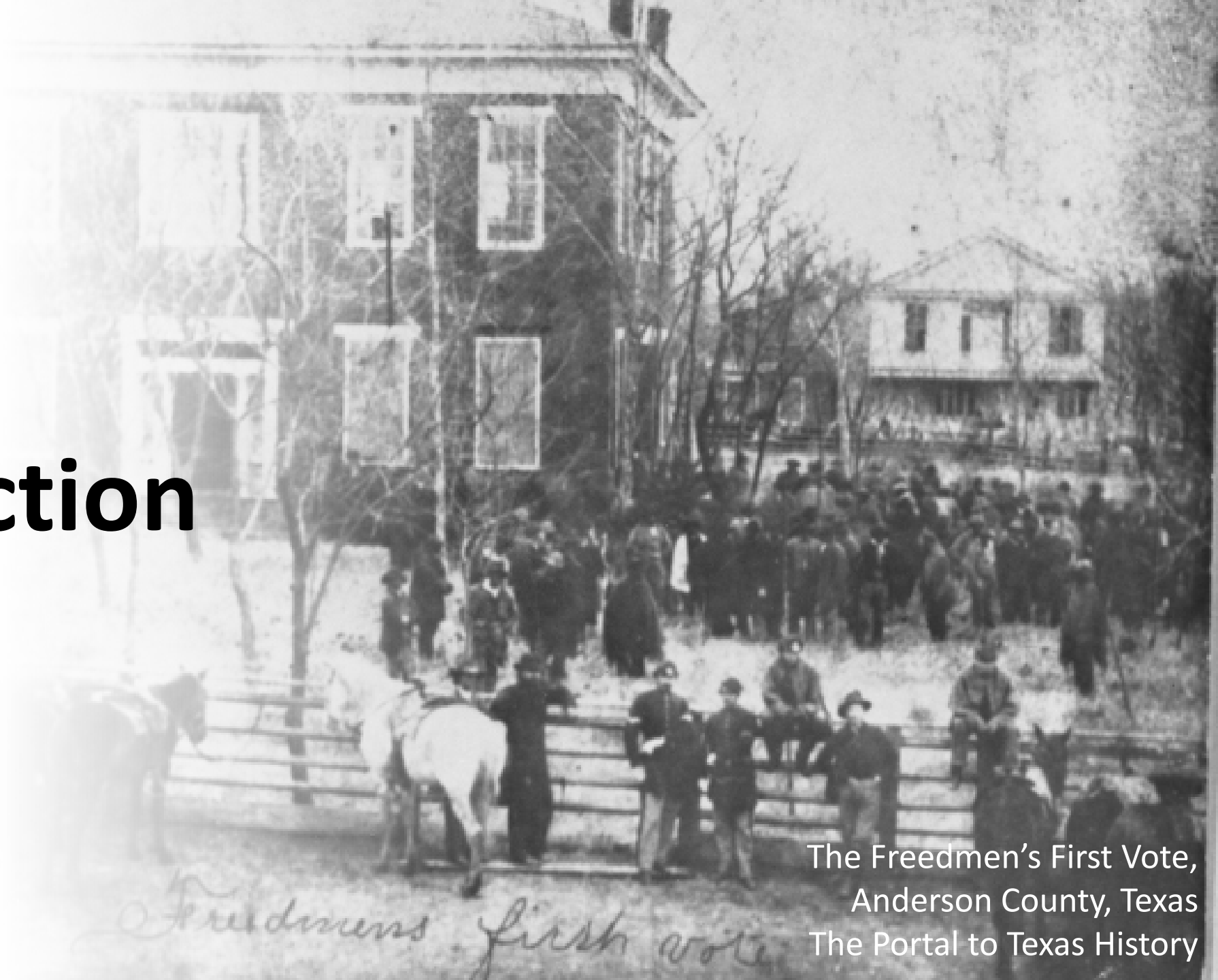
Unit 9:

Reconstruction

Lesson 6:

Reconstruction Guided Notes



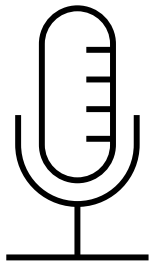
The Freedmen's First Vote, Anderson County, Texas
The Portal to Texas History

