

RECONSTRUCTION

Impact upon Freed Slaves

1865-1877

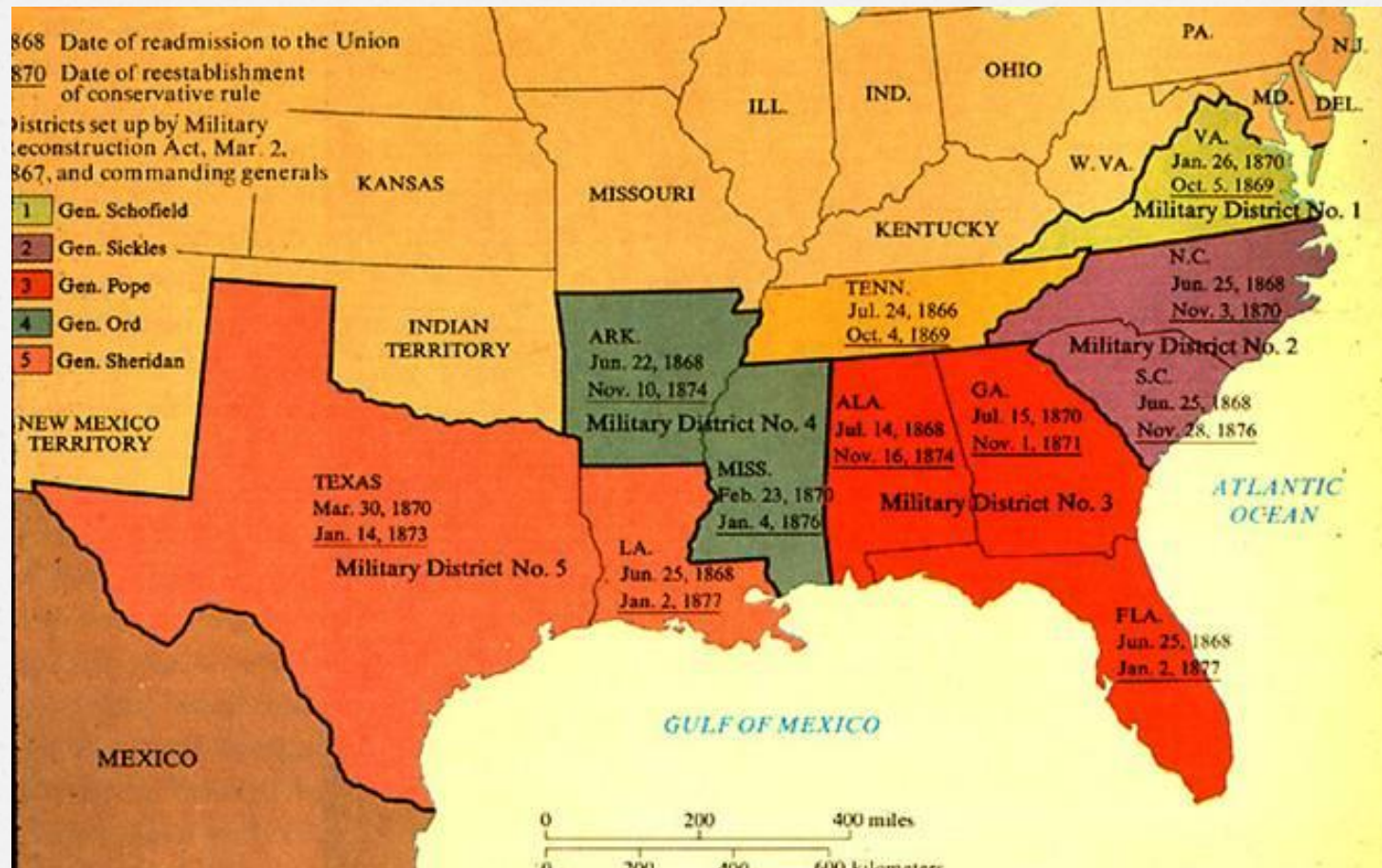
1877-1900

“Though slavery was abolished, the wrongs of my people were not ended. Though they were not slave, they were not yet quite free. No man can be truly free whose liberty is dependent upon the thought, feeling, and action of others, and who has no means in his own hands for guarding, protecting, defending, and maintaining his liberty.”

