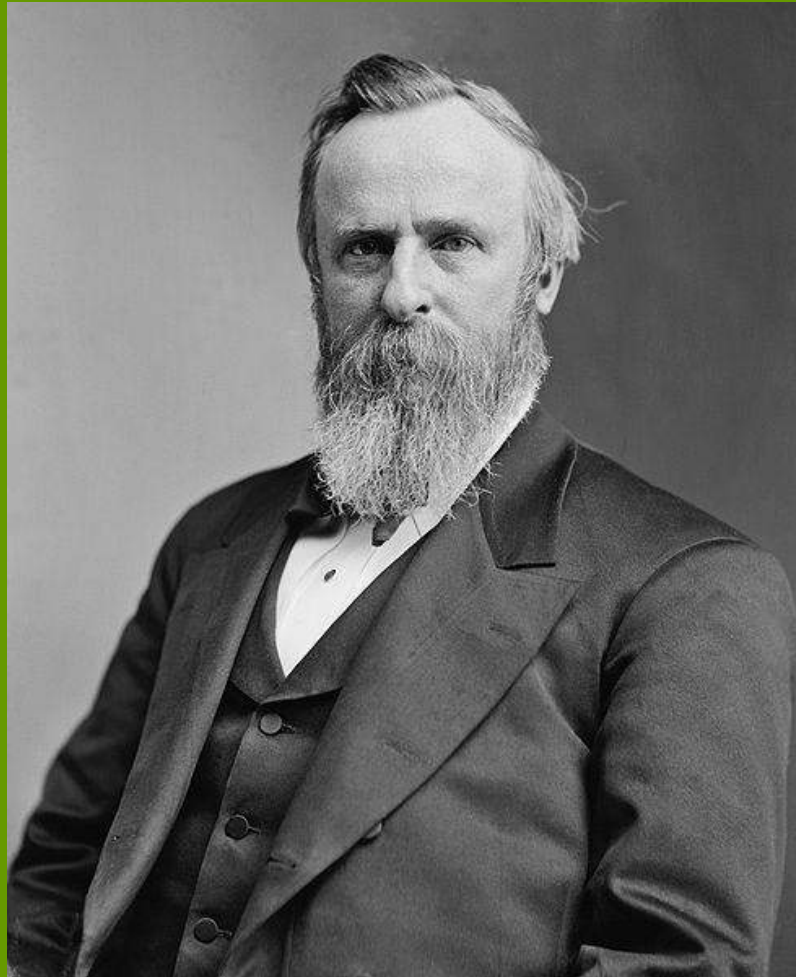


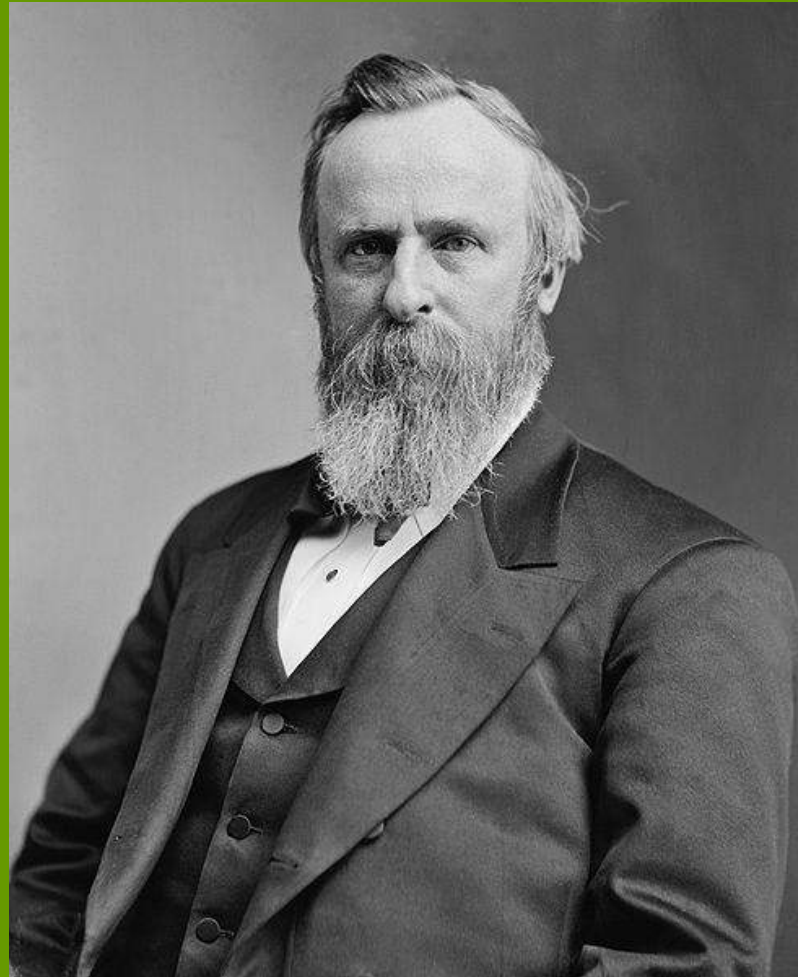
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Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) was the 19th President of the United States. Hayes was born and raised in Ohio, and became a lawyer. He served in the American Civil War as a United States officer, and was wounded five times. He rose from the rank of Major to brevet Major General. After the war he served in the House of Representatives and as Governor of Ohio. This image was taken by Mathew Brady circa 1870-1880. This image is courtesy of The Library of Congress.

LEQ: Who was elected President in 1876 following a promise that federal troops would be withdrawn from the South?

Rutherford B. Hayes



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Reconstruction Ends



MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

1 Schofield 2 Sickles 3 Pope 4 Ord 5 Sheridan

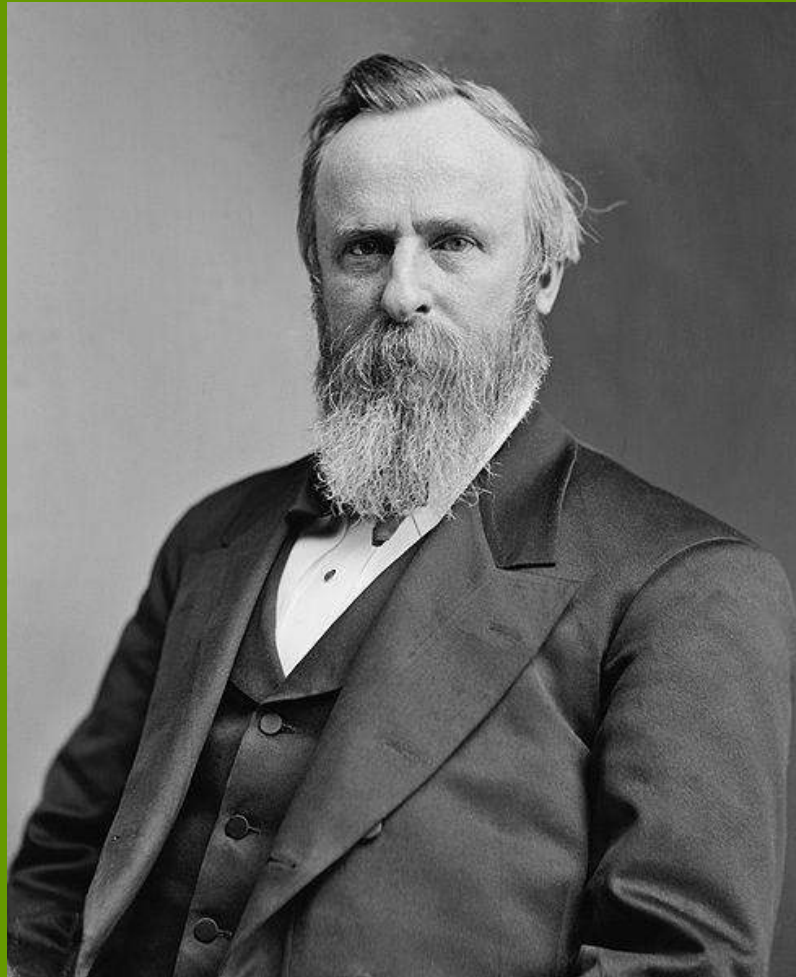
State

1868 Date of readmission to Union
1871 Date conservative rule reestablished

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

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.

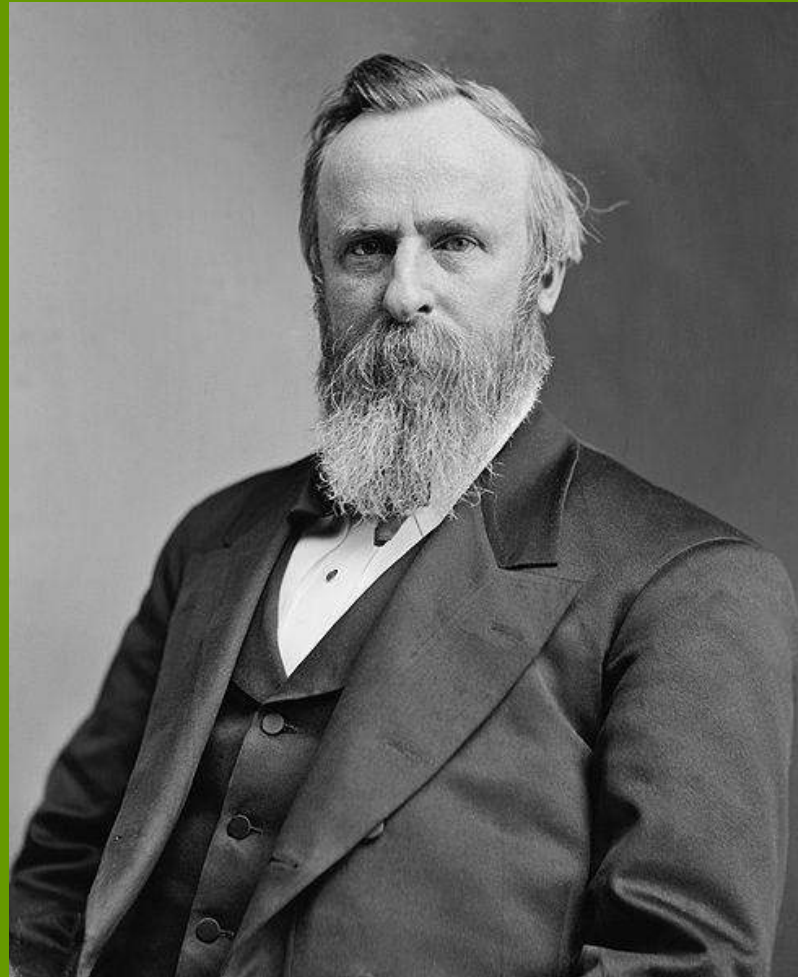
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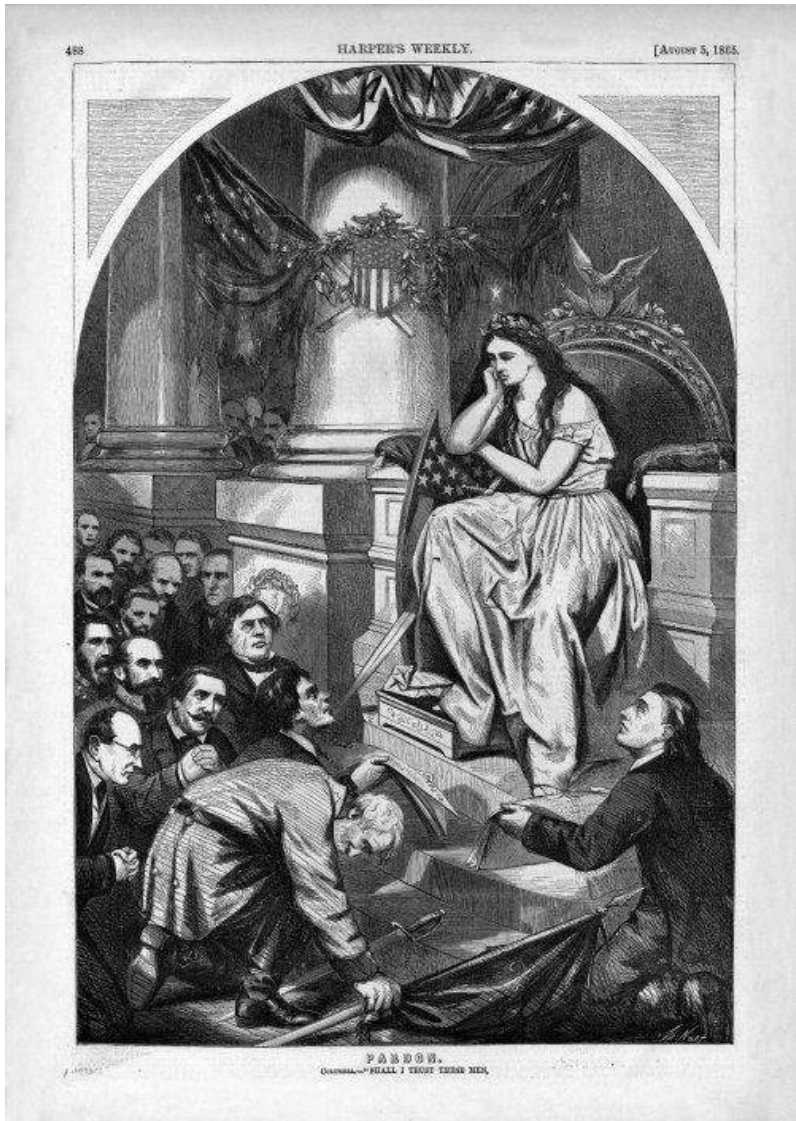
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Rutherford B. Hayes



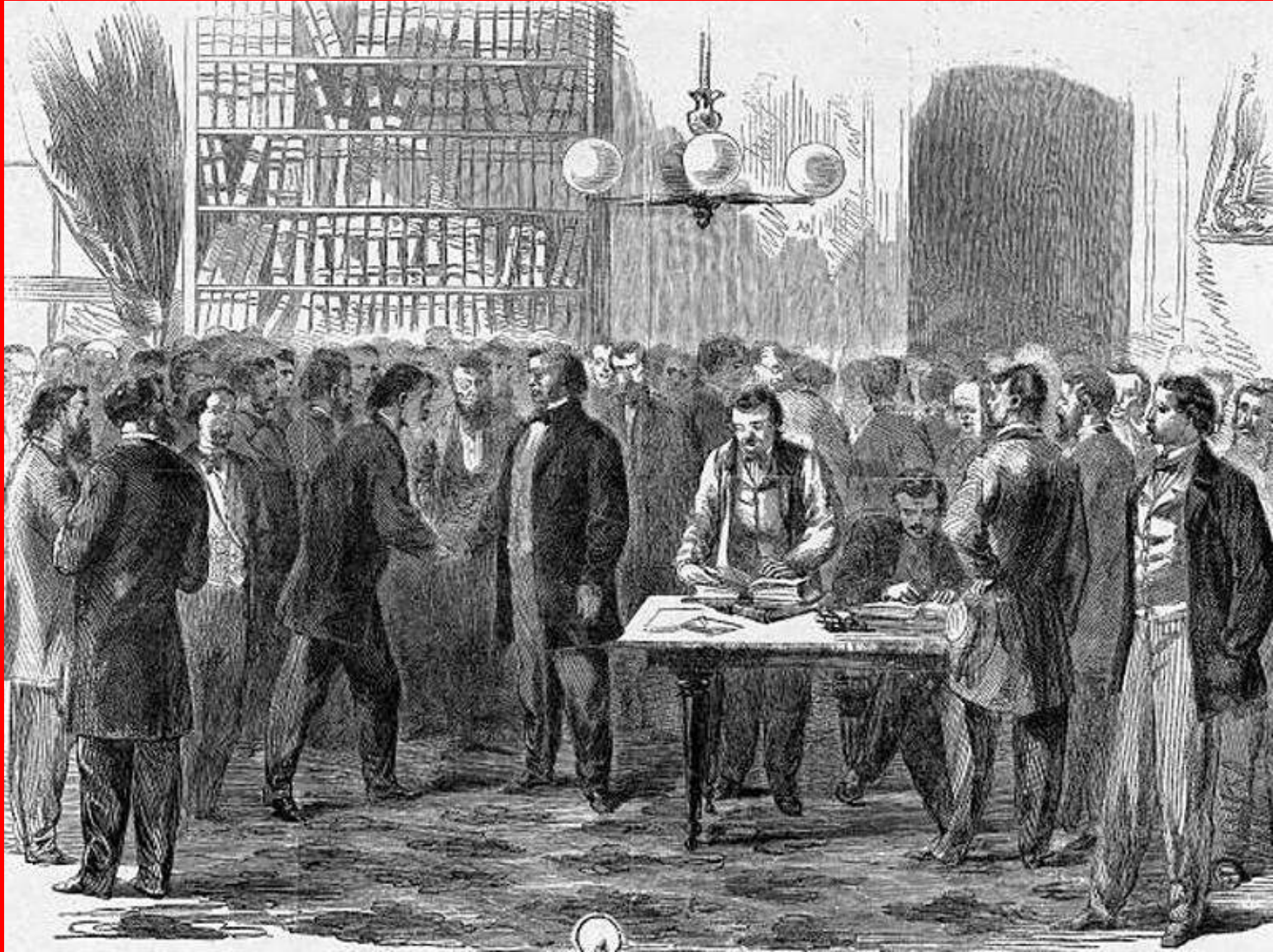
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Beginning in 1869, a series of changes in state and federal laws made it easier for former Confederates to regain their right to vote.



