Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Mercedez McGray **Date:** Jan 18th, 2023 **Class:** Hunter 8C

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 by walking away due to the person's ignorance.

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:	

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:	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:	

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:	

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Image 1

Image 2

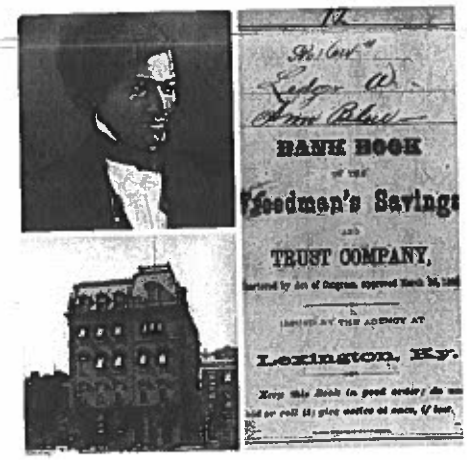

Image 3

Image 4

Image 5

Image 6

Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

slaves are considered property

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

• Found their Families
• Found jobs & homes

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

• Trouble finding ways to provide for themselves and their families if they find them
• Lynchings
• Discrimination / Racism

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.

Although Blacks were "freed by law", they were still forced to work at times in horrible conditions.

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

change or addition to the law

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.

• Allow students to eat in class

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; gained rights

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

Reconstruction; granted opportunity for success

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

Reconstruction;

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

Reconstruction; elected Black men who could advocate for Black issues

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:_____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

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

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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Enzo Palma **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8C

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?

It is still going on even though slavery ended decades ago. Police brutality is mostly towards colored people, slurs from slavery are also racist

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: Education	

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: Education	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: Senates	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:

keeping blacks down

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:

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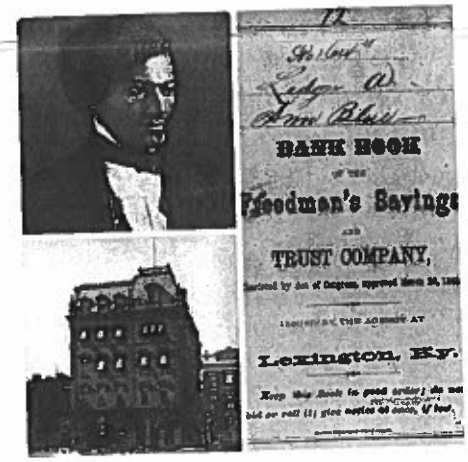
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**

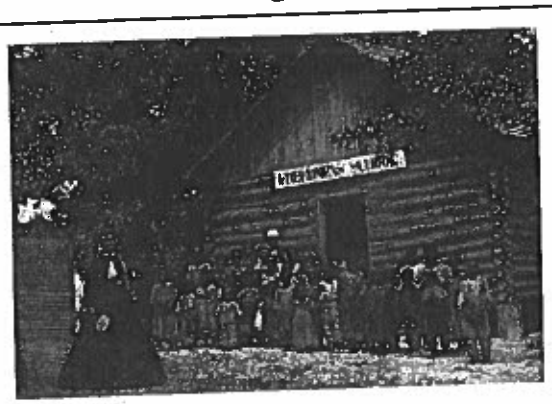



Image 5	**Image 6**
	

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 get money.

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

Still faced discrimination, 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.

Conditions were unfair for the Black population in the West Indies, rebellions occured

Amed

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.

A change or addition to the 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 since it gave African Americans more rights

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

Reconstruction, children get education

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

Reconstruction since children are enrolled in public schools

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

Reconstruction since black people have power now

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

Reconstruction, people from the south reconnected with their families

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

Reconstruction since black colleges and universities started during reconstruction

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

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

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

Backlash since even though they gained a bit of freedom, they were treated like prisoners. KKK were violent against Black Americans.

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.

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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Kevin Tinzhanay **Date:** 11/18/23 **Class:** 8C

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 argue that Racism hasn't ended with slavery, instead there are hidden things such as mass incarceration that keep racism strong.

