

RECONSTRUCTION 1863-1877



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—DRAWN BY A. H. WOOD.—(See Page 87.)

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&

DANA BAGDASARIAN

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STANDARD 3

How various Reconstruction plans succeeded or failed.

Standard 3A

The student understands the political controversy over Reconstruction.

Therefore, the student is able to

Grade Level:

7-12 Contrast the Reconstruction policies advocated by Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and sharply divided Congressional leaders, while assessing these policies as responses to changing events.

7-12 Analyze the escalating conflict between the president and Congress and explain the reasons for and consequences of Johnson's impeachment and trial.

5-12 Explain the provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments and the political forces supporting and opposing each.

5-12 Analyze how shared values of the North and South limited support for social and racial democratization, as reflected in the Compromise of 1877.

9-12 Analyze the role of violence and the tactics of the "redeemers" in regaining control over the Southern state governments.

Standard 3B

The student understands the Reconstruction programs to transform social relations in the South.

Therefore, the student is able to

Grade level:

7-12 Explain the economic and social problems facing the South and appraise their impact on different social groups.

5-12 Evaluate the goals and accomplishments of the Freedmen's Bureau.

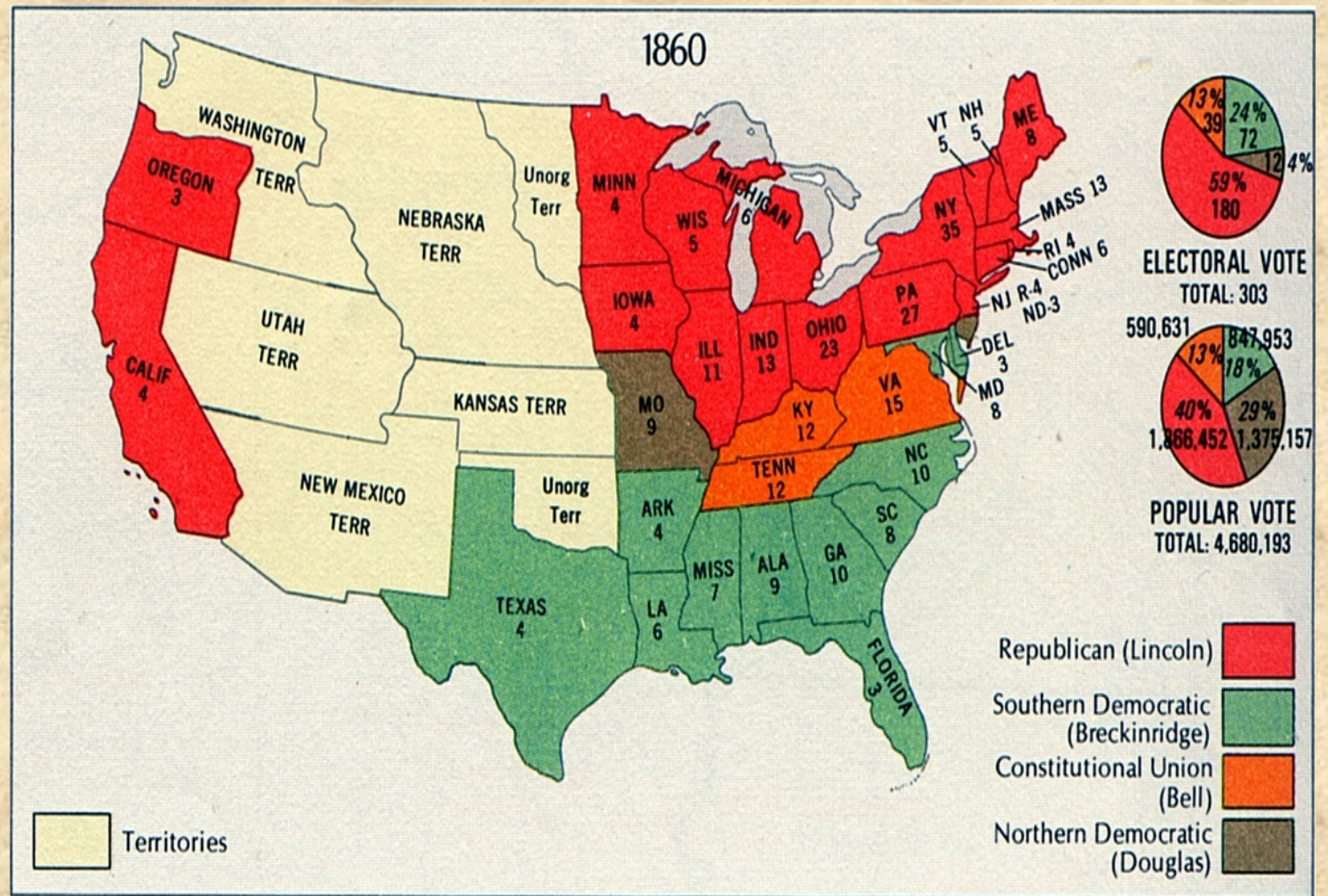
9-12 Describe the ways in which African Americans laid foundations for modern black communities during Reconstruction.

7-12 Analyze how African Americans attempted to improve their economic position during Reconstruction and explain the factors involved in their quest for land ownership.

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The two sides in the Civil War



Northern states:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, California, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky

Southern states:

Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina

Reconstruction Era: Summary

The Reconstruction era, 1863-1876, was a time of political crisis and violence directed against the freed slaves. The majority of white Southerners believed there would be a quick reunion with the North with white supremacy continuing in the South. They were willing to accept a degree of freedom for African Americans with a few civil rights but no role in governing. Many Northerners including Vice-President Andrew Johnson, who became president after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, shared these views. Opposing this view were black Southerners and a majority of Northern Republicans who thought that before the Southern states were restored the federal government must secure the basic rights of former slaves.

In several pieces of civil rights legislation and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the Republican Congress wrote this policy into law. Unfortunately, violent opposition in the South and a retreat from the ideal of racial equality in the North meant Reconstruction would last less than ten years. When it ended, the ex-slaves found themselves at the mercy of white Southerners who did everything in their power to turn black Americans into second class citizens. It wouldn't be until the middle of the 20th century that the promise of Reconstruction would be fulfilled.

RECONSTRUCTION

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER THE NATION NEEDED TO REBUILD. THIS PERIOD WAS KNOWN AS RECONSTRUCTION. IT BEGAN DURING THE CIVIL WAR(1861-1865) AND ENDED IN 1877.

THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT FACED THE U.S. AT THE END OF THE WAR WERE:

HOW SHOULD THE NATION BE REUNITED?

WHAT SYSTEM OF LABOR SHOULD REPLACE SLAVERY?

WHAT WOULD BE THE STATUS OF THE FORMER SLAVES?

The Civil War ended



Surrender of the South



Effects of the Civil War



The Civil War ended in April of 1865 when Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Union General Ulysses S. Grant.

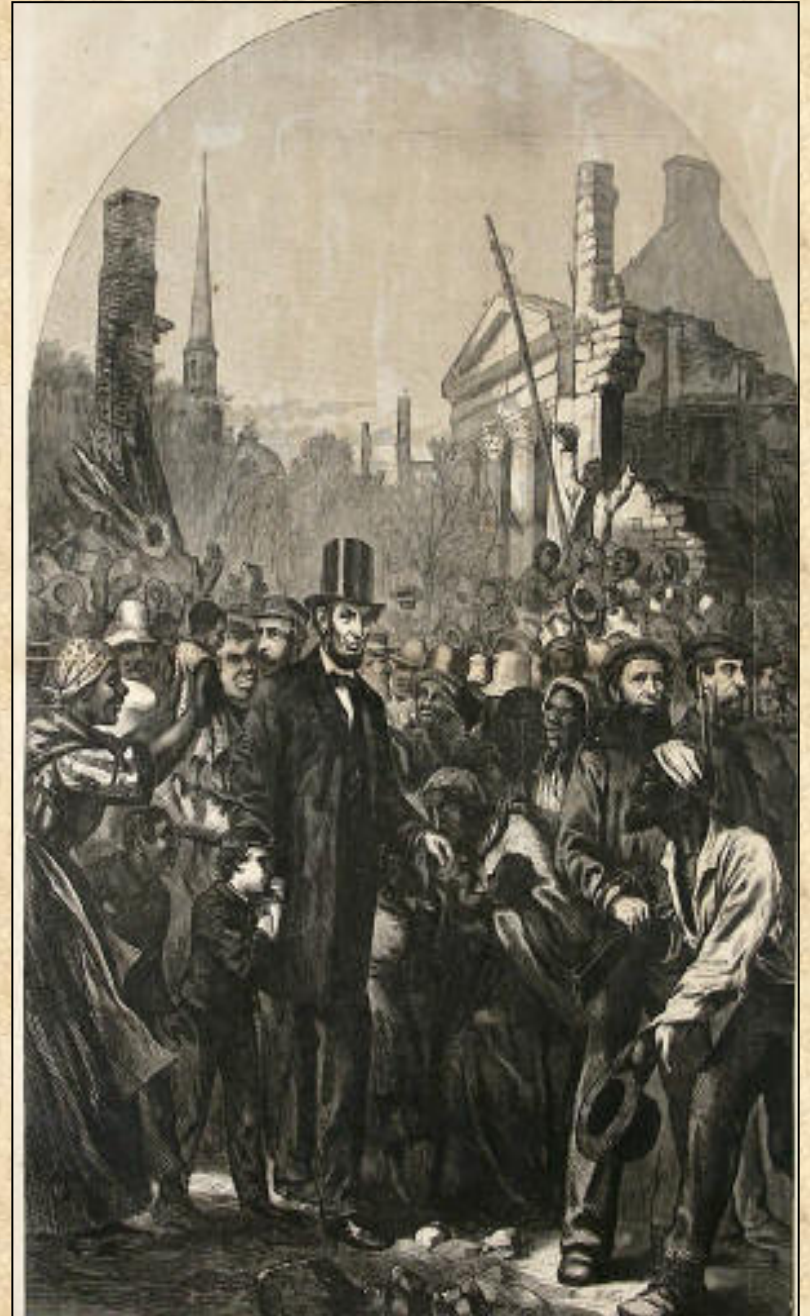


General Lee

General Grant



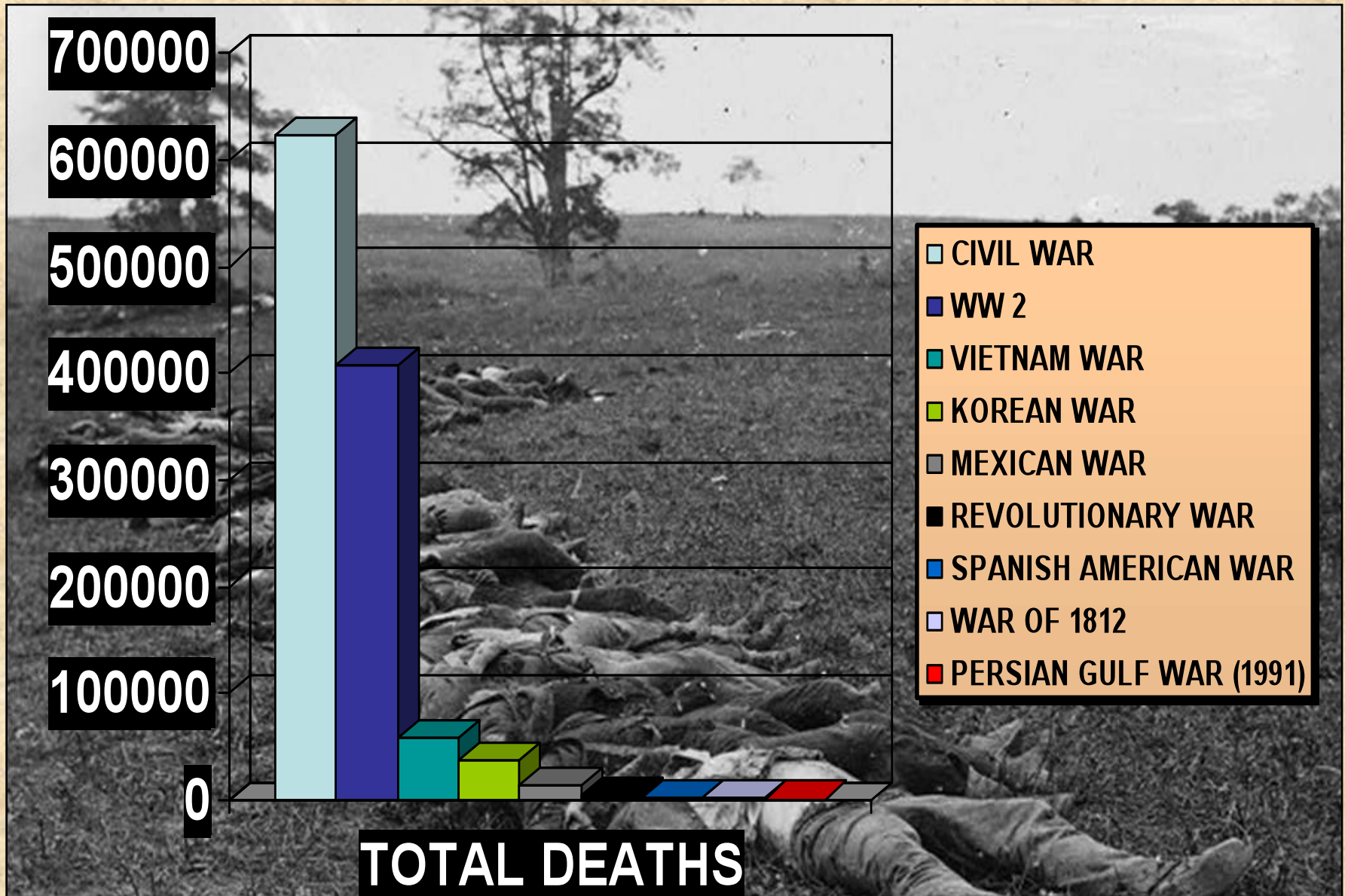
President Lincoln entered Richmond, Virginia, the former Confederate capital, on April 4, 1865.



The United States after the Civil War

- ☑ 365,000 Union dead**
- ☑ 265,000 Confederate dead**
- ☑ 375,000 injured and wounded**
- ☑ One in fifteen adult males in the U.S. were war casualties**
- ☑ Large sections of the South were devastated, its railroads and industries destroyed**
- ☑ Eleven former Confederate states needed to be restored to the Union**
- ☑ Four million ex-slaves with no money, jobs or education were now free**

The Civil War saw the greatest number of deaths of any American war.



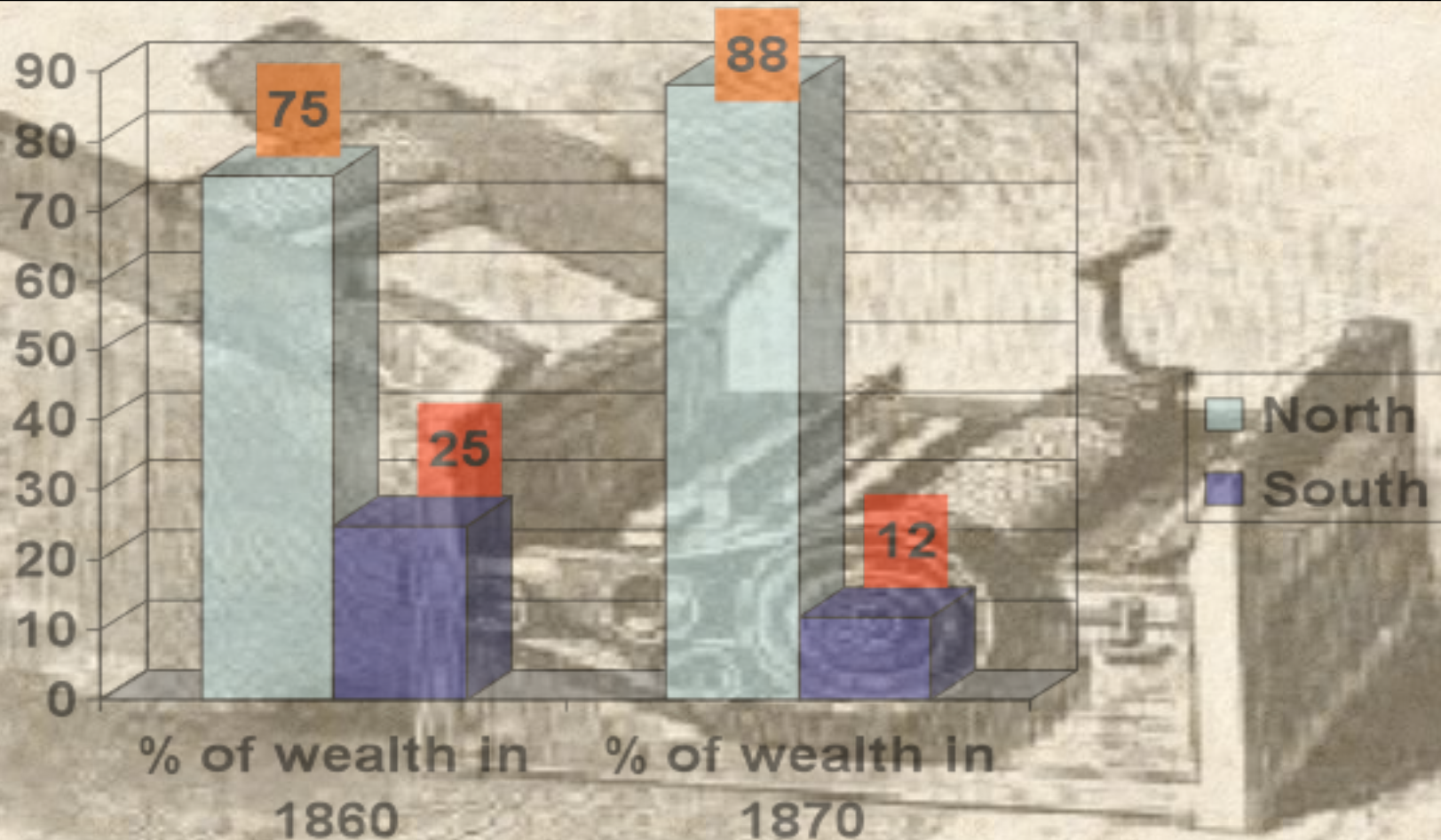


Richmond, Virginia 1865



7-112

The Civil War and its aftermath impoverished the South and dramatically decreased its share of the nation's wealth between 1860 and 1870.



Reconstruction during the Civil War



1861



1862



1863



1864



1865

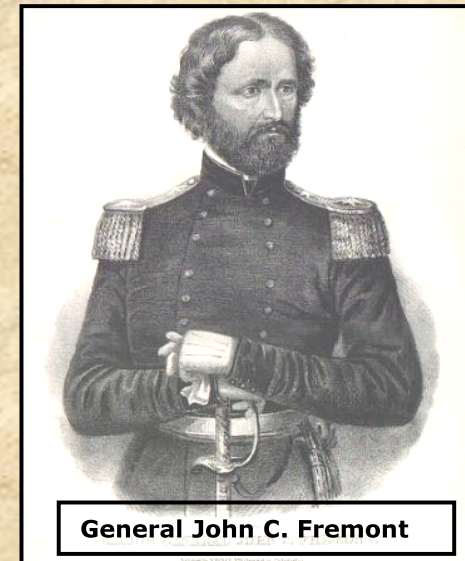
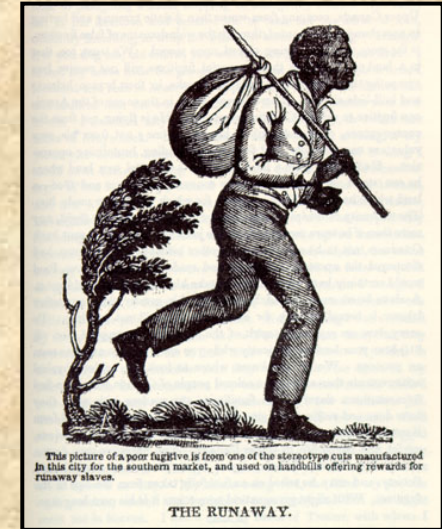


Civil War Reconstruction Timeline 1861-1865

1861

The First Confiscation Act nullified owners' claims to fugitive slaves who had been employed in the Confederate war effort.

General John C. Fremont, a well known abolitionist, invoked martial law in Missouri when he freed the slaves belonging to disloyal owners. President Lincoln asked, then ordered, Fremont to cancel the order.



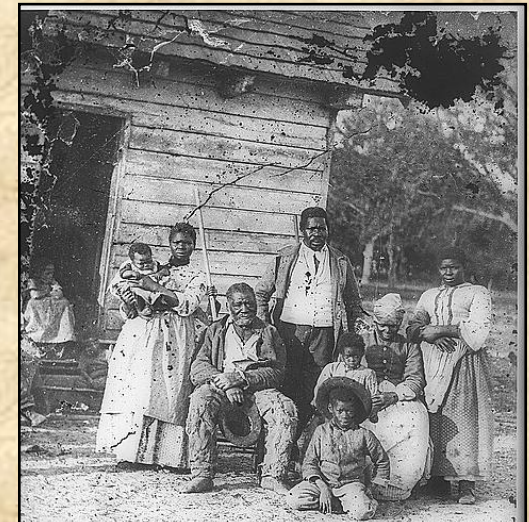
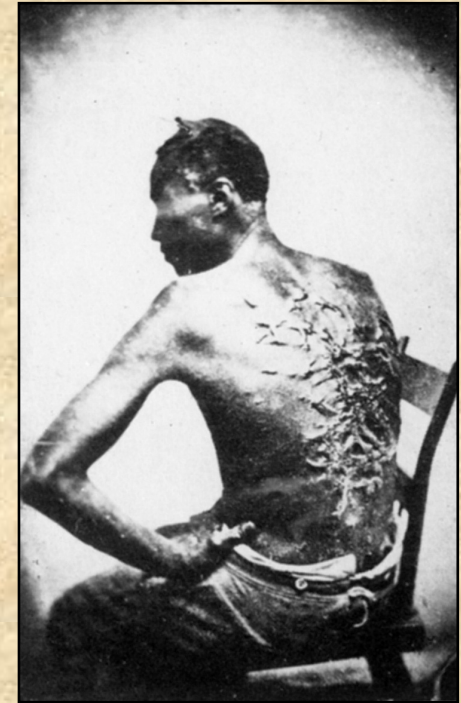
1862

March: Congress adopted an additional article of war that forbade members of the army and navy to return fugitive slaves to their owners.

April 10: At Lincoln's request, Congress pledged financial aid to any state that undertook gradual emancipation with compensation to owners.

April 16: Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation to loyal owners, and appropriated money for the voluntary removal ("colonization") of former slaves to Haiti, Liberia, or other countries.

June: Congress prohibited slavery in the territories.



Five generations of a slave family

July 1862

13 Freed the slaves of persons engaged in or assisting the rebellion and provided for the seizure and sale of other property owned by disloyal citizens. It also forbade army and navy personnel to decide on the validity of any fugitive slave's claim to freedom or to surrender any fugitive to any claimant, and authorized the president to employ "persons of African descent" in any capacity to suppress the rebellion.

17 Militia Act provided for the employment of "persons of African descent" in "any military or naval service for which they may be found competent," granting freedom to slaves so employed (and to their families if they belonged to disloyal owners).

22 President Lincoln announced to his cabinet his intention to issue a proclamation freeing slaves in the rebel states, but agreed to postpone it until after a suitable military victory. (The needed victory came in September of 1862 at Battle of Antietam)



1863

January

Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln; it declared free all slaves in the Confederate states (except Tennessee, southern Louisiana, and parts of Virginia) and announced the Union's intention to enlist black soldiers and sailors. By late spring, recruitment was under way throughout the North and in all the Union-occupied Confederate states except Tennessee.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Two pages from the Emancipation Proclamation announced by Lincoln September 22, 1862. It went into effect January 1, 1863.



King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. W. CUMMERT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Published by S. BOTT, No. 43 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penna.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Emancipation Proclamation

Whereas the Emancipation Proclamation, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, was issued by the President of the United States, containing the following tenor, to wit: "I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare, that all persons held as slaves within the United States, on this first day of January, next, shall be free; but that the execution of this proclamation shall not extend to those States in which the rebellion exists, until they shall have declared their independence and become members of the United States; and that I will do all which it may lawfully devolve upon me to enforce the same."

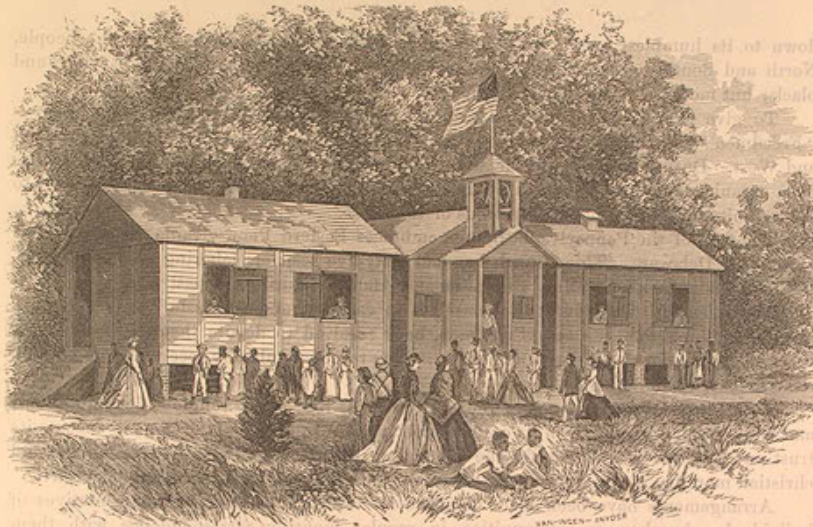
WILLIAM S. EDWARDS, Secretary of War.
1862.—The text of the above proclamation read by Congress and Constitutional Amendments.

1863

December

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction issued by President Lincoln. This offered pardons and restoration of property (except slaves) to Confederates who took an oath of allegiance to the Union and agreed to accept emancipation. It also proposed a plan for loyal voters of a seceded state to begin the process of getting back into the Union.





SEA-ISLAND SCHOOL, No. 1.—ST. HELENA ISLAND. ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1862. Supported by the Pennsylvania Branch.

TEACHERS MISS LAURA M. TOWNE,
ELLEN MURRAY,
MRS. HARRIET W. HIGGLES.

EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedman's Union Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 711 Sanson Street.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

As we enter upon our work for another year, we wish to present a statement of our plans and wants to the people.

The various organizations throughout the country having the education of the Freedmen in charge, have provided schools for 150,000 persons, in care of fourteen hundred teachers. The expense of supporting these schools has been borne by voluntary contributions.

It is frequently asked, Does not the Government accomplish this work through the "Freedmen's Bureau?" The simple answer is, No! The "Bureau" has no authority to employ teachers. The representatives of the "Bureau," from the honored Commissioner

During the war, "rehearsals for Reconstruction" took place in the Union-occupied South. On the South Carolina Sea Islands, the former slaves demanded land of their own, while government officials and Northern investors urged them to return to work on the plantations.

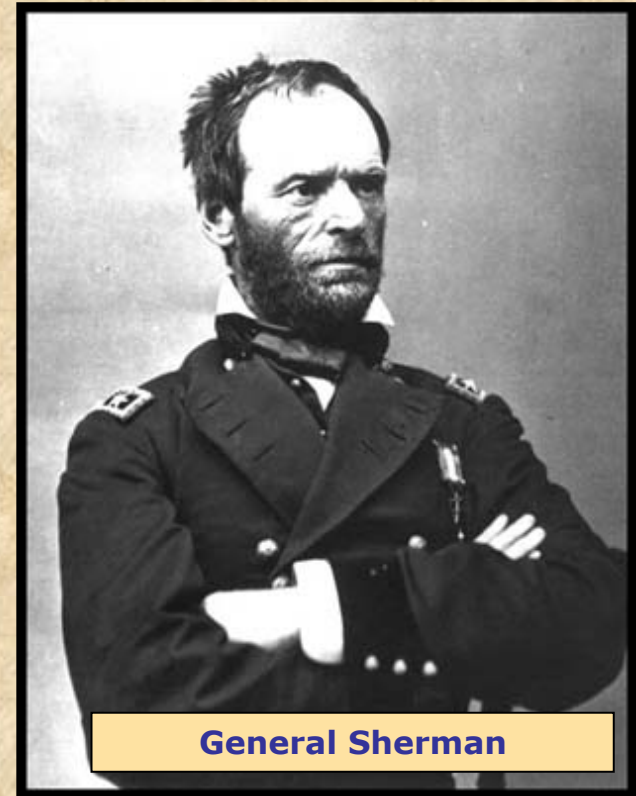
In addition, a group of young Northern reformers came to the islands to educate the freed people and assist in the transition from slavery to freedom. The conflicts among these groups offered a preview of the national debate over Reconstruction.

211934
14

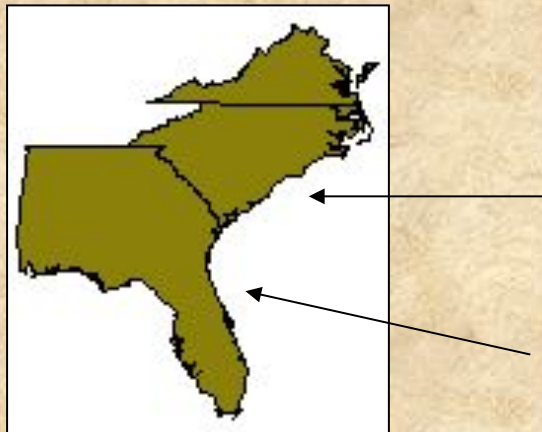
1865

January

General William T. Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 15 after meeting with black clergymen in Savannah, Georgia, to discuss the future of former slaves after emancipation. Special Field Order 15 set aside portions of coastal South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida exclusively for settlement by black people. Black settlers were to receive "possessory title" to forty-acre plots.



General Sherman



"The islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice-fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John's River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the [Emancipation] proclamation of the President of the United States."

1865

The 13th Amendment was proposed in January. Ratification was completed in December of 1865.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT, 1865

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof 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 this article by appropriate legislation.

1865

March

Congress approved a joint resolution that liberated the wives and children of black soldiers.

Congress established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (better known as the Freedmen's Bureau) to oversee the transition from slavery to freedom.



“The condition of our emancipated slaves is such as to require the most faithful and intelligent care. The operation of the act is to attract them to our lines. They come in groups of utterly destitute men, women, and children. The most unfortunate of human beings, they yet do not find corresponding sympathy. Even the Government which has freed them, and which invites them to enlist as soldiers, does not treat them honorably, and pays them not the wages of the white soldiers, with whom they bravely fight and nobly fall, but only the ten dollars a month allowed by the law for the general employment of contrabands. Homeless, almost houseless, utterly destitute and dependent, this rapidly-increasing class of our population demand a peculiar care.”

Editorial from Harper's Weekly, December 2, 1863

Slavery ended

❖ **Reactions by artists, political cartoonists, and musicians**





**Celebration
of the
passage of
the 13th
Amendment.**

OF THE PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY FOR EVER. LES FAVORITES House of Rep.



See explanation
next slide

A grand allegory of the reconciliation of North and South
through the federal program of **Reconstruction**.

Explanation of allegory

A grand allegory of the reconciliation of North and South through the federal program of Reconstruction. The work is a remarkable combination of religious and patriotic ideology. In "Bateman's National Picture" the government is represented as a colossal pavilion-like structure. It has a broad, flattened dome or canopy, on which is drawn a map of the United States, with a shallow drum with a frieze showing the Senate, House of Representatives, Supreme Court, and cabinet. The drum is supported by two systems of slender columns--the straight, outer ones representing the state governments, and the curved inner ones the people. Atop the dome is an eagle with flag and shield. The structure is literally undergoing "reconstruction." The bases of the columns of the former Confederate states are being replaced with new ones. The old bases are called "Foundations of Slavery." The new ones represent Justice, Liberty, and Education. Under the watchful supervision of the military, civilians carry the new columns and put them into place. The scene is teeming with other symbols and figures. The sky is filled with a multitude of faces--American statesmen, public figures, and other historical characters (among others, Joan of Arc and John Milton). Daniel Webster and John Calhoun are prominently featured. The aerial host surrounds the figure of Christ, who says, "Do to other as you would have them do to you." Flanking the group are Justice (left) and Liberty (right). Below, beneath the canopy, representatives of the North are reconciled with their Southern counterparts. Union generals Benjamin Butler and Ulysses S. Grant clasp hands with Confederates P. T. Beauregard and Robert E. Lee, respectively, and Horace Greeley embraces Jefferson Davis. Below in a small vignette two infants--one black and one white--lie sleeping in their baskets. Above them flies an eagle with a streamer reading "All men are born free and equal."



Post-Civil War engraving explaining the difficulty many white Southerners had in realizing that slavery was over.

TESTING THE QUESTION.

MRS. RANDOLPHUS (*a descendant of POCAHONTAS, and former owner of many slaves*). "Here, Uncle TOM, go down to the Tavern and tell your master I want him."

UNCLE TOM. "No, I won't. I ain't your Uncle or your Arnty any more: I'SE YOUR EKLE" (equal)!

GOING FROM DE COTTON FIELDS

SONG AND CHORUS.
Words and Music by
THOS. P. WESTENDORF.

MARCH

On the left side
Ole Plantation.

SONG & CHORUS

WORDS AND MUSIC BY
THOMAS WESTENDORF

PUBLISHED BY
BALMER AND WEBER

NO. 201 N. 5TH ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COPYRIGHT 1862 BY BALMER & WEBER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PROCESSION

EMANCIPATION

In the President of the United States of America.

By the President of the United States of America.

By the President of the United States of America.

By the President of the United States of America.

Sheet music celebrating emancipation.

TO WM. H. NEVIL, Esq.,

THE

OLD CONTRABAND.

SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY
John G. Zieber.

MUSIC BY
Adolph Wittig.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

Published by **W. R. SMITH,** Agt. No. 135 North Eighth Street.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1862, by W. R. SMITH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

By G. Swaine Buckley.

EMANCIPATION DAY

SONG by **C. ST. JOHN.**

BOSTON
White, Smith & Company
218 Washington St.

COPYRIGHT 1862 BY WHITE, SMITH & CO.



Holy Horror of Mrs. McCaffraty in a Washington City Street Passenger Car.

[*Mr. McCaffraty Voted against Negro Suffrage.*]

An 1866 cartoon commenting on the desegregation of city streetcars in Washington D.C. The black woman on the right is depicted as a lady of beauty, refinement, and wealth. On the left, the Irish-American woman is stereotyped with ape-like features and working-class attire. A servant or housewife, Mrs. McCaffraty has been to the market to purchase fresh produce and fish. Her basket also holds two bottles of alcohol, frequently associated with Irish Catholics.

The Freedmen's Bureau



Legislation introduced



Official name and purpose



Commissioner and tasks



Schools



Accomplishments



Bureau attacked



Dubois reflected on the Bureau



Original Freedmen's Bureau legislation

A BRIDGE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM.

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

ON THE

Bill to Establish a Bureau of Freedmen,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 13TH AND 15TH, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr. President, the Senate only a short time ago was engaged for a week in considering how to open an iron way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is now to consider how to open a way from slavery to freedom.

I regret much that only thus tardily we have been able to take up the bill for a Bureau of Freedmen. But I trust that nothing will interfere with its consideration now. In what I have to say, I shall confine myself to a simple statement. If I differ from others I beg to be understood that it is in no spirit of controversy, and with no pride of opinion. Nothing of this kind can enter justly into any such discussion.

I shall not detain the Senate to expose the importance of this measure. All must confess it at a glance. It is at once a charity and a duty.

By virtue of existing acts of Congress, and also under the proclamation of the President, large numbers of slaves have suddenly become free. These may now be counted by the hundred thousand. In the progress of victory they will be counted by the million.

As they derive their freedom from the United States, under legislative or executive acts, the national Government cannot be excused from making such provisions as may be required for their immediate protection and welfare during the present transition period. The freedom that has been conferred must be rendered useful, or at least saved from being a burden. Reports, official and unofficial, show the necessity of action. In some places it is a question of life and death.

It would be superfluous to quote at length from these reports, while all testify alike.

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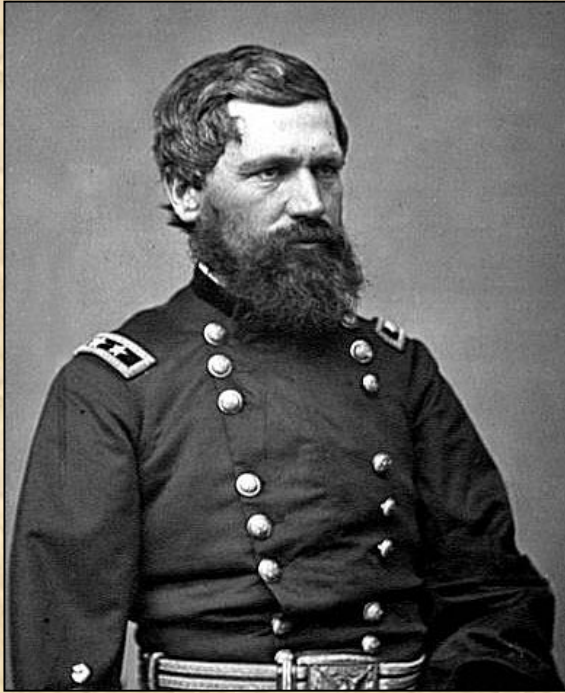
Mr. SUMNER

The Freedmen's Bureau, officially known as the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, was established under the War Department in March of 1865. The Freedmen's Bureau supervised all relief and educational activities relating to refugees and freedmen, including issuing rations, clothing and medicine. The Bureau also assumed custody of confiscated lands and property in the former Confederate states, border states, District of Columbia, and Indian Territory. The bureau kept records and documented the progress of the ex-slaves as well as the outrages committed against them by white Southerners.



The Freedmen's Bureau distributed rations, clothing, and medicine.

The Freedmen's Bureau Act, March 1865



**Oliver O. Howard,
Commissioner of the
Freedmen's Bureau
Howard University is
named after him.**

The Freedmen's Bureau was implemented under the War Department, with Major General Oliver O. Howard as its commissioner. The ex-slave states were divided into 10 districts, and an assistant commissioner was appointed to each. At first, some of the freed population settled on 850,000 acres of abandoned and confiscated Southern land; but this was stopped and the land given back to its former white owners.

The Bureau then concentrated on negotiating contracts between freed people and plantation owners on a wage labor basis. The contract labor system quickly evolved into various sharecropping and tenancy arrangements as most freedmen refused to work in conditions that reminded them of slavery.

The Freedmen's Bureau was assigned the following tasks:

To aid refugees and freedmen by

- **furnishing food**
- giving medical care
- **establishing schools**
- **supervising labor contracts**
- **managing abandoned and confiscated land**
- **arbitrating in court disputes between freedmen**



**The Freedmen's Bureau kept records like these
from all the Southern states.**

List of Murders in the Dist. of Alabama 1866.

Freedman killed in Sumter County, January.

Freedman killed in Russell County, February.

Freedman killed near West Point, March.

**Freedman killed with an axe in Butler County. Three freedmen killed
by two brothers in Shelby County, April.**

**Freedman killed in Montgomery County, April. Freedman &
freedwoman killed, thrown into a well in Jefferson Co., April.**

Freedman killed for refusing to sign a contract, Sumter Co., May.

Freedman killed in Butler Co., clubbed, April.

**Freedman found hung by a grapevine in woods near Tuscaloosa,
May.**

Freed girl beaten to death by two white men near Tuscaloosa, July.

