

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



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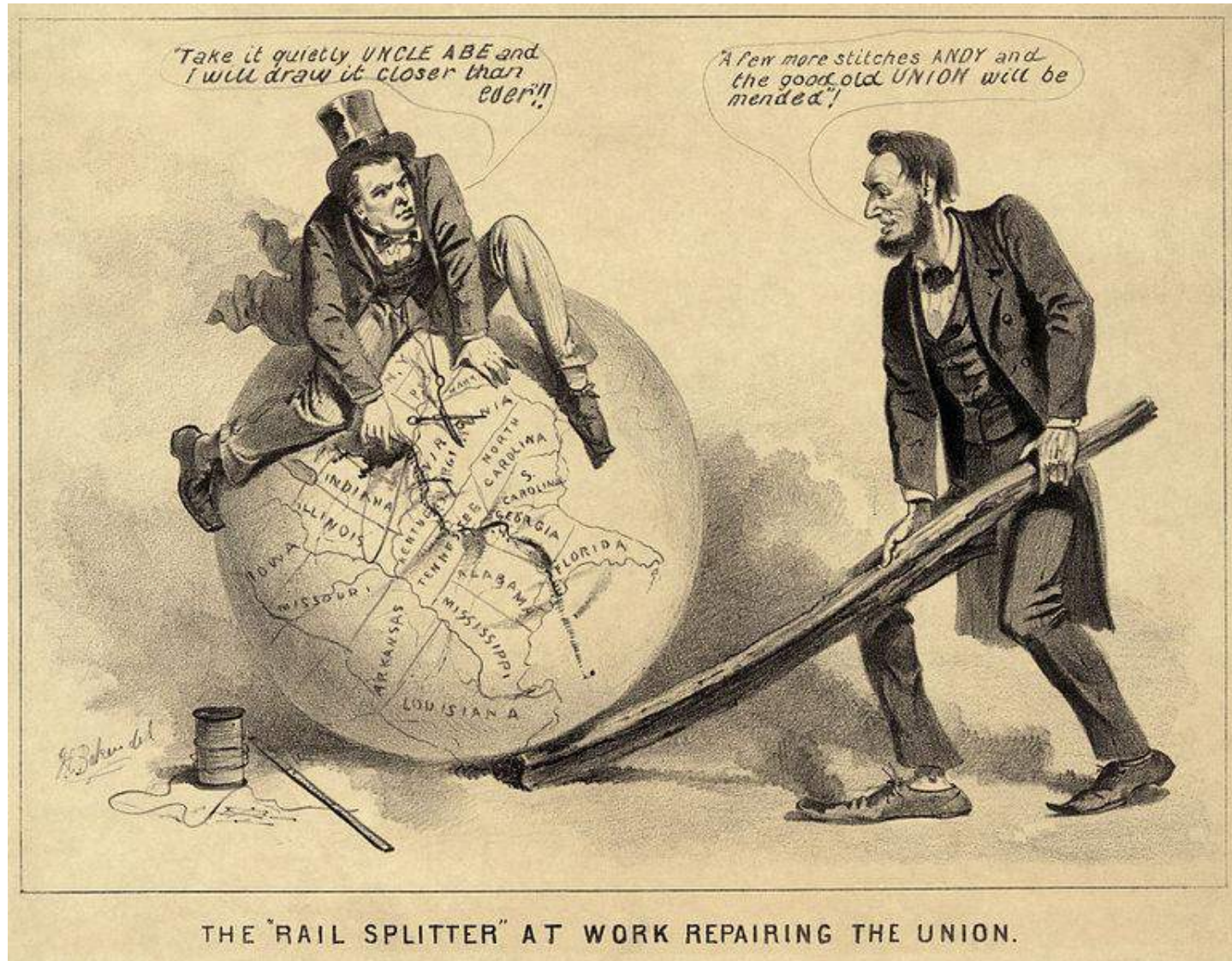
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**Ku Klux Klan**



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In the 12-year period following the Civil war, known as Reconstruction, Americans struggled to rebuild the South and to reunite their war-torn nation.



This political cartoon, "The Rail-Splitter Repairing the Union," shows Vice President Andrew Johnson and President Abraham Lincoln. Johnson is attempting to stitch back together the map of the United States. President Lincoln is using a split rail to position the globe. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

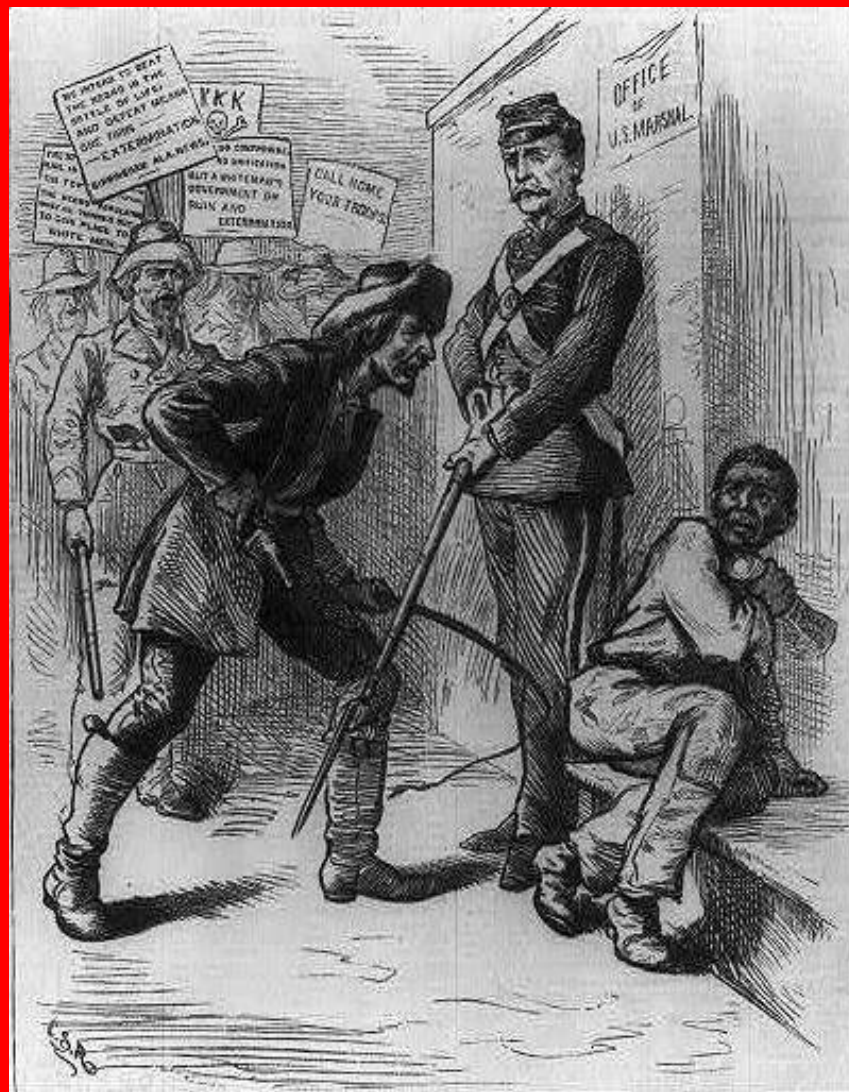


# Reconstruction in the South lasted from 1865 to 1877.



Although the Reconstruction era started after the Civil War, plans for it began while the war was still occurring. This painting shows a former slave owner visiting her former slaves. This image, titled *A Visit from the Old Mistress* was created in 1876 by Winslow Homer (1836-1910). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

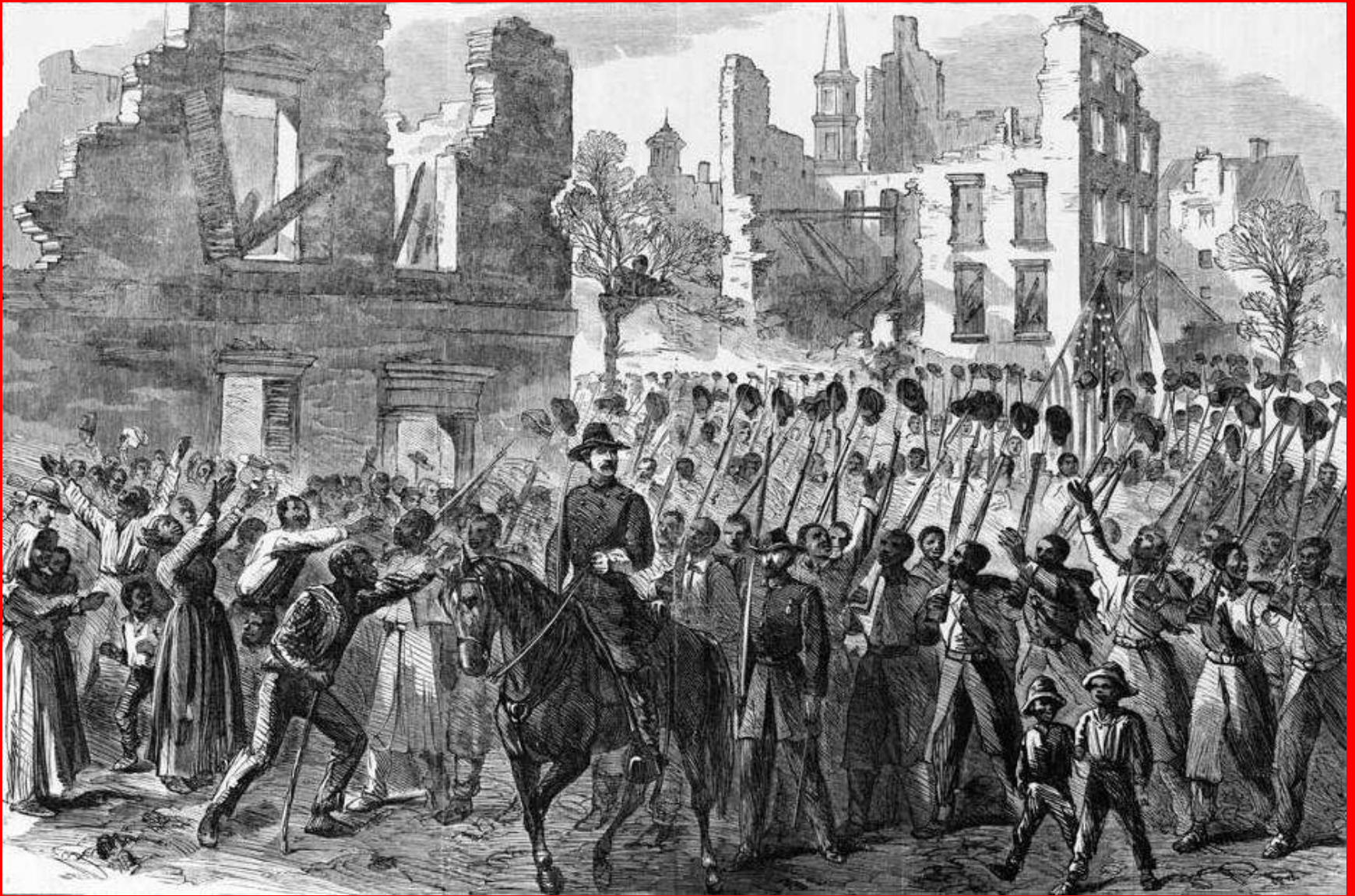
Inspired by self-interest as well as by concern for the freed African Americans, Radical Republicans wanted to punish the South.



This image shows a white Southerner attempting to beat an African American child. The United States Army is protecting the youth. This image is titled "Shall We call Home Our Troops?" This image was created for the January 9, 1875 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of The Library of Congress.



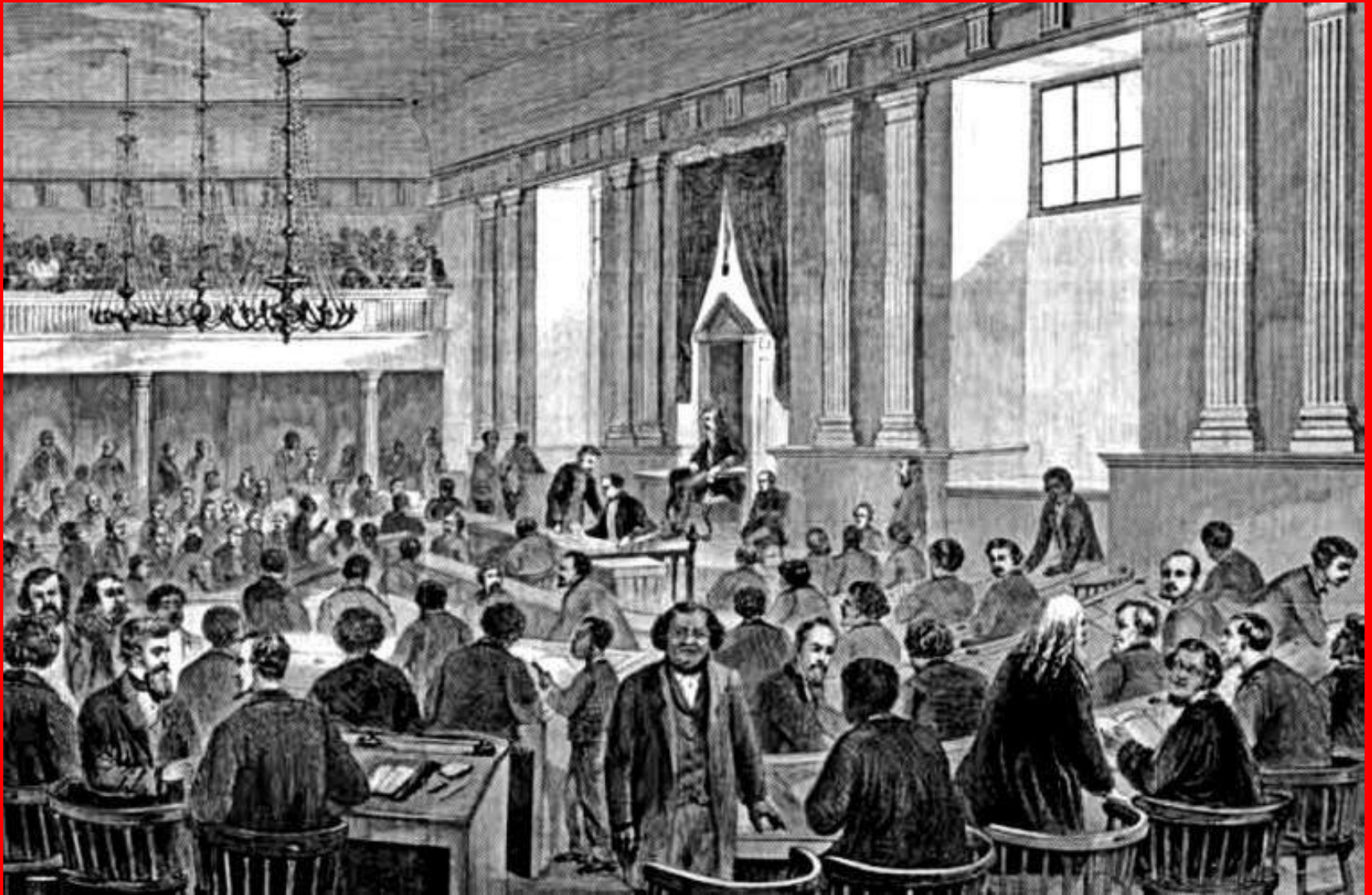
Congress' Reconstruction plan proposed putting the South under military rule.



Congress' Bill, the Wade-Davis Bill, was sponsored by Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio and Representative Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. This image shows the 55<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment singing and marching through the streets of Charleston, South Carolina on February 21, 1865. This image was created by Alfred Waud for the March 18, 1865 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of [lcdl.library.cofc.edu](http://lcdl.library.cofc.edu).



To be restored to the Union, each of the states had to create and ratify a state constitution that gave African Americans the right to vote.



If Congress approved the constitution, if the state legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and if the amendment became a part of the Constitution, then the state would be readmitted to the Union. 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.

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

# THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN.  
 TWICE VETOED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.  
 SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN

IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE SHALT THOU EAT THY BREAD

Freedman's Bureau! Negro Estimate of Freedom!

CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1866, VOTES THE

**NEGRO TROOPS \$300**  
Each as a Bounty

The same CONGRESS, IN JUNE, 1866, VOTES THE

**WHITE Veterans \$100**  
Each as a Bounty.

The NEGRO GETS 1000, the WHITE SOLDIER, 2000 in all. All of the WHITE Soldiers earned THREE YEARS' rations of the NEGRO in TWO YEARS.

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1866, To Support the Freedman's Bureau

<b>\$6,944,500</b>	
as follows:	
Contributions and Gifts for Negroes	\$250,000
Printing for Negroes	65,000
Rooms and Board for Negroes	15,000
Clothing for Negroes	1,750,000
Food for Negroes	3,000,000
Medicine for Negroes	300,000
Subsidized Fares for Negroes	1,000,000
Subsidized Stations & Railroad	500,000
Rooms for Negroes	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,944,500</b>

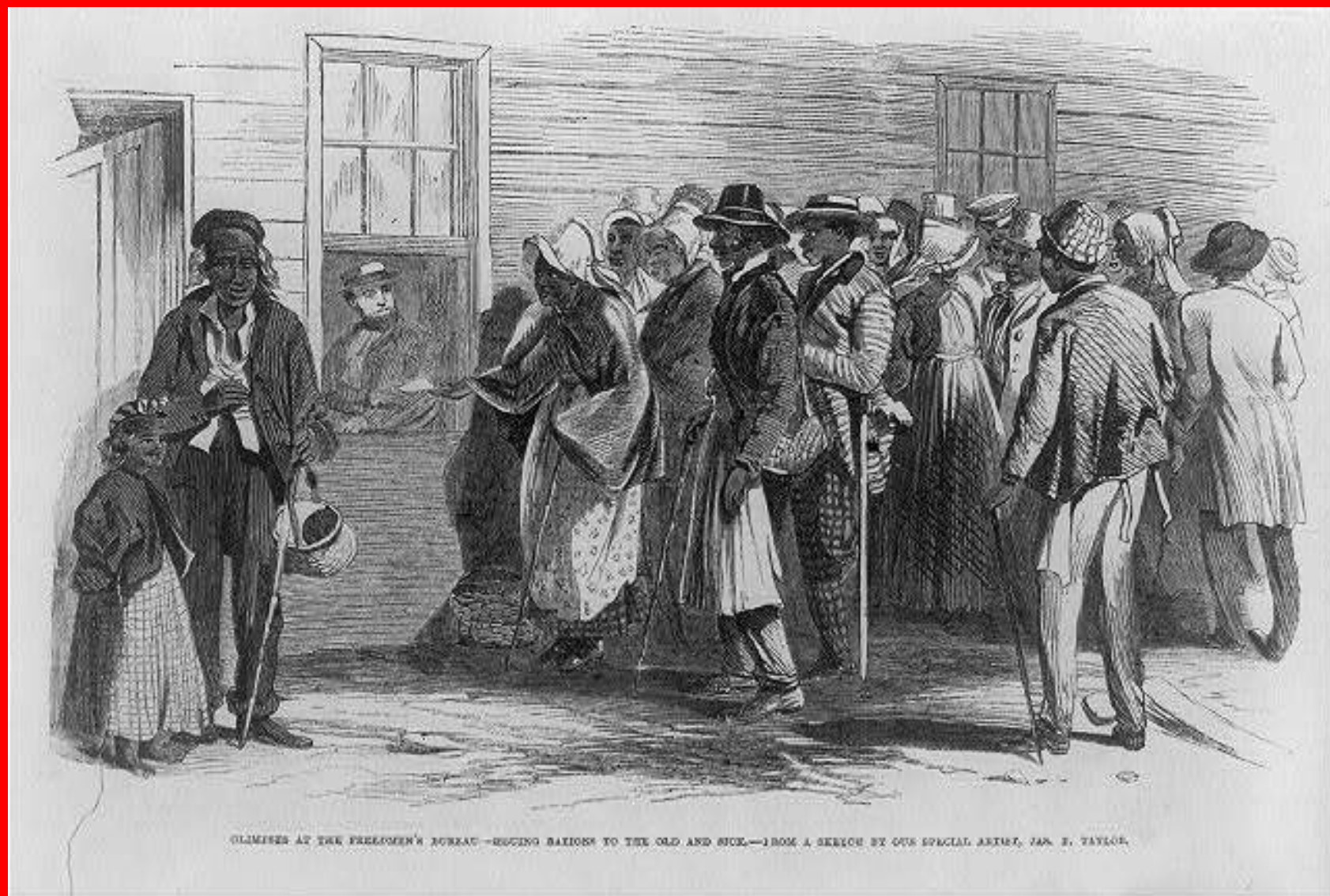
APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, FOR THE WHITE MAN, **HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOR**

For 1864 and 1865, the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least **TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.** For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania will be about **ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.** **GEAR** is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.

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](http://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.

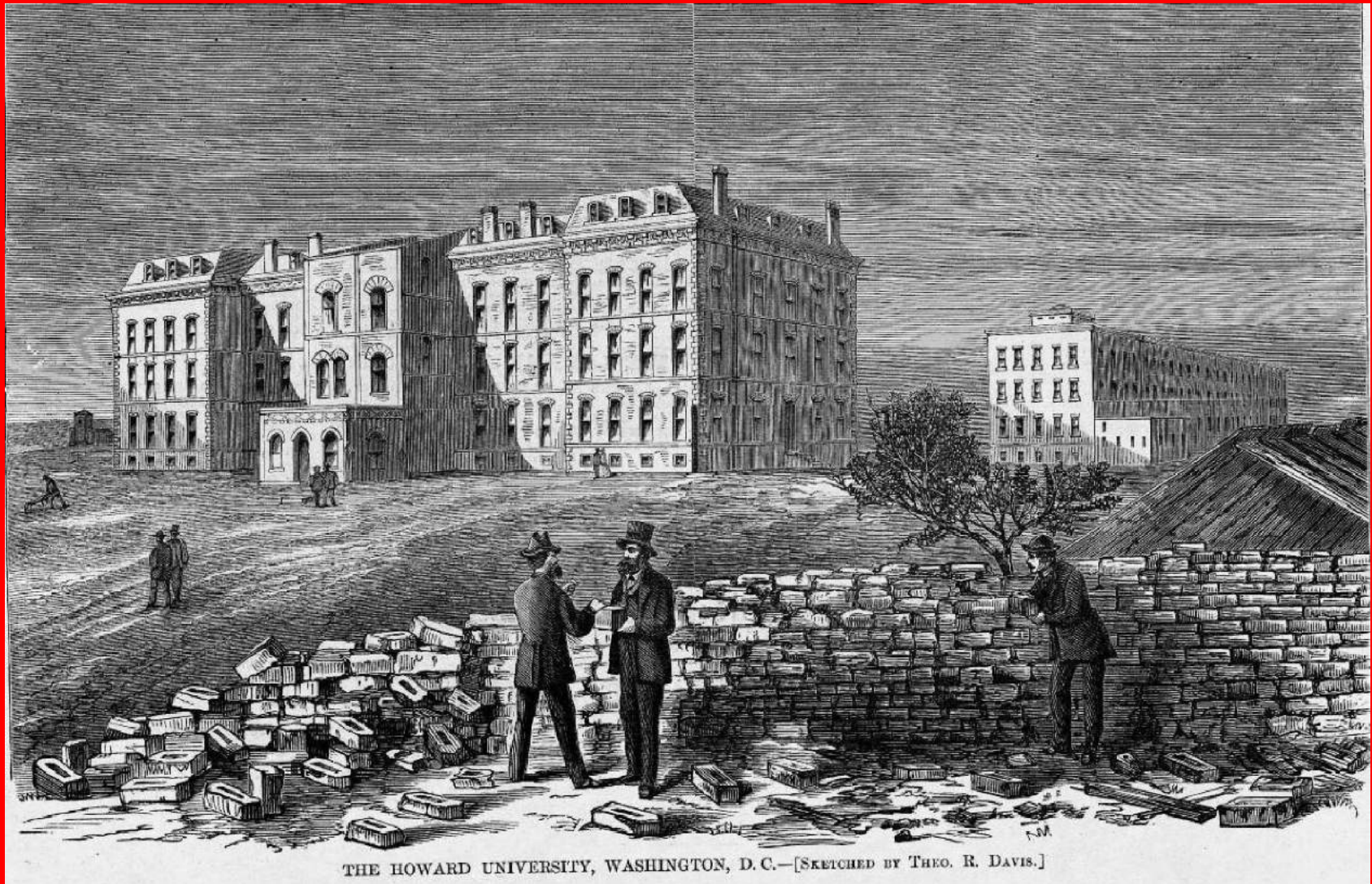


Many “white” Southerners violently opposed education for freed people.



**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.

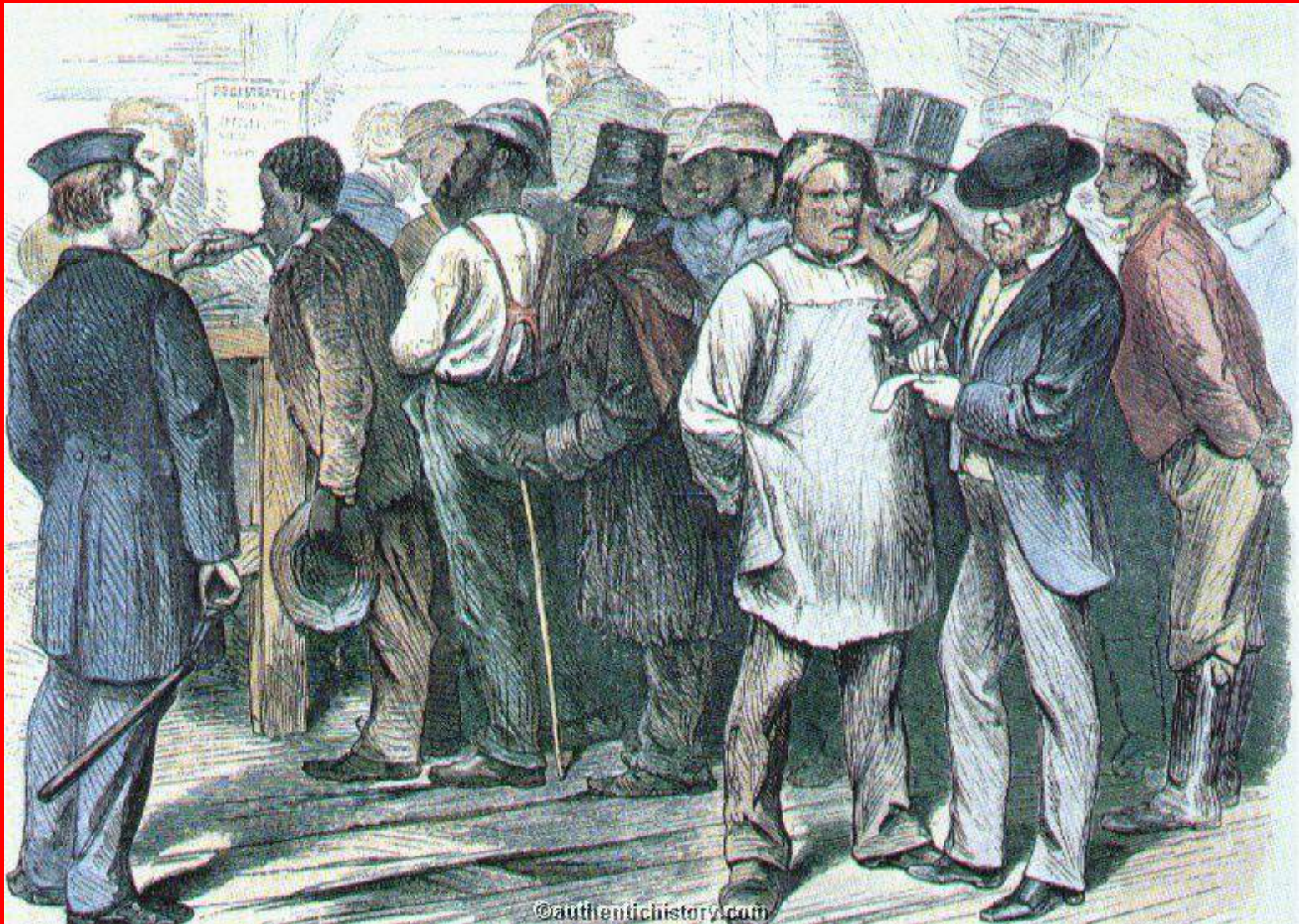


THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.—[SKETCHED BY THEO. R. DAVIS.]

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](http://lionofanacostia.wordpress.com).



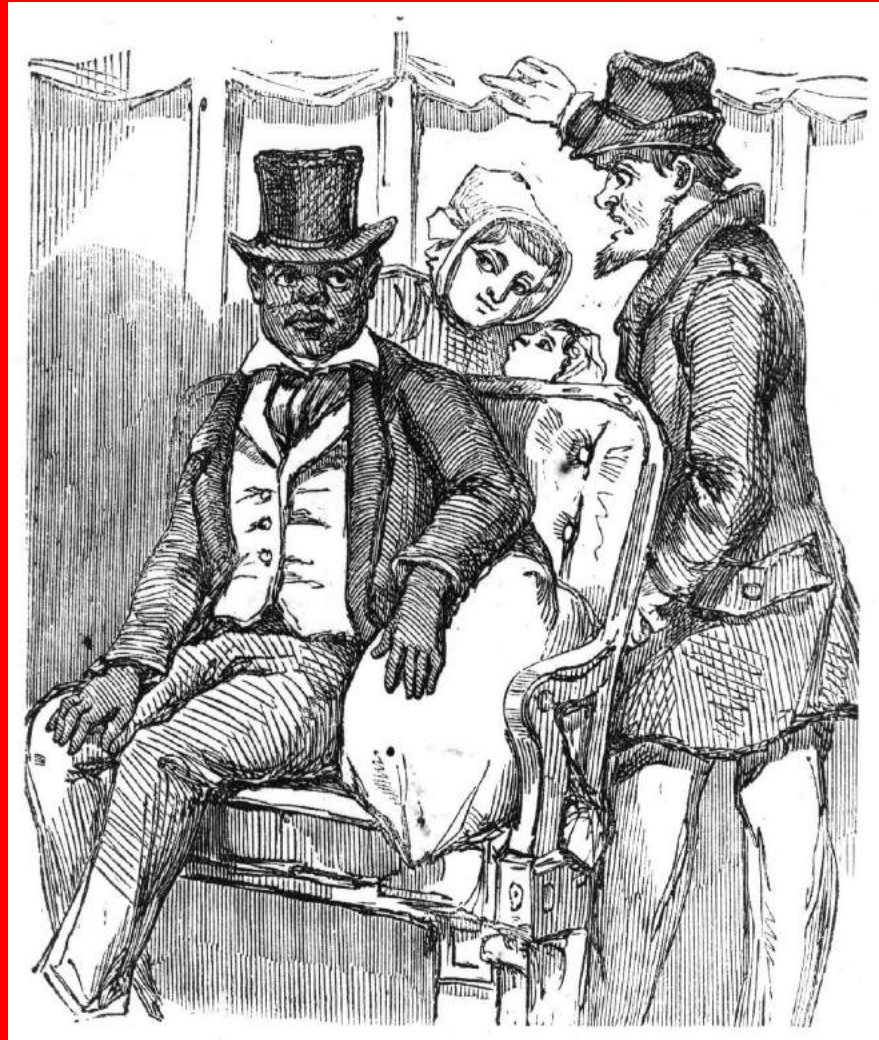
In the summer of 1865, some freed people began donning hats, twirling canes, and refusing to yield the right of way to “whites” on sidewalks.



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 whose former slaves were now free 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.

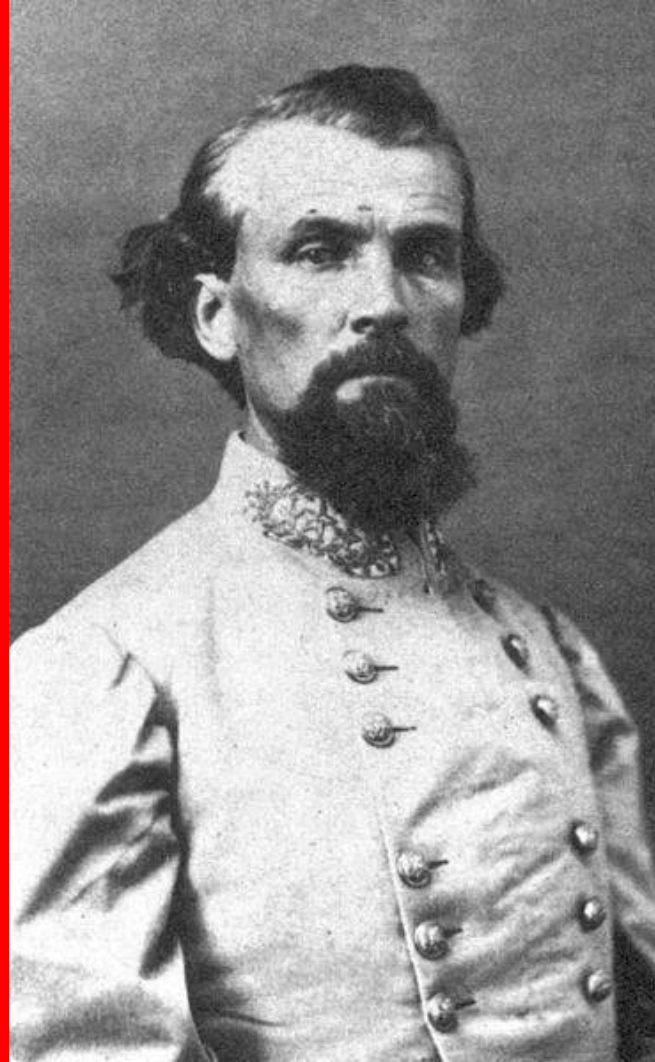


While Southern legislatures created laws against African Americans, terrorist bands formed to defend “white” Southerners’ old way of life.



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.

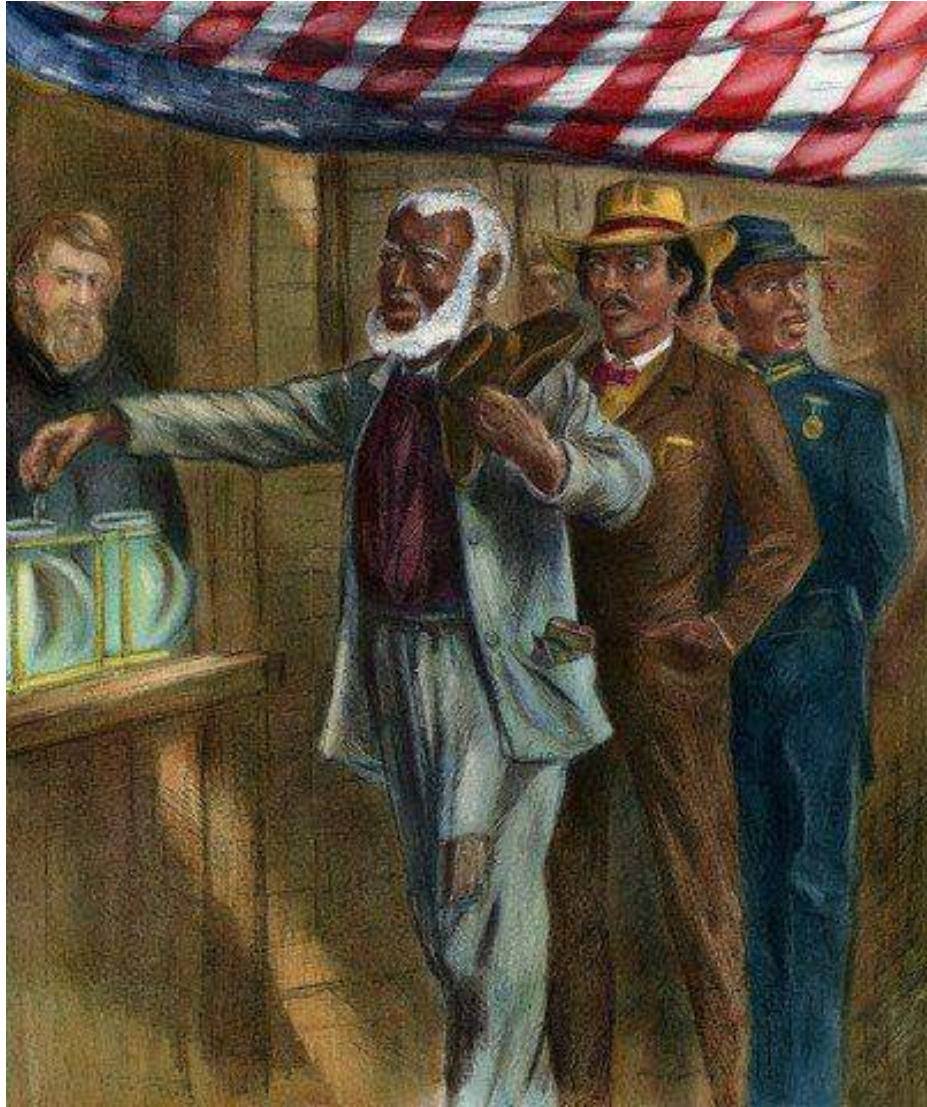
Soon the Klan resorted to violence to intimidate or eliminate African Americans and overthrow Republican rule in the South.



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.

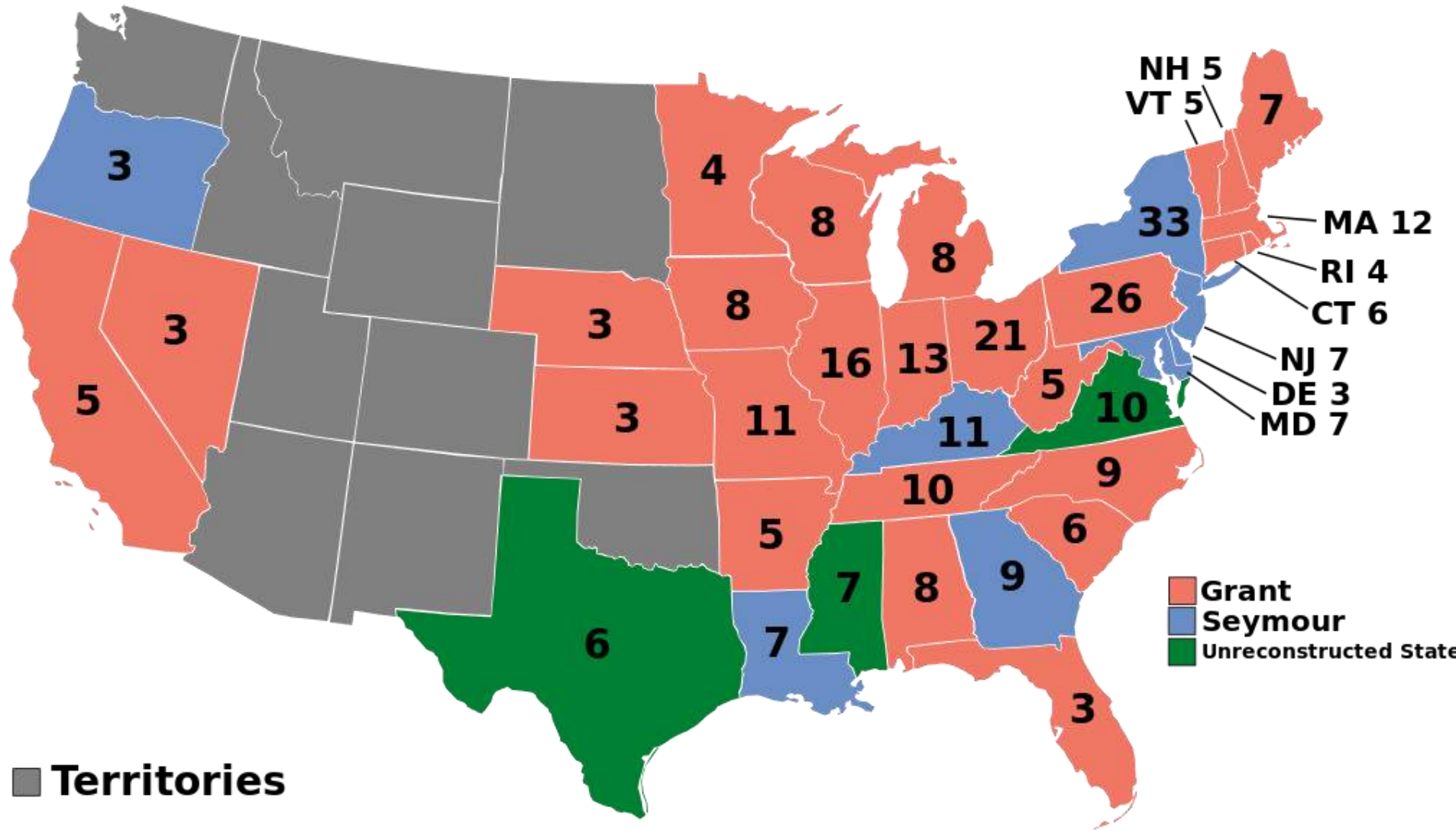


Voting became one of Southern African Americans' new accomplishments.



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](http://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.



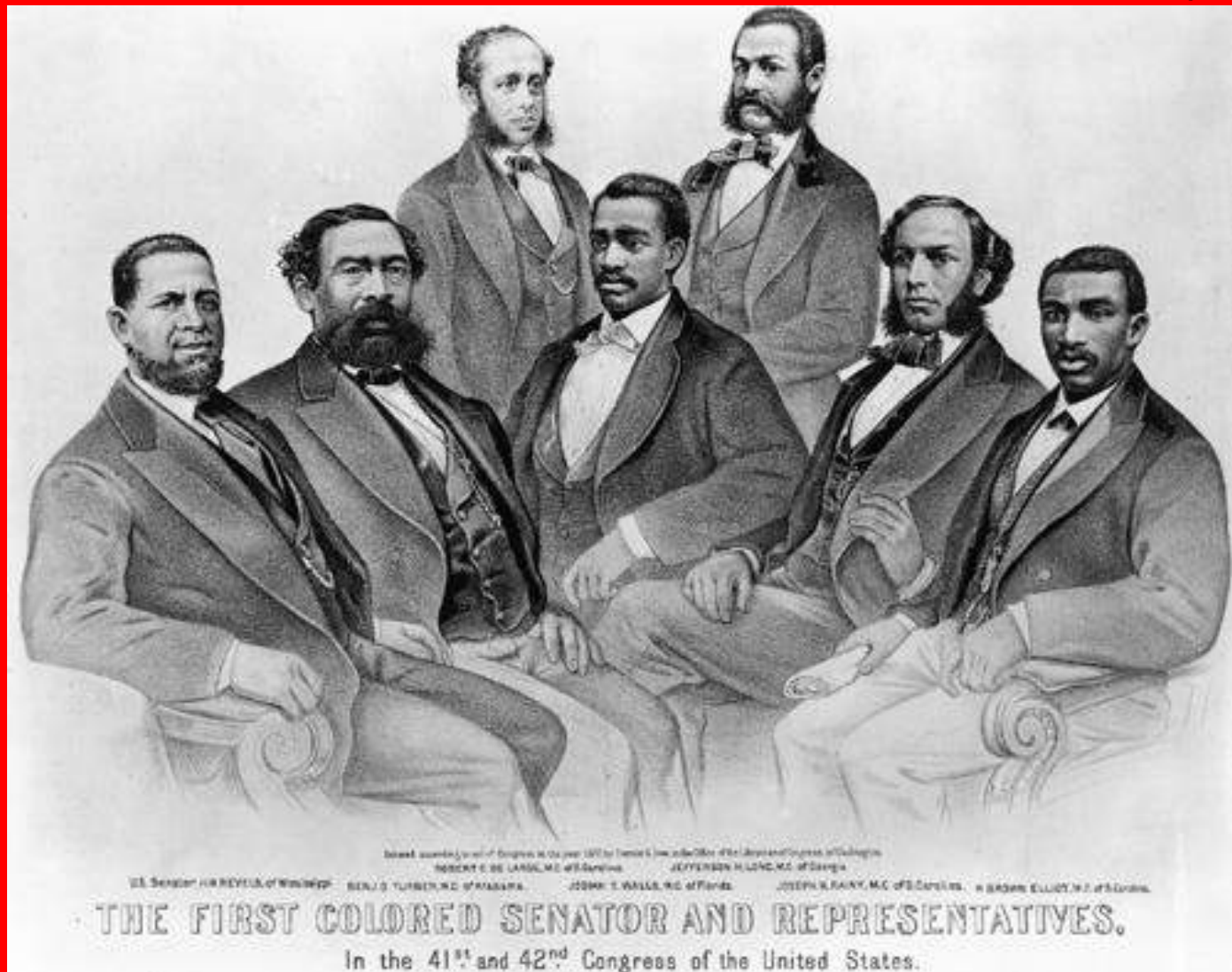
President Ulysses S. Grant came into office determined to enforce the Reconstruction Act and gave firm support to protecting African Americans' rights. This image shows the electoral votes of the 1868 Presidential election. This image was created by Tilden76 in 2010. This image is courtesy Wikimedia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



HEROES OF THE COLORED RACE.

lithograph shows Blanche Kelso Bruce, on the left, Frederick Douglass, in the center, and Levens on the right surrounded by scenes of African American life. This image was created by John R. Johnson 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.



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](http://authentichistory.com).

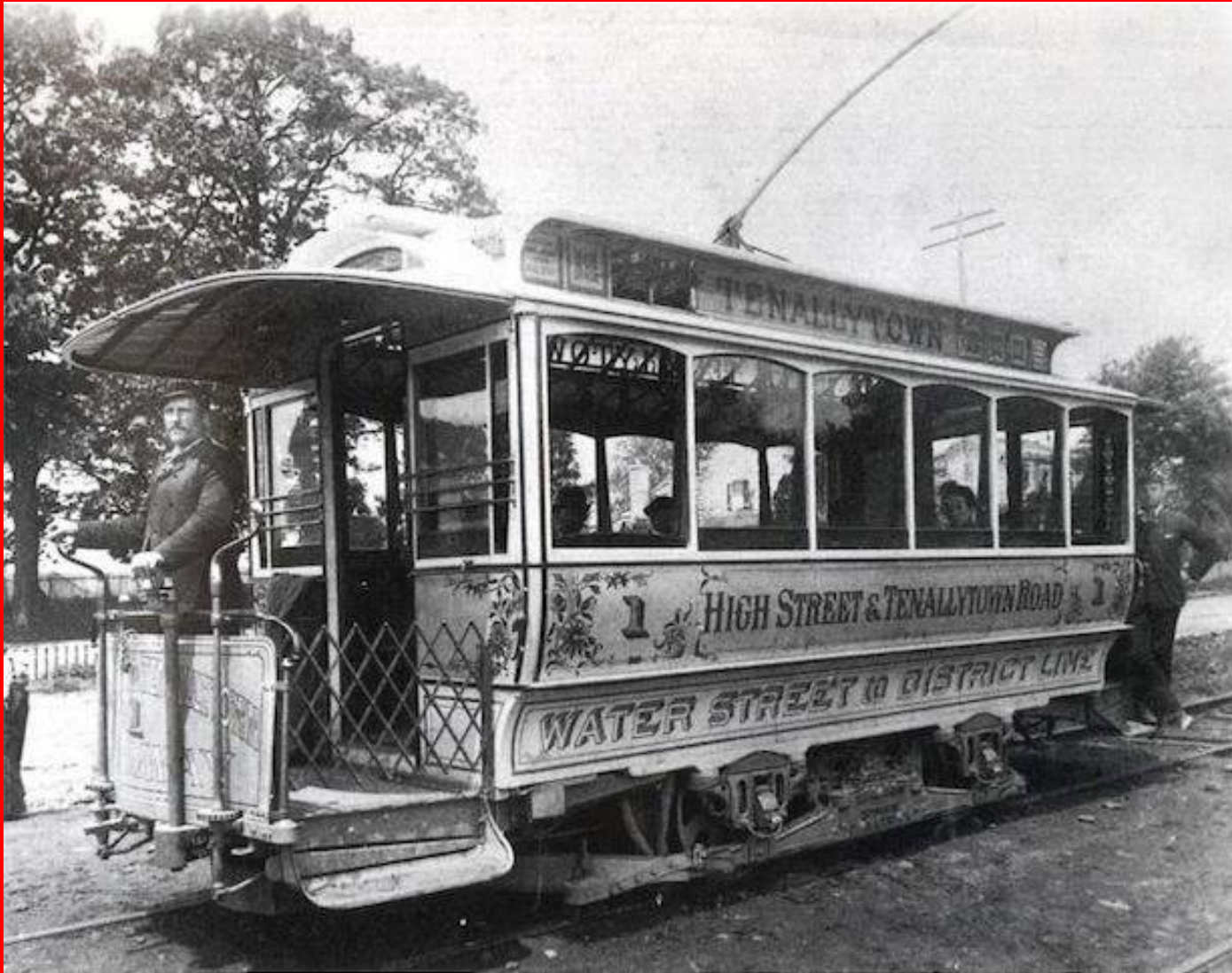
While the war had brought African Americans political freedom, this bill offered civil freedom as well.



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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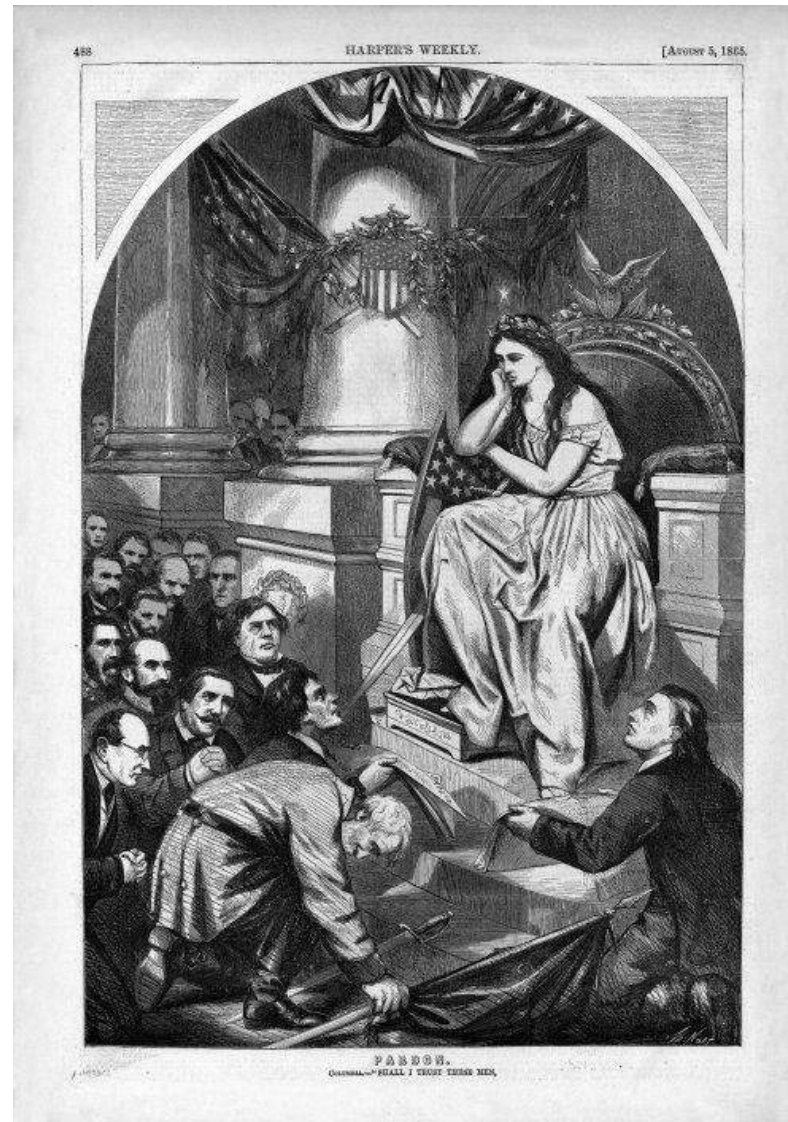


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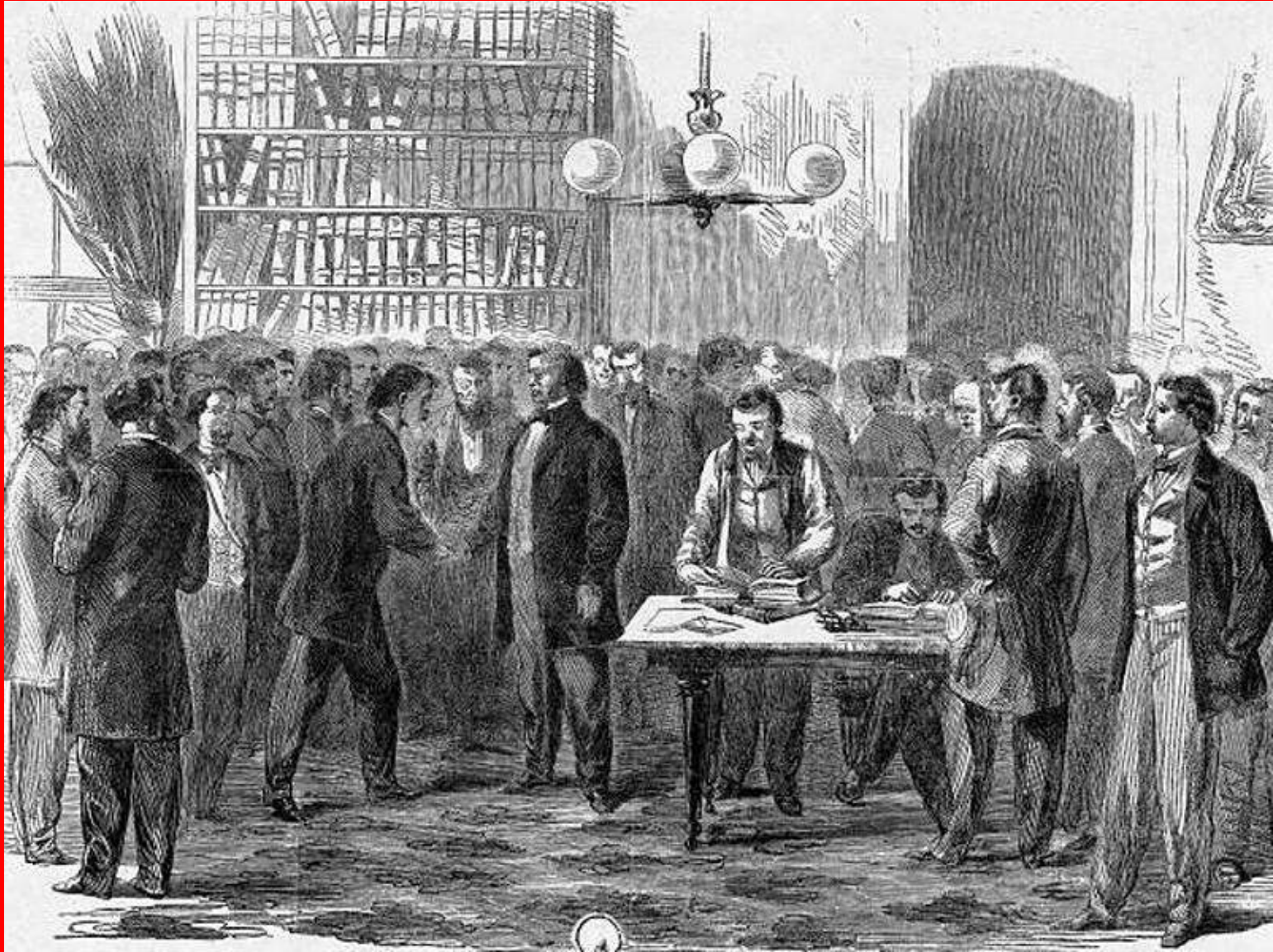
Beginning in 1869, a series of changes in state and federal laws made it easier for former Confederates to regain their right to vote.



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.

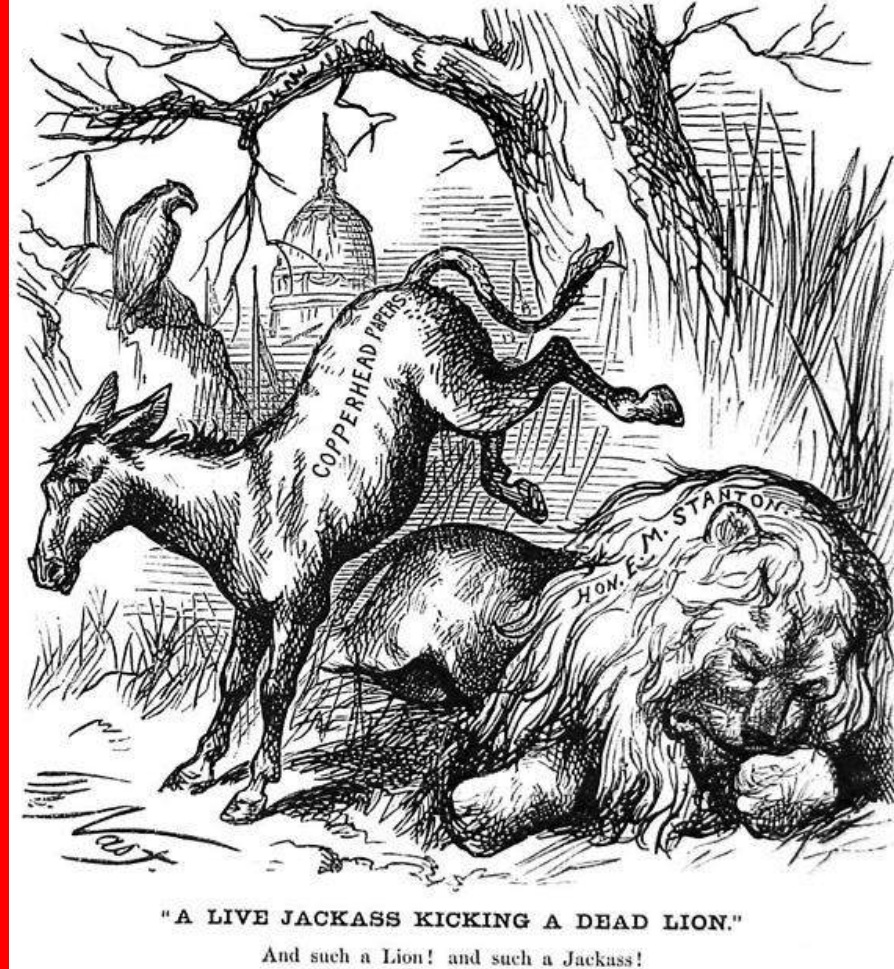


In 1872 Congress issued a general amnesty to all but about 600 former Confederate officials.



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.

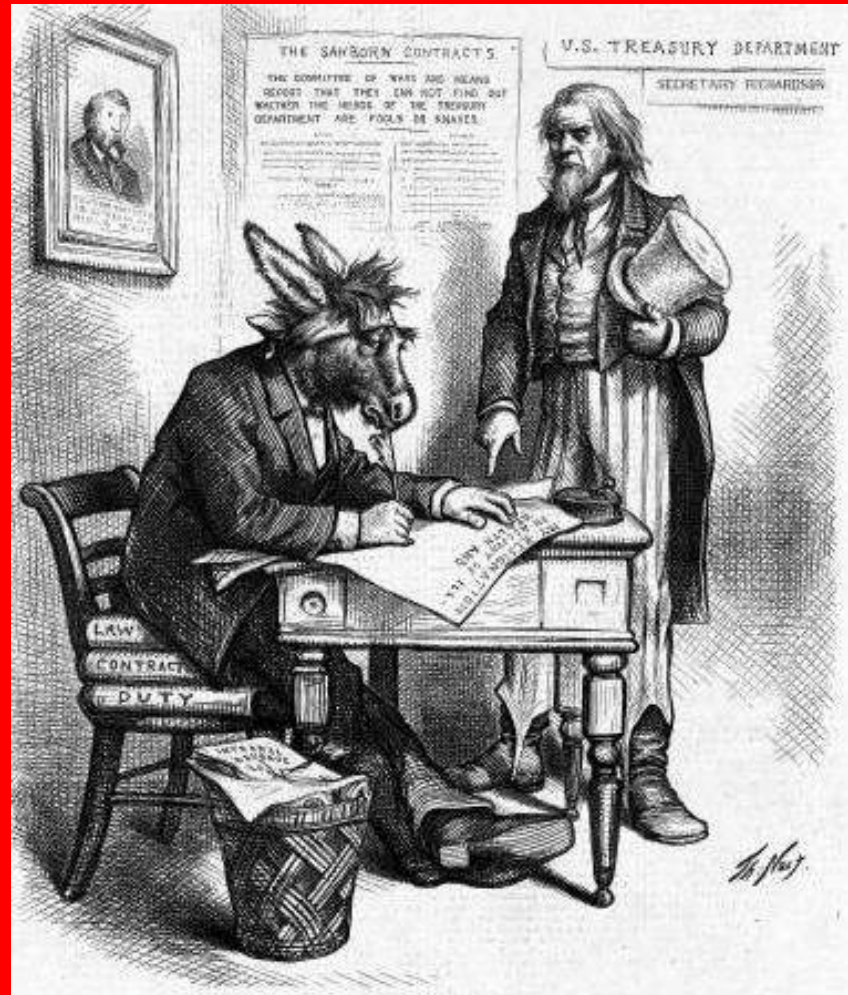
The increase in “white” Southern votes allowed the Democratic party to make a comeback.



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.

**In many Southern states, some “white” people terrorized African Americans to prevent them from voting.**



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

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.



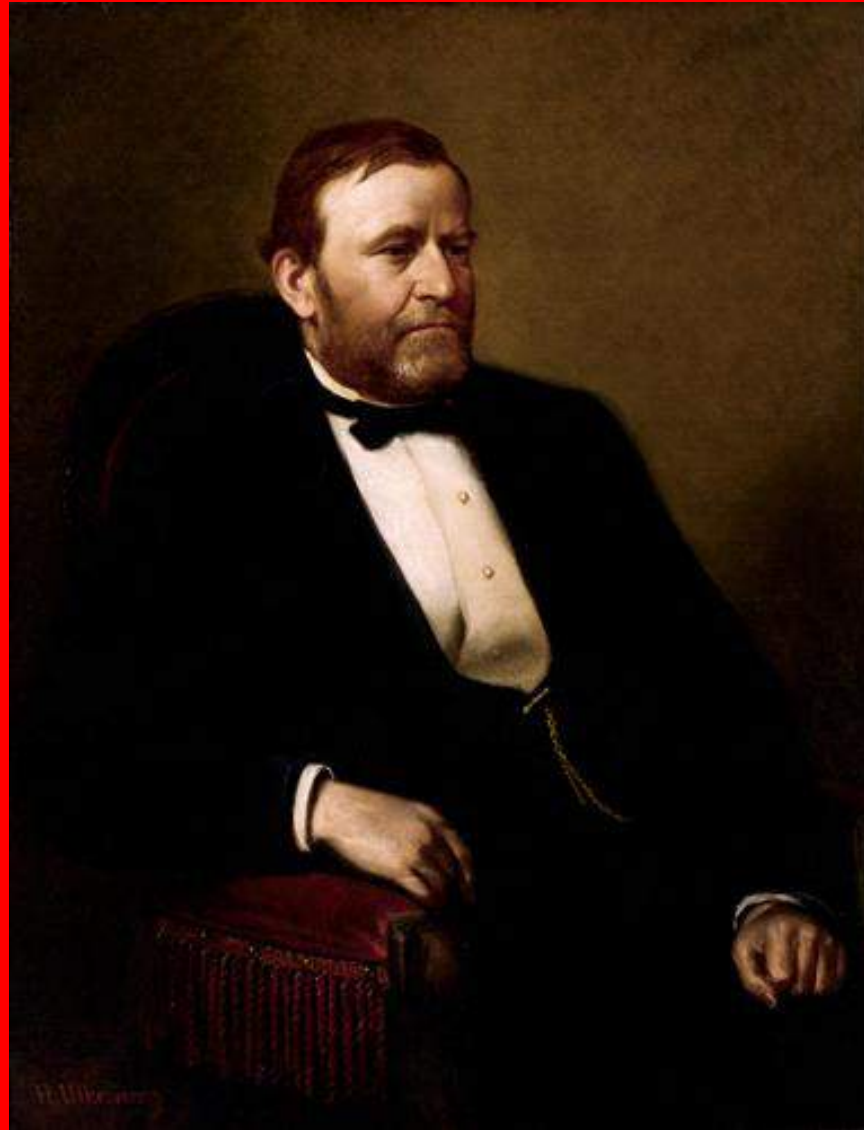
If African Americans dared to vote Republican, “whites” destroyed their crops, burned their barns and houses, beat them, and sometimes murdered them.



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.

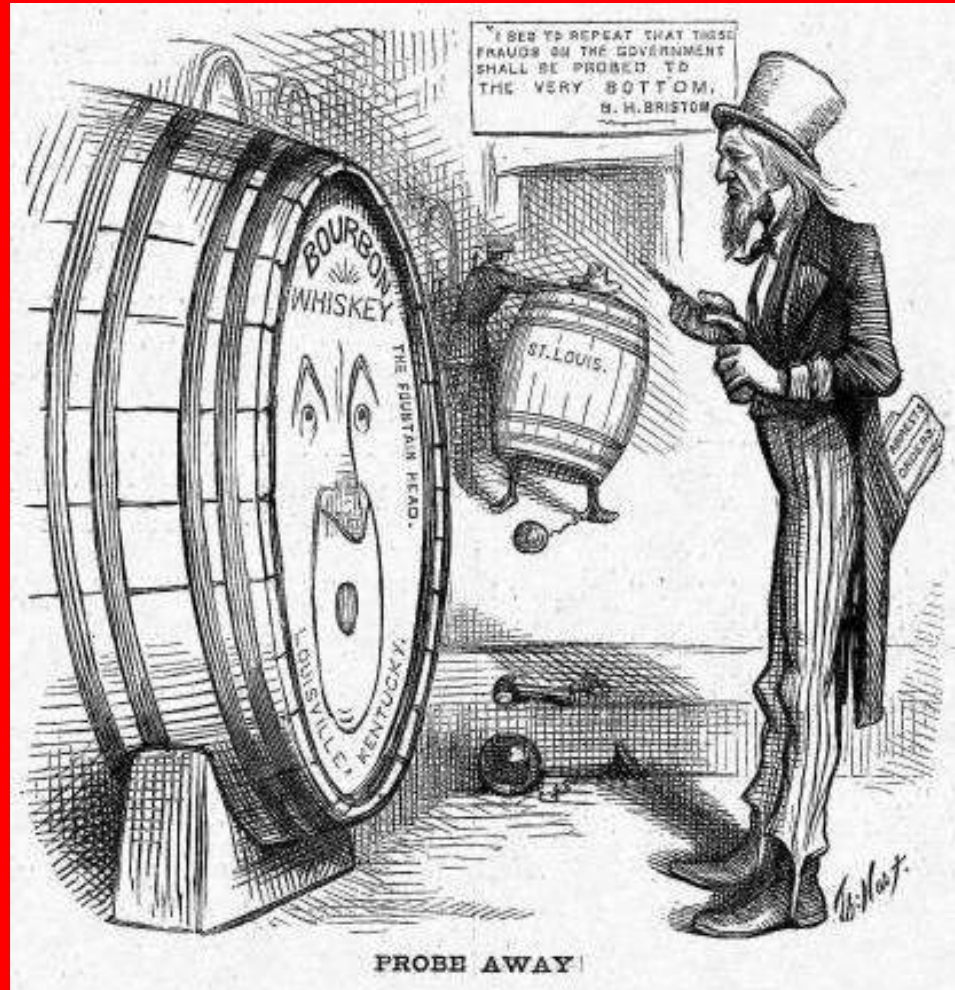


Corruption in President Grant's administration hurt the Republican party.



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.

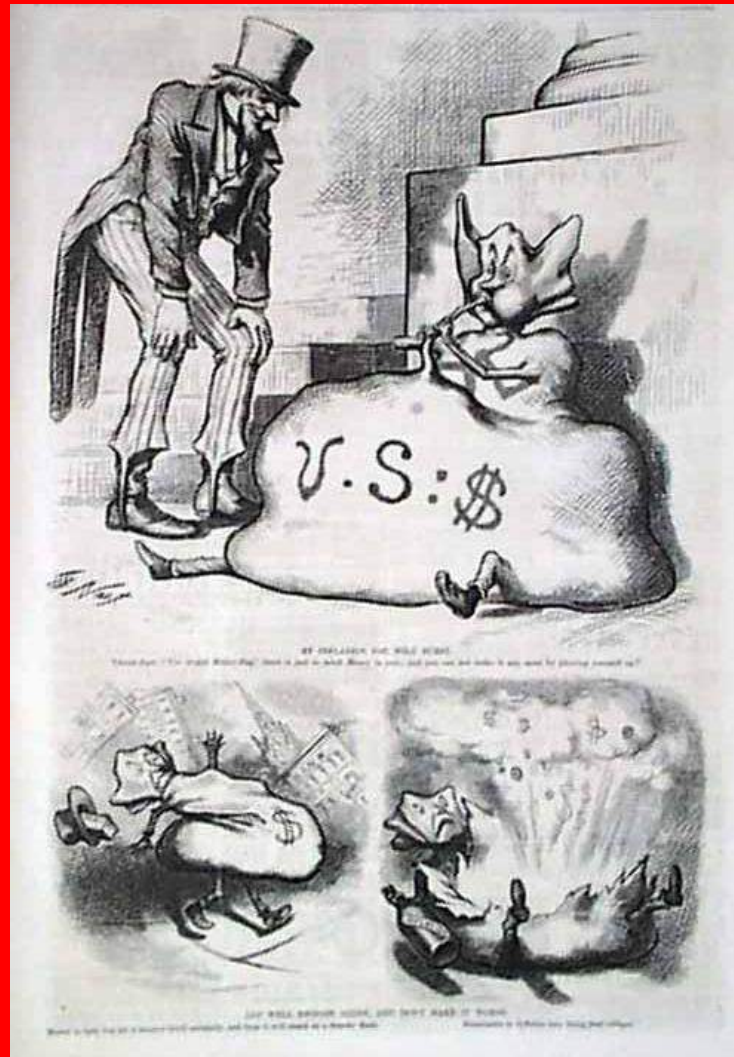


The Republicans then in Congress no longer cared about the same issues as Radical Republicans had at the beginning of Reconstruction.



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 43<sup>rd</sup> 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.

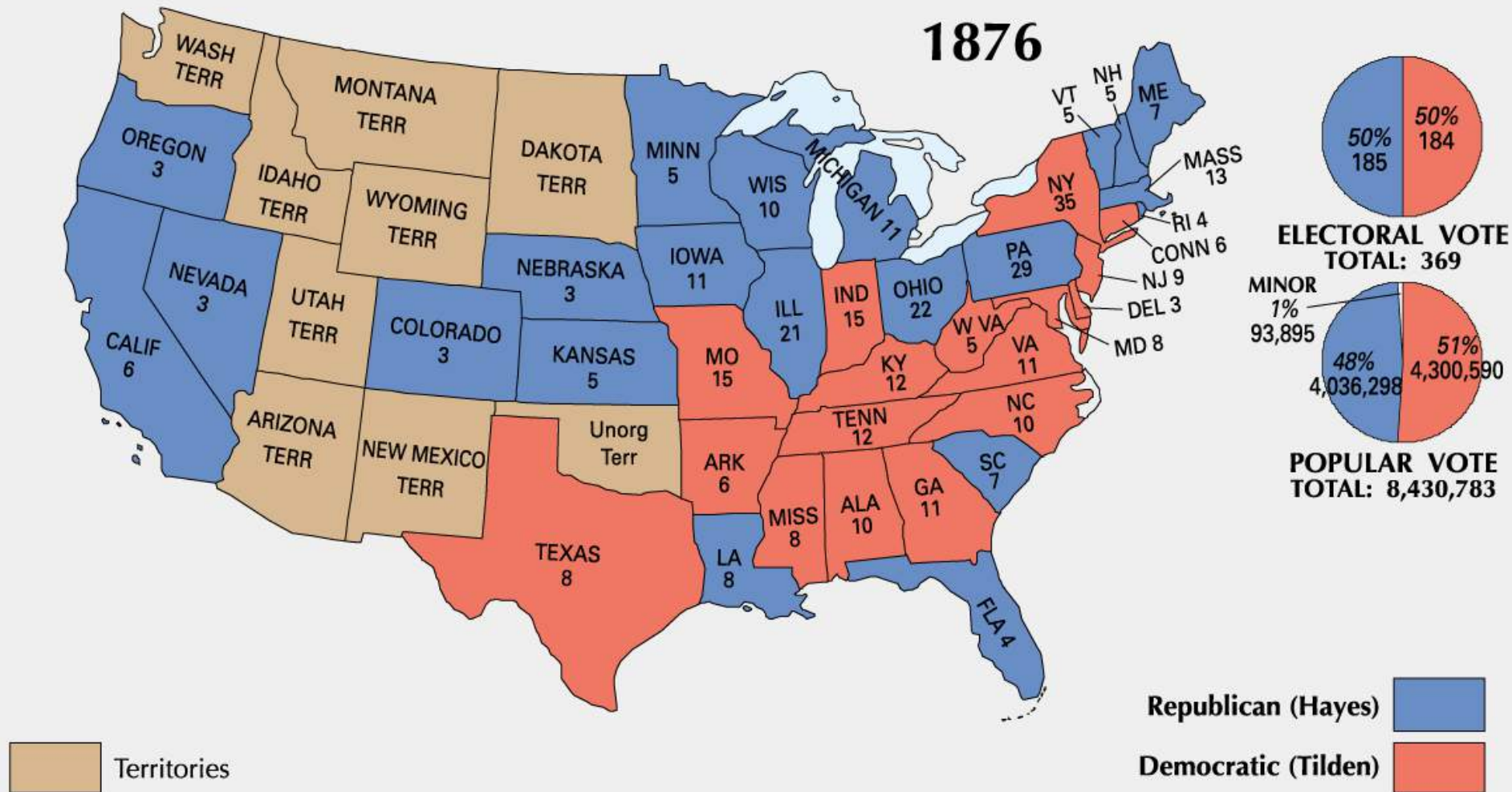
Newer Republican politicians wrestled with inflation, tariffs, and an economic depression.



**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.

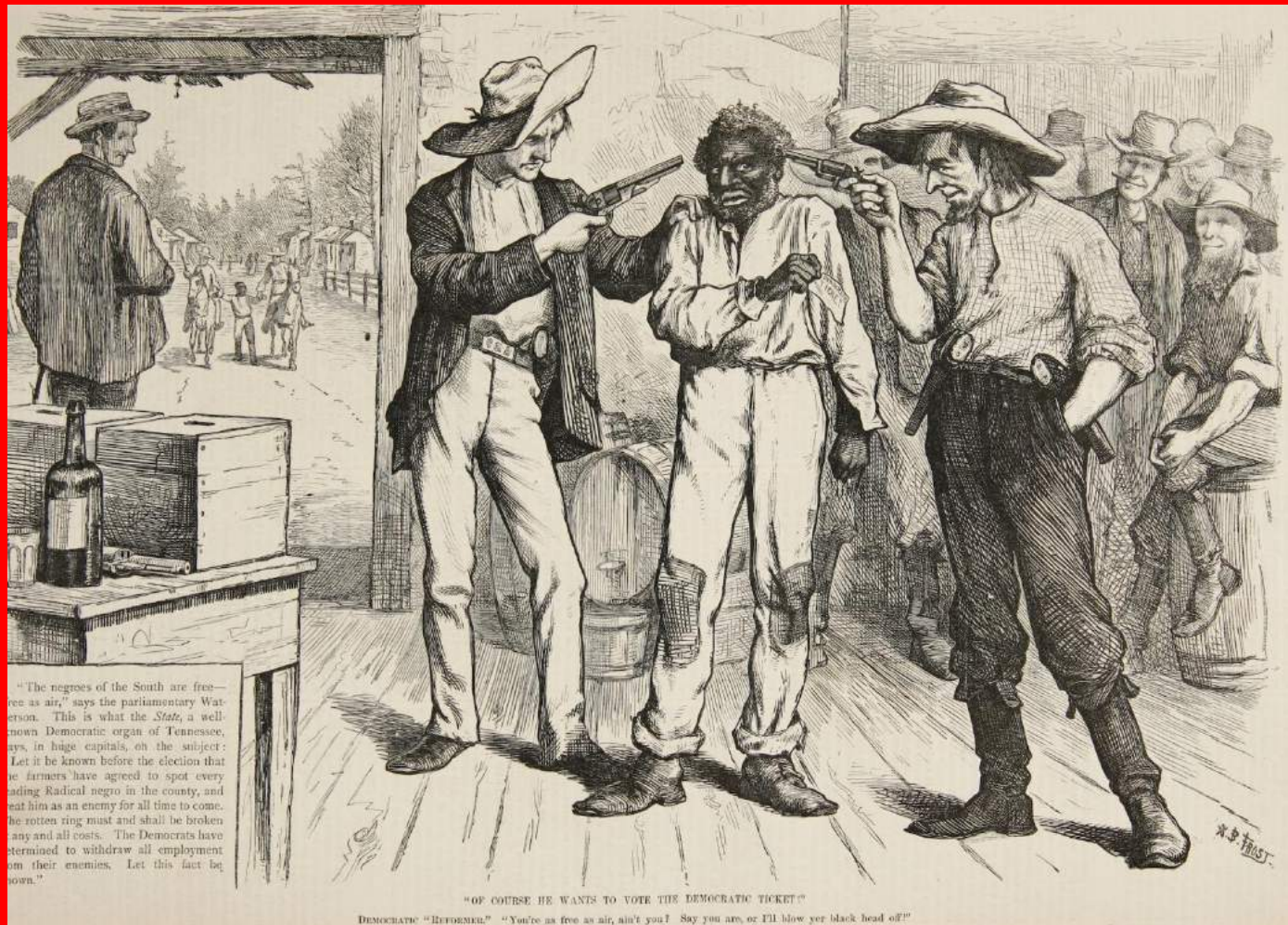


# The Election of 1876



The election of 1876 was one of five elections (Adams-Jackson 1824, Hayes-Tilden 1876, Harrison-Cleveland 1888, Bush-Gore 2000, Trump-Clinton 2016) in which the person receiving the largest proportion of the popular vote lost the election. It 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.

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](https://blogs.denverpost.com).

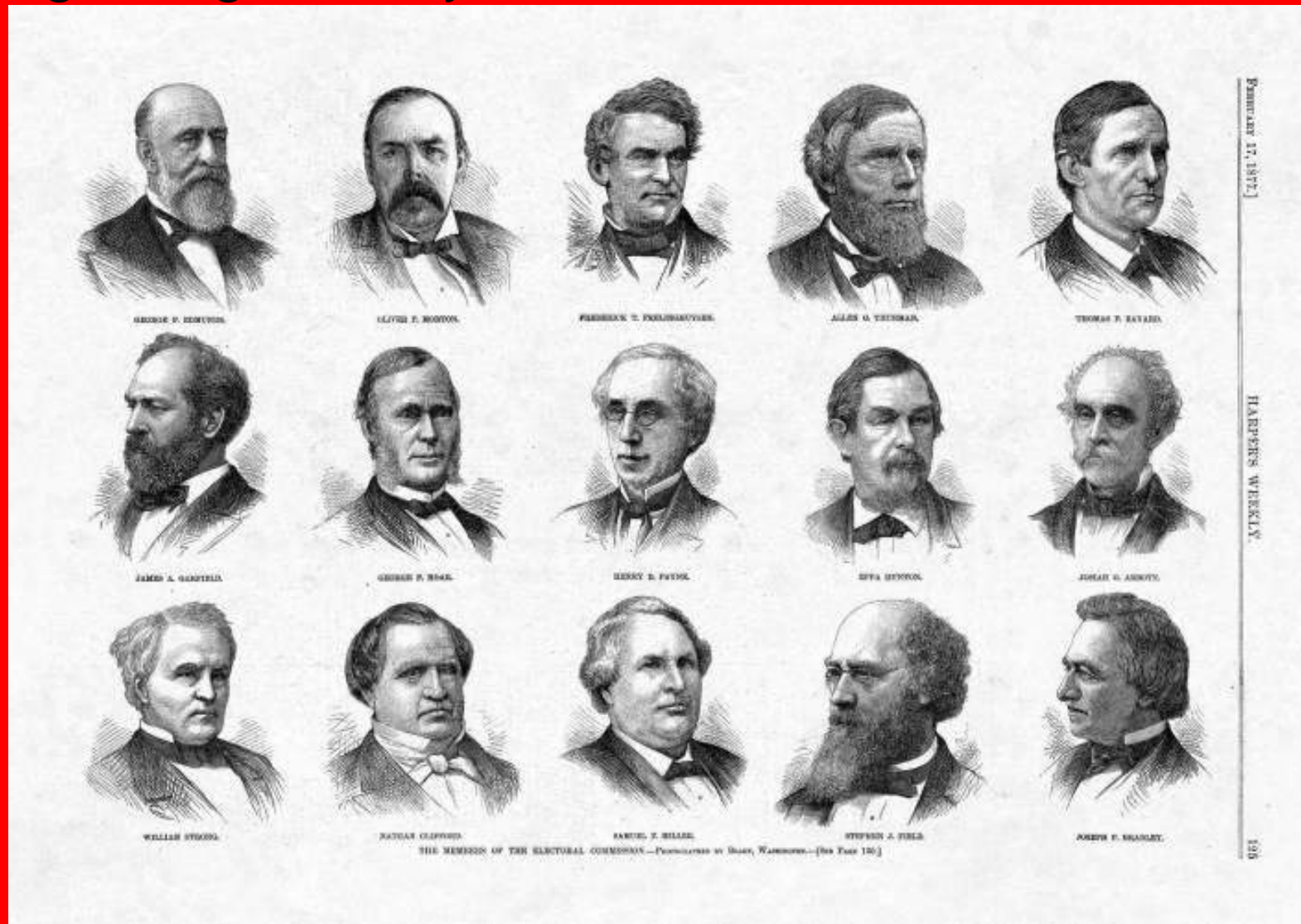
Rumors spread that the South intended on inaugurating Tilden by force if necessary.



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.

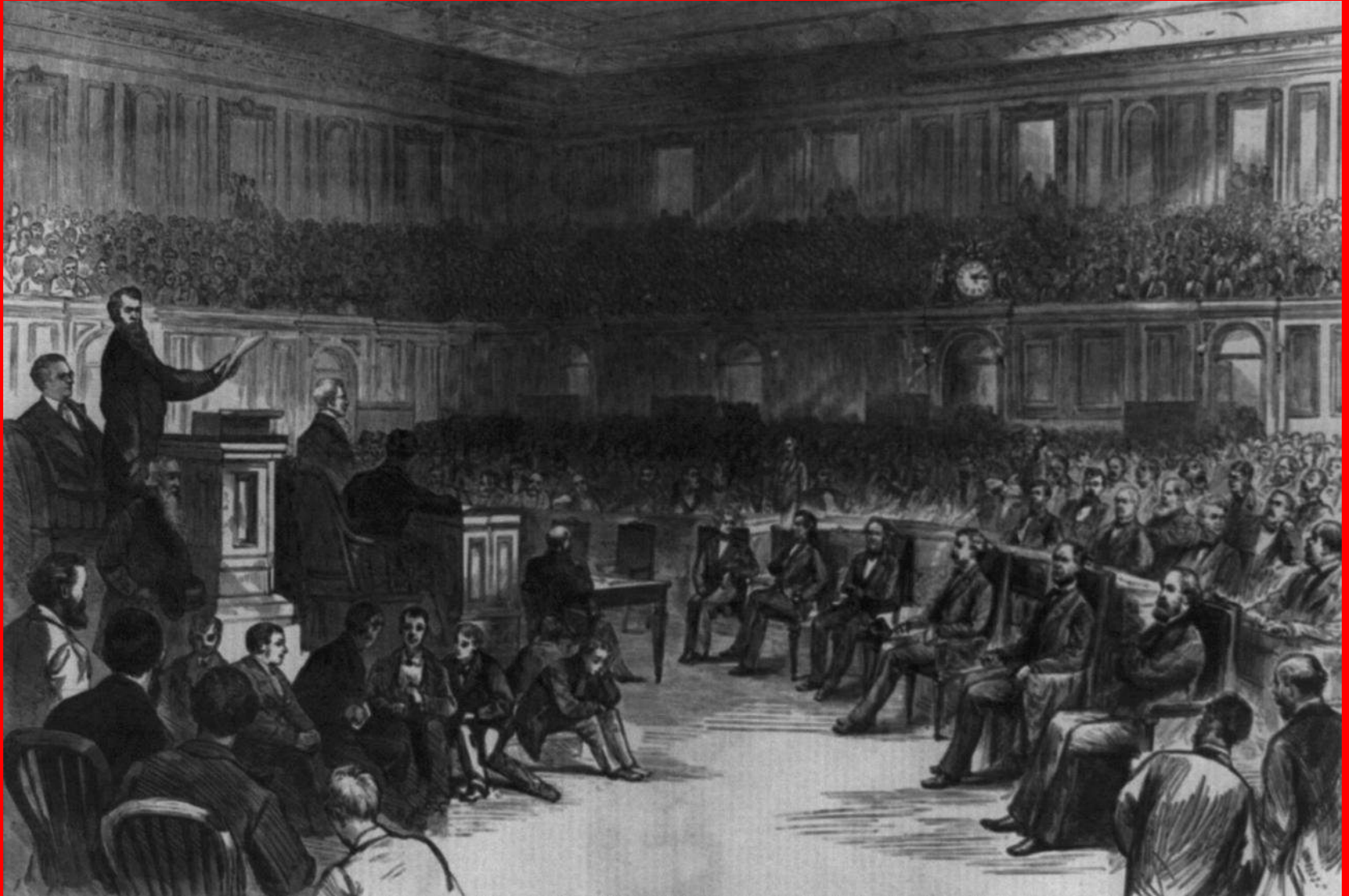


In December, 1876 an Electoral Commission set up by Congress gave Hayes the electoral votes he needed.



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.

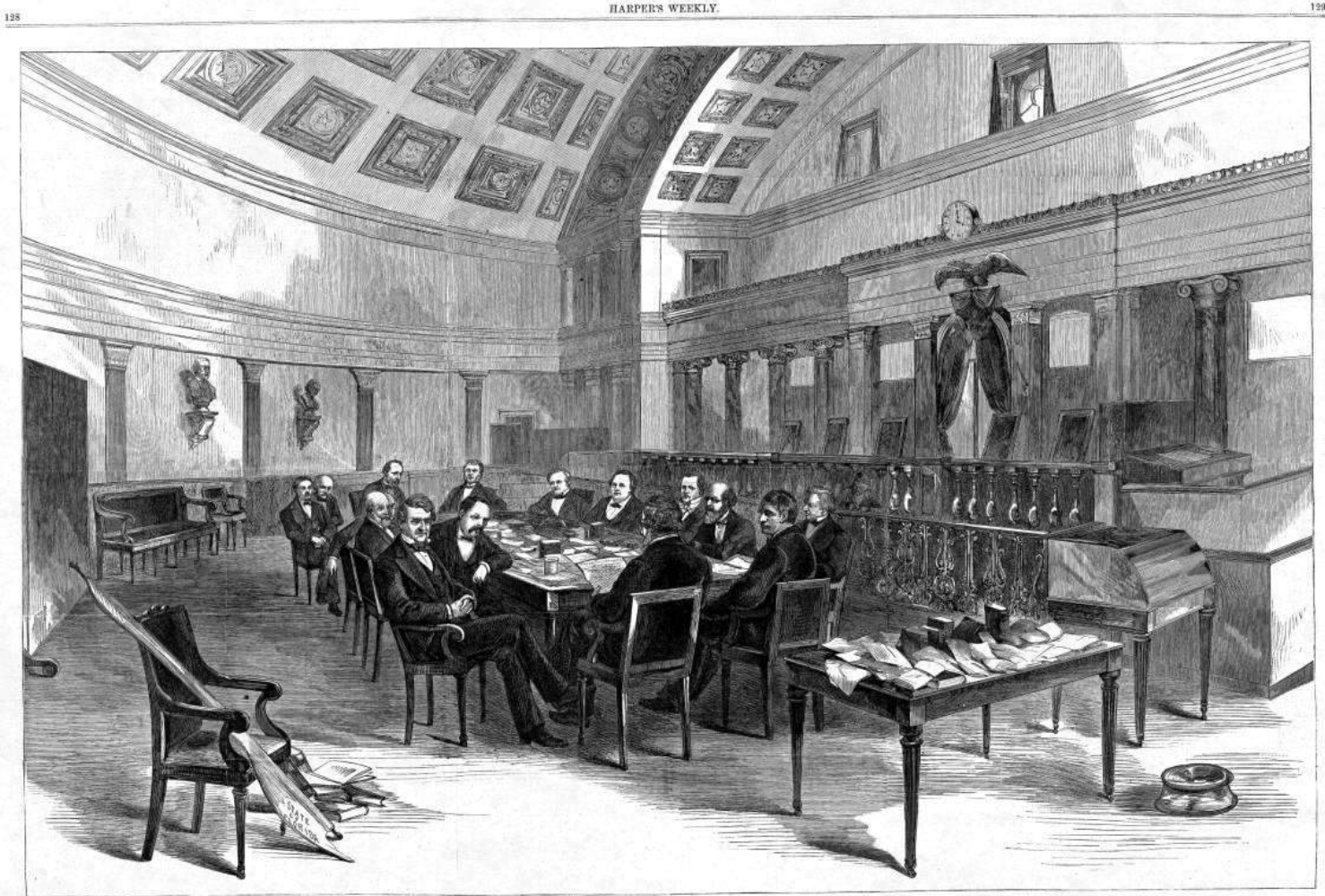
Southern Democrats in the United States Senate then began a filibuster, a long speech meant to delay congressional action.



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.

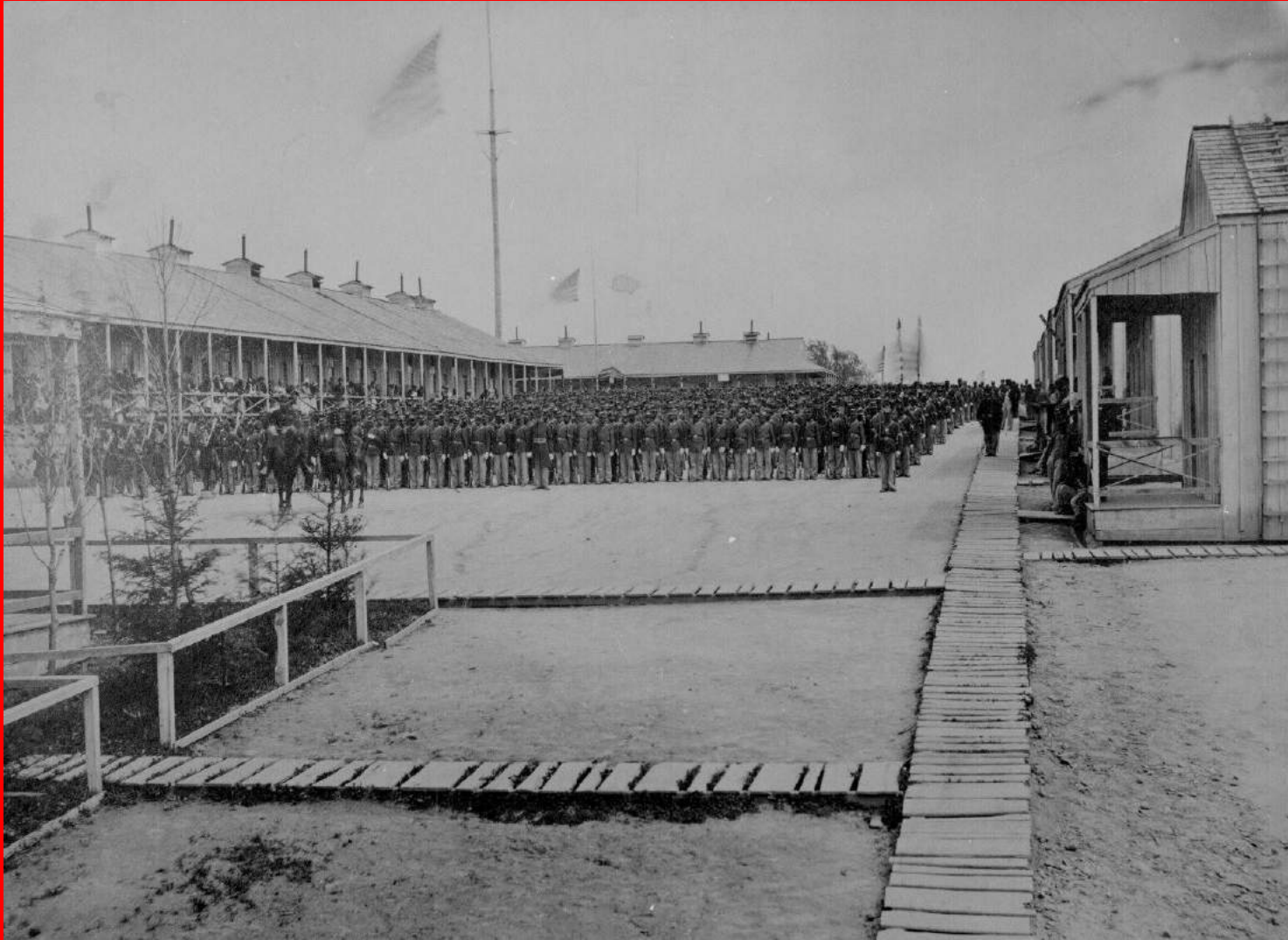


THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION IN SESSION IN THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.—FROM A SKETCH BY THEO. R. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 185.]

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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](http://harpweek.com).

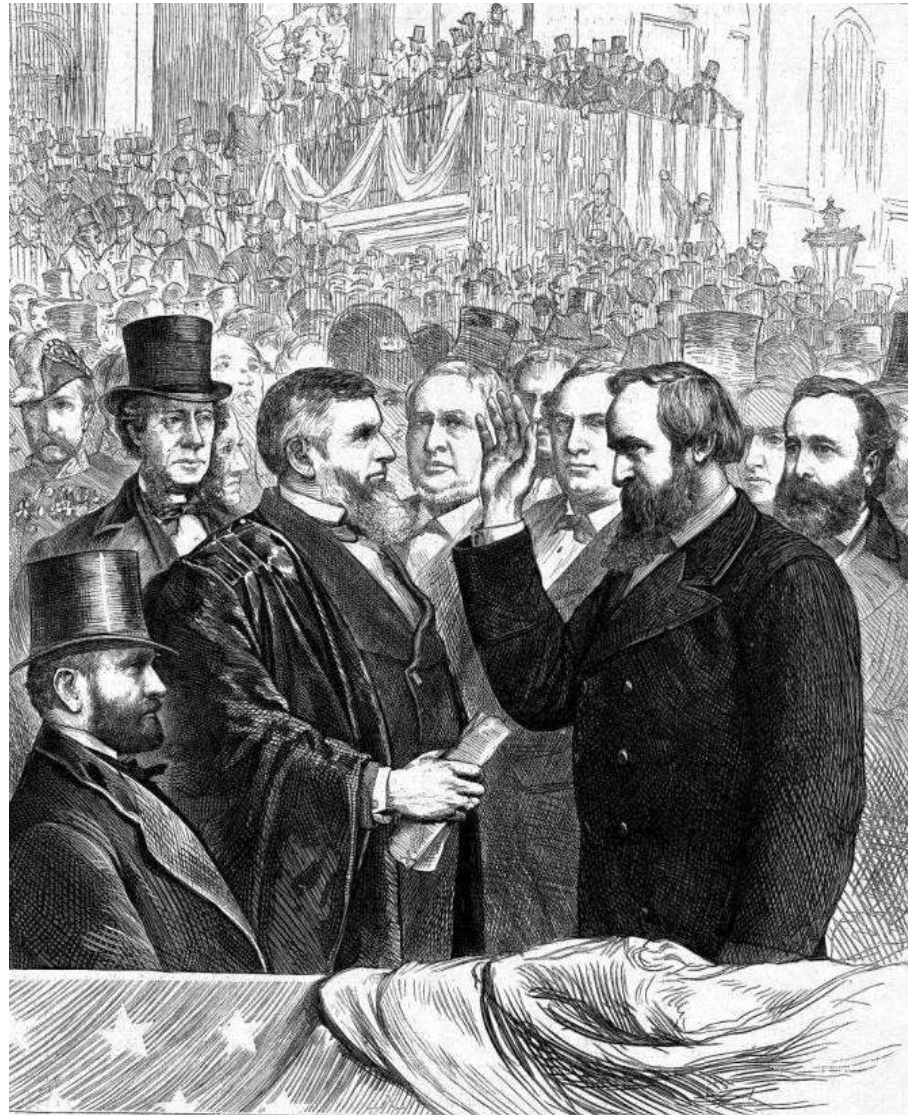
In return for the Democrats accepting him as President, Hayes would withdraw federal troops from the South, and appoint a Southerner to his cabinet.



**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 26<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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. Pranekoff for the March 24, 1877 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of [harperweek.com](http://harperweek.com).



