



September 16, 2019

How did the South change, politically, economically, and socially when Reconstruction ended?

Do Now: Imagine that you are a slave who has just been set free. Describe how you are feeling, what you will do next, where you will go, and any challenges you think you might face.

## The End of Reconstruction

- Northerners began to lose interest in Reconstruction
- Old Radical leaders left politics
- Thaddeus Stevens died
- Northern prejudice was also exploited
  - SO??

## Republican Revolt

- Some Republicans split due to corruption in Grant admin.
- Liberal Republicans also split, they wanted a peaceful

## Democrats Regain Power

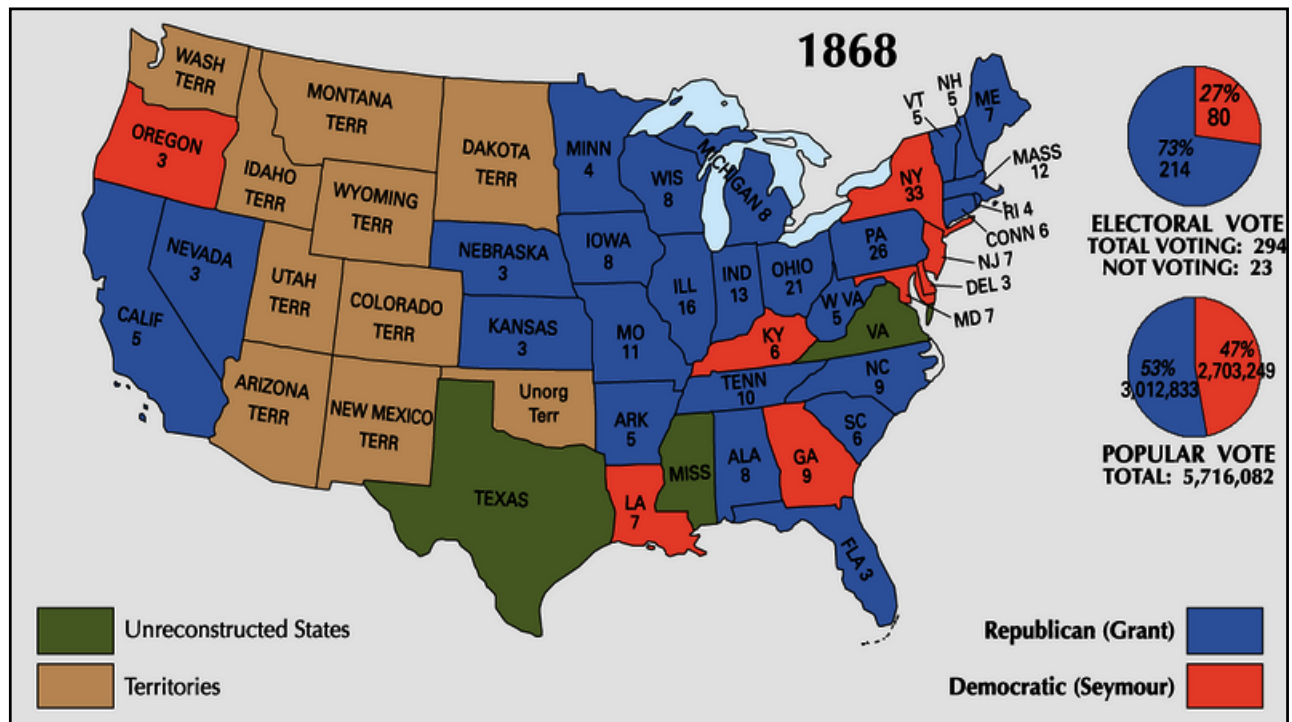
- Amnesty Act- pardoned most former Confederates
- Most white Southerners could vote and hold office again
- KKK helped as well
- Republican corruption
- Economic depression under Grant

