

Civil War

&

Reconstruction

Resources & Strategies

SWBAT

- Contrast resources and strategies between North and South

Do Now: What are some differences between the North and South today?

Timeline to Civil War

Date	Event
November 6, 1860	Lincoln elected President
Dec- Feb, 1860-61	SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX secede
February 9, 1861	Jefferson Davis elec. Pres. of Confederacy
March 4, 1861	Lincoln inaugurated. Refuses to recognize Confederacy
April 12-13, 1861	Fort Sumter fired on
April 15, 1861	Lincoln declares rebellion
April-May, 1861	VA, AR, NC, TN secede

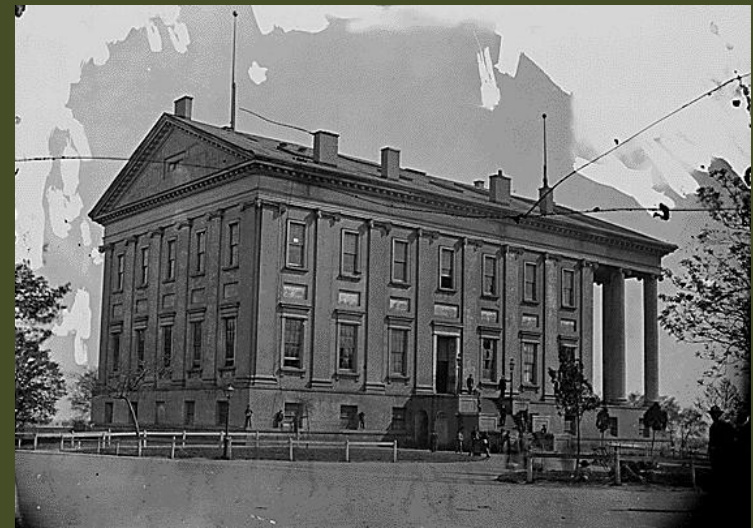
Civil War

- April 1861- April 1865

- Capital of North:



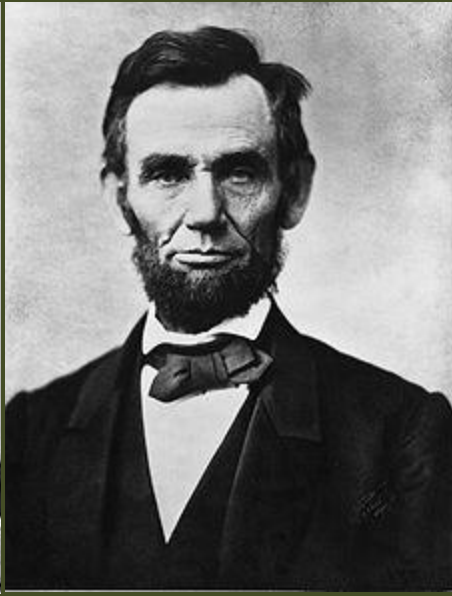
- Capital of South:



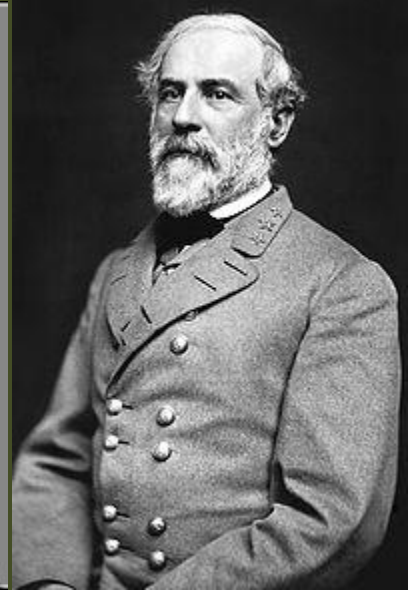
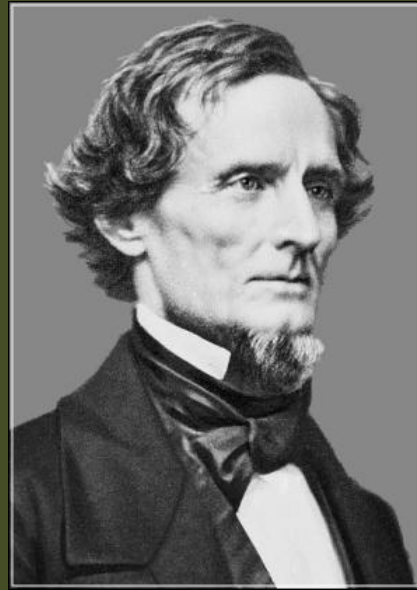
Leaders

	North (Union)	South (Confederacy)
President	Abraham Lincoln	Jefferson Davis
Commander	General Ulysses S. Grant	General Robert E. Lee

Leaders



VS



Goals

North: Preserve the Union

South: Preserve their way of life



Nature of the Government

North	South
Union created by the people and is indivisible	Union created by the states
No right to secede	Any state has the right to secede
Preserve the Union	Nullification

Different Ways of Life

North

South

Factory System-
free labor

Slave System- slave
labor



Advantages

NORTH:

1. Industrialized- more factories for production of supplies and ammunition
2. Economy- better, diversified
3. Population- 2/3rds of total pop.

Advantages

4. Government- well established & well-functioning
5. Financial- more \$
6. Transportation- more railroads, better transportation
7. Military- small, but organized navy

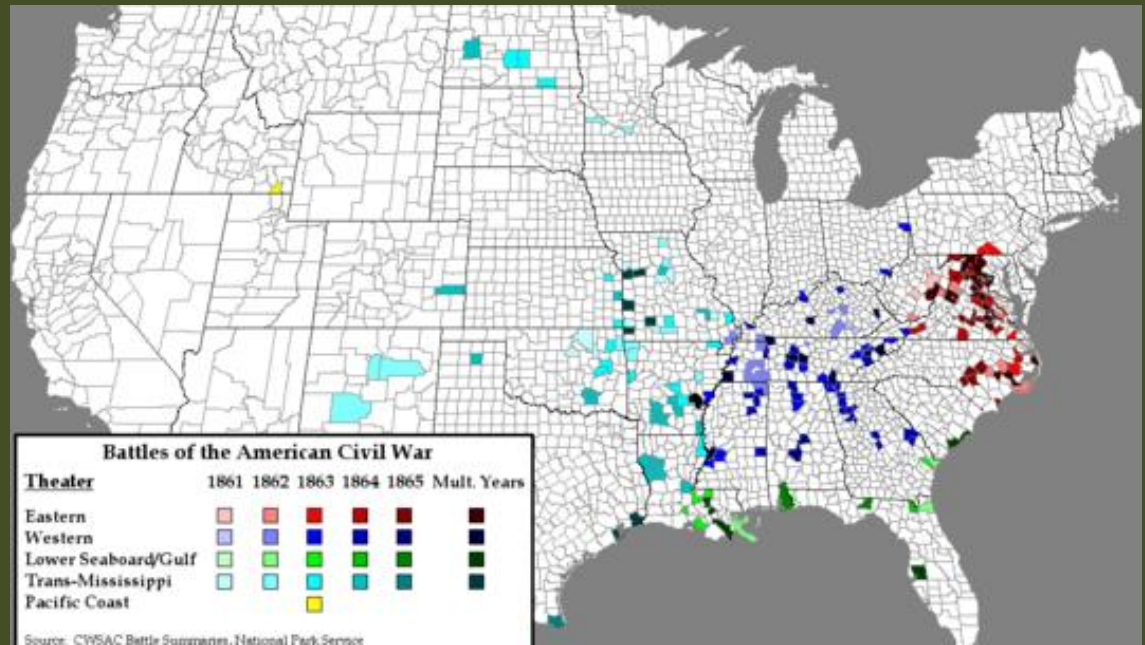
Advantages

SOUTH:

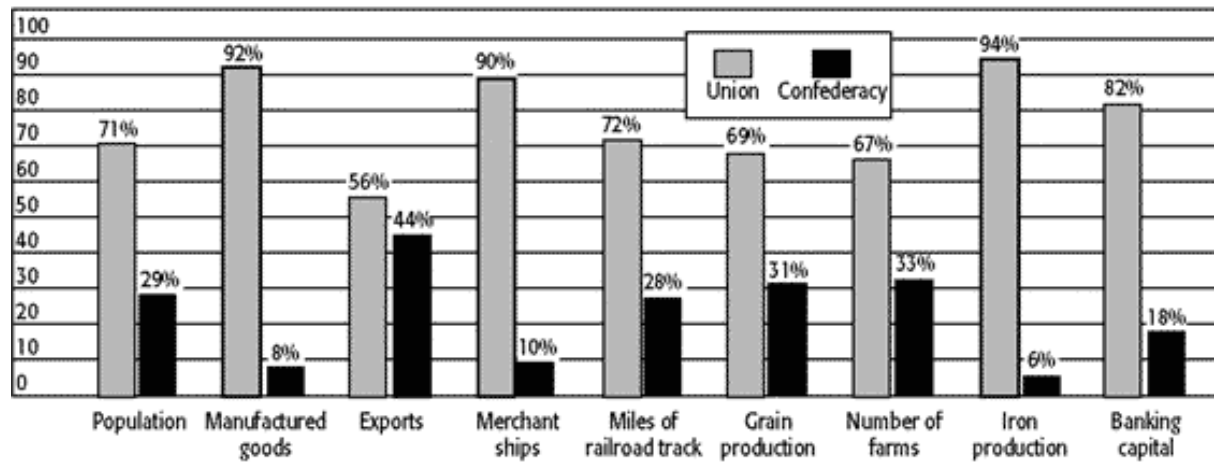
1. Land- knew their surroundings better; most battles were fought in the South
2. Society- fought to preserve their way of life, passionate about survival

Advantages

3. Tactics- only needed to keep a defensive position
4. Military- most trained officers were from the South, strong military tradition

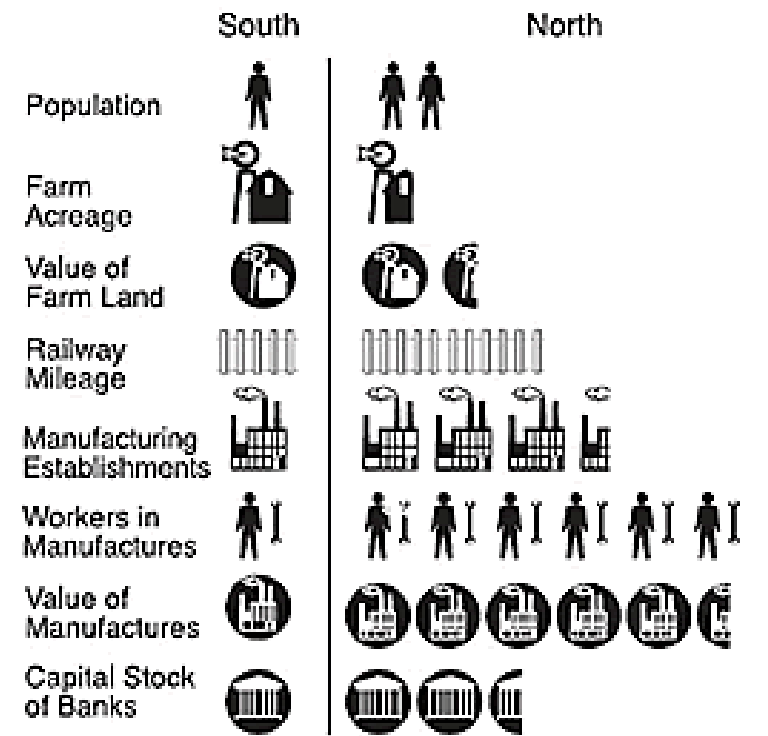


Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy



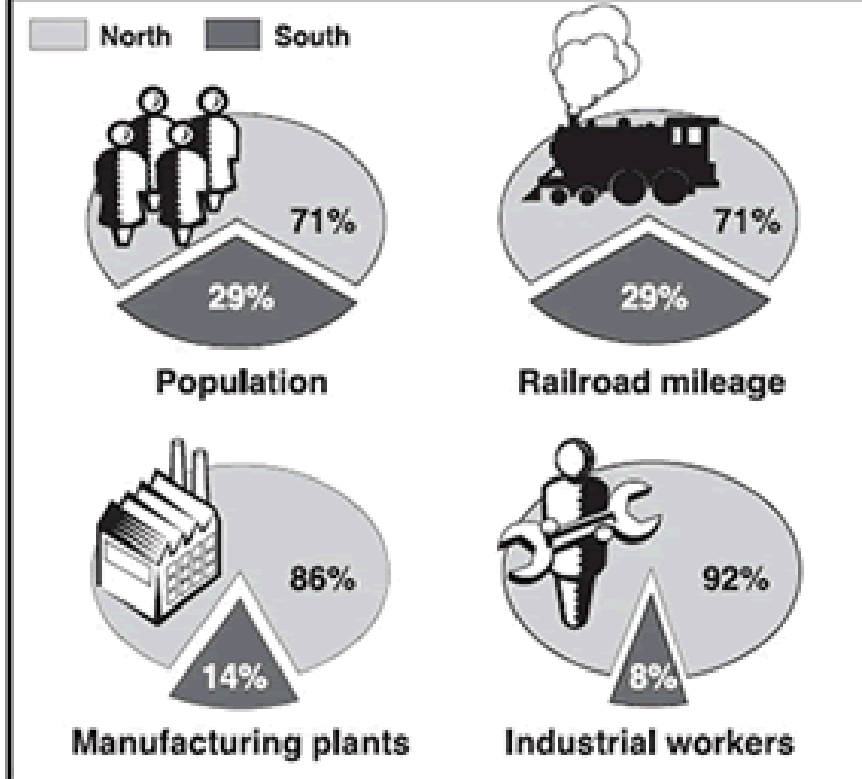
Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

