

History 102: The History of the United States Since 1865
Unit One: A New Hope? Reconstruction and its Consequences, 1863-1910

I. Terms and Study Questions, Chapters 16 and 17, Goldfield

Chapter 16

Lost Cause
Freedmen's Bureau
Education of freedmen and women
Sharecropping
Crop lien system (from lecture)
Black codes
13, 14, 15th Amendments to Constitution
limits on suffrage in the north
Ku Klux Klan and White League
Northern attitudes about African Americans
Southern Redemption
Election of 1876 and Compromise of 1877

Chapter 17

lynch law and lynchings
Ida B. Wells
segregation
Plessy v. Ferguson
Disenfranchisement
poll taxes and grandfather clauses
white supremacy
The Clansman and "Birth of a Nation"
stereotyping the African American
Booker T. Washington
W.E.B. DuBois
NAACP
Marcus Garvey (lecture)

Study Questions for Lecture/Text: Chapter 16

1. What were three main aspirations of freedmen during Reconstruction? In what ways were they successful in achieving these goals? What limited the fulfillment of these goals?
2. In the last section of chapter 16, the authors talk about the "failed promise" of Reconstruction. What was the promise and how did it fail, according to the authors? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Study Questions for Lecture/Text: Chapter 17

1. Explain how segregation and disenfranchisement were used by whites to limit opportunities for African Americans in the late 19th century. Know the main court cases discussed in class.
 2. How did Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois differ in their approaches to African American civil rights? Which approach was more acceptable to whites? Why?
 3. What other ways did African Americans resist segregation and violence?
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II. Examination Prompt (Midterm)

1. The following essay prompt will be on the midterm examination study guide:

Using the information from lecture, text and documents covered in class, respond to the following statement about race relations in the South between 1865 and 1900 with an essay that takes a position on this statement.

"Reconstruction was successful in improving the status of African Americans in the South between 1865 and 1900."

III. Lecture Outline

Use the following lecture outline as headings for your note taking. My lectures will follow this organization. I strongly urge you to print this out and bring it with you to class as a reference.

Unit One - A New Hope? Reconstruction and Its Consequences, 1865-1920

Use the following lecture outline as headings for your note taking. My lectures will follow this organization. I strongly urge you to print this out and bring it with you to class as a reference.

I. Reconstruction, Its Benefits and Limitations, 1865-1877 (Chapter 16)

A. Ending and Beginning

1. Questions Resolved
2. Questions Raised

B. Setting the Stage: What Does Freedom Mean? 1865-1866

1. Southern Whites
2. African Americans
3. Northern Whites

C. Benefits of Reconstruction, 1865-1876

1. Freedmen's Bureau Programs
2. Community Building
3. Legal Framework: The Reconstruction Amendments (13, 14, 15)

D. Limitations: The White South Responds, 1866-1876

1. Violence - The Ku Klux Klan
2. Redemption of the South: White Leagues and the KKK

II. Post-Reconstruction: The Struggle to Preserve Gains

A. Limiting Rights - 14th and 15th amendments

1. Disenfranchisement
2. Segregation

B. Cultural Limitations: The Rise of White Supremacy and Northern Indifference

1. Stereotyping African Americans, North and South
2. Extra-legal white supremacy

C. African Americans Respond to White Supremacy

1. Legal cases
2. Anti-lynching campaign
3. Creation of a black middle class
4. Black leaders respond