



Reconstruction: Part II

The KKK | 15th Amendment | Failure?

Last Time: 2 Reconstructions

Presidential 1865 - 1867

Congressional 1867 - 1877





Last Time: The Black Codes



Laws passed by the South to keep freed slaves in a system much like slavery. These laws denied them rights while maintaining a cheap labor force.

Many states had "vagrancy" laws which incentivized the arrest of freedmen who would be leased out for farm labor

Last Time: Reconstruction Amendments

13TH AMENDMENT — ABOLISHED
SLAVERY



FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES

Proclaimed January 1st 1863, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.
"Proclaim liberty throughout All the land unto All the inhabitants thereof" — LEV XXV 10

14TH — CITIZENSHIP, DUE
PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION



Last Time: Military Reconstruction Act

In 1867, Congress passed the **Military Reconstruction Act:**

- **Divide South into 5 military districts**
- **Must ratify the 14th**
- **Provide male suffrage**



Each district was under the supervision of a Union General

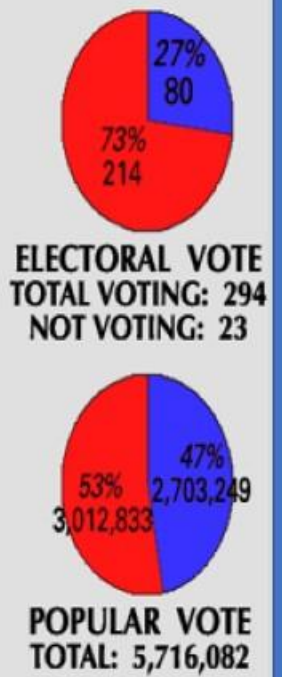
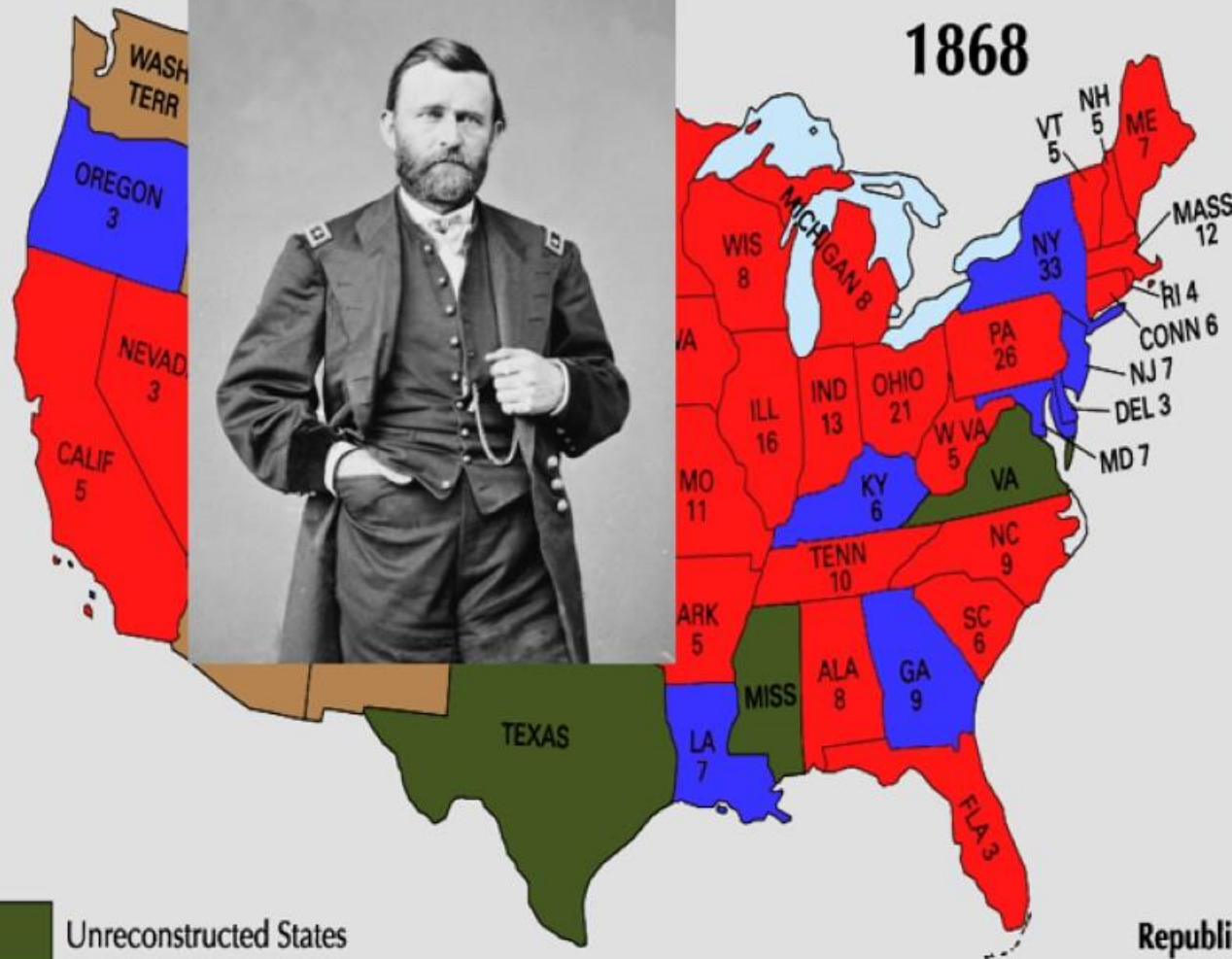
Last Time: Johnson's Impeachment

President Johnson was one vote shy of being impeached by Congress.



"FAREWELL, A LONG FAREWELL, TO ALL MY GREATNESS!"

