

■ Essential Question:

- What were the various plans to bring Southern states back into the Union and to protect newly-emancipated slaves?

Reconstruction is the era from 1865 to 1877 when the U.S. government attempted to rebuild the nation after the Civil War

During Reconstruction, the government had to readmit the seceded Southern states back into the Union

End slavery and protect newly emancipated slaves

Rebuilt the South after more than four years of fighting

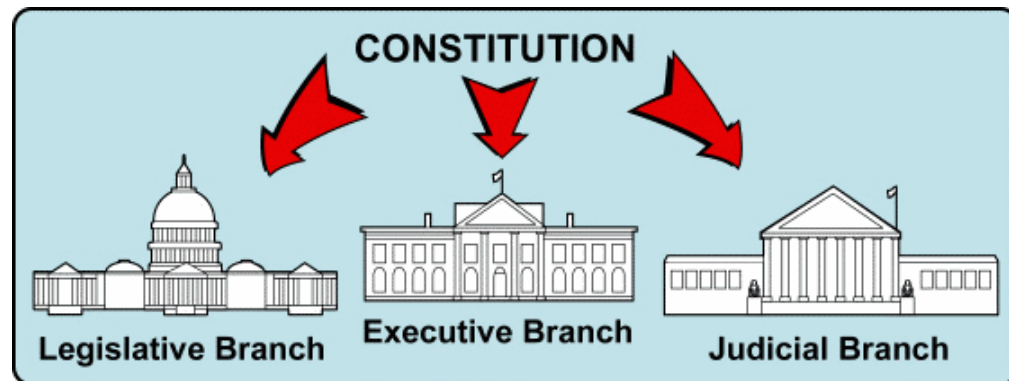
[Reconstruction Video](#)



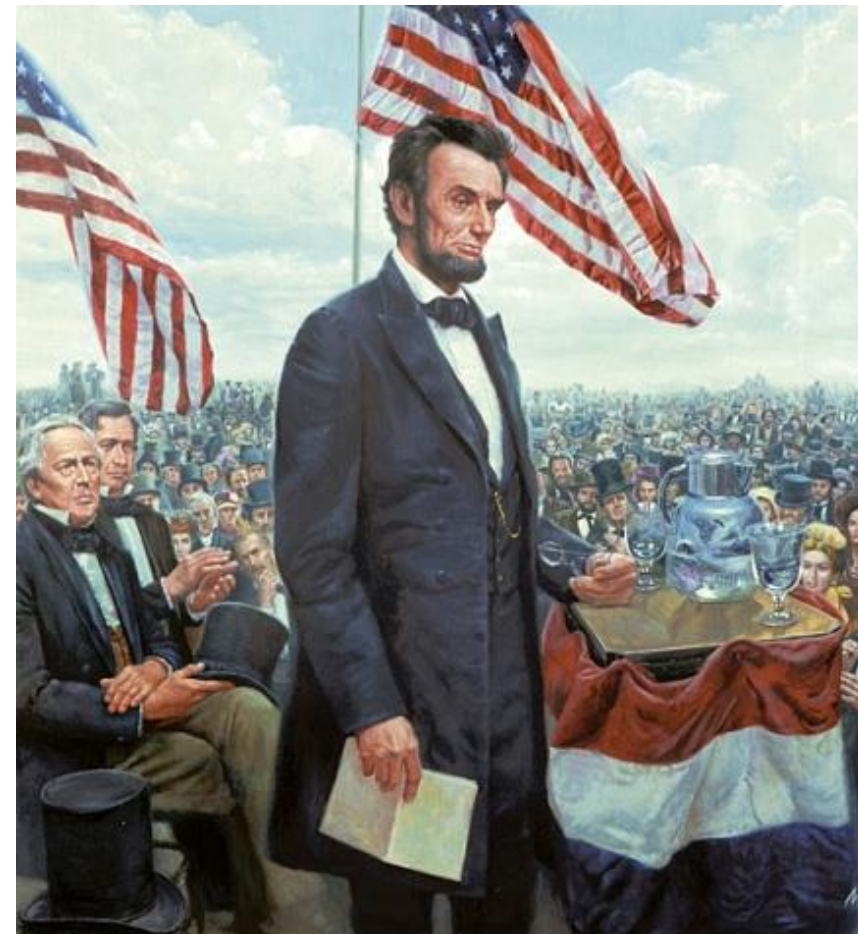
As the Civil War was ending, President Lincoln promised a Reconstruction Plan for the Union with *“malice towards none and charity for all”*

But, the Constitution gave no guidelines on how to readmit states to the Union

The President and Congress disagreed over how to treat the Southern states

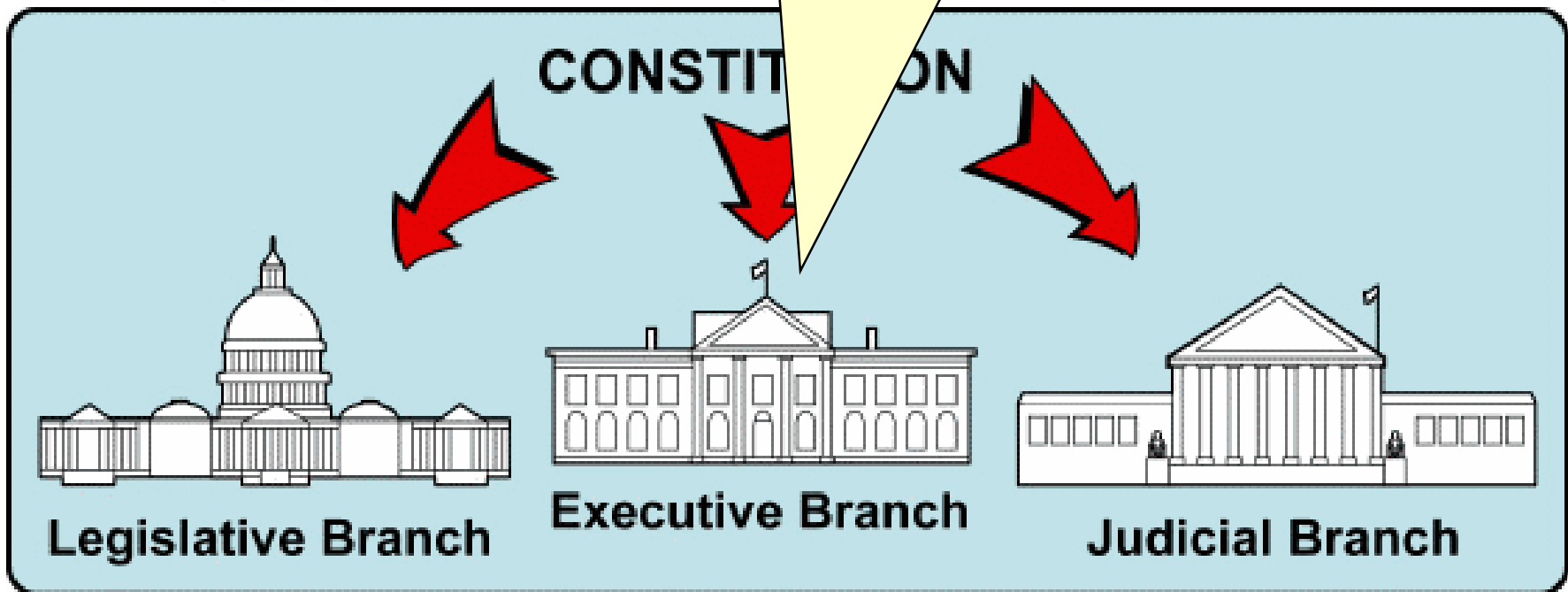


Abraham Lincoln's
Second Inaugural Address





Lincoln favored a plan that would quickly re-admit the Confederate states once 10% of the people swore an oath of loyalty and states ratified the 13th Amendment to abolish slavery in America

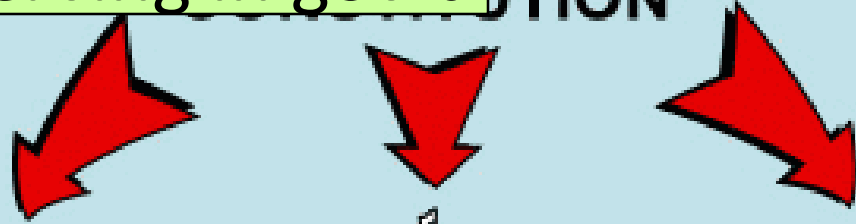


“Radical Republicans” in Congress rejected Lincoln’s plan because it was too lenient on ex-Confederates



They favored a plan that protected blacks, required 50% of state citizens to swear a loyalty oath, and banned ex-Confederate leaders from serving in gov’t

CONSTITUTION



When the Civil War ended and Lincoln was assassinated, the government did not have a Reconstruction Plan in place



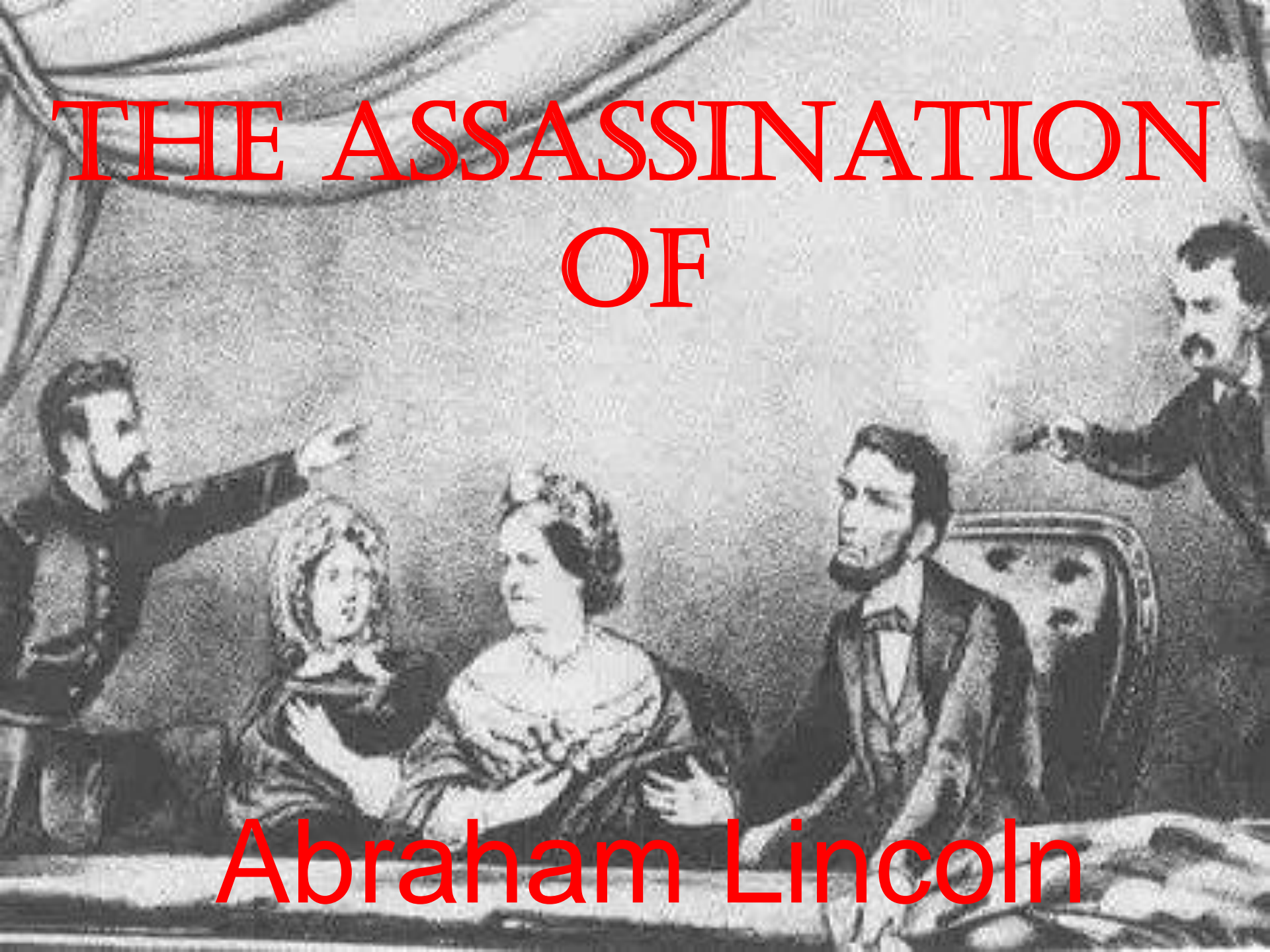
Legislative Branch



Judicial Branch

THE ASSASSINATION OF

Abraham Lincoln



John Wilkes Booth

- Born on May 10, 1838 in Maryland; the 9th of 10 children.
- He was the lead in some of William Shakespeare's most famous works.
- He was a racist and Southern sympathizer during the Civil War.
- He hated Abraham Lincoln who represented everything Booth was against.
- Booth blamed Lincoln for all the South's ills.
- **BOOTH WANTED REVENGE!!!!**

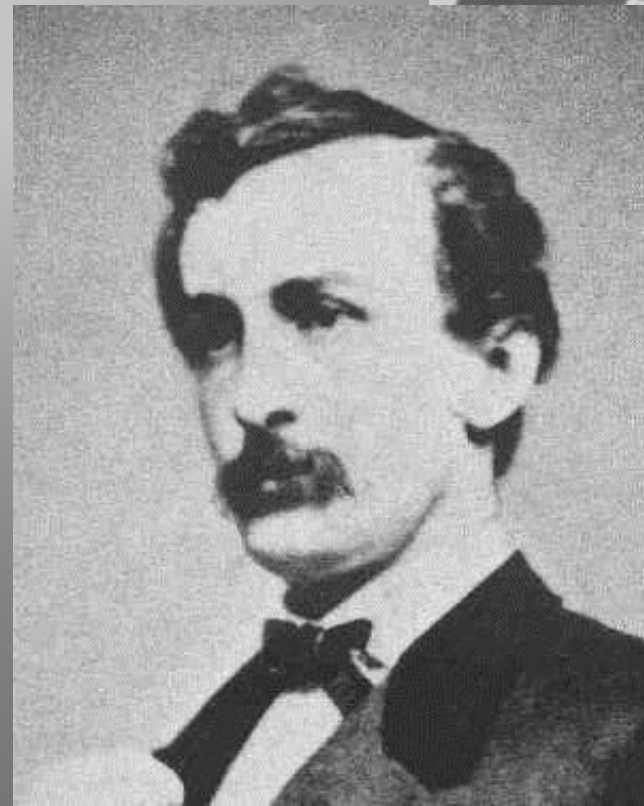


...other interesting facts about Booth

- **Started his acting career in 1855 and by 1860 was making \$20,000 a year....**
- **many called him "the handsomest man in America" and he had an easy charm about him that attracted women....**
- **In 1859 Booth was an eyewitness to the execution of John Brown and stood near the scaffold with other armed men to guard against any attempt to rescue John Brown before the hanging....**
- **On November 9, 1863, President Lincoln viewed Booth in the role of Raphael in *The Marble Heart* in Ford's Theatre.**



**LEFT Booth
(middle) with his
brothers in *Julius
Caesar*; RIGHT
Booth in his teen
years**



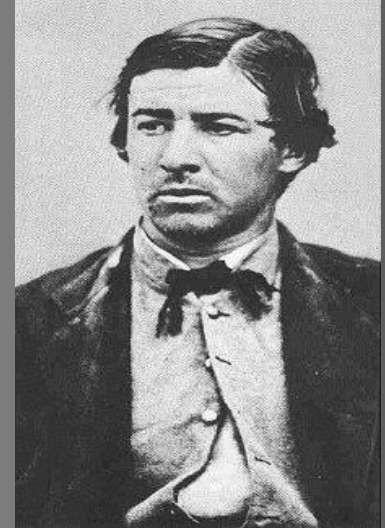
The Conspirators....



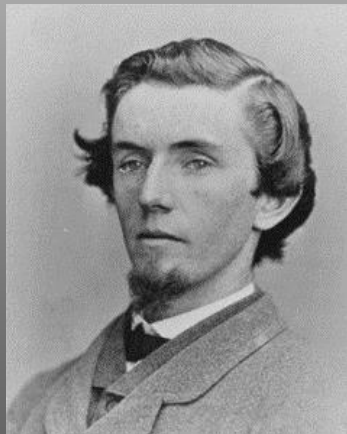
George Atzerodt



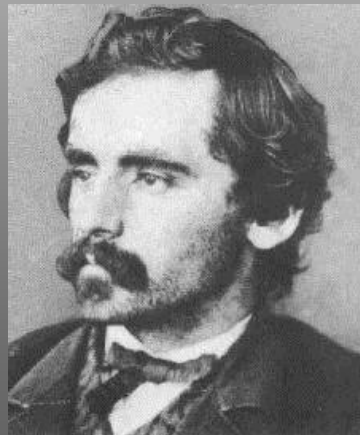
Samuel Arnold



David Herold



John Suratt



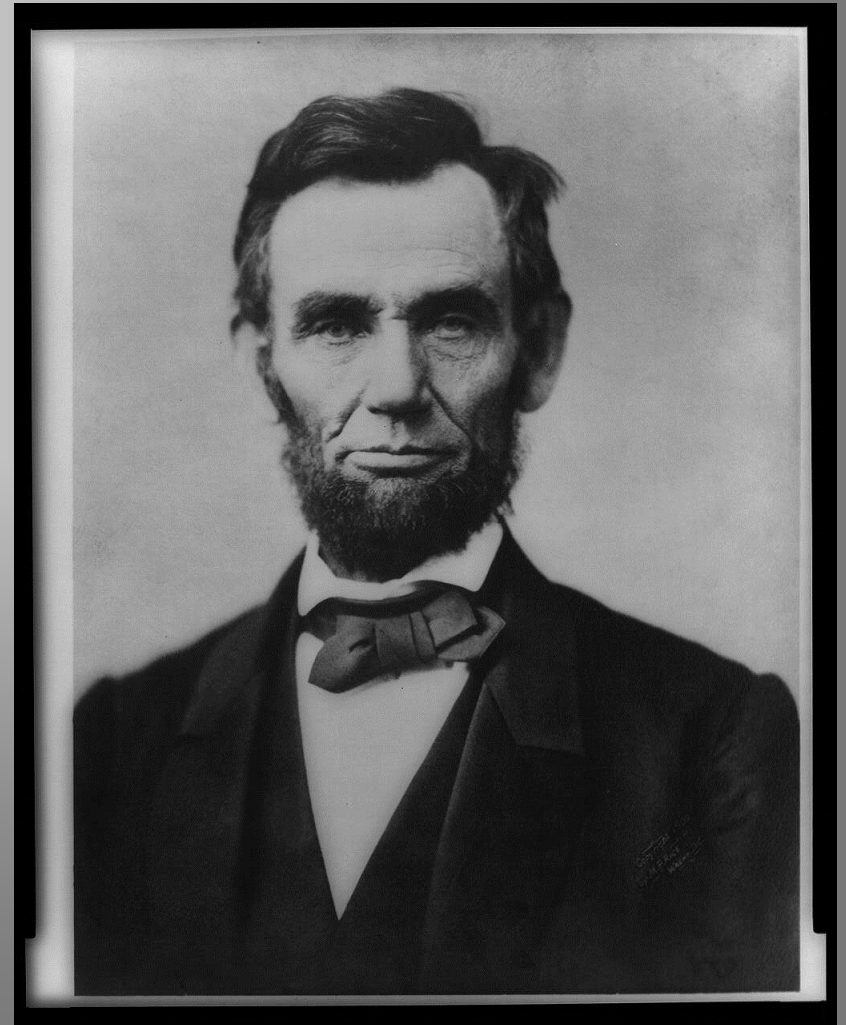
Michael O'Laughlen



**Lewis Powell (Paine
or Payne)**

Booth's Original Plan

- In late summer of 1864 Booth began developing plans to kidnap Lincoln, take him to Richmond (the Confederate capital), and hold him in return for Confederate prisoners of war.



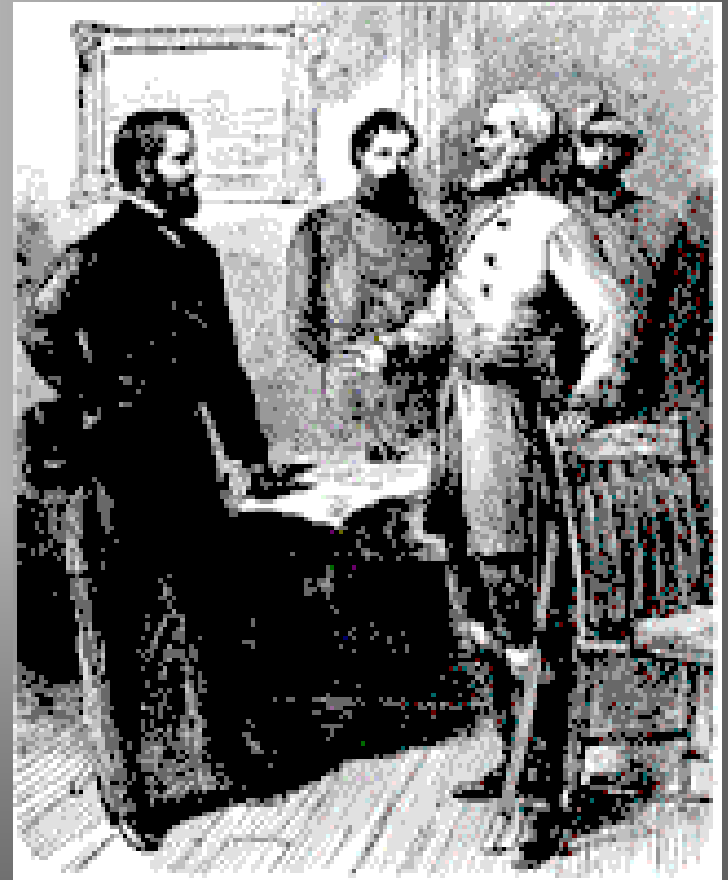
What happened?

