



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 201 – United States History

History 202 — United States History From 1877

HI 202 – Work to be done....



LEARNING LUNCH 2014
FEED YOUR MIND THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WITH NOON PRESENTATIONS
ON THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF SOUTH ALABAMA. BRING A SACK LUNCH
AND ENJOY COMPLIMENTARY BEVERAGES

JANUARY 8- Barbara Baker, Ph.D., Women's Leadership Institute, Auburn University
Alabama's National Treasure: Albert Murray and the Blues

FEBRUARY 12- Carl Blackwell, Mobile Historic Development Commission
Broken Columns, Pointed Arches, and Baroque Bordellos: The Architecture of Mardi Gras in Mobile

FEBRUARY 26- Steve Joynt, Editor and Publisher, Mobile Music w/
Mobile Olympia Brass Band
Mobile versus New Orleans: A Tale of Two Mardi Gras Cities

MARCH 12- Dave Anderson, Fathom Explorations, LLC
The Mystery Shipwreck at Fort Morgan

MARCH 25*- Alec Ambrrecht, LL, Baldwin Rotary Rehabilitation Center
Mobile's Solitary Sentinel: William H. Ambrrecht, U.S. Attorney

APRIL 8- Howard Bryant, ESPN Commentator & Author
A Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of Hank Aaron's Record-Breaking Home Run

MAY 14- Tom McGhee, Bellwether Gardens & Home
A Century of Service: A History of the Rotary Club of Mobile

MAY 28*- Richard Bailey, Ph.D., Author-Historian, Montgomery
Setting the Pace: Black Leadership in Mobile during Reconstruction

JUNE 11- Dan J. Puckett, Ph.D., Troy University Montgomery
Mobile Reacts to Hitler's Rise to Power

JULY 9- Robert H. Woodrum, Ph.D., Georgia Perimeter College – Dunwoody Campus
"... We Have Nothing to Offer You to Give" Longshoremen in New Deal Era Mobile

AUGUST 13
*A Special Screening of the Documentary "The Battle of Mobile Bay," and
a conversation with filmmaker Michael Mar*

SEPTEMBER 10*- Michael V.R. Thurman, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus,
University of South Alabama
The Legacy of Erik Overby: Mobile Photography in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century

SEPTEMBER 24- Evelyn D. Cassey, Ph.D., Historian, Auburn, AL
Towns in Antebellum Alabama: Landscape and History

OCTOBER 8- Mike Evans