The Year 1860: A Comparison



Source: Melvin Schwartz and John R. O'Connor
Exploring American History
 Globe Book Co. (adapted)

Union and Confederate Resources, 1860



Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)

Strategies



NORTH:

- 2 Part Plan:

A) Blockade Southern ports

B) Drive south along Mississippi

→ split Confederacy in two *AKA ?

Strategies

SOUTH:

- 2 Part Plan:

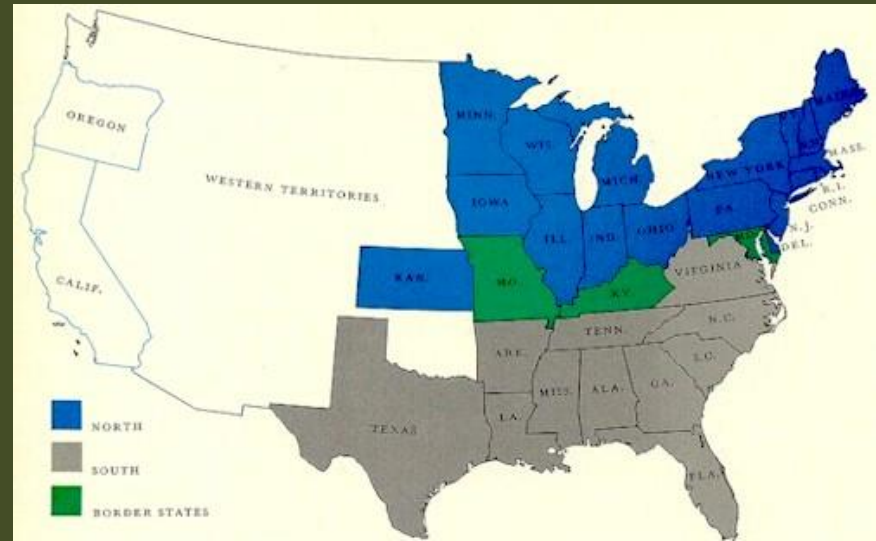
A) Military- preserve small army while eroding Union's will to fight

B) Politically- hoped to gain recognition from Britain & France

→ trade

Border States

- Border States- Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland
 - allowed slavery, but did not join the Confederacy
 - Lincoln's goal = keep these states loyal to Union



Wrap Up

- Which side do you think had the best long-term chances for victory at the start of the Civil War? Why?



Role of Technology

SWBAT

- Analyze role of technology in the Civil War

Do Now: How does technology affect the way nations “fight” in war today, compared to wars in the past??



Your Task

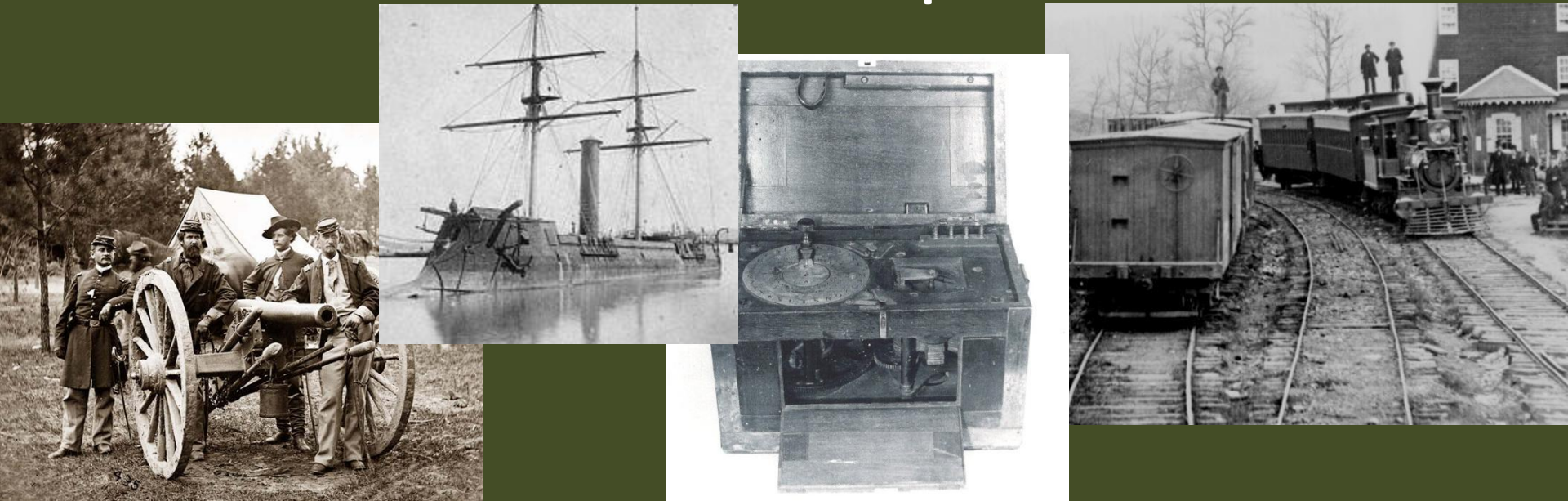
- Create your Civil War Technology Group and complete the “Technology Graphic Organizer” for your Group ONLY
 - Using the information, list 3 facts about your piece of technology
 - Form a conclusion about how the technology was used during the Civil War
- Create your Jigsaw Group and teach the other members about your piece of technology

Video Clip

- [History Channel- Civil War Technology \(Top 3\)](#)
- According to the historians in the clip, what are their top technological innovations of the Civil War?

Wrap Up

- How did Civil War technology differ from earlier military technology?
- Rank what you believe are the top two technological achievements that will most affect the war. Explain.



Early Battles of the Civil War

SWBAT

- Explain outcomes and effects of early battles of the Civil War

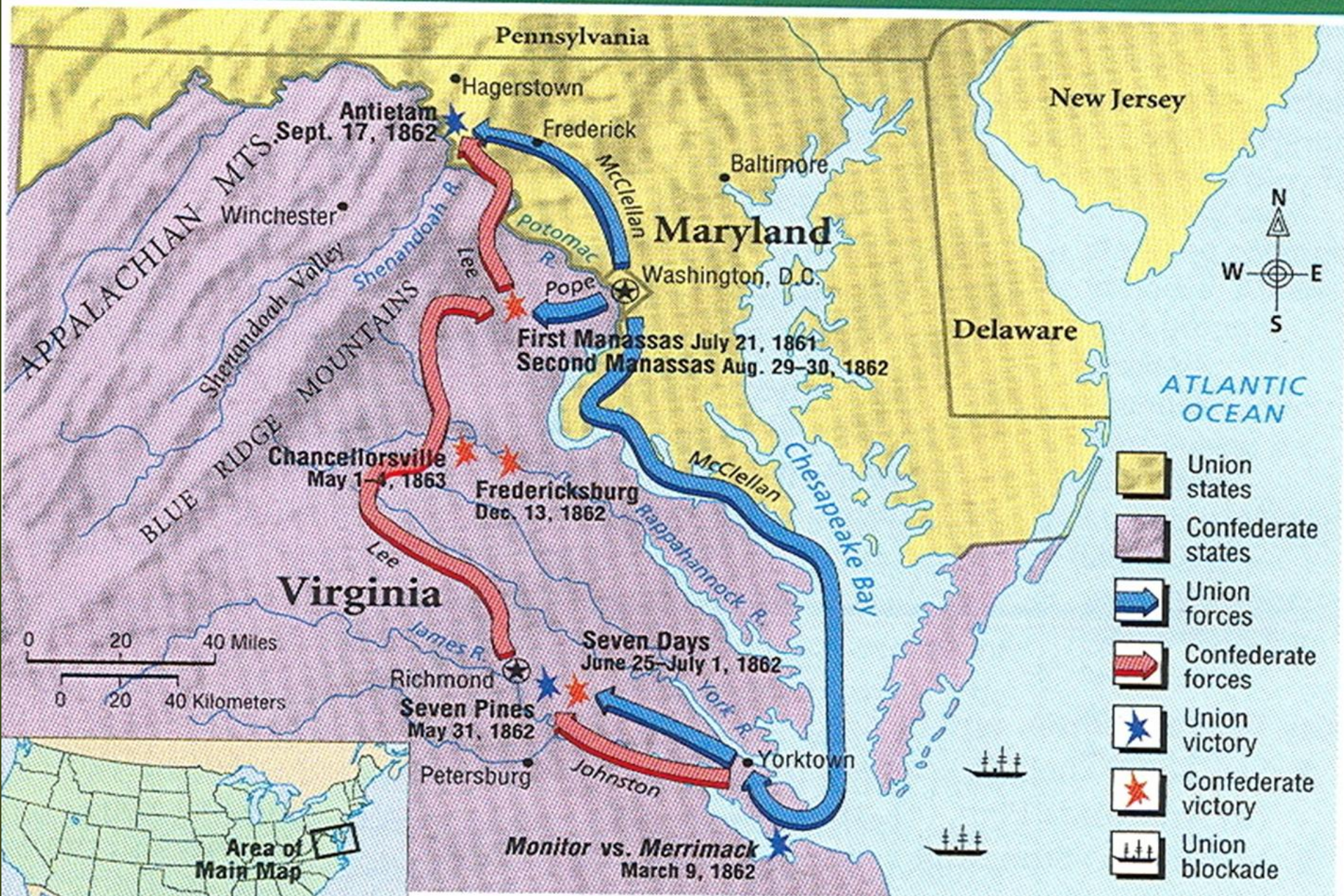
Do Now:

- Why do you suppose neither the Union nor the Confederacy could count on the loyalty of southwestern residents and Native Americans during the war?

