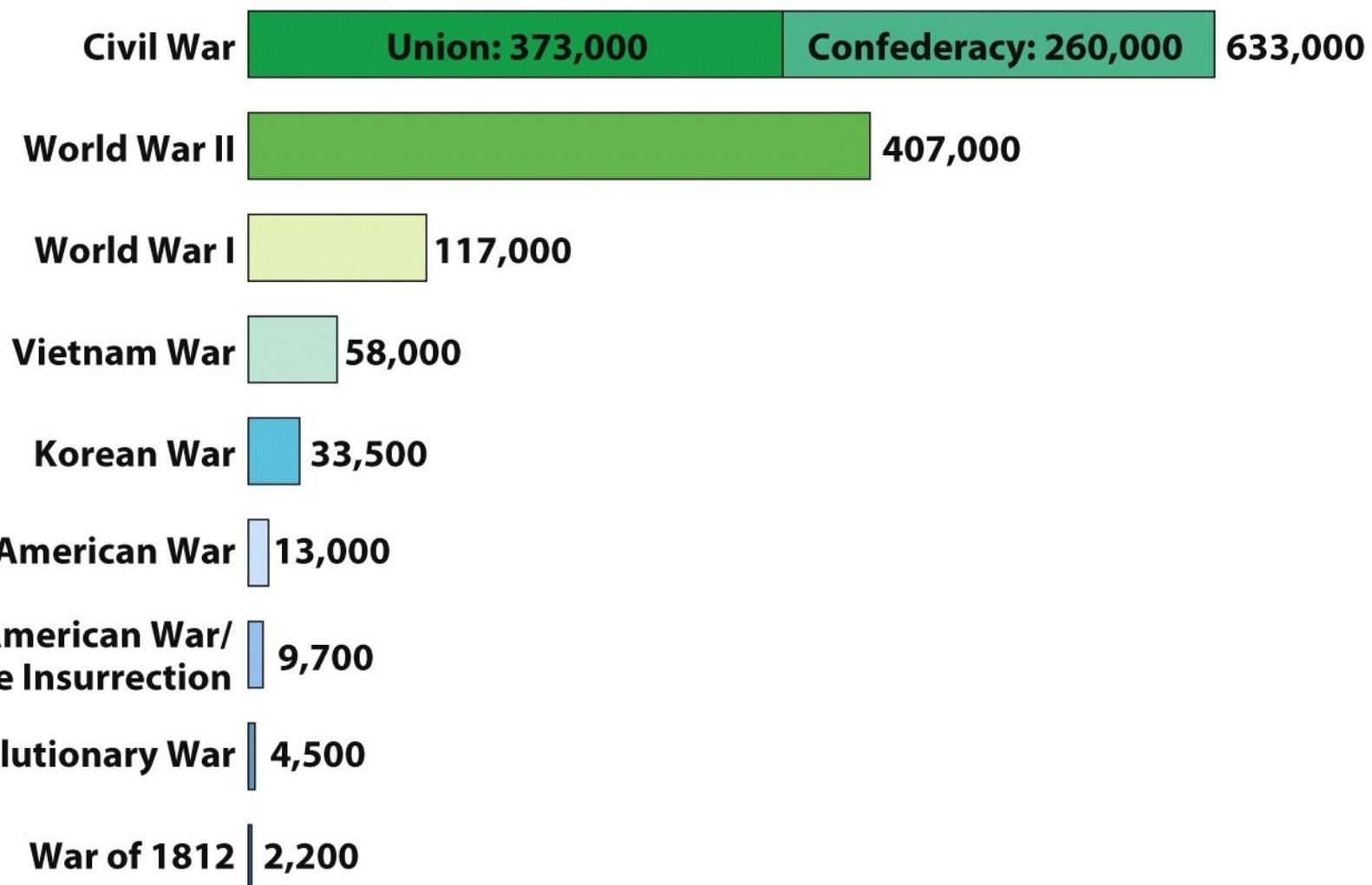




RECONSTRUCTION AS A “SPLENDID FAILURE”

CIVIL WAR DEATHS COMPARED TO OTHER WARS



TOTAL WAR - 1863-1865

- After Gettysburg, the Union turns to total war
- Attacks no longer limited to Confederate Army – scorched earth policy
- General Sherman's March to the Sea



General William Tecumseh Sherman



ATLANTA, GEORGIA (1864)



APRIL 12, 1865 - APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

- Civil War ends with Lee's surrender.



TRANSFORMING THE SOUTH

- Four Essential Characteristics of the Antebellum South
 1. States Rights
 2. Agrarianism
 3. The Aristocratic Ideal
 4. Slavery



Southerners at war, with their slaves.

