

DR. HARTNELL



The American Overhaul





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Unit #5:
*The American
Overhaul*

A yellow rectangular box containing a peace symbol on the left. The symbol is a white circle with a vertical line and two diagonal lines, set against a background of colorful, abstract patterns. To the right of the symbol, the text 'Unit #5: The American Overhaul' is written in a dark, serif font.

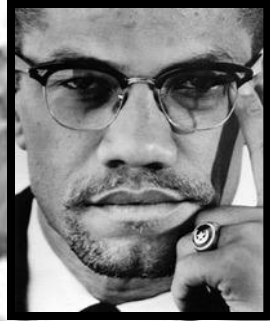
Lesson 2

(AH 5.02)



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Civil Rights Battle #2: Reconstruction

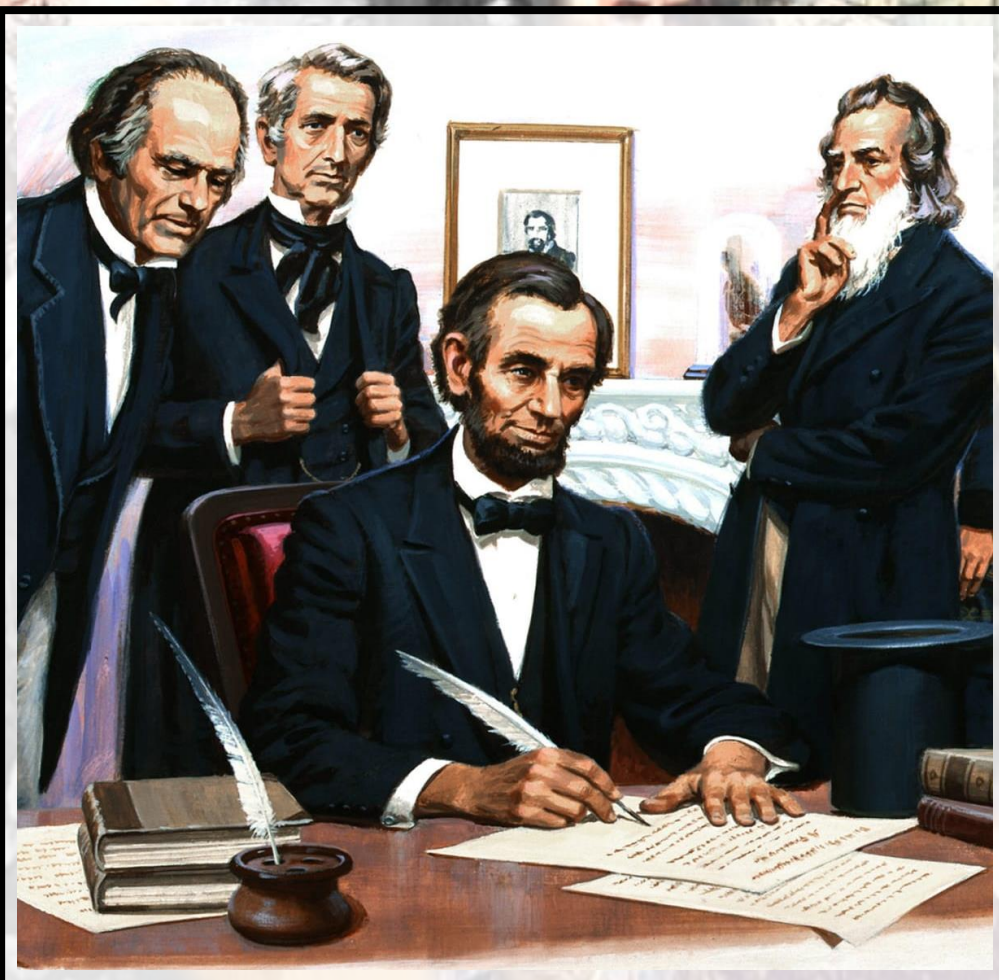
When did slavery “end” in the United States?

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in which he made it official that “slaves within any State in rebellion...shall be free.”



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CRB2: Reconstruction

By freeing the 3 million enslaved blacks in the rebel states, the **Emancipation Proclamation** deprived the **Confederacy** of the bulk of its **labor forces** and put international **public opinion** strongly **on the Union side** (and kept **Britain out of the war**).



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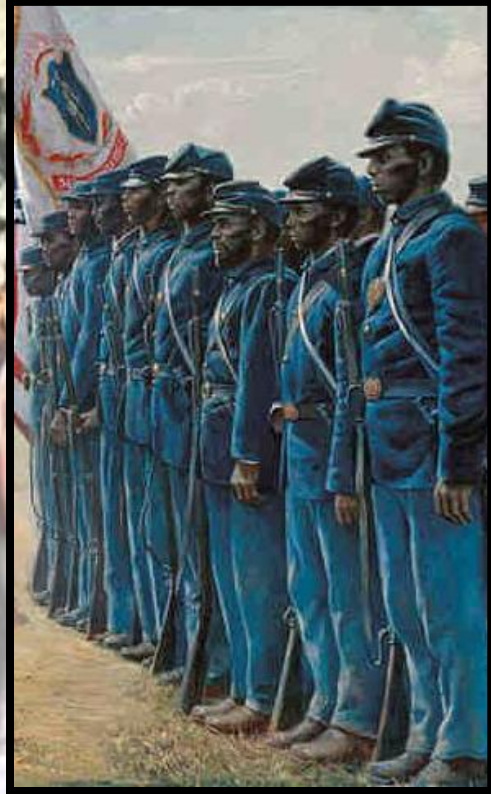




