

LEQ: What was the most powerful terrorist group that was formed to protect “white” Southerners’ old way of life?



This image shows a man representing the “White League” shaking hands with a Ku Klux Klan member over a shield illustrated with an African American couple with a possibly dead baby. In the background is a man hanging from a tree. This image is titled “The Union as it was The Lost Cause, Worse Than Slavery.” This image was created by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) for the October 24, 1874 edition of Harpers Weekly. This image is courtesy of The Library of Congress.

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Reconstruction



MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

1 Schofield 2 Sickles 3 Pope 4 Ord 5 Sheridan

Tennessee had been readmitted before military reconstruction was established in 1867.

State

1868 Date of readmission to Union

1871 Date conservative rule reestablished

The South was divided into five military districts. The army, or martial law, would govern the districts. Congress readmitted Tennessee to the Union because it had already met all of the requirements of the legislation. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.

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The devastation of war and Reconstruction policies affected all levels of Southern society.



In Mississippi a woman remembered her father's homecoming: "He had come home to a house stripped of every article of furniture. The plantation was stripped of the means of cultivating any but a small portion of it. A few mules and one cow made up the stock." This image is titled "Confederate Soldier's Homecoming." This image is courtesy of cowanauctions.com.

“White” Southerners who had invested heavily in Confederate currency lost everything when their funds became worthless after the war.



Many lost their land because they could not pay taxes or other debts. This image shows a five and one hundred dollar Confederate States of America interest bearing banknote. These notes were authorized by the Confederate Congress during the Civil War (1861–1865). The Union banknotes had green printing on the back and were known as greenbacks. The backs of Confederate banknotes were blank and in circulation became a dirty gray. They became known as "gray-backs". This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Throughout the South, on both plantations and small farms, war widows struggled to hold on to their property and keep it producing.



During the war, women were forced into new roles on the their farms, and sometimes in factories. This image is courtesy of ourstate.com.

Poor African Americans and whites realized that to have social and economic status in the South they needed land.



Few African Americans had money to buy land, though, despite the low prices. One African American soldier returning from the war exclaimed, "Every colored man will be a slave, and feel himself a slave until he can raise his own bale of cotton... and say 'this is mine.'" This image shows African Americans at Hopkinson's Plantation on Edisto Island, South Carolina. This image is titled "Gwine to de Field." This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As a result, some African Americans became tenant farmers, farming land that they rented.



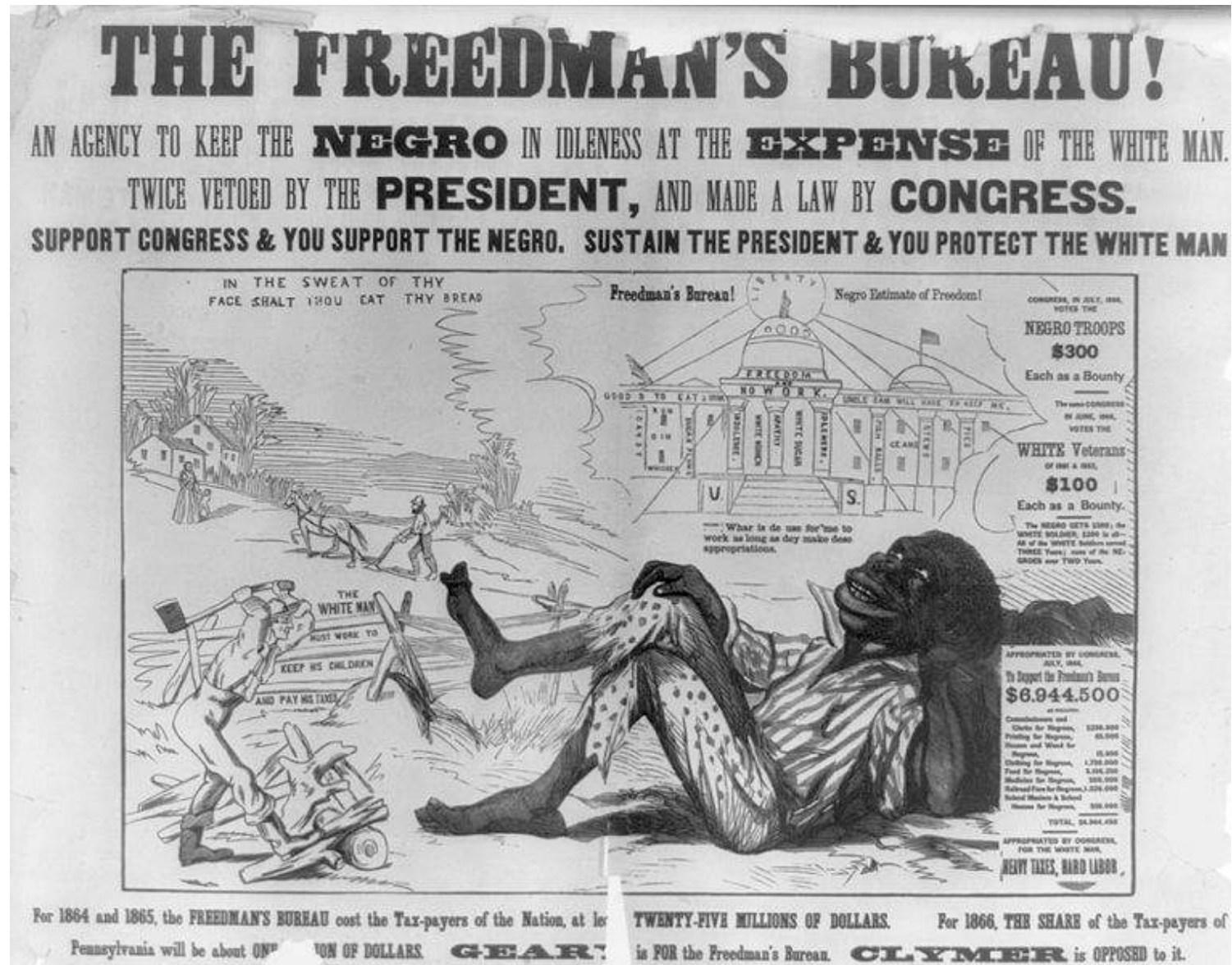
Even this sometimes proved beyond the means of many poor Southerners. This image is courtesy of georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu.

Many Southerners became sharecroppers, persons who worked the owner's land and received a share of the crops in return.



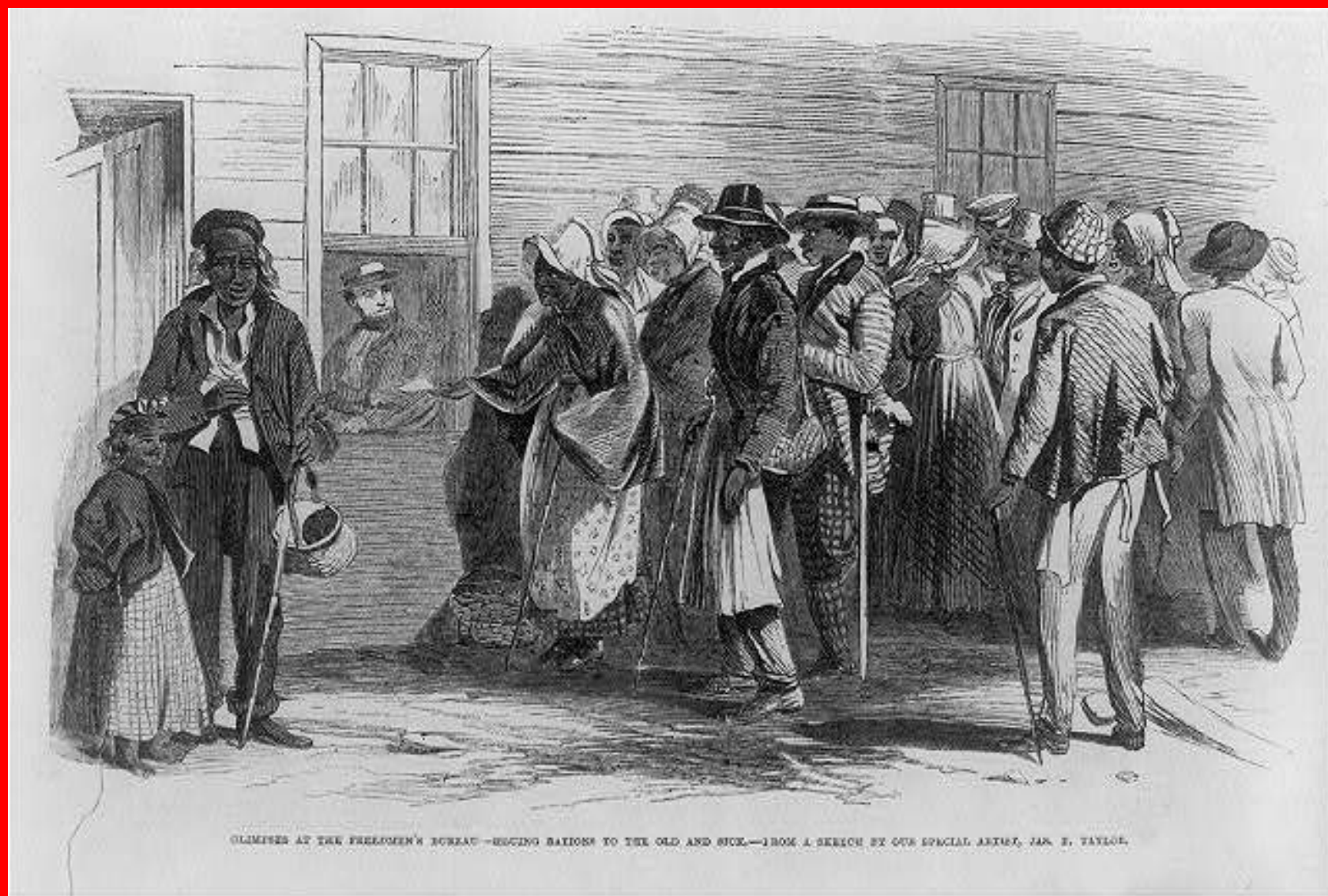
This image shows field hands in a cotton plantation in Georgia. This image was taken in 1898. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