Warm-up

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up

- Consider the three different points of view presented in the graphic organizer
- Complete the graphic organizer based on the three points of view.
- Discuss with a partner

Share with the class



I think ***Southern ex-Confederates*** / ***Northerners in Congress*** / ***Freedmen in the South*** would want Reconstruction to focus on _____

_____

Essential Question

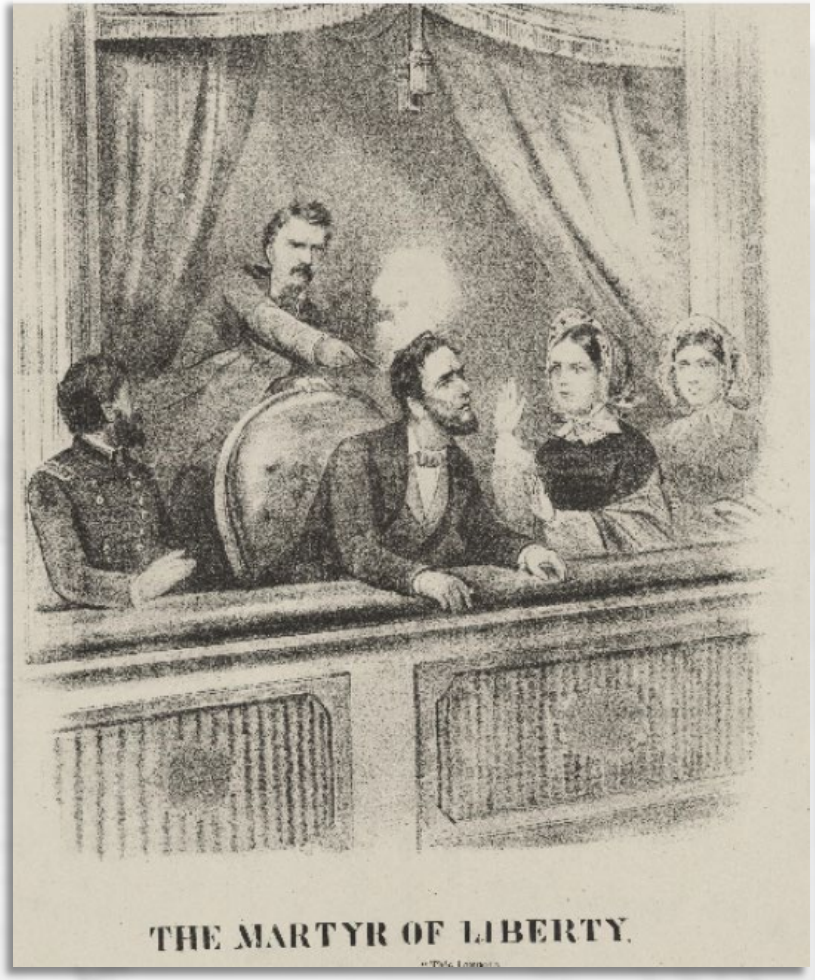
What were the three primary phases of Reconstruction, and what were the key events and defining characteristics of each phase?

In today's lesson...

1. ***<u>We will</u>*** examine the three phases of Reconstruction, the significant developments, and the defining characteristics of each phase.
2. ***<u>I will</u>*** complete my guided notes, comparing the goals, policies, and effects of each phase of Reconstruction in Texas.

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

- Lincoln was elected for a second term as president in November 1864.
- Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered April 9, 1865
- Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865.
- Vice President Andrew Johnson (a Southerner) was sworn in as president.



