

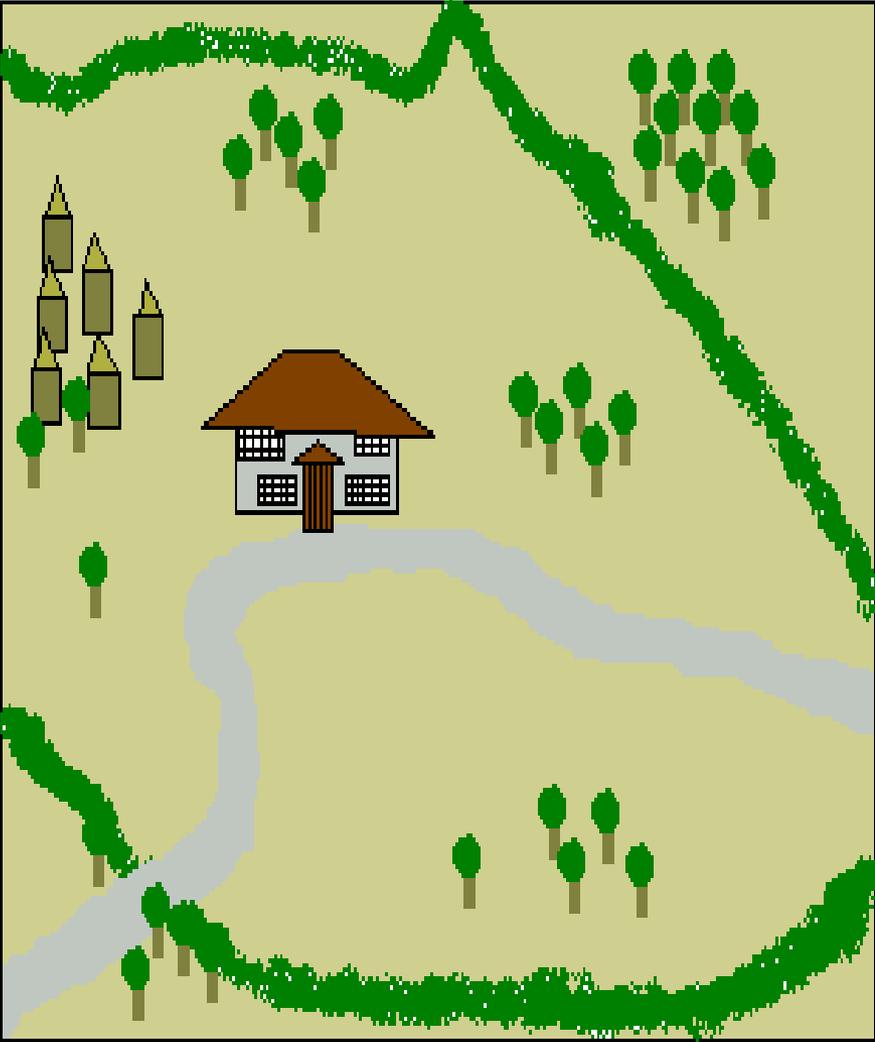
**Why did Reconstruction fail to bring about long-term gains for African-Americans?**

