
78 Notes

The end of the Civil War and an introduction to Reconstruction



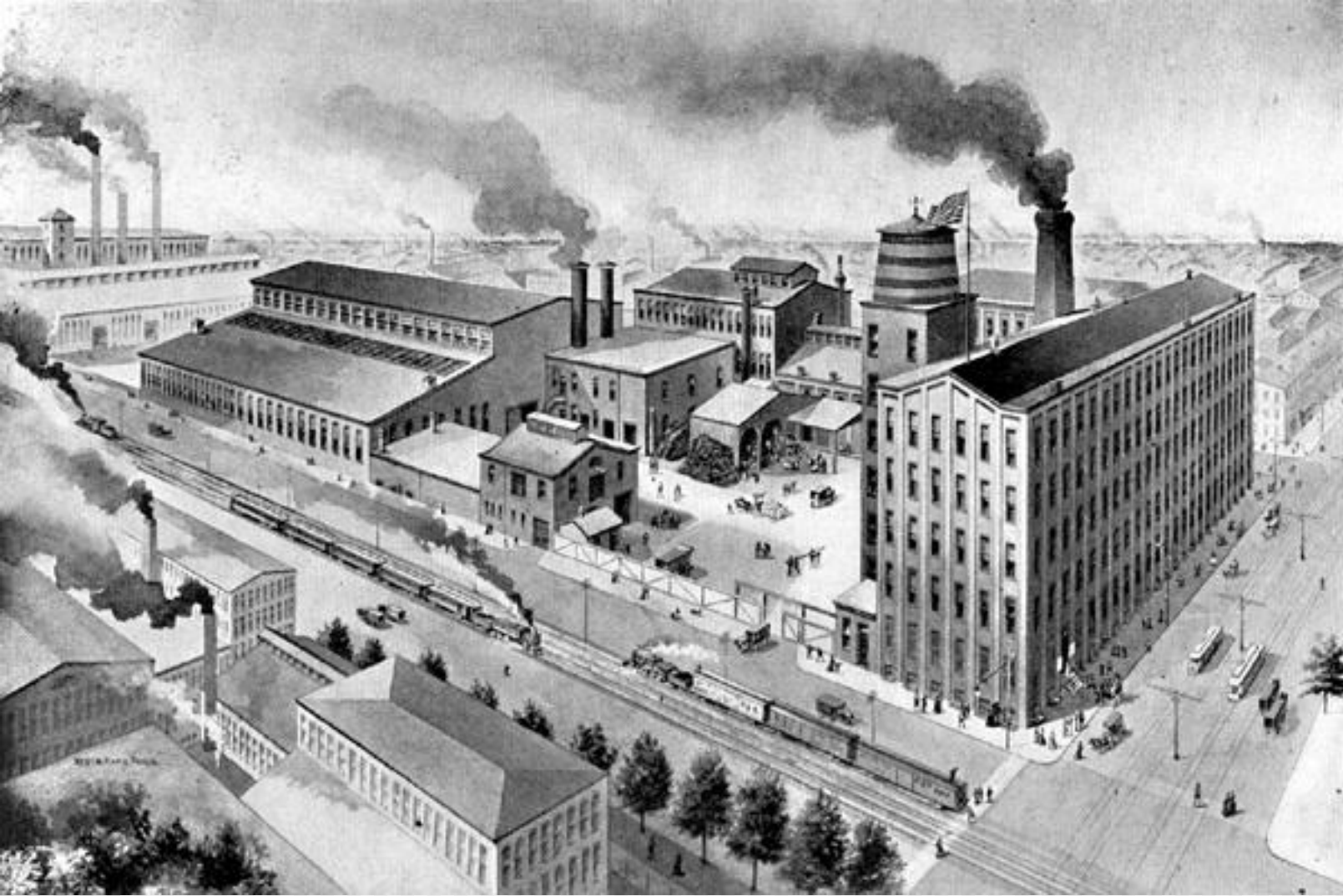
Southern General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. This effectively ends the war, although some fighting will continue over the next month.



The largest surrender by Southern soldiers was at Greensboro, NC.