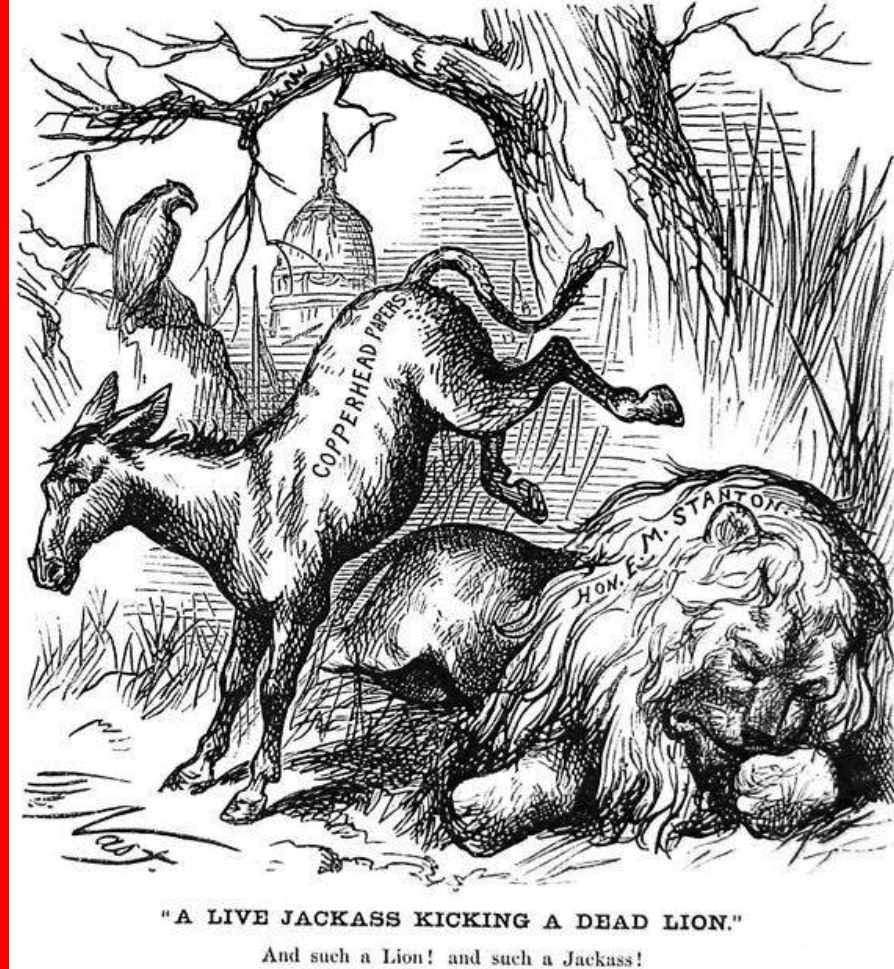
This image shows Columbia asking as Confederates such as Robert E. Lee approach to ask her pardon, “Should I trust these men?” This image was drawn by Thomas Nast for the August 5, 1865 edition of Harpers Weekly. This image is courtesy of thomasnast.com.

In 1872 Congress issued a general amnesty to all but about 600 former Confederate officials.



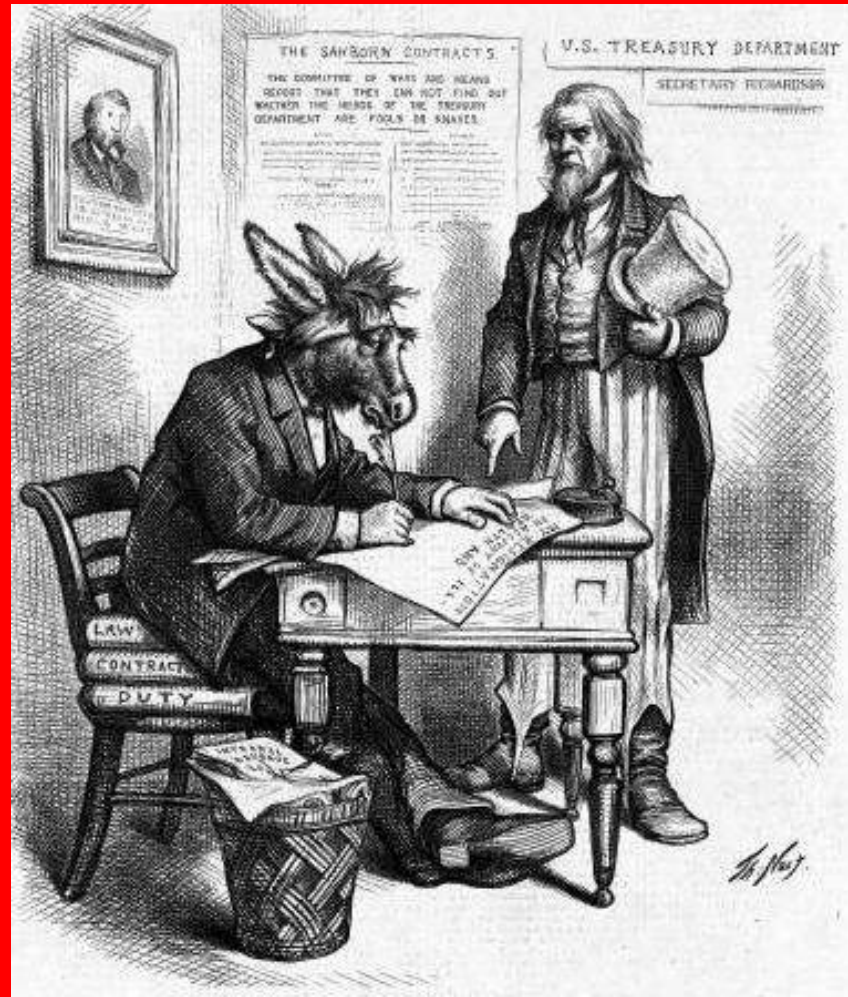
This image shows President Andrew Johnson pardoning ex-Confederates at the White House. This image was created for the October 14, 1865 issue of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the University of Georgia.

The increase in “white” Southern votes allowed the Democratic party to make a comeback.



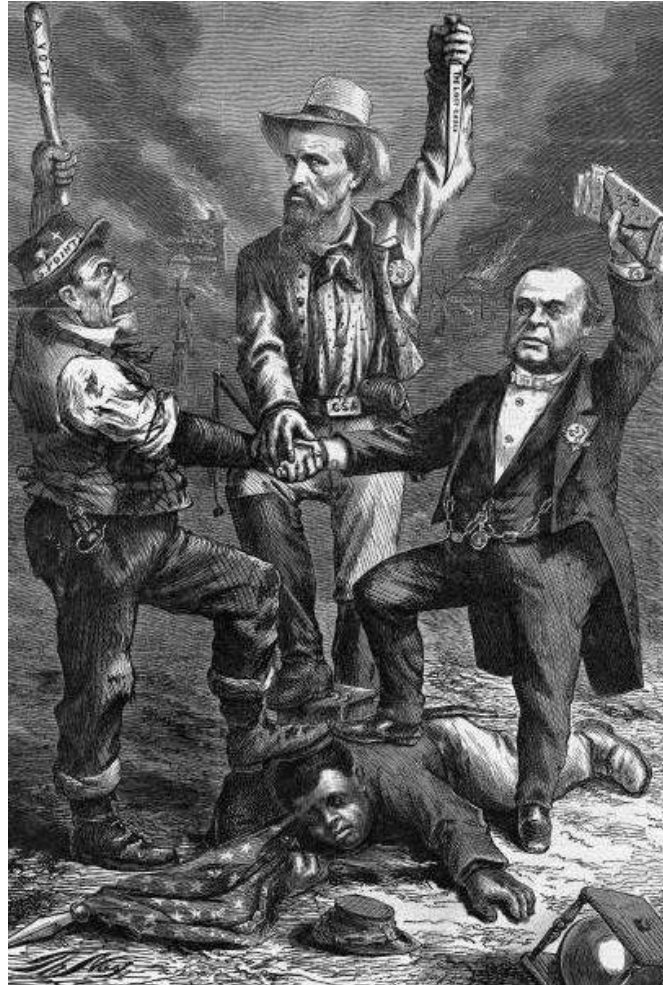
In 1870 border states began electing more conservative Democrats. Democrats also outnumbered the African Americans, scalawags, and carpetbaggers in the Virginia and North Carolina governments. This image shows the Democratic Party, represented by the donkey to be kicking a dead lion, Presidents Lincoln's and Johnson's former Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. The word “jackass” meant pretty much the same thing in 1870 that it does today. This image was created by Thomas Nast for the January 15, 1870 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

All across the South, conservative Democrats regained political power.



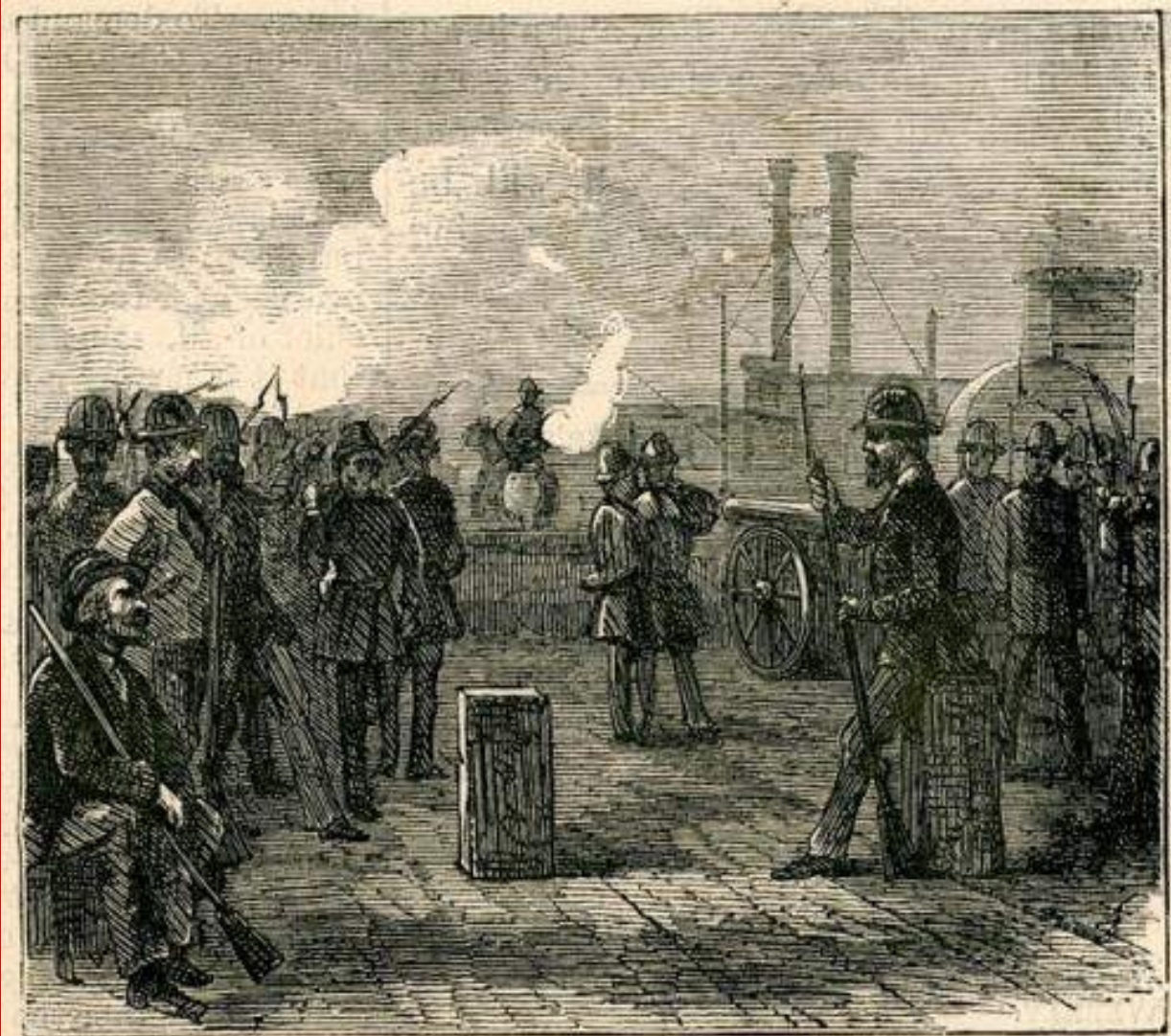
For many white Southerners, destroying the Republican party became a crusade. Success made the Democrats work even harder to win political elections. This image, titled “The Next Thing in Order (The Portrait of the Secretary of the Treasury Is Drawn As Mildly As Possible)” actually depicts the Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson, resigning from office because of corrupt dealings during President Grant’s administration. The Secretary of the Treasury is represented as an “ass,” not a member of the Democratic party. This image was created by Thomas Nast for the May 23, 1874 edition of Harpers Weekly. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

As politics grew more violent, Republicans grew tired and lost the will to carry out Reconstruction.



In the fall of 1875, white Mississippians wanted to be sure the Republicans lost in elections for the state legislature. Hundreds of white Democrats, many from neighboring Alabama, roamed the Mississippi countryside. This image titled, 'This is a White Man's Government,' shows white Americans suppressing the rights and threatening the safety of African Americans by their opposition to the Reconstruction legislation. This image was created by Thomas Nast for the September 5, 1868 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

Sometime when Republicans gathered for meetings, armed Democrats would provoke a riot and open fire, killing mostly African Americans.



WHITE LEAGUERS GUARDING A LEVEE.

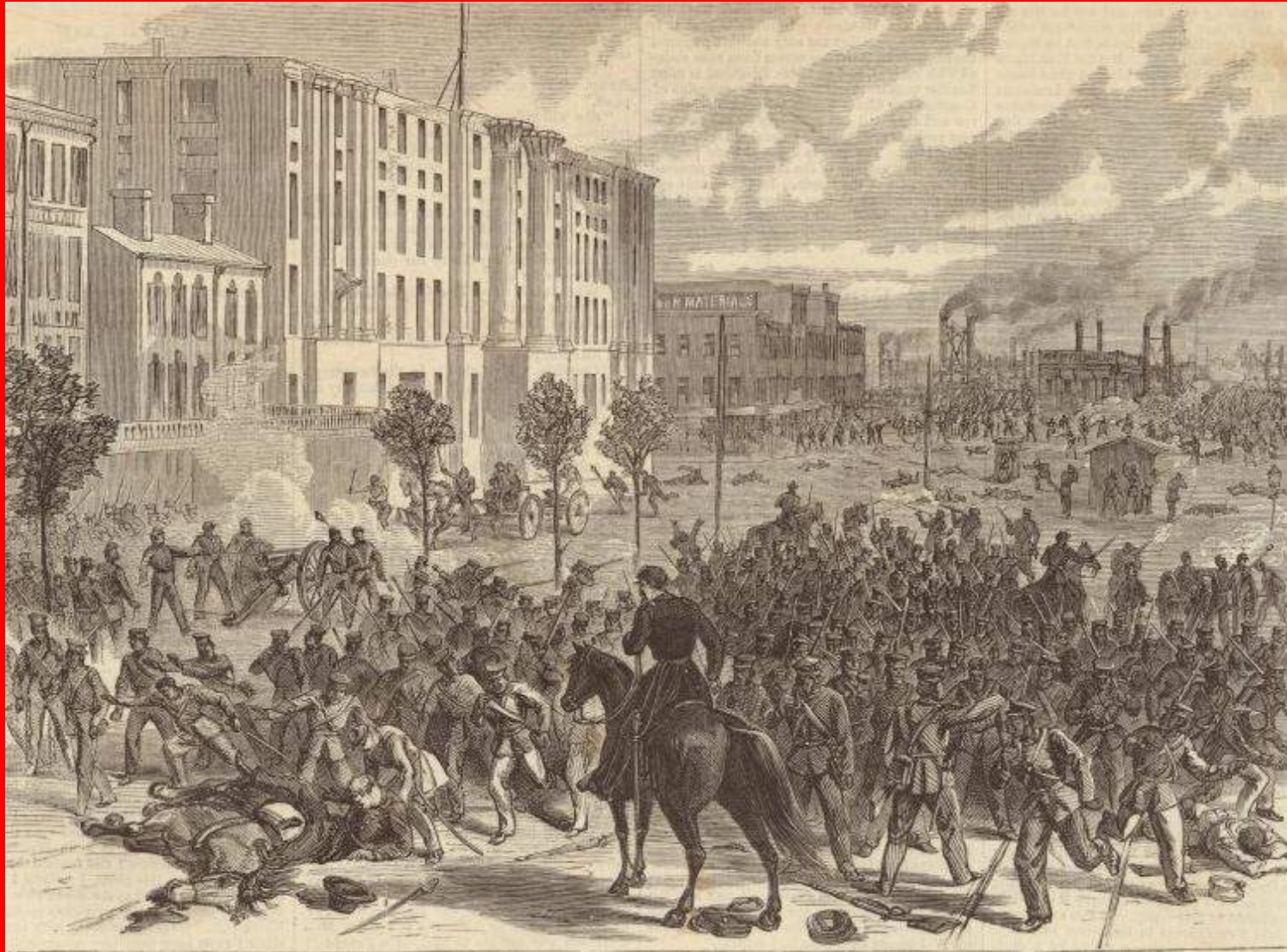
The Democrats shot or lynched African Americans whom they suspected would vote Republican. This image is titled "White Leaguers Guarding A Levee." This image was created for an 1874 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of knowla.com.

Mississippi Governor Adelbert Ames asked for federal troops to help stop the murders, but President Grant refused.