"The Martyr of Liberty"
The Library of Congress

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Presidential Reconstruction

1865 - 1867

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Presidential Reconstruction

- Ex-Confederates pardoned
  - Must take loyalty oath to the U.S.
- High-ranking ex-Confederates must personally request pardon from President Johnson
- Southern states must
  - Write new constitutions
  - Ratify the 13th Amendment

President Andrew Johnson
The Library of Congress

The Thirteenth Amendment

Thirteenth Amendment

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

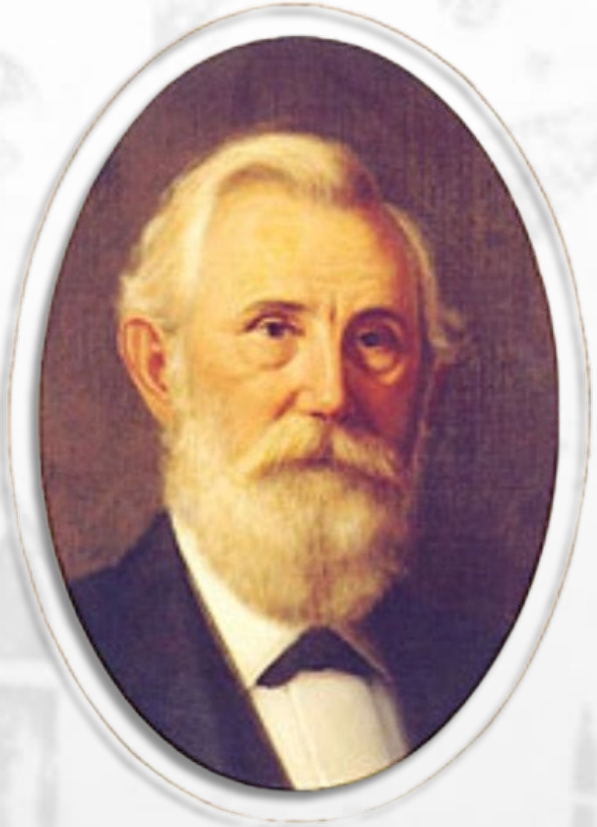
Freedmen's Bureau

- Established 1865
- Provided support to freed Black Southerners:
  - Medical services
  - Legal support
  - Education
  - Family reunification
  - Protection

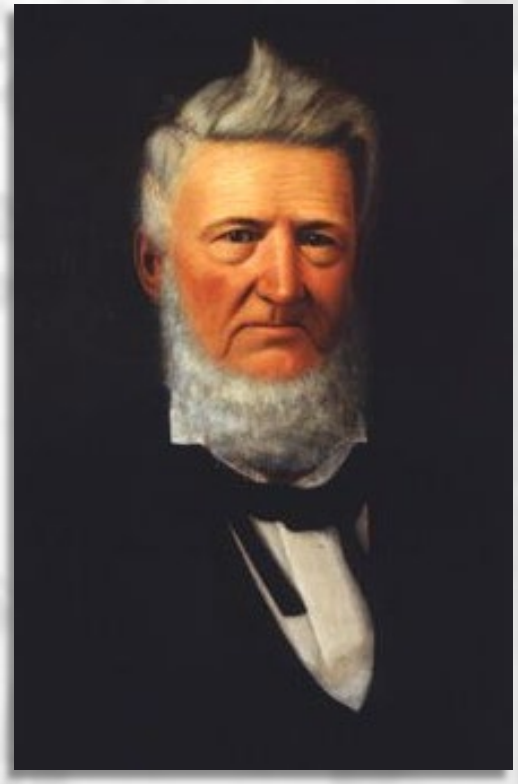
Freedmen's School
New York Public Library Digital Collection

Texas Constitution of 1866

- Declared secession void.
- Recognized but did **not** ratify the 13th Amendment.
- Ex-Confederates returned to power.



