

The New South and Segregation

PowerPoint Presentation

Part of the
Reconstruction Unit
Lesson 5 of 5

ZoopDog



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Reconstruction Unit

The New South and Segregation – PowerPoint #5

VOCABULARY

Amnesty Act –

Compromise of 1877 –

Henry Grady –

James Duke –

Jim Crow laws –

Segregation –

Plessy v. Ferguson –

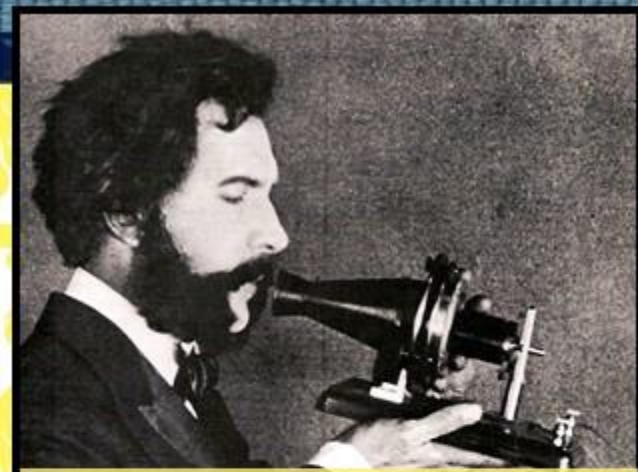
Today's Thinking Focus



How did African Americans
lose their rights after
Reconstruction ended?

And the story continues . . .

- President Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth and Andrew Johnson becomes president. Radical Republicans want Johnson to deliver a harsh Reconstruction plan to the South, instead he delivers a mild version that does not force the South to give African Americans rights.
- Radical Republicans are able to get a majority in both houses of Congress which helps them to override any presidential veto. The 13th Amendment is passed, in response the South passes Black Codes severely limiting the rights of freedmen. President Johnson refuses to enforce the First Reconstruction Act and he is impeached. In the end, the Senate does not find him guilty.
- During Reconstruction, wealthy plantation owners lost political power and were replaced with three new groups: Scalawags, African Americans, and Carpetbaggers. Some groups worked to help freedmen, and other groups like the KKK worked against them.

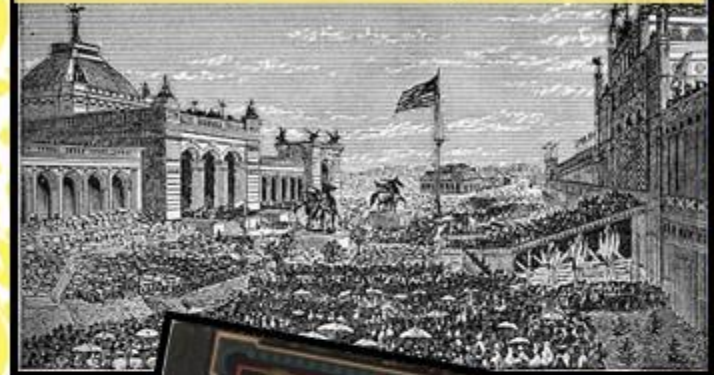


Demonstration of the first telephone

Demonstration of the first passenger elevator.



Centennial Exhibition, Opening Day



Looking to the Future

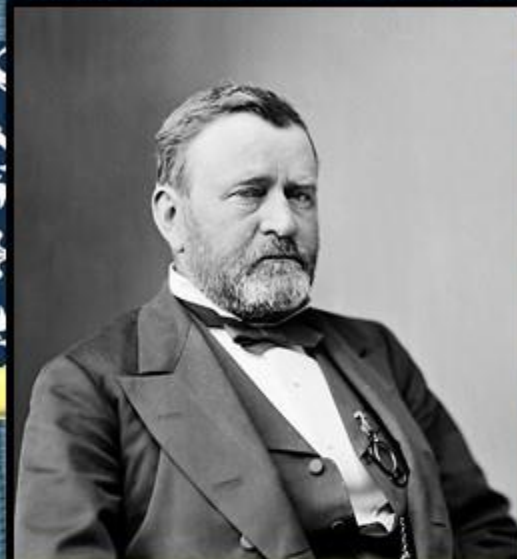


- As the years passed since the end of the Civil War, Americans began to take less interest in Reconstruction and more interest in the wonders the future had to offer them.
- In 1876, millions of Americans celebrated the one-hundred year anniversary of the founding of the United States.
- A great Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia where visitors gazed at the latest wonders – the elevator, the telephone, a giant steam engine.

Radical Republicans presiding over President Johnson's impeachment.



- By the 1870s, Radical Republicans were losing power in Congress as many Americans believed it was time for the nation to forget the Civil War and move forward.
- Americans took less interest in the Reconstruction governments of the South. Many believed it was time for Southerners to run their own governments - even if it meant African Americans might lose their rights.



Ulysses S. Grant was a brilliant military commander but his presidency was plagued with widespread corruption.

- Ulysses S. Grant had been elected President on the Republican ticket soon after the war ended. He was a brilliant Union military commander but a very weak President.
- Instead of appointing the most qualified persons to office, President Grant hired his friends who were not always the most qualified for the position.
- The Republicans party was hurt when it was disclosed that some of the President's appointed friends had used their position to steal large sums of money from the government.

Republican Corruption

- During President Grant's two presidential terms, corruption was discovered in seven federal departments which included the Department of the Navy.
- The worst corruption ring involved the Treasury Department taking bribes from Whiskey distillers so they didn't have to pay taxes.
- Although Grant was never charged with any wrongdoing, many held him responsible.
- This caused many Northerners to lose faith in Republican leaders and their political policies.