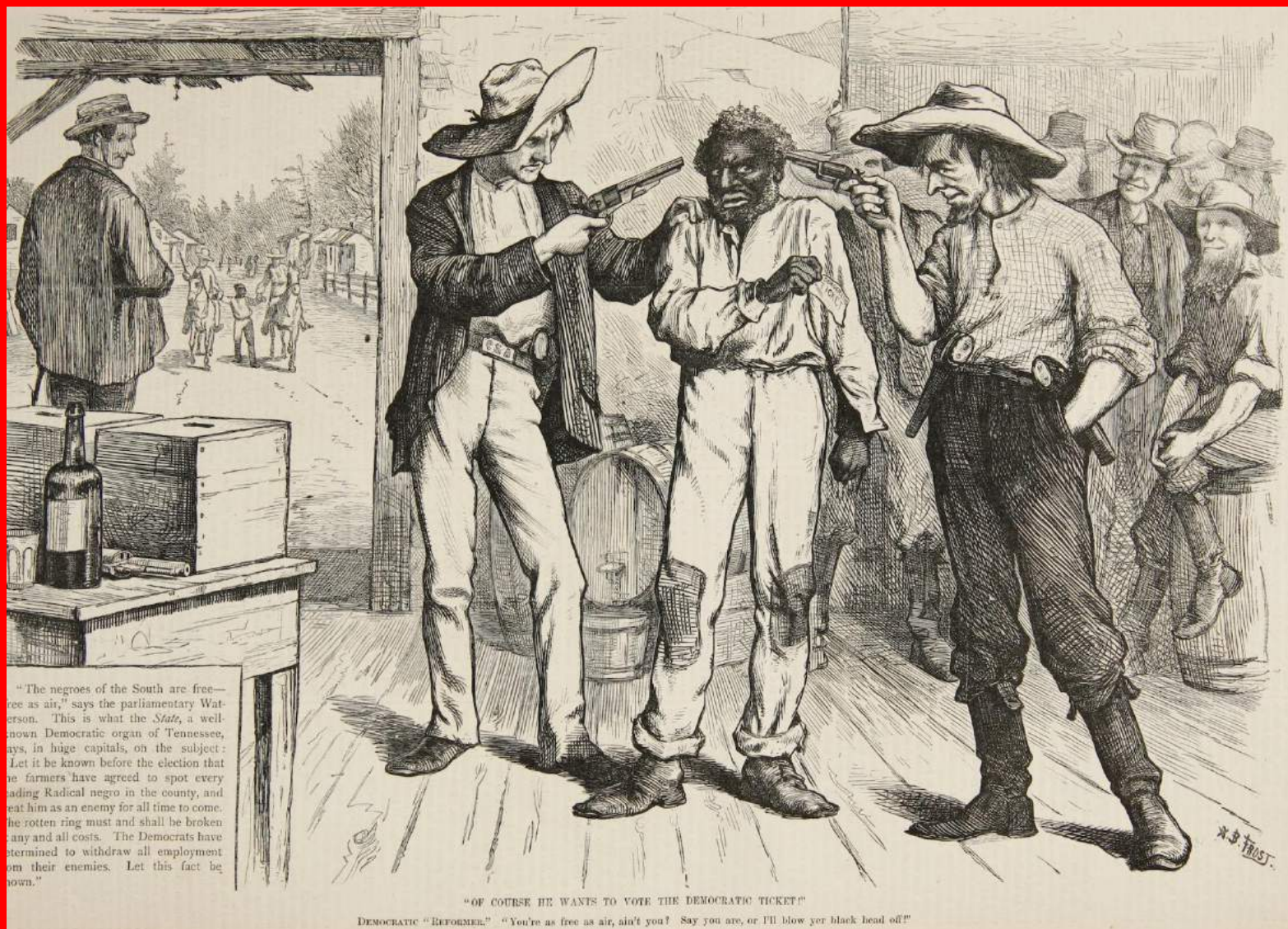
Ames recruited a militia of white and African American soldiers. Adelbert Ames (1835-1933) was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the original Colonel of the 20th Maine Infantry Regiment. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Until Election Day, a bloody struggle continued between the Republican militia and bands of angry “white” Democrats.



Not surprisingly, Democrats in states like Mississippi won by a landslide. This image is titled “The Louisiana Outrages—Attack Upon the Police In The Streets of New Orleans.” This image was created for an 1866 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

After the election, Mississippi's Republican Party lost its power.



This image has a Democratic “Reformer,” saying, “You’re as free as air, ain’t you? Say you are, or I’ll blow yer black head off!” This image is titled, “Of Course He Wants to Vote the Democratic Ticket.” This image was created by Arthur Burdett Frost (1851-1928) for the October 21, 1876 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of dcc.newberry.org.

Violence did not occur only in Mississippi.



A STREET BARRICADE, GUARDED BY WHITE LEAGUERS.
THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.—[SEE PAGE 842.]

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In other Southern states, conservative Democrats terrorized African Americans to prevent them from voting. This image is titled “A Street Barricade, Guarded by White Leaguers, The Louisiana Outrages.” This image was created for an 1874 edition of *Harper’s Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

Carrying rifles, southern “whites” watched the polls to ensure that voters chose Democratic candidates.



RENDEZVOUS OF WHITE LEAGUERS.

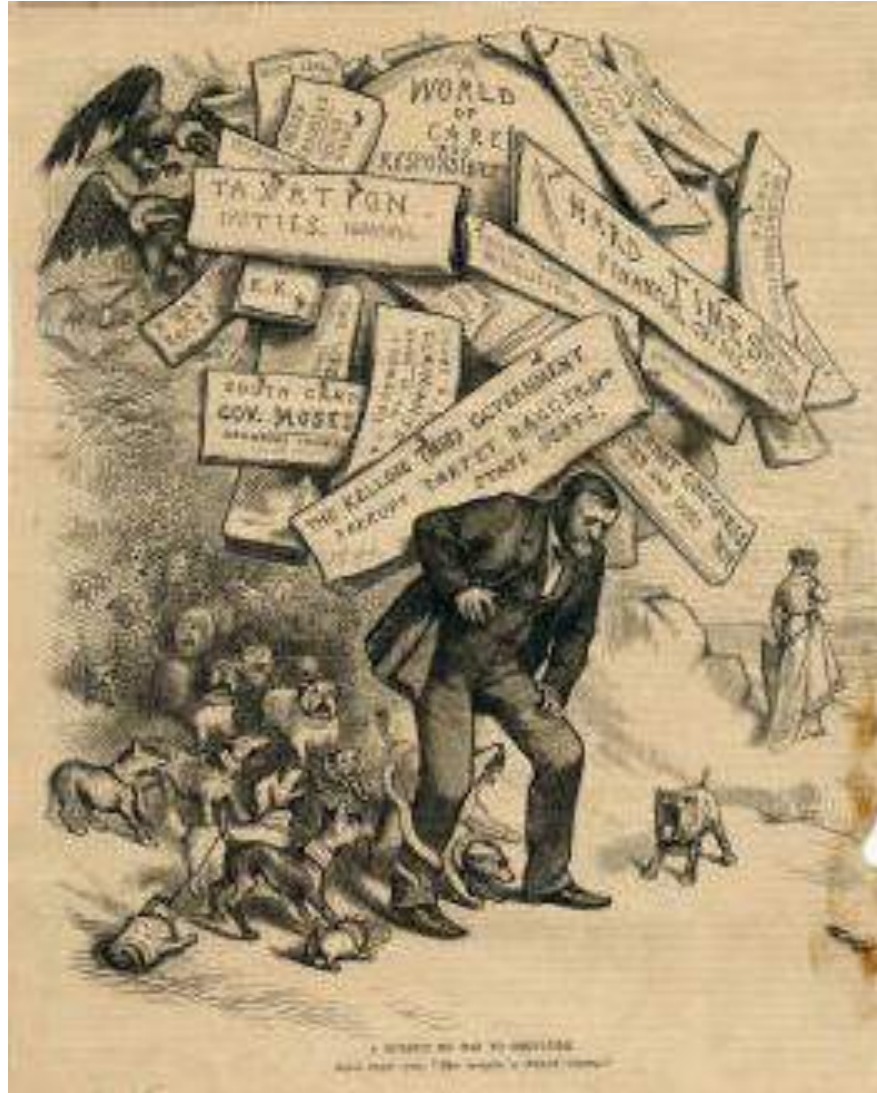
This image is titled “Rendezvous of White Leaguers.” This image was created for an 1874 edition of *Harper’s Weekly*. This image is courtesy of knowla.com.

If African Americans dared to vote Republican, “whites” destroyed their crops, burned their barns and houses, beat them, and sometimes murdered them.



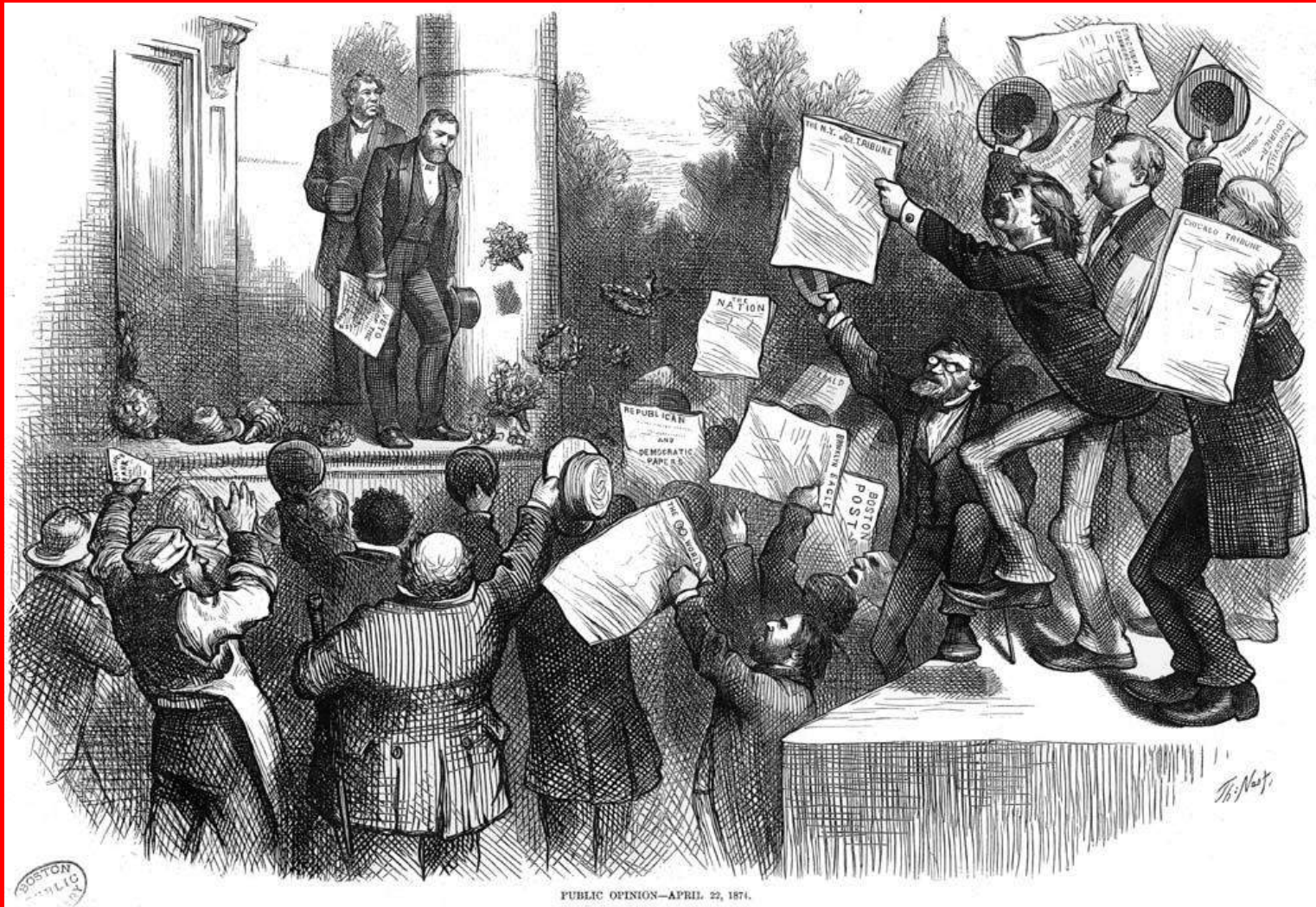
Democrats used other kinds of tactics besides physically intimidating their victims. This image is titled “Visit of the Ku Klux.” This image was created by Frank Ballew for the February 24, 1872 edition of Harper’s Weekly. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

Pardons for former Confederates giving them the right to vote, along with terrorism against African American voters, weakened the Republican party in the South.



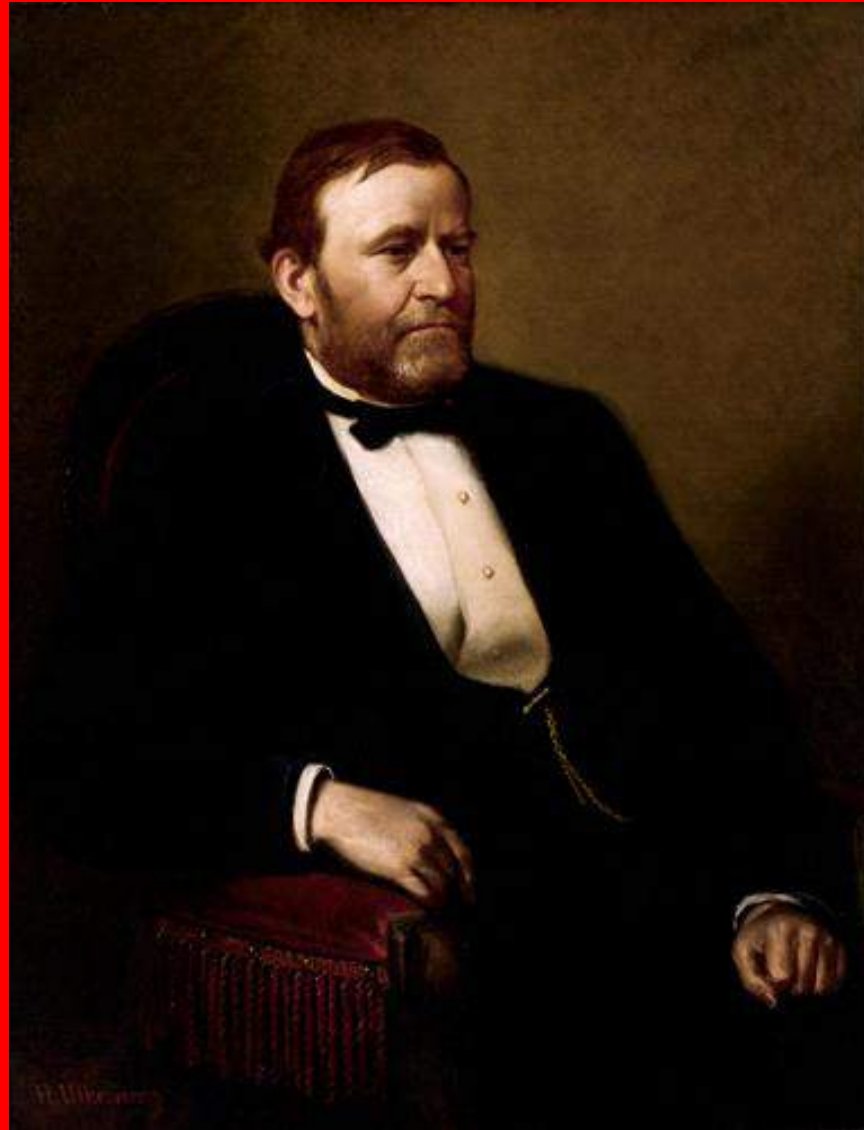
This image shows President Ulysses S. Grant shouldering the problems facing the Republican party, including many corruption charges. This image is titled, "A Burden He Has to Shoulder, And They Say He Wants a Third Term." This image was created for the October 24, 1874 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of msstate.edu.

Abuses in the Republican Party itself also helped to undo the gains of Reconstruction.



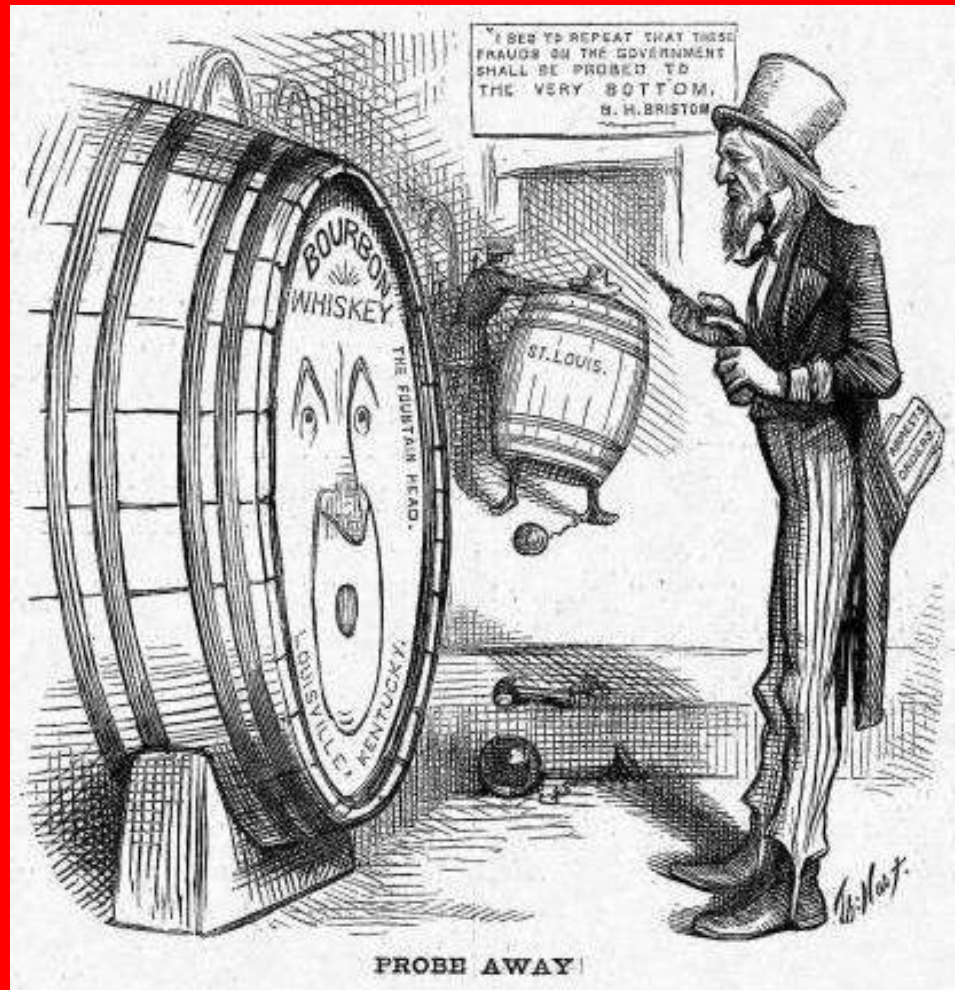
This image shows U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant on a platform being congratulated boisterously by an audience below of Carl Schurz, Whitelaw Reid and a spectrum of other men for vetoing the "inflation bill". This image is titled "Public Opinion—April 22, 1874." This image was created by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) for the May 23, 1874 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Corruption in President Grant's administration hurt the Republican party.



The President appointed many of his friends to office. Some of them used their jobs to profit illegally. This official White House portrait of President U.S. Grant done by Henry Ulke on March 2, 1875. On the very same day Secretary of War William W. Belknap resigned as Secretary of War under scandal. Grant wrote and signed Belknap's resignation and then went to Ulke's studio. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In addition, Democrats investigated and found Republican state officials guilty of bribery, misuse of funds, and other crimes.