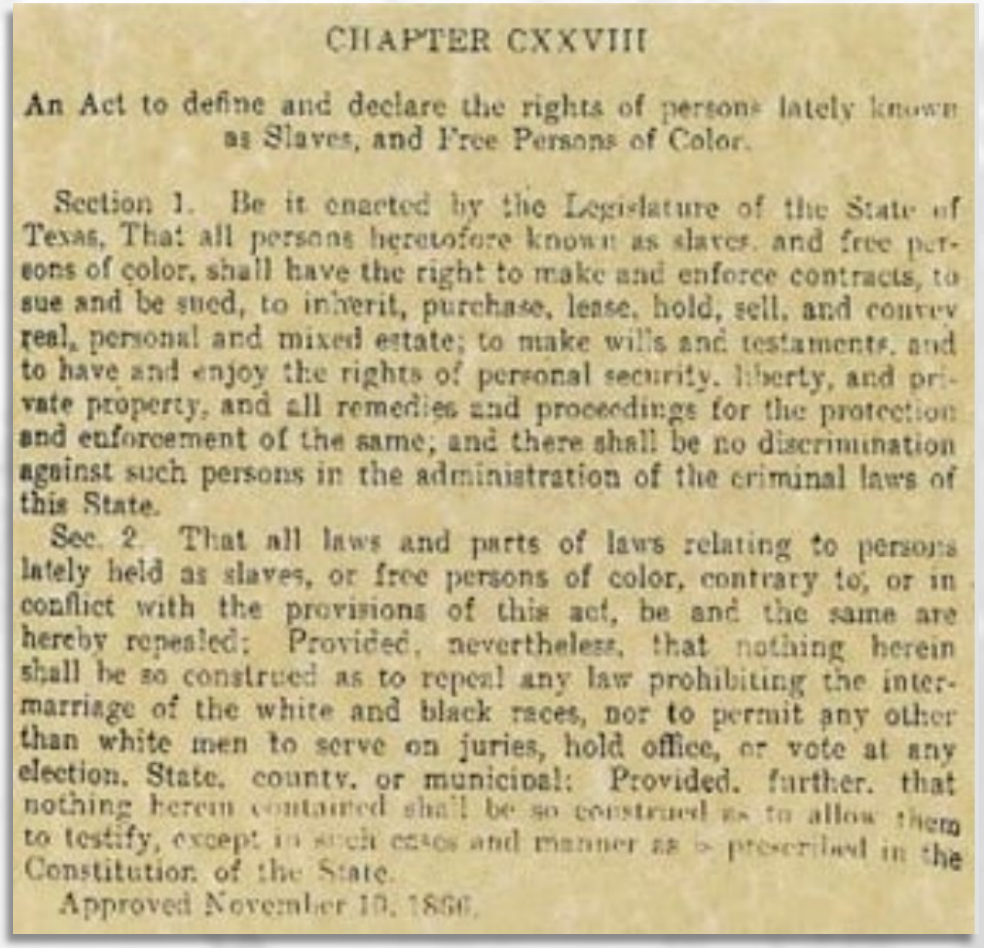
Ex-Confederate Senator Oran Roberts
Texas State Library and Archives



Ex-Confederate Senator David G. Burnet
State Preservation Board

The Black Codes

- TX legislature passed laws restricting the rights of Black Texans.
- Denied the right to:
  - Vote
  - Serve on juries.
  - Testify against whites.
  - Attend public schools.
  - Marry whites.



CHAPTER CXXVIII

An Act to define and declare the rights of persons lately known as Slaves, and Free Persons of Color.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That all persons heretofore known as slaves, and free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to inherit, purchase, lease, hold, sell, and convey real, personal and mixed estate; to make wills and testaments, and to have and enjoy the rights of personal security, liberty, and private property, and all remedies and proceedings for the protection and enforcement of the same; and there shall be no discrimination against such persons in the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws relating to persons lately held as slaves, or free persons of color, contrary to, or in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to repeal any law prohibiting the intermarriage of the white and black races, nor to permit any other than white men to serve on juries, hold office, or vote at any election, State, county, or municipal: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow them to testify, except in such cases and manner as is prescribed in the Constitution of the State.

Approved November 10, 1866.

The Texas Black Codes, 1866.
The Texas State Historical Association.

