

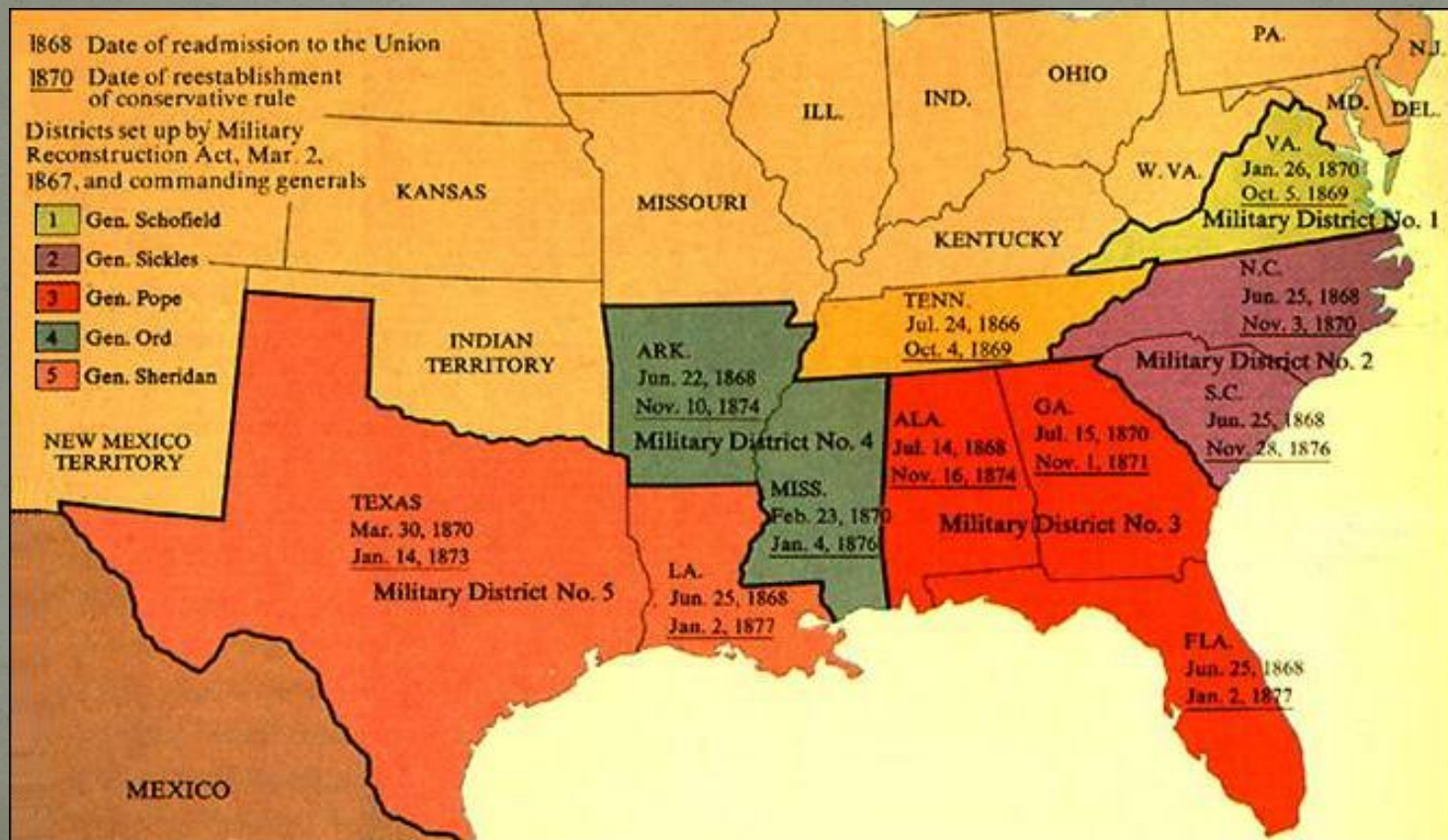
Reconstruction

1865-1877

A. Effects of the Civil War

1. Political Effects

- States' rights vs. federal authority:
 - Secession was over...