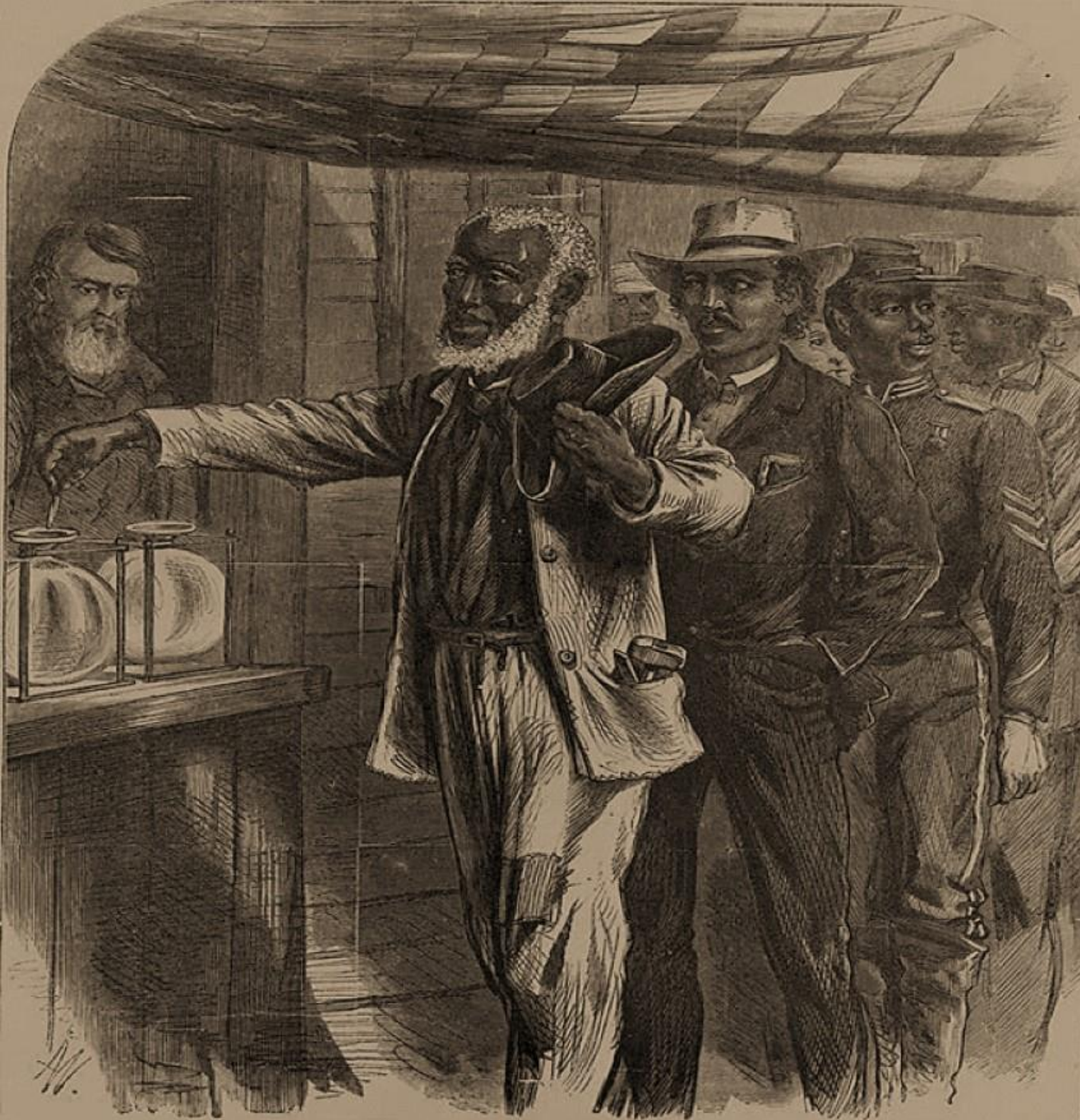
Republican President Ulysses S. Grant



In 1868, the Republicans chose the popular Union Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant to be their candidate. Grant dominated the electoral college, but the close popular vote demonstrated the fragile balance of the Republican's power.

15th Amendment: Guaranteeing African-American Vote

In 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment securing “universal male suffrage” was passed guaranteeing the right to vote could not be denied based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”



“THE FIRST VOTE.”—DRAWN BY A. R. WADE.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]



15th Amendment: Universal Male Suffrage

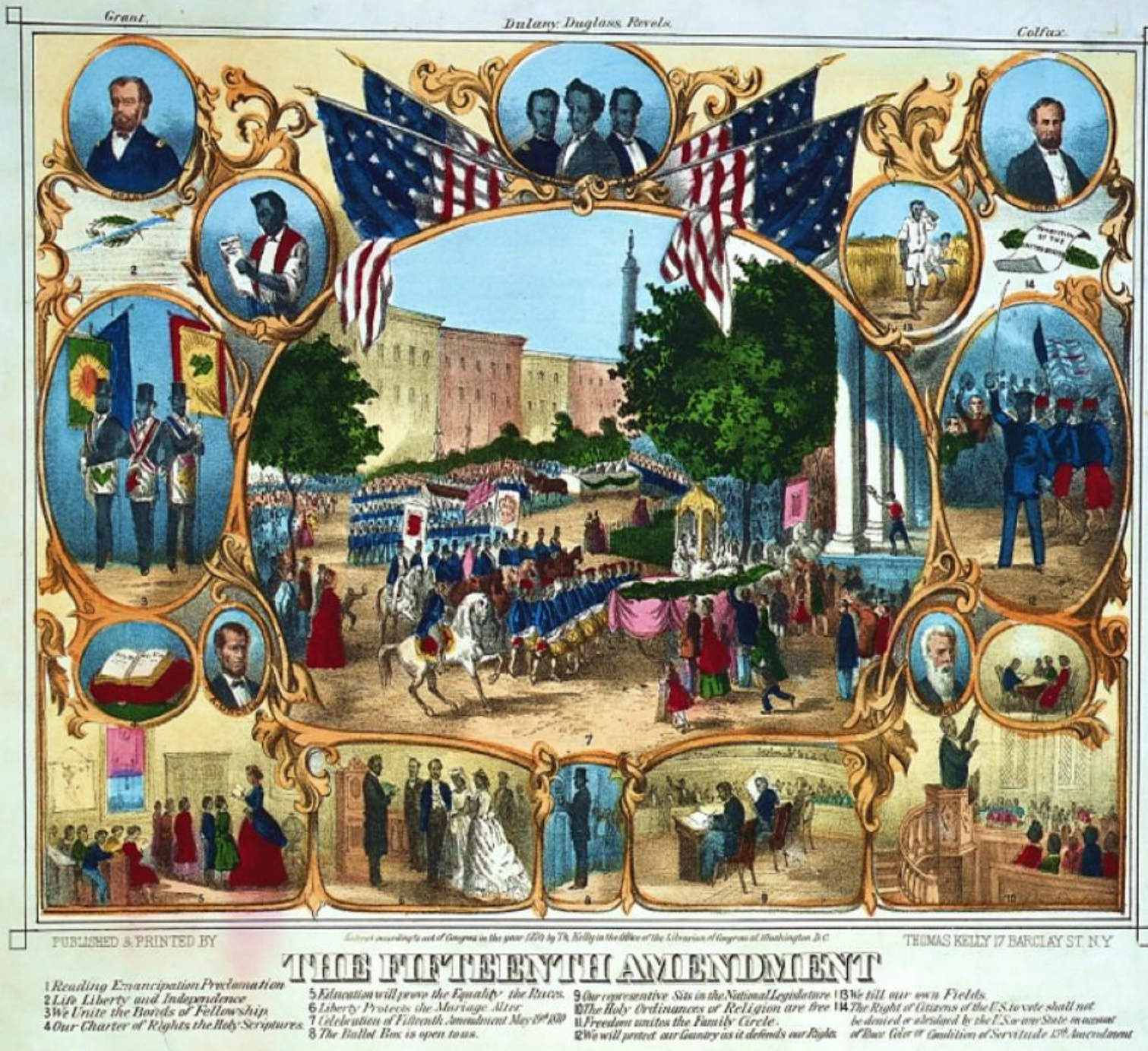
This would provide a split with women's suffrage groups who had been strong supporters of abolitionism. Unfortunately, women would have to wait another 50 years to vote!