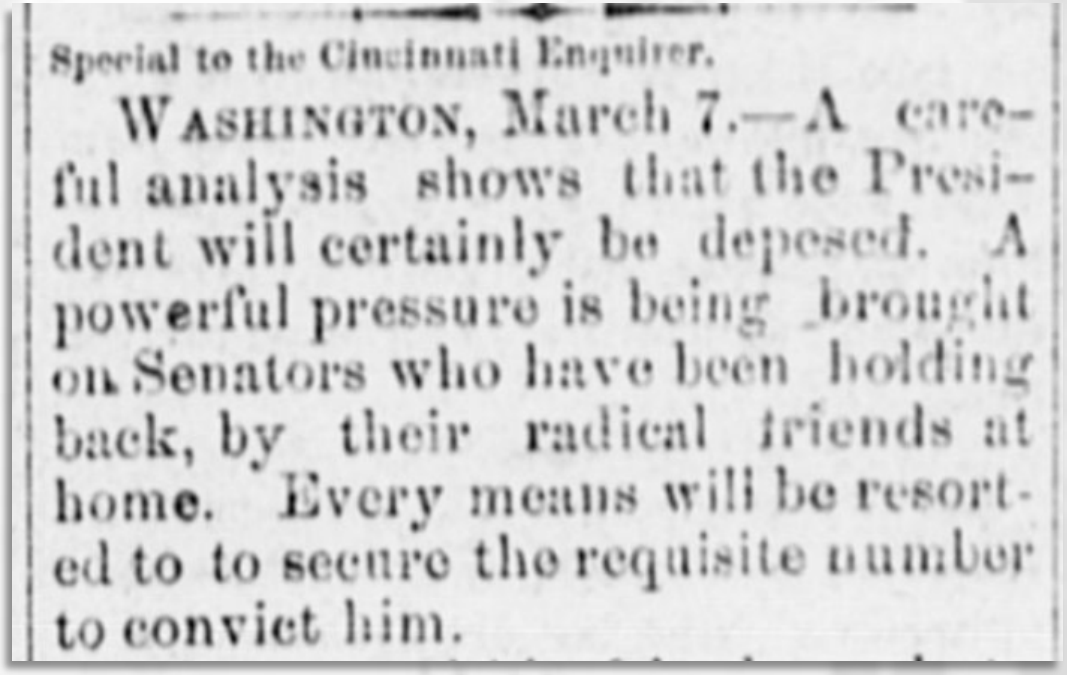
Vagrancy Laws

- Laws regulating and requiring Black Texans to work
- Employees could deduct wages for disobedience and wasting time.
- Authorities could arrest and fine people for being idle (lazy) or not having a permanent home.
- Courts could force people to work if they could not pay the fine.

Convict laborers shaping columns west of Austin.
The Portal to Texas History

Response to Presidential Reconstruction

- U.S. Congress was mostly Northern Republicans.
- 1868: Congress impeached President Johnson and took over Reconstruction.
- Congress Passed "Reconstruction Acts."



Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A careful analysis shows that the President will certainly be deposed. A powerful pressure is being brought on Senators who have been holding back, by their radical friends at home. Every means will be resorted to to secure the requisite number to convict him.

President Johnson was impeached, but **NOT** convicted. He remained in office, though he held little power.

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Congressional Reconstruction