African Americans worried about losing their new freedom, especially after Lincoln's death.



In March 1865, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau . African Americans faced immense dangers and hostility in winning their rights after the Civil War. The war had devastated the South's land and resources. Both whites and African Americans lost their crops and often their homes. This image is an anti-Freedman's Bureau poster. This image was created in 1866. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Freedman's Bureau distributed food to millions of former slaves.



GLIMPSES AT THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—ISSUING RATIONS TO THE OLD AND SICK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JAM. E. TAYLOR.

It also made efforts to settle African Americans on their own land. This image is titled "Glimpses at the Freedmen's Bureau, Issuing Rations to the Old and Sick." This image was created by James E. Taylor (1839-1901) for the September 22, 1866 edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Freedman's Bureau tried to find jobs for African Americans.



The Freedmen's Bureau encouraged African Americans to sign labor contracts with planters to provide work in return for wages or a share of the crops. Because most of the former slaves could neither read nor write, Bureau agents tried to prevent planters from cheating the freed African Americans. This image is titled "Slaves Picking Cotton on a Plantation." This image was created by William Ludlow Sheppard (1833-1912). This image is courtesy of incredibleart.org.

The Bureau settled thousands of freed men and women on plantations that owners had abandoned or that the army had seized.



In some states, the Bureau paid the settlers for harvesting corn and cotton on the plantations. However, many setbacks plagued the Bureau's work. This image is titled "Sweet Potato Planting, Hopkinson's Plantation," which was located on Edisto Island, South Carolina. The image was created by Henry P. Moore (1833-1911) in 1862. However, the man in the front left appears to be wearing a Union military uniform. This might be a post Civil War photograph. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Bureau's greatest achievements lay in education.



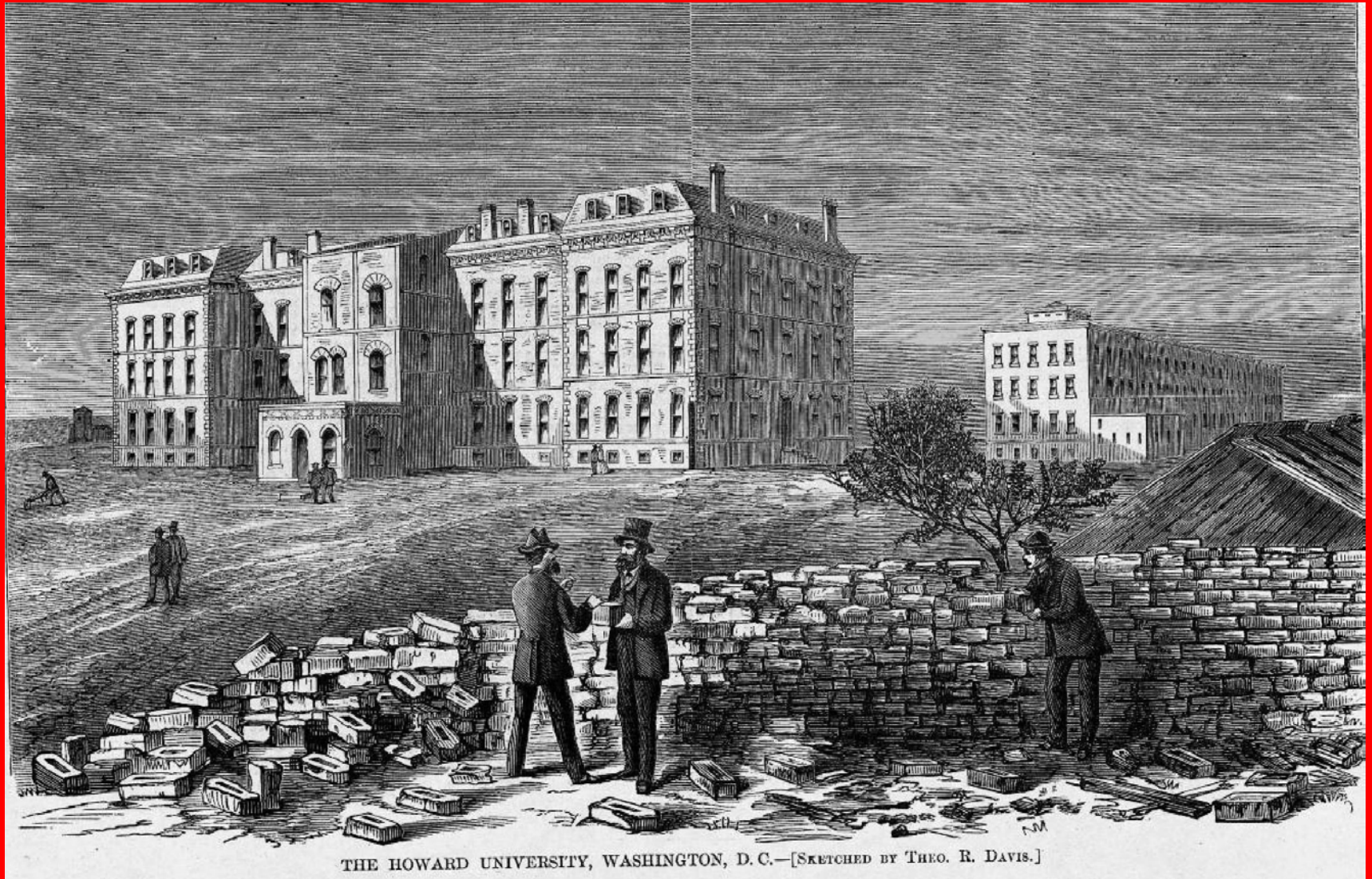
It started free public schools for African American men, women, and children. Private organizations such as missionary societies supplied teachers and books. This image is titled "Primary School For Freedmen, In Charge of Mrs. Green, at Vicksburg, Mississippi." This image was created by A.R. Waud for the June 23, 1866 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

Many “white” Southerners violently opposed education for freed people.



Their threats and violence made life dangerous for teachers and students. Still, by 1869 about 9500 white and African American teachers worked in Freedmen's Bureau schools. By 1870, more than 247,000 students attended 4329 schools. This image is titled "The Misses Cooke's School Room, Freedman's Bureau, Richmond, Virginia. This image was created by James E. Taylor for the November 17, 1866 edition of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

For those who wanted to go on to higher education, the Freedmen's Bureau established colleges.



THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—[SKETCHED BY THEO. R. DAVIS.]

They included Howard University (named for Major General Oliver Otis Howard), Fisk University, and Hampton Institute. This image is titled "The Howard University, Washington, D.C." This image was created by Theodore R. Davis for the March 20, 1869 issue of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of lionofanacostia.wordpress.com.

Before the Civil War, some laws banned African Americans from wearing hats, or carrying canes, or looking white people in the eye.



