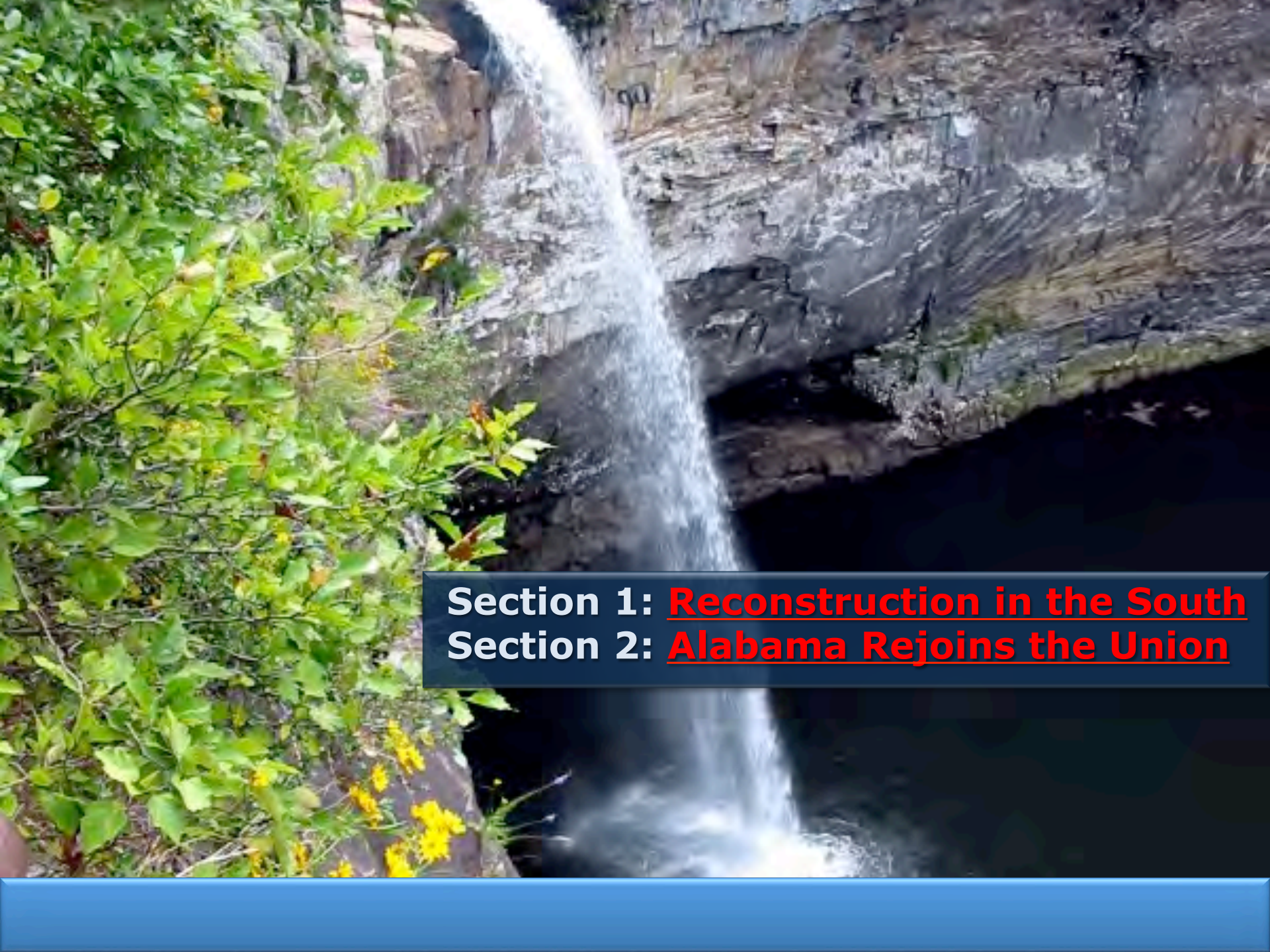


Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

A photograph of the Alabama State Capitol building, a large white neoclassical structure with a prominent dome and a portico supported by columns. The building is set against a blue sky with scattered white clouds. Lush green trees are visible on both sides of the building, and a well-manicured lawn with colorful flower beds is in the foreground.

Chapter 8: After the War STUDY PRESENTATION



Section 1: Reconstruction in the South
Section 2: Alabama Rejoins the Union

Section 1: Reconstruction in the South

- Essential Question: What life like for Alabamians after the Civil War?



