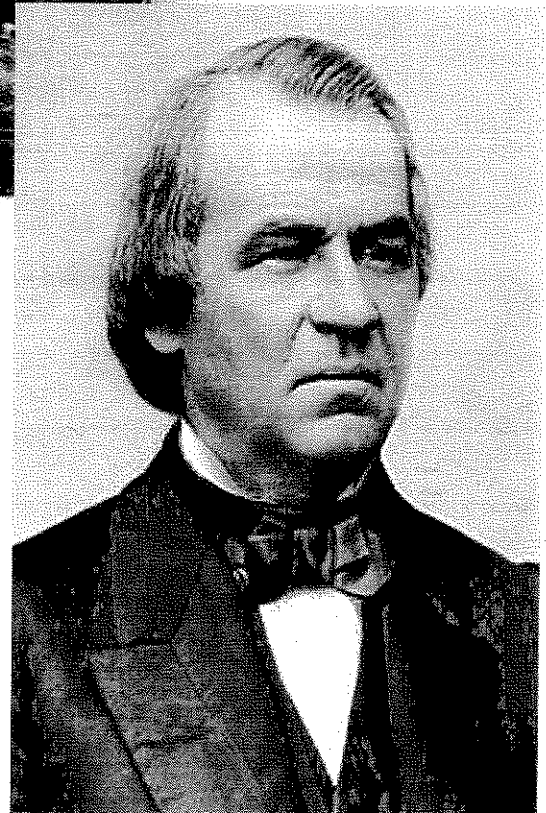
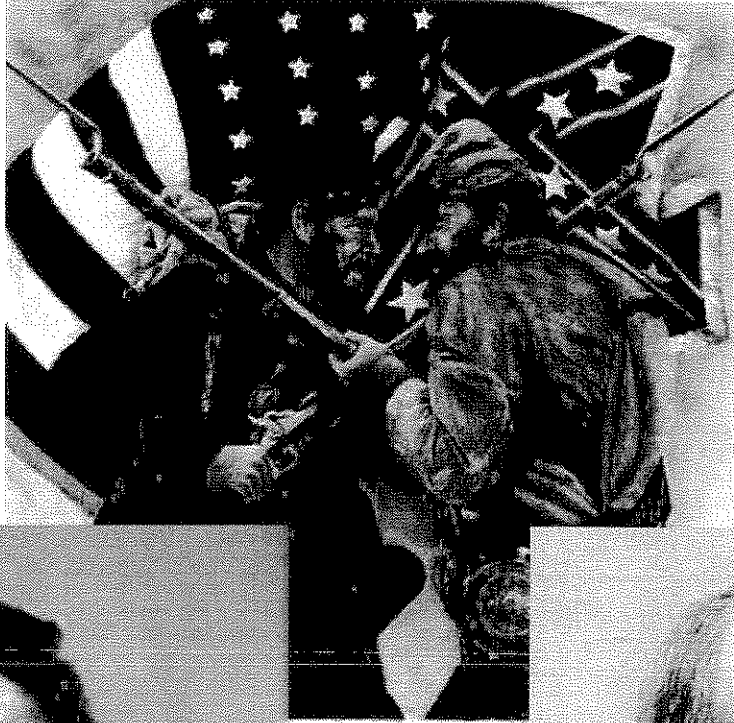


Reconstruction



Name: _____

Mr. Cotignola
Social Studies 8H

Aim: How should we remember Abraham Lincoln?

Do Now: What do you know about Abraham Lincoln?

I. Reconstruction Begins

- ***Reconstruction***- the process of readmitting the former Confederate states to the Union.

II. Damaged South

- Cities, towns and farms were ruined
- Crop failures
- Starvation
-

III. Lincoln's Plan

- _____: it offered southerners _____ (pardon) for all illegal acts supporting the rebellion
- To receive amnesty southerners had to...
 - 1.
 - 2.
- _____: Made slavery illegal throughout the United States
- As a result:
 - 1) Marriages were legalized
 - 2) Freedpeople could travel throughout the country
 - 3) Increased educational opportunities

IV. Lincoln Assassinated:

On the evening of _____ President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's theater in Washington D.C. John Wilkes Booth was a southern actor.