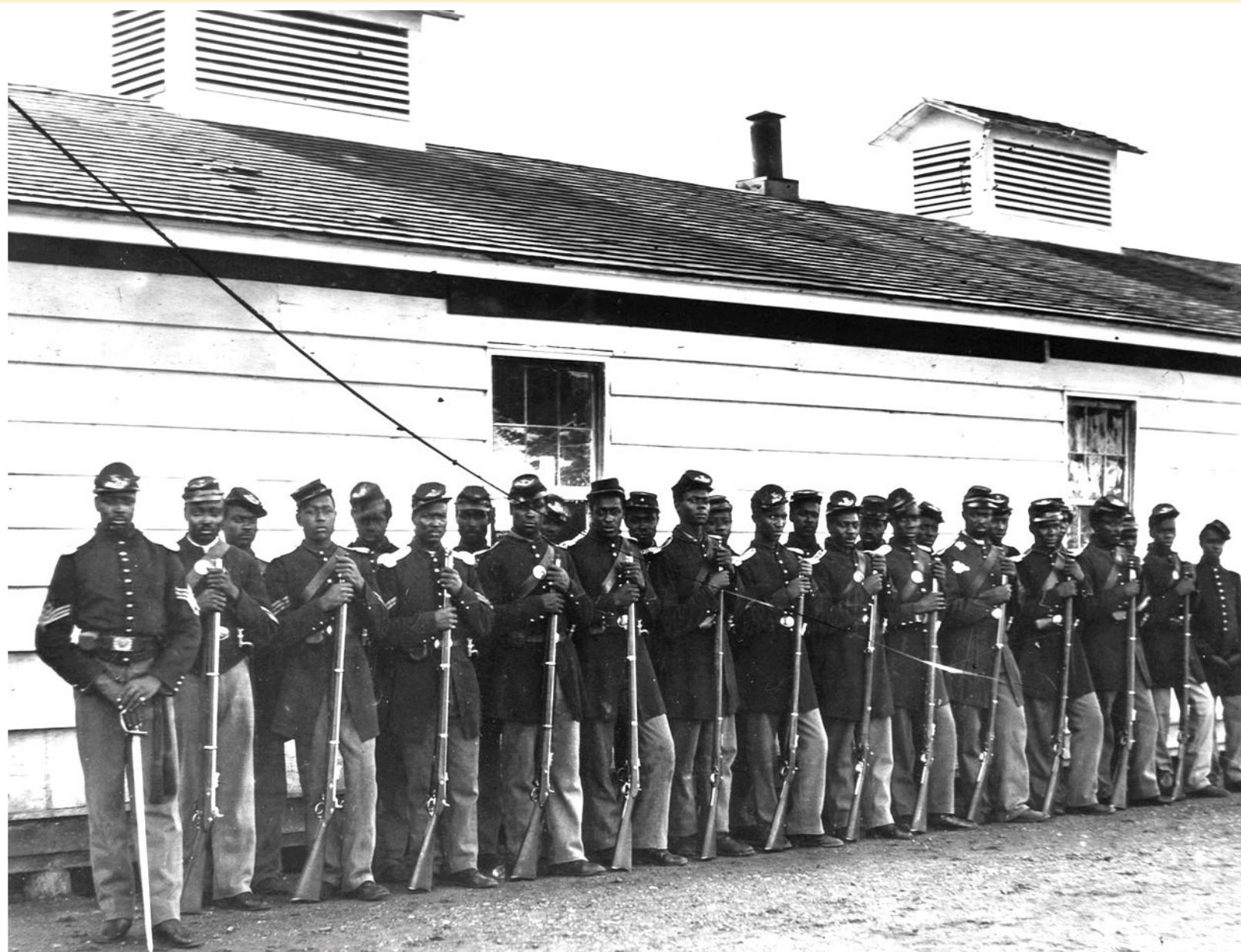
A War For Black Liberation



The Crew of the USS Hunchback
National Archives
Chapter 15, *The American Promise*, Fifth Edition
Copyright © 2012 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 462



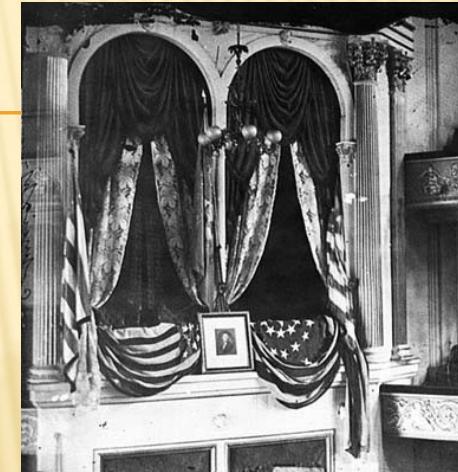
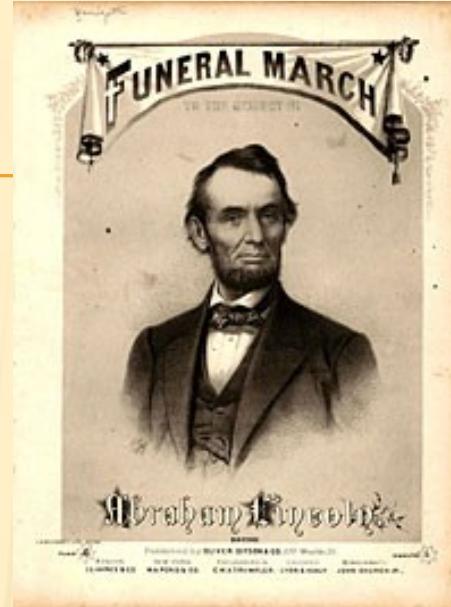
A Union soldier and his family, circa 1863



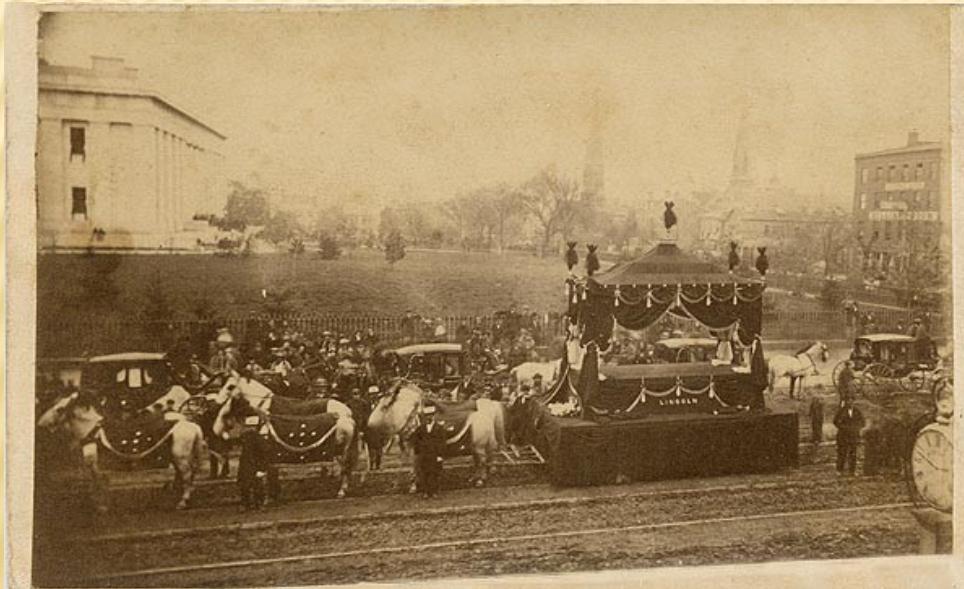
Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry, Fort Lincoln, Virginia
Library of Congress
Chapter 15, *The American Promise*, Fifth Edition
Copyright © 2012 by Bedford/St. Martin's
Page 479

LINCOLN'S DEATH

- Abraham Lincoln was shot on April 14th 1865 and died early the next morning.



