

Reconstruction

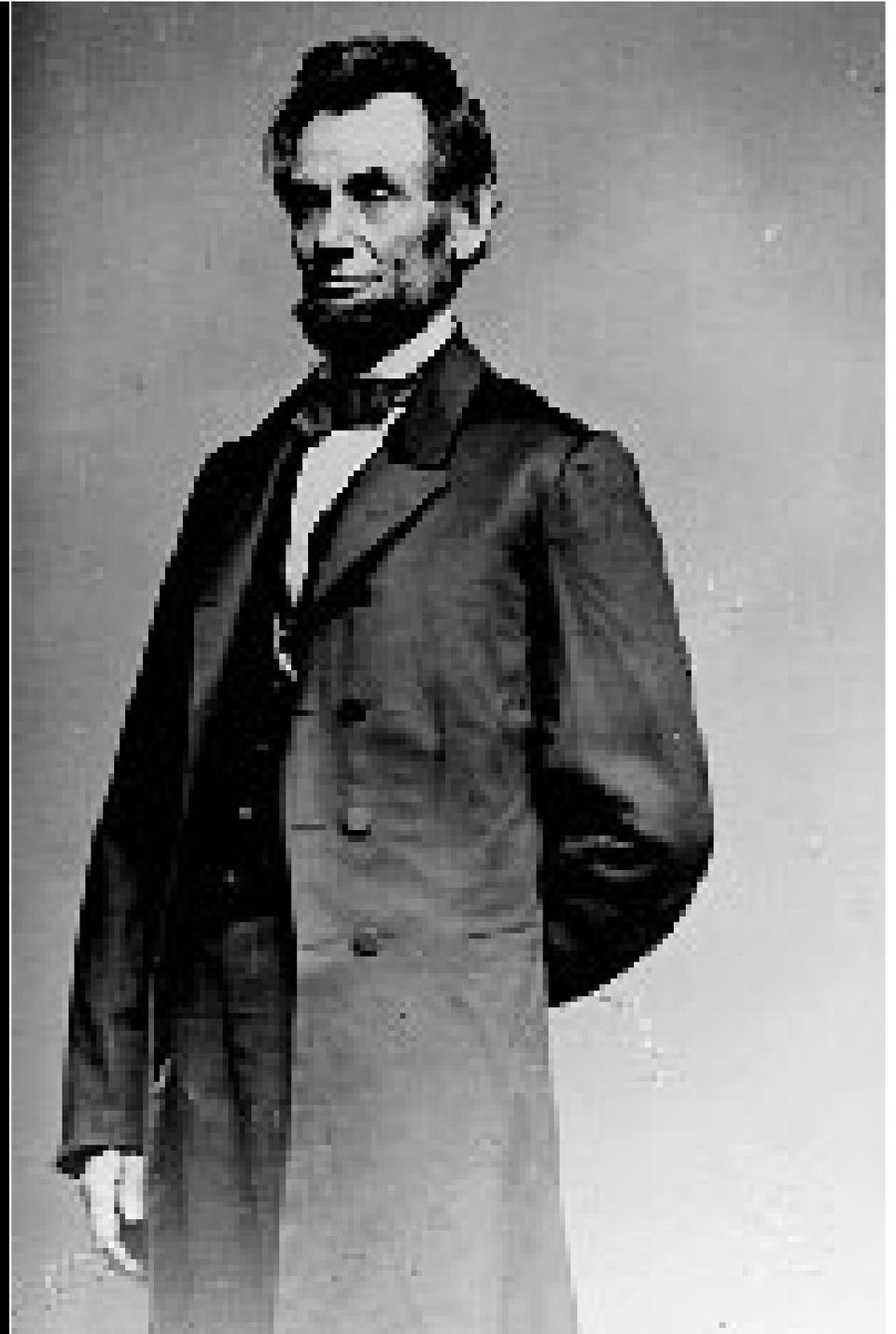
1865-1877

- Radical Republicans wanted South to pay
- military occupation of the South

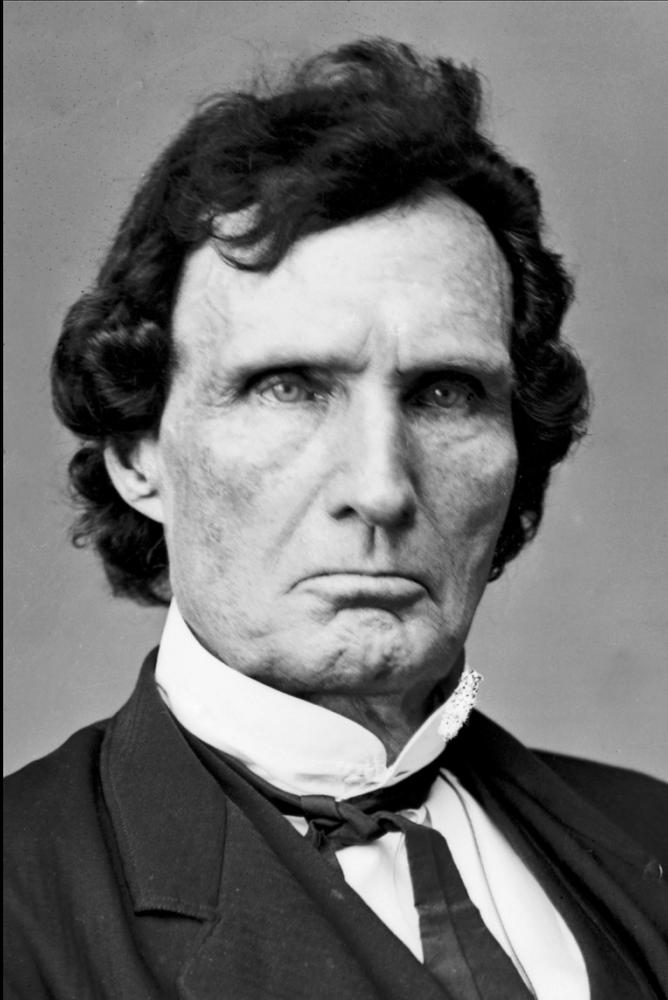


Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan (Dec 1864)