Racist Women's Suffrage Cartoon



15th Amendment: Black's Elected

With African American men's guarantee of political participation, black men were voted into elected office. Close to 2,000 African American men held some form of elected or appointed offices.





15th Amendment: Black's in Congress



THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.
In the 41st and 42nd Congresses of the United States.

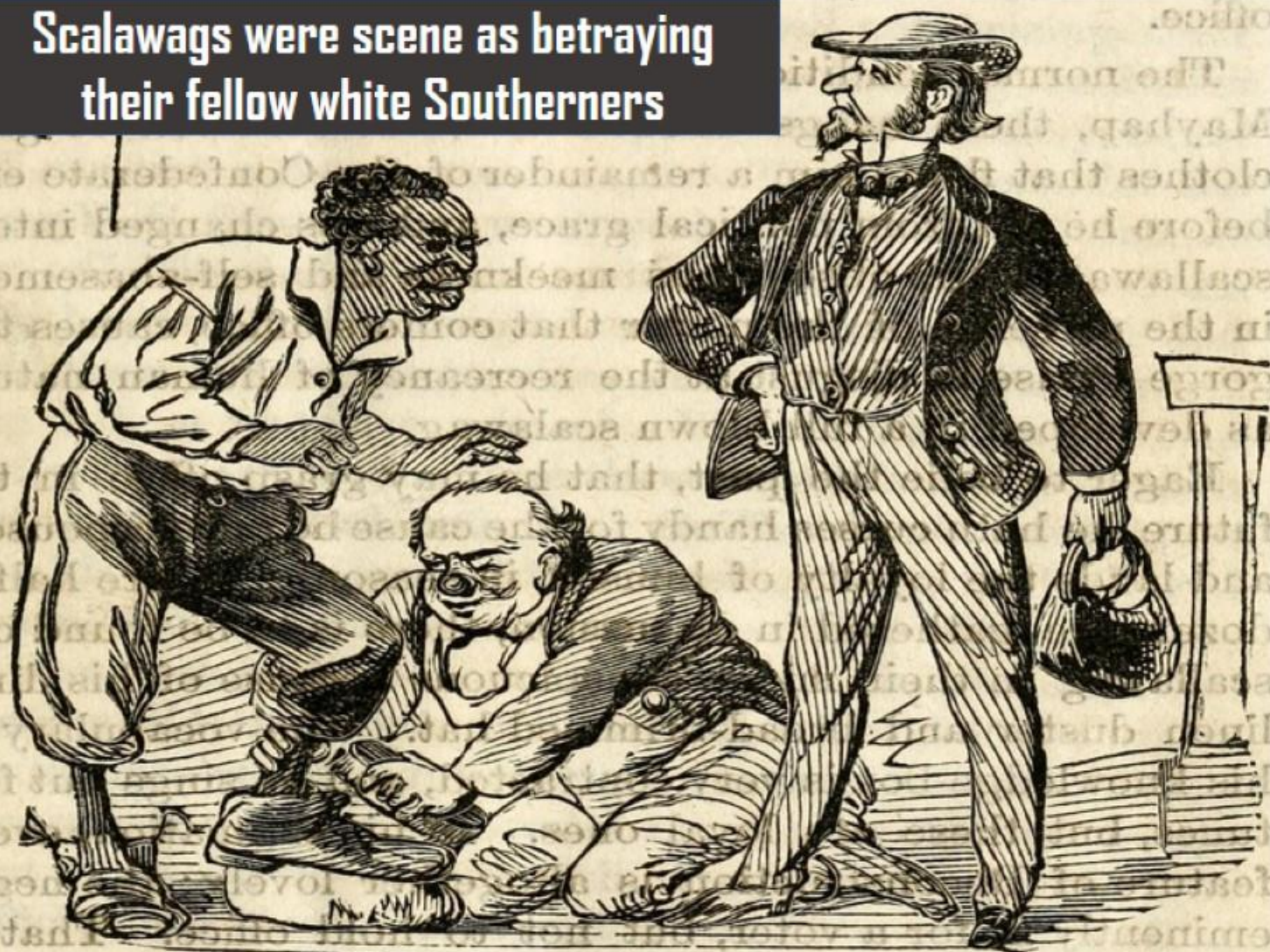
Governor Pinckney Pinchback was the first African-American to hold that position, and Hiram Revels became the first black elected to the U.S. Senate where he was joined by six African-American members of the House of Representatives in 41st & 42nd Congresses.

Southerners referred to this period as "negro rule"



Southern Republicans – “Scalawags”

Scalawags were seen as betraying their fellow white Southerners



However, Southern whites still maintained control over much of Southern political power of those states. While most white Southerners were Democrats, there were Southern Republicans who were given the derogatory name of “scalawags.”

Northerners Who Moved South - "Carpetbaggers"

Northerners who moved south and were given the nickname carpetbaggers, in reference to cheap suitcases they were portrayed to have used.

