

Semester 1 LT1: I can critique the process and effects of post-war “Reconstruction.”

<p>What was Reconstruction?</p>	<p>Reconstruction was the era following the Civil War when the US needed to figure out what to do now that slavery had ended and the war had ended. Many different things needed to change, and be reconstructed. This included the Constitution, the physical south, the southern cities and landscape, the southern economy which lost its free labor source, the government, and how would the north and south come back together.</p>
<p>Explain what sharecropping was and what it’s purpose was</p>	<p>Sharecropping was the economic system that replaced slavery in the south. It kept the same landowners with the same workers, just now they were not technically slaves. They worked the whole year and had to buy everything from the landowner, and often got pulled into a cycle of debt. The purpose was to continue having high profits for the landowners without having actual slaves.</p>
<p>What were black codes and how did they impact freedmen?</p>	<p>Black codes were a series of social norms and laws that were based off of slaves codes, ensuring that freedman were controlled. Some of these restricted voting, like poll and literacy taxes. Other codes made it illegal to not have a job, to not have an employer, or to leave your job.</p>
<p>What did President Lincoln believe about slavery?</p>	<p>Lincoln had some sympathies with abolitionists, which caused great worry in the south and caused them to leave the union. As time went on he became more convinced that slavery needed to end, but at the beginning of the Civil War he did write "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that." His primary goal in the war was to preserve the Union / prevent the southern states from seceding.</p>
<p>What were the competing plans for reconstruction?</p>	<p><u>Lincoln’s 10% Plan:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A general amnesty would be granted to all who would take an oath of loyalty to the United States and pledge to obey all federal laws pertaining to slavery 2. High Confederate officials and military leaders were to be temporarily excluded from the process 3. When one-tenth of the number of voters who had participated in the 1860 election had taken the oath within a particular state, then that state could launch a new government and elect representatives to Congress. <p><u>Johnson’ Plan</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pardons for pledges, but if you were wealthy you couldn’t be pardoned unless you basically begged Johnson for it. 2. End slavery 3. States get to decide what to do with Freedman <p><u>Radical Reconstruction Plan (revenge on south and concern for freedmen)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instead of Lincoln’s 10% they wanted a majority 2. No slavery

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. No confederate officials in the new government 4. Military rule 5. 13-14-15 amendment
What was the freedman's bureau? How did it change governments role?	The Freedman's Bureau was a government agency set up in order to help poor southerners (black and white) after the Civil War. It provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance. It was never properly staffed or funded, though it did have some successes. It was the first time the government really had a role of taking care of citizens.
What is a political platform?	A political platform is the set of beliefs, or policy ideas that a candidate or political party have.
What were the two major political parties and their platforms during this time?	<p>The Republicans, often referred to as the "RADICAL" republicans, wanted to punish the south for seceding from the union and also wanted to grant rights to the freedmen.</p> <p>The Democrats were the more conservative party, and specifically, the southern democrats did everything they could to get in the way of any rights for freedman.</p>
What was the compromise of 1877 and how did Rutherford B Hayes become President?	Hayes (a republican) was up against Samuel Tilden (a democrat), and the result was so controversial it took 4 months to come to a conclusion. Four states sent both democratic and republican slates of electors to Washington, and even though Tilden had the most electoral votes (184) he was one shy of victory. Congress selected a 15 person panel to decide the election, since the Constitution was unclear on what to do in this situation. With a republican majority on the committee, republican was declared winner, but democrats refused to accept the election unless Hayes promised to remove all of the troops from the south (who were enforcing the policies of reconstruction) and he agreed. This compromise effectively ended reconstruction and started the Jim Crow era and almost 100 years of legalized oppression of black southerners.
What does it mean to secede? Why did southern states want to do this?	To secede means to formally withdraw from an alliance or a union. In this case it meant leaving the United States to form their own country. Southern states seceded because Lincoln was elected and they believed that their way of life was at risk because slavery was at risk.
Who was Andrew Johnson, and what was his experience like as POTUS?	Johnson was a southerner who hated the southern planter elite. Republicans didn't like him because he didn't agree with them politically. He clashed with them for his whole presidency and they over-rode his vetoes of their bills for the first time in US history and attempted to end his presidency through impeachment, making him the first President to be impeached!