1. Political Effects

- States' rights vs. federal authority:
 - Segregation began



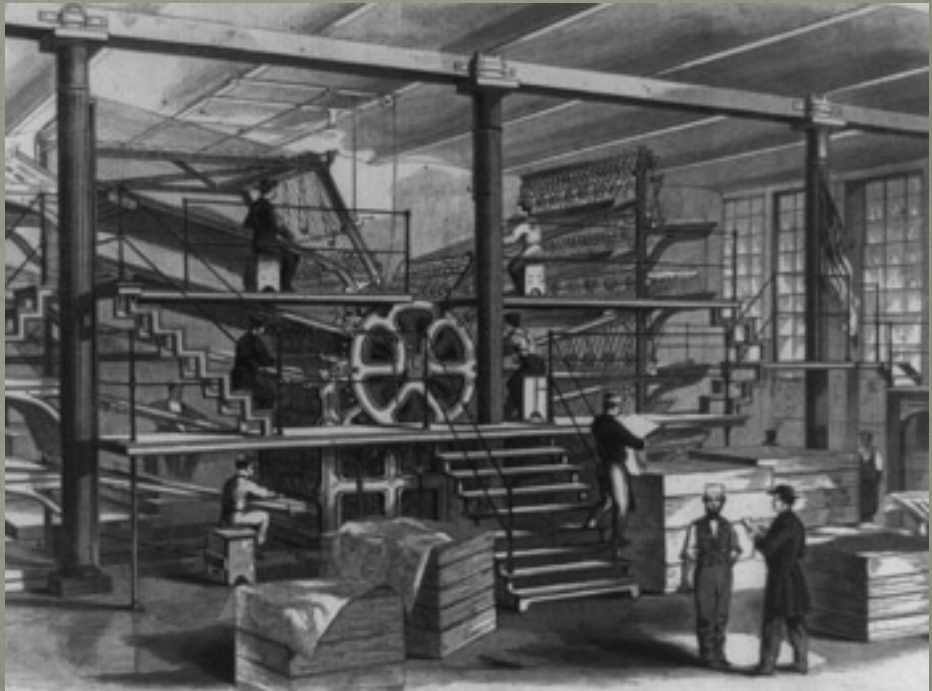
1. Political Effects

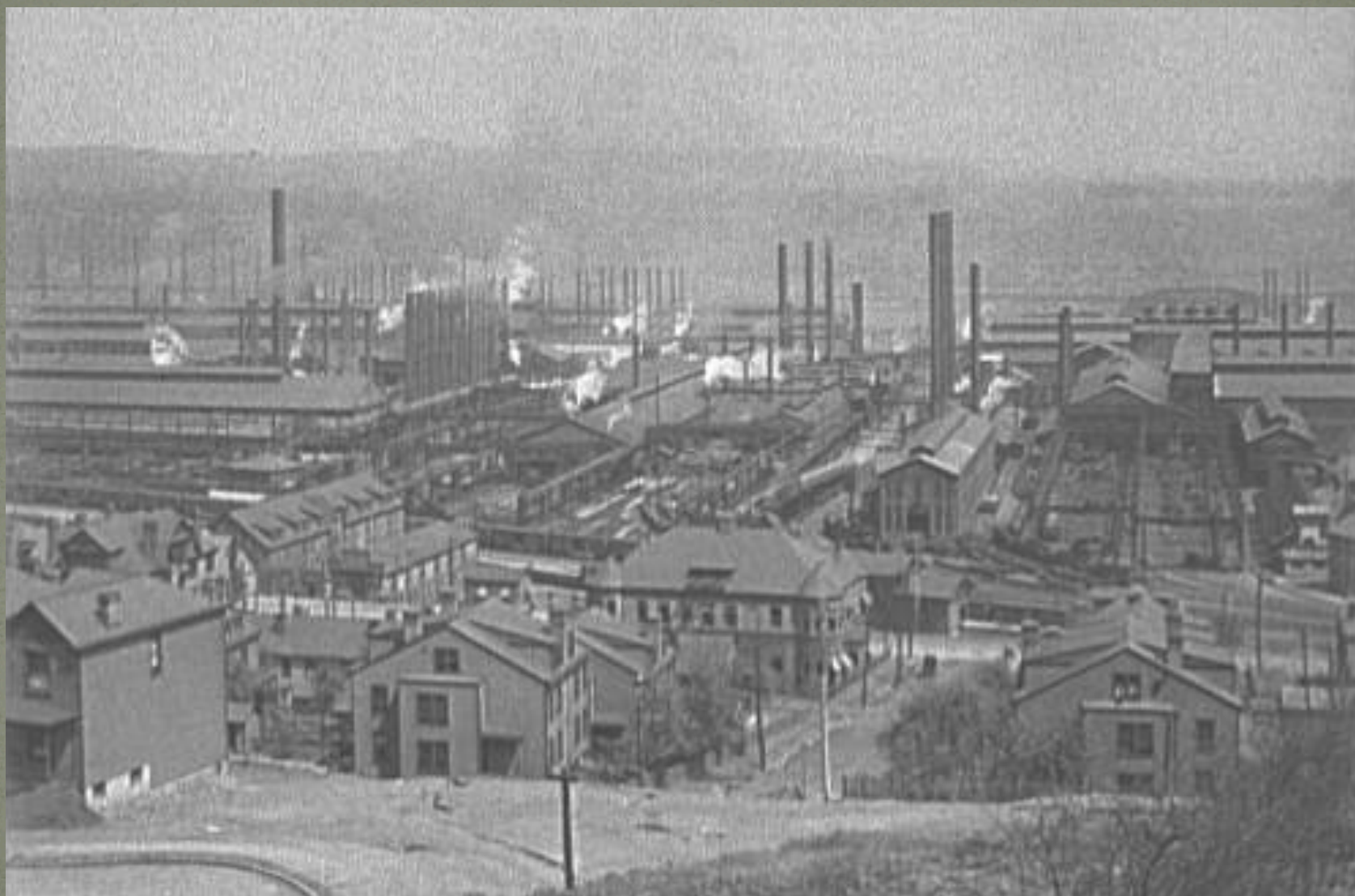
- Increased federal power
 - income tax
 - conscription laws
 - Presidential authority



