**Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet**

Name: Athena Rosa  
Date: 11/12/23  
Class: 8A

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**

Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

"Racism still exists and affects many people of color. You might not face racism, but that doesn’t mean racism is gone."

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**Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image**

<table>
<thead>
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**Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:**

I matched Excerpt A with the selected image because in the image you can see a class of young Black Americans outside a building, which I'm assuming is a library class.

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:**

I matched 5 with Excerpt B because you can see a class of Black Americans.
**Excerpt C**

<table>
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Negro voters... "instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law".

**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

In image 1, you can see Black Americans going to vote.

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**Excerpt D**

<table>
<thead>
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The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:**

In the image you can see 7 black men in Congress.
<table>
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Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: In the image you can see the fifth white man over Black.

<table>
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Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:
Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network
Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies, part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network

Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

I think Black people went to find their family.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

Black people were forced into sharecropping, didn't have food, education, and a house.

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

Black people were able to do more things, but they were still work for the plantation. It was like slavery over again, with more freedom.

Slide 12- 14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

I would allow people to move to seats or classes during lunch because you should be able to eat with who you want to.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

This is Backlash because people still found a way to beat the amendments against Black American.
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
This is Reconstruction because Black children gained education.

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
This is Reconstruction because more Black Americans learned how to read.

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
This is Reconstruction because Black people are allowed many more opportunities.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
This is Reconstruction because Black Americans reunited with their family.

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
This is Reconstruction because Black people gained more communities and things dedicated to them.

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
Black people reunited with their families, got education, created their own community, and got freedom. The most important one was getting freedom.
**Reconstruction in Five Acts**

*Unit by Ascend Social Studies, part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network*

**Bonus:** Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

*I don't think it is because Black Americans are still facing many hardships that we were so tired.*

**Slide 23:** "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

*This is Backlash because while people wanted the return to oppose Black Americans, it was always all over again.*

**Slide 24:** "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

*This is Backlash because Black Americans still were oppressed and it was always all over again.*

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**Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket**

**Name:** Athena Rosa  
**Date:** 1/18/23  
**Class:** 8-

**Prompt:** What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

*The Reconstruction period was the period after the Civil War lasted until 1877.*
Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Matthew Johnson  Date: 11/03/23  Class: K.A.

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**

Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

"Well, what about the early to mid-20th century, African-American under modes and civil rights move to fight against it, and what about today, African-American communities still face systems of racism, they still have many negative things happening to them."

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:**

> Describing a school being for everyone, and shows different types of people.  

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:**

> Shows kids in the school.
**Excerpt C**

Negro voters... "instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law.”

**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

| voting | and | in | the | image | we | have | people | casting | their | ballots |

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**Excerpt D**

The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:**

| Talks about | African-American officials in Congress | and | the | image | shows | people | in Congress | well |
### Excerpt E

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Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:**

Talks about this being the same as slavery. The image shares similar wording.

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### Excerpt F

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:**

Mr. Ramonial since so, this is a copy and paste.
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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

   - Celebrated probably, they looked from new opportunities to leave the oppression they've been under for.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

   - Not allowed to obtain any new opportunities after this happened. No money, education, housing, or food.

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

   - Not fully free. They were new freed but the British still oppress them. They don't have any better conditions.

Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

   - We should be able to have more freedom.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

   - Reconstruction - there positive benefits for the people.
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction - Black Americans can now read.

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction - they can still read.

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction - they now have here voices be present in congress.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction - people can now connect with their family.

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction - they are having better environment.

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?

They had education now they have votes.

Within Congress and they also work with to connect with family and latter they had a better environment with education and staff.
Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies, part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network

Bonus: Do you think this period of “Reconstruction” is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

No, it really is still happening today. We still have many positive changes happening today.

Slide 23: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Backlash - there was slavery, and violence which was negative.