Lincoln's Address on Reconstruction
Washington, D.C.
April 11, 1865

Directions: As we read through segments of President Lincoln's final public address please underline any key information that may help us understand the challenges he faces during the reconstruction period and answer the questions that follow citing examples from the document.

We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hope of a righteous and speedy peace whose joyous expression can not be restrained.

By these recent successes the re-inauguration of the national authority--reconstruction--which has had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of a war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and mould from, disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and means of reconstruction...

We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union; and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation... Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these states and the Union; and each forever after, innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without, into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

...Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is "Will it be wiser to take it as it is, and help to improve it; or to reject, and disperse it?" "Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner* by *sustaining*, or by *discarding* her new State Government?"

...If we reject, and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to the white men "You are worthless, or worse--we will neither help you, nor be helped by you." To the blacks we say "This cup of liberty which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where, and how. If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have so far, been unable to perceive it... The colored man too, in seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the **elective franchise**, will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it, than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it? Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject one vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national constitution.

What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each state; and such important and sudden changes occur in the same state; and, withal, so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive, and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals.

- 1) Why is Lincoln announcing, "we meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart?"
- 2) According to Lincoln, why is there great difficulty with the reconstruction process?
- 3) How does Lincoln explain the government's objective with the seceded states?
- 4) What is Lincoln's dilemma with the state of Louisiana?
- 5) Why does Lincoln compare the new government of Louisiana to an egg?
- 6) After hearing this speech, why do you think John Wilkes Booth became outraged and decided to assassinate the President?

A Eulogy to Lincoln?

O Captain, My Captain by Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done; The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won; The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting, While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:

*But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.*

*O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.*

*My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.*

- 1) Who is the Captain?
- 2) Who does the ship represent?
- 3) How do think Walt Whitman felt about Abraham Lincoln?

Task: Imagine you have been asked to deliver a eulogy on behalf of President Abraham Lincoln. You must ask yourself, how should we remember Abraham Lincoln?

In a well developed 125 word speech you will take the perspective of one of the following people during the era of Reconstruction: a northern Republican, a southern Democrat, a newly freed man/woman, a farmer's wife from the south, a northern woman or a union/confederate soldier.

You will have one class period to write your speech. Speeches will begin on Thursday and will be graded as a quiz grade. Grades will be based on the following categories: content/grammar, body language, voice projection, eye contact and the overall process/delivery of the speech.

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Below, Abraham Lincoln describes his policy for reuniting the South and the North after the Civil War.

With Malice [hatred] toward none, with charity for all, let us strive [attempt] to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for those who have died in battle and for their widows, to do all we can to achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Lincoln's Oath for Readmission to the Union

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, declare to all persons who have participated in the rebellion that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, with restoration of all rights of property except as to owning slaves, upon the condition that every such person shall take this oath:

I, _____, do solemnly swear, in presence of almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that I will obey all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves; so help me God.

The following persons are not entitled to the benefits of this proclamation: anyone who has been an official of the Confederate States of America; all who have left the United States to aid the rebellion; all military or naval officers of the Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion.

Whenever at least one-tenth of the voters in a Confederate state shall take this oath, that state government shall be recognized as the true government of that state.

Adapted from: Abraham Lincoln, "Proclamation," December 8, 1863.

JOHNSON'S POLICY

After Lincoln's death, President Andrew Johnson described his Reconstruction policy.

My policy has been one which has intended to restore the glorious Union, to bring those great states [in the South] to their original relations to the Government of the United States. We have said to those states (1) take back your laws that have said you are no longer a part of the Union, (2) promise to pay off your war debts, and (3) ratify the 13th Amendment [prohibited slavery].

We should not deal with the whole people of the South out of a spirit of revenge. However, while I have pardoned many, no one has worked harder than I to see to it that those responsible for this rebellion be brought to justice according to the principle that "treason is a crime."

But as for the great mass of people, who have been forced or misled into rebellion, let there be forgiveness and kindness and trust and confidence in them.

