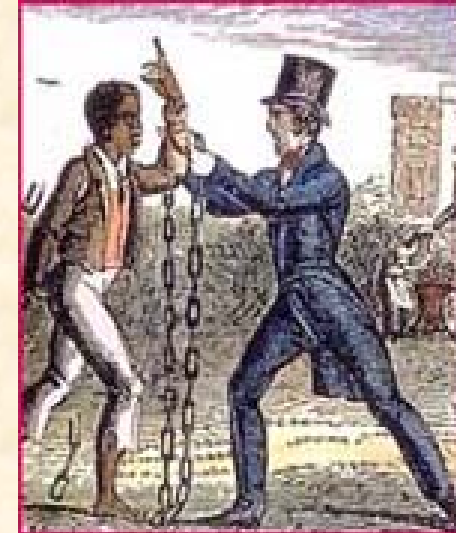
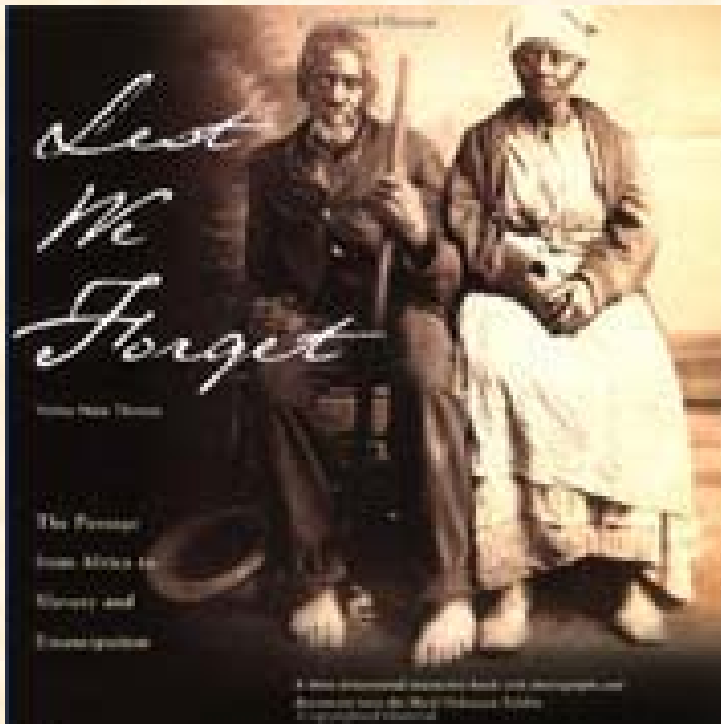
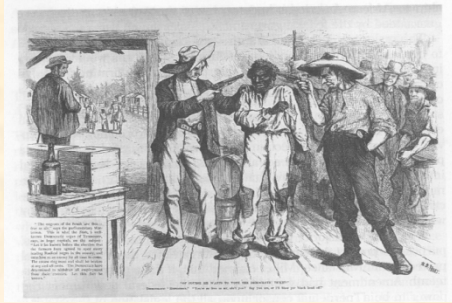


Chapter 18

Reconstruction and the Changing South

(American Nation Textbook pages 514-540)



1. Early Steps to Reunion

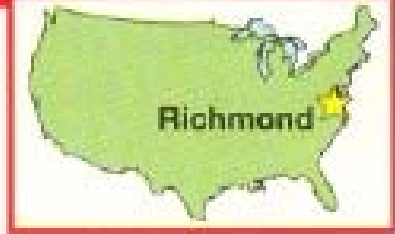
Textbook pages 514-520



Viewing History

Richmond in Ruins

After the Civil War, some of the South's most important cities lay in ruins. This picture shows the devastation in Richmond, Virginia.

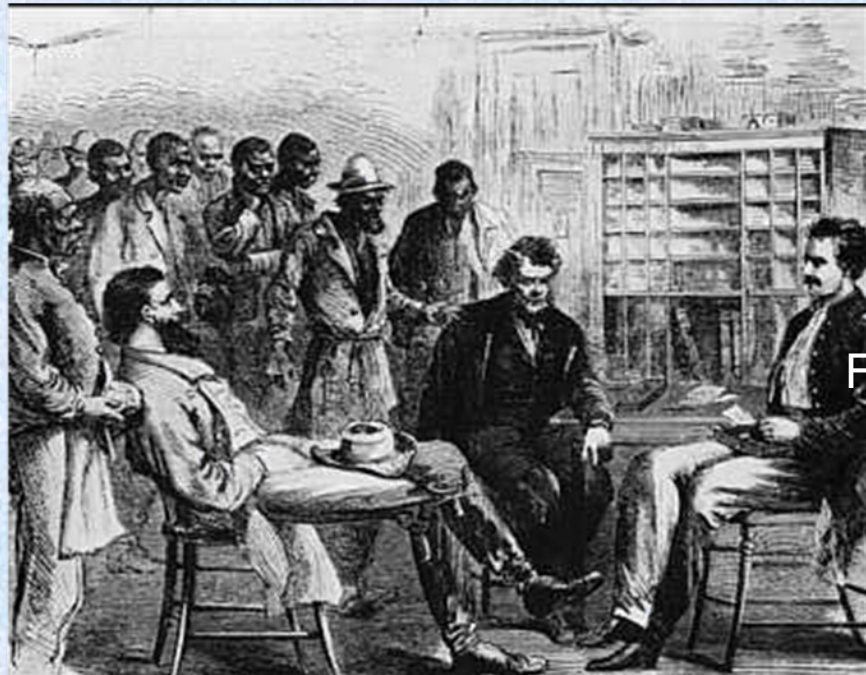


Drawing Conclusions *What effect do you think this kind of devastation had on southerners?*