Ford Theater Box



Funeral Procession



RECONSTRUCTION

- The process by which the nation was rebuilt after the destruction caused by the Civil War. This attempted rebuilding was social, political, and economic.
- Issues:
 - A. how to handle seceded states
 - B. questions of political participation (suffrage) for freedmen and confederates

RECONSTRUCTION – A SPLENDID FAILURE?

- "Reconstruction was a failure, but a splendid failure. It failed because Radical Reconstruction tested the limits of what was possible, the limits for egalitarian reform in the United States. The challenge of racial equality overwhelmed the American imagination."

-Historian Leon Litwack

APRIL 12, 1865 – APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

- Civil War ends
- 1/3 of freeman had served in the war
- 360,000 dead for the Union
- 258,000 dead for the confederacy



A DEVASTATED SOUTH



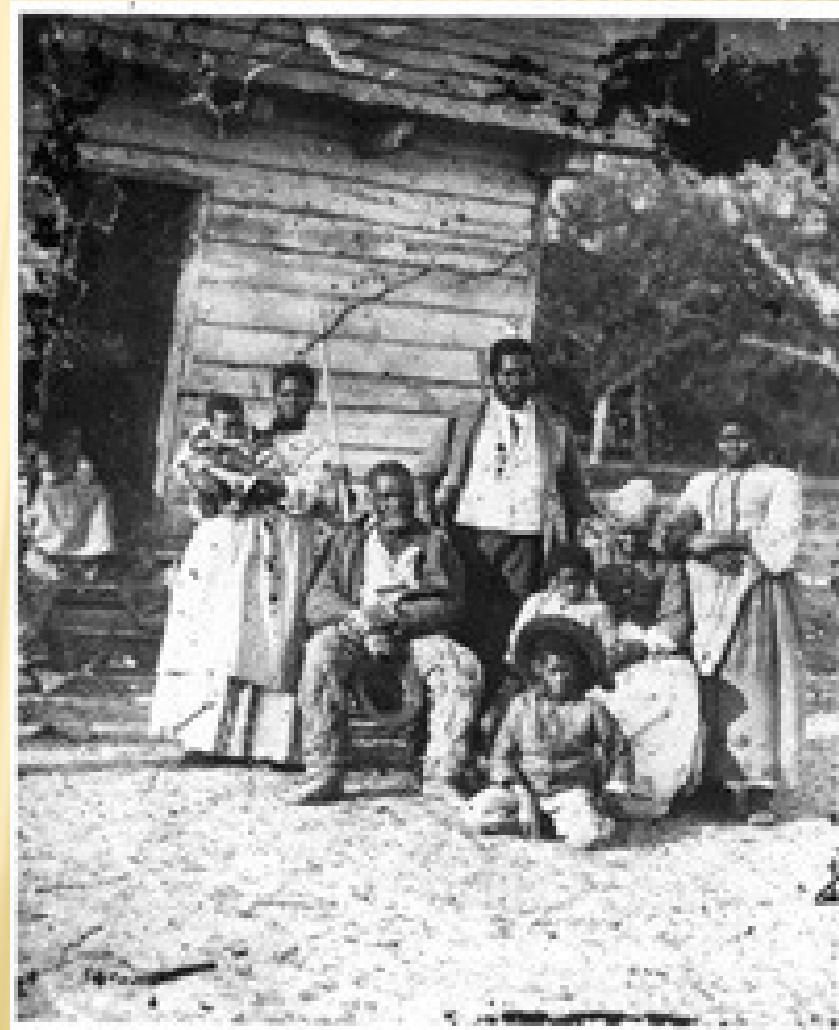
Cold Harbor, Virginia



Richmond, Virginia

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

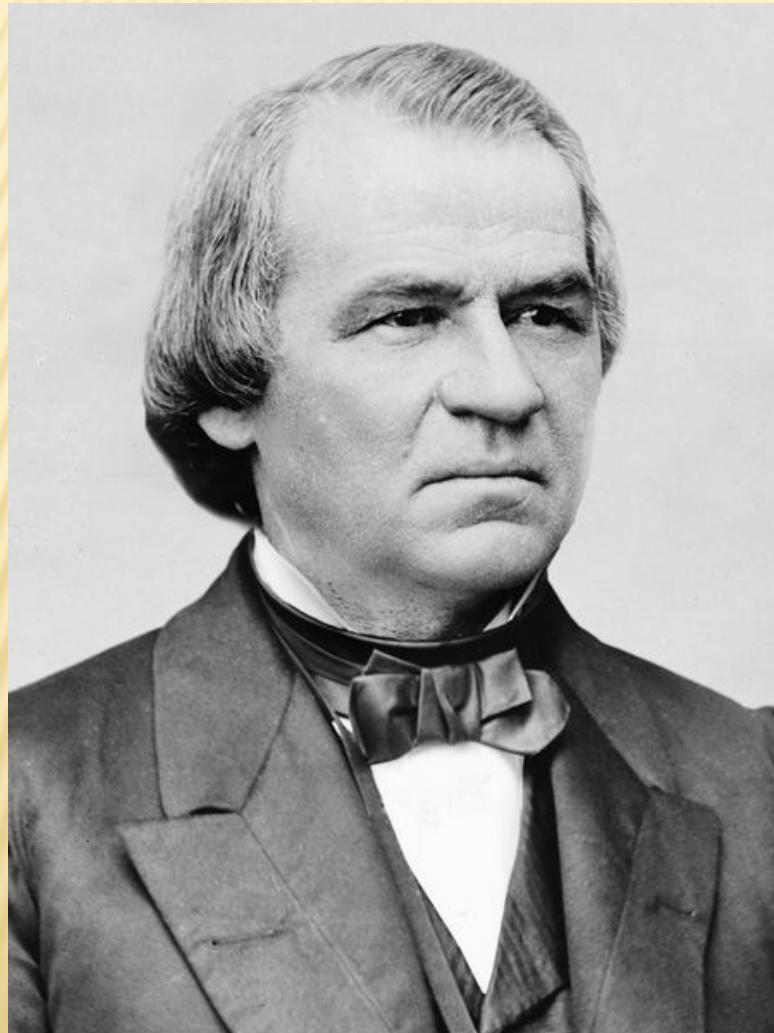
- 11 states had left the union
- Economy in shambles
- 4 million slaves set free without foundations of a wage economy.