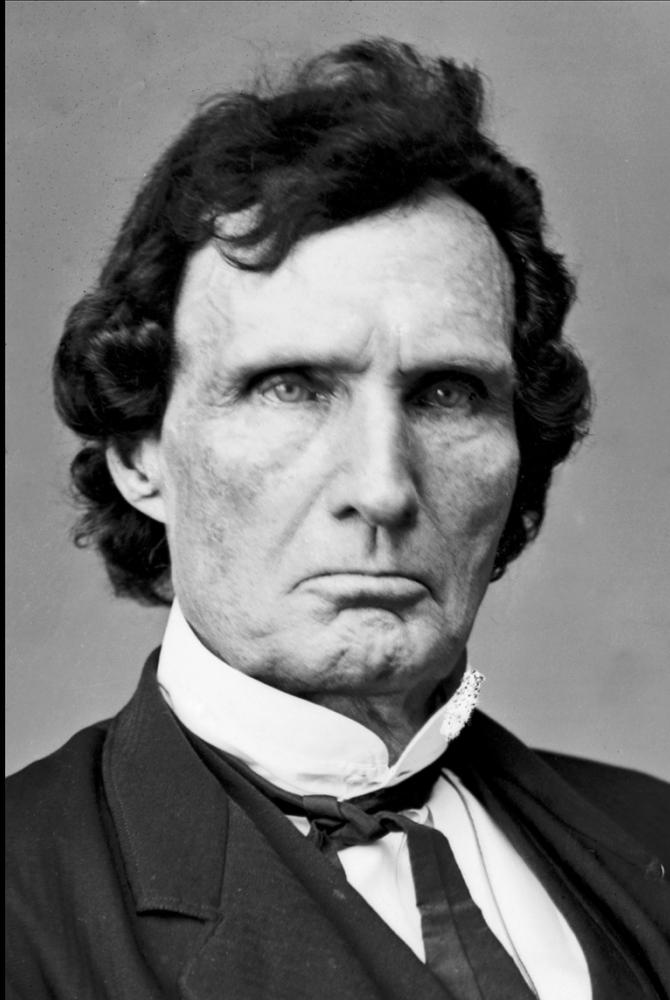
- Offered pardons (forgiveness) to all Southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the U.S and accepted the abolition of slavery
- When 10% of a state's voters in the 1870 election had taken this oath, they could organize a new state govt.