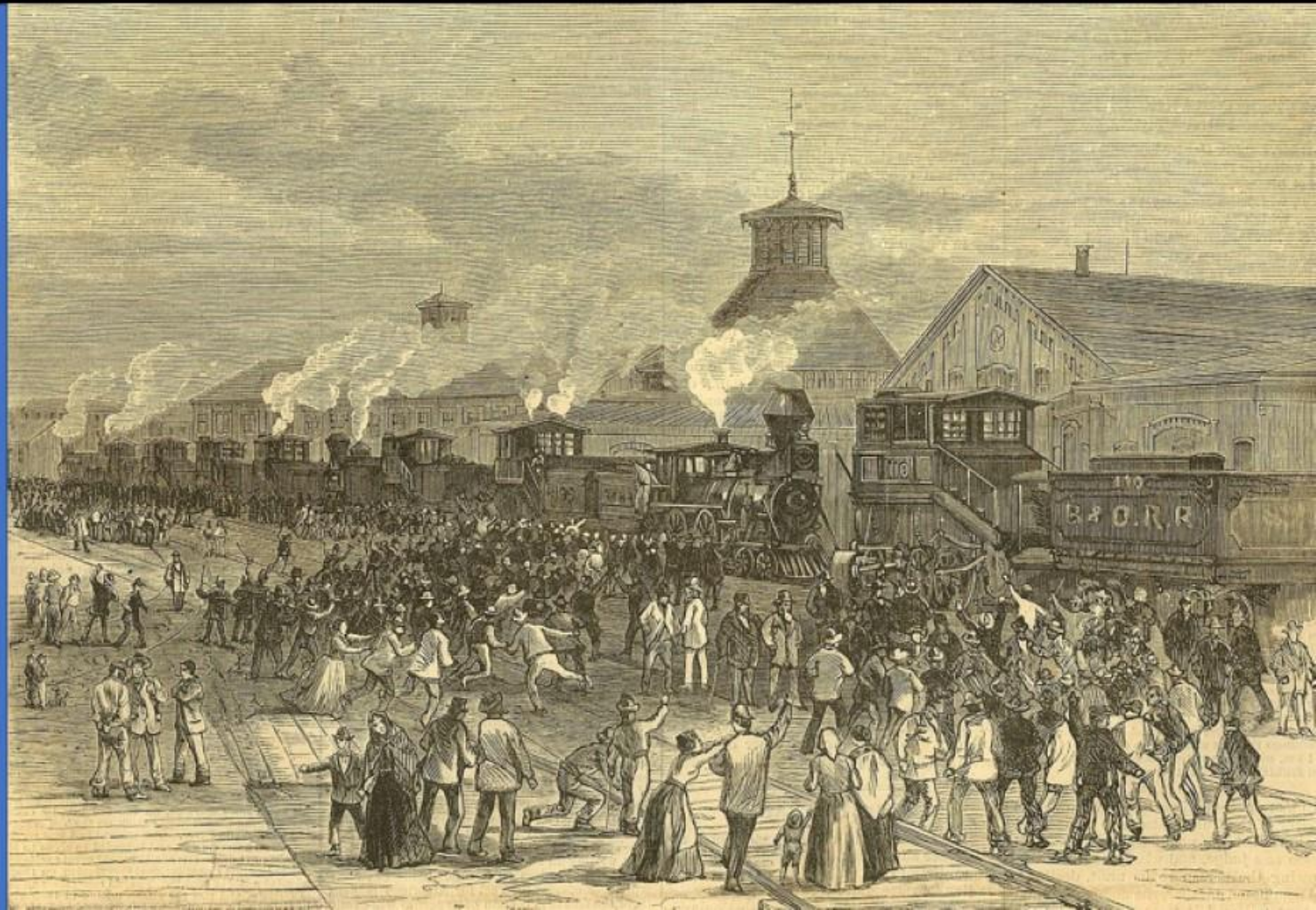
Both groups were criticized throughout the South for trying to get rich off of political patronage.





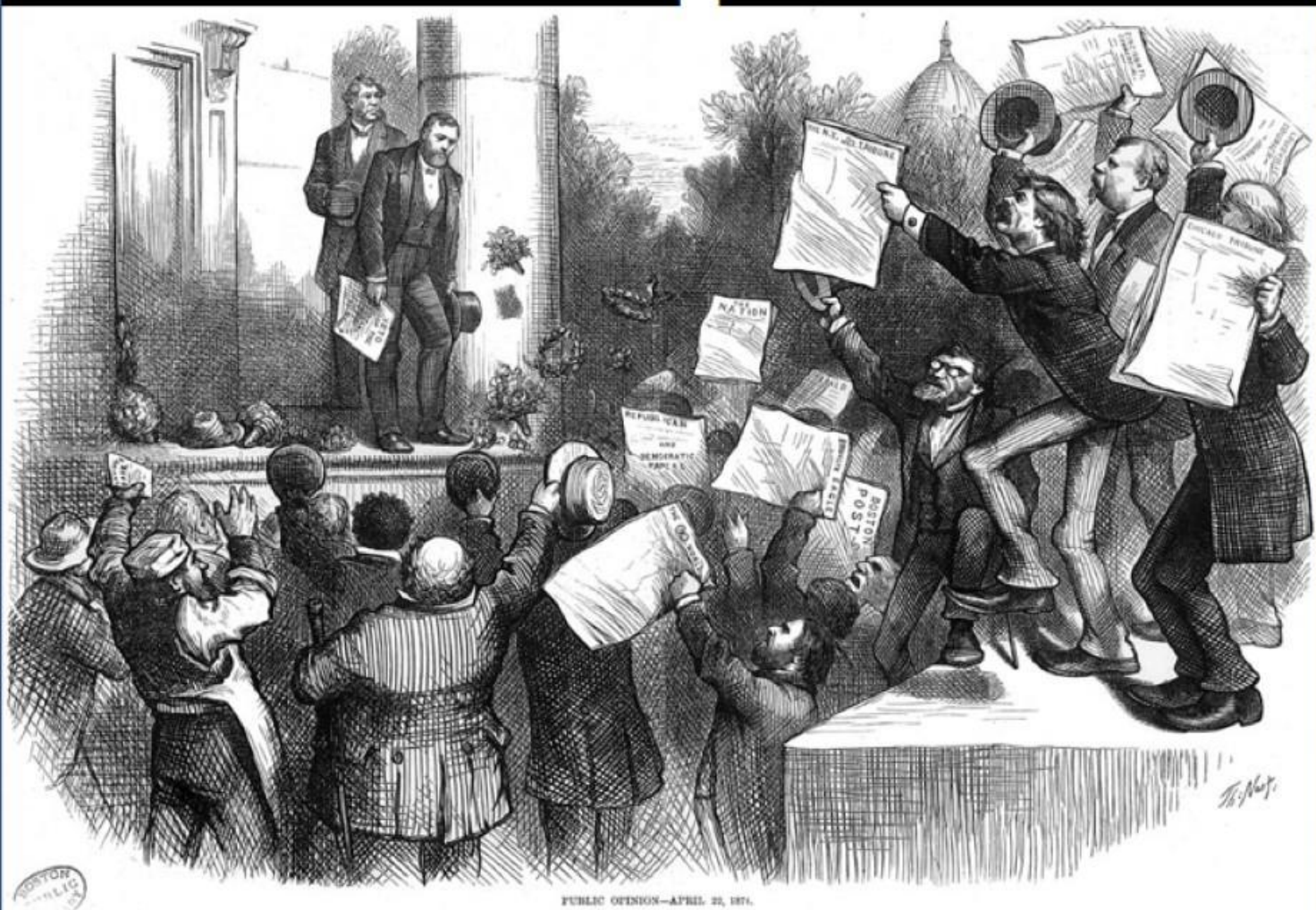
Reconstruction Public Works & Corruption – North & South

Republican controlled Southern state legislatures passed measures to build public schools, rebuild roads and railways, and other public works such as hospitals, and modernized prisons. With these works, however, came higher taxes and corruption.





