

Identifies Period 5: 1844-1877

AMSCO Chapter 15, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 15

1. Lincoln's Policies: Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction; Wade-Davis Bill
2. Lincoln's Policies: Freedmen's Bureau
3. Johnson and Reconstruction: Black codes
4. *Primary Source: Black Codes*
5. Johnson and Reconstruction: Johnson's Vetoes; Election of 1866: "waving the bloody shirt"
6. Congressional Reconstruction: Radical Republicans
7. Enacting the Radical Plan: Fourteenth Amendment, Equal protection of the laws, Due process of law
8. Enacting the Radical Plan: Reconstruction Acts of 1867
9. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
10. Reforms After Grant's Election: Fifteenth Amendment
11. Composition of the Reconstruction Governments: Scalawags, Carpetbaggers
12. *Primary Source: The Man With the (Carpet) Bags*
13. Composition of the Reconstruction Governments: African-American legislators
14. African Americans Adjusting to Freedom: Sharecropping
15. The End of Reconstruction: Redeemers
16. The End of Reconstruction: White Supremacy and the Ku Klux Klan
17. *Primary Source: "The Union as it Was/ The Lost Cause, Worse Than Slavery"*
18. The End of Reconstruction: Election of 1876, Compromise of 1877
19. New South: Economic Progress
20. New South: Continued Poverty
21. New South: Agriculture
22. Segregation: Discrimination and the Supreme Court: Plessy v. Ferguson; Jim Crow laws
23. *Primary Source: Majority Decision and Dissenting Opinion – Plessy v. Ferguson (excerpts)*
24. Segregation: Loss of Civil Rights: poll tax, literacy test, grandfather clauses

Primary Sources

Excerpts of Black Codes, 1865

Sec. 2. All freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes . . . over the age of eighteen years found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or there after, with no lawful employment or business . . . shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof shall be fined . . . fifty dollars . . . and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. If any freedman, free negro or mulatto shall fail . . . to pay any tax . . . it shall be the duty of the sheriff to arrest such freedman, free negro or mulatto . . . and proceed at once to hire for the shortest time such delinquent tax-payers to any one who will pay the said tax. . . .

Laws of Mississippi, 1865

Sec. 2 . . . Every laborer . . . shall not be allowed to leave his place of employment until the fulfillment of his contract. . . .

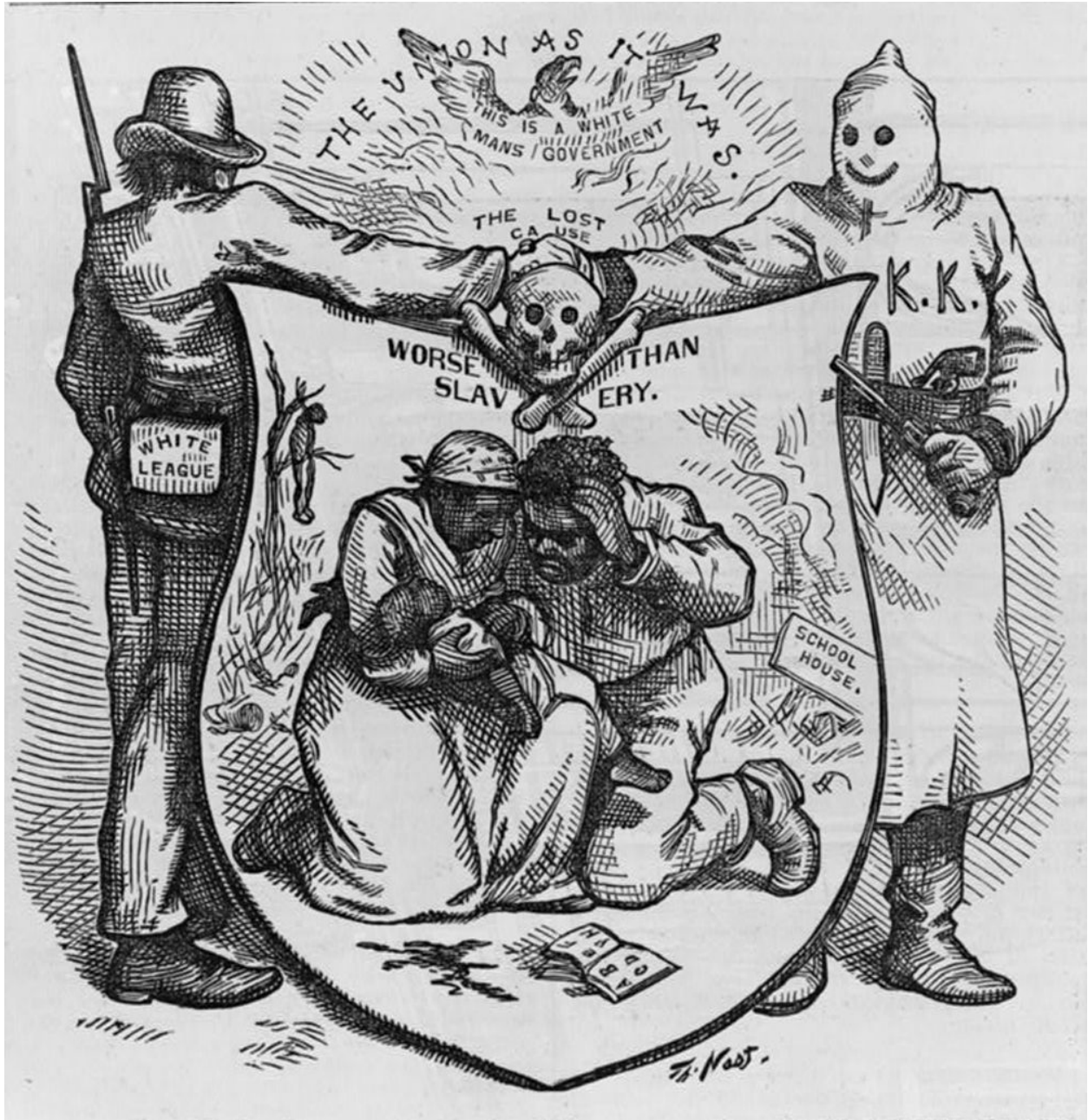
Sec. 8 . . . in case of sickness of the laborer, wages for the time lost shall be deducted, and where the sickness is feigned . . . double the amount of wages shall be deducted for the time lost . . . and should the refusal to work continue beyond three days, the offender . . . shall be forced to labor on roads, levees, and other public works, without pay, until the offender consents to return to his labor.

Acts of the General Assembly of Louisiana, 1865

The Man with the (Carpet) Bags, Thomas Nast, 1872



“The Union as it Was / The Lost Cause, Worse Than Slavery”, Thomas Nast, 1874 (learn more [here](#))



Majority Decision and Dissenting Opinion – Plessy v. Ferguson, Justice Henry Billings Brown; Justice John Marshall Harlan, 1896

The object of the [Fourteenth] amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but, in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political, equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting, and even requiring, their separation, in places where they are liable to be brought into contact, do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power. . . .

So far, then, as a conflict with the Fourteenth amendment is concerned, the case reduces itself to the question whether the statute

of Louisiana is a reasonable regulation, and with respect to this there must necessarily be a large discretion on the part of the legislature. In determining the question of reasonableness, it is at liberty to act with reference to the established usages, customs, and traditions of the people, and with a view to the promotion of their comfort, and the preservation of the public peace and good order. . . .

We consider the underlying fallacy in the plaintiff's argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it.

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