Wade-Davis Bill of 1864



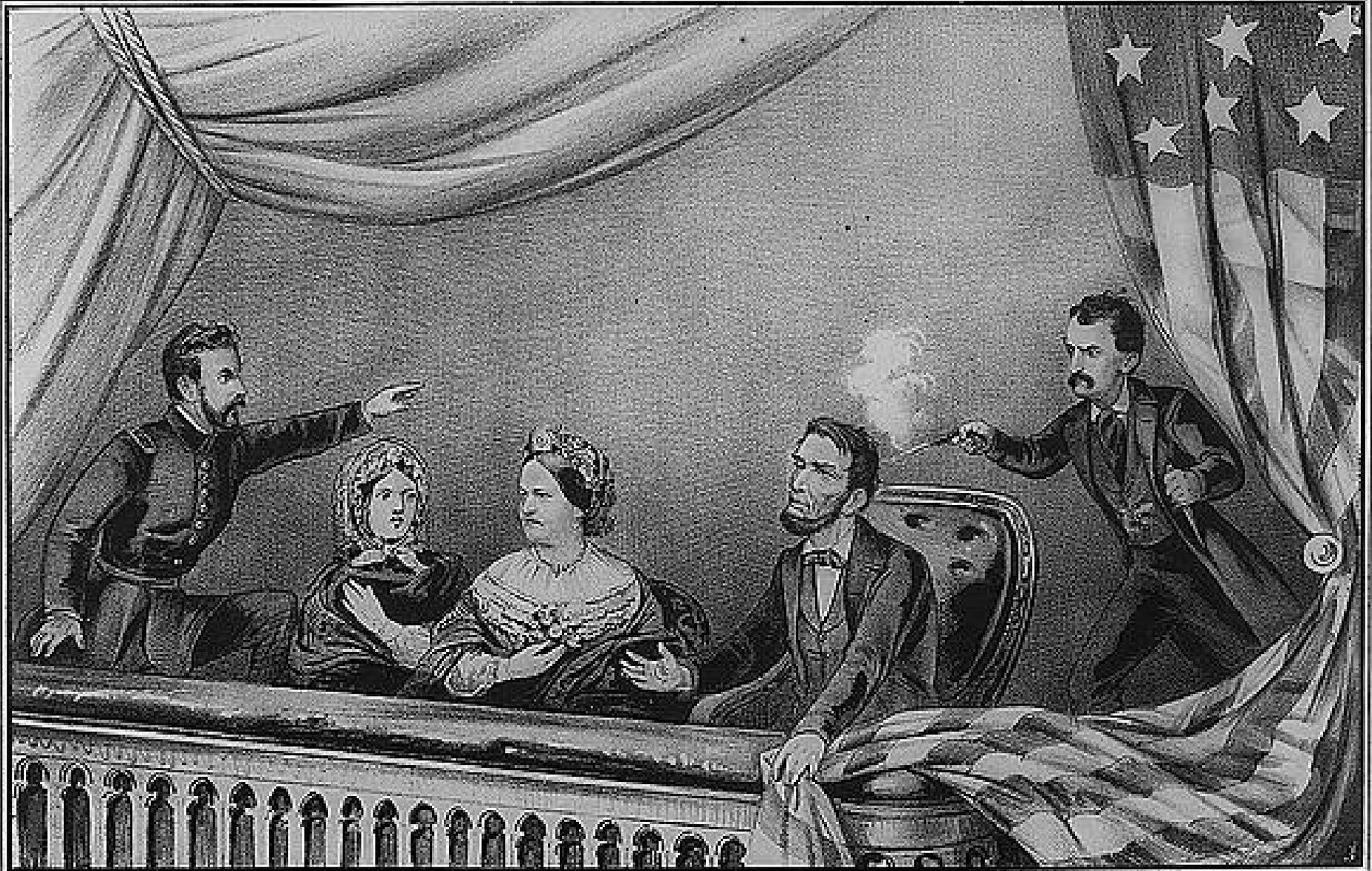
- Radical Republicans, led by Thaddeus Stevens felt Lincoln's plan let the South off too easily and wanted to prevent Confederate leaders from returning to power and they wanted the govt to help African Americans achieve equality by giving them the right to vote.
- Required the majority to take an oath of allegiance to the Union.



- People attending the convention had to take oath that they have never fought against the Union or supported the Confederacy in any way.
- Each state's convention → abolish slavery and prevent all former Confederate govt officials and military officers from holding office or voting.
- Lincoln refused to sign this bill and it never went into effect.



1865: **FORD'S THEATER**



Gen. Grant

Mrs. Seward

Mrs. Lincoln

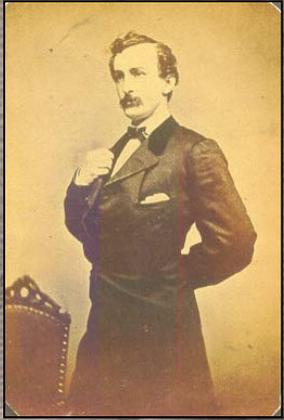
President

Assassin

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

Engraved and Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. New York.