CRB2: Reconstruction

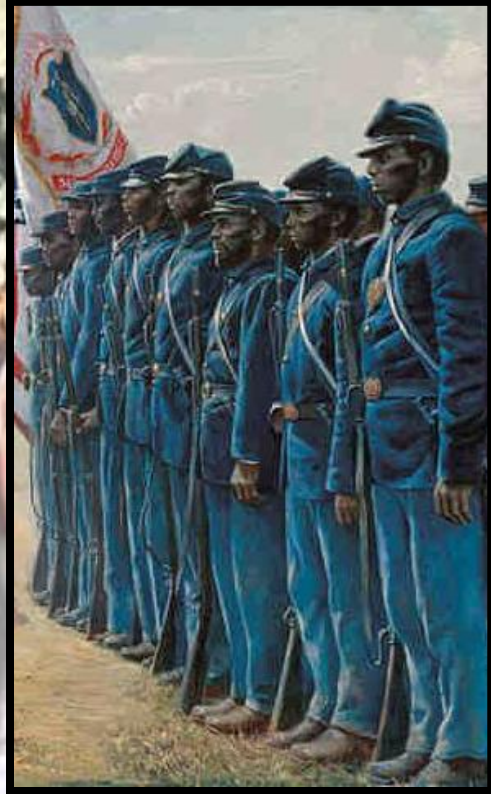
Though the Emancipation Proclamation didn't officially end all slavery in America, **186,000 black soldiers joined the Union Army**, and about **38,000** lost their lives.

(Oddly enough, between 3,000 and **6,000 blacks fought for the South.**)



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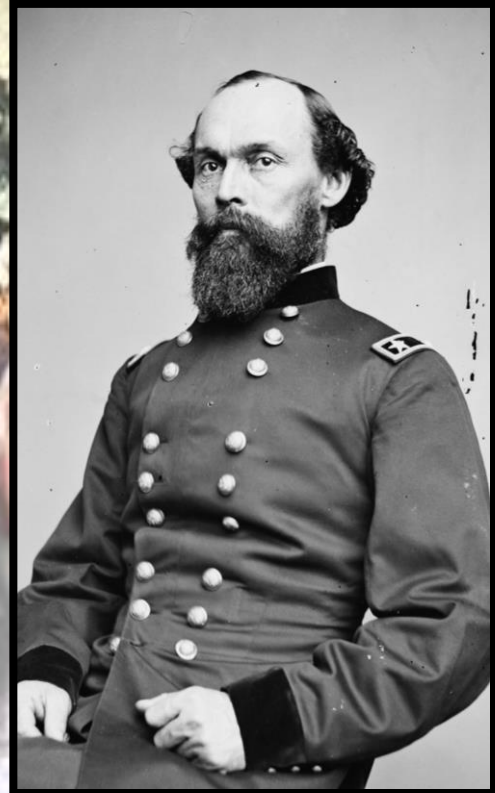
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CRB2: *Reconstruction*

On the morning of June 19, 1865, Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas to take control of the 2,000 Union soldiers sent there to enforce the emancipation of the remaining 250,000 enslaved people in Texas. Today, this is celebrated as “Juneteenth”.



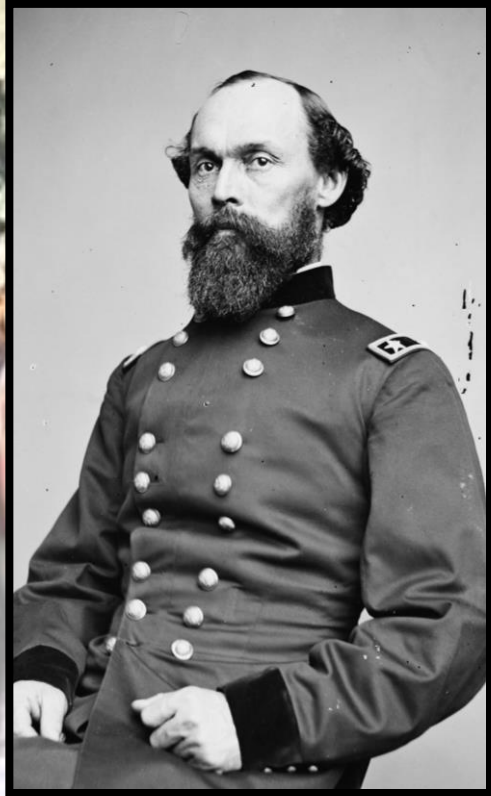
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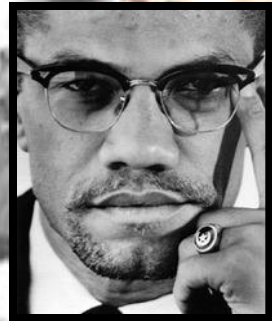
CRB2: Reconstruction

JUNETEENTH
FREEDOM DAY



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CRB2: *Reconstruction*

The **13th Amendment**, adopted on **December 18, 1865**, **officially abolished slavery**, **but** freed blacks' status in the post-war South remained precarious, and significant **challenges awaited during Reconstruction (1865-1877)**.