Reconstruction Public Works & Corruption – North & South



Of course, it wasn't just the South that was experiencing corruption. General Grant's term in office was filled with corruption scandals, and in both the North and the South these often revolved around the construction of railroads.



Expanded Federal Powers

With the passage of what are often referred to as the Reconstruction Amendments, the Federal Government had exercised far-reaching powers over state's rights. However, resentful Southerners were determined to undermine these new protections.





Backlash in the South: Violence

Violence and intimidation towards blacks were widespread throughout Reconstruction. In 1866

forty-four African-

Americans and three white

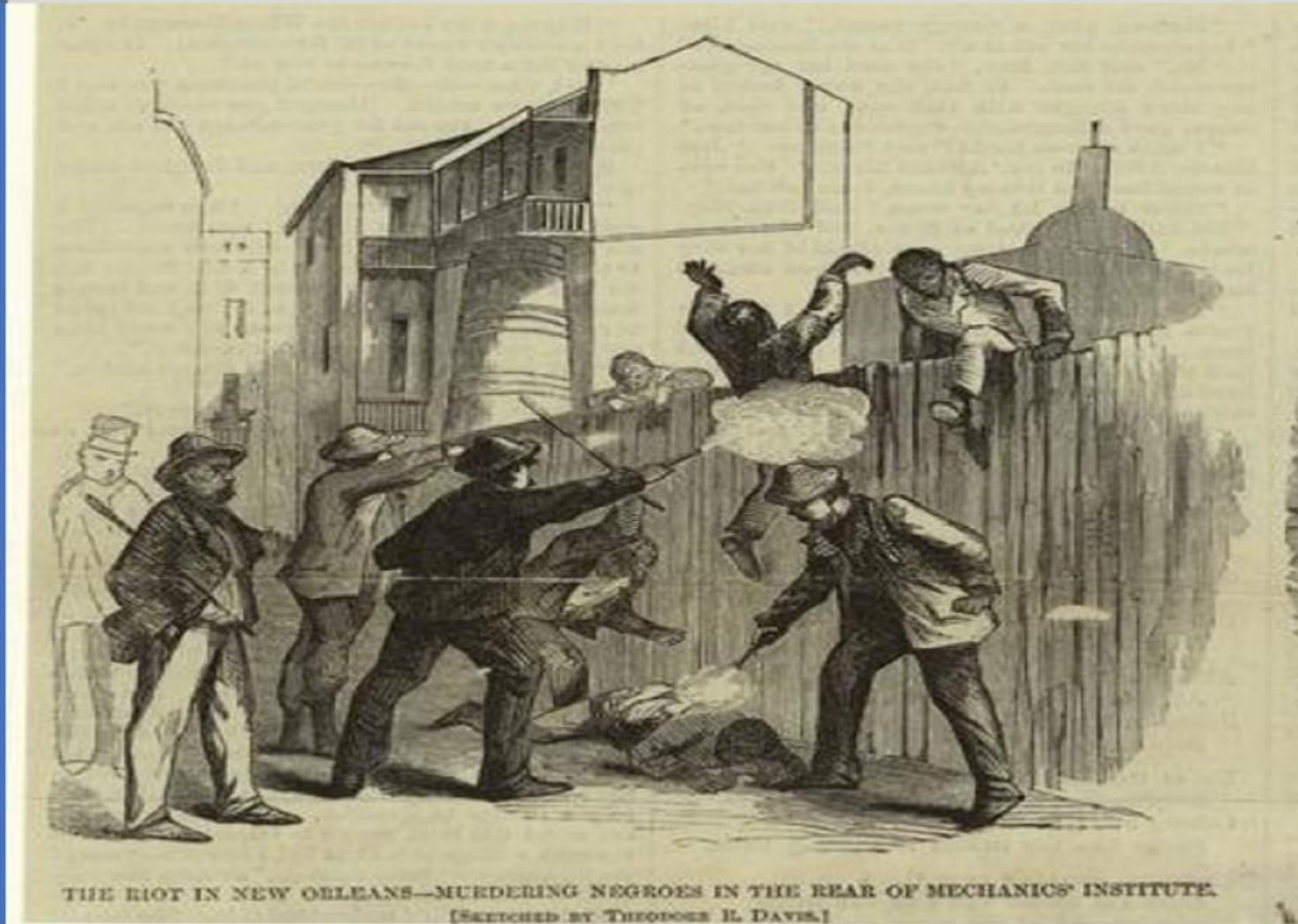
Radical Republicans who

had gathered for a

constitutional convention

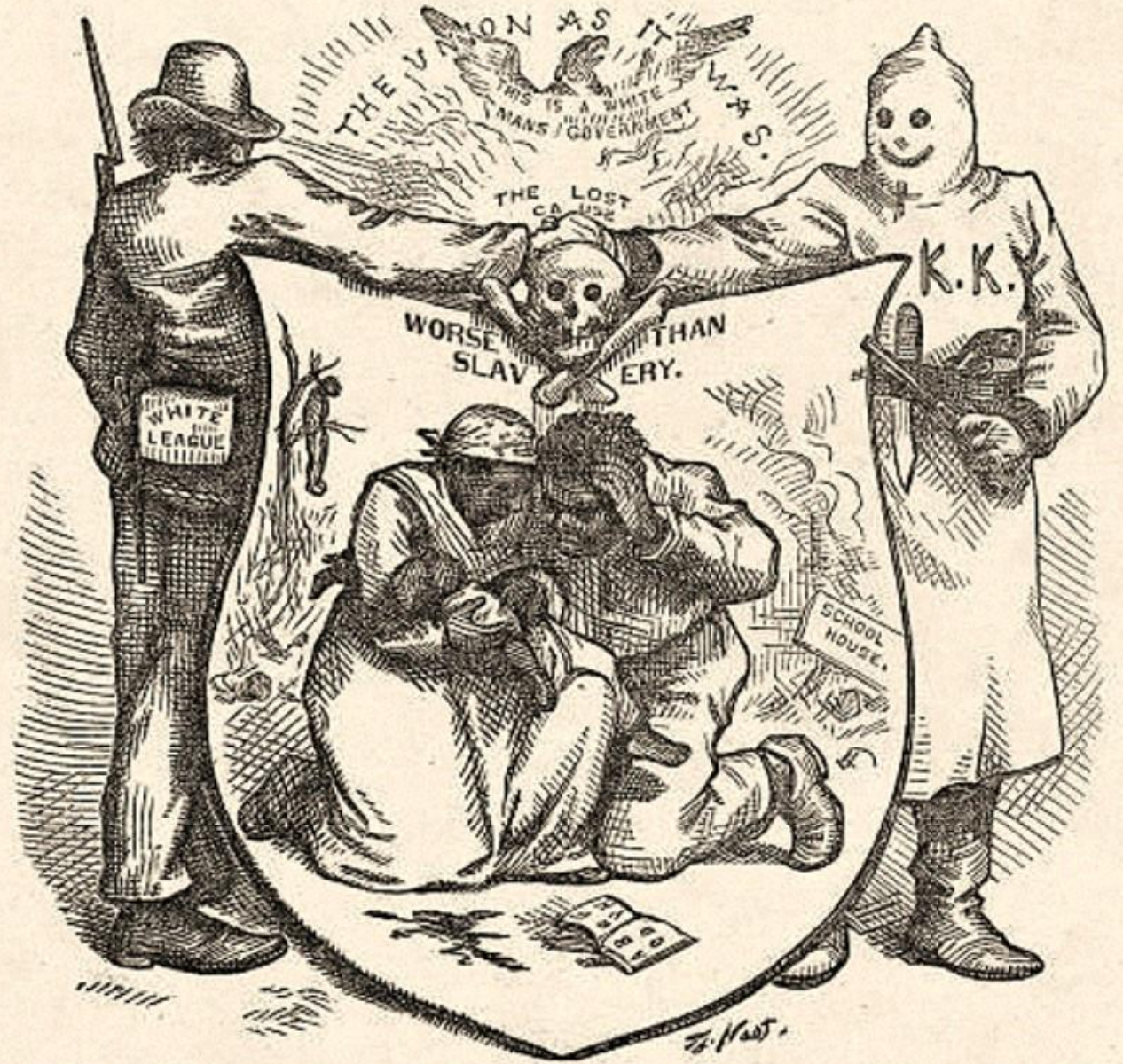
were killed in a riot in New

Orleans.



Rise of the K.K.K.

The creation of the Ku Klux Klan, an underground group, terrorized the freed slaves throughout the South. Lynchings, beatings, and murders were used to intimidate blacks from exercising political rights.



Colfax Massacre 1873



In 1871 Congress passed the Force Acts and KKK Acts to dismantle the group and were semi-successful for the time being. However, that didn't stop the violence. In 1873, in what is known as the Colfax Massacre, 150 blacks were killed by white Southern Democrats in Louisiana.

WEEKLY.

[DECEMBER 8, 1877.]



THE COLOR LINE IS BROKEN.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
JAPANESE,

REMOVAL.

The Redeemers

White Southerners also turned to the political arena to regain control, led by politicians known as Redeemers who thrived on the growing resentment of Federal intrusion.