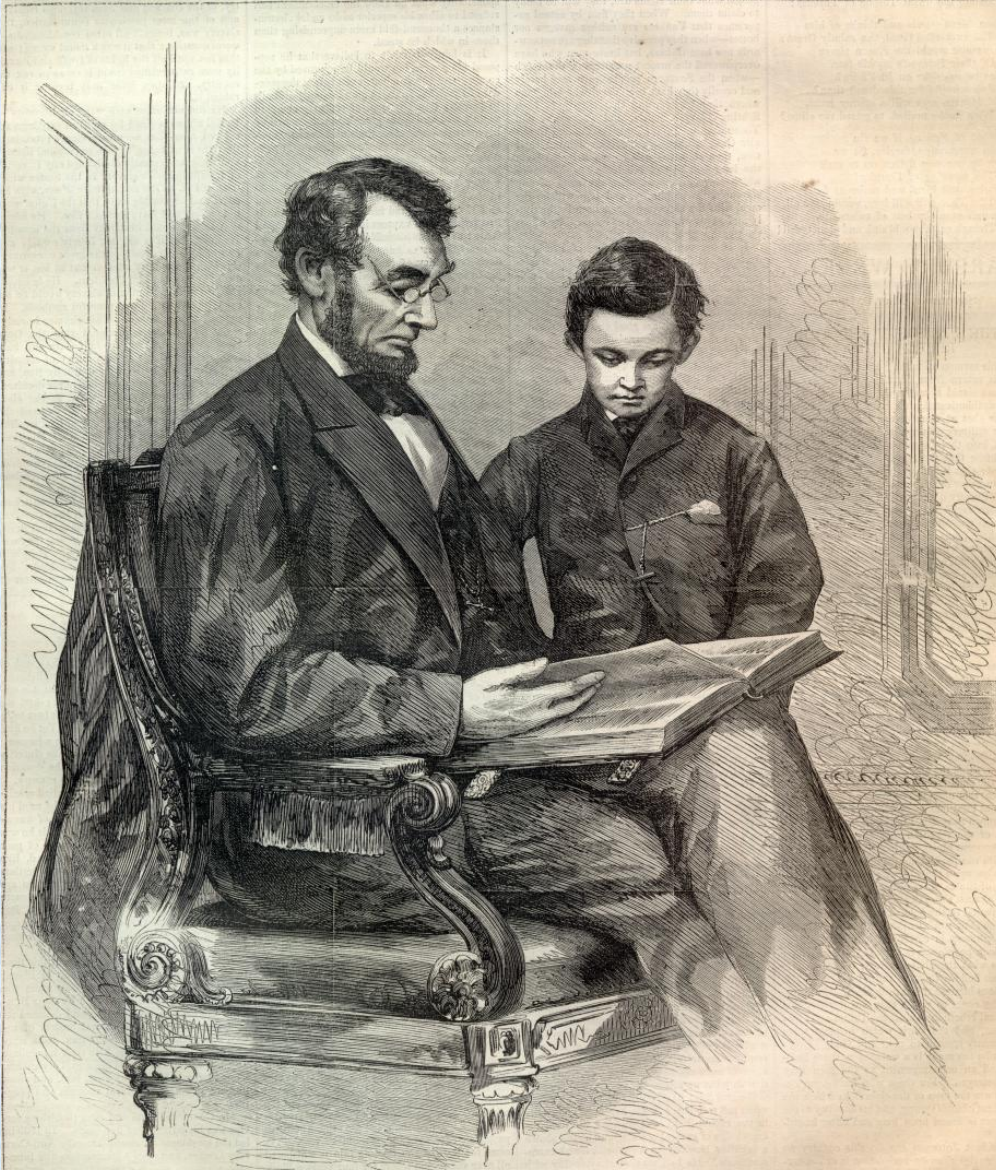
The Freedmen's Bureau

Reconstruction referred to the period of time when the South was rebuilt as well as the federal government's program to rebuild it. The **Civil War** had left a nation torn into two. As a result of the Civil War, the northerners were victorious and the southerners were defeated.

Almost overnight, there was a new class of nearly four million people known as **freedmen** or men or women who had been slaves.



The
Freedmen's
Bureau



Click on the picture to learn more.

At the end of the war the Southern States needed rebuilding. President Lincoln outlined his plan for [Reconstruction](#).

As early as 1863, Lincoln outlined his [Ten Percent Plan](#) for reconstruction. Under the plan, a southern state could form a new government after 10 percent of its voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States.

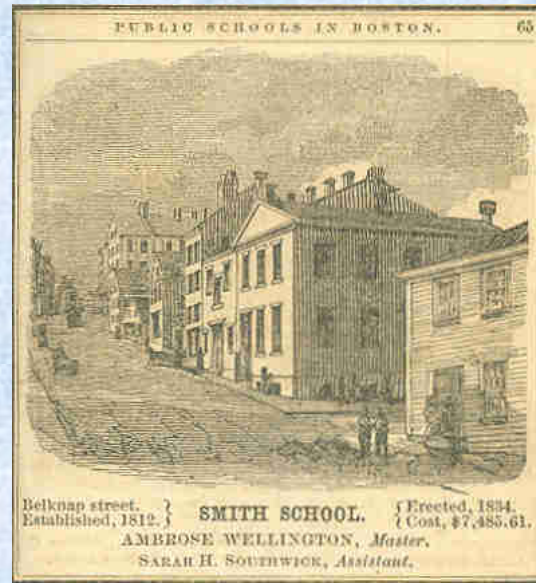
Lincoln plan also offered [amnesty](#), or government pardon, to confederates who swore loyalty to the Union.

In 1864 Congress passed the [Wade-Davis Bill](#), a rival plan for reconstruction. It required a majority of white men in each southern colony to swear loyalty.



President Lincoln signed a bill called the [Freedmen's Bureau](#). The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, and medical care to the former Confederate states. The bureau also set up schools for the freed slaves down South.

Most of the teachers were volunteers, often women. Among these women was [Charlotte Forten](#). The Freedmen's Bureau set the groundwork for our public school system.

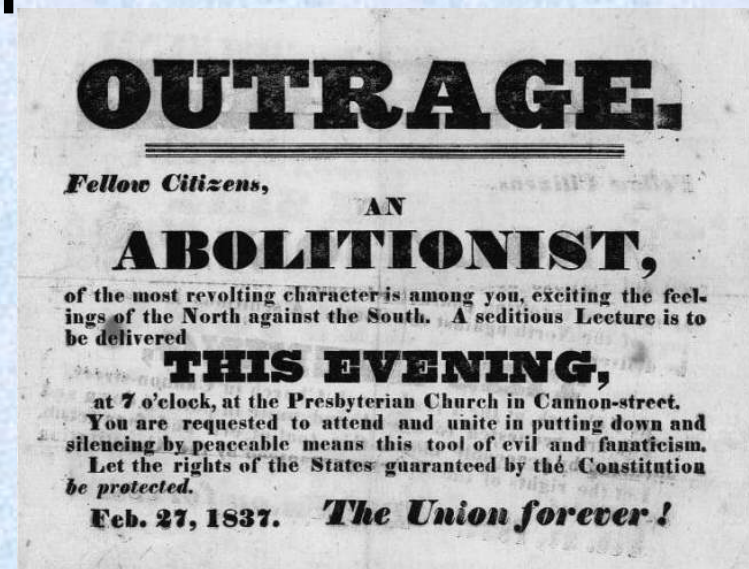


Charlotte Forten
Courtesy of Salem State College

Click on the pictures to learn more.

