

Unbound:
America from the War of 1812
Class 6





JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ABOLISHING SLAVERY

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following Article be proposed to the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that four-fifths of all Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been convicted SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES or be subject to their jurisdiction.

Passed in the Senate April 8th 1864.
H. R. Johnson Secretary of the Senate.

U. S. Grant

President of the United States & President of the Senate



Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Passed in the House of Representatives

Wm. A. Dorr

C. Schuyler

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved Feb 3rd 1865

THOSE WHO VOTED AYE UPON THE PASSAGE OF THE ABOVE JOINT RESOLUTION WERE THE FOLLOWING SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Wm. A. Dorr
Wm. A. Dorr

A. Myers Pa.
McCluskey Ohio
Quaker's Son

George A. Coates
C. Schuyler

Wm. A. Dorr
C. Schuyler

The 13th Amendment

- Abolished slavery in the United States and its territories
- But, with the exception of as a punishment for a crime
- The amendment was ratified on December 6, 1865, and became effective immediately

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU



IN ITS FIRST YEAR, ITS REPRESENTATIVES FOUND ITS TASKS TO BE VERY DIFFICULT, PARTLY BECAUSE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES PASSED LAWS FOR BLACK CODES THAT RESTRICTED MOVEMENT, CONDITIONS OF LABOR, AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS, NEARLY DUPLICATING CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU CONTROLLED A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ARABLE LAND.

Freedmen's Bureau and Activism

- President Johnson was inconsistent in his support of Reconstruction
- Freed slaves and already freed negroes themselves constituted the most important backbone to progress
- Northerners, often wrongly accused as “Carpetbaggers” brought expertise and capital to the South
- Local disaffected Southerners, characterized as “Scalawags” cooperated with Blacks and Whites, though sometimes to get revenge on the old Southern elites

Southern Devastation

- **Infrastructure:** Cities like Atlanta and Richmond were destroyed, railroads were torn up, and farm fields and plantations were burned or abandoned.
- **Economy:** The South's economy collapsed; Two-thirds of Southern wealth was destroyed
- **Loss of life:** Historians estimate that one in five military-eligible men in the South died in the war. Many families never knew when or where their loved ones died.
- **Livestock and machinery:** Two-fifths of livestock and half of farm machinery were destroyed.
- **Factories:** Most factories were destroyed; those migrating to cities found little work



Society, Economy and Governance

- **Social strains:** were Negroes citizens; could they vote; what about the 3/5 Compromise?
- **Sharecropping:** Use of Crop Lien Laws by landowners and merchants resulted in:
 - Less arable land suitable for subsistence farming, as the production of cash crops needed to INCREASE to jump-start Southern economy
 - Replaced formal slavery with a peonage system for both Blacks and poor Whites
 - For first time since the 1675 Rebellion, the links between upper and lower White classes began to erode; whispers of “Mudsills” became “Poor White Trash”
- **Failure of Land Reform:** the imposition of Federal Troops to enforce some rights of freed blacks was a weak alternative to the original plans to break up large plantations of senior Confederates