2. Economic Effects

- Gap widened between North and South
 - North became more industrial







2. Economic Effects

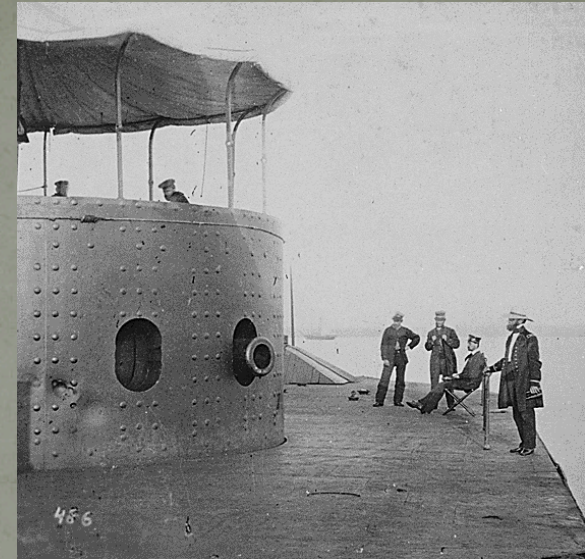
- Gap widened between North and South
 - South -- impoverished and destroyed
 - Still largely agricultural







3. Technological New weapons



4. Social Effects

- Casualties – North -- 360,000
- South – 260,000





4. Social Effects

- 10% of population
- Disrupted education, careers, family life



B. Civil War and Reconstruction Legislation

5. Emancipation Proclamation

- issued by Lincoln to give the war a moral cause



Reconstruction Amendments:

- 6. 13th Amendment -- 1865
 - banned slavery
- 7. 14th Amendment -- 1868
 - gave citizenship and civil rights to the former slaves (and all people born or naturalized in the US)
- 8. 15th Amendment -- 1870
 - the right to vote could not be denied based on race