Battle of Bull Run

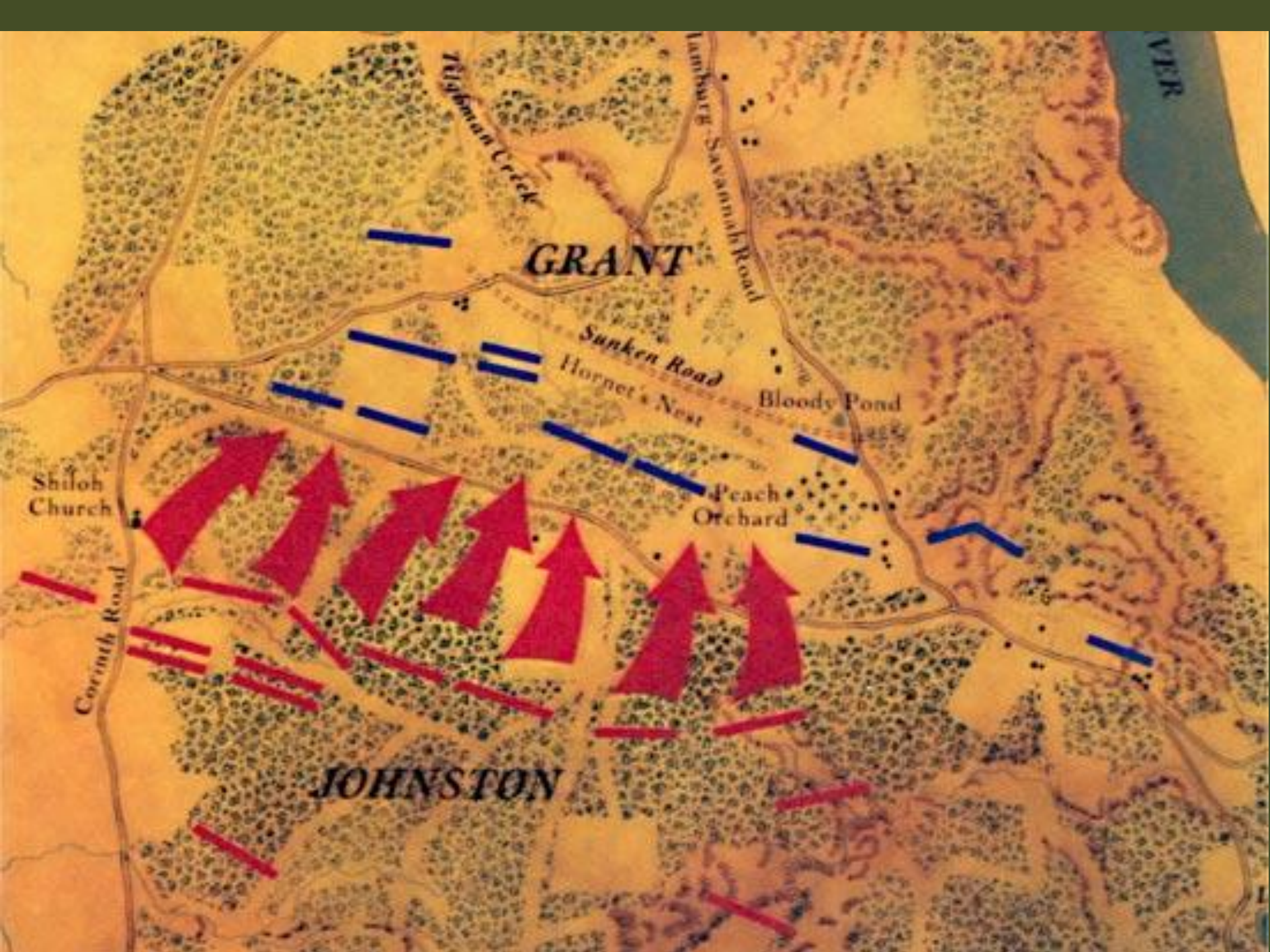
- Battle of Bull Run/Manassas
- July 1861
- First large battle of the war
- Manassas, VA
- Union's confidence was shaken
- Confederate General: Thomas J. Jackson pushed Union soldiers back
→ "Stonewall Jackson"

The Civil War in the East, July 1861–May 1863



Battle of Shiloh

- Grant pursued the Anaconda Plan down the Mississippi
- Victories at first, until Battle of Shiloh
- 25,000 N & S troops were killed or wounded
- Grant's reputation was damaged



GRANT

JOHNSTON

Highman Creek

Lamburg Savannah Road

Sunken Road
Hornet's Nest

Bloody Pond

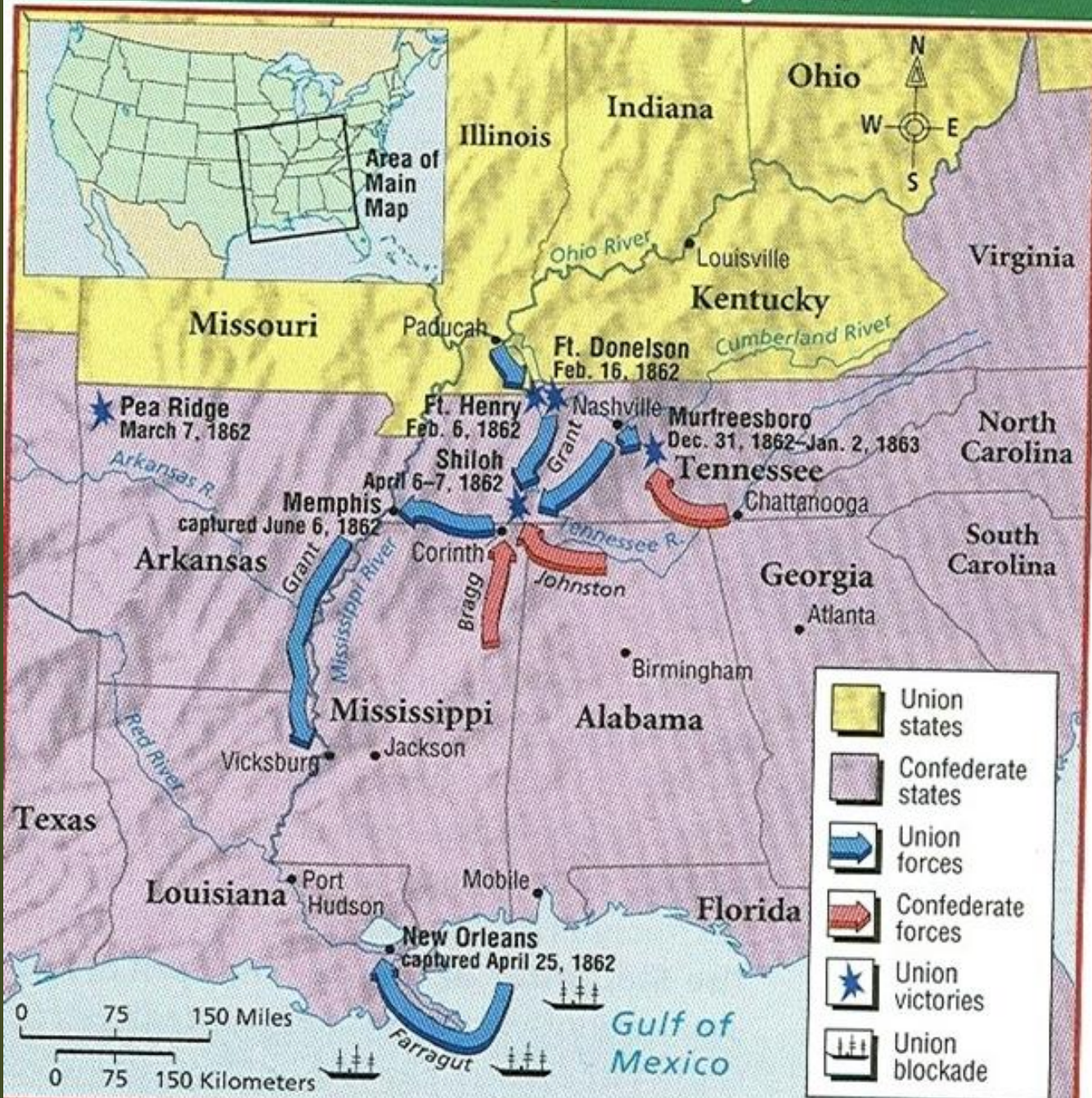
Peach Orchard

Shiloh Church

Corinth Road

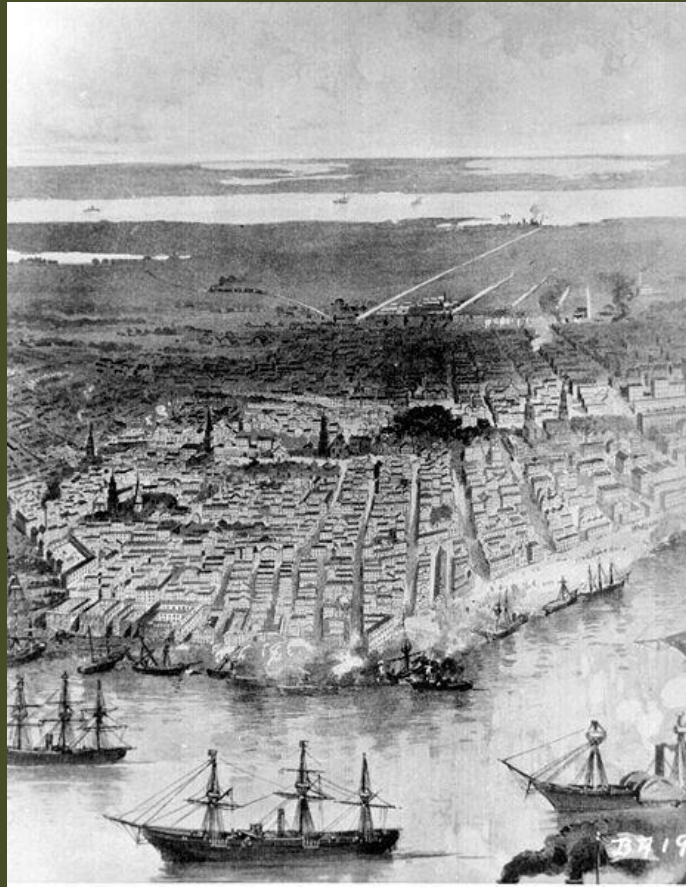
VER

The Civil War in the West, July 1861–May 1863



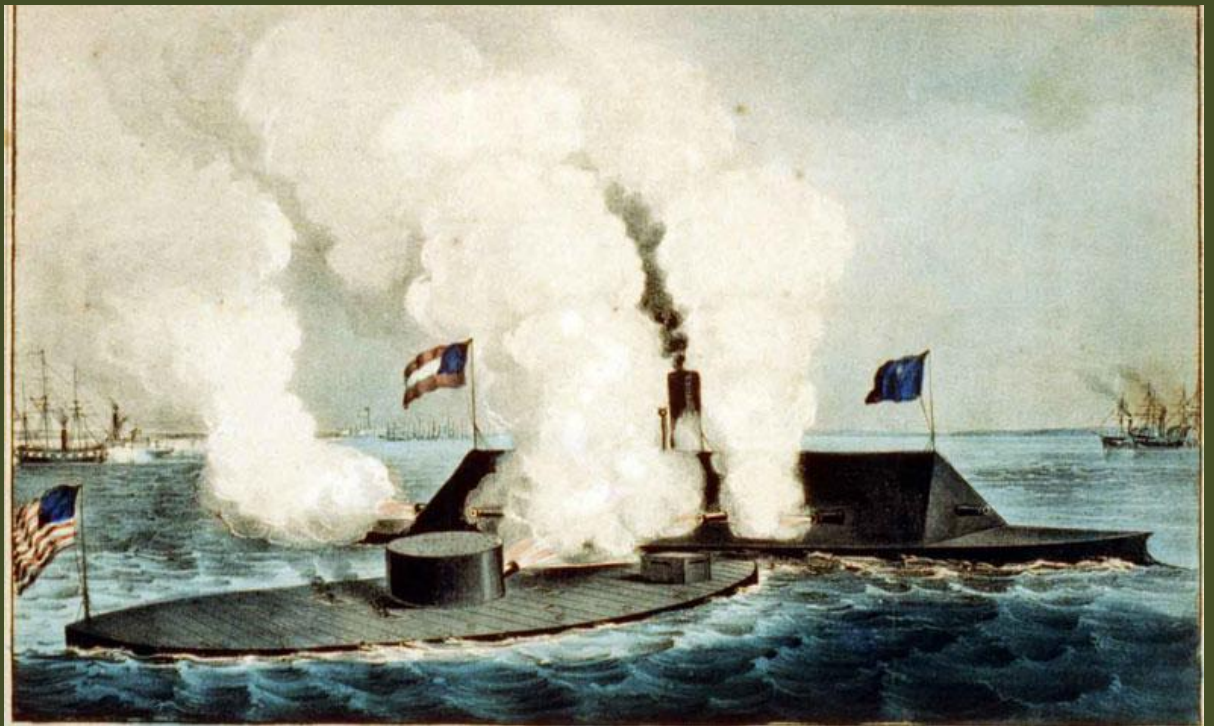
New Orleans

- Union captures Port of New Orleans
- Why is this vital to the Union strategy?