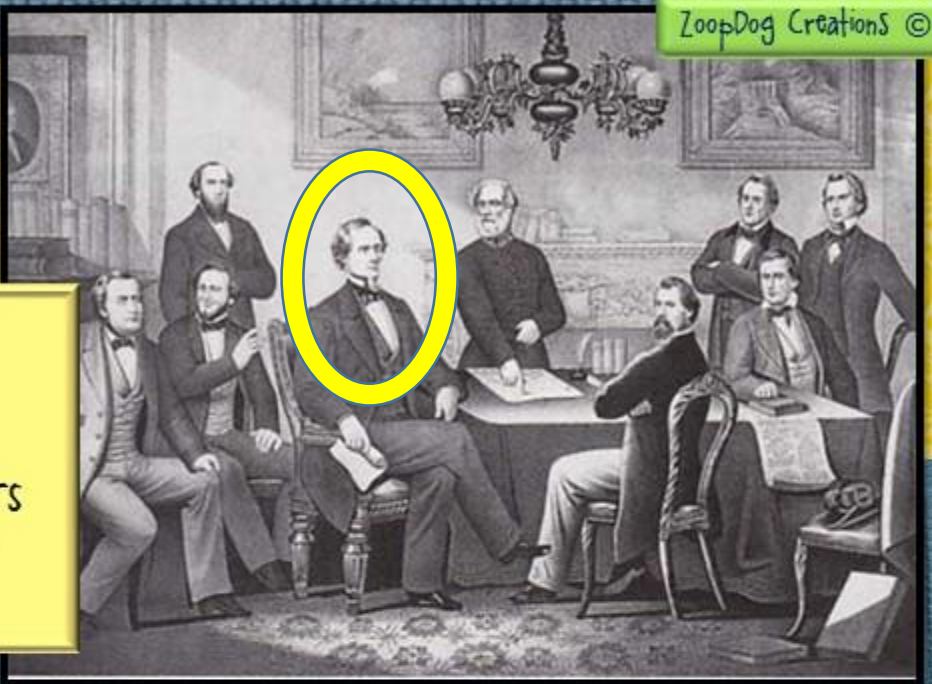
Artist: Joseph Ferdinand Keppler



This cartoon appeared in Puck magazine poking fun of Ulysses S. Grant and his corrupt administration. Grant is portrayed as an acrobat held in the air by the "Whiskey Ring" and "Navy Ring" while carrying his friends with a strap marked "corruption."

Amnesty Act

Jefferson Davis and his Confederate cabinet were exempt from the Amnesty Act and never received the right to vote in their lifetimes. It took one-hundred and ten years in 1975, when Congress passed a resolution to restore Mr. Davis' full rights of citizenship.



- Like the American people, Congress also seemed eager to put the Civil War behind them. In May 1872, it passed the **Amnesty Act** which restored the right to vote to nearly all white Southerners.
- As you recall, Radical Republicans had passed Reconstruction laws after the Civil War which prohibited those Southerners who had rebelled against the United States from voting.
- The Amnesty Act now removed those voting restrictions and office-holding disqualifications for most of the former Confederate elite (except for some 500 military leaders of the Confederacy).

The Effects of the Amnesty Act

The Amnesty Act is passed allowing most all white Southern males to vote.

Woohoo we get to vote!



Amnesty Act resulted in

With most Southern men voting Democrat and the Ku Klux Klan terrorizing black and white Republican voters, it ensures Southern states win a Democratic majority.

The KKK
Wants You!



We're too afraid to vote!



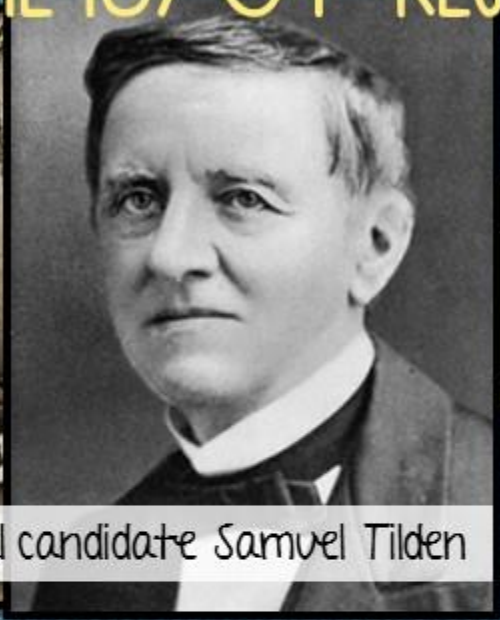
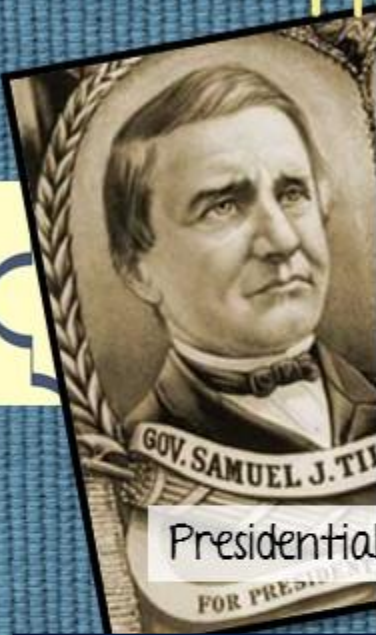
- The effects of the Amnesty Act were almost immediate. By 1876, Democrats had ousted so-called carpetbagger governments and regained control of all but three states in the South.
- Republicans clung to power in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, but only with the help of federal troops.
- The KKK helped Democrats take power by terrorizing and threatening African American and white Republican voters.

