

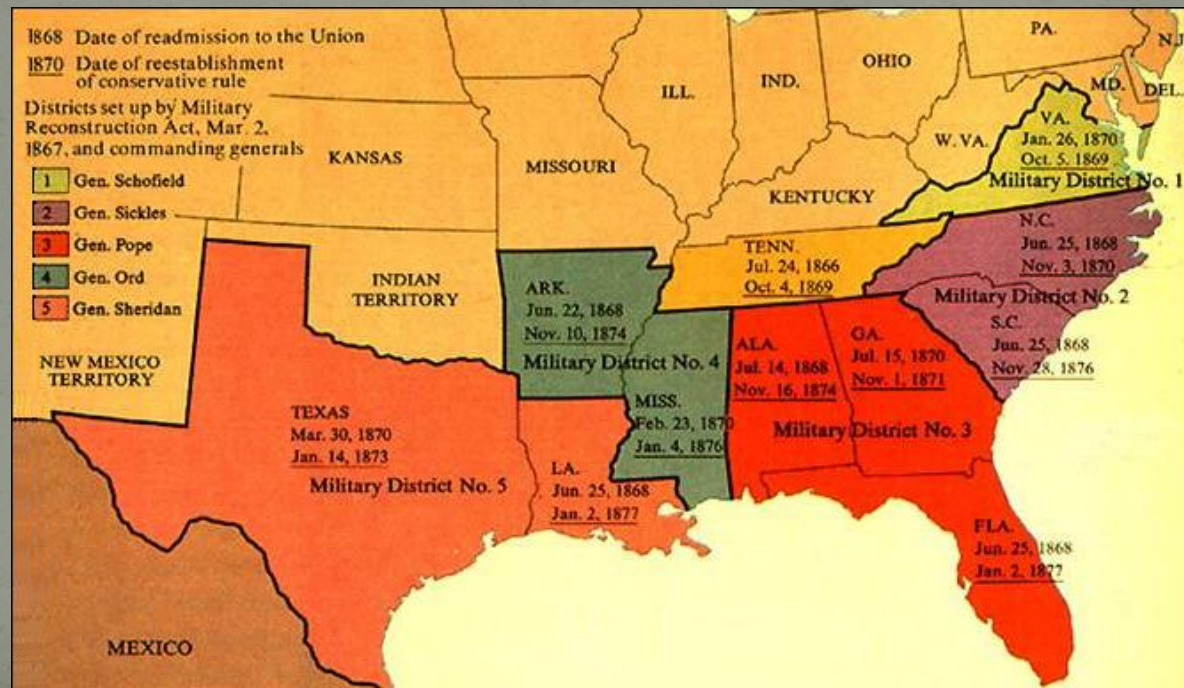
Reconstruction

1865-1877

A. Effects of the Civil War

1. Political Effects

- The country was split; The North had goal of making the South comply with its will
- The South wanted things to be the same as before.
- There was political enmity (hatred) on both sides.



