

# THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA

1865-1877

# ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- I. What problems faced the nation during Reconstruction?
- II. How well did Reconstruction governments in the South succeed?
- III. What factors promoted the opening of the Great Plains following the Civil War?
- IV. How was the North transformed by further industrial growth?

# THE SOUTH: RECONSTRUCTION

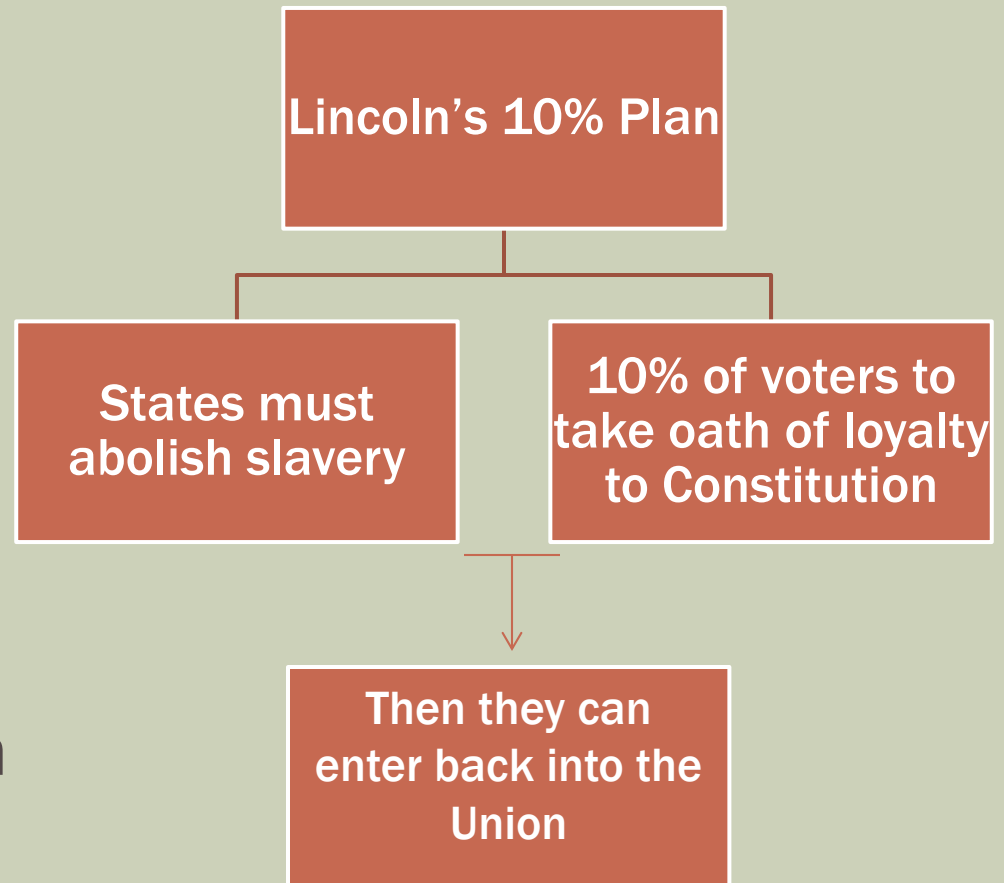
■ The Civil War had preserved the Union and abolished slavery... at a cost of over 600,000 dead.

■ The Union victory demonstrated that under the Constitution states could NOT secede.

