

APUSH DBQ

The Civil War and Reconstruction

Outline your response to the DBQ, attached.

Part A:

1. Write a thesis that answers the question.
2. Organize (group) the documents into categories that will become the “prongs” of your thesis.
*** It may be helpful to do this after you have reviewed the documents.

Part B: For each document you analyze, do the following:

- A. Draft one sentence that explains the main point of each document. Write in past tense.
- B. For each document, discuss the intended audience, the author’s point of view, the purpose, or the historical context.
- C. For each document, include in your outline at least one outside fact (i.e., be sure to include relevant outside information that will help you answer the question).
- D. Link your outside information and / or the information discussed in the document to your thesis. That is, be sure you have made it clear how each document (or the outside information related to it) supports your thesis or argument.

Part C: Contextualization and synthesis: Connect your evidence to broader historical events or processes AND be sure to be able to connect your response to different but relevant categories of analysis and / or events from other time periods.

To what extent did Reconstruction deliver on the promise of change for African Americans in the United States from 1865-1900. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period from 1865 – 1900 to answer the question.

Document A

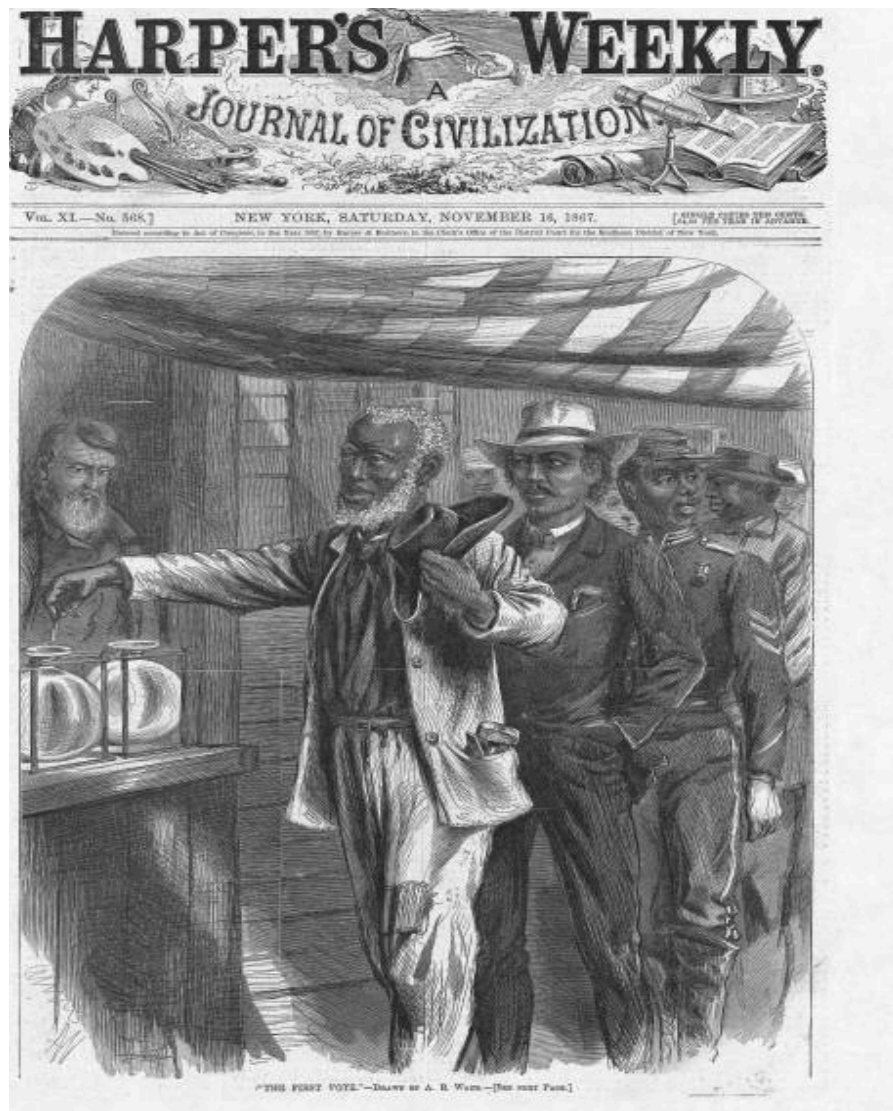
Source: In the Field, Savannah, Georgia, January 16th, 1865. Special Field Orders, No. 15, William Tecumseh Sherman.

I. 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. Johns river, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States....

III. Whenever three respectable negroes, heads of families, shall desire to settle on land, and shall have selected for that purpose an island or a locality clearly defined, within the limits above designated, the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations will himself, or by such subordinate officer as he may appoint, give them a license to settle such island or district, and afford them such assistance as he can to enable them to establish a peaceable agricultural settlement.... Each family shall have a plot of not more than (40) forty acres of tillable ground....

Document B

Source: A.R. Waud, The First Vote, front cover of *Harper's Weekly*, November 16, 1867.



Document C

Source: Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (1868).

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....

Document D

Source: "One Less Vote" *Harper's Weekly*, August 8, 1868.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Document E

Source: Henry Adams' Senate testimony. *Senate Report 693, 46th Congress, 2nd Session (1880)*.

The white men read a paper to all of us colored people telling us that we were free and could go where we pleased and work for who we pleased. The man I belonged to told me it was best to stay with him. He said, "The bad white men was mad with the Negroes because they were free and they would kill you all for fun." He said, stay where we are living and we could get protection from our old masters.

I told him I thought that every man, when he was free, could have his rights and protect themselves. He said, "The colored people could never protect themselves among the white people. So you had all better stay with the white people who raised you and make contracts with them to work by the year for one-fifth of all you make. And next year you can get one-third, and the next you maybe work for one-half you make. We have contracts for you all to sign, to work for one-twentieth you make from now until the crop is ended, and then next year you all can make another crop and get more of it."

Document F

Source: U.S. Supreme Court, *The Civil Rights Cases*, 1883.

And so in the present case, until some state law has been passed, or some state action through its officers or agents has been taken, adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment, nor any proceeding under such legislation, can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendment are against state laws and acts done under state authority.

Document H

Source: Booker T. Washington, Atlanta Compromise Speech, 1895.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera-house.

Document I

Source: State Laws During Reconstruction (1867-1900)

It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectually separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward to a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment. *Alabama*

The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately. *Florida*

Any person...who shall be guilty of printing, publishing or circulating printed, typewritten or written matter urging or presenting for public acceptance or general information, arguments or suggestions in favor of social equality or of intermarriage between whites and negroes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine or not exceeding five hundred (500.00) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both. *Mississippi*