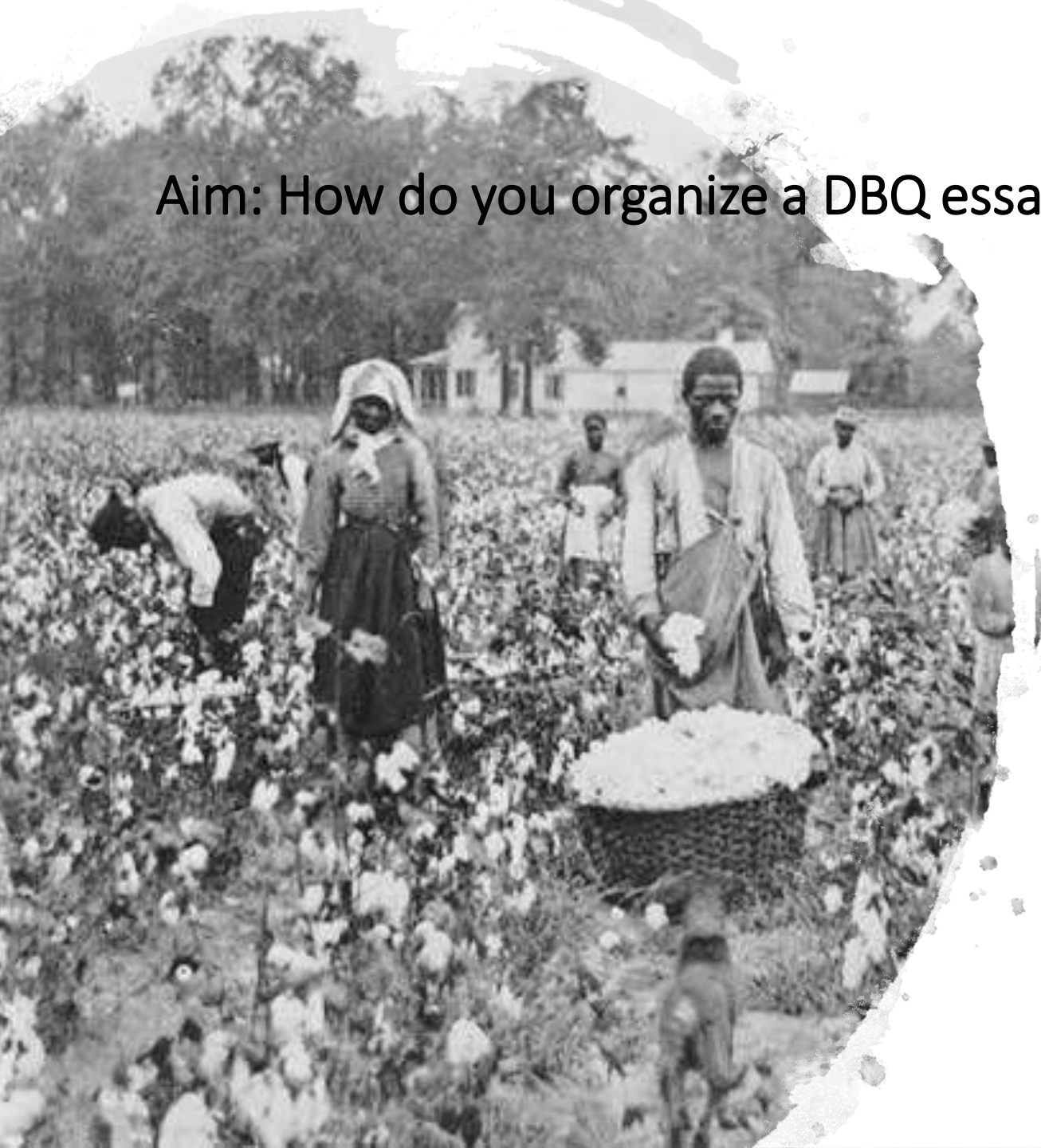


Aim: How do you organize a DBQ essay on Reconstruction and the New South?



Do Now: What is a thesis statement?

Homework:

Wed 10/17: Test Correction Due

Fri 10/19: First Draft in class essay



Thesis Statement

- **The central argument or point you are trying to make in your essay.**
- **One or two sentences that expresses your position.**



Introduction

Historical
Context

Thesis
Statement



Historical context

- This is background information that use in your introduction.
 - Go back a little before the time period (slavery, Civil War,)

Historical Context

- Since the birth of the United States, African-Americans were enslaved in the American South. During the mid-1800s many people known as abolitionists tried to bring an end to slavery. Their actions helped bring about the Civil War between Northern states and Southern slaveholding states. After the North was victorious and the Union saved, people in government known as Radical Republicans tried to “reconstruct” the south and expand the rights of African-Americans. Although the Radical Republicans were initially successful in transforming the South during the period of Reconstruction, in the long run, by 1900, they failed to change the region economically, politically, and socially.

Thesis Statement

Descriptive thesis – “Although the Radical Republicans were initially successful in transforming the South during the period of Reconstruction, in the long run, by 1900, they failed to change the region economically, politically, and socially.”

Analytical thesis - Although the Radical Republicans were initially successful in transforming the South during the period of Reconstruction, in the long run, by 1900, they failed to change the region economically, politically, and socially because of violence and the passage of laws by southern states that re-established white supremacy.

Topic Sentences

While African-Americans gained political rights during the Reconstruction period, those rights were taken away during the decades that followed.

Likewise, the social gains African Americans made during reconstruction were reversed during the 1890s as Southern states passed Jim Crow Laws.

Economically, few improvements were made in the lives of African-Americans both during and after Reconstruction

DBQ'S

- INCLUDE OUTSIDE INFORMATION
- Make your point first, then offer the document as supporting evidence
- Do not lead a paragraph with a document
- Double cite documents
- If you quote, make it very short and use only the section that is relevant to your point

- **Body Paragraph:** The British policy of taxing the American colonists was one important cause of the American Revolution. After the French and Indian War, Britain was left with a very large debt and the expense of having to defend their recently won territories. The British believed that the colonists should help pay these expenses. In 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which put a tax on all printed materials. The colonists protested this measure by forming the Stamp Act Congress. In the Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress, the colonists argued that Parliament could not tax them because they were not represented in Parliament (Document A). The Stamp Act Congress organized a boycott of British goods. Not all of the colonial protests were peaceful however. The Sons of Liberty often used intimidation and violence. A 1765 cartoon from a colonial publication shows a tax collector being tarred and feathered by members of this organization (Doc. B). Although Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, it asserted in the Declaratory Act that it had the authority to “bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever” (Doc. C). This claim by Parliament infuriated colonists because it showed that Parliament believed it had complete authority over the colonies. Later, Parliament passed the Townshend Duties, which imposed duties on imports of various commodities such as tea, paper and glass. Although most of these duties were later repealed (with the exception of the tax on tea), the Townshend Acts helped unify the colonists in their opposition to taxation measures and other British policies.

Document	Political Changes	Social Changes	Economic Changes
A – Thaddeus Stevens			
B- 14 th Amendment			
C – Edward King			
D – 170 to Win Election maps			
E- Democratic Campaign Plan			

Document	Political Changes	Social Changes	Economic Changes
F – A Southern family			
G – Plessy v. Ferguson			
H – A Southern Business			
What outside information can you include that is not included in the documents.			