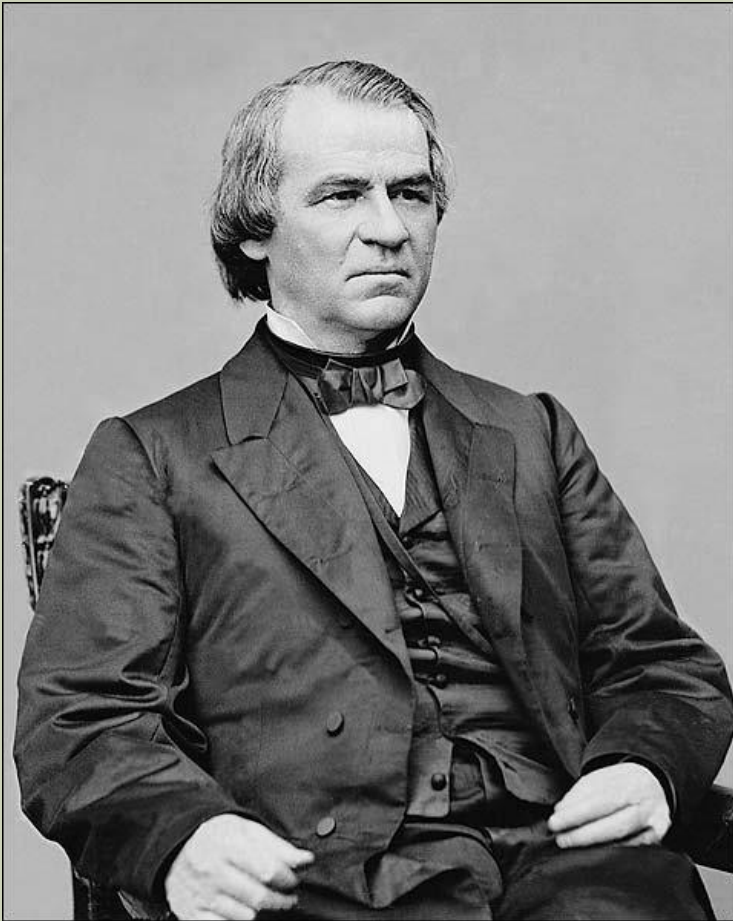
■ The Reconstruction Era (1865-1877) refers to the period after the Civil War when the nation was putting itself back together.

# THE 10% PLAN

- Lincoln felt the Southern states never really left the union.
- He wanted to rebuild the nation quickly.
- He did not want to punish the Southern states.



# ANDREW JOHNSON



17<sup>th</sup> President of U.S.

- Lincoln's VP who became President when he was assassinated.
- He followed Lincoln's plan of lenient treatment.
- He recognized newly formed Southern state governments and pardoned most rebel leaders.
- Many Southern states then elected former Confederate leaders for seats in the new Congress.

# THE “BLACK CODES”

- Black Codes were laws created after the Civil War to preserve traditional Southern society.
- The laws made it illegal for freedmen to hold public office, travel freely, and serve on a jury.
- Freedmen – former slaves who are now free.



*BLACK  
CODES*

# FREEDMAN'S BUREAU

- The Freedman's Bureau was set up by Congress to help the newly freed African Americans.
- The Bureau's most important job was setting up schools, so the freemen could get an education.
- It helped the freedmen get food, clothing, and medical care.



# CONGRESSIONAL PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

- Northerners were outraged with the election of rebel leaders and the “Black Codes”.
- A group of Northern Congressmen, the Radical Republicans, now planned on punishing the South.
- They passed the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- Reconstruction Act - divided the South into 5 military districts and instated martial law. Former Confederate leaders were excluded from voting.



# RECONSTRUCTION ACT (MILITARY DISTRICTS)



# IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON

- **Impeachment** – a process used to charge, try, and remove public officials for misconduct while in office



- Congress and Johnson don't agree on the readmission of Southern states.
- Congress passes the Tenure of Office Act.
- Congress tries to impeach Johnson but fall one vote short.

# ULYSSES S. GRANT'S PRESIDENCY

- Grant becomes the 18<sup>th</sup> President (1869-1877)
- Grant was a weak President and there was widespread corruption.



# CIVIL WAR AMENDMENTS

## 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Abolished slavery throughout the nation, confirming the intent of the Emancipation Proclamation. (FREE)

## 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Granted U.S. citizenship to all former slaves. States must provide all citizens with “due process of law” & “equal protection of the laws.” (CITIZENS)