C. Politics of Reconstruction

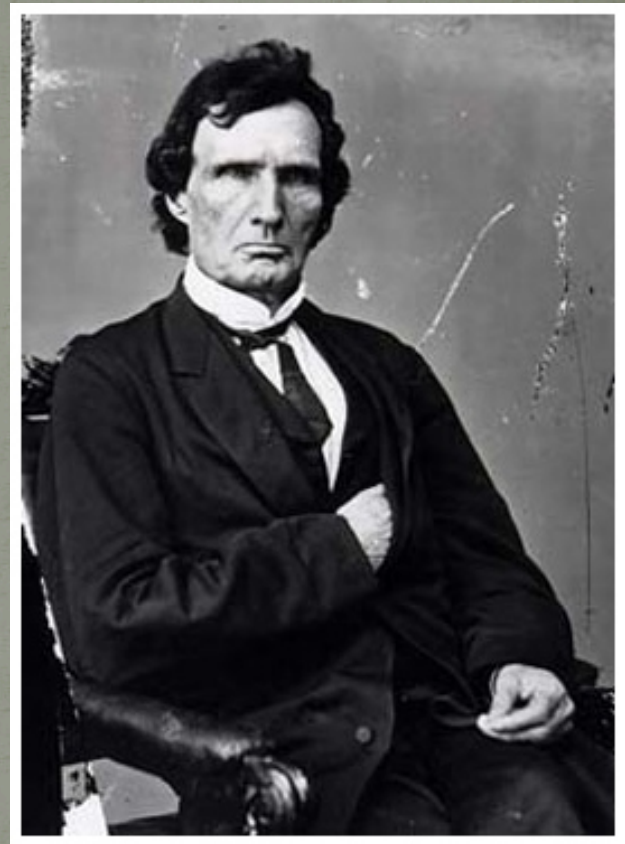
9. Reconstruction

- To bring the nation together again after the Civil War



10. Congress -- Radical Republicans

- Extreme members -- Republican Party
- Goals:
 - keep leaders of the Confederacy out of power
 - make the Republican Party powerful in the South
 - give African Americans freedom, civil rights and the vote



11. African Americans in politics

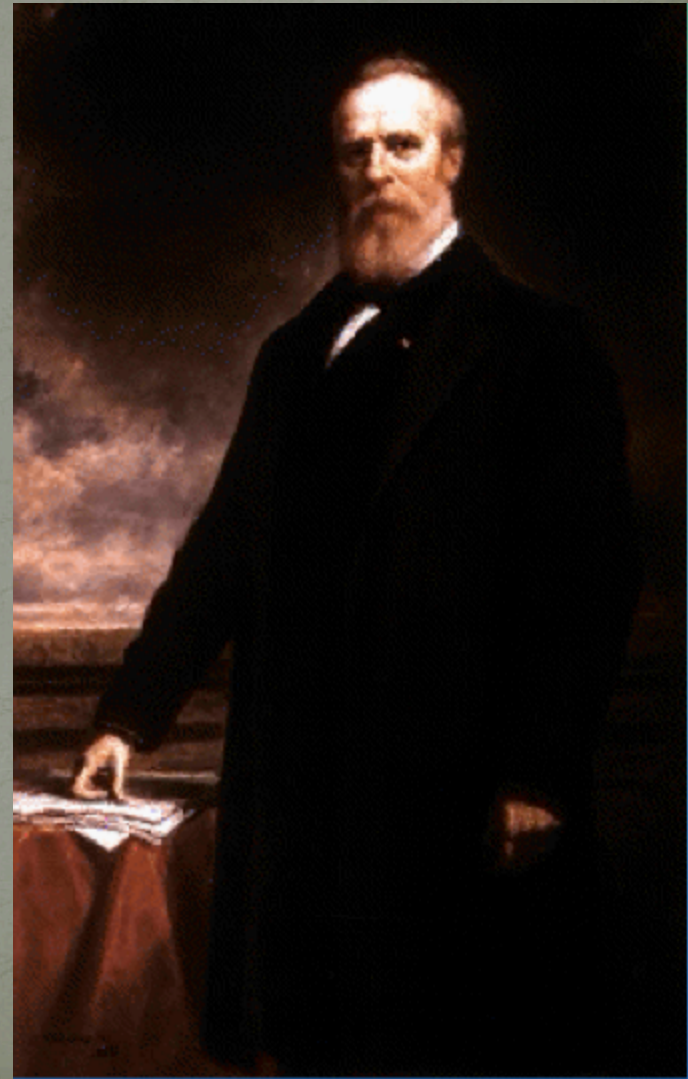
- African Americans voted, held office
- federal troops stationed in the South protecting rights, vote



D. Collapse of Reconstruction

12. Election of 1876/Compromise of 1877

- Presidential election:
 - tied
- Compromise =
 - Political deal
- North
 - Republican Pres. Hayes
- South
 - Federal troops out of South



13. Successes/Failures of Reconstruction

Successes:

- Reconstruction amendments passed
- African Americans gained in education, politics, and society

