

1865-1877 Reconstruction

Constitutional Amendments

13th

A large, empty, lined rectangular box with a pointed right side, intended for notes about the 13th Amendment. The box contains five horizontal lines.

14th

A large, empty, lined rectangular box with a pointed right side, intended for notes about the 14th Amendment. The box contains five horizontal lines.

15th

A large, empty, lined rectangular box with a pointed right side, intended for notes about the 15th Amendment. The box contains five horizontal lines.

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1877 Reconstruction Ends

The Controversial Presidential Election of 1876



Rutherford B. Hayes
Republican

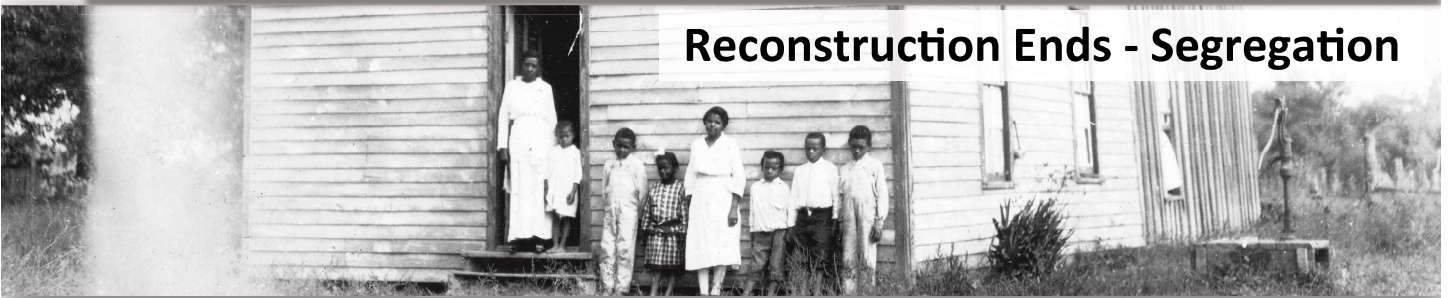


Samuel J. Tilden
Democrat

This was one of the country's most bitter elections. While the race was close, _____ won the popular vote. However the electoral votes in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon were in dispute. A commission made up of 10 _____ and 5 members of the _____ were called upon to settle the outcome. They chose _____ after he agreed to remove all _____ from the South. The agreement has come to be known as: _____

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Reconstruction Ends - Segregation



In 1877 President Hayes ordered federal troops to withdraw from the South. Civil rights protection for African Americans ended. White Democrats regained political power and enacted laws to discriminate against blacks.