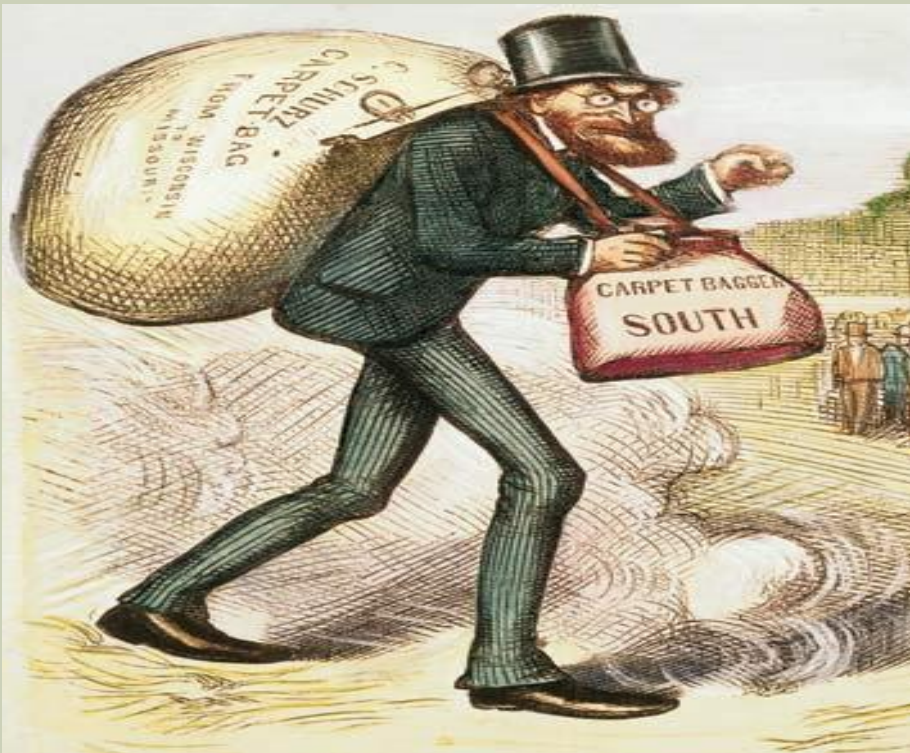
## 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Guaranteed voting rights to former slaves. Women and Native Americans still can't vote. (can VOTE)

**FREE • CITIZENS • can VOTE**

# THE SOUTH UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

- Carpetbaggers – Northerners who went South seeking private gains.



- Scalawags – Southerners who sided with the North during the Civil War.

# GOVERNMENT



Hiram Rhodes Revels

- Hiram Revels was the 1<sup>st</sup> African American to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

- Many African Americans could now vote and hold public office.



1<sup>st</sup> African Americans to serve in the House of Representatives

## TURN & TALK

- Evaluate the impact of the election of Hiram Rhodes Revels.

# THE SHARECROPPING SYSTEM

- Plantation owners owned a lot of land and needed workers. So they came up with a new system called sharecropping.
- **Sharecropping** – Former plantation owners provided livestock, tools, and land to former slaves in exchange for a share of the crops.  
**(replacement for slavery)**



*A group of sharecroppers work the land raising cotton.*



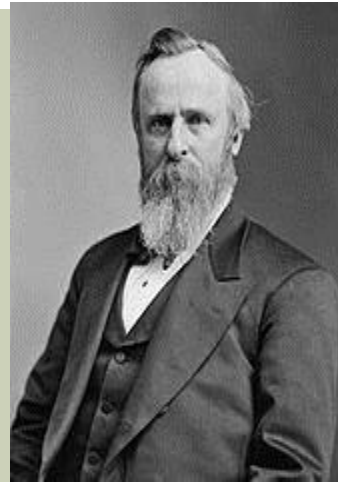
# THE NEW SOUTH



- The New South was a term to describe the emergence of a modern, industrial South.
- With investments from the North, the South build factories and railroads.
- The South no longer relied on slave labor.

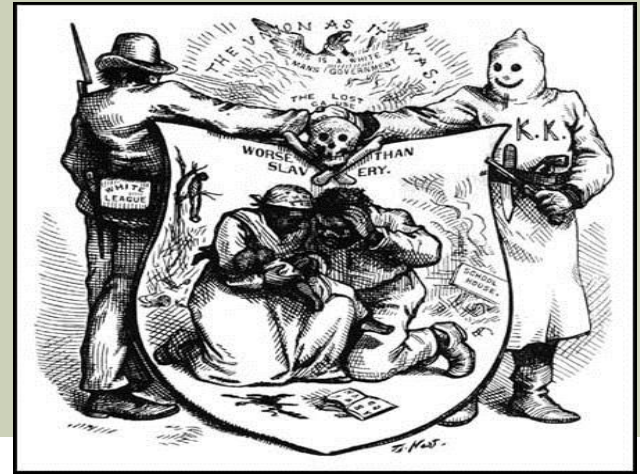
# RECONSTRUCTION ENDS

- In 1877, 19<sup>th</sup> President Rutherford B. Hayes withdraws federal troops from the South to end Reconstruction.



- Southerners were in charge once again and sought to take power back.
- The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) formed by ex-Confederate soldiers who opposed the granting of civil rights to African Americans.

- After Reconstruction, Northerners appeared to lose interest in the South and freedmen lost most of their newly won rights.
- Southern state governments passed laws segregating whites from blacks in schools and other facilities.



**THE WEST:  
THE LAST FRONTIER**

# THE HOMESTEAD ACT 1862

- Passed in 1862 by Lincoln.
- The purpose was to get people to move west.