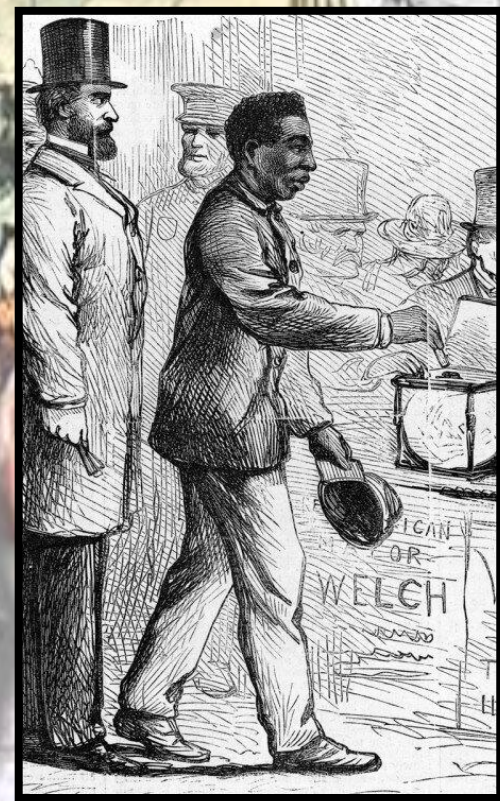


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CRB2: Reconstruction

Former slaves received the rights of citizenship and the “equal protection” of the Constitution in the 14th Amendment (July 9, 1868) and the right to vote (for males) in the 15th Amendment (February 3, 1870).



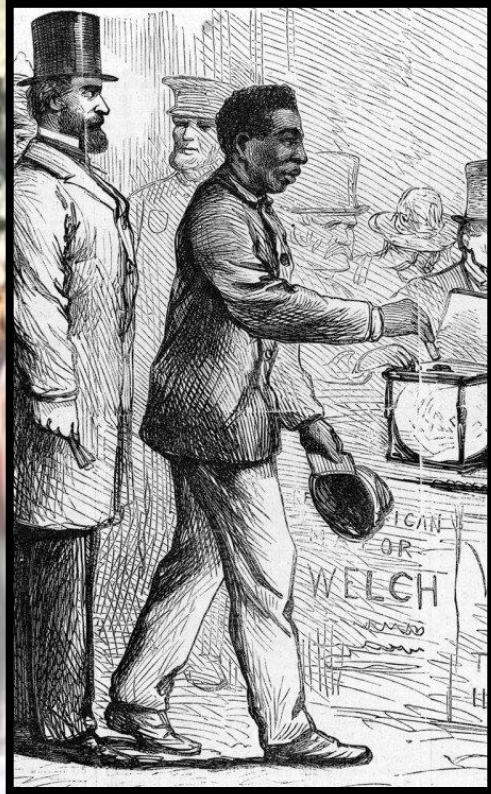
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CRB2: Reconstruction

However, **these amendments** to Constitution (often dubbed the “Reconstruction Amendments” were **often ignored or violated**, and it was difficult for former slaves to gain a foothold in the post-war economy **thanks to the KKK, black codes, and contractual arrangements such as sharecropping.**



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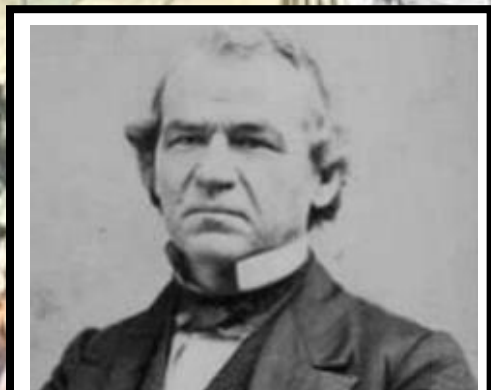
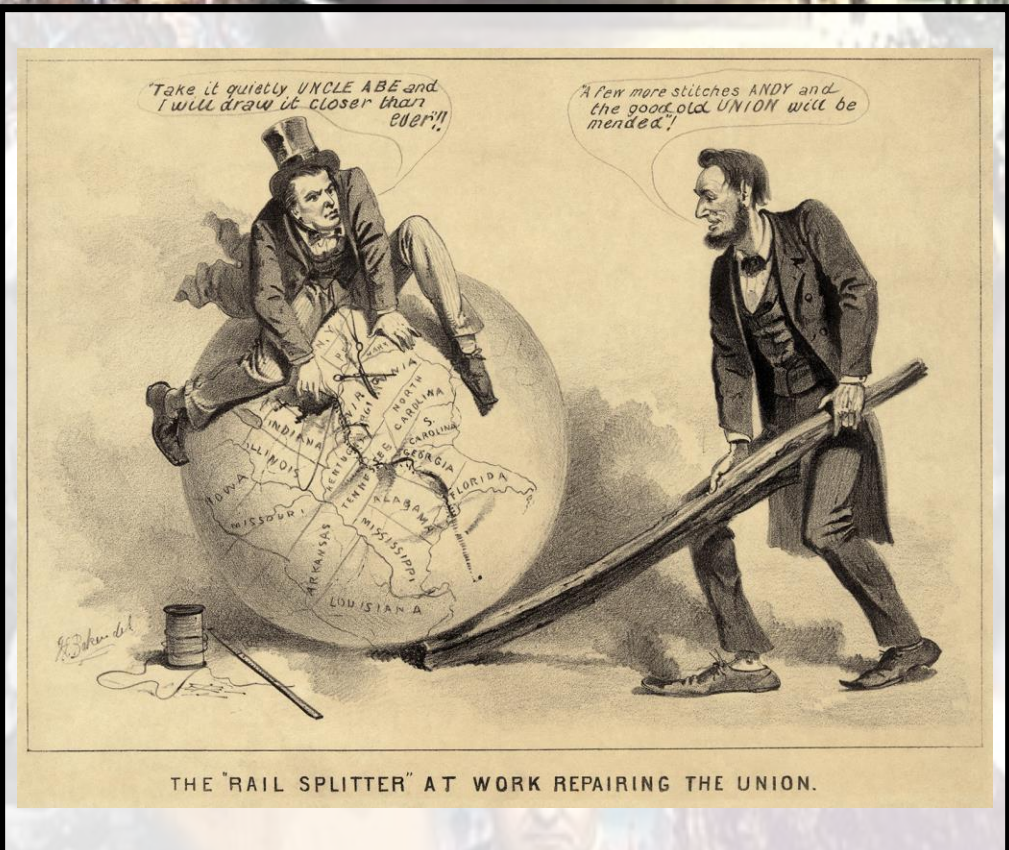
CRB2: Reconstruction

Lincoln's assassination put his Vice President Andrew Johnson in the Oval Office – and Johnson was not a fan of Reconstruction (an issue that saw him impeached but not removed). After him, former Union General Ulysses S. Grant became the 18th President.