Slide 24: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Backlash - they lost a lot of privileges.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Matthew Jackson Date: 11/18/22 Class: 6A

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

The Reconstruction period was when the United States, after the Civil War, tried to improve the condition of the country. There was the goal of making things better for all.
Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Eduardo Peral Date: 1/18/23 Class: NYU

Essential Question: What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

Do Now

Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

Considered that they’re telling me they’re most likely a racist themselves and can’t see through their haze of US patriotism seeing that even now people of color are still being oppressed for the patronial things.

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Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:
**Excerpt C**

Negro voters... “instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law”

**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

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**Excerpt D**

The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.

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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

________________________________________________________________________

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Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

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Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

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Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

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Reconstruction
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Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
Bonus: Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

Slide 23: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Backlash

Slide 24: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Backlash

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: __________________________ Date: _____________ Class: ________________

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

Reconstruction was the historical era following the Civil War, the goal of Reconstruction was
Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Kalyah Harrington
Date: 1/17/23
Class: 8A

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**

Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

_I would start an argument with this person because I don’t agree with this person. Racism is still very much present in today’s society._

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Negro voters... "instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law"

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Excerpt D

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Excerpt F

Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:
Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?
   
   I think freed Black people celebrated together and looked for ways to fit into the society as newly freed people.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?
   
   Freed Black people probably still experienced racism and found it hard to get money, jobs, and land.

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.
   
   Black people were treated as humans but heard about it. They still had to work low wages and on plantations.

Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

Reconstruction because black people got basic human rights.
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
Reconstruction because black people get to go to schools

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
Reconstruction because black people get to go to schools

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
Reconstruction because black people are becoming lawmakers and joining the government.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
Reconstruction because black Americans are finding stable families and getting married

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.
Reconstruction because black people are making their own homes and businesses

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
Black people built families, communities, schools, and laws. I think the most important way was by creating communities for black people to talk, live together, and buy stuff together.
Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network

**Bonus:** Do you think this period of “Reconstruction” is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

*No because we are still trying to get black people and other races' rights today.*

**Slide 23:** “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

*Backlash because America broke its promise to black people.*

**Slide 24:** “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

*Backlash because America broke its promise to black people.*

---

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: ____________________ Date: ___________ Class: ____________________

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

________________________________________________________________________

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**Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet**

Name: Caroline
Date: 1/18/23  
Class: 8A, 8P

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**

Someone comes and says to you, "Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past." How might you respond to this person?

*No, racism still happens, even if it’s not a topic everyone talks about. You are very close minded.*

**Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image**

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<thead>
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<td>It was only the other part of the laboring class, the black folk, who connected knowledge with power; who believed that education was the stepping-stone to wealth and respect, and that wealth, without education, was crippled. Perhaps the very fact that so many of them had seen the wealthy slaveholders at close range, and knew the extent of ignorance and inefficiency among them, led to that extraordinary mass demand on the part of the black laboring class for education. And it was this demand that was the effective force for the establishment of the public school in the South on a permanent basis, for all people and all classes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:**

*I matched Excerpt A with Image 5 because this is explaining black Americans in school and education for all and the image shows a teacher with kids at school.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excerpt B</th>
<th>Image Match Number: 5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea”</td>
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</table>

**Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:**

*When it states public that means public school! The image shows only black kids with books in their hands.*
### Excerpt C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image Match Number: 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negro voters... “instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law”</td>
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**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

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### Excerpt D

<table>
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<tr>
<td>The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.</td>
</tr>
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**Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Excerpt E</th>
<th>Image Match Number: 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity’s sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and ’30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.</td>
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</tr>
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Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: |

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<td>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity’s sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and ’30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.</td>
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Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:
**Reconstruction in Five Acts**

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

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</table>
Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

   **Try to find jobs b/c there is no work else to go & find money etc.**

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

   **Discrimination, not being able to survive**

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

**Reconstruction b/c blacks are getting more rights.**
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
**Bonus**: Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

---

**Slide 23**: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

---

**Slide 24**: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

---

**Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket**

**Name**: [Name]

**Date**: 11/8/23

**Class**: [Class]

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

The Reconstruction period was a time period after [details].
Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies, part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Yc. T            Date: 11/18/23            Class: NYA

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**
Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

I would tell them that's not true because even though slavery ended, there are still so many people who are treated with racist comments. People still talk bad about them, call them names, give them less than what they should get, police use bias.

