

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Athena Basa Date: 1/18/23 Class: 8A

1865-1877

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 see racism, but that doesn't mean racism is gone."

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

Excerpt A	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
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.	
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 laboring class.	

Excerpt B	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
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.	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image: In image 1, you can see black Americans going to vote.</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: In the image you can see 7 black men in congress.</p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 0
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: In the image you can see the black & white man over Black P. 10</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2

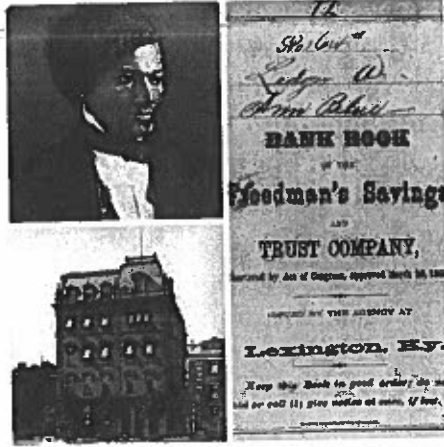


Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



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 want 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, or a bank.

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 unable to live the plantation. It was like slavery over again, with more oppression.

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 have 10 seats or classes during lunch because you should be able to eat with what 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 while people still found a way to bend the amendments against Black Americans.

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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 learn 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 created 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.

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 need to fix.

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

This is Backlash because white people wanted the power to oppress Black Americans.

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

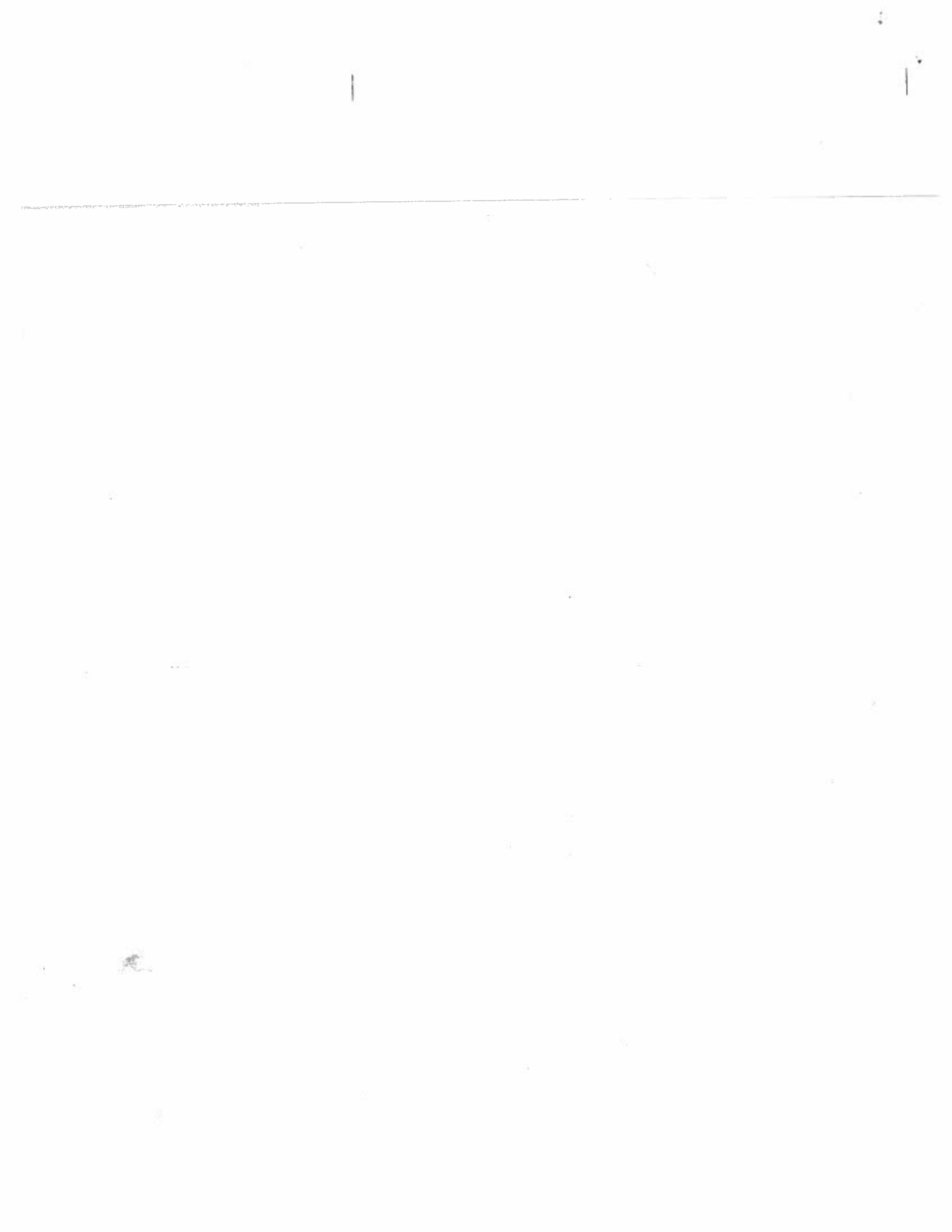
This is Backlash because Black Americans still were oppressed & it was slavery all over again.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Athena Bosa Date: 1/18/23 Class: 8th