Section 1: Reconstruction in the South

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Reconstruction
 - successor
 - repeal
 - assassinate
 - Black Codes
 - radical
 - political party



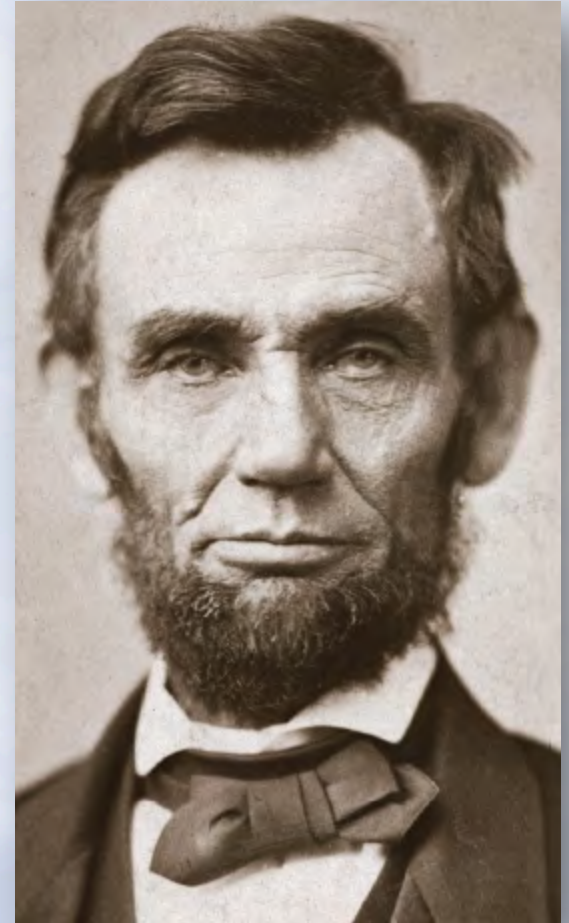
Introduction

- The time after the Civil War is called **Reconstruction**. Government in each Southern state had to be rebuilt. Each state had to be readmitted to the Union.
- Lincoln and his **successor**, President Johnson, had a plan to bring each state and its people into the Union.
- President Lincoln was **assassinated** before he could carry out his plan.



Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan

1. Southerners had to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.
2. Some high-ranking Confederate leaders would not be allowed to take the oath.
3. The 13th Amendment would be ratified – outlawing slavery.
4. The Ordinance of Secession had to be **repealed.**



President Abraham Lincoln



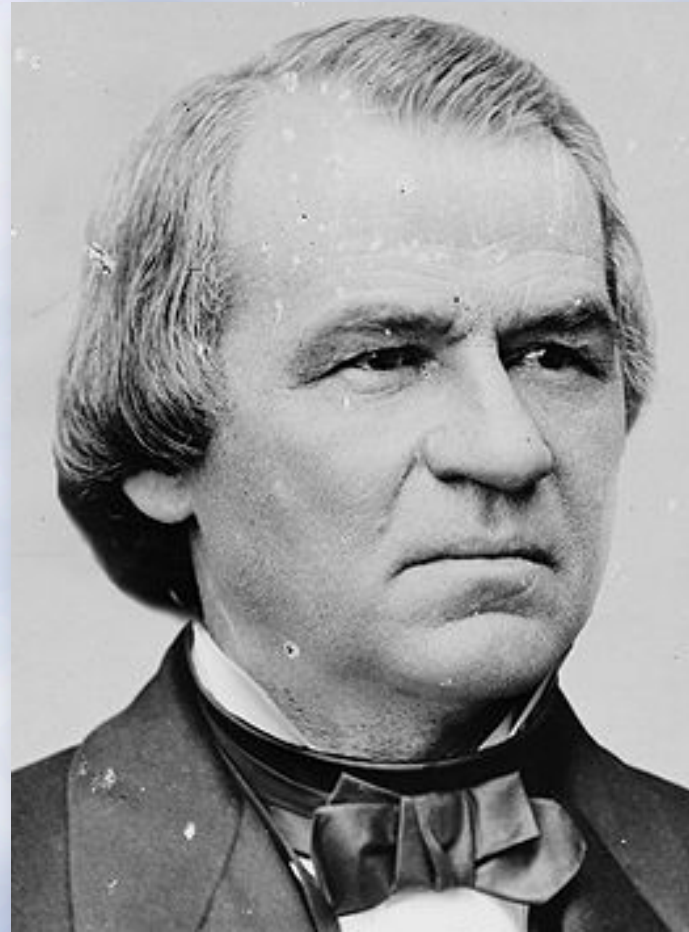
Freedmen and the Freedmen's Bureau

- All slaves were free after the war, but they had find jobs and places to live.
- Laws called **Black Codes** were passed by some states to limit the freedom of African Americans.
- The federal government set up the Freedmen's Bureau to help the freed slaves. It gave out food and started education programs.



A New President

- President Andrew Johnson faced problems.
- The **Radical** Republicans in Congress wanted to punish southerners for the war. They worried that the freed slaves' freedom was not being protected.
- The **political parties** in America had different points of view about these issues.