- It gave people willing to move west 160 acres of land west of the Mississippi River.

# MORRILL ACT

# 1862

- Passed in 1862 by Lincoln.
- The purpose was to create public colleges that taught agriculture and mechanical arts.
- The government gave federal land to each state. The states sold the land to create their public colleges.
- 69 colleges were started this way and many have grown into major universities that helped educate millions of Americans.



# NOTABLE COLLEGES BY MORRILL ACT

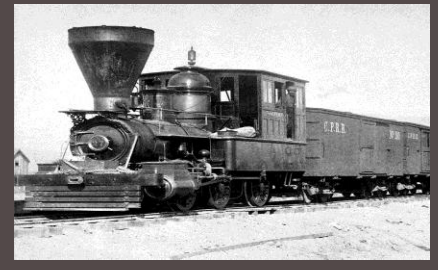
- Michigan State
- Maryland
- Wisconsin
- Cornell
- Iowa State
- Virginia Tech
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- UConn
- Florida
- Florida A&M
- Kansas State
- Kentucky
- LSU
- Mississippi State
- North Carolina State
- Oregon State
- Ohio State
- Clemson
- Tennessee
- Oklahoma State
- Texas A&M
- Prairie View A&M

# THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FRONTIER

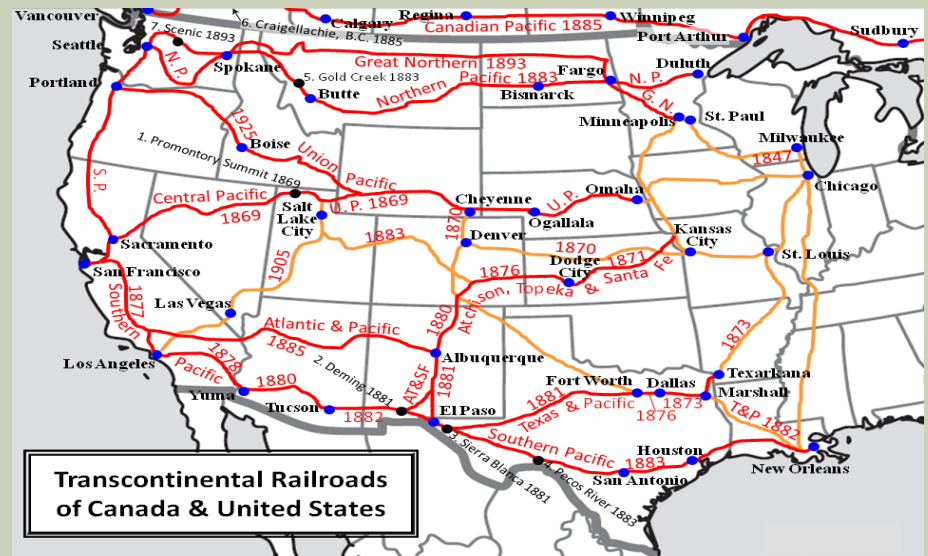
- Americans are still moving west and are moving into Indian territory once again.
- Much of the last frontier consisted of the Great Plains, home to millions of buffalo and the Native Americans Indians who lived off their food and hides.
- From about 1860-1890, these herds of buffalo were destroyed, the Native Americans were forced onto reservations, and the Great Plains were divided into farms and ranches.



# TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD



- Connected the U.S. from coast to coast & was a factor in the settlement of the Great Plains.
- Workers started from both the west and middle of the country and met at Promontory Point, Utah to connect the main railroad line.



*The Last Rail is Laid*

- Products from the west could now be shipped to the east much faster and cheaper. This opened up the west and Great Plains.
- Chinese immigrants made up the majority of the railroad construction workers.



# THE GREAT PLAINS INDIANS

- Indians once occupied all of the U.S.
- Manifest Destiny, the Homestead Act, and transcontinental railroad made people want land for themselves.

- Indian Wars – series of small battles between the Plains Indians and the U.S. Army.