LINCOLN'S 10% PLAN, 1863

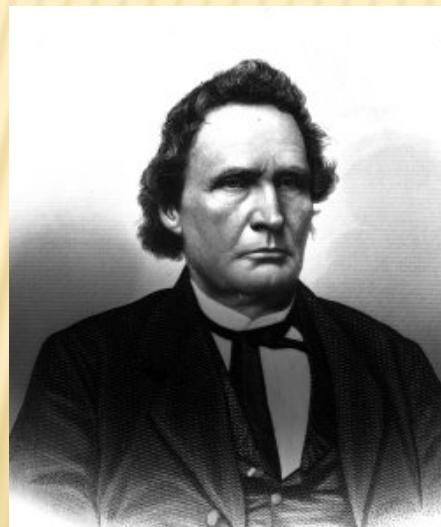
- Lincoln announced that when a number of men equal to ten percent of those who had voted in the 1860 presidential election swore an oath of allegiance to the United States,
 - they could establish a state government
 - elect officials
 - apply to be restored to their normal relations with the nation
- Presidential pardon to confederates
- recolonization

ANDREW JOHNSON AND RECONSTRUCTION



- A Tennessee Democrat
- Term: Presidential Reconstruction
- “White men alone must govern the South.”

RADICAL REPUBLICANS PROPOSE A “GOLDEN MOMENT”



- Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA) with Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA)
- End of the war was “a golden moment [to] do the right thing for the negro.”

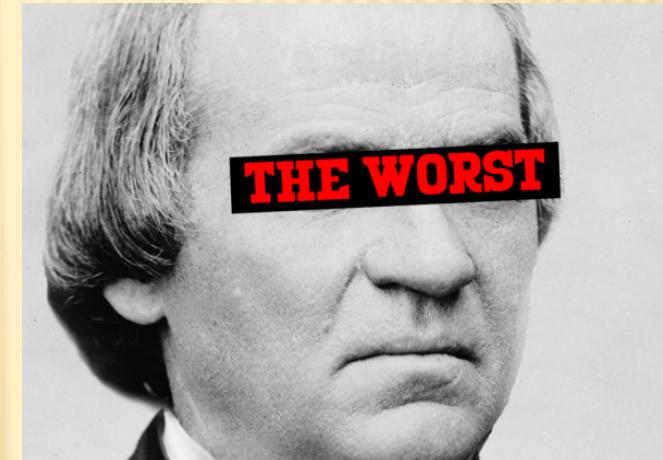
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION

- “Waving the bloody shirt”
- 1866 Civil Rights Act
- 14th Amendment
 - Provided Constitutional protections for freedmen
- Reconstruction Acts of 1867
- 15th Amendment (1870) – voting rights cannot be denied on account of race

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

A. Johnson's Program of Reconciliation

1. Johnson's background and politics
2. Johnson's plan for reconstruction
3. Returning land



B. White Southern Resistance and Black Codes

1. Southern defiance
2. Curbing black freedom
3. Johnson refuses to intervene
4. Richmond in Washington

http://www.slate.com/articles/video/politics/2015/02/america_s_worst_president_is_andrew_johnson_president_s_day_video.html



His First Vote by Thomas Waterman Wood, 1868

Thomas Waterman Wood, who had painted portraits of society figures in Nashville before the war, sensed the importance of Congress's decision in 1867 to enfranchise the freedmen. This oil painting, one of a series on suffrage, emphasizes the significance of the ballot for the black voter. (*Cheekwood Museum of Art, Nashville, Tennessee*)

BLACK CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS



41st Congress 1869

42nd Congress 1871

NEW VISIBILITY FOR FREED SLAVES

- Enter public spaces denied them before
- Freedmen left plantations, reunited with relatives
- Chose new names
- Held weddings in churches

NORTHERN LEADERS



Martin Robison Delaney



Henry Turner

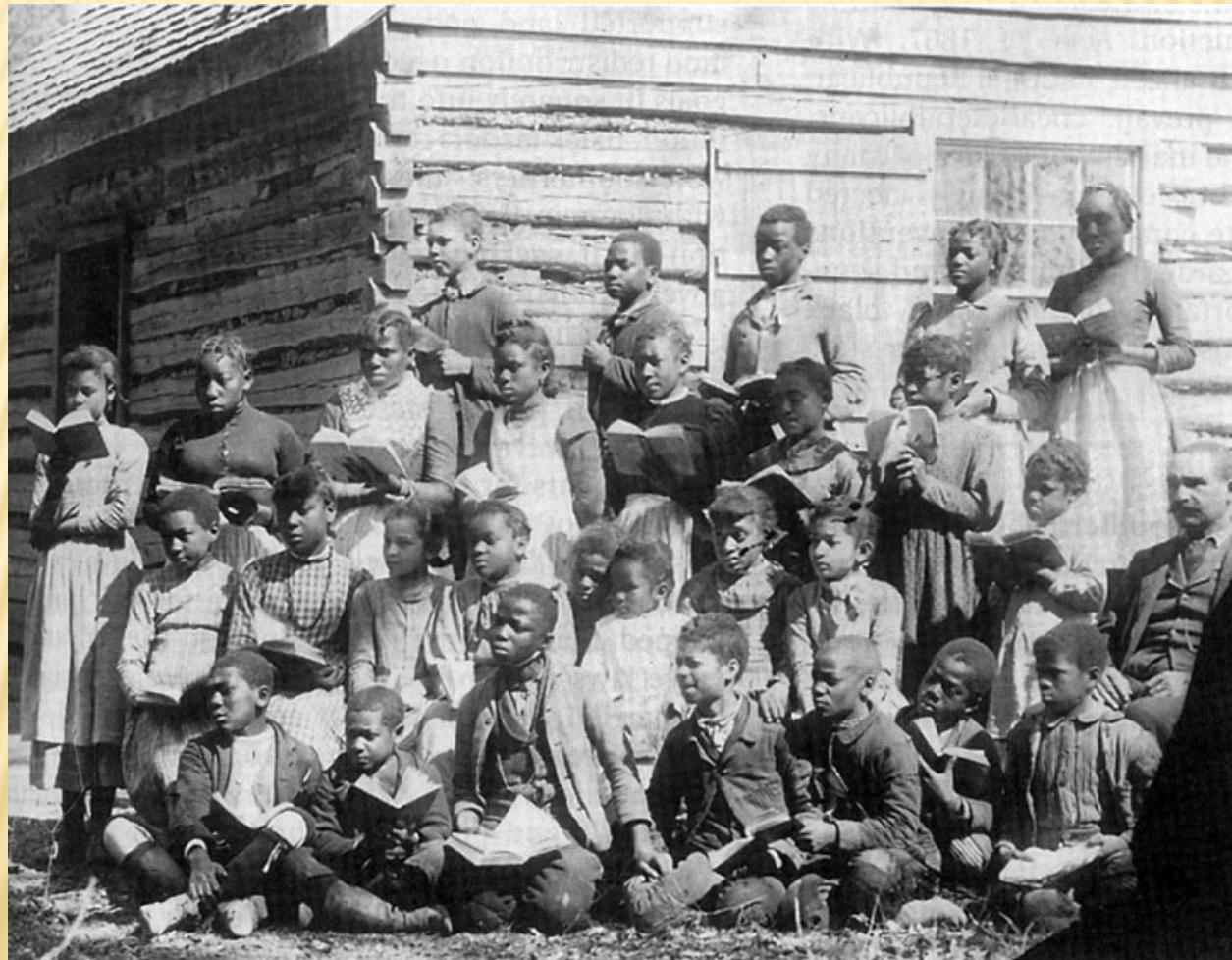
THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU

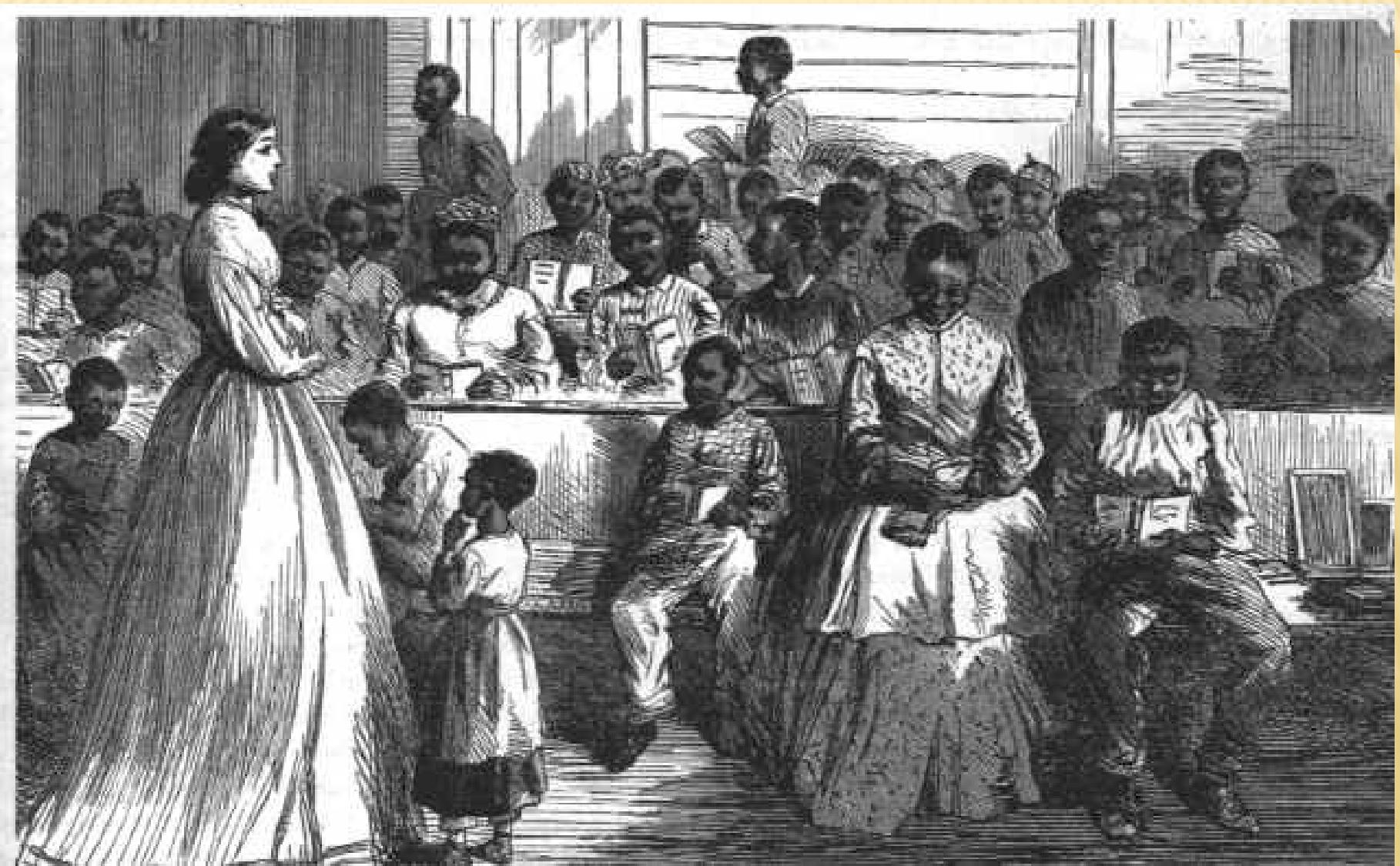
Congress established The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was meant to aid southern refugees.

During its four-year history

- ⑥ supplied food and medical services,
- ⑥ built schools and colleges,
- ⑥ negotiated employment contracts between freedmen and former masters,
- ⑥ and tried to manage confiscated land.