Waning Northern Interest

THE TWO PLATFORMS

Every RADICAL in Congress VOTED for NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Every RADICAL in the Pennsylvania Senate VOTED for NEGRO SUFFRAGE. STEVENS, FORNEY & CAMERON are for NEGRO SUFFRAGE; they are all Candidates for the UNITED STATES SENATE. NO RADICAL NEWSPAPER OPPOSES NEGRO SUFFRAGE. GEARY said in a Speech, at Harrisburg, 11th of August, 1866—"THERE CAN BE NO POSSIBLE OBJECTION TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE."



CLYMER'S
Platform is for the White Man.

GEARY'S
Platform is for the Negro.

READ THE PLATFORMS

CONGRESS says, THE NEGRO MUST BE ALLOWED TO VOTE, OR THE STATES BE PUNISHED.

(POST THIS UP.)

At the same time, many in the North had tired of Reconstruction and began to turn their interests elsewhere. Racism did not just exist in the South, and seemed to be on the rise in the North.

Racist poster for Pennsylvania's Governor's Race



Panic of 1873

In 1873 an economic depression gripped the North and spread to Europe. Known as the Panic of 1873, Republicans and Northerners became more concerned about their own economic interests than those of the former slaves.

Police attacking unemployed workers in New York in 1874





Civil Rights Act of 1875 – Last Gasp

While Congress did pass the Civil Rights Act of 1875, promising equal access to public accommodations such as transportation, and the right to serve on juries, it was rarely enforced and eventually overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.



They still need our help!

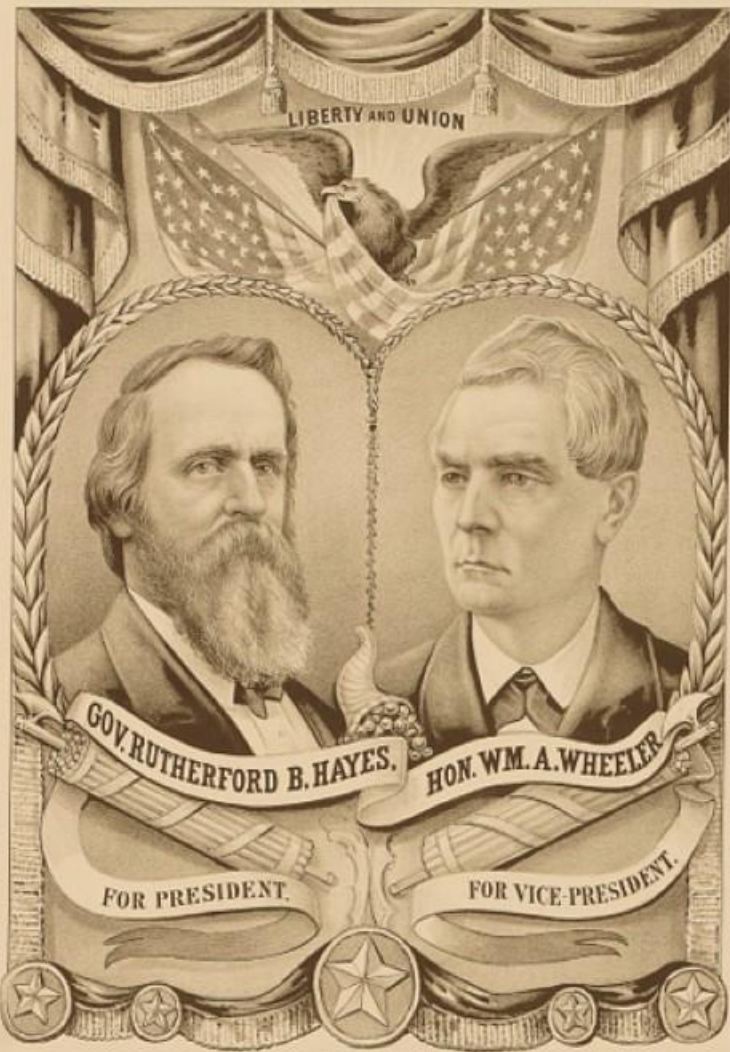


Everyone needs our help!