# Economic Developments

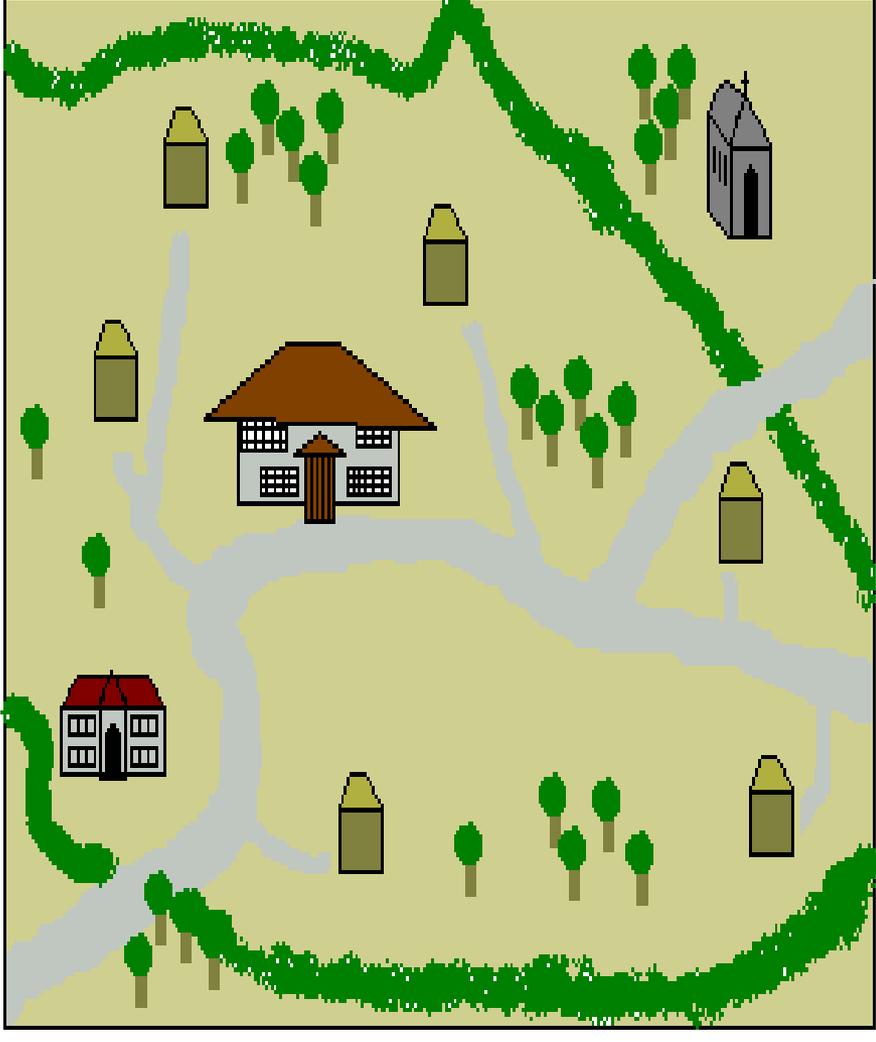
- Changes in Agriculture
  - Sharecropping
  - Crop Lien System