Charlotte Forten came from a wealthy Northern African American family. As a young girl she had private tutors. Later, she attended a teacher-training school.

She was a strong abolitionist that was dedicated to improving the quality of life for African Americans. Forten faced a hard challenge. She had to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic without books or supplies. Classes were large and they included students of all ages.



Forten wrote:

“I have never seen children so eager to learn...They come here as other children go to play. The older ones work in the fields.... And they come to school, after their hard toil in the hot sun, as bright and as anxious to learn as ever... It is wonderful how a people have been so long crushed to the earth...can have so great a desire for knowledge and such a capacity to attaining it.”



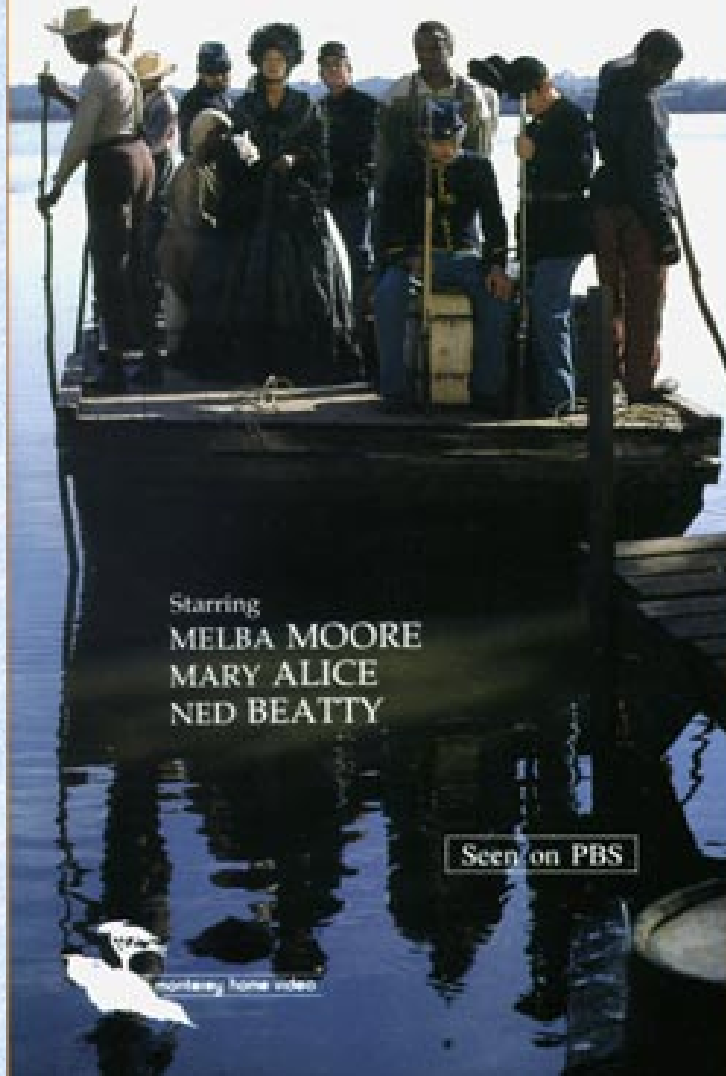
Banneker's child hood home



FYI:

Named after Benjamin Banneker, a member of the six-man survey team that laid out Washington, D.C., Banneker School in Parkville is being restored as a school house museum.

Charlotte Forten's Mission



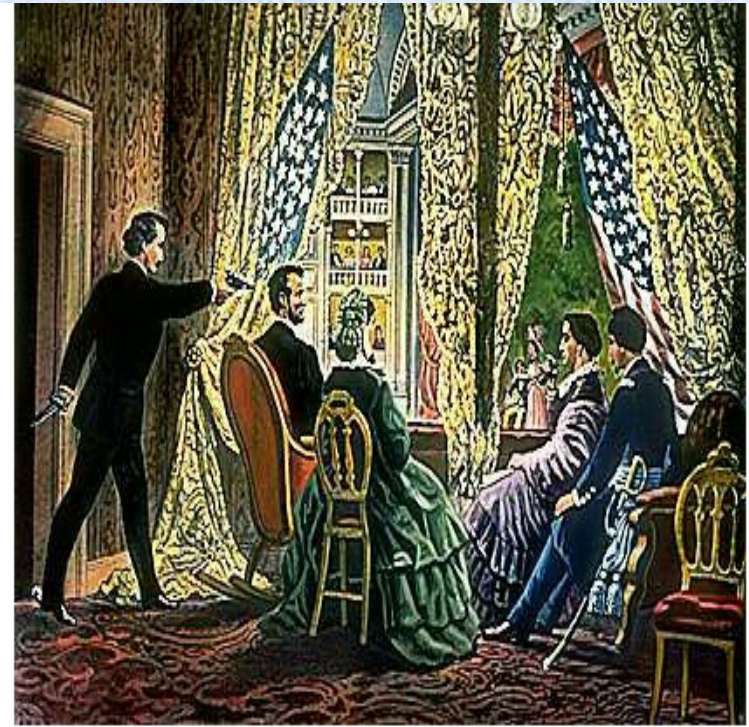
What did Charlotte Forten do to help African Americans in the South?

Lincoln is Assassinated

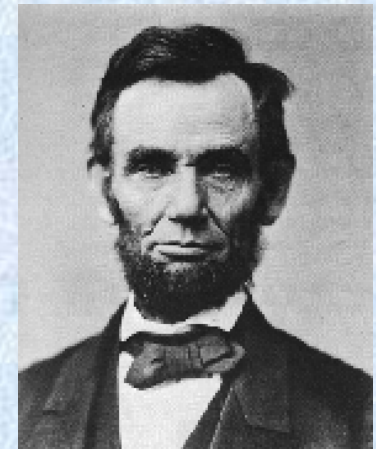
John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln at the Ford Theater

On April 14, 1865, just 5 days after Lee's surrender, the president attended a play at the Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. As Lincoln watched the play, John Wilkes Booth, an actor, crept into the President's box. Booth, a Southerner, blamed Lincoln for the South's defeat. Now taking careful aim, he shot Lincoln in the head with a gun.

Within a few hours the President was dead. Booth fled out of Washington and was later caught and killed in a barn outside of the city.