MAKE A PREDICTION

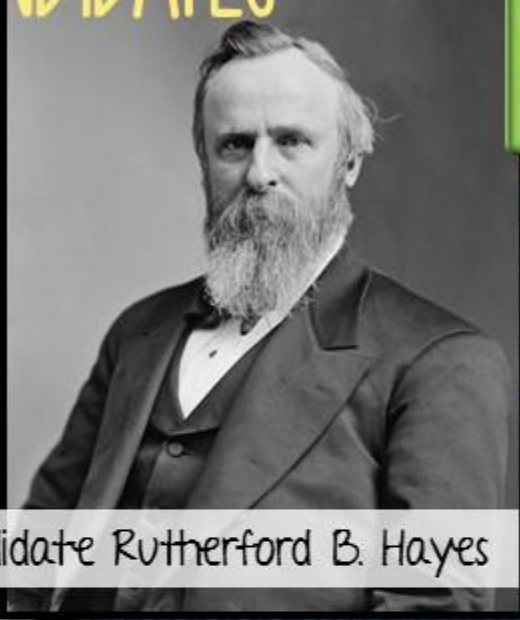
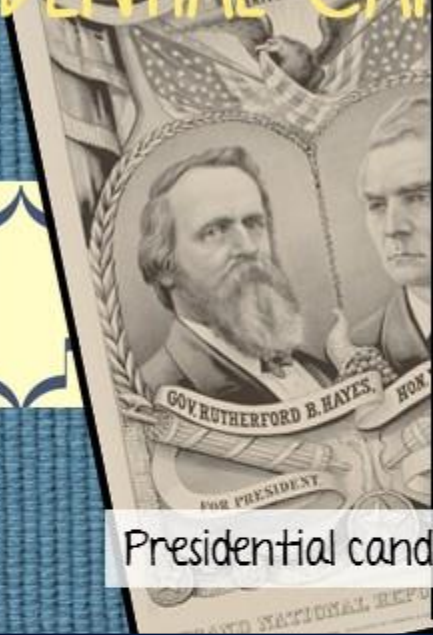
After the Civil War, Radical Republicans passed strict Reconstruction laws in the South, specifically the 14th Amendment. This led to many freedmen voting, which led to a majority of Republicans running Southern governments.

Now with the passage of the Amnesty Act and Democrats running Southern governments, predict how you think this will affect the lives of African Americans living in the South.

THE 1876 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



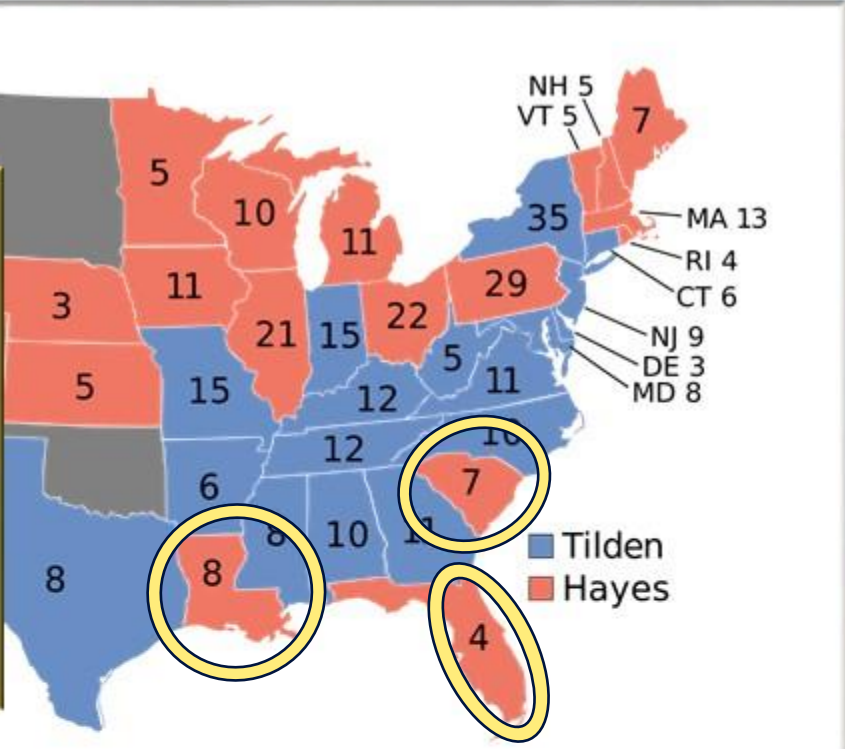
Presidential candidate Samuel Tilden



Presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes

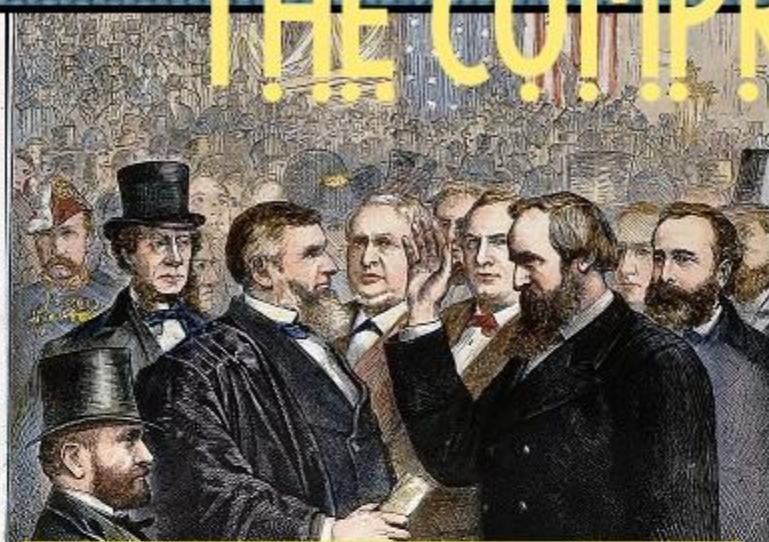
- The election of 1876 marked the end of Reconstruction. Many hoped it would also mark the end of corruption which had been widespread throughout Ulysses S. Grant's presidency.
- The Democrats nominated Samuel Tilden who was the governor of New York. Tilden was known for fighting corruption.
- The Republican candidate was Rutherford B. Hayes who was the governor of Ohio. Hayes vowed to fight dishonesty in government if elected.

Something to think about!
 Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were heavily Democratic states (they hated Reconstructionist Republicans, remember?). But looking at this map, doesn't it seem odd that in the end these Democratic states' electoral votes went to Hayes, the Republican candidate?