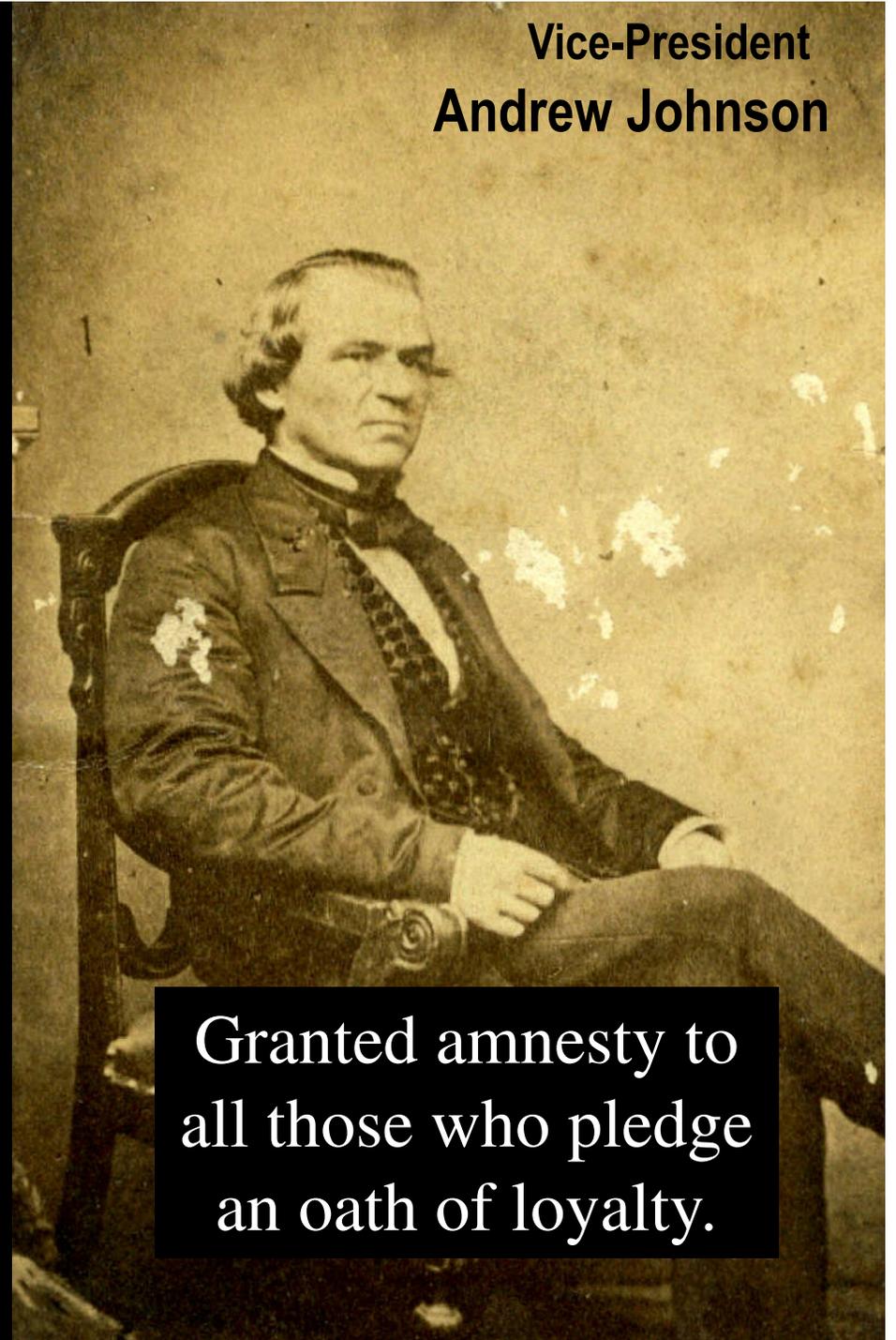
John Wilkes Booth



President
Abraham Lincoln



Vice-President
Andrew Johnson



Granted amnesty to
all those who pledge
an oath of loyalty.

Office of Notary Public

Rockbridge County, Va., *October 2nd* 1865.

AMNESTY OATH.

I *Robert E. Lee* of *Lexington Virginia*
do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect
and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I
will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made
during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