Failure:

- Political deal ended Reconstruction
- Result: African American disenfranchisement (loss of voting rights) and civil rights

E. Lives of Former Slaves

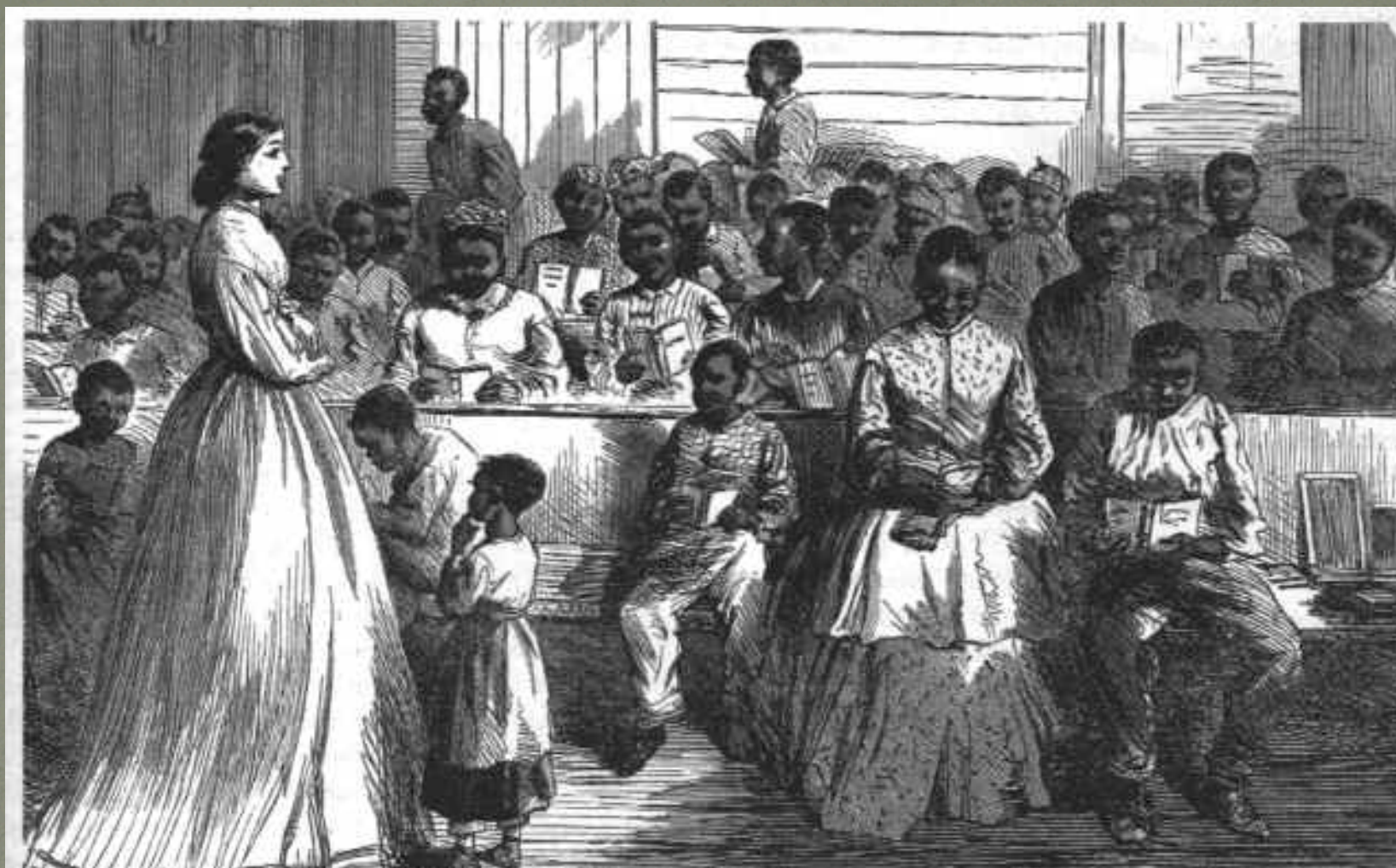
14. Freedmen's Bureau

- organization founded to help refugees after the war
- provided food and clothing
- educated African Americans