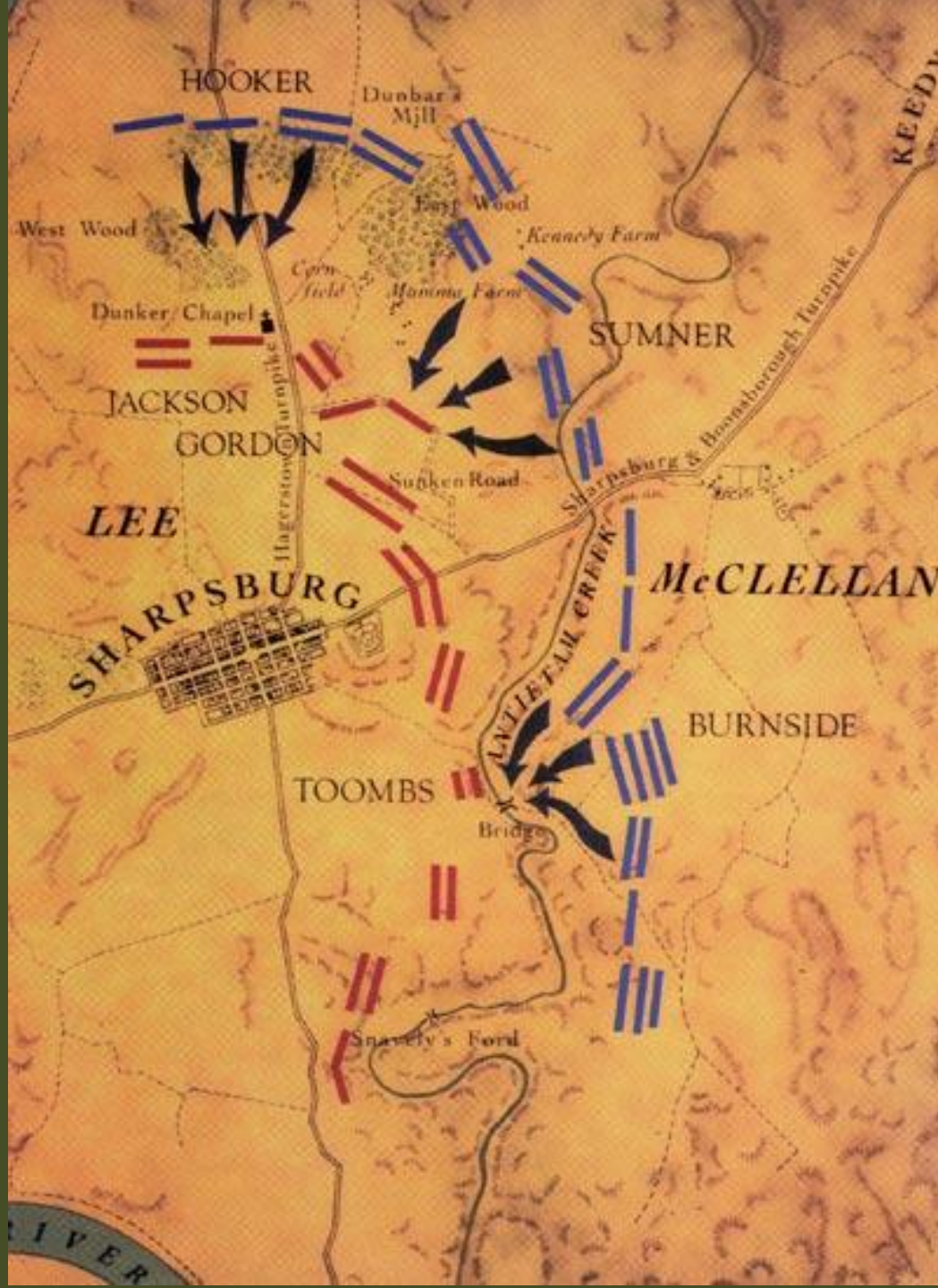
Battle at Sea

- Union ship- *Monitor*
- Confederate ship- *Virginia*
- Both ironclad
- Neither side won, but why was the battle important?



Battle at Antietam

- South appears on the brink of victory
- Confederates move into Maryland hoping Marylanders will ally with them
- Union soldiers find Lee's battle plan
- Union troops attack in 3 phases
- Bloodiest single day of the war (23,000 d/w)
- Lee's forces retreat to Virginia
- War reaches a stalemate



Push for Emancipation

- Pressure from home and abroad (Europe) to end slavery
- Antislavery sentiment was a reason the British were reluctant to aid the Confederacy
- Lincoln couldn't avoid the issue any longer
- Decided to announce the plan to end slavery after a major Union victory

Push for Emancipation

- After Battle at Antietam, Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation



Emancipation Proclamation

- January 1, 1863
- All enslaved people in areas of open rebellion against the government would “Be then, thenceforth, and forever free.”
- No immediate effect on slaves still under southern control
- Promised they would be free when the North won the war

Emancipation Proclamation

- Northerners were excited
- William Lloyd Garrison still wanted a distinct announcement of total abolition of slavery
- A turning point in the war
- A political/symbolic move to gain support for the war
- Now war was being fought to end slavery AND preserve the Union

Emancipation Proclamation

- After reading the excerpt from *The Emancipation Proclamation*, answer the questions on your notesheet



Life During the War

SWBAT

- Assess roles African Americans played in the Civil War
- Explain the impact of the war on women

Do Now:

- Identify one battle of the Civil War and the outcome of that battle

African Americans in War

- Union officers who came across enslaved African Americans during the war didn't return them to their owners
 - set free, manual labor,
 - “contraband” - captured war supplies

African Americans in War

- After Proclamation Union began recruiting Af. Am. to fight
- Gov. of Mass. was an abolitionist & supported the all-black 54th Massachusetts Regiment



African Americans in War

- Performance in battle eroded racist attitudes and low expectations of black troops
- Still faced prejudice
 - assigned menial tasks (cooking, etc)
 - served longest guard duty
 - placed in exposed battle positions
 - massacred if captured
 - low pay

African Americans in War

- Passively AND actively helped Union troops in the South
 - produced food for Northern troops
 - spies, scouts
 - organized their own military units
 - fled abandoned plantations for the North or West

African Americans in War

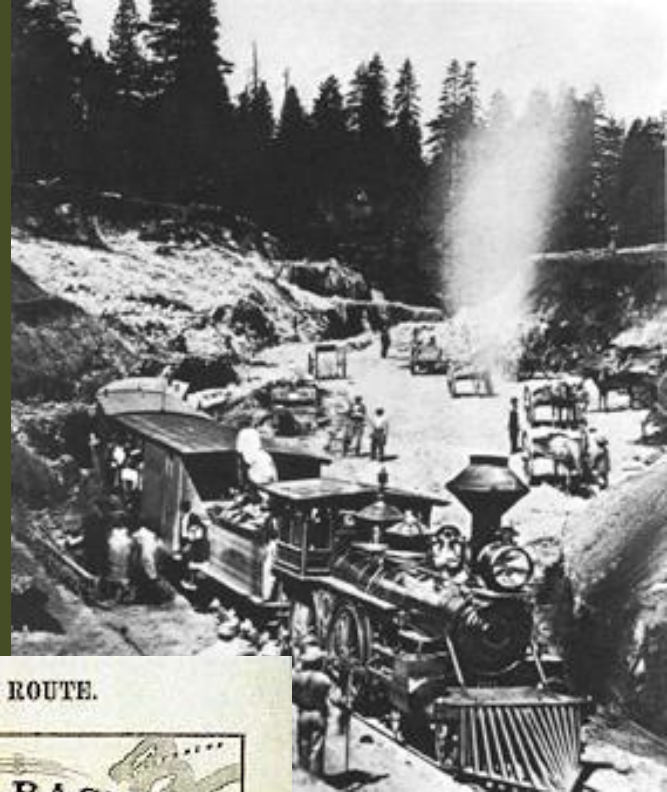
- Carefully examine the two documents then answer the questions below:
 1. Who do you think created each of these posters. For what purpose?
 2. Who do you think is the intended audience?
 3. What does the creator of each poster hope the audience will do?
 4. Are the posters effective? Why or why not?
 5. How does the language used reflect the differences in attitude and perspective regarding African Americans?

On the Home Front

NORTH:

- Federal income tax introduced
- Increased tariffs
- Sold government bonds (billions of dollars worth!) → patriotism
- Legal Tender Act passed- paper money issued
→ “greenbacks” (single common currency)
- Homestead Act- western land available at a low cost to those who would farm it
- Pacific Railroad Act → Intercontinental Railroad





UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. THE GREAT PLATTE VALLEY ROUTE.

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.



THE HIGHWAY OF NATIONS.

1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Land to now offered for Sale between Omaha and Fort Kearney,
O. F. DAVIS, LAND AGENT, OMAHA.

On the Home Front

- 1863- Union issued conscription (a draft) to replenish depleted armies
 - any white man, age 20-45 , could be called for duty
 - New York Draft Riot of July 1863
- “Peace Democrats” opposed the war, aka “Copperheads”

On the Home Front

- Lincoln: Suspended some civil liberties
 - Due to rebellion in Indiana- Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus*, issued martial law, arrested people, & put them in jail without due process (government must respect all legal rights owed to a person according to the law)

Lincoln's Aims and Actions

- *Habeas Corpus Suspended*
 - Lincoln has Southern sympathizers arrested in areas not in rebellion
 - Declares martial law, which leads to the arrests of thousands *suspected* of disloyalty
 - Lincoln did this to ensure Maryland's loyalty
 - Between 15,000-20,000 arrested

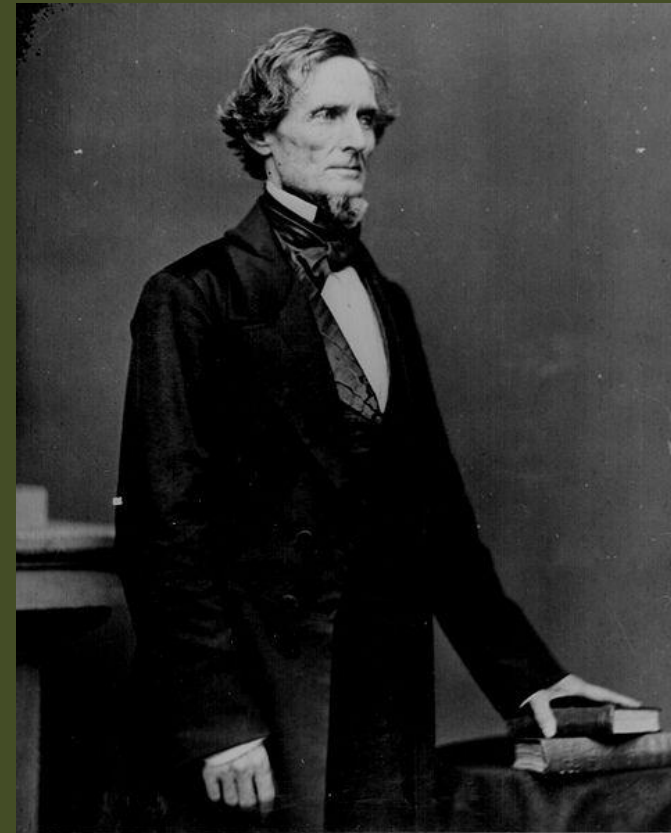
On the Home Front

SOUTH:

- Lacked resources to meet war demands
- Blockades → dependence on own farms and factories
- Difficulty getting food to markets
- Loss of any wealth
- Resistance to 10% tax on produce
- Inflation, shortage of food → riots
- Loss of unity

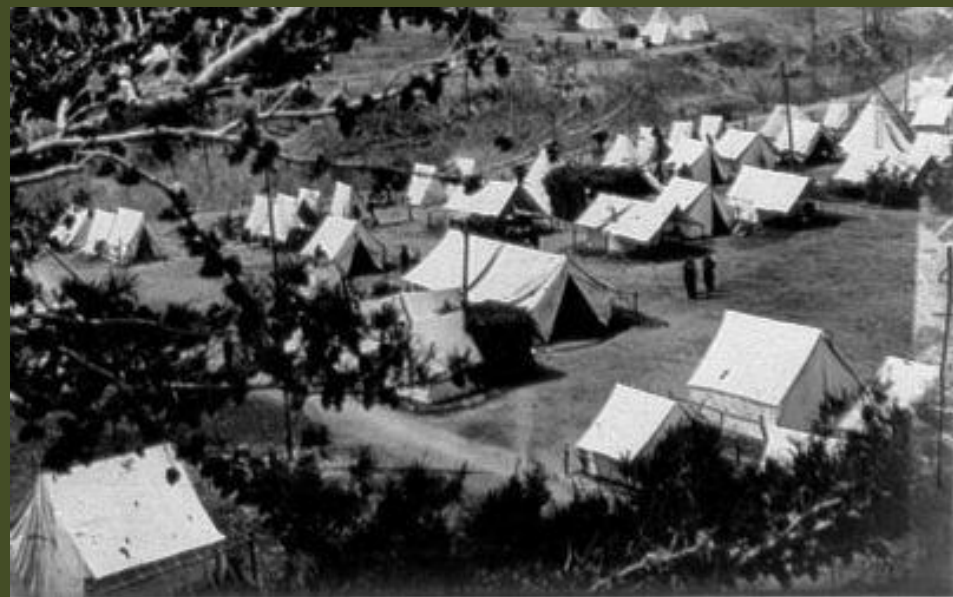
On the Home Front

- Conscription, seized private property, suspended *habeas corpus*
- Some called for impeachment of Davis
- Georgia wanted to secede from the Confederacy!