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCZLae7kuTI>

### The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

#### A. The Election of 1868

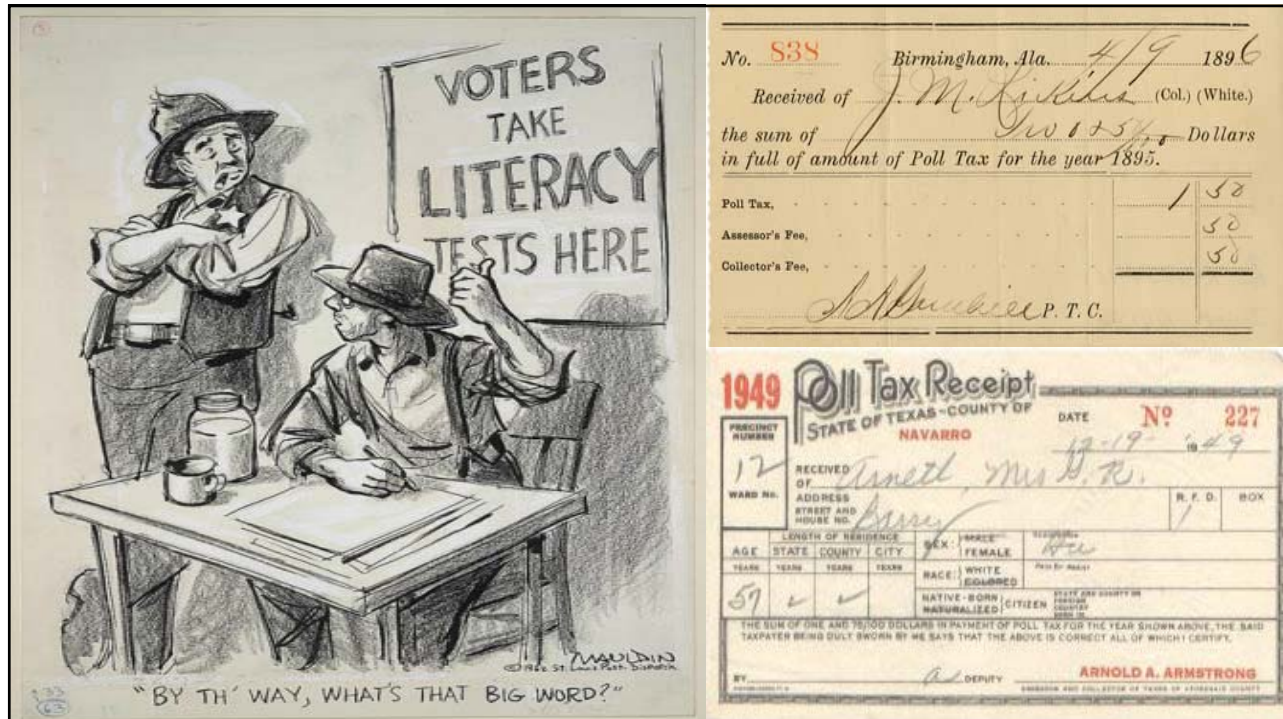
1. Thaddeus Stevens' Radical Reconstruction plan led **8 former Confederates** states to reenter the Union by 1868
2. America on the eve of the election of 1868 had problems of inflation and Southern "**Redeemers**"
3. The election of 1868 was a victory for Ulysses S. Grant due to **black support** and "waving the bloody shirt"



## The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

### B. Grant's National Reconstruction Plan

1. Grant supported hard money to counter Civil War inflation but deflation hurt farmers
2. Using a limited number of U.S. soldiers to enforce Reconstruction but not encouraging resentment
3. Promoting black civil rights; Ratified the 15th Amendment in 1870, but it did not end literacy tests or poll taxes