<p>What major amendments happened during reconstruction and what did they do?</p>	<p>13th Amendment – ends slavery (except for punishment for a crime) 14th Amendment – grants citizenship and equal protection under the law to African-Americans 15th Amendment – grants black men the right to vote</p> <p>All three of these laws become part of the constitution with a lot of resistance from the south and would be resisted / ignored for 100 years, if not more after the Compromise of 1877</p>
<p>Who was John Wilkes Booth? How and why did he kill Abraham Lincoln?</p>	<p>John Wilkes Booth was one of the most famous actors in the country, and a confederate sympathizer. He assassinated president Lincoln. He walked into a theatre and shot him in the head, easily navigating a space where he was a familiar face. He jumped off the balcony and broke his leg landing on the stage after shouting “Sic Semper Tyrannis” (ever thus to tyrants!) and escaped, but was eventually found and killed.</p>
<p>What was the purpose of the Jim Crow Laws?</p>	<p>Jim Crow laws were the enforcement laws of the segregation of black and white people from Reconstruction up until the Civil Rights Era.</p>
<p>What were redeemer governments and why did they come to power in the south?</p>	<p>Redeemer governments were white-run governments of southern democrats that redeemed the south from “black rule” of reconstruction and quickly undid any progress in the south that was made during reconstruction.</p>
<p>What were carpetbaggers and scalawags and what were their roles in reconstruction?</p>	<p>Carpetbaggers were northerners who moved to the south to help out with reconstruction. They were seen as opportunists and hated by many southerners. Scalawags were hated worse though. They were southerners who helped support the actions of reconstruction, including helping southern African-Americans.</p>

LT2: I can analyze the experience of immigrants who moved to America and evaluate the success of their integration into American society.

Immigrant vs Migrant	A migrant is a person who moves from one place to another – an immigrant moves from one country into another. (An example would be a Mexican worker in the BRACERO program)
Push / Pull Factors	Pull factors are appealing aspects of the places you're going (example: there are jobs there, the weather is nice, I know a lot of people there.) Push factors are aspects or situations in the place you live that make it hard to live there (example: there is a famine and people are starving, I'm an ethnic minority and not treated well, the economy is poor)
What was immigration like pre 20th century?	Early in the country's history, immigration wasn't as much of an issue, especially considering we are a country of immigrants. As feelings of nativism increased, federal organizations began to come together in order to better control the influx of immigrants.
What does the Chinese Exclusion Act imply on national feelings at the time and what were its ramifications?	The Chinese Exclusion Act of 188-, which almost completely cut off Chinese immigration to the US, showed the xenophobic thinking of many Americans who feared their jobs were being taken and their country was getting worse because of the mass influx of Chinese immigrants. This forced Chinese immigrants to falsify their papers and find other means of sneaking into the country, at the same time as they were being ostracized.
What was the National Origins Act of 1924 and how did it dramatically shift US immigration policy?	This was the first law that established permanent quotas restricting immigration. It discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans and excluded nearly all Asians.
What was it like to come to America for many immigrants in the early 20th century?	While the American Dream put out ideas of gold paved streets and idyllic lives, new immigrants were met with harsh working conditions, discrimination, poor living conditions, and the bottom of the social heap. When coming through ports such as Ellis Island, the interviews conducted often were a traumatizing experience, conducted in languages immigrants could not speak or understand.
How did the immigration and nationality act of 1965 dramatically change US immigration policy?	This act ended the national origin quota system. Under the new system, there was a focus on reuniting immigrants' families and attracting skilled labor to the US, it also prioritized refugees.
What is DACA / the Dream Act and what is the current controversy around it?	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. 800,000 people are part of the program, who were brought to the US as children, they were temporarily not deported under this program, even though they didn't have legal status. Put