Freedman murdered between Danville & Somerville.

Freedman shot dead while at his usual work, near Tuscaloosa, Sept.

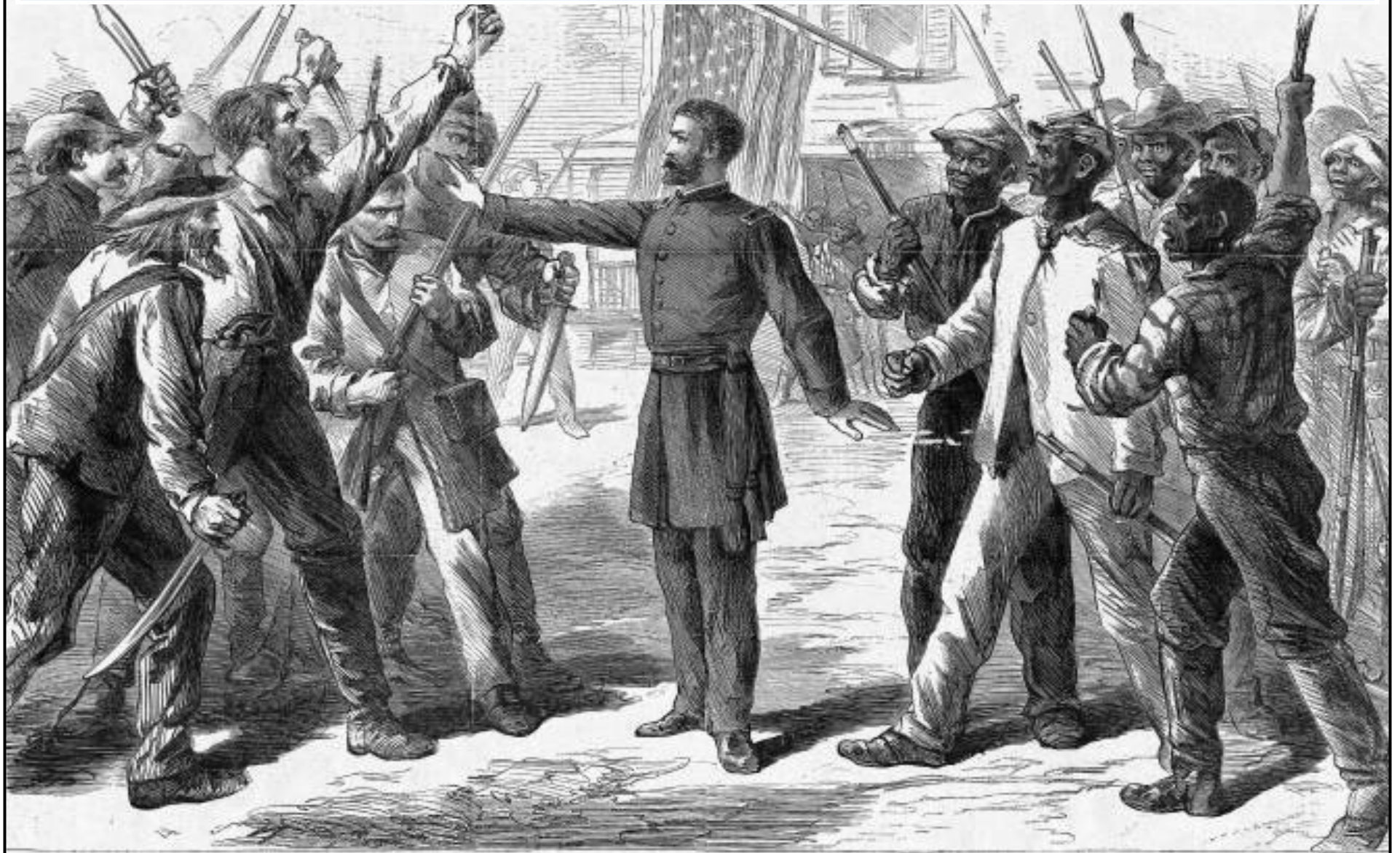
Freedman killed in Pike County, Sept.

Negro murdered near Claiborne, Alabama, June.

**Freedman brought to hospital in Montgomery, shot through the
head by unknown parties - died in few hours, Dec.**

Freedman murdered in Montgomery City, Jan. '67.

Symbolic portrait of the Bureau acting as a buffer between racist whites and ex-slaves.



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—DRAWN BY A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 497.]

The Freedmen's Bureau set up schools for ex-slaves and their children who had been forbidden education under slavery.



"Zion School for Colored Children, Charleston, South Carolina,"

Dedicated men and women came from the North to teach the newly freed slaves.

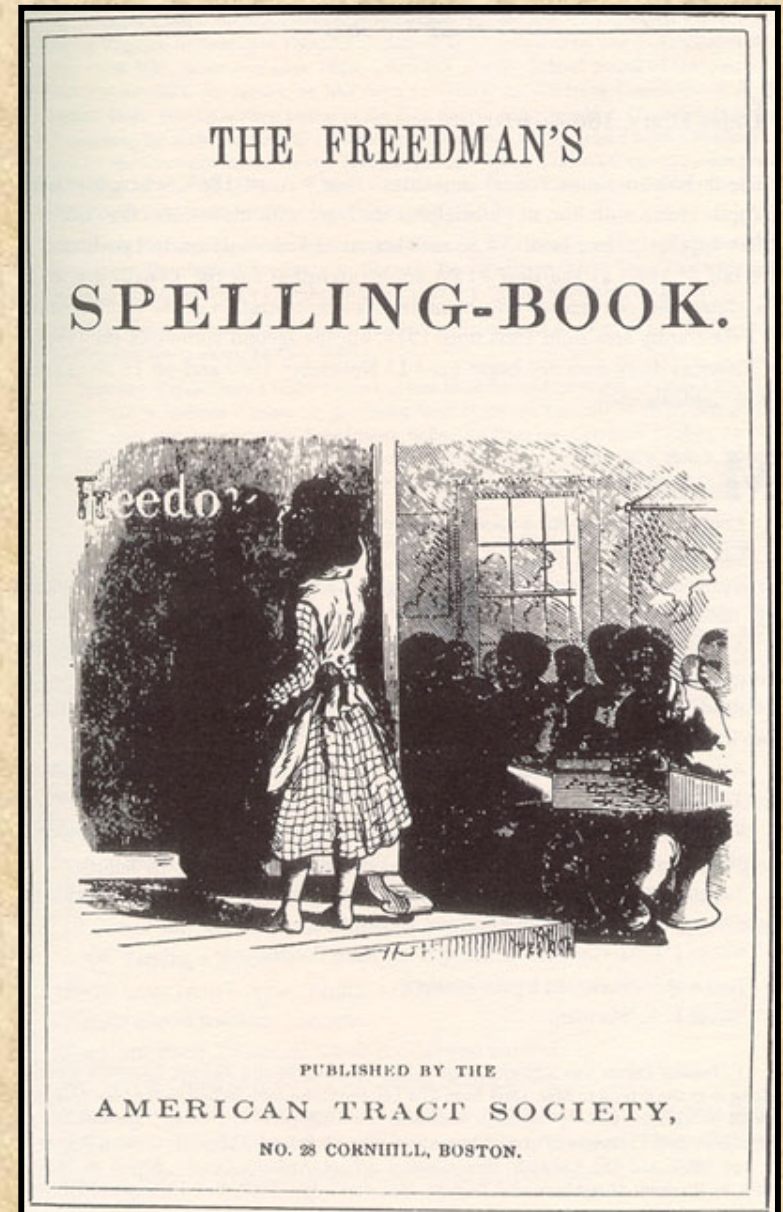
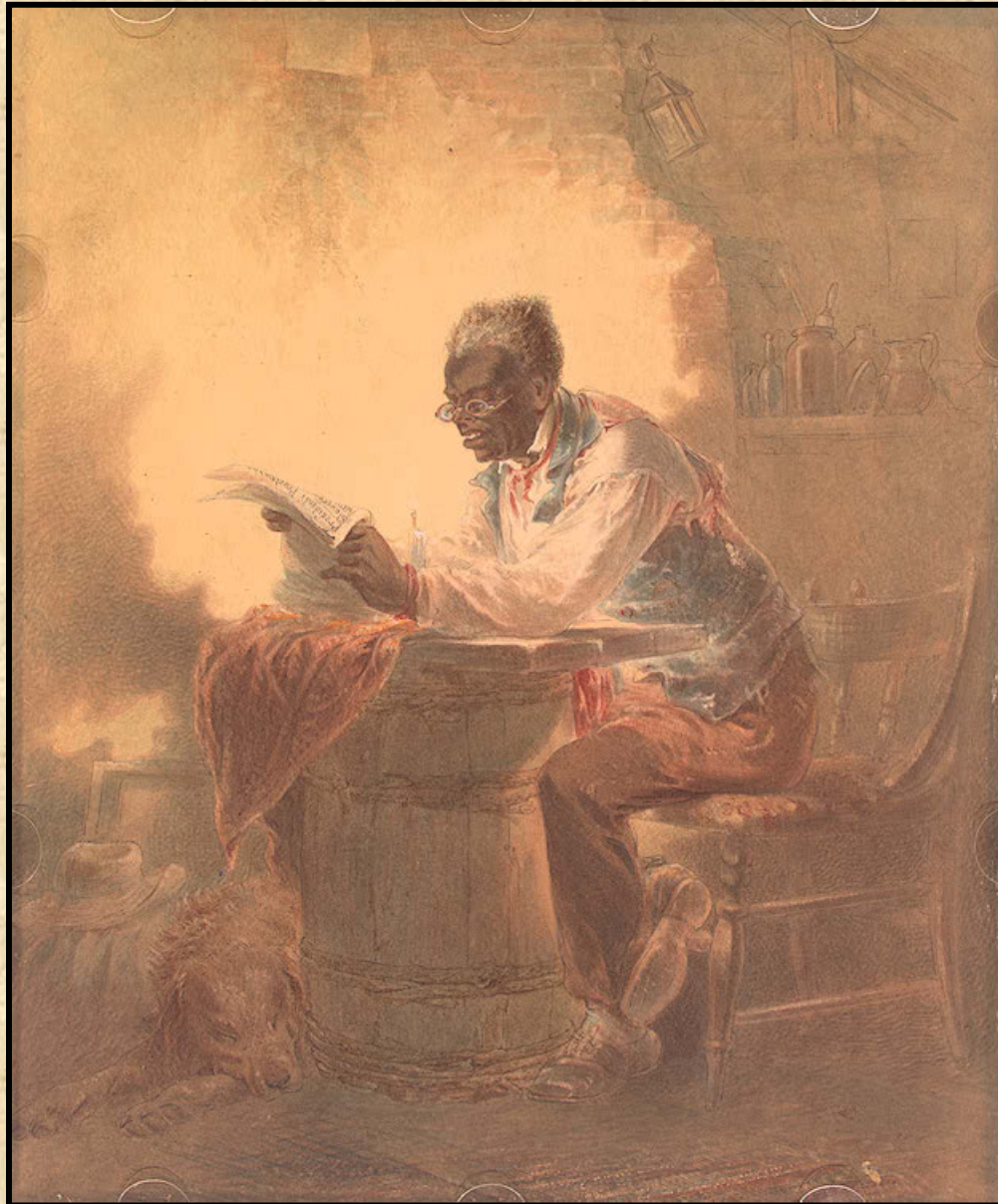
Booker T. Washington said, "It was a whole race going to school. Few were too young and none were too old."

Schools from the elementary level through college provided a variety of opportunities, ranging from reading and writing, various types of basic vocational training to classics, arts, and theology. This Richmond, Virginia, school taught advanced sewing.



GLIMPSES AT THE FREEDMEN—THE FREEDMEN'S UNION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RICHMOND, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JAS. E. TAYLOR.

Freed slaves were eager to learn reading and writing, as these had been forbidden under slavery.





AN OLD SCHOLAR.

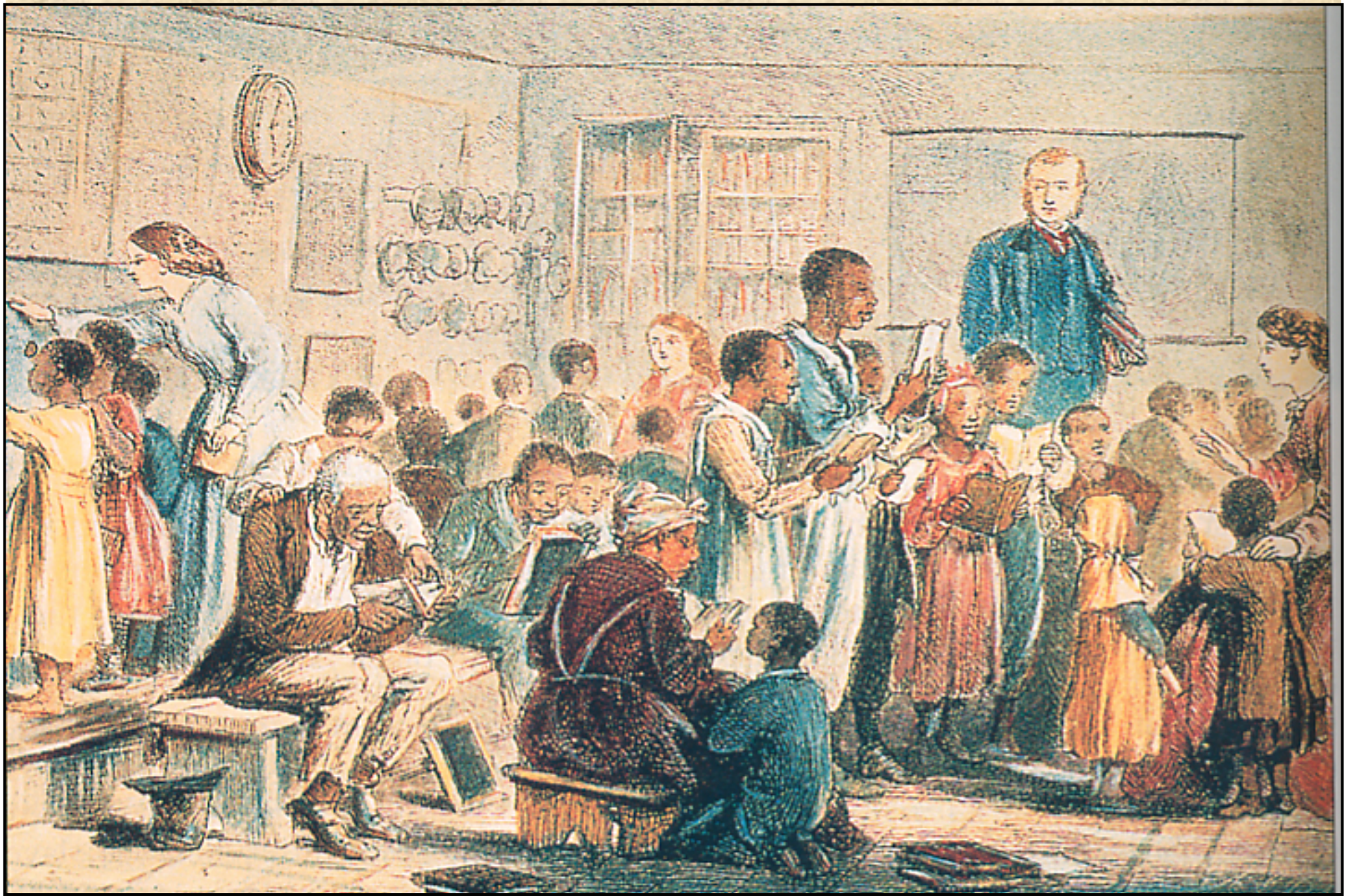
“There is a negro school at Meherrin Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, where the teachers receive scholars of all ages and both sexes. Mr. ARVINE, of Lunenburg, had an old cook, 71 years of age, who took it into her head to learn to speak and write the English language correctly; so she entered the school, and bringing her ten cents per day and regularly paying it over to the teachers, she got along very well until, perhaps, at the end of the second week, she missed her lesson, and *was kept in in play time*. The idea! an old negro seventy-odd years of age kept in in play time.”—*Danville (Va.) Times*.

Humorous cartoon portraying a 71-year-old ex-slave woman who had determined to learn how to read and write. She was kept in at playtime for missing a lesson.

A Freedmen's Bureau school



Inside a Freedmen's Bureau school



1864 Freedmen's Bureau school rules for teachers

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

118

Adopted February 26, 1864, by the National Freedmen's Relief Association, with regard to the schools and teachers under its auspices, in General Saxton's Department.

1. All present contracts with teachers shall terminate with the close of their respective schools, in the summer of this year, and the publication of these regulations in the *Freedmen's Advocate* shall be a sufficient notice thereof.

2. All appointments of teachers shall henceforth be annual, or for the current school season; but teachers who are, or have been, in the employ of the Association, shall, when recommended by the Superintendent, be entitled to preference, the qualifications being equal; and, if reappointed, to salary, during thirty days' vacation or absence from their field of labor; but, in order to secure such preference, application for reappointment must be made to the President of the Association, by or before the first day of September.

The school season shall be held to commence on the 15th of October, subject, however, to local variations, according to the judgment of the Superintendent; and all teachers who may be absent from the Department, must be ready to embark from New York, when called upon after the 1st of October.

4. Teachers shall be entitled to salary from the date of their departure from New York, up to the date of their departure from their field of labor, if actively engaged in teaching in the mean while, and shall not be liable to deduction on account of illness of less than thirty days duration.

5. The subsistence of teachers on the passage from New York, shall be paid by the Association, as will that on the return passage, when they shall have been six months in its employ; but not otherwise, except in case of disabling illness.

6. Teachers who resign in less than three months, except in case of disabling illness, or who shall be discharged for cause, shall be entitled to receive but half salary for the time of actual service, the Association reserving the right to terminate all contracts with teachers, on thirty days' notice, without prejudice to the claims of those in good standing.

7. Unacclimated teachers, and those whose locations are unwholesome, may be absent from their posts between the 15th of July and the 15th of October, with the consent of the Superin-

tendent, for a longer time than the thirty days' vacation specified, without prejudice to their standing with the Association; but the schools shall be kept open as long as practicable, without danger to health; and no school need be closed, the teacher of which is willing and desirous to keep it open during said vacation.

8. All teachers, in addition to their regular work, are expected to interest themselves in the moral, religious, and social improvement of the families of their pupils, to visit them in their homes, to instruct the women and girls in sewing and domestic economy, to encourage and take part in religious meetings and Sunday Schools, but to avoid all peculiarly denominational or sectarian controversy.

9. Each teacher shall, before the 10th of every month, render to the Superintendent a full report of the condition of the school under her charge during the previous month, which reports, shall, as received, be forwarded to the Chairman of the Home Committee, by the Superintendent, with remarks upon such schools as shall have been personally visited by him during the month. And the Superintendent shall, during the months of January, April, and July, transmit to said Chairman a full report of the condition of all the schools under his charge during the preceding quarter, which report shall include an inventory of all books, school furniture, and other property belonging to the Association, and a list of such articles as may be needed for the schools, the dwellings of the Superintendents and teachers, and for the orphan asylum at Fernandina.

10. In case the Superintendent shall have serious cause of complaint against any teacher, and such teacher shall refuse to be guided by his advice, he shall transmit a formal statement of charges to the Chairman of the Home Committee, having first submitted the same to such teacher, and allowed eight days for the preparation of a counter statement, or defense, in order that the case may be adjudged by the Association. And the Superintendent shall have authority to suspend such teacher until final decision, when, in his judgment, such action shall be required; and the thirty days' notice before reserved, shall be held to date from such suspension. But the teacher shall have the option, by resignation, to prevent the transmission of the charges in question.

(Signed.)

GEO. C. WARD,
Secretary.

Freedmen's Bureau accomplishments in education from 1865-1870

- ✓ 4,239 elementary schools were established**
- ✓ 9,307 teachers employed**
- ✓ 247,333 pupils taught**
- ✓ 74 high and normal schools were built**
- ✓ 61 industrial schools were built**

Accomplishments of the Freedmen's Bureau



Gave away more than 21 million food rations to both black and white Southerners.



Established 45 hospitals and treated 450,000 persons.



Settled over 30,000 displaced persons.



Negotiated hundreds of thousands of labor contracts between freedmen and employers.



Served as an arbiter and mediated disputes between freedmen and others.



Set up 4,300 schools that educated over a quarter million ex-slaves.

The Freedmen's Bureau was attacked.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

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

IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE SHALT THOU EAT THY BREAD

Freedman's Bureau! Negro Estimate of Freedom!

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1865, TO SUPPORT THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU \$8,944,500

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE WHITE MAN, HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR.

What is do use for 'use to work as long as they make does appropriations.

NEGRO ESTIMATE OF FREEDOM!

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1865, TO SUPPORT THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU \$8,944,500

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE WHITE MAN, HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR.

CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1865, VOTED THE	NEGRO TROOPS	\$300
	Each as a Bounty	
THE SAME CONGRESS, IN JUNE, 1865, VOTED THE	WHITE VETERANS	\$100
	OF 1861 & 62,	Each as a Bounty.
THE NEGRO GETS 1870, THE WHITE SOLDIER, 1860 IN ALL OF THE NEGRO'S SOLDIERS earned THREE Times more of the NEGROES than TWO Years.		
APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1865, TO SUPPORT THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU	\$8,944,500	
as follows:		
Contingents and	1,200,000	
Printing for Negroes,	50,000	
Books and School for Negroes,	20,000	
Outfitting for Negroes,	1,200,000	
Fraud for Negroes,	1,000,000	
Medicine for Negroes,	200,000	
Relief-Pass for Negroes, 1,000,000		
Relief Stations & Relief Homes for Negroes,	200,000	
TOTAL,	5,000,000	

THE 'WHITE MAN' MUST WORK TO KEEP HIS CHILDREN AND PAY HIS TAXES

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 MILLION OF DOLLARS. **GEAR!** is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.

President Johnson was against the Bureau and twice Congress had to override his vetoes to keep it functioning. Most Southerners hated the Bureau, seeing it as a “foreign government” forced on them by the North’s military.



By 1869, Congress had ended all the Freedmen’s Bureau's work except for education, which ended in 1870. Black Civil War veterans received assistance until 1872.

"Such was the dawn of Freedom; such was the work of the Freedmen's Bureau, which, summed up in brief, may be epitomized thus: For some fifteen million dollars, beside the sums spent before 1865, and the dole of benevolent societies, this Bureau set going a system of free labor, established a beginning of peasant proprietorship, secured the recognition of black freedmen before courts of law, and founded the free common school in the South.

On the other hand, it failed to begin the establishment of good-will between ex-masters and freedmen, to guard its work wholly from paternalistic methods which discouraged self-reliance, and to carry out to any considerable extent its implied promises to furnish the freedmen with land. Its successes were the result of hard work, supplemented by the aid of philanthropists and the eager striving of black men. Its failures were the result of bad local agents, the inherent difficulties of the work, and national neglect."

W. E. B. Dubois. "Of the Dawn of Freedom"



Dubois was born free in 1863 in Massachusetts and became an important black activist.

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

- ❖ **Three plans for Reconstruction**
- ❖ **Lincoln's plan**
- ❖ **Lincoln assassinated**
- ❖ **Johnson's plan**
- ❖ **Black Codes**
- ❖ **Former Confederates elected**
- ❖ **Ku Klux Klan**



THREE PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

LINCOLN PROPOSED HIS PLAN IN 1863:

HE OFFERED A PARDON TO ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY IF THEY SWORE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNION AND PLEDGED TO ACCEPT THE END OF SLAVERY. WHEN 10% OF THE MEN ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN 1860 DID THIS THE STATE QUALIFIED FOR REENTRY INTO THE UNION

NEW STATE CONSTITUTIONS HAD TO OUTLAW SLAVERY

NO PROTECTION FOR FREED AFRICAN AMERICANS

JOHNSON PROPOSED HIS PLAN AFTER LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED AND HE ASCENDED TO THE PRESIDENCY:

AMNESTY TO WHITES WHO SIGNED LOYALTY OATHS

STATES MUST ABOLISH SLAVERY
STATES MUST PAY WAR DEBTS

NO ROLE FOR FREED BLACKS

NO VOTE FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS

RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS PROPOSED THEIR PLAN:

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR FREED AFRICAN AMERICANS

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE SOUTH TO OVERSEE CHANGES

VOTING RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN MALES

13TH, 14TH, 15TH AMENDMENTS

Lincoln



Lincoln's second inaugural address closed with these words:

“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan...to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

LINCOLN'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

- 1. Offered amnesty and pardons to any Confederate who would swear to support the Constitution and the Union.**
- 2. High Confederate officials and military leaders were to be temporarily excluded from the process.**

- 3. When one-tenth of the number of voters who had participated in the 1860 election had taken the oath within a particular state and abolished slavery, that state could launch a new government and elect representatives to Congress.**
- 4. Free all slaves.**

Lincoln's plan for reconstruction clashed with the radical Republicans' ideas.

Motivated by a desire to build a strong Republican party in the South and to end the bitterness engendered by war, in December of 1863 Lincoln issued a proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction for those areas of the Confederacy occupied by Union armies.

Lincoln's plan aroused the sharp opposition of the radicals in Congress, who believed it would simply restore to power the old planter aristocracy. In July 1864 they passed the Wade-Davis Bill, which required 50% of a state's male voters to take an "ironclad" oath that they had never voluntarily supported the Confederacy. Lincoln's pocket veto kept the Wade-Davis Bill from becoming law, and he implemented his own plan. By the end of the war it had been tried, but with little success, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia. Congress, however, refused to seat the senators and representatives elected from those states, and by the time of Lincoln's assassination the president and Congress were at a stalemate.

President Lincoln shot, 14, 1865

April

Murdered by John Wilkes Booth, a loyal Confederate Southerner who believed that he was avenging the South when he assassinated the president.

**DEATH OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN!**
All—based of Parker Hill.

Composed by Jas. D. Gay, 308 N. Twentieth St. Philad'a. Pa.
Entered post-off. in N.Y. Oct. 1865. by Jas. D. Gay. No. 10,715. Office of the
Copyright Clerk, Wash. D.C.

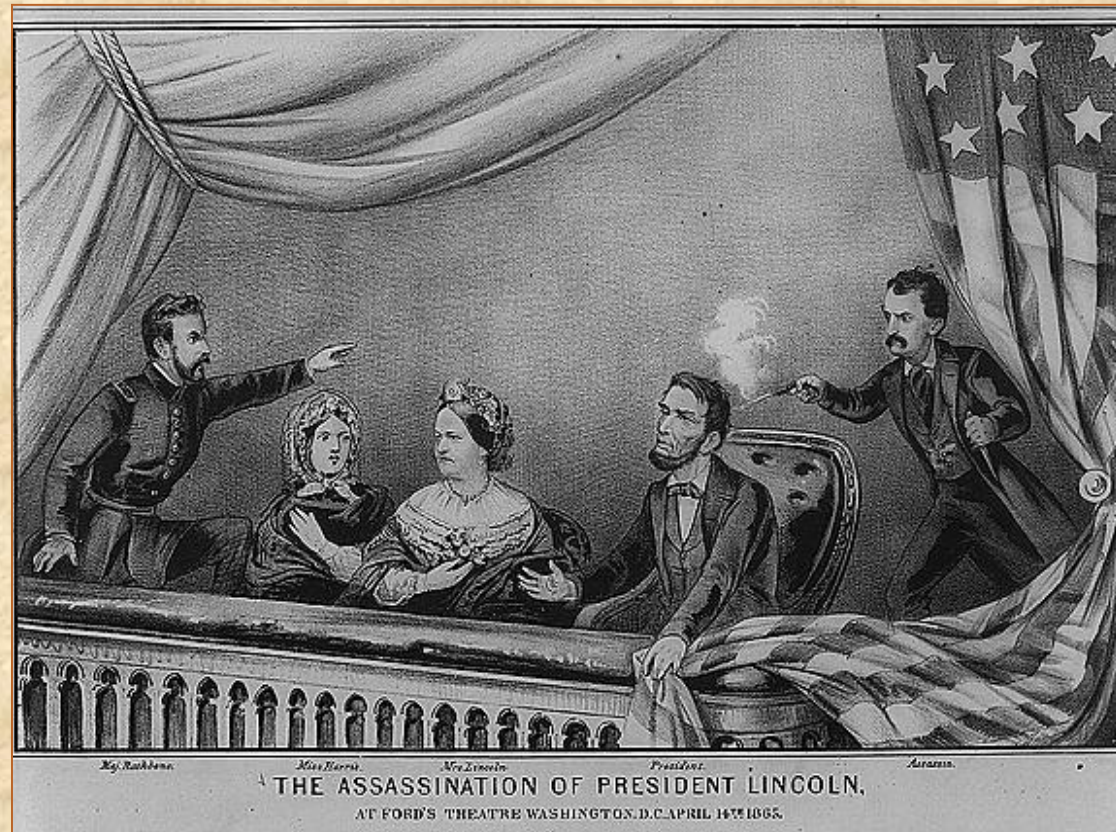
"Twas on that sad and mournful night,
Oh! what a fearful shock!
Our country felt when news arrived,
Our President was shot!
The stars were dimmed, our flag was draped,
Our hearts felt sick and sore,
Such fearful news we ne'er received,
From Washington before.

Such fearful news we ne'er received,
From Washington before.
He lay upon his dying bed,
His eyes were growing dim,
When with a faltering step they brought
His weeping son to him,
Weep not my boy his friends did cry,
But put your trust in him,
Who takes your father from your side,—Repeat
And from this world of sin.

The glorious news arrived from Grant,
Made his heart swell with joy,
And caused the loyal North to shout!
From Maine to Illinois
Not mark the change throughout the land,
Oh! cease the traitor's hand,
That moved from earth our brightest hope,—Repeat
And crushed our Abraham.

On Springfield's calm and happy shore,
His sacred form shall lie,
And rest in peace from war and strife
His name shall never die,
There Willie too may rest with him,
Their Spirits met on high,
And choicest flowers deck their graves,—Repeat
And tears fill every eye.

Gay's Illustrated Army Songs Lithographed and Printed on
Double Sheet of Letter Paper, sent by mail, price 5 cts.
each, or 50 cents per package, his army songs
and ballads are sold wholesale by
J. W. Barnes, No. 308 South Street, Philadelphia.



Birth of a Nation (1915)

**Film clip of the assassination of
President Lincoln.**



President Lincoln died on April 15, 1865





SURRATT. BOOTH. HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

\$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be purged from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

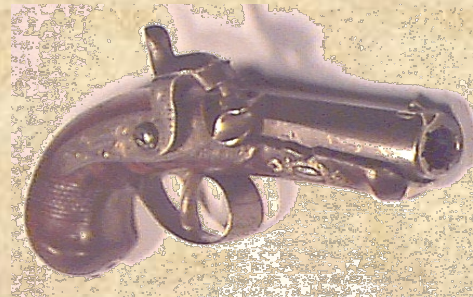
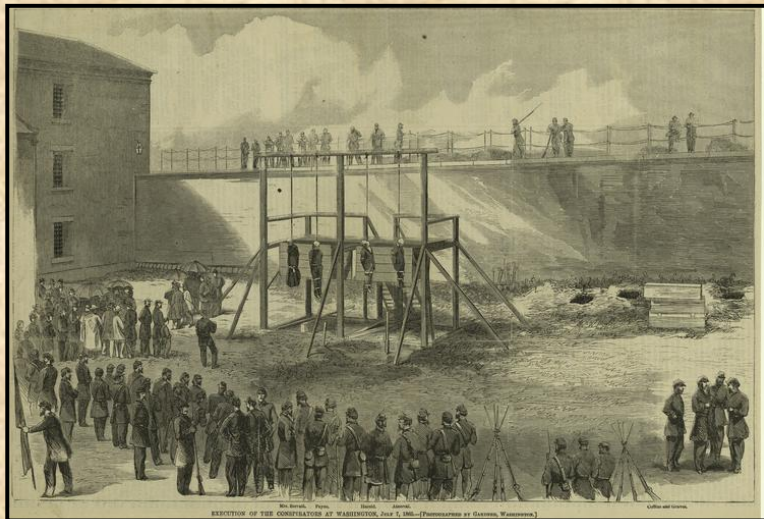
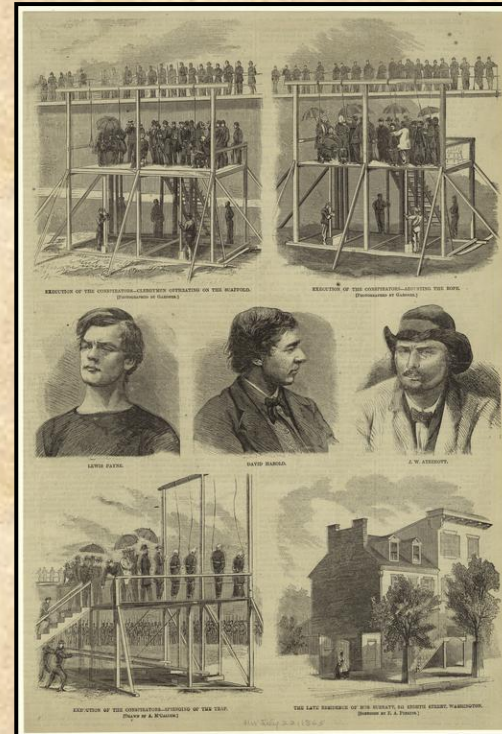
DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRATT is about 5 feet 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; chest bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Part of his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

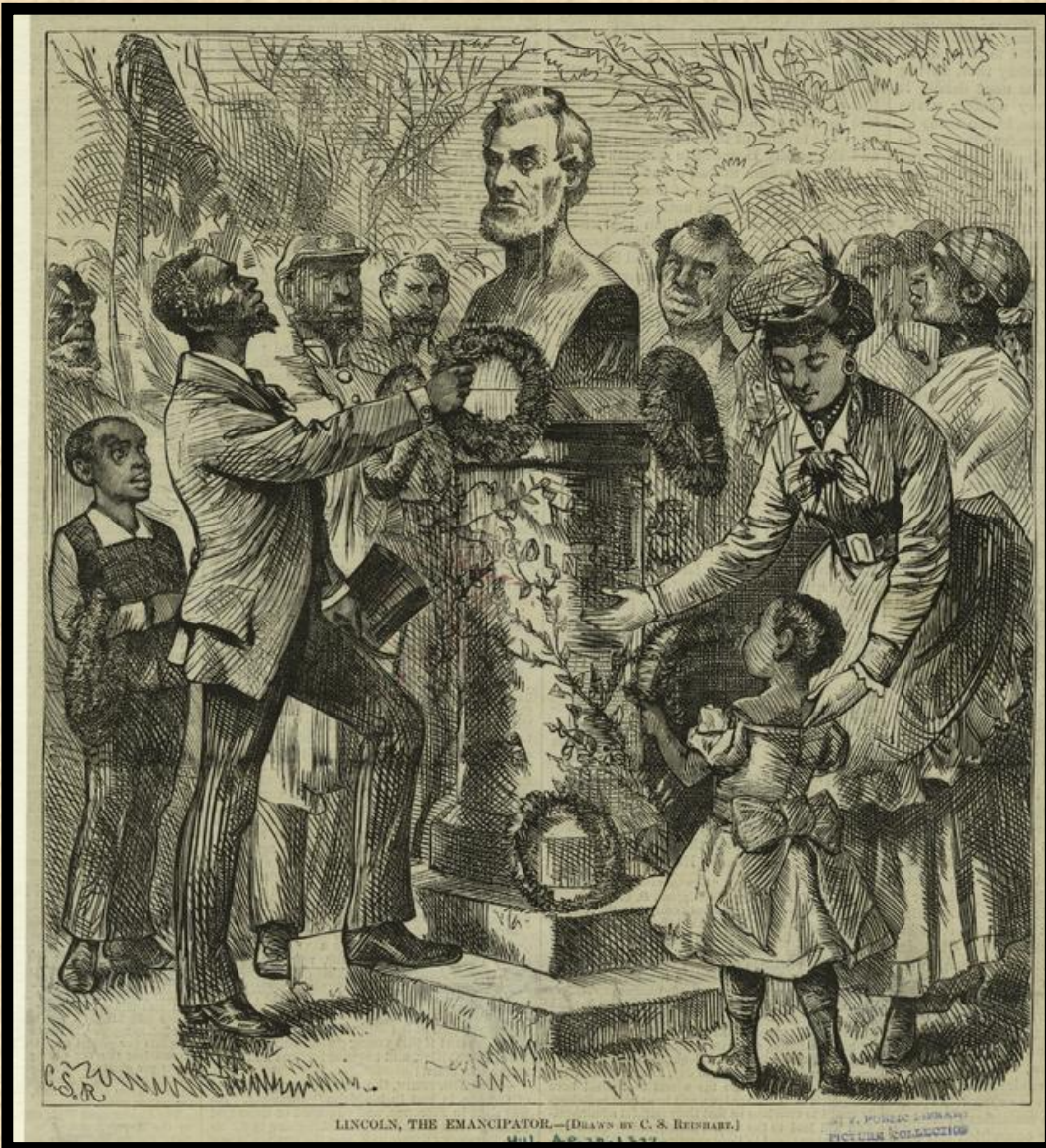
DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, hand short and fleshy, feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person.

NOTICE.—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of about **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

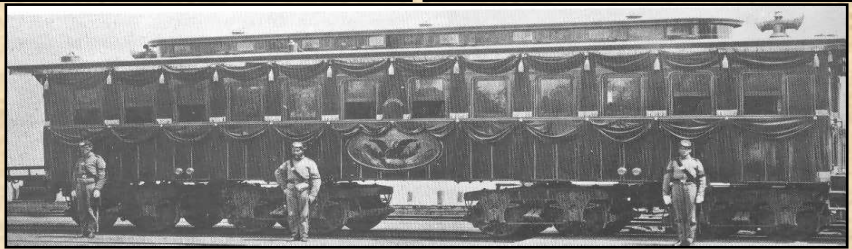
The conspirators were caught and hung.



