

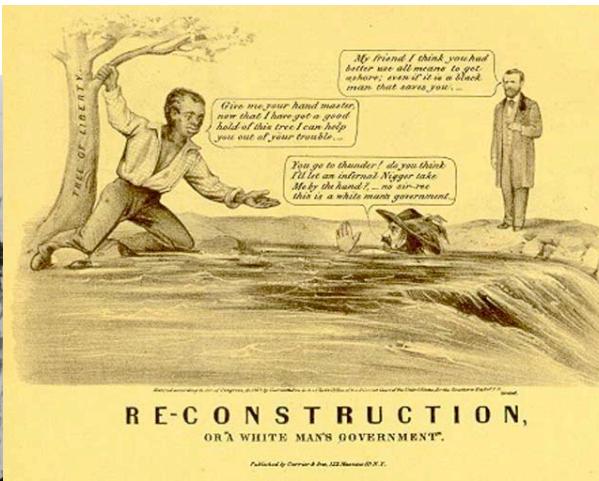
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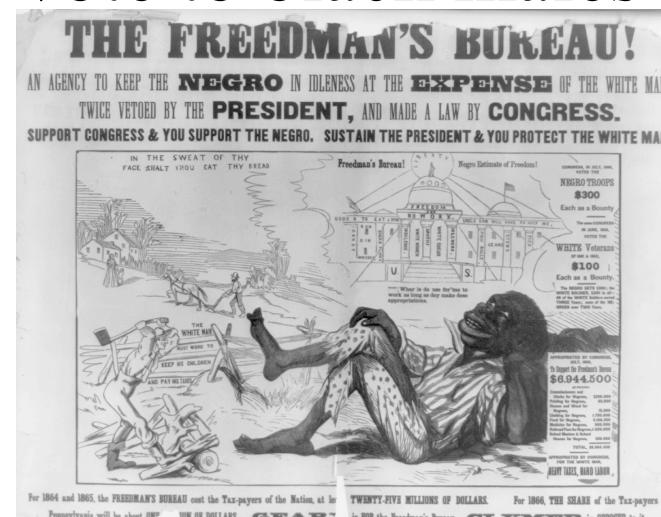
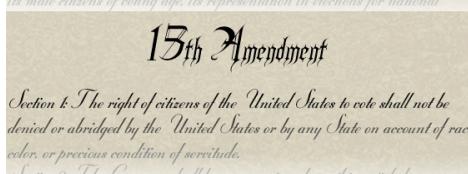
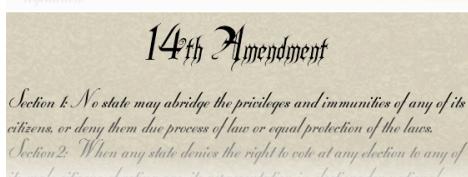
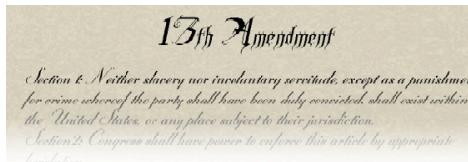
Life After Slavery

Radical Republican Reconstruction

- Refused southern politicians' return to Congress—Dec. 1865
- **Black Codes** showed southerners were not going to allow equality for all in South
 - Blacks could own property, sue, and marry
 - Blacks could not own guns, travel at night, assemble, start businesses, have interracial marriages & other business restrictions
- **Vagrancy laws** – if not providing for self, could be forced to work fields



- Extended Freedmen's Bureau—prosecute anyone violating slaves' rights in military court, not civil court
 - A. Johnson vetoed bill; Congress overrode the veto
- 13th Amendment → Freed slaves
- Civil Rights Act
 - Vetoed by Johnson but overridden by Congress
 - Congress feared that the Act would be unconstitutional, so changed to the 14th Amendment → citizenship to black males
- 15th Amendment – right to vote to black males



Southern Agriculture

- Plantations were broken up → farmers could not afford to hire enough labor
- **Tenant farming** increased—farmers rented land/ provided their own supplies
- **Sharecroppers**—farmed the land in exchange for provisions from the owner; received a %age of the crop in return for the farming, but had to pay off debts first → often could not get out of debt
- Improvements in agriculture tech. helped the South → cotton still main crop; fruits became important with development of refrigerator cars