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





15. Tenant Farmers

- Farm workers who rented land from plantation owners





16. Sharecroppers

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

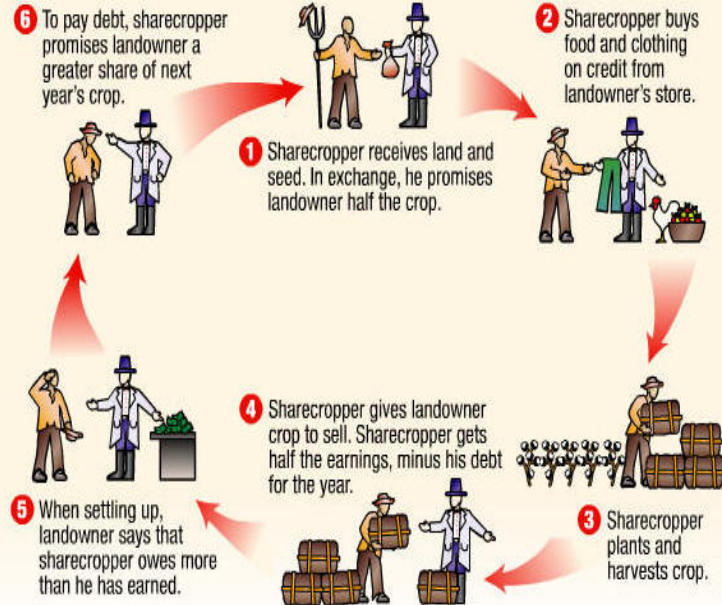


16. Sharecroppers

- Workers usually could not cover the next year's fee, so 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.