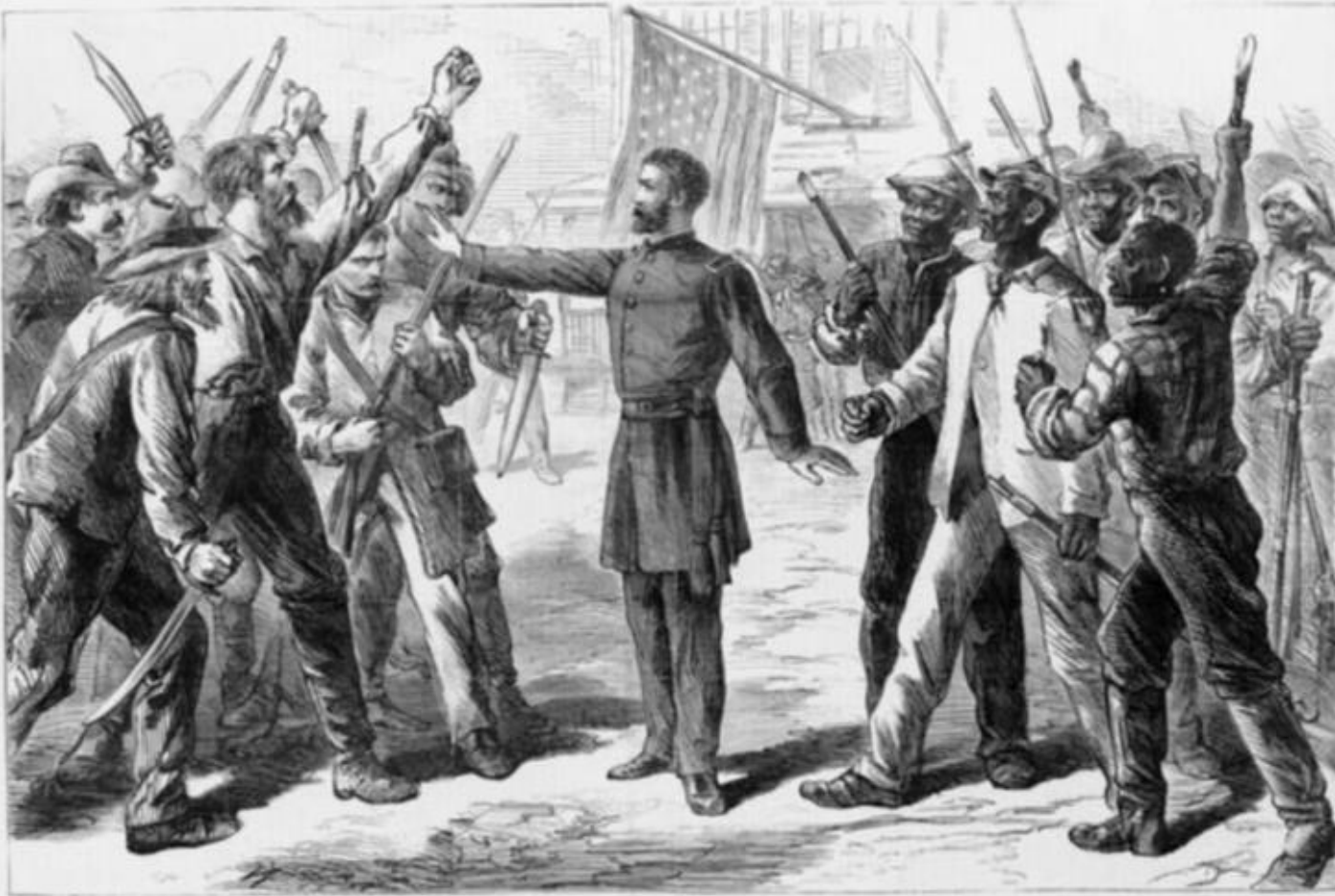
President Lincoln was assassinated by the actor John Wilkes Booth on April 14th, 1865. Lincoln had planned to bring the South back into the US peacefully and quickly. Lincoln had the 13th Amendment ratified (passed) permanently ending slavery in the US.



Northern industry greatly expanded providing need uniforms, weapons, and supplies for the war.



The Southern economy is ruined. Many cities are burned, farms destroyed, Confederate dollars made worthless. Over 4 million enslaved people, worth millions of invested dollars are now free people.



THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—(Drawn by A. S. Wain.—[See Page 472.]