Frederick Douglass, 1882

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

1. How would the South be readmitted to the union & rebuild its society and economy?
2. What will be the place in society & the status of the newly freed African Americans?



13TH AMENDMENT

1865



King & Baird, Printers, 501 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

Engraved according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, for J. W. FRENCH, in the Clerk's Office of the United States, for the Bureau, Office of Registration.

Published by S. BOWY, No. 42 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

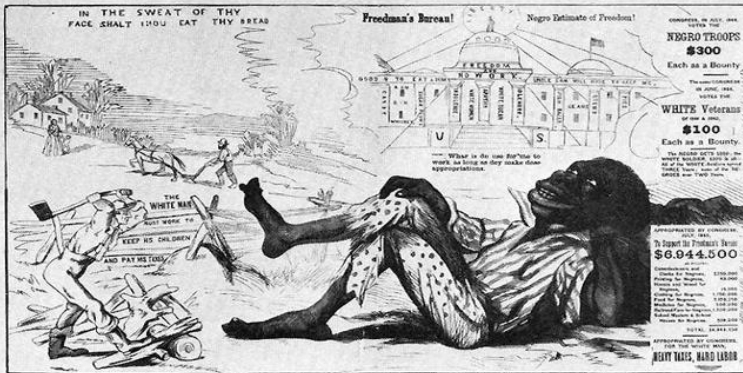
FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

1865



THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN.
TWICE VETED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.
SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN



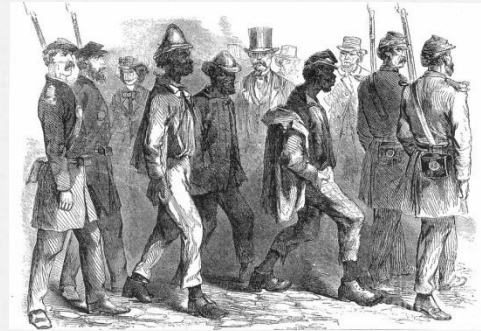
For 1864 and 1865, the **FREEDMAN'S BUREAU** cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least **TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.** For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania will be about **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.** **GEAR** is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.



BLACK CODES 1865-66



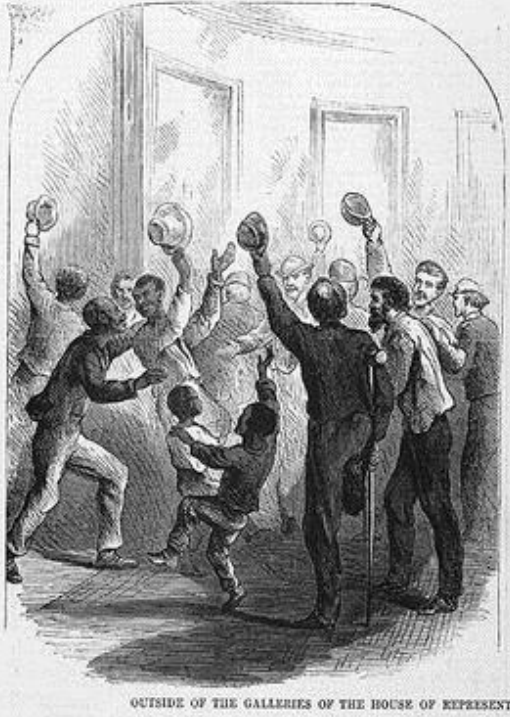
THE BLACK CODES
Library of Congress.