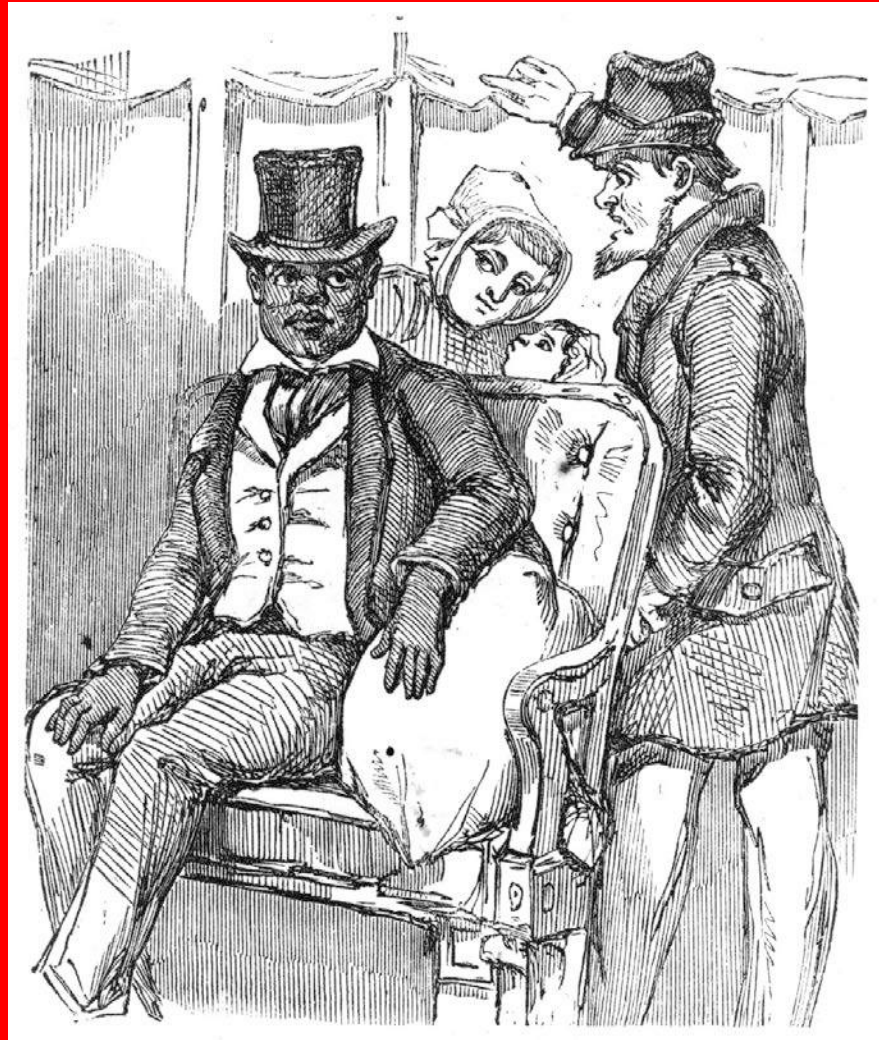
Despite these hardships, newly freed people reveled in the small details of freedom. This image shows a scene from an 1885 version of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, when Simon Legree is assaulting Uncle Tom. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the summer of 1865, some freed people began donning hats, twirling canes, and refusing to yield the right of way to “whites” on sidewalks.



Not accustomed to this change, “white” Southerners found the African Americans’ new behavior “intolerably insolent and overbearing.” This image shows African Americans voting in Richmond, Virginia in 1876. This image is courtesy of authentichistory.com.

Some “white” families that had given their slaves freedom became confused and frightened by the changes in their society.



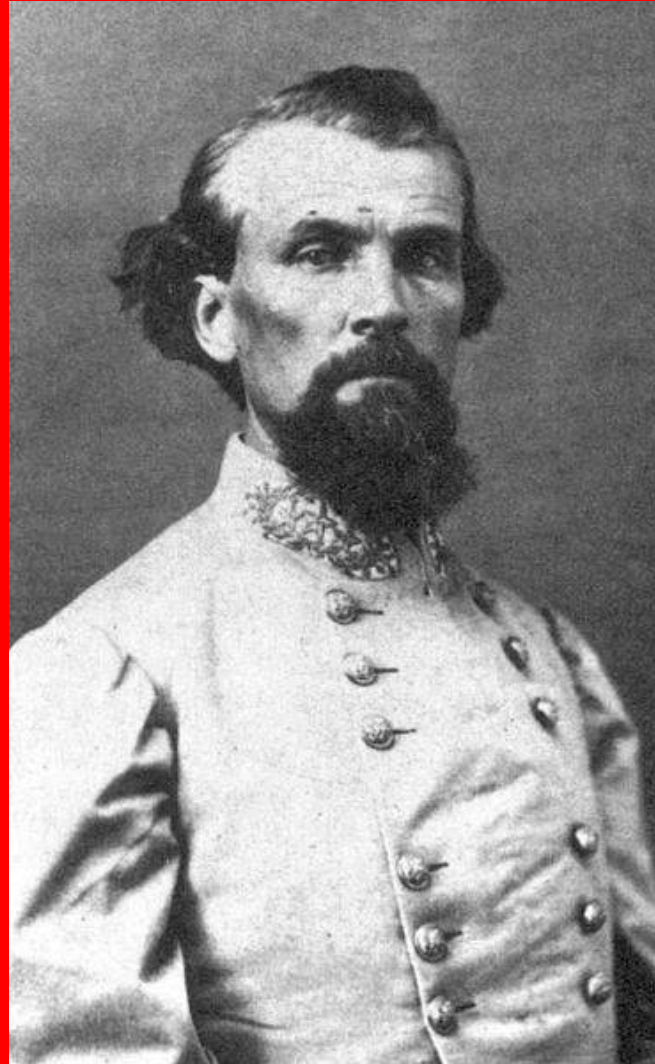
The military occupation troops made some white Southerners feel powerless. They felt relieved when President Andrew Johnson's plan gave Southern leaders control of reconstructed governments. This image is titled "Negro Expulsion From Railway Car, Philadelphia." This image by an unknown artist is from the September 27, 1856 edition of the *Illustrated London News*. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

While Southern legislatures enacted black codes, terrorist bands formed to defend “white” Southerners’ old way of life.



These groups viewed themselves as protective societies. They took names like the Regulators, the Knights of the White Camelia, and the Ku Klux Klan. These members of the Ku Klux Klan were arrested in Tishomingo county, Mississippi in September 1871 for the attempted murder of an entire family. This image is titled “Mississippi Ku-Klux members in the Disguises in Which They Were Captured.” This image appeared in the January 27, 1872 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In Pulaski, Tennessee, former Confederate cavalry leader Nathan Bedford Forrest organized the Ku Klux Klan in 1866.



By recruiting members from all classes of white Southern society, it became the most powerful of the protective societies. Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877) served as the first Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, but by 1869 had dissolved the organization that he had begun. This image was taken circa 1863. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

To hide their identities, Klan members wore hoods over their heads.



At first Klansmen claimed that they wanted only to scare African Americans who acted too independently. This image is titled "Two Members of the Ku-Klux Klan in Their Disguises." This image appeared in the December 19, 1868 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Soon the Klan resorted to violence to intimidate or eliminate African Americans and overthrow Republican rule in the South.



They launched a reign of terror and began whipping and murdering those who refused to be scared, especially Republican leaders and voters. This cartoon is a threat that the Ku Klux Klan will lynch carpetbaggers. This image appeared in the Tuscaloosa, Alabama *Independent Monitor* in 1868. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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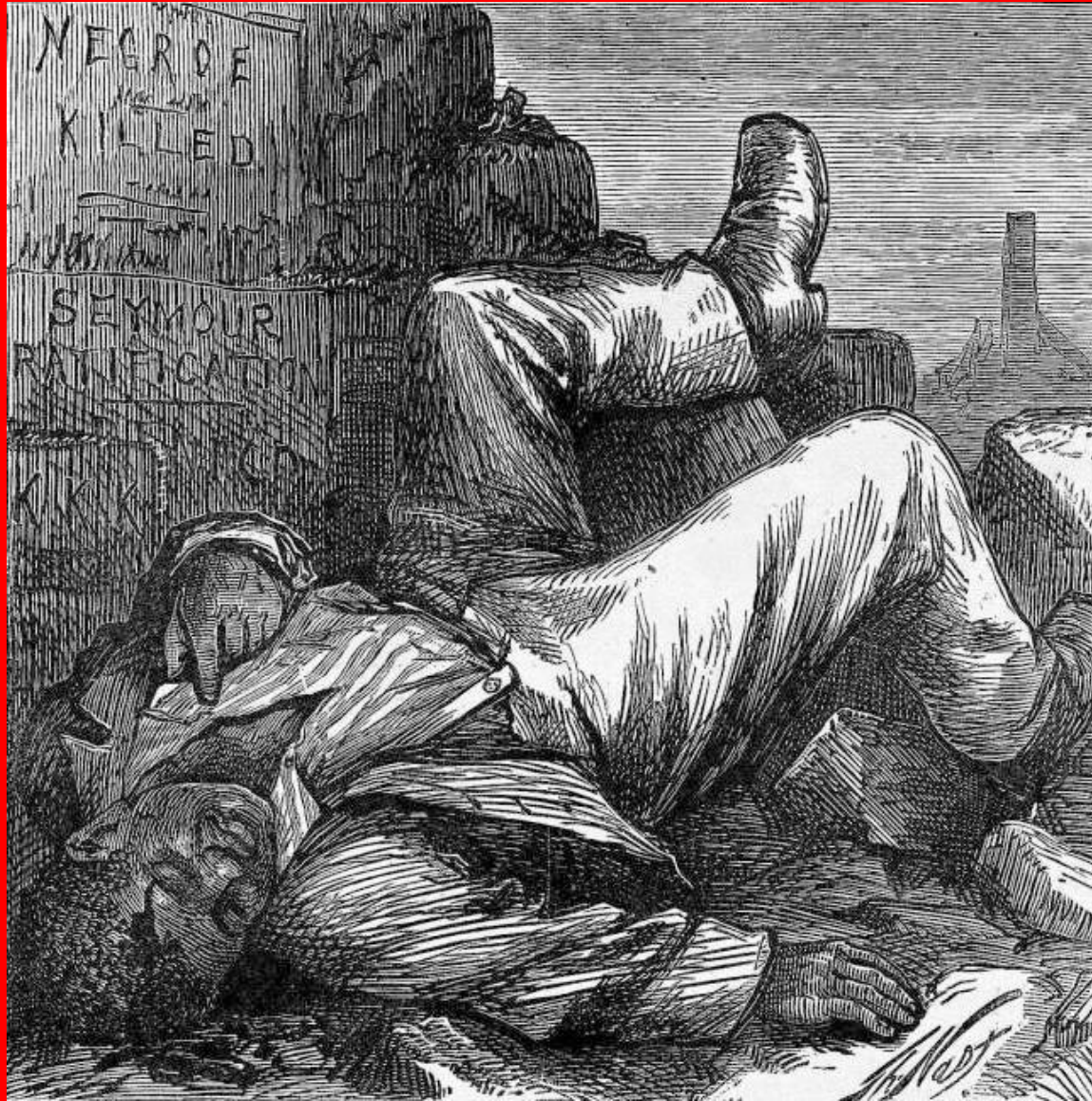
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During the Reconstruction years, the Klan and other groups killed thousands of African Americans and their white friends.