Adapted from: The Search for Meaning: Viewpoints in American History, Richard E. Marshall (Philadelphia: Lippincott Publishers, 1973), p. 156.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Aim: How did Congress take over the Reconstruction of the United States?

Do Now: What is impeachment?

I-Andrew Johnson Becomes President

- After the death of Abraham Lincoln, _____ was sworn in as the _____ President of the United States
- Johnson was a _____ from Tennessee whom Republicans put on the ticket in 1864 to appeal to the border states
- Johnson was a former slaveholder

Segment from Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, May 29th, 1865

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, (or affirmation,) and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

1) What did Johnson grant to all people involved in the rebellion?

2) How does his plan compare to Lincoln's plan?

II- Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- Johnson's Reconstruction plan included a way to restructure southern state governments. States that followed the steps were readmitted to the Union.
- Though the southern states did as Johnson requested, Congress refused to accept them back into the Union because many of the representatives had been Confederate leaders. Clearly, there were still problems to be solved.

III- Opposition to President Johnson

- Almost as soon as the southern states created new legislatures, those legislatures went to work passing.
- _____:
- _____:
- The codes created working conditions that resembled slavery for African Americans. Protests against the codes were ineffective.
- The Black Codes angered a group of Republicans known as the _____.

PRESIDENTIAL VS. CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

ISSUE	PRESIDENT'S POLICY	CONGRESSIONAL POLICY
Readmission of states to the Union	A state can return to the Union if 10% of voters swear their loyalty to the Union. States must ratify 13th Amendment (abolishing slavery) to enter the Union.	New state constitutions must guarantee Blacks the right to vote and hold office. States must ratify 14th Amendment guaranteeing rights of citizenship to Blacks.
Presence of military force in the South	Northern armies should be withdrawn from the South.	The South is to be divided into five military districts.
Treatment of Confederate leaders	Punish leaders of the Confederacy. Amnesty granted on personal appeal to President Johnson.	Punish leaders of Confederacy. Punish all who participated in Civil War by denying them seats in Congress or state legislatures and the right to vote.
Rights of newly freed Blacks	Lincoln established Freedmen's Bureau to help Blacks. Johnson opposed Civil Rights Act (1866) and 14th Amendment.	Expanded Freedmen's Bureau over Johnson's veto. Civil Rights Act, promising equality under the law, passed. Fifteenth Amendment: Black males should have the right to vote.

Worksheet 14B, PRESIDENTIAL VS. CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION (continued)

Exercise:

In the space below, list each side's position on three key points of contention between the presidential and congressional reconstruction plans.

President's Policy	Congress's Policy
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

What solutions or suggestions do you have to prevent this clash?

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- After the Civil War, some northern Republicans moved to the South.
- They were called _____
- They were not trusted by southerners who thought they came to profit from Reconstruction.
- White southern Republicans were referred to as _____

African American Leaders

- African Americans used their new right to vote to elect more than 600 African Americans, including the first black senator, _____.
- Together they worked to rebuild the war-damaged South.

Opposition to Reconstruction

- Many southerners opposed Reconstruction. In 1866 a group of them created the secret and violent _____.
- Its targets were _____, _____, and public officials. The Klan spread throughout the South until the federal government stepped in and passed laws that made Klan activities illegal. Violence, however, continued

Questions about the Klan

- 1) Why did they terrorize African Americans?
- 2) How did the south keep African American's separate but equal in the South?

African American Rights Restricted

- Redeemers (southern Democrats) set up the _____ in effort to deny the vote of African Americans
- Some states also required African American voters to pass a _____
- Grandfather clause- states that if a voter's father or grandfather had been eligible to vote on January 1, 1867, the voter did not have to take the literacy test or pay a poll tax

Segregation

- _____ is the forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places
- _____

Plessy v.s Ferguson (1896)

- The Supreme Court ruled in the _____ case that _____ as long as facilities for black and whites were equal.
- Segregation could exist in transportation, schools and public facilities

Farming and the "New South" movement

- Most African Americans could not afford to buy land. So many began _____ or sharing the crop with landowners. Often, only the landowner profited, and sharecroppers lived in debt.
- The South's economy depended on cotton profits, which went up and down. In the "New South" movement, southern leaders turned toward industry to strengthen the economy. Many new textile mills and factories were built. With cheap labor, industry thrived to help southern economies grow stronger.