“A WHOLE RACE TRYING TO GO TO SCHOOL AT ONE TIME” -BOOKER T. WASHINGTON





“THE LOST CAUSE”

- [http://www.metrolyrics.com/im-a-good-old-rebel-lyrics-johnny-rebel.htm!](http://www.metrolyrics.com/im-a-good-old-rebel-lyrics-johnny-rebel.htm)



“Oh, I’m a Good Ol’ Rebel”

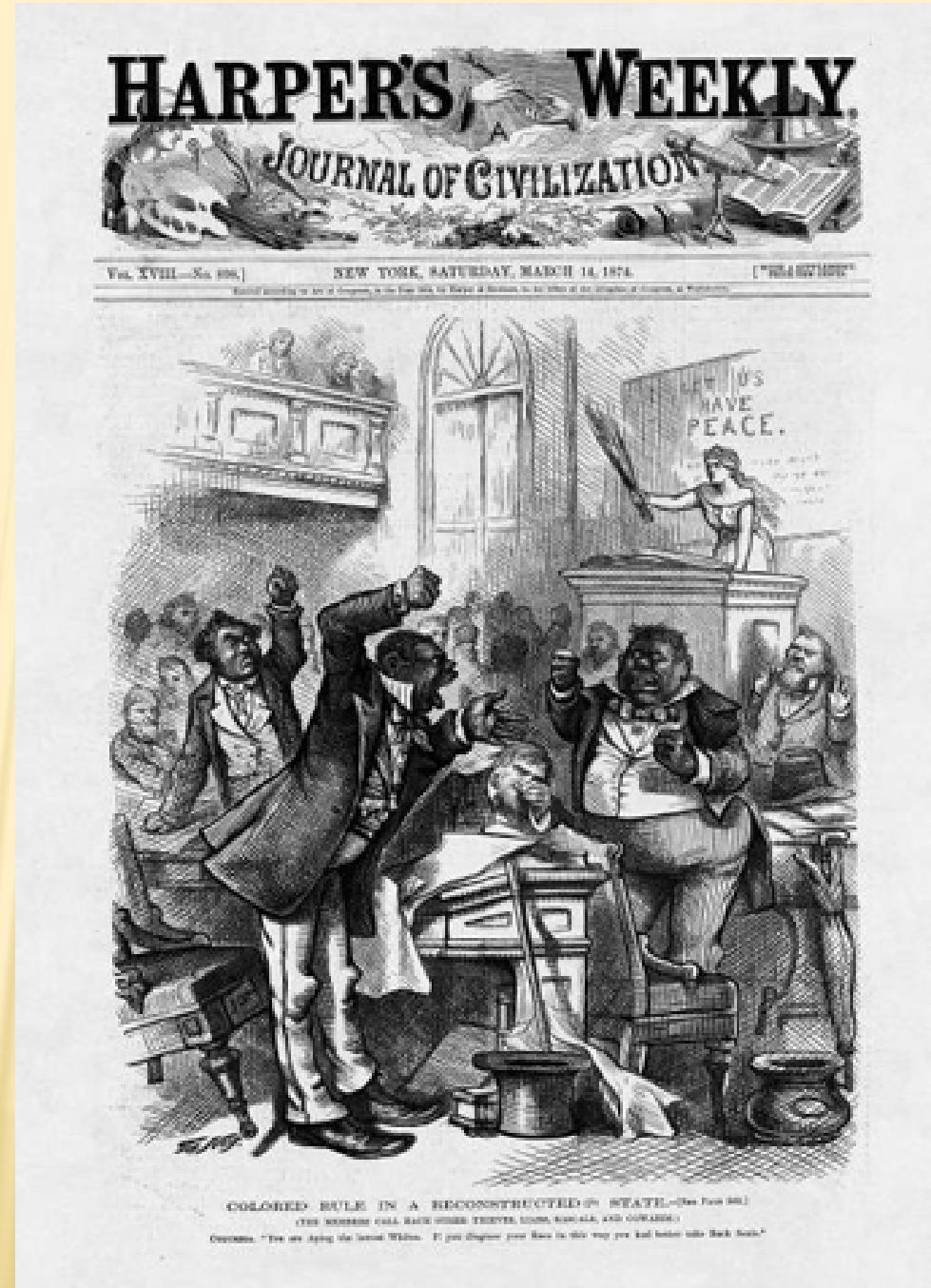
- In the south, whites pass Black Codes
 - Limits on freedoms of Blacks in the south
 - Includes “anti-vagrancy laws”
- Fear of the “Africanization” of Southern society

THE CAPTION READS, "THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU! AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE NEGRO IN IDLENESS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WHITE MAN. TWICE VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT, AND MADE A LAW BY CONGRESS. SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT AND YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN." A BAREFOOTED BLACK MAN LOUNGES IN THE FOREGROUND, ASKING HIMSELF, "WHAT IS DE USE FOR ME TO WORK AS LONG AS DEY MAKE DESE APPROPRIATIONS."



“NEGRO RULE”

□ How are images like this evidence of “the Lost Cause?”



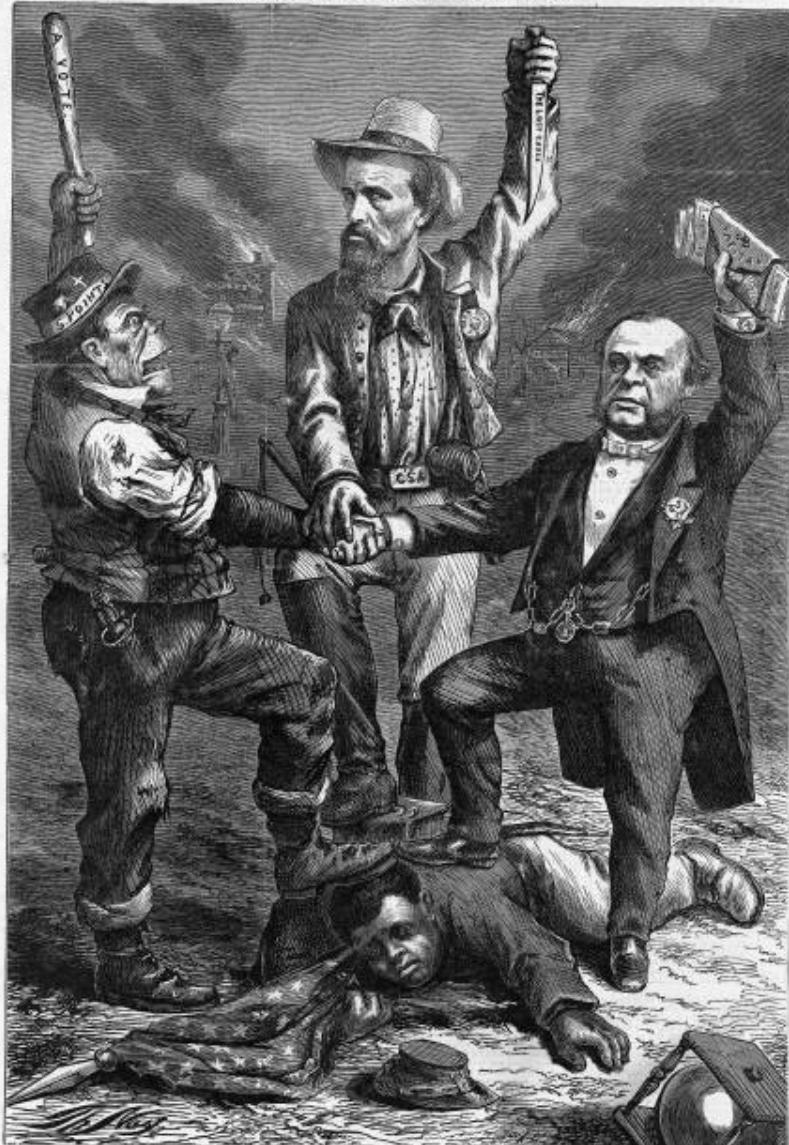
"OF COURSE HE WANTS TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET"