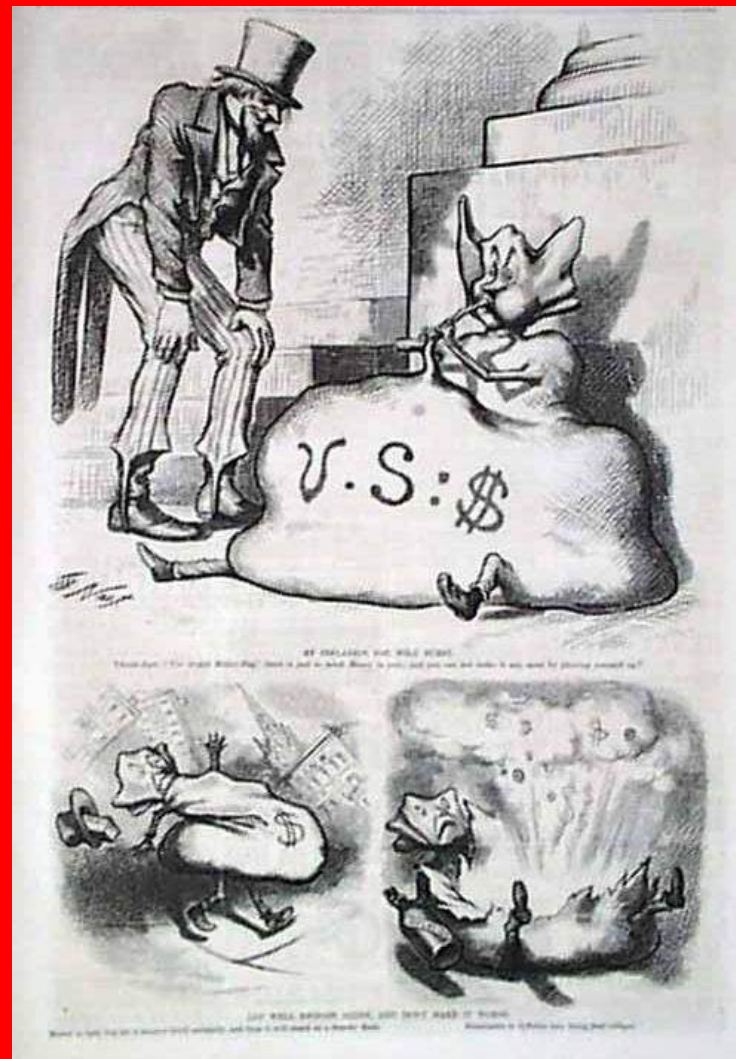
This cartoon by Thomas Nast registers the dismay that Uncle Sam feels as he probes the Whiskey Ring scandal in which Treasury Department officials and whiskey distillers defrauded the federal government of liquor-tax revenues. In exchange for not paying the taxes, distillers gave illegal kickbacks to government officials. This image is titled "Probe Away." This image was created for the March 18, 1876 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

The Republicans then in Congress no longer cared about the same issues as Radical Republicans had at the beginning of Reconstruction.



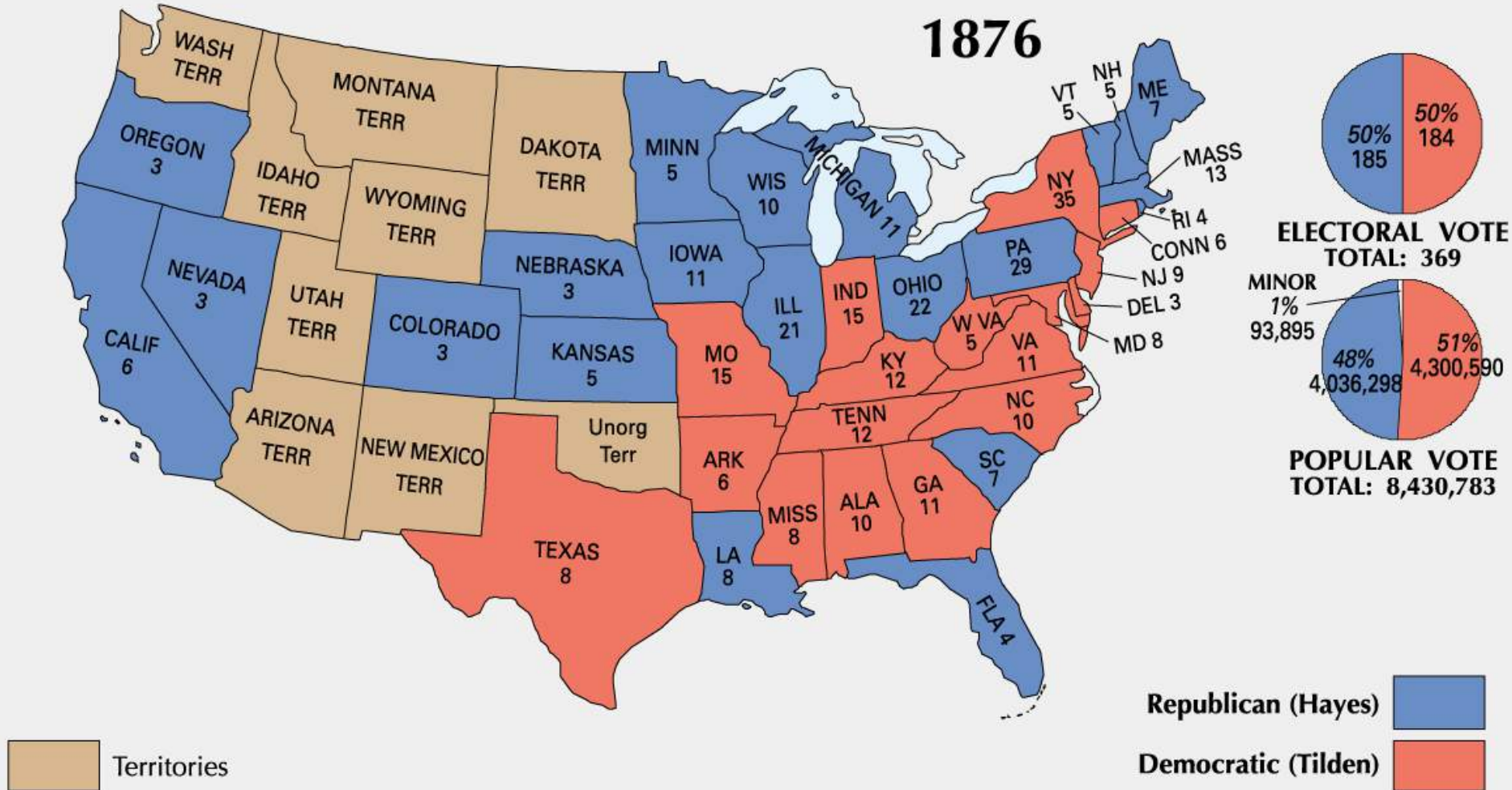
Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Joshua Giddings, and other champions of African American rights no longer influenced Congress. This image shows United States Senators from the 43rd Congress at the East Senate Portico of the United States Capitol. They are probably recognizing Abraham Lincoln's birthday on this day, February 12, 1874. This image was taken by the landscape photography firm of Redington and Shaffer. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Newer Republican politicians wrestled with inflation, tariffs, and corrupt government.



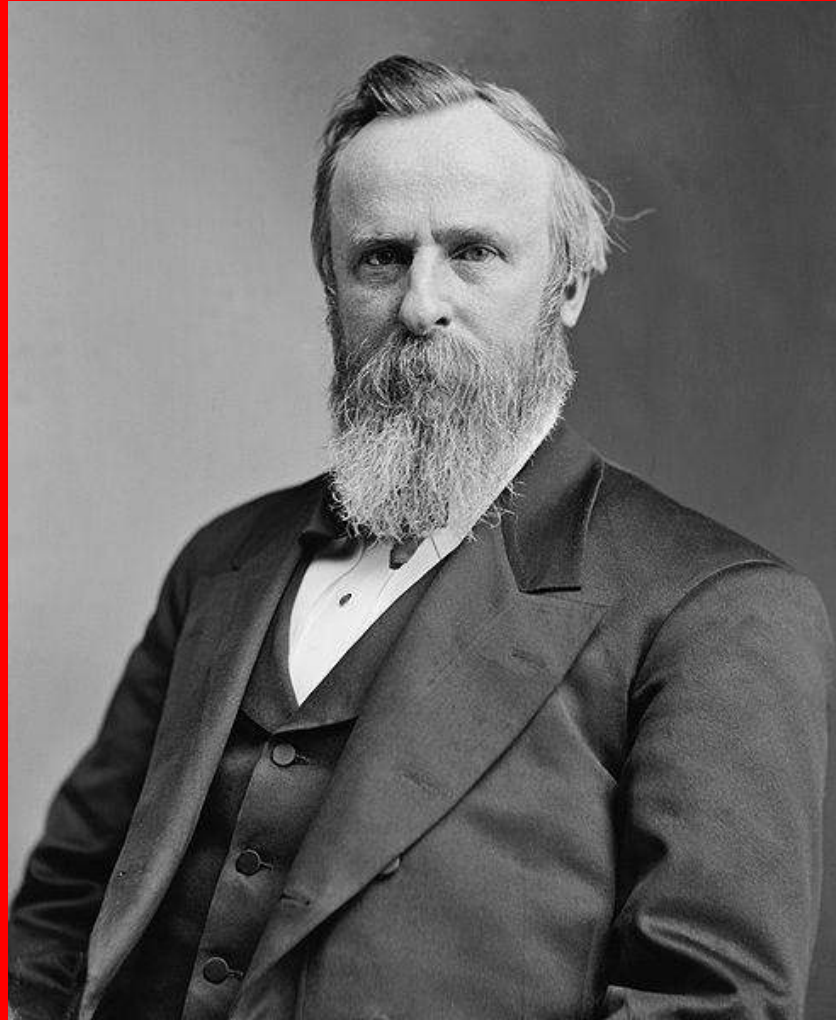
A depression in 1873 made most Republicans focus on the economy instead of Civil Rights. This image is titled "By Inflation You Will Burst. Let well enough alone, and don't make it worse." "Uncle Sam. 'You stupid Money-Bag! There is just so much Money in you; and you can not make it any more by blowing yourself up!'" The caption continues: "Money is tight, but let it recover itself naturally, and then it will stand on a Sounder Basis. Stimulants or Inflation only bring final collapse." This image was drawn by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) for the December 20, 1873 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of rarenewspapers.com.

The election of 1876 was one of five elections in which the person receiving the largest proportion of the popular vote lost the election.



The five elections were: Adams-Jackson 1824, Hayes-Tilden 1876, Harrison-Cleveland 1888, Bush-Gore 2000, and Trump-Clinton 2016. The election of 1876 is to date the smallest electoral vote victory, 185-184, in American history. The election of 1876 produced a violent struggle between the parties. Republicans and Democrats had competed for control of the South as well as the White House. The major parties nominated two state governors for President. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the Governor of Ohio was nominated to be the Presidential candidate for the Republicans.



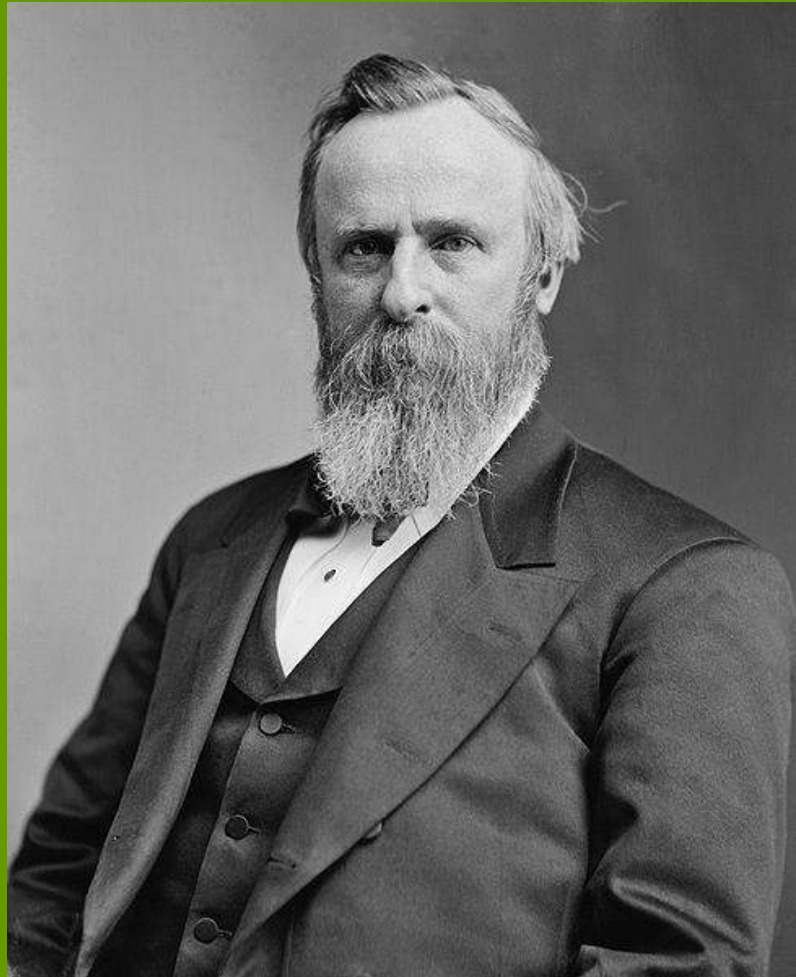
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Samuel J. Tilden, the Governor of New York, was nominated to be the Presidential candidate for the Democrats.



Samuel Jones Tilden (1814-1886) studied law at Yale University and he graduated from New York University. He became a skilled corporate lawyer whose clients consisted of railroad companies. He did not serve in uniform during the American Civil War. He was a political reformer who fought the corrupt Tammany Hall machine in New York City. He was a governor of the State of New York before running for President in 1876 and achieving the most popular votes in the election plus 184 electoral votes— one short of victory. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

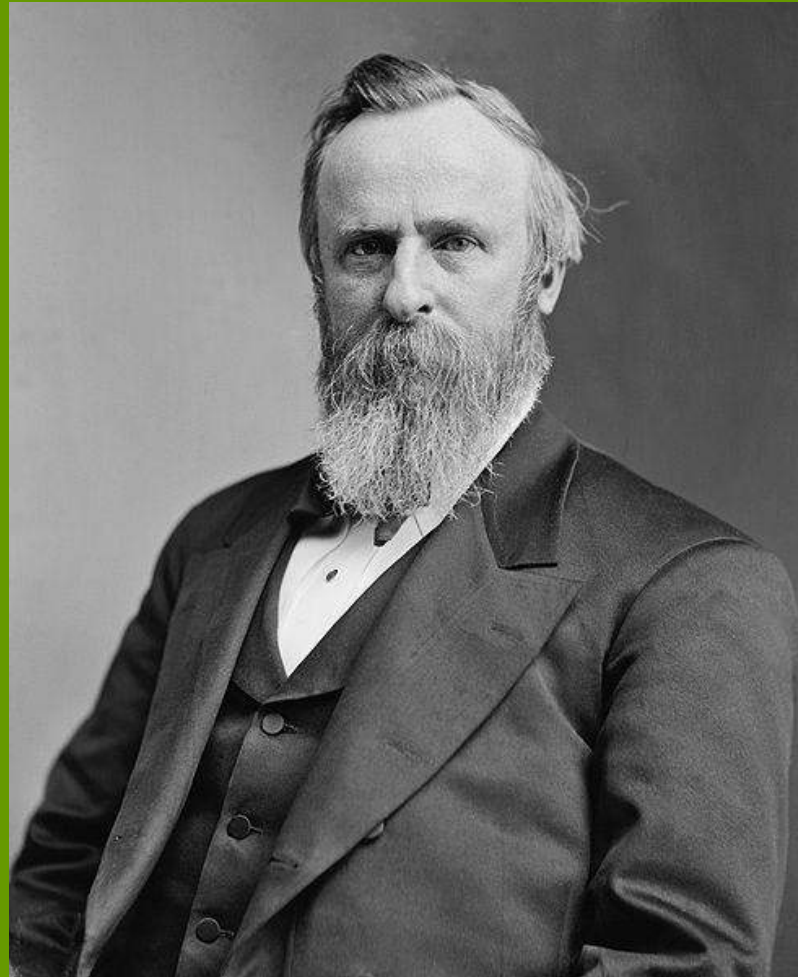
LEQ: Who was elected President in 1876 following a promise that federal troops would be withdrawn from the South?