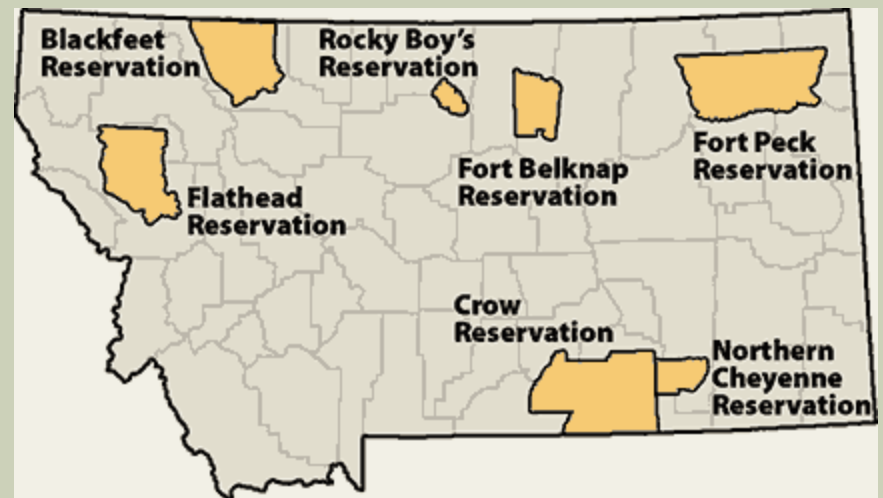
The U.S. government defeated the Plains Indians and forced them onto reservations.



# RESERVATIONS

- Once a tribe submits to federal authority, the were settled on reservations.
- These lands were smaller and undesirable.
- The U.S. government promised to help them with food, blankets, and seeds, but that clashed with their customs since they were traditionally hunters, not farmers.

Montana Indian Reservations



# DAWES ACT 1887

- Its purpose was to dive up tribal lands and begin assimilating the Native Americans into American society.
- Removed Indians to government reservations in the West.

## Shortcomings

- Threatened tribal ways
- Hunters, NOT farmers
- Infertile lands
- Reservation life

## INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
\*  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
\*  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

## FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE      GRAZING      AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000 ACRES** WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa.	MINNESOTA: Osigum.	NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Totten. Fort Yates.	OKLAHOMA—Cos. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte.	SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood.	WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa.
COLORADO: Ignacio.	MONTANA: Crow Agency.	OKLAHOMA: Asadarko. Cantonment.	OREGON: Klamath Agency.	Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud.	Tulalip.
IDAHO: Lapwai.	NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago.	Colony. Darlington. Muskogee, <del>W. S.</del> Pawnee.	Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz.	Sisseton.	WISCONSIN: Omaha.
KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau.					

WALTER L. FISHER,  
Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

# 2<sup>ND</sup> INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- New inventions were created during the war.
- Bessemer process – made steel production cheaper & easier.



- The rise of industry also led to increased urbanization.
- More jobs, along with advances in technology & transportation encouraged people to migrate.
- Immigrants started coming to America in much larger numbers from a number of countries.

# ORIGINS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

- Rapid economic growth was due to the increasing exploitation of industrial workers.
- Immigrants were willing to work for low wages.
- Factories often employed women & children at low pay.



# LABOR UNIONS

- Trade union – an association of workers who act together making demands to employers for higher wages & better working conditions.

- National Labor Union – 1<sup>st</sup> attempt to unite all trade unions but disbanded because of internal friction.

- Knights of Labor – labor union which pushed for state and national laws to improve conditions.

- They demanded an 8-hour work day, higher wages, safety codes in factories, an end to child labor, and equal pay for women.



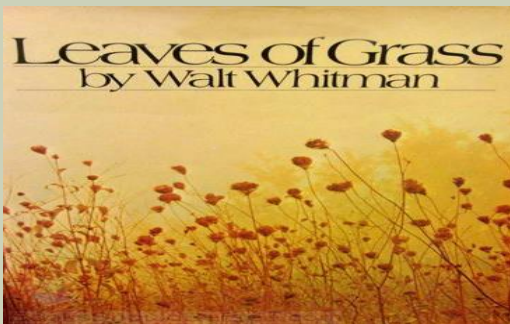
WILLIAM COOK, JAMES L. WRIGHT, VACANT CHAIR OF U. S. STEPHENS, R. C. MACAULIVY, J. M. HILSER, J. S. KENNEDY, R. W. KEEN.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

graphed July 2, 1885.

# ART, MUSIC, & LITERATURE

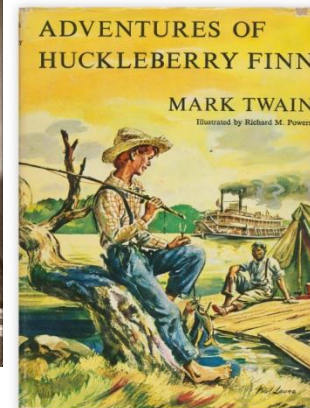
- The period after the Civil War produced a new culture of art, music, and literary works.



Winslow Homer



John Philip Sousa  
Composer



Mark Twain  
Author