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 till 1865-1877.



Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Matthew Ireland Date: 1/16/22 Class: 6A

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-Americans made huge civil rights movements to fight against it, and what about today, African-American communities still face systemic racism, they still have many negative things happening to them."

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

Excerpt A

Image Match Number: 3

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.

Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:

Describes a school being for everyone, and shows different types of people here

Excerpt B

Image Match Number: 5

"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"

Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:

Shows kids in the school.

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image: It talks about voting, and in that image we have people casting their ballots.</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: Talks about African-American officials in congress, and the image shows people in congress as well.</p>	

Excerpt E	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p> <p>Talks about this being the same as slavery, the image shares similar wording.</p>	

Excerpt F	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p> <p>Mr. Randall sure so, this is a copy and paste</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2



Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



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, then looked for new opportunities to leave the oppression they've been stuck in.

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 really free, they were now freed but the British still oppressed them so not really free. They didn'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 at school (?).

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's positive benefits for the people

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Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction - Black Americans can now read,
 they can do more

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 their
 voices represented 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're all having better environments

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

They got education now, they have voices
 within congress, and they also were able
 to connect with family, and lastly they had
 a better environment, with education and
 stuff.

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

No not really, we still have many positive
 charges we are seeing today

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

Backlash - there still was slavery, and
 violence which is negative,

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

Backlash - they lost a lot of privileges (?)
 they had before

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Matthew James **Date:** 1/18/22 **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 when
 they tried to improve the conditions
 of the country, that was the goal as
 well.



Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Eduardo Perel 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?

Considering that they're telling me this 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 pettiest things.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

Excerpt A	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
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.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:	

Excerpt B	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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”</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2

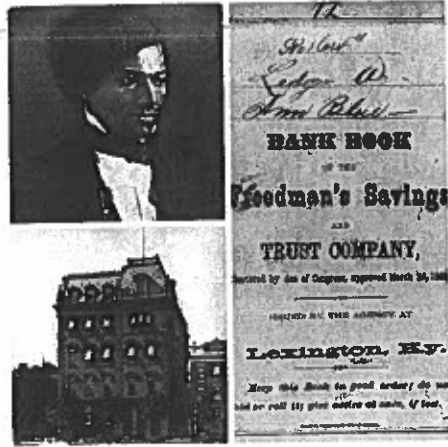


Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



Reconstruction in Five Acts

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

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

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

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Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction

Slide 18: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction

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?

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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: Katelyn 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.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

<i>Excerpt A</i>	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt B</i>	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
<p>"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:</p>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: /
<p>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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</p>	

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<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2

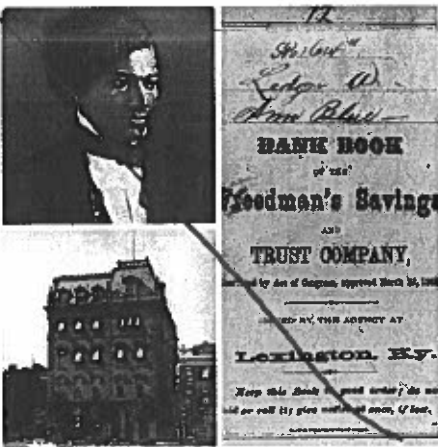


Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



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 that's 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 get basic human rights

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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 law makers and joining the government.

Slide 20: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because black Americans are finding their 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. Thinking the most important way was by creating communities for black people to talk live together and buy stuff together.



Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Cordine Critchfield Date: 1/18/23 Class: 8A WFL

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 and naive.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

Excerpt A	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
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. <u>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.</u>	
Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image: <u>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.</u>	
Excerpt B	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, <u>a Negro idea</u> "	
Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image: <u>when it states public that means Public school! the image shows only Black kids with books in their hands.</u>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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”</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2

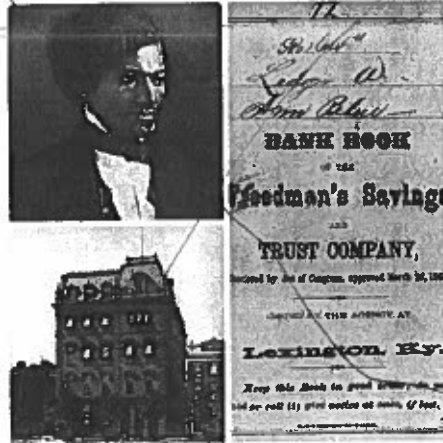


Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



Reconstruction in Five Acts

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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
etc.

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.

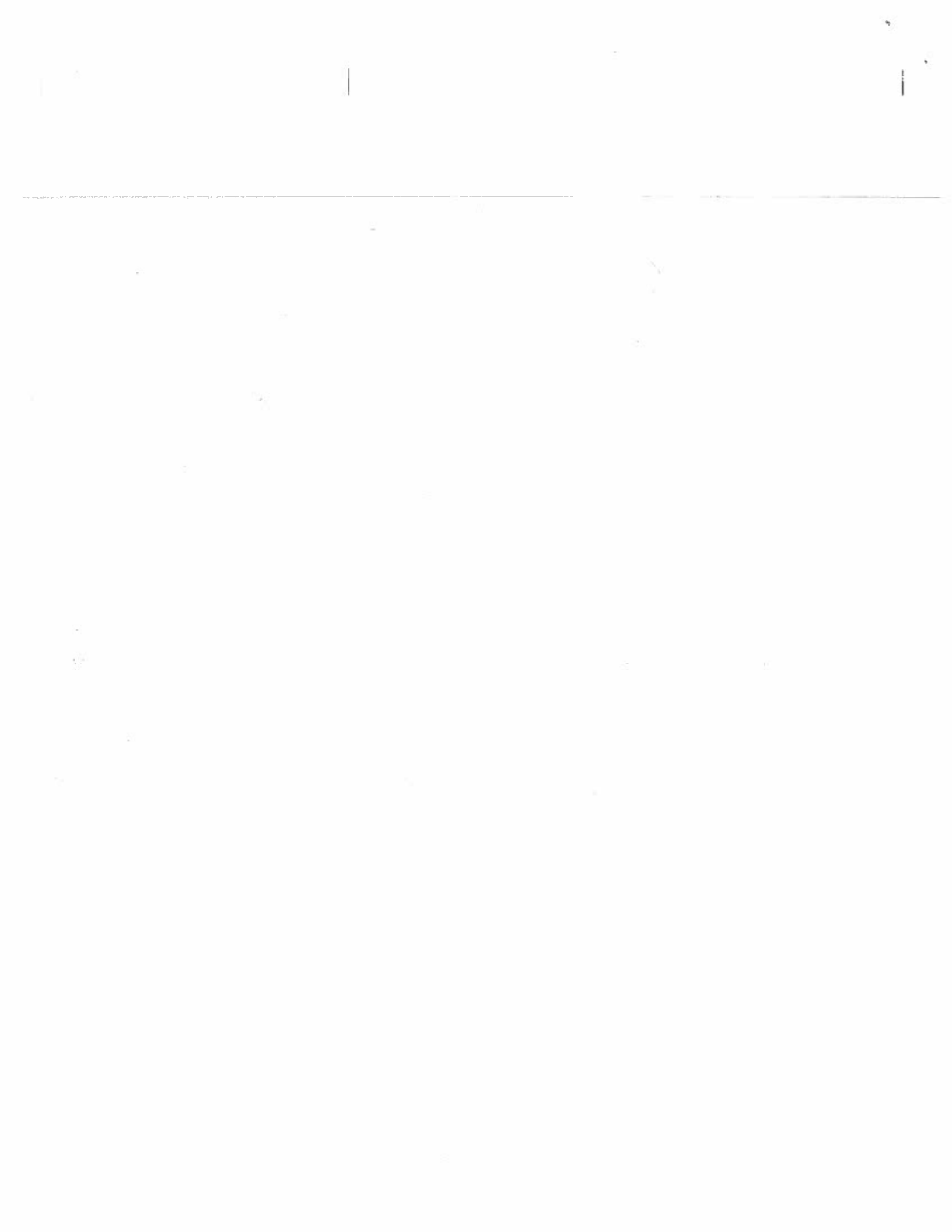
Slide 24: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Caroline Lawrence **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8ANUM