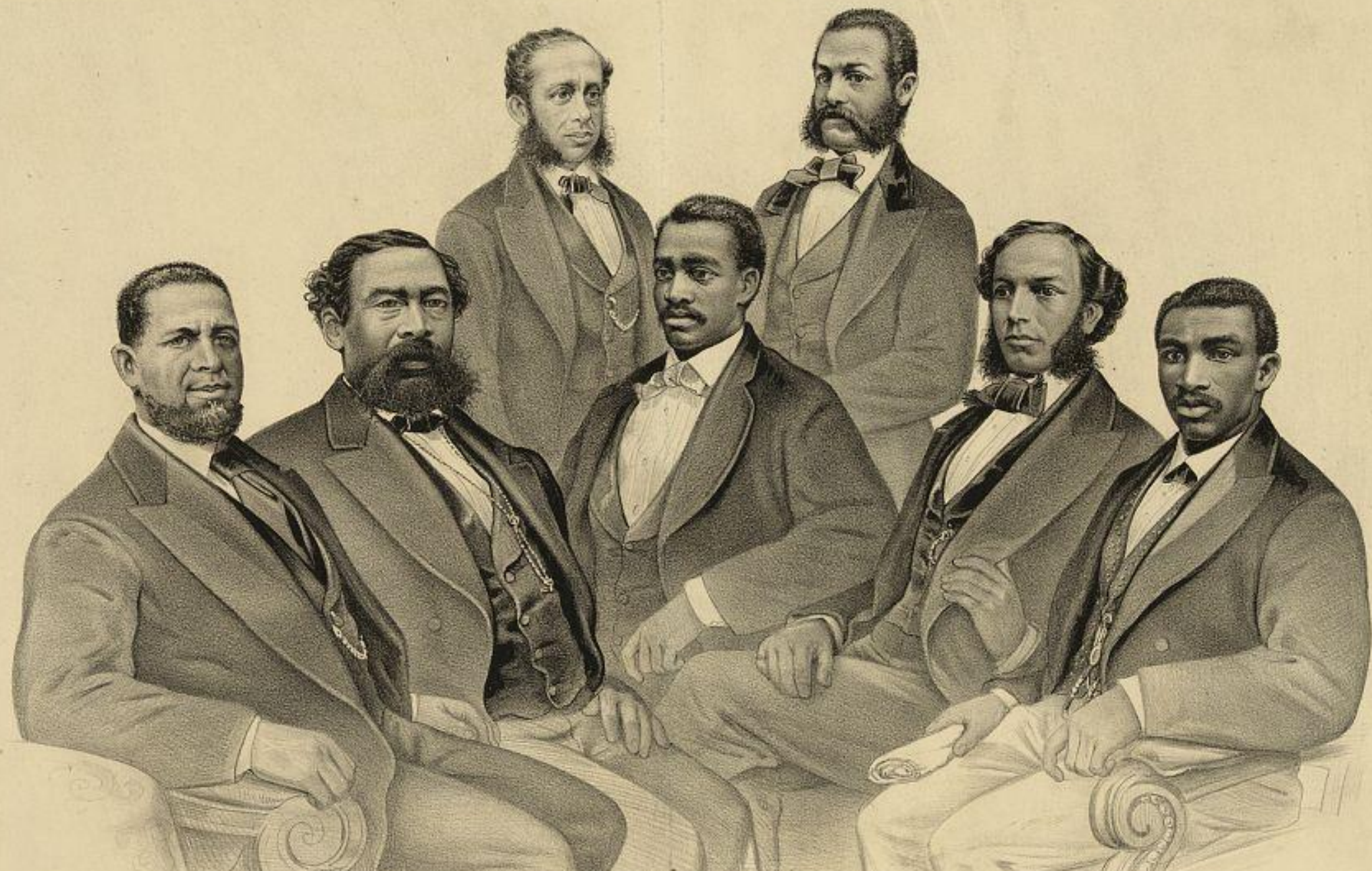


- **14th Amendment**
- No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States
- nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws

- **15th Amendment**

- The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude





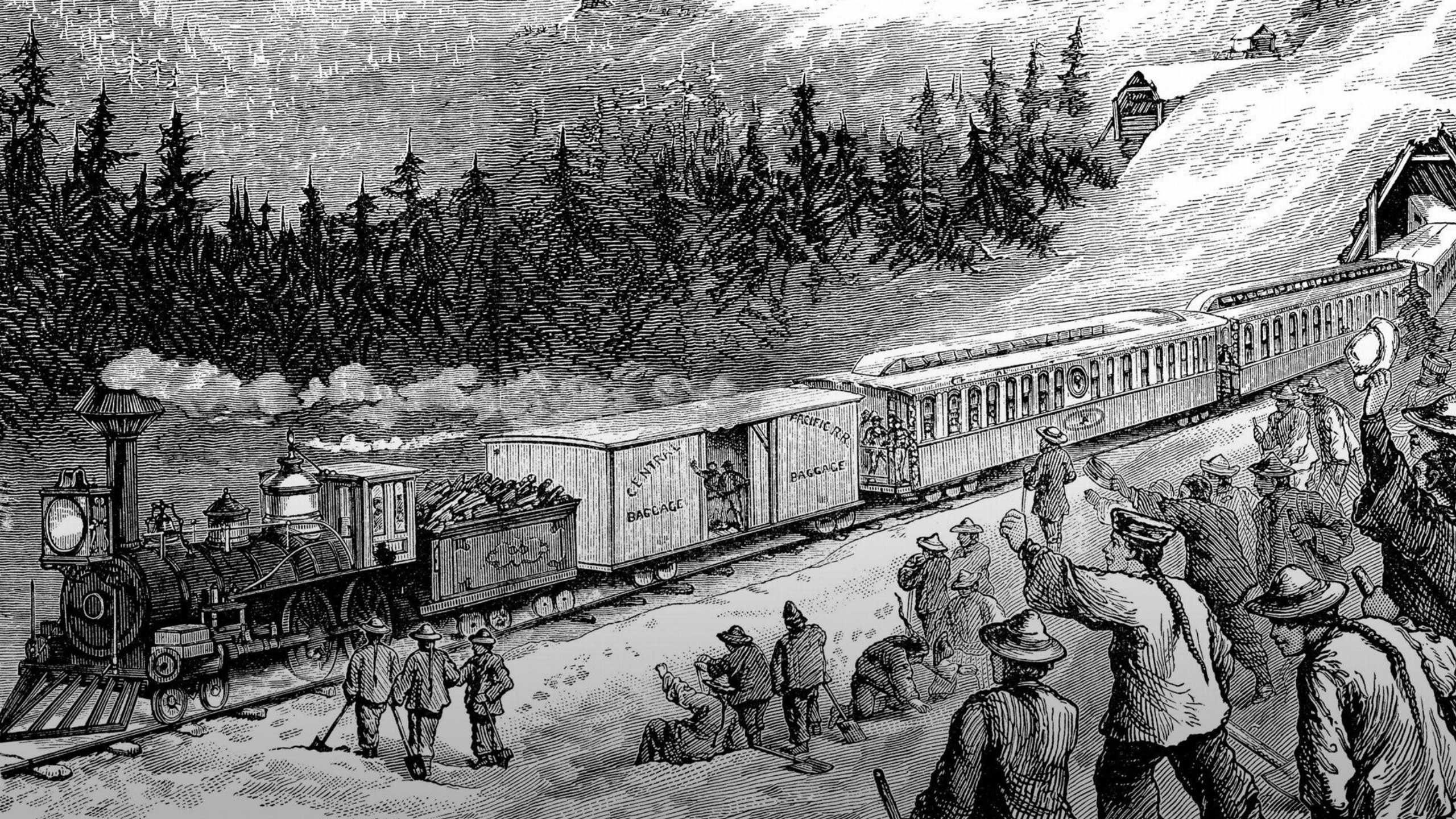
- **Southern Railroad Recovery**
- South had lost 60% of its pre-war capacity
- Both Federal and State Governments assisted financing
- Northern investors also took interest in the South as they had in the North
- Standard track gauge adapted
- Former slaves and Irish immigrants provided labor