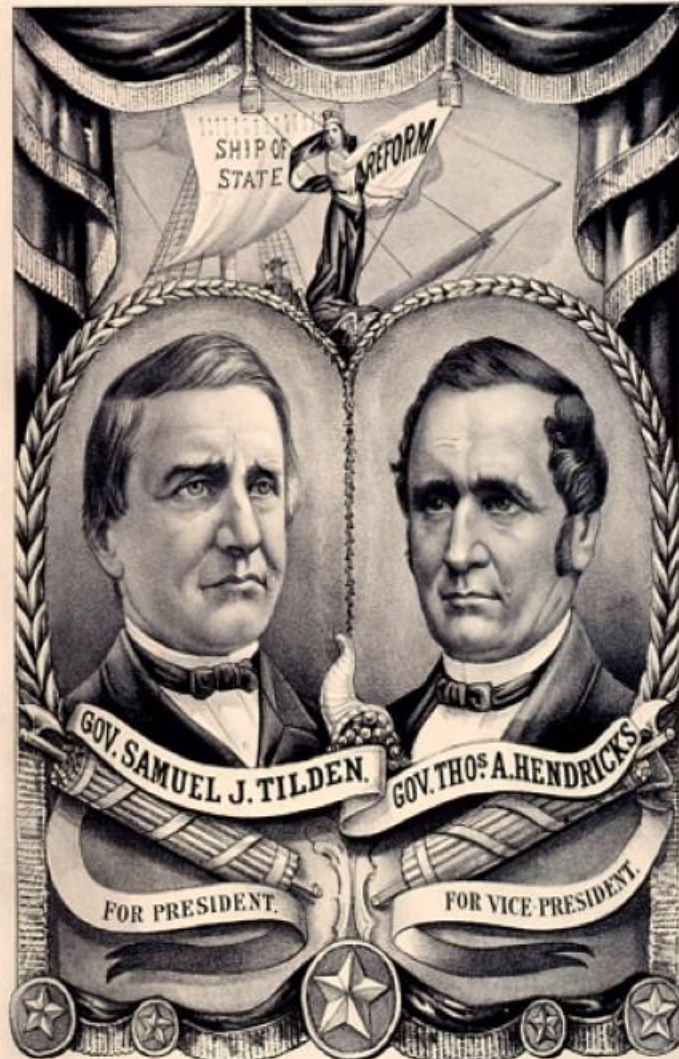
Introduced by Charles Sumner

Singed by Grant

End of Reconstruction: Election of 1876



GRAND NATIONAL REPUBLICAN BANNER.



GRAND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

By the time of the Presidential Election of 1876, with splits in the Republican Party and the Democrats making gains many considered the time ripe for the end of Reconstruction. The election between Republican Rutherford B. Hayes and Democrat Samuel Tilden was incredibly close.

End of Reconstruction: Compromise of 1877

This compromise gave Hayes and the Republican party the victory in exchange for the removal of Federal troops from the South.

In essence ending Reconstruction, and turning over the fate of African-Americans to Southern Democrats.



End of Reconstruction: Enter Jim Crow

This proved highly problematic for African-Americans during the Jim Crow Era which saw practices such as poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses, remove blacks from the political process, denying their right to vote.



Cartoon poking fun at "literacy tests"



End of Reconstruction: Enter Jim Crow



Economically and socially, African-Americans were relegated to poverty and powerlessness. In 1896, in a U.S. Supreme Court case known as Plessy vs. Ferguson; the court ruled that “separate but equal facilities” were constitutional. In effect legalizing segregation throughout the South.



Civil Rights Delayed

While the South had temporarily succeeded in neutralizing the 14th & 15th Amendments, they would be the foundation for the Civil Rights Era of the 1950s & 1960s.



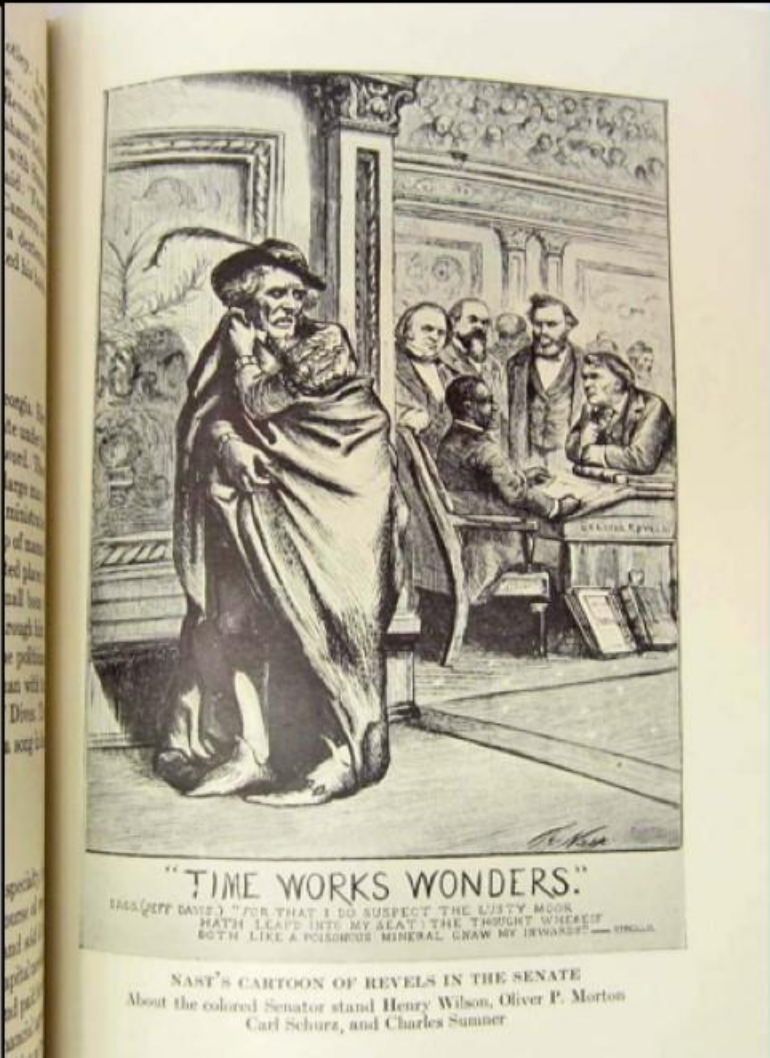
Civil Rights Delayed



And the 14th Amendment's "equal protection under the law clause" would eventually bring down legal segregation in the 1954 case of Brown vs. the Board of Education.



Historiography of Reconstruction



Historians and the public continue to debate the legacy of the Reconstruction Era. For many years historians portrayed the process as governmental overreach by a vindictive North.