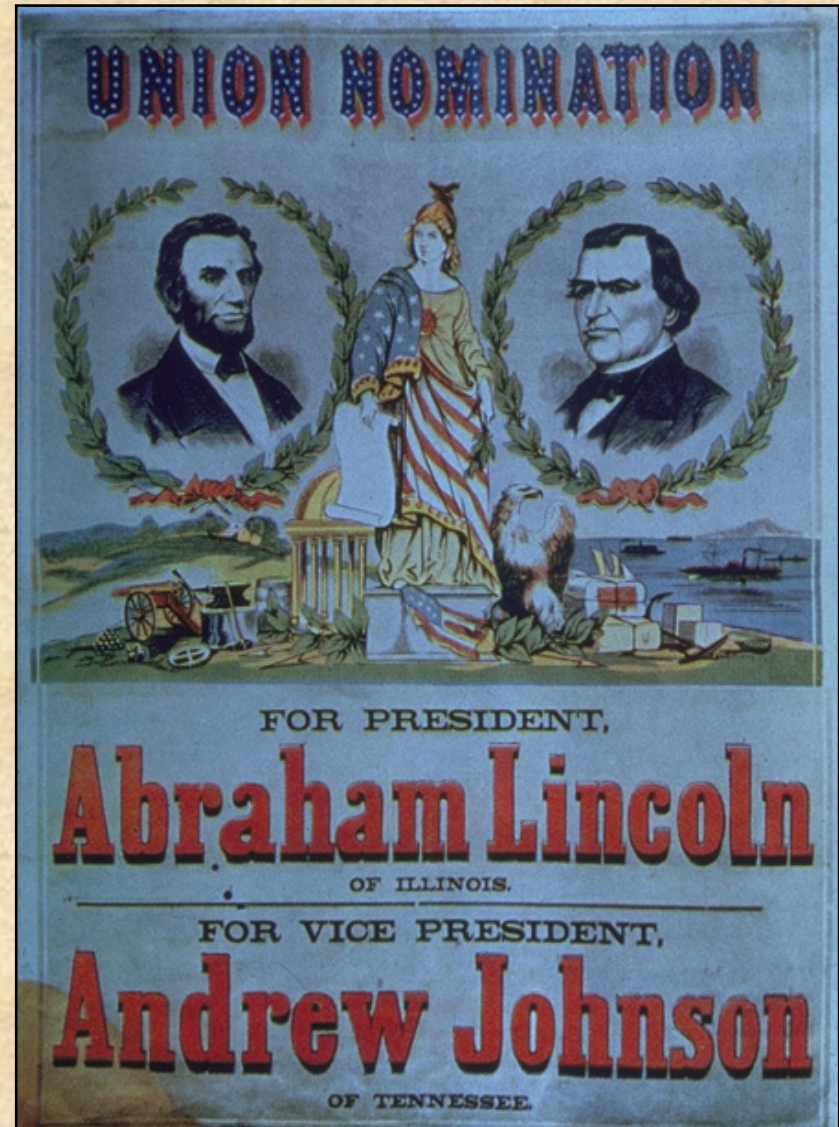
Derringer used by Booth to kill Lincoln



Lincoln's funeral train



**Vice-President Andrew Johnson
assumed the presidency.**



Southern whites controlled Reconstruction 1865-1867

Andrew Johnson took up Lincoln's Reconstruction philosophy of "Let them in easy." Lincoln believed the people of the Southern states had never legally seceded; they had been misled by some disloyal citizens into defiance of federal authority. Since the war was the act of individuals, the federal government would have to deal with these individuals and not with the states. Johnson, a Southerner who had remained loyal to the Union, was determined to carry out Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.

Southern states quickly took advantage of this easy approach. Former Confederate officials took the reigns of state government, disenfranchising freedmen and imposing strict racial policies.

Most of the ex-Confederate states took advantage of the Lincoln-Johnson “easy” plan.



President Johnson called his Reconstruction policy “Restoration.”



The focus of Restoration was leniency toward the former Confederate states.



When 10% of enfranchised Southerners in each former Confederate state took a loyalty oath, the state was readmitted to the Union.



Certain former Confederate leaders were temporarily disenfranchised.

Johnson's soft approach did not include oversight in the South, which led to the passage of a series of racist laws known as the Black Codes.

The Black codes were passed for two main purposes:

- 1. To control and inhibit the freedom of ex-slaves. These laws controlled almost all aspects of life for African Americans and prohibited them from exercising their freedoms that had been won in the Civil War.**
- 2. White Southerners needed a stable labor force since slavery was abolished. Although the codes differed from state to state, there were some common provisions:**
 - Blacks were required to enter into annual labor contracts, with penalties if they tried to quit early.**
 - Dependent children were forced into compulsory apprenticeships, and the use of corporal punishments by "masters" was sanctioned.**
 - Unemployed blacks and "vagrants" could be sold into private service if they could not pay designated fines.**

Mississippi Black Codes of 1865 were passed as "Civil Rights of Freedmen" or "Apprentice Law."

Be it enacted, ...That it shall not be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to intermarry with any white person; nor for any white person to intermarry with any freedman, free negro, or mulatto and any person who shall so intermarry, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be confined in the State penitentiary for life; and those shall be deemed freedman, free negro, or mulatto who are of pure negro blood, and those descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been a white person.

That all contracts for labor made with freedman, free negroes, or mulattoes for a longer period than one month shall be in writing, and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer before expiration of his terms of service, without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year, up to the time of quitting. ...

That every civil officer shall, and every person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro, or mulatto who shall have quit the service of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause. ...

That it shall be the duty of all sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the several counties in this State, to report to the probate courts of their respective counties semi-annually, at the January and July terms of said courts all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, in their respective counties, beats or districts, who are orphans or whose parents have not the means or who refuse to provide for and support said minors; and thereupon it shall be the duty of said court to apprentice said minors to some competent and suitable person, on such terms as the court may direct, having a particular care to the interest of said minor; Provided that the former owner of said minors shall have the preference, when, in the opinion of the court, he or she shall be a Suitable person for that purpose.

Examples of Black Code laws in Louisiana and Mississippi

Excerpt from a Louisiana Black Code law, 1865

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That persons who have attained the age of majority, whether in this State or any other State of the United States, or in a foreign country, may bind themselves to services to be performed in this country, for the term of five years, on such terms as they may stipulate, as domestic servants and to work on farms, plantations or in manufacturing establishments, which contracts shall be valid and binding on the parties to the same.

Excerpt from a Mississippi Black Code law, 1865

Section 10. It shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto by affidavit, with any criminal offense against his or her person or property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if said affidavit was made by a white person, and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, in any action, suit or controversy pending, or about to be instituted in any court of law equity in this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution or defense of such suit or controversy.

Example of the Black Codes in practice: Selling a free black man in Florida in 1867 to pay his “fines.”

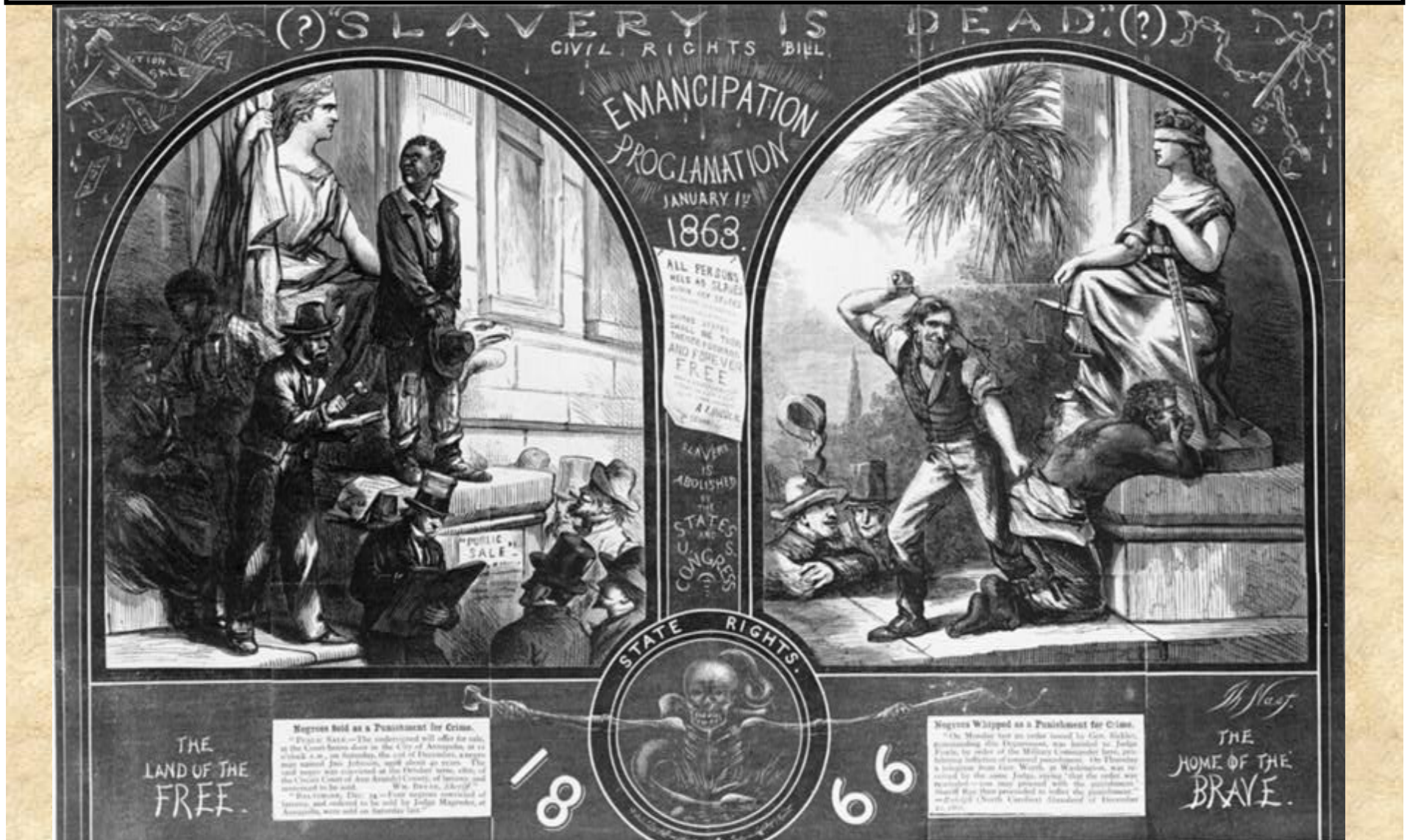


Chained Black Code "vagrants" forced to work for no wages (slavery).



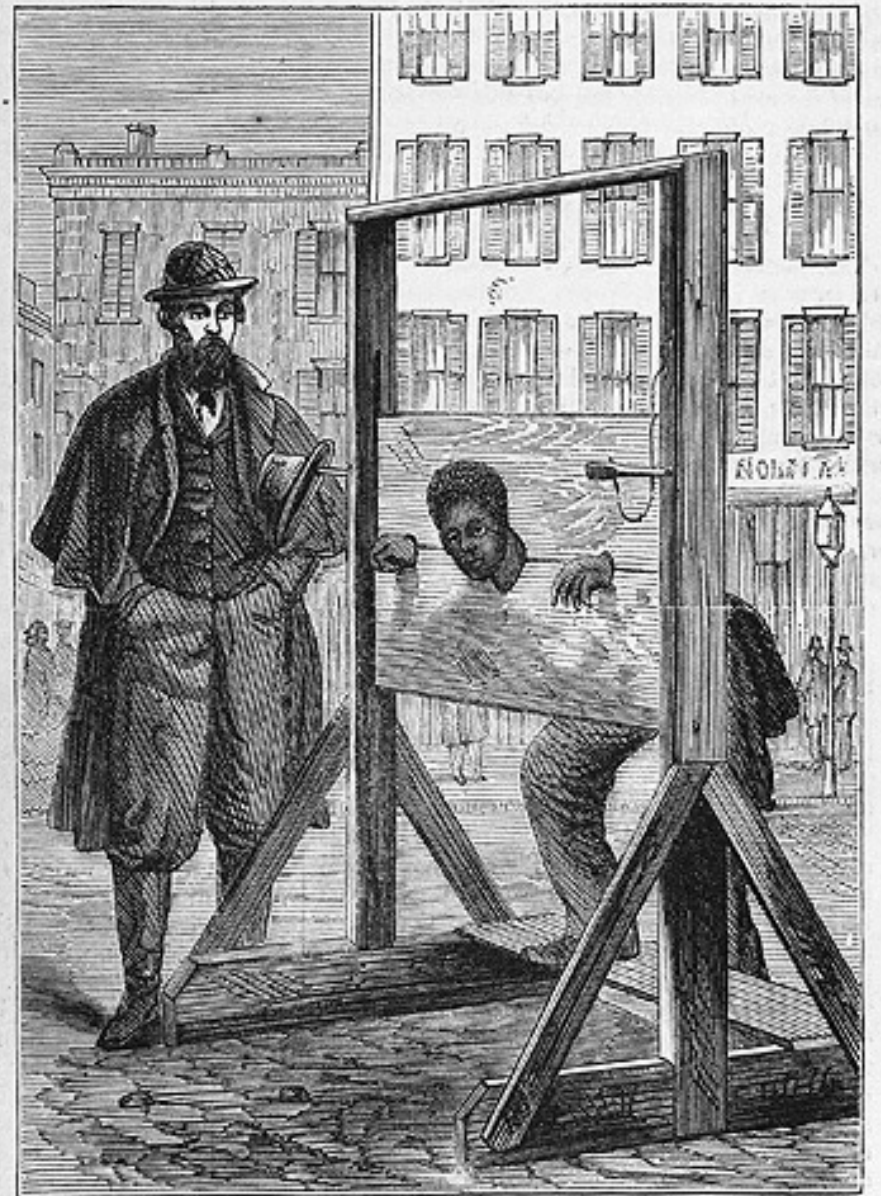
"Slavery is dead?"

The left panel shows a slave being sold as punishment for a crime; the right panel shows an African American being whipped as punishment for a crime in 1866.





WHIPPING A NEGRO GIRL IN NORTH CAROLINA BY "UNCONSTRUCTED" JOHNSONIAN



NEGRO IN STOCKS—A SCENE IN FLORIDA!—[SEE PAGE 446.]

**Views of Southerners
punishing freedmen
and women under
Johnson's home rule
governments.**

Many former Confederate officials were elected to Congress and state level positions.

4 ex-Confederate generals elected

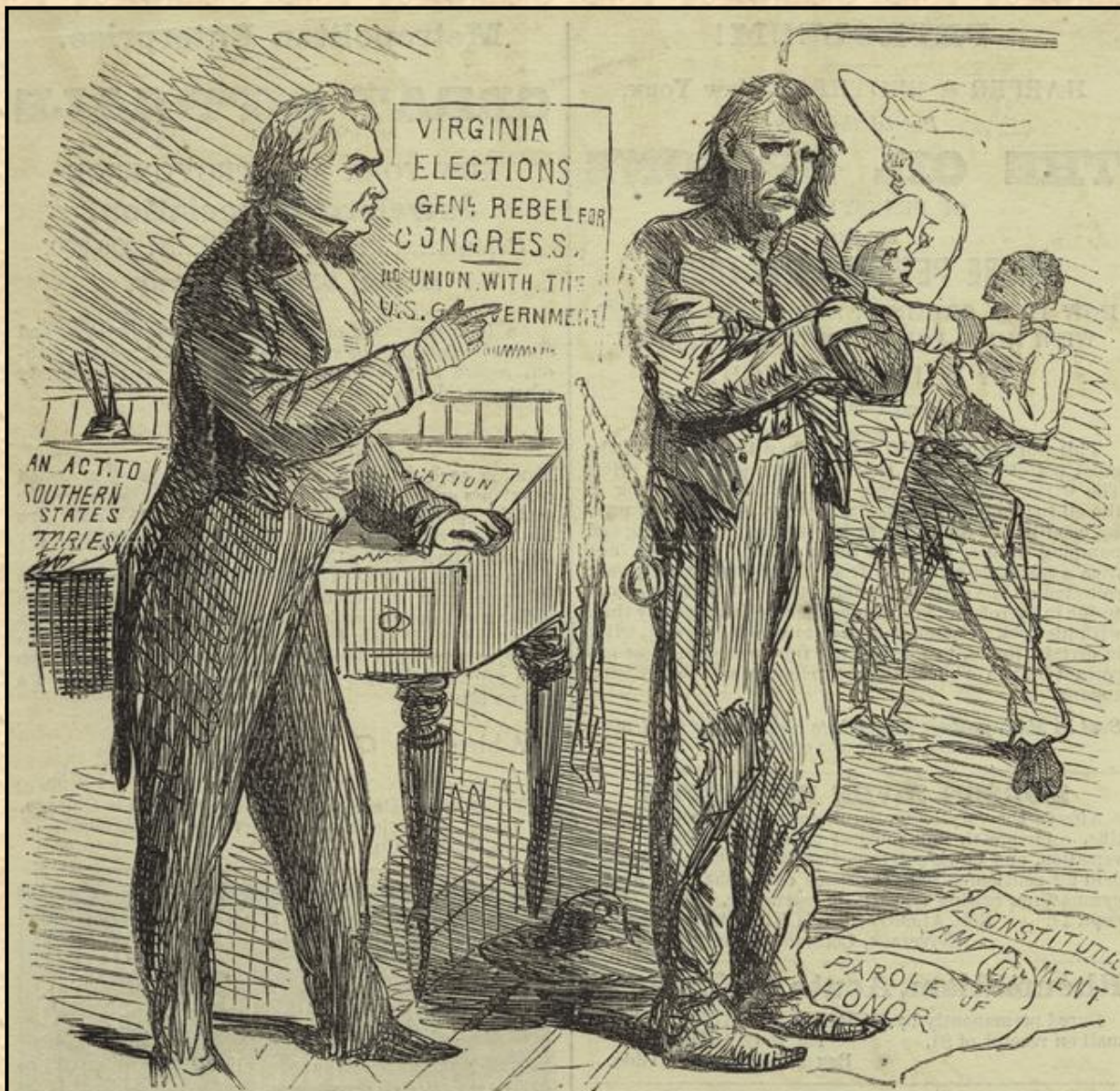
6 ex-Confederate cabinet officers elected

58 ex-Confederate congressmen elected

Former vice-president of the Confederacy



Alexander Stephenson, the former vice-president of the Confederacy, was elected to Senate from Georgia in December of 1865.



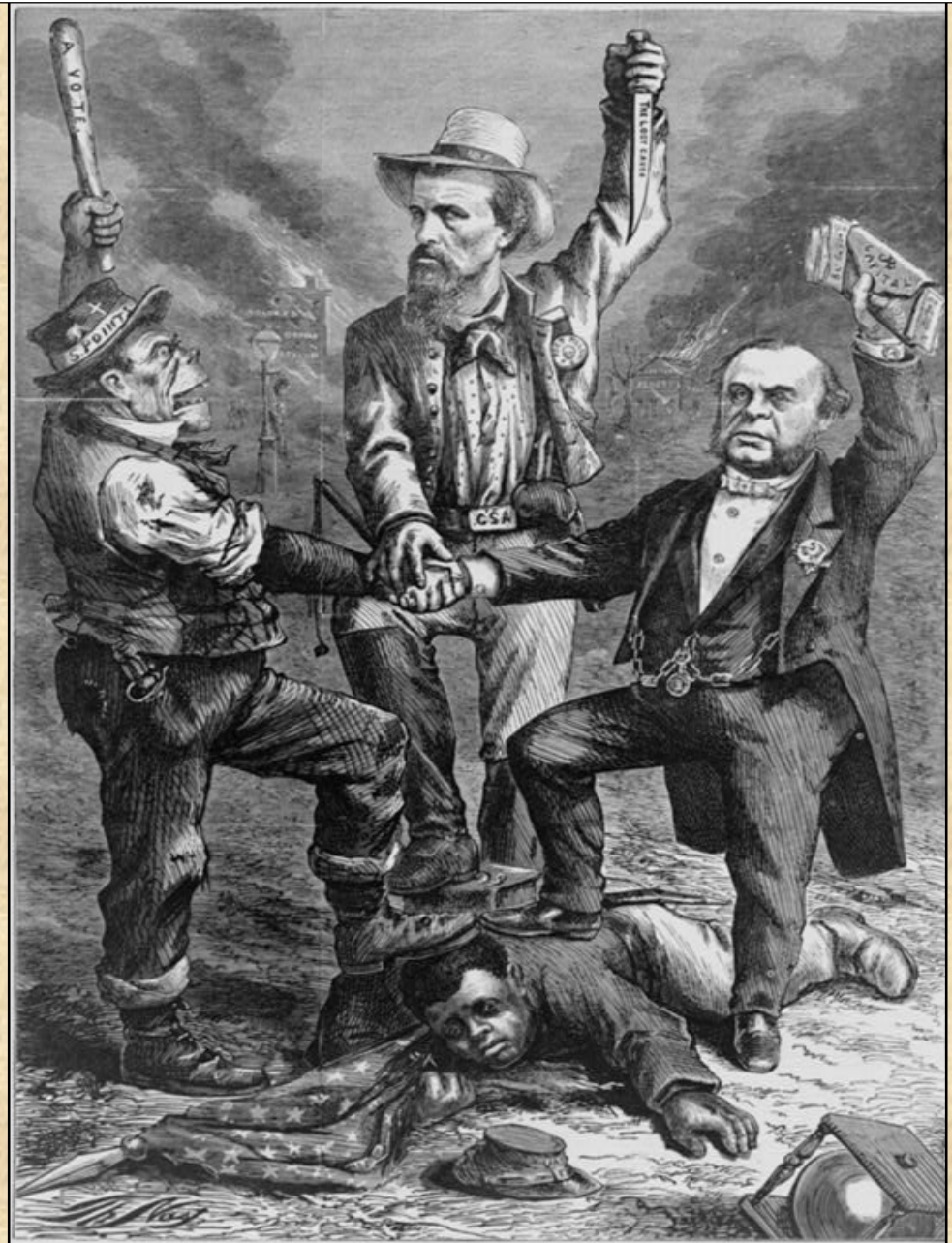
THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON. "My good friend, don't sulk and swagger! We have done with all that. The United States mean no injustice to any man, white or black. They give you a chance. Let me advise you to use it wisely. Times have changed: if you can't change with them, the Government will help you."

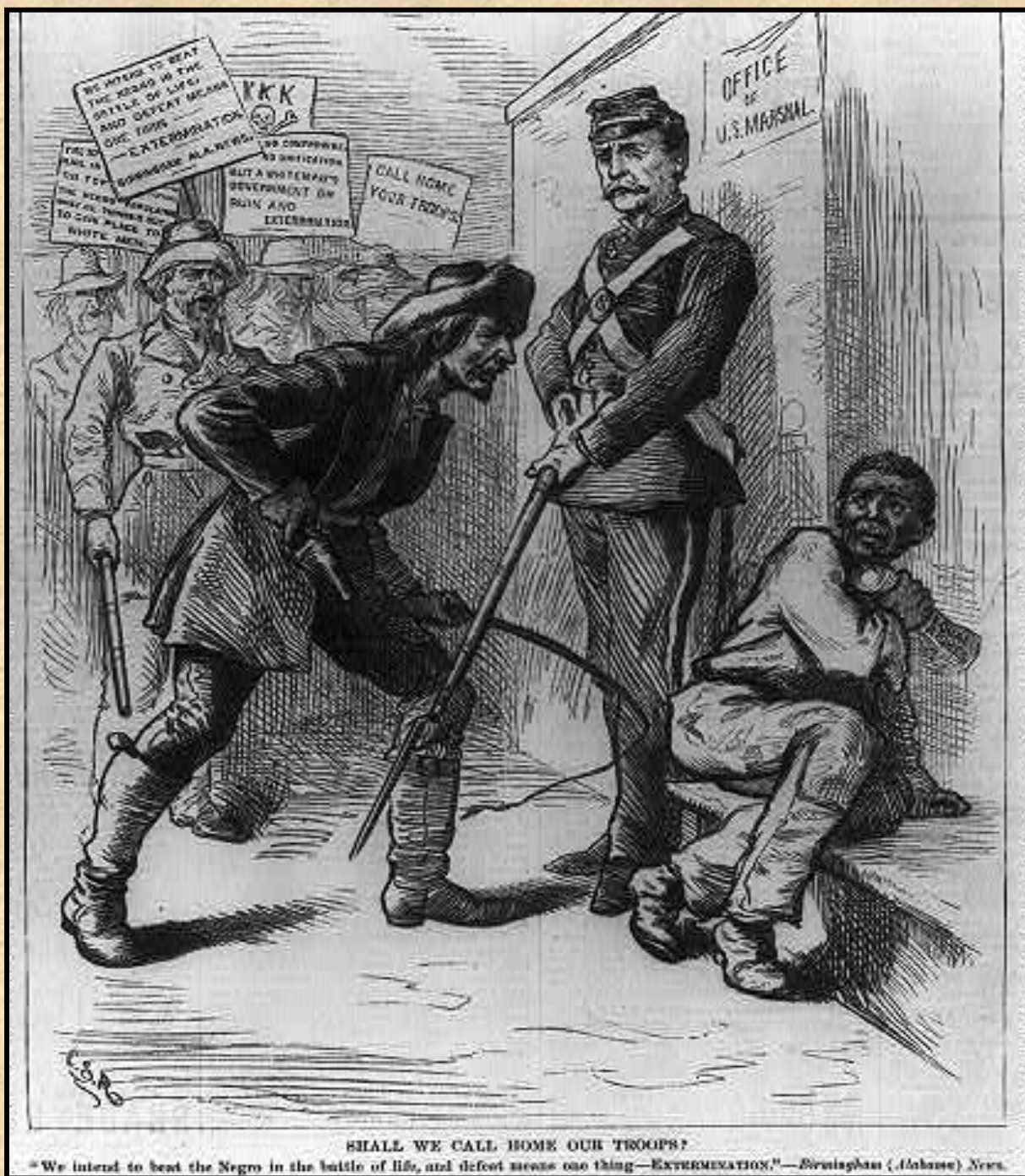
**A critical look
at Johnson's
reconstruction
policy
allowing
former rebels
back into
Congress
while allowing
the
mistreatment
of freed
slaves.**

"This is a White Man's Government."

Cartoon showing man with belt buckle "CSA" (Confederate States of America) holding a knife "the lost cause," a stereotyped Irishman holding club "a vote," and another man wearing a button "5th Avenue" and holding wallet "capital for votes," with their feet on an African American soldier sprawled on the ground. In the background, a "colored" orphan asylum and a southern school are in flames; African American children were lynched near the burning buildings.



"We regard the Reconstruction Acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."—Democratic Platform.

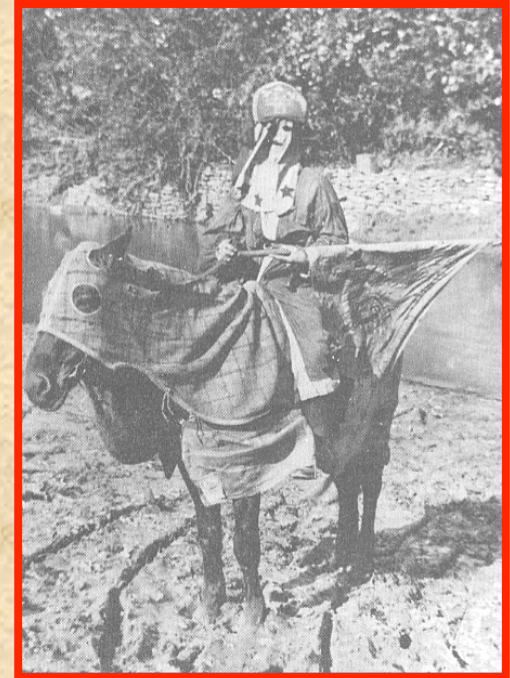


Cartoon expressed the outrage many Northerners felt at how white Southerners were treating ex-slaves. Only soldiers could protect the freedmen from abuse.

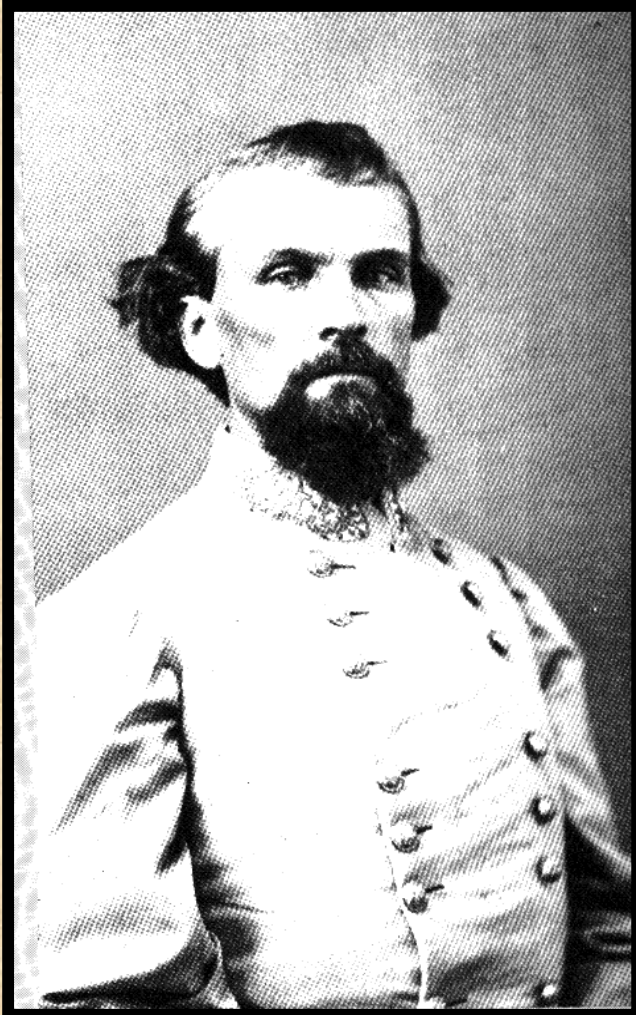
The Ku Klux Klan

In December of 1865, the same month that Congress passed the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery, a group of ex-Confederate soldiers in Tennessee formed a secret society of white men, dedicated to resisting laws giving blacks the same rights as whites.

The society grew rapidly and soon the KKK and similar groups were spreading terror throughout the former Confederate states.



The first Grand Wizard of the KKK was former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.



The KKK was one of many white supremacist organizations. Other racist groups that sprang up after the Civil War were the White Brotherhood, the Men of Justice, the Constitutional Union Guards and the Knights of the White Camellia. Their main objective was to stop black people from voting and exercising their newly won civil rights.

Members wore white robes with hoods to hide their faces. Playing on the idea that African Americans were superstitious, Klan members sometimes claimed to be ghosts of dead Confederate soldiers. Using terror tactics, they came out at night in white robes carrying fiery torches. Klan members beat and murdered people whom they opposed. Hanging by the neck from a tree was a common method of lynching opponents.

Their targets also included whites who supported rights for African Americans.

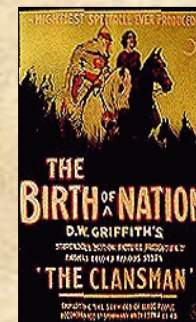
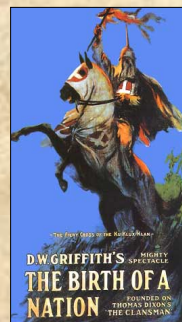
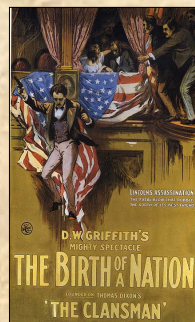




Clips from "Birth of a Nation," a 1915 movie by D.W. Griffith that glorified the post-Civil War KKK. Griffith's film was condemned as promoting racism by liberal and progressive groups.



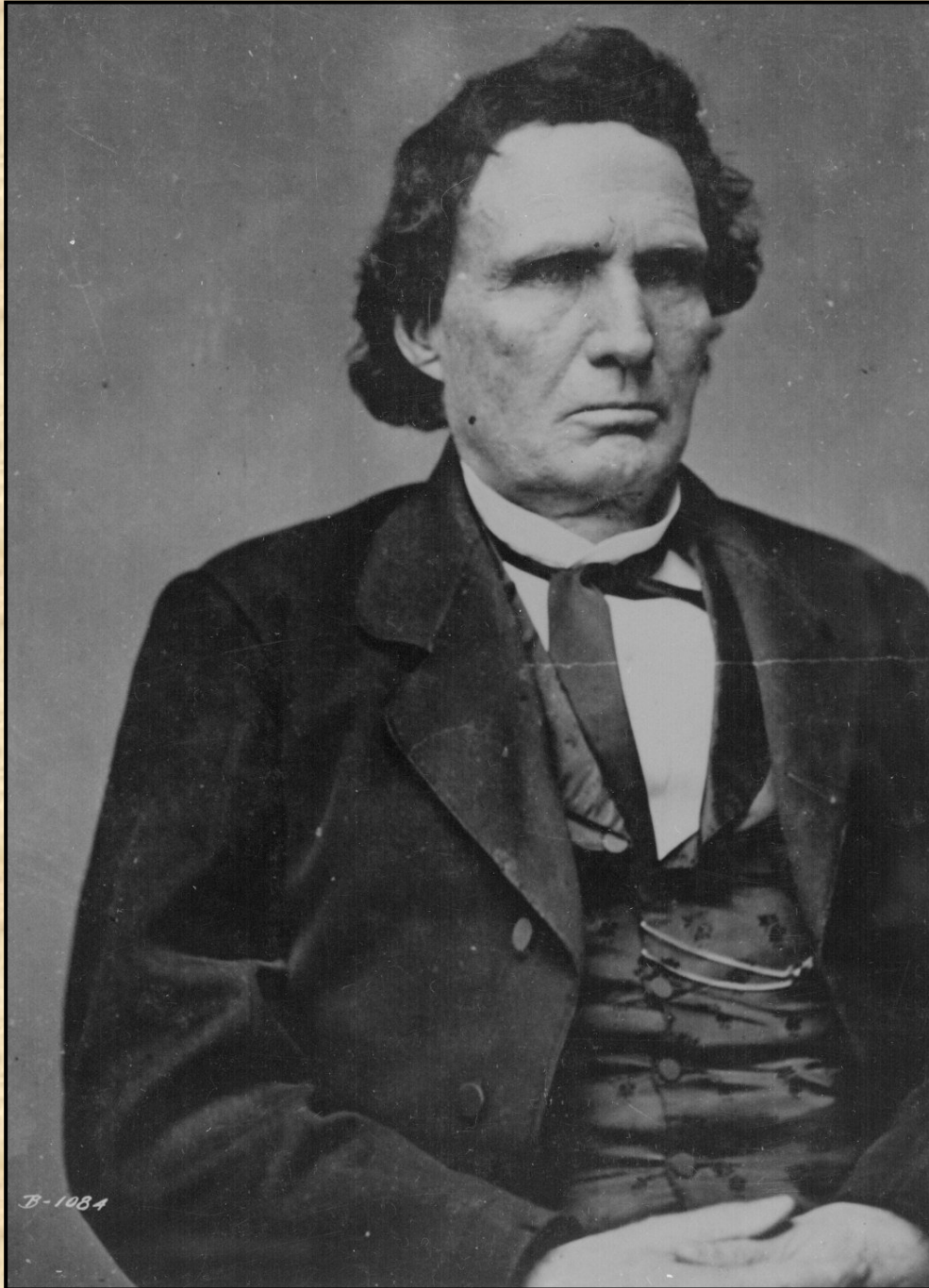
Click on the images above to play



The battle over Reconstruction began between President Johnson and Congress

- **Thaddeus Stevens**
- **Congressional Reconstruction,
December 1865–November 1866**
- **Riots in 1866**





Thaddeus Stevens, a leading radical Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, said of the defeated South, "*hang the leaders – crush the South – arm the Negroes – confiscate the land... Our generals have a sword in one hand and shackles in the other... The South must be punished under the rules of war, its land confiscated...these offending states were out of the Union and in the role of a belligerent nation to be dealt with by the laws of war and conquest.*"



Southern congressman-elect telling the clerk of the House of Representatives that he would like to secure his old seat. The clerk replies that he is very sorry, but we can not accommodate you because all the old seats were broken up and are being Reconstructed.

NO ACCOMMODATIONS!

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN ELECT TO CLERK OF THE HOUSE. "I should like very much to secure my Old Seat. Governor Perry says I'm entitled to it."
CLERK OF THE HOUSE. "I am very sorry, Sir, but we can not accommodate you. All the Old seats were broken up, and are now being thoroughly Reconstructed."

TO THE
Freedmen.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
ON LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE.

BOSTON, July 16, 1865.

My Dear Friend:

You ask me what the North thinks about letting the Negro vote. My answer is, *two-thirds* of the North are willing he should vote, and *one* of these *thirds* is determined he *shall* vote, and will not rest till he does. But the opposition is very strong, and I fear we may see it put off for many a year.

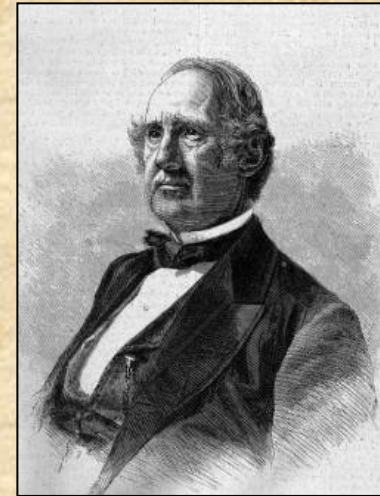
Possibly there may be an agreement made, that those who can read and write shall vote, and no others.

Urge, therefore, every colored man *at once* to learn to read and write. His right to vote may very likely depend on that. Let him lose no time, but learn to read and write *at once*.

Yours truly,

By JAMES REDPATH.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.



Wendell Phillips was a radical abolitionist from Boston. He dedicated his life to several reformist movements. This letter helped spark the battle between Congress and the president over who would control Reconstruction.

Congressional Reconstruction: December 1865 to November 1866



December 1865: the states ratified the 13th Amendment.



February 1866: Congress increased the power of the Freedmen's Bureau by allowing it to try people who victimized freedmen. This bill was passed over President Johnson's veto.



April 1866: Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, also over Johnson's veto. This law spelled out the rights of citizens, including the right to enter into contracts, sue, give evidence in court, and full property rights.



June 1866: Congress submitted the 14th Amendment to the states for ratification. President Johnson encouraged Southern state legislatures to vote against the amendment.

Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, June 20, 1866

- I. That the States lately in rebellion were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities, without civil government, and without constitutions or other forms, by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the federal government.**
- II. That Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of representatives from disorganized communities, which, from the very nature of the case, were unable to present their claim to representation under those established and recognized rules, the observance of which has been hitherto required.**
- III. That Congress would not be justified in admitting such communities to a participation in the government of the country without first providing such constitutional or other guarantees as will tend to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the republic; a just equality of representation; protection against claims founded in rebellion and crime; a temporary restoration of the right of suffrage to those who had not actively participated in the efforts to destroy the Union and overthrow the government, and the exclusion from positions of public trust of, at least, a portion of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the Union, and unworthy of public confidence.**

Committee members

W. P. FESSENDEN (of Maine), United States Senate
JAMES W. GRIMES (of Iowa), United States Senate
IRA HARRIS (of New York), United States Senate
J. M. HOWARD (of Michigan), United States Senate
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS (of Oregon), United States Senate
THADDEUS STEVENS (of Pennsylvania), House of Representatives
ELIHU B. WASHBURN (of Illinois), House of Representatives
JUSTIN S MORRILL (of Vermont), House of Representatives
JNO. A. BINGHAM (of Ohio), House of Representatives
ROSCOE CONKLING (of New York), House of Representatives
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL (of Massachusetts), House of Representatives



White rioting in New Orleans and Memphis convinced many in the North that the federal government must do more to protect the freedmen. This had an important impact on the congressional elections of 1866.

WHAT HAPPENED IN MEMPHIS?

The black population in Memphis had quadrupled, and racial tensions were high. The riot was sparked on May 1, 1866, when the wagons of a black man and a white man collided. When a group of black veterans tried to intervene to stop the arrest of the black man, a crowd of whites gathered at the scene. Fighting broke out, then escalated into three days of racially-motivated violence, primarily pitting the police (mainly Irish-Americans) against black residents.

In the end, 46 blacks and two whites were killed, five black women were raped, and hundreds of black homes, schools, and churches were broken into or destroyed by arson. Along with the New Orleans riot three months later, the Memphis riot helped undermine the viability and support of President Andrew Johnson's lenient Reconstruction program and led to the radical Republicans increasing their number in Congress in the 1866 congressional elections.

Examples of how African Americans were treated in 1866: the burning of a freedmen's schoolhouse and shooting down of "Negroes" on the morning of May 2, 1866, in Tennessee.