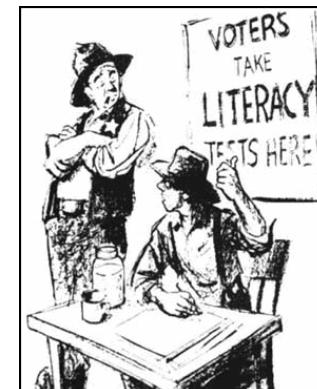
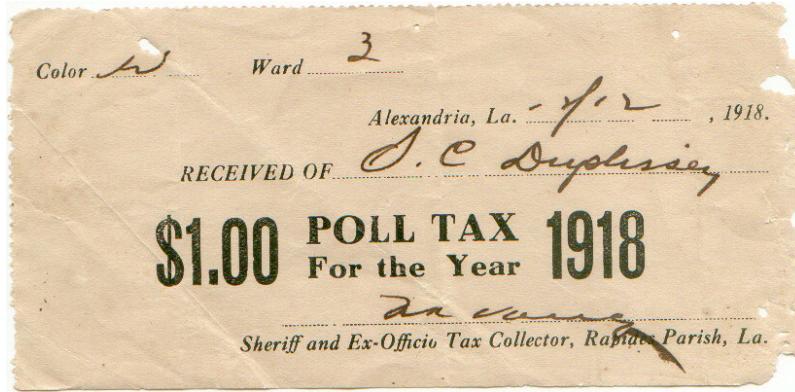
Southern Education

- Problems with poverty and taxes to support schools
- Relied on philanthropy; segregated
- Youth not born into slavery, less bound to whites



Struggle for Equality

- Right to Vote
 - 1890—Southern states begin to enact laws to keep blacks from voting
 - **Poll Tax** – tax on every voter
 - Literacy Test (1898) *Williams v. Miss.*
- **Grandfather Clause**—if a man couldn't afford to vote or pass the literacy test, could still vote if he were son or grandson of man eligible to vote Jan. 1, 1867 declared unconstitutional in 1915
- Reduced voting in South from 73% to 30% → southern Democrats the only party



"By the way, what's the big word?"

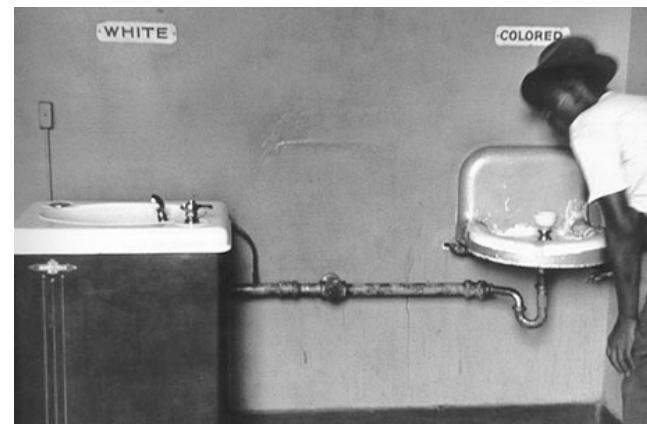
Ku Klux Klan

- Begins as reaction to the **Civil Rights Bill of 1866**
- Lynchings – peak between 1889-1899 at 187/year



The “Jim Crow” Laws

- 1876 – *US v. Cruikshank* – 14th Amendment only applies when state infringes on individual rights
- **Civil Rights Cases of 1883** – court does not have to provide for equality of the races
- 1881—first Jim Crow law passed in Tennessee—doctrine of “separate but equal”
- 1896 – *Plessy vs. Ferguson* – Supreme Court rules that separate but equal is constitutional



Latin America

- Sociopolitical theory from Europe (France) sways L.A. to follow theory of racial superiority
 - Miscegenation is downfall of L.A., leads to more inferior class
 - Gradually reject these ideas in favor of nationalistic outlook
- 20th Century – led to massive reform movements toward Indians in Brazil (Amazon), Peru and Mexico, but still fall severely behind whites
- Series of African-American scholars & Afro-Cuban scholars → reassert importance of African influence in L.A.
 - **Manuel Raimundo Querino** – first Brazilian black historian
 - **Gilberto Freyre** – The Masters and the Slaves (1933)
 - most significant piece of Brazilian slavery historiography up to that time

