

Reconstruction Comes Undone

The Rise of Segregation and Discrimination

EL US History

Overview: The twelve years after the Civil War proved to be a difficult time for America. Called Reconstruction by historians, this era saw an increase of freedom for former slaves. However, there was also great resistance to change. In 1877 attempts to reconstruct the South officially ended, leaving white-only governments in power.

Content Focus: After the collapse of Reconstruction, segregation was on the rise in the south.

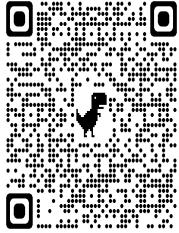
- **Segregation:** a practice of restricting people to certain areas of residence or to separate institutions (e.g. schools) and facilities (parks playgrounds restaurants restrooms) on the basis of race
- **De Facto Segregation:** segregation "by fact", segregation that results from factors like housing patterns rather than law.
- **De Jure Segregation:** segregation by law, segregation that is required by government

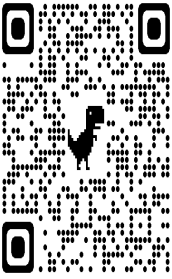
Task: Examine the following events that occurred during this time period. *Was Reconstruction a failure?*

Essential Question: *To what extent has the federal government been successful in ensuring equality for all its citizens?*

Event	Defined	Which amendment is this a response to (13th, 14th, or 15th)? Why do you think this is a response to that amendment?	How does the document add to your understanding of the topic?
Black Codes Video	Laws passed by Democrat controlled Southern states in 1865 and 1866, after the Civil War. These laws had the intent and the effect of restricting African Americans' freedom, and of compelling them to work in a labor economy based on low wages or debt.		
Sharecropping	A system of farming used in the south where the sharecropper (often blacks) worked on the land which was owned by someone else (often		

	whites) in return for a share of the profits		
Jim Crow Laws - Clip 1 - Clip 2 	A system of formal legalized segregation created in the South that enforced racial segregation		
Poll Tax  	A tax imposed on adults as a requirement for voting		
Literacy Test	Requirement that voters be able to read; used in the South to disenfranchise Black voters		

Grandfather Clause 	Requirement that for an individual to automatically qualify to vote, his or her grandparents had to have voted		
Ku Klux Klan	An organization founded in 1866 that was intent on the restoration of white supremacy by means of intimidation and violence		
Lynchings	Instances where mostly blacks were illegally persecuted and hung by mobs of whites		

	Plessy V Ferguson SCOTUS case that upheld state racial segregation laws and determined that “separate is equal”; Led to a debate over the meaning of the 14th Amendment		
<u>Red Summer of 1919</u>	The summer of 1919 when there were many race riots; in all, 120 people died in such racial outbreaks in the space of little more than three months.		

Overall, in what ways do these acts help answer the question *To what extent has the federal government been successful in ensuring equality for African Americans after the Civil War?*