1. Political Effects

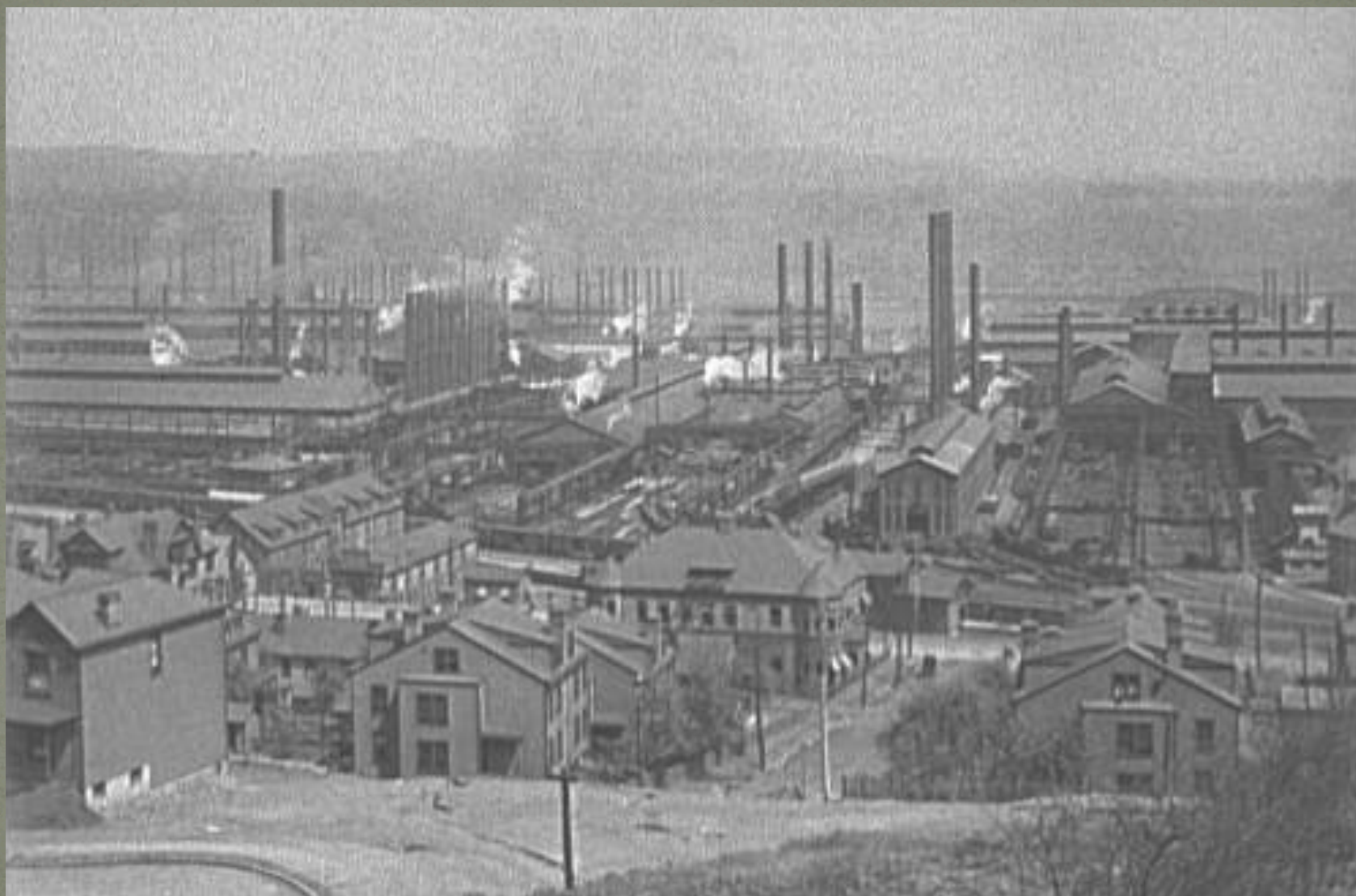
- Issue of States' Rights vs. Federal authority would not end with the war.
- Segregation would keep the issue alive



2. Economic Effects

- The North's economy was booming – it was a time of growing industrialization







2. Economic Effects

- The South's economy was in ruins.
- The economic gap between North and South widened







3. Social Effects

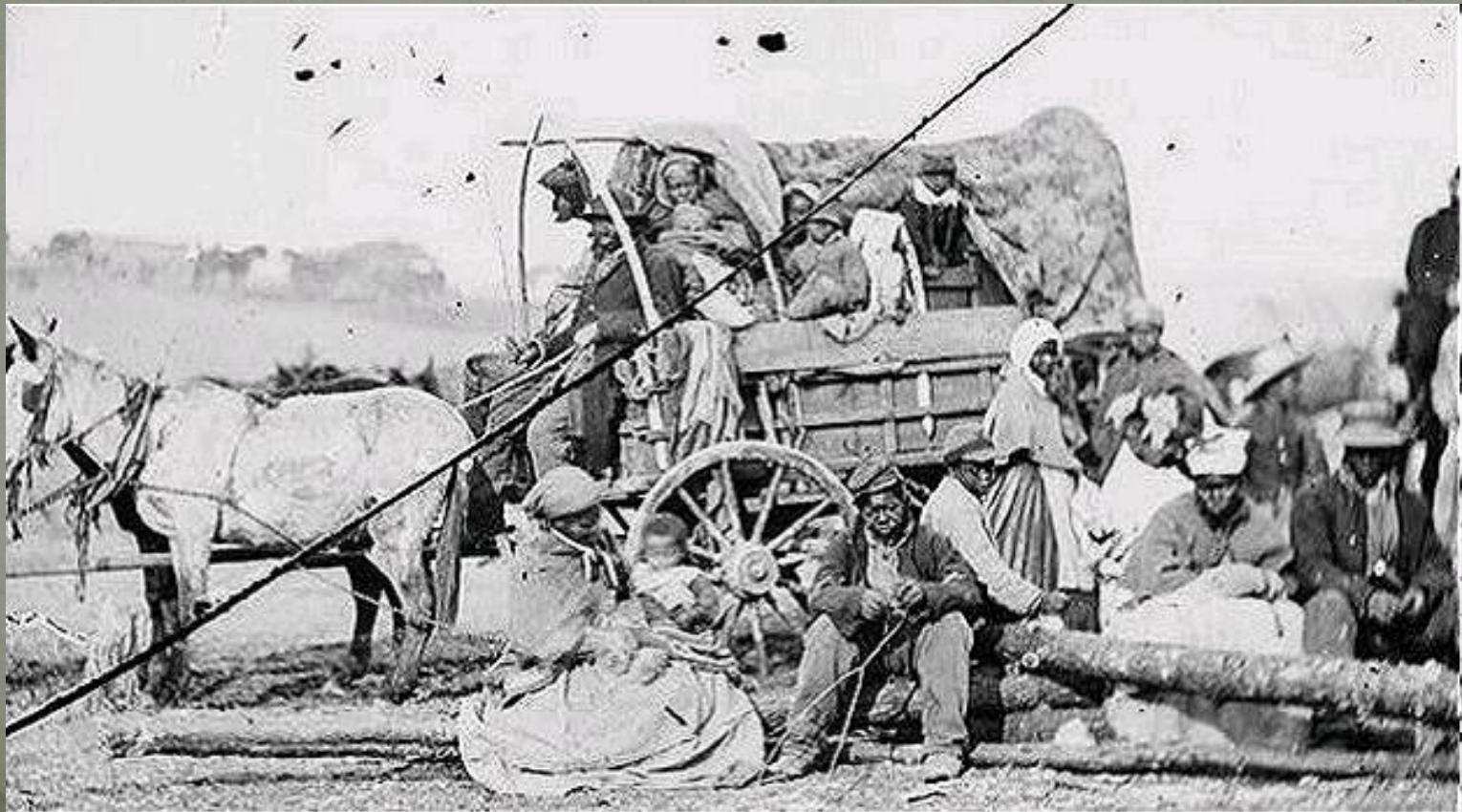
- So many had died; there was massive grieving – and bitterness – on both sides.