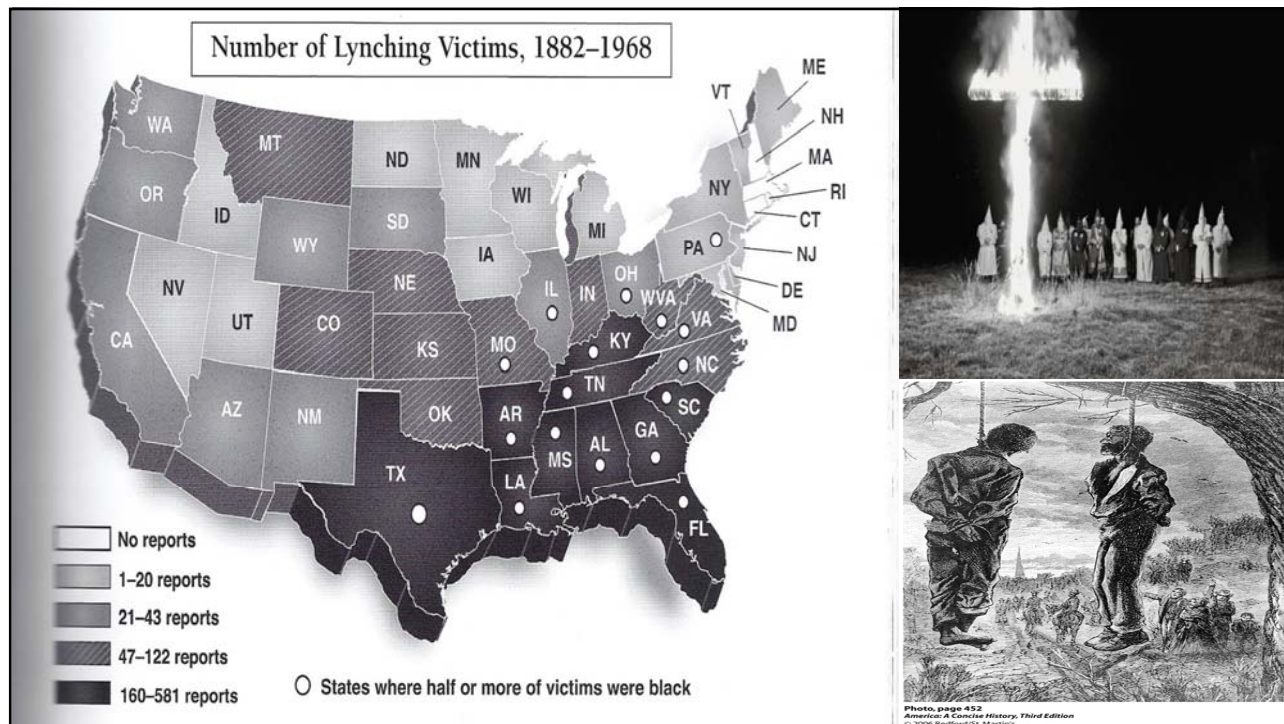


## The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

### C. A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

1. **Ku Klux Klan** used terror to successfully restrict voting, limit Southern Republicans, & restore the "Old South"
2. Congress passed the **Force Acts** in 1870 to fight the KKK; led to high black voter turnout in the 1872 election
3. Southern response: Redeemer Democrats appealed to **white supremacy** and the KKK became more openly violent
4. Grant was not **consistent** in enforcing the KKK Acts and all but 3 southern states returned to the **Democratic Party**