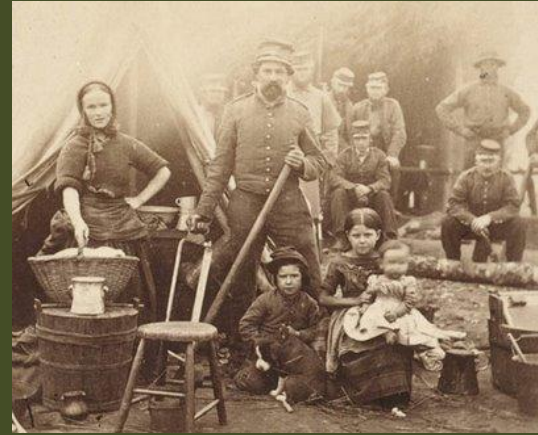
Life of a Soldier

- First time travelling
- Homesick, bored
- Wrote letters, played games, prayed, sang
- Marching, drills
- Poor drinking water
- Lack of sanitation
- Divided families
- High # of casualties during battle
- Prison camp- Andersonville, GA



Women and the War

- Took over family businesses, farms, plantations
- Teaching jobs
- Posed as men and marched into battle
- Joined husbands at camp, cooked, cleaned
- Af. Am. Women served as spies
- Became nurses, oversaw military hospitals



Wrap Up

1. How did African American soldiers surpass the initial expectations the Union had about them?
2. How did women contribute to the war effort?

Turning Points

Homework

- Read 380-387, Checkpoint Questions
- DBQ Practice #1-3 pg. 399

SWBAT

- Explain importance of the Battle of Gettysburg

Do Now:

Why do you think Lincoln decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

Tide of War

- Despite Southern victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the tide of the war turned in the summer of 1863, when the Union won at Gettysburg and Vicksburg

Victories for General Lee

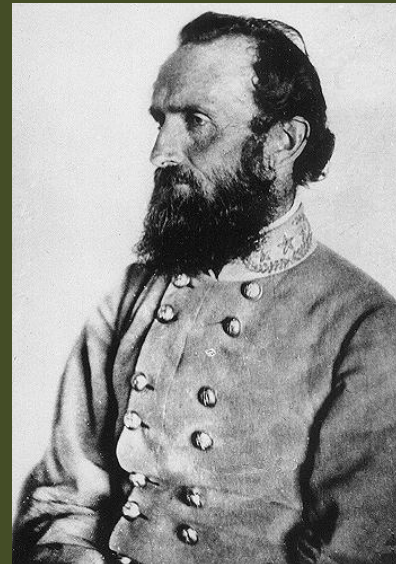
- The Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
 - December 13, 1862
 - Troops: 122,000 Union vs. 79,000 Confederate
 - Casualties: 13,000 Union vs. 5,000 Confederate



–Major Victory for Confederates

Victories for General Lee

- The Battle of Chancellorsville
 - May 1, 1863
 - Lee splits troops and surprises Hooker
 - Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded

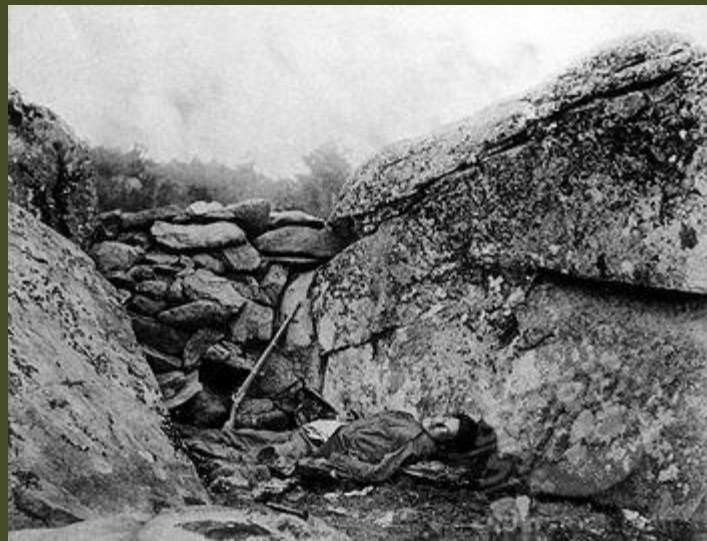


Victories for General Grant

- The Battle of Gettysburg
 - Lee advances into North
 - Greatest Battle ever fought in North America
 - July 1- 3, 1863
 - Union Army 85,000 men → 23,000 losses
 - Confederate Army 75,000 men → 28,000 losses
 - Lee loses 1/3 of his Army → retreats back to Virginia



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by Alex. Gardn



Victories for General Grant

- Last Confederate stronghold on Mississippi River
 - April 1863: Grant attacks Jackson, MS
 - Draws troops out of Vicksburg
 - Battle of Champions Hill
 - Siege of Vicksburg
 - One month
 - 300 guns fire 2,800 shells per day
 - July 4, 1863: 30,000 Confederate troops surrender

The Importance of 1863

- Turning point in Civil War
 - Vicksburg in Union hands
 - July 7 Port Hudson, LA surrenders to Union Forces
 - Lee retreats from Pa. into Va.
 - Mississippi River in Union hands cutting Confederacy in two

Major Battles of 1863

<u>Fredericksburg</u>	<u>Chancellorsville</u>	<u>Gettysburg</u>	<u>Vicksburg</u>	
				Significance of Battle
				Facts about Battle

Total War

- Grant set sites on Confederate capital of Richmond, VA
- Uses strategy of total war:
 - strike military and civilian targets
 - destroy materials and crops that enemies might be able to use
 - destroy railroads & factories, damaging local economy
 - break the people's will to fight

Total War

- Union General, Sherman, uses same strategy in his 250 mile trek to capture Savannah, GA (AKA- Sherman's "March to the Sea")



Gettysburg Address

- November 19, 1863
 - Dedication cemetery to honor Union soldiers who died in Battle of Gettysburg
 - Lincoln reminds North's reason for fighting the Civil War:
 - To preserve a country committed to preserving its principles of freedom, equality, and self-government

Gettysburg Address

- Read the Historical Context of the Gettysburg Address and answer the questions that follow
- Read the Gettysburg Address



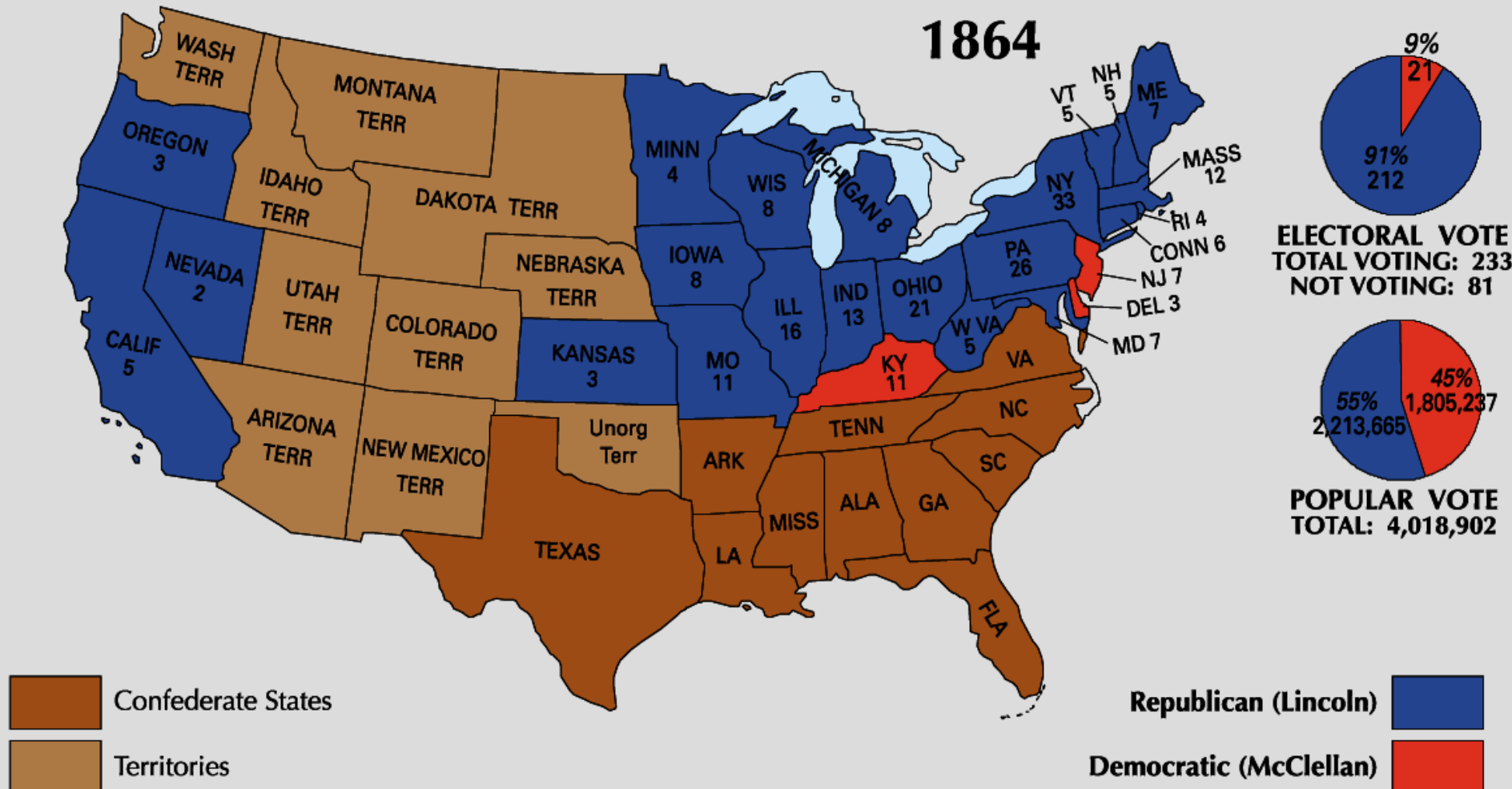
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather

Lincoln Reelected!

- 1864: Lincoln is elected for a 2nd term



Wrap Up

1. In what ways were the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg turning points in the war?
2. How did the Gettysburg Address redefine the concept of freedom for Americans?