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:**
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<td>Negro voters... &quot;instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law&quot;</td>
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**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

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<td>The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.</td>
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**Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:**

D is matched with 4 as D talks about the first black americans to be in office and image 4 on the bottom said first center and rep.
### Excerpt E

Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:**

### Excerpt F

Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

   Black people went to look for their family, get their family together and move someplace for celebration.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

   Freed Black people could experience racism, no jobs, no shelter, no money, they didn't know how to start, not being able to read or write.

   Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

   Black people were not free as Black people couldn't leave the plantations, still faced violence and not be able to vote.

   Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

   I would make it rule of my house to take off your shoes once in the house and close doors when leaving sometimes.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Slide 16: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" - Explain why.

Reconstruction because the 13-15 Amendment helped protect voting rights and ban slavery to everyone regardless of race and color.
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction because black americans are having an education.

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction because black americans are being taught how to read, more schools open.

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction because there are black americans in congress that represent and advocate black americans.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction because black families are reunifying and their able to start again as a family.

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Reconstruction because black communities were being built, colleges act.

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?

Four ways are getting family together, first Black boarding in the education system and later because families get to start over again and Black educators can make it happen better.
Bonus: Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

No because there is still racism against people of color.

Slide 23: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Backlash because you could still be enslaved if you committed a crime. People/lives could be taken. Also if Black people created a crime.

Slide 24: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Backlash because even though everyone could vote, the southern state used a tax, literacy, and block people ability to vote.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: [Name] Date: 11/8/23 Class: NYU

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

Reconstruction was the era after the Civil War. It was from 1865-1877. Reconstruction was aimed at Black Americans to make progress as a whole and had challenges as the society rejected Black Americans due to the 13th amendment. Women were able to vote as everyone could vote regardless of color or race and schools were open to giving Black Americans education, the ability to read and write.
Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Byron Estes
Date: 1/18/73
Class: NYU 8A

Essential Question: What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

Do Now
Someone comes and says to you, "Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past." How might you respond to this person?

Clearly you don't know anything about today’s time because POC still get mistreated by police in the workforce or for just existing. Organizations like the Black Panthers & BLM fought for equality & it ain't the half of it.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

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Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:
### Excerpt C

Negro voters... "instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law."

#### Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:

*Yes*

### Excerpt D

The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.

#### Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:

Image 4 shows multiple black man and it saying "the first colored man in senate."
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:

Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?
   
   They probably went to reunite with family & celebrate their freedom.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?
   
   Racism, being forced into sharecropping

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.
   
   They really were labeled as free but they never really tasted freedom.

Slide 12-14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

Reconstruction as black people are 'free' from slavery and gained rights
Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.
Reconstruction as black people can learn the skills they lacked when set free.

Slide 19: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.
Reconstruction because this is one of the first times formerly enslaved African Americans were elected to office.

Slide 20: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.
Reconstruction because freedom allowed separated families to rekindle and find each other.

Slide 21: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.
Slide 1 is 50% as black communities were formed but got interfered by white people. Slide 2 is Reconstruction because HBCUs allowed black people to expand their education.

Summarize: What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
1. Rekindle with family
2. Get Education
3.
Bonus: Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

---

Slide 23: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

---

Slide 24: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________ Class: ___________________________

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Jorden Charvis  Date: 1/18/22  Class: 8A

**Essential Question:** What was the Reconstruction period? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period?

**Do Now**

Someone comes and says to you, “Racism ended when slavery ended. Racism is a thing of the past.” How might you respond to this person?