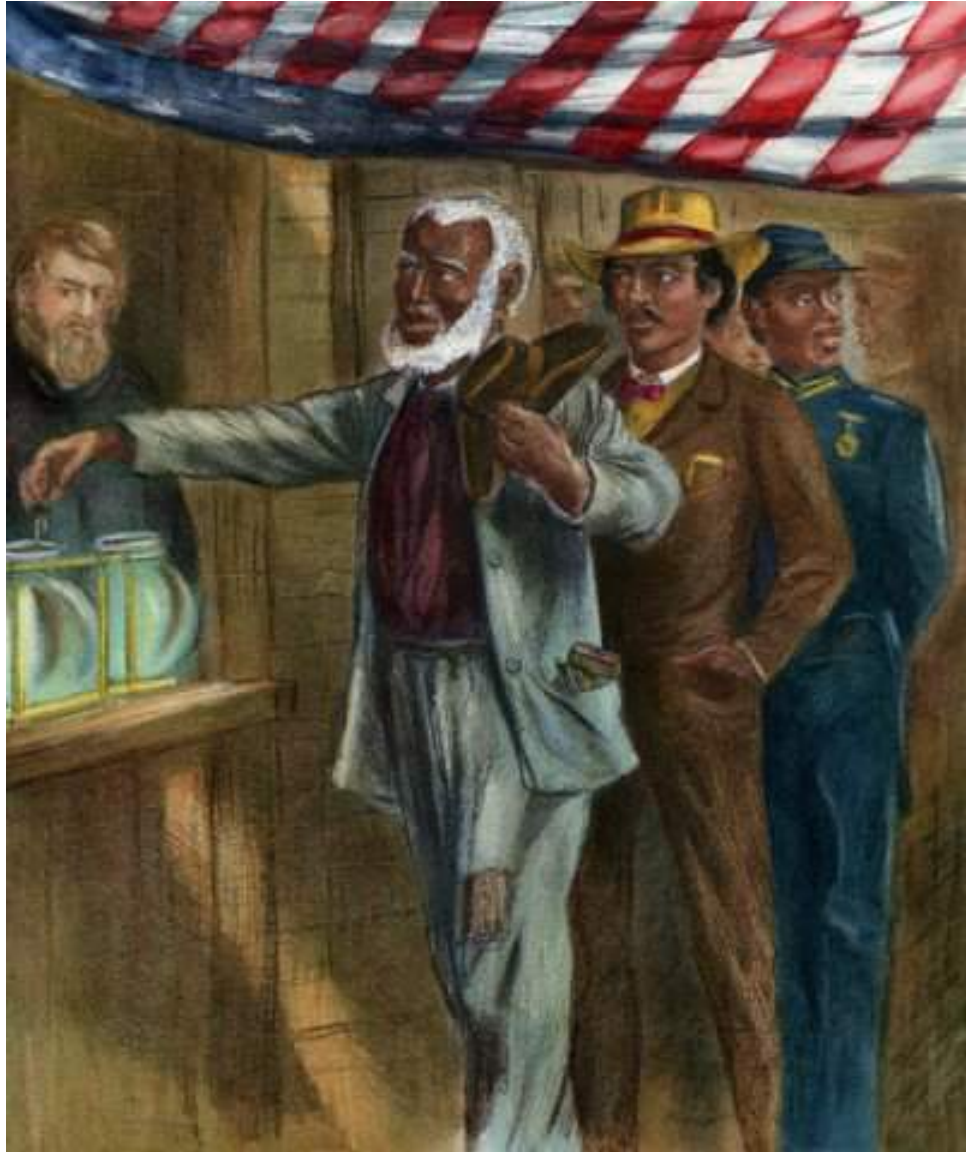
They beat and wounded many more and burned homes, schools, and churches. This image is titled "One Vote Less." It appeared in the August 8, 1868 edition of Harper's Weekly. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

President Grant used the Civil Rights Act of 1871 to arrest 5000 Klansmen across the South.



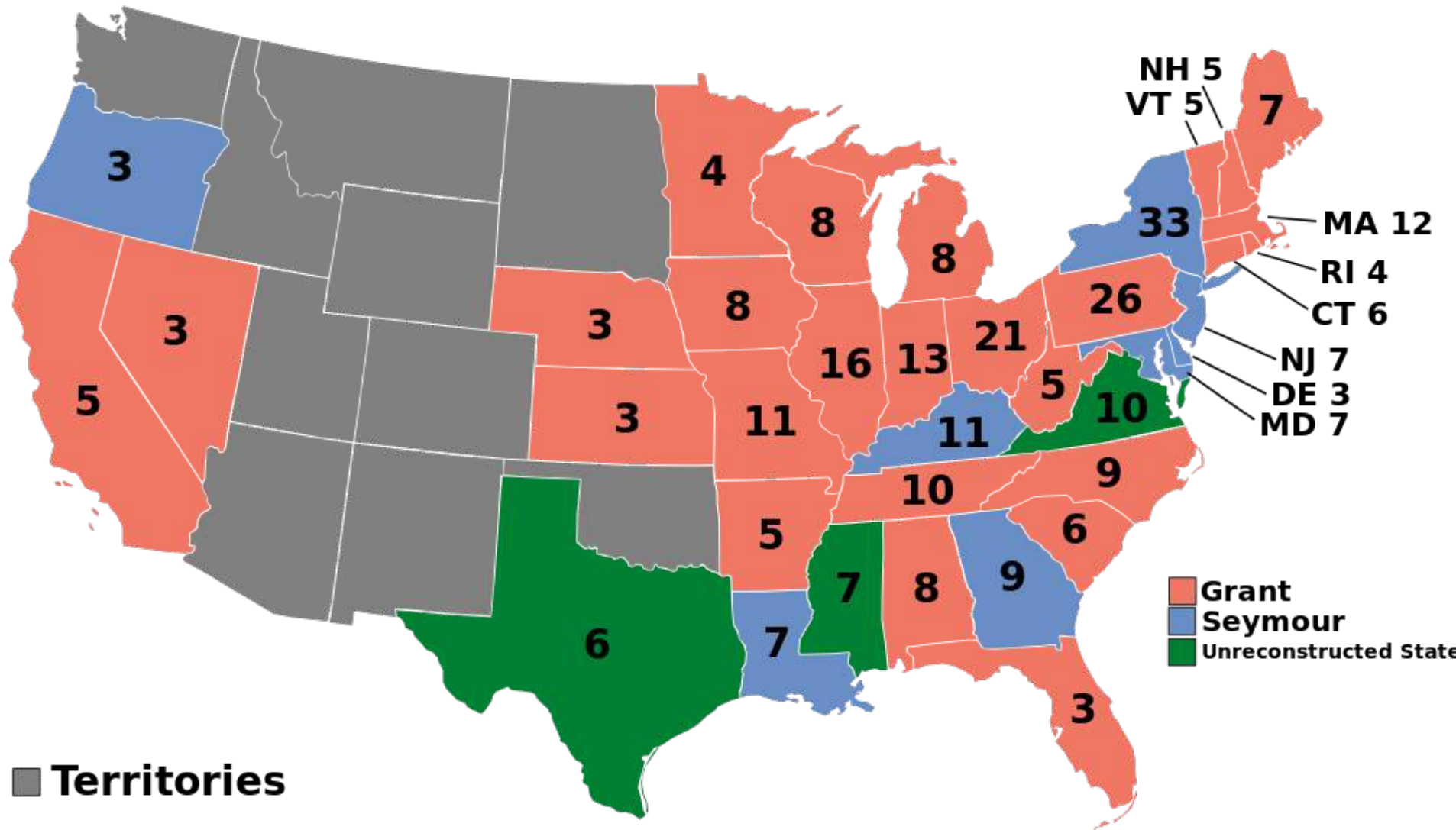
Grant wished to destroy the Klan and restore law and order in the South. For a while at least, the Klan and other secret societies disbanded. This painting of Ulysses S. Grant was completed on March 2, 1875 by Henry Ulke (1821-1910). This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association.