3. Social Effects

- There were refugees all over the South – both black and white





B. Politics of Reconstruction

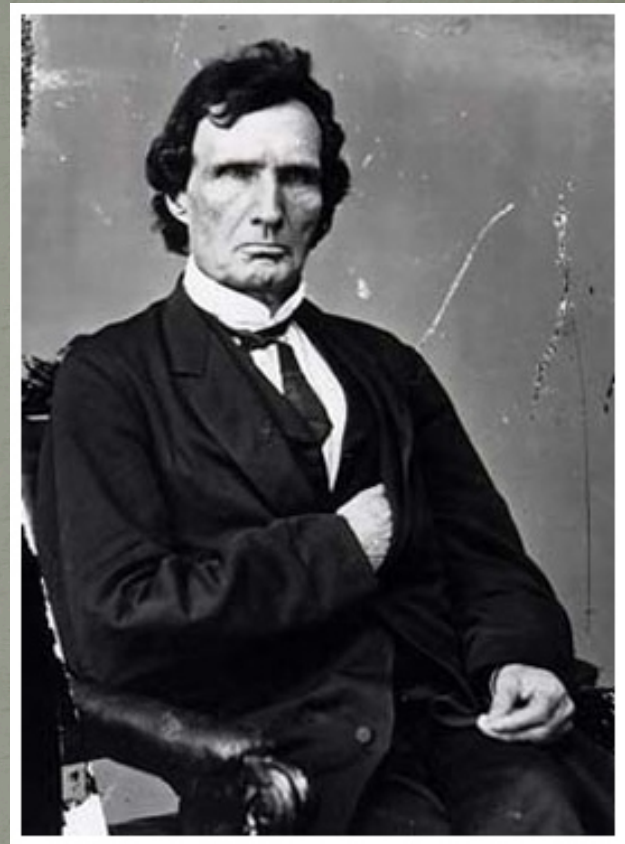
4. Definition of Reconstruction

- The reorganization and reestablishment of the seceded states after the Civil War



5. Congress -- Radical Republicans

- The South elected some of the same leaders who had led the South before and during the war.
- The Radical Republicans wanted to keep the leaders of the Confederacy out of power and make the Republican Party strong in the South.
- To do this, they pressed for African Americans' civil rights and the right to vote.



Thaddeus Stevens

6. Reconstruction Amendments:

- A). 13th Amendment -- 1865
 - banned slavery
- B). 14th Amendment -- 1868
 - gave citizenship and civil rights to the former slaves and all people born or naturalized in the US. "Equal protection under the law" IMPORTANT to later civil rights advances for all groups
- C). 15th Amendment -- 1870
 - the right to vote could not be denied based on race (women would have to wait)

7. African Americans in politics

- African Americans voted and held office at the local, state, and national levels of government. Federal troops stationed in the South protected civil rights and voting rights.