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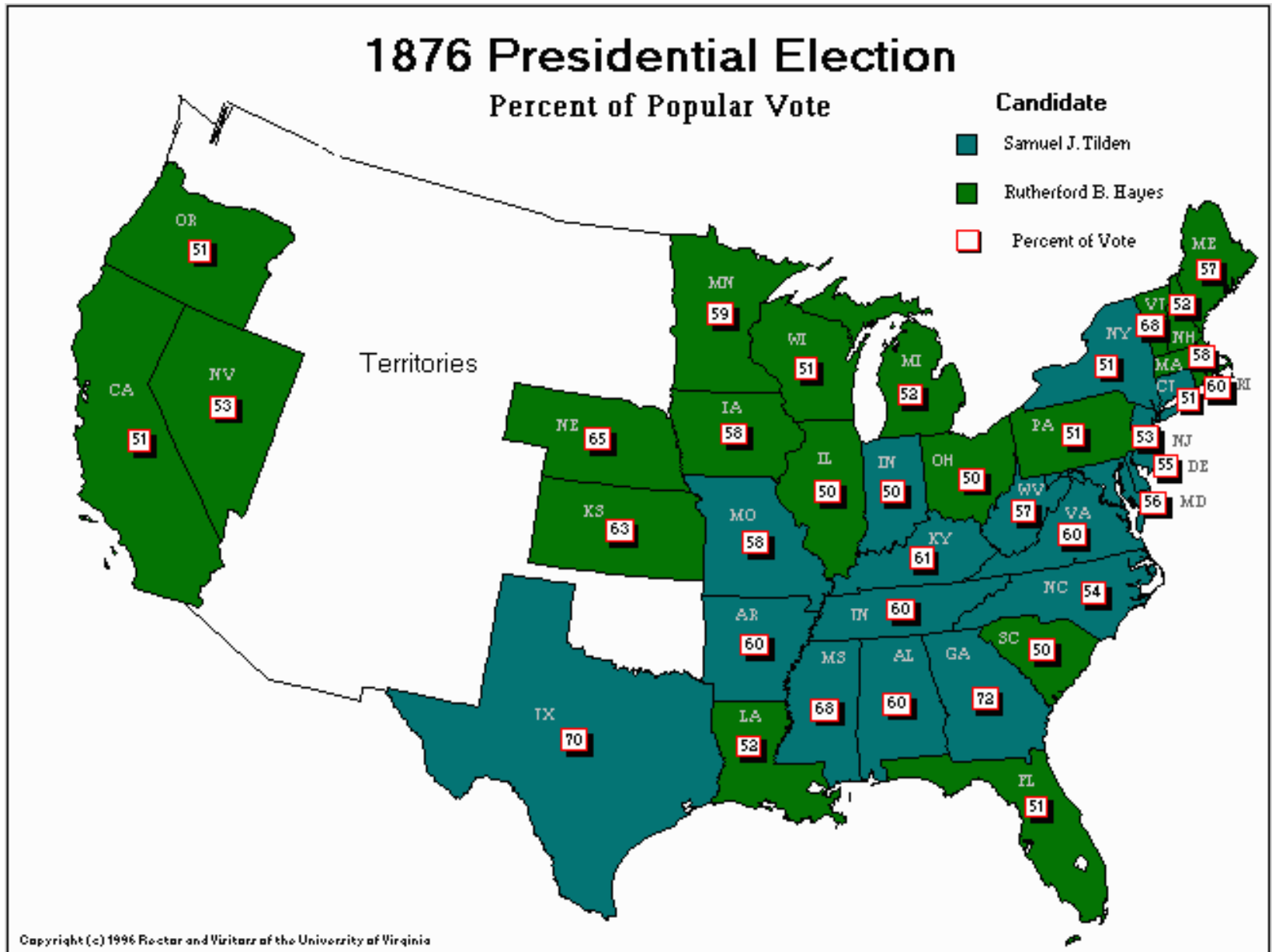
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Rutherford B. Hayes



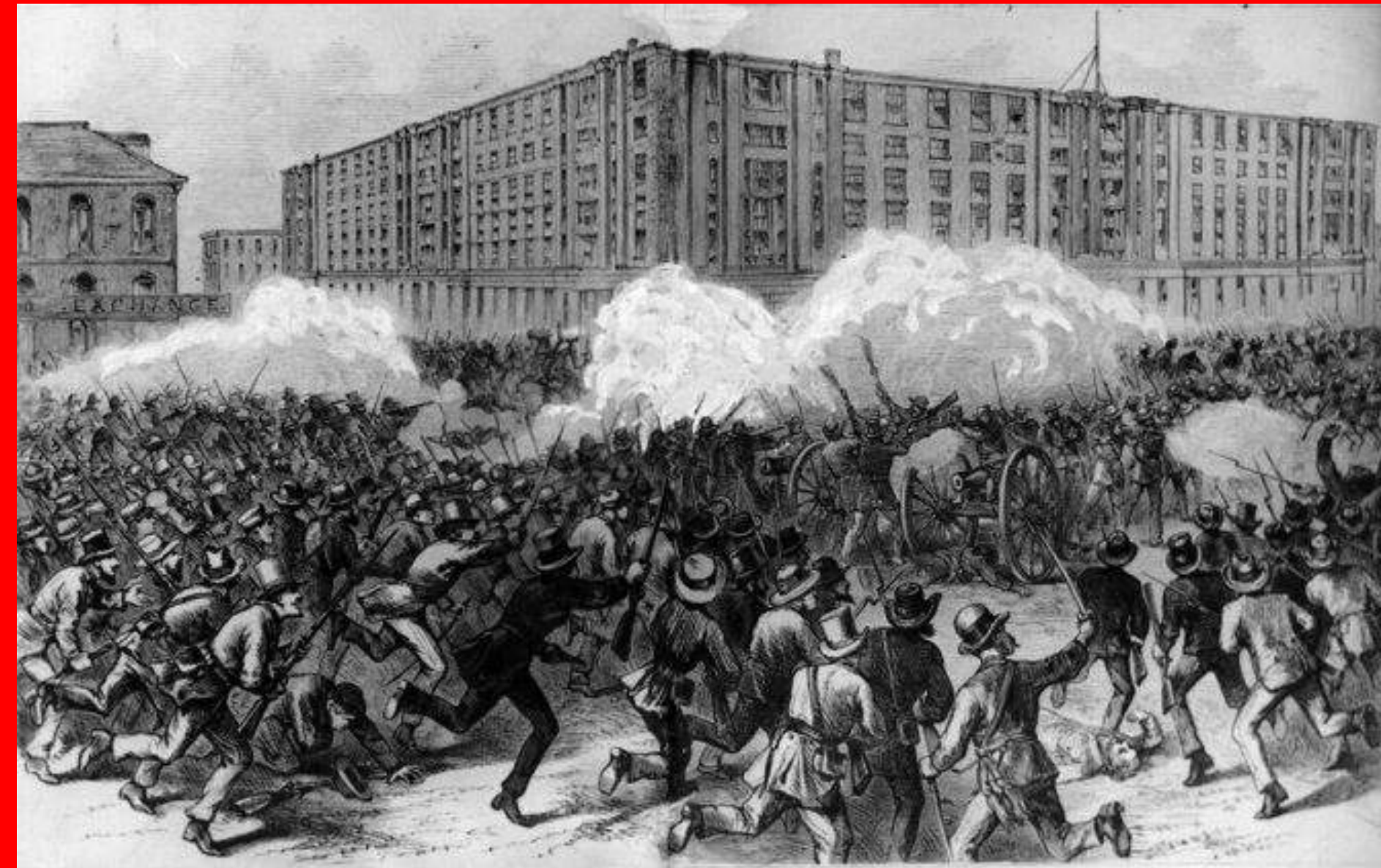
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By 1876 in the South, Republicans remained in power only in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, which are shown here in dark green.



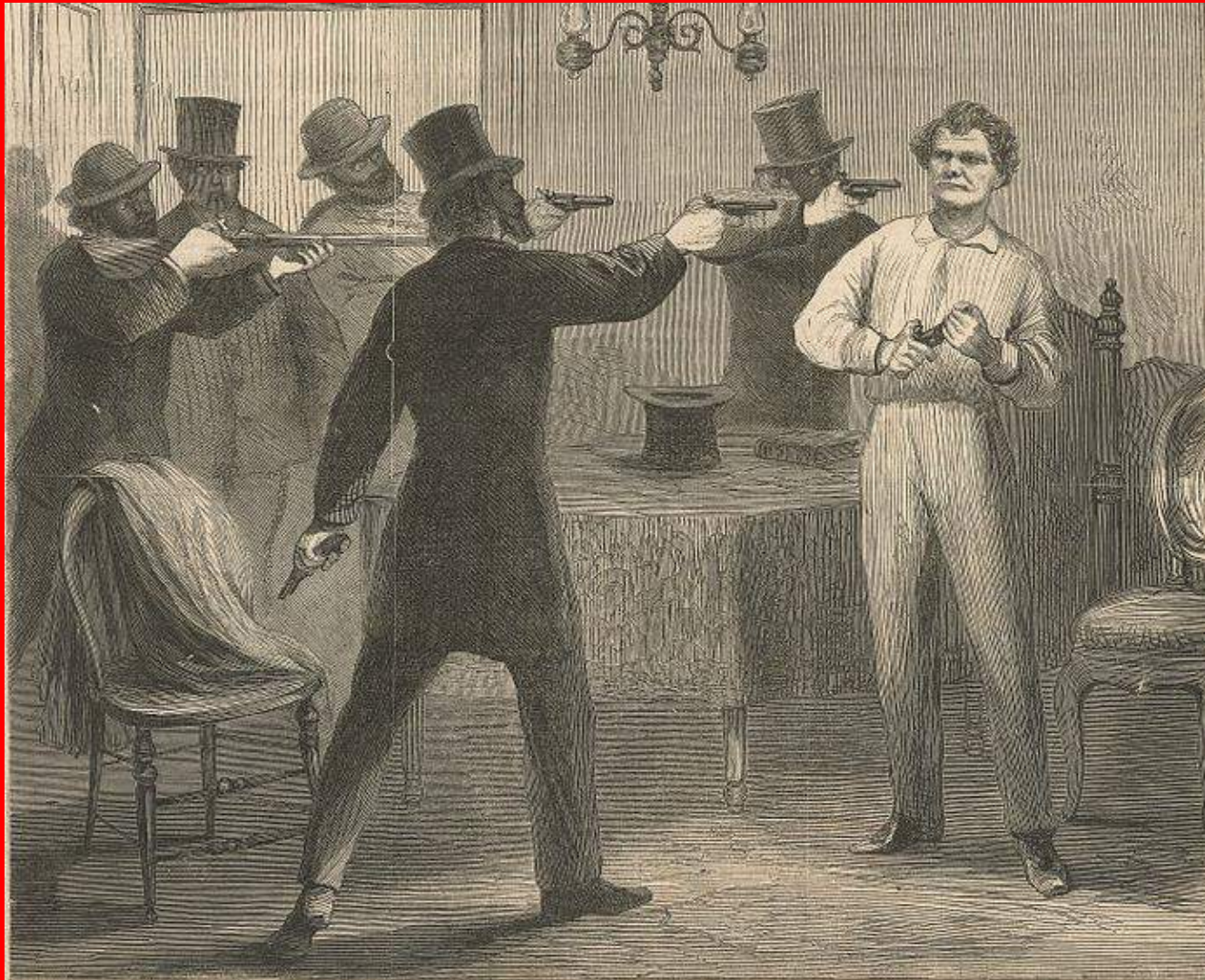
Democrats became determined to take all three states. This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

In South Carolina, the campaign resembled a war rather than a political contest.



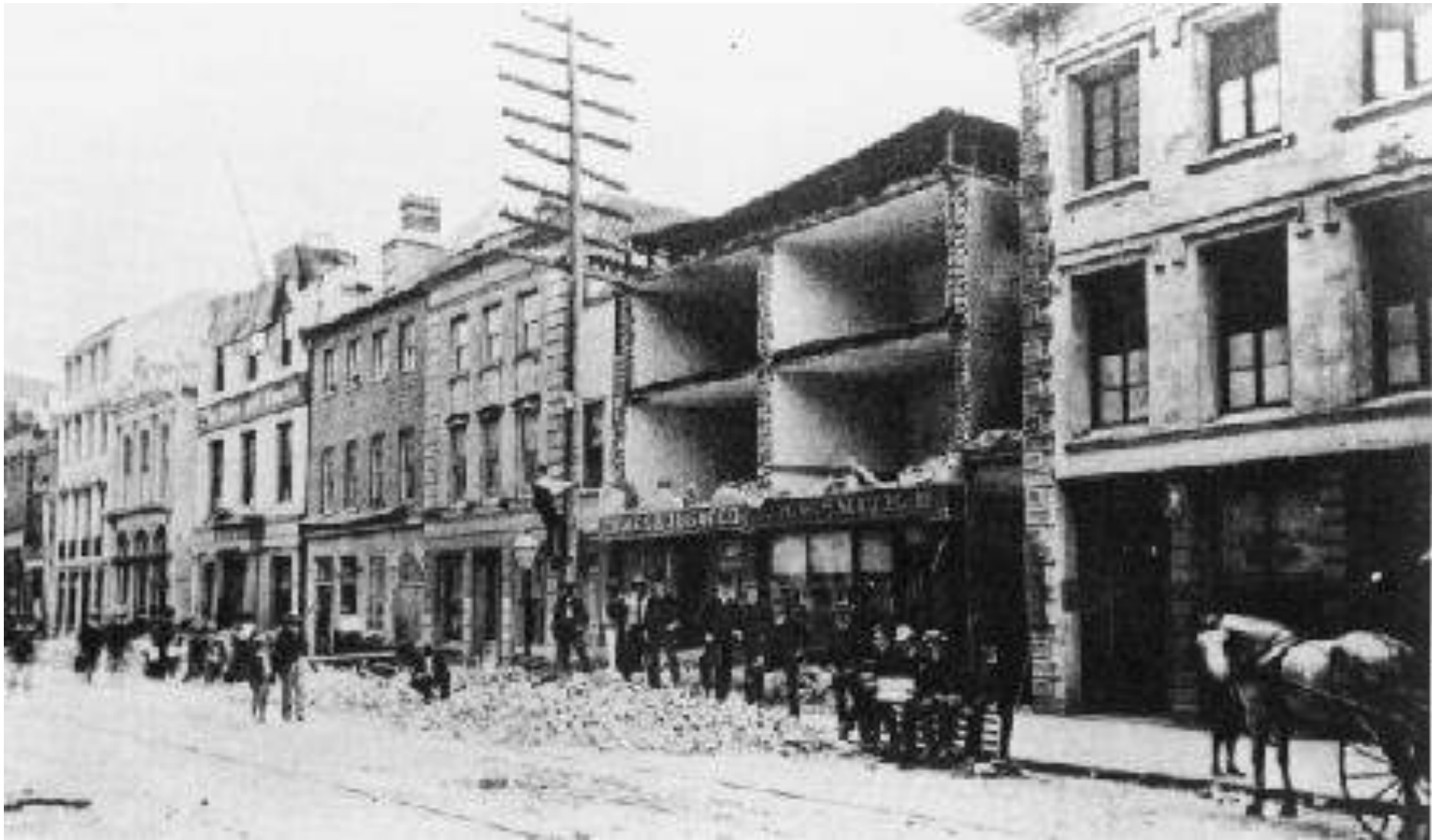
Armed white Democrats terrorized both white and African American Republicans. This is not South Carolina, this is a New Orleans, Louisiana skirmish during Reconstruction. This image is courtesy of the photograph collection of the State Library of Louisiana.

Democrats formed political societies called rifle clubs that distributed rifles and knives to their members.



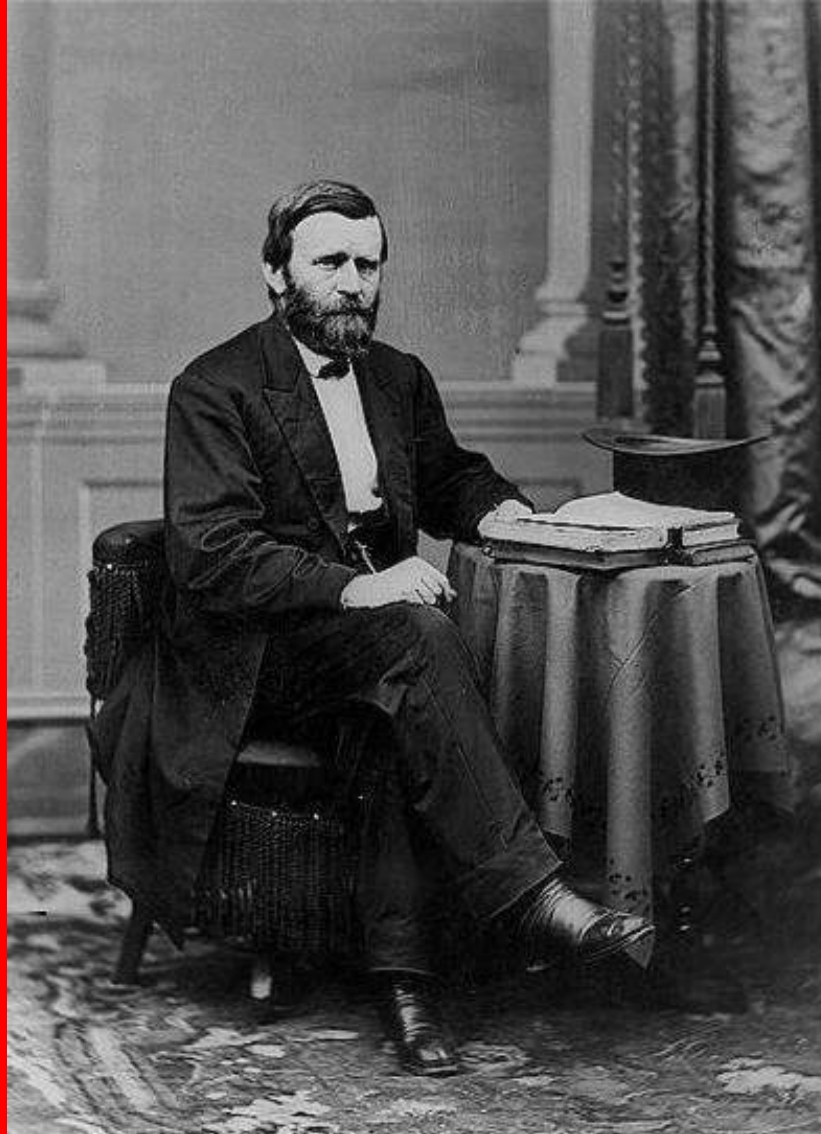
They broke up Republican meetings and murdered African American officials. This image is titled "The Ku Klux Klan at Work— The Assassination of the Hon. G.W. Ashburn in Columbus, Georgia, on the 31st ult." This image was created for the April 25, 1868 edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In Charleston, South Carolina, some Republicans fought back, burning buildings and smashing shop windows.



This image is not from the Charleston South Carolina riots in 1876. This image is from the Charleston, South Carolina earthquake in 1886. This image shows burned buildings and smashed windows on Broad Street in Charleston, South Carolina. This image is courtesy of dnr.sc.gov.

Alarmed, President Grant ordered the armed Democrats in South Carolina to disband.



When they refused, the President sent in federal troops. Despite their presence, terror and fraud dominated Election Day in South Carolina. This image of Ulysses S. Grant was taken by the studio of Mathew Brady circa 1872. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Depending on who held power in South Carolina counties, armed Republicans or Democrats rode from poll to poll voting again and again.