President Andrew Johnson



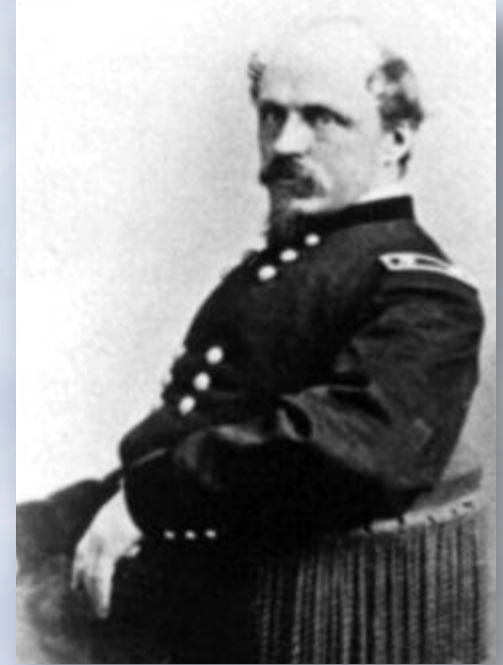
Reconstruction in Alabama

- Lewis Parsons was named governor of Alabama by President Johnson in June 1865.
- Other leaders were elected, the 13th Amendment was ratified, and new governments were formed.



Alabama under Military Rule

- The Radical Republicans thought President Johnson's Reconstruction plan was not harsh enough.
- In March 1867, they passed the Reconstruction Act. It placed the southern states under military rule.
- General Wager Swayne was named military governor the military district that included Alabama.



General Wager Swayne



Alabama under Military Rule: Reconstruction Acts

1. The state had to have a new constitution written by blacks and whites.
2. Congress had to approve the state's constitution.
3. The state had to ratify the 14th Amendment giving freedmen full rights as citizens.



Section 2: Alabama Rejoins the Union

- Essential Question: How did Alabama rejoin the United States?



Section 2: Alabama Rejoins the Union

- What terms do I need to know?
 - carpetbagger
 - scalawag



Introduction

- Delegates were elected in November 1867 to write a new Alabama constitution.
- Alabama ratified the 14th Amendment in 1868.
- These actions led to the readmission of the state into the Union.



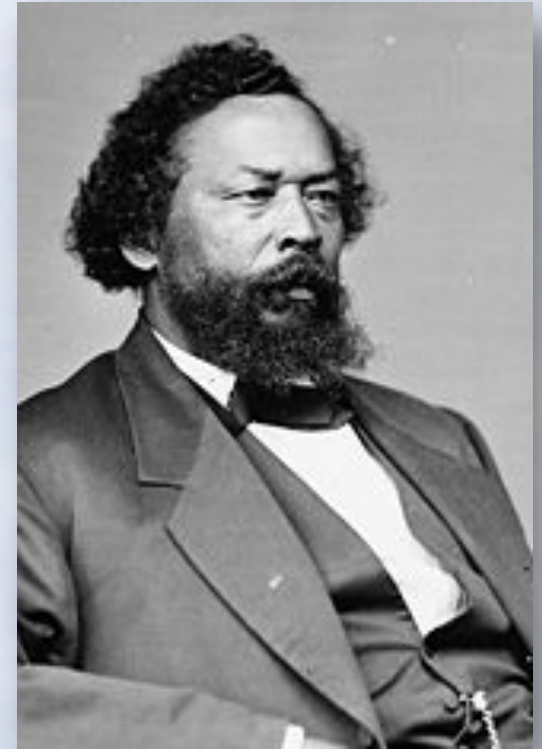
Alabama Blacks Elected to U.S. Congress

- Alabama elected three black members to Congress during Reconstruction.
- Benjamin Turner, Jeremiah Haralson, and James Rapier were members of the Republican party.



Benjamin Sterling Turner

- Benjamin Turner was born a slave in North Carolina and grew up in Dallas County, AL.
- He learned to read and write and helped manage his owner's businesses.
- He was the wealthiest black man in the county, and he served in Congress from 1871-1873.