C. Lives of Former Slaves

8.

- Most former slaves had little education or training except farm work and housework. Some had been displaced by the war. They needed homes, jobs, education



9. Freedmen's Bureau

- Organization formed to help refugees of the war, both black and white. Gave food, clothing, shelter, (and some land to former slaves).
- Educated African Americans across the South.





THE FREEDMEN'S MARCH.—Painted by A. B. Wood.—(See Page 421.)





10. Tenant Farming

- Some former slaves could rent land to farm. They would have a fixed rental fee to pay in exchange for the use of the land. Had a chance to improve lives.





11. Sharecropping

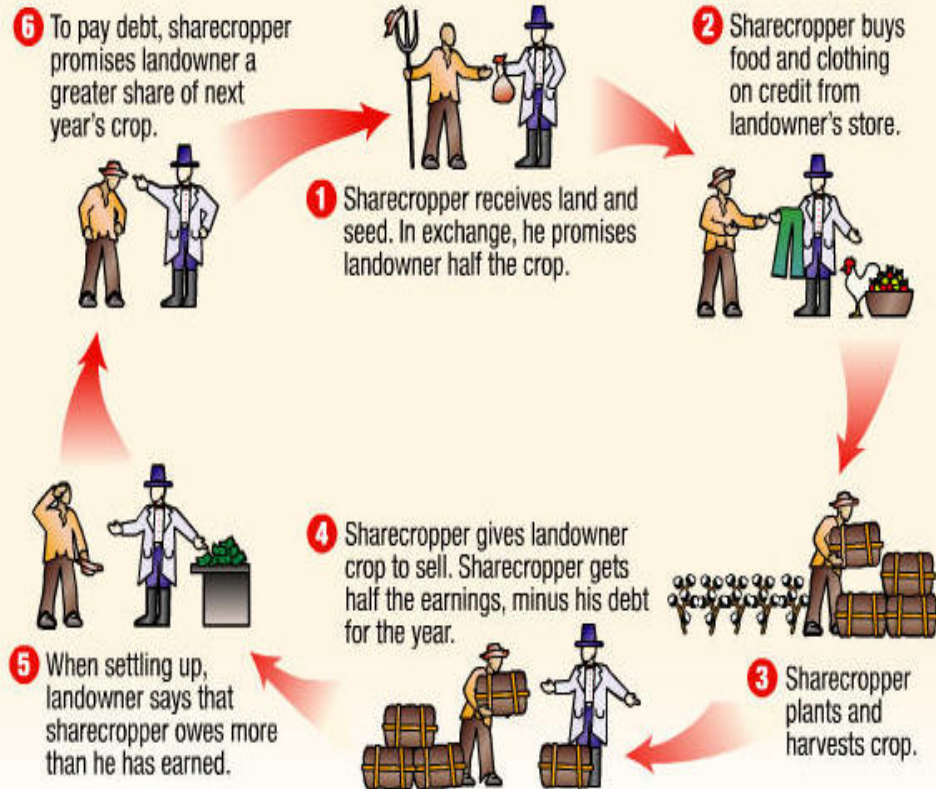
- Farmers worked the land in exchange for a portion of their crop (1/2 to 2/3 for the landowner).



- Workers often became trapped in a cycle of debt.

SHARECROPPERS' CYCLE OF POVERTY

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. A sharecropper became tied to one plantation, having to work until his debts were paid.