The End of the Civil War & Impact

SWBAT

- Assess impact of the Civil War on the North and South

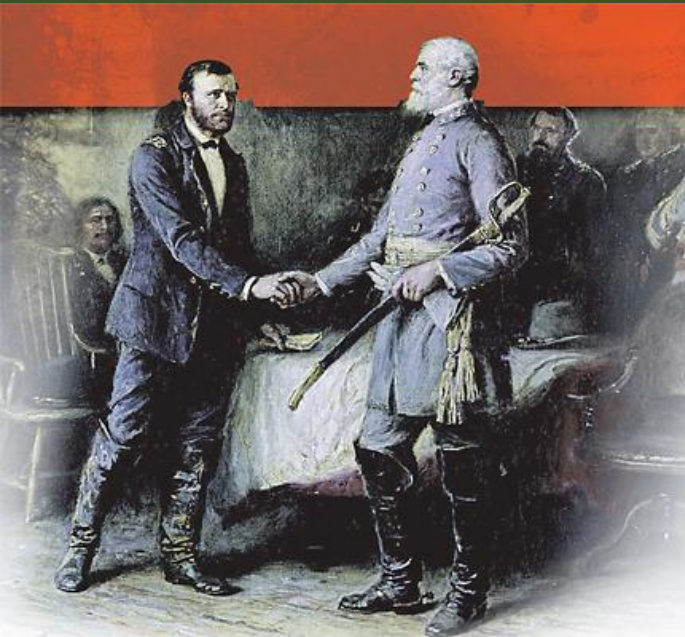
Do Now:

- Explain “total war” in your own words

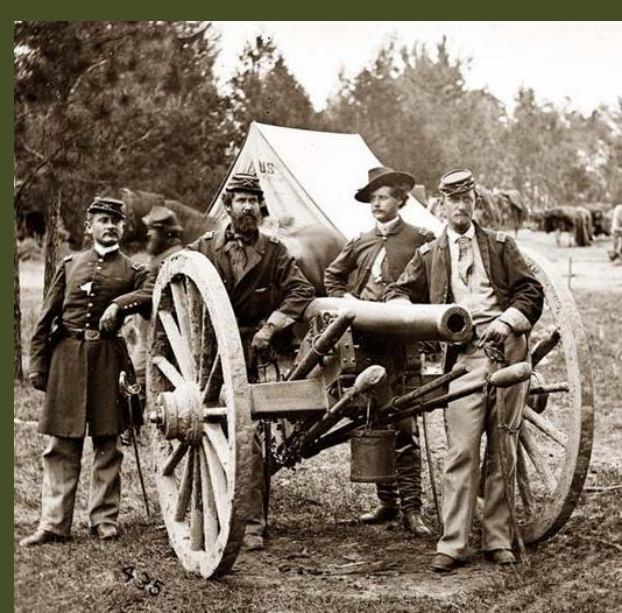
Final Days of War

- A possible end to the war:
 - In February 1865, the Confederacy sent a committee to discuss a possible end to the war with President Lincoln
 - Congress had just proposed the **Thirteenth Amendment** outlawing slavery but the Confederate peace delegation did not accept it

Final Days of War



- Lee formally surrendered to Grant in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865
- Conditions of the surrender were simply for the Confederates to “lay down their arms”



Final Days of War

- 6 days later, the nation was shocked when **John Wilkes Booth** assassinated President Lincoln



Final Days of War

- Booth and four others had planned to kill the President, Vice President, and Secretary of State
- They wanted to bring chaos to the Union so the South could regroup and continue the war
- Booth was shot when found hiding in a barn in Virginia
- His four accomplices were captured and hanged

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 the apprehension of JOHN W. BOOTH, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD

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

\$25,000 REWARD

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

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Final Days of War

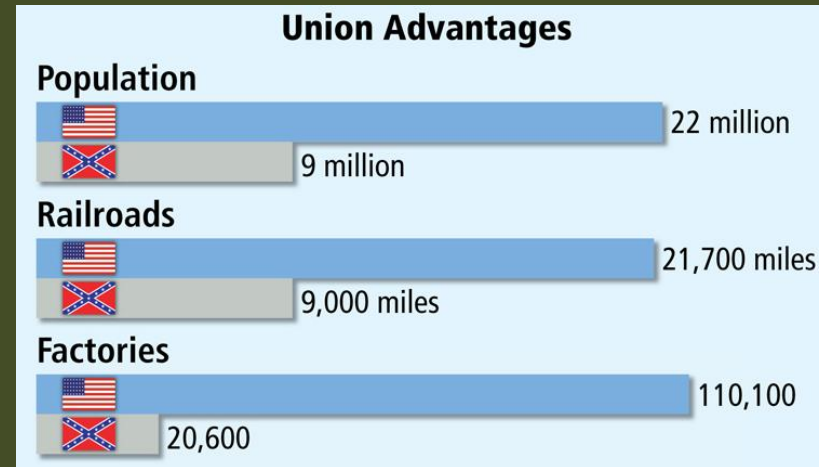
Lincoln's Death:

- Thousands in cities and towns paid their respects as Lincoln's body was transferred to Springfield, IL
- United his northern supporters and critics
- Caused intense disagreement in the Union over how to reunite the nation
- Left the nation without a strong, steady hand guiding the Union

Why did the North Win?

The North had more resources.

- Abundant resources
- Larger population
- Emergence of new military leaders
- Leadership of Lincoln
- Determination of African Americans to end slavery



Impact of War on the Nation

- The new **Land Grant College Act** established state universities to teach agriculture and the mechanical arts
- Sectional differences never again led to states leaving the Union
- The economic, political, and social life of the nation became more interwoven
- The federal government increasingly played a larger role in American lives

Civil War Casualties

	Killed	Dead of Disease	POW Dead	Wounded	Total Casualties
<u>Union</u>	110,100	224,580	30,192	275,175	640,047
<u>Confederate</u>	94,000	164,000	31,000	194,026	483,026
<u>Total</u>	204,110	388,510	61,192	469,201	1,123,073

Your Task

- Using the reading, you will create web diagrams for the “Effects of War on Civilian Life”
 1. Political
 2. Economic
 3. Social

Wrap Up

- Which effect (political, economic, social) of the Civil War do you think had the most lasting impact? Explain your answer.

Enrichment

- Read “The Civil War: 10 Things You Should Know...”
- Answer questions that follow

Glory

- [Glory Part 1](#)
- [Glory Part 2](#)
- [Glory Part 3](#)
- [Glory Part 4](#)
- [Glory Part 5](#)
- [Glory Part 6](#)
- [Glory Part 7](#)
- [Glory Part 8](#)

Civil War

- Who won the American Civil War?
- [Civil War Video- History.com](#)

QUICK BINGO REVIEW

- Create a BINGO REVIEW board any way you would like, then swap boards with the person next to you
- After each sentence read, mark off the correct answer on your BINGO board with an “X”



- *1st person to get BINGO wins!

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Plans for Reconstruction

SWBAT

- Explain differences between Lincoln, Johnson, and Congress' plans for Reconstruction

Do Now:

- How would forming policies for “reconstructing” the nation be difficult after the Civil War?

Lincoln's Plan

- **Ten Percent Plan**- when 10% of state's voters took a loyalty oath to the Union, that state could set up a new government
 - the new state constitution had to abolish slavery & provide education for African Americans in order to gain representation in Congress

Lincoln's Plan

- Members of Lincoln's party opposed his plan & they controlled Congress → "Radical Republicans"
 - Led by Thaddeus Stevens
 - insisted on punishment & harsh terms for the South
 - created Freedmen's Bureau



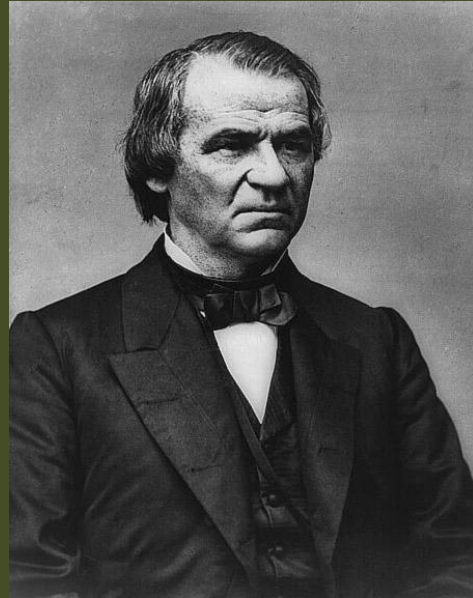
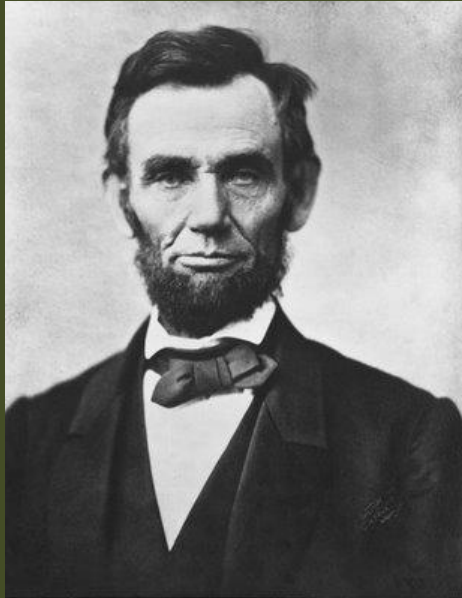
Lincoln's Plan

- **The Freedmen's Bureau**- est. by Congress in March, 1865; offered supplies, clothing, healthcare, education, & fuel for both former slaves, & whites, as well as managed confiscated lands in the South



Lincoln's Plan

- Lincoln's Plan was based on idea that Southern states never left the Union
- April 1865: Lincoln was assassinated
- Andrew Johnson becomes President



Johnson's Plan

- Required each state to ratify the 13th Amendment - abolishes slavery
- Did not want African Americans to have voting rights
- Supported states' rights
- Southern states began to restore their prewar ways

Johnson's Plan

- Under Johnson's Presidency:
White southern democrats came back into state power-
 - not happy about slavery ending
 - wanted to keep African American freedoms & opportunities limited in society

Johnson's Plan

- Southern states began instituting Black Codes
 - officials could arrest blacks that could not produce documents showing employment or residence
 - blacks were restricted to certain jobs
 - vagrancy laws; barred from jury duty
 - could not own land or firearms
 - Judges could take away children from parents if they were unfit

Johnson's Plan

- Black Codes: 1866-1867
 1. Labor Contracts- could not quit job w/o consequences (not paid)
 2. Curfew- could not gather after sunset
 3. Vagrancy- if caught not working, could be fined or whipped
 4. Land restrictions- could rent homes/ land only in rural areas- not in "towns"

Johnson's Plan

- Congress sought to reverse the Black Codes with the Civil Rights Act of 1866- federal law guaranteeing civil rights to African Americans
- Johnson vetoed the law
- 1st time Congress overrode President's

veto



Johnson's Plan

- Radical Republicans upset with Johnson
 - try to impeach him
 - Congress was unsuccessful (1 vote short!)



FAC-SIMILE OF TICKET OF ADMISSION TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.



Johnson's Plan

- Significance of impeachment trial:
 - Can only be tried by Senate for serious crimes; not just disputes with Congress
 - Johnson loses most of his political power (even though he's not impeached)
- **1867- Congress takes over Reconstruction**

Congressional Reconstruction

- Congressional Reconstruction
AKA: Radical Reconstruction



Congressional Reconstruction

- **Military Reconstruction Act 1876-**
Divided South into 5 districts & placed them under military rule

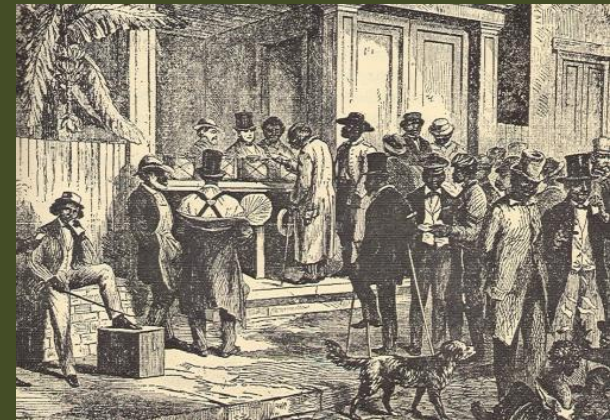


Reconstruction

- Required all states to adopt 14th Amendment: guarantees equality of law for all citizens, defines citizenship, prohibits states from interfering with privileges, requires due process & equal protection, punishes states for denying votes (losing seats in HOR), & disqualifies Confederate officials from office

Congressional Reconstruction

- 1868- Ulysses S. Grant (R) elected President
- 1869- Congress passed 15th Amendment- no citizen can be denied the right to vote because of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
 - loopholes existed (voting restrictions based on literacy & property)