CRB2: Reconstruction



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CRB2: *Reconstruction*

Reconstruction legislatures poured money into rebuilding cities and introducing new industries in the South.

Meanwhile, blacks celebrated their new freedom by building churches and schools and looked forward to possibly owning land.





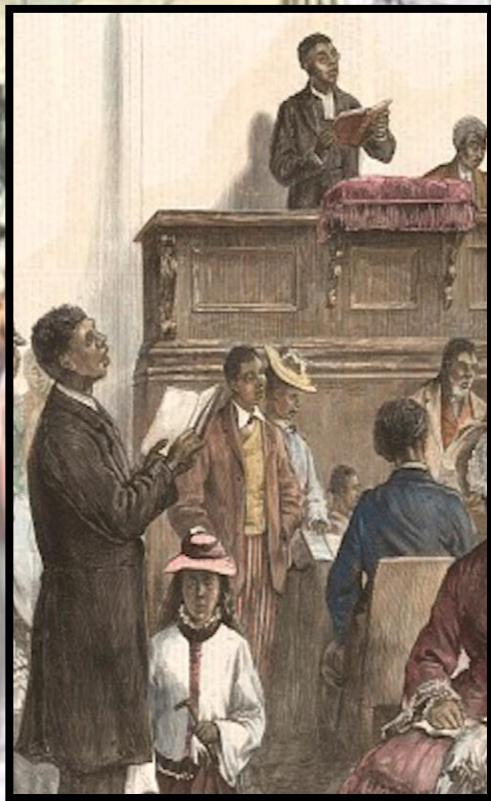
CRB2: *Reconstruction*



Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau, which set up schools and gave clothing, meals, etc. to freed slaves.



But many white Southerners responded by attacking blacks, resulting in the formation of the KKK (or Ku Klux Klan) in Tennessee.



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CRB2: Reconstruction



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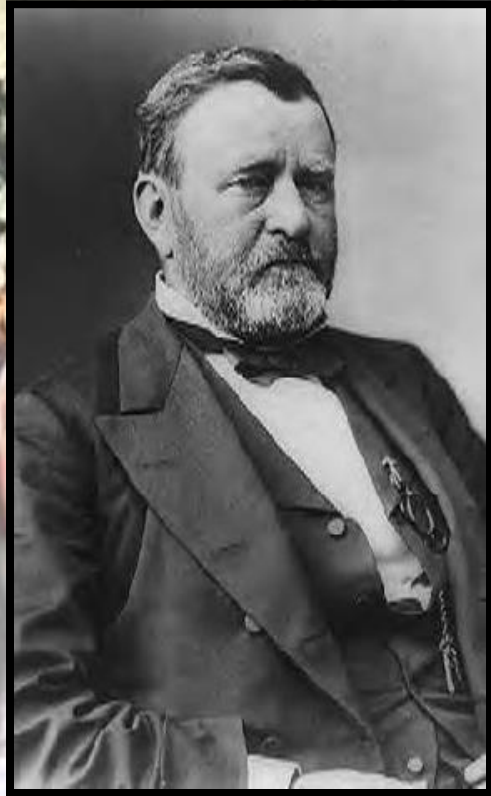




CRB2: *Reconstruction*

By the mid-1870s, people had grown tired of the Republicans' concern over Reconstruction.

Big-time scandals in Grant Administration and corruption in Southern Republican legislatures made people weary of Reconstruction.





CRB2: *Reconstruction*



Democrats began to return to power in the South, forming new group of leaders known as the “Solid South”.



They blocked most Federal Reconstruction policies and reversed reforms.



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CRB2: *Reconstruction*

In the Election of 1876, Democrat Samuel Tilden won Popular Vote 50-47% and was winning the Electoral Vote (but was 1 Electoral Vote short of a majority) when a deal was struck.





CRB2: Reconstruction

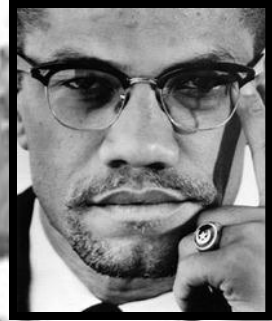
Three states (Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida) **had still not rejoined the Union.**

As such, their 19 Electoral Votes didn't "technically" count.



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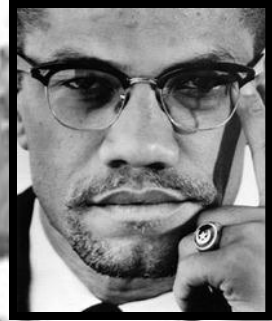




CRB2: *Reconstruction*

Instead of throwing the election to the House of Representatives to decide (per the 12th Amendment), the **Compromise of 1877 settled the problem.**