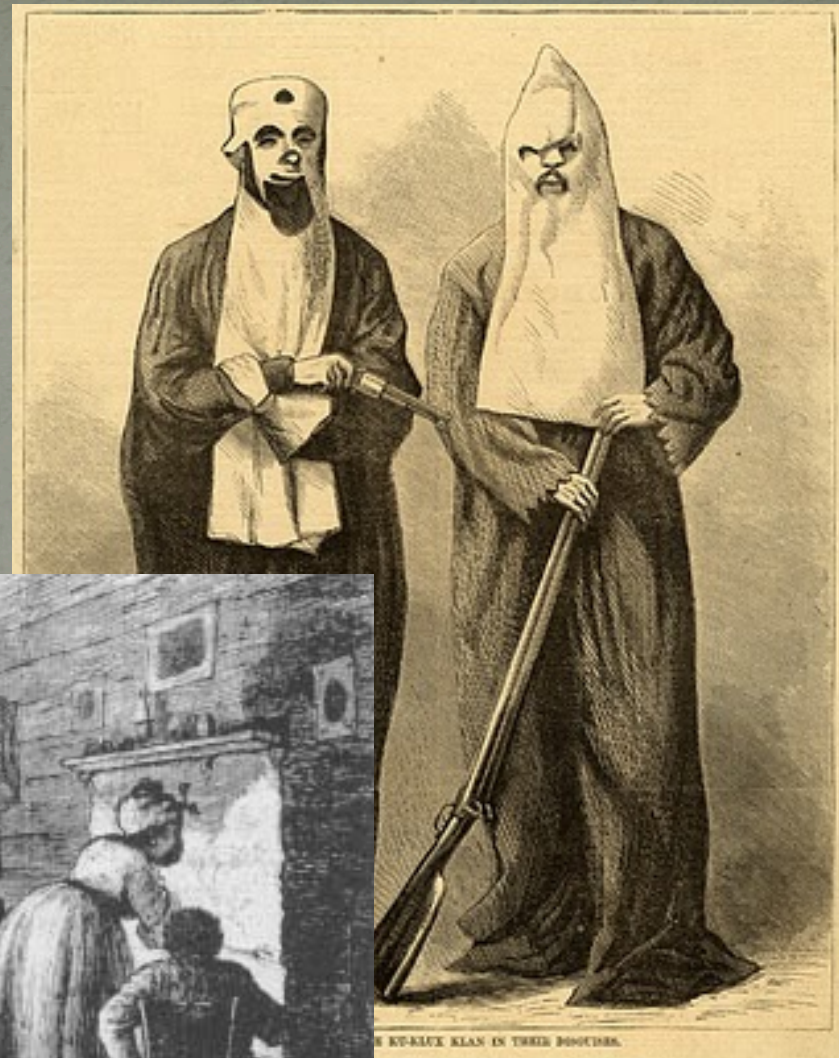




12. Ku Klux Klan

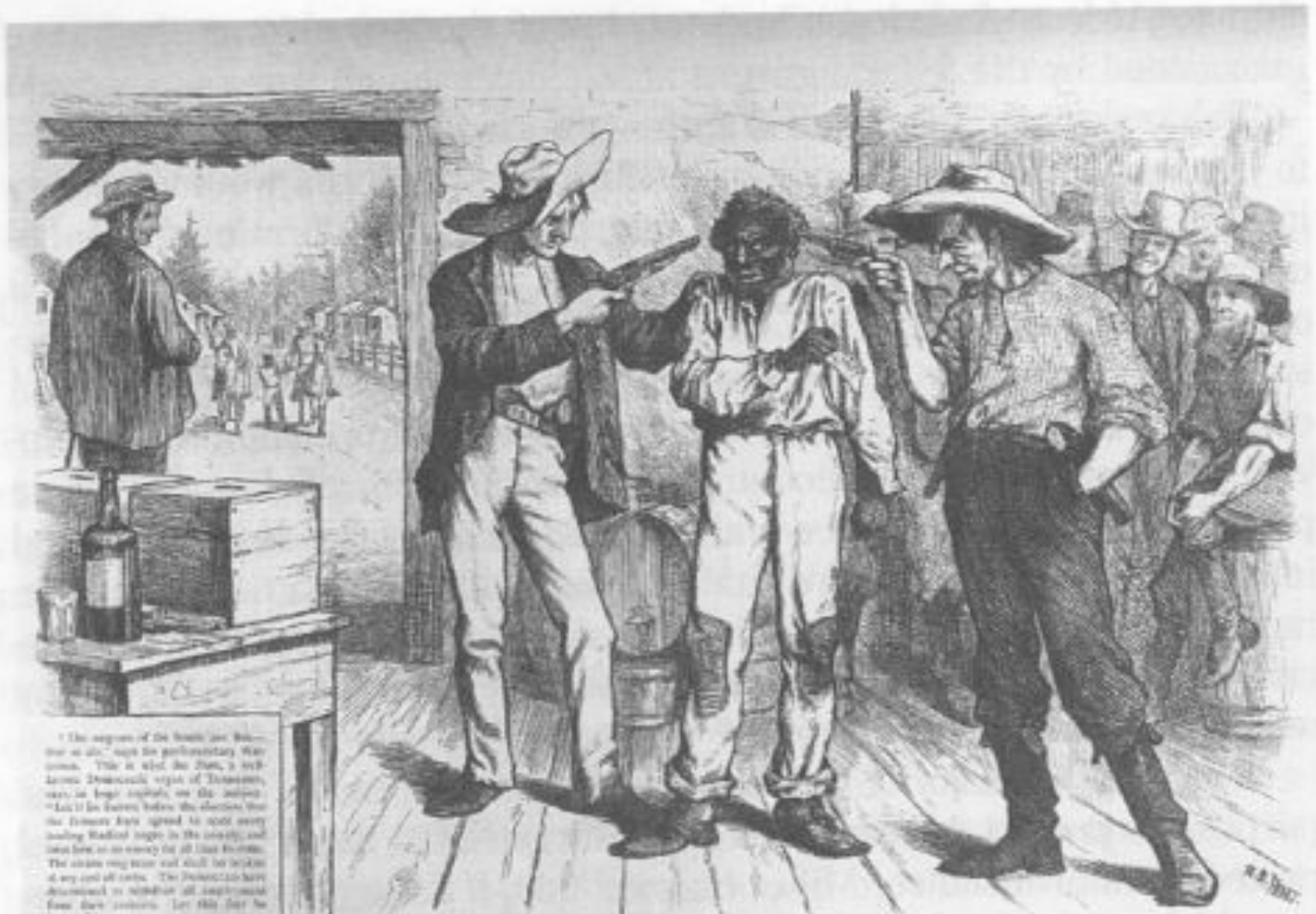
- secret society of former confederates, terrorized African Americans and supporters of Radical Reconstruction in the South





THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THEIR DOMICILES.





"The negroes of the South are better off at all," says the parliamentary War-torn. "This is what the South, a well-known Democratic organ of Tennessee, says, in large capitals, on the subject. 'Let's let them alone, the negroes, for the Federalists agreed to split every leading Radical negro in the country, and now look at the money for all that trouble. The negroes may have and shall be broken at any and all costs. The Federalists have determined to subvert all improvement from their centers. Let this fact be known.'"

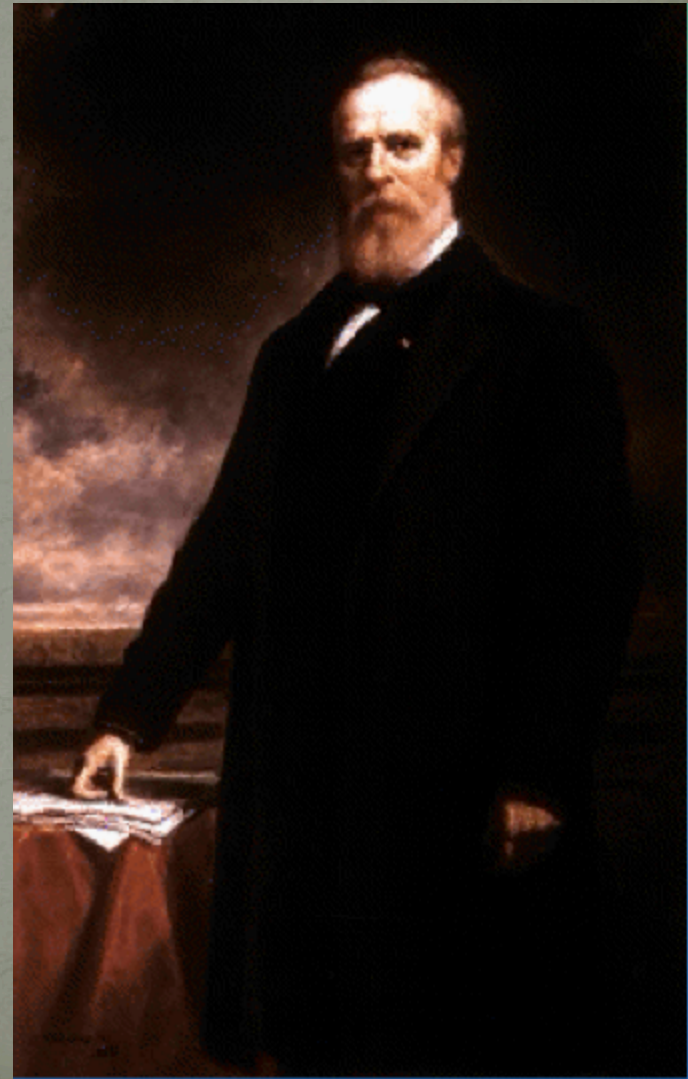
"THEY WOULD BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE NEGROES' PROPERTY."
 "You're as free as air, and you're not!" "You're as free as air, and you're not!"

J. B. Ford

D. Collapse of Reconstruction

13. Election of 1876/Compromise of 1877

- A tied election; a political deal was made in which Democrats would support the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, if the federal troops were pulled out of the South.