Congressional Reconstruction

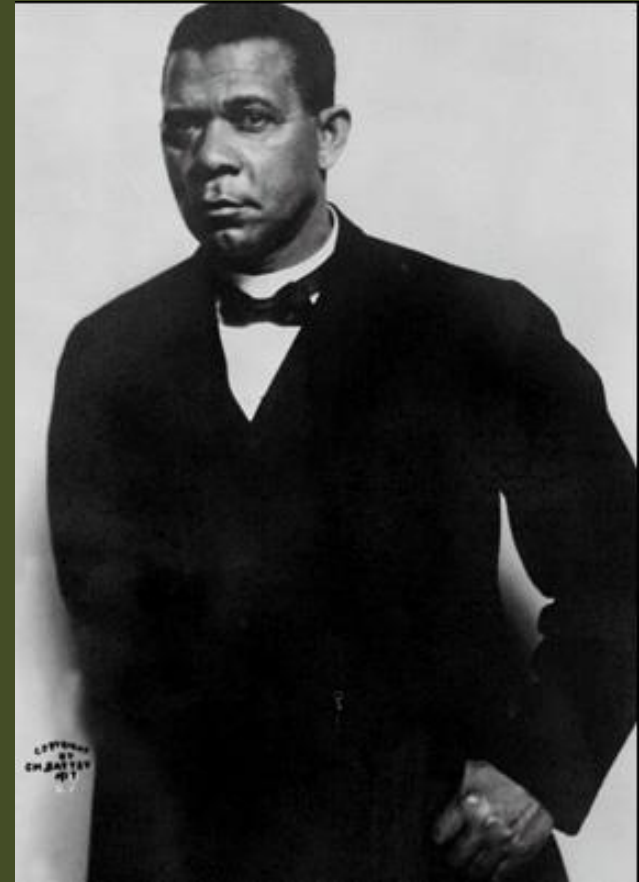
- Short term results:
 - Many African Americans vote
 - some elected to Congress, governorship, & state assemblies
 - Hiram Rhodes Revels (first black Congressman-Senator from Mississippi)



African American Leaders

Early African American leaders:

- 1. Booker T. Washington**
(1870s-1880s)- gradual approach;
gain economic equality first (learn a trade & make money)



African American Leaders

2. W.E.B. Dubois

(1880s-1930s)- founded NAACP; demand complete equality immediately (politically, socially, economically)

*both felt education was the best way to improve social status of African Americans



Conclusion

- African Americans enjoyed a brief period of access to political power
- White Southerners gained back power & successfully able to keep most African Americans from participation politically (no voting), socially (segregation), and economically (sharecropping) in America

Wrap Up

- Why do you think Lincoln's terms for Reconstruction were so generous?
- How did the Radical Republicans' plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln's and Johnson's?

Black Codes, Jim Crow Laws, & the Freedmen's Bureau

- Review the above as a class
- [Freedmen's Bureau](#)

The End of Reconstruction & The New South

SWBAT

- Evaluate whether Reconstruction was a success or failure

Do Now: Describe what the “American Dream” would include for a freed black person

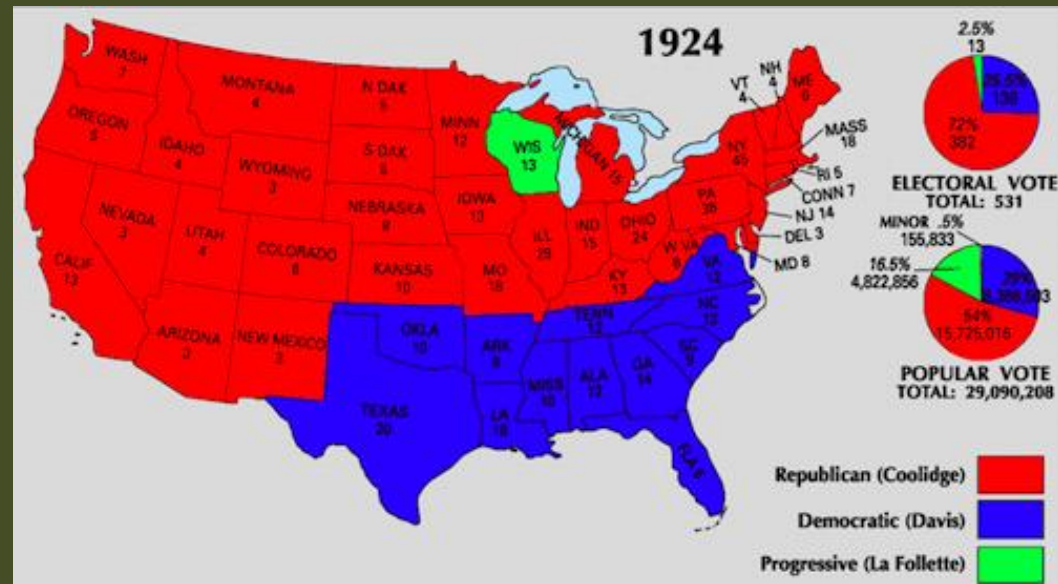


End of Reconstruction

- By 1870, all states were back in the Union. White southerners began a backlash against Radical Reconstruction. Southerners voted democratic (against the Republicans) for the next 100 years

→ “Solid South”

- How and why did the “Solid South” emerge?



The New South

- Whites used tactics to intimidate & harass African Americans to keep them from voting:



TWO MEMBERS OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN IN THEIR DISGUISES.

The New South

1. **KKK- 1866-** Goal was to defend the political & social superiority of whites, & keep blacks as submissive laborers. Made up of mostly ex-Confederates (professionals)

- Thomas Nast cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, August 8, 1868
- “One Vote Less.”



“ONE VOTE LESS.”—*Richmond Whig*.

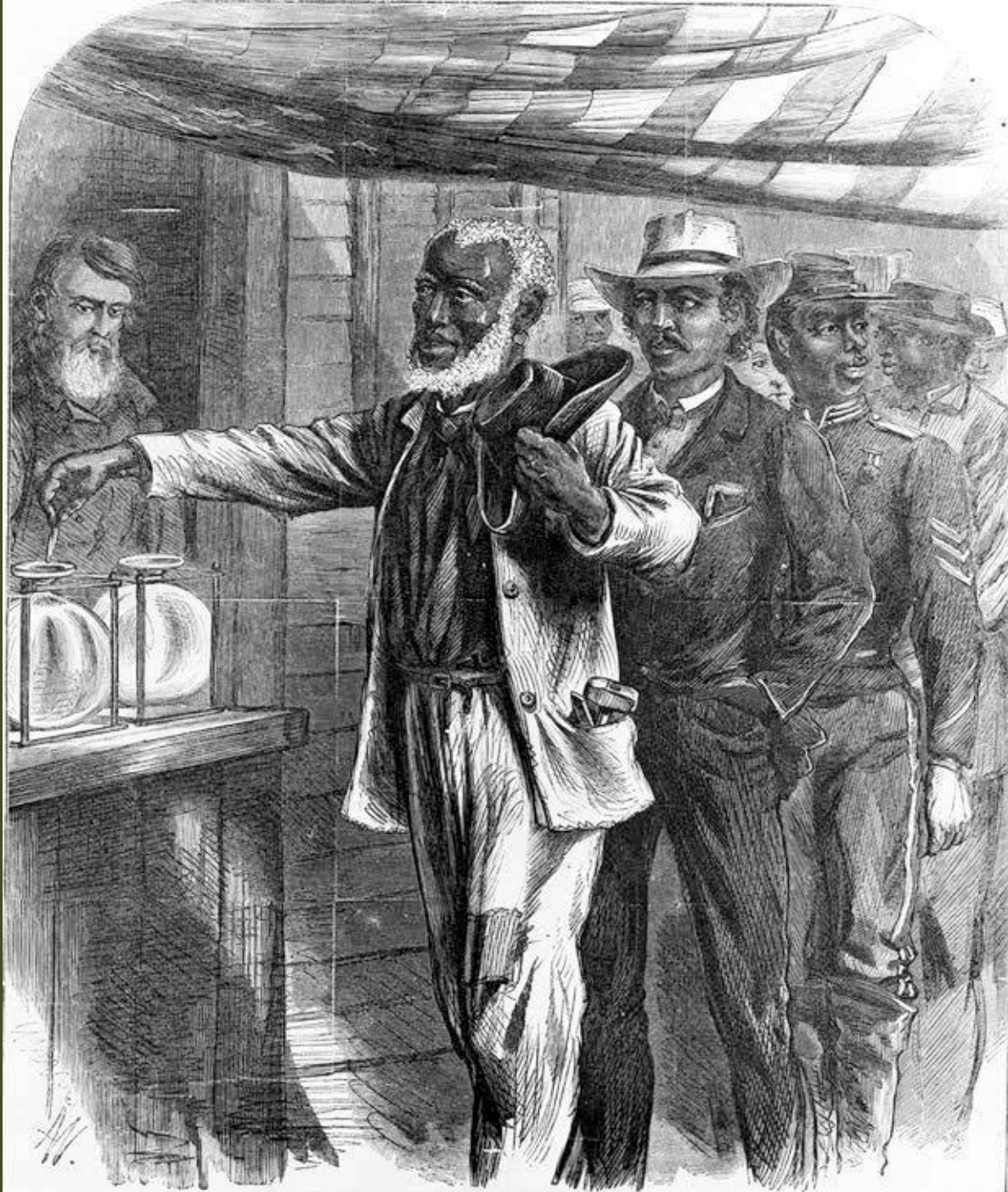
The New South

2. Poll Tax- Southern states imposed a tax on voters. Those too poor to pay could not vote (mostly African Americans)

No. **538** Birmingham, Ala. 4/9 1896
Received of J. M. Gillikin (Col.) (White.)
the sum of Two 1/2 Dollars
in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,	1	50
Assessor's Fee,		50
Collector's Fee,		50
<u>A. M. ...</u> P. T. C.		

- Alfred R. Waud. cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, November 16, 1867
- "The First Vote."



"THE FIRST VOTE."—DRAWN BY A. R. WAUD.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

The New South

3. Literacy Tests- required voters to know how to read & write. Often gave difficult readings to African Americans

- Alabama Literacy Test
- Louisiana Literacy Test

Literacy Test!

- As you can see, the questions were deliberately designed to be tricky and confusing. Determination of who "passed" and who "failed" was entirely up to the whim of the Registrar of Voters — all of whom were white. In actuality, whites almost always "passed" no matter how many questions they missed, and Blacks were almost always "failed" in the selective judgment of the Registrar.
- For example, Question 20 reads: "Spell backwards, forwards." Answers by whites would be judged correct no matter what they wrote. But Blacks who wrote both words but forgot to include the comma would be failed, or if they included the comma they would be failed for that, or if they just wrote "backwards" they would be failed for not including the word "forwards."

The New South

4. Grandfather Clause- added to state constitutions; if your grandfather could vote in 1866 (before the 14th & 15th Amendments were signed), you could vote

*added to allow for poor, uneducated WHITES to vote

The New South

5. Jim Crow Laws- Southern states passed laws establishing segregation based on race

“It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or be in company with each other in any game of cards or dice, dominoes or checkers.”

—**Birmingham, Alabama, 1930**

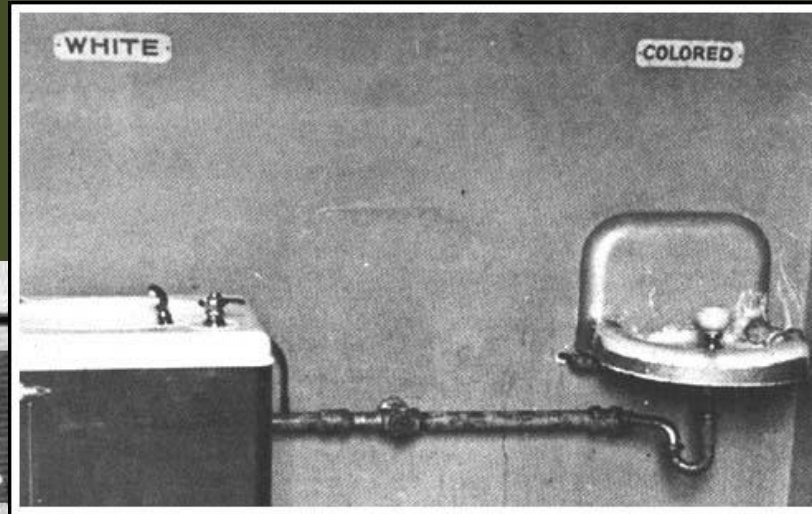
“Marriages are void when one party is a white person and the other is possessed of one-eighth or more negro, Japanese, or Chinese blood.”