- Booth began using Mary Surratt's boardinghouse (*pictured right*) to meet with his co-conspirators.
- On March 17, 1865, the group planned to capture Lincoln who was scheduled to attend a play at a hospital located on the outskirts of Washington.
- However, the President changed plans and remained in the capital. Thus, Booth's plot to kidnap Lincoln failed.



A Big Change of Plans...

- On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox. (War is over)
- Two days later Lincoln spoke from the White House to a crowd gathered outside. Booth was present as Lincoln suggested in his speech that voting rights be granted to certain blacks.
- Infuriated, Booth's plans now turned in the direction of *assassination*.



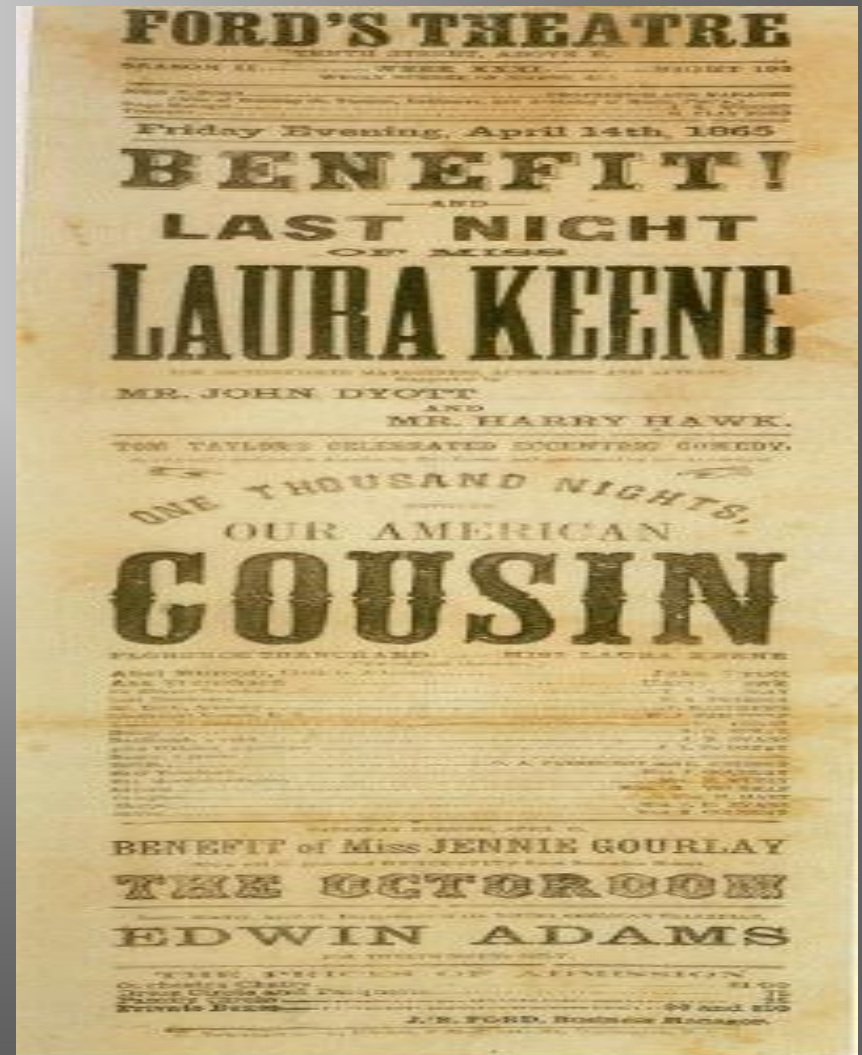
Booth over the edge....

- Lincoln suggested conferring voting rights for some blacks; "on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers."
- Booth was enraged! He said, "Now, by God! I'll put him through. That is the last speech he will ever make."



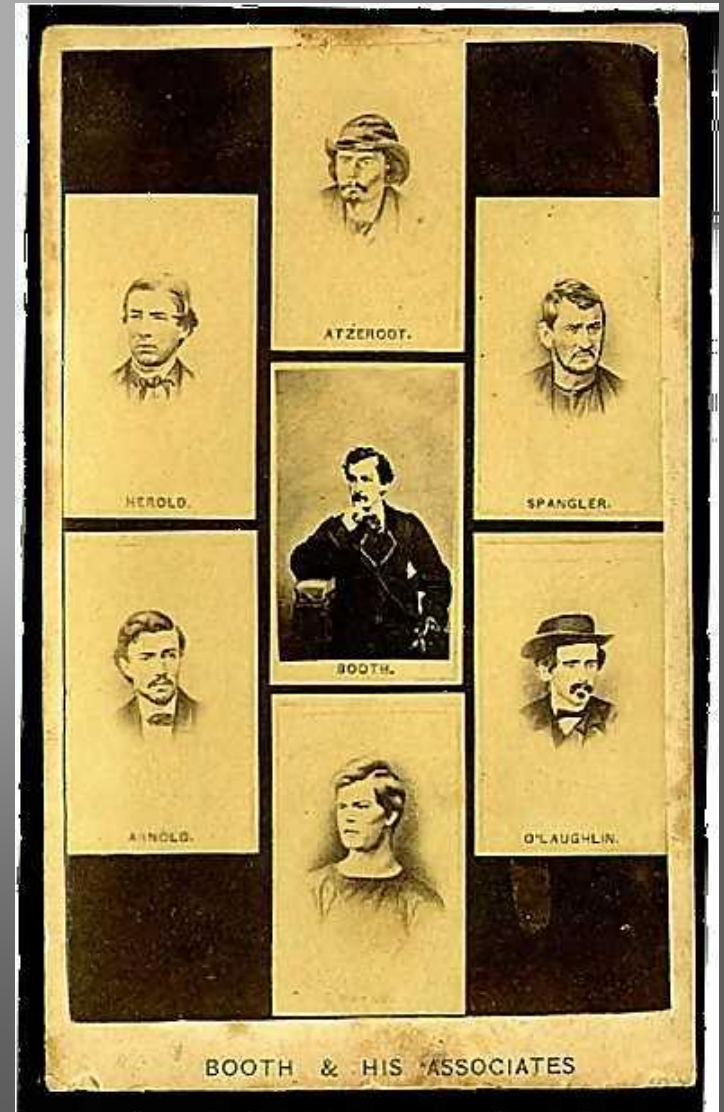
The Opportunity....

- On April 14, Booth stopped at Ford's Theatre to pick up his mail.
- While there he learned of President Lincoln's plans to attend the evening performance of *Our American Cousin*.



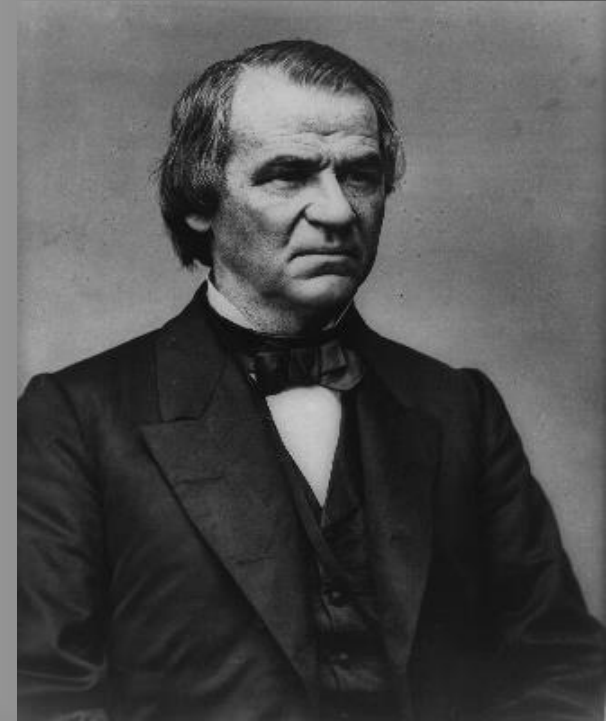
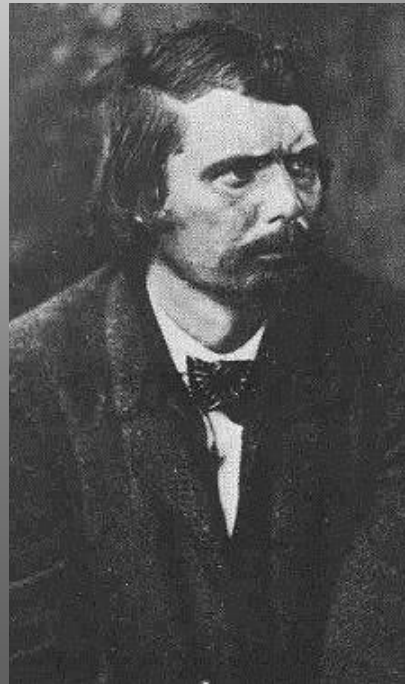
One last meeting....

- Booth held one final meeting with his co-conspirators.
- He said he would kill Lincoln at the theatre (he had since learned that Grant had left town).
- Booth gave the others their orders.
- Booth also arranged to have a fast horse waiting for him.



Andrew Johnson

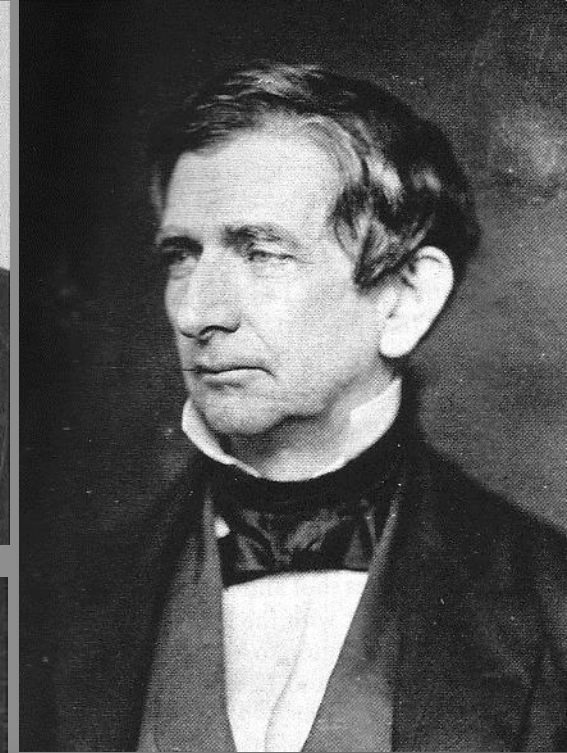
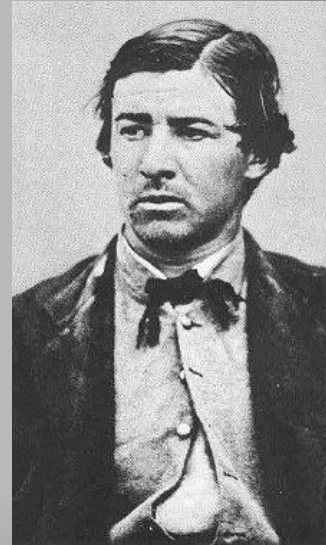
- **George Atzerodt was to kill Vice-President Andrew Johnson at the Kirkwood House where Johnson resided.**



Johnson was not home when Atzerodt came calling.

William Seward

- Lewis Powell was assigned to kill Secretary of State William Seward.
- David Herold would accompany Powell.



Powell wildly attempted to stab Seward, but struck no fatal blows!!



What was the overall goal?

- All attacks were to take place simultaneously at approximately 10:15 P.M. that night.
- Booth hoped the resulting chaos and weakness in the government would lead to a comeback for the South.



Ford's Theatre

- between E and F streets in Washington, D.C.
- Booth performed there twice – last time March 18, 1865 – and was familiar with the layout.

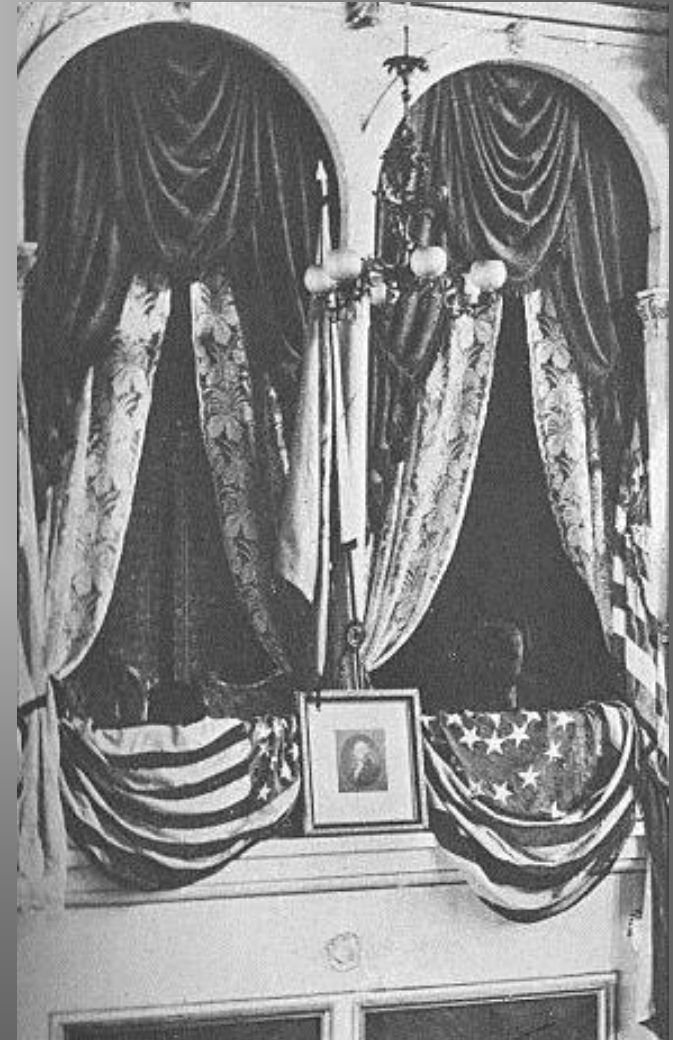


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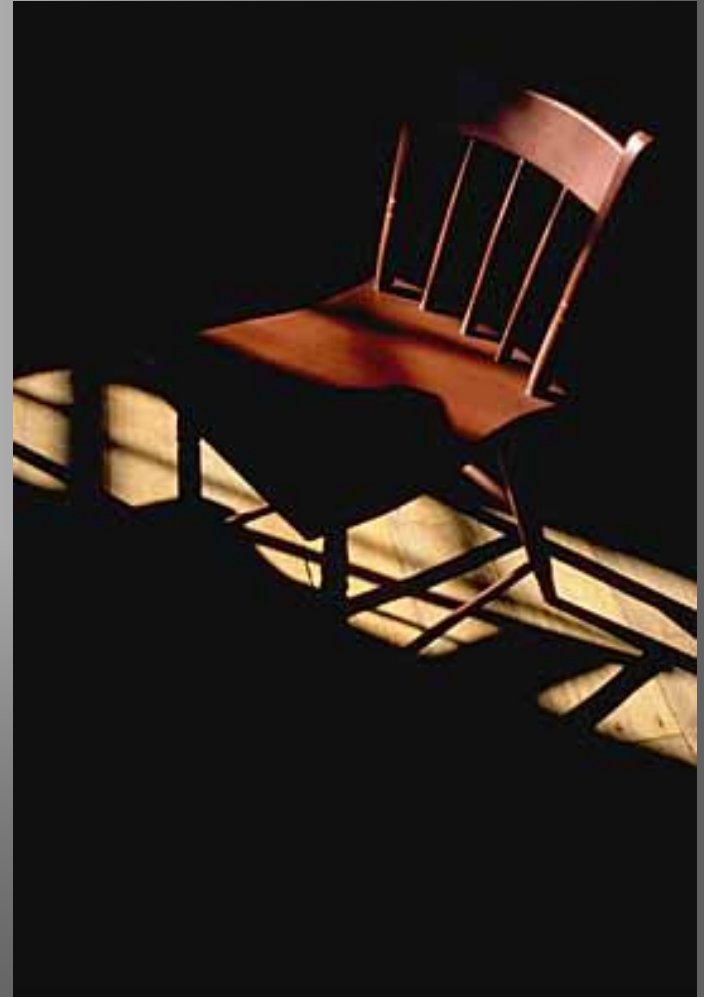
Lincoln's Evening

- President Lincoln and his wife arrived late at 8:30 with Maj. Henry Rathbone and his girlfriend Clara Harris.
- The play stopped and Hail to the Chief was sung as Lincoln made his way to the state box.
- Ward Hill Lamon, Lincoln's regular bodyguard, was not available, so a new guard was assigned and was posted outside the door.



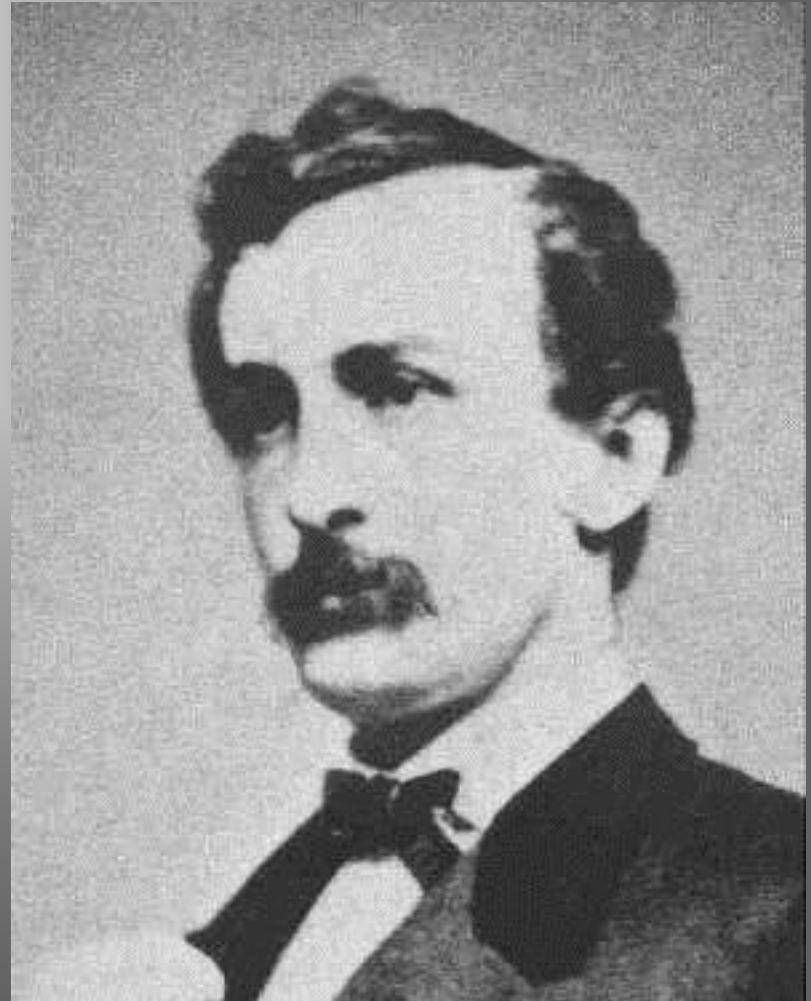
Lincoln's Protection....

- **John Parker**, a Washington police officer who had been assigned as Lincoln's bodyguard for the evening, met the President just as he was entering the box.
- Parker, who did not have a very good record as a policeman, took his seat outside the box.
- However, he found that he could not see the stage, so he left his post to find better seating.
- Unbelievably, Parker then left the theater at intermission with Lincoln's footman and coachman. The three went to a saloon next to the theater for a drink.



Booth arrives.....

- Booth arrived at Ford's Theatre in the vicinity of 9:30.
- Booth went to the tavern next to the theatre and requested a bottle of whiskey and some water.
- Another customer said to Booth, "You'll never be the actor your father was."
- *Booth replied, "When I leave the stage, I will be the most famous man in America."*



The moment of truth.....

- Booth entered Ford's lobby at about 10:07 P.M.
- Booth could see the white door he needed to enter to get to Lincoln's State Box.
- Charles Forbes, the President's footman, was seated next to the door and Booth apparently handed him a card.
- Quietly, Booth then opened the door and entered the dark area in back of the box.
- He propped the door shut with the wooden leg of a music stand which he had placed there on one of his earlier visits during the day

Lincoln Shot....

- Booth put his derringer behind Lincoln's head near the left ear and pulled the trigger.





