

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Hailey Brissett Date: 1/18/2023 Class: Amherst

**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 respond to that person by telling them that they're incorrect and racism still exists today because some people are still denied certain things because of their race.

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

<i>Excerpt A</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> <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.	
<b>Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:</b> <u>Excerpt A matches with picture 3 because the picture shows black kids and a teacher outside of a school.</u>	

<i>Excerpt B</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
<b>Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:</b> <u>Excerpt B matches with picture 5 because it shows black kids outside of a school.</u>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</b>  <i>Excerpt C matches with picture 1 because black men are voting in the image.</i></p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</b>  <i>Excerpt D matches with picture because black men were elected to congress.</i></p>	

<i>Excerpt E</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</b>          Excerpt E matches with picture 4 because the Ku Klux Klan is shown in the picture.</p>	

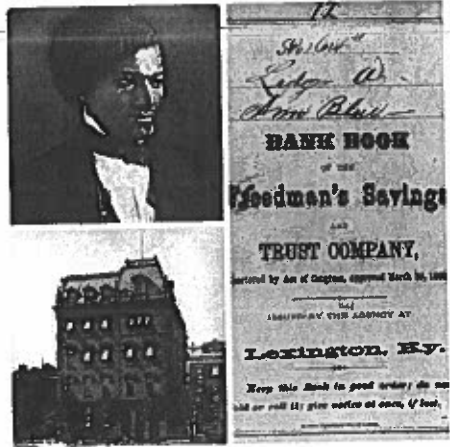
<i>Excerpt F</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise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

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**Image 1**



**Image 2**



**Image 3**



**Image 4**



**Image 5**



**Image 6**



Britain freed slaves  
because of rebellions.

### Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

After Black people earned their freedom, I think they immediately started looking for work.

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

Challenges freed Black people faced after emancipation was surviving on their own because finding work was hard, they had families to care for, and they had to be careful of violence from white southerners.

→ Didn't know how 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.

In the West Indies by 1865, Black people had gained some freedom because they were able to create rebellions that were successful, the British freed them and required them to work 4-6 months before being free.

### 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.

An amendment I would make for my house is

### 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 gained new rights to help them.

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

Slide 17 is Reconstruction because as time passes the illiteracy of black children decrease.

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

Slide 18 is Reconstruction because the number of black kids who are able to read and write increases over the years.

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

Slide 19 is Reconstruction because black people made advancements, even being elected to congress positions.

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

Slide 20 is Reconstruction because black people were able to go on and find and have families.

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

Slide 21 is Reconstruction because black people had made their own communities and they were independent.

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

Black people exercised freedom during Reconstruction by forming their own communities, with families, being elected to congress positions, and black people learning to read and write. Black people forming their own communities seems the most important to me because having their own communities would allow black people to be independent.







Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Timothy Archer Date: 1-18-23 Class: 8B

**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 say racism did not end there and is very much still a thing, because when slavery ended they were still being treated worse, like having higher rents, and lynchings during the reconstruction.

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

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

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

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 part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

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

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

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

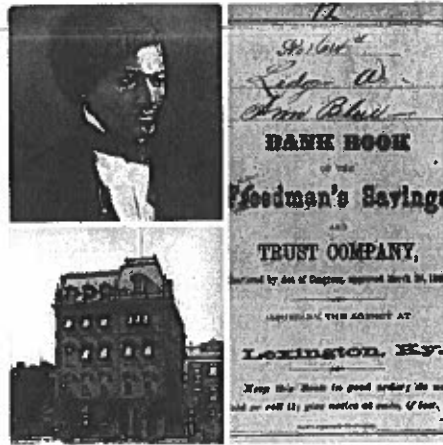
<i>Excerpt F</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise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

tried to find out what to do, where to live, and money.

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

They had no where to go, no jobs, and 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.

They clearly weren't very free because they rebelled

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

4. If you could make an <sup>→ change to a law</sup> 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 of the laws giving freedom and rights.