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1866

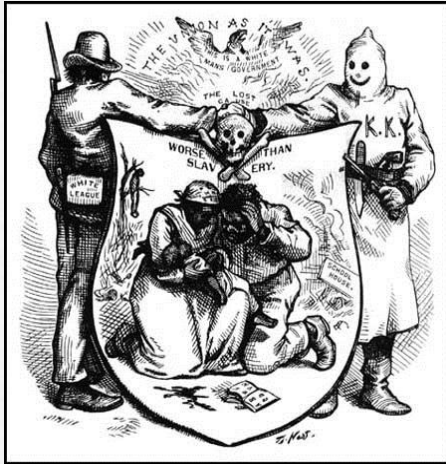
APRIL 28, 1866.]

HARPER'S

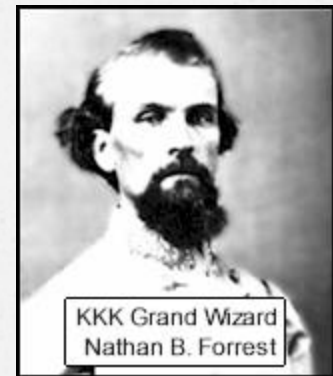
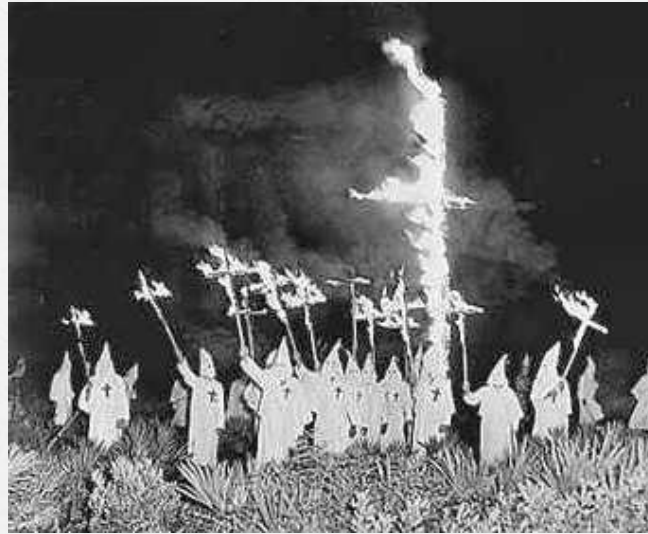


KU KLUX KLAN

FOUNDED 1866



“Kuklos”
(Circle)