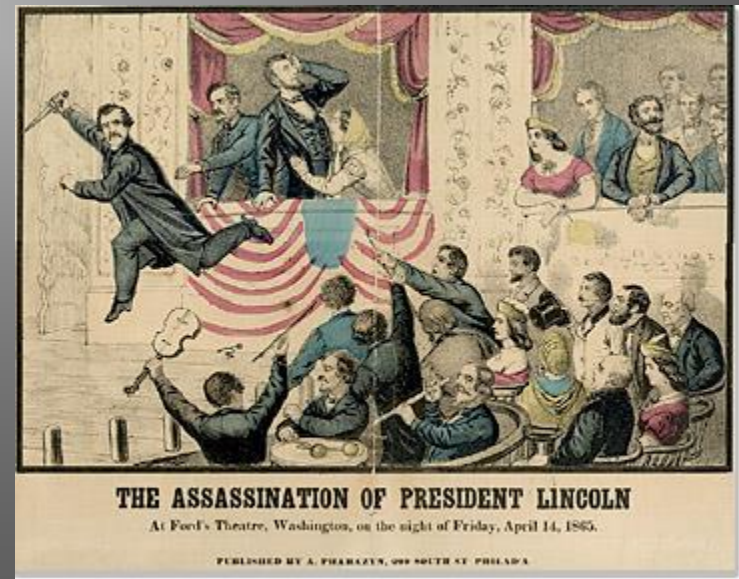
Major Rathbone

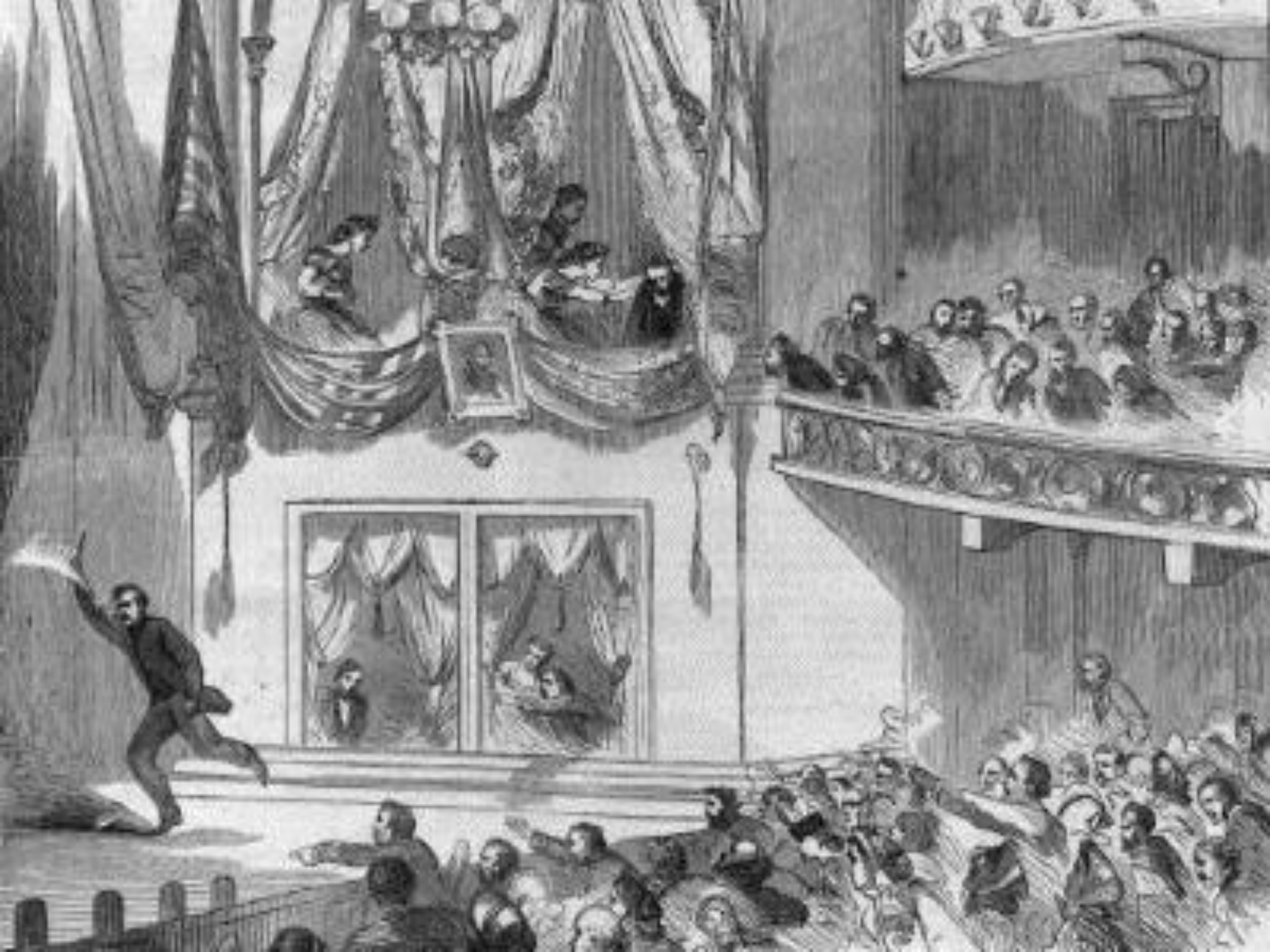
- Rathbone began wrestling with the assassin, and Booth pulled out his knife and stabbed Rathbone in the left arm.



"Sic Semper Tyrannis"

- Booth jumped 11 feet to the stage below.
- When he hit the floor he snapped the fibula bone in his left leg just above the ankle.
- Many in the theatre thought he yelled "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Latin for "As Always to Tyrants")
- Booth flashed his knife at the audience, and he made his way across the stage in front of more than 1,000 people.
- Everything happened so fast no one had time to stop him.

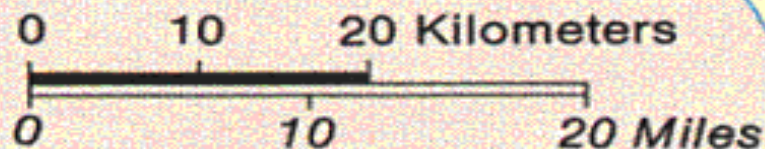




Booth flees on horse....

- Booth went out the back door, climbed on his horse, and escaped from the city using the Navy Yard Bridge.
- Booth met up with Herod and they headed for Lloyd's tavern that was leased from Mary Suratt in Surrattsville.





WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ford's Theatre
Lincoln shot 10:15 p.m.
April 14, 1865

Surratt Tavern
Picked up weapons
Midnight April 14, 1865

MARYLAND

Home of Dr. Mudd
Leg set
April 15, 1865

Home of Samuel Cox
Help sought
April 16, 1865

Stayed in woods
April 16-21, 1865

Lucas's Farm
Slept in cabin
April 23, 1865

Garrett's Farm
Arrived April 24, 1865
Killed April 26, 1865

VIRGINIA

POTOMAC RIVER

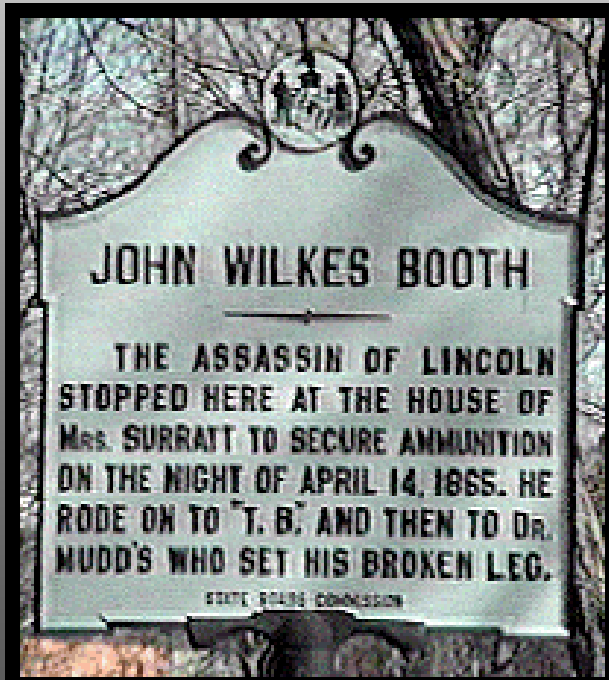
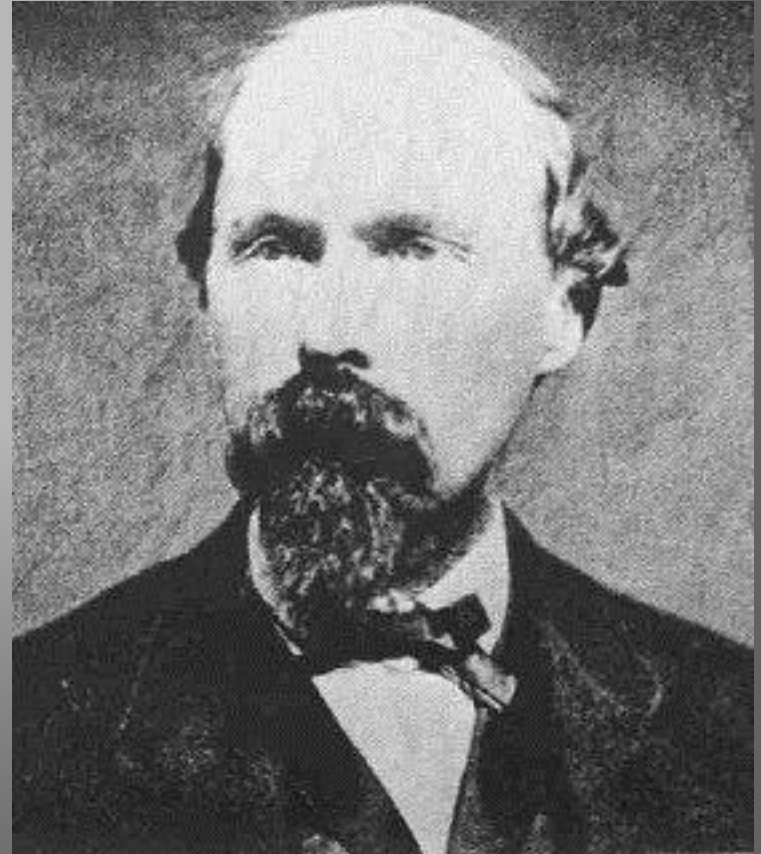
Rappahannock River

Home of Col. Hughes
Landed here mistakenly,
having gone upriver rather
than across to Virginia
April 22, 1865



Dr. Mudd

- About 4:00 A.M. Booth and Herold arrived at Dr. Mudd's home where Mudd set and splinted Booth's broken leg.



Back in Washington....

- After he examined Lincoln's head wound, army surgeon Charles A. Leale warned that the president would not survive a carriage ride to the White House.
- Lincoln was carried across Tenth Street to the home of William Petersen, a German merchant-tailor.



The Peterson House

Lincoln dies....

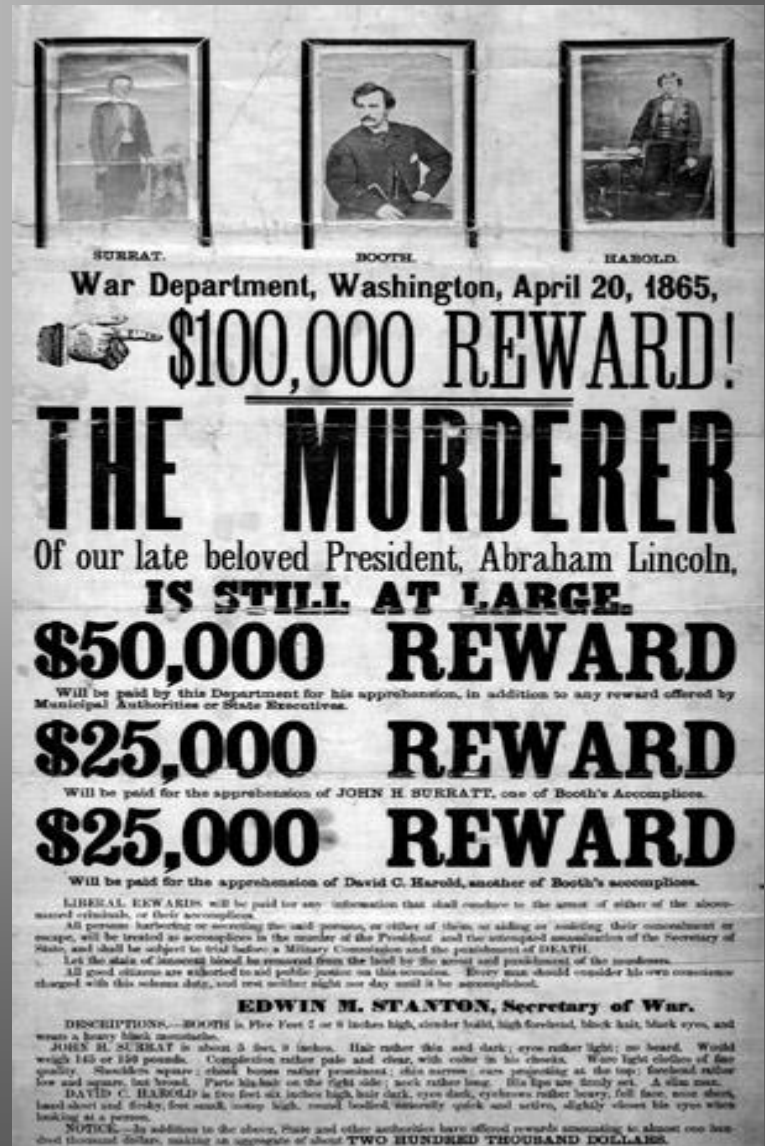
- **Dr. Robert King Stone, the Lincoln's family doctor, arrived around 11:00 P.M., but there was little that anyone could do.**
- **The many doctors present knew that the president would not recover.**
- **Lincoln never again regained consciousness.**
- **He died at 7:22 A.M. on April 15, 1865.**





Wanted Men!!!

- The morning of Lincoln's death, over two thousand soldiers rode out of Washington, D.C., in pursuit of the assassin.
- Eleven days later, April 26, 1865, a group of soldiers and detectives tracked Booth down on Garrett farm near Port Royal, Virginia.
- Orders where to bring them in **ALIVE!!**



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 concealing the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or abetting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accessories 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 removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are solicited 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 2 or 3 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black mustache.

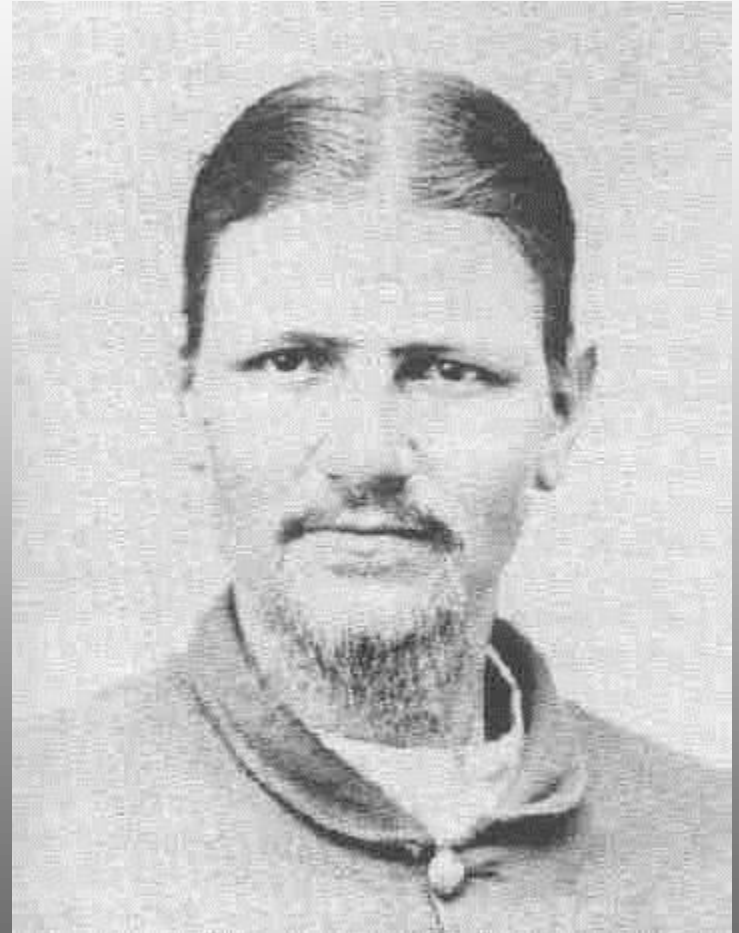
JOHN H. SURRATT is about 5 feet, 8 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wears light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; chest broad; nose prominent; thin nostrils; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but heavy on the right side; neck rather long. His legs are slender yet. A slim man.

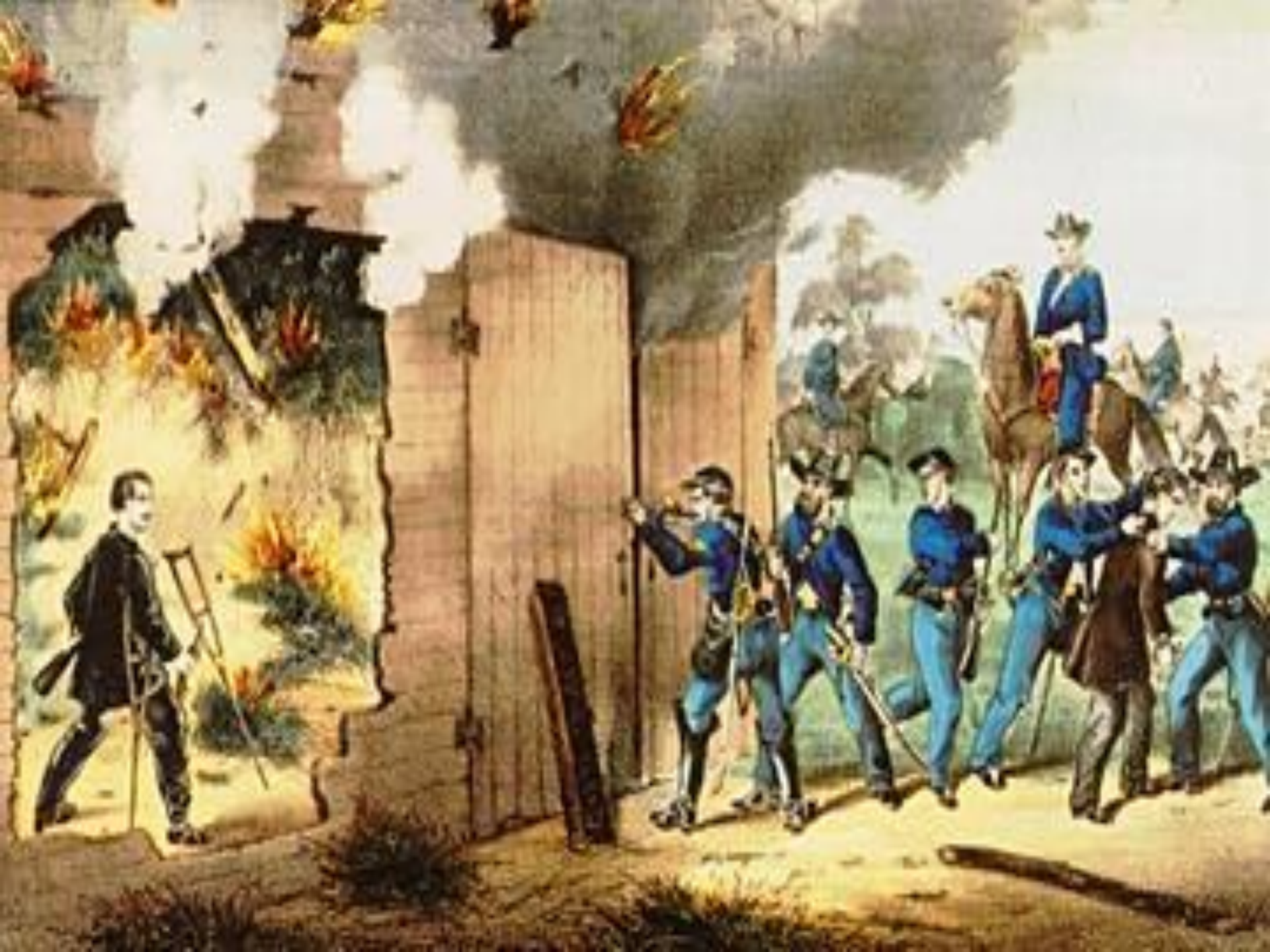
DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, head short and fleshy; feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person.

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.

Booth killed....

- The lieutenant in charge at Garrett farm decided to ignite the barn that Booth was hold up in, hoping to force him out.
- As the barn went up in flames, Booth stepped towards the door.
- Sergeant Boston Corbett then shot at Booth, hitting him in the back of the head. Booth died just over two hours later.