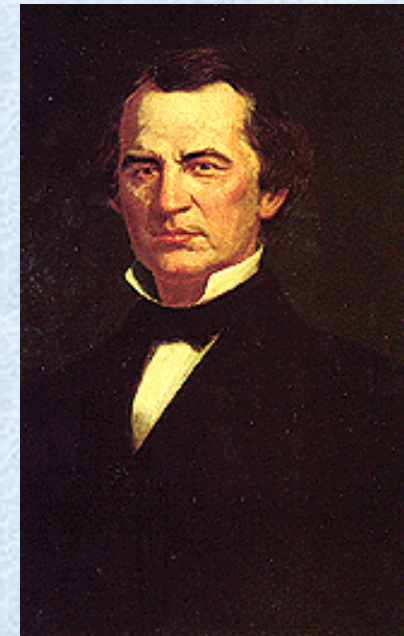


From Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia © 1999 The Learning Company, Inc.





Click on the picture to learn more.



Andrew Johnson

Vice President Andrew Johnson became the President when Lincoln died.

.After Johnson became President his first duty was to ratify or approve the 13th Amendment, which banned slavery throughout the nation. The amendment passed on January 1865. Here is what the 13th Amendment said:

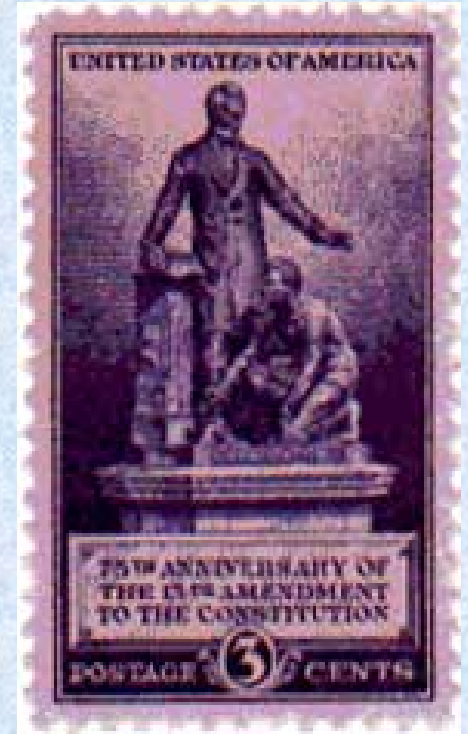
Amendment 13 Passed on January 31, 1865

Section 1

Neither slavery nor voluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime where of the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.



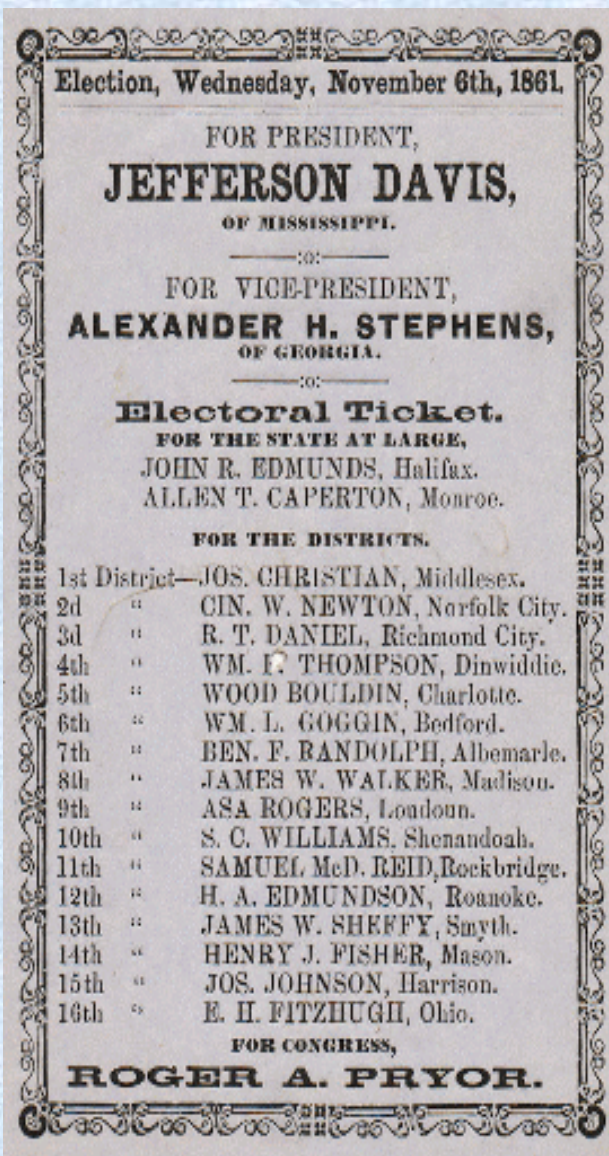
What does the Thirteenth Amendment to you?

Section 2 Radical Reconstruction

(American Nation Textbook pages 521-525)

The Southerners had a difficult time accepting the conditions of the Union. The southerners sold Confederate flags in the streets. Hearing about this the Northerners decided to take harsh measures against the South.

After the south ratified the 13th Amendment they took measures to limit the rights of freedmen. They passed the black codes. Black codes forbade African Americans to vote, own guns, or serve on juries. In some states African Americans were permitted to work only as servants or farm laborers.



The Power of the Fourteenth Amendment

The Fourteenth Amendment was originally intended to grant citizenship to former slaves and to ensure their rights. As society changed, the Court's interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment changed as well.

President Johnson ignored reports condemning the black codes. Many Northerners opposed President Johnson's ignorance of the black codes. These people were called Radical Republicans or Republicans.

In 1866 President Johnson passed the Fourteenth Amendment to solve the conflict between the congress and the black codes. Here is what the 14th Amendment says:

14th AMENDMENT *

(Ratified in 1868)



Section 1. ... No *State* shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of *citizens of the United States*...

(emphasis added)

Now the Fourteenth Amendment grants equal protection under the law.

Do you think the Fourteenth Amendment was successful?

In 1867, the Republican congress prepared to take charge of the Reconstruction. The period that followed the 14th Amendment was often called Radical Reconstruction. In 1867 Congress passed the Reconstruction Act. It threw out any state governments that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.

President Johnson still refused to sign and enforce the Reconstruction Acts. Republicans in Congress decided to remove Johnson from office. On February 24, 1868, the House of Representatives voted to impeach President Johnson. To impeach means to bring formal charges of wrong doing against an elected official.

To impeach a president you must have a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate. The Senate fell short of impeachment by one vote so Johnson finished his last few months in office.