E. Post Reconstruction

14. Voting Restrictions

- Enacted throughout the South by 1900 to prevent blacks from voting.
- Restrictions included: poll taxes (taxes to vote)
- Literacy tests (can't vote if you can't read)
- Grandfather clauses (you can vote if your grandfather could vote). Supreme Court refused to rule them unconstitutional (voting provisions are handled by the states)



15. Segregation ("Jim Crow Laws")

- enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment



15. Segregation ("Jim Crow Laws")

- every aspect of society was segregated
- (schools, waiting rooms, train cars (later buses), hotels, restaurants, theaters, parks, swimming pools, restrooms, drinking fountains, etc...)









16. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- court case which challenged segregation (train cars case)
- Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal facilities” was constitutional (as long as blacks had access to services, there was no violation of the 14th amendment).
- Formal discriminatory laws spread throughout the South.

17. Racial Etiquette

- informal, but serious rules of society (giving way to a white person on a sidewalk, calling white people “sir” or “ma’am”, keeping your eyes down when talking to a white person, especially a black man to a white woman).



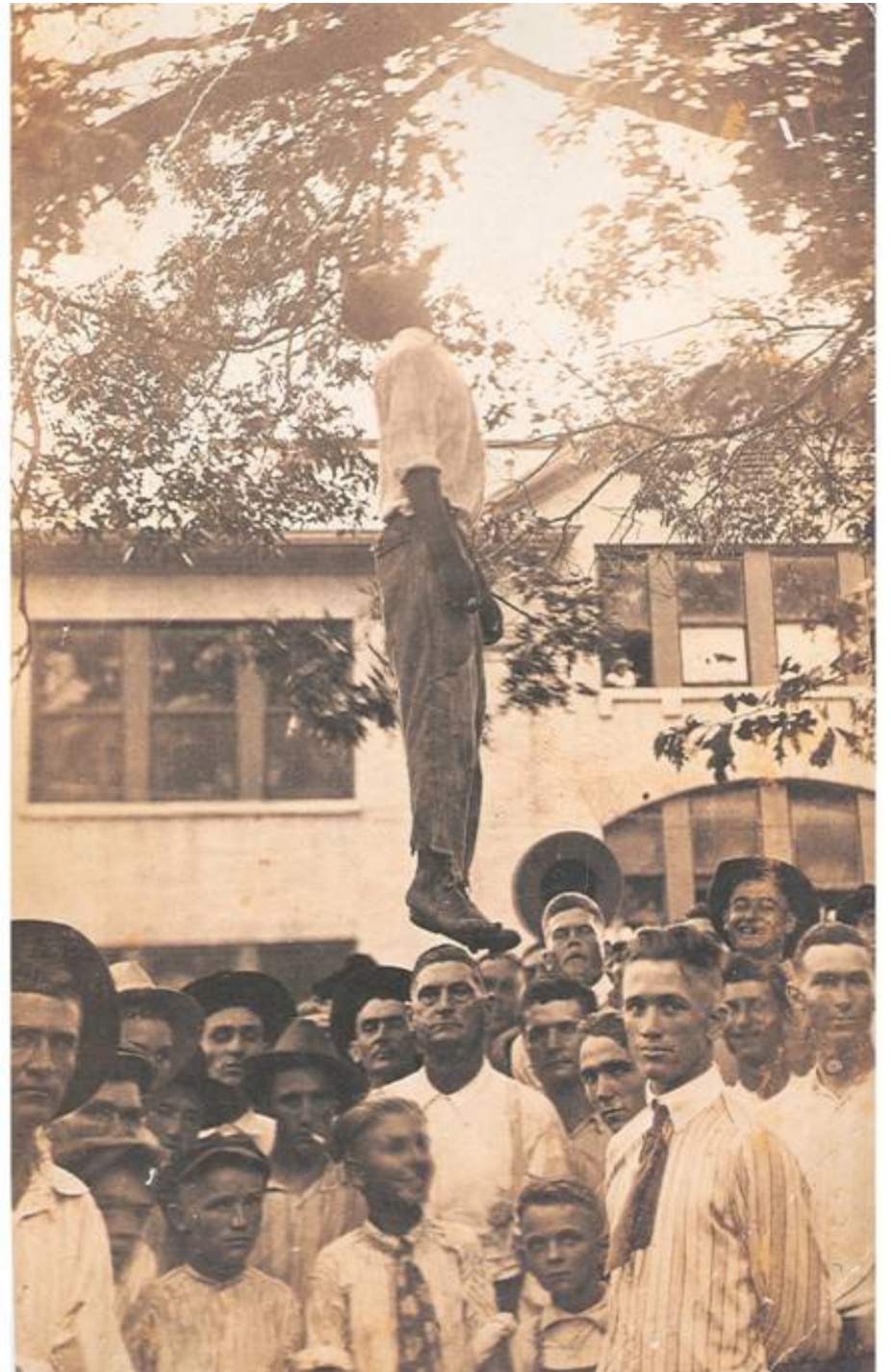
Emmett Till

July 25, 1941-
August 28, 1955

18. Lynching