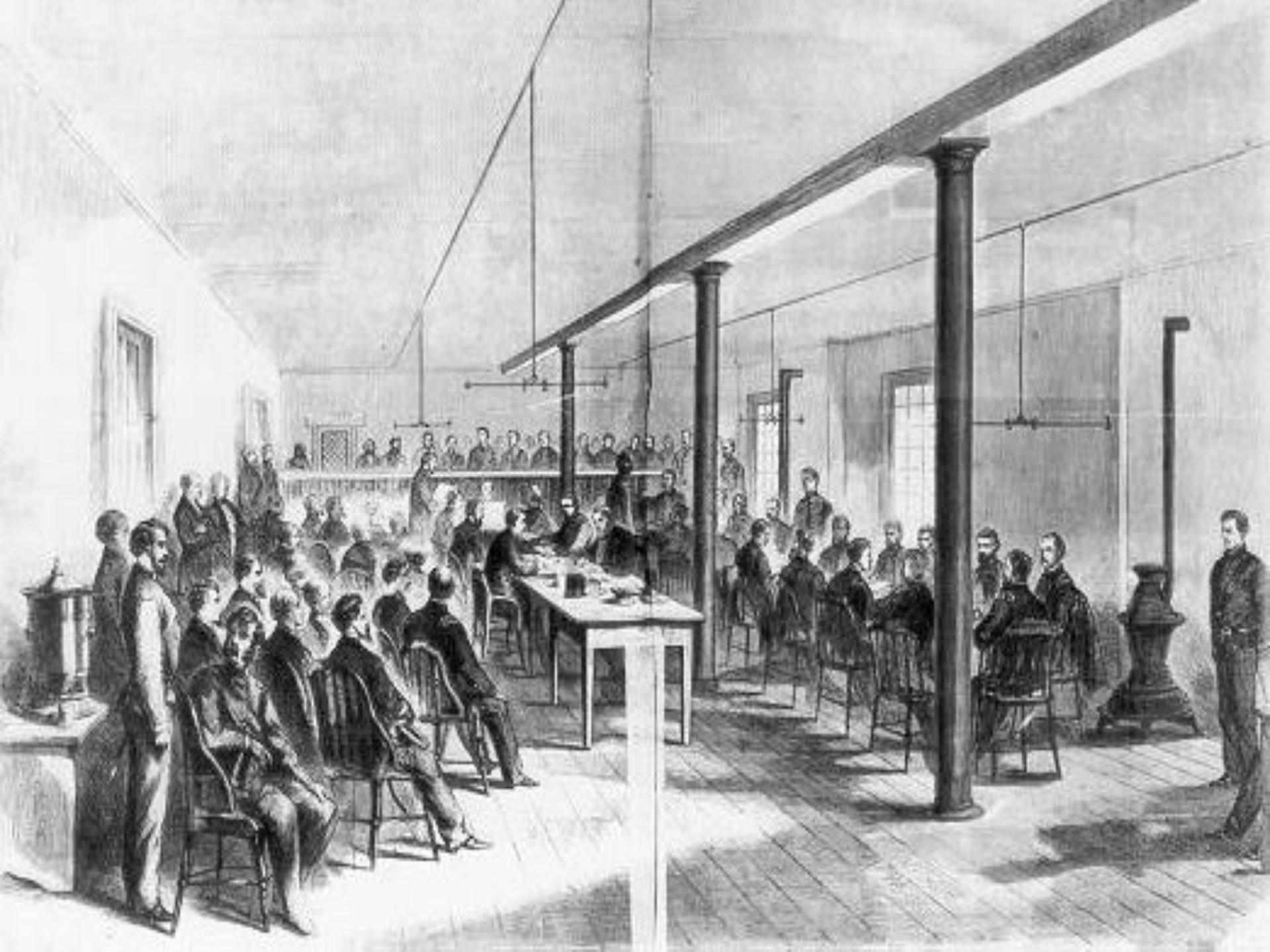




Trial of Conspirators....

- The government charged 8 people with conspiracy.
- On May 1, 1865, President Andrew Johnson ordered the formation of a military commission to try the accused persons.
- The actual trial began on May 10th and lasted until June 30th.





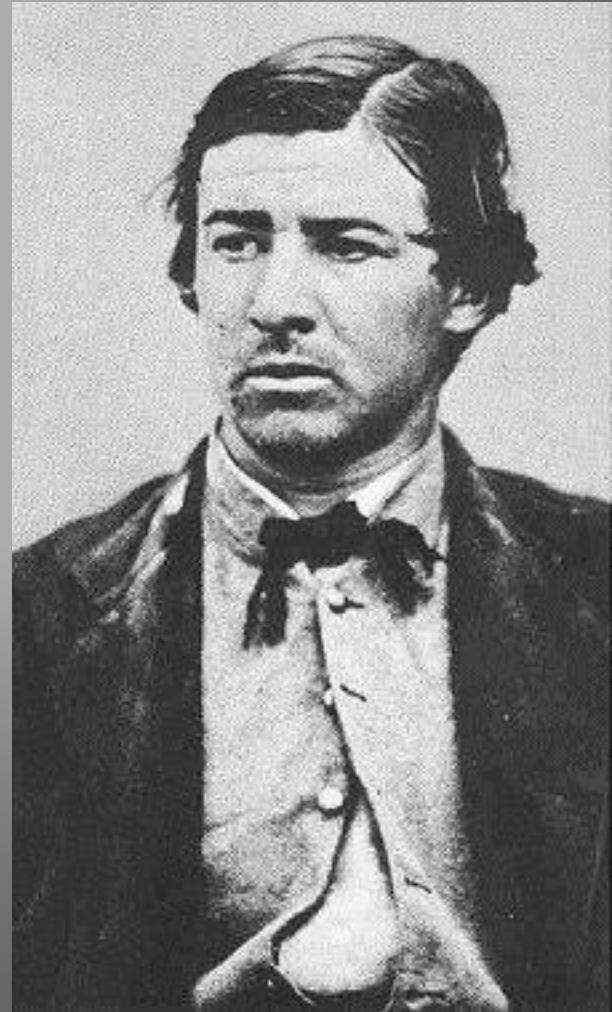
Lewis Paine

- Paine was charged with conspiracy and the attempted assassination of Secretary of State William Seward.
- Paine entered Seward's home the night of Lincoln's assassination.
- He knifed and pistol-whipped 5 people in the house.
- Luckily, all survived his brutality.
- Paine was found guilty by the court and was hanged on July 7, 1865.



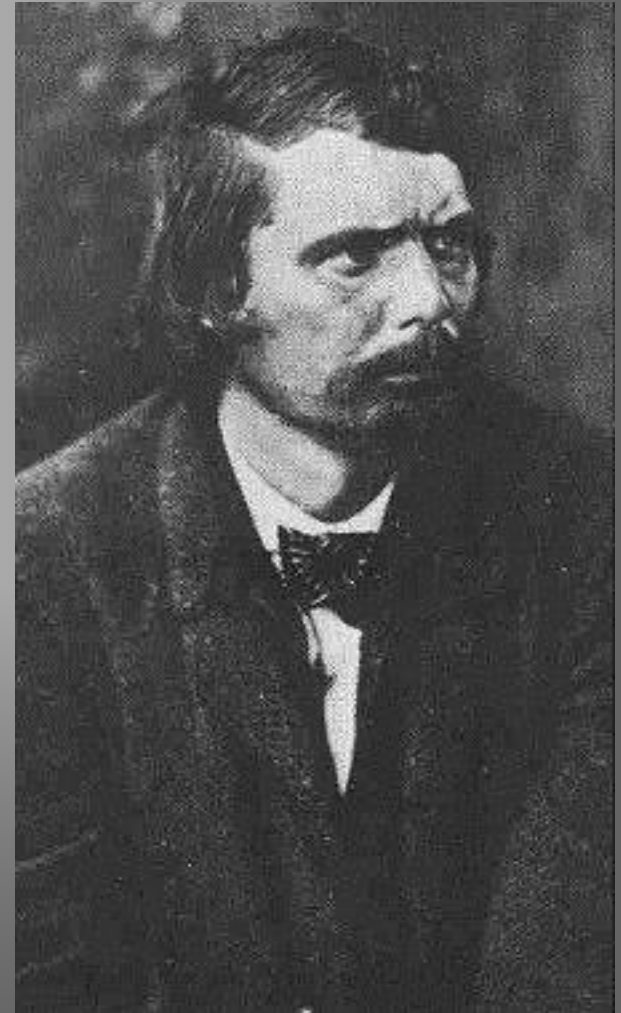
David Herold

- Herold was charged with conspiracy, guiding Paine to Seward's home, and assisting Booth during his 12 days on the run after the assassination.
- When Booth and Herold were surrounded in a barn at Garrett's farm in Virginia, Herold gave up.
- He was found guilty and hanged on July 7, 1865.



George Atzerodt

- **Atzerodt was charged with conspiring with Booth; his assignment was to kill Vice-President Andrew Johnson.**
- **Atzerodt rented a room in the Kirkwood House, the Vice-President's hotel, and directed a series of "suspicious" questions to the hotel's bartender.**
- **He made no attempt to kill Johnson.**
- **Nevertheless, he was found guilty and hanged on July 7, 1865.**



Mary Surratt

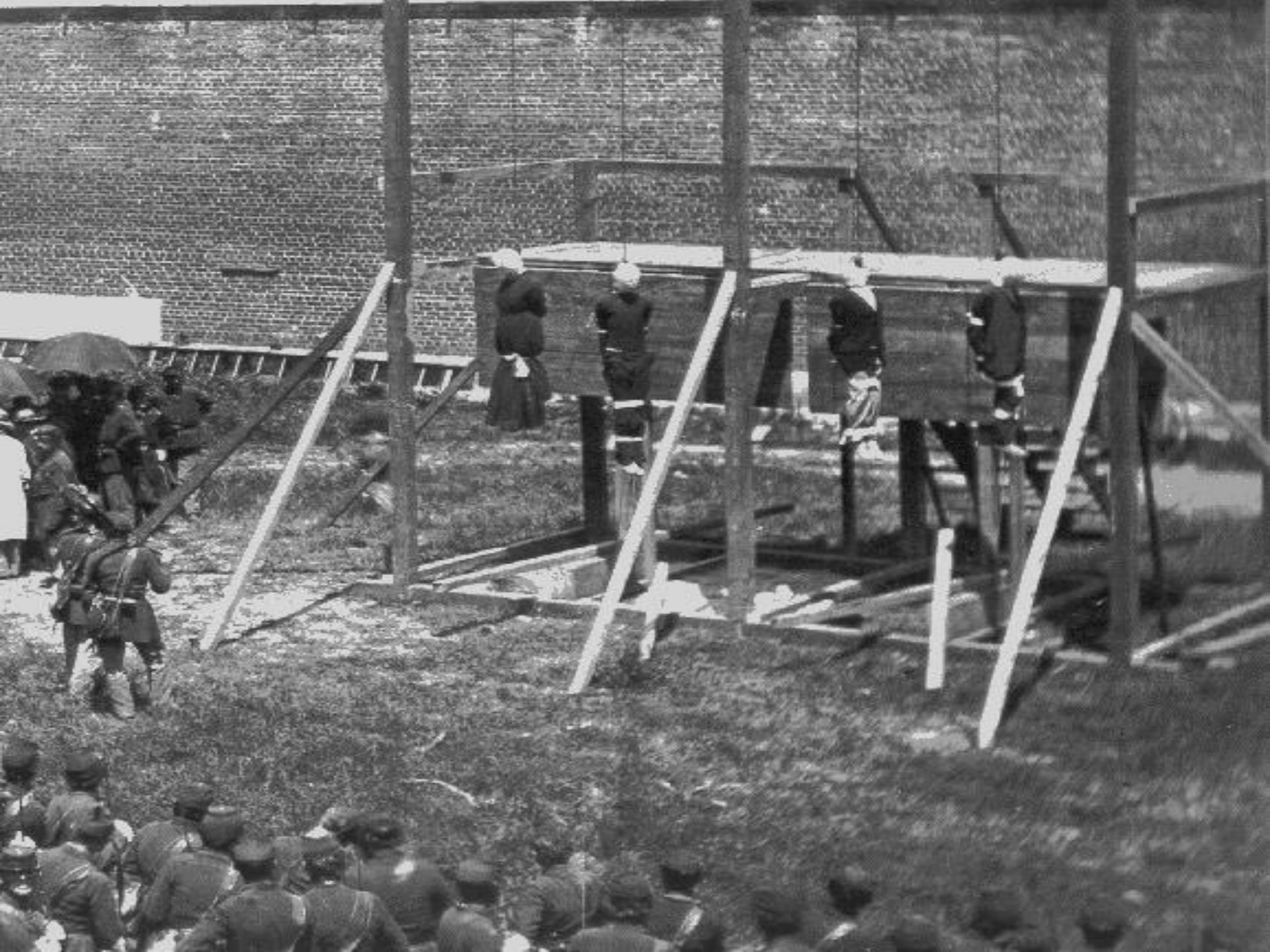
- **Mary Surratt, boardinghouse owner, was charged with conspiring with Booth, "keeping the nest that hatched the egg," and running errands for Booth that facilitated his escape.**
- **It was alleged that Booth used her boardinghouse to meet with his coconspirators.**
- **Mrs. Surratt was found guilty and was hanged on July 7, 1865.**



Before sentence carried out

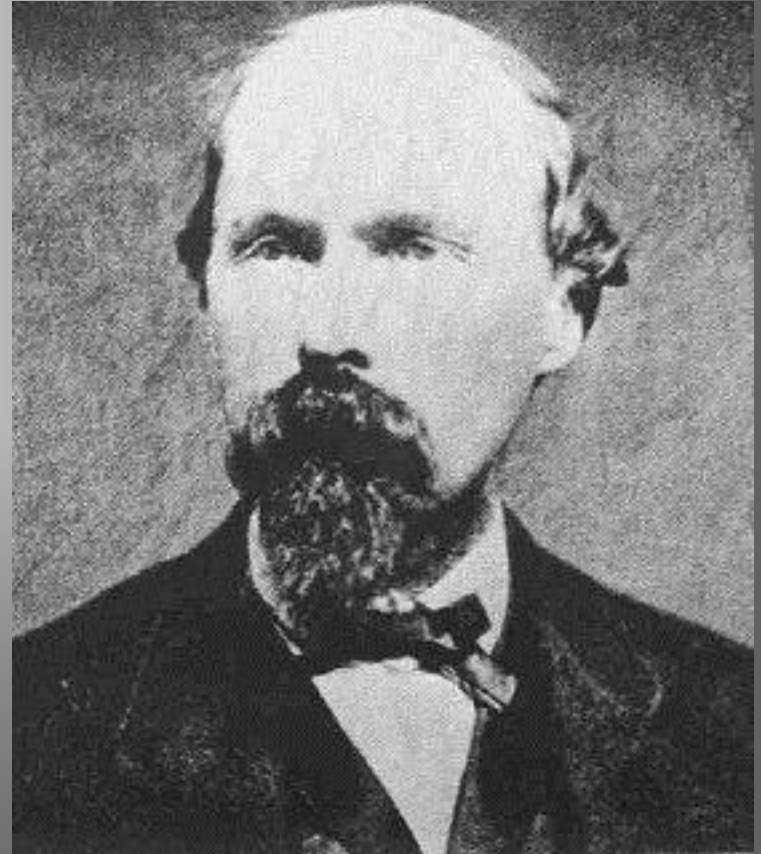


After the sentence.....



Dr. Samuel Mudd

- **Dr. Samuel Mudd was charged with conspiring with Booth and with aiding the semi-crippled assassin during his escape by sheltering him and setting his broken left leg.**
- **Mudd was found guilty and sentenced to life.**
- **However, he received a pardon from President Andrew Johnson in February of 1869.**



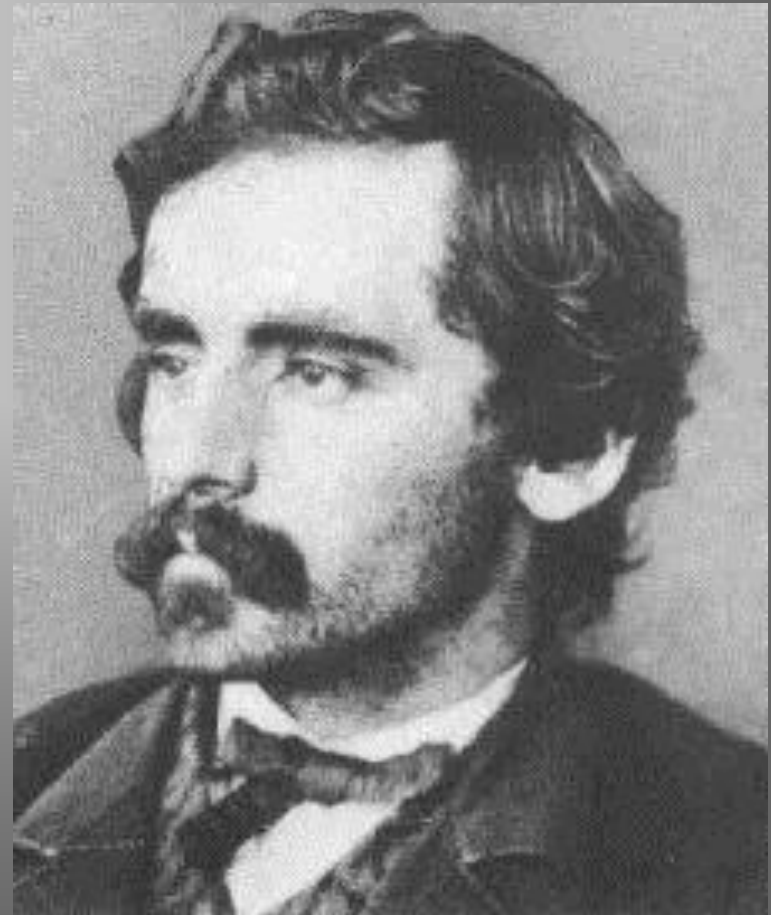
Sam Arnold

- Arnold was charged with being part of Booth's earlier plot to kidnap President Lincoln.
- He was found guilty and sentenced to life.
- Like Dr. Mudd, he was pardoned by Andrew Johnson early in 1869. He lived until 1906.



Michael O'Laughlen

- Like Arnold, O'Laughlen was charged with conspiracy to kidnap the president.
- He was found guilty and sentenced to life.
- He died of yellow fever in prison at Ft. Jefferson on September 23, 1867.

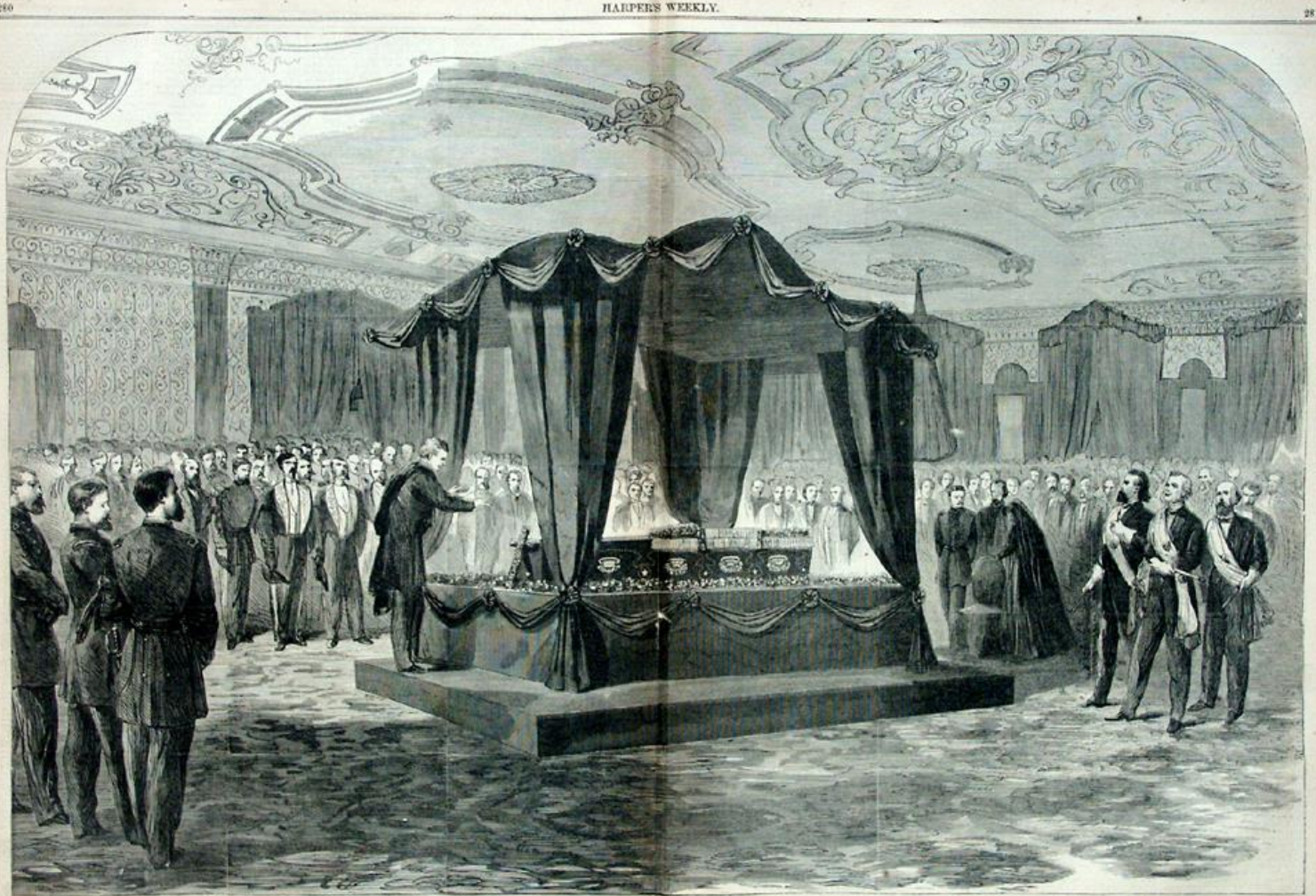


Edman "Ned" Spangler

- Spangler was charged with helping Booth escape from Ford's Theatre immediately after the assassination.
- Spangler was found guilty and sentenced to 6 years.
- He was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson in 1869.