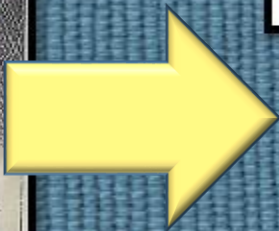


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THE COMPROMISE OF 1877



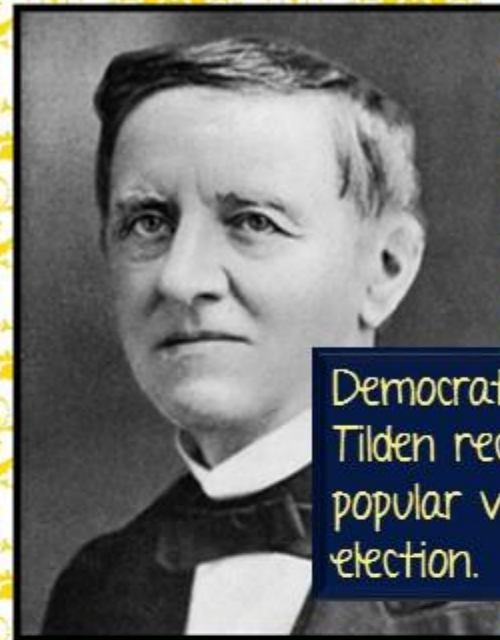
So basically the Democrats gave Hayes the electoral votes he needed to become president if he promised to end Reconstruction.



Now the South could pass their own laws and pursue their own economic agenda without interference from the federal government.

- As inauguration day drew near and with no presidential candidate declared the winner, an informal deal was struck to resolve the problem.
- The **Compromise of 1877** awarded all the electoral votes to the Republican candidate Rutherford B Hayes in exchange for the Republicans agreeing to withdraw federal troops from the South, basically ending Reconstruction.

An Honest Election?



Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden received the most popular votes but lost the election.

- The election of 1876 was the first presidential election in 24 years in which the Democratic candidate won a majority of the popular vote.
- Tilden, the Democratic candidate, was also the ONLY candidate who had ever run for president and received more than 50 percent of the popular vote but was NOT elected president by the Electoral College.
- Still to this day, it is the smallest electoral vote margin of victory (185 to 184), and the election where the most voters turned out to vote in American history (81.8%).

What Do You Think?

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Behind closed doors, Southern Democrats agreed to support Hayes for president if he promised to:

- Send more federal money to help rebuild the South,
 - Remove all federal troops from the South,
 - Agree to end Reconstruction.
- When Republicans agreed to these terms (in order for their candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes to win the presidential nominee), they basically guaranteed that the South will be firmly in white control.
 - Southern Democrats could now reverse any laws favoring black rights made during Reconstruction without punishment from the federal government.

If you were an African American living in the South after this presidential election, how would you feel toward the Republican party? Explain why you would be feeling this way.

Increase in Cotton in the South



A white landowner weighs cotton grown by Black Sharecroppers.

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- The economic basis of the South had always been cotton production. During Reconstruction the South's economy had slowly recovered.
- By 1880, planters were growing as much cotton as they had been before the war in 1860.
- After Reconstruction, Southern leaders worked to expand the economy from more than just cotton.

The Voice of the New South



Henry Grady believed Southern farmers should diversify their crops and not just grow cotton.



ZoopDog Creations ©

Henry Grady was called the voice of the New South.

- **Henry Grady**, an editor for the *Atlanta Constitution*, made stirring speeches calling for the growth of a “New South.”
- Grady became the voice of the New South, and argued that the South should use its vast natural resources to build up its own industry.
- He wrote how the South should diversify its agriculture, get Northerners to invest in its industry, and move away from becoming dependent on the North for its manufacturing.

Inside the interior of Magnolia Cotton Mills spinning room - Mississippi.



Some of the spinners in a cotton mill - Alabama.

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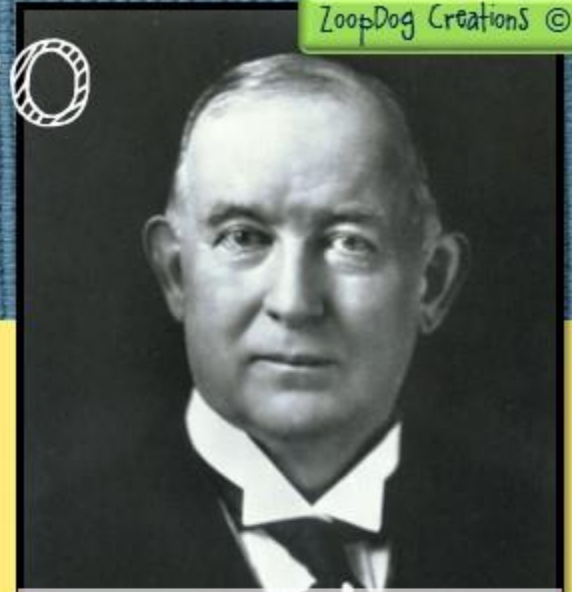
- Many Southerners agreed with Henry Grady. They believed the South needed to build its own textile mills to manufacture Southern cotton.
- Henry Grady traveled across to the North giving speeches to wealthy Northern investors. Many investors saw big profits in industrializing the South. Some began building textile mills to turn cotton into cloth.
- It was a slow process. By 1880, the entire South was producing fewer textiles than the state of Massachusetts. Within the next decade, an increase in textile mills would be built in the South.

American Tobacco Company

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Loose tobacco was rolled into precise cigarettes and packaged by the American Tobacco Company.