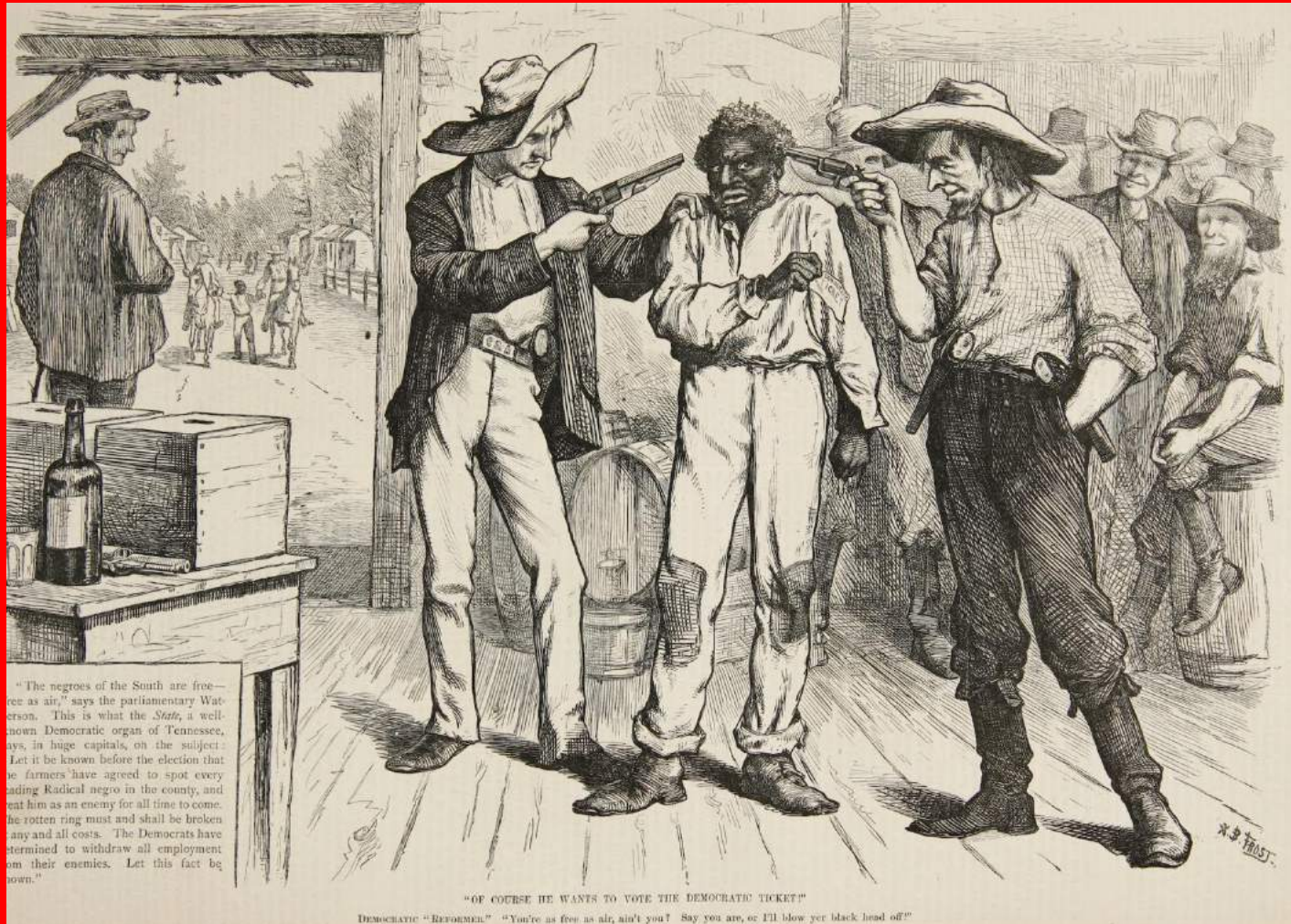
In addition, hundreds of Georgians and North Carolinians crossed into South Carolina and voted illegally. The Red Shirts were a paramilitary group that was formed as the military arm of the Democratic Party in South Carolina during Reconstruction. They were under the command of ex-Confederate Brigadier General and future South Carolina Governor Wade Hampton. This image is from the book, *Hampton and His Red Shirts* by Alfred B. Williams. This image is courtesy of amazon.com.

Republicans still headed the state election boards that counted votes.



They declared Hayes the presidential winner; however, disputed returns in Oregon, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida threw the election in doubt and Democrats protested. This image is titled "The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission." The Electoral Commission was a panel that resolved the disputed presidential election of 1876. The painting was created by Cornelia Adèle Strong Fassett. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Republicans charged that Democrats had won votes only by intimidating African American voters.



The national vote proved so close that the votes of the states of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida would decide the presidency. This image has a Democratic "Reformer," saying, "You're as free as air, ain't you? Say you are, or I'll blow yer black head off!" This image is titled, "Of Course He Wants to Vote the Democratic Ticket." This image was created by Arthur Burdett Frost (1851-1928) for the October 21, 1876 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of dcc.newberry.org.

The Constitution provided no method to resolve the disputed votes.



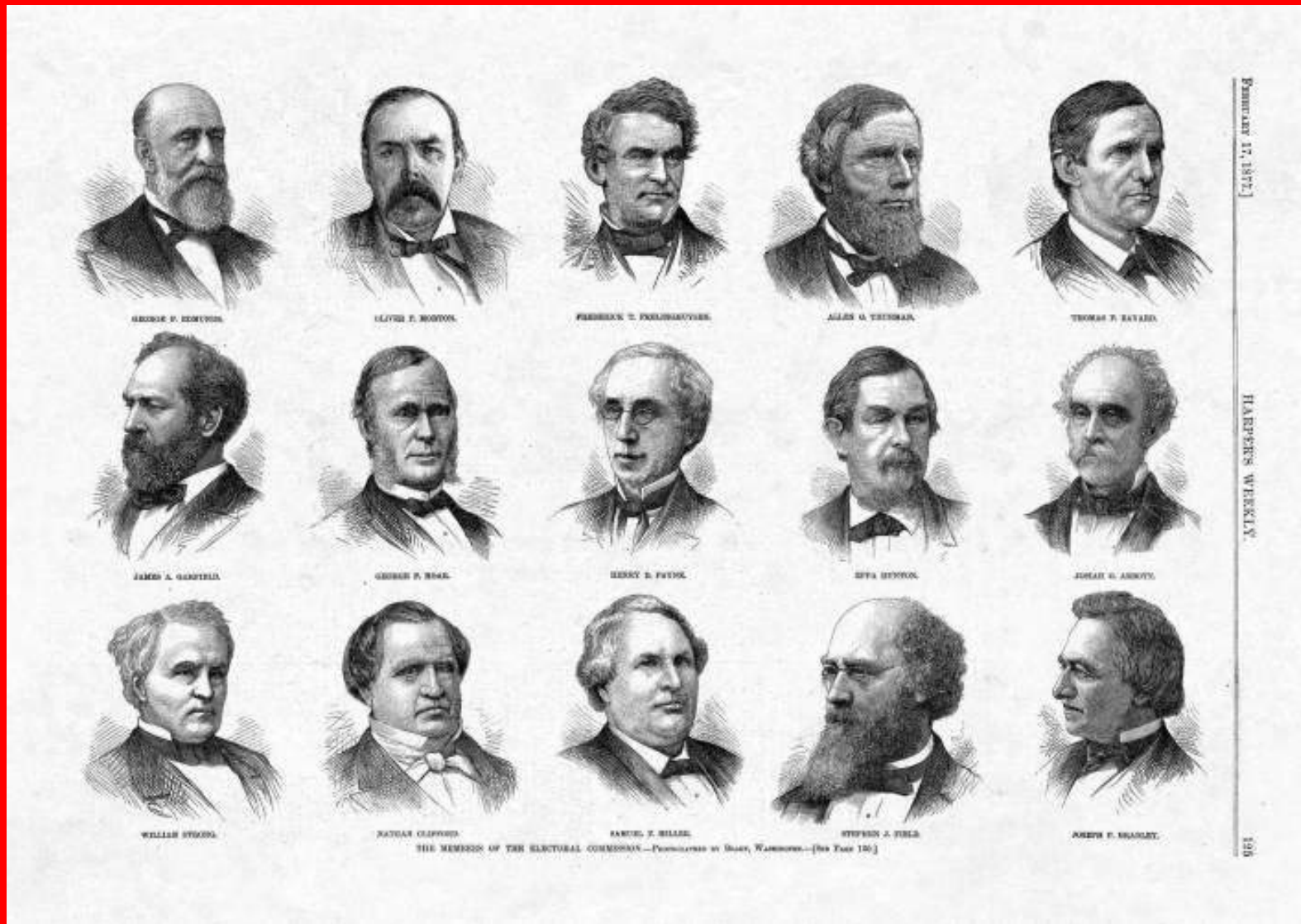
There is nothing in the Constitution about how disputed votes in local and state elections that decided national elections should be settled. Tensions in the country rose to an increased level. This image is courtesy of blogs.denverpost.com.

Rumors spread that the South intended on inaugurating Tilden by force if necessary.



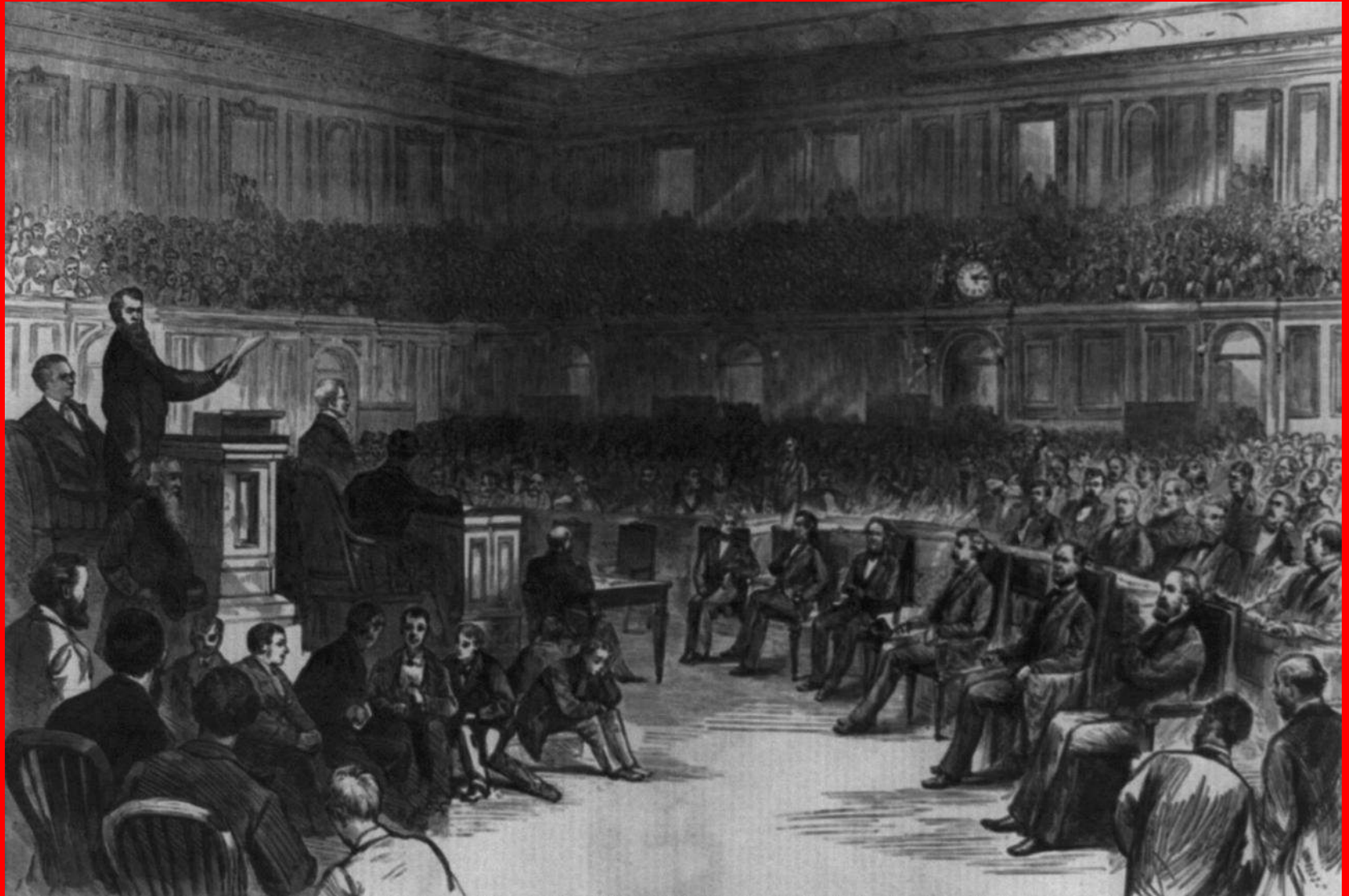
Some citizens feared that a new Civil War might erupt. Almost no one, though, wanted another war. This image is titled "A truce - not a compromise, but a chance for high-toned gentlemen to retire gracefully from their very civil declarations of war." This image was created by Thomas Nast for the February 17, 1877 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In December, 1876 Congress created an electoral commission to resolve the disputed vote.



The commission accepted the Republican votes, giving the disputed states to Hayes. This image is titled, "Members of the Electoral Commission." The drawings were based on photographs by Mathew Brady. This image appeared in the February 17, 1877 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

Southern Democrats in the United States Senate then began a filibuster, a long speech meant to delay congressional action.



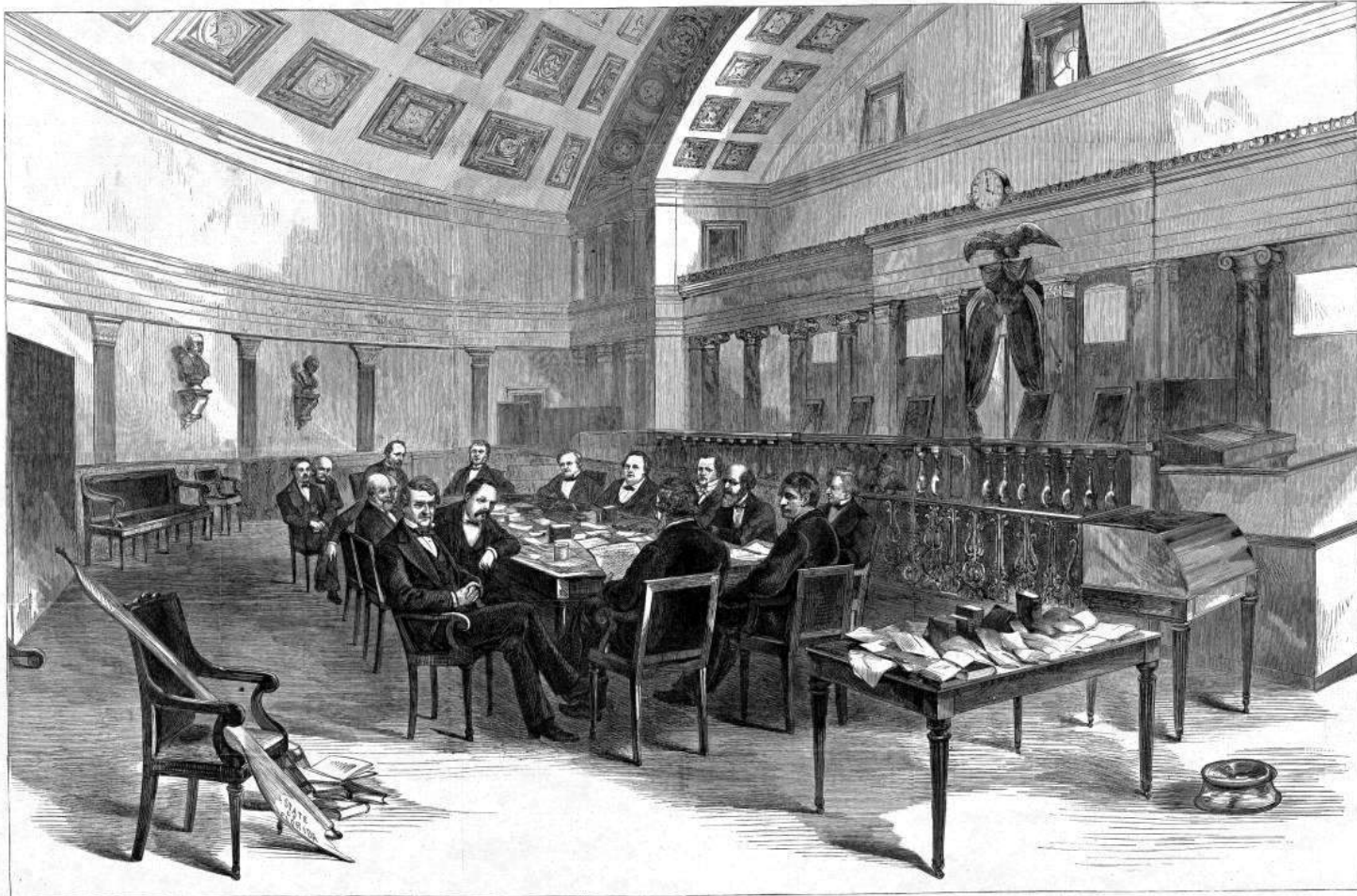
The filibuster prevented the Congress from counting electoral votes. This image is titled "Counting the Electoral Vote, David Dudley Field Objects to the Vote of Florida." This image was created by Theodore R. Davis for the February 17, 1877 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As Inauguration Day approached, the country had still not decided on who was to be the new President.