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

Reconstruction, because it further helps black people

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

Same as 17

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

Reconstruction, because these guys can help black people gain more rights.

**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?







Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Maleia John Date: 1/18/23 Class: 8B

**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 strongly disagree with this person because black people and people of color are continuously discriminated against because of their color. Black people are unable to get certain jobs.

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

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

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

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</b></p> <p>We can see black men voting</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</b></p> <p>We can see the first black men elected to congress</p>	

<b>Excerpt E</b>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:</b></p> <p>With troops in the south gone, racism and</p>	

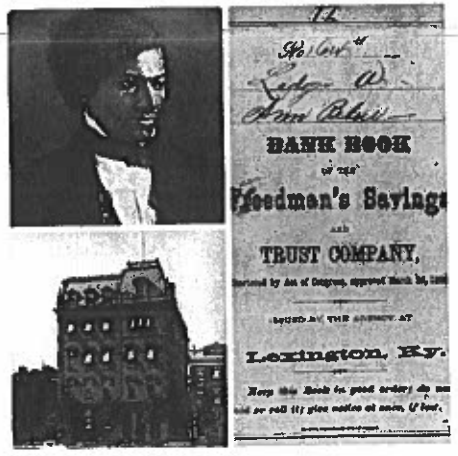
<b>Excerpt F</b> <i>number 2</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure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

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**Image 1**



**Image 2**



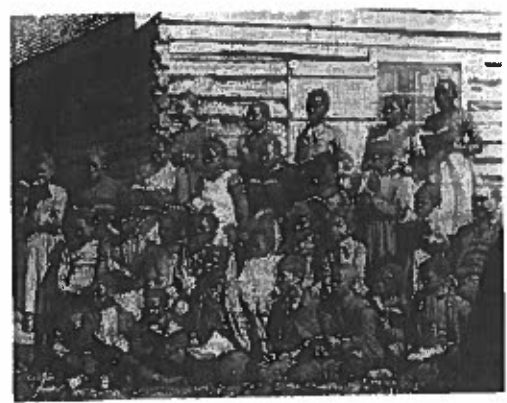
**Image 3**



**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 that many Black people were shocked and confused, but also happy.

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

Black Americans didn't have any shelter, place to go, or any money

**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 in the West Indies weren't ~~that~~ free because black people still faced unfair 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.

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**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.

The moment represents reconstruction because these amendments were made to give black Americans more rights

Amundmant - a change or an addition to the law

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

This shows reconstruction because the graph shows that the illiteracy of black children decreases over the years.

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

This shows reconstruction because the number of black children enrolled in schools increase.

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

This shows reconstruction because more black americans are being elected into congress

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

This shows reconstruction because after the civil war formerly enslaved africans tried to reconnect with family