THE BLACK CODES

Soon after the Civil war ended, governments in a number of Southern states passed laws known as Black Codes. Imagine that you have picked up an edition of The American Mosaic. It is a special issue, dealing only with these Black Codes. After you finish reading the paper, write a letter to the editor giving your opinion about what the federal government should do regarding these laws.

T H E A M E R I C A N M O S A I C

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE BLACK CODES IN THE SOUTH
December 1866

The following laws were enacted by a number of Southern state legislatures:

- . Persons of color may not be part of the state militia. Nor may they be allowed to possess any military weapon, without permission.
- . It shall not be lawful for any person of color to own an establishment where liquor is either made or sold.
- . No person of color shall move into or reside in this state unless he posts a bond swearing his good behavior. In addition, two freeholders must also swear his good behavior and promise to support him if he is not able to support himself. A person of color ordered to leave who does not do so in 15 days may be sentenced to hard labor.
- . Marriage between a person of color and any other citizen shall be illegal and void.
- . All persons of color signing contracts of labor shall be known as servants and their employers shall be known as masters.
- . A person of color desiring to practice an art, trade, or business as a skilled craftsman, mechanic, shopkeeper, or trade (other than a servant) must obtain a license from the Judge of the District Court. This license shall be good for one year only.
- . A person of color convicted of a crime and sentenced to hard labor may be hired out to any farm owner for the term of imprisonment. Any Southerner shall have all rights over the prisoner as befits a master over a servant, including the right to discipline the prisoner.

BLACK VIEWS ON PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Some African-American opinions about presidential reconstruction policy appear below.

1. To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned are colored men of the state of North Carolina, the age of 21 or upward, and we come to you with our request. Some of us have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. We want to show our countrymen that we can fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. What we desire is that before you allow elections in the returning states that you allow the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color.

Adapted from: the New York Daily Tribune, May 1, 1865.

2. The interest of the colored citizens of Virginia are more directly affected by Virginia's return to the Union than any other group of citizens. All loyal men, black or white, should have equal rights as a protection against the votes of those disloyal men who left the Union. The traitors should not dictate to us the terms of our citizenship.

Adapted from: Equal Suffrage Address from the Colored Citizens of Norfolk, Va to the People of the United States.

3. We have confidence in Andrew Johnson, but fear those who recently demonstrated their hatred against the United States by participating in the recent rebellion. It is the same group who have recently taken an oath of allegiance to support the government. With all their feelings of hatred toward the black men, we cannot expect justice at their hands.

Adapted from: New York Daily Tribune, June 15, 1865.

4. The President of the United States has, by proclamation dated June 13, 1865, appointed a Governor and declared that an election shall be held. The Governor has directed that in the election only those who are allowed to vote under Mississippi's constitution and law may participate in this election, excluding the loyal colored citizens. Therefore, we appeal to the President that the state of Mississippi not be restored to the Union unless by the Constitution it gives the colored citizens the right to vote.

Adapted from: New York Daily Tribune, July 11, 1865.

5. We, the colored people of Tennessee, protest the delegation from this state being admitted to take their seats in Congress until this state legislature grants us our rights as freemen.

Adapted from: Congressional Globe, Dec. 21, 1865, 39th Congress, 1st Session, Pt. I, p. 107.

A PLAY ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION (1865--1876)

BY MR. PEZONE

NARRATOR: AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, THE U.S. FACED SOME BIG QUESTIONS: HOW WAS THE SOUTH TO BE REBUILT? AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE 4 MILLION SLAVES WHO WERE NOW FREE? THE TIME PERIOD DURING WHICH THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IS KNOWN AS "RECONSTRUCTION."

ACT ONE

NARRATOR: A SMALL FARM IN THE DEEP SOUTH. TWO EX-SLAVES ARE STANDING NEAR A BARN. THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT THEIR FUTURE.

1ST EX-SLAVE: THANK GOD, THE WAR IS OVER. WE ARE FREE.