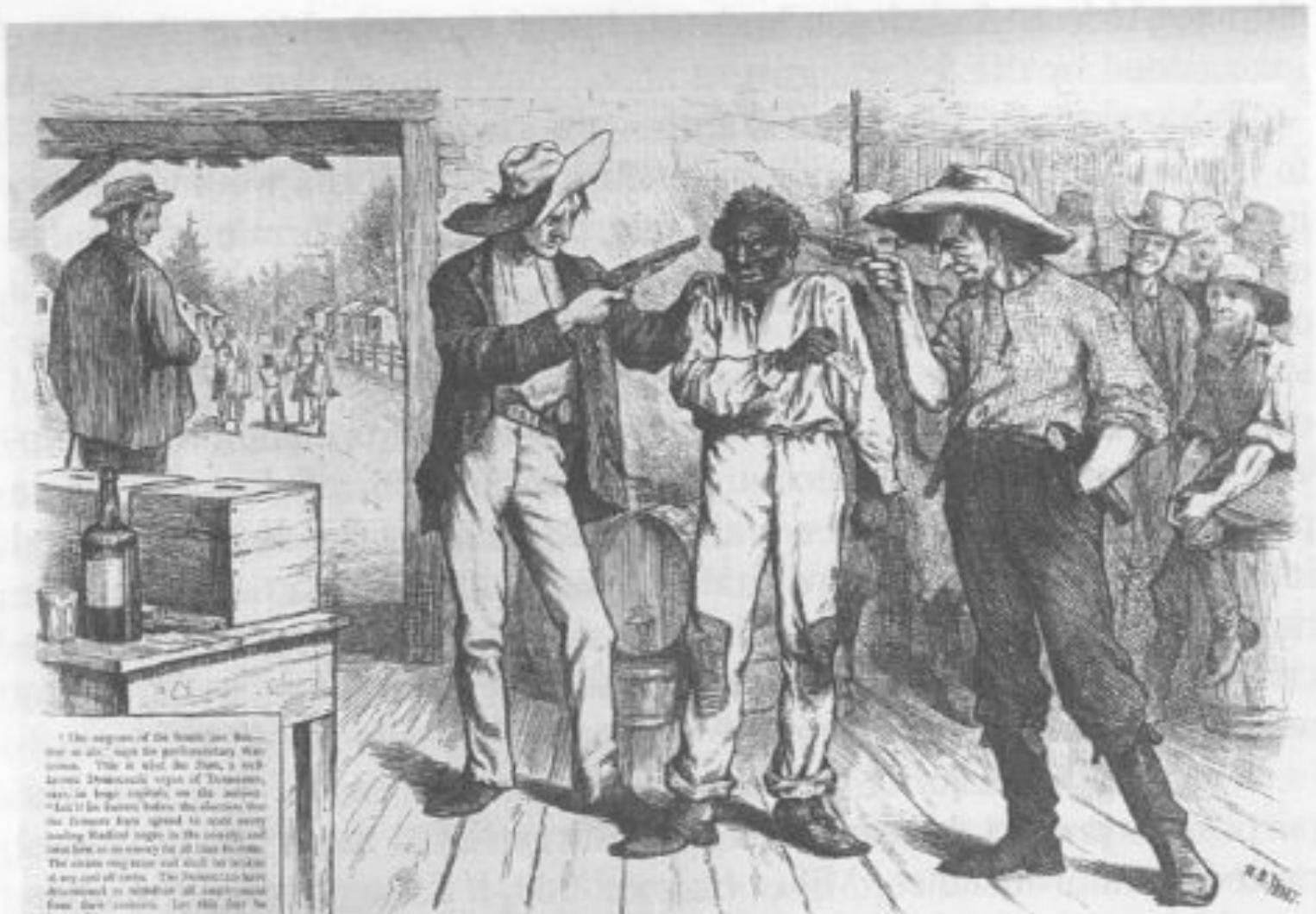
17. Ku Klux Klan

- secret society
- former Confederates
- terrorized African Americans and supporters of Radical Reconstruction in the South
- Became known for white supremacy



THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THEIR DOMAINS.





"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 before the election, for the Federalists agreed to split every leading Radical negro in the country, and then let us in money for all that to come. The negro may have and shall be broken at any and all costs. The Federalists have determined to withhold all employment from these fellows. Let this fact be known.'"

"THEY WOULD BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE ABORIGINAL TRUST!"
 "You're as free as air, and you're not!" "You're as free as air, and you're not!"

F. Post Reconstruction

18. Voting Restrictions

- Enacted in South by 1900
- Supreme Court refused to rule them unconstitutional
- Restrictions included:
 - Literacy tests
 - Poll taxes – (taxes to vote)
 - Grandfather clauses



19. Jim Crow Laws

- Segregation laws
- Every aspect of society was segregated







20. Segregation

- separating people on the basis of race



21. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- Challenge to segregation
- Homer Plessy -- 1/8 black
- Supreme Court 1896
- “Separate but equal”
- formal discriminatory laws
- racial etiquette
 - informal rules
 - Blacks treated as second class