- **Railroad Expansion**

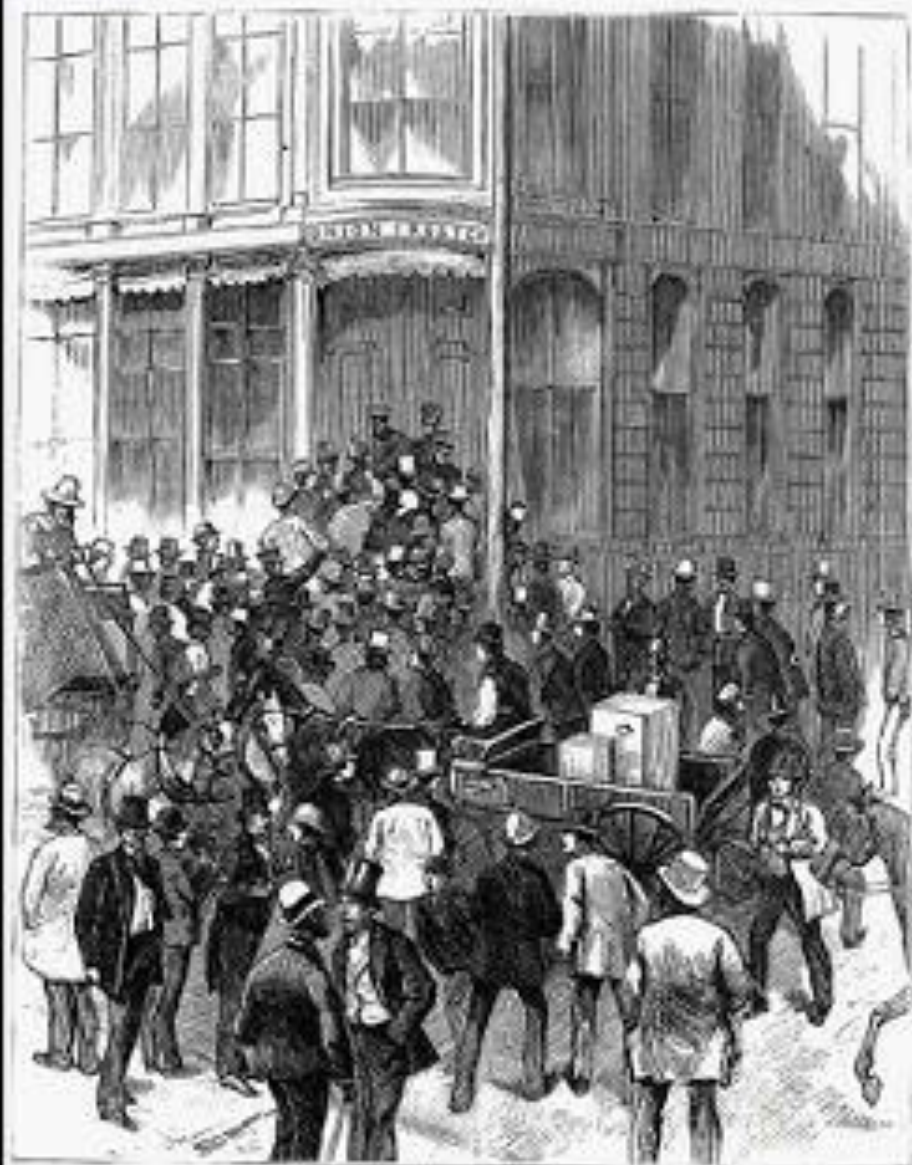
- Speeding transition to integrated national economy
- Farm products became part of a world market
- Larger industries thrived, accelerating corporate control of business
- Fed settlements via gift of free land to RRs and access for settlers
- Impacted Indian way of life





Station 2: Economy

Background: Panic of 1873



- Land & railroad speculation bubble “burst” after series of bank failures
- Rising inflation, prices, and unemployment
- Effect on reputation of Republican party?

Supreme Court

- Played role in ending Reconstruction
 - *1873 Slaughterhouse Cases*
 - *1876 U.S. vs. Reese*
 - *1876 U.S. vs. Cruikshank*
- Placed control of individual's basic civil rights in the hand of the states
- Limited the federal government's ability too protect the civil and voting rights of African Americans

U. S. vs. Reese (1876)



- ★ The Court restricted congressional enforce the KKK Act.
 - The court ruled that the STATE alone could confer voting rights on individuals.
 - ✓ The 15th Amendment did NOT guarantee a citizen's right to vote, but just listed certain impermissible grounds to deny suffrage.
 - ❖ Therefore, a path lay open for Southern states to disenfranchise blacks for supposedly non-racial reasons [like lack of education, lack of property, etc.]