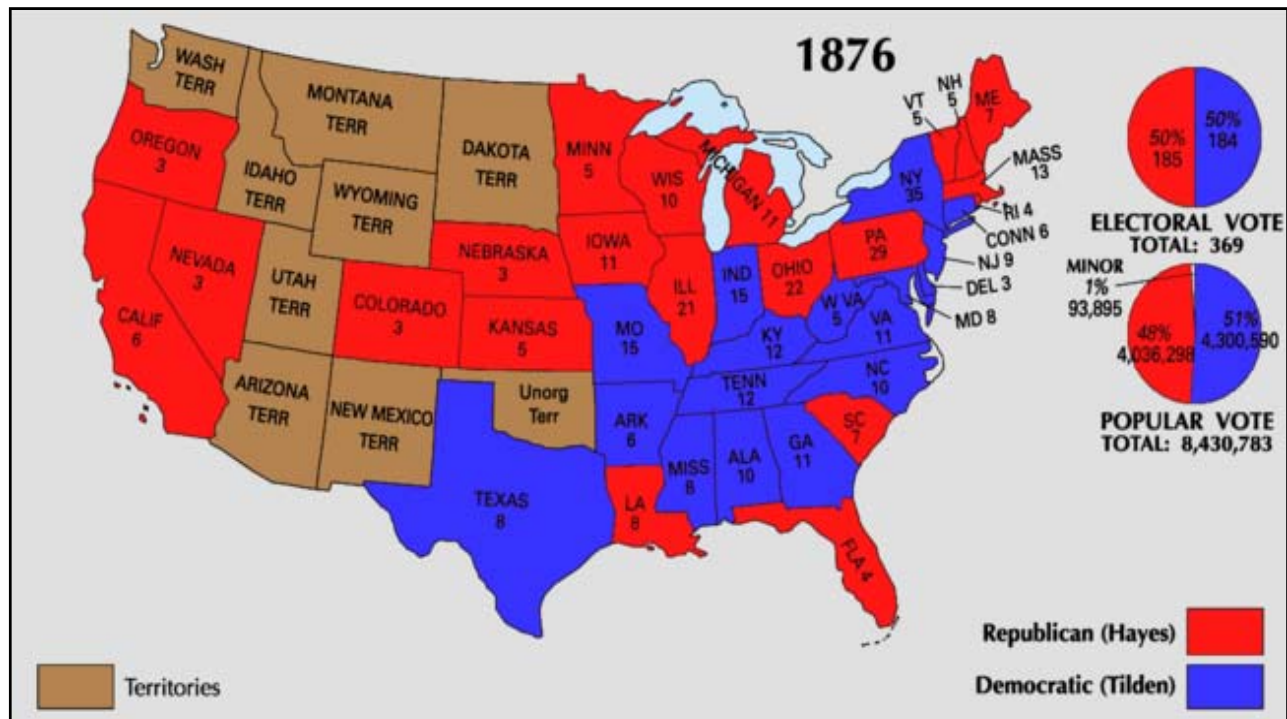
## The Grant Administration (1868-1876)

### D. The Civil Rights Act of 1875

1. The **Civil Rights Act** protected freedmen against discrimination in public places but was ruled unconstitutional
2. Slaughterhouse cases, *U.S. v. Reese*, & *U.S. v. Cruickshank* **weakened** the 14th Amendment's protection of blacks

## Corruption in Grant's Administration

- A. Rampant **corruption** in Grant's two-terms, most notably Cr dit Mobilier (railroad stock exchanged for favors)
- B. The Election of 1872
1. Split among Republicans led to the formation of Liberal Republican Party who wanted to **reconcile** with the South
  2. Despite rampant corruption, Grant was reelected over Horace Greeley, in part, due to the suppression of the **KKK**
- C. Grant's Second Term
1. The Panic of 1873 was the biggest **depression** to date in U.S. history and Grant did little to help end it
  2. The **Whiskey Ring** (embezzling whiskey taxes) was yet another corruption scandal of Grant's administration



**Compromise of 1877  
(End of Reconstruction)**

Democrats	Republicans

**The New South & the Rise of Jim Crow**

A. The Compromise of 1877

1. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes vs. Democrat Samuel Tilden in 1876 led to a **disputed** presidential election
2. Democrats threatened a **filibuster** to keep the Republican Hayes from being named president
3. **“2nd Corrupt Bargain”** (Compromise of 1877): Hayes won when federal troops were removed from the South
4. In 1877, **Reconstruction** officially ended as the South came under the control of white Democrats

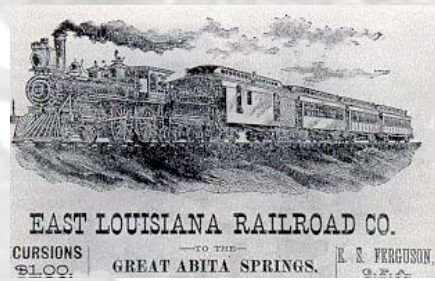
B. **Jim Crow laws** allowed violence, segregation, and a convict-lease system to restrict civil rights of blacks in the South



## Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)

Plessy v. Ferguson was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896. The court upheld an 1890 Louisiana statute mandating racially segregated but equal railroad carriages, ruling that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution dealt with political and not social equality.

- Jim Crow Laws were considered Constitutional.
- Would be overturned in 1954 in Brown v. Board of Education



## Apply your knowledge

To what extent was Reconstruction successful at addressing the problems facing the nation? Use specific evidence to support your opinion.