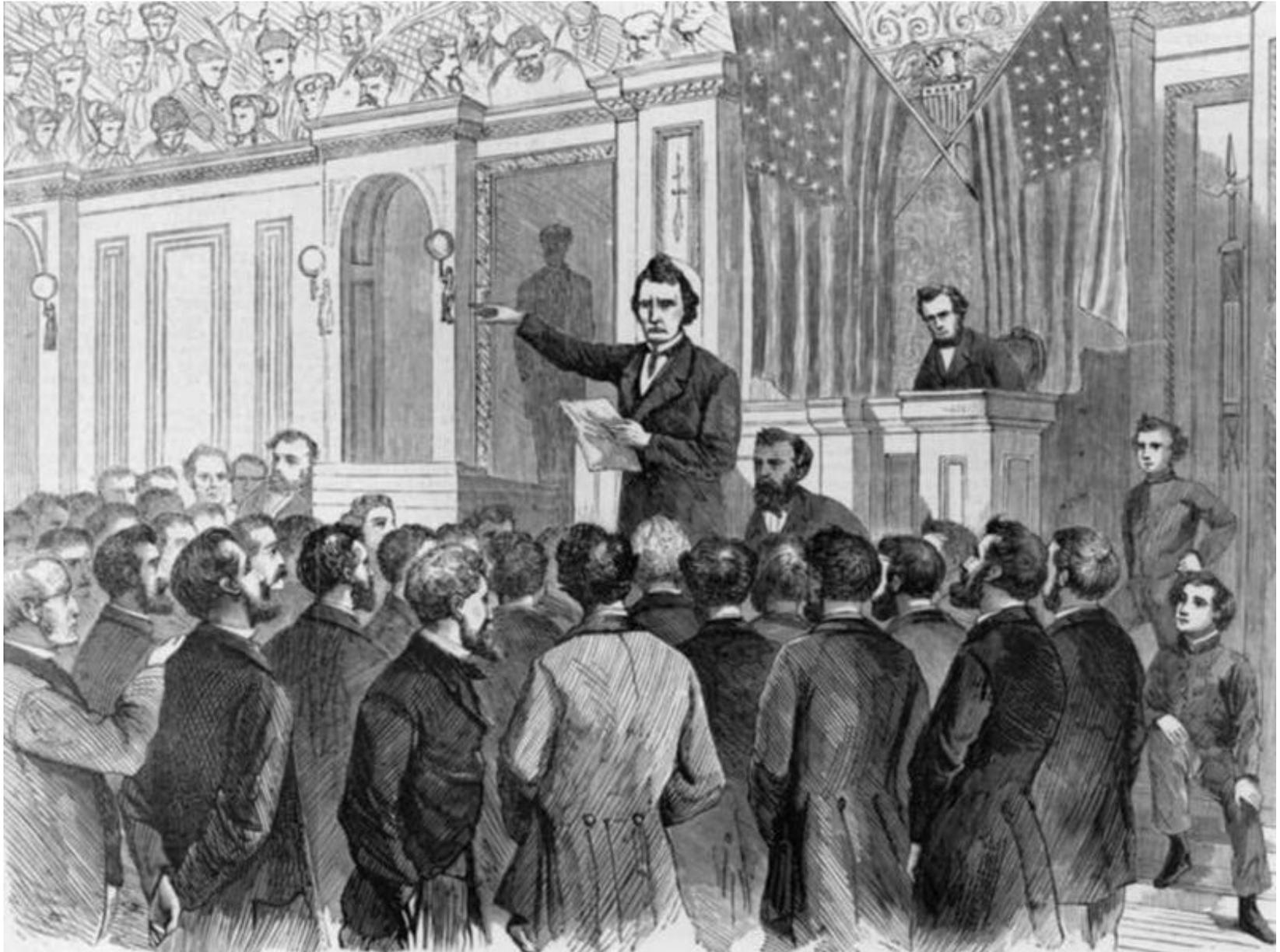


Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this *2nd* day of *October* 1865.



Chas. A. Davidson NOTARY PUBLIC.

Radical Republicans



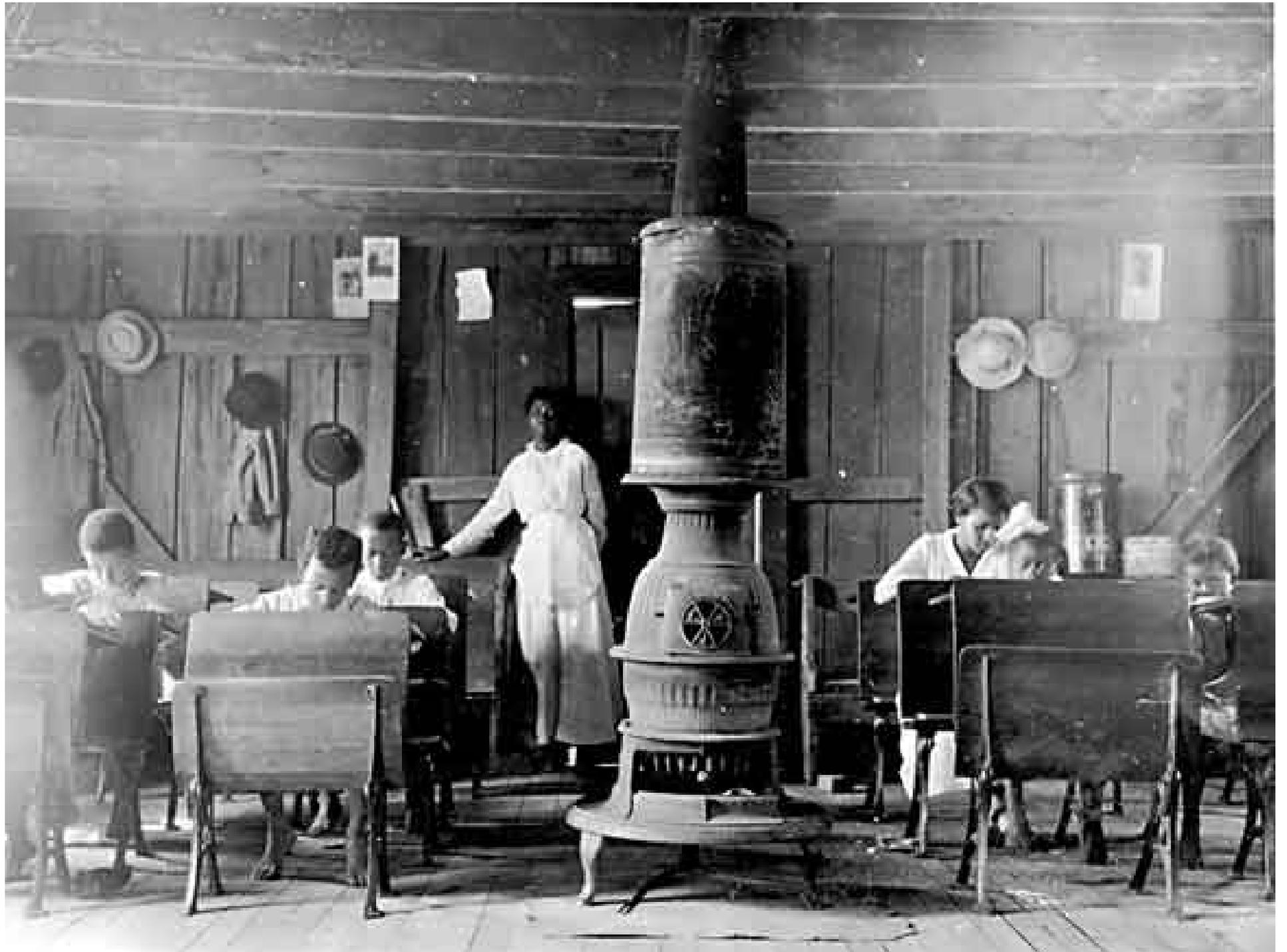
Military Reconstruction Act (March 1867)