The Slaughter House Cases (1872)

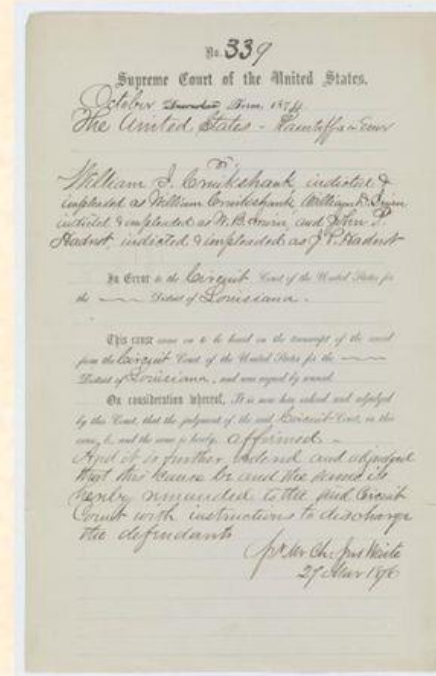
Facts of the Case:

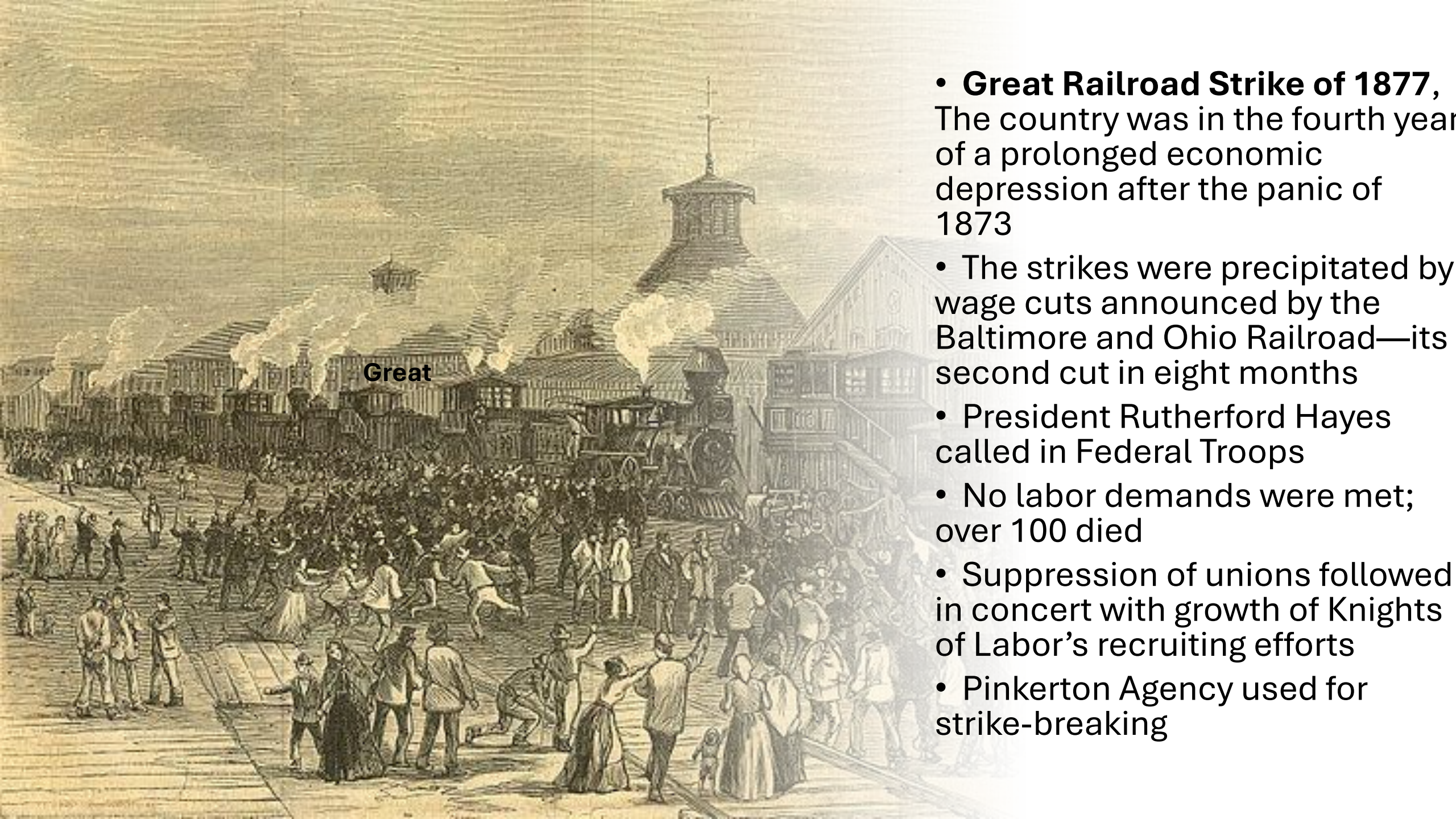
- ❑ Louisiana passed a law that restricted slaughterhouse operations in New Orleans to a single corporation. Pursuant to the law, the Crescent City Live-stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company received a charter to run a slaughterhouse downstream from the city. No other areas around the city were permitted for slaughtering animals over the next 25 years, and existing slaughterhouses would be closed. A group of butchers argued that they would lose their right to practice their trade and earn a livelihood under the monopoly. Specifically, they argued the monopoly created involuntary servitude in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment, and abridged privileges or immunities, denied equal protection of the laws, and deprived them of liberty and property without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.