Lincoln's Funeral Procession

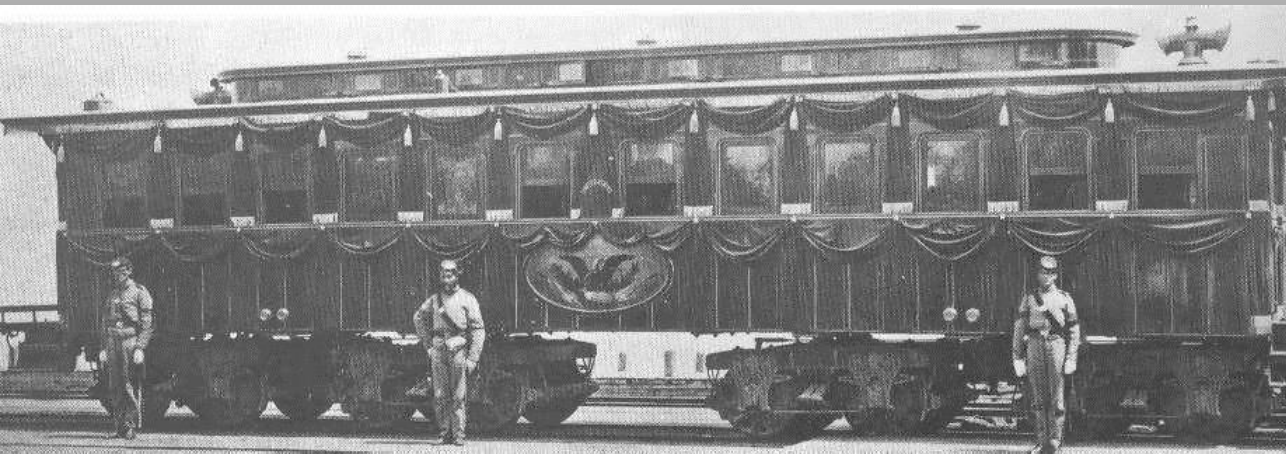
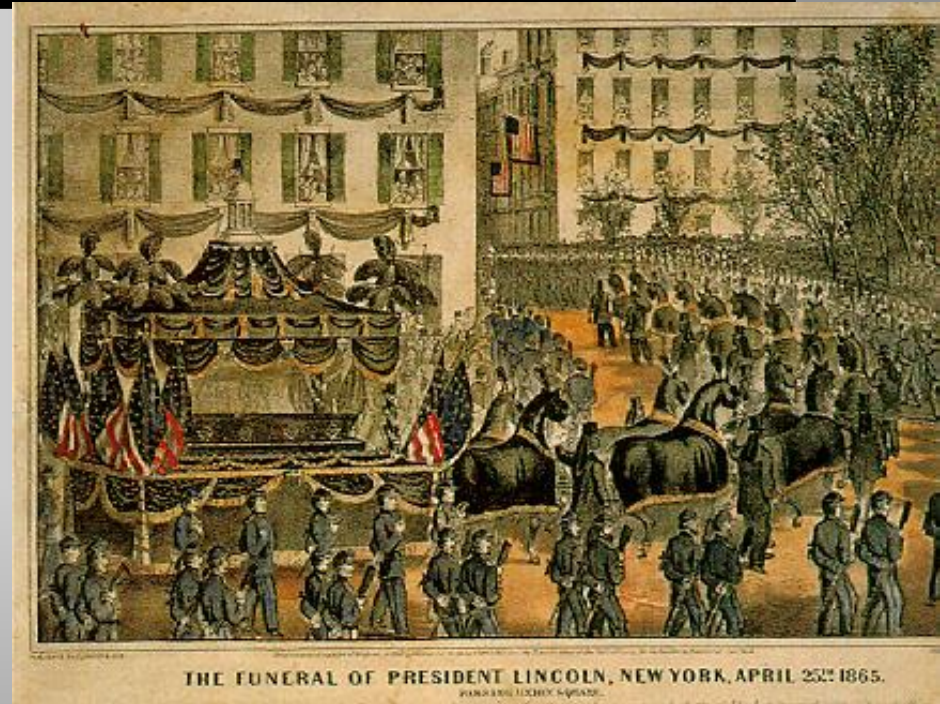


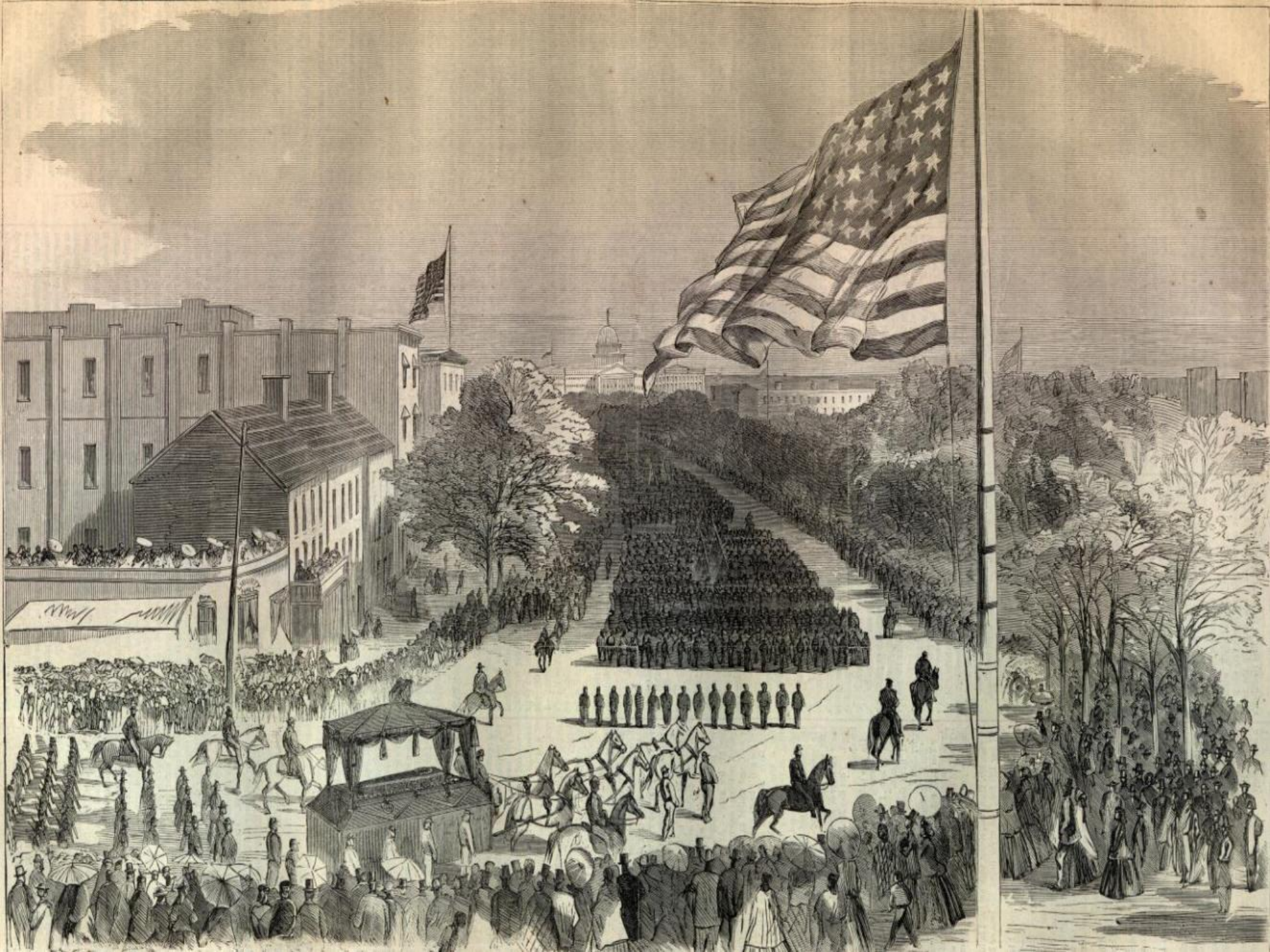
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL—SAYING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, APRIL 10, 1865.—[SEE PAGE 178.]

Lincoln lying in state in the White House

The Funeral Procession

- Abraham Lincoln's funeral train left Washington on April 21, 1865.
- It would essentially retrace the 1,654 mile route Mr. Lincoln had traveled as President-elect in 1861





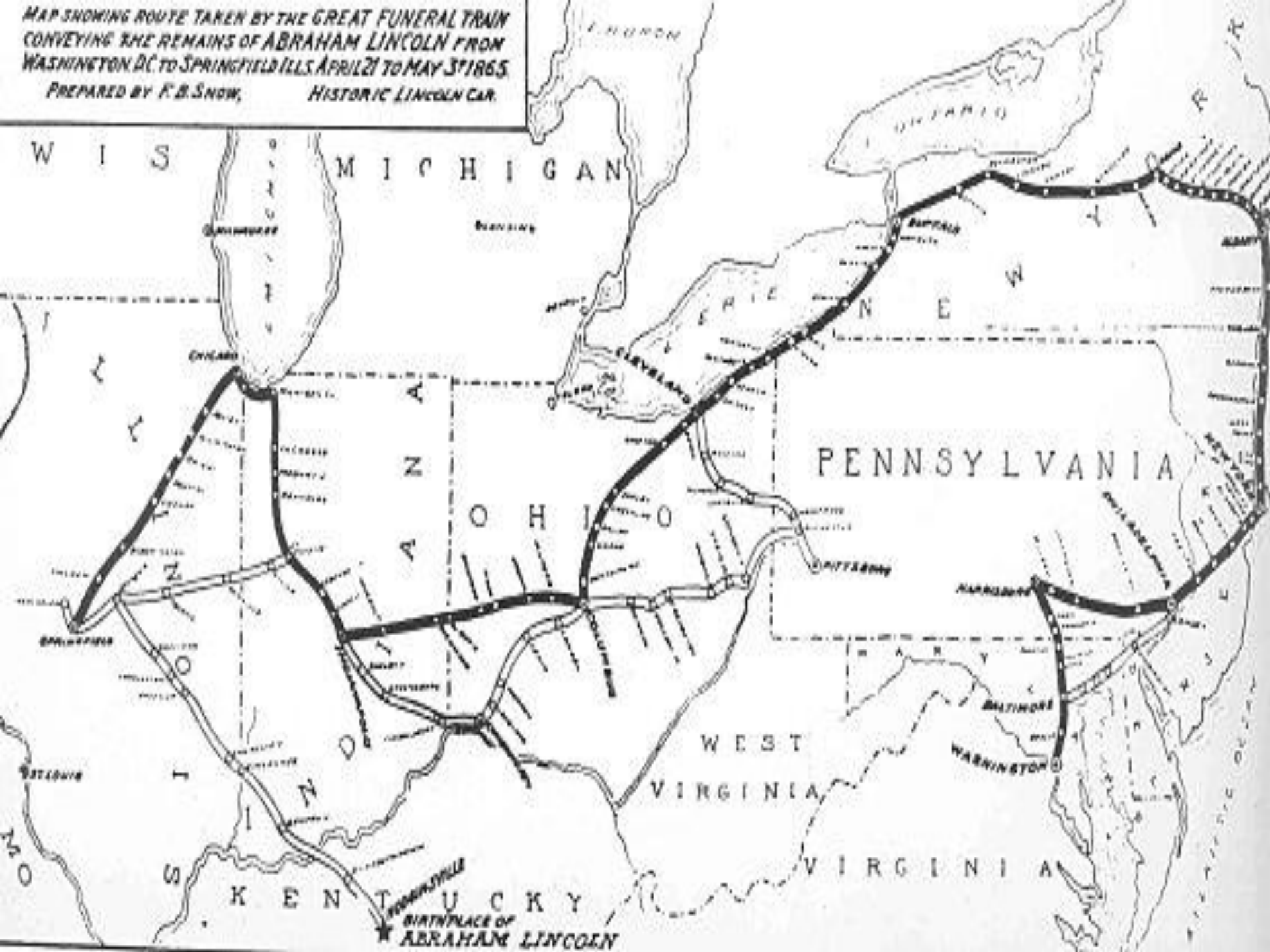
Procession Route

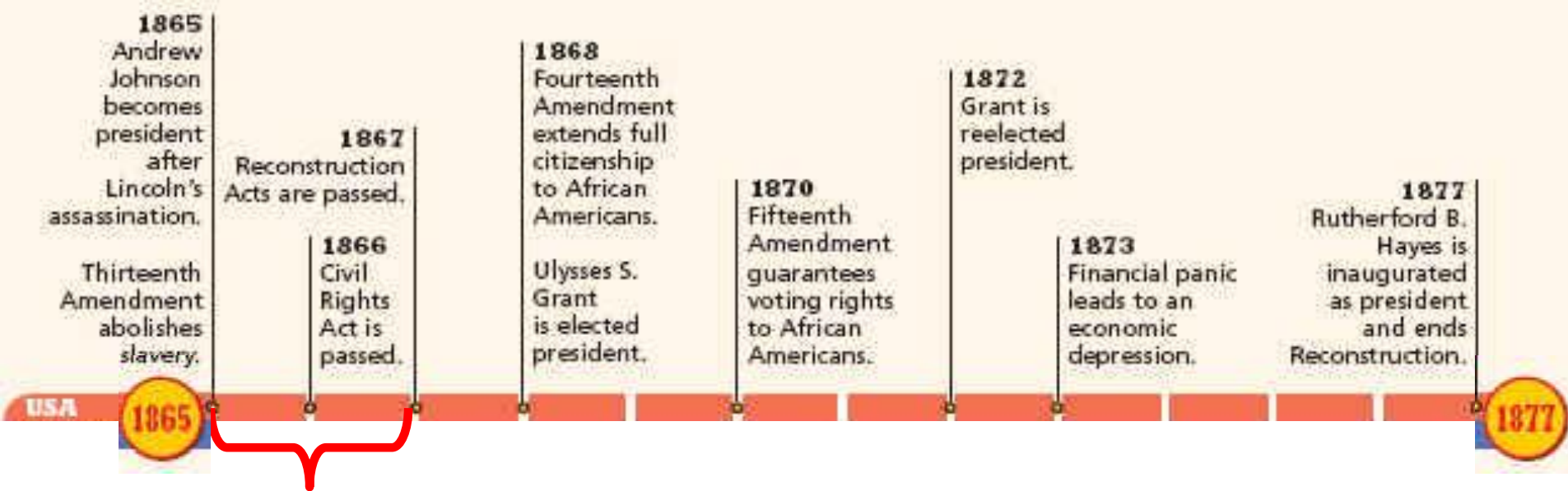
- Lincoln's body was carried by train in a grand funeral procession through several states on its way back to Illinois.
- He was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, where a 177-foot-tall granite tomb surmounted with several bronze statues of Lincoln.
- The following slide is a map of the route.



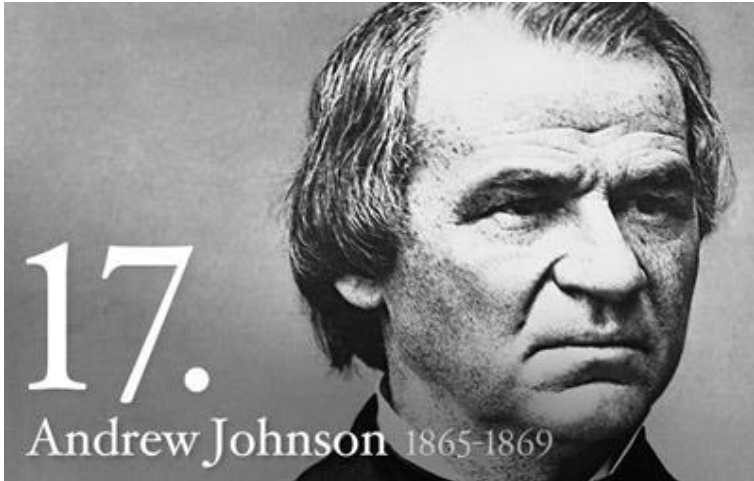
Springfield, Illinois

MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY THE GREAT FUNERAL TRAIN
 CONVEYING THE REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN FROM
 WASHINGTON, D.C. TO SPRINGFIELD, ILLS. APRIL 21 TO MAY 3, 1865.
 PREPARED BY F. B. SNOW, HISTORIC LINCOLN CAR.

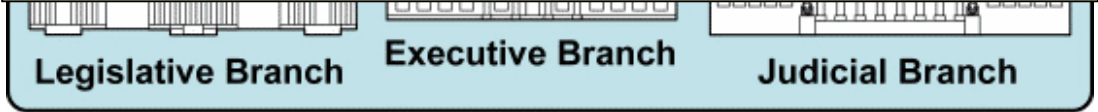




After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, VP Andrew Johnson created a plan known as **Presidential Reconstruction** (1865-1867)



Johnson's plan was lenient on Confederate states because he wanted the South to rejoin the United States quickly



1865
Andrew Johnson becomes president after Lincoln's assassination.

Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery.

1867
Reconstruction Acts are passed.

1866
Civil Rights Act is passed.

1868
Fourteenth Amendment extends full citizenship to African Americans.

Ulysses S. Grant is elected president.

1870
Fifteenth Amendment guarantees voting rights to African Americans.

1872
Grant is reelected president.

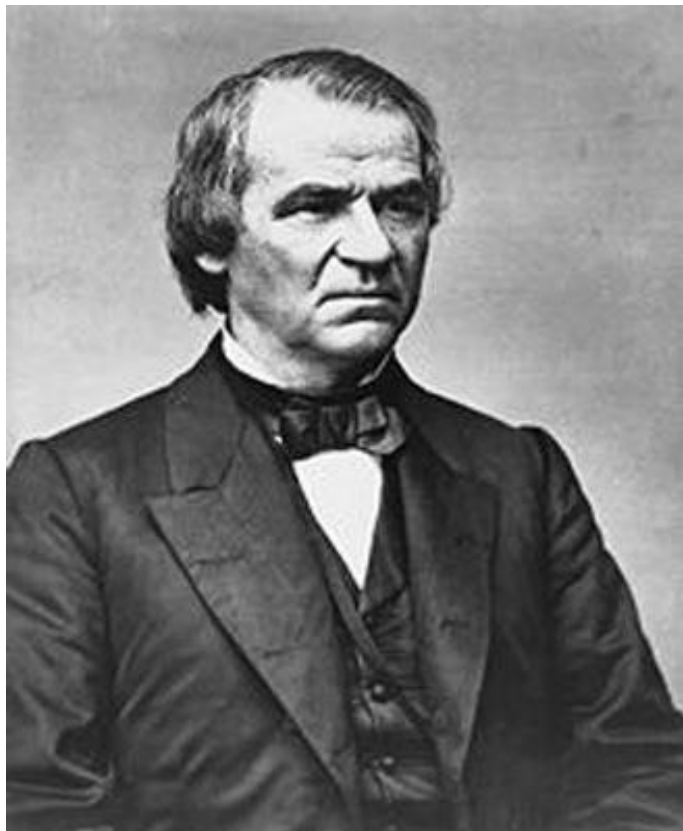
1873
Financial panic leads to an economic depression.

1877
Rutherford B. Hayes is inaugurated as president and ends Reconstruction.

USA

1865

1877



Ex-Confederate states could rejoin the USA once they ratified the 13th Amendment

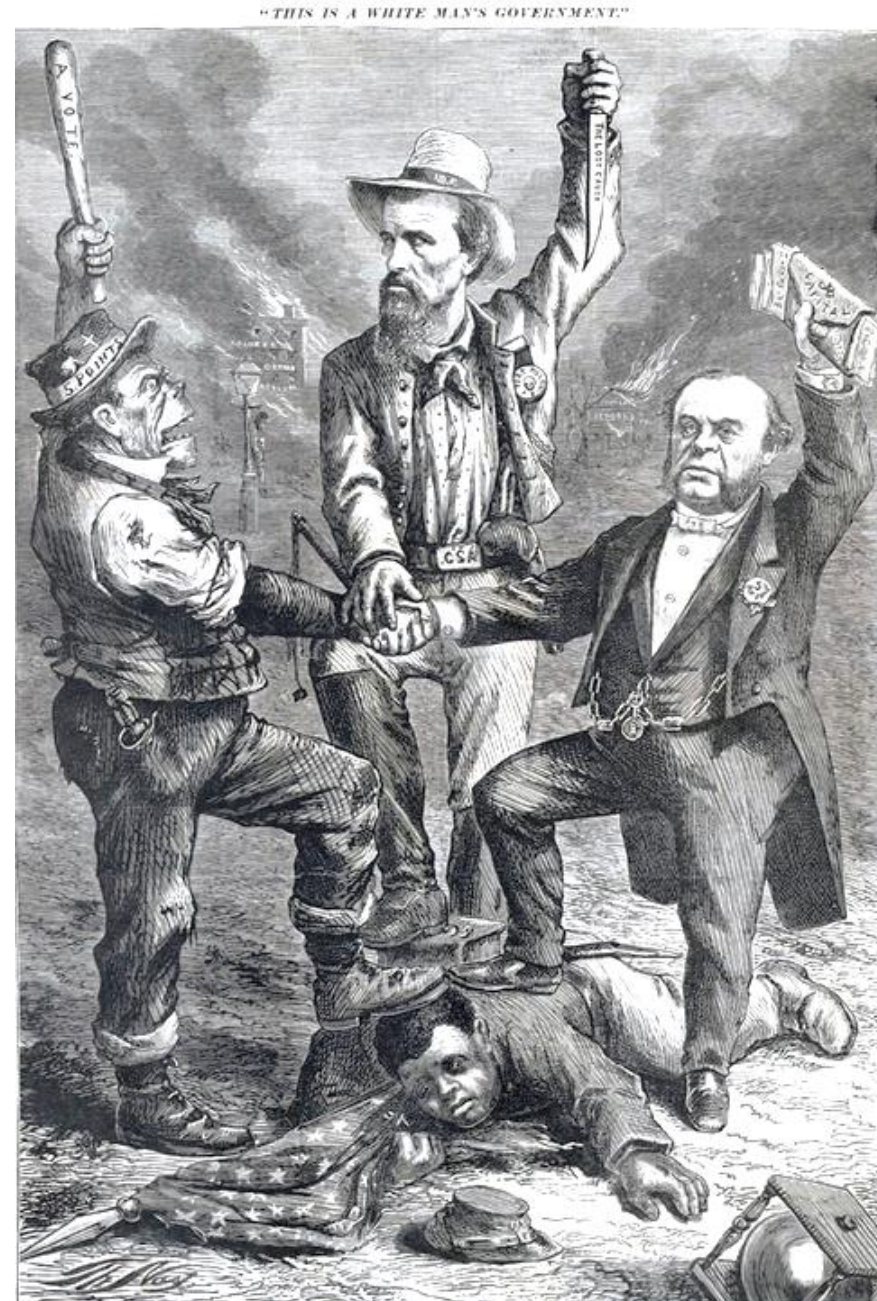
A graphic featuring the text of the 13th Amendment on a yellow background. At the top, the words "We the People" and "Article I" are visible. In the center, there is a graphic of two black fists wearing orange and black gloves, with their wrists in silver metal handcuffs. Below the graphic, the text of the amendment is written in a cursive font.