- Divided the former Confederacy into 5 military districts, controlled by a Union general, who would maintain peace and “protect the rights of persons and property.”



FREEDMEN'S BUREAU





ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS

13th Amendment: end of slavery

14th Amendment: equal protection for all citizens

15th Amendment: voting rights



Constitutional Rights

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graph TD; A[Constitutional Rights] --- B[13th Amendment  
(Ratified Dec 6, 1865)  
Abolished Slavery]; A --- C[14th Amendment  
(Ratified July 9, 1868)  
Granted all citizens  
"equal protection of  
the laws."]; A --- D[15th Amendment  
(Ratified March 1870)  
Granted voting rights  
to all males, thus allowing  
African American men  
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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 SHALL I EAT THY BREAD

Freedman's Bureau! Negro Estimate of Freedom!

CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1865, VOTED THE

NEGRO TROOPS \$300
Each as a Bounty

THE PRESIDENT, IN JUNE, 1865, VETOED THIS

WHITE Veterans \$100
Each as a Bounty.

THE NEGRO ESTIMATE OF FREEDOM, IN WHITE SOLDIERS, IS IN ALL OF THE WHITE SOLDIERS' TROOP TROOPS, ONE OF THE 90,000 NEGROES AND THEIR TROOPS.

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY 1, 1865.

To Support the President's View **\$6,944,500**

CONSTRUCTION AND

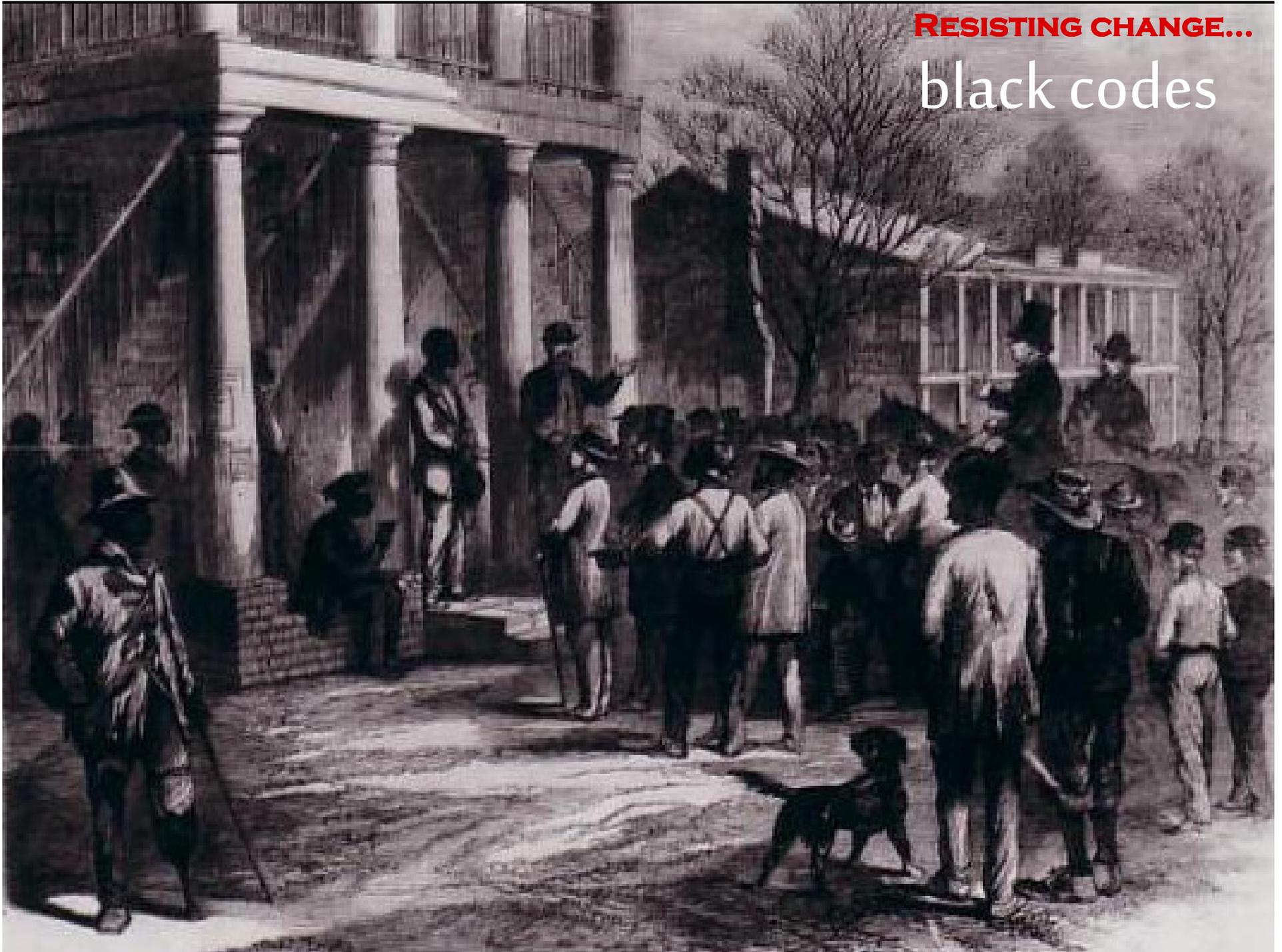
| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Claims for Negroes | \$200,000 |
| Printing for Negroes | \$50,000 |
| Travel and Board for Negroes | \$5,000 |
| Printing for Negroes | 1,700,000 |
| Food for Negroes | 3,000,000 |
| Medicine for Negroes | 500,000 |
| Refrigerated Food for Negroes | 1,000,000 |
| Other Expenses of Freedmen | 800,000 |
| TOTAL | \$6,944,500 |