2ND EX-SLAVE: YES, INDEED. BUT WHAT IS THIS FREEDOM GOING TO MEAN FOR US?

1ST EX-SLAVE: I DON'T THINK WE NEED TO WORRY. WE HAVE SOME GOOD PEOPLE UP THERE IN CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON D.C.

2ND EX-SLAVE: IS THAT TRUE?

1ST EX-SLAVE: OF COURSE IT IS. DIDN'T CONGRESS PASS THE 13TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION?

2ND EX-SLAVE: THE 13TH AMENDMENT. IT SAYS THERE CAN BE NO MORE SLAVERY IN THE U.S.?

1ST EX-SLAVE: THAT'S RIGHT. NOW WE CAN BE JUST LIKE EVERYONE ELSE.

2ND EX-SLAVE: I SURE DO HOPE YOU ARE RIGHT.

ACT TWO

NARRATOR: A PLANTATION HOUSE IN THE SOUTH. WHITE EX-SLAVEOWNERS ARE MEETING TO DISCUSS THEIR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

1ST EX-SLAVEOWNER: NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER, ARE THE NORTHERNERS GOING TO LEAVE US IN PEACE?

2ND EX-SLAVEOWNER: YOU CAN FORGET ABOUT THAT. RIGHT NOW THOSE RADICAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ARE PLANNING TO FINISH THE JOB THEY STARTED WHEN THEY ATTACKED US IN 1861.

3RD EX-SLAVEOWNER: WHAT DO YOU MEAN? WHAT CAN THEY DO?

2ND EX-SLAVEOWNER: WHAT CAN THEY DO?! THEY ARE PASSING LAWS IN CONGRESS, LAWS THAT WILL DESTROY OUR OLD WAY OF LIFE.

1ST EX-SLAVEOWNER: HE'S RIGHT. I'VE HEARD PEOPLE SAY THAT THEY PLAN TO MAKE THE BLACKS OUR EQUALS!

3RD EX-SLAVEOWNER: WE CANNOT ALLOW THAT TO HAPPEN. WE HAVE TO PASS OUR OWN STATE LAWS TO KEEP THE BLACKS IN THEIR PLACE.

1ST EX-SLAVEOWNER: YES, YOU ARE RIGHT. WE HAVE TO MAKE SURE THAT THE BLACKS ARE KEPT DOWN.

2ND EX-SLAVEOWNER: YES. LET'S GET THE WORD OUT. NEW STATE LAWS
MUST BE PASSED TO LIMIT THE RIGHTS OF BLACKS.

ACT THREE

NARRATOR: THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON D.C. IS
MEETING. RADICAL REPUBLICANS ARE ADDRESSING THEIR
FELLOW CONGRESSMAN.

1ST REPUBLICAN: MY FRIENDS, WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE SOUTH IS A
DISGRACE. THE STATE GOVERNMENTS ARE PASSING LAWS
CALLED BLACK CODES. THESE LAWS ARE LIMITING AND
TAKING AWAY THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE.

2ND REPUBLICAN: MY BROTHER IS CORRECT. WE CANNOT SIT BACK AND
WATCH THESE BLACK CODES UNDO EVERYTHING THAT THE
13TH AMENDMENT WAS SUPPOSED TO DO.

1ST REPUBLICAN: YES. WE MUST PASS NEW LAWS THAT WILL GUARANTEE
THE RIGHTS OF THE EX-SLAVES.

3RD REPUBLICAN: I HAVE A PROPOSAL. THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GUARANTEE
FREEDOM TO THE BLACKS IS TO SET UP MILITARY
GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH. I CALL FOR A
RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

2ND REPUBLICAN: YES, A MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

NARRATOR: THERE IS CONFUSION IN THE HOUSE. WHILE
REPUBLICANS CHEER THE NEW PROPOSAL, SOUTHERN
DEMOCRAT CONGRESSMAN BOO LOUDLY. THE DEMOCRATS
RISE UP TO ARGUE AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

1ST DEMOCRAT: THIS IS OUTRAGEOUS! THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE SOUTH
HAVE THE RIGHT TO GOVERN THEIR STATES THE WAY THEY
WANT TO!