128

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

129

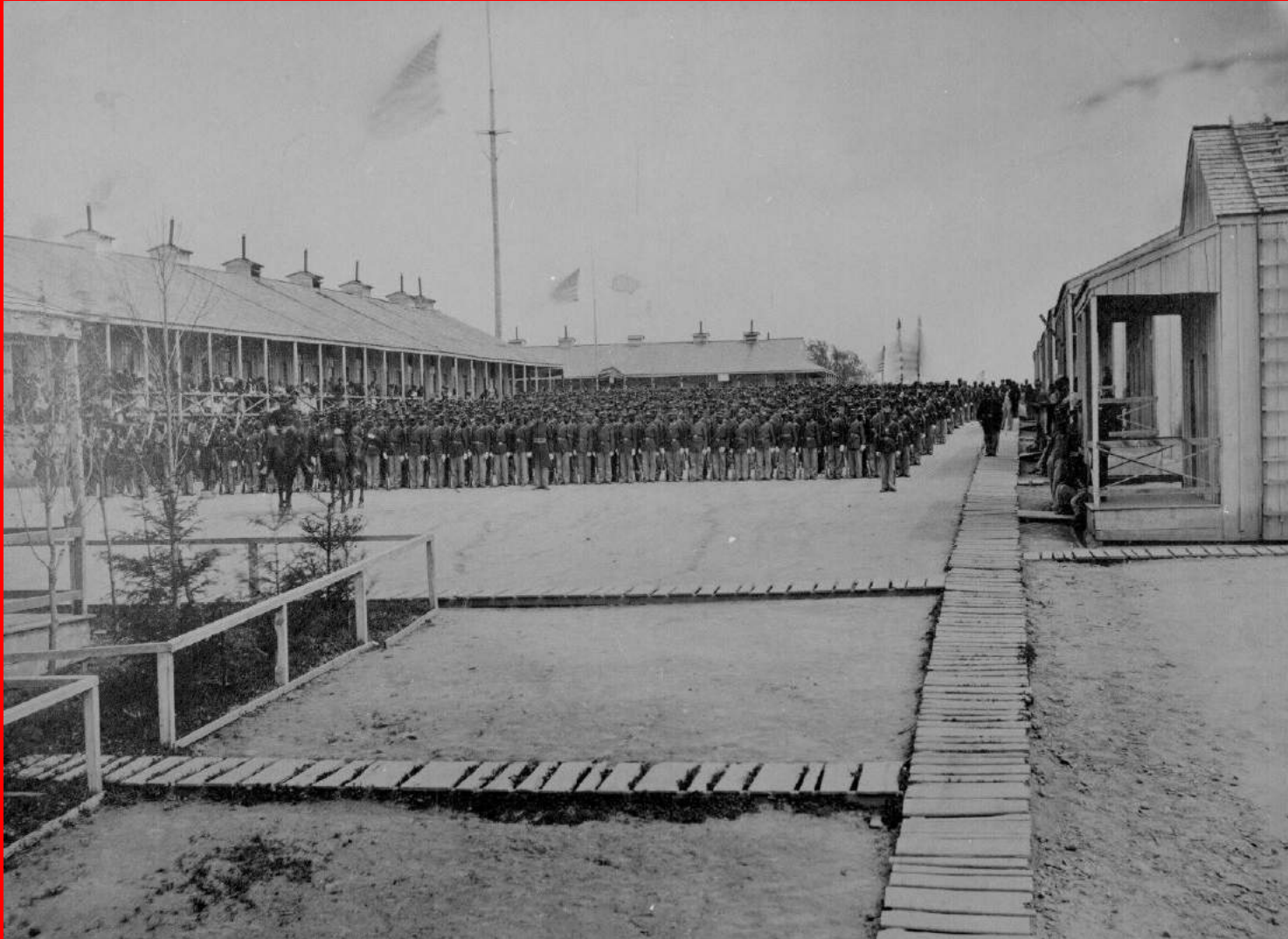


THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION IN SESSION IN THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.—FROM A SKETCH BY THEO. R. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 126.]

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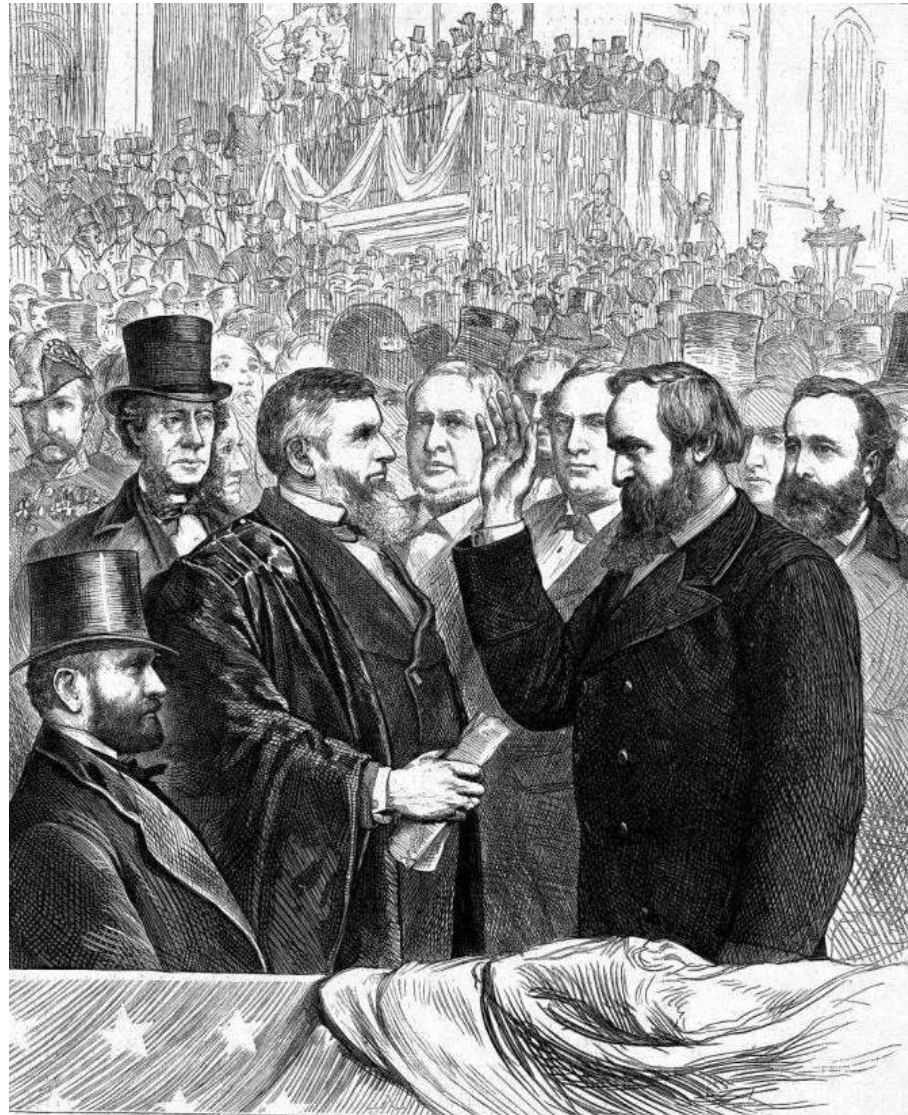
Finally, Southern Democrats worked out a private compromise with Hayes. This image is titled, “The Electoral Commission, in Session in the Supreme Court Chamber.” This image was created by Theodore R. Davis for the February 17, 1877 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of harpweek.com.

In return for the Democrats accepting him as President, Hayes would withdraw federal troops from the South, and appoint a Southerner to his cabinet.



Hayes also promised to provide economic help for the South. Some of the soldiers withdrawn from the South would go to the West and serve in the Native American wars. This image shows the 26th United States Colored Volunteer Infantry On Parade at Camp William Penn, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1865. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

On March 5, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes became the 19th President of the United States.



By the end of April, 1877, the last federal troops had left the South. Reconstruction had ended. This image is titled, "Our New President— Taking the Oath." This image was drawn by I.P. Praneckoff for the March 24, 1877 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of harperweek.com.

Reconstruction had proved to be a moderate program that fell far short of providing the newly freed African Americans with the protection and rights they needed.



When Reconstruction came to an end, African Americans found themselves abandoned again. This image shows an initiation ceremony into the Ku Klux Klan circa 1870. This image was made from an engraving made from an 1870 photograph by U.S. Marshal J. G. Hester. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.

With troop withdrawals and the end of Reconstruction governments, African Americans lost most of the gains they had made.



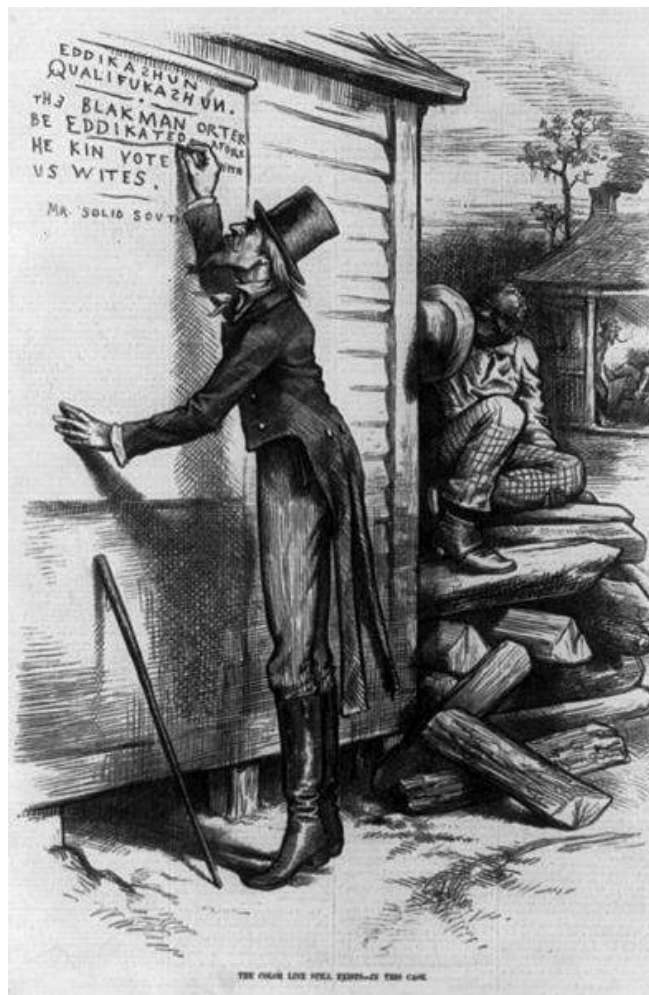
The new majority in Congress revoked much of the legislation passed during Reconstruction and stopped federal help in supervising elections. This image is courtesy of blackeducator.blogspot.com.

Southern state governments implemented tests, taxes, and other methods to keep African Americans from voting.



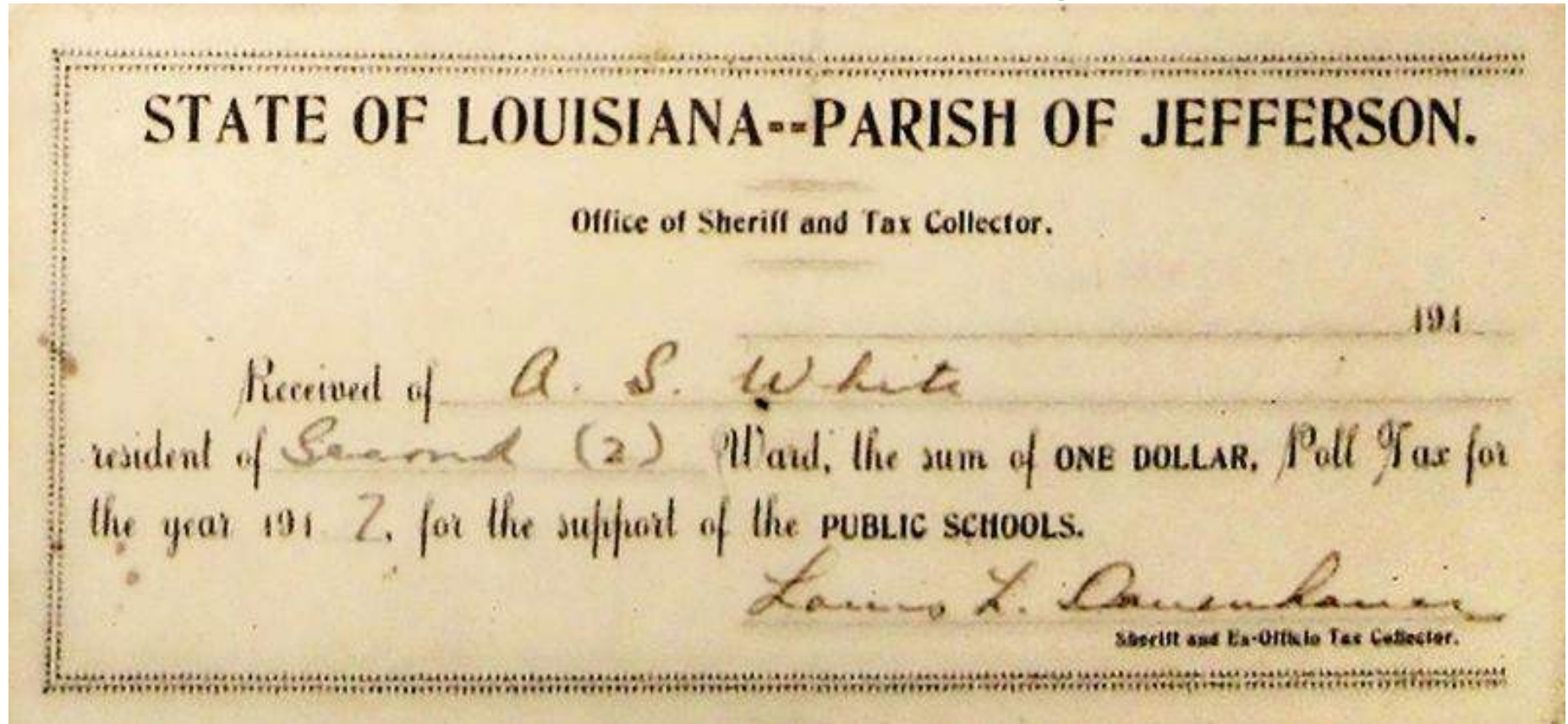
New state governments closed schools and ended other programs that helped both poor whites and African Americans. This cartoon shows a white voter pointing to the sign behind him and asking, "By the way, what is that big word?" This image is courtesy of pinkmonkey.com.

Literacy tests were usually administered orally by “white” local officials, who had complete control over who passed and who failed.



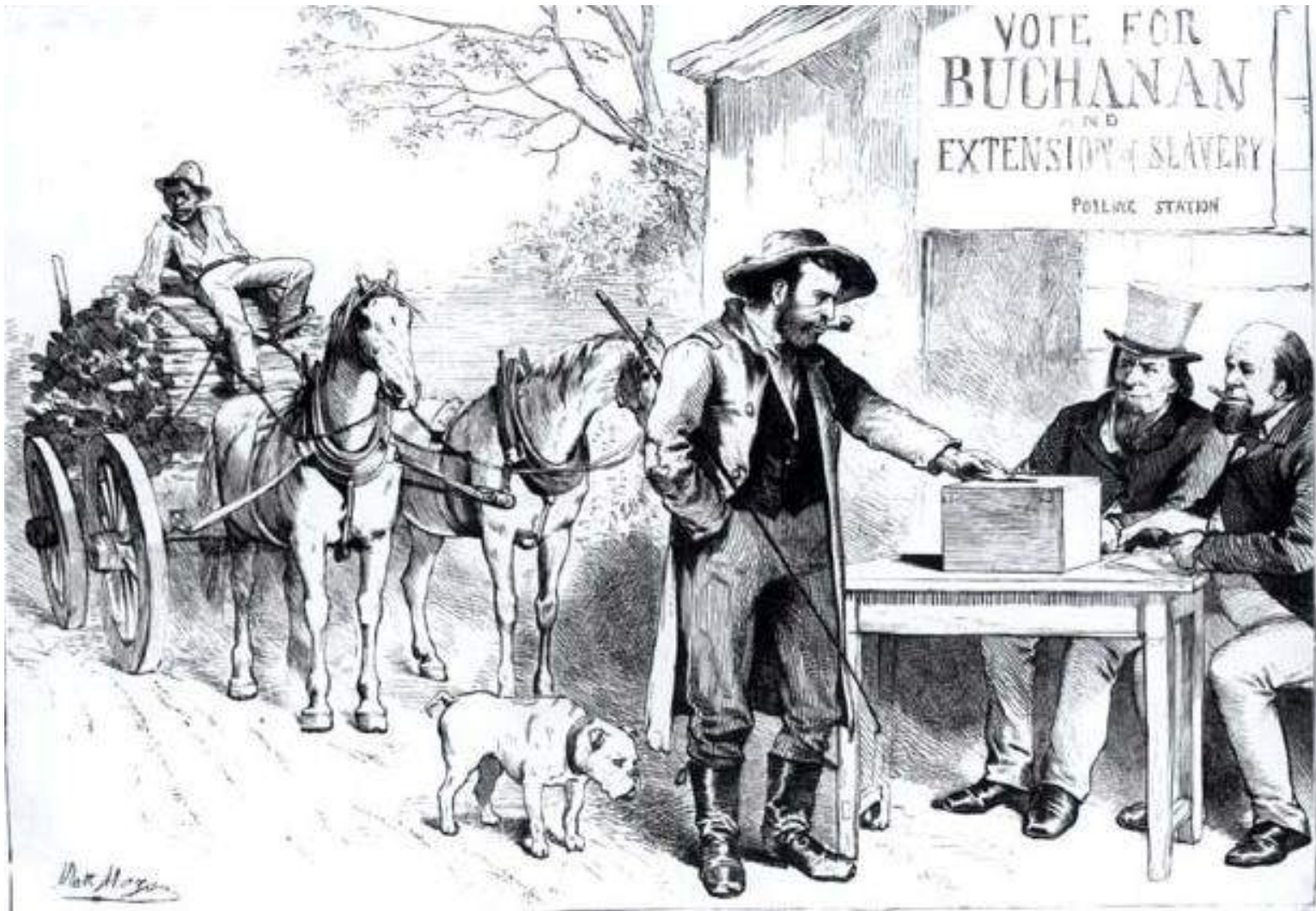
Examples of questions asked of Blacks in Alabama included: naming all sixty-seven county judges in the state, naming the date on which Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, and declaring how many bubbles are in a bar of soap. Editorial cartoon criticizing the usage of literacy tests for African Americans as a qualification to vote. Cartoon shows man "Mr. Solid South" writing on wall, "Eddikashun qualifukashun. The Black man orter be eddikated afore he kin vote with us Wites, signed Mr. Solid South." An African American looks on. This image was created for the January 18, 1879 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Poll Taxes were usually \$1 to \$2 a year. The laws also required citizens to pay all back taxes before being permitted to vote.



Although these taxes of \$1-\$2 per year may seem small, it was beyond the reach of many poor black and white sharecroppers, who rarely dealt in cash. This image shows a receipt for a \$1 poll tax in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana in 1917. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Most white voters did not have to pass a literacy test, or pay a poll tax because they were “grandfathered in.”



The phrase “grandfathered in” meant that their grandfather or another relative had been eligible to vote before the Civil War. Of course this excluded all African Americans in the South. This image is titled “Grant’s First and Last Vote.” This image was created for the September 14, 1872 edition of *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*. This image is courtesy of historyteacher.net.

The Supreme Court also removed protections for African Americans.