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

this represents 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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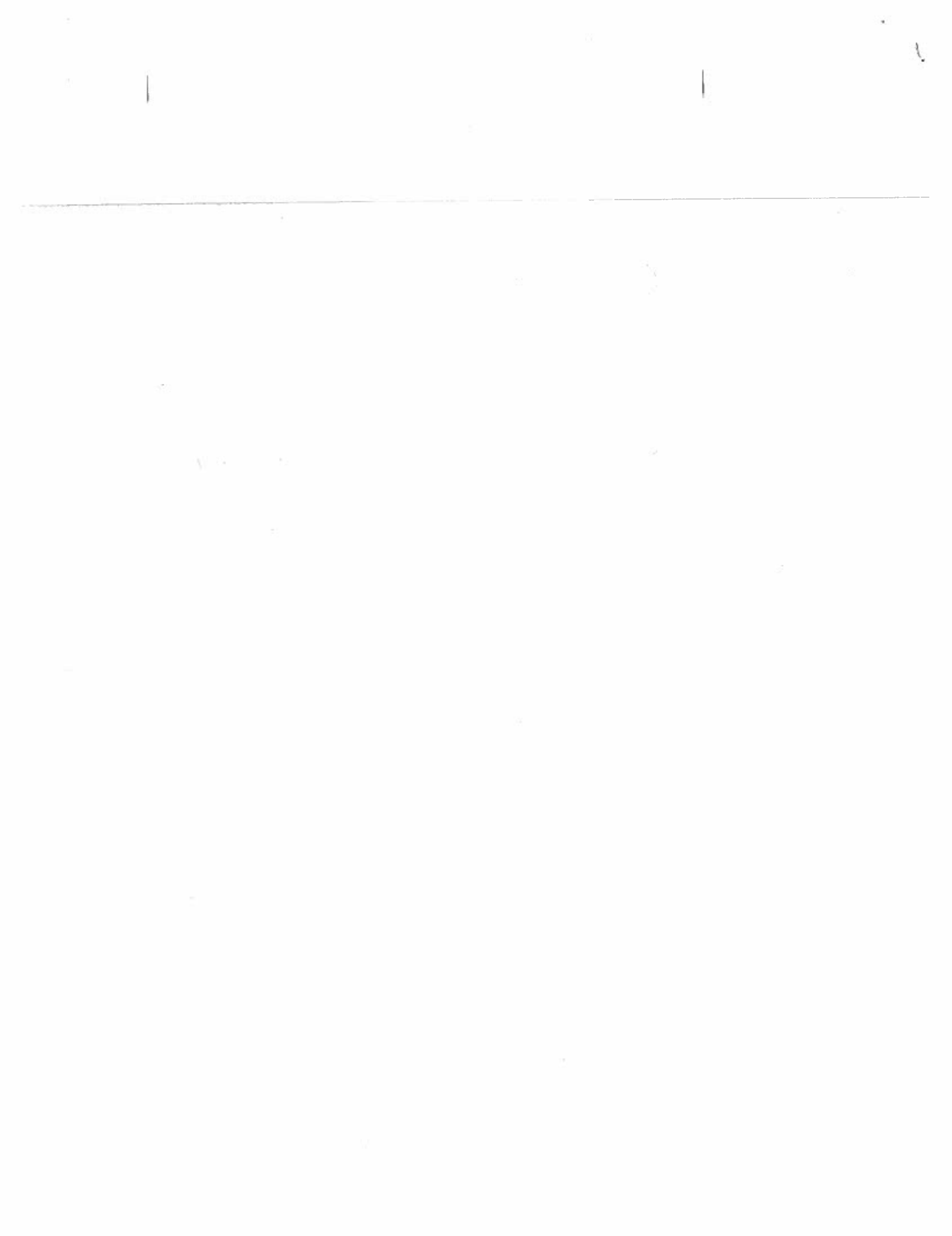
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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Jonathan W Date: 11/8/23 Class: an. herot

**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?

Will say that's ridiculous because till this very day we still face racism and racism is the thing that brought the us together.

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

<b>Excerpt A</b>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> <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.	
<b>Explain why you matched Excerpt A with the selected image:</b> <u>because the blacks wanted to get the proper education they need to survive.</u>	

<b>Excerpt B</b>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> <u>5</u>
"Public education for all at public expense, was, in the South, a Negro idea"	
<b>Explain why you matched Excerpt B with the selected image:</b> <u>because the blacks believed that they should get the proper education and schools should be public to everyone</u>	

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<i>Excerpt C</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image:</b>          blacks are pretending to vote</p>	

<i>Excerpt D</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 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><b>Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:</b> first black men elected to the congress</p>	

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

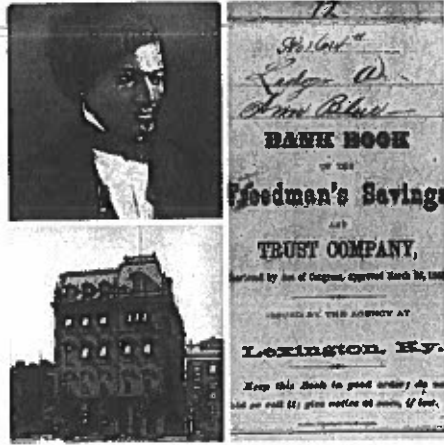
<b>Excerpt F</b>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise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

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**Image 1**



**Image 2**



**Image 3**



**Image 4**



**Image 5**



**Image 6**



states treated  
like property!

**Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery**

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

they told the world looking for families.  
celebrate

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

well, but they had to look for  
jobs, poor, no education

**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.

all the slaves were rebellious so they  
didn't want the right to be  
freed then

near

**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.

amendment a change or addition to a law.

**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.

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

reconstruction because of free blacks  
to

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

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

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

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

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**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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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Brenda Sanchez Date: 11/18/23 Class: 8B

1619

**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?

You are a moron. You can never end an idea or logic once its instilled. Racism has and continues to always exist even in the weakest forms. Slavery was directly caused by racism, so it stays after it ends.

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:	

**Reconstruction in Five Acts**

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

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

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



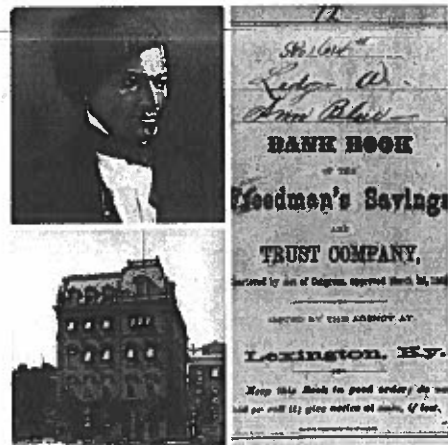
<i>Excerpt F</i>	<b>Image Match Number:</b> 2
<p>Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise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

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**Image 1**



**Image 2**



**Image 3**



**Image 4**



**Image 5**



**Image 6**



*June 1865*

**Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery**

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

*- Ran away - celebrate - Find their lost members*

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

*- Laws that heavily limited their freedom*

*- d. difficulty in jobs*

*★ - lack of education*

**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.

*- Freed but with heavily limitations*

*- essentially slaves but with minor changes*

**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.

*Amendment: A change or addition to a law*

*I would make an amendment to let students have a say in everything.*

**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 an example of Reconstruction because it directly helps black Americans and their equality.*

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

This is an example of Reconstruction because schools  
 allow black children to expand their literacy in dramatically  
 high numbers

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

This is an example of Reconstruction because  
 more black children have better opportunities of  
 education due to the large amount of kids accepted

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

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

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

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

Name: Leahla Barry Date: Jan 18 2023 Class: 8B

**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?

This person is most definitely wrong. Slavery may be over but racism will always exist.

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

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

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

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

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

**Reconstruction in Five Acts**

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

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

Reconstruction in Five Acts  
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Image 1



Image 2

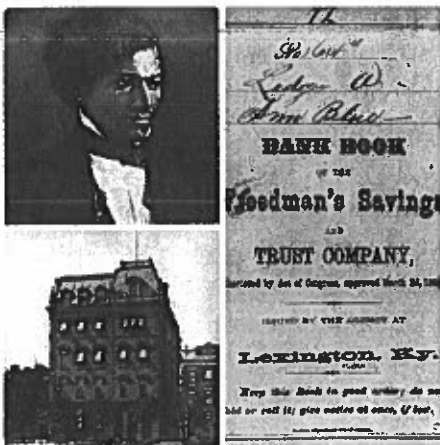


Image 3



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 left their slaveowners plantations. They also celebrated, and looking for jobs.

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

They had no homes and nowhere to go after being free. They also could not get a job. They didn't have an education.

**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 at all because they were still forced to work for white owners.

**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.

Amendment - a change or addition to a law

**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 it gave black people more/new rights.

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

Reconstruction because black people could now get the education they deserved.

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

Reconstruction because

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

Reconstruction because black people have a say on the laws that should be made.

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

Reconstruction

**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?