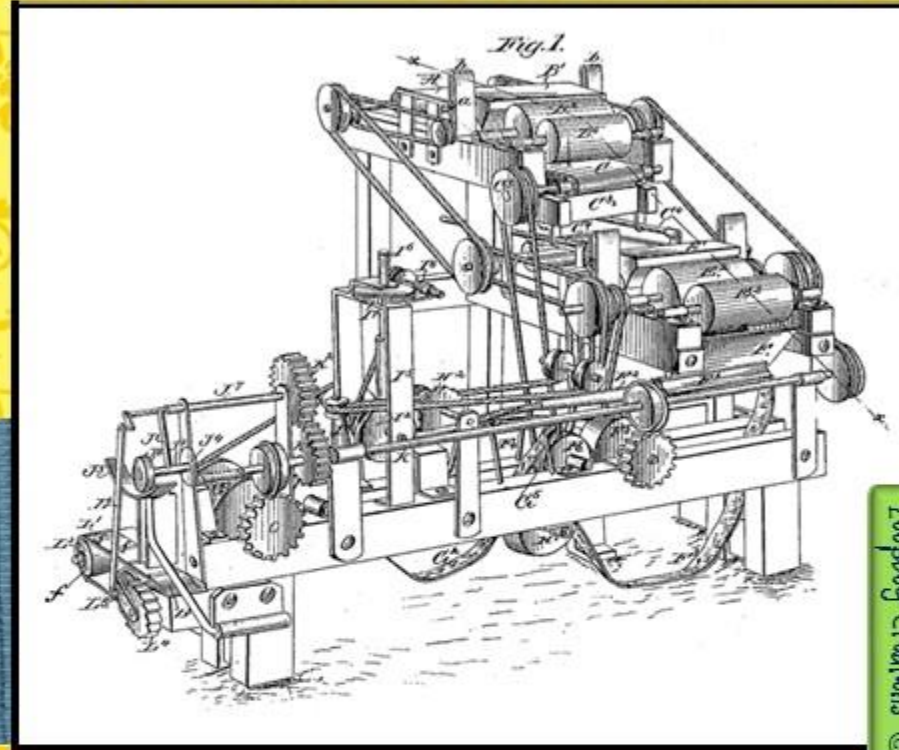
James Duke is best known for the introduction of the modern cigarette.

- Tobacco was another cash crop grown in the South. After Reconstruction the tobacco industry grew rapidly.
- In the 1880s, **James Duke**, a successful industrialist, inherited his father's tobacco company.
- Five years later he acquired a license to use a newly invented cigarette-rolling machine. This machine revolutionized the production of tobacco products because it was able to precisely cut each cigarette, and roll it with the same amount of tobacco.

The cigarette rolling machine could produce over 200 cigarettes per minute, which took a skilled hand roller, like these pictured below, over an hour to complete. This new machine also made cigarettes cheap, cutting their cost in half.

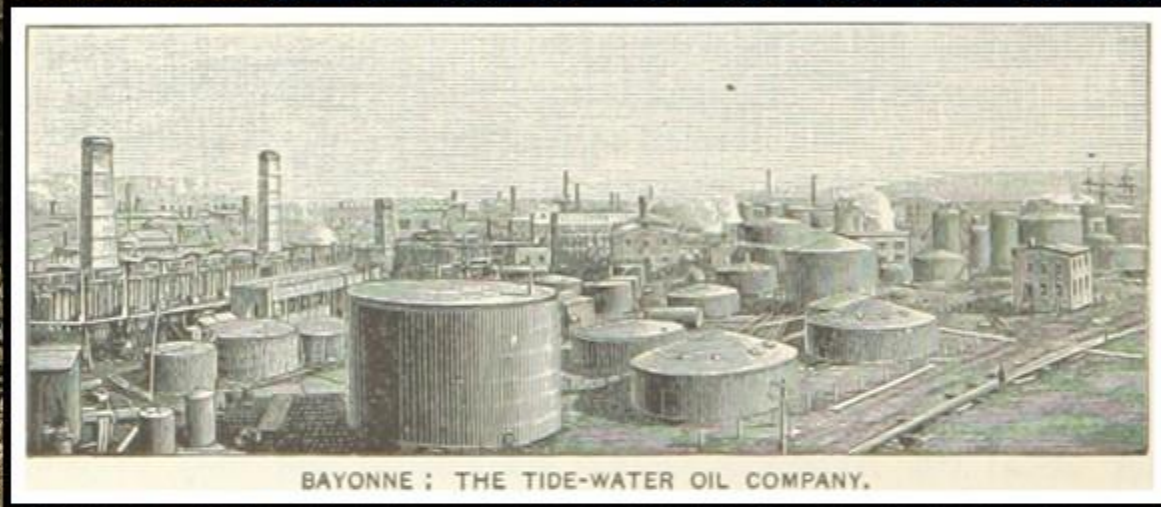
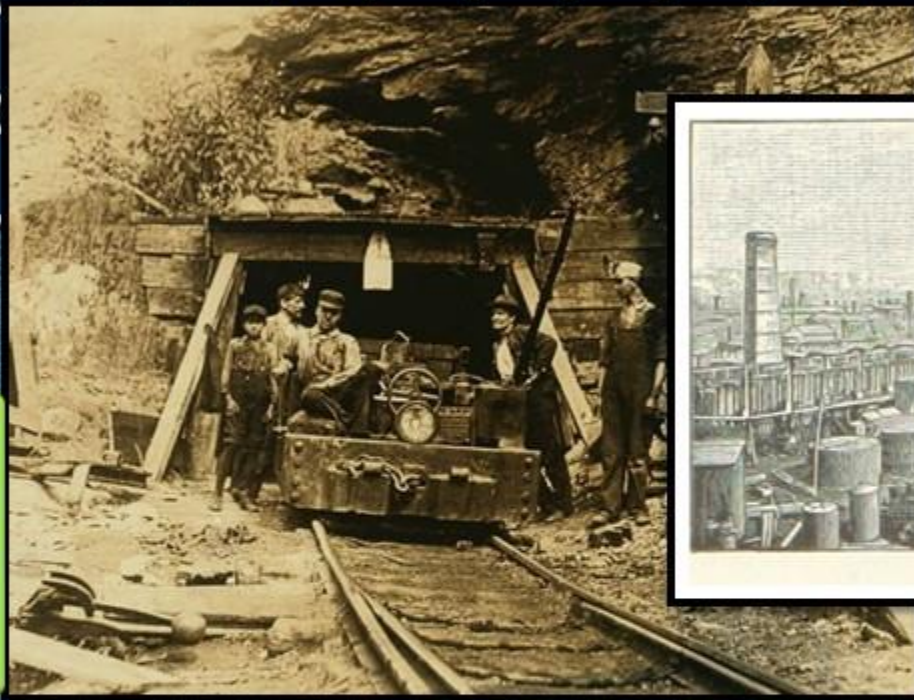


James Albert Bonsack's blueprint patent for a cigarette rolling machine.