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: Excerpt A matches Number 3 because the source talks about education and in image 3 a school and black children are shown	

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: I matched Excerpt B with image number 5 because it shows black education	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: Black political leaders are shown in both documents	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: Both talk about the federal government helping the KKK and threatning black saftey	

Excerpt F 2	**Image Match Number:** 2
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:	

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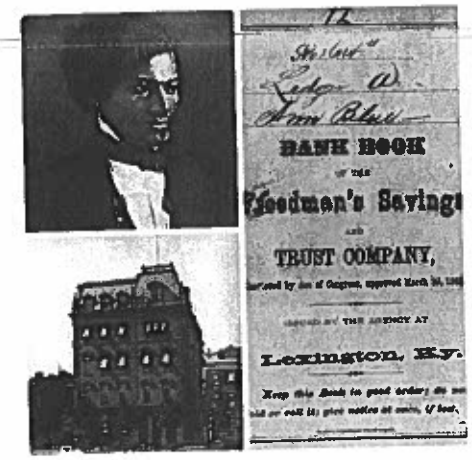
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**

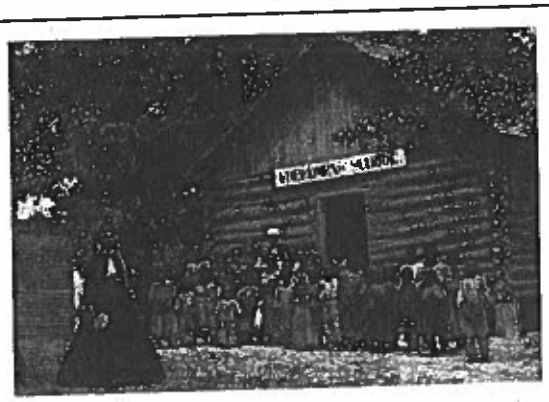



Image 5	**Image 6**
	

Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

They went to find their lost family members
Try to find a way to earn money

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

Discrimination, racism, and hate are multiple challenges that Black people might face 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.

Conditions weren't fair for Black Americans causing multiple rebellions.

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 the 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 American rights

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

Reconstruction because education for Black children was increasing rapidly.

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

Reconstruction because multiple black schools opened in the nation

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

Reconstruction since Black Americans had political power.

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

Reconstruction - Black people connected and reunited with their families

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

Reconstruction - communities and institutions were created during Reconstruction

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

Black Americans exercised freedom during Reconstruction by building communities, connecting with family, educations and gaining rights. I believe that Black Americans gaining rights is more important since it granted citizenship and ended slavery.

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

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

Backlash - White Americans did not keep their promise of Equal protection and slavery ending

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

Backlash - Blacks were prevented from voting, and were in constant debt due to share cropping

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Kevin Tinizhanay **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8C

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.

After the civil war, the Reconstruction era began, where the South was rebuilding itself. Black life was heavily impacted by the reconstruction both positively and negetavely. Black Americans gained rights and slavery was over. However, Blacks faced challenges such as violence and the KKK.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Aidden John **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8C

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?

If racism ended then all the lynching and race riots wouldnt have happened. We wouldnt have been bombed or treated unfairly.

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: I matched this source with image because this text talks about education in black communities and image 3 shows a school	

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: Show black people standing at a building which could be a school	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: first black men elected, and this source matches it.	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: In the picture you see the KKK shaking hands with the US government	

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:	

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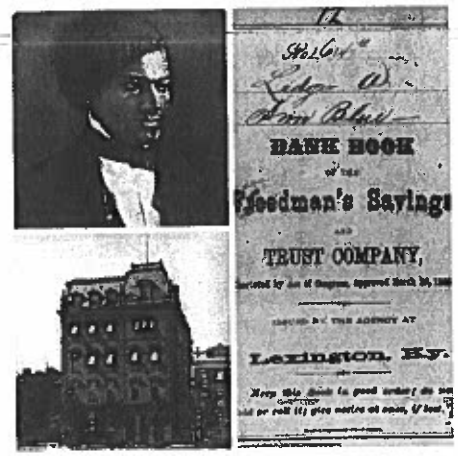
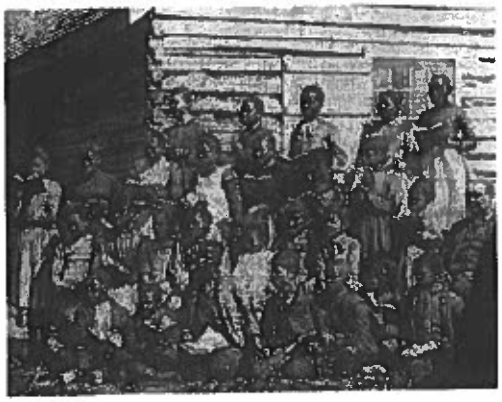
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**
	
Image 5	**Image 6**
	

Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

They went to find family members and tried to use the land they worked on for their home, or find a new home

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

Racism, the K.K.K, lynching. No money, no home

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.

Conditions were so unfair for black americans causing tons of rebellions.

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 since it helped black people / gave them rights

Amendment : Change or addition to the law

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

Reconstruction : black kids got an education

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

Reconstruction: tons of black schools opened around america.