Voting became one of proud Southern African Americans' new freedoms.



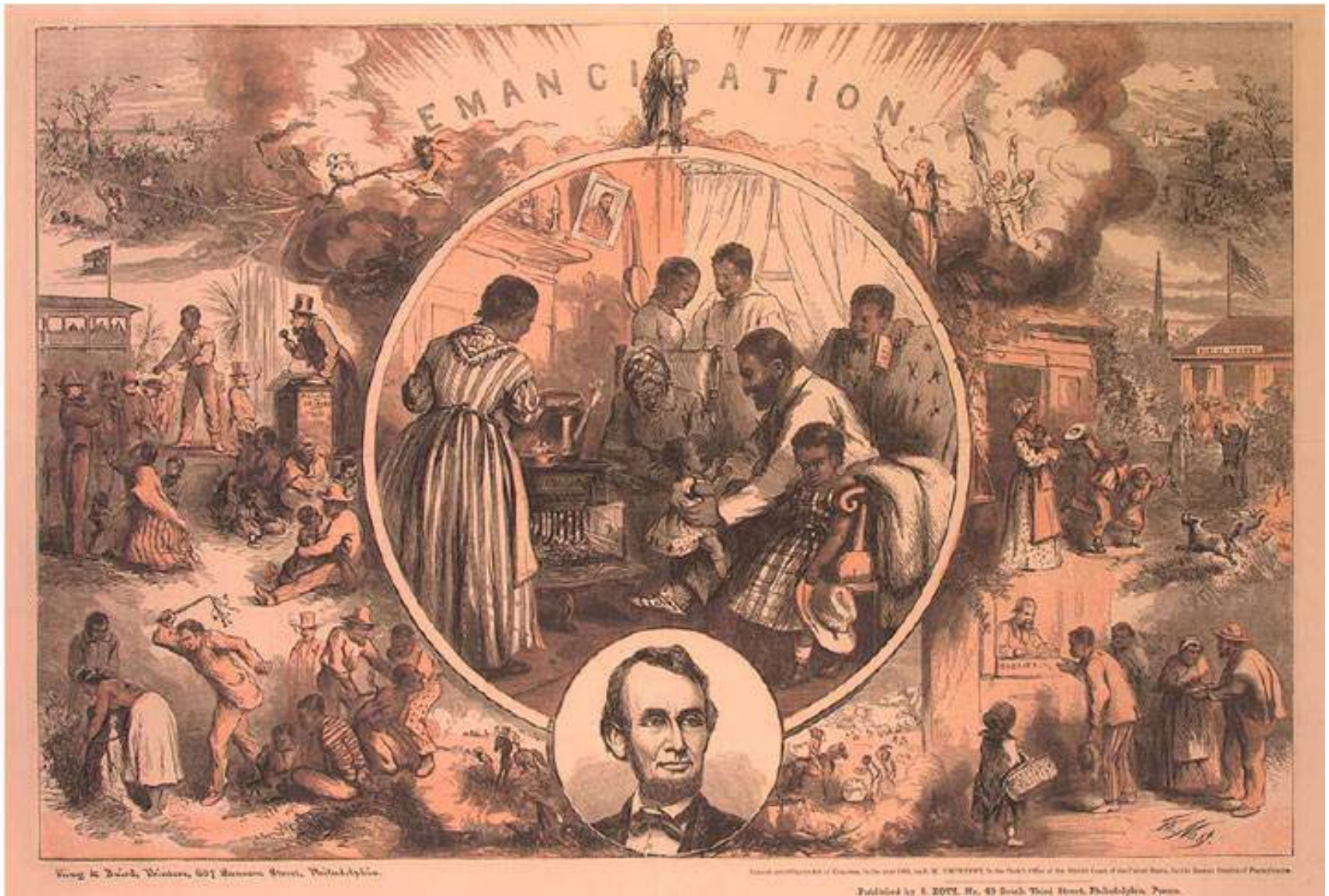
In the 1868 presidential election, they turned out 700,000 strong for the Republican party and greatly contributed to Grant's victory. This image is titled "The First Vote." It was created by A.R. Waud for the November 16, 1867 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This is a colorized version of the original black and white image. This image is courtesy of newyorkhistoryblog.org.

The votes that the Republican party received from African Americans in the 1868 presidential election convinced Republicans to help African Americans vote in more elections.



President Ulysses S. Grant came into office determined to enforce the Reconstruction Act and gave firm support to protecting African Americans' rights. This image shows the electoral votes of the 1868 Presidential election. This image was created by Tilden76 in 2010. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

Regarding the Reconstruction Amendments, the Thirteenth Amendment freed the slaves.



This image, titled "Emancipation," contains a caption reading: "The Emancipation of the Negroes, January 1863—The Past and the Future. This image was drawn by Thomas Nast. This image appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in 1865. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Fourteenth Amendment gave citizenship to former slaves in the South.



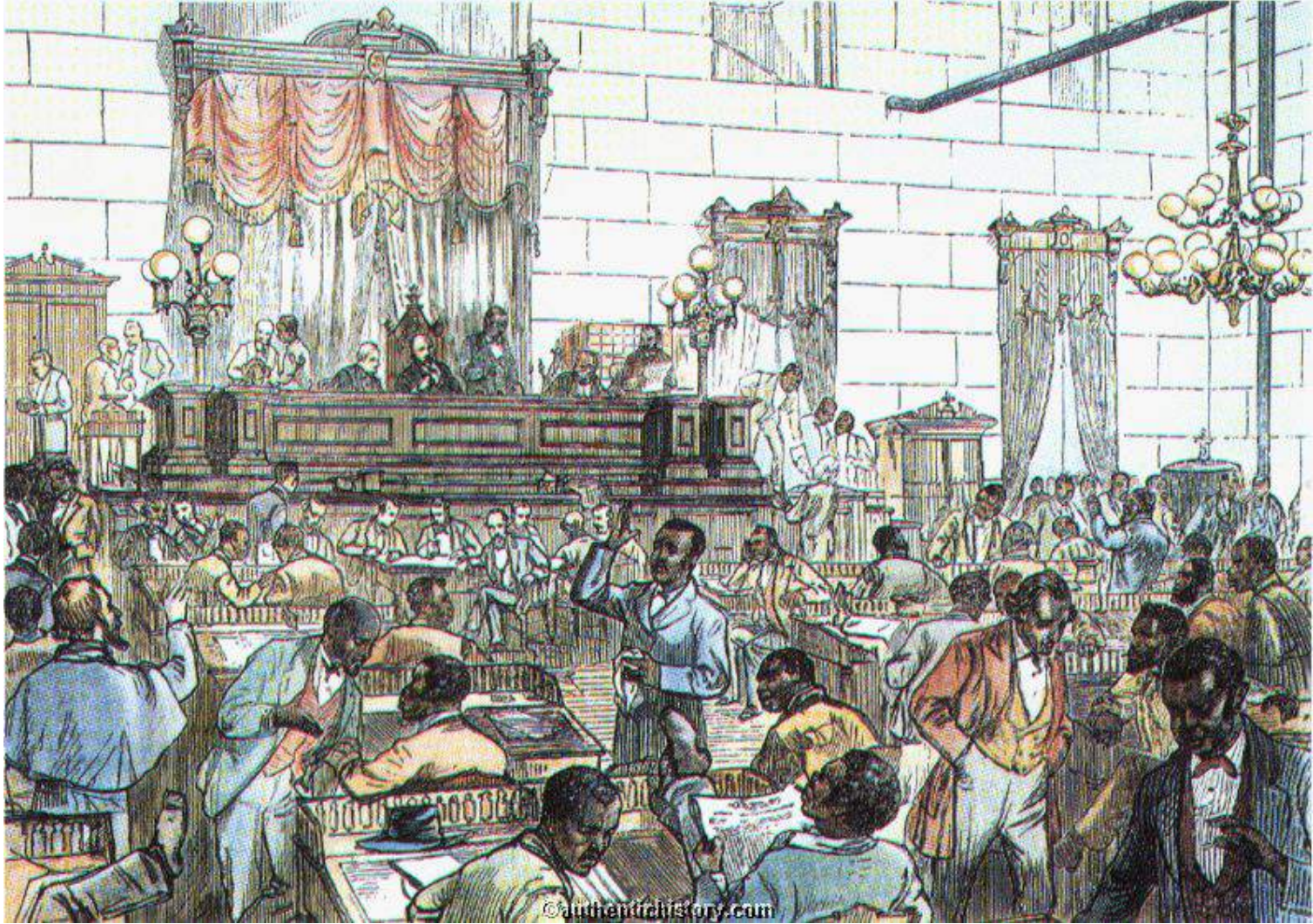
The Fourteenth Amendment gave citizenship to ex-slaves in the South, but it did not give citizenship and the right to vote to African Americans who were already free in the Northern and the Western states. This image is courtesy of bonfirejournal.com.