Jim Crow Laws

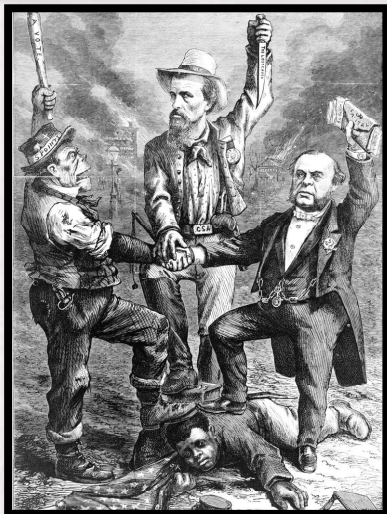
1 _____

2 _____

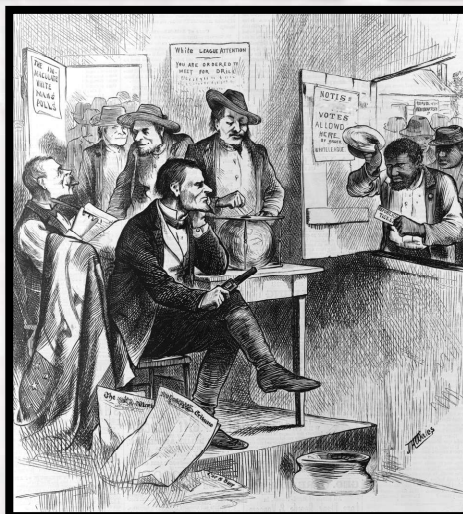
3 _____



1868
White men
declaring
they
control
the
government

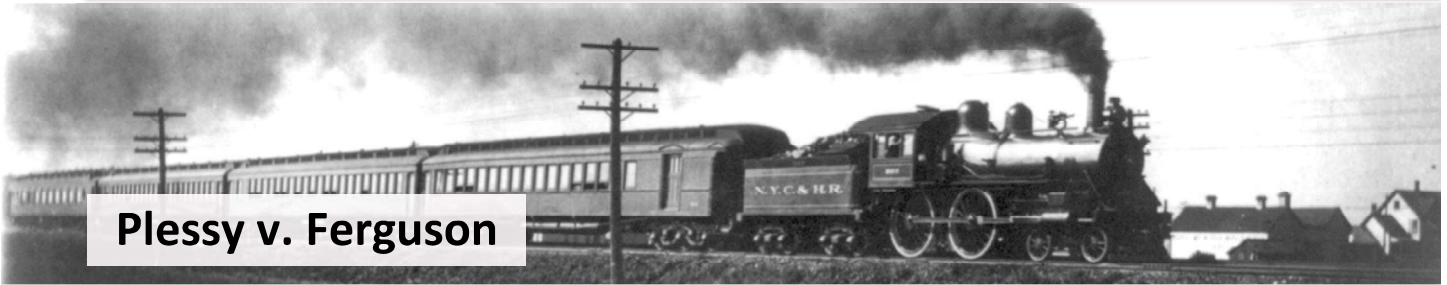


1874
Members
of the
"White League"
preventing
blacks from
voting.



These two images from Harpers Magazine show discrimination during the Reconstruction Era.

1865-1877 Reconstruction



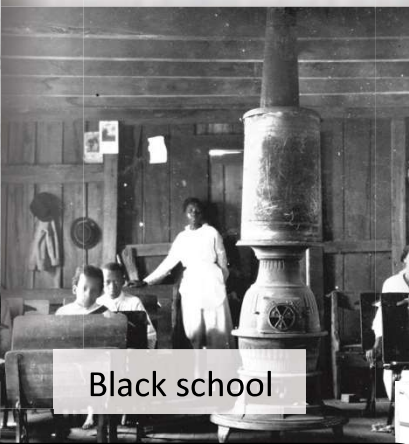
Plessy v. Ferguson

Segregation Becomes Legal

Homer Plessy, a black man from New Orleans, was arrested for riding a “whites only” train. The judge, John Ferguson, ruled that Louisiana’s law separating blacks and whites on railroad cars was legal. Plessy was convicted and fined. The case eventually went to the United States Supreme Court. Plessy argued that the law violated the 14th Amendment, which says everyone must be treated equally. But the Supreme Court ruled 7-1 that separate facilities for blacks and whites were allowed as long as they were equal.



Jim Crow Spreads



Black school

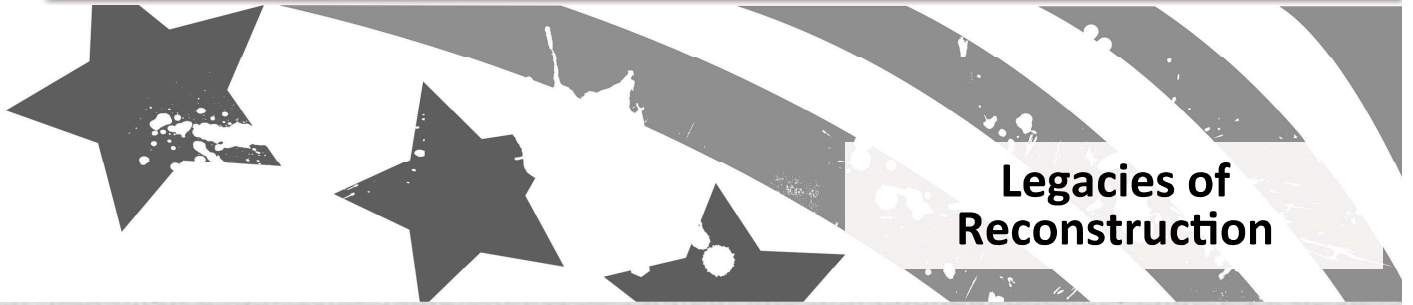
Schools, transportation, restrooms, and theaters were almost never “equal.” Black facilities received little or no public funding.



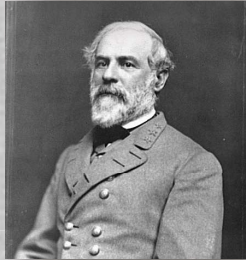
White’s only school

_____ v. _____ made racial segregation legal. The Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional for blacks and whites to have _____ facilities.

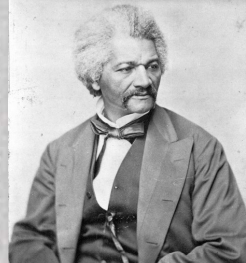
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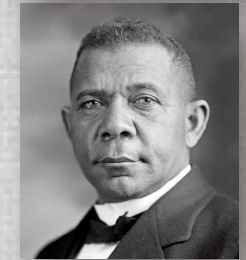
Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States 1861-1865



Robert E. Lee
Confederate General – College President



Frederick Douglass
Orator, Statesman, Writer



Booker T. Washington
College Founder, Educator, Orator



W.E.B. Du Bois
Civil Rights Activist, Sociologist, Historian