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

Reconstruction - Many black people became politions and worked in office

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

Reconstruction - Many black people reconnected with their families

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

Reconstruction - Black communities formed in the south, they had freedom from whites

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

They gained rights (able to vote) Were able to get an education, tons of black schools opened, some became politions, and others reconnected with family

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

Black people are still continuing to gain rights during this year so no, there are tons of successful black men

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

Backlash - They were free but a victim to racism and mass arrests and the KKK.

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

Backlash - Southern states denied black peoples ability to vote, Sharecropping became a thing during this as well.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name: Aidden John **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8C

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 a period of time after the civil war that made slavery illegal, gave black people tons of rights (ability to vote)

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Jose Rodriguez **Date:** 11/15/22 **Class:** Hunter

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 try to disprove his idea of thinking with the proof of police brutility and with the fact that in school we don't teach slavery

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:	

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:	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:	

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 12
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:	

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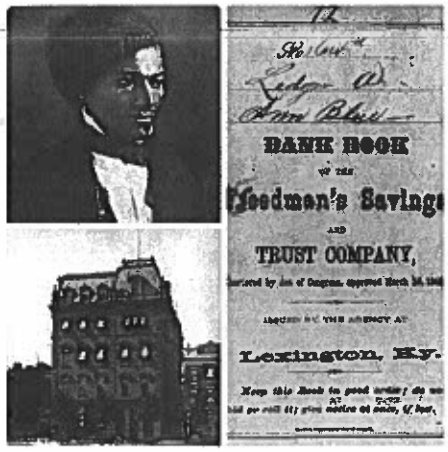
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**
	
Image 5	**Image 6**
	

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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery = considered property

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

They celebrated, went to find their families

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

They were homeless, had no money nor had a job faced hunger.

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 were treated unfairly and Bogle tried to help actually free them.

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 - change or a addition to the 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.

Reconsturction - because black people had more rights

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

Reconstruction because Black Americans got an education and opened schools.

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

Reconstruction because more public schools opened for Black Americans

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

Reconstruction because Black American become political leaders

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

Reconstruction because families were connected and their marriages had been legalized

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

Reconstruction because HBCUs opened and communities had some level of freedom from white interference

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

Got an education, ~~they~~ got Black colleges, reconnected with families.

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

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

Backlash because Black people were targeted for crimes and the KKK was created

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

Backlash. southern laws were created to prevent Black voters.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Exit Ticket

Name:_____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____

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

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Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Michael Toro **Date:** 1/18/23 **Class:** 8-6

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 never ended. though it may have been more obvious during the period of slavery, people have just hid it.

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:	

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:	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:	

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:	

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**
	
Image 5	**Image 6**
	

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

Black people tried to find their families.

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

Black people might have had to deal with a lack of jobs, a lack of housing, money 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.

Conditions were very unfair. Although they may have been free on paper, they still faced unfair treatment.

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 black people gained new rights.

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

Reconstruction because illiteracy (inability to read) rates are dropping among children

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

Reconstruction as more black children had access to education

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

Reconstruction, this is because Black Americans were being represented in congress so they could push for laws to help them

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

This was reconstruction as families were being brought back together and their marriages were legalized.

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

This is reconstruction. Black communities and colleges formed, so we were free from white interference.

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

Black people furthered their education, they created colleges and communities. They brought back together their families. The most important was the education as children were learning how to read and write for later in life.

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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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.

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Carl Allen **Date:** Jan 18, 2023 **Class:** Hunter College

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 something along the lines of "Racism was created when slavery started. Just because one thing ended dosen't mean both will end. Some races still don't like other races to this day."

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: Black people wanting and getting an education in the South	

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: Schools should be available to everyone	

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

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4
The South, for the first time in the history of this country, began to resemble a democracy, with black Americans elected to local, state and federal offices. Some 16 black men served in Congress — including Hiram Revels of Mississippi, who became the first black man elected to the Senate.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image:	

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image:

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image:

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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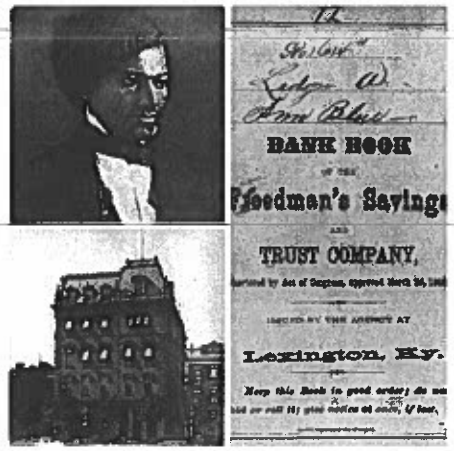
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**
	
Image 5	**Image 6**
	

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

They tried to earn money, falling into share cropping.

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

- Share cropping
- Lynchings
- Still don't have many rights
- Discimination

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 still weren't 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.

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.