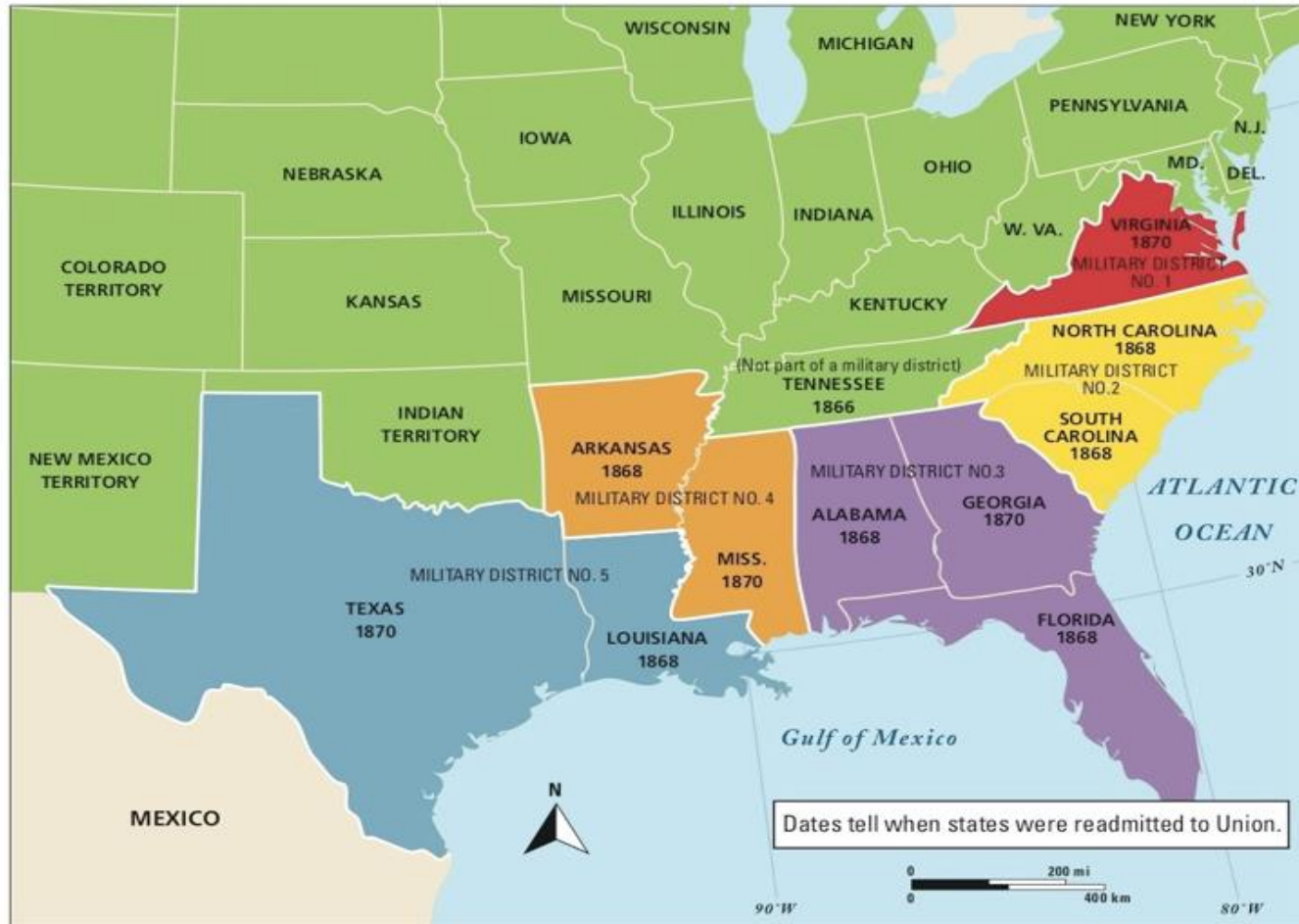
The Freedmen's Bureau is set up to provide legal help, schools, military protection, and assist the Freedmen (former slaves).



Freedmen's Bureau schools were set up across the South for students of all ages. Northerners paid for many additional schools.

- **President Andrew Johnson supports Southern whites and their efforts to make the Freedmen as close to slaves as possible**
- **Radical Republicans, however, demand full citizenship for the FREEDMEN (former slaves)**
- **Reconstruction - rebuilding the South**
- **13th Amendment - ends Slavery in the US**
- **14th Amendment - Citizenship and due process of the law**
- **15th Amendment - African-American men can vote**

Southern Military Districts, 1867



10 Southern states are put under military rule to protect the rights of the Freedmen and elect leaders who are not tied to the Confederacy.