Amendment XIII -

- 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.*
- 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation*

Presidential Reconstruction did not require Southern state governments to protect former slaves

Southern states passed black codes to keep African Americans from gaining land, jobs, and protection under the law



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Andrew Johnson becomes president after Lincoln's assassination.

Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery.

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Reconstruction Acts are passed.

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USA

1865

1877



Thaddeus Stevens

“Radical Republicans” in Congress led by Thaddeus Stevens opposed Johnson’s Reconstruction plan and pushed for laws to protect blacks

In 1865, Congress created the Freedman's Bureau to help former slaves

The Bureau provided emergency food, housing, and medical supplies

Promised former slaves "40 acres and a mule" but never delivered

Agents went supervised labor contracts

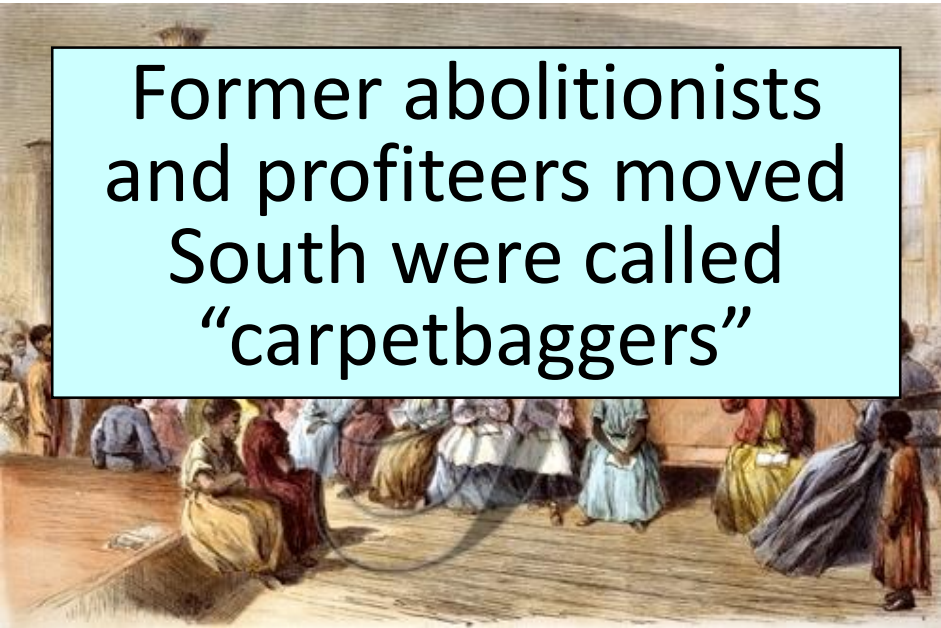
Its most important legacy of the Freedman's Bureau was the creation of new schools



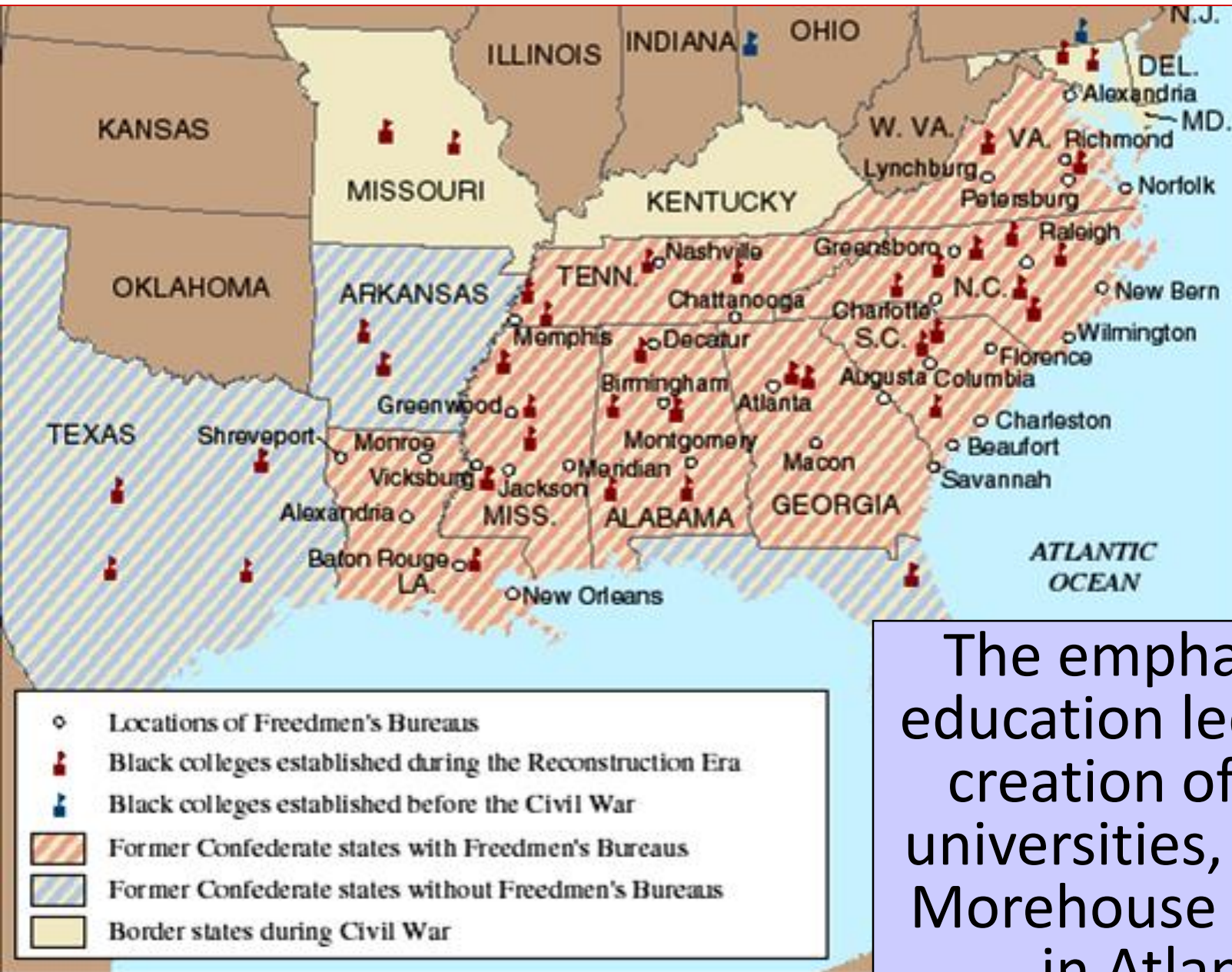
**School Enrollment of
5- to 19-Year-Olds, 1850–1880**



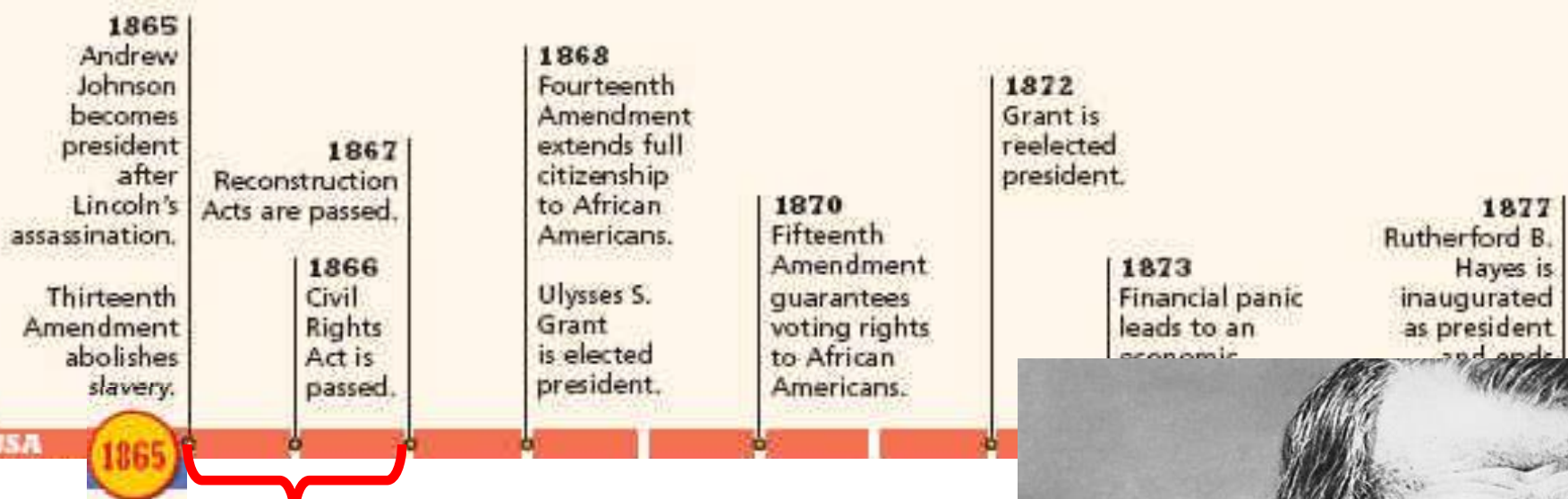
Former abolitionists and profiteers moved South were called "carpetbaggers"



Freedmen's Bureaus and Black Colleges in the South

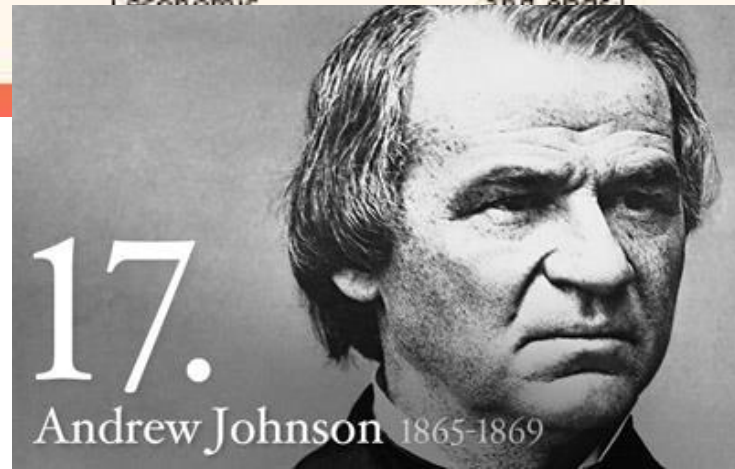


The emphasis on education led to the creation of black universities, such as Morehouse College in Atlanta



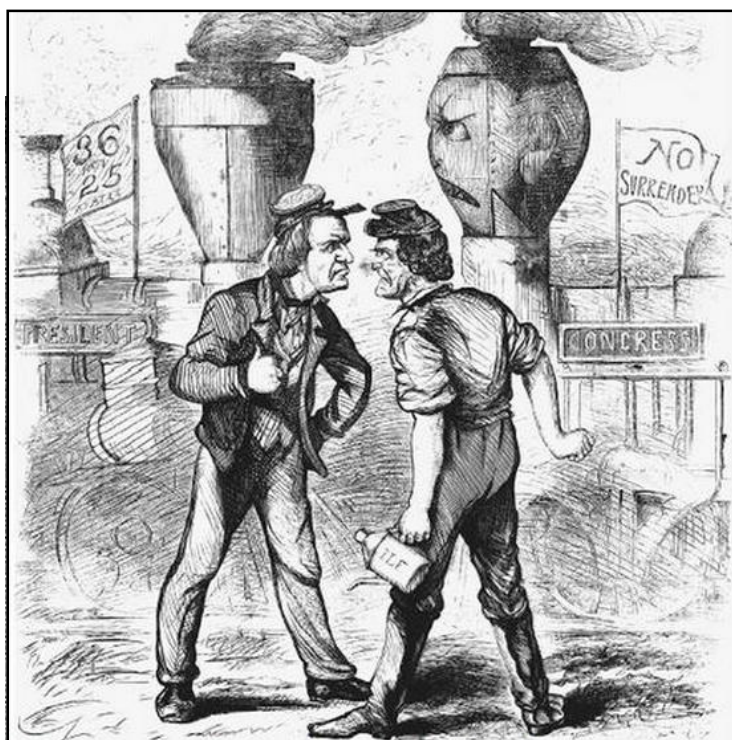
Even with the Freedman's Bureau, Radical Republicans feared that Johnson's lenient Reconstruction Plan would violate blacks' civil rights

Congress drafted the 14th Amendment that included former slaves as citizens and guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the law



President Johnson thought that these new protections would anger Southerners and slow down Reconstruction

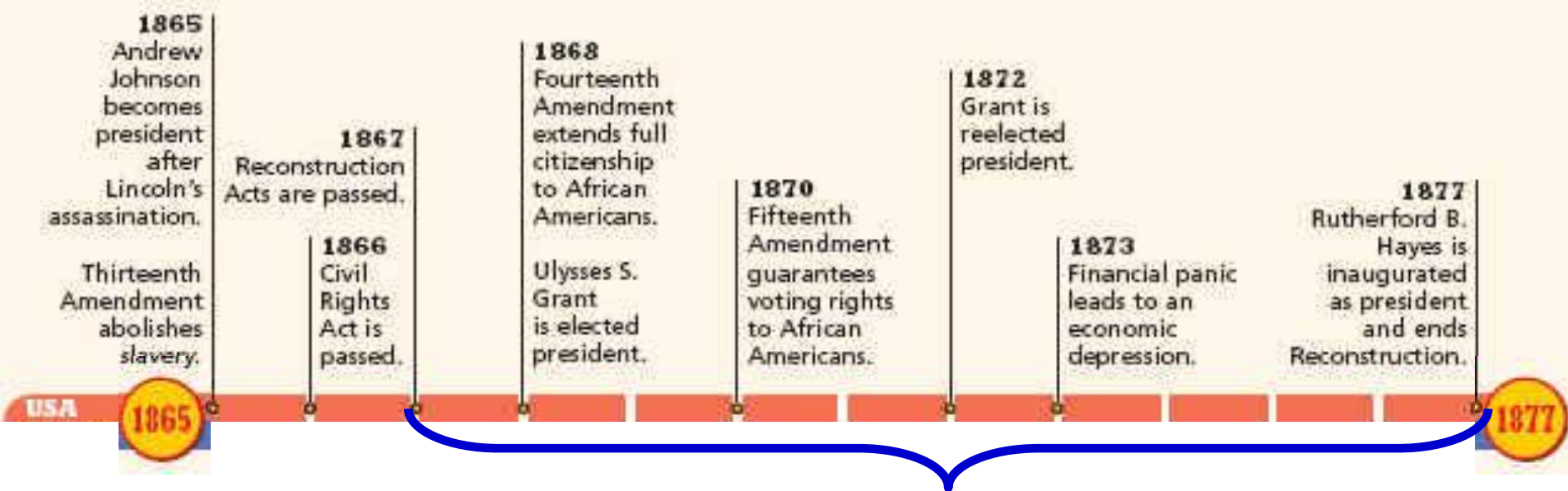
Johnson opposed the Freedman's Bureau and tried to convince states not to ratify the 14th Amendment



Political cartoon depicting the struggle between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction, published in Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, November 1866. Johnson and Radical Republican leader Representative Thaddeus Stevens are pictured as drivers of locomotives that stand face to face on the same track. Johnson says in the caption, "Look here! One of us has got to go back," and Stevens replies, "Well, it ain't me that's going to do itou bet!" (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION)

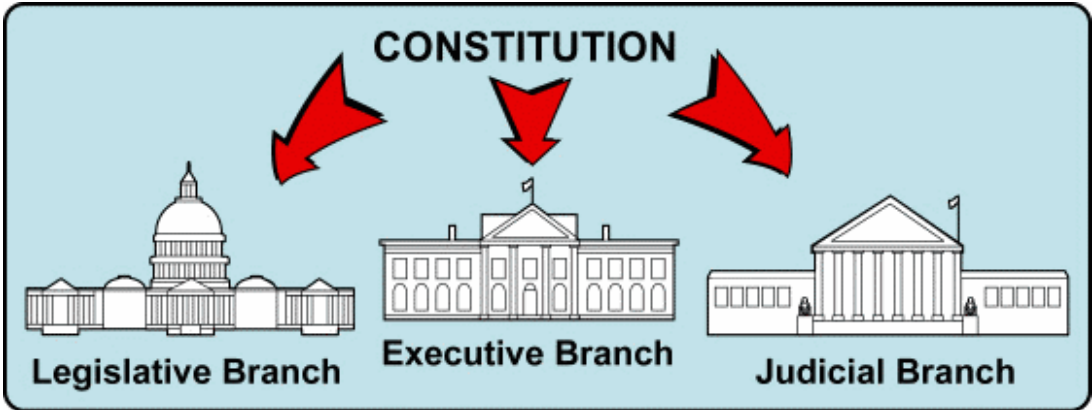


By 1867, moderate and radical Republicans realized that they needed to take control of Reconstruction from the president



Radical Republicans in Congress created their own plan called Congressional Reconstruction (1867-1877)

Congressional Reconstruction was strict, protected the rights of former slaves, and kept Confederate leaders from regaining power in the South