2ND DEMOCRAT: THAT'S RIGHT! CONGRESS HAS NO RIGHT TO TELL THE
SOUTH WHAT TO DO!

1ST REPUBLICAN: YOU ARE WRONG. WE HAVE THE RIGHT, AND WE HAVE
THE POWER. LET'S TAKE A VOTE, AND DECIDE IF THE
RECONSTRUCTION ACT PASSES.

NARRATOR: A VOTE IS TAKEN, AND THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1867
IS PASSED. NEXT, THE PROPOSED LAW IS SENT TO THE SENATE,
WHERE IT ALSO PASSES. THE NEW PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON,
DOES NOT VETO IT, SO IT BECOMES A LAW. SOON THE ARMY IS
SENT DOWN SOUTH AND SETS UP NEW GOVERNMENTS. LATER,
THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS PROPOSE ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE
CONSTITUTION. THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES VOTE IN FAVOR
OF IT AND IT IS ADDED TO THE CONSTITUTION. THIS 14TH
AMENDMENT GIVES CITIZEN'S OR CIVIL RIGHTS TO ALL
CITIZENS OF EVERY STATE IN THE U.S.

ACT FOUR

NARRATOR: PRESIDENT JOHNSON, WHO BECAME PRESIDENT AFTER LINCOLN'S
ASSASSINATION, IS A SOUTHERNER. HE FAVORS THE SOUTHERN

(18)

DEMOCRATS. HE BEGINS TO USE HIS POWER TO INTERFERE WITH THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS' PLANS. WE SEE HIM IN THE OVAL OFFICE AS HE TALKS WITH ONE OF HIS TRUSTED CABINET OFFICIALS, THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHNSON: THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS ARE GOING TOO FAR.

SECRETARY: I AGREE WITH YOU, MR. PRESIDENT. THEY WILL NOT STOP UNTIL THE SOUTHERN WAY OF LIFE IS TOTALLY DESTROYED.

JOHNSON: I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO STOP THEM BY USING MY VETO POWER AND BY FIRING CERTAIN OFFICIALS WHO SUPPORT THEIR POSITION. I DON'T KNOW WHAT ELSE I CAN DO.

NARRATOR: JUST THEN, A MESSENGER ARRIVES.

MESSENGER: MR. PRESIDENT, I HAVE NEWS FROM THE SENATE. CONGRESS HAS JUST PASSED A NEW LAW CALLED THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT. THIS LAW MAKES IT ILLEGAL FOR YOU TO FIRE A CABINET OFFICIAL WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF CONGRESS.

JOHNSON: OUTRAGEOUS!

SECRETARY: MR. PRESIDENT, THIS IS UNBELIEVABLE! CONGRESS IS TRYING TO TAKE AWAY THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT!

JOHNSON: THE REPUBLICANS HAVE GONE TOO FAR! I WILL NOT SIT BACK ANY LONGER. MESSENGER, SEND FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NARRATOR: THE MESSENGER QUICKLY LEAVES.

SECRETARY: MR. PRESIDENT, WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO?

JOHNSON: YOU WILL SEE.

NARRATOR: THE SECRETARY OF WAR ENTERS THE OVAL OFFICE.

SEC'Y OF WAR: YOU CALLED FOR ME, MR. PRESIDENT?

JOHNSON: I HAVE INDEED. YOU ARE FIRED.

SEC'Y OF WAR: BUT MR. PRESIDENT, WHY?

JOHNSON: DON'T TAKE IT PERSONALLY. YOU HAVE SERVED ME WELL. I AM FIRING YOU TO SHOW CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT STILL HAS POWER. CONGRESS WILL NOT DECIDE HOW I RUN THE WHITE HOUSE.