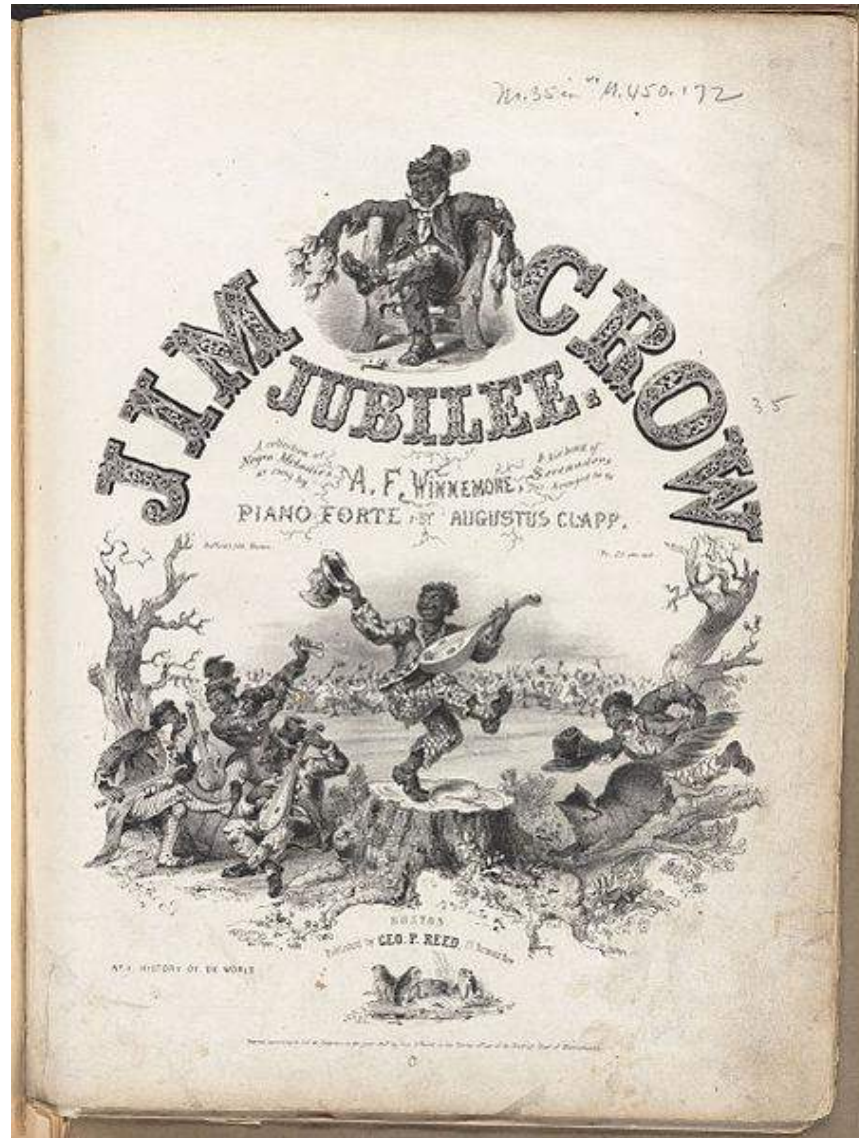
In 1883 the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to be unconstitutional. This is the Old Senate Chamber in the United States Capitol. After the Senate moved into its current chamber, the Supreme Court used this room from 1860 until 1935. The Supreme Court then moved into its current location across the street from the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

States could now enforce segregation, or the right to separate people by race, in places such as theaters and trains.



Southern states passed laws, called “Jim Crow” laws, that separated African Americans from whites. This image is courtesy of acriticalviewofthehelp.wordpress.com.

The origin of the phrase “Jim Crow” had its origins with “Jump Jim Crow,” a song and dance caricature of blacks performed by a white actor in “blackface.”



As a result of the show's fame, "Jim Crow" had become a pejorative expression meaning "Negro" by 1838. This image is the cover of the music score for "Jim Crow Jubilee," published in Boston by George P. Reed in 1847. This image is courtesy of the Boston Public Library and of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1896 the Supreme Court declared Jim Crow laws legal in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision.



EAST LOUISIANA RAILROAD CO.

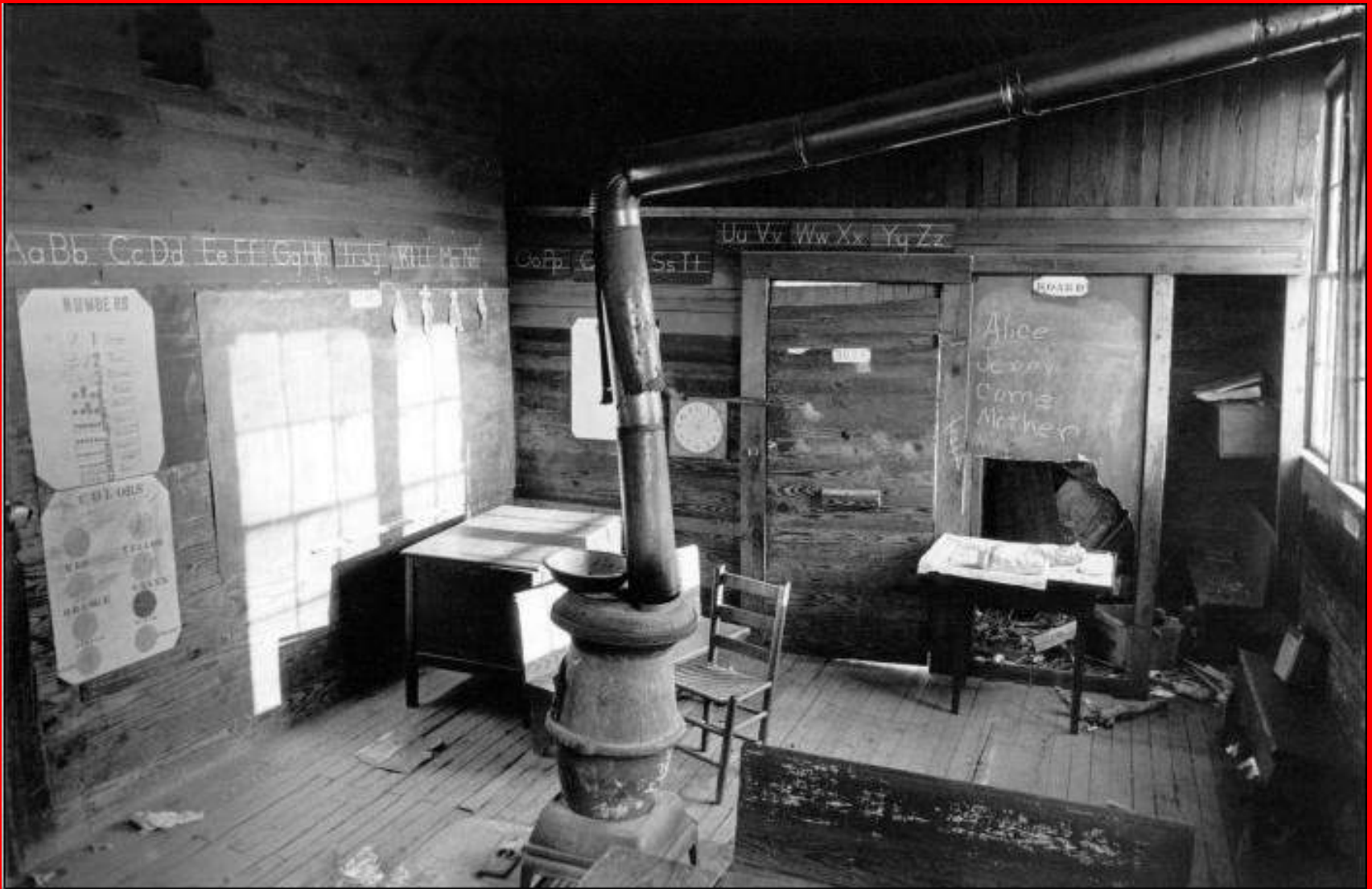
EXCURSIONS
\$1.00.

—TO THE—
GREAT ABITA SPRINGS.

R. S. FERGUSON,
G. P. A.

On June 7, 1892, Homer Plessy was considered an African American (actually 1/8 or octoroon meaning he was 7/8 Caucasian descent and 1/8 African descent) who purchased a first class railroad ticket on a “whites only” railroad car.” He was asked to move to the “colored car,” but refused. He was immediately arrested. This image is courtesy of photos.nola.com.

The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision allowed segregation as long as separate facilities for African Americans and whites were equal.



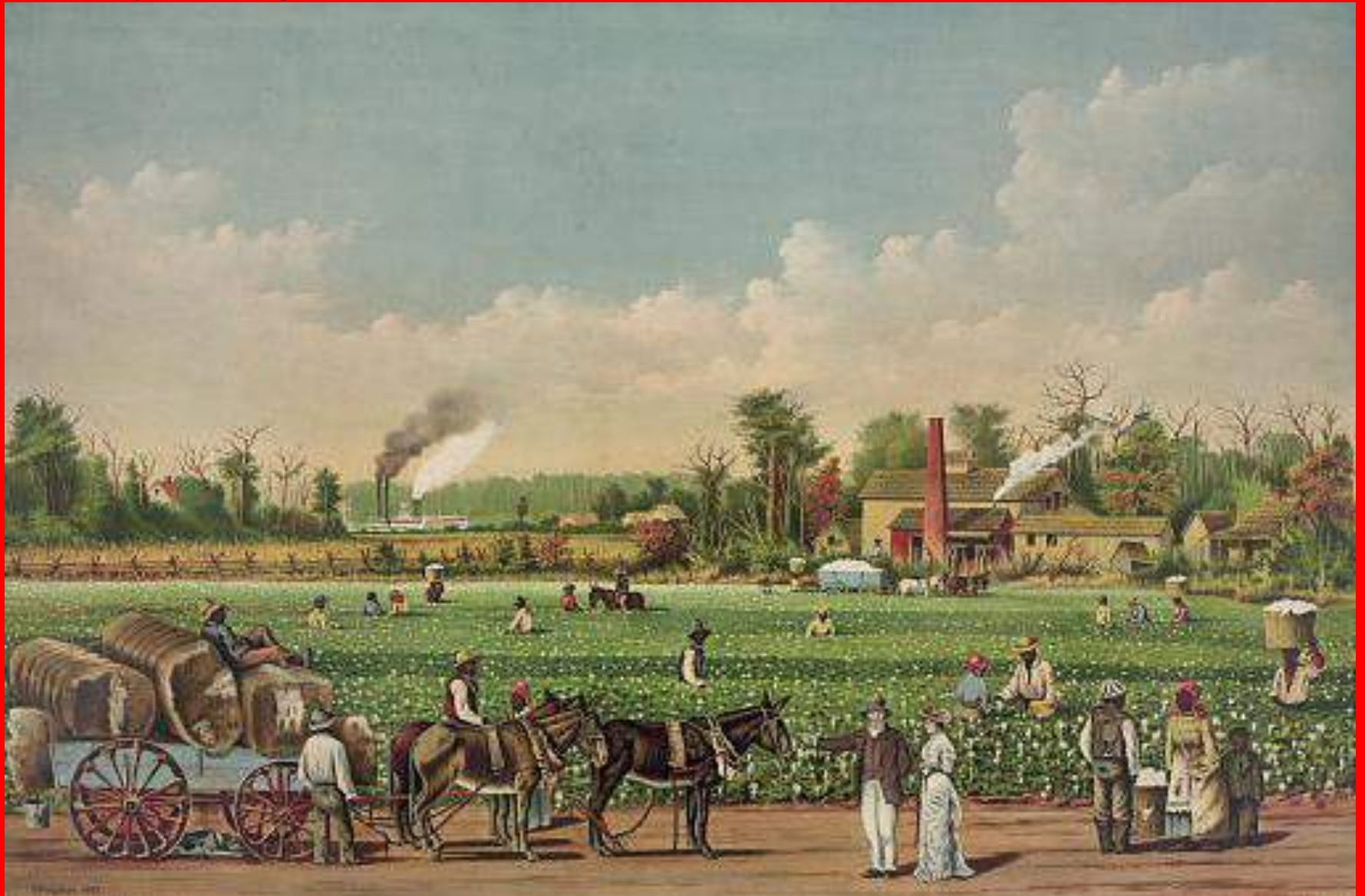
Facilities for African Americans, though, rarely equaled the facilities for whites. "Separate but equal" became a doctrine of racial segregation until the Civil Rights laws of the 1960s. This image shows an African American school in Alabama's "Separate but Equal" school system. This image is courtesy of the ucsdnews.ucsd.edu.

The lasting legacy of Reconstruction was due mainly to those Radical Republicans who had been state and federal officials in the 1860s.



This image shows members of the U.S. House of Representatives who later managed President Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial. his image is courtesy of dartmouth.edu.

During their brief time in office, the Radical Republicans broke down the old plantation economy and began to build a new, modern South, with roads, levees, dams, etc...



A Cotton Plantation on the Mississippi. This image was created in 1848 by W.A. Walker. It was published by Currier & Ives in 1884. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Radical Republicans also ended brutal forms of punishment like branding and whipping.



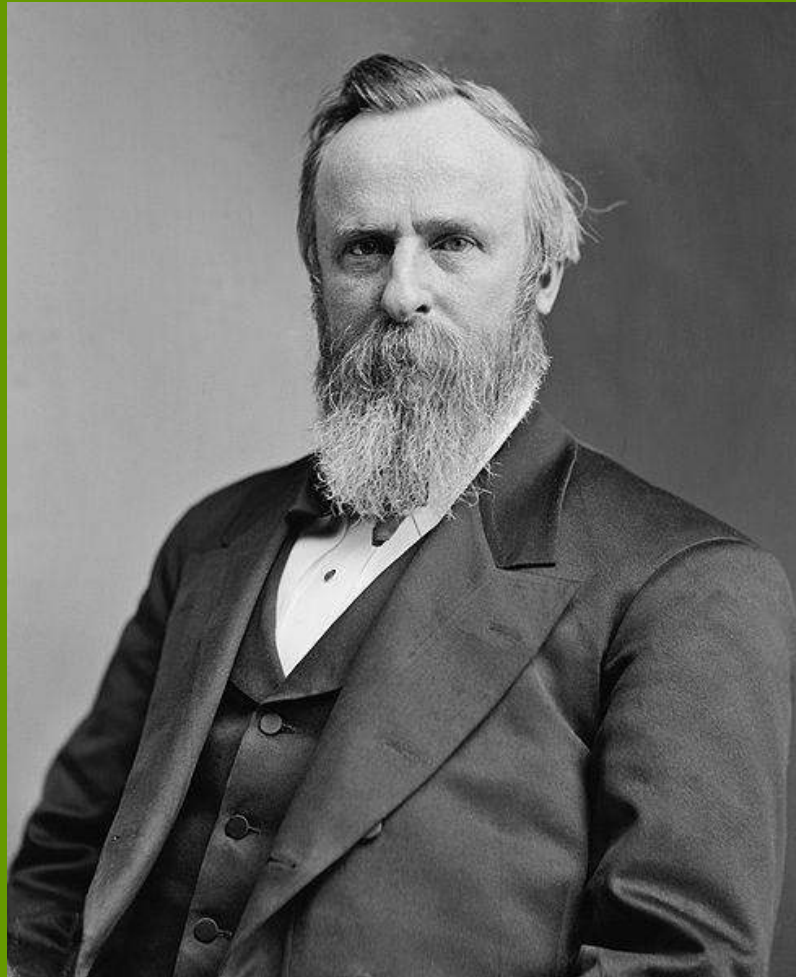
They opened voting to poor whites as well as to African Americans. This image is titled "Branding Slaves." This image is from W. O. Blake's *The History of the Slave Trade, Ancient and Modern. The Forms of Slavery that Prevalled in Ancient Nations, Particularly in Greece and Rome.* . . (Columbus Ohio, J. & H. Miller, 1858). This image is courtesy of uvawise.edu.

Most importantly, Radical Republicans set up free public schools where few schools of any kind had existed before.



One of Reconstruction's greatest achievements lay in education. The Freedman's Bureau 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.

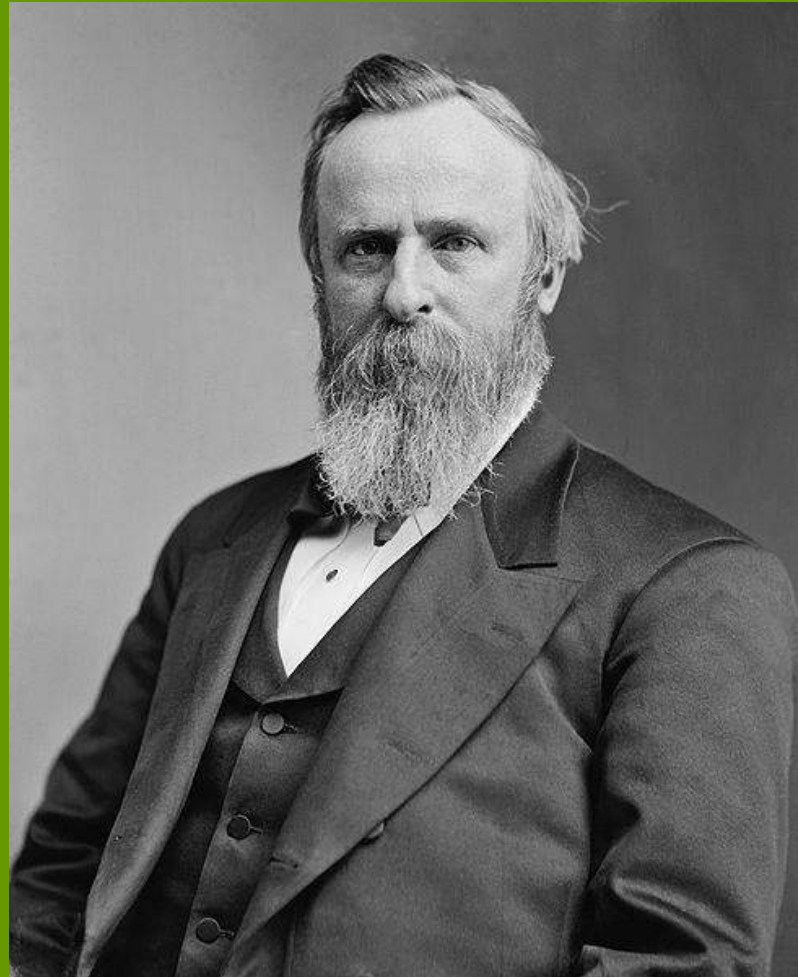
LEQ: Who was elected President in 1876 following a promise that federal troops would be withdrawn from the South?



Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) was the 19th President of the United States. Hayes was born and raised in Ohio, and became a lawyer. He served in the American Civil War as a United States officer, and was wounded five times. He rose from the rank of Major to brevet Major General. After the war he served in the House of Representatives and as Governor of Ohio. This image was taken by Mathew Brady circa 1870-1880. This image is courtesy of The Library of Congress.

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