The Fifteenth Amendment gave citizenship and the right to vote to all males over the age of 21, regardless of race or where they lived.



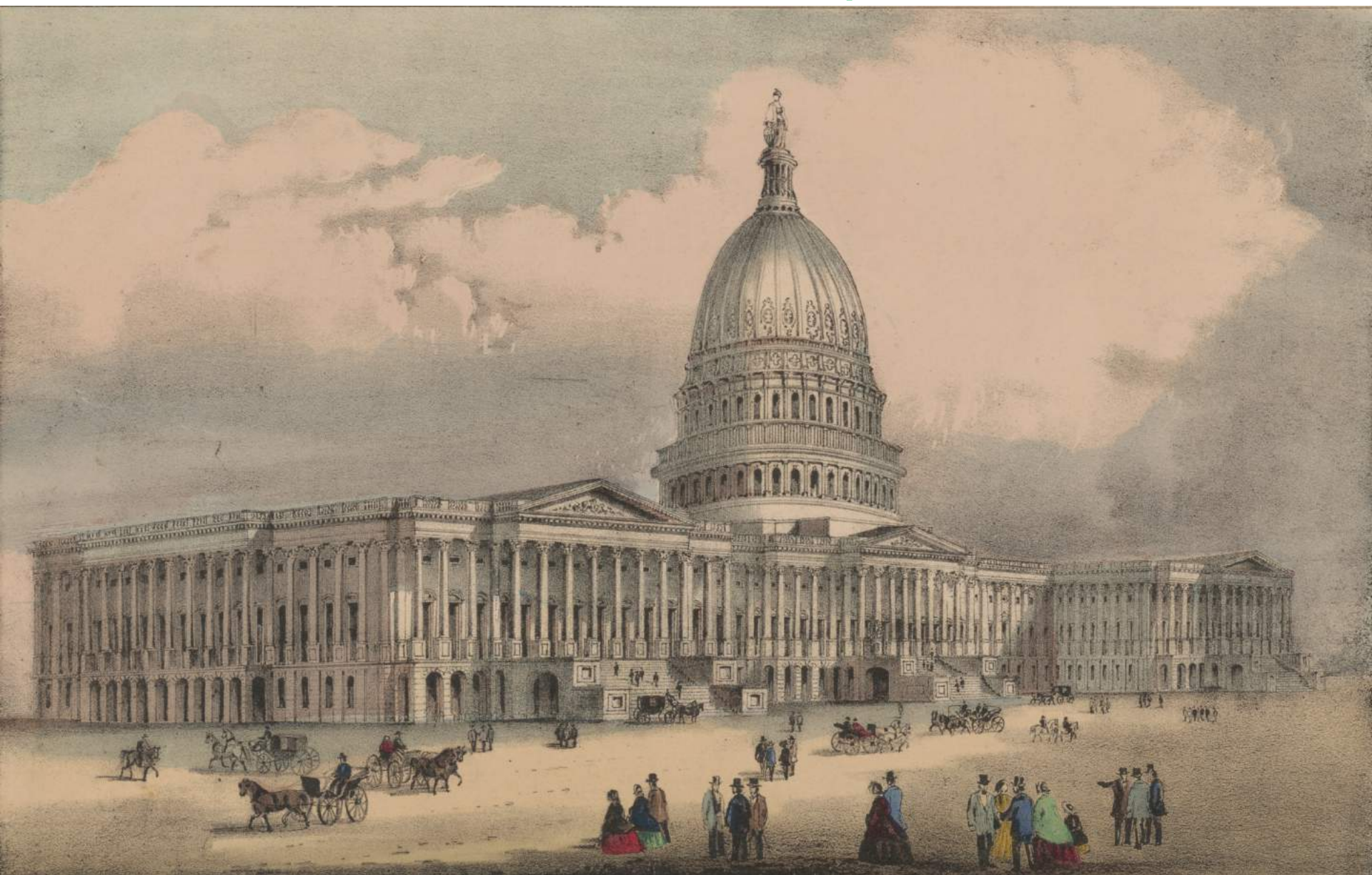
This image is titled "The Fifteenth Amendment Celebrated May 19th 1870." It was created by Thomas Kelly after the original artwork by James C. Beard. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Although African Americans held no more than 15 or 20 percent of the state political offices during Reconstruction, some became outstanding leaders.



During Reconstruction African Americans served as lieutenant governors, secretaries of state, and treasurers in the state governments of South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Voters elected them to state legislatures and as delegates to constitutional conventions. This image shows that “During the Disputed 1876 South Carolina Gubernatorial Campaign, Blacks Force Their way into the Legislative Chamber.” This image is courtesy of authentichistory.com.

African Americans voters also made an impact on the national level.



This image shows the United States Capitol circa 1873. This image was created by Courier & Ives. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Mississippi elected two African Americans—Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce—to the Senate.



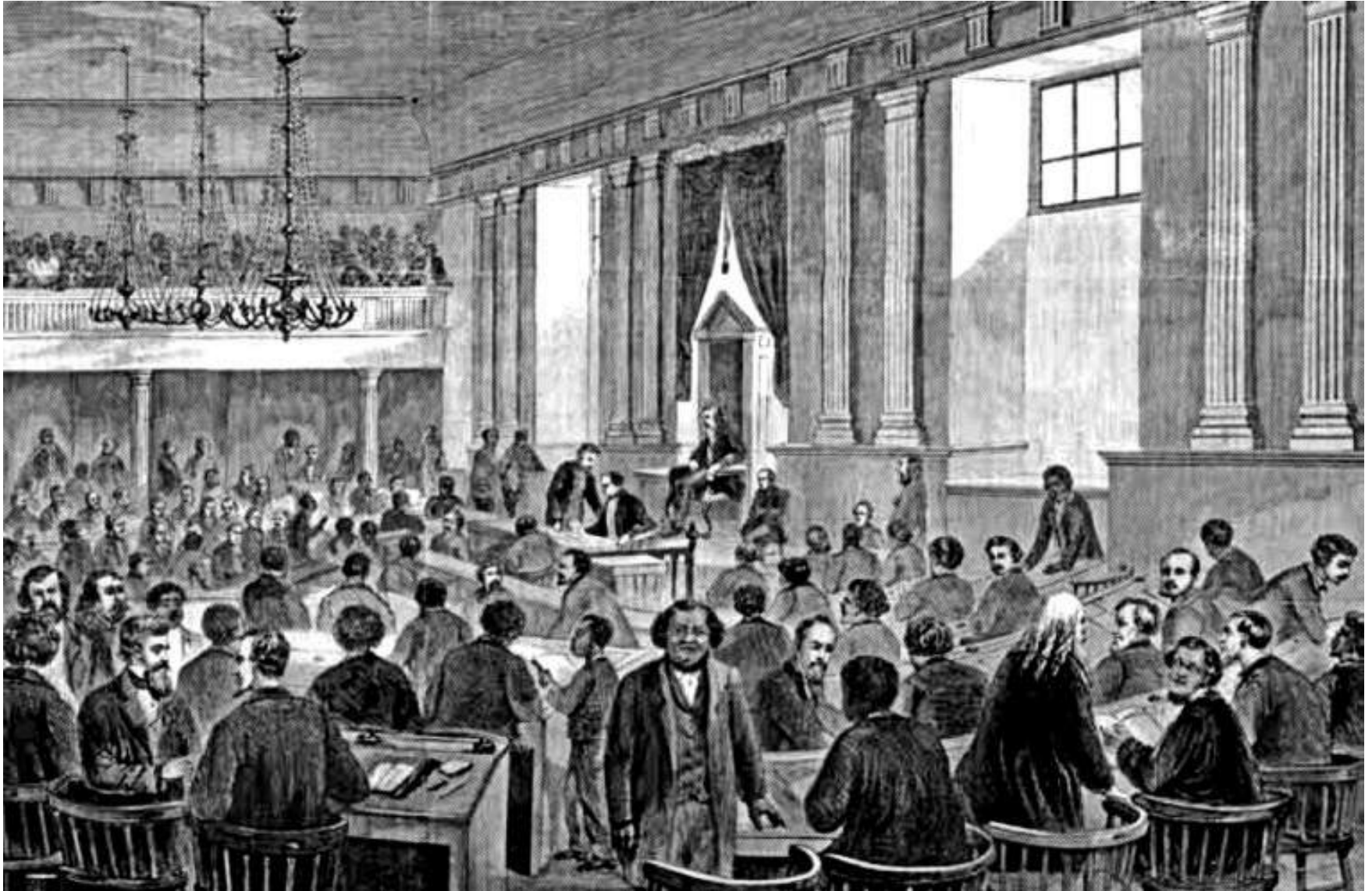
This chromolithograph shows Blanche Kelso Bruce, on the left, Frederick Douglass, in the center, and Hiram Rhodes Revels on the right surrounded by scenes of African American life. This image was created by J. Hoover in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1881. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

All together the Southern states sent 20 African Americans to the House of Representatives.