1867 - 1874

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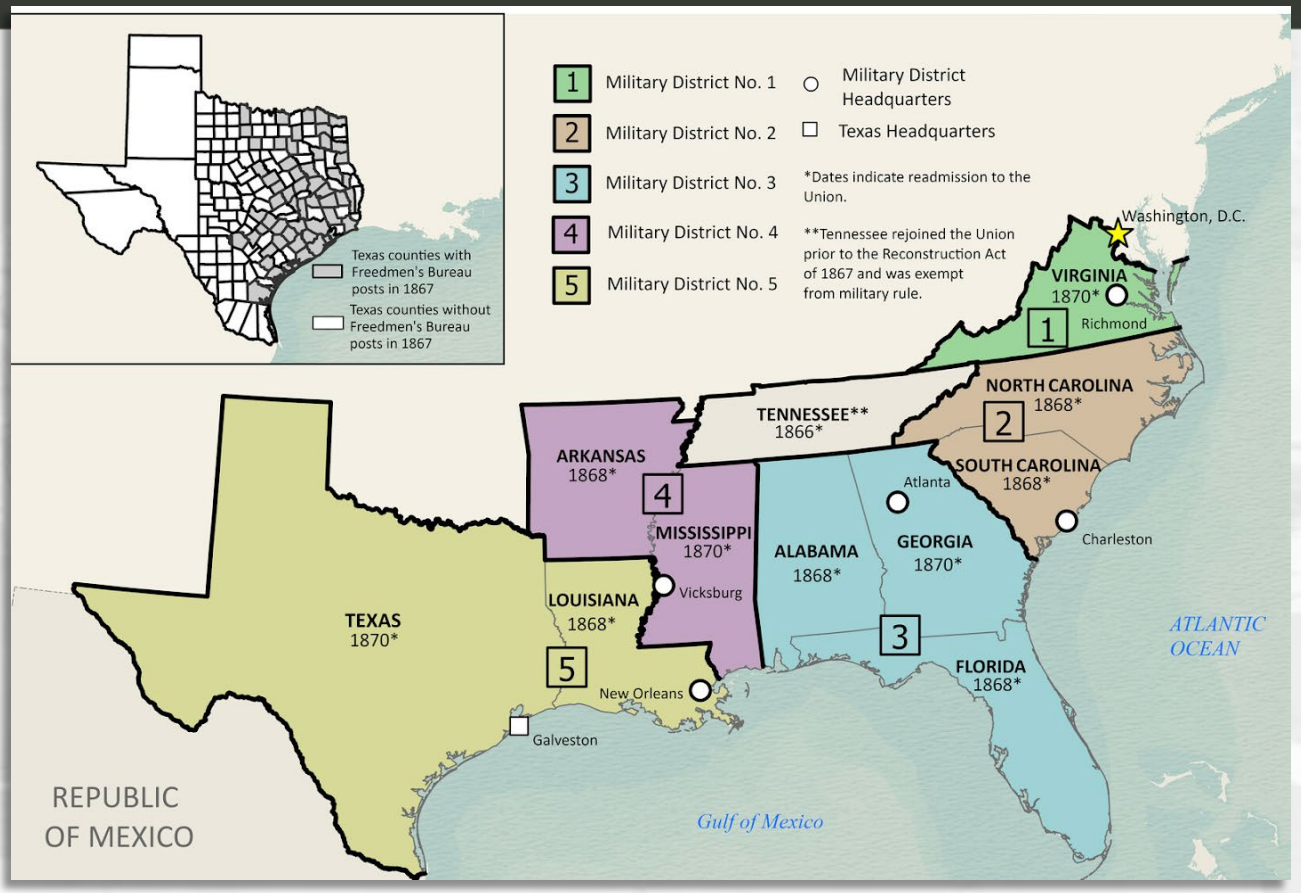
Reconstruction Acts

Southern states must:

- Create new constitutions
- Grant voting rights to Black people
- End Black Codes
- Ratify the 13th and 14th Amendments
- Submit to Federal authority under martial law



The military districts of the South under martial law.
The Texas General Land Office

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The Fourteenth Amendment

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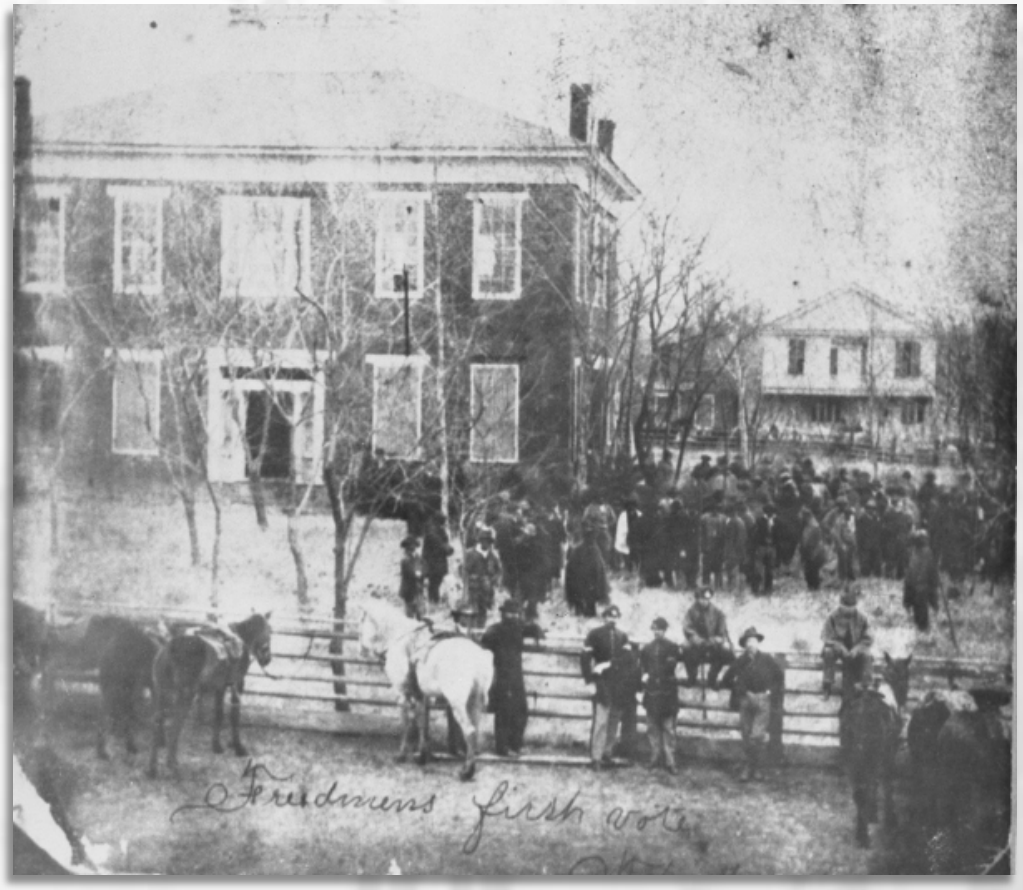
Fourteenth Amendment