# Slavery



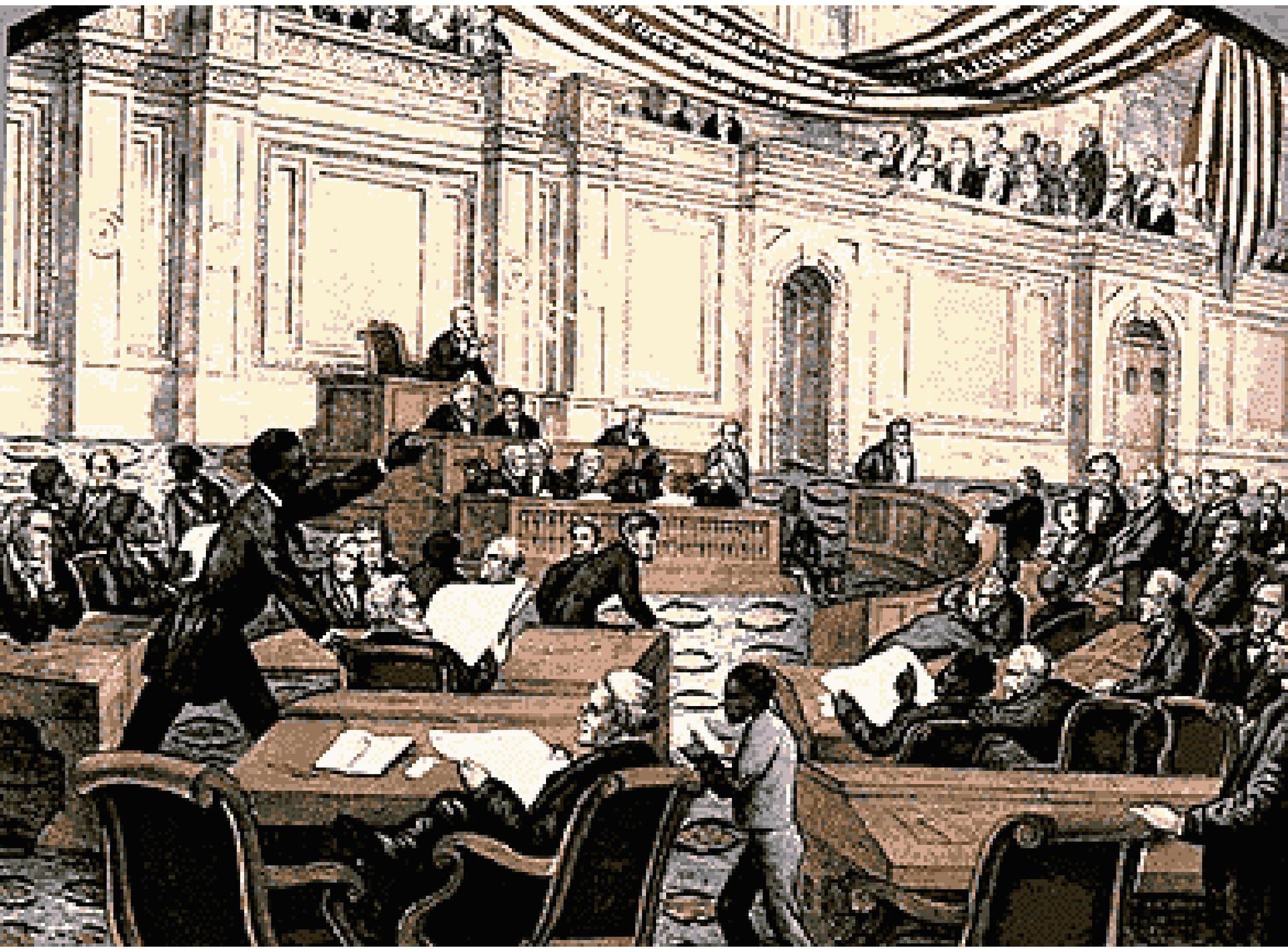
# Sharecropping



# Results

- Cycle of debt





WHITE

COLORED





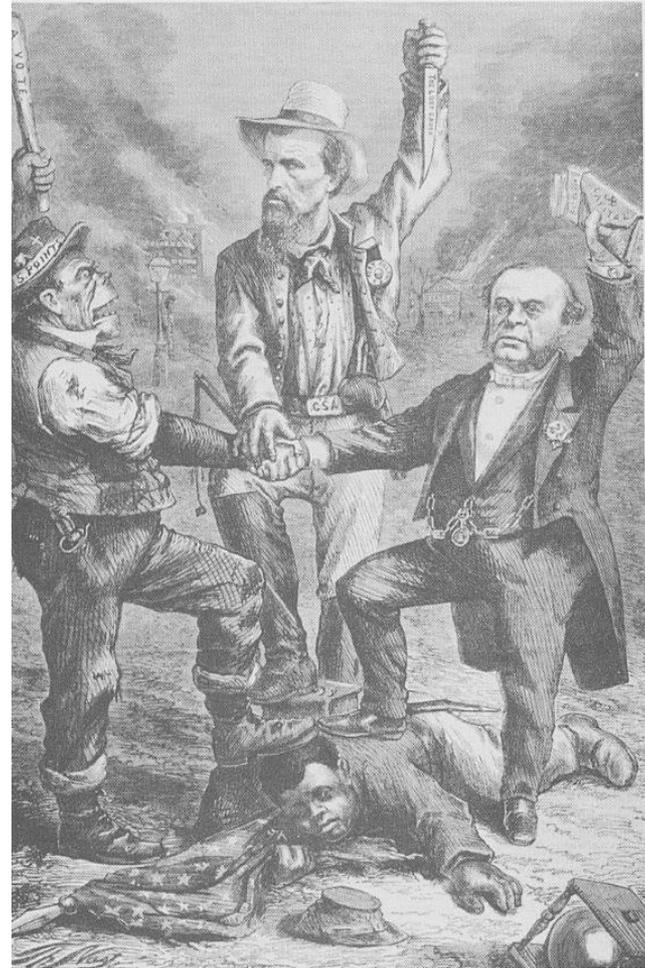
# Conservative Reaction to Reconstruction

- Emergence of the Ku Klux Klan (During Reconstruction)



# End of Reconstruction

- Amnesty Act (1872)
- Growing Northern Disinterest in Reconstruction
- Election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877



This Is A White Man's Government, by Thomas Nast,  
Harper's Weekly, September 5, 1868.