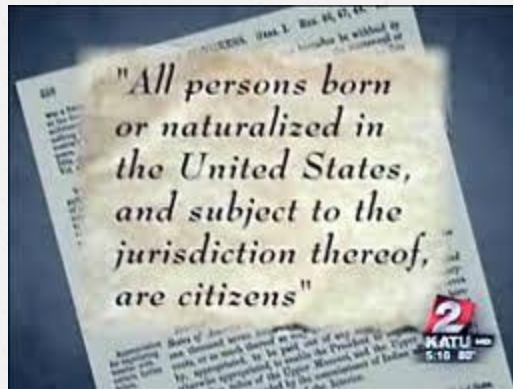


KKK Grand Wizard
Nathan B. Forrest

14TH AMENDMENT

1868

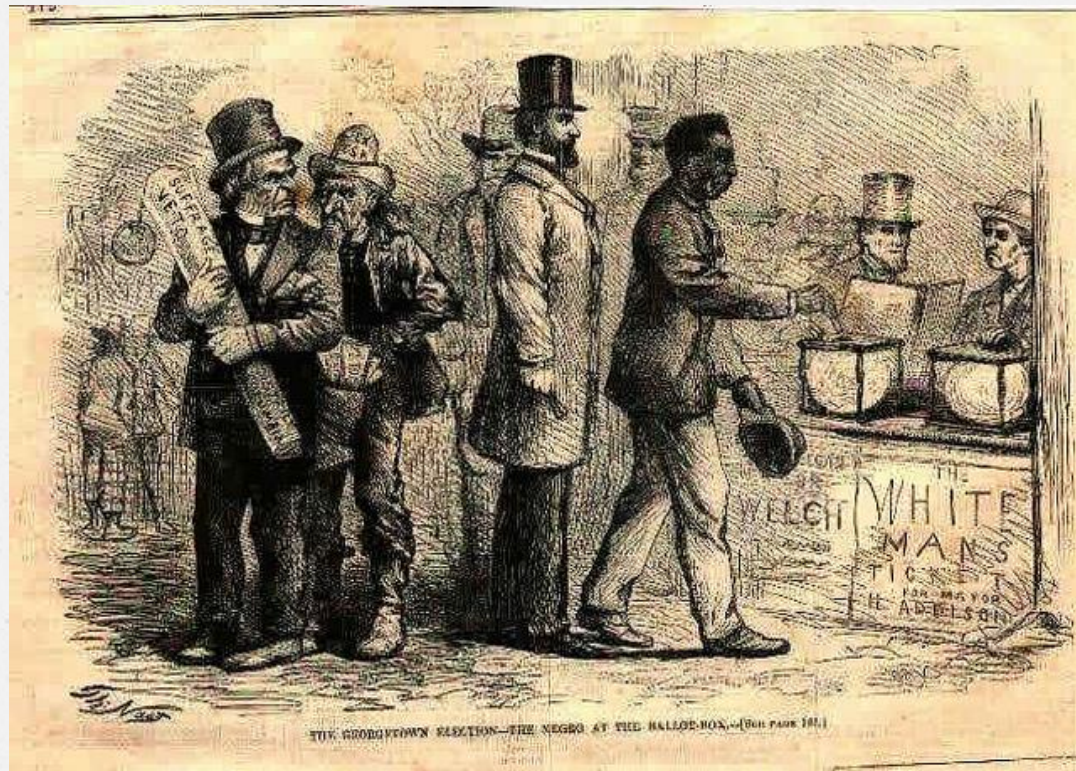
- o Citizenship
- o Equal protection under the law
- o Due process



A MAN KNOWS A MAN.

15TH AMENDMENT

1870



ENFORCEMENT ACTS

1870-71

Once Congress passed this, President Grant decreed that, “Insurgents were in rebellion against the authority of the United States.”



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1875

Good News... Protected all Americans, regardless of race, in their access to public accommodations and facilities and guaranteed their right to serve on juries

Bad News... Overturned in 1883; Congress cannot legislate against racial discrimination practiced by private citizens

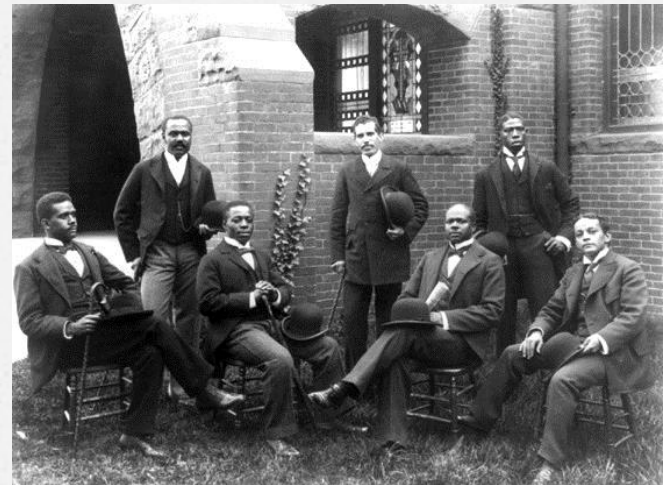
COMPROMISE OF 1877

“THE DEAL”

- o Rutherford B. Hayes becomes president
- o End of federal support for the Republicans in the South (withdrawal of troops that were protecting the reforms)
- o Support building of southern transcontinental railroad

RECONSTRUCTION OFFICIALLY ENDS!

