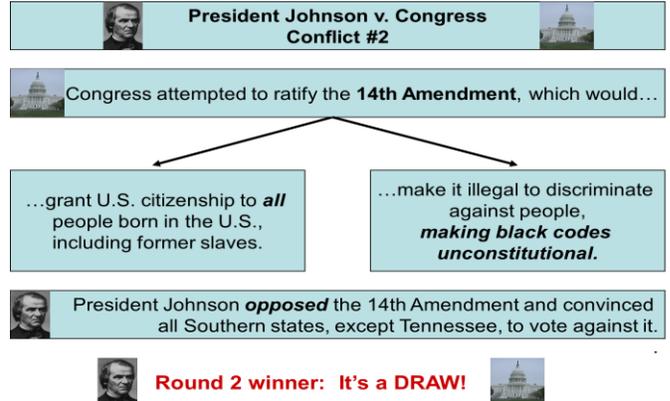
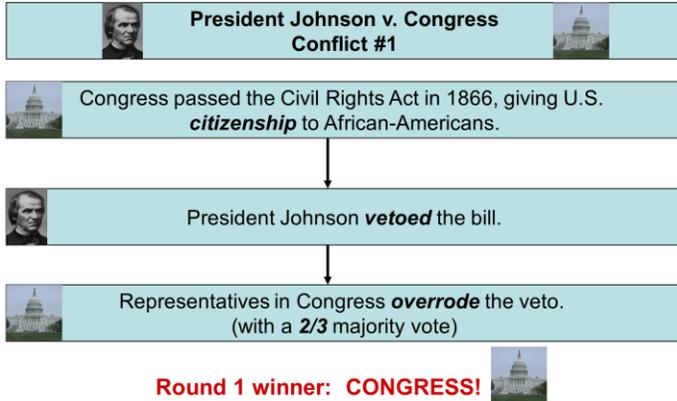
- African-Americans were forbidden from....

- voting, serving on _____, owning _____, running for _____ office.

Radical Republicans – members of the _____ party that believed President Johnson was too _____ on the South.

Radical Reconstruction: The President and Congress Clash

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



Ulysses S. Grant
 1868 - Ulysses S. Grant, a _____, wins the Presidential election, defeating Democrat _____.

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

1870 – The Fifteenth

_____ is ratified, making it
_____ to deny African-
Americans the right to _____.

Changes in Southern Politics

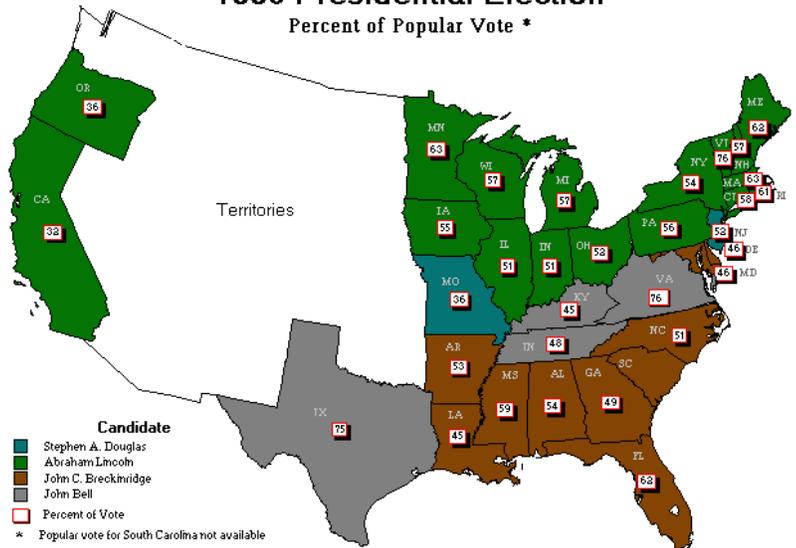
* Rich _____ no longer
controlled Southern _____.

_____ - Southern
Republicans, often viewed as
_____ by other white Southerners
_____ - Northerners

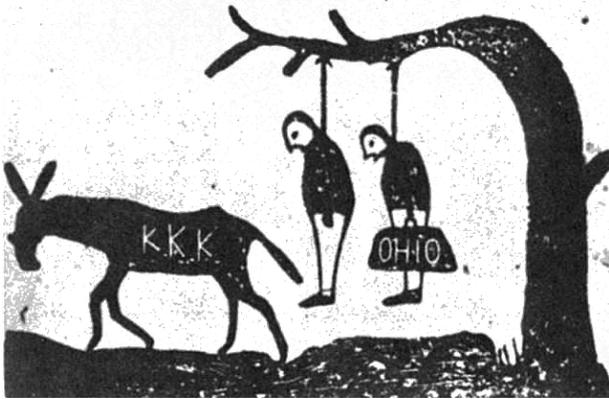
that moved to the South during _____ looking for wealth, land, or to help the
_____.

1860 Presidential Election

Percent of Popular Vote *



A PROSPECTIVE SCENE IN THE CITY OF OAKS, 4TH OF MARCH, 1868.



Ku Klux Klan - secret group set up in the South after
the _____. Members terrorized primarily
_____ - _____, but they targeted
_____ and _____ as well.

A Cycle of Poverty

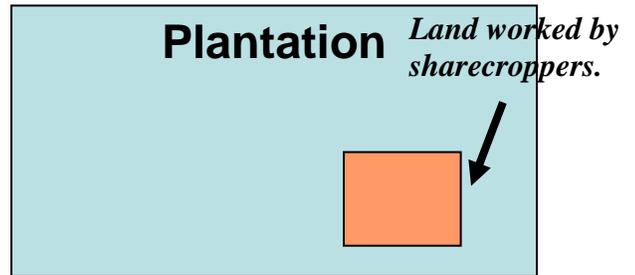
· Some Radical Republicans wanted to give each
freedman “_____ and a mule.” However, all
freedmen were given was their _____.