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



Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: ha. T Date: 1/18/23 Class: NVU

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, thats not true because even though slavery ended there are still so many people who are racist to black americans they talk bad about them, call them names, give them less than what they should get, police are bias.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

<i>Excerpt A</i>	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt B</i>	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
<p>"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:</p>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: <i>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</i></p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

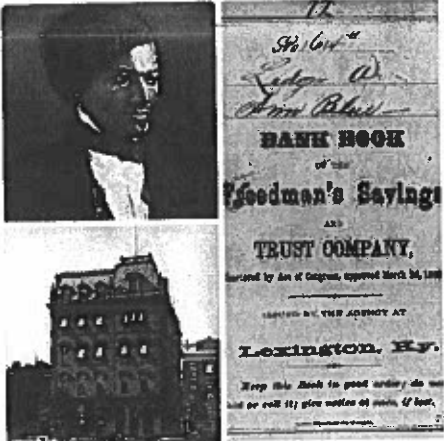
<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern 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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2



F

Image 3



Image 4



D

Image 5



Image 6



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 want to look for their family, get their family together and move some place far, celebrate

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

Free 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 that free as black people couldn't leave the plantation without permission. Black people 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 the rule at my house to take off your shoes once in the house and close doors when leaving someone's room

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 helps protect, give voting right and ban slavery to everyone regardless of race and color

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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Reconstruction because black americans are having an education

Slide 18: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

reconstruction, black americans are being taught how to read, more schools open

Slide 19: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because these are black americans (the first) who are in congress they represent and advocat Black americans.

Slide 20: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because black families are reuniting and they are able to start again as a family

Slide 21: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because Black communities were being built, colleges ect.

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 their family together, the first Black education, the education system and 1. For ever because families get to start over again and Black congresses advocat for black americans and education can help in L.C.

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

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NO because there is still racism all over and people are bias against people of color

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

Backlash because you could still be ended if you commit a crime, people/whites would write it as if Black people created a crime

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

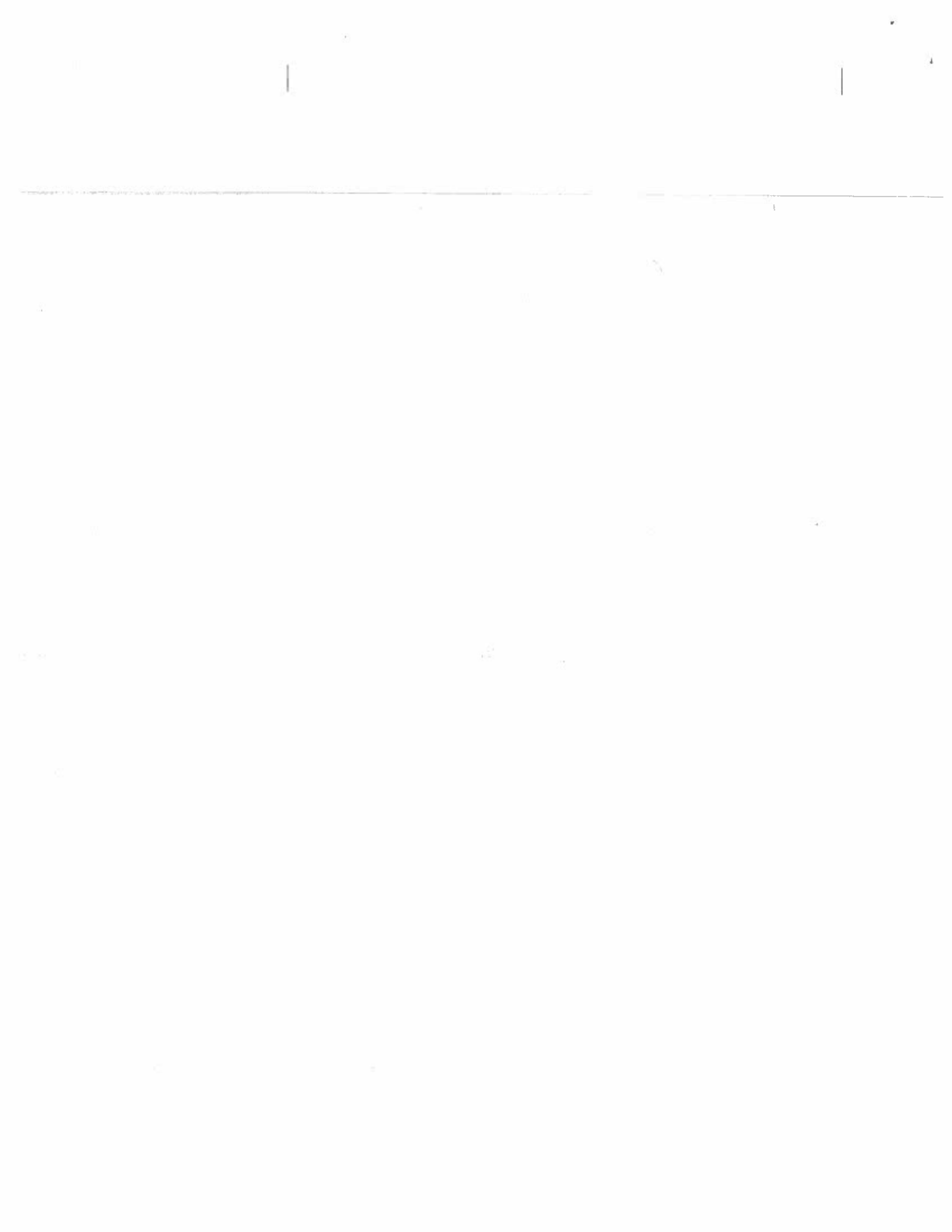
Backlash because even though everyone could vote the southern state made a law restricting black people ability to vote