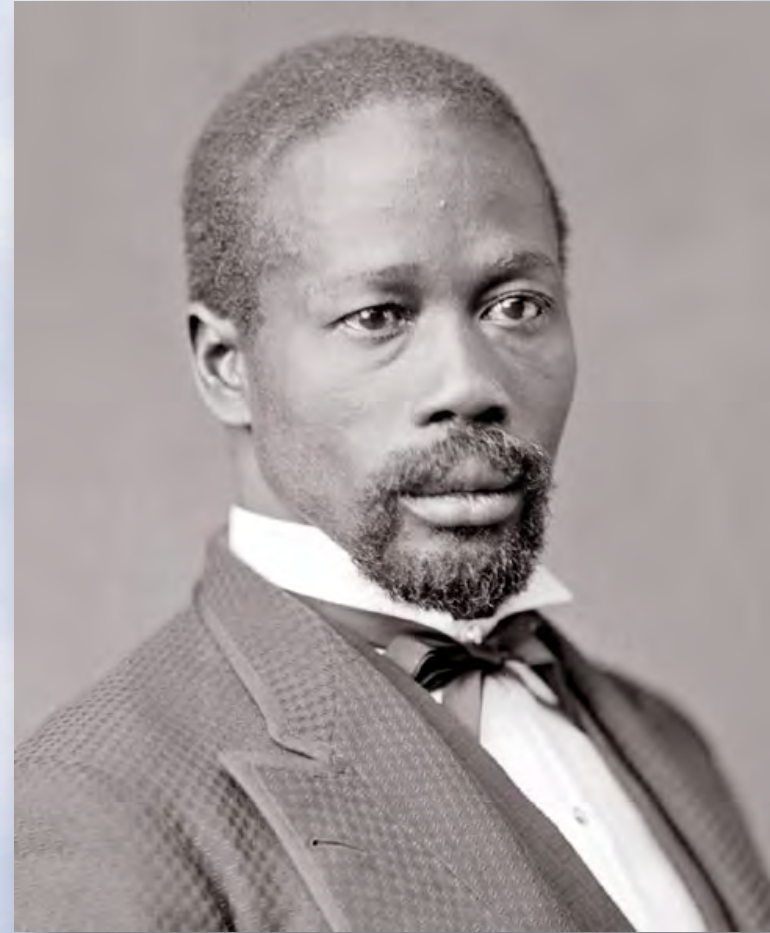


Benjamin Sterling Turner



Jeremiah Haralson

- Jeremiah Haralson was born a slave in Georgia and lived as a freedman in Dallas County, AL.
- He served in the Alabama legislature and in Congress (1875-1877).
- He wanted southerners paid for war damages, Confederate troops pardoned, and federal troops take out of Alabama.
- These views made him unpopular with other Republicans.

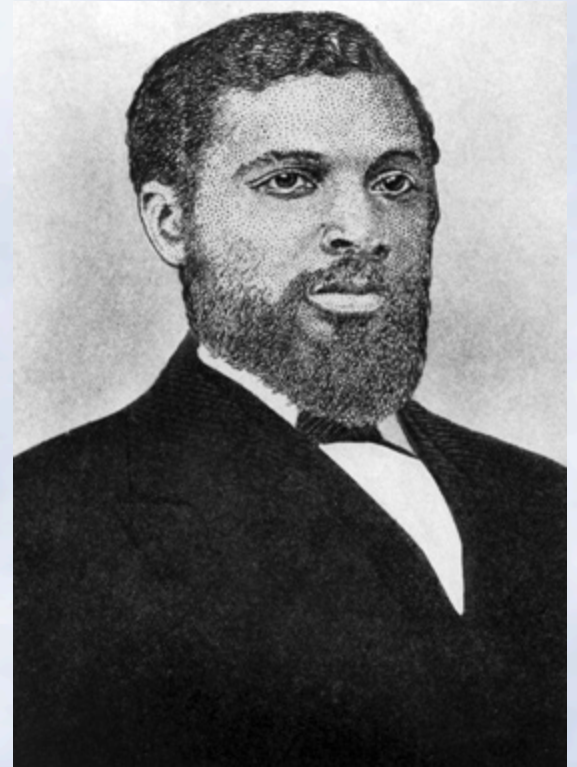


Jeremiah Haralason



James Thomas Rapier

- James Thomas Rapier was the son of a wealthy free, black businessman.
- He was educated and became a lawyer.
- He served in Congress from 1873-1875.



James Thomas Rapier



Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

- Two groups of whites were unpopular in the South after the war.
 - Carpetbaggers – came from the North to make money or gain political power.
 - Scalawags – white Southerners who worked with the military government. They ran the state the way Congress wanted. Many felt that the scalawags were taking advantage of their own neighbors.



Ku Klux Klan

- The Ku Klux Klan was a secret group that wanted to get rid of scalawags, carpetbaggers, and freedmen who wanted to exercise their new rights.
- The Klan tried to scare people into acting a particular way such as not voting.
- They were white, hooded robes and rode horses in the night.
- Congress told the military to stop the Klan's attacks. The Klan lost members but continued to operate.



The End of Military Rule

- The U.S. Congress allowed former Confederates to vote in 1872.
- These voters pushed out many scalawags, carpetbaggers, and blacks.
- George Smith Houston, a Democrat, was elected governor – a signal that Reconstruction was over.
- The last soldiers left in 1877.
- White Alabama Democrats came to power and held it for the next 90 years!





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