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE NEGROES.

HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR.

RESISTING CHANGE...

black codes



The Black Codes (1865-1867)

- In 1865, southern governments created Black Codes, to control and restrict the freedom of ex-slaves.
- In many states, if unemployed, African Americans faced arrest. If convicted, they could be contracted out for labor.
- Prevented African Americans from growing their own crops.
- Often blacks were prohibited from entering towns without permission.
- Florida Constitution of 1865: “In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color; in all other cases, the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded.”

Literacy Tests

Most freed slaves were not educated enough to pass a literacy test because it was illegal to teach a slave to read or write.

The State of Louisiana

Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education.)

Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

1. Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
2. Draw a line under the last word in this line.
3. Cross out the longest word in this line.
4. Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
5. Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
6. In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.

7. Above the letter X make a small cross.
8. Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.

Z V S B D M K I T P H C

9. Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.

Z V B D M K T P H S Y C

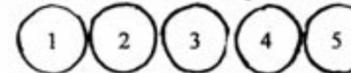
10. In the first circle below write the last letter of the first word beginning with "L".



11. Cross out the number necessary, when making the number below one million.

1000000000

12. Draw a line from circle 2 to circle 5 that will pass below circle 2 and above circle 4.



13. In the line below cross out each number that is more than 20 but less than 30.

31 16 48 29 53 47 22 37 98 26 20 25

Poll Taxes

- Seven states had poll taxes up to the 1960's, when the 24th amendment abolished them.
- Generally this tax ranged from \$1 to \$3.50 per year. You had to pay it each and every year between the ages of 21 and 45, whether there was an election or not.
- This served to keep African Americans from voting.

Lynching



- Lynching is the illegal execution of a person by a mob.
- The KKK (Klu Klux Klan) lynched a lot in the year of 1867 to maintain 'White Supremacy' in the south.
- Lynching was a method used to put fear into the African Americans in order to control them.

Lynching fatalities



- Between 1880-1920 an average of 2 African Americans were lynched per week
- No white person was ever lynched , unless involved with an African American
- 3,724 people were lynched in the U.S from 1889-1930

Africans Americans were lynched for:

- Disputing with a white man
- Attempting to vote
- Ask a white woman/man to marry
- “peeping in windows”
- They would often not have an excuse to lynch and therefore fabricate lies so that they could hang someone.

- Lynching in the white communities was seen as something casual and ordinary
- Believed they were doing gods work by killing African Americans
- They would celebrate lynching by having picnics
- They also would make postcards of lynching



“Strange Fruit” by Lewis Allen

**Southern trees bear strange fruit,
Blood on the leaves and blood at the root,
Black bodies swinging in the Southern breeze,
Strange fruit hanging from the poplar trees.**

**Pastoral scene of the gallant South,
The bulging eyes and twisted mouth,
The scent of magnolias, sweet and fresh,
Then the sudden smell of burning flesh.**