# Election of 1876

- Tilden (Democrat) – 184 electoral votes
- Hayes (Republican) – 160 electoral votes
- 20 disputed votes from FL, SC, and LA

# Compromise of 1877

- Special commission created
- Gave all 20 electoral votes to Hayes
- Hayes agreed to pull all federal troops out of the South

# Solid South

- [Elections](#)

# Political Developments

- The “Solid South” – Democratic Party dominated until 1960s
- Gov’ts led by Redeemers
  - Reactionary – nostalgia for the “Old South”
  - Supported:
    - States rights – limited role of federal government
    - White Supremacy
- Disenfranchisement of southern blacks



- What are some reasons favoring restriction?
- What are some reasons against the restriction?

# Some Restrictions on the Right to Vote

- Reside in a voting district for at least one month.
- Be at least 18 years of age.
- Not be in prison or on parole for a felony conviction.
- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Register to vote.
- Voter I.D.

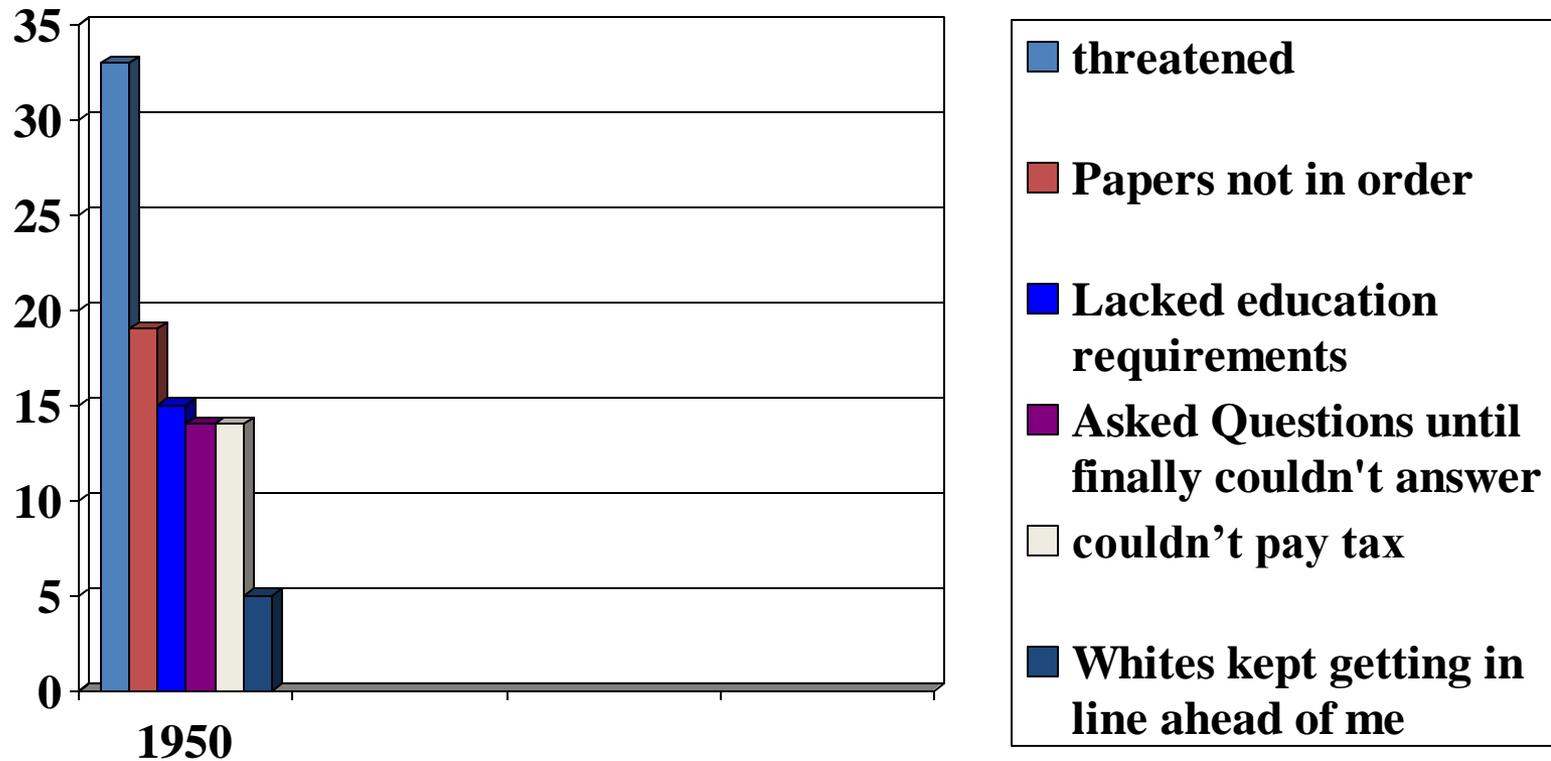
- **Suffrage** the right to vote
- **Franchise** the right to vote
- **Disenfranchisement**: the act of depriving someone of the right to vote