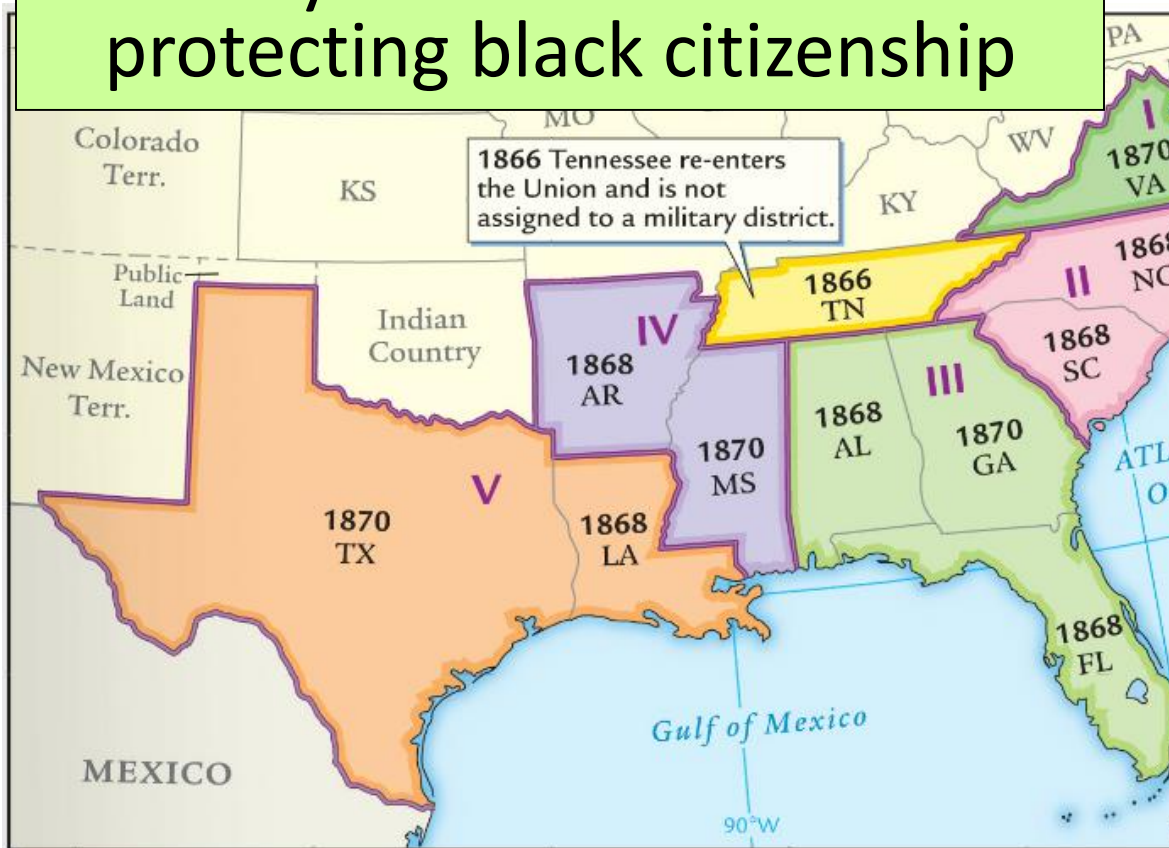


Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867

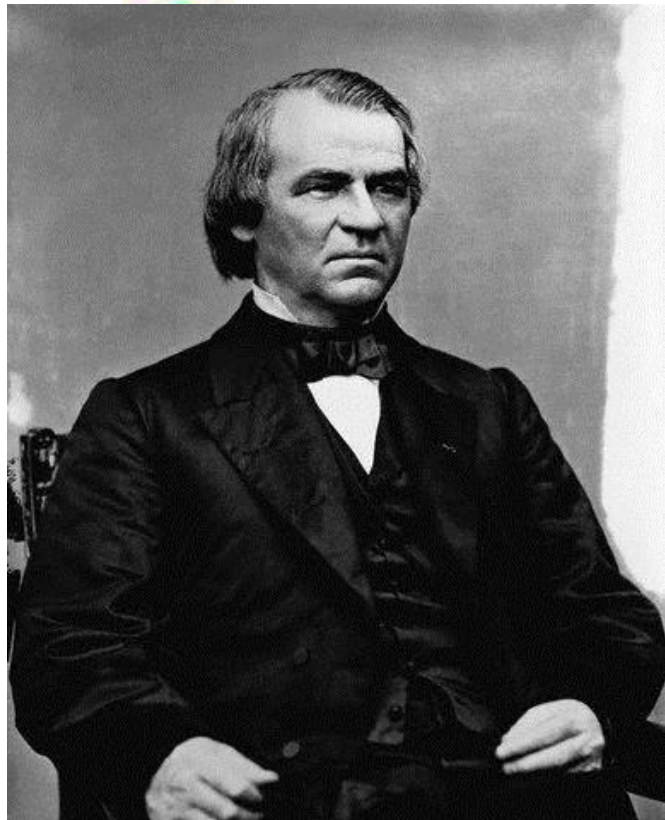
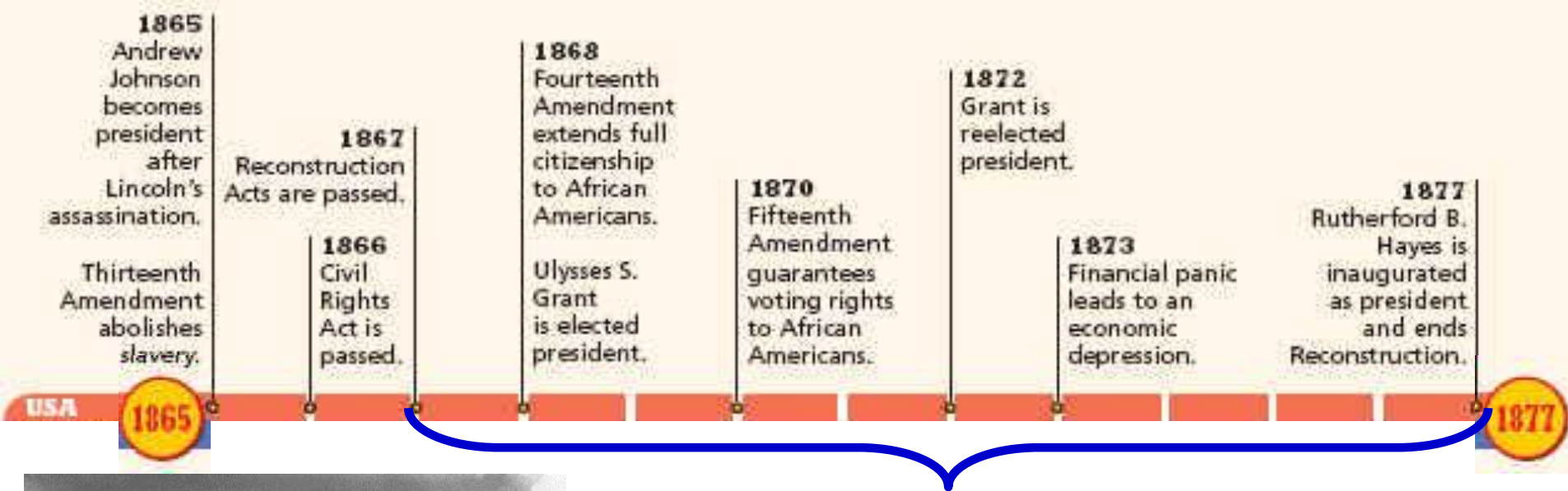
The South was divided into 5 military zones with US troops to enforce Reconstruction

Ex-Confederate states were required to give black men the right to vote at the state level

To be readmitted, states had to ratify the 14th Amendment protecting black citizenship



A MAN KNOWS A MAN.



President Johnson obstructed Congressional Reconstruction by firing military generals appointed by Congress to oversee Southern military zones

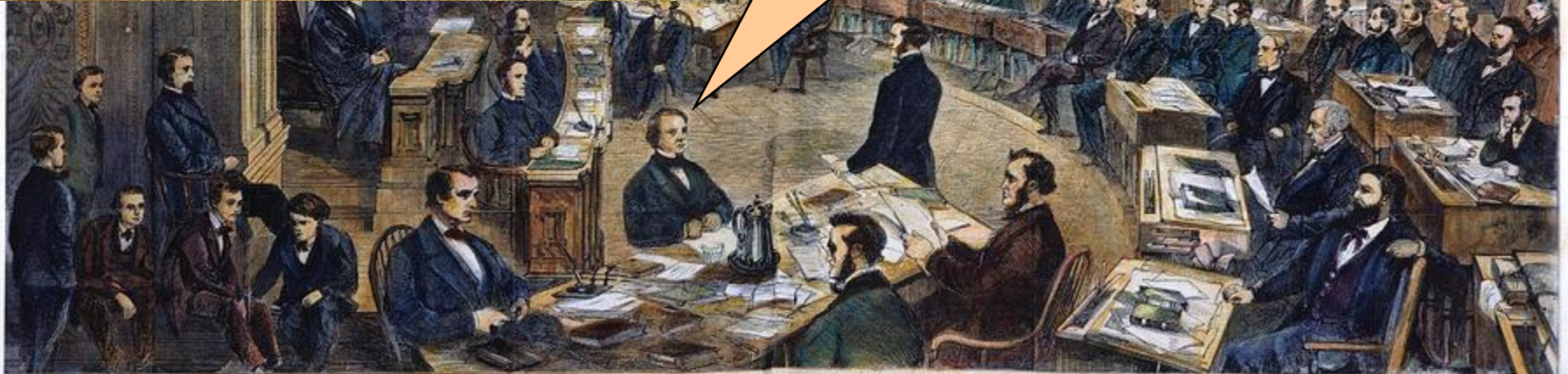
He violated a new law called the Tenure of Office Act when he tried to fire his Secretary of War who supported Congress' plan

Radical Republicans used this as an opportunity to impeach the president

The House of Representatives voted 126-47 to charge Johnson with a crime

After an 11 week trial, the Senate fell 1 vote short of removing the president from office

Johnson successfully argued that he had not committed a "high crime or misdemeanor"

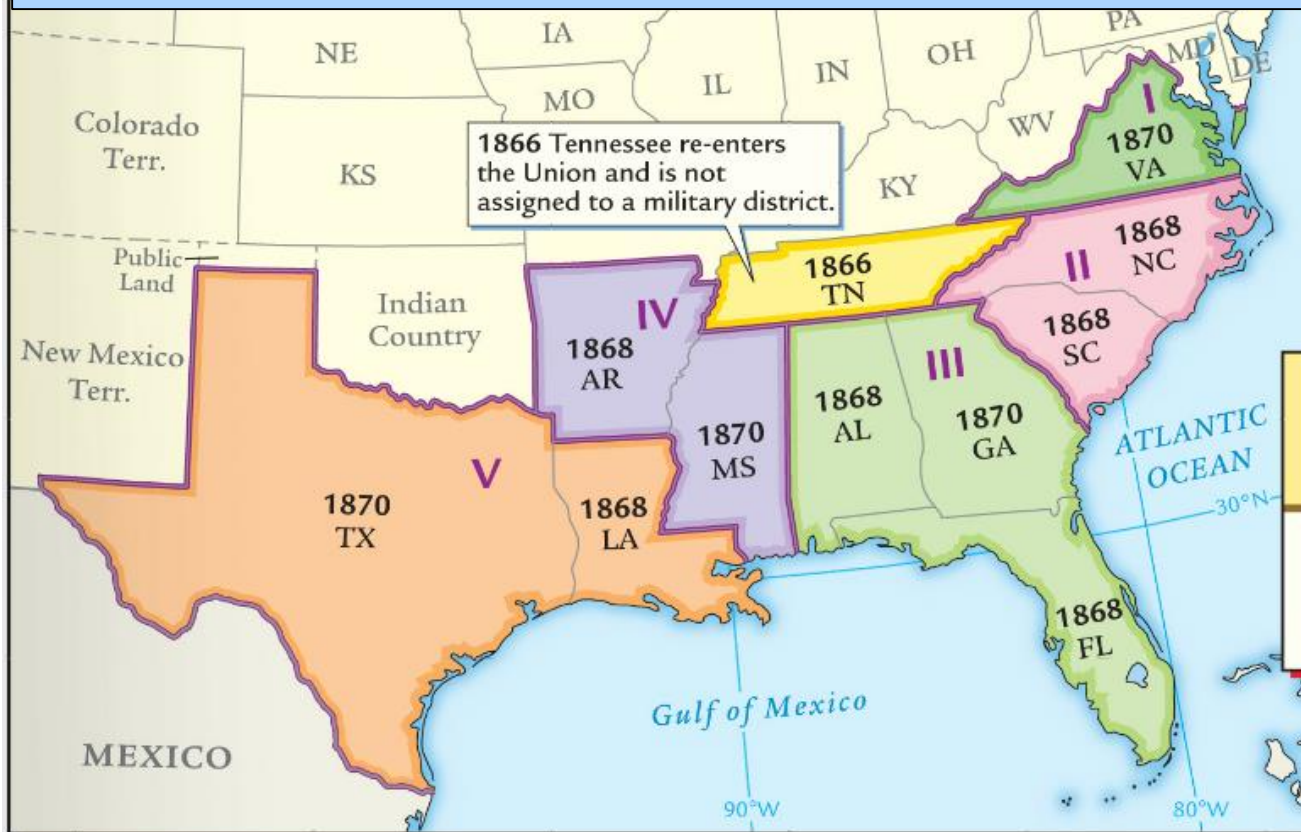
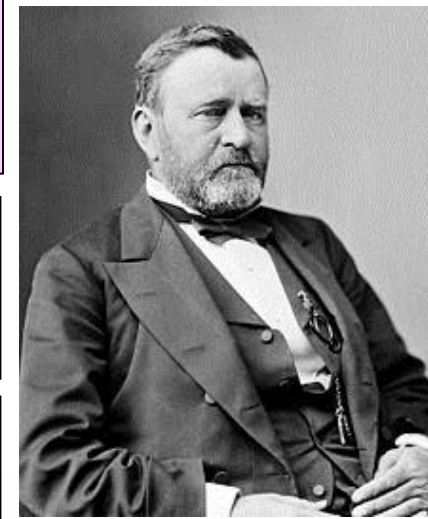


THE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT FOR THE TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—SKETCHED BY THOMAS R. DAVIS.—[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

In 1868, Civil War hero Ulysses Grant won the presidency as a Republican candidate

President Grant (1869-1877) worked with Congress to enforce Reconstruction

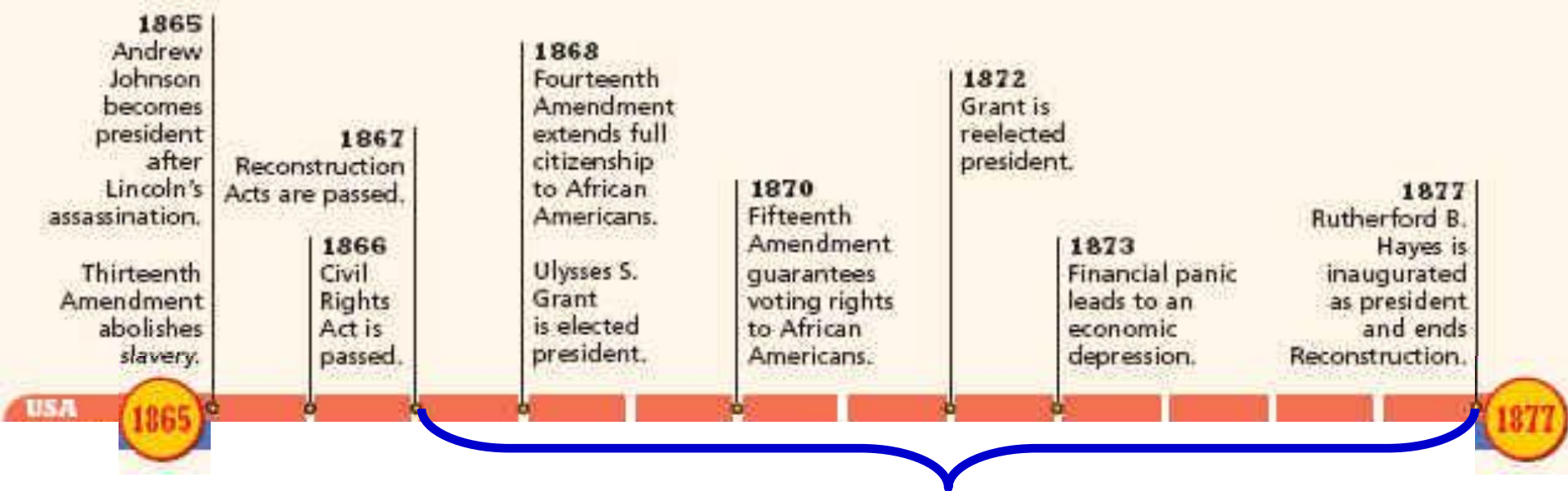
By 1870, all the ex-Confederate states were readmitted to the United States



In 1867 the former Confederacy was divided into five military districts. District commanders replaced governors until the states were readmitted to the Union. Troops remained to protect black voters in some areas until 1877.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER CONFEDERACY
1867-1877

- Military district boundary
- IV Military district number
- 1868 Year of readmission to the Union

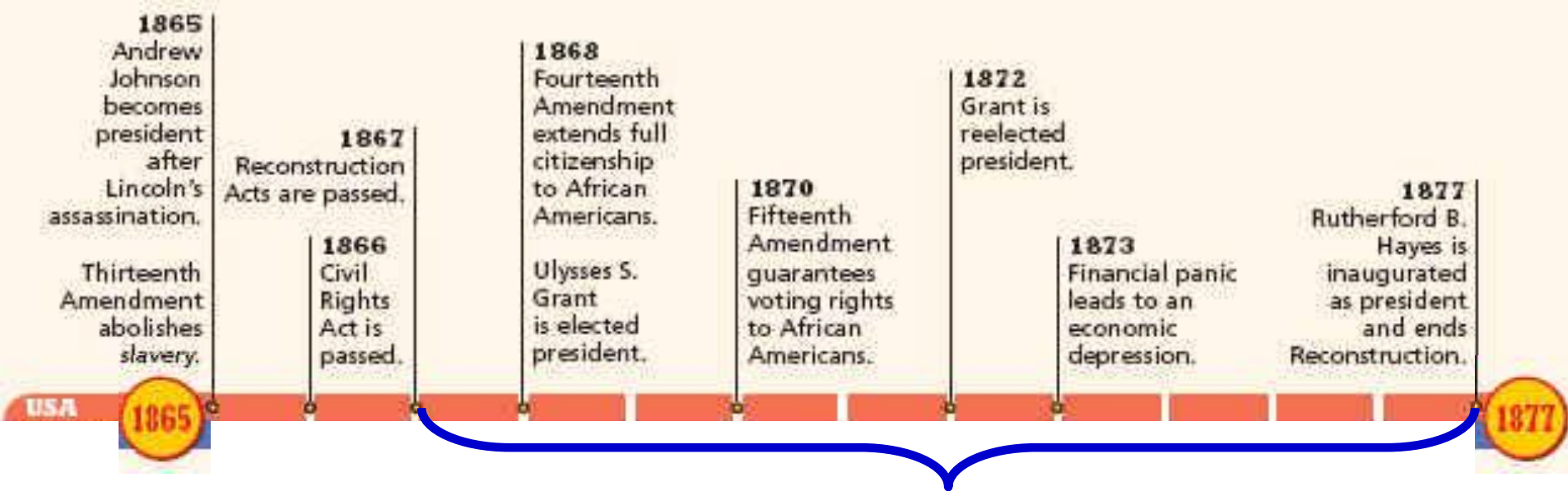


During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights

The 15th Amendment gave black men the right to vote in 1870

The 1st black politicians were elected to state and national offices





During Congressional Reconstruction, African Americans experienced unprecedented rights



Literacy and education increased among blacks

Black families were reunited, marriages were legally recognized, and black workers could make their own money



Reconstruction brought economic changes to the South

After the Civil War, the Southern economy became more diverse with new iron, steel, and textile mills

The new industrial economy required hired workers

The government built railroads and helped repair the South

Based upon the image below,
what were the major failures of Reconstruction?



“Of course he wants to vote for the Democratic ticket”

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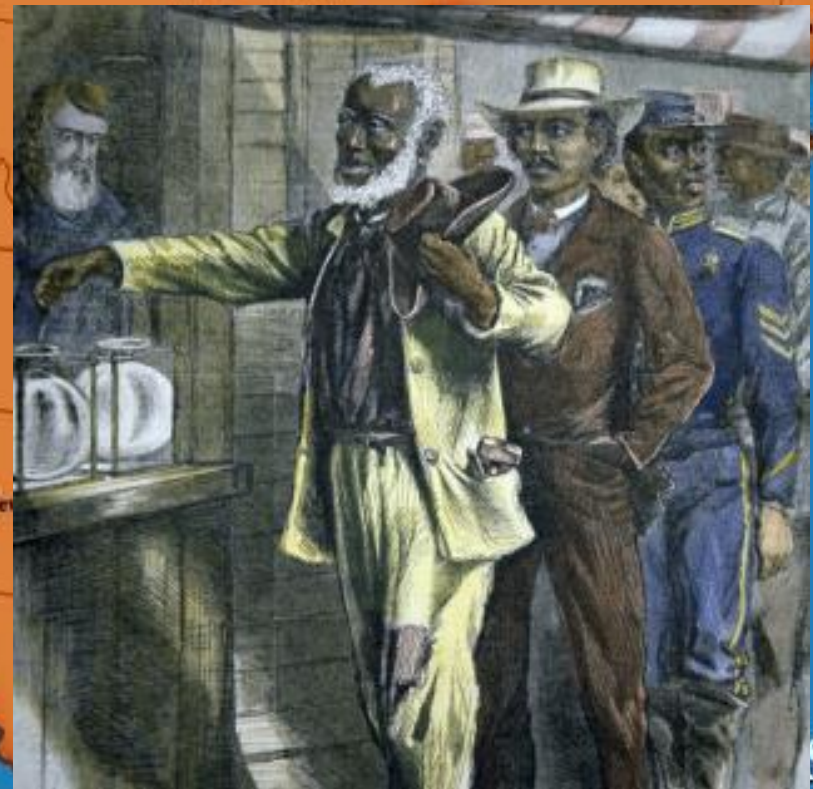
USA

1865

1877

During Reconstruction, all eleven Southern states were re-admitted into the Union

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments guaranteed rights and equality for blacks in the South



But, Reconstruction was difficult to maintain as Democrats slowly took back control of Southern states



Listen to the song "Good Ole Rebel" and write down 3 words or phrases that describe Southern white attitudes towards Reconstruction

Southern governments resisted Reconstruction by passing more discriminatory black codes

Black codes restricted blacks from serving on juries, testifying against whites in court, marrying whites, or owning land

These laws often restricted black workers from gaining skilled jobs or competing against white workers

Black men could be forced into slavery as punishment for a crime or for not paying back debts



The Supreme Court ruled against civil rights laws designed to protect African-Americans

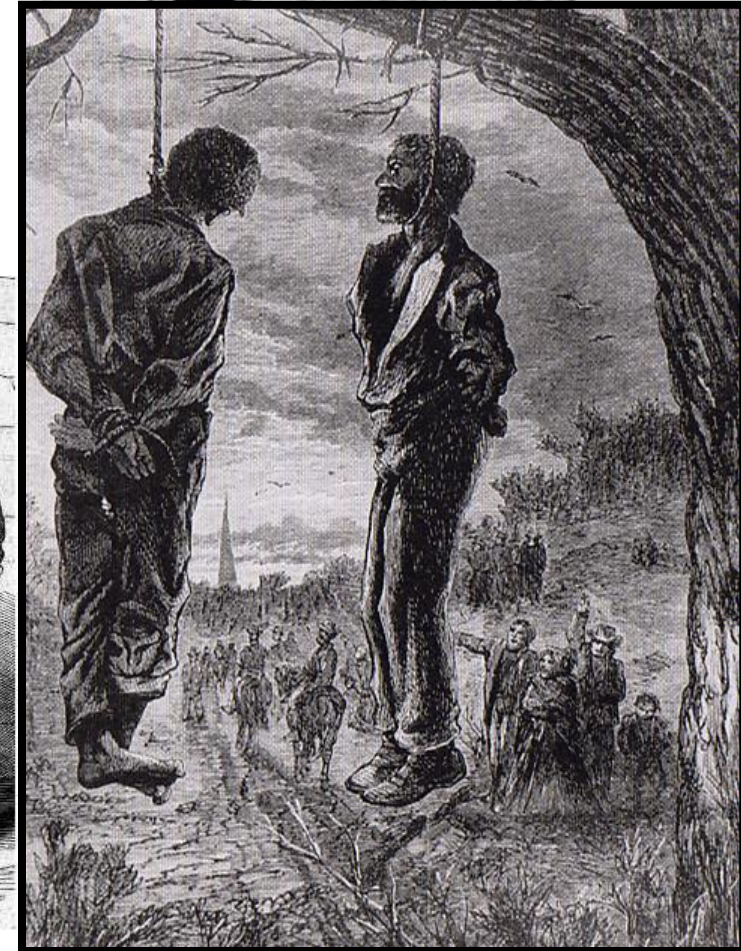
Civil Rights Setbacks in the Supreme Court

Date	Decision(s)	Ruling
1873	<i>Slaughterhouse cases</i>	Most civil rights were ruled to be state, rather than federal, rights and therefore unprotected by the Fourteenth Amendment.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i>	The Fourteenth Amendment was ruled not to grant the federal government power to punish whites who oppressed blacks.
1876	<i>U.S. v. Reese</i>	The Fifteenth Amendment was determined not to grant voting rights to anyone, but rather to restrict types of voter discrimination.