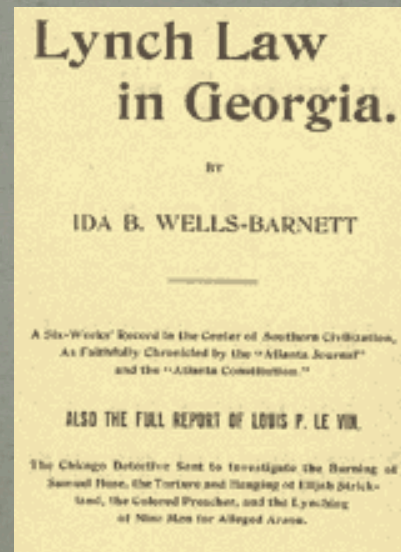
- illegal execution, without trial, usually by hanging, usually by a mob (“vigilante justice”); no punishment for perpetrators
- targeted economically successful blacks
- those who seemed to disrespect whites, or those who challenged racial etiquette.
- Continued well into the 1960s without serious prosecution.



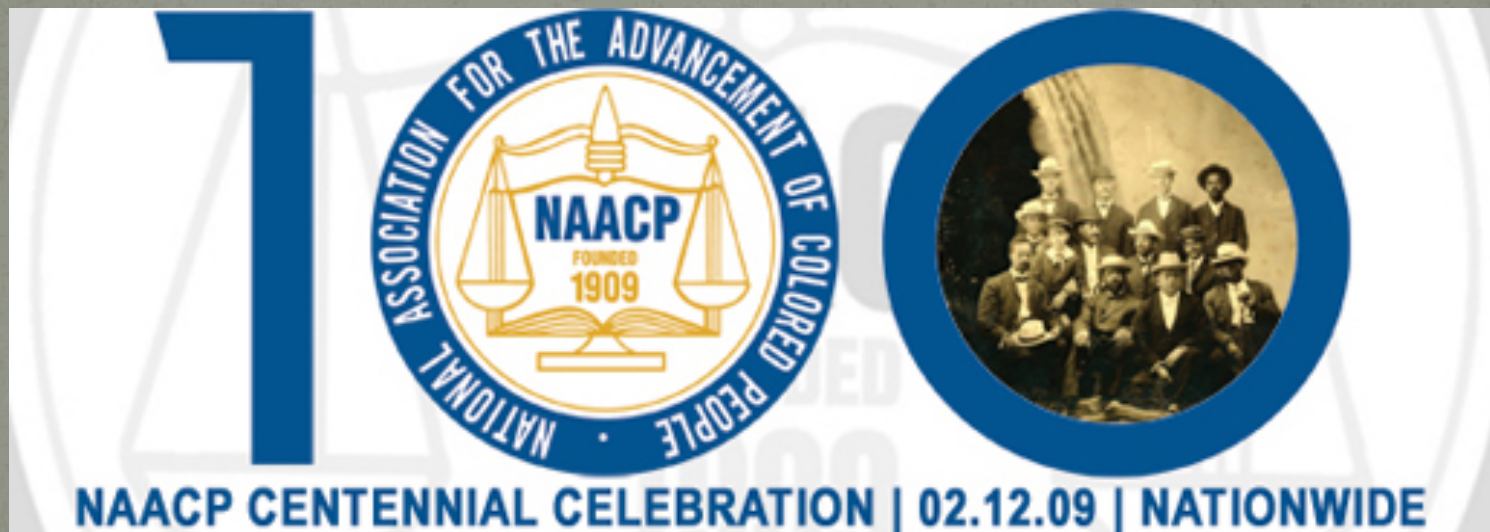


19. Ida B. Wells

- Memphis journalist who campaigned against lynchings
- documented lynchings from all over the country
- pressed for a federal “Anti-lynching law”



- co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 along with W.E.B. DuBois





NAACP anti-lynching flag at NAACP HQ in New York City, 1938 (started in 1920 to embarrass towns where lynchings took place and to bring national attention to the problem).

F. Legacy of Reconstruction

20. Successes of Reconstruction

Successes:

- Reconstruction amendments were passed
- African Americans gained in education, politics, and society
- it was the most democratic the South had been – for about ten years.

21. Failures of Reconstruction

Failure:

- the North was not committed to Reconstruction or civil rights long term
- a political deal was allowed to end the program; blacks were disenfranchised (lost the right to vote) and lost their civil rights.

22. Discrimination in the West

- Mexicans and Chinese in the Southwest faced segregation, job discrimination, and lynchings