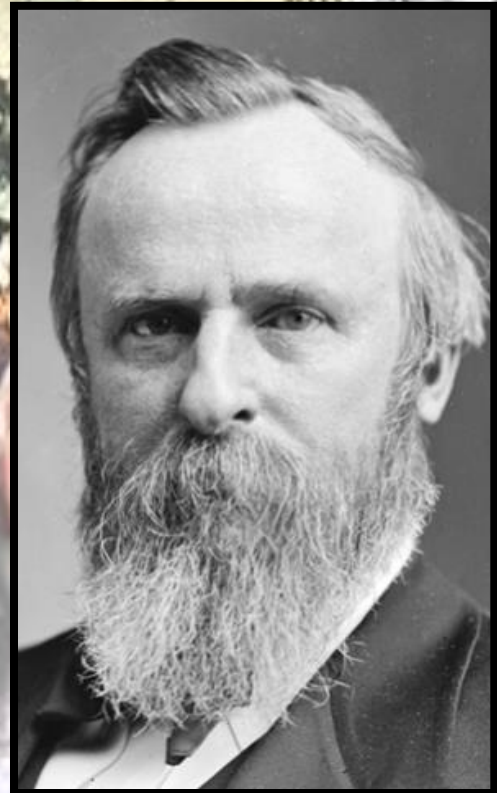




CRB2: *Reconstruction*

The Compromise of 1877 said:

Democrats would allow the 3 states (LA, SC, FL) to count. This would give the **Republican** candidate **Rutherford B. Hayes** enough **Electoral Votes** to **defeat Tilden (185-184)** and **become the 19th President.**

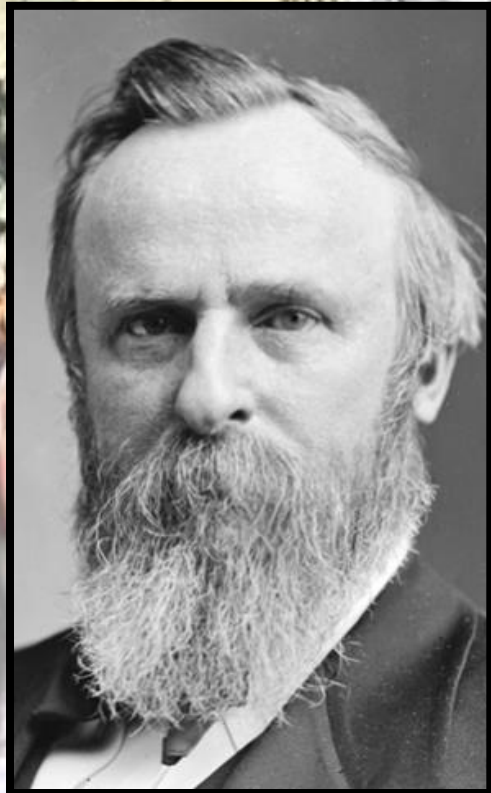




CRB2: *Reconstruction*

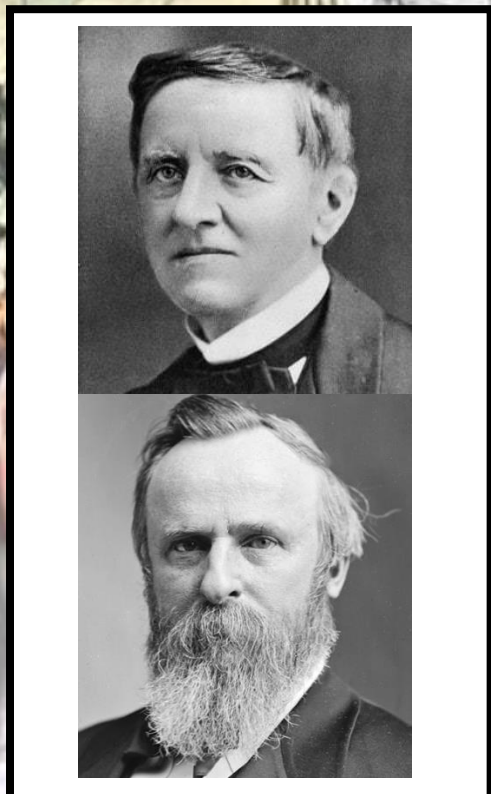
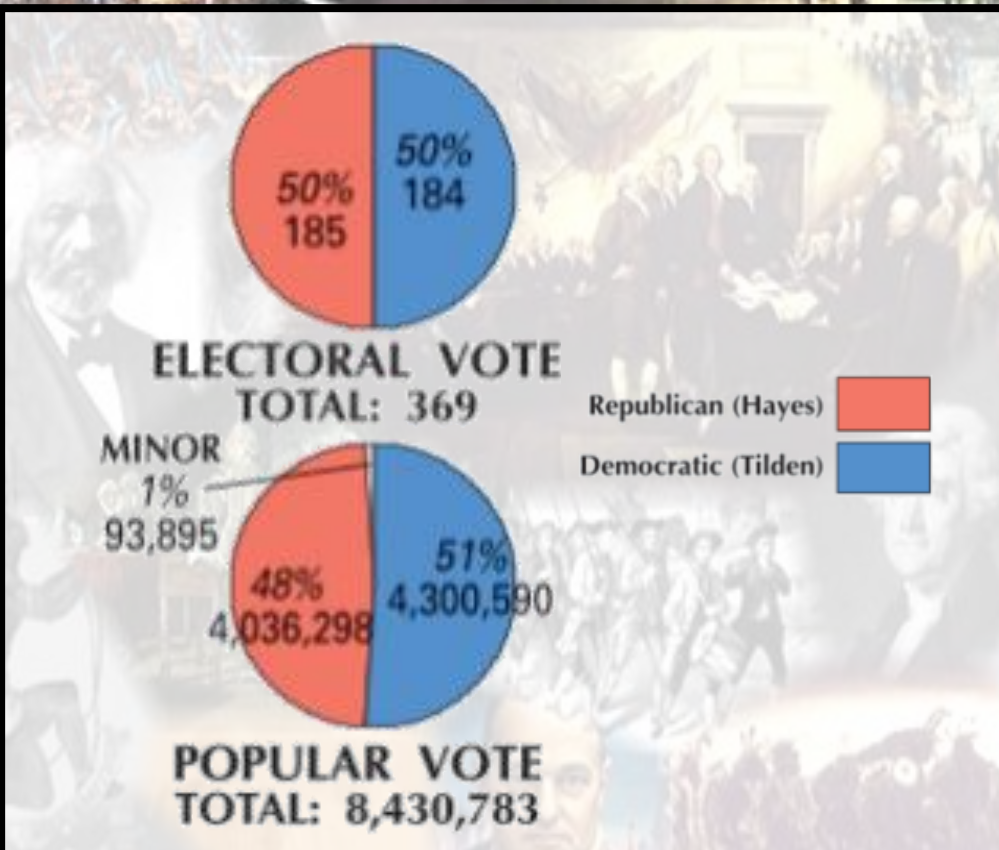
In return, once **Hayes** became President, he **would remove all Federal troops** from the **South** and end Reconstruction.