Congressional Elections of 1866

 **Struggle between critics and supporters of Johnson**

 **Who were the radical Republicans?**

 **Reconstruction Acts**

 **Impeachment of President Johnson**

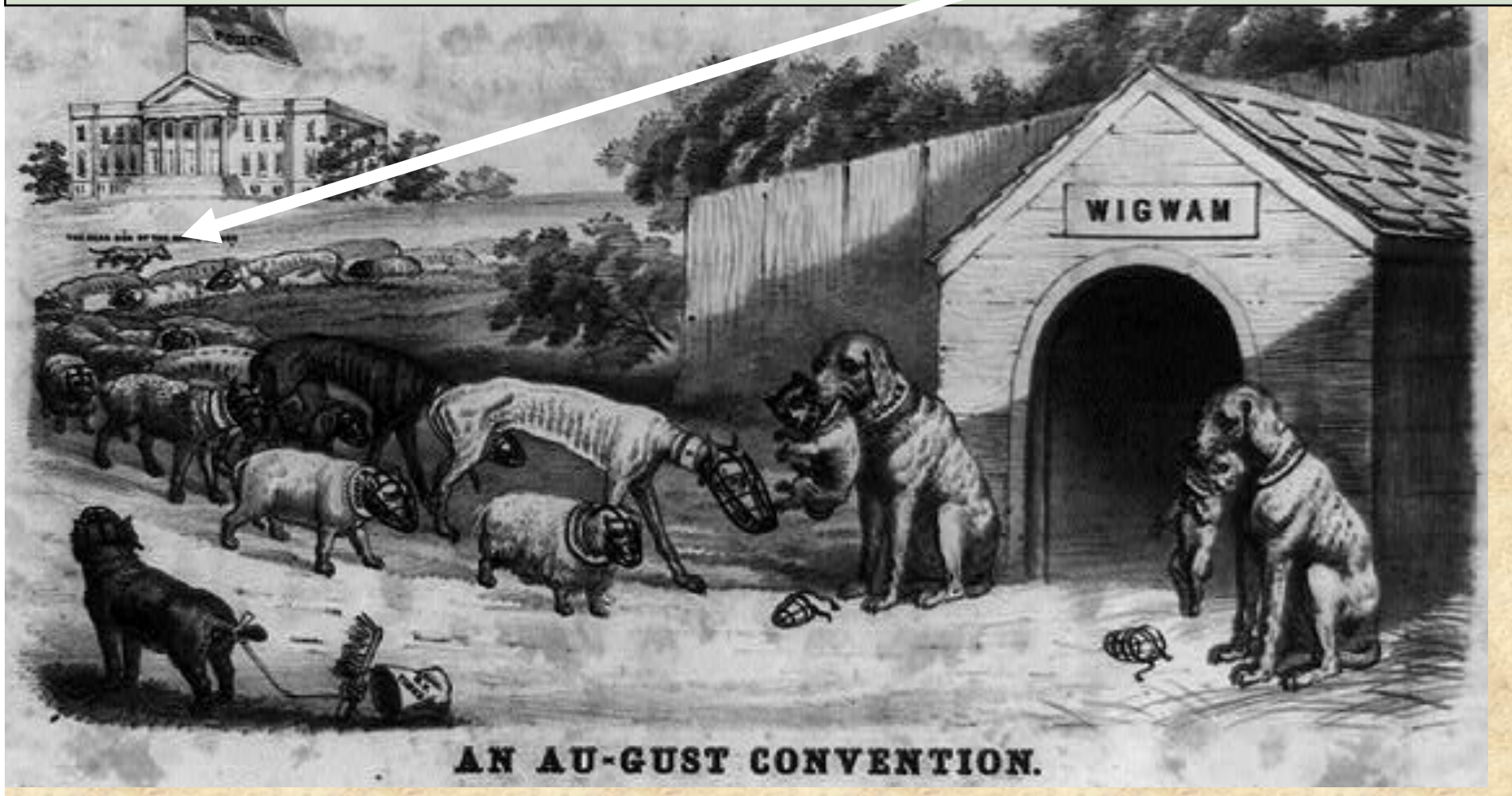
 **States readmitted to the Union**





A broadside attacking President Johnson's lenient policy toward former rebels and his lack of concern for freedmen in the South.

In August of 1866 a convention of both Northern and Southern politicians was held in Philadelphia to create a political party that would back President Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction program and elect a new Congress that would back his policies. This cartoon is a savage satire showing the attendees as muzzled dogs and cats. Andrew Johnson is portrayed as the "dead dog of the White House" lying in the road.



THE RADICAL CONVENTION

In Philadelphia, September 3d, 1866.

GEARY The CANDIDATE for GOVERNOR
WAS IN THE PROCESSION



EVERY RADICAL CANDIDATE

For UNITED STATES SENATOR took part.

White Men & Women

ARE YOU READY FOR THIS?

Examples of racist political ads put out by the supporters of Andrew Johnson in the 1866 congressional elections.

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.]

RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS TAKE CONTROL OF RECONSTRUCTION

In the fall elections of 1866, Republicans won majorities in every northern legislature and a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, assuring the party enough votes to override any presidential veto.

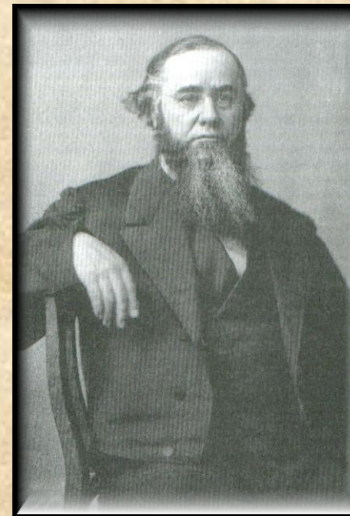
**Who were the radical
Republicans and what did they
want?**

**The postwar radical Republicans
were motivated by three main
factors:**

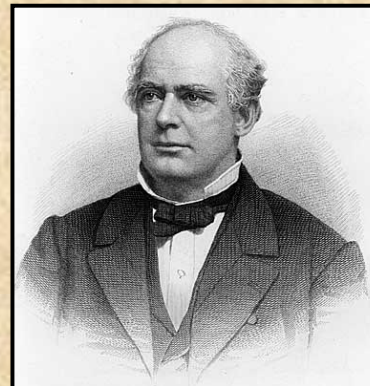
- 1. Revenge—a desire among some
to punish the South for causing
the war.**
- 2. Concern for the freedmen —
some believed that the federal
government had a role to play
in the transition of freedmen
from slavery to freedom.**
- 3. Political concerns —the
radicals wanted to keep the
Republican Party in power in
both the North and the South.**



**Thaddeus
Stevens**



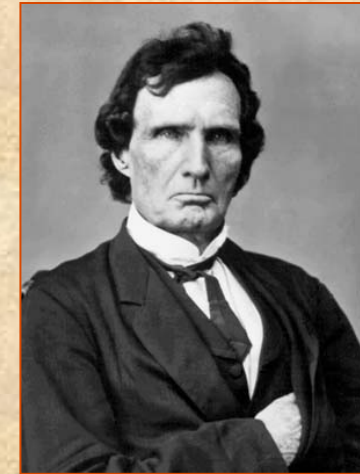
**Edwin M.
Stanton**



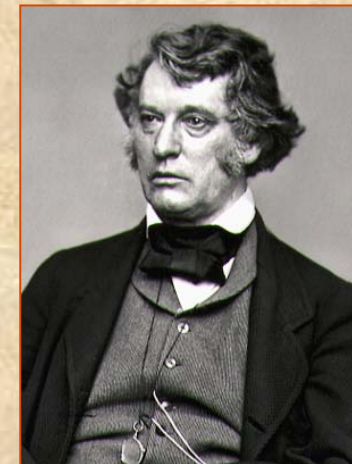
**Salmon B.
Chase**

Congress and the president battled over Reconstruction.

When Congress convened in December of 1865, President Johnson claimed Reconstruction was over. Radical Republicans disagreed and fought to deny newly-elected Southern members, most of whom were former Confederate officers, their seats in congress. A joint committee on reconstruction proposed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which gave African Americans equal rights under the law nationwide, and an extension of the Freedmen's Bureau Act. President Johnson vetoed both laws, which created a showdown between the president and Congress. For the first time in history the congress overrode the president's veto on major legislation.



**REPRESENTATIVE
THADDEUS STEVENS**



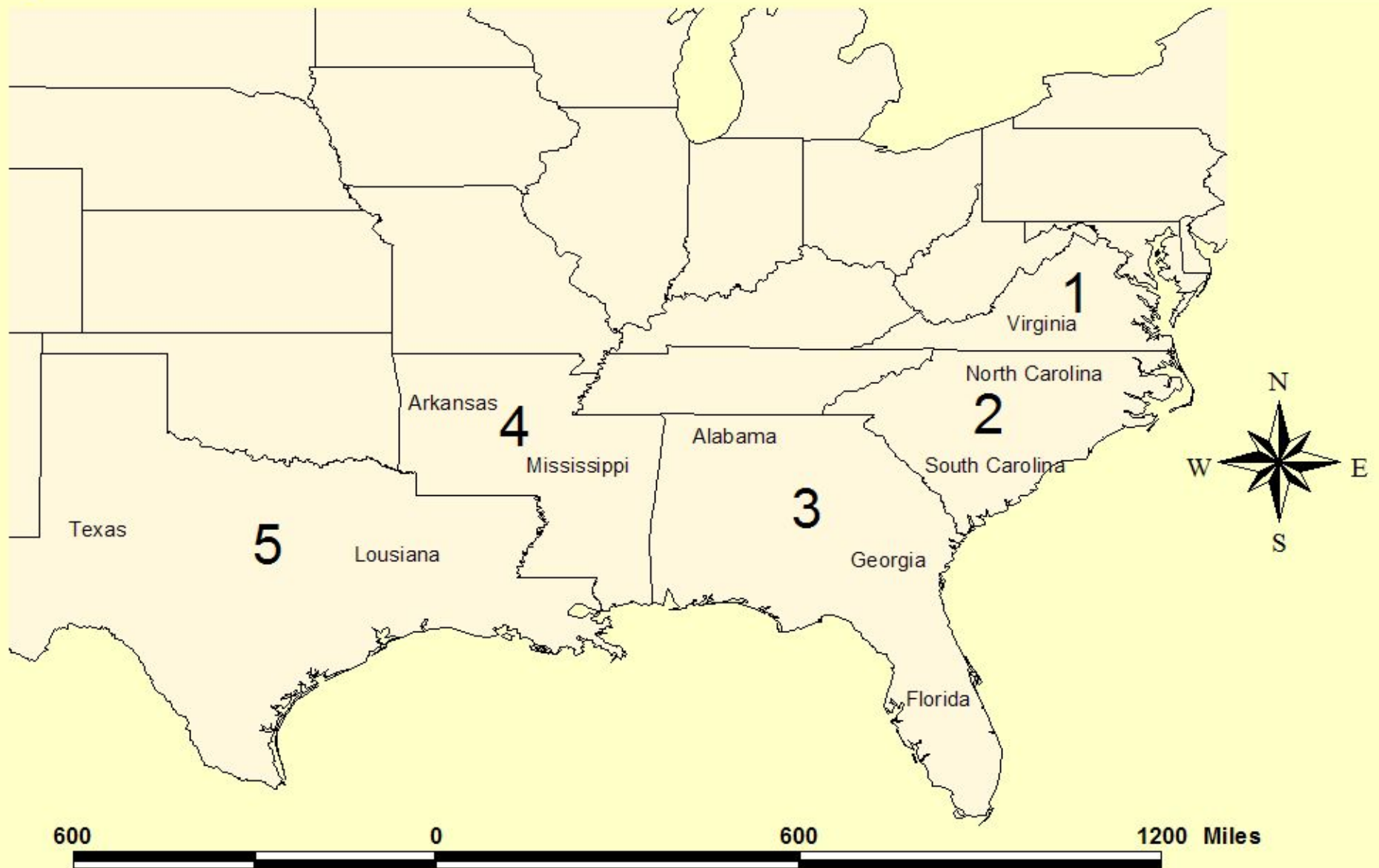
**SENATOR CHARLES
SUMNER**

Radical Reconstruction Began

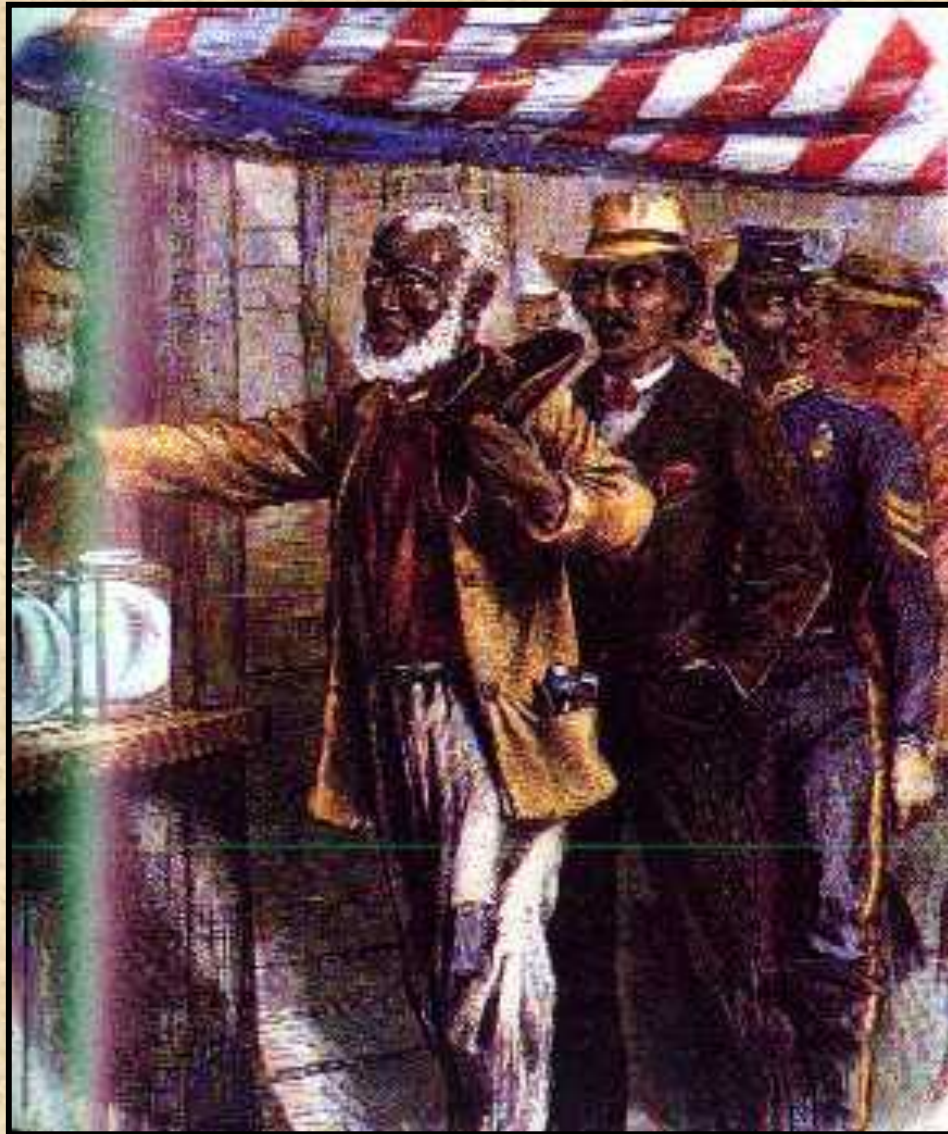
**FIRST RECONSTRUCTION ACT
PASSED OVER
JOHNSON'S
VETO
MARCH 1867**

- This act divided the former Confederate states into five military districts under the supervision of army generals and subject to martial laws.
- Each Southern state had to ratify the 14th Amendment.
- Each state had to adopt a new constitution disqualifying former Confederate officials from holding public office.
- Each state had to guarantee black men the right to vote.

Military Districts set up by the Reconstruction Act of 1867



**Over 700,000 black men were registered to vote.
In several states registered black voters were in
the majority.**



In March 1867 Congress passed the second Reconstruction Act over Johnson's veto. This act gave the military commanders of the five districts instructions on holding state constitutional conventions.

In July 1867 Congress passed the third Reconstruction Act, overriding Johnson's veto, granting military district commanders the power to remove state officials from office.

In March 1868 Congress passed the fourth Reconstruction Act which allowed proposed state constitutions to be ratified by a simple majority in each state.



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The impeachment of President Johnson



March 1867 Congress passed the Tenure of Office act over Johnson's veto. This act restricted presidential power.



August 1867 Johnson fired Secretary of State Edwin Stanton, deliberately violating the Tenure of Office Act.

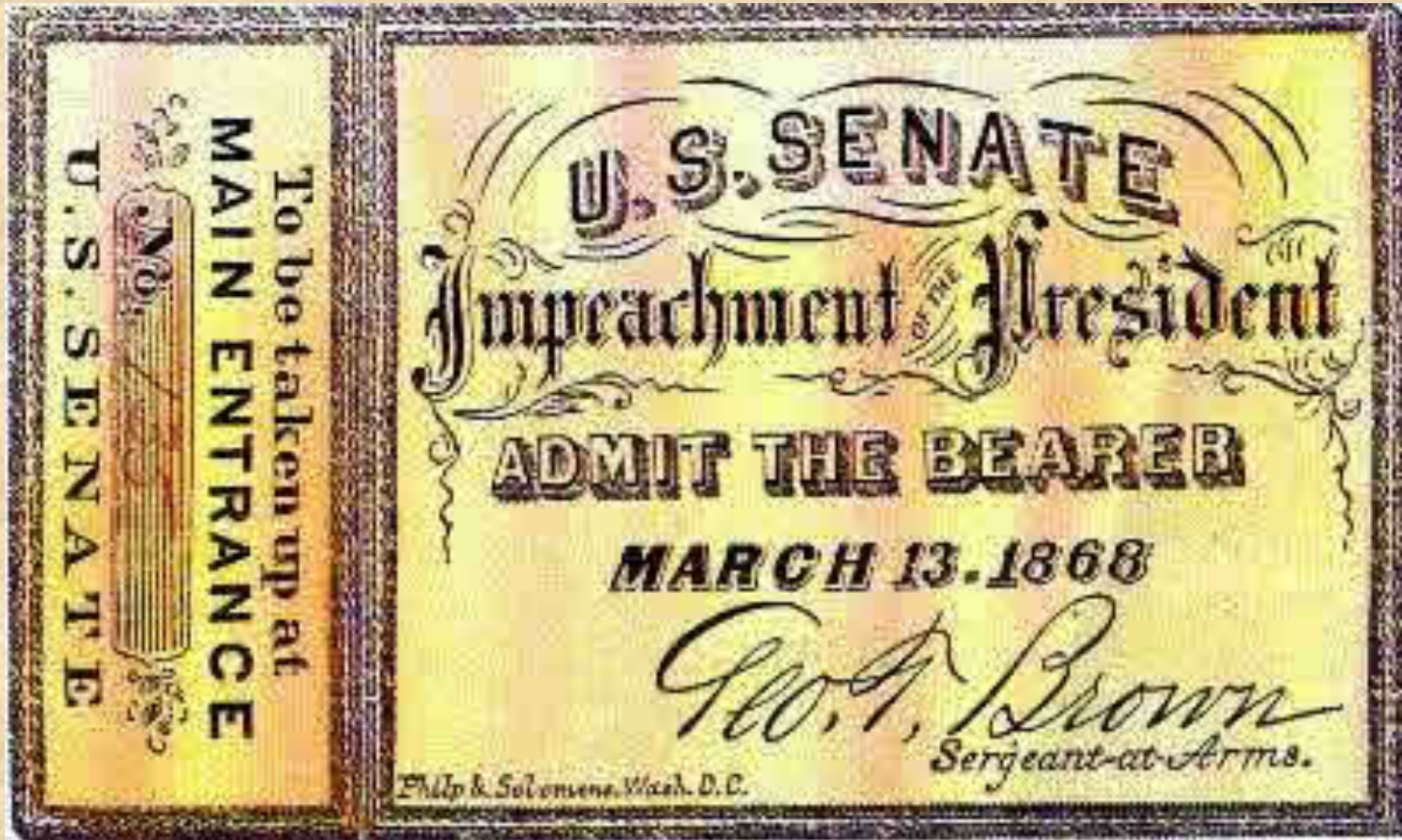


February 1868 the House voted to impeach Johnson on a 126-47 vote.



In May the Senate rejected the removal of Johnson, acquitting him by a single vote.

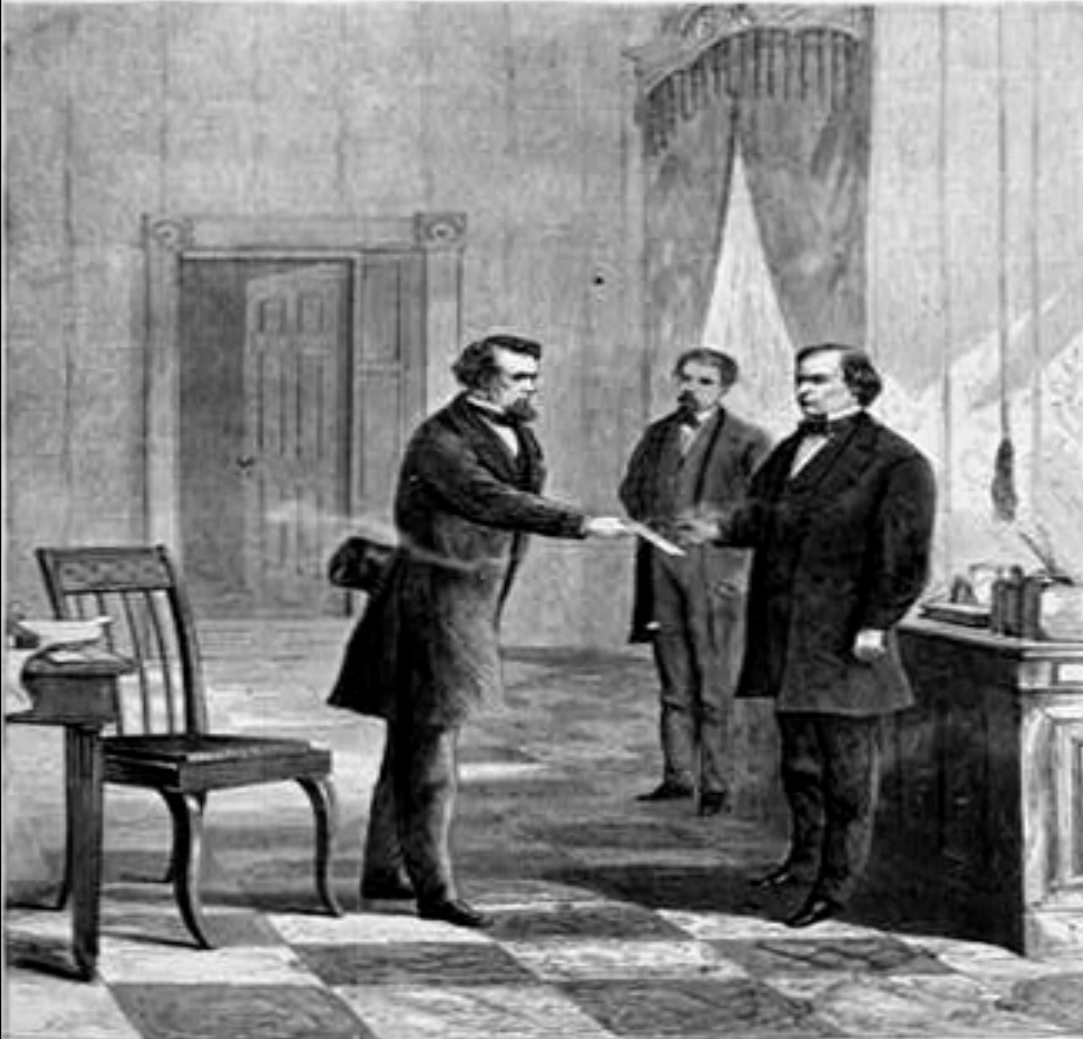
**Actual ticket allowing admission into
the Senate impeachment debate.**



HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

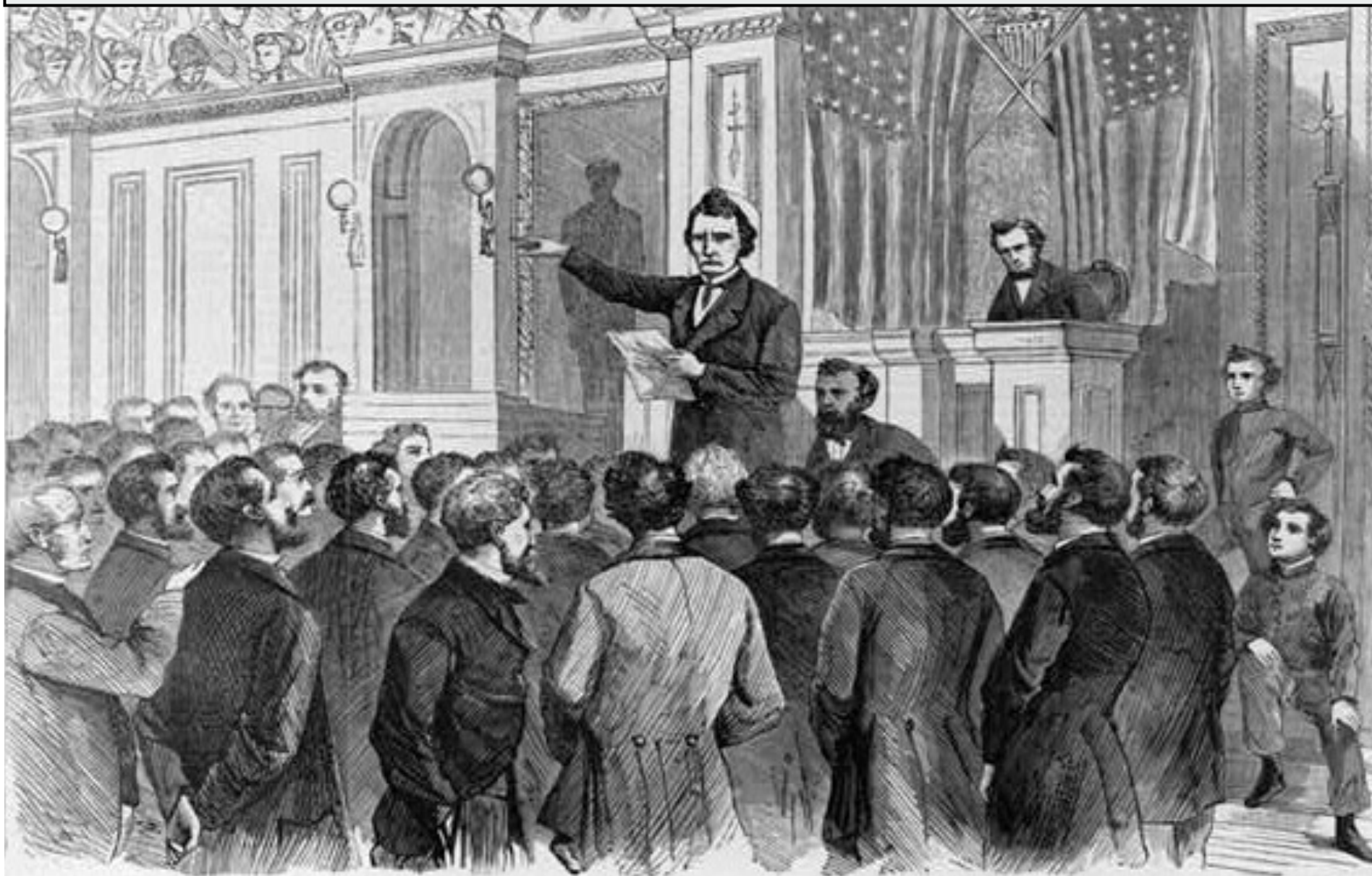
Vol. XII.—No. 107.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1868. [REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR.]



**The
impeachment
documents
being served
on the
president.**

GEORGE S. WING'S, ENGRAVER AT ARMS OF THE MESSRS. HASTON SON & CO. PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Engraved at N. Y. Price—(See Page 100.)

The last speech on impeachment - Thaddeus Stevens closing the debate in the House - March 2, 1868.



THE LAST SPEECH ON IMPEACHMENT—THADDEUS STEVENS CLOSING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, MARCH 2.—[SKETCHED BY T. H. DAVIS.]

Johnson celebrating his acquittal with a liquor bottle.

Horace Greeley, newspaper editor and opponent of the president.



ELEVATION—AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

DEPRESSION—AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EFFECT OF THE VOTE ON THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT.

Seven former Confederate states were readmitted to the Union under the Republican Reconstruction plan by June 1868.





**In September of 1868
the new state
government of
Georgia expelled all
black representatives
from the state
legislature.**

**Angered, the
Republicans in
Congress re-imposed
military rule in
Georgia.**

The Presidential Election of 1868

- ❖ **Bitter election**
- ❖ **Cartoons and campaign posters**
- ❖ **Seymour versus Grant**
- ❖ **Election results**
- ❖ **Major scandals under President Grant**
- ❖ **Major Reconstruction events under President Grant**



The strongly racist character of the Democratic presidential campaign of 1868 is displayed in this elaborate attack on Reconstruction and Republican support of black rights. Horses with the heads of Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour and running mate Francis P. Blair, Jr., pull an ornate carriage in a race with a rude wagon drawn by donkeys with the heads of Republican candidates Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The U.S. Capitol is visible beyond. In the carriage are four allegorical figures: Liberty, holding the Constitution and a banner which reads "Our Glorious Union Distinct, like the Billows, One, Like the Sea' This is a White Man's Government!"; Navigation, holding a miniature ship; Agriculture, holding sheaves of wheat and a scythe; and Labor, represented by a bearded man with a hammer and flywheel. In contrast to the Democratic vehicle, the Republican wagon has stalled before a pile of rocks and a cemetery strewn with bones representing "100,000,000 White Lives, the Price of Negro Freedom!" Other stones represent "Ruined Commerce," "\$30,000,000 stolen from the Treasury," and "Negro Supremacy." In the wagon are the grim reaper, Pennsylvania representative and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens, an unidentified man, a black woman, and an idle black man. Stevens: "Colfax pulls like the d----I but old tangleleg [i.e., Grant] ain't worth a d----n! Push at the tailboard, Ben!" Massachusetts representative and former Civil War general Benjamin F. Butler, pushing the wagon from the rear, replies, "I am pushing, Thad! but we are stuck. Seymour is a mile ahead now." The black man asks, "War's dis wagon gwine wid dis member ob Congress. I'd jes like to know?" The unidentified man remarks, "The Democracy would not take me so I thought I'd come back & stick by you Uncle Thad, and we'll all go to H-ll together!" Death announces, "My friends 1,000,000 slaughtered soldiers block the wheels-- you fooled them, and they now impede your progress!" At left New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley invites abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher to play the thimblorig. Nearby a black couple in rags express their desire to return to their former master. At top right, next to the U.S. Capitol, a group of black youths in striped outfits dance and tumble about.

Racist Democratic party brochure advertising for sale a badge proclaiming white supremacy.

WHITE VS. NEGRO SUPREMACY.

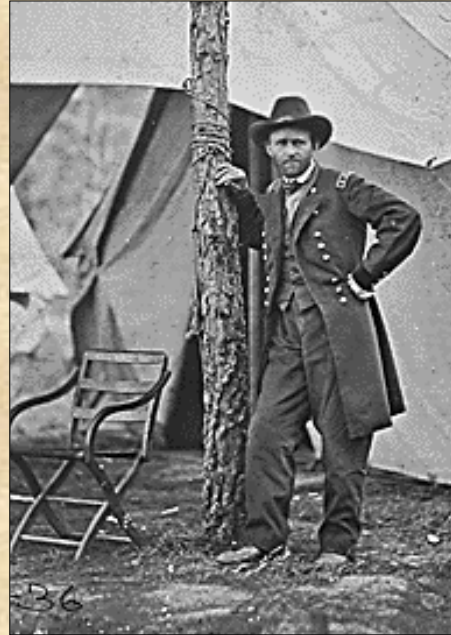
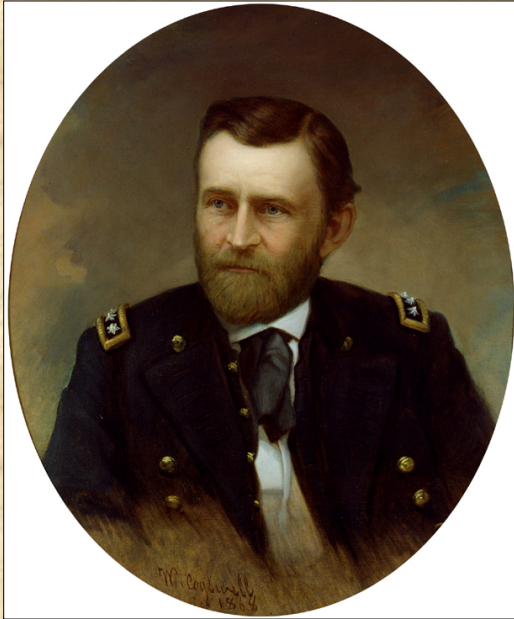
Anticipating the great political struggle in which the country is about to enter, and from which *white vs. negro supremacy* is to result, the undersigned offer to the public **THE WHITE MAN'S BADGE**, a neat, tasteful and beautiful, ornamental pin or badge of pure white metal, heavily plated with silver, elegant, artistic and emblematical.



All who desire it to be distinctly known that they are not negroes with *white* skins, will want this badge. All Democrats will want it. Democratic Clubs will want it. All Democratic ladies will want it. All who are determined that the detestable doctrines of Thad Stevens shall not supplant the glorious principles of George Washington will want it.

Its general adoption, by the entire nation it would produce, would secure the defeat of the Negro Party in 1868! Prices:—Single badges 25 cents each; per doz. \$2; mailed post paid. By express \$12 per hundred.

Address **BROMLEY & CO,**
P. O. Box 4265 New York City.

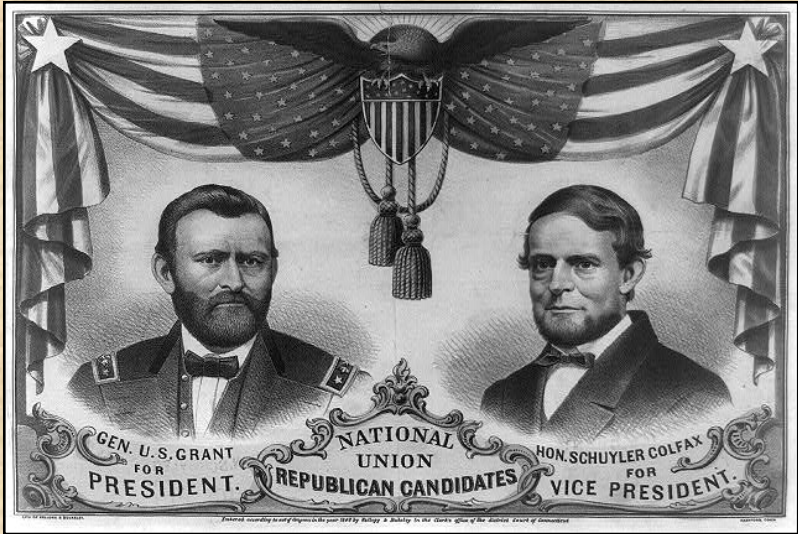


Ulysses S. Grant was immensely popular and could have had the nomination from either party. His love of money and luxury, acquired in the postwar period when he was given gifts, attention, houses and cash, led him to accept the Republican nomination in 1868. Grant had no strong political convictions, but went along with the party platform that pledged a continuation of radical reconstruction.

The campaign of 1868 was bitter. Grant, a legitimate war hero, was accused of being a drunkard and a "Negro-lover." The Republican campaign consisted mainly of "waving the bloody shirt," a tactic reminding the voters that the Democrats did not support the effort to restore the Union in the Civil War and could even be considered traitors.



Campaign posters





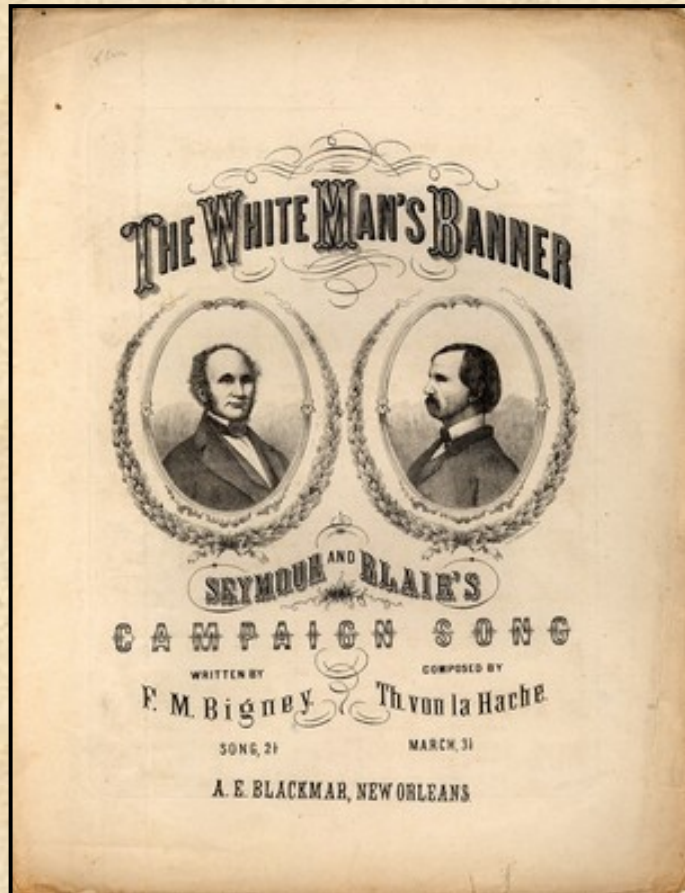
1864.

1868.

'TIS BUT A CHANGE OF BANNERS.

Anti-Democrat political cartoon using “waving the bloody shirt” in an attempt to link the Democratic party with secession and the failed Confederate rebellion.

Democratic
candidate
Seymour's official
campaign song:
**"THE WHITE
MAN'S BANNER"**



SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

A is the Apple tree did not blossom for Wade,
And low were the hopes of poor Benjamin laid!
B is the Bondholder who'd have bonds paid in gold,
While the poor man does know many sorrows untold!
C is the Current against which Grant cannot pull,
While his boat is so laden with African wool!
D is the Digger Squaw, from her wigwam does gaze,
And she, in her own way, speaks her General's praise!
E is an Extortioner, the poor man he'll seek,
And the life-blood he'll suck from the hungry and weak!
F must be the Fear of the Radical crew,
That 'twill soon have to say to high places, adieu!
C is the Gamecock next November will crow,
When the people the triumph of Seymour shall know!
H is Horatio Seymour, next president true,
He'll lessen the taxes, and Radicals too!
I once was Impeachment, 'twas a poor, sickly child,
When it gave up the ghost ev'ry democrat smiled!
J's Johnson, the President, whom the radicals curse,
Because he refused to make bad matters worse!
K is Kentucky, Ninety Thousand, she shouts,
And no man her courage or loyalty doubts!
L's the Lamentation of the honest but poor,
For the price of provisions is hard to endure!
M's Miscegenation of black people and white,
No democrat does in the doctrine delight!
N is the Negro Race, 'twould vote white men down,
O, let us be careful and on villiany frown!
O is Ostentatious, he's one we'd not trust,
For he'd trample a democrat down in the dust!
P must be Pendleton, he'd with Greenbacks pay bonds,
And he'd lift starving men from Adversity's ponds!
Q is a Quart Measure, full of brandy,—the best,—
The General now would the quality test!
R is the Rump Congress, and its sins are no few,
But our votes in November will make it feel blue!
S is a Silver Spoon, 'twas from New Orleans brought,
Perhaps you can tell who a few more has got!
T's a Telegraph office on the good day to come,
Grant men will walk in, then walk home looking glum!
U is the Union, let us all speak its praise,
Think of struggles for it in George Washington's days!
V is Vivacious, all his songs we admire,
And his presence among us we'll often desire!
W's Washington City, the White House is there,
But Ulysses will never be put in its Chair!
X is Xerocollyrium, 'tis good for sore eyes,
And a plaster which soon all the Grant men will prize!
Y must be Yourself, you're invited to share
In our labors to elevate Seymour and Blair!
Z is the Zeal we should have for the cause
Of Democracy pure, and unprejudiced laws!