- By 1890, James Duke bought out several tobacco competitors and started his own tobacco company called the American Tobacco Company.
- Duke eventually controlled 90 percent of the nation's tobacco industry until 1911 when the Supreme Court ordered the company to dissolve because it was found guilty of being a monopoly.

Mineral Resources in the South



BAYONNE : THE TIDE-WATER OIL COMPANY.

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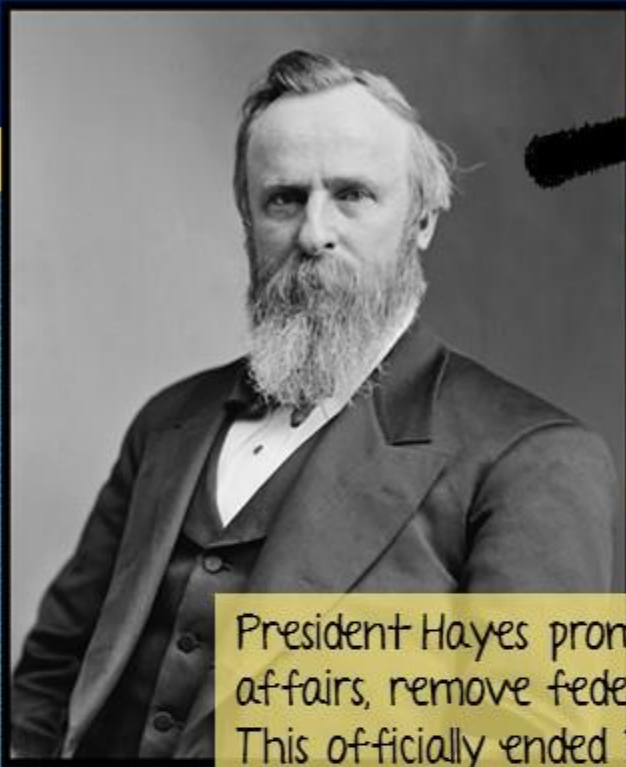


The Southern Yellow pine is located in the Southern United States and includes the Loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and slash pines

The Northwestern White pine tree is also called the silver pine, and California mountain pine. It grows in the mountains of the western United States and Canada.



- By the 1890s, many Northern forests had been cut down. The Southern Yellow pine tree was competing with the Northwestern White pine tree as a lumber source.
- Some Southern factories began to make cypress shingles for homes and hardwood furniture.
- By 1900, the South had developed a more balanced economy. Still, it failed to keep up with even more rapid growth in the North and the West.

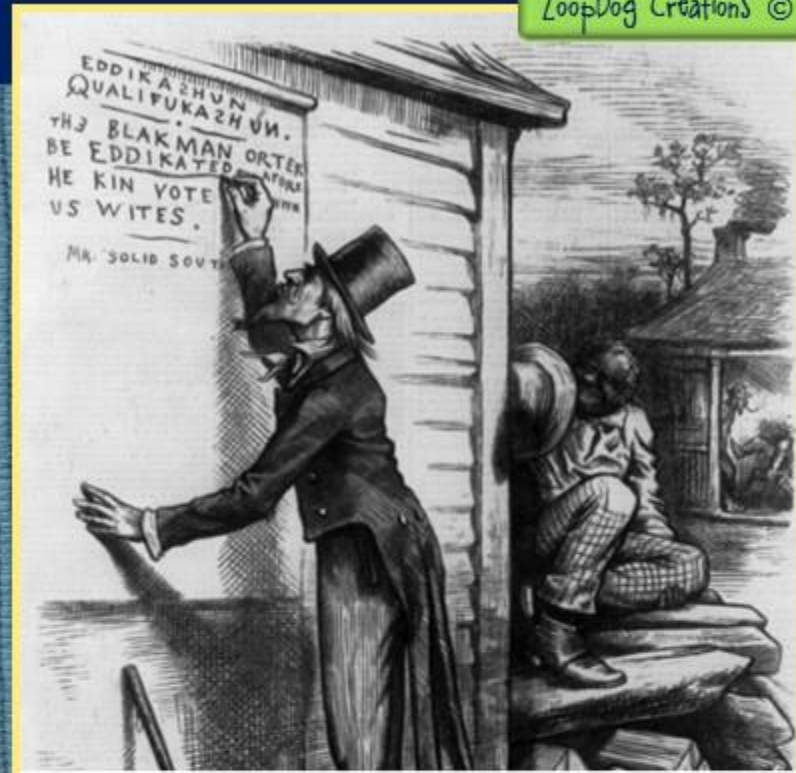


President Hayes promised the North would stay out of Southern affairs, remove federal troops, and end military zones in the South. This officially ended Reconstruction.

- The South continued to prosper economically for some Southerners after Reconstruction. Unfortunately, for African Americans, the end of Reconstruction had tragic effects.
- With Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House, and a promise that the North would stay out of Southern affairs, Conservatives saw this as an opportunity to find new ways to keep African Americans from exercising their rights.

Voting Restrictions

- In the 1880s, many Southern states began passing new laws that restricted the right to vote.
- **Poll taxes** required voters to pay a fee each time they voted. This prevented poor African Americans from voting.
- **Literacy tests** required voters to read and explain a section of the Constitution. Since most African Americans had little or no education, these challenging tests kept them away from the polls.



An 1879 issue of Harper's Weekly criticizing literacy tests. It shows "Mr. Solid South" writing on a wall (but misspelling everything hence, the South isn't so educated itself), "Eddikashun (education) qualifukashun (qualification). The Blak man orter (ought to) be eddikated (educated) afore (before) he kin vote with us Wites (whites), signed Mr. Solid South."

What about poor Southern whites?

Many of them were uneducated and unable to pass a literacy test! So, could they vote?

14. Draw a line under the first letter after "h" and draw a line through the second letter after "j".

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q

15. In the space below, write the word "noise" backwards and place a dot over what would be its second letter should it have been written forward.

16. Draw a triangle with a blackened circle that overlaps only its left corner.

17. Look at the line of numbers below, and place on the blank, the number that should come next.

2 4 8 16 _____

18. Look at the line of numbers below, and place on the blank, the number that should come next.

3 6 9 _____ 15

19. Draw in the space below, a square with a triangle in it, and within that same triangle draw a circle with a black dot in it.