It's Reconstruction because Black people were given more rights

Reconstruction in Five Acts
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Slide 17: "Reconstruction" or "Backlash" and explain why.

This is Reconstruction because Black people are getting an education.

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

This is Reconstruction because Black people are getting an education

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

Reconstruction because Black people were finally given the power to make changes in their community.

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

This is Reconstruction because Black people were able to travel and find their families, and get offically married

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?

Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
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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.

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

Collection of essays from 2019 that explains the origin of slavery and how it applies to everyday American life

Introducing Reconstruction - Yesterday & Today Student Response Packet

Name: Tori B. **Date:** January 18th **Class:** Hunter (8E)

The Pulitzer Prize = most prestigous award a writer can earn.

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 take into consideration the fact they weren't taught to the extent I was or they're just ignorant and bias to the fact of the mistreatment of black people.

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: It looks like a school building with a bunch of black children/children in general.	

Black people valued education heavily + connected it with power/wealth

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: looks like a lot of black children in front of a school.	

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Excerpt C	**Image Match Number:** 1

Black people who voted instituted general protection/helpiows

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt C with the selected image: Black voters/ the image portrays a black person at a ballet.

Excerpt D	**Image Match Number:** 4

black people in office

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

Explain why you matched Excerpt D with the selected image: Black people in office → Black people portrayed in office

Excerpt E	**Image Match Number:** 6
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt E with the selected image: represents KKK	

Excerpt F	**Image Match Number:** 2
Faced with this unrest, the federal government decided that black people were the cause of the problem and that for unity's sake, it would leave the white South to its own devices. In 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to secure a compromise with Southern Democrats that would grant him the presidency in a contested election, agreed to pull federal troops from the South. With the troops gone, white Southerners quickly went about eradicating the gains of Reconstruction. The systemic white suppression of black life was so severe that this period between the 1880s and the 1920 and '30s became known as the Great Nadir, or the second slavery. Democracy would not return to the South for nearly a century.	
Explain why you matched Excerpt F with the selected image: Frederick Douglas in the following, FMB	

Reconstruction in Five Acts
Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
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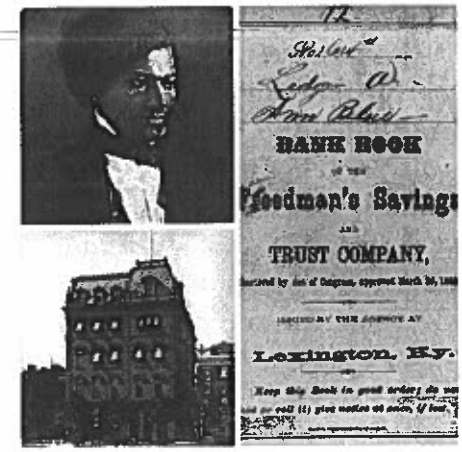
Image 1	Image 2
	
Image 3	**Image 4**
	
Image 5	**Image 6**
	

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Chattel Slavery - when slaves are considered property instead of regular people.

Juneteenth | June 19th

Chattel/livestock

reconstruction
- 1865 - 1877
- U.S civil war
- organizing rights for Black Americans (voting, equal protection under the law, slavery abolished)
13th - 15th Amendment (reconstructive Amendments)
Amendments found in U.S. constitution (set of laws the entire country has to live by)

Slide 4 - Slide 6: End of Chattel Slavery

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

Immediately after learning their freedom, freed black people probably tried to understand what they could and couldn't do/celebrate their freedom.

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

Freed Black people might have been challenged with trying to adjust to their new lives.

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

First 10 Amendments = Bill of rights.

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

Black people were freed but still had to work under the same plantations and couldn't leave plantations without permission.

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

1865 - 1877, reconstructing the U.S into a more equal establishment

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/addition to the law

Slide 15-Slide 22: Reconstruction or Backlash?

Any step taken to limit freedom, equity, and equality of black people.

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 Americans gained new rights.

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

Reconstruction, Black children gained education and Literacy.

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

Reconstruction because Black children gained freedom in a public setting with white children

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

Reconstruction, Black men were able to have a place in government offices after being formerly enslaved.

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

Reconstruction, allowed Black people in the South to become connected to each other once again/connect to their families.

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

reconstruction, allowed Black people to gain education from each other, in a positive setting

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

- enrolling themselves in schools (public), learning how to read and write
- gaining involvement in government office
- gaining rights in general
- reconnecting with their families.

I think Black people going to school and learning how to read and write is most important because knowledge was very influential to their wealth/status.

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

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

No because the US still has a lot to fix.

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

Backlash, allowed a leeway for Black Americans to be incarcerated for no reason / harassed.

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

Backlash, held black people back from their rights and trapped them in a system of debt.

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.