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
CAMPAIGN SONG.



Vote for Seymour and for Blair!

Tune: The Cottage by the Sea.

Seymour's now your standard-bearer,
Noble democrats and true,
And the winds were never fairer,
Rise and see what you can do!
Send but white men to the White House,
Have no negro idols there,
Keep your eyes on Freedom's light house,
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!
All prepare to next November
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!

Rapidly the days are going,
And the nights are passing too,
Soon we'll to our foes be showing
What brave democrats can do;
When for Freedom's sake they muster,
They'll make friends and foemen stare,
Freedom's star have brighter lustre;
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!
—CHORUS:—Vote &c.—

What though Grant does think of winning,
We will teach him his mistake,
See his ranks already thinning,
Watch his columns how they break!
Rise brave Freemen and remember
What should be your constant care,
All prepare to next November
Vote for Seymour and for Blair!
—CHORUS:—Vote &c.—

LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE RIOTER SEYMOUR.



"Remember this, that the South and its friends and its unwelcome guests are to be governed by a man as bold as an executioner."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "Let us stand by the Union, and let the South be its revolutionary and successful enemies."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "My friends, let me assure you that I am not a Democrat."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "I will not be a Democrat, but I will be a Union man."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "This was a lie."—*See Southern States' Speeches in the Chicago Tribune of 1861.*

THE BUTCHER FORREST.



"Remember this, that the South and its friends and its unwelcome guests are to be governed by a man as bold as an executioner."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "Let us stand by the Union, and let the South be its revolutionary and successful enemies."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "My friends, let me assure you that I am not a Democrat."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "I will not be a Democrat, but I will be a Union man."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "This was a lie."—*See Southern States' Speeches in the Chicago Tribune of 1861.*

THE PIRATE SEMMES.



"Remember this, that the South and its friends and its unwelcome guests are to be governed by a man as bold as an executioner."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "Let us stand by the Union, and let the South be its revolutionary and successful enemies."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "My friends, let me assure you that I am not a Democrat."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
 "I will not be a Democrat, but I will be a Union man."—*Speech at New York, July 4, 1861.*
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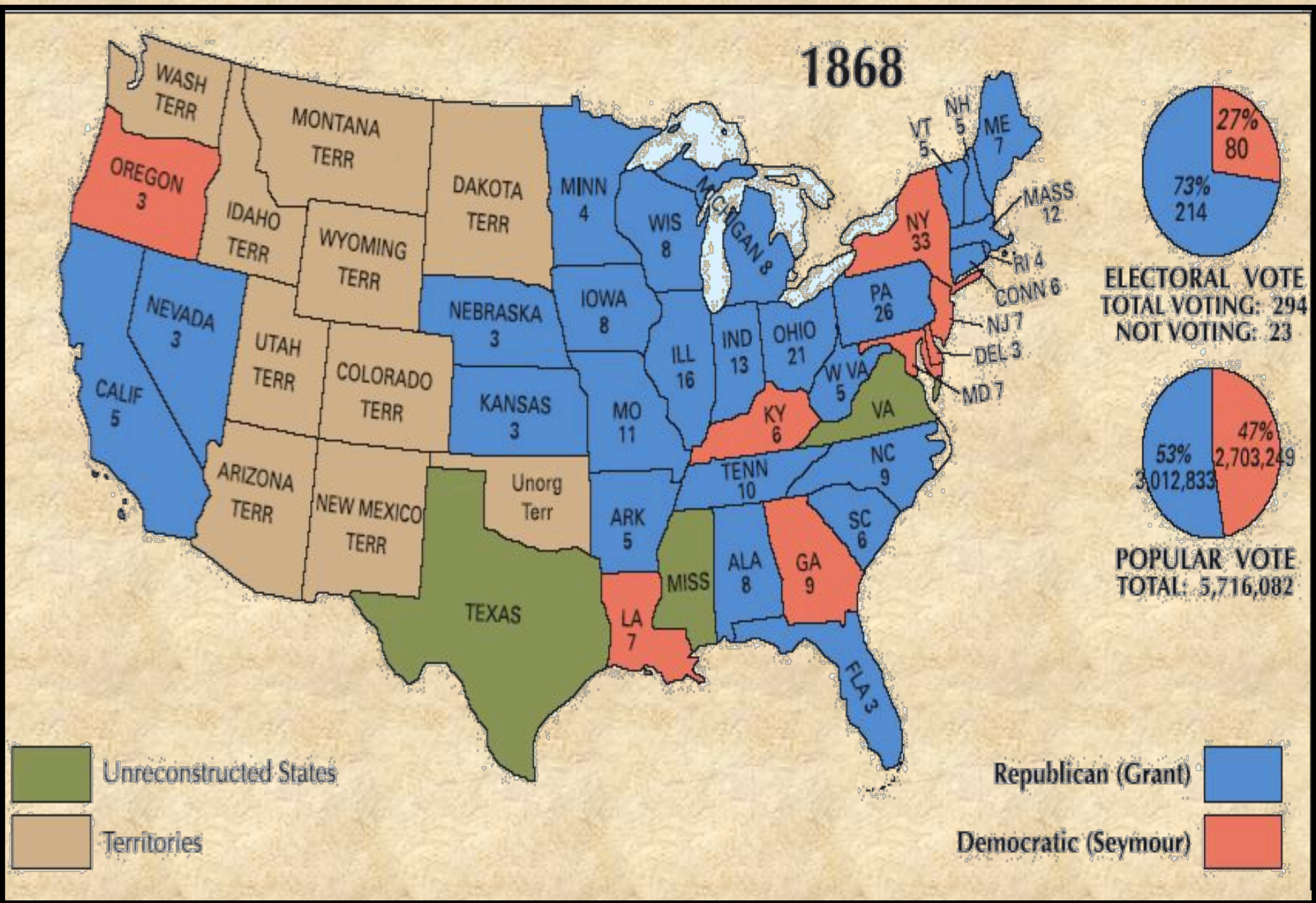
THE HANGMAN HAMPTON.



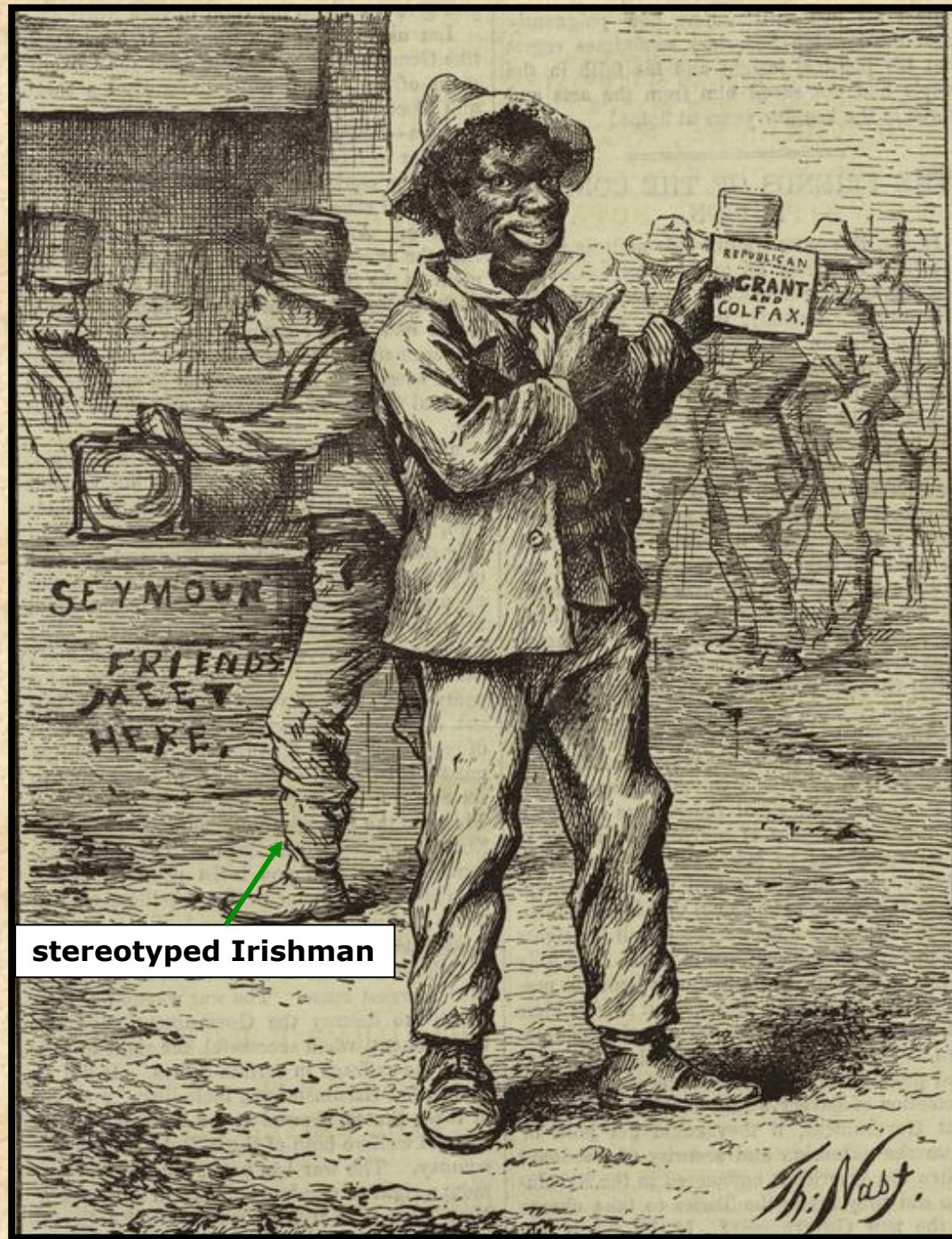
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Republican
campaign
poster
portraying
Democratic
candidates
as rioters,
butchers,
pirates
and
hangmen.

1868



1868 ELECTION RESULTS



stereotyped Irishman

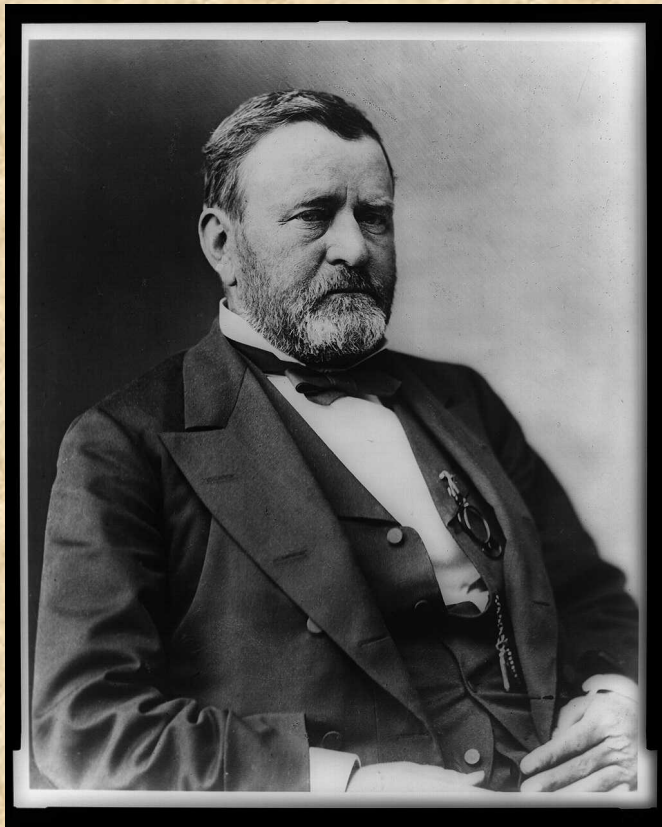
Grant won the popular vote by only 300,000. Over 700,000 votes were cast by freedmen in the former Confederate states. The conclusion was clear: Republicans needed to ensure that blacks could vote in Southern elections.

Excerpt from Grant's inaugural address:

"The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people."



President Ulysses S. Grant and his wife Julia












Grant's administration was marked by scandals and poor leadership. Historians agree that, although he was personally honest, many of his associates and appointees were dishonest and attempted to profit from government service.

Major scandals during Grant's two terms:

- Black Friday Scandal involving James Fisk and Jay Gould (1869)**
- Credit Mobilier Scandal (1872)**
- Whiskey Ring Scandal (1875)**
- Belknap Bribery Scandal (1876)**

Key Reconstruction events during the Grant Administration

-  **“Redeemer” governments reestablished in many Southern states. These replace the Republican governments.**
-  **15th Amendment became part of the Constitution.**
-  **First Enforcement Act passed to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments.**
-  **Second Enforcement Act passed to supervise congressional elections.**
-  **Congress passed the Ku Klux Klan Act.**
-  **Grant, using the KKK Act, suspended writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina.**
-  **Grant reelected for a second term.**
-  **Democrats won control of both houses of Congress.**
-  **Civil Rights Act of 1875 was passed by the lame duck Republican Congress. It outlawed discrimination in public places, but was overturned by the Supreme Court in 1883.**

Fortieth Congress of the United States of America;

At the *Third* Session.

Began and held in the city of Washington, on Monday, the *seventh* day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty-eight*.

A RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

Section 1. 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.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

John C. Scholten
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. J. Harlan
President of the Senate pro tempore.

John W. McKim
Clerk of House of Representatives.

The main force behind the 15th Amendment was the Republican wish to cement its power in both the North and the South. Black Republican voters would help accomplish that goal.

After the passage of the 14th Amendment all the ex-Confederate states granted blacks the right to vote, while sixteen loyal Union states still denied black citizens suffrage. A federal amendment to guarantee universal black male suffrage would apply to all states and would remedy the inequity while helping to strengthen Southern radical Republican Reconstruction regimes. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution was proposed in February 1869.

"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." It did not guarantee blacks the right to hold office, which many congressmen felt should be included. Many states, North and South, required payment of poll taxes, property ownership, or literacy as a condition of voting. The 15th Amendment did not address any of those stipulations. Some feminists fought against the amendment because women were not included in the guarantee of suffrage.

Women's suffrage and Reconstruction

Many women's suffrage advocates were disappointed by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, since they didn't give women the vote. Women had been active in the Abolitionist movement and helped gather petitions to secure equal rights for black people. Frederick Douglass believed in the women's movement but believed that it was now "the Negro's hour." Prominent suffragists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony campaigned against the 14th and 15th Amendments because, for the first time, the word male was inserted into the U.S. Constitution.



COUNTER-RECONSTRUCTION

- **Redeemer governments**
- **Racist ideologies**
- **Ku Klux Klan terror**
- **Federal government reaction**
- **1872-1874 events in Louisiana**



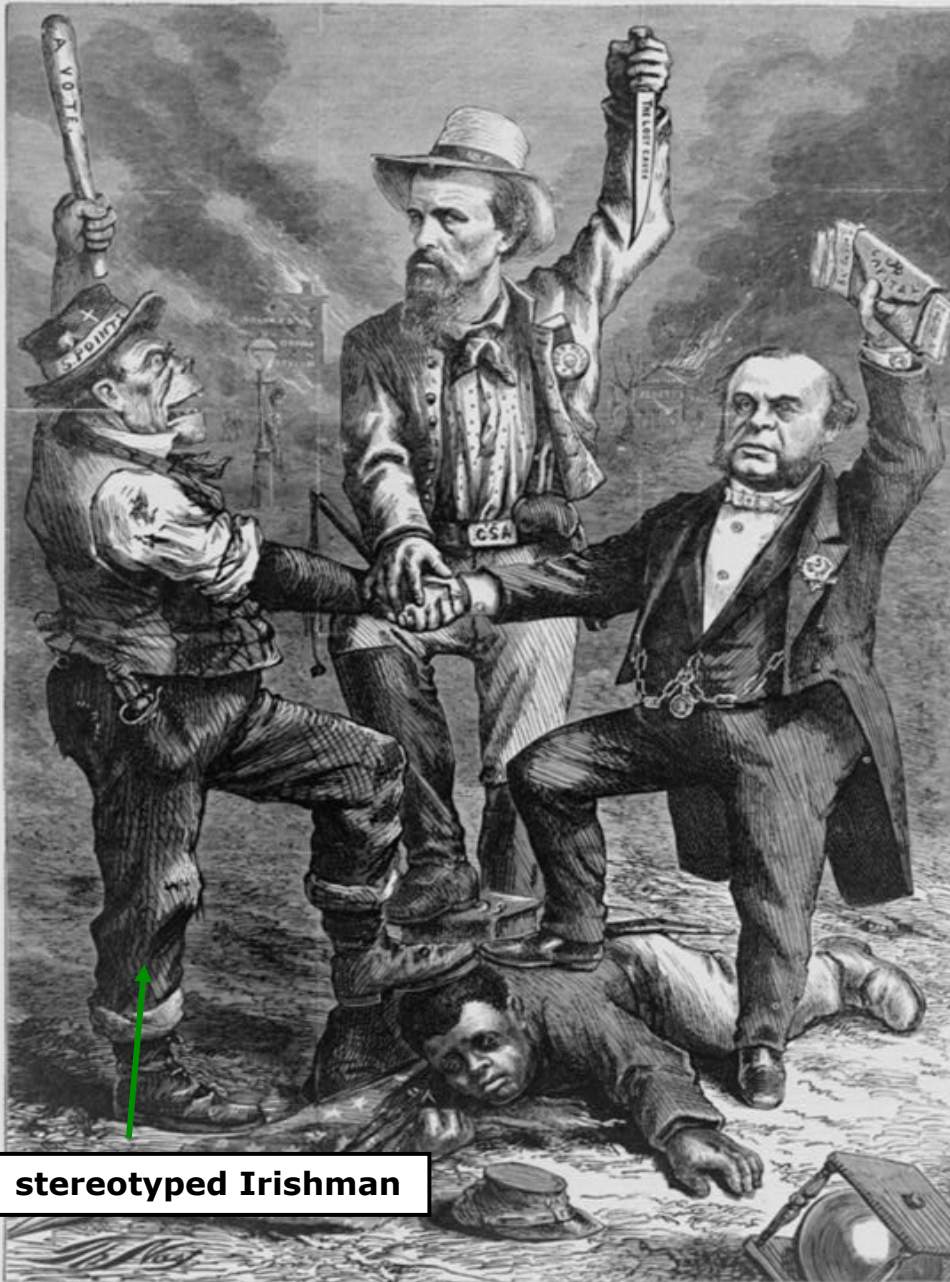
Redeemer Governments

Starting in 1869, “redeemer” Democrat (party) governments were elected across the South.

These governments were characterized as being white-only, opposed to racial equality, and made up of many former Confederate supporters. They replaced the Republican state governments set up under congressional reconstruction.

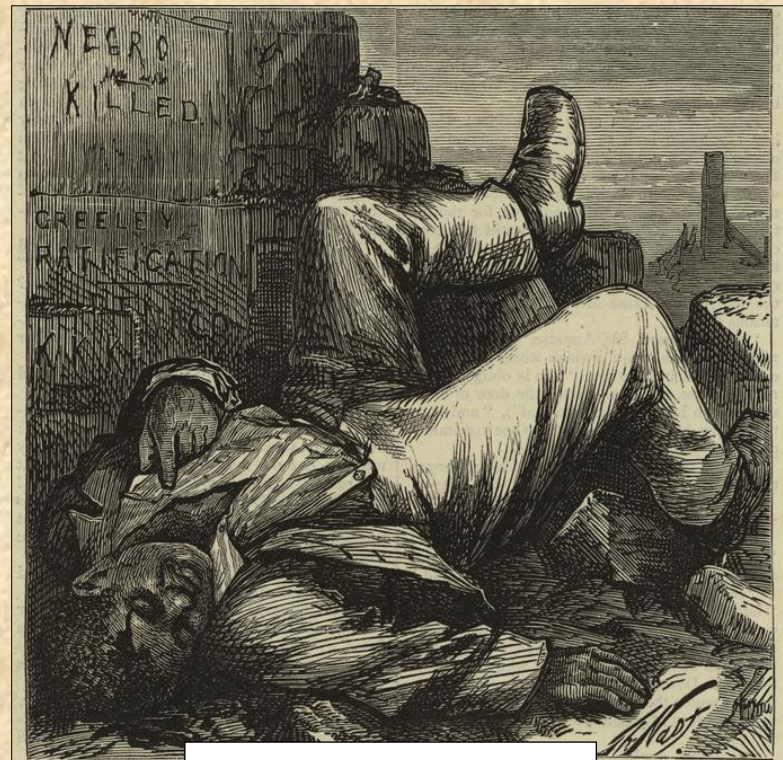
Redeemer state governments essentially meant that Reconstruction was over in that state and ex-slaves could not count on the federal government for protection.

"This is a white man's government"



stereotyped Irishman

Racism, hostility and the resentment of many Southern whites to Reconstruction policies showed itself in the replacement of Republican Reconstruction governments with Democratic "redeemer" governments. Aiding this change was the intimidation and violence against blacks and their white allies. The groups responsible were paramilitary groups like the Ku Klux Klan, the White League, and the Red Shirts.



One Vote Less



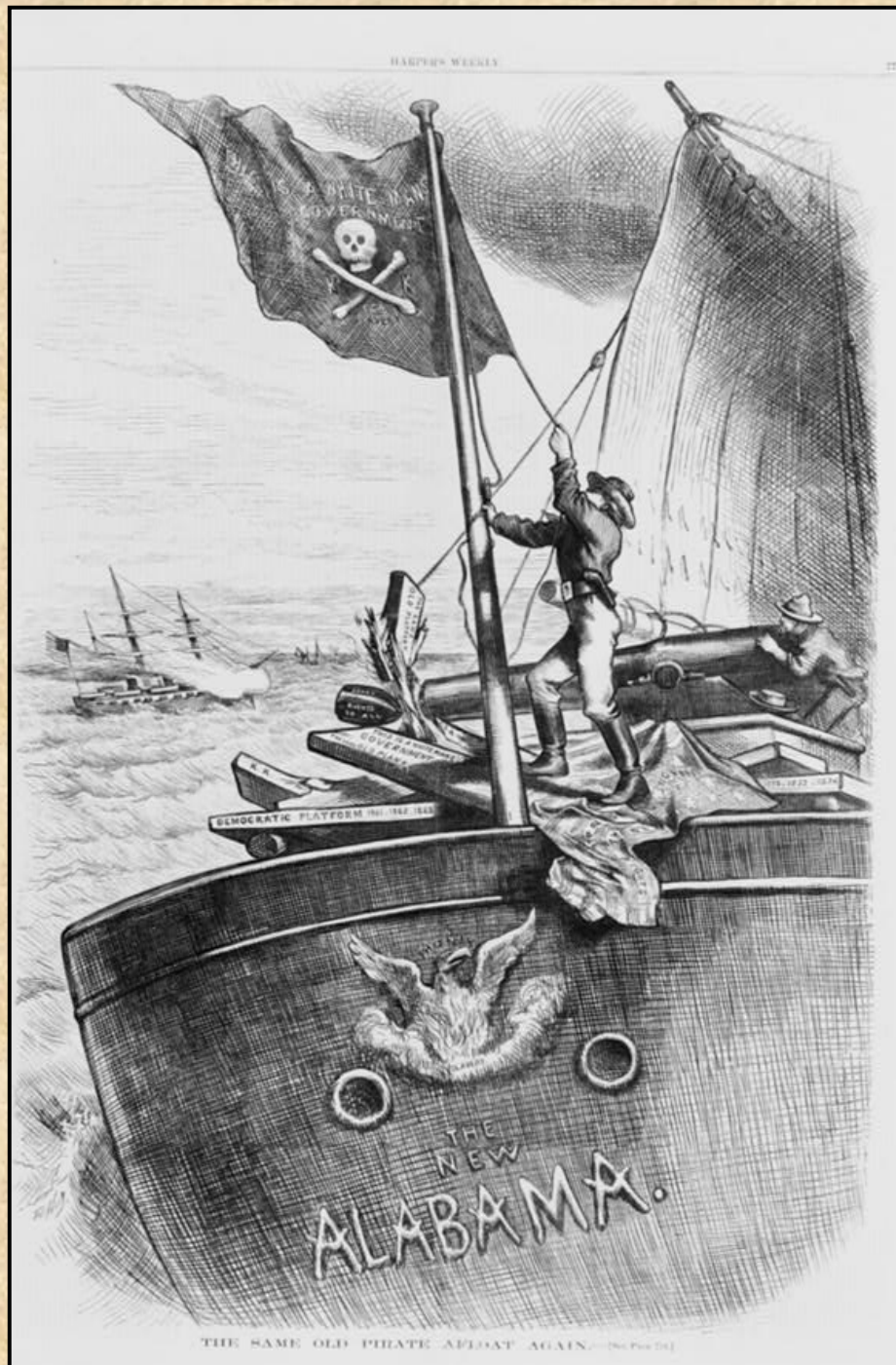
**Date when conservative white
(Democratic party) governments
regained power in that state.**

Attitude of many Southern whites toward the freedmen:

"The white men of the South and the Negroes learned to live together in peace while the Negro was in slavery. They can continue to live together so long as the latter is content to remain in subjection, so long as he recognizes the white as the master race. Under no other conditions is he fit to live in a civilized country...His proper place is that of the white man's servant in a white man's country. The white man and the Negro cannot live together in peace under existing conditions. The white man must rule, the Negro must submit. This is a white man's country, a white man's government, a white man's civilization."

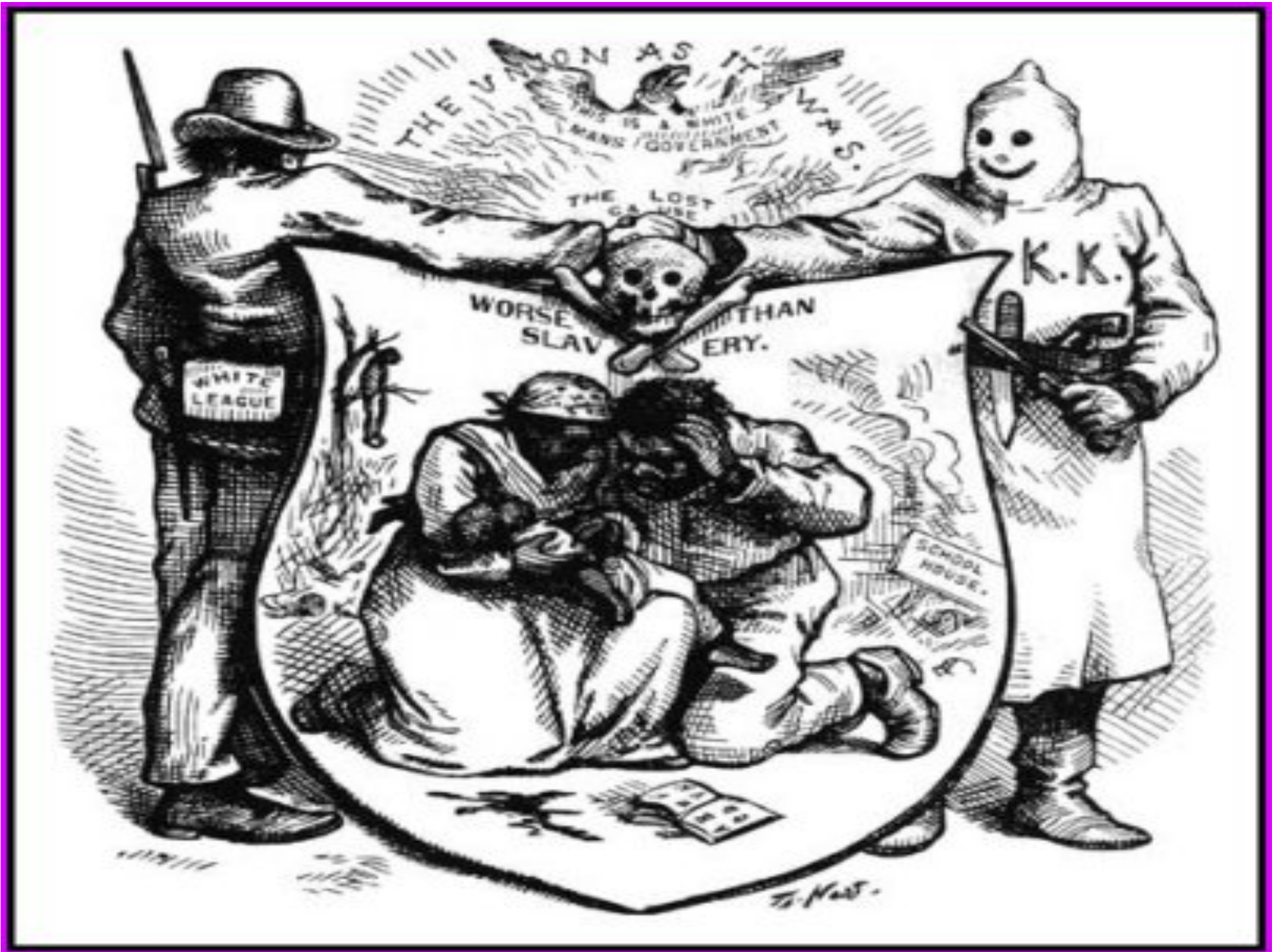
Winslow Homer's cartoon criticizing the postwar attitudes of many Southern whites toward freed people depicts a leisured white planter admonishing his former slave, "My boy, we've toiled and taken care of you long enough - now, you've got to work!"





Cartoon showing sailor raising flag with skull and crossbones reading, "This is a white man's government. CSA slavery" on ship, "The New Alabama."

(The Alabama was a famous Confederate commerce raider warship that destroyed hundreds of Union ships during the Civil War)



THE TRAGEDY
OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

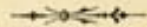
A

CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE ENSLAVEMENT, SUFFERINGS,
EMANCIPATION, PRESENT CONDITION AND PROGRESS
OF THE NEGRO RACE IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

BY

REV. P. THOS. STANFORD., D.D., LL.D.,

PASTOR OF ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HAVERHILL,
MASSACHUSETTS; LATE PASTOR OF THE WILBERFORCE
MEMORIAL CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



BOSTON, MASS.
CHARLES A. WASTO, PRINTER,
142 West Lenox Street,
1897.



REV. P. THOS. STANFORD, D. D., LL. D.

**The next two slides contain
excerpts from this book.**

“We can only give illustrations of horrid deeds and samples of inhuman enactments, which were done and made to create fear in the hearts of persons disposed to help the black man, and render it impossible for him to make progress. For several years a reign of terror existed, and in a short time several thousand murders were committed, and plunder and slaughter were effected the like of which has not been seen in any civilized country. It was stated in the Senate that the following outrages and murders had been done. In Mississippi, twenty-three murders and seventy-six cases of outrage. In Alabama, two hundred and fifty murders, and one hundred and sixteen outrages. In Florida, one hundred and fifty-three cases of murder. In Louisiana in one year there were over one thousand murders. Who committed all these crimes? A society called the Ku Klux Klan, sometimes, The Pale Faces, and, Knights of the White Camelia, which was formed for the purpose of punishing Northern men and putting the "Negro" in his proper place. Who the fiends were was never known, or never officially known, because witnesses dared not tell what they knew; to tell was to sign their own death warrant.”

“At the village of Cross Plains, Calhoun County, four colored men and a white school-master were put to death by hanging and shooting. They were in charge of the officers of the law at the time, but very little evidence was forthcoming against them; in fact no evidence could be produced, and it was certain they would be set at liberty. The White Faces, however, had decided they should die, and proceeded forcibly to take them from the authorities, and murdered them. This case was investigated, and nine persons were arrested, but the grand jury refused to indict a single one of them.

Teachers of colored children were warned to stop their schools, and were told that, if they should refuse, they would have to choose between shooting, hanging, or whipping to death. In Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi, twenty-six schools were closed in a short time, and even the state superintendent of schools was beaten by armed men. They called upon him and said: "Our rule is, first, warning; second, whipping; third, death." They left him in a state of unconsciousness, having said they would next time call for his life. Nothing was too wicked for this society, which embraced all the Southern States, to do, and nobody who had sympathized with the North or helped the Negro in his necessity was safe.”

Letter from a "carpetbagger" judge, Albion Tourgee, to a senator in Washington. It was published in the New York Tribune in 1870.

"Men and women come scarred, mangled, and bruised, and say: "The Ku-Klux came to my house last night and beat me almost to death, and my old woman right smart, and shot into the house, 'bust' the door down, and told me they would kill me if I made complaint;" and the bloody mangled forms attest the truth of their declarations. and I am satisfied that another hundred would not cover the work done in that time. ...These crimes have been of every character imaginable.

Perhaps the most usual has been the dragging of men and women from their beds, and beating their naked bodies with hickory switches, or as witnesses in an examination the other day said, "sticks" between a "switch" and a "club." From 50 to 100 blows is the usual allowance, sometimes 200 and 300 blows are administered. Occasionally an instrument of torture is owned. Thus in one case two women, one 74 years old, were taken out, stripped naked, and beaten with a paddle, with several holes bored through it. The paddle was about 30 inches long, 3 or 4 inches wide, and 1/4 of an inch thick, of Oak. Their bodies were so bruised and beaten that they were sickening to behold. They were white women and of good character until the younger was seduced, and swore her child to its father. Previous to that and so far as others were concerned her character was good."

VISIT OF THE KU KLUX KLAN



Excerpts from the Congressional Ku Klux Klan hearings

“For instance, a colored man was placed astride of a log, and an iron staple driven through his person into the log. In another case, after a band of them had in turn violated a young negro girl, she was forced into bed with a colored man, their bodies were bound together face to face, and the fire from the hearth piled upon them. The K.K.K. rode off and left them, with shouts of laughter. Of course the bed was soon in flames, and somehow they managed to crawl out, though terribly burned and scarred. The house was burned.”

“I could give other incidents of cruelty, such as hanging up a boy of nine years old until he was nearly dead, to make him tell where his father was hidden, and beating an old negress of 103 years old with garden partings because she would not own that she was afraid of the Ku-Klux. But it is unnecessary to go into further detail. In this district I estimate their offenses as follows, in the past ten months: Twelve murders, 9 rapes, 11 arsons, 7 mutilations, ascertained and most of them on record. In some no identification could be made.”

“Four thousand or 5,000 houses have been broken open, and property or persons taken out. In all cases all arms are taken and destroyed. Seven hundred or 800 persons have been beaten or otherwise maltreated. These of course are partly persons living in the houses which were broken into.”

Mississippi experiences

"The riflemen staged torchlight processions, made nocturnal raids against notorious carpetbaggers, and whipped Negroes who were politically conspicuous. They put the state under a kind of martial law. Even in the capital of Jackson, Governor Ames's wife reported, "the crack of the pistol or gun is as frequent as the barking of the dogs." The governor tried to organize his Negro supporters into militia companies, but he found that they had "not the courage or nerve-whatever it may be called-to act the part of soldiers."

"In the dozen or so cases over the state when Negroes did resist, there occurred a race riot. In each instance the result was the same. Trained bands of white men were able to defeat the badly led Negroes; dozens of Negroes were killed, few if any whites were injured. So demoralized were Mississippi Republicans that the actual elections were unusually quiet. As one observer said, the Negroes were afraid to make any trouble and the whites did not need to. Virtually all the counties now passed under the control of native white administrations, and the Democrats gained heavy majorities in both houses of the legislature."

The federal government passed acts to stem the wave of racist violence sweeping the former Confederate states endangering the success of Reconstruction.



First Enforcement Act, May 1870, was designed to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments. This law made the bribing, intimidation of or racial discrimination against voters a federal crime. It also outlawed conspiracies preventing the exercise of constitutional rights. A second Enforcement Act was passed in February of 1871 but had little effect in the South.

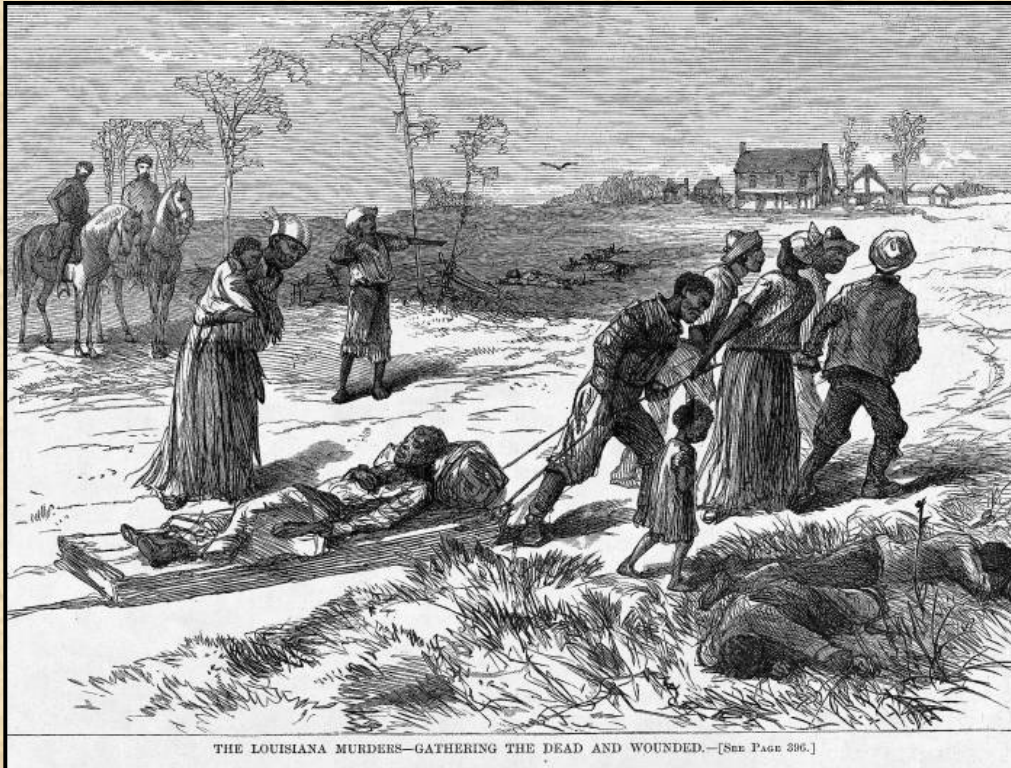


In April of 1871, at the request of President Grant, the Ku Klux Klan Act was passed. This gave the president the right to suspend habeas corpus and use the army against any group attempting to deny citizens civil rights.



Congress urged President Grant to take action against the Ku Klux Klan. In 1870 Grant began an investigation into the Klan and the following year a grand jury reported that: "There has existed since 1868, in many counties of the state, an organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, or Invisible Empire of the South, which embraces in its membership a large proportion of the white population of every profession and class. The Klan has a constitution and bylaws, which provides, among other things, that each member shall furnish himself with a pistol, a Ku Klux gown and a signal instrument. The operations of the Klan are executed in the night and are invariably directed against members of the Republican Party. The Klan is inflicting summary vengeance on the colored citizens by breaking into their houses at the dead of night, dragging them from their beds, torturing them in the most inhuman manner, and in many instances murdering."

The Ku Klux Klan Act became law in April of 1871. This law gave the president the power to intervene in troubled states with the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus (this allowed him to arrest people without due process) in counties where disturbances occurred. Unfortunately although Grant used this power several times against the Ku Klux Klan, it was too little too late. The Klan faded away as conservative "redeemer" governments took control of each state.