ACT FIVE

NARRATOR: WHEN CONGRESS HEARD ABOUT JOHNSON'S ACTION, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTED TO IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT. THIS MEANT THAT JOHNSON WOULD BE PUT ON TRIAL IN THE SENATE. IF TWO-THIRDS OF THE SENATORS VOTED TO IMPEACH, THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE. AFTER A BITTER TRIAL, THE SENATE VOTED 35 TO 18 TO IMPEACH, WHICH WAS ONE VOTE SHORT OF REMOVING JOHNSON FROM OFFICE. ALTHOUGH JOHNSON STAYED IN OFFICE, HE LOST THE ELECTION IN 1868 TO THE NEW PRESIDENT, WAR HERO ULYSSES S. GRANT. WE SEE A GROUP OF REPUBLICANS MEETING AFTER THE ELECTION.

1ST REPUBLICAN: THANKFULLY, JOHNSON IS DEFEATED.

2ND REPUBLICAN: YES. WE SHOULD HAVE MORE SUPPORT FROM GRANT. AFTER ALL, HE WON THANKS TO THE LARGE NUMBER OF BLACKS WHO VOTED FOR HIM.

1ST REPUBLICAN: YES. BUT THIS CREATES A PROBLEM FOR US. THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS ARE AFRAID OF THIS BLACK VOTE.

I'M AFRAID THEY WILL TRY TO LIMIT THE RIGHT OF
BLACKS TO VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

3RD REPUBLICAN: YOU ARE RIGHT. WE MUST TRY TO PASS ANOTHER
AMENDMENT.

2ND REPUBLICAN: A 15TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION?

3RD REPUBLICAN: YES. AN AMENDMENT THAT WILL GUARANTEE THE RIGHT
TO VOTE OF ALL MALE CITIZENS.

1ST REPUBLICAN: WE MUST DO MORE. MANY EX-SLAVES ARE VERY POOR.
THEY HAVE BECOME SHARECROPPERS, WHICH MEANS THEY
ARE WORKING OTHER PEOPLE'S LAND AND GETTING VERY
LITTLE IN RETURN. WE MUST PROMISE TO GIVE THE
EX-SLAVES THEIR OWN LAND.

3RD REPUBLICAN: YES. THEY NEED LAND. LET'S PROMISE THEM EACH 40
ACRES AND A MULE.

NARRATOR: THE REPUBLICANS PROPOSED THE 15TH AMENDMENT, AND THE
STATES AGREED. THE 15TH AMENDMENT WAS ADDED TO THE
CONSTITUTION. IN ADDITION, EX-SLAVES WERE PROMISED
40 ACRES AND A MULE, BUT CONGRESS BROKE THIS PROMISE.
CONGRESS GAVE AWAY MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND TO THE
RAILROAD COMPANIES, BUT GAVE THE EX-SLAVES NOTHING.

ACT SIX

NARRATOR: MANY WHITE SOUTHERNERS WERE ANGRY ABOUT THE ACTIONS
OF CONGRESS. THEY DISLIKED THE FACT THAT BLACKS WERE
GAINING RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE SOUTH. SOME WHITES
DECIDED TO USE VIOLENCE AND TERROR TO LIMIT THE
RIGHTS OF BLACKS. SOME FORMED THE KU KLUX KLAN AND
OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES TO TERRORIZE BLACKS. WE SEE A
FUNERAL IN THE DEEP SOUTH. SEVERAL EX-SLAVES STAND
BESIDE THE COFFIN OF A YOUNG BLACK MAN.

1ST EX-SLAVE: HE NEVER HARMED ANYONE.

2ND EX-SLAVE: IT WAS THE KKK. THEY DON'T CARE. ALL THEY WANT TO
DO IS FRIGHTEN US TO MAKE SURE NONE OF US SPEAKS
OUT FOR OUR RIGHTS.

1ST EX-SLAVE: YOU'RE RIGHT. THEY ESPECIALLY DON'T WANT US USING
THE VOTE. WE'VE ELECTED 16 BLACK CONGRESSMAN
ALREADY.

2ND EX-SLAVE: THEY WILL STOP AT NOTHING. THEY'VE LYNCHED HUNDREDS
OF US. WHEN WILL THE VIOLENCE END?