20. Spell backwards, forward:

Louisiana Voter Literacy Test

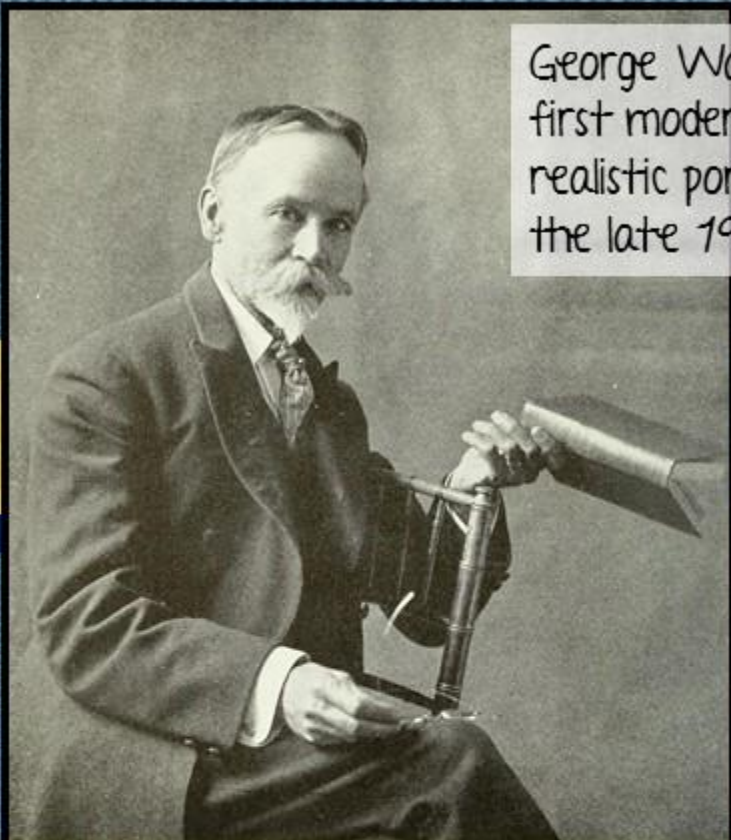
21. Print the word vote upside down, but in the correct order.

- To increase the number of eligible white voters, states passed **grandfather clauses**. If a voter's father or grandfather had been able to vote on January 1, 1867, the voter did not have to take a literacy test.
- Since no African Americans in the South could vote before 1868, grandfather clauses were a way to ensure that only white men could vote.



**VIRGINIA STATE LAW
REQUIRES ALL
COLORED PASSENGERS
TO RIDE IN REAR OF BUS**
CITIZENS RAPID TRANSIT CO.

- After the Civil War ended in 1865, and Radical Republicans had taken over most of the governments of the South, African Americans gained many rights.
- However, the freedoms African Americans gained were soon lost after the presidential election of 1876.
- After 1877, **segregation** – separating people of different races in **public places** - became the law of the South.

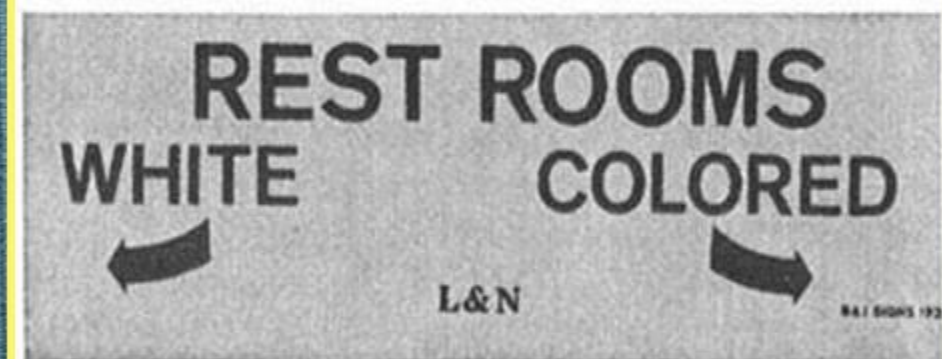


George Washington Cable is considered the first modern Southern writer who wrote realistic portrayals of African American life in the late 19th century.

The Louisiana novelist George Washington Cable described segregation as:
“ . . . a system of oppression so rank that nothing could make it seem small except the fact that [African Americans] had already been ground under it for a century and a half.”

- Southern states passed laws that separated blacks and whites in schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, streetcars, playgrounds, hospitals, and even cemeteries.
- These laws became known as the **Jim Crow laws**. They were passed to specifically trap Southern blacks in a cycle of poverty and powerlessness.

JIM CROW LAWS





Homer A. Plessy



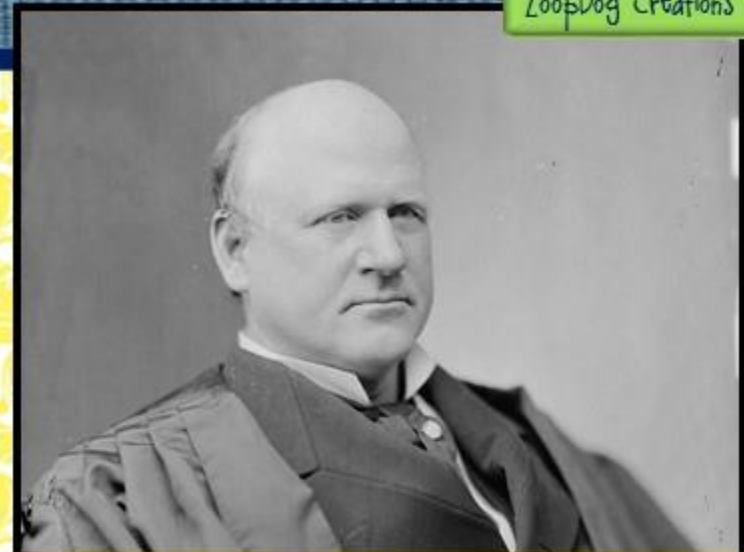
Supreme Court of the United States - 1896

ZooDog Creations ©

- Hoping to strike down segregation laws, the **Citizens' Committee of New Orleans** recruited Homer Plessy to deliberately break Louisiana's 1890 separate car law.
- Plessy was chosen because of his "fair" appearance and on June 7, 1892, he bought a first-class ticket on a train from New Orleans where he sat in the car for white riders only.
- A private detective hired by the Citizens' Committee of New Orleans arrested Plessy and charged him with violating the state's separate-car law.