THE LOUISIANA MURDERS—GATHERING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.—[SEE PAGE 396.]

Cartoon depicts the Colfax massacre. Caption reads: "The Louisiana murders - Gathering the dead and wounded."

The 1872 state election results in Louisiana were disputed between the radical Republicans and a coalition of liberal Republicans and Democrats, with each side inaugurating their own governor and legislature. A federal district judge ruled that the radical Republicans were the victors, so newly-re-elected President Ulysses S. Grant sent federal troops to ensure compliance with the judicial decree. Many whites in Louisiana refused to accept that decision. They established a shadow government and used paramilitary units known as the White League to intimidate and attack blacks and white Republicans. The worst incident of violence was the Colfax Massacre of April 13, 1873. The fighting left two white men and 70 black men dead, with half of the latter killed after they surrendered. Federal officials arrested and indicted over 100 white men. They were later freed, however, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the basis for their prosecution (part of the 1870 enforcement act) was unconstitutional.

Race Riots "Battle Of Liberty Place" September 14, 1874

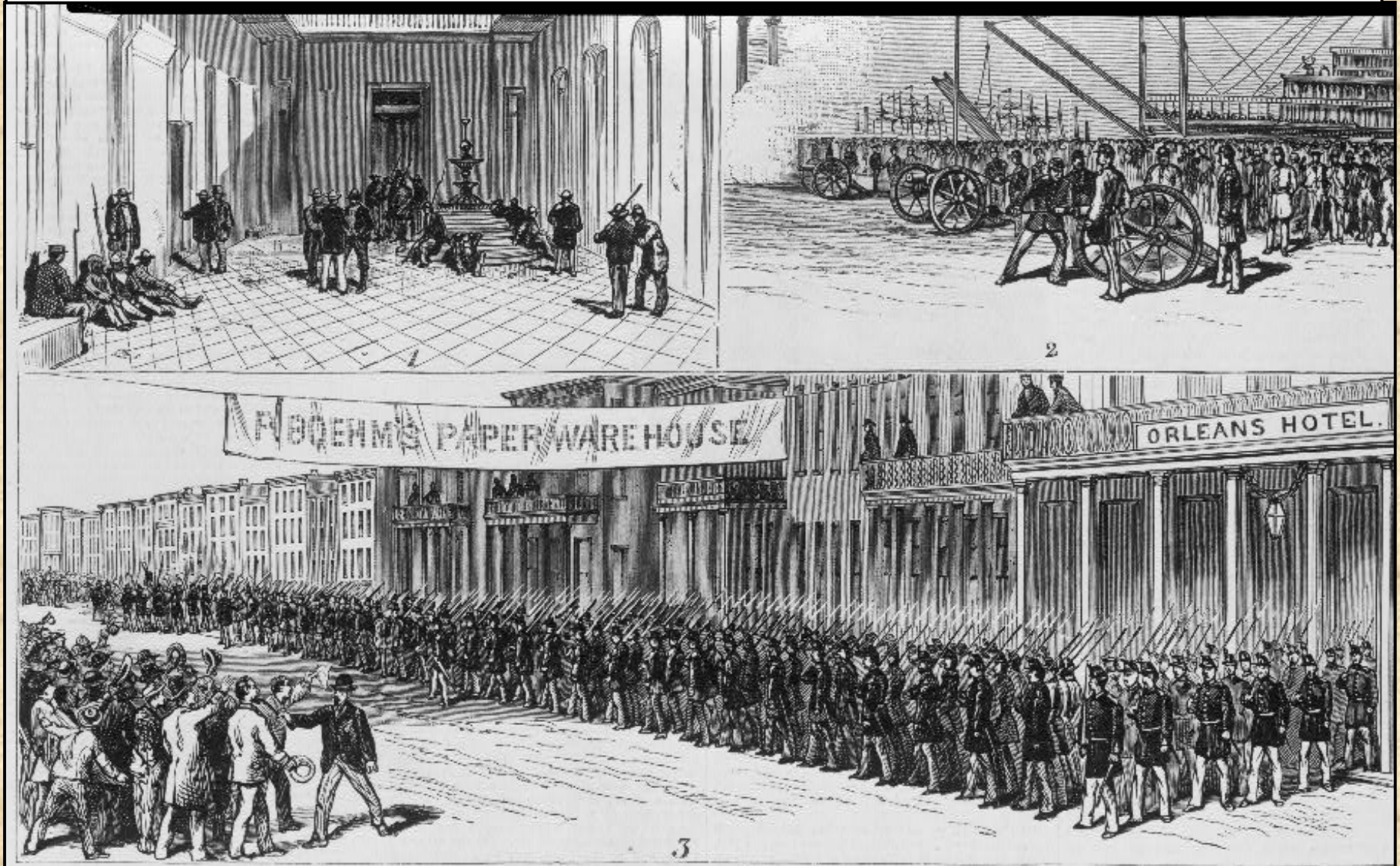
President Grant did little to end white abuse against freedmen. A vigilante group of 14,000 mostly ex-Confederate soldiers in Louisiana organized in the spring and summer of 1874. They called themselves the White League, and were dedicated to a "white man's government" and the suppression of "the insolent and barbarous African."

Emboldened by the federal hands-off policies, 3,500 armed White Leaguers assembled in New Orleans on September 14, 1874, and demanded that carpetbag Republican Gov. William Kellogg resign. Opposing the White League were 3,600 policemen and black militia troops under the command of ex-Confederate General James Longstreet. Supported by two Gatling guns and a battery of artillery, Longstreet's force formed a battle line from Jackson Square to Canal Street, guarding the Customs House, in which the governor and other Republican officials were hiding. The White Leaguers charged the line, captured Longstreet, and pushed his men to the river, where they either surrendered or fled. The attackers occupied the city hall, statehouse, and arsenal. Total casualties in the one-hour fight that has become known as the Battle of Liberty Place were 38 killed and 79 wounded.

The white supremacists deposed Kellogg, installed John McEnery as governor, and ran the state government for three days. By the end of that time, Grant ordered federal troops to New Orleans. Upon the arrival of the U.S. Army, the White Leaguers withdrew, Kellogg was reinstated as governor, and Longstreet was released.

It became clear that without the presence of the federal army, Louisiana's carpetbag government would not survive.

Newspaper scenes from the battles in New Orleans in 1874



1. "Fort Packard"—the Inner Courtyard of the State House. 2. The Salute on the Leves in Honor of the Evacuation. 3. The United States Troops leaving the Orleans Hotel for Jackson Barracks.

LOUISIANA.—THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE STATE HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS, AT NOON, ON APRIL 24TH.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. J. BENNETT.

Black American experiences during Reconstruction



Activism



Search for family members



Marriages



Southern economy



Churches



Colleges



Political life



In 1865 and 1866 African Americans held mass meetings and conventions throughout the South demanding equality and the right to vote. The majority took place in locations occupied by Union troops.



THE NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—SKETCHED BY THEO. R. DAVIS.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

Families separated under slavery were desperate to find their loved ones. The family was a major source of strength and comfort in the postwar black community.

Freed people made remarkable efforts to locate loved ones - a Northern reporter in 1865 encountered a former slave who had walked more than 600 miles searching for his wife and children, from whom he had been sold away during slavery.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF A MAN BY THE NAME OF ELIAS LOWERY McDERMIT, who used to belong to Thomas Lyons, of Knoxville, East Tennessee. He was sold to a man by the name of Sherman about ten years ago, and I learned some six years ago that he was on a steamboat running between Memphis and New Orleans, and more recently I heard that he was somewhere on the Cumberland river, in the Federal army. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Address Colored Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn. From his sister who is now living in Knoxville, East Tennessee.

je24-1m] MARTHA McDERMIT.

SAML. DOVE wishes to know of the whereabouts of his mother, Areno, his sisters Maria, Neziah, and Peggy, and his brother Edmond, who were owned by Geo. Dove, of Rockingham county, Shenandoah Valley, Va. Sold in Richmond, after which Saml. and Edmond were taken to Nashville, Tenn., by Joe Mick; Areno was left at the Eagle Tavern, Richmond

Respectfully yours,

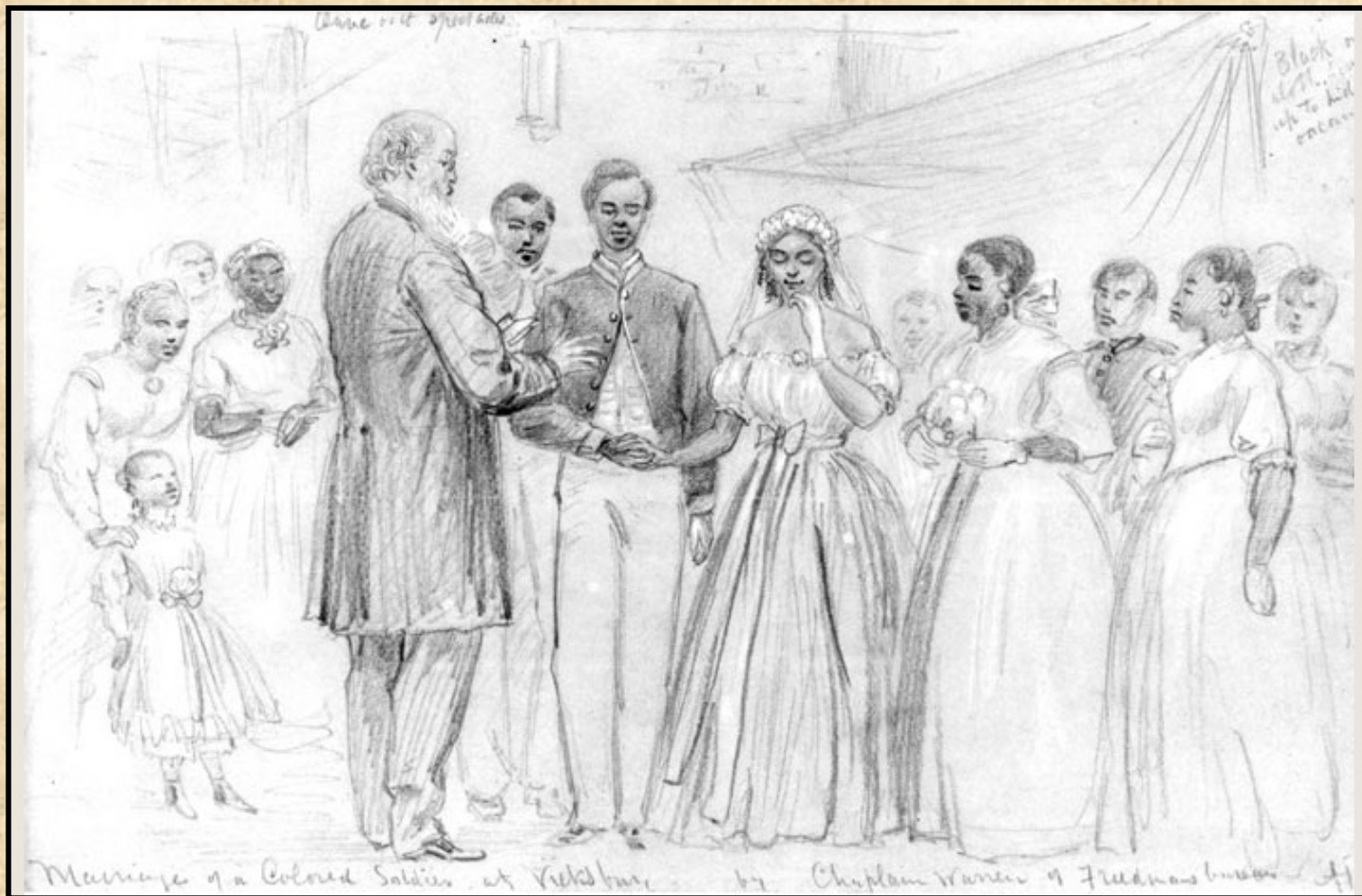
SAML. DOVE.

Utica, New York, Aug. 5, 1865-3m

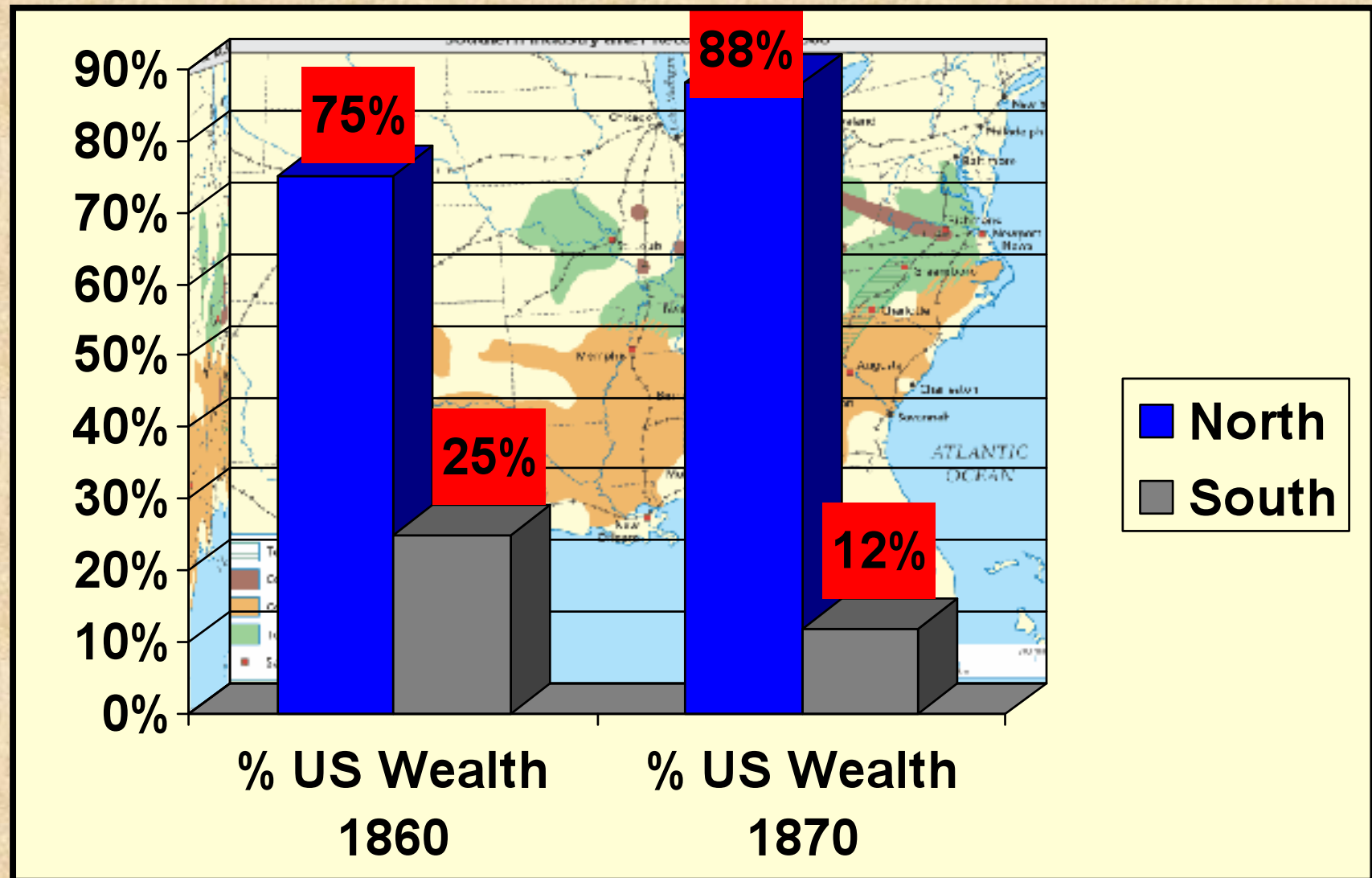
U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 19, 1865. }

Under slavery formal marriages were not allowed. In the first days after the war thousands of African Americans married under the authority of the Freedman's Bureau.

Bureau records indicate that some marriages involved young men and women marrying for the first time, while others legalized slave unions made years before.



The South's economy declined during the Reconstruction Era.



How would the ex-slaves earn a living? Their dream was to buy land and become independent farmers.



Ex-slaves had few skills, no education, no money, food or supplies. They had to work to survive.



White planters were convinced that blacks could not work without supervision. They insisted on maintaining a slave plantation "gang system" that now paid wages.



Blacks resisted the "gang" work model and a sharecropping and share tenancy system of agricultural labor developed.



Freed slaves received little help from the federal government in their quest for farm land, so their only option was to work for their former owners.

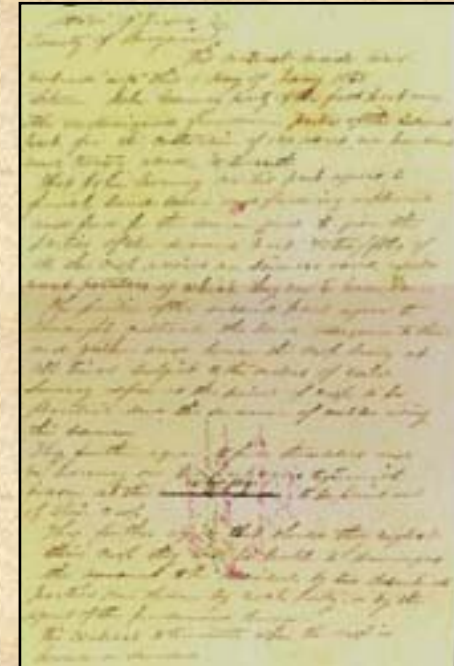
Sharecropping and tenant farming



Sharecropping gave black and poor white farmers half of the crop after the harvest. In order to pay for needed supplies, they would borrow money, leveraging their crop share as collateral.

Tenant farming is similar to sharecropping but differs in that the tenant might pay the landowner rent in cash, rather than just with crops, for usage of the land.

These systems forced African Americans to rely upon the honesty of white landowners and creditors. Unstable prices also led this system to be referred to by many as "modified slavery" since it offered no real economic advancement for blacks.

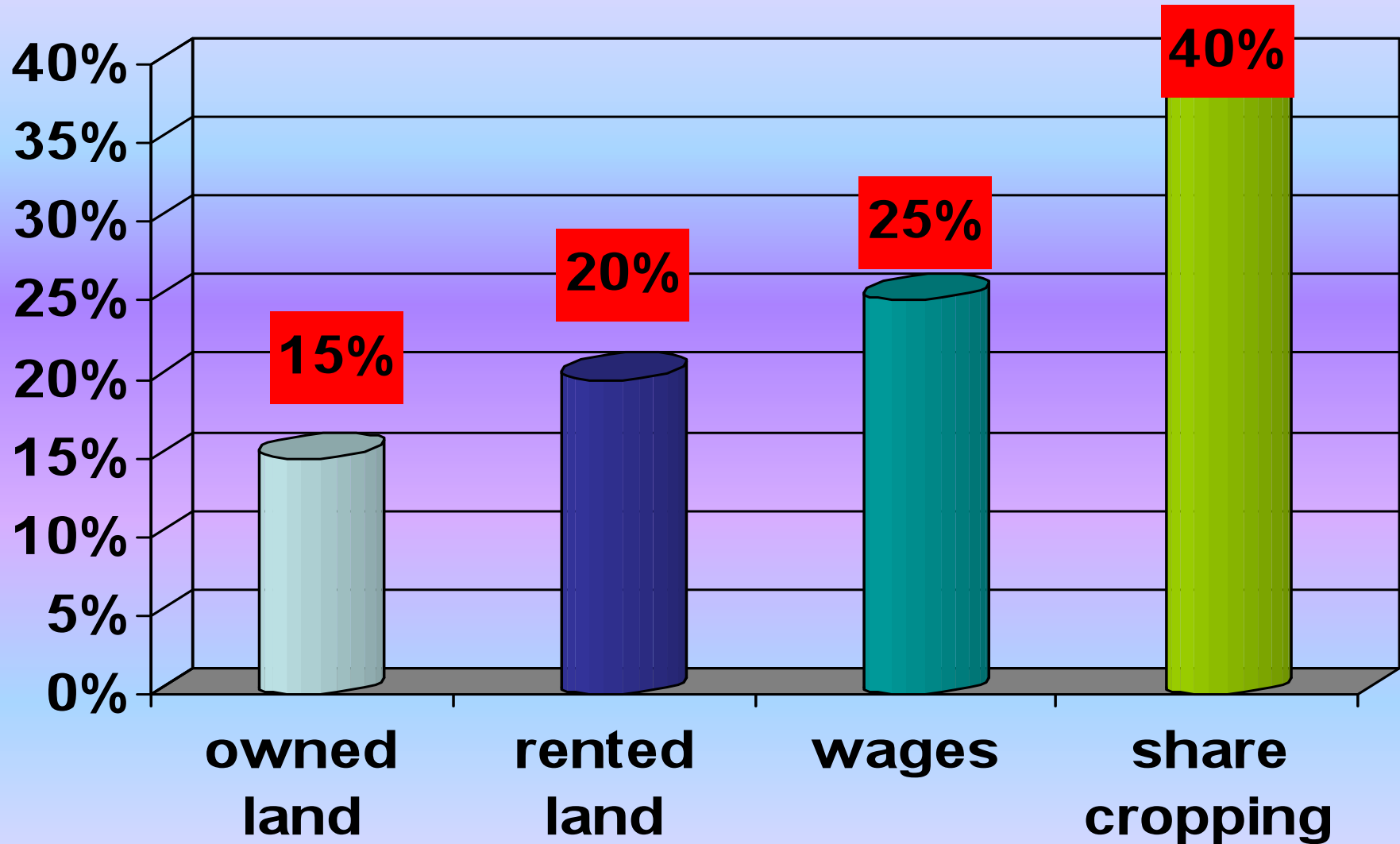


An 1868 sharecropping agreement that gave the freedmen 2/5 of the crop.

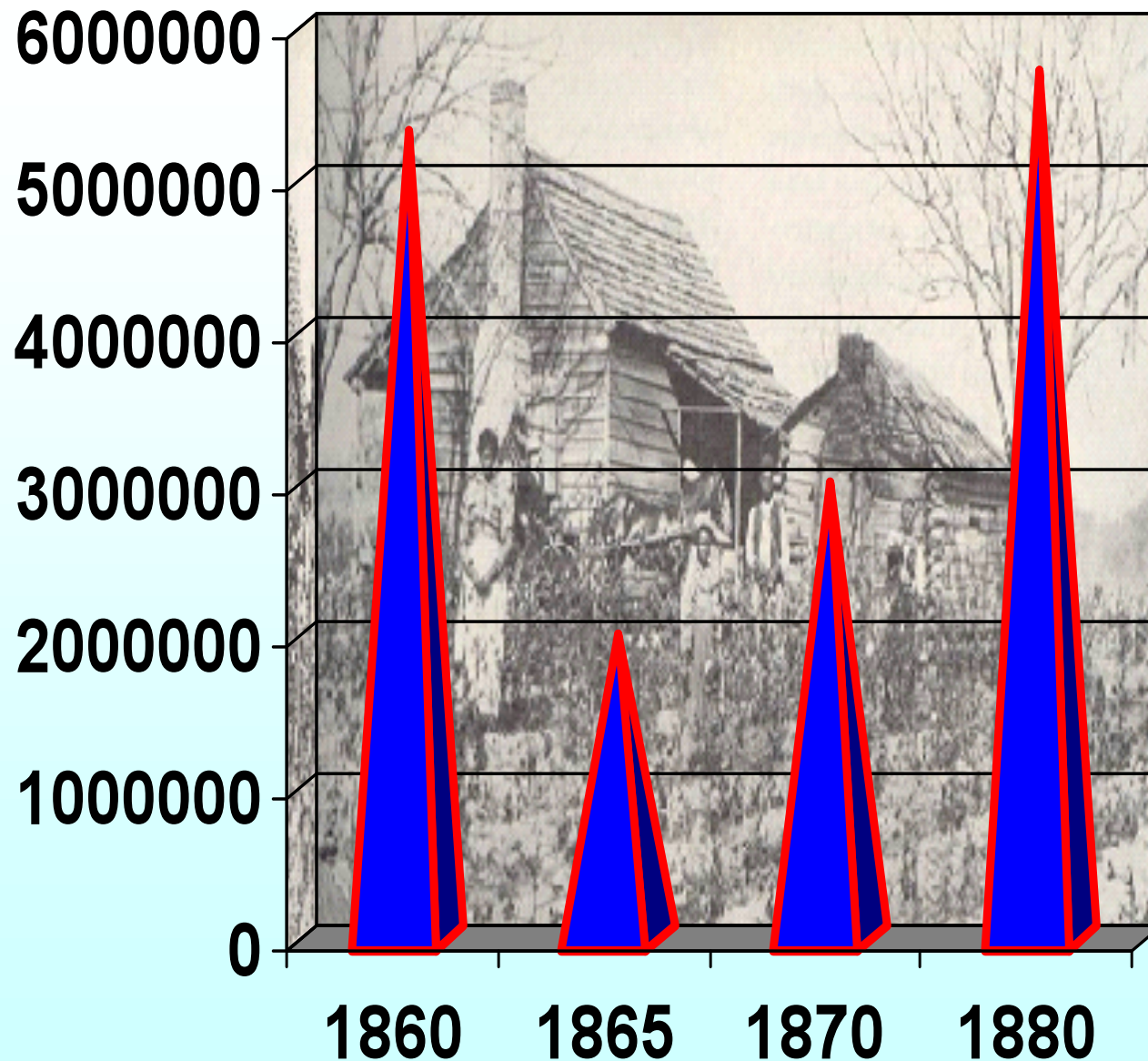


Harvesting cotton

In 1880 few black agricultural workers owned their own land. Most were dependent on whites for their income.



Southern cotton production in millions of bales produced per year.



 cotton bales produced



Black Churches

One of the first institutions freed people set up were separate churches that were not under white control.

Blacks withdrew from white-controlled religious institutions. In 1860 in South Carolina there were 42,000 black Methodists who attended biracial churches. In 1876 only 600 black worshippers remained.

Churches became more than just places to worship. Churches also housed schools, social events and political gatherings and sponsored benevolent and fraternal societies. Black ministers also came to play a major role in Reconstruction politics.



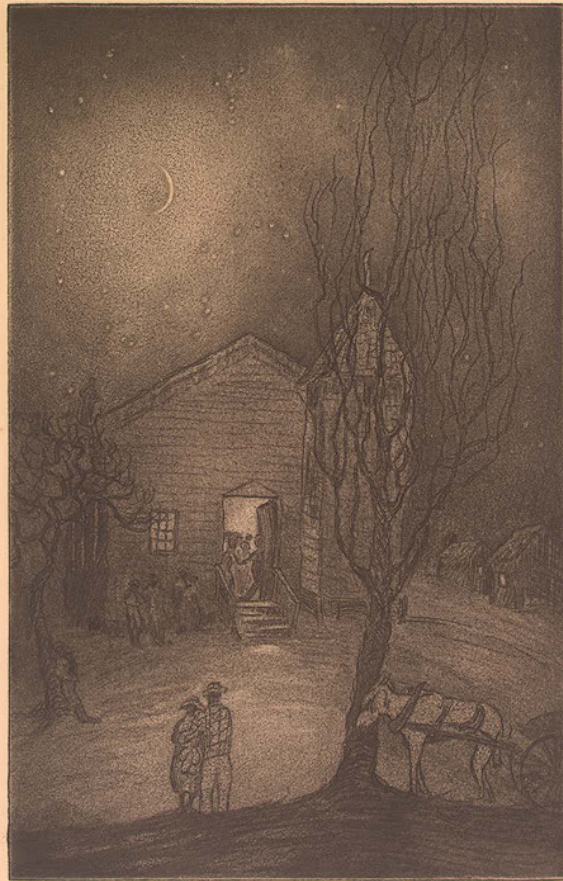
Black churches were targeted by racists and often burned down.



**Examples
of black
churches
built after
the Civil
War**

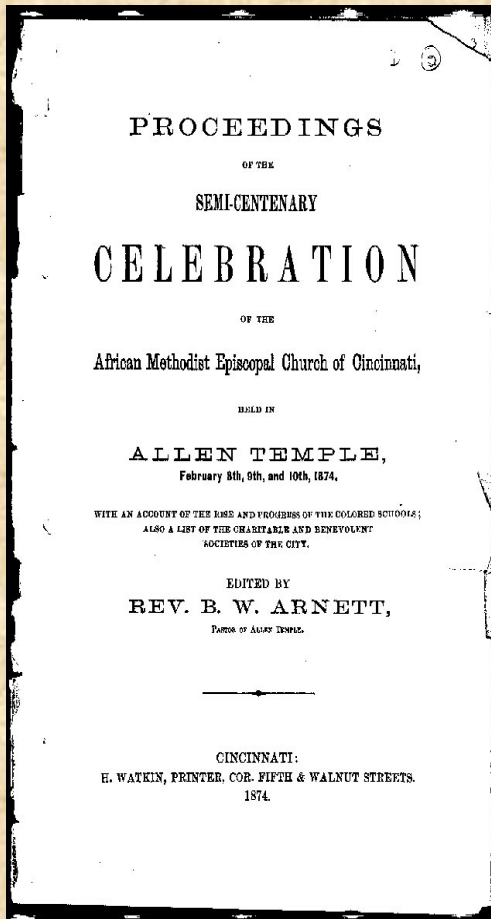
The role of pastors

In many African American communities the social, political, and economic life of the people centered around the church. The pastor served in many roles as community leader, teacher, and business consultant. Families would spend many hours at church each week.



All God's Children! Got Wings!

Elizabeth Johnson





HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Black Colleges

Reconstruction saw the creation of the nation's first black colleges, including Howard University in Washington, D.C., Fisk University in Tennessee, Hampton Institute in Virginia, and later Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

At first, these institutions emphasized the training of black teachers. By 1869, blacks outnumbered whites among the nearly 3,000 men and women teaching the freed people in the South.

Before the Civil War, only North Carolina among Southern states had established a comprehensive system of education for white children. During Reconstruction, public education came to the South.

Howard University students, 1870



Howard University Students on Campus, 1870.

A history class at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1902





THE SITE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WHEN IT WAS FIRST BOUGHT



Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee



Andrew Carnegie at Tuskegee

Mechanical Drawing, Hampton Institute, 1899



Finish carpentry class





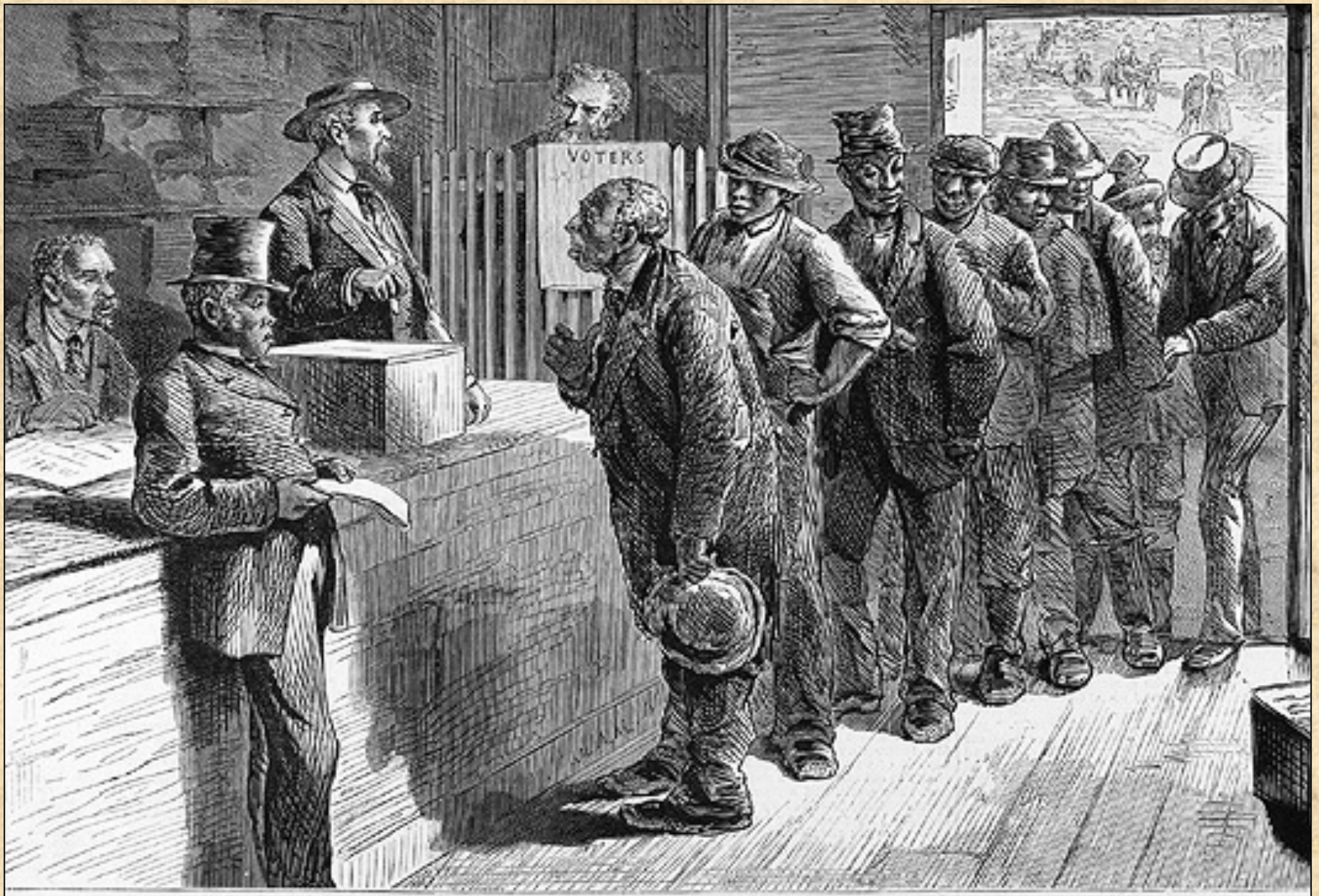
A PARTIAL VIEW OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA
Where Mr. Washington received a large part of the training and of the
inspiration for his great work

Political life

With the passage of the Reconstruction Acts in March of 1867, former slaves were granted the right to vote, hold political office and otherwise participate in the political life of the former Confederate states.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett was appointed minister to Haiti in April 1869, the first black American diplomat and the first black American presidential appointment. For many years thereafter, both Democratic and Republican administrations appointed African Americans as ministers to Haiti and Liberia.

Black voters in Richmond, Va. in 1871



Black political office holders during Reconstruction

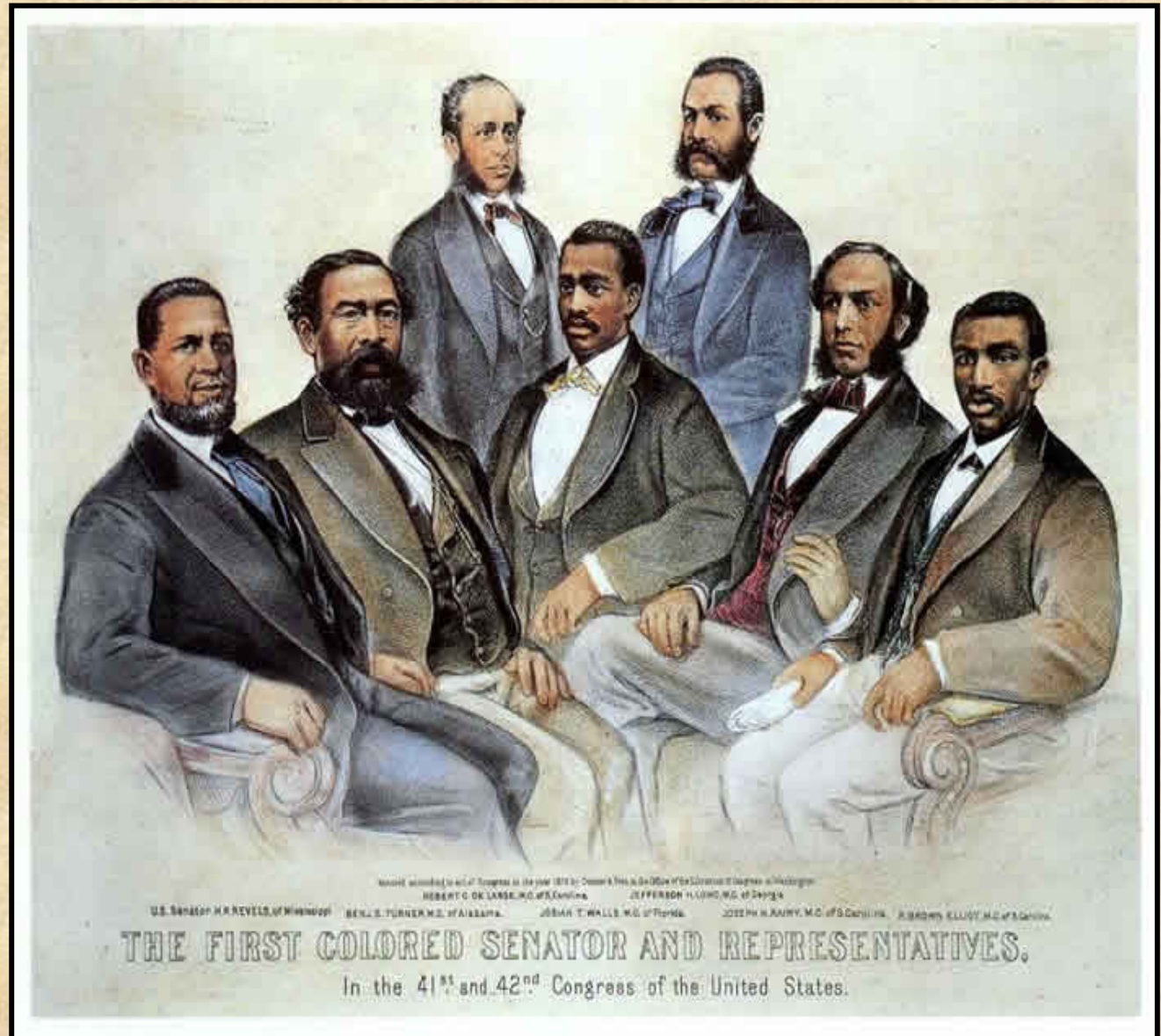
- Francis L. Cardozo...South Carolina State Treasurer
- Robert B. Elliot... United States Congressman
- J.J. Wright...South Carolina Supreme Court Justice
- James Rapier...South Carolina Congressman
- Jonathan V. Gibbs...Florida's Secretary of State
- James W. Hood...North Carolina Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Henry M. Turner...Georgia Legislature
- Hiram Revels...U.S. Senator from Mississippi
- Robert Smalls...House of Representatives from South Carolina
- John Roy Lynch...Speaker of the Mississippi House
- Jefferson Long...Congressman from Georgia
- Joseph H. Rainey... U.S. Representative from South Carolina
- Jefferson Long... U.S. Representative from Georgia
- Oscar J. Dunn... Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana

From the Plantation to the Senate.

Composite of three
plantation scenes
and portraits of
Benjamin S. Turner,
Rev. Richard Allen,
H.R. Revels,
Frederick Douglass,
Josiah T. Walls,
Joseph H. Rainey,
and William Wells
Brown.



The Forty-First and Forty-Second Congress (1869-1873) included black members for the first time in American history. A total of sixteen blacks served in Congress during Reconstruction. This commemorative print issued at the time portrays Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi and representatives Robert DeLarge of South Carolina, Jefferson Long of Georgia, Benjamin Turner of Alabama, Josiah Walls of Florida, and Joseph Rainey and Robert B. Elliott of South Carolina.



America's first black senators were from Mississippi.