This agreement (dubbed the “**Corrupt Bargain**”) **officially ended Reconstruction** in **1877**... with the job far from over.



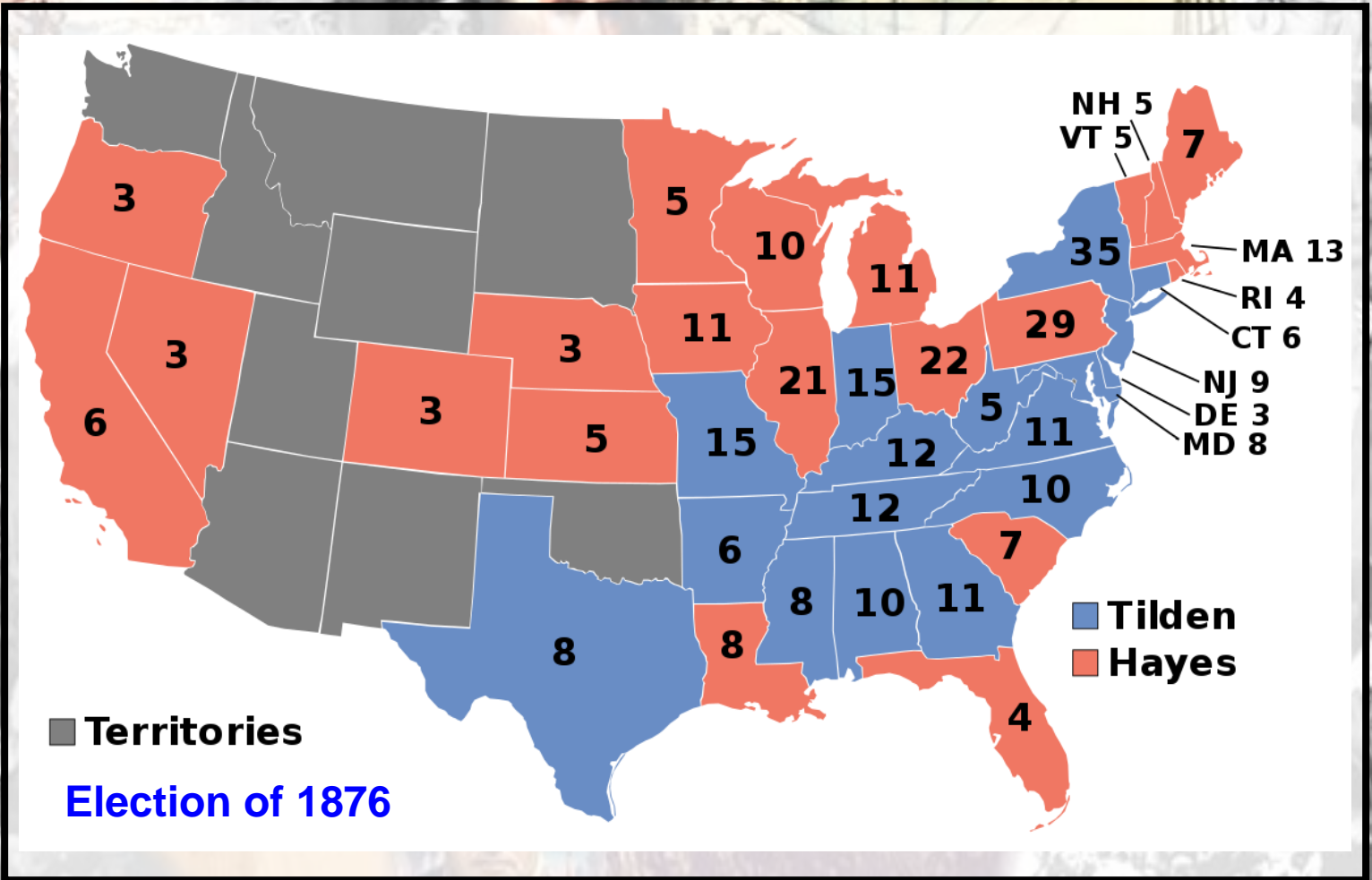
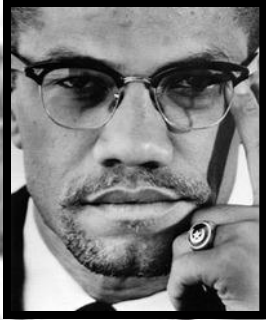