White black facilities were always separate, they were definitely not equal.

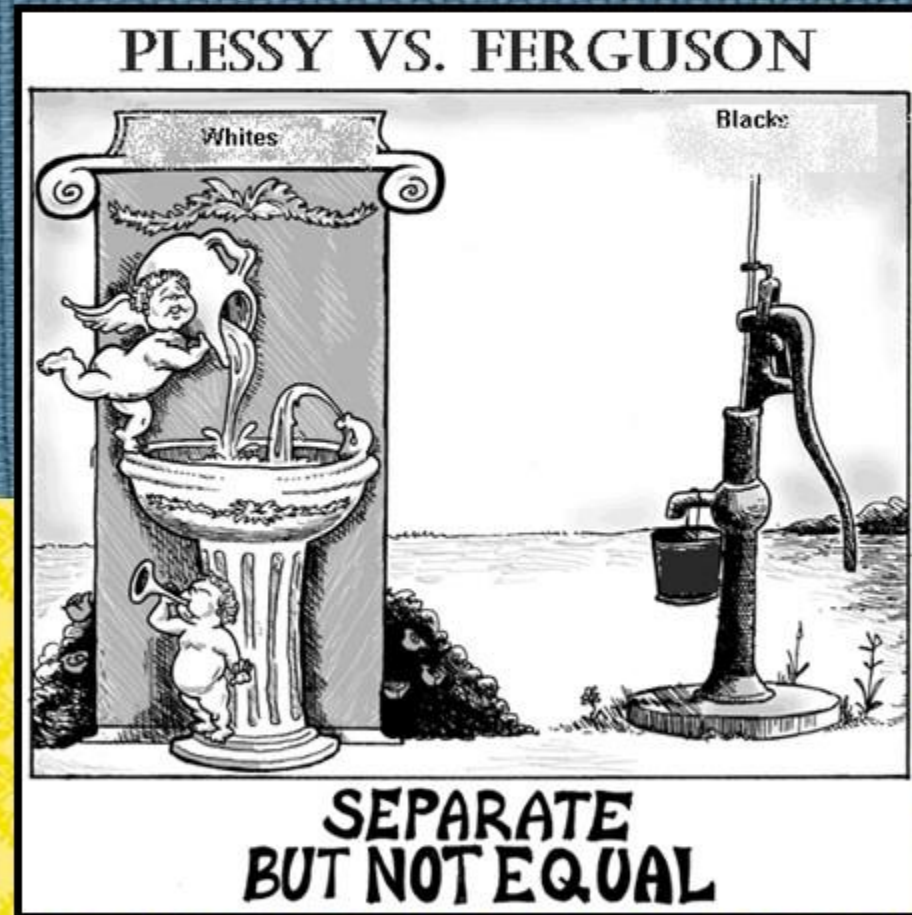


John Marshall Harlan, became known as the "Great Dissenter" because he was the only Justice of the eight to have voted in favor of Plessy v. Ferguson

- **The Citizens' Committee of New Orleans** planned and orchestrated the whole event, hoping it would bring to light the unfair laws of segregation.
- Instead on May 18, 1896, the Supreme Court ruled seven to one **against** Plessy.
- The Plessy decision set the precedent that "separate" facilities for blacks and whites was constitutional as long as they were "equal."

Plessy V. Ferguson

- The 1896 **Plessy v. Ferguson** decision made “separate but equal” the law of the land. It created more segregation laws throughout the South.
- The Courts decision strengthened states that had already passed grandfather clauses, polling taxes and literacy requirements to prevent blacks from having their civil rights.
- “Separate but equal” remained unchallenged until *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.





Southern lynching of two black men.



The Ku Klux Klan.

- When Reconstruction ended, groups like the Ku Klux Klan declined. However, violent acts against African Americans continued.
- During the 1890s, almost 200 Americans were lynched each year. Four out of five lynchings took place in the South, and the majority of the victims were African American.
- Victims – including women and children – were hanged, shot and burned to death, often after painful torture.
- Members of lynch mobs rarely faced punishment. By the late 1800s, some reformers began to speak out against lynching.

Was Reconstruction a Success?

Applying my Knowledge

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- ✓ By 1877, Reconstruction rejoined the states to a unified nation.
- ✓ The Confederate states drafted new constitutions acknowledging the outlaw of slavery
- ✓ The Thirteenth Amendment was passed abolishing slavery.
- ✓ The Fourteenth Amendment was passed providing citizenship rights and equal protection under the law.
- ✓ The Fifteenth Amendment was passed making it illegal to deny a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
- ✓ Majority of Southern citizens pledged their loyalty to the U.S. government.
- ✓ States' rights and the federal government's powers were more clearly defined - an issue that had been debate since the 1790s.

Was Reconstruction a Failure?

Applying my Knowledge

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- ✓ The laws Radical Republican's passed during Reconstruction failed to produce a lasting change with regard to how slavery and blacks were viewed in the South.
- ✓ When federal troops were removed from the South in 1877, former Confederate officials and slave owners quickly returned to power.
- ✓ The laws passed during Radical Reconstruction were reversed as white Southern politicians passed black codes to keep African Americans powerless, and laws to keep them from voting.
- ✓ A conservative Supreme Court did nothing to uphold the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments when civil rights cases were brought before them, such as Plessy v. Ferguson.
- ✓ Very little was done to help poor African Americans in the South during Reconstruction, which resulted in a cycle of poverty tied to the sharecropping system – a legal form of slavery.

Today's Thinking Focus



How did African Americans
lose their rights after
Reconstruction ended?