Hiram Rhodes Revels was born in North Carolina in 1827 and attended various schools and seminaries. He became an ordained minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1861; assisted in recruiting two regiments of African American troops in Maryland and served in Vicksburg, Mississippi, as chaplain of a Negro regiment; and organized African American churches in that state; established a school for freedmen in St. Louis, Missouri; in 1863 he moved to Mississippi and was elected alderman in 1868 and state senator in 1869. In 1870 he was elected as a Republican to become the first African American member of the U.S. Senate, where he served from February 23, 1870 until March 3, 1871.



Blanche K. Bruce was born a slave in Virginia in 1841. He was tutored by his master's son but left his master at the beginning of the Civil War. He taught school in Hannibal, Missouri; attended Oberlin College in Ohio. After the war he became a planter in Mississippi, member of the Mississippi Levee Board, sheriff and tax collector of Bolivar County from 1872-1875. He was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881. He was the first African American to serve a full term in the United States Senate. He was appointed Registrar of the Treasury by President James Garfield in 1881, and later Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

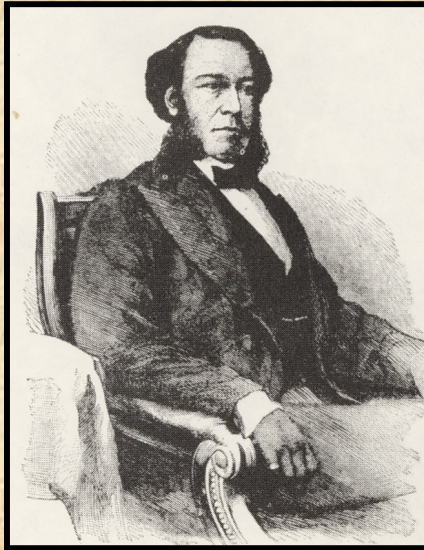


"TIME WORKS WONDERS."

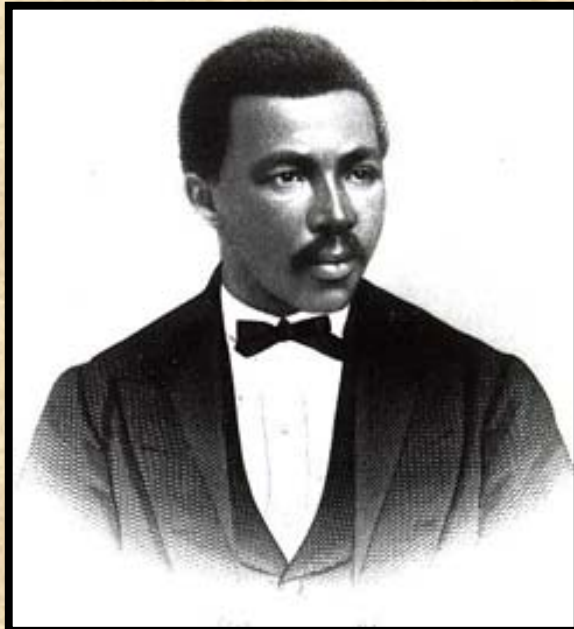
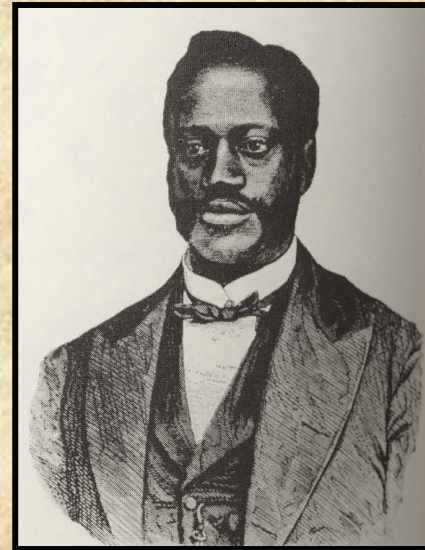
IAGO. (JEFF DAVIS.) "FOR THAT I DO SUSPECT THE LUSTY MOOR
HATH LEAP'D INTO MY SEAT: THE THOUGHT WHEREOF
DOTH LIKE A POISONOUS MINERAL GNAW MY INWARDS?" — OTHELLO.

Political cartoon showing Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederacy, amazed that a black man ("Moor")--Hiram Revels--occupied his former Senate seat.

John Hayne Rainey was the first black congressman from South Carolina. He took a conciliatory approach to white Southerners.



Jonathan Jasper Wright was born in Pennsylvania and became a successful lawyer. During Reconstruction he moved to the South Carolina where he became a state supreme court justice.



Robert Elliott was a lawyer who was elected to the South Carolina legislature in 1868. In 1869 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, making him the first black commanding general of the South Carolina National Guard. He led the fight against the Ku Klux Klan. He served as a congressman from 1871 to 1874. In 1876, Elliott was elected state attorney general, but with the withdrawal of federal troops and the subsequent end of Reconstruction, he was forced out of office a year later.

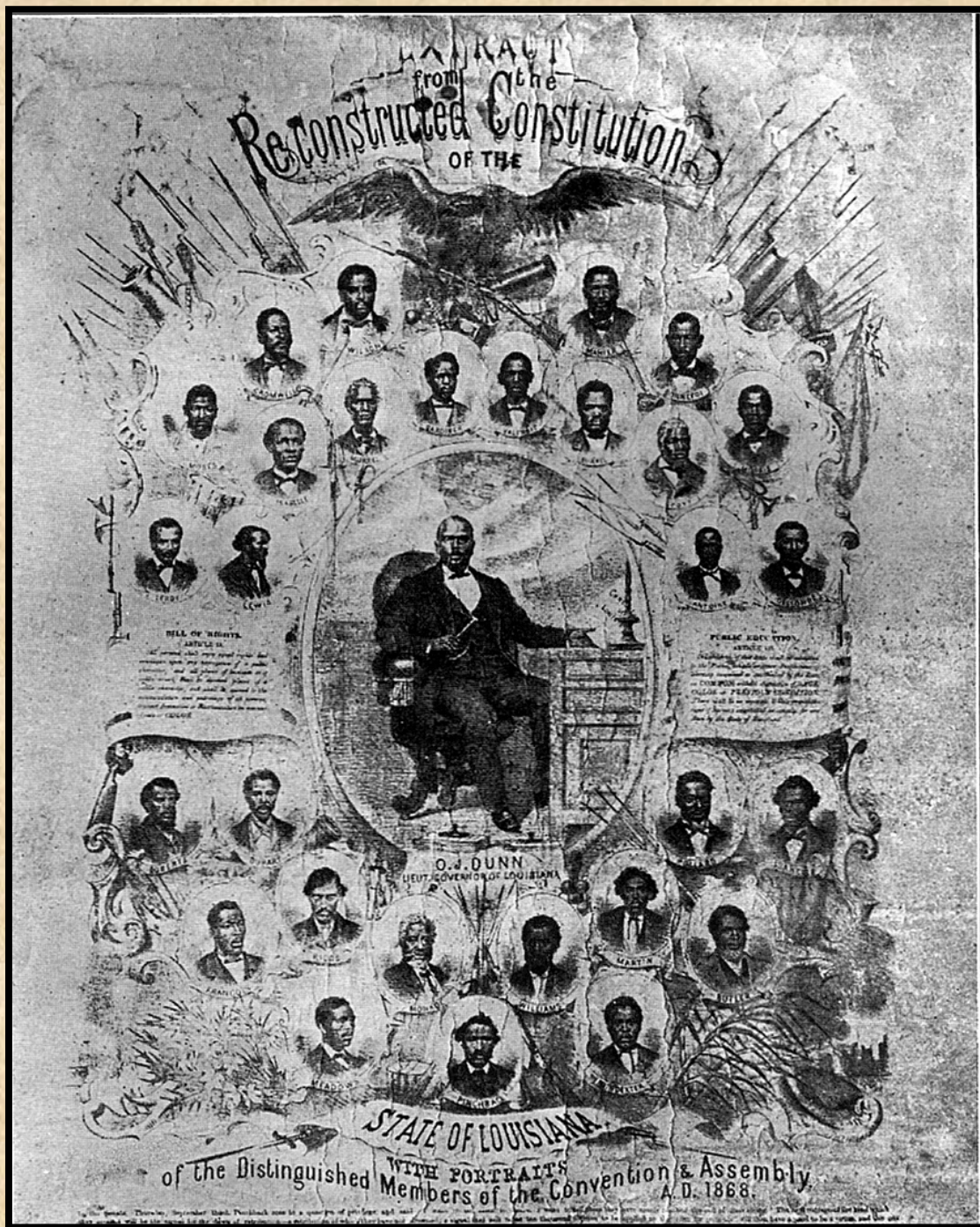
RADICAL MEMBERS
OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE AFTER THE WAR



Dusenberry	Mayer	Demars	Rivers	Milford	Smith	Swain
McKinley	Jilson	Brodie	Duncan	White	Peckins	Peckins
Dickson	Lomar	Hayes	BOOZER	Barton	Hyde	James
Wilder	Jackson	Cain	Smythe	Boston	Lee	Johnston
Hoyt	Thomas	Maxwell	Wright	Shrewsbury	Simonds	Wimbush
Randolph	Webb	Martin	Moses	Mickey	Chesnut	Hoyes
Harris	Bozeman	Cook	Sancho	Henderson	McDaniel	Farr
	Tomlinson	Miller	Sanders	Howell	Williams	Merde
	Wright *		Nuckles	Hayne	Gardner	Thompson
				Mobley		Railey
				Hudson		
				Nash		
				Carmond		

* Atterberry's associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State

Poster from South Carolina displayed the "RADICAL MEMBERS OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE AFTER THE WAR."



Poster depicting black members of the 1868 Louisiana Convention and Assembly. They included Oscar J. Dunn, the state's lieutenant governor, and P.B.S. Pinchback, who became lieutenant governor and later, for one month, the nation's first black governor.



In this way we witness the members of the race which I have the honor

to represent. Their sufferings excite our pity, and lead



"I shall not attempt to censure or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I venture to classify any person who is true to the letter of that Proclamation as an act of treason."
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. From the *United States Gazette*, December 2, 1862.



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HON. ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,
 of South Carolina,
 SPEAKING IN GREAT OPPOSE TO THE ISSUE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 6, 1875.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS THE FIRST OF RIGHTS.
Charles Sumner



All those who were slaves of the Emancipation of the colored race, full and free and independent are now in the U. S. America.



AMERICAN SLAVE LABOUR IS OF THE PAST — FREE LABOUR IS OF THE PRESENT — WE TOIL FOR OUR OWN CHILDREN AND NOT FOR THOSE OF OTHERS.



"No Sir as stated, it is difficult to say they are not as good as any."
A. Lincoln Dec. 1862

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Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- Democrats versus Republicans**
- Terms defined**
- State rule under new governments**



Democrats versus Republicans

The overall goal of the Republicans in Congress was the creation of a two-party system in the South where Republicans could compete against Democrats for votes, offices and influence. To accomplish this, they were forced to employ radical methods against a hostile South which desired a Democrat-dominated political system where blacks would be prevented from voting.

A strong Southern Republican Party was crucial in order to accomplish this goal.

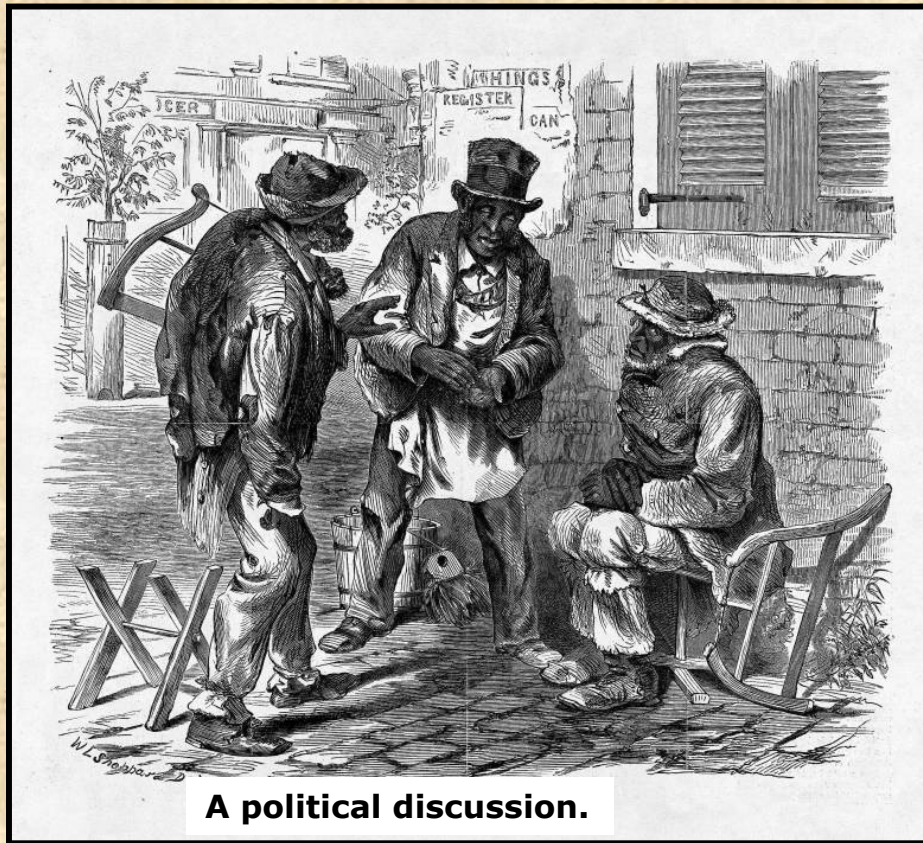
Immediately after the war former Confederate military and political leaders were prohibited from voting and running for office. Republican governments quickly took over and were able to remain in power with the votes of the newly enfranchised freedmen.



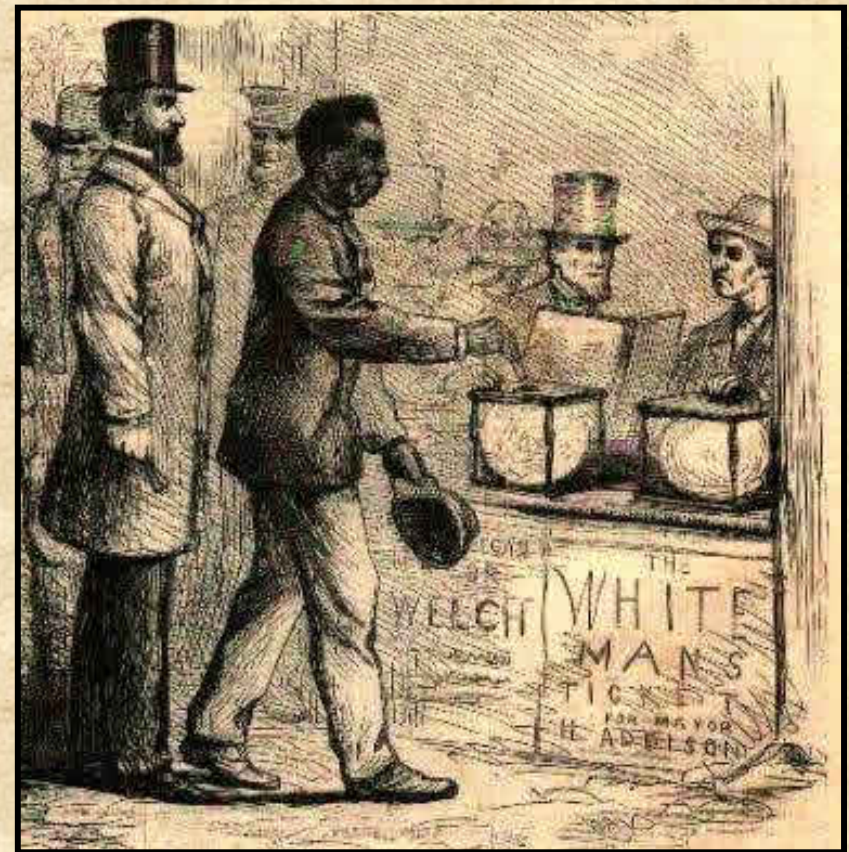
Capitol building in Washington D.C.

Black Republicans

Blacks could be a powerful voting bloc if they were allowed to vote. Various amendments and civil rights acts were passed to ensure that they could cast ballots. Blacks outnumbered whites in only three states, so it would be necessary to get Southern white Republican voters as well.



A political discussion.

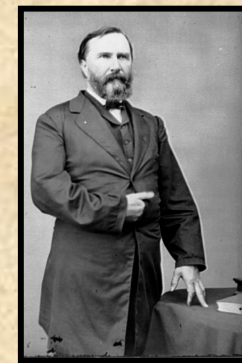


Carpetbaggers and scalawags

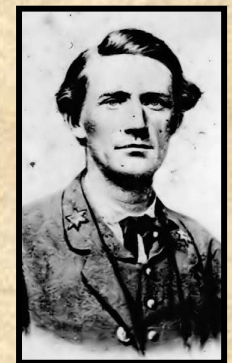
Both terms originated with Southern whites who resented intrusion by the federal government in the post-Civil War South.

Carpetbaggers was the term used to describe Northerners who came South during Reconstruction. Many Northerners were motivated by profits to be made, but others went to help rebuild the Southern economy. Many were ex-Union soldiers who stayed in the South after the war. Although their numbers were few, many were elected as Republicans to state and local office under radical Republican rule in the South. Carpetbags were cheap suitcases. Southerners said carpetbaggers came with empty bags and went home having filled them with money taken from Southerners.

Scalawags were white Southerners who "disgraced" the South by joining with the Republican party to enact reforms. Most white Southerners hated scalawags and saw them as a group of traitors who deserted their countrymen for their own material gain.

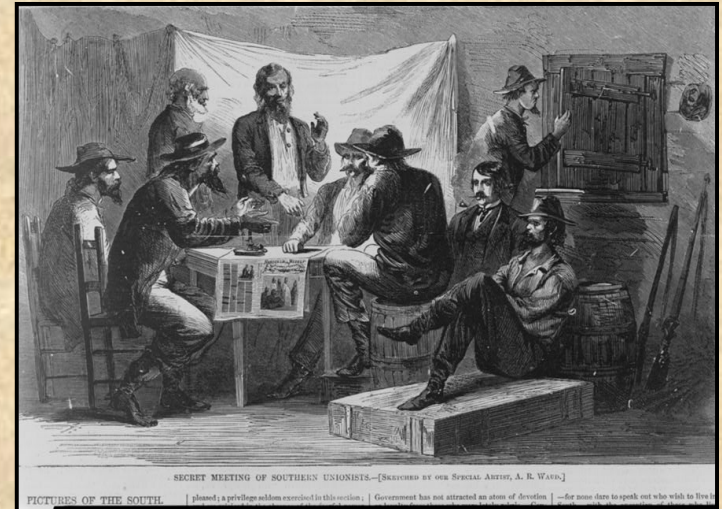
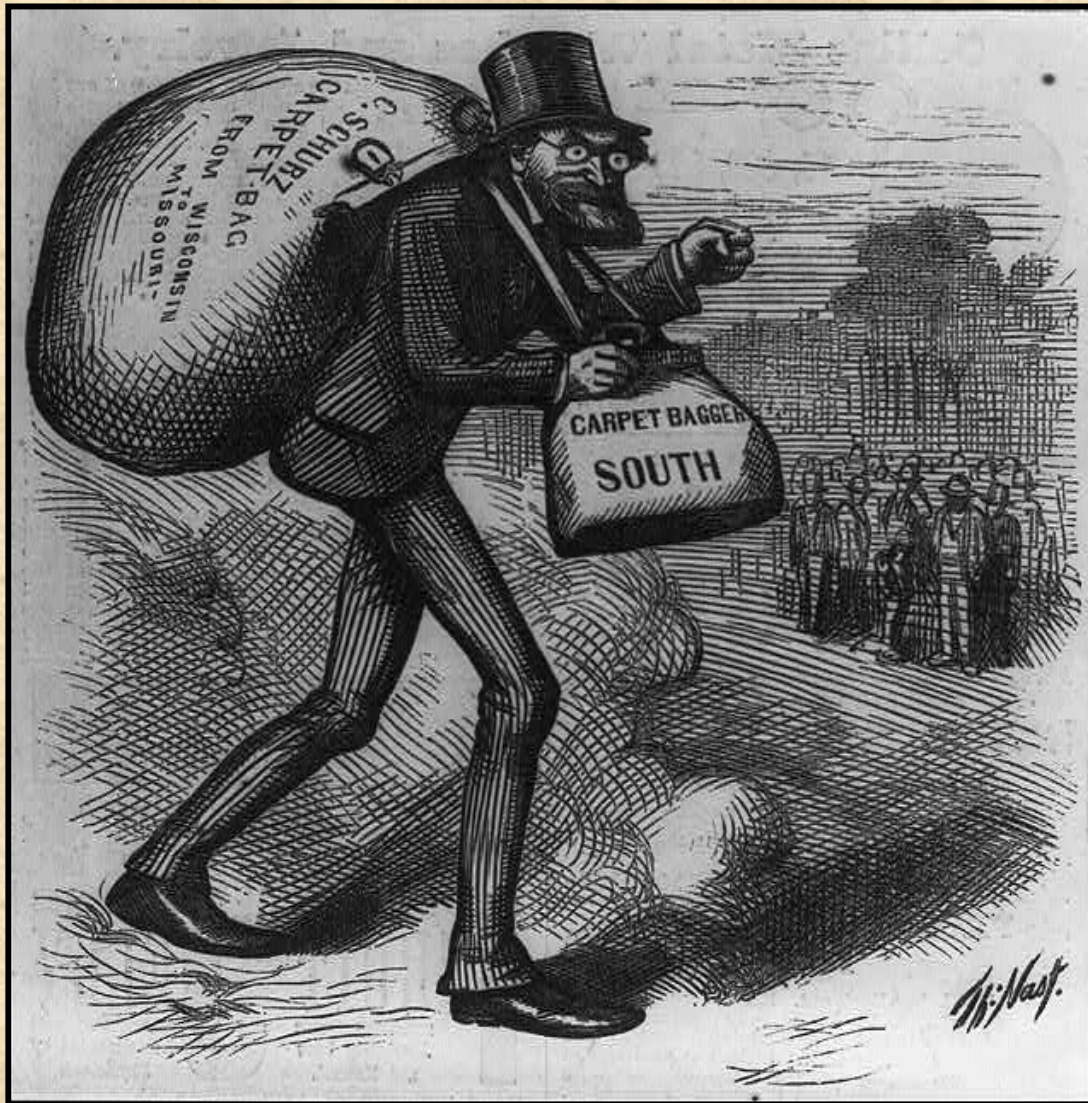


Former Confederate General James Longstreet



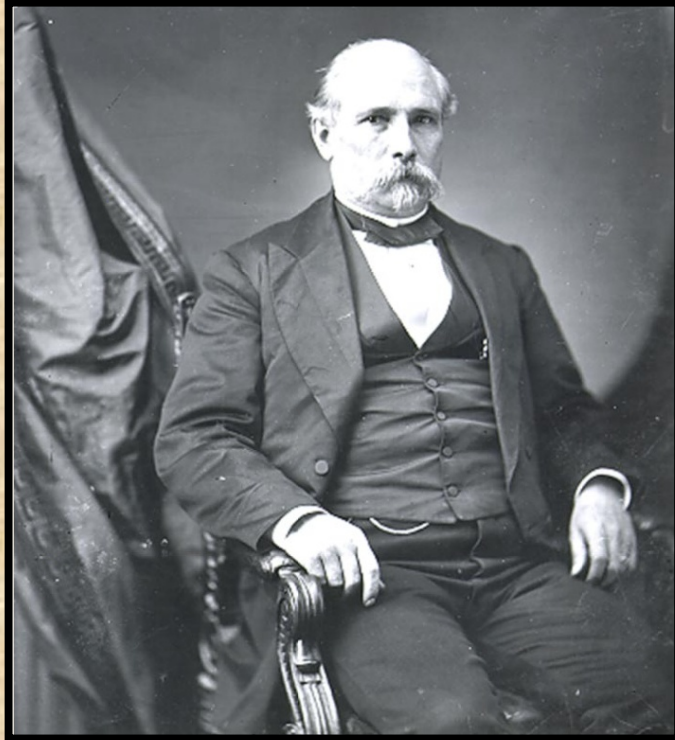
Former Confederate Cavalry Officer John S. Mosby

Carpetbaggers



The Union League (also known as the Loyal League) was a society formed during the Civil War to increase Union morale and support for the war effort. After the war some members went South to participate in Reconstruction. They worked for radical reconstruction of the Southern states, punishment of the Southern leaders, confiscation of property and black suffrage. They became the main spokesmen for the Republican party among the emancipated blacks. After the Freedmen's Bureau agents and other Northern whites took command of the League, it was accused of being a political machine to control the votes of African Americans.

Scalawags



James L. Alcorn was Mississippi's most prominent "scalawag" and the first Republican governor of the state. He was a man of wealth, and the pro-business stand of the Republicans appealed to him. Realizing that the black vote was necessary to keep the Republicans in power, he advocated black suffrage. This position cost him support from white Southerners.

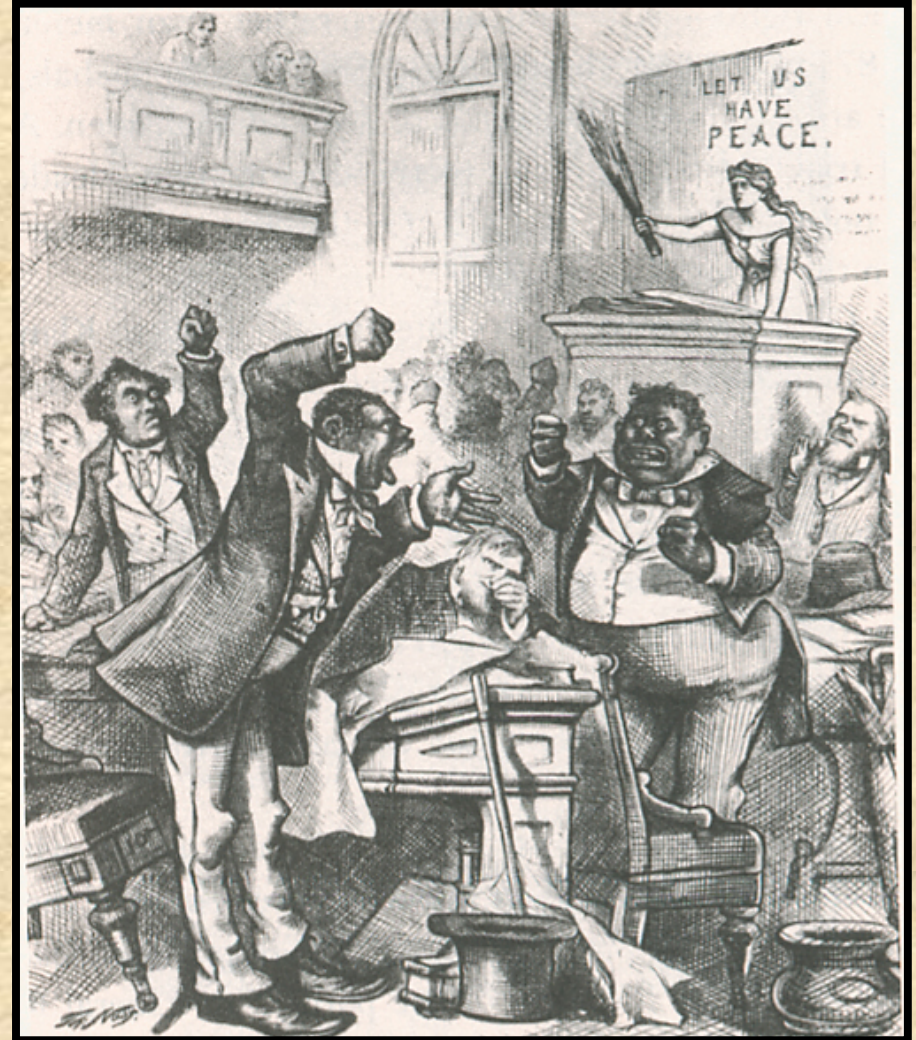
Alcorn wrote an explanation of his view, concluding with this statement about blacks:

"All that Congress has given him I accept as his with all my heart and conscience, I propose to vote with him, to discuss political affairs with him; to sit, if need be, in political counsel with him, and from a platform acceptable alike to him, to me, and to you, to pluck our common liberty and our common prosperity out of the jaws of inevitable ruin."

At the constitutional conventions set up under military rule, blacks were often in the majority and contributed to the new state governments. The new state constitutions, modeled on those in the Northern states, provided for education, civil rights and taxation.

However, the post-Civil War era was a time of massive fraud and corruption throughout the U.S., and the Southern "carpetbag" state governments were prime examples. They voted huge sums of money for public works projects, many of them needed, but often corrupted by kickbacks to the legislators or their friends. Much money was raised by taxing and borrowing to construct railroads to attract investment. Unfortunately, the major result of railroad spending was huge debts and bankruptcies.

The majority of Southern whites were hostile to the carpetbag governments, especially because blacks were members. It was commonly said that the new governments and constitutions would last only as long as there were Northern soldiers to protect them. None of the new Republican governments outlasted the end of Reconstruction in 1877.



"Colored" Rule in a Reconstructed State, 1874 (Thomas Nast)

Print attacking black legislators



A SOUTHERN LEGISLATURE UNDER CARPET-BAG RULE.

The carpet-baggers debauched the negroes, sending some of the most ignorant of them to the Legislature, where their personal conduct was a disgrace and they voted away vast sums of money for adventurers who bribed them with a pittance.

The End of Reconstruction



Northern interest waned



Depression



Native American wars



Presidential candidates, 1876



Compromise of 1877



Northern interest in Reconstruction began to decline as the years passed.



Northerners were tired of Reconstruction.



In the early days of Reconstruction people believed they were performing a constructive activity.



This changed when Northerners realized that white Southerners would never change without many more years of expensive Reconstruction effort.



Northerners were also unhappy that the U.S. Army still had to occupy parts of the South.



The economic depression of 1873 limited funds available for the Reconstruction effort. The North thought it could no longer afford the costs of Reconstruction.



By 1876 only three states were still under Republicans. All the other states were back under "home rule" of Southern white conservatives.

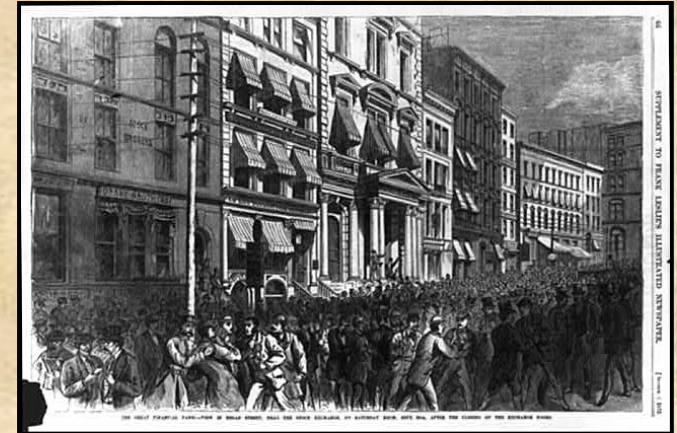


The North's attention was focused on other issues and Reconstruction was moved to the "back burner."

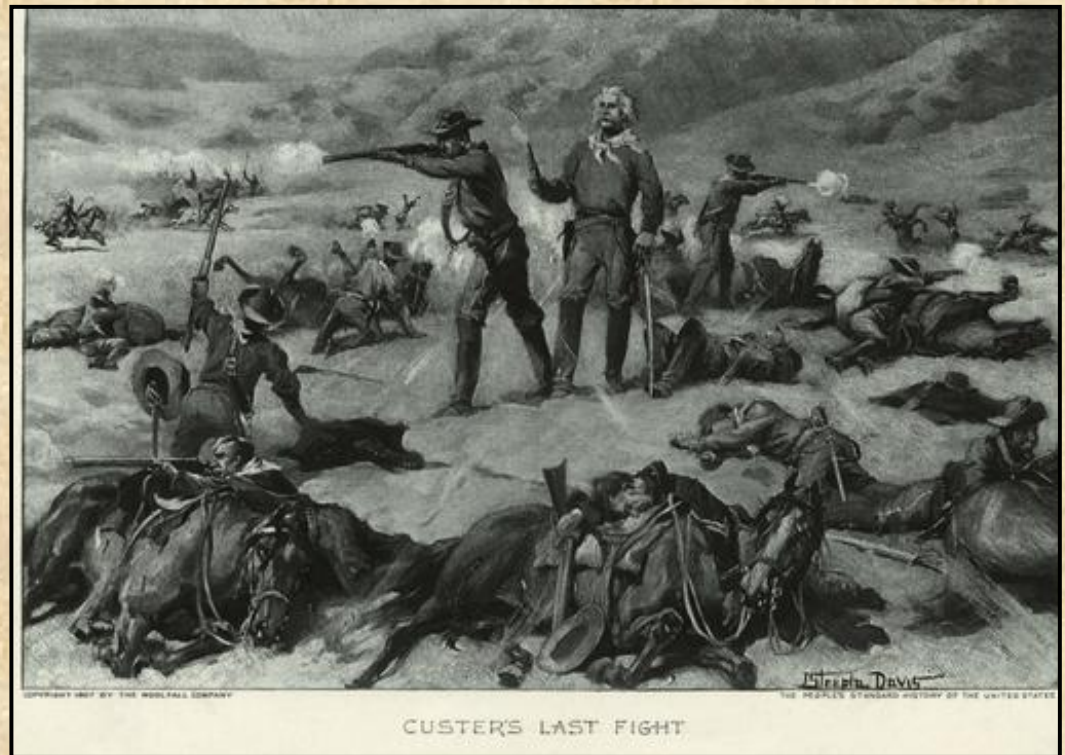
The Panic of 1873 began a depression that lasted until 1878.



A financial downturn in Europe spread to the U.S. causing great hardships. The New York Stock Exchange was closed for 10 days. Credit dried up, foreclosures were common and banks failed. Factories shut down, throwing thousands out of work. The number of homeless and hungry people soon overwhelmed the abilities of charities to function.

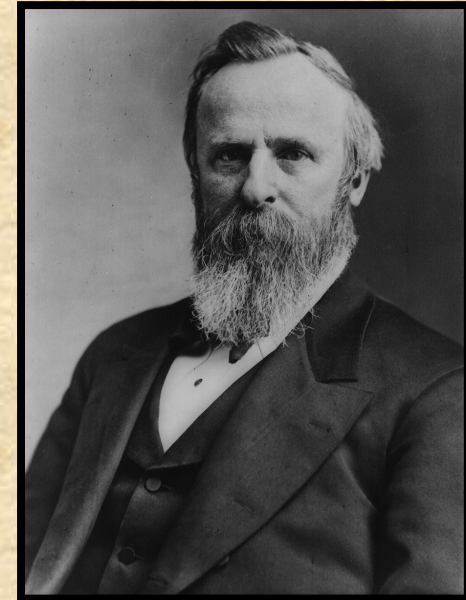


American Indian wars caught the attention of the American people.



The two candidates in the 1876 presidential election.

The Republicans chose Rutherford B. Hayes, who led a successful political career making few enemies. At a time when many others were considered corrupt, he was seen as an honest man.



The Democrats chose Samuel Tilden, the reform governor of New York who had crushed Boss Tweed's bribery ring.

Two pieces of Tilden campaign literature stressed that he was honest compared with the corrupt Republicans he wanted to replace.

**THE CHAMPIONS OF
THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.**

**ECONOMY, HONESTY
AND
REFORM.**

*Prosperity & Happiness
FOR
OUR PEOPLE.*

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Democratic Candidate for President.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

**The Platform
ADOPTED BY THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY**
At their Executive Hall of St. Louis,
June 22-23 and 24, 1876.

CONSTITUTION & LAWS

PEOPLE OF LIGHT

MADE & SOLD BY JAMES W. BROWN, 107 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK. Agents Wanted.

Tilden and Reform

SONG AND CHORUS

WORDS BY MUSIC BY
Wm. H. Long. J. G. Kuhn.

1876

PUBLISHED BY H. T. MARTIN, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Copyright, 1876, by H. T. MARTIN.



**Rutherford B. and
Lucy Webb Hayes
1847 wedding
daguerreotype**

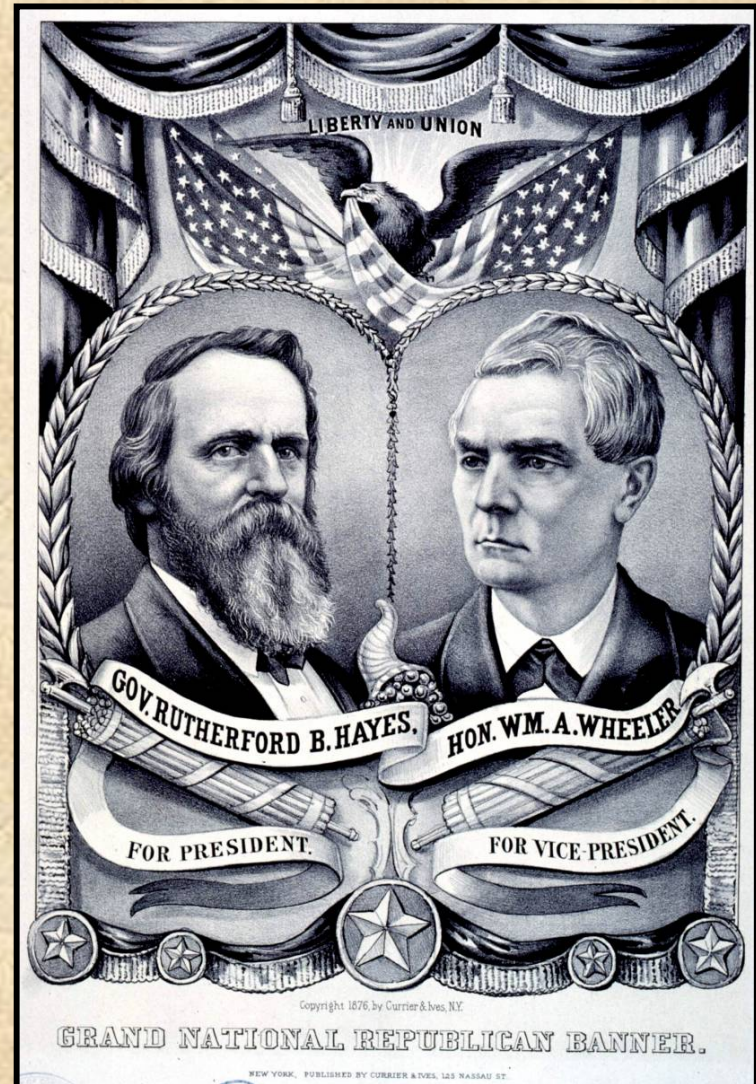


**Hayes
during the
Civil War**

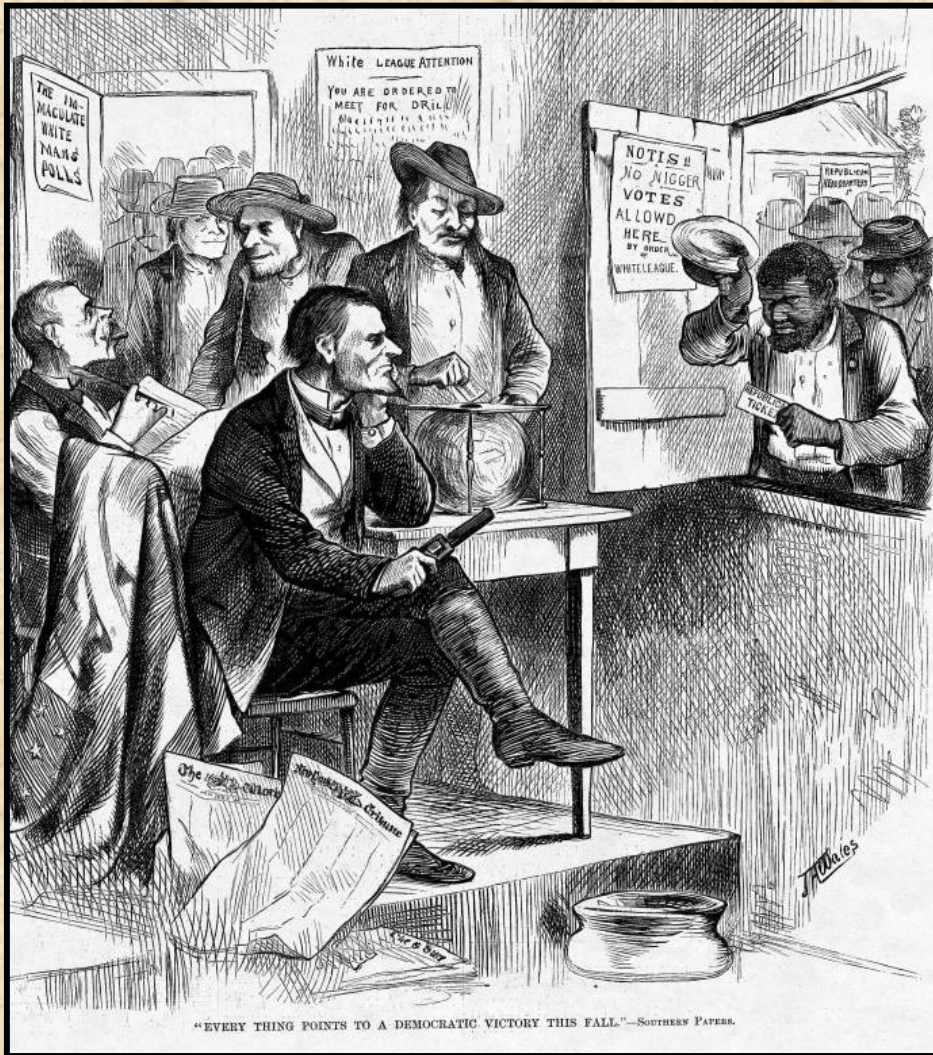


Candidate Hayes kissing admirers' babies.