# Voting Restrictions

- Legal
  - Poll taxes
  - Literacy Tests
  - Grandfather Clause
- Intimidation

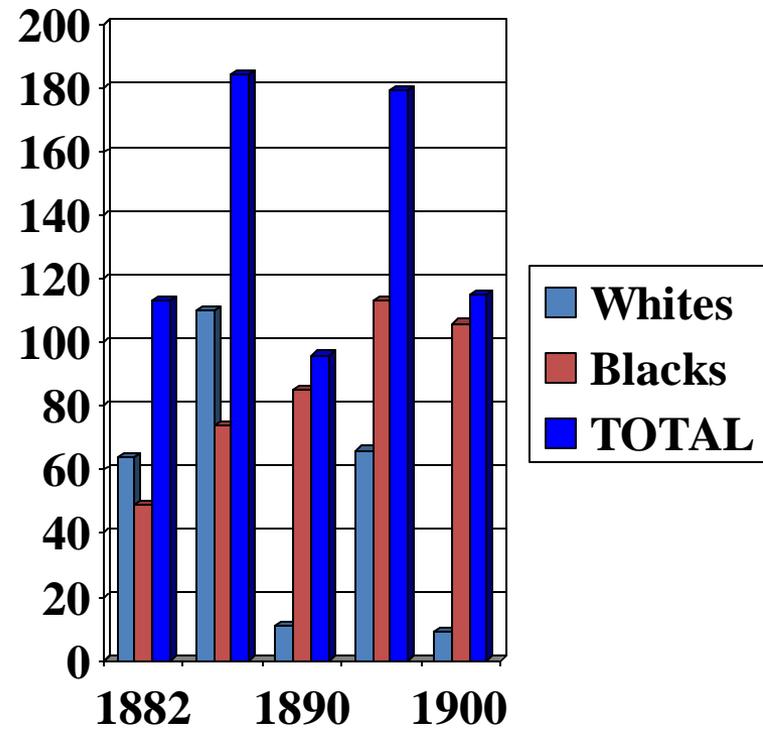


# Why Blacks who tried were not always able to register to vote



- What power is there in voting?
- Would you risk your life for the right to vote?

# Lynchings



# Lynching Postcard Dallas, Texas



## Back of Post Card

- “Well John, This is a token of a great day we had in Dallas, March 3, a negro was hung for an assault on a three year-old girl. I saw this on my noon hour. I was very much in the bunch. You can see the negro hanging on the telephone pole.



# Ida B. Wells: Anti-Lynching Crusader



# Social Developments: Rise of Jim Crow (Segregation)



# Supreme Court and Segregation

1883 – Civil Rights Cases. Supreme Court declared Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional. Businesses could now Discriminate.

1896 – Plessy v. Ferguson



LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS,  
TULANE UNIVERSITY

# Plessy Questions

- Based on this passage, what do you think was Plessy's argument against the "separate but equal" doctrine? What did the court think of this argument?
- According to the court how could social prejudice be ended? How could it not be ended? Do you agree?

# The Supreme Court and Segregation

- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)– upheld Louisiana law requiring blacks and whites to ride in separate railway cars. Established separate but equal doctrine.

# Opposing Approaches to Advancing Civil Rights



- According to BTW
  - How should blacks improve themselves?
  - What were his views concerning segregation and political rights?
  - How did he think discrimination would eventually be ended?

# Opposing Approaches

## Booker T. Washington

- Blacks should accept political discrimination and Jim Crow
- Focus on vocational education and lifting oneself economically
- Over time whites will accept Blacks and grant full equality

## W.E.B. DuBois

- Rejected Washington
- Demand Immediate equality
- Demonstrate peacefully for civil rights
- Founder of N.A.A.C.P.