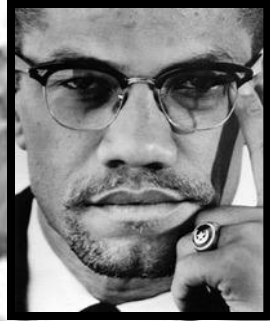
CRB2: Reconstruction



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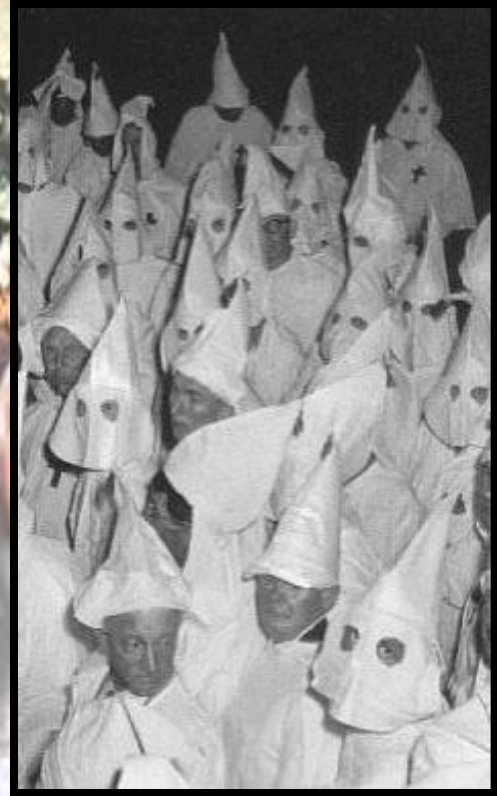






Civil Rights Battle #3: KKK

The **KKK** (or **Ku Klux Klan**) is a **secret terrorist organization** that originated in the Southern states **during** the period of **Reconstruction** (1865-1877) following the Civil War (1861-1865).

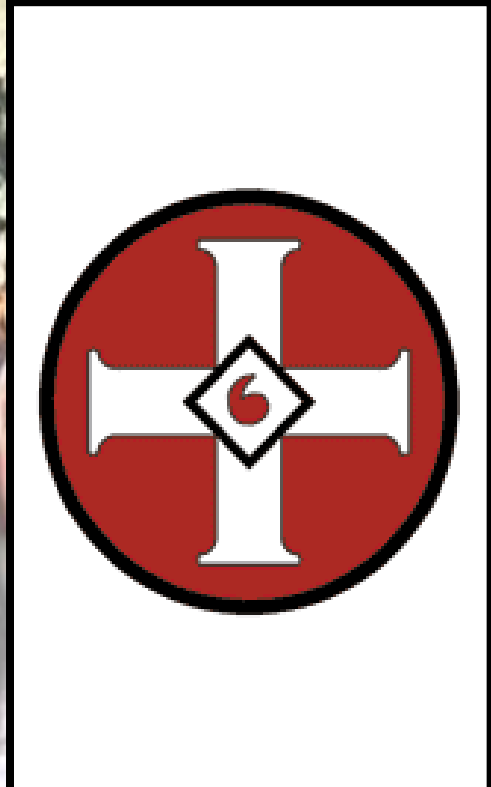




CRB3: *KKK*

The original Klan was **organized** in Pulaski, Tennessee **by 6 former Confederate officers**.

They **gave their society a name adapted from the Greek word *kuklos* ("circle")**.





CRB3: KKK

They hated “carpetbaggers” (businessmen/politicians from the North who came South).

They believed in the inferiority of blacks and resented the rise of former slaves to positions of political power.



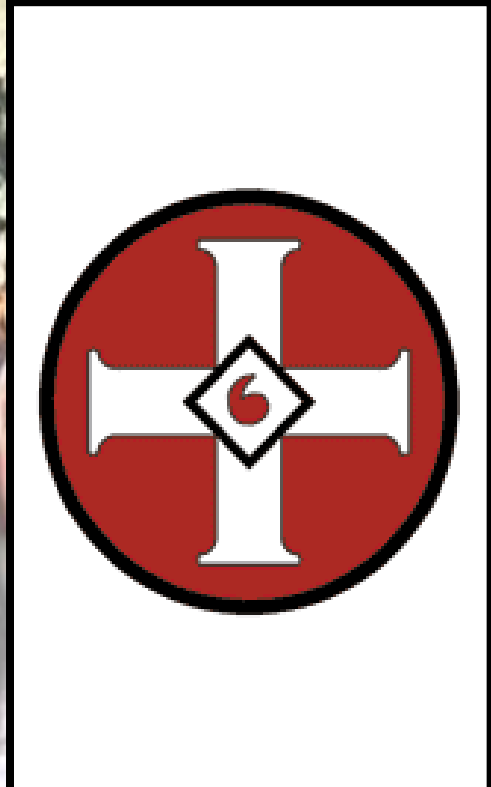
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CRB3: KKK

Attired in robes with pointed hoods, the KKK terrorized public officials and blacks to keep them from voting, holding office, and enjoying life.

They often turned to murder when intimidation failed.



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CRB3: KKK

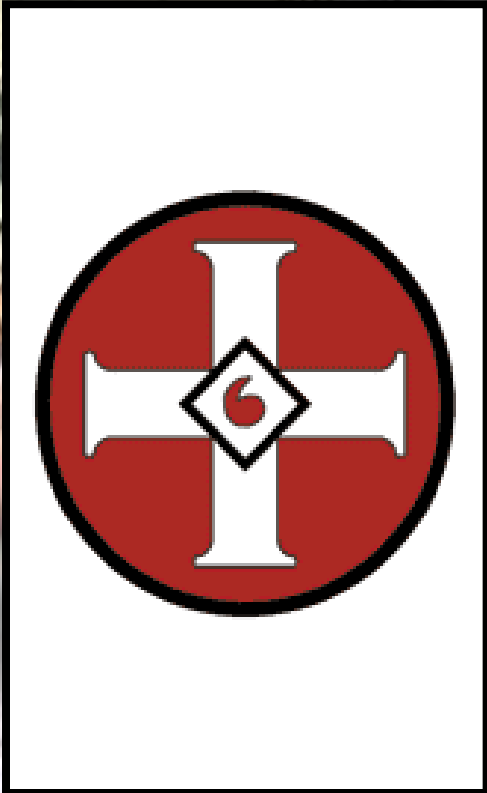
It was customary to burn crosses to frighten people.