**Congressional Republicans
who strove to impeach
Johnson**

The Power of the Fourteenth Amendment

The Fourteenth Amendment was originally intended to grant citizenship to former slaves and to ensure their rights. As society changed, the Court's interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment changed as well.

“...No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”
—Fourteenth Amendment

1905

Lochner v. New York

The Supreme Court strikes down a law regulating working hours. The Court rules that **equal protection** means that employers have the right to make contracts with workers freely. This ruling is later reversed.

1963

Gideon v. Wainwright

The Supreme Court rules that **due process** means that all people accused of a crime have the right to an attorney. If a person cannot afford an attorney, the state must provide one for her or him.



1954

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

The Supreme Court rules that having separate schools for white and black students discriminates against African Americans and is a violation of **equal protection**. The ruling ends school segregation and becomes a landmark in the fight for equal rights.

1971

Reed v. Reed

The Supreme Court strikes down an Idaho law giving men automatic preference over women in certain situations. The Court rules that **equal protection** means that men and women must be treated equally before the law.



ACTIVITY

The Fourteenth Amendment has affected every citizen's life in some way. List two ways in which your life has been or might be affected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Grant Becomes President

In 1868 the Republican's nominated the Union's greatest war hero, Ulysses S. Grant, for president. Grant easily won the election.

Ulysses S. Grant

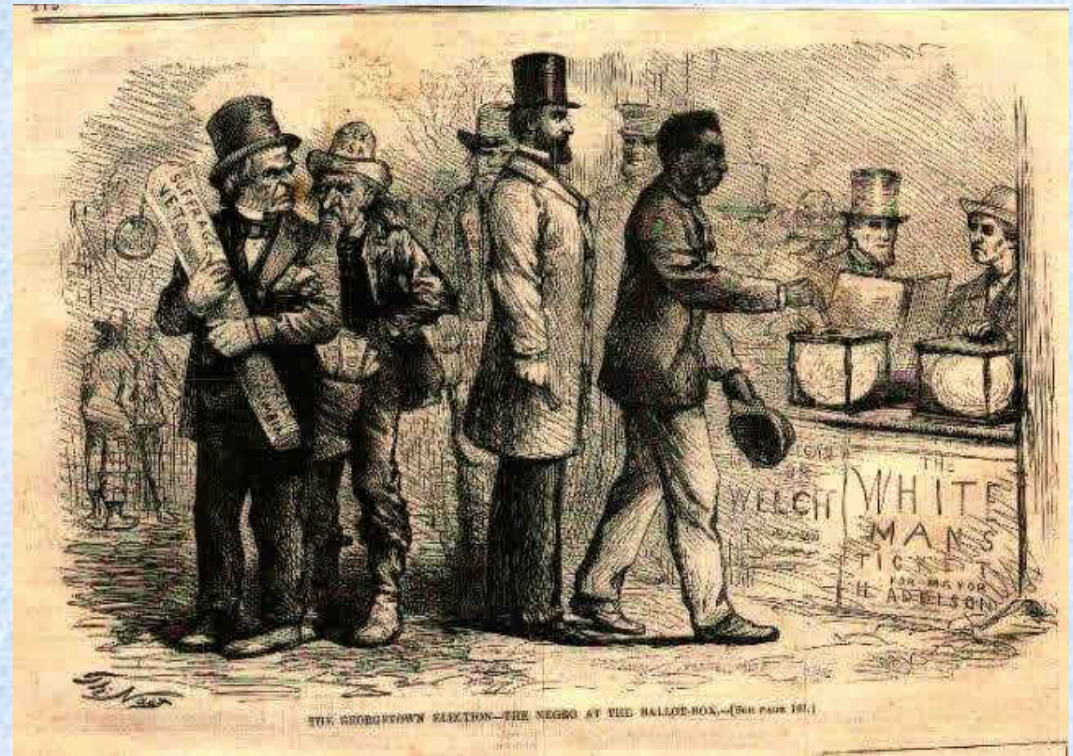
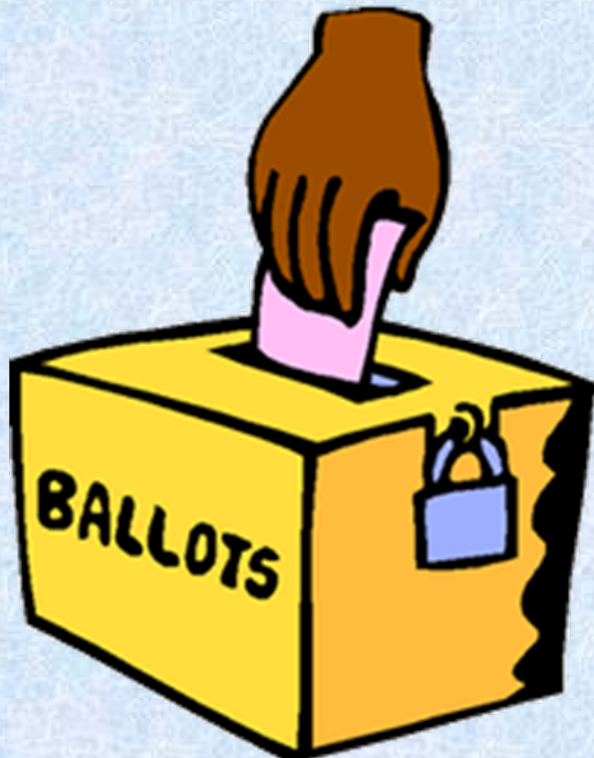


From Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia © 1999 The Learning Company, Inc.

In 1868 General Ulysses S. Grant became the President of the United States. He was a great war hero of the Civil War. As Congress demanded, the new southern states allowed African Americans to vote. About 500,000 blacks went to the polls to vote in the 1868 election.

The Fifteenth Amendment

In 1869 the Republicans in Congress proposed the Fifteenth Amendment which forbade any state from denying African Americans the right to vote because of their race. The Fifteenth Amendment was called Negro Suffrage.





Describe this picture.