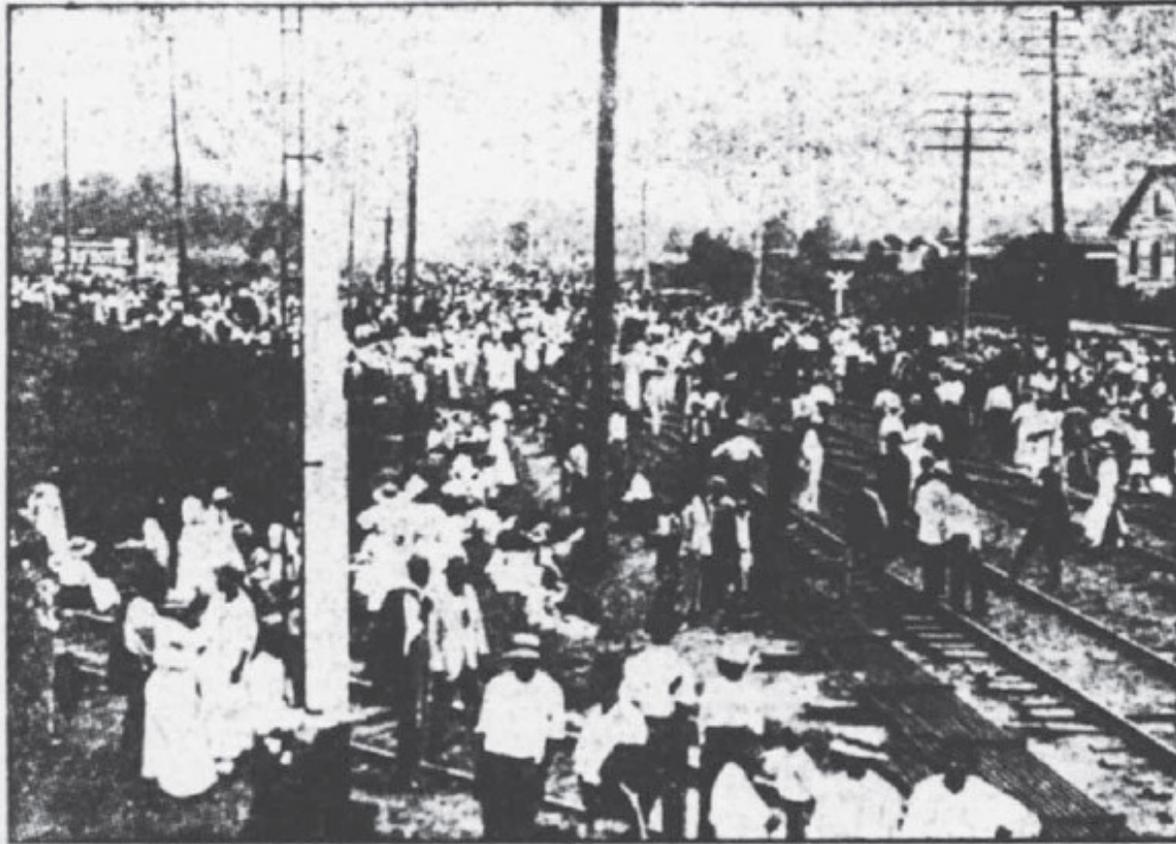
**Here is a fruit for the crows to pluck,
For the rain to gather, for the wind to suck,
For the sun to rot, for the trees to drop,
Here is a strange and bitter crop.**

THE JIM CROW LAWS

- The Jim Crow laws were meant to be a new segregation act
- The AA were seperated from whites in every way possible
- These laws followed the black codes which happened from 1800-1866
- The Jim Crow laws lasted from the years 1876-1965



THE EXODUS



Front page photograph from the *Chicago Defender*, 2 September 1916. The caption read, "Laborers waiting for the third section of the labor trains northward bound on the outskirts of Savannah, Ga. The exodus of labor from the South has caused much alarm among the Southern whites, who have failed to treat them decent. The men, tired of being kicked and cursed, are leaving by the thousands as the picture above shows." [James Grossman, *Land of Hope*, p. 83.]

Read the letters below and answer the questions. The letters have not been edited, so you will find spelling and punctuation errors.

Dear Sir: I am a reader of the Chicago Defender I think it is one of the Most Wonderful Papers of our race printed. Sirs I am writeing to see if You all will please get me a job. And Sir I can wash dishes, wash iron nursing work in groceries and dry good stores. Just any of these I can do. Sir, who so ever you get the job from please tell them to send me a ticket and I will pay them. When I get their as I have not got enough money to pay my way. I am a girl of 17 years old and in the 8 grade at Knox Academy School. But on account of not having money enough I had to stop school. Sir I will thank you all with all my heart. May God Bless you all. Please answer in return mail.

Source: Emmett J. Scott (ed.), "Letters of Negro Migrants of 1916-1918," *The Journal of Negro History*, v.4, n.3 (July 1919), p. 317. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

Dear Sir: Please send me at once a transportation at once I will sure come if I live send it as soon as possible because these white people are getting so they put every one in prison who are not working I can not get any I can do any kind of common labor. I am a brick layer also a painter I want to go to Cleveland and I have good health and will do my best to improve. They are two family my mother want to come she is a good cook house clean, so all she want is information. I am not going to bring my family when I come I am going to send back for it. Dont fail to send my Fla. Transportation by return mail if you want I can get them as many as you want.

Source: Emmett J. Scott (ed.), "More Letters of Negro Migrants of 1916-1918," in *The Journal of Negro History* v.4, n.4. (Oct. 1919), p. 427. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc