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Period ⅓

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The Rise and fall of Jim Crow 1863-1877

The period between 1836 and 1880 was an interesting period for many reasons. Slavery was a big thing back then. During those years most of the people had black slaves to work for the rich white people. During this time period the Ku Klux Klan, Enforcement act, and Civil rights act was for civil rights. This was all done to create freedom in the United States of America.

In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln gave the the Emanation Proclamation. His intentions for the speech was to abolish slavery and prevent the country from going to war. His speech was not successful at preventing the country from going to war but it brought the issue forward to be solved faster. Then in 1865 to 1872 the Bureau was ran by the war department and was in charge of having a smooth transition between slavery and freedom. They monitored 3,000 schools and settled disputes between others.

The Reconstruction Era was directly after the civil war and the reconstruction represented the Black Rights. The KKK was originally formed December 24, 1865 in Pulaski, Tennessee. The KKK grew rapidly from a secret social fraternity to a paramilitary force that was bent on reversing the federal government progress, the Reconstruction Era-activities in the south, especially policies that elevates the rights of the local African American population.

In 1868 the 14th amendment was ratified and this was one of the amendments that the constitution adopted after the civil war to guarantee black rights. Andrew Johnson was in control of Reconstruction. The 14th granted citizenship to protect newly freed slaves. Threw 1870-1871 there was many Enforcement Acts that protected blacks right and those were; to vote, hold office, serve on juries, and receive equal protection of the laws. The act was mostly for the KKK because they were killing blacks for no reason.

In 1875, the Republican-controlled Congress, ditched the effort to protect what remained of Reconstruction and, managed to pass a civil-rights bill that was to guarantee freedom of access, regardless of race, to the full and equal enjoyment of many Republican facilities. Also in 1876, the two major candidates running for president were Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican, and Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat. Tilden who had won with the popular vote with 4,284,020 votes to Hayes' 4,036,572. But Tilden's 184 electoral votes, the votes that would decide the Presidency, were still one short of a majority, while Hayes' 165 electoral votes left him 20 ballots away. The votes of three Southern states and one Western state still had not been counted.

In 1865, the federal government set the conditions that would allow the southern states back into the union. Then in 1862, Abraham Lincoln had appointed provisional military governors to re-establish government in the southern states recaptured by the union army. Later after 1865, which is when president lincoln was assassinated, President Andrew Johnson alienated congress with his reconstruction policy.

As you can see the period between 1836 and 1880 are very interesting. The KKK were created and the Emancipation Proclamation was given. There was much more that went into making slaves free but this is just a few. All of this was all in attempt to have freedom and racial equality in the United States.