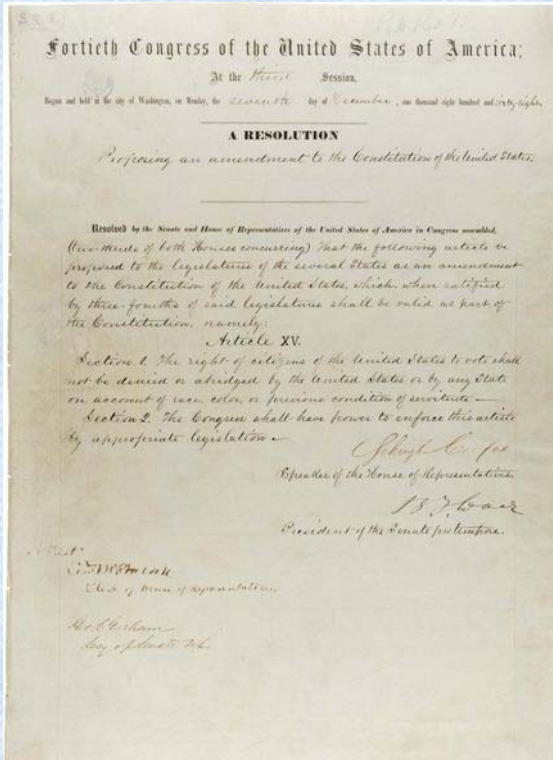
What is this picture telling you?

The 15th Amendment says:

The Fifteen Amendment was ratified (or passed) in 1870.

“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.”

What does the Fifteenth Amendment mean to you?



3. The South Under Reconstruction

*(American Nation Textbook
pages 526-529)*

Some white southerners supported the new Republican governments. Many were business people who had opposed secession in 1860. They wanted to forget the war and get on with rebuilding the South

Many whites in the South felt that any southerner who helped the Republicans was a traitor. They called the white southern Republicans scalawags, a word used for small, scruffy horses.





Southerners had a term they called the northerners.

Southerners claimed that the northerners were in such a hurry they had time only to fling a few clothes into cheap suitcases, or carpetbags.



As a result, they became known as [carpetbaggers](#).

African Americans

African Americans were the third major new group in southern politics. Before the war, they had no voice in southern government.

During Reconstruction, they not only voted in large numbers, but they also ran for and were elected to public office in the South.

African Americans became sheriffs, mayors, and legislators in the new state and local governments. Sixteen African Americans were elected to Congress between 1869 and 1880.

Two African Americans, both representing Mississippi, served in the Senate.

[Hiram Revels](#), a clergyman and teacher, became the nation's first black senator in 1870. He completed the unfinished term of former Confederate president Jefferson Davis.

In 1874, [Blanche K. Bruce](#) became the first African American to serve a full term in the Senate.

[Blanche K.
Bruce](#)

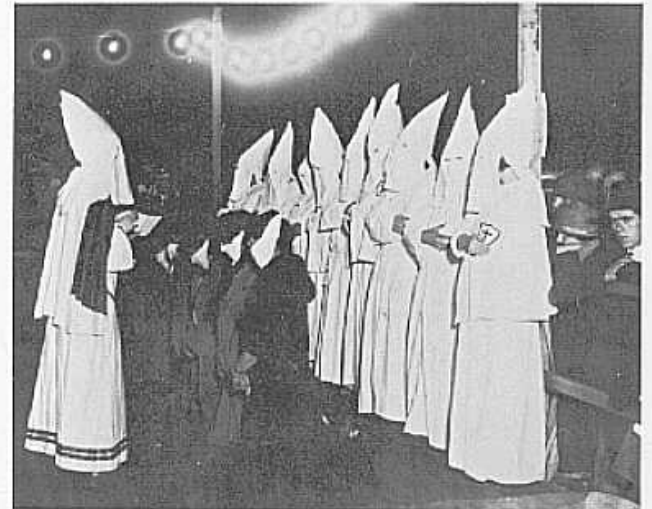


[Hiram Revels](#)

Spreading Terror

Many white Southerners who held power before the Civil War, known as **conservatives**, wanted the South to change as little as possible. They were willing to let Africans vote and hold a few offices. Other Southerners took a harsher view. They spread terror to African Americans and anybody who supported them.

They formed secret societies to try to help the South regain its power. The most dangerous group was the **Ku Klux Klan**, or **KKK**. Dressed in white robes and hoods to cover their heads. They used violence to murder and scare African Americans and their allies. In 1870, Congress acted to stop the KKK's violence. Congress made it a crime to use force to keep people from voting.



4. Initiation of new members in the first public appearance of the WKKK on Long Island, July 15, 1924. (Courtesy Library of Congress)

POLITICAL CARTOON

Skills

The Ku Klux Klan

The KKK used terror and violence to keep African Americans from voting. Northern cartoonist Thomas Nast attacked the Klan and other secret societies in this cartoon.

1. Comprehension

Identify two Klan activities shown in this cartoon.

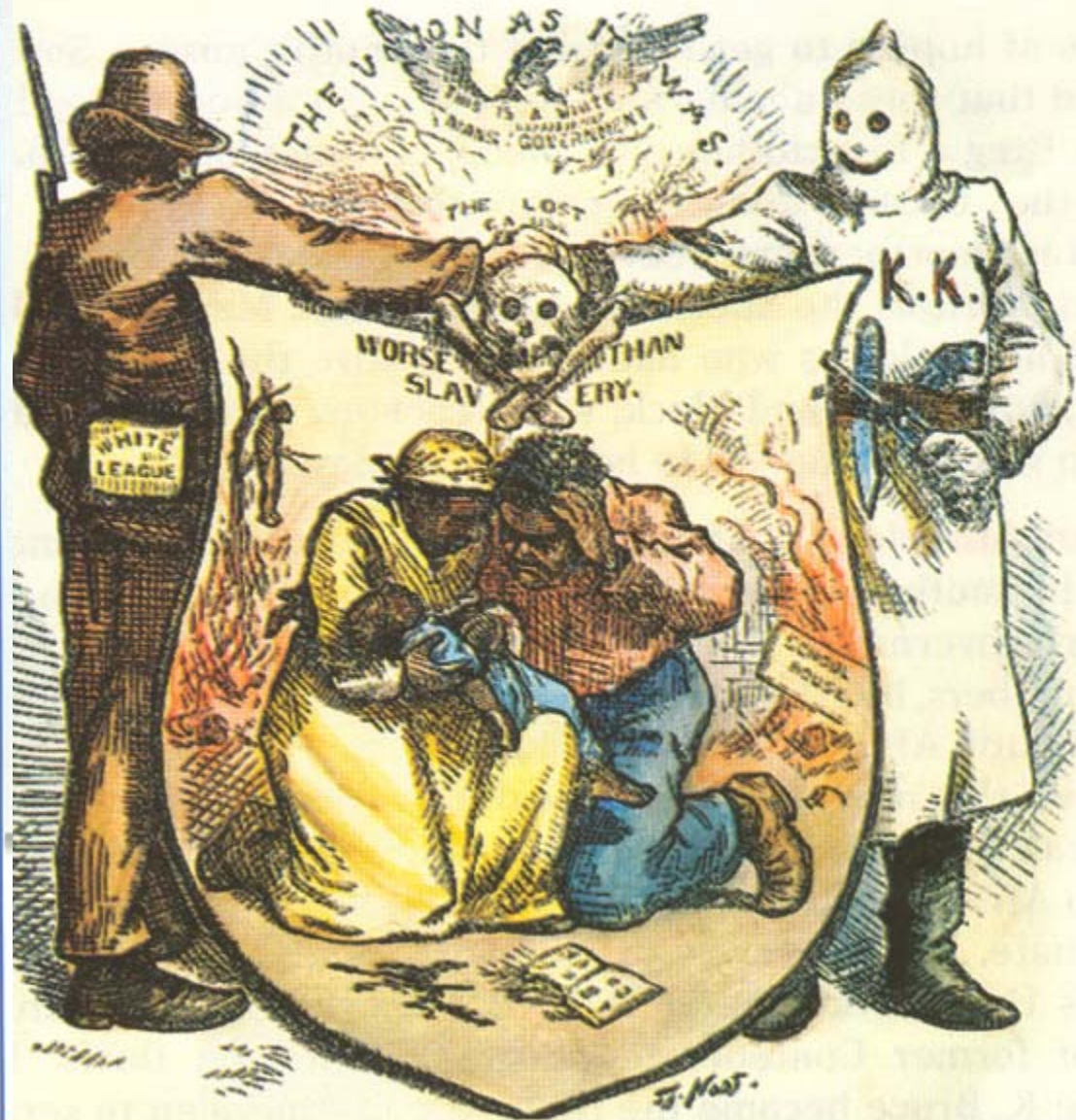
2. Understanding Main Ideas

How does Nast show the impact of the Ku Klux Klan and similar groups on African Americans?

3. Critical Thinking

Identifying a Point of View

What details in this cartoon show Nast's view of the Ku Klux Klan?



The Cycle of Poverty

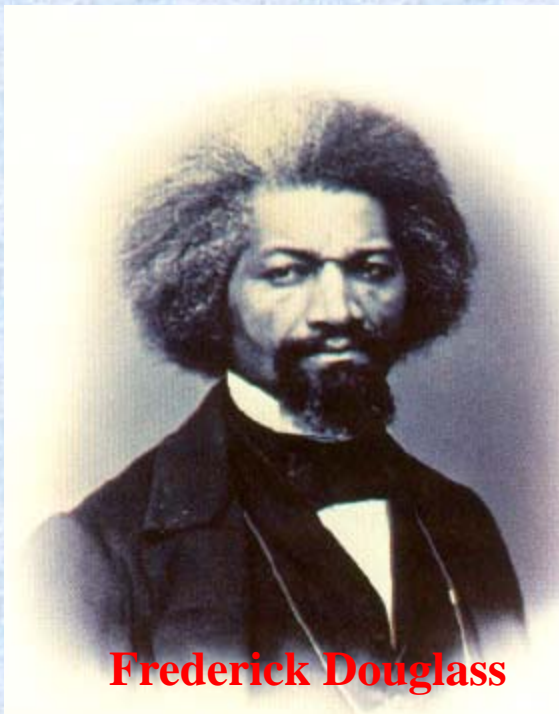
In the South, opportunities were limited for many people. The freedman had no money to buy land. Many freedman and poor whites became The [share cropping](#) system kept many farmers poor. They were unable to earn money or to buy land of their own.



Click on the picture to learn more.

4. The End to Reconstruction

In 1876 Americans flocked to the centennial celebration of the United States in Philadelphia. The telephone and steam engine were introduced at this fair. Frederick Douglass also spoke at this celebration.



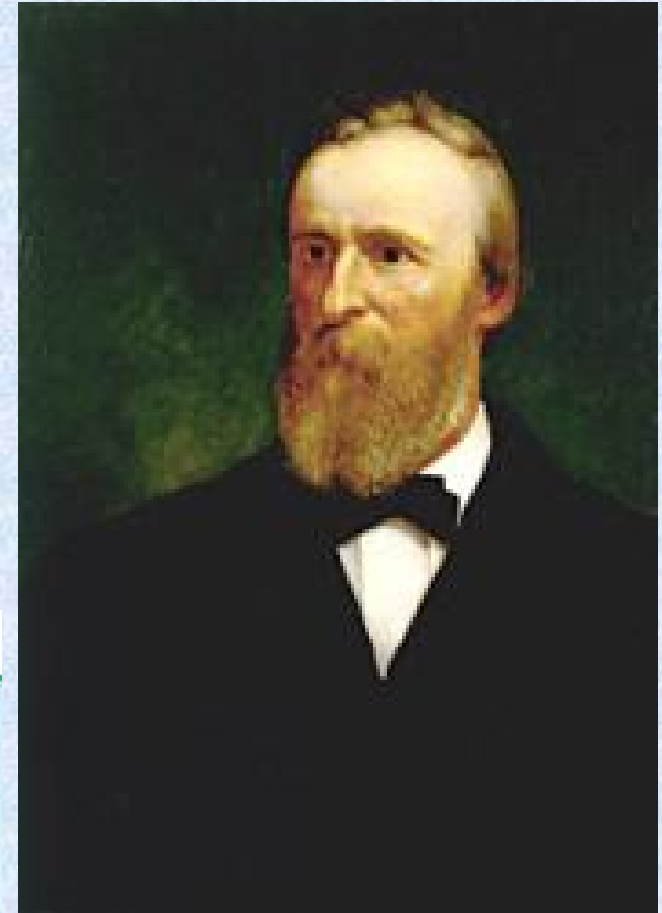
Frederick Douglass

*Who was
Frederick
Douglass?*

Click on the picture to learn more.

Restricted Rights

At the end of the reconstruction period came with the presidential election. In the Election of 1876, [Rutherford B. Hayes](#) becomes President. Rutherford B. Hayes Southern states found other ways to keep African Americans from exercising their rights. Here are some of the way's they tightened the grip on African Americans.



Click on the picture to learn more.

Voting Restrictions

1. Many Southern States passed Polling taxes. Polling taxes required voters to pay a fee every time they voted. Africans rarely had the money to pay the tax so they couldn't vote.

2. Literacy Tests: These tests required voters to read and explain a difficult part of the Constitution. Since few Africans had an education and couldn't read, they were kept away from the polls.