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](http://blackeducator.blogspot.com).



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.

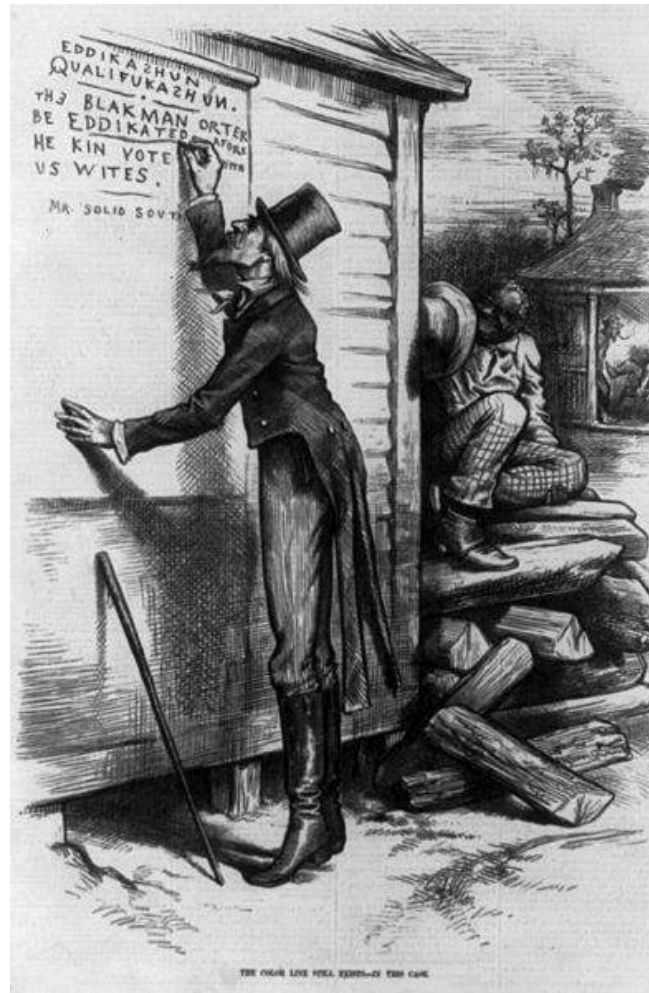
Southern state governments implemented tests, taxes, and other methods to keep African Americans from voting.



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.

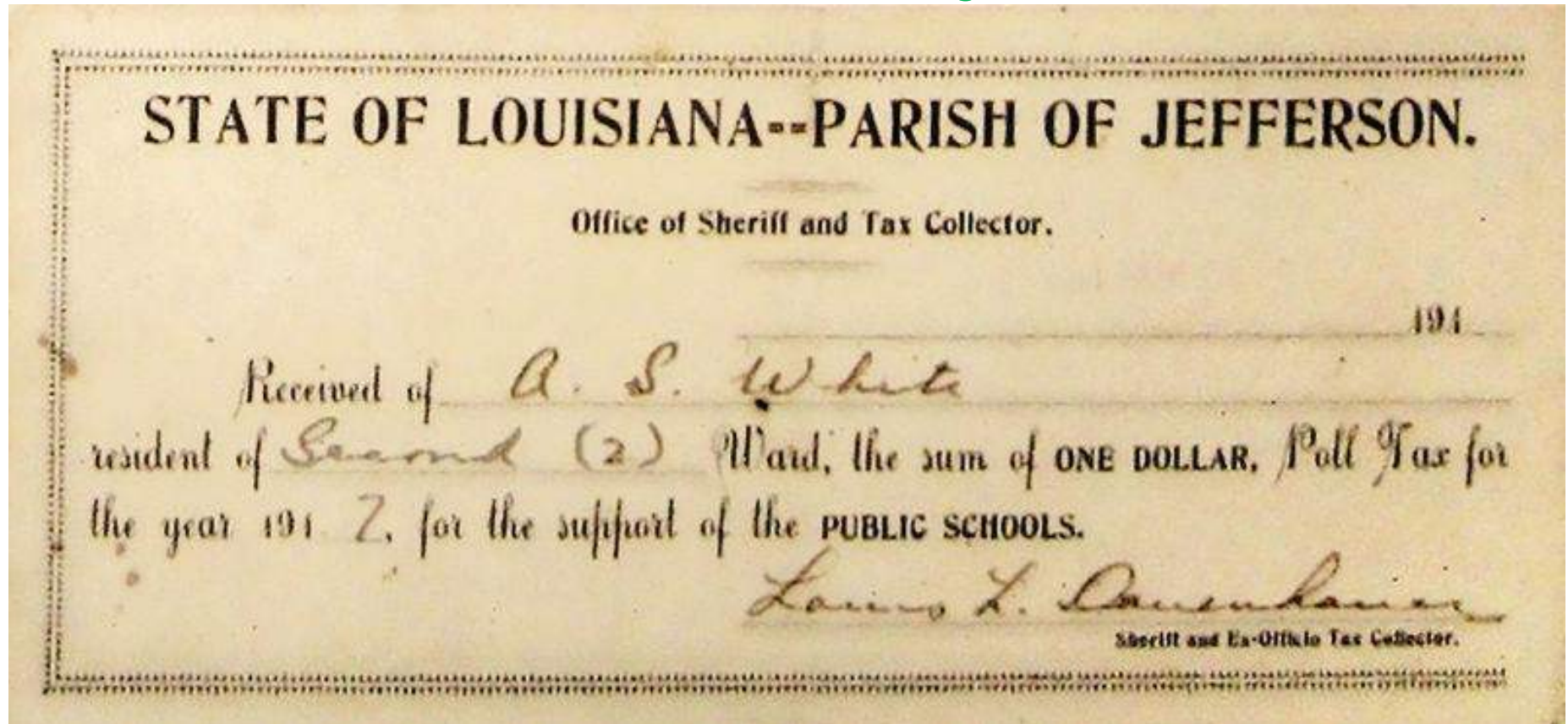


**Literacy tests** were usually administered orally by “white” local officials, who had complete control over who passed and who failed.



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.

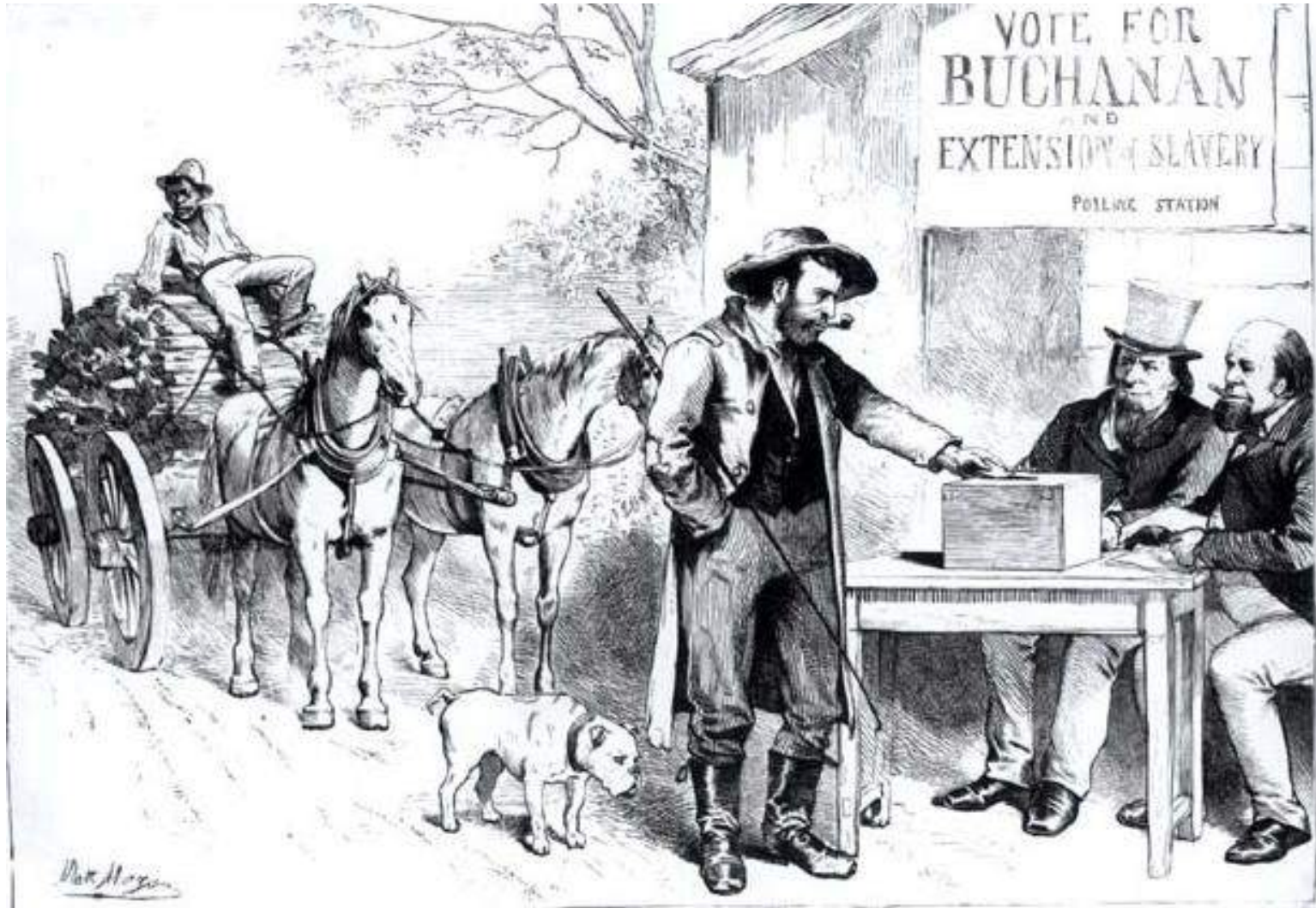
Poll Taxes were put in place that charged money for poor African Americans to have the right to vote.



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 tore down 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.

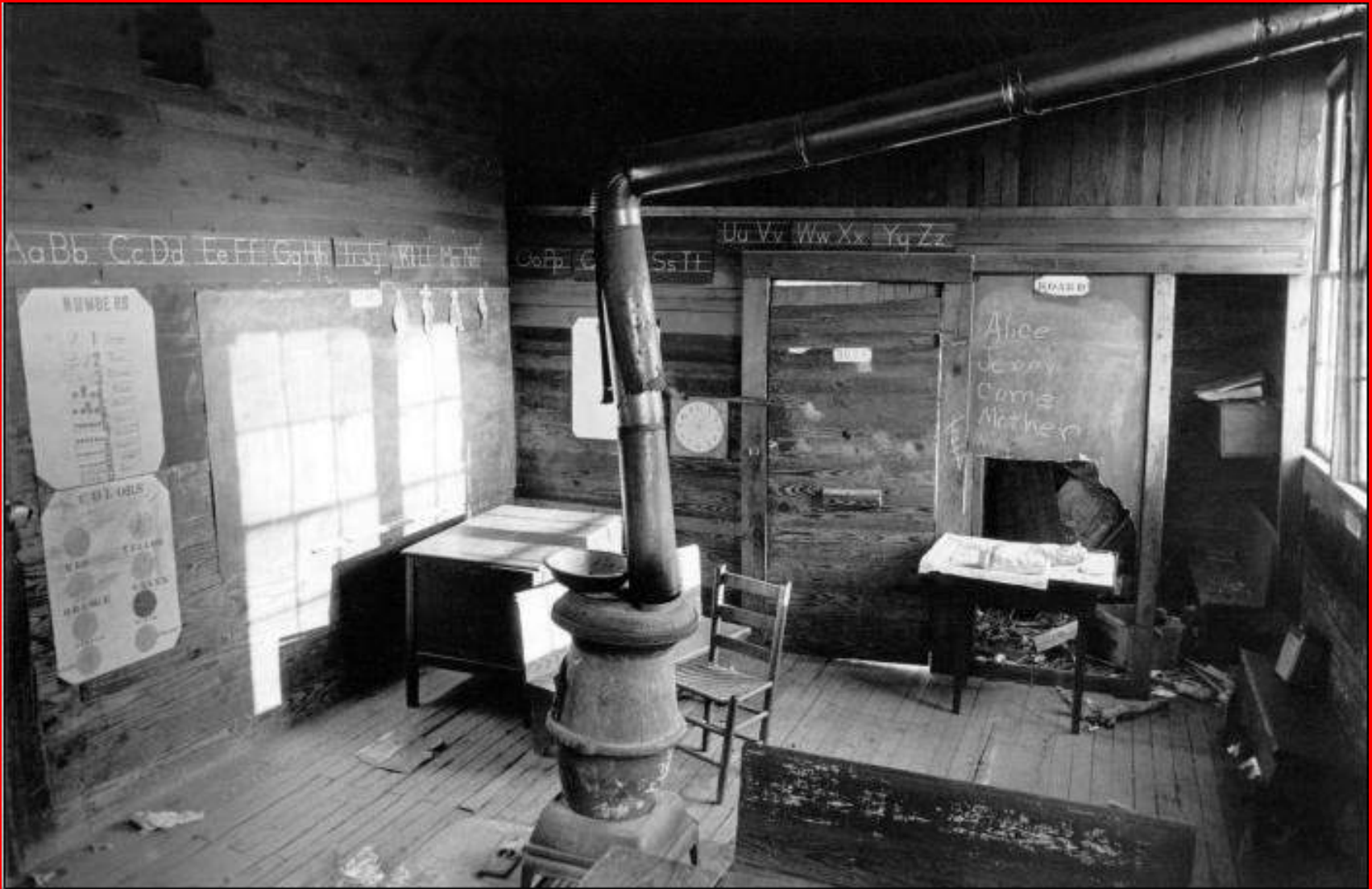


States could now enforce segregation, or the right to separate people by race, in places such as theaters and trains.



Southern states passed laws, called “Jim Crow” laws, that separated African Americans from whites. This image is courtesy of [acriticalviewofthehelp.wordpress.com](http://acriticalviewofthehelp.wordpress.com).

The Supreme Court 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](http://ucsdnews.ucsd.edu).



**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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# 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)