Sharecropper - _____ who works part of the _____ and gives the _____
part of the harvest.

How did sharecropping work?

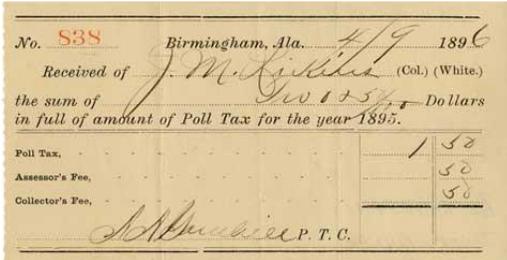
- _____ would farm land belonging to white
owners, oftentimes their old _____.
- Freedmen would pay _____ for the land they farmed
by giving the landowner a percentage of their _____.
- In addition, freedmen would purchase _____, _____, and other supplies from the
landowner.

* As a result, freedmen were in constant _____ to the landowners and were never able to earn a
profit. If they tried to move, they could be _____. Therefore, freedmen became tied down
to the land, in a state similar to _____.



Election of 1876

- Neither candidate, Republican Rutherford B. _____ or Democrat Samuel _____, had enough _____ votes to win the election.
- A special commission of Congress awarded the election to the Republican _____, who promptly ended _____.
- Southerners could now _____ again, and federal _____ were removed from the South.



Separate But Not Equal

Voting Restrictions:

- _____ taxes and _____ tests were used to prevent freedmen from voting.

Grandfather Clause

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

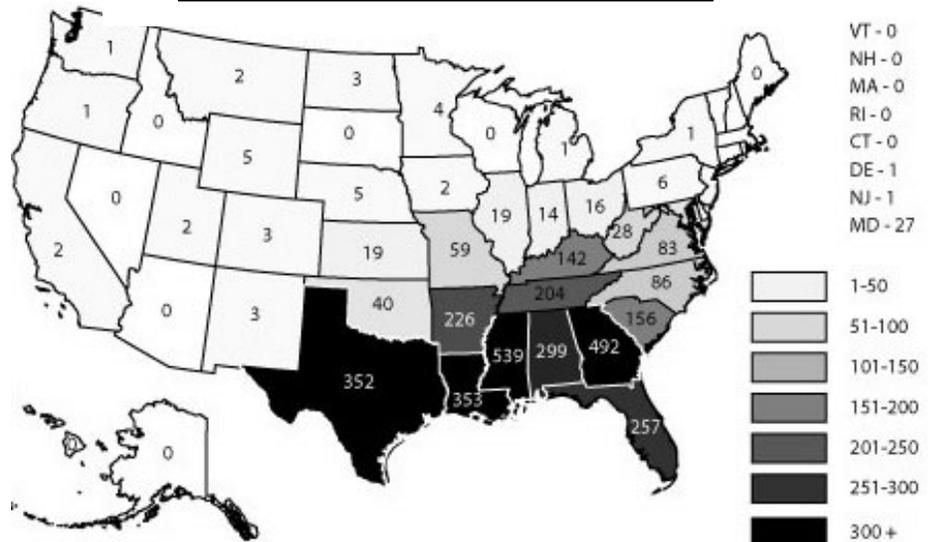


Jim Crow Laws - laws passed by southerners to _____ public places, such as _____, restaurants, _____, trains, hospitals, water fountains, and cemeteries.

Plessy v. Ferguson - The Supreme Court ruled that _____ was legal as long as facilities were “_____ but _____”.

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

Lynchings in the United States by State



African American Reformers

Ida B. _____

· _____ that used her newspaper *Free Speech* to protest against anti-black _____

· Wells urged African Americans to protest the _____ of three African Americans in _____, TN.

· Wells also urged African Americans to stop riding _____ or shopping in _____ stores.



“OUR country’s national crime is lynching. It is not the creature of an hour, the sudden outburst of uncontrolled fury, or the unspeakable brutality of an insane mob.” - Ida B. Wells

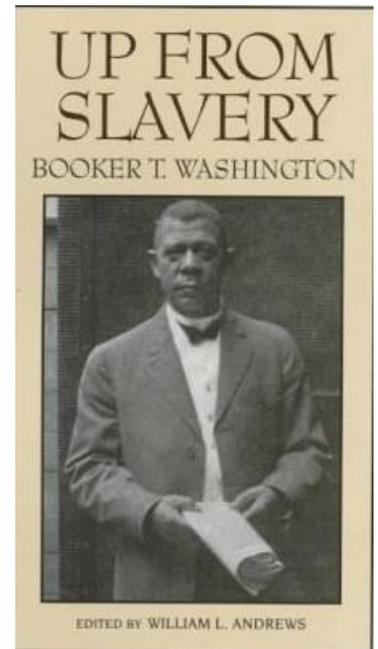


Booker T. Washington

- a self-taught former _____
- founded the _____ Institute, still a leading black _____ today
- wrote about his success in his autobiography _____

* He stressed living in harmony with _____.

* He believed that African Americans needed to learn _____ and earn a decent _____ in order to achieve political and social _____.



W.E.B. DuBois

· African American _____, _____ and public speaker

* DuBois _____ with Booker T.

Washington’s acceptance of _____.

· DuBois formed the _____ **Association for the**

Advancement of _____ People (_____) in 1909 with Jane _____

and Lincoln _____.



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