Southerners used violence and intimidation to keep blacks inferior to whites

The Ku Klux Klan was first formed during Reconstruction to attack blacks who tried to vote or challenge white supremacy

Lynching became more common



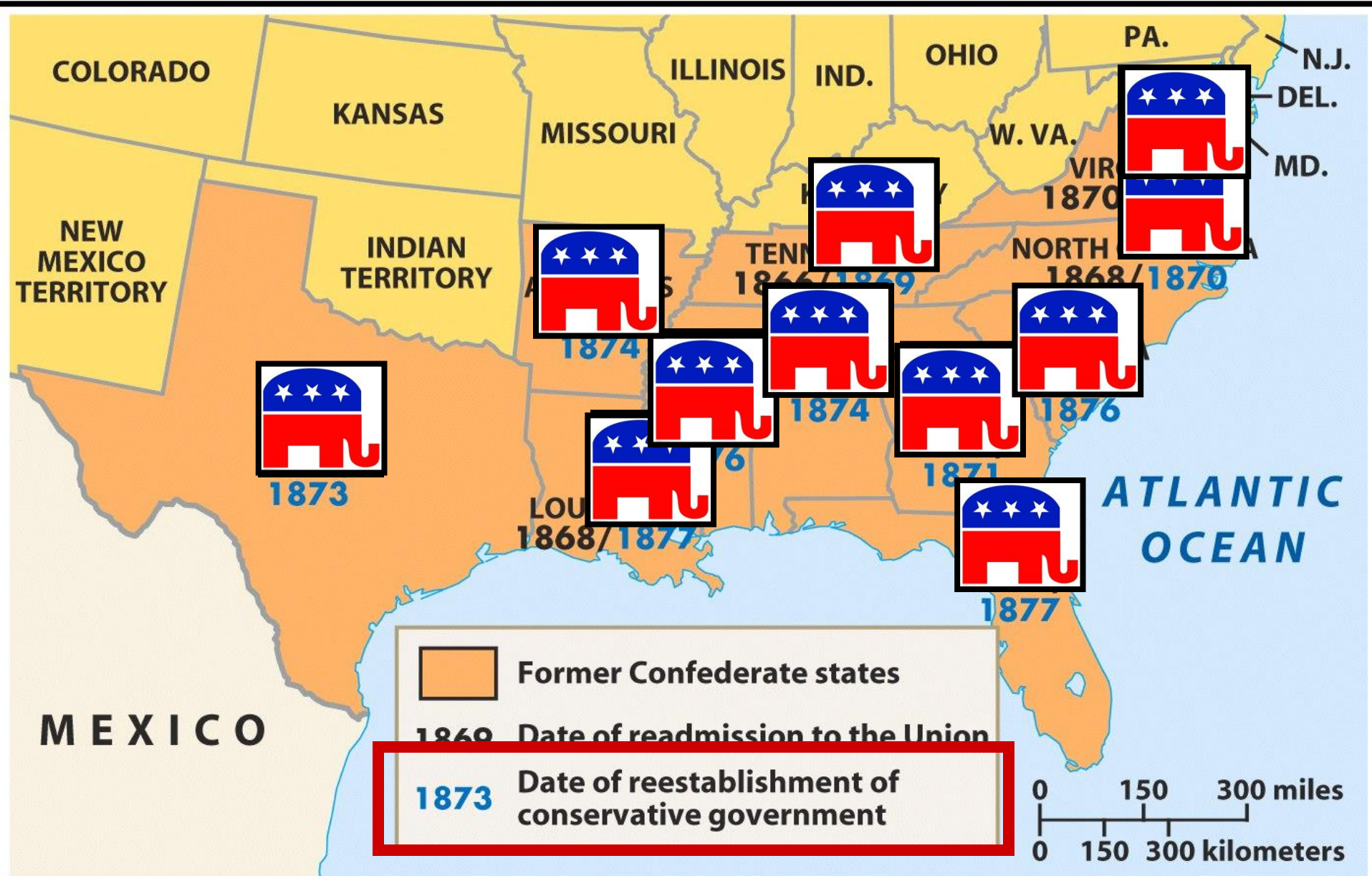
Southerners supported the return of the Democratic Party to state governments

Black codes and the KKK successfully limited black voting

Federal troops in Southern military districts had difficulty protecting blacks

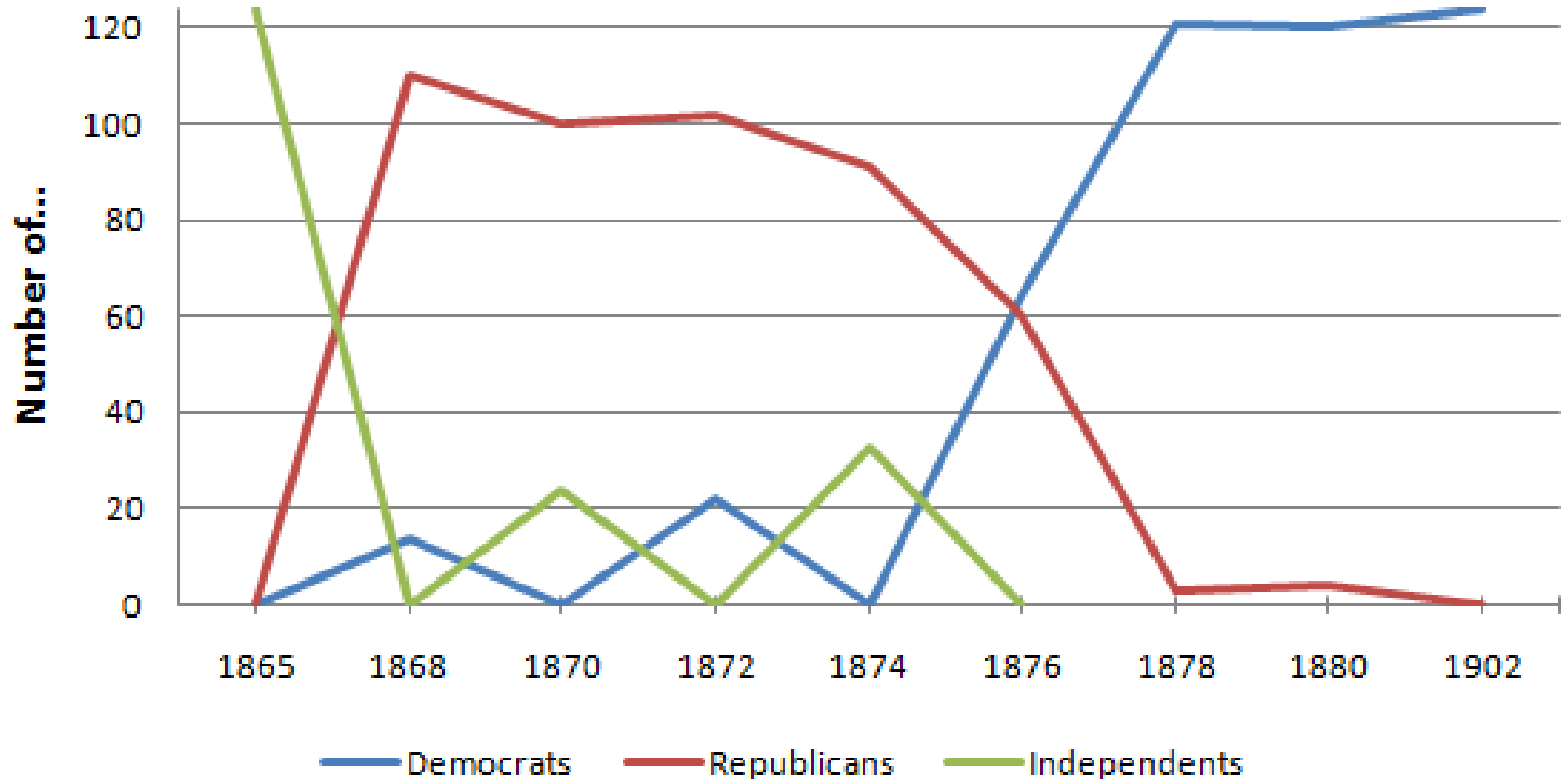


One-by-one, Southern state governments shifted from Republican control to the Democratic Party



These “Redeemer Democrats”
hoped to restore the “Old South”

South Carolina House of Representatives



The Civil War ended slavery, but African-Americans had little job training or money for farm land

With few other options, most ex-slaves returned to the plantation to work



After the Civil War, slavery was replaced by sharecropping, also known as the tenant farming

The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



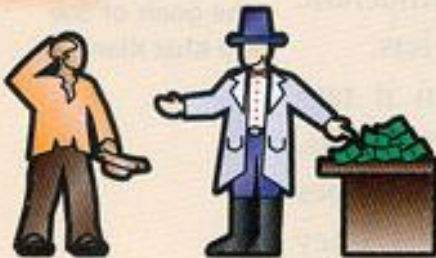
1 Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



2 Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.

6 To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.



5 When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.



4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

White land owners would rent parcels of their fields to blacks in exchange for ½ to ¼ of the cotton they produced

The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



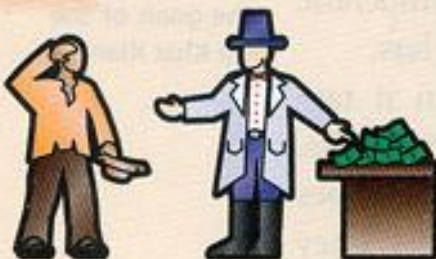
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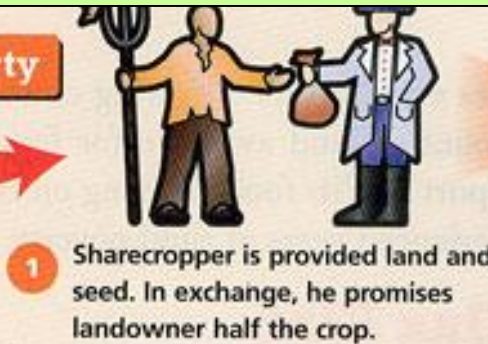
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3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

But, tenants had no money for tools or seeds so they gained loans from the land owner in exchange for more of their cotton (crop lien system)

The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



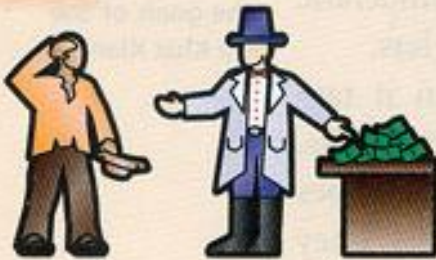
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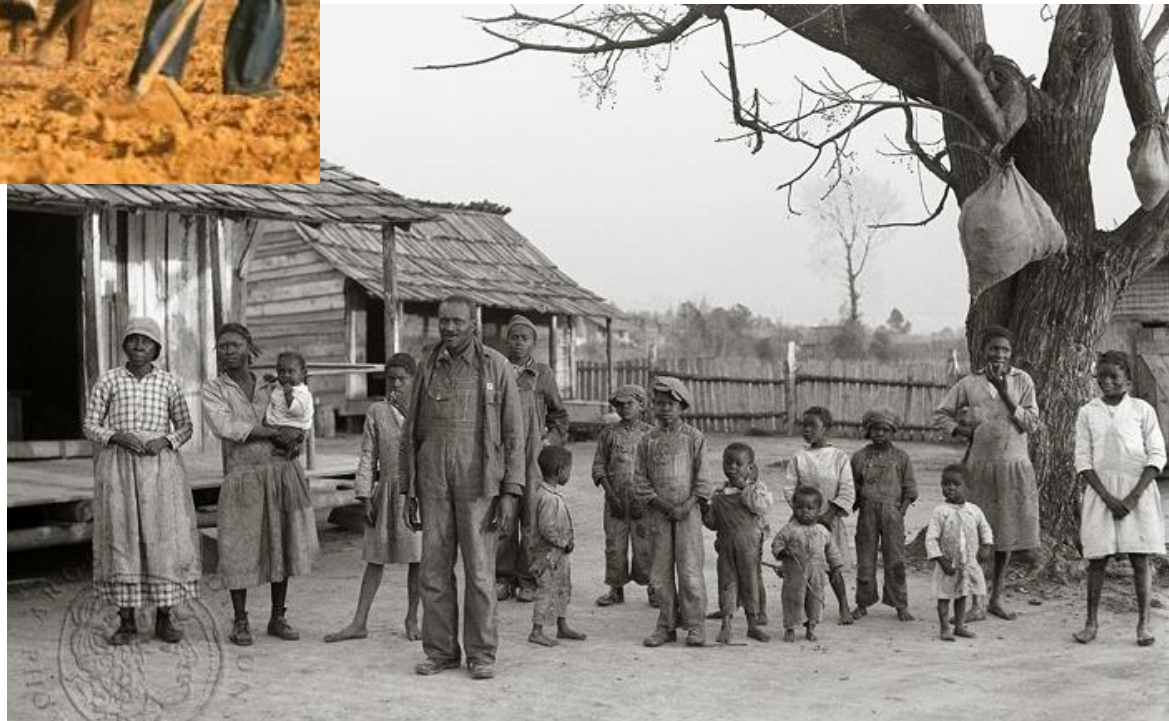


3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

By the end of 1865, most freedmen had returned to work on the same plantations on which they were previously enslaved



Sharecropping remained in place until the 1940s



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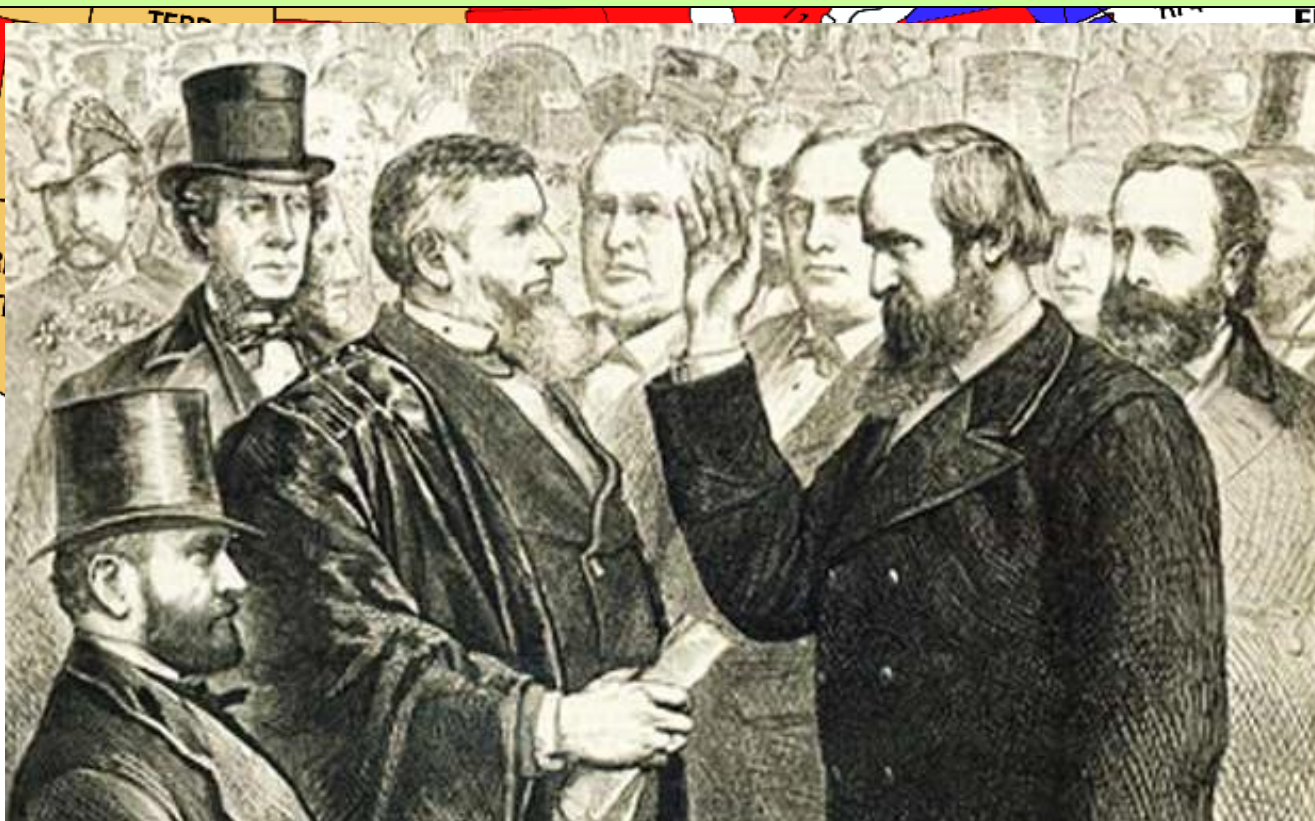
By the mid-1870s, the Democratic Party returned to power in most Southern states

The only thing protecting blacks were federal troops

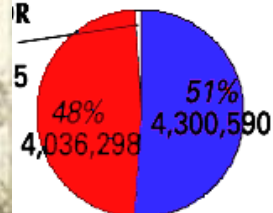


In the 1876 election, neither Democrat Tilden nor Republican Hayes won a majority of electoral vote

Republicans and Democrats in Congress agreed to the “Compromise of 1877” in which Democrats agreed to vote for Hayes as president if federal troops were removed from the South



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 369



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 8,430,783

Hayes)



Tilden)



Territories

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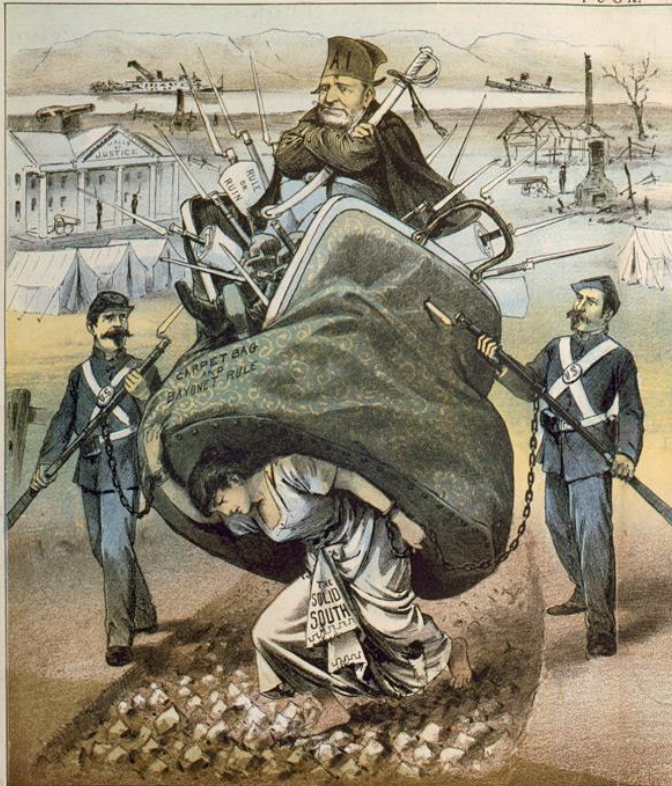
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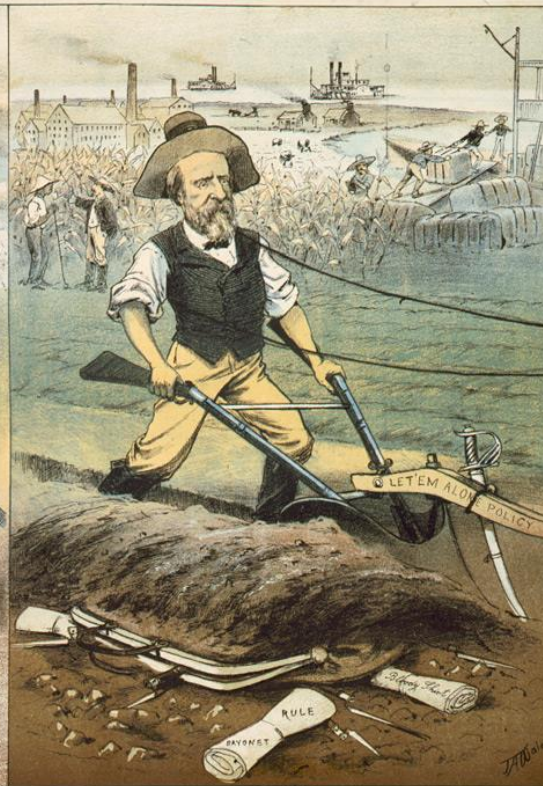
1865

1877

P.U.C.K.



THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT 1869-1877.



THE "WEAK" GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.

When President Hayes removed federal troops in 1877, Reconstruction officially ended

When Reconstruction ended, the Jim Crow era began (1877-1954)

Jim Crow laws segregated Southern society and restricted blacks from voting with poll taxes and literacy tests