"The negroes of the South are free—free as air," says the parliamentary Waterson. This is what the *State*, a well-known Democratic organ of Tennessee, says, in huge capitals, on the subject: "Let it be known before the election that the farmers have agreed to spot every leading Radical negro in the county, and treat him as an enemy for all time to come. The rotten ring must and shall be broken at any and all costs. The Democrats have

Term: The Mississippi Plan

"THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."



"THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT"

- Thomas Nast cartoon from 1868
 - Irish caricature, unrepentant confederate and wealthy northern Democrats step on Black union soldier to keep him from voting

SOUTHERN TERRORISM



THE STRUGGLE IN THE SOUTH

A. Freedmen, Yankees, and Yeomen

1. Black Republicans
2. Carpetbaggers
3. Scalawags
4. Party friction and white violence



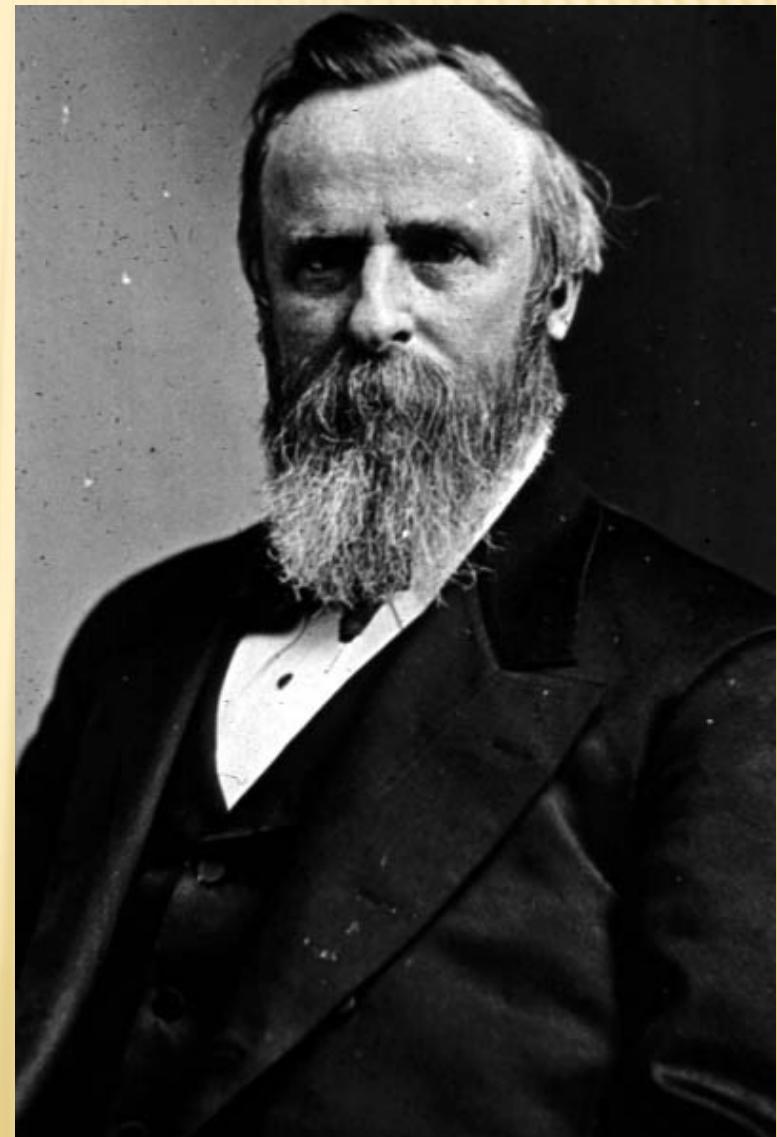
THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF 1876

Samuel J. Tilden (D)