Propaganda from the campaign trail



Widespread intimidation of Southern blacks before the election caused many to flee to remote areas for safety.

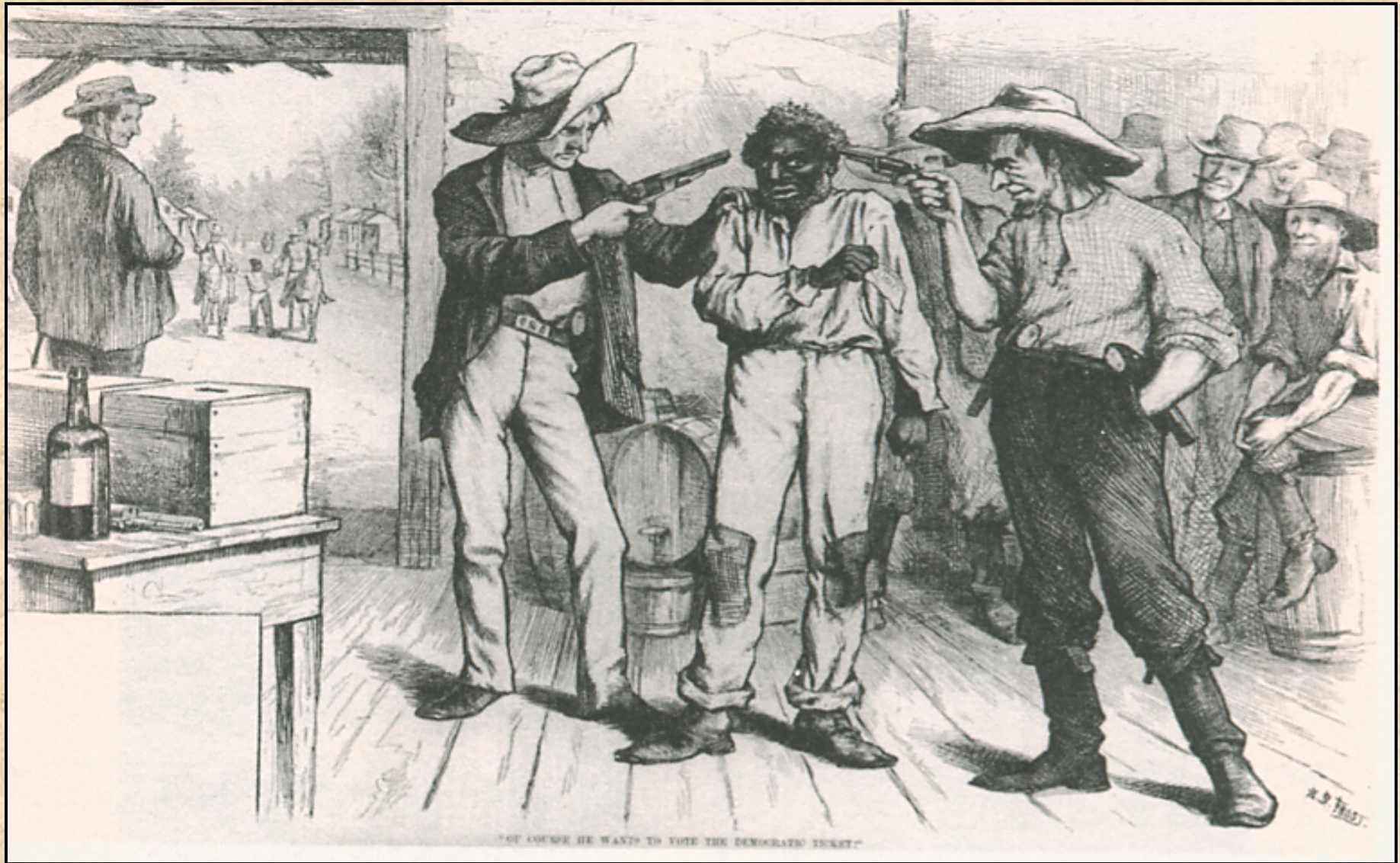


"EVERY THING POINTS TO A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY THIS FALL."—SOUTHERN PAPERS.

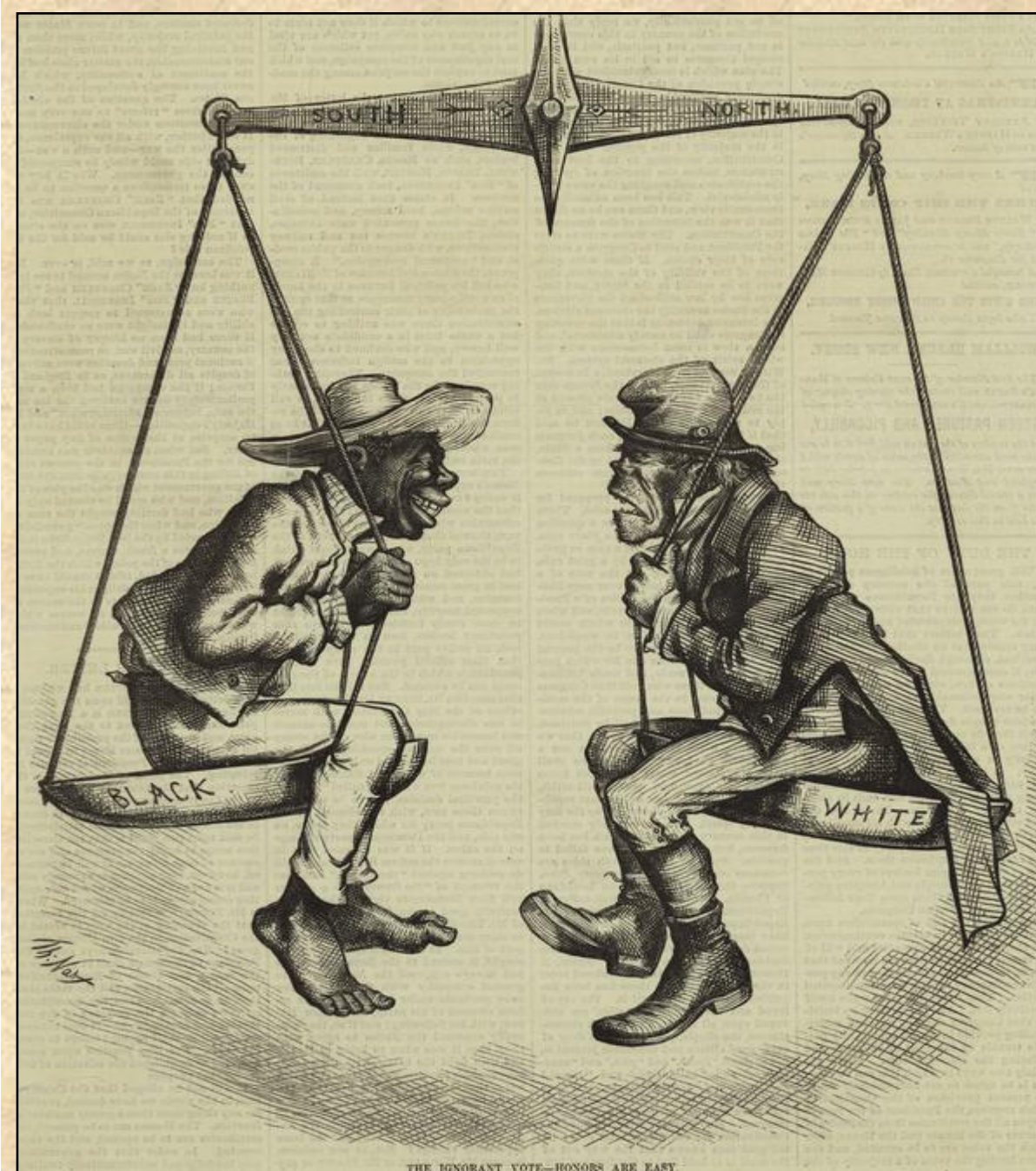
"Every thing points to a Democratic victory this fall."



"Negroes hiding out in a Louisiana swamp."



"Of course he wants to vote the Democratic ticket."



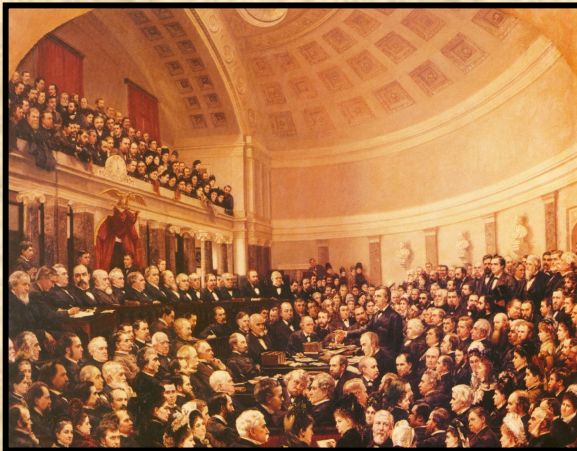
**1876 election
cartoon
showed
stereotyped
black and
Irish (white)
“ignorant”
voters
balancing
each other
out, resulting
in a tie.**

THE IGNORANT VOTE--- HONORS ARE EASY

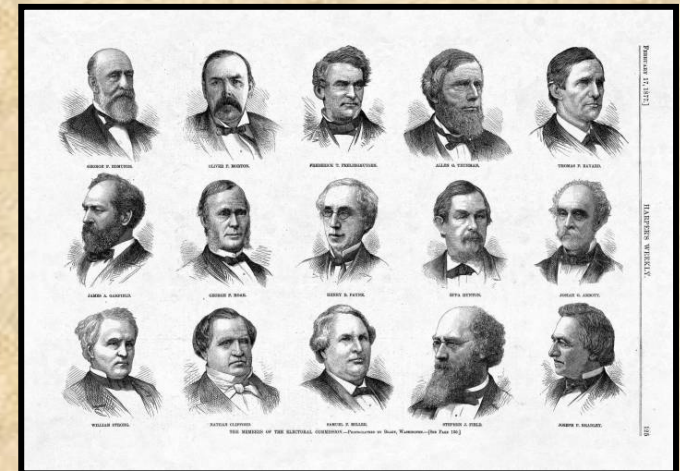
Compromise of 1877

Tilden won the popular vote, but lacked one electoral vote to earn a majority in the electoral college. There were 22 disputed electoral votes from the states of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon. Each state sent two sets of election returns. Republicans made deals with Southern Democrats which gave Hayes the presidency. The Southern politicians gave their support to Hayes in return for his promise to pull all the remaining troops out of the former Confederate states. The South also wanted the appointment of at least one Southerner to Hayes's cabinet and support for Southern railroad construction.

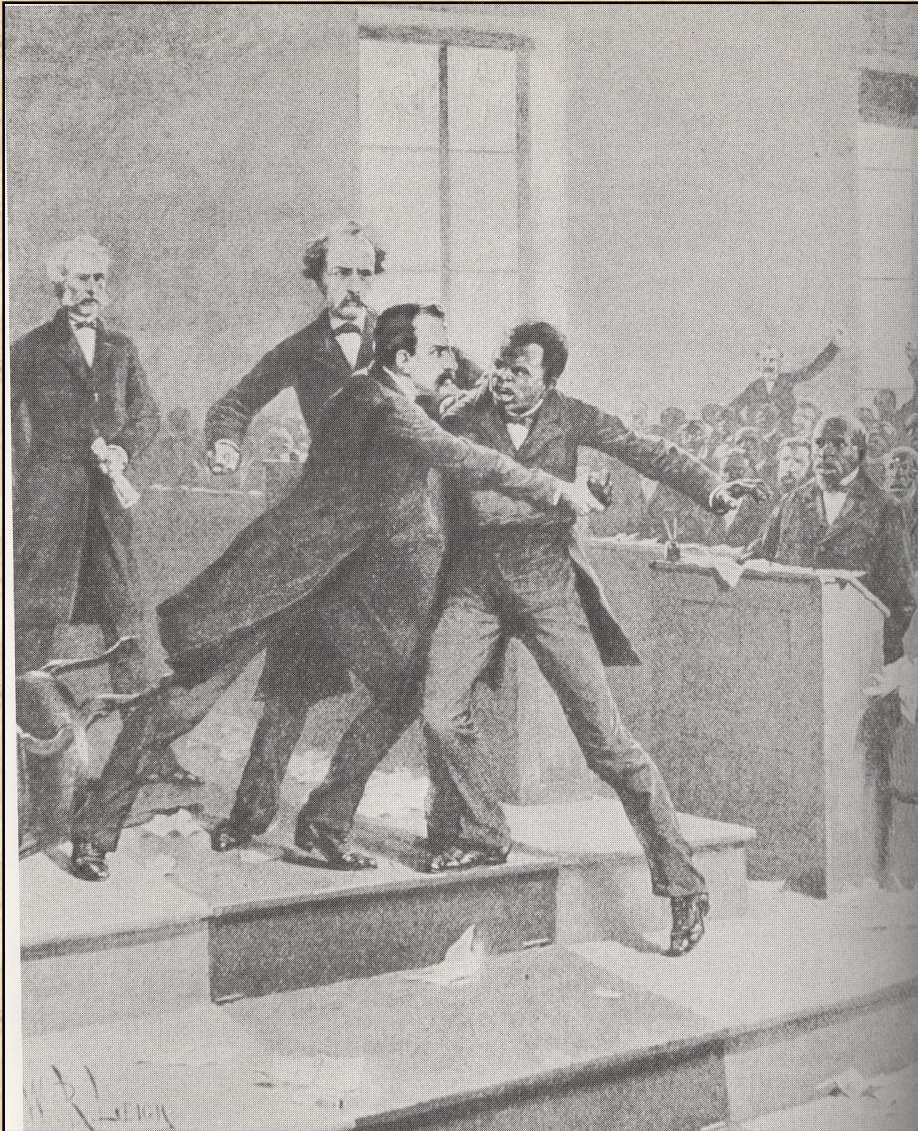
The Compromise of 1877 is often called the deal that ended Reconstruction.



The Electoral Commission that was formed to decide the disputed election



Federal soldiers were important in the South to aid the freedmen.

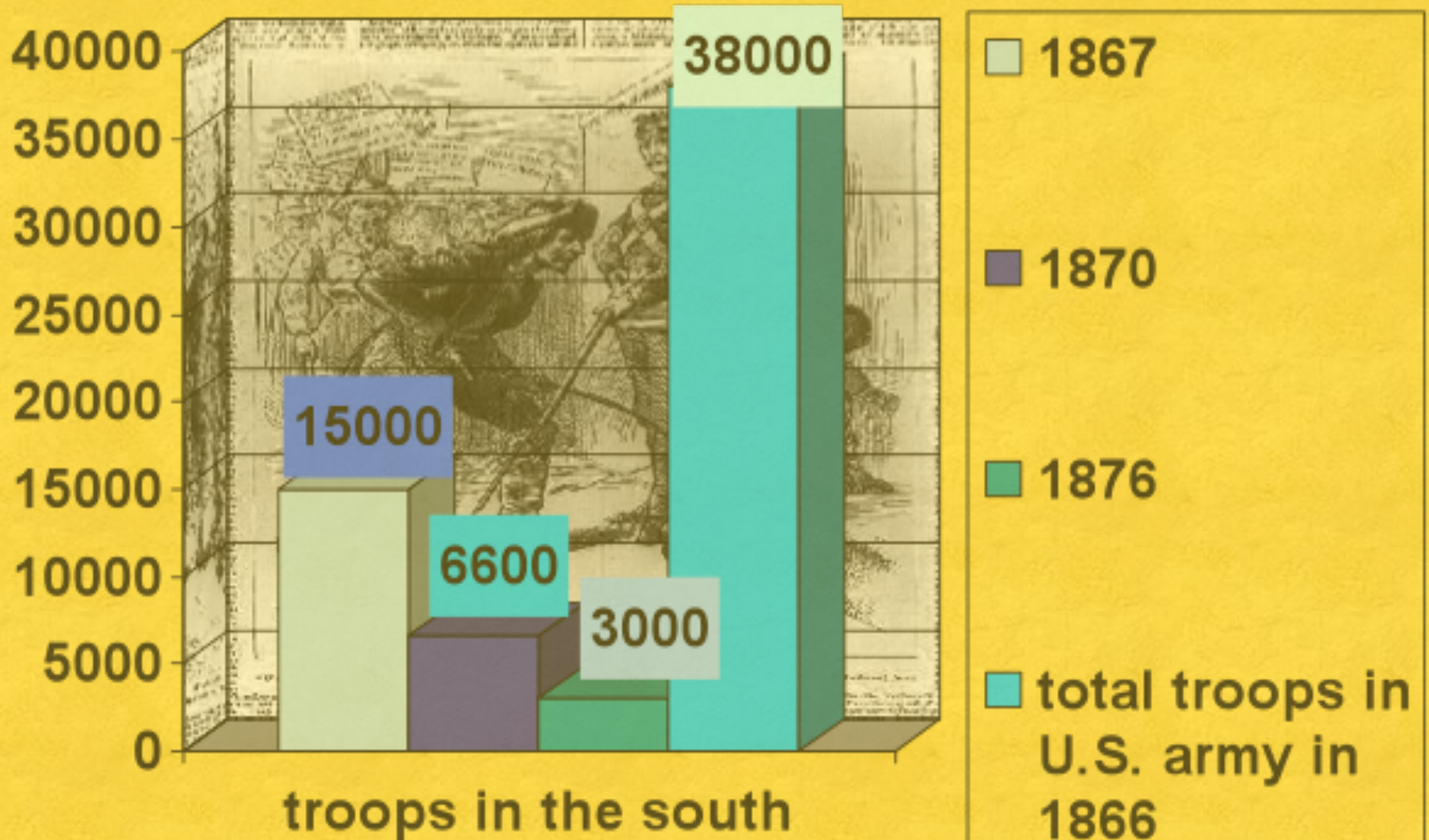


Fight between a black and a white legislator in Louisiana in 1875.

Conservative whites illegally seized power. Only the quick intervention of federal troops restored the Republican government.

After 1877 there were no federal troops; the white conservative "redeemer" governments replaced the Republican "carpetbag" governments, and blacks were removed from office.

During Reconstruction it was evident that Southern governments would only comply with reforms when the military was present. Since the troops were removed by the Compromise of 1877, it became harder to protect African Americans.



Constitutional Amendments and Supreme Court cases during Reconstruction

- **13th, 14th, 15th Amendments**

- **Major Supreme Court cases throughout the era**



Reconstruction amendments to the U.S. Constitution , 1865-1870.

Amendment number	Date passed by Congress	Main Provision	Date when $\frac{3}{4}$ of states ratified
13th	January 1865	Prohibited slavery in the U.S.	December 1865
14th	June 1866	Citizenship for all persons born or naturalized in the U.S.A.	July 1868
15th	February 1869	Prohibited denial of suffrage because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.	March 1870

1876 Rec^d. 2 Feb. 1877

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States of America;
At its Second Session,
Began and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A RESOLUTION
Submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
(two-thirds of both houses concurring), that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, to-wit: Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof 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 this article by appropriate legislation.

Speakers of the House of Representatives
H. C. Sumner
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate

Approved February 1, 1865. Abraham Lincoln

**Original
13th
Amendment**

Original 14th Amendment

Rec'd 16 June.

Seventeenth Congress of the United States, at the first session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, accordingly.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. 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.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the

number of such male citizens bears to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debt incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debt, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

All this
 Signed at Washington, this 16th day of June, 1865.
 Edwin M. Stanton, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 Le. Justin S. Foster, President of the Senate pro tempore.
 Wm. M. McKim, Secretary of the Senate.



14th Amendment

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 28, 1868, and granted citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbid states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.

15th Amendment



PUBLISHED & PRINTED BY

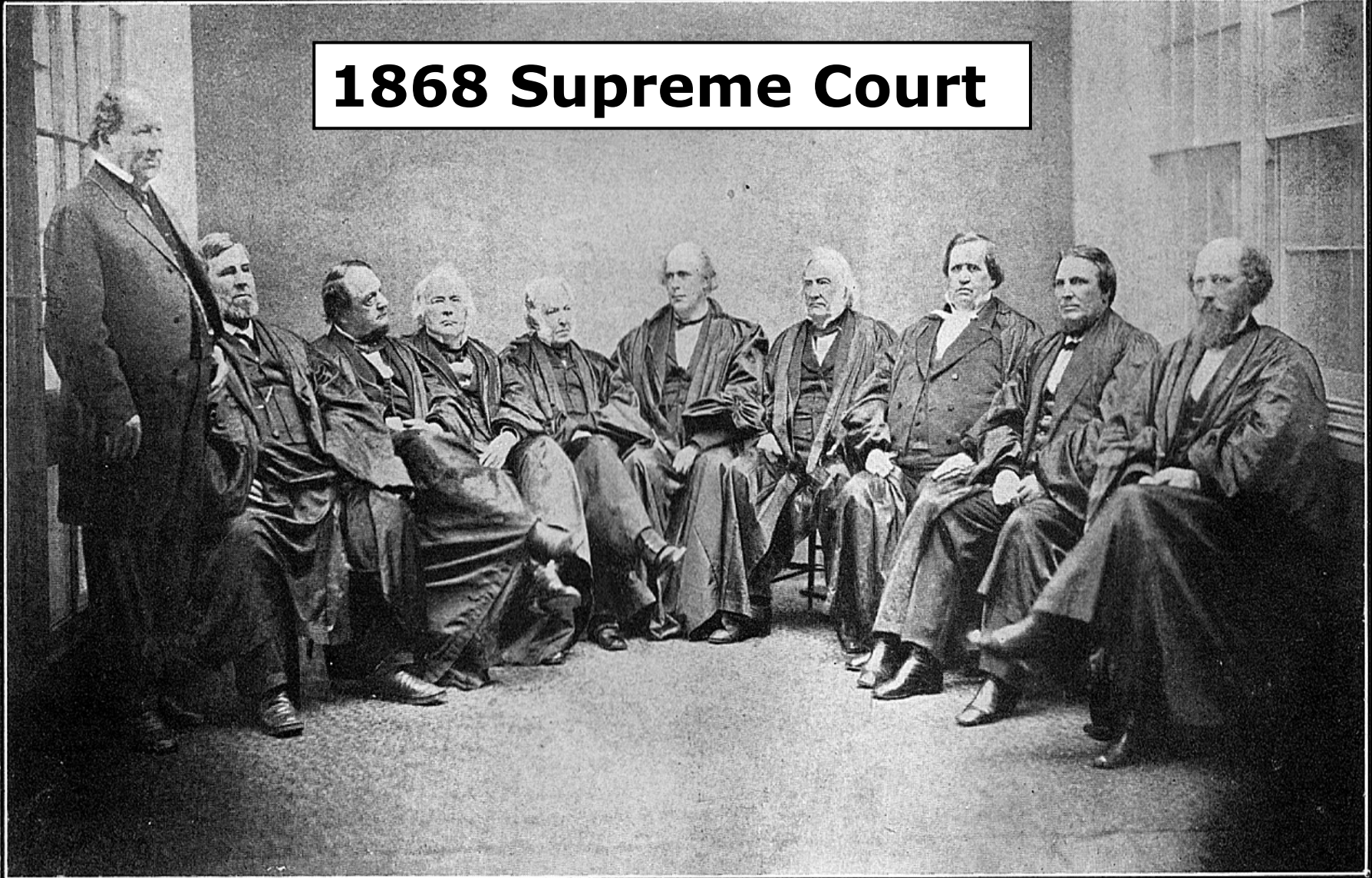
Engraved according to an Act of Congress in the year 1870 by Th. Kelly in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D.C.

THOMAS KELLY 17 BARCLAY ST. N.Y.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1 Reading Emancipation Proclamation | 5 Education will prove the Equality of the Races. | 9 Our representative sits in the National Legislature | 13 We till our own Fields. |
| 2 Life Liberty and Independence | 6 Liberty Protects the Marriage Altar | 10 The Holy Ordinances of Religion are free | 14 The Right of Citizens of the U.S. to vote shall not |
| 3 We Unite the Bonds of Fellowship | 7 Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary May 29 th 1870 | 11 President visits the Family Circle. | be denied or abridged by the U.S. or any State in respect |
| 4 Our Charter of Rights the Holy Scriptures. | 8 The Ballot Box is open to us. | 12 We will protect our Country as it defends our Rights. | of Race Color or Condition of Service 15 th Amendment |

1868 Supreme Court



*D. W.
Middleton,
Clerk.*

*David
Davis.*

*Noah
Haynes
Swayne.*

*Robert
Cooper
Grier.*

*James
Moore
Wayne.*

*Salmon
Portland
Chase.*

*Samuel
Nelson.*

*Nathan
Clifford.*

*Samuel
Freeman
Miller.*

*Stephen
Johnson
Field.*

The Supreme Court and Reconstruction



***Strauder v. West Virginia* (1880), the Court ruled that restriction of juries to whites only was unconstitutional and violated the rights of blacks as stipulated by the 14th Amendment.**



***Virginia v. Rives* (1880), the Court upheld the conviction of two black men by an all-white jury. This decision nullified the Strauder case, and opened the door for whites to find legal ways to discriminate on the base of color without violating federal law.**



In 1883 the Supreme Court ruled the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional.



***Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)** marked the beginning of a 58-year period in which Jim Crow racist laws went unchallenged and were accepted by the federal government. Homer Plessy, a black man who tried to board a white-only train in Louisiana (the car designated for blacks was full), claimed the Louisiana segregation laws violated both his 13th and 14th Amendment rights. Once Plessy boarded the white-only train, he was forcibly removed and jailed. The Supreme Court, by a vote of 8-1, ruled that equal rights did not mean co-mingling of the races, effectively legalizing and facilitating "separate but equal" access for blacks.



***Cumming v. County Board of Education* (1899)** stated that separate schools were valid even if comparable schools for blacks were not available.

Taking advantage of these Supreme Court decisions, Southern states passed laws that restricted African Americans' access to schools, restaurants, hospitals, and other public places. Soon signs that read "Whites Only" or "Coloreds Only" were posted at entrances and exits, water fountains, waiting rooms, and restrooms. Laws were enacted that restricted black citizens' rights in all aspects of life.

The effects of Reconstruction



Loss of political power for African Americans in the south



Methods of disenfranchisement



Promises and failures of Reconstruction



“Bloody Chasm”



Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s



African Americans after 1876



The white “redeemer” governments that came to power after Reconstruction immediately acted to eliminate any African American political power.



One of the first actions was gerrymandering voting districts to reduce black voting strength and minimize the number of black elected officials.

African Americans were disenfranchised

In 1890, Mississippi adopted several measures that effectively ended voting by black citizens. These measures came to be known as the *Mississippi Plan*. They used literacy and "understanding" tests to disenfranchise black American citizens. Similar laws were passed by South Carolina (1895), Louisiana (1898), North Carolina (1900), Alabama (1901), Virginia (1901), Georgia (1908), and Oklahoma (1910).

These disfranchising laws included poll taxes, literacy tests, vouchers of "good character," and disqualification for "crimes of moral turpitude." These laws were "color-blind" on their face, but were designed to exclude black citizens disproportionately by allowing white election officials to apply the procedures selectively. Other laws and practices, such as the "white primary," attempted to evade the 15th Amendment by allowing "private" political parties to conduct elections and establish qualifications for their members.

As a result of these efforts in the former Confederate states, nearly all black citizens were disenfranchised and removed from the voting rolls by 1910. The process of restoring the rights taken by these tactics would take many decades.

Methods used to stop blacks from voting after reconstruction included:

Poll taxes

Literacy tests

"Grandfather clauses"

Suppressive election procedures

Black codes and enforced segregation

Gerrymandering

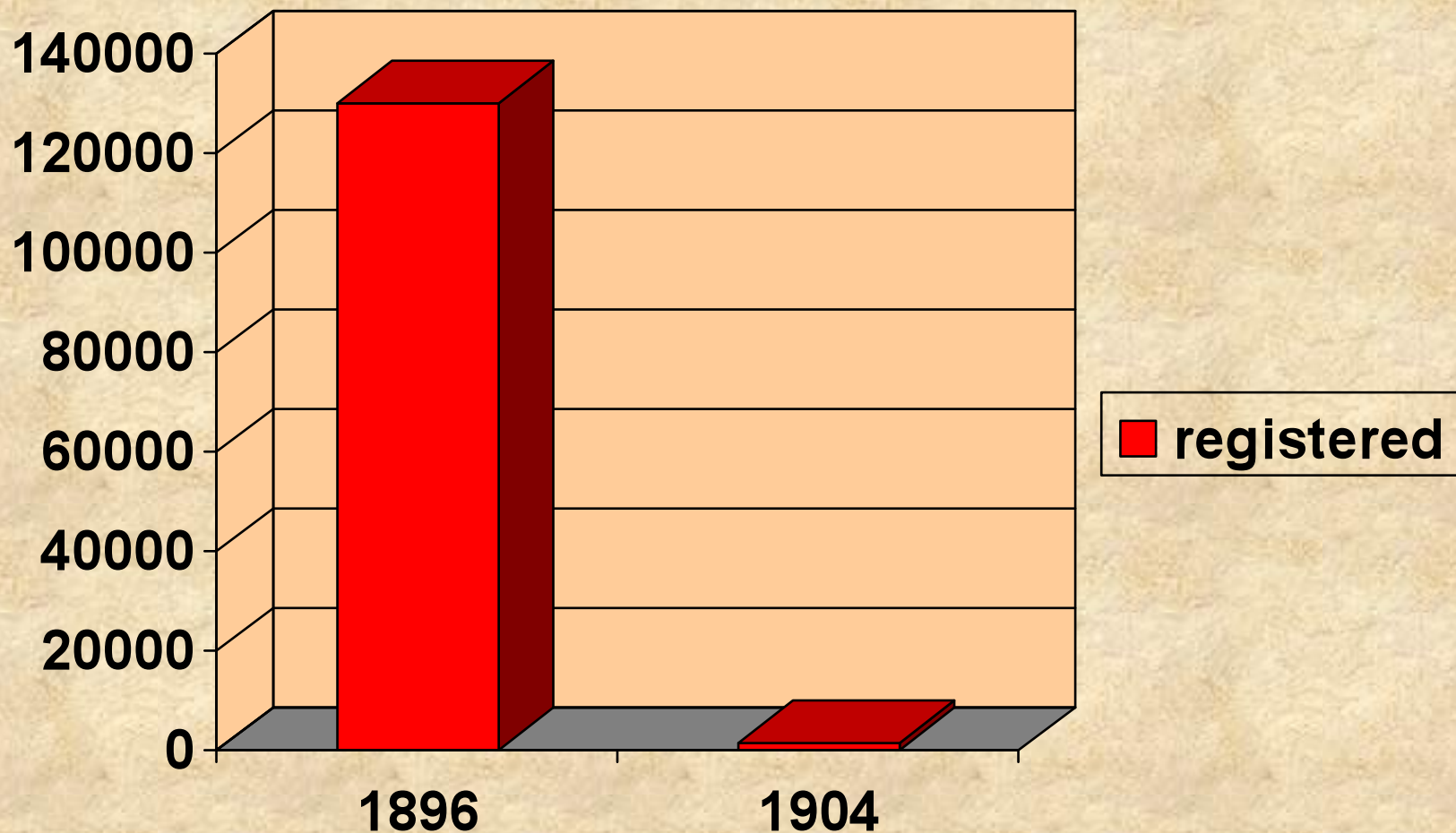
White-only primaries

Physical intimidation and violence

Restrictive eligibility requirements

Rewriting of state constitutions

Voter registration for African Americans in Louisiana in 1896 was 130,000. In 1904 it dropped to 1,342.





In June of 1890, Henry Cabot Lodge, a Republican congressman from Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives which would have provided supervision of federal elections by the government to protect African American voting rights in the South.

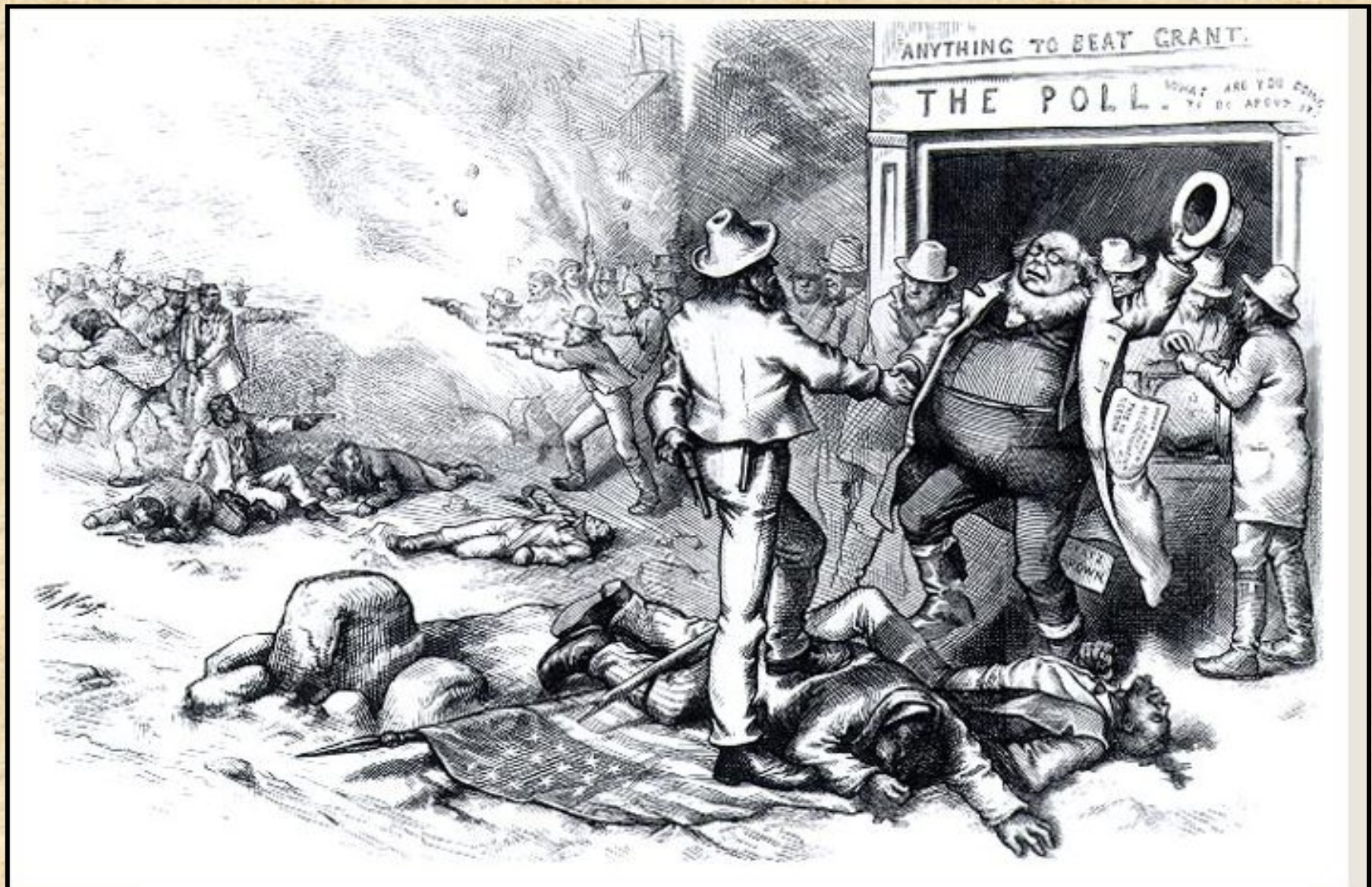
After Reconstruction, many Southern states had passed local laws that, in effect, denied blacks suffrage despite constitutional guarantees.

Critics of Lodge's "Force Bill" saw it as a way for Republicans to retain a majority in the House in the upcoming November elections, since most African Americans would vote Republican. The bill passed the House, but not the Senate.

“Bloody Chasm” refers to the bitterness and hard feelings that divided the North and South after the Civil War.



IT IS ONLY A TRUCE TO REGAIN POWER ("PLAYING POSSUM").
H. G. "Clasp hands over the bloody chasm."
C. S. "Freely accept the hand that is offered, and reach forth thine own in friendly grasp."



“Let Us Clasp hands Over the Bloody Chasm.”

The promises of Reconstruction



End to slavery: 13th Amendment



Citizenship and equal treatment under the law: 14th Amendment



Suffrage: 15th Amendment



Healthcare, job training, and education: Freedmen's Bureau



Safety and security: military occupation



Social mobility

The failures of Reconstruction



No hope for economic advancement due to tenant farming and sharecropping



Lack of funding for assistance programs



Failure to bridge the racial divide between whites and blacks



No long term protection of civil rights of African Americans

The failures of Reconstruction in the 1860s and 1870s meant that the struggle of African Americans for equality and freedom would be deferred until the middle of the 20th century. In the 1950s and 1960s, it would no longer be seen as a Southern problem, but rather as an issue to be faced by the whole country.



United States history series:

Colonization to Reconstruction: Early U.S. Review

Colonial Era

American Revolution

The New Nation: Washington to J.Q. Adams

Slavery

Westward Movement

Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860

Causes of the Civil War

Civil War

Reconstruction

Rise of Industrial America

Response to Industrialism

Immigration and Urbanization

America becomes a world power: Imperialism

The Progressive Era

The U.S. and World War One

1920's

Great Depression and New Deal: 1930's

Causes of World War Two

World War Two

1950's

1960's

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**China: Ancient Civilization to the Communist
Revolution**

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