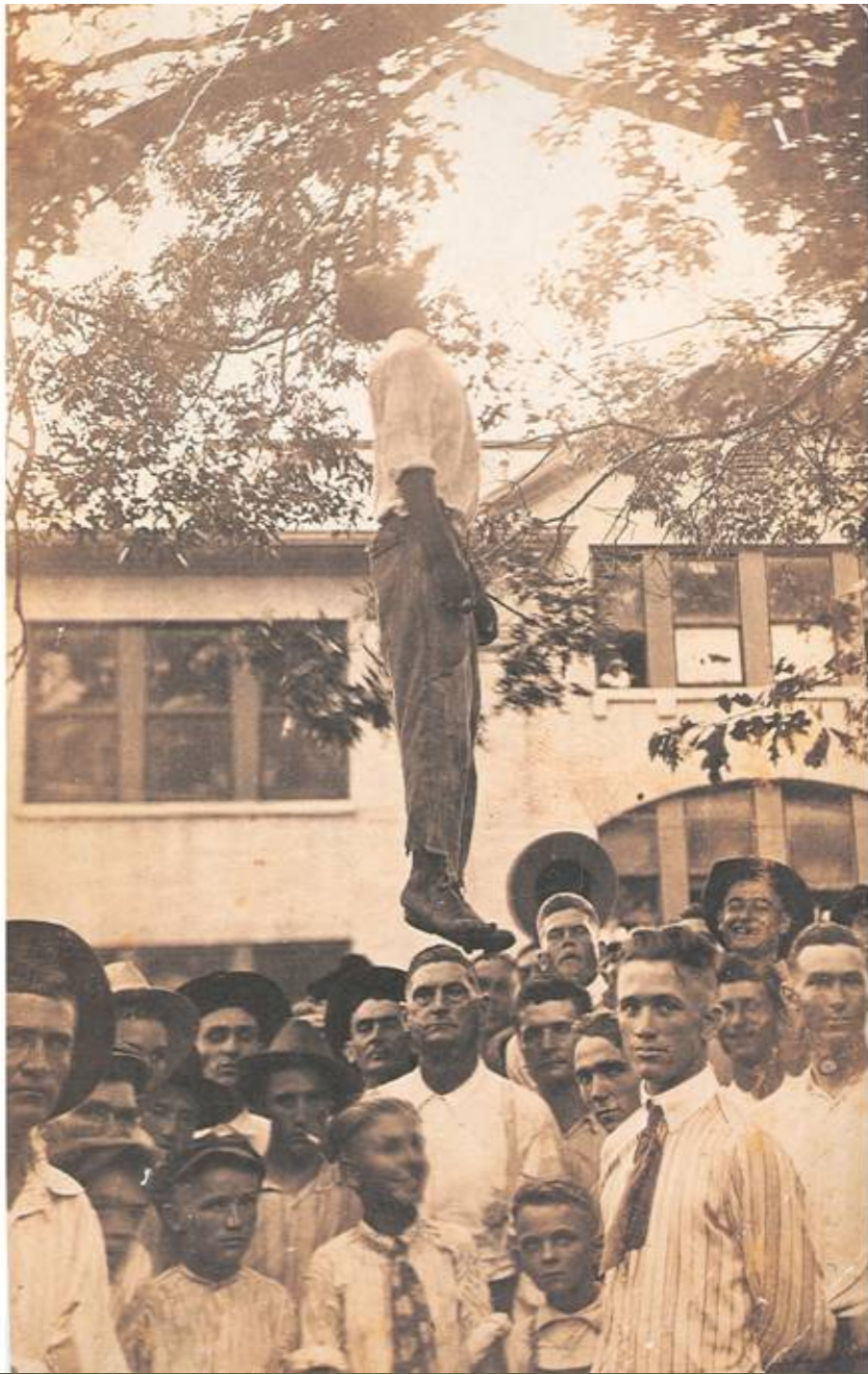


G. Race Relations

22. Lynching

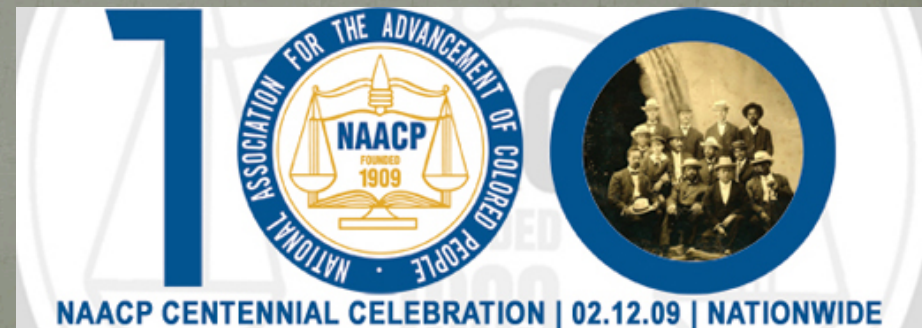
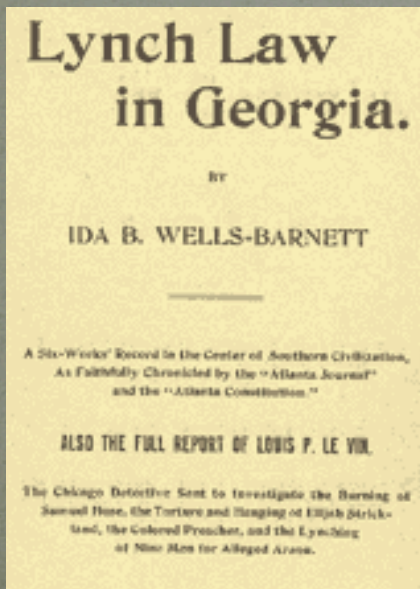
- Illegal execution – without trial, usually by a mob
- Targeted:
 - Economically successful
 - Those seeming to disrespect whites





23. Ida B. Wells

- Campaigned against lynching
- Pressed for federal law
- Co-founded NAACP, 1909



24. Discrimination in the West

- Mexicans in the Southwest (railroad workers; farm laborers)
 - Faced “debt peonage” – involuntary servitude to work off debt
 - Faced racial violence; lynchings



24. Discrimination in the West

- Chinese (California; railroad workers)
 - Segregation, lynchings
 - 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act

