# Welcome to U.S. History!

 Please get out your Unit 6 packet and "Reconstruction" Handout from Friday ☺

You are tardy if not seated at the time of the bell.

# 2econstruction

The period (1865-1877) during which the states that had seceded to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union.





# Freedman Bureau

Established in the War Department

The bureau supervised all relief and educational activities relating to refugees and freedman, including: issuing rations, clothing, and medicine



The bureau also assumed custody of <u>confiscated</u> lands or property in the former <u>Confederate</u> States, <u>border</u> states, <u>District</u> of Columbia, and <u>Indian</u> <u>Territory.</u>

Chief focus was to provide food, medical care, help with resettlement, administer justice, manage abandoned and confiscated property, regulate labor, and establish schools.

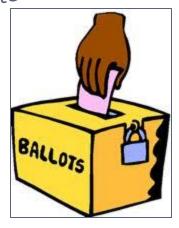


# 3 Amendment's, and the end of slavery

13 Amendment: Abolished Slavery



15<sup>th</sup> Amendment- Granted black men the right to vote





14<sup>th</sup> Amendment- All persons <u>born</u> in the United States were <u>citizens</u> and all citizens were entitled to <u>equal rights</u> regardless of their <u>race</u>, and their rights were protected by <u>due process</u> of the <u>law</u>.

# **Reconstruction Acts**

Civil Rights Act of 1866-Granted citizenship to persons born in the U.S. except Native Americans.





Reconstruction Act of 1867- Military occupation of the former confederate states, strict guidelines on representation and requirements for readmission to Union

# Hiram Rhodes Revels

Hiram Rhodes Revels
was elected as the first
African-American
Senator

In 1870 the Mississippi state legislature chose <u>Revels</u> to fill a seat on the <u>Senate</u> that had been <u>vacant</u> since the start of the <u>Civil War</u>



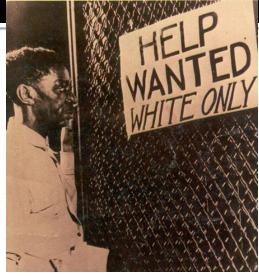
Revel won <u>notice</u> for <u>Speaking</u> out against <u>racial segregation</u>

There were 22 African
American men elected
to the U.S. congress
to the from the end of the
from the end of the
Civil War to the turn of
the 20th century.

# Laws for the South

Black Codes- laws passed in the <u>South</u> during the Reconstruction to limit the <u>opportunities</u> for blacks





The Ku Klux Klan was a secret society that gained support in 1868 and sought to destroy the Republican

party in the South. The used harsh intimidation tactics on African Americans and other groups that helped African Americans.





Jim Crow Laws- laws passed to bypass laws created by the Radical Republicans, and any other Federal law that Southerners did not agree with concerning African

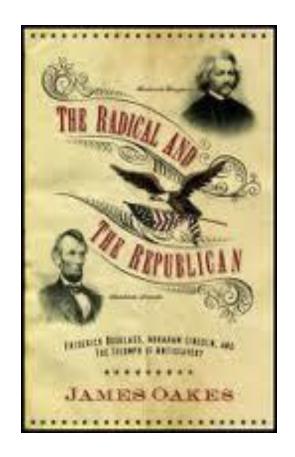






# Radical Republicans

After
Reconstruction was
over <u>Republicans</u>
didn't have any
<u>political</u> power in
the <u>South</u> for over
<u>100</u> years



**Favored harsh** treatment of the south and quick incorporation of the freeman into citizenship with full privileges including voting rights and the push for seizure of land from planters

# **Carpet Baggers**

Got the name because: Carried luggage where they went





They were not trusted by Southerners and took advantage of the their situation the their situation

Northerners who went to the South and became involved in the new state

Politics



### SHAPECBOPPERS! CVCI E

#### SHARECROPPERS' CYCLE OF POVERTY

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. A sharecropper became tied to one plantation, having to work until his debts were paid.

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



 Sharecropper receives land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop. Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.

reed

On



some v



When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned. Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper gets half the earnings, minus his debt for the year.



Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.

# **Homestead Act**



1. Granted adult heads
of families 160 acres of
surveyed public land for
a minimal filing fee

3. After <u>5 years</u> on the <u>land</u>, the original filer was entitled to the <u>property</u>, free and clear, except for a <u>small</u> registration <u>fee</u>.

5. Of some 500 million
acres dispersed by the
acres dispersed by the
General Land Office
between 1862 -1904,
only 8 million acres
went to homesteaders

2. <u>Claimants</u> were required to <u>"improve"</u> the <u>plot</u> by building a dwelling and cultivate the land

4. Most of the land went to speculators, cattlemen, miners, lumberman, and railroads.

6. Impact- <u>accelerated</u> the <u>settlement</u> of the <u>western</u> settlement

# Dawes Act



J. The law allowed for the president to break up reservation land, which was out to individuals.

2. Thus, Americans Indians registering on a tribal "roll" registering on a libal "roll" were granted allotments of reservation land.



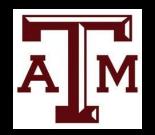
3. "To each head of a family, onequarter of a section; and to each
other single person under 18
other single person under 18
years now living or who may be
born prior to the date of the
born prior to the President directing
order of the President of the lands
an allotment of the lands
embracing any reservation, one
16th a section..."

4. Impact-To

<u>protect Indian</u>

property rights

## **Morrill Act**





1. Act made it possible for new western states to establish colleges for their citizen

2. New <u>land grant</u> institutions, which emphasized agriculture and mechanic arts, opened opportunities to thousands of farmers and working people previously excluded from higher <u>education</u>

3. Act <u>committed</u> the Federal <u>Government</u> to grant each state 30,000 acres of public land for <u>each</u> of its <u>Representatives</u> and <u>Senators</u> in Congress

# WASHINGTON STATE [ JNIVERSITY



5. Impact- Major universities such as: Nebraska, Washington State, Clemson, Cornell were chartered as land grant schools. Texas A&M was founded in 1871 for agriculture and

mechanical college in Texas. State colleges brought higher education within the reach of millions of students, a development that couldn't help but reshape the nation's

social and economic fabric.

4. Established <u>16</u> higher <u>education</u> institutions specifically <u>dedicated</u> to the education of <u>African</u> <u>Americans</u>

# Compromise of 1877

#### Included measures to appease the south by:

- a) Removal of all federal <u>troops</u> from the <u>southern</u> states
- b) Appointment of a least <u>one Southern</u>
  Democrat to Hayes' <u>Administration</u>
- c) Construction of a second continental railroad in the south
- d) Legislation enacted to help <u>industrialize</u> the south



Happened after the Presidential election of 1876 when Congress formed the Electoral Commission



Informal compromise between
Informal compromise between
the Republican and Democrats
and Democrats