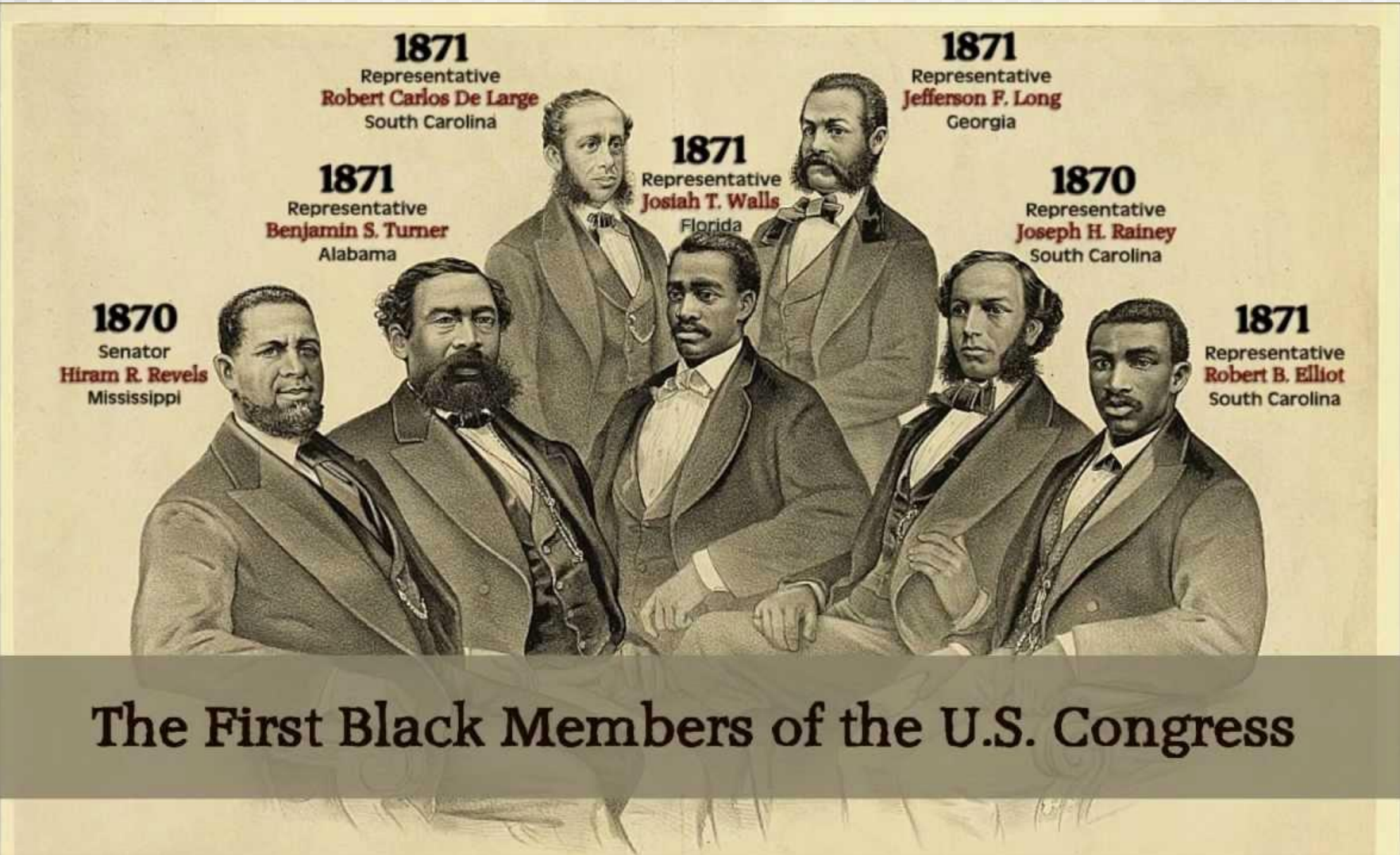


- The ruins of Richmond, Virginia
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- Freedmen voting for the first time in 1867,
- Freedmen's Bureau in Memphis
- 1866 race riot in Memphis

Over 1500 Freedmen were elected during Reconstruction



Civil Rights and Economic Opportunities



"THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU."

ILLUSTRATED BY CURRIER & IVEY, 150 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.



PLOWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—FROM A SKETCH BY JAS. E. YATTON.



Southern groups like the Ku Klux Klan used violence and terror to prevent the Freedmen from voting gaining political equality.

Southern Whites also wrote laws to limit African-American voting rights.

- **Literacy Test - Prove you can read before voting**
- **Grandfather Clause - You can vote if your Grandfather did (whites only)**
- **Jim Crow laws - Segregation / separation of races in everything from schools to city parks to railroad cars.**

The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



1

Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



2

Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.



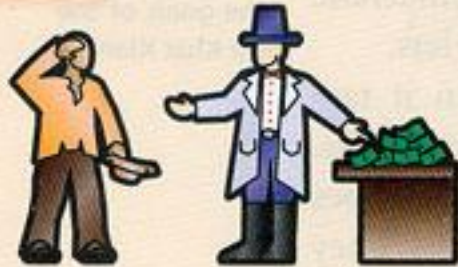
3

Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.



4

Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



5

When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.

6

To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.

SHARECROPPING forced hundreds of thousands of Freedmen into a cycle of poverty