*I will disagree with this person because slavery ended in the 1800s, but racism still occurs and Black people's opportunities are still limited.*

**Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excerpt A</th>
<th>Image Match Number: 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It was only the other part of the laboring class, the black folk, who connected knowledge with power; who believed that education was the stepping-stone to wealth and respect, and that wealth, without education, was crippled. Perhaps the very fact that so many of them had seen the wealthy slaveholders at close range, and knew the extent of ignorance and inefficiency among them, led to that extraordinary mass demand on the part of the black laboring class for education. And it was this demand that was the effective force for the establishment of the public school in the South on a permanent basis, for all people and all classes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:**

*This is because Image 3 shows Black school.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excerpt B</th>
<th>Image Match Number: 8</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:**

*This is because Image 8 corresponds to a demand for Black education in schools.*
**Excerpt C**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Image Match Number:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Negro voters... "instituted a public school system in a realm where public schools had been unknown. They opened the ballot box and jury box to thousands of white men who had been debarred from them by a lack of earthly possessions. They introduced home rule in the south. They abolished the whipping post, and branding iron, the stocks and other barbarous forms of punishment which had up to that time prevailed. They reduced capital felonies from about twenty to two or three. In an age of extravagance they were extravagant in the sums appropriated for public works. In all that time, no man's rights were invaded under the forms of law."

**Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:**

**Excerpt D**

<table>
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</table>

The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:**
**Excerpt E**

Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity’s sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and ’30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.

**Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:**

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**Excerpt F**

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**Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 1</th>
<th>Image 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image 2" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 3</th>
<th>Image 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image 3" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image 4" /></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 5</th>
<th>Image 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image 5" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image 6" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

1. What do you think freed Black people did immediately after learning of their freedom?

   Freed Black people could have separated from whites and moving to the north.

2. What challenges might freed Black people have faced right after emancipation?

   Freed Black people have faced racial discrimination.

Slide 7-Slide 11: Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies

3. Summarize: How free were Black people in the West Indies by 1865? Explain.

   Black people had a good amount of freedom because Reconstruction occurred in 1865.

Slide 12- 14: What was Reconstruction? (Time Period and Definition)

4. If you could make an amendment to the “laws” of your school or your house, what would it be and why? (Answer in a complete sentence!) Choose 1 or 2.

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Directions: As you examine slides 15-21, closely read about the historical moments that took place during the Reconstruction period and answer whether or not the moment is an example of “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

Slide 16: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” - Explain why.

   Slide 16 is Reconstruction because the amendments is allowing Blacks to have freedom, citizenship, and the right to vote.
Slide 17: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

**Slide 17** is Reconstruction because Blacks are now seeing education. They are being taught how to read now.

Slide 18: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

**Slide 18** is Reconstruction because the amount of Blacks in schools is increasing.

Slide 19: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

**Slide 19** is Reconstruction because Black people are now being elected for the Congress. They are given more opportunities.

Slide 20: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

**Slide 20** is Reconstruction because Black people now get to spend time with their families. In slavery, they could not. They are given more freedom.

Slide 21: “Reconstruction” or “Backlash” and explain why.

**Slide 21** is Reconstruction because Black people are now joining together and have more freedom.

**Summarize:** What are four ways Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction? Which do you think is the most important and why?
**Bonus:** Do you think this period of "Reconstruction" is truly over in 2023? Why or why not?

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**Slide 23:** "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

slide 23 is backlash because blacks are being arrested and had to work as a prisoner. they have less freedom.

**Slide 24:** "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

slide 24 is backlash because black does not have the right to vote. this is a decrease in freedom.

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**Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket**

Name: Jordan Chanzy  
Date: 11/18/23  
Class: 8A

Prompt: What was the Reconstruction period? What was the goal of Reconstruction? What were some of the successes and challenges of the Reconstruction period? Use two details to support your claim.

The Reconstruction period is an event after the Civil War. America was lacking. Rebelists and slavery ended. But the South still made laws to limit blacks' freedom. There were events such as lynching and sharecropping. Jim Crow laws. The goal of Reconstruction was to rebuild America and to give Black people more freedom. Challenges of the Reconstruction period is lynching, forced literacy, segregation, sharecropping, and Jim Crow laws.