Racism Following Reconstruction

The racism that existed in the South and North for decades, and to a certain extent to this day, painted the freed slaves as being unfit to participate politically and economically.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT!

GEARY
Is for Negro Suffrage.

STEVENS
Advocates it.

FORNEY
Howls for it.

McCLURE
Speaks for it.

CAMERON
Wants it.

The LEAGUE
Sustains it.

They are rich, and want to make
The Negro the Equal
OF THE POOR WHITE MAN,
and then rule them both.

The BLACK Roll
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS
WHO VOTED FOR THIS BILL.

THAD. STEVENS
WM. D. KELLEY
CHAS. O'NEILL
LEONARD MYERS
JNO. M. BROOMALL
GEORGE F. MILLER
STEPHEN F. WILSON
OLYSSES MERCUR
GEO. V. LAWRENCE
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD
J. K. MOORHEAD
THOMAS WILLIAMS

THE RADICAL PLATFORM—"NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE ONLY ISSUE!"
Every man who votes for Geary or for a Radical Candidate for Congress, votes as surely for Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, as if they were printed on his ballot.



Was Reconstruction a Failure?

In the Civil Rights Era of the 1960s, revisionist historians viewed Reconstruction as flawed but well-intentioned which provided important social changes, such as public education. Some today argue that the former slaves made incredible progress during the era.





Was Reconstruction a Failure?

Overall though, most modern day historians view Reconstruction as a failure, exemplified by the Jim Crow South.





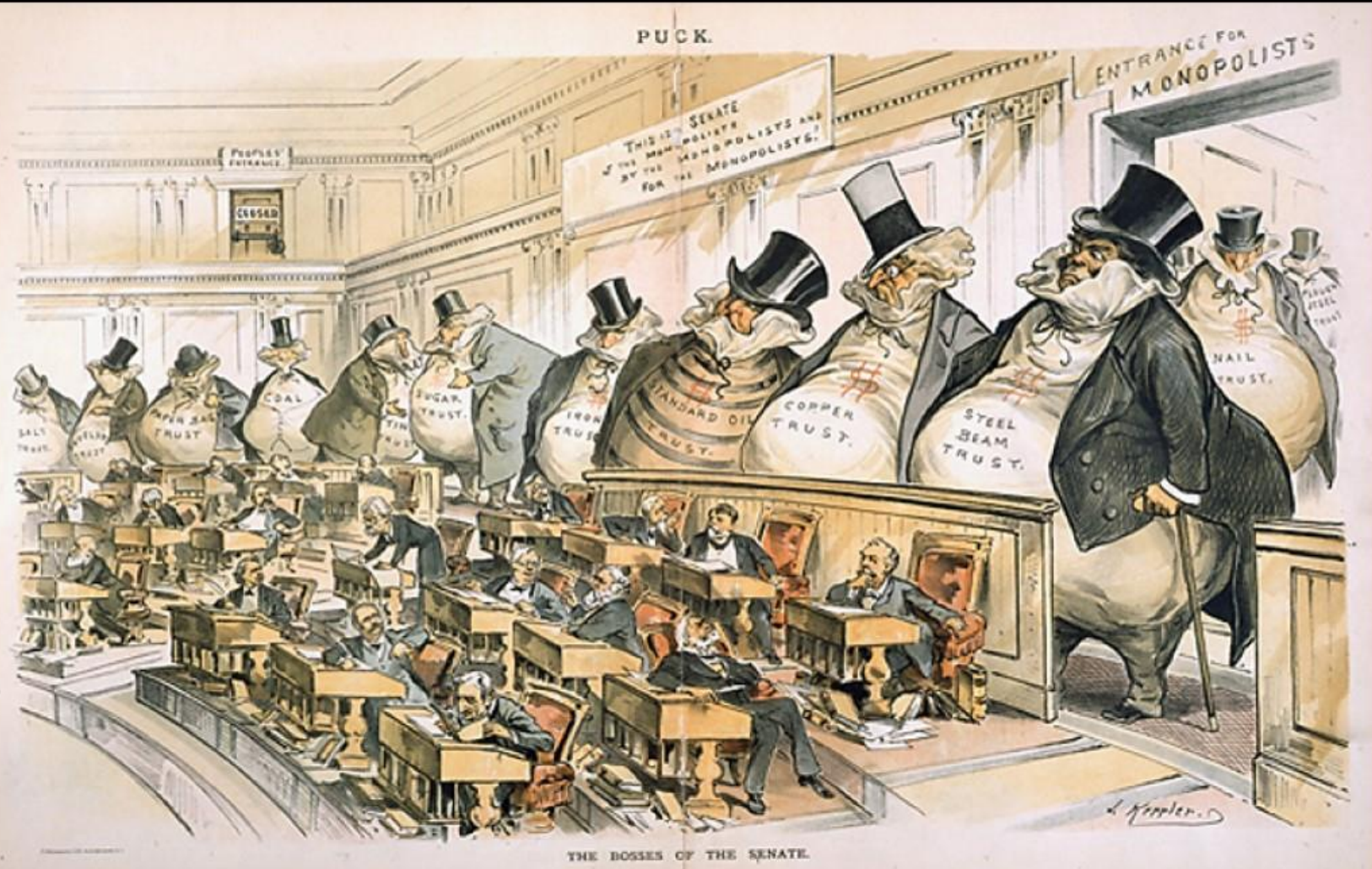
Westward Expansion



Reconstruction also has to be looked at in the much larger context of an incredibly complex and developing time in U.S. history in which many Americans were not looking Southward but Westward.



Industrializing North



Ultimately politicians and Northerners focused more on the new economic realities of a rapidly industrializing nation, rather than the plight of the former slaves.



What Union General did the Republicans elect President in 1868?

Ulysses S. Grant



Which amendment gave African-American men the right to vote?

The 15th



**What high offices were
African-Americans
elected to?**

**Governor, Senate, House
of Representatives**



What was the name for Southern Republicans?

Scalawags



**What is the name for
Northerners who moved to
South during Reconstruction?**

Carpetbaggers



**Public works like
railroads led to this in
both the North & South?**

Corruption (high taxes)



What is the name of the terrorist group that used violence to suppress black political participation?

Ku Klux Klan (KKKK)



This economic depression made Northerners rethink their interest towards the freed slaves?

The Panic of 1873



The deal which gave the White House to the Republicans in the election of 1876 is known as?

The Compromise of 1877



What did the Republicans and Rutherford B. Hayes promise to do in exchange for the compromise?

End Reconstruction & remove federal troops



What is the era following Reconstruction in the South known as?

Jim Crow Era



What tactics were used during Jim Crow to exclude blacks from the political process?

Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clauses, intimidation