	into place by an Obama executive order, is has never actually become law, and is attempting to be ended by President Trump. The President hopes to use it as a bargaining chip in order to get congress to agree to fund his wall.
What is a Sanctuary City?	Sanctuary Cities are those whose leaders and local law enforcement attempt to provide some shelter to undocumented immigrants by refusing to cooperate with ICE (for example, not hold a person in custody longer than necessary or giving out information on their whereabouts). However, sanctuary cities do not have the power to deny ICE access into their city or establishments.
What is ICE and what do they do?	Immigration and Customs Enforcement. ICE is responsible for finding and deporting undocumented immigrants in the US. Under Trump's administration, they have grown and been ordered to pursue all undocumented immigrants, not only those who may have committed a crime.
What are some common pathways to United States citizenship? What do these processes entail?	Common pathways include birthright citizenship (just be born in the US), naturalization through permanent residency, naturalization through a relative, or naturalization through a job which will sponsor the person. These pathways may have been preceded by travel visas , green cards , temporary residence status, refugee status, etc. and usually involve a lengthy application, fees, a clean record, and potential years of wait & processing time. Applying while in the country illegally is not allowed, and can result in deportation and/or barring someone from re-entry to the country.
Nativism	Nativism - hatred of those not from your country, wanting to keep your country for its own people (think 'America for Americans', anti-immigrant)
What is xenophobia and how did this impact immigration policy?	Xenophobia is an intense and irrational dislike or fear of people from other countries. Restrictive immigration policies can be based on xenophobic beliefs.
What is the difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker?	A refugee has fled their country because of war, natural disaster, or other causes that have made it very difficult to continue living in their home country. An asylum seeker is looking for a safe place because if they return home they will likely be in great danger (example: you're a gay man and being gay is a crime in the country you were born)
How does President Trump connect with immigration?	He used negative rhetoric surrounding undocumented immigrants during his campaign, promising his voter base to build the wall and implement other restrictions on immigration and particularly chain migration . He also seems to believe that he can issue an executive order that will end birthright citizenship, an inherent part of the 14th amendment.

Semester 1 LT3: I can evaluate the tension between change and tradition in 1920s society.

<p>What was the KKK's role and beliefs in the 1920s?</p>	<p>The Klan was at its height – with up to 8 million members, bringing people into their ranks by promoting Protestantism, patriotism, and white supremacy. This version of the Klan wasn't just anti-black, it was anti-immigrant, anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, and very much against race mixing.</p>
<p>What was the Great Migration and why did it happen.</p>	<p>The Great Migration started around 1915 and involved black southerners moving from the South to Northern cities. This changed the demographics of northern cities as African-Americans tried to escape the segregation, inequality, and racism of the south.</p>
<p>How did the Scopes Monkey Trial exemplify the conflict between tradition and change in the 20s.</p>	<p>John T Scopes taught biology and he was arrested for teaching evolution, which was against the law. He was defended by Clarence Darrow and the prosecutor was William Jennings Bryan (3 time presidential candidate and Christian Fundamentalist). Bryan was cross examined by Darrow on the bible and even though Scopes lost, idea-wise evolution gained momentum in the US.</p>
<p>What was eugenics and how were its goals carried out.</p>	<p>Eugenics was a pseudo-science embraced by many people in America. It was based on the idea that society needed to practice selective breeding in order to filter out undesirable traits and promote desirable ones. Forced sterilization, anti-immigration laws, and anti-miscegenation (mixed-race marriage) laws all stemmed from eugenics. Hitler eventually took ideas from eugenicists from California to take eugenics to the next level – euthanasia (killing people of “undesirable stock”)</p>
<p>What were the differing viewpoints around prohibition?</p>	<p>Wets were people who wanted alcohol to be legal. Drys wanted it to be illegal. It was viewed as being a societal problem, especially for women and children who suffered from domestic abuse. Groups the Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) were able to successfully get prohibition written into the constitution with the 18th amendment.</p>
<p>What was suffrage and how did women come to earn suffrage?</p>	<p>Suffrage is the right to vote. Women earned this by fighting for it for almost 100 years. Pioneers of the fight like Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton died before they could legally vote. Women earned this right in 1920 with the 19th amendment.</p>
<p>What was the outcome of the passage of prohibition laws?</p>	<p>Prohibition was eventually repealed. The era of prohibition help to grow organized crime and created gangsters in the US who raised funds running underground bars called speakeasies and selling bootleg alcohol.</p>
<p>What were the different areas where black America flourished and was celebrated during the Harlem Renaissance?</p>	<p>The Harlem Renaissance was an outpouring of black art, literature, and music, that was focused in Harlem, NYC. Writers like Alaine Locke, Zora Neale Hurston, and Langston Hughes were being read across the country. Entertainers, artists, and musicians were celebrated and Harlem become the unofficial black capital and the definition of what was “cool” in a America and across the world.</p>
<p>Describe the burning of Black Wall Street</p>	<p>Greenwood was an affluent black neighborhood in the Northern part of Tulsa, Oklahoma. They had nice homes, a substantial amount of small businesses,</p>