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Kait Date: 1/18/23 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 a time when Black Americans could progress as a whole and had challenges as the civil war. Black Americans due to the 15th amendment were able to vote as anyone could vote regardless of color of race and schools were opening giving black Americans education, the ability to read and write.



Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Byron Estever Date: 1/18/23 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 work force or for just existing. Organizations like the Black Pantheis ? BLM fought for equality ? it ain't the half of it.

Match the following Excerpts with the corresponding image

<i>Excerpt A</i>	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
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.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image: <u>Yes</u>	

<i>Excerpt B</i>	Image Match Number: <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image: <u>Yes</u>	

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number: 1
<p>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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">yes</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</p> <p>Image 4 shows multiple black man and it saying "the first colored man in senate"</p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 1 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

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Image 1



Image 2



Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



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 & gained rights

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Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction as black people can learn the skills they lacked when set free.

Slide 18: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Slide 19: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because this is one of the first times formerly enslaved Africans were elected to office

Slide 20: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because freedom allowed seperated families to rekindle & 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 HBUCs 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.

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.

|

|



11

12

13

14

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16

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22

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Jordan Charis Date: 1/18/23 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 ~~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

Excerpt A	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
It was only the other part of the laboring class, the black folk, who connected knowledge with power; who believed that education was the <u>stepping-stone to wealth and respect</u> , and that wealth, without education, was <u>crippled</u> . 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.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image: <u>This is because image 3 shows Black</u>	

Excerpt B	Image Match Number: <u>3</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image: <u>this is because image 3 shows Black people in a school, which represents education for Blacks.</u>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	Image Match Number:
<p>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. <u>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.</u> They <u>reduced</u> 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"</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	Image Match Number: 4
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</p>	

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<i>Excerpt E</i>	Image Match Number: 6
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</p>	

<i>Excerpt F</i>	Image Match Number: 2
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:</p>	

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Image 1



Image 2

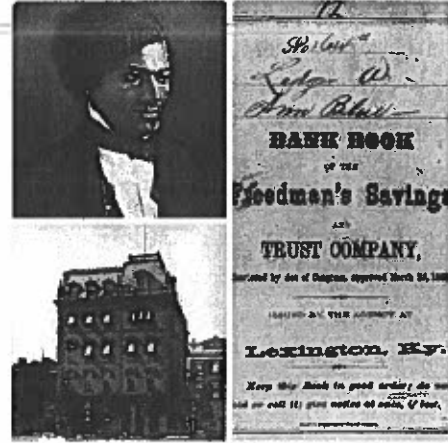


Image 3



Image 4



Image 5



Image 6



change of address

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.

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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Slide 17 IS RECONSTRUCTION because
Blacks are now getting 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 has more
freedom.

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

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?

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.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Jorden Charly 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 being rebuilt and slavery ended. But the South still made laws to limit Black's freedom. There were events such as lynching, 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, racial discrimination, sharecropping, and Jim Crow laws.

10/10/10