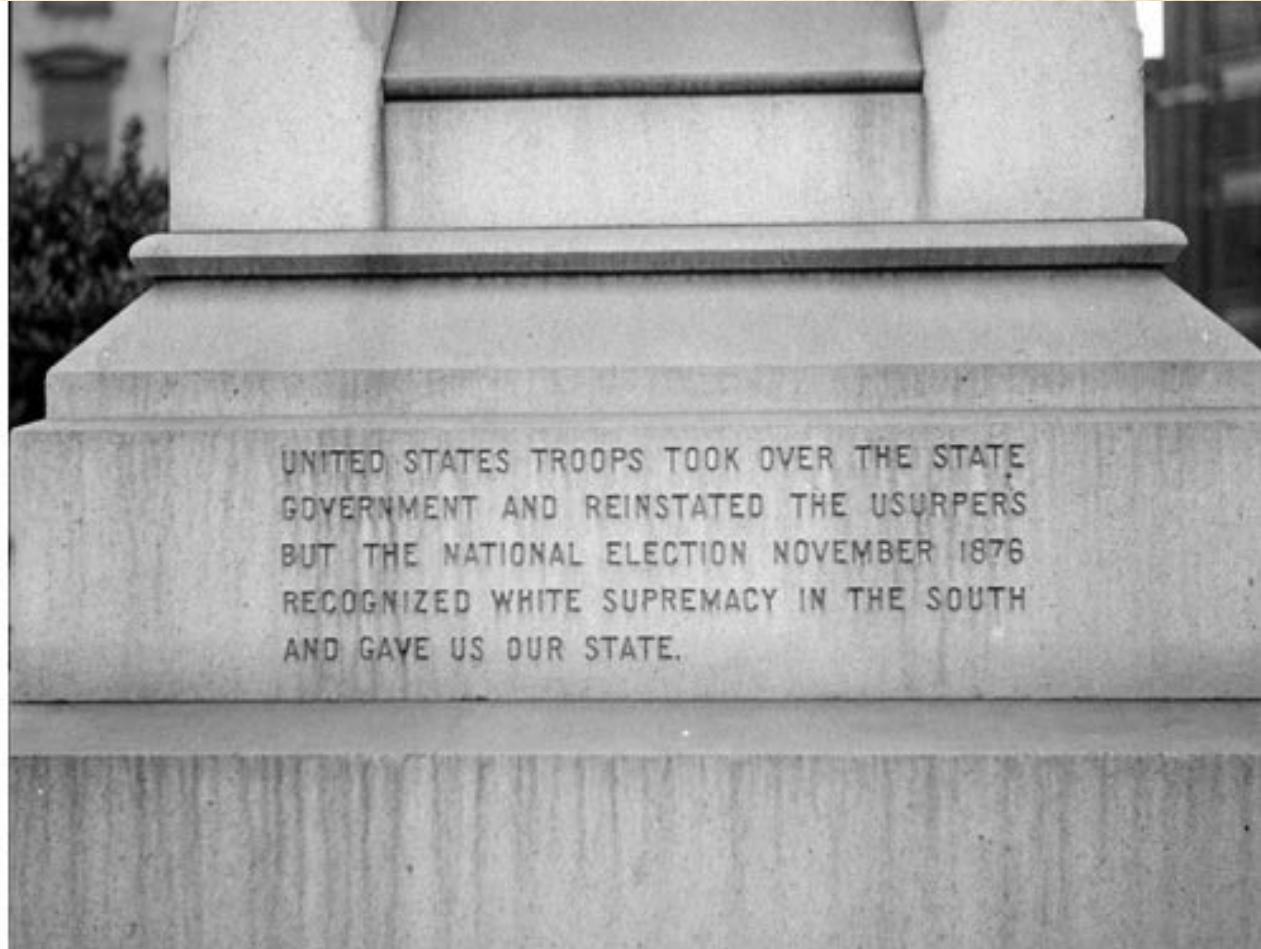
Rutherford B. Hayes
(R)

- Electoral Commission partisan vote awarded victory to Hayes
- Compromise of 1877
 - To abandon reconstruction programs
 - Removal of federal troops from the South

Rutherford (“Rutherfraud”) B. Hayes



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN NEW ORLEANS



A confederate monument in New Orleans celebrates the role of the election of 1876 in restoring “white supremacy.” The monuments were removed in 2017.

EXODUSTERS



Where are these men and women headed, and why?

MOVE TO THE CITIES



Memphis riverfront in 1906

Many African Americans who left the fields of the South moved to Southern cities like Memphis, Tennessee.

THE FORMATION OF A BLACK MIDDLE CLASS

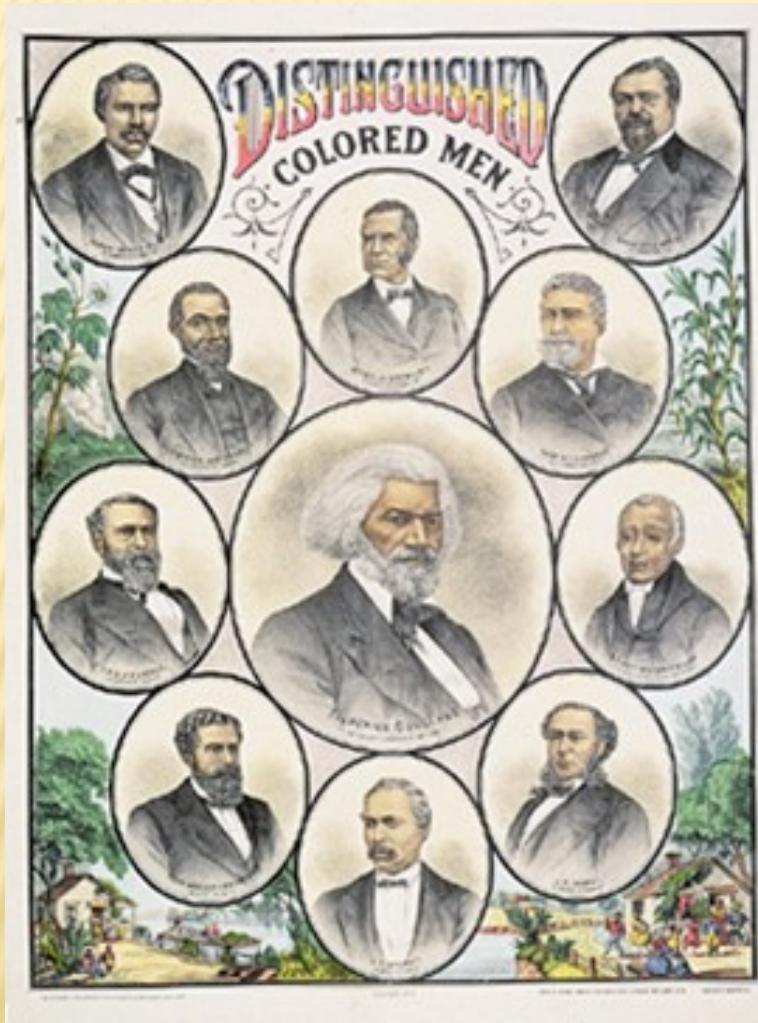


Cities like Memphis became home to a small Black middle class



SHARECROPPERS





Distinguished Colored Men

This lithograph from 1883 depicts prominent African American men, several of whom had leading roles in Black Reconstruction. (*Library of Congress*)

NEXT TIME:

- “Reform Over Revolution (The Progressive Age)”
- Roark 19 (all), Roark chapter 20 (529-536), Chapter 21 (550-563, 570-575)