	<p>black lawyers, doctors, dentists, and a flourishing economy. After an incident in 1921 where a black boy and a white girl were in an elevator and the boy was accused of rape, the Greenwood residents, including WWI veterans attempted to avoid a lynching by going to the courthouse armed. A white mob grew and eventually they rioted and destroyed greenwood through arson, bombing, and even machine gun fire, killing around 300 people. The riot was blamed on the black community and it was very challenging to rebuild due to new zoning restrictions and claim refusal by insurance agencies. The city eventually rebuilt but it holds a legacy of being one of the most deadly race riots in history.</p>
<p>Who were Emma Goldman and Margaret Sanger?</p>	<p>These women were both early proponents of birth control in a time when it was illegal. They both faced legal problems because of this – Emma Goldman, and anarchist who was connected to multiple assassinations including President McKinley was eventually deported. The most common birth control was a diaphragm, which like many other forms of birth control at the time served as a cervical cap to prevent the fertilization of an egg. Sanger was the founder of Planned Parenthood. She wanted to help poor women who were burdened with more children than they could care for. She devoted her life to helping women control their own fertility and decide when they would have children and when they would not. Goldman was more radical politically and eventually Sanger severed ties with her because Goldman was not held in high regard by the general public. Sanger also, like many at the time, believed in eugenics.</p>
<p>Who were Jane Addams & Florence Kelley?</p>	<p>Jane Addams was a feminist who helped found the field of social work. She was most known for her work with Hull House in Chicago where she pulled many other middle class women into the settlement house movement supporting communities with a variety of centralized services. She was also against the US joining WWI and was ostracized for this view. Florence Kelley worked at Hull House as well, and worked to improve conditions in Chicago factories, inspecting living and working conditions, writing reports that changed child labor laws. She was also active in the NAACP. Laws passed based on her work included limiting womens work hours, prohibiting child labor, and regulating working conditions. She devoted her life to improving working conditions and helping women.</p>
<p>How did the role of women change in the 1920s?</p>	<p>The introduction of women’s colleges and the enfranchisement of women let to more women working, less women getting married, and a shift away from traditional expectations for some women. There was a push for sexual equality, and New Women focused on self-fulfillment and independence, often working to help improve the lives of women through supporting them, changing labor laws, and providing access to contraception.</p>
<p>Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony?</p>	<p>These two women were lifelong friends and two of the earliest leaders in the women’s suffrage movement. They fought and petitioned their whole lives for women to get the right to vote, but both unfortunately died before the amendment was passed</p>

Suffragettes & Anti-Suffragettes (Antis)	Women who fought for the right to vote / women who fought AGAINST women having the right to vote.
15th Amendment	1871 Black men granted enfranchisement [given the right to vote] (relevant to this target because women were disappointed they were not included in the amendment).
19th Amendment	1920 - Grants women the right to vote.

Please see the blog for videos & readings that you should review as well in preparation for the exam.