3. Grandfather Clause: If a voter's father or grandfather voted in an election the voter did not have to take the literacy test.



Do you think African Americans are restricted from voting today?

At the same time African Americans were losing the right to vote, [segregation](#) became the law of the South. Segregation means separating people of different races.

Southern states passed [Jim Crow Laws](#) laws that separated blacks and whites in schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, streetcars, playgrounds, hospitals, and even cemeteries. These laws were called Jim Crow laws.

African Americans brought lawsuits to challenge segregation. In 1896, in the trial of [Plessy vs. Ferguson](#). The Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal so long as the facilities for whites and blacks were equal. In fact, the conditions in the southern states were rarely equal.

Jim Crow Laws:

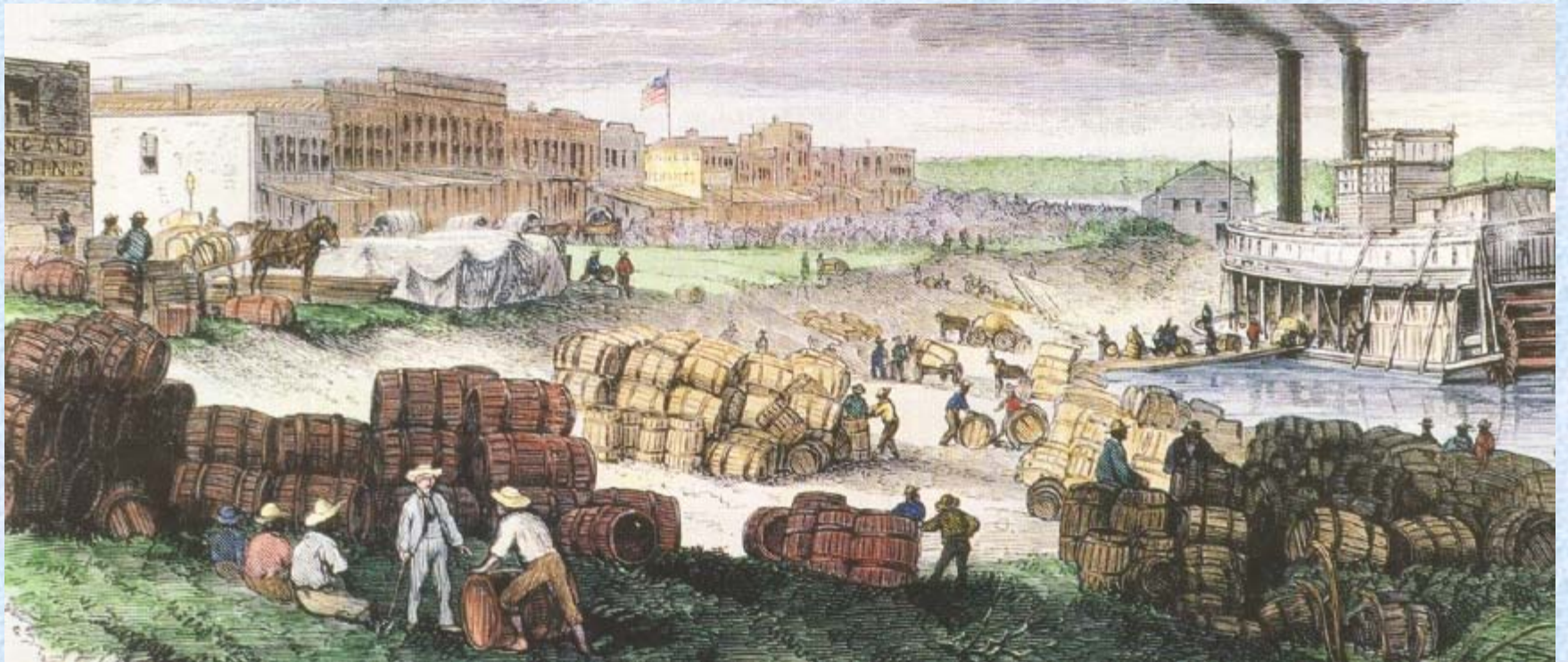
- 1) Georgia passes segregated schools legislation (1870), separate seating areas on trains (1891), separate parks (1905), and separate baseball fields (1932).
- 2) South Carolina has separate railroad cars for blacks (1900), segregated work areas in factories, and a law justifying unequal education spending (1915).
- 3) City of Baltimore establishes separate living districts for blacks (1910).
- 4) Louisiana segregates seating at public performances (1914), and provides no state money for integrated schools (1965).
- 5) Oklahoma passes separate phone booths legislation (1915), and outlaws certain mixed race recreational activities (1935).
- 6) Mississippi enacts separate public transportation legislation (1922).

Dozens of other laws were passed, all with the intent of establishing a strict separation between blacks and whites.

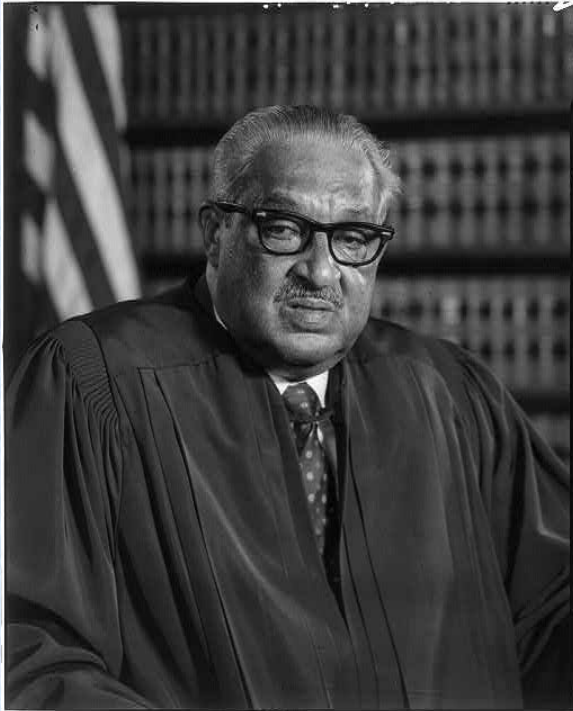


Industry in the New South

A new generation of southern leaders began to expand the southern economy. The term New South became widely used to describe the South's ability to use natural resources to build its own industry instead of depending on the North.



What is wrong with these pictures?



Thurgood Marshall...Who was Thurgood Marshall? Why was he so important?

Do you think things have changed for African Americans?



Click on the pictures to learn more.



**In your opinion,
has things
changed for
African
Americans?**

The End