BLACK CHURCHES



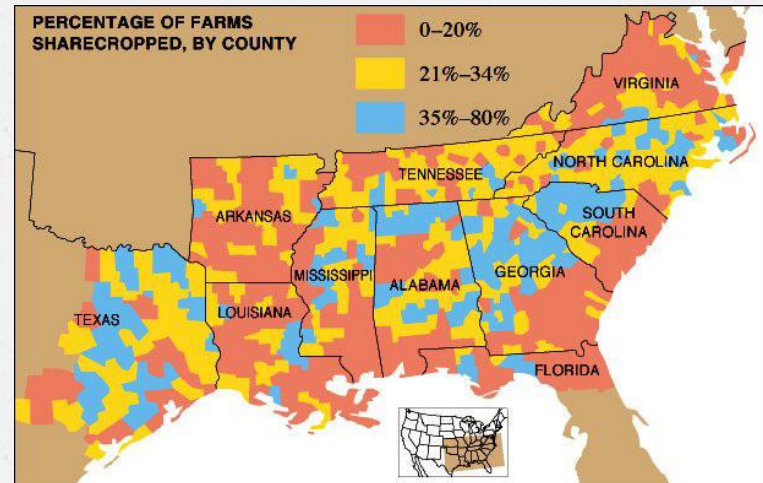
“Exodusters”



**REAL ESTATE
AND
Homestead Association,**
Will Leave Here the
15th of April, 1878,

In pursuit of Homes in the Southwestern
Lands of America, at Transportation
Rates, cheaper than ever
was known before

SHARECROPPING



BLACK LEGISLATORS

2 Senators:

- Blanche K. Bruce
- Hiram Revels



STATE VOTING RESTRICTIONS

- Poll Taxes
- Literacy Tests
- Grandfather Clauses
- White Primaries

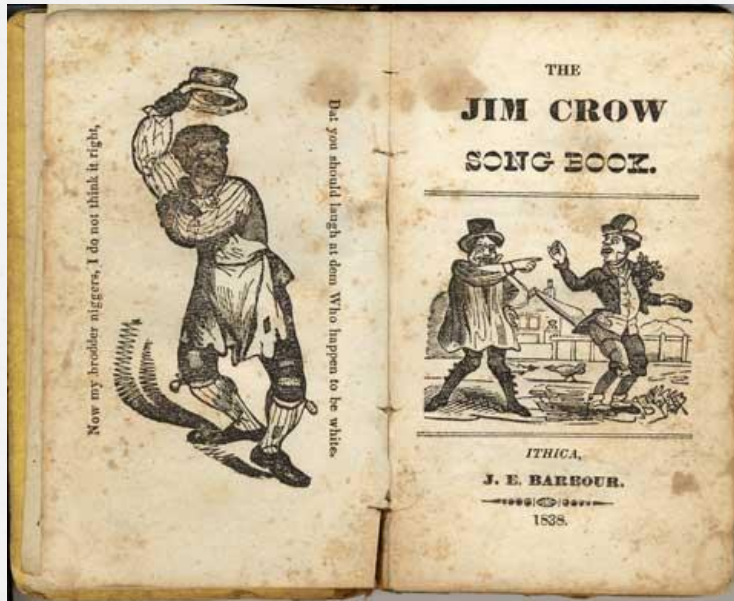
No. **S38** Birmingham, Ala. *4/9* 189*6*
Received of *J. M. Gillies* (Col.) (White.)
the sum of *Two 25/100* Dollars
in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,	1	50
Assessor's Fee,		50
Collector's Fee,		50

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



JIM CROW LAWS



De jure Segregation

PLESSY V FERGUSON

1896

Does segregation violate the 14th ?



Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana Act



“...that all railway companies carrying passengers in their coaches in this State shall provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races...”