ACT SEVEN

NARRATOR: SADLY, THE VIOLENCE AGAINST BLACKS WOULD NOT END. BY
1876, MANY NORTHERNERS WERE LOSING INTEREST IN
RECONSTRUCTION. AND ALTHOUGH BLACKS HAD GAINED THE
POWER TO VOTE, THEY NEVER GAINED ECONOMIC STRENGTH.
THEY WERE UNABLE TO STAND UP TO THE OLD RULING
POWERS OF THE SOUTH. FINALLY, DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION OF 1876, A SECRET DEAL WAS MADE. THE ELECTION

WAS VERY CLOSE. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, HAYES, AGREED TO END RECONSTRUCTION AND TO STOP HELPING THE BLACKS. IN EXCHANGE FOR THIS SECRET PROMISE, THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AGREED TO VOTE FOR HIM. HAYES BECAME PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION ENDED. SOON POWERFUL WHITE SOUTHERNERS WERE DOING EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO TAKE AWAY THE FREEDOMS OF BLACKS. THEY PASSED NEW LAWS KNOWN AS JIM CROW LAWS THAT SEPARATED OR SEGREGATED BLACKS AND WHITES IN THE SOUTH. THEY ALSO PASSED LAWS THAT MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR BLACKS TO VOTE. WE LISTEN TO A GROUP OF EX-SLAVES AS THEY DISCUSS THESE NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

1ST EX-SLAVE: THE CONGRESS HAS SOLD US OUT.

2ND EX-SLAVE: THEY HAVEN'T LIFTED A FINGER TO HELP US.

1ST EX-SLAVE: EVERYWHERE YOU LOOK, YOU SEE THESE JIM CROW LAWS BEING PASSED.

3RD EX-SLAVE: THAT'S RIGHT. NOW WE CAN'T RIDE IN THE SAME TRAIN, WE CAN'T DRINK FROM THE SAME WATER FOUNTAIN AS WHITES.

2ND EX-SLAVE: WE CAN'T EAT IN THE SAME RESTAURANT, AND OUR KIDS CAN'T GO TO THE SAME SCHOOLS.

1ST EX-SLAVE: YES, THIS SEGREGATION MEANS THAT THE WHITES HAVE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING WE HAVE IS SECOND RATE.

3RD EX-SLAVE: AND HAVE YOU TRIED TO VOTE? THEY'VE PASSED ALL KINDS OF NEW LAWS THAT KEEP US FROM VOTING. ONE LAW SAYS WE HAVE TO BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE. BUT UNDER SLAVERY THEY NEVER TAUGHT ANY OF US TO READ AND WRITE!

2ND EX-SLAVE: WHAT'S MORE, THEY HAVE A LAW THAT SAYS WE CAN'T VOTE UNLESS WE PAY A TAX. NOW HOW CAN POOR PEOPLE AFFORD TO DO THAT?

1ST EX-SLAVE: WE'VE BEEN LEFT WITH NOTHING. AND IF WE TRY TO CHANGE THINGS, WE'VE GOT TO DEAL WITH THE KKK. THEY'VE LYNCHED THOUSANDS OF US ALREADY.

NARRATOR: SAD TO SAY, JIM CROW LAWS, VOTING RESTRICTIONS, LYNCHINGS, AND GREAT POVERTY HAD COME TO STAY FOR THE SOUTHERN BLACKS. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DID VERY LITTLE TO HELP THE EX-SLAVES. IN FACT, IN 1896, THE SUPREME COURT RULED, IN A COURT CASE CALLED PLESSY V. FERGUSON, THAT SEGREGATION WAS LEGAL AS LONG AS SEPARATE FACILITIES LIKE SCHOOLS AND RESTAURANTS WERE EQUAL. BUT THE REALITY WAS THAT THESE FACILITIES WERE NOT EQUAL. THE SOUTHERN BLACK HAD TO LIVE LIKE AN INFERIOR. NONE OF THIS WOULD CHANGE UNTIL THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 1950'S AND 1960'S.

RECONSTRUCTION HAD ENDED, AND ALL THE PROMISES GIVEN TO BLACKS HAD BEEN BROKEN. THEY RECEIVED NO LAND, AND WERE GIVEN VERY FEW FREEDOMS. THOUSANDS WERE KILLED BY THE KKK AND OTHER GROUPS. THIS IS WITHOUT DOUBT A VERY SAD CHAPTER IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY.