Few prosecutions resulted.



As the Civil Rights Movement grew, so did the KKK (hitting 40,000 members by 1965).



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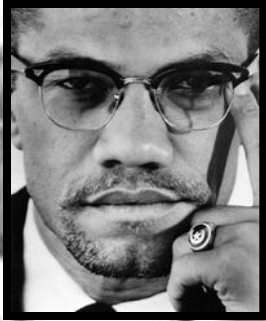
CRB3: KKK

One KKK act that did receive national attention was the 1955 murder of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old black boy slain by whites who believed he had flirted with/whistled at Carolyn Bryant, the white shopkeeper of Bryant's Grocery (where Till had come in to buy candy) in Drew, Mississippi.



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CRB3: KKK

Till was promptly abducted by Carolyn's husband and his half-brother and murdered.



Till was brutally beaten, had an eye gouged out, was shot, and thrown into the Tallahatchie River with a 75-pound cotton gin fan wrapped around his neck with barbed wire.





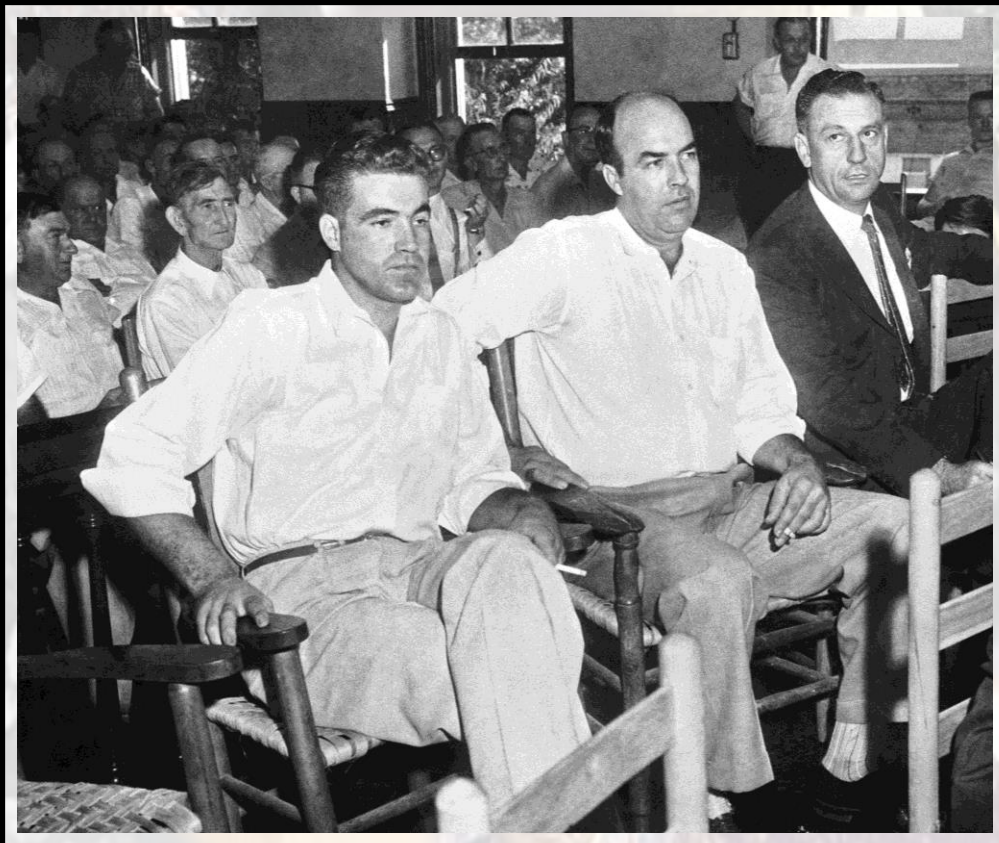
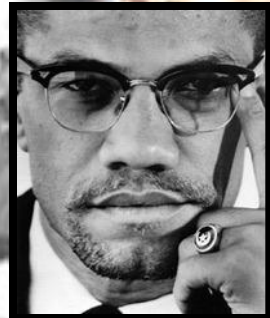
CRB3: KKK

The trial and *acquittal* of Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam by an all-white, all-male jury demonstrated the racial bigotry of Southern whites.





CRB3: KKK



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CRB3: KKK



The next year, **protected by double jeopardy**, Bryant and Milam sold their story of murdering Till to *Look Magazine* for **\$4,000** (or \$35,000 today).



In **2017**, Carolyn admitted Till had done nothing wrong.




WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (AH 5.02)

QUESTION 1 

1. What role did the following play in “ending” slavery in the U.S.?
- a. Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. General Granger in Texas
 - c. 13th Amendment





FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (AH 5.02)

QUESTION

2



2. Why were people growing tired of the Republicans' concerns over Reconstruction by the mid-1870s?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (AH 5.02)

QUESTION

3




3. How did the Election of 1876 wind up bringing an end to Reconstruction in the South?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (AH 5.02)

QUESTION 4 

4. What role did the KKK play in denying rights guaranteed to blacks by the 14th and 15th Amendments?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (AH 5.02)

QUESTION 5

5. Explain the tragic murder of Emmett Till:
- a. Why was he murdered?
 - b. What did the court rule?
 - c. What did Carolyn Bryant later admit?

! THINK
✓ CHECK
> SUBMIT



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