Articles 95-98

1. A Sharecropping Contract (1866)
   1. The laborers freedom is limited by the fact that they are only paid once a year when the crop is sold. They have little money until then.
   2. .
      1. Benefits: Don’t have to pay for land; don’t have to pay for mules
      2. Risks: Poor crop; paid in ½ of crops; sickness, illness; punitive damages
   3. POV: This POV is from Thomas Ross, a probable former slave owner. The contract is concise, and lays out the terms and conditions in a straightforward manner.
2. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   1. How does Stanton define the “social revolution” the US underwent after the Civil War? She says that it goes deep down to the very foundations of society.
   2. How does Stanton believe that individual freedom within the family can be established? Through discussion, dissension, and diversion.
   3. POV: The author had a bias towards women’s rights, as she herself was a fervent advocate. She talks about the struggle with eager anticipation.
3. Fredrick Douglass “The Composite Nation”
   1. What does Douglas mean by “composite nation”? A nation that defies racial classification. A nation that has many races.
   2. Why does he believe that people should be free to move from one nation to another freely? B/C 1/5 of the world shouldn’t be able to exclude the other 4/5.
   3. POV: FD was a social reformer who campaigned for freed slaves. You see this in how he addresses the racial issue.
4. Robert B Elliot on Civil Rights
   1. How does Elliot defend the constitutionally of the Civil Rights bill? He compares it to equal justice in the courts and says that justice demands it.
   2. Why does Elliot refer to the cornerstone speech of Alexander H Stephens in making this argument? He uses it to call the gov’t that allowed slaved a pseudo-gov’t.
   3. POV: He was a prominent black politician. He had to tailor his speeches to be acceptable for the predominantly white legislature.