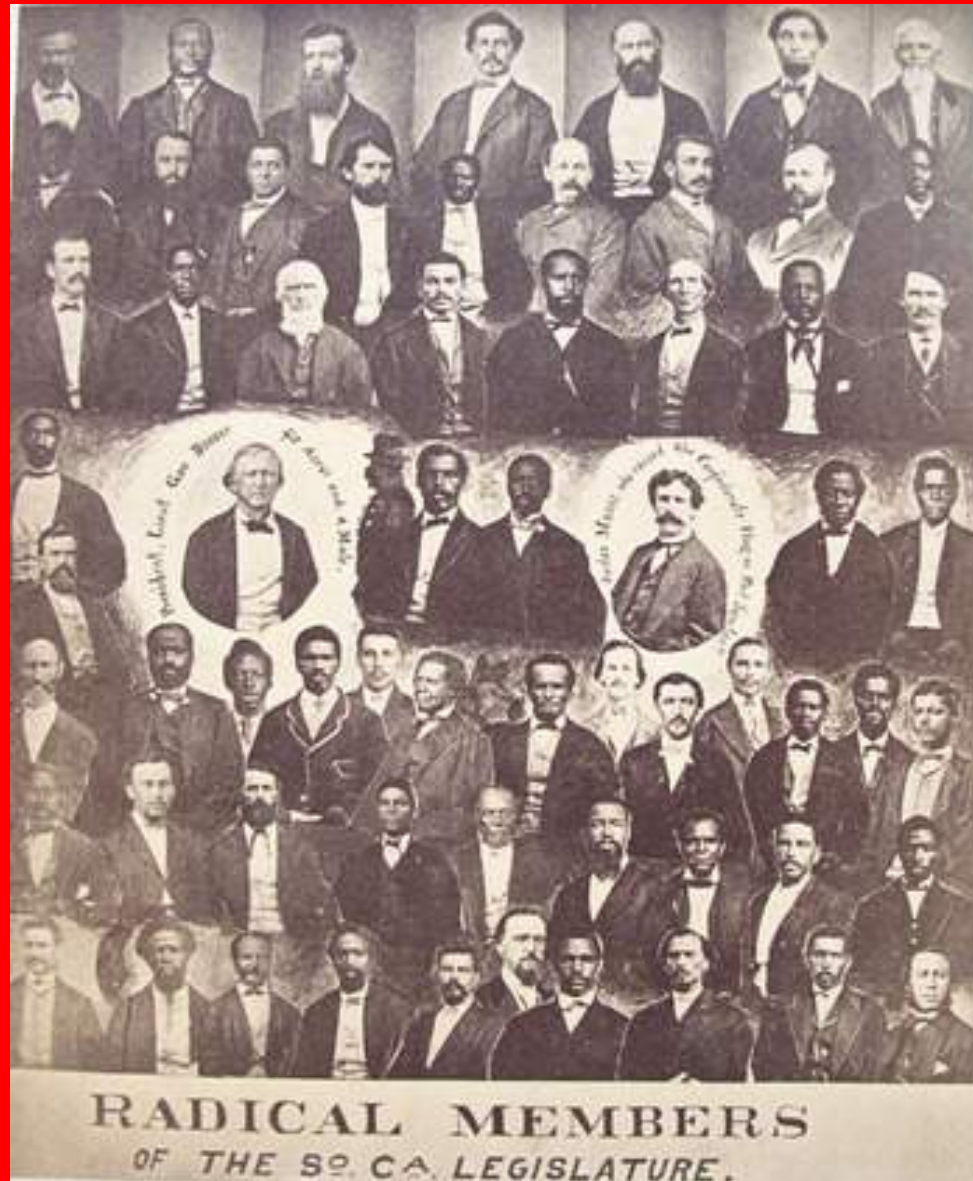
South Carolina alone elected eight African Americans to Congress, including Robert Smalls. This image is titled: "First Colored Senator and Representatives in the 41st and 42nd Congress of the United States." (Left to right) Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi, Representatives Benjamin Turner of Alabama, Robert DeLarge of South Carolina, Josiah Walls of Florida, Jefferson Long of Georgia, Joseph Rainey and Robert B. Elliot of South Carolina. This image was created by Courier and Ives in 1872. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Some “white” Southerners, putting the economic success of the South ahead of their cultural beliefs, joined Republican governments.



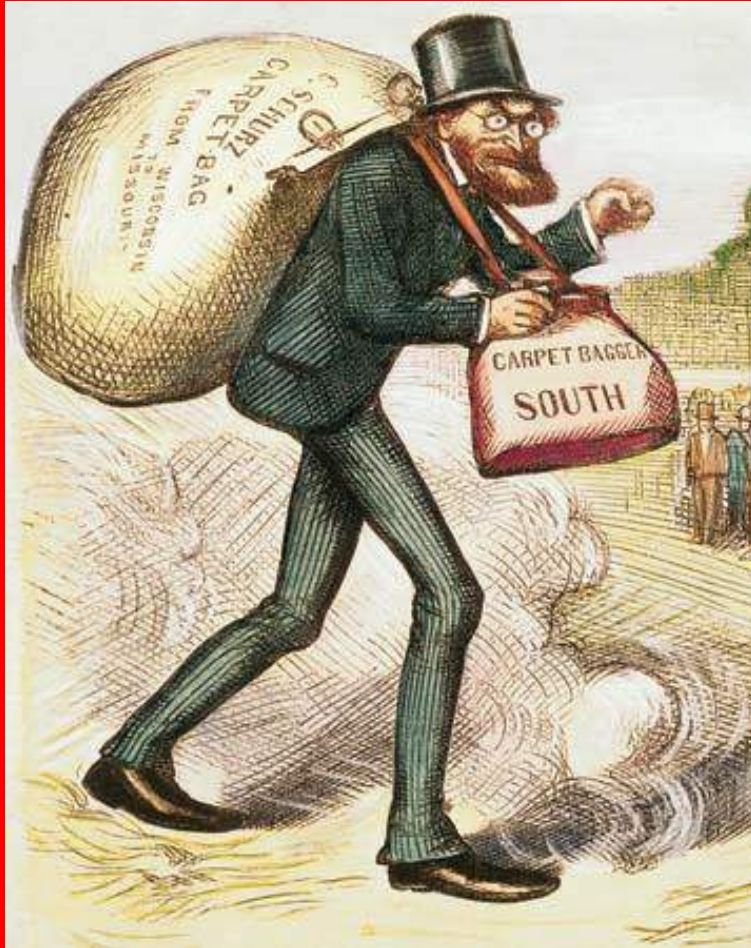
This image from the February 15, 1868 edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* shows the election of African American delegates to the 1867-1868 Virginia Constitutional Convention. This image is courtesy of the Library of Virginia.

“White” Southerners insultingly nicknamed “white” southerners who joined Republican governments “scalawags.”



