

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag. The stars and stripes are visible, with the blue field of stars on the left and the red and white stripes on the right. The flag appears to be draped or waving, creating a sense of movement.

RECONSTRUCTION

United States after the Civil War

I. Destruction of the South

A. Most of the War had been fought on Rebel ground.

1. Cities leveled
2. Farms made wasteland

B. **Thirteen Amendment**

1. Ended Slavery
2. Once wealthy whites had to cook, clean and care for themselves



3. Poor whites had to compete with four million former slaves for jobs

II. Freedmen

A. Men and women who now had the right to:

1. Marry
2. Travel
3. Demand money for their labor
4. Educate their children

B. Freedmen's Bureau

1. Established by Congress in March, 1865
2. Bureau agents dealt with the needs of former slaves
3. Handed out 21 million food rations to hungry Southerners with one ration containing enough food to feed a person for a week

4. Opened 4,300 schools for freedmen and established black colleges

C. Andrew Johnson's plan for reconstruction said a Confederate state could rejoin the Union once it had done five things:

1. Written a new state constitution
2. Elected a new state government

3. Repealed its act of Secession
4. Agreed not to repay Confederate war debts
5. Ratified the 13th Amendment

D. BLACK CODES



1. Laws passed in the Southern States during Reconstruction that greatly limited the freedoms and rights of African Americans

2. Freedmen could not vote, sit on juries or bear arms

E. **Radical Republicans**

1. A **Republican** in Congress who wanted to punish the South, not pardon them
2. Passed the Civil Rights Act
 - a. Nullified the **Black Codes** by making freedmen full citizens.

b. Johnson vetoed but Congress overrode it for the first time in U.S. history

c. Afraid the Supreme Court might overturn the Civil Rights Act (same court as **Dred Scott** case), Congress passed the 14th Amendment

d. **14th Amendment**: (1866)

Constitutional amendment giving full rights of citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the U.S. except

for Native Americans

3. Radical Republicans' Reconstruction Plan

- a. Divide the South into five military zones
- b. States must give African Americans the right to vote
- c. Confederate leaders could not hold political office

III. African American Gains

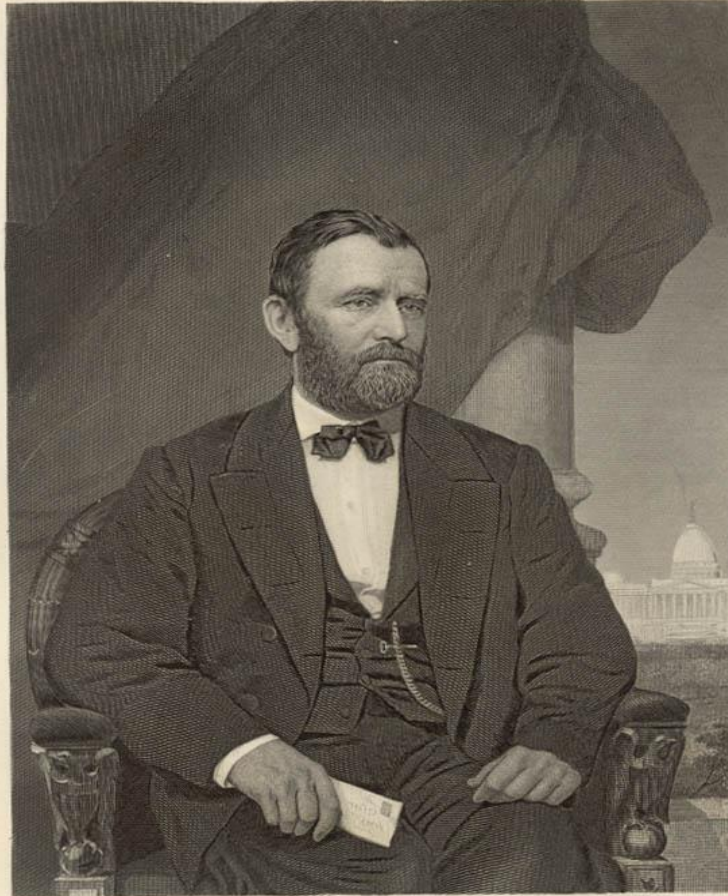
A. Republicans in Congress saw black suffrage (voting) as the key to black equality

B. The U.S. Army returned to the South in 1867 to register voters

1. Registered 660,000 white and 703,000 black voters in time for 1868 election

2. Helped Union war hero U.S. Grant win the Presidency

U.S. Grant



General receiving a vote of Congress, July 2, 1865, by Adams, 79.1.16 in the center of the public hall for the southern district of N.Y.

U. S. Grant

From the original painting by Chapin in the possession of the publishers.

Johnson, Wilson & Co. Publishers, New York.

c. In Southern states, former slaves won elected office

d. By 1870, all the seceded states had returned to Union

2. **15th Amendment: (1870)**

Constitutional amendment that gave African American men the right to vote

IV. African American Losses

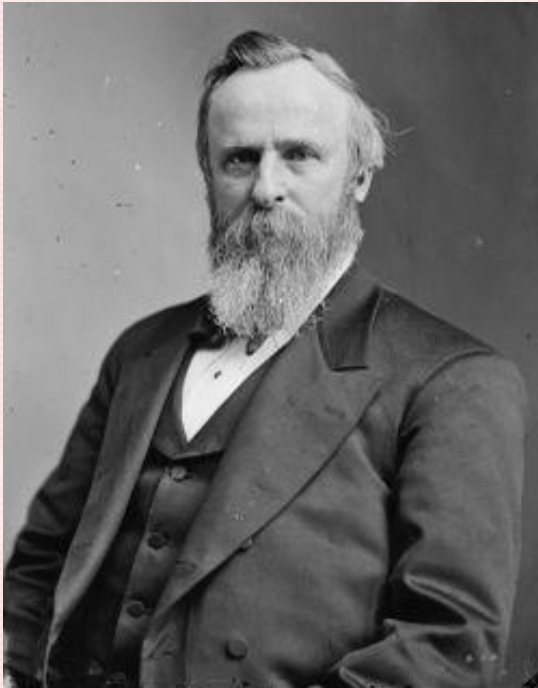
1. Ku Klux Klan: Secret Society created by white southerners in 1866 that used terror and violence to keep African Americans from obtaining their civil rights



2. Presidential Election of 1876

a. Rutherford B. Hayes wins

b. South calls it a “stolen election”



c. To appease the South, Hayes removes all troops-

Reconstruction is over.

3. Southern legislators sought ways to disenfranchise black voters.

- a. Poll Tax: A special tax that a person had to pay in order to vote
- b. Literacy tests
- c. "Grandfather Clause"
- d. Supreme Court upheld these laws

4. Segregation:

Forced separation of different races in public places

a. Jim Crow Laws

Laws that enforced segregation in the southern states



Segregation laws forced blacks to use separate facilities than whites.

5. Plessy v. Ferguson:

(1896) U.S. Supreme Court
Case that established the separate-
but-equal doctrine for public
facilities.