“Harlem: A Dream Deferred”

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

Langston Hughes, 1951

JIM CROW LAWS

- o It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or in company with each other in any game of cards or dice, dominoes or checkers.”
—Birmingham, Alabama, 1930
- o “It shall be unlawful for any white prisoner to be handcuffed or otherwise chained or tied to a negro prisoner.”
—Arkansas, 1903

- o “No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls.”
—Atlanta, Georgia, 1926
- o “Marriages are void when one party is a white person and the other is possessed of one-eighth or more negro, Japanese, or Chinese blood.”
—Nebraska, 1911
- o “Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school.”
—Missouri, 1929

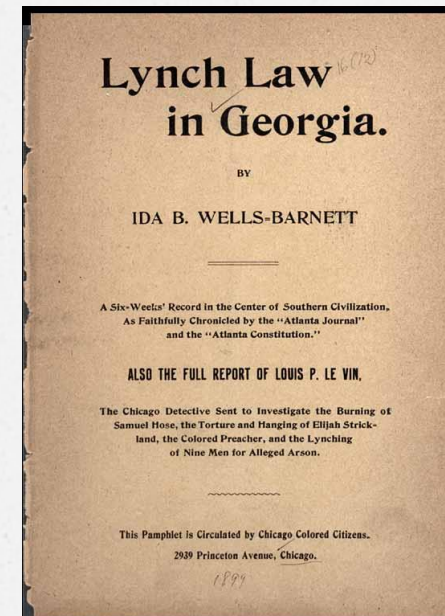
- o “Any person...presenting for public acceptance or general information, arguments or suggestions in favor of social equality or of intermarriage between whites and negroes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.”

—Mississippi, 1920

- o “Any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a negro or mulatto...shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than eighteen months.”

—Maryland, 1924

IDA B. WELLS



IDA B. WELLS READING

DOK 1: Can you identify the purpose of lynching, according to Ida B. Wells?

DOK 2: What do you notice about the role of the press regarding lynching?

DOK 3: Can you elaborate on the reason Wells ends her passage with the quote about “Truth”?

DOK 4: Write the first 3 sentences of a thesis about African American freedom at the turn of the 20th century, drawing conclusions from multiple sources about Jim Crow & lynching.

Plessy & Brown

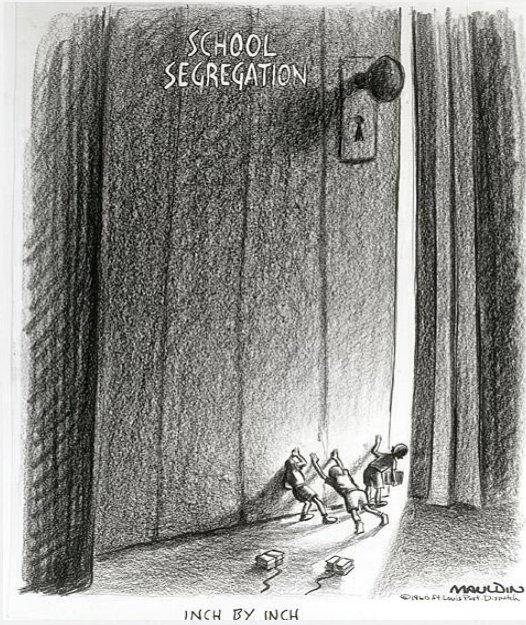
DOK 1: How would you describe the difference between the 2 decisions: Plessy & Brown?

DOK 2: Can you explain how each case affected African Americans?

DOK 3: What conclusions can you draw about the role of the Supreme Court in determining social policy?

DOK 4: What information can you gather to support your ideas about the 14th amendment?

"WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED"



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- Open-ended
- Provocative & Challenging
- Can arise from a real-world dilemma
- Lead students to **do** as well as **know**

- o How did geographic factors influence the location of the capital in Washington, D.C.?
- o What is the price of progress?
- o How are wars won?
- o How did European colonization affect 21st Africa?