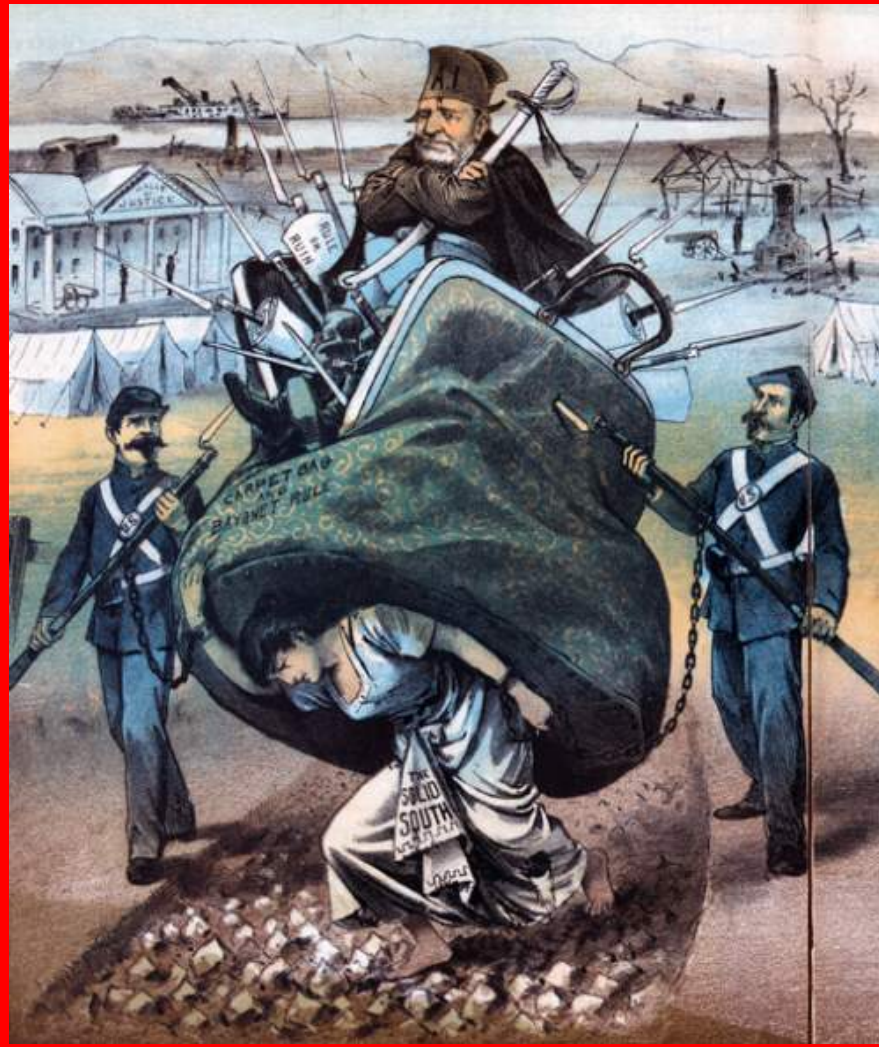
Most “white” Southerners considered scalawags to be disloyal. This image titled “Radical Members of the South Carolina Legislature” was created by J.G. Gibbes circa 1868. This image is courtesy of princeton.edu.

Some Northerners moved to the South after the war looking for business opportunities.



White Southerners called them “carpetbaggers” because they carried inexpensive suitcases made of carpet fabric. Southerners ridiculed carpetbaggers and portrayed them as penniless adventurers who arrived with all their possessions in carpetbags. This image on the left created by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) for the November 9, 1872 edition of *Harpers Weekly* is titled “The man with the (Carpet) Bags.” It depicts former U.S. Civil War Major General Carl Schurz. The caption reads, “The bag in front of him, filled with others’ faults, he always sees. The one behind him, filled with his own faults, he never sees.” It depicts the attitude of white Southerners towards some Northerners during Reconstruction. The image on the left is courtesy of the Library of Congress and of teacherweb.com. The image on the right is a carpet bag, which was a bag made out of carpet materials, commonly from an oriental rug. The image on the right is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Although many “carpetbaggers” and “scalawags” truly wanted to help the South, “white” Southerners bitterly resented them and viewed them as greedy opportunists.



White Southerners felt that carpetbaggers and scalawags were seeking an opportunity to gain power and wealth at the expense of white Southerners. This image shows a northern “carpetbagger” accompanied by Union soldiers. His heavy carpetbag, now filled with all the items he has taken, nearly crushes the “Solid South,” on which it sits. This image was created by James Albert Wales in 1880. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In February 1875, the Civil Rights Act of 1875 passed both houses of Congress and went into effect.



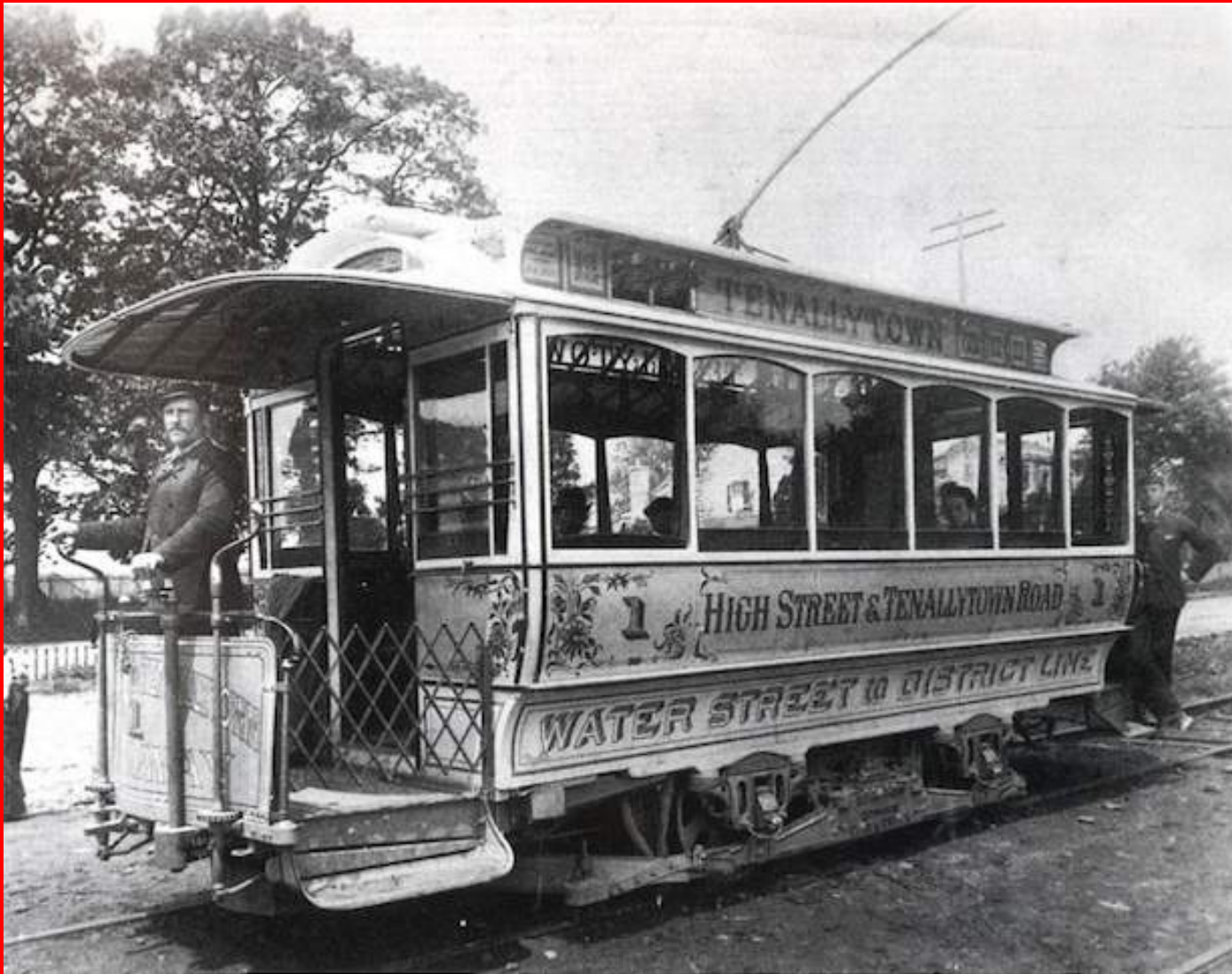
This image titled, "To Thine Own Self Be True," shows the hands of Columbia handing the Civil Rights Bill into the hands of an African American man. This image was created for the April 24, 1875 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of authentichistory.com.

While the war had brought African Americans political freedom, this bill offered civil freedom as well.



This image shows the Class of 1889 of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, now known as Virginia State University. This image is courtesy of [pinterest.com](#).

This Civil Rights Bill limited racial discrimination in public places such as streetcars, hotels, churches, and cemeteries.



The Justice Department, though, made little effort to enforce the bill and the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional in 1883. African Americans' struggle for equality would continue into the twentieth century. This image shows a Washington, D.C. streetcar in 1890. This image is courtesy of [pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com).

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To Kill A Mockingbird

1930s Maycomb, Alabama

Atticus Finch (Father, Attorney)

Jeremy “Jem” Finch

Jean Louise “Scout” Finch (story seen through her eyes)

Calpurnia “Cal” (Maid)

Charles Baker “Dill” Harris

Aunt Stephanie (Dill’s Aunt)

Miss Maudie (Common Sense Neighbor)

Mrs. Dubose (Irritated Neighbor)

Walter Cunningham Jr. (School friend of Jem and Scout)

Mr. Radley

Arthur “Boo” Radley

Judge Taylor

Heck Tate (Sheriff)

Mr. Gilmer (District Attorney)

Walter Cunningham Sr. (Local head of the KKK, but also a client of Mr. Finch)

Tom Robinson (Accused of Rape)

Robert E. Lee “Bob” Ewell (Poor White Trash)

Mayella Violet Ewell (Accused Tom Robinson of Rape)

Entailment- Debt that one owes. Frequently not paid off in money but by goods (Bartering)