—**Nebraska, 1911**



The New South

- required the separation of African Americans & whites in schools, parks, public buildings, & public transportation

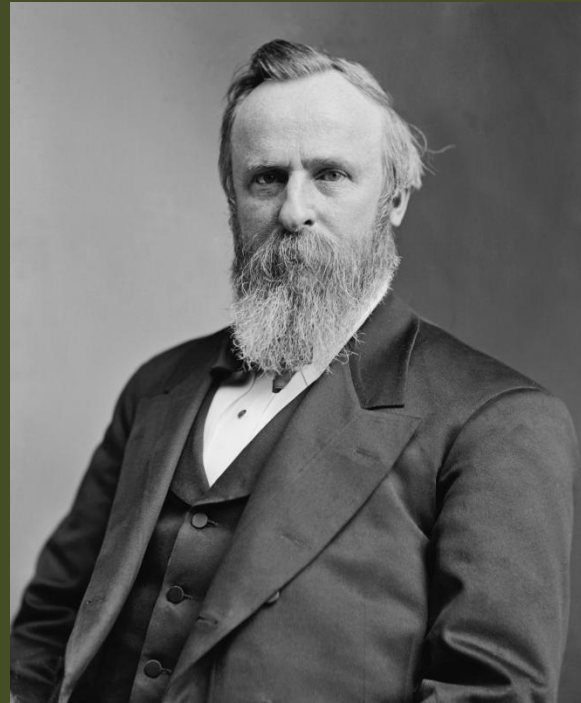


Federal Response

- Grant (President in 1868) tried to intervene to help African Americans, but scandals in his administration kept him too distracted:
 - More military than political knowledge
 - Nepotism
 - Whiskey Ring

Federal Response

- Radical Reconstruction was seen as corrupt & wasteful → people get tired of it
- Election of 1876- Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President



Compromise of 1877

Forced to agree to the Compromise of 1877:

- Withdraw federal troops from South
→ END OF RECONSTRUCTION!
- Name a Southerner to his Cabinet
- Give Federal \$ to infrastructure in the South

Successes

- Legally, African Americans gain rights (13th, 14th, 15th Amendments)
- North & South are rebuilt/repared
- Economic growth in the North (Industrial Revolution begins)
- No more secession
- Mandatory elementary schools for all in the South

Failures

- Black Codes & racists attitudes remain in North & South
- Blacks remain poor (ie. sharecropping)
- KKK keeps African Americans from having political power
- Reconstruction left the South “bitter”
- Southern agricultural economy still lags behind North

Was
Reconstruction
a success or
failure?

Reconstruction

- On a sheet of paper, write a 1 page response to the following question:
 - **Was Reconstruction a success OR a failure? Explain in detail.**

Wrap Up

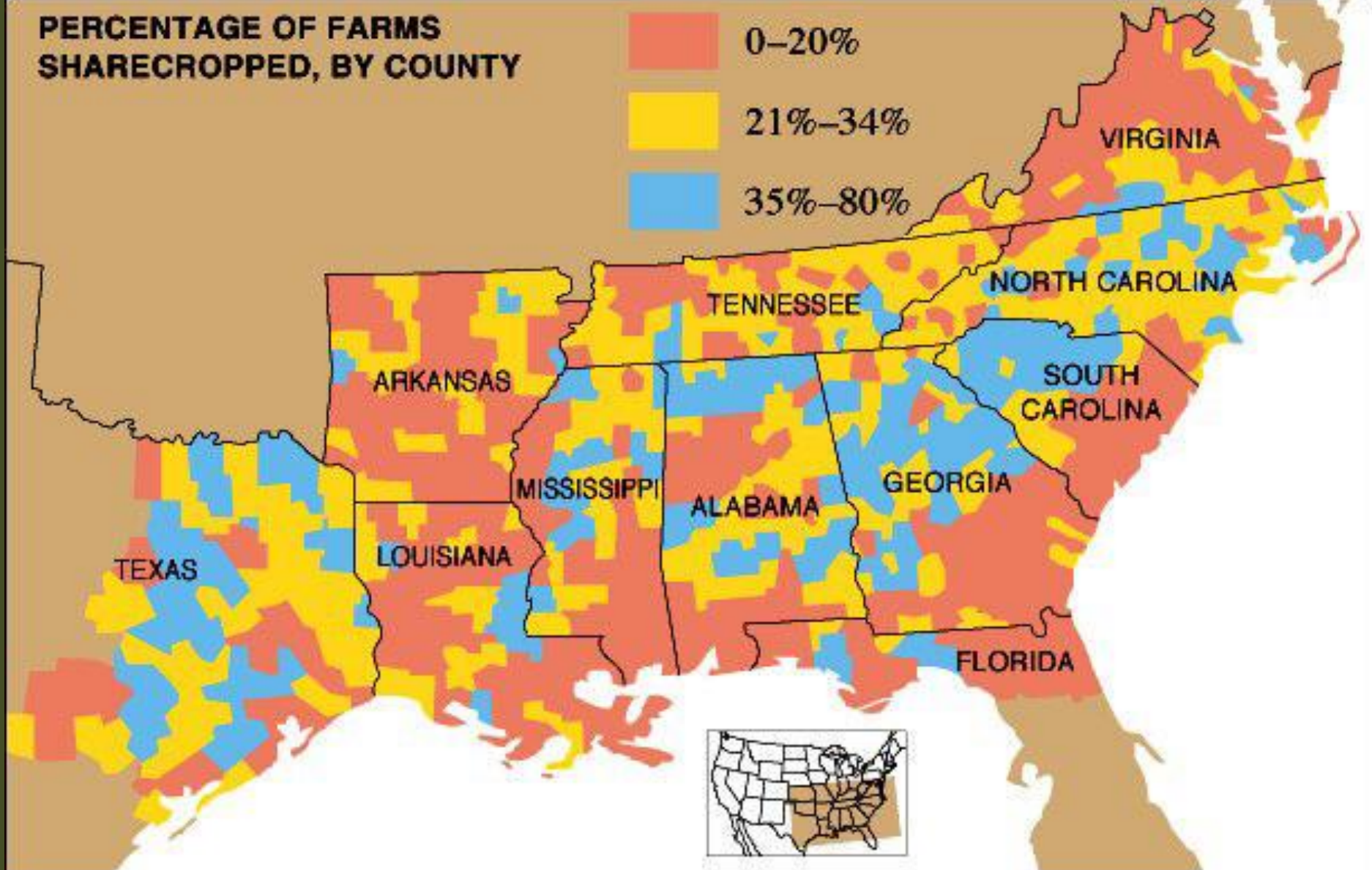
- What is the significance of the Compromise of 1877?
- Do you think freedmen gained their “American Dream”? Explain your answer.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS SHARECROPPED, BY COUNTY

0-20%

21%-34%

35%-80%



SWBAT

- Analyze the landmark Civil Rights Cases and Plessy v. Ferguson

Do Now:

What came to an end in 1865?

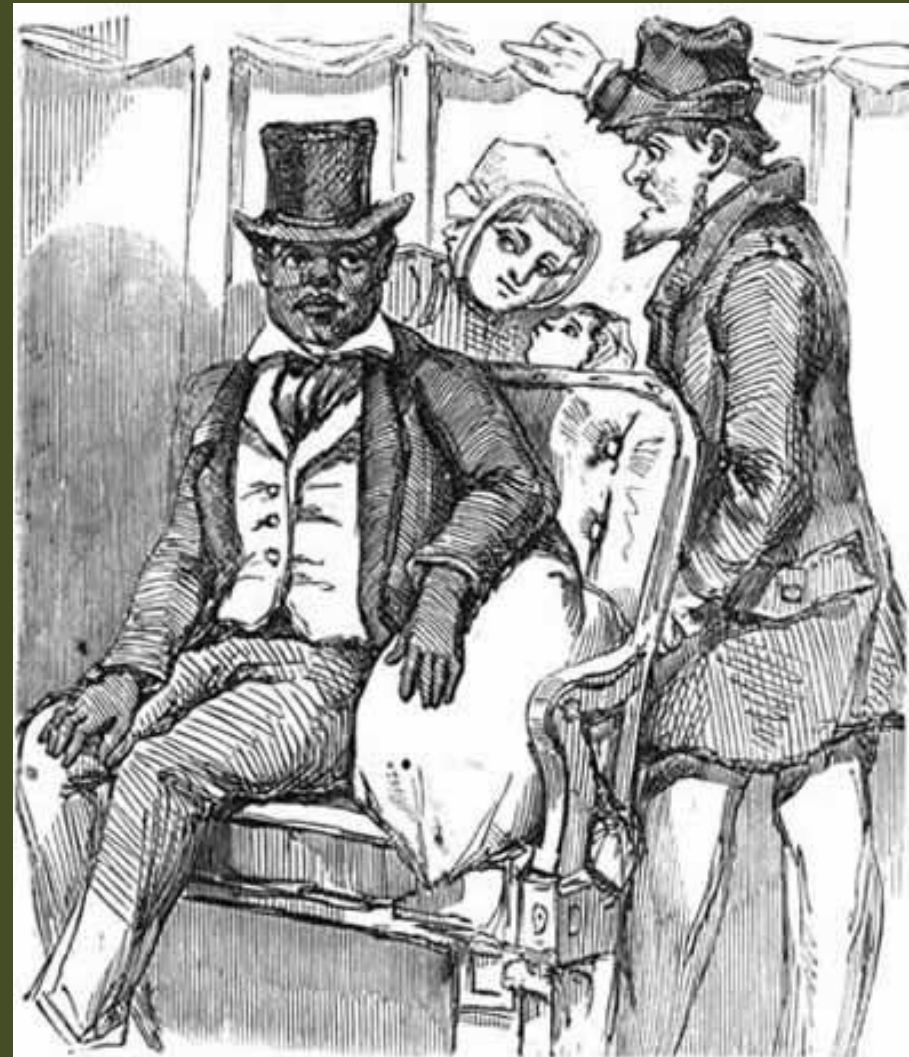
Supreme Court Cases

- With a partner, read and answer questions regarding the landmark *Civil Rights Cases, 1883*
- *Civil Rights Cases*



Supreme Court Cases

- Read the landmark Supreme Court Case, *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- With a partner fill in the Case Study sheet



NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR, PHILADELPHIA.

Supreme Court Cases

- Issue- Did a state law segregating races violate the 13th & 14th Amendments' guarantee of equal protection of the laws for everyone (civil rights)?

Supreme Court Cases

- Opinion of the Court-
 - Ruled against Plessy, 7-1
 - “equal protection” can mean “separate but equal”
 - the court did not have to enforce social equality, as long as “equal” facilities were provided

Supreme Court Cases

- Significance- the ruling justified segregation and Jim Crow laws
- * Decision later overturned via Brown v. Board of Ed (1954)



Wrap Up

- What did the Supreme Court's decision regarding the 14th Amendment in Plessy v. Ferguson demonstrate a legal basis for?

Timeline

- Using your notes, create a timeline for the years listed:

1865

1866

1867

1868

1870

1877

1883

1896

Timeline

- **1865**- Civil War ends; 13th Amend.- abolishes slavery
- **1866**- Black Codes, KKK
- **1867**- Radical Reconstruction begins
- **1868**- 14th Amend.- citizenship for African American males
- **1870**- 15th Amend.- right to vote for African American males

Timeline

- **1877**- Reconstruction ends; white supremacy becomes the norm (segregation becomes the law)
- **1883**- Civil Rights Cases- fed. Gov. has no power over the actions of private groups toward others in race relations
Meaning- can't discriminate against African Americans

Timeline

- **1896**- Plessy v. Ferguson- “separate but equal” con’t discrimination

DBQ:
Civil War &
Reconstruction

DBQ Essay

- Day 1: Go over DBQ (HW), begin writing DBQ Essay with a partner
- Day 2: Finish writing your essay
- Day 3: Review scoring guidelines, key ideas/outside information → read and “score” anchor papers highlighting outside info
- Day 4: Peer-review day!