Section 1
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Texas Under Congressional Reconstruction

- New Constitution of 1869 replaced the Constitution of 1866
- Increased political participation of Black men.
- Political power in Texas was now concentrated at the state level in Austin, not the local level.
- Increased taxes to pay for education, State Police force, and expansion of the court system.



Freedmen's First Vote
Anderson County, Texas, 1869
The Portal to Texas History

Response to Congressional Reconstruction

- Education expanded
- People angry at high taxes
- Ex-Confederates worked to regain power in Texas
- The Ku Klux Klan: A terrorist organization established in 1865 that used violence and intimidation against Black Texans and their allies.

"The Visit of the Ku Klux"
The Library of Congress

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“Redeemer” Reconstruction 1874 - 1877

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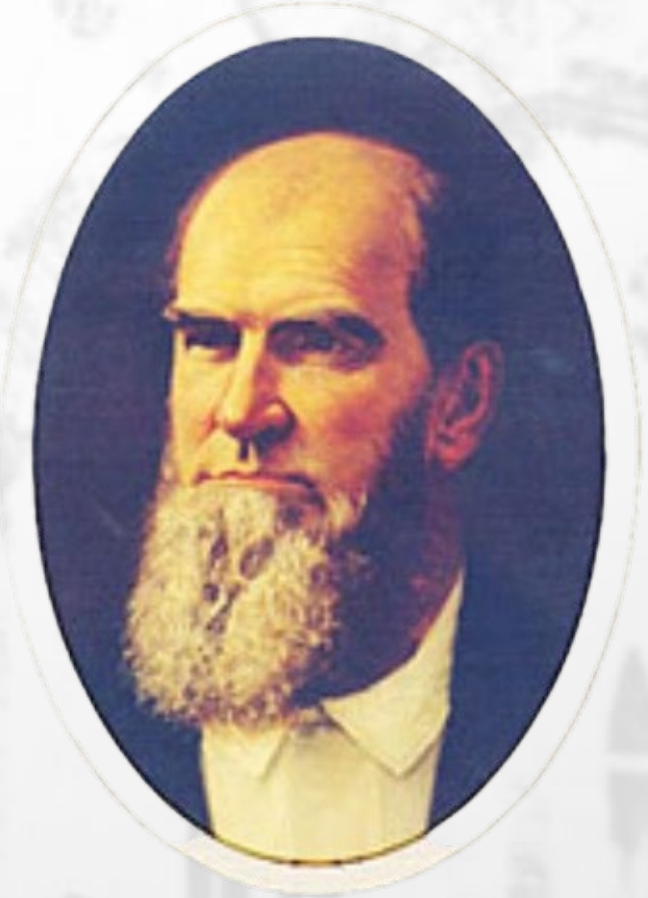
The “Redeemers” in Texas

Redeemers were Southern ex-Confederates who wanted to “redeem” Texas from Republican control and return political power to the local governments, rather than the state government.



Redeemer Governor Richard Coke
Texas State Library and Archives Commission

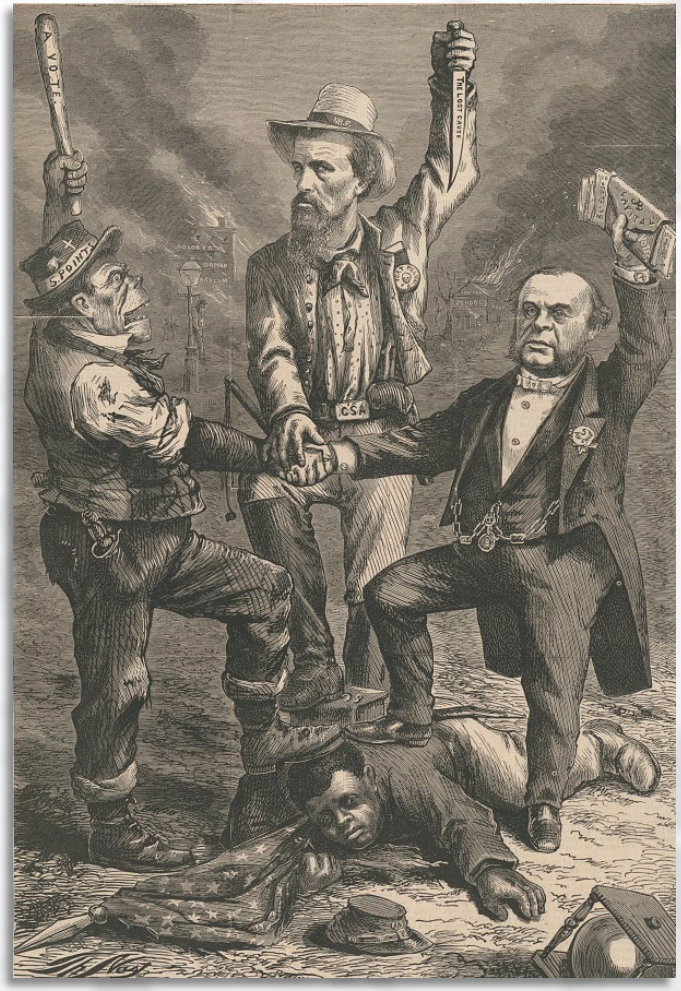
The “Redeemers” in Texas

- The new Constitution of 1876 replaced the Constitution of 1869.
  - Sul Ross helped author doc.
- Reduced power of state government, returned power to local governments.
- Abolished State Police
- Reduced number of courts
- Decentralized public schools

An 1874 map of Texas for the Bureau of Immigration.
The Portal to Texas History

The End of Reconstruction 1877

- Freedmen's Bureau ended in 1870 due to lack of resources
- Federal Troops withdrew from Southern states
- Martial Law ended
- Full political power returned to the states.
- Ex-Confederates regained significant control of Southern states like Texas.



"This is a white man's government"
Political Cartoon
The Library of Congress

Significance of the Reconstruction Era on Texas

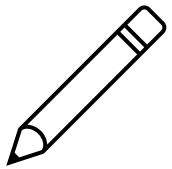
- Development of Railroads
- Increase in population
  - 800,000 in 1870
  - 2 million in 1890
- Decentralized Texas government.
- Many poor farmers became **sharecroppers**: renting land to farm, often getting trapped in cycles of debt.

A sharecroppers cabin
The Library of Congress.

Exit Ticket

Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket

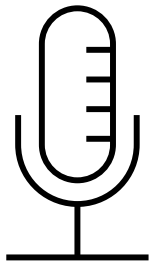
- Think about the three phases of Reconstruction, and the events and characteristics of each phase.



- Complete the graphic organizer based on the three phases.

- Discuss with a partner

Share with the class



__(read one statement)__ was part of ***Presidential*** / ***Congressional*** / ***Redeemer*** Reconstruction.