U.S. vs. Cruickshank (1876)

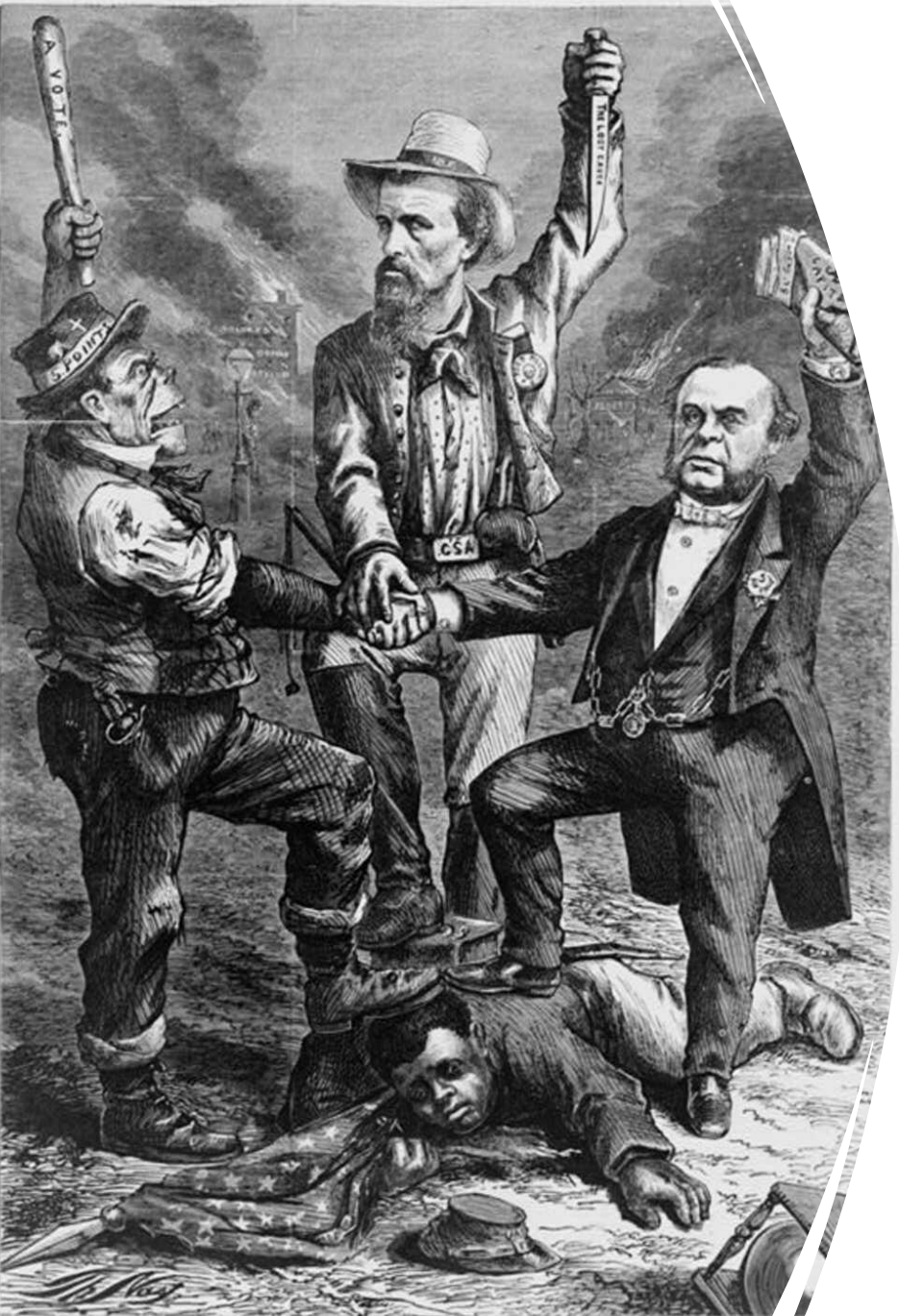
- ★ Louisiana White supremacists accused of the Colfax Massacre were convicted under the 1870 Enforcement Acts.
- ✓ The Supreme Court held that the 14th Amendment extended the federal power to protect civil rights ONLY in cases involving discrimination by STATES.
- ❖ Therefore, discrimination by individuals or groups were NOT covered.





- **Great Railroad Strike of 1877,** The country was in the fourth year of a prolonged economic depression after the panic of 1873
- The strikes were precipitated by wage cuts announced by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—its second cut in eight months
- President Rutherford Hayes called in Federal Troops
- No labor demands were met; over 100 died
- Suppression of unions followed in concert with growth of Knights of Labor's recruiting efforts
- Pinkerton Agency used for strike-breaking

"THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."



“Redeemers” Strive to Reinsttute White Rule Through Coercion and Jim Crow Laws

- Cartoon of 1868 Illustrating the Democratic Platform
- "CSA" belt buckle; holding a knife "the lost cause,"
- Irishman holding club "a vote,"
- Another man wearing a button "5 Avenue" and holding wallet "capital for votes,"
- Black soldier sprawled on the ground
- A "colored orphan asylum" and a "southern school" are in flames; African American children have been lynched near the burning buildings.



Failure of the “New South”

- Although textile mills and tobacco factories emerged in the South during this time, the plans for a New South largely failed
- By 1900, per-capita income in the South was forty percent less than the national average
- Rural poverty persisted across much of the South well into the twentieth century.



**Republican ex-governor
Adelbert Ames wrote:**

“Yes, a revolution has taken place—by force of arms—and a race are disenfranchised—they are to be returned to a condition of serfdom—an era of second slavery.

Now it is too late. The nation should have acted but it was “tired of the annual autumnal outbreaks in the South.” ... The political death of the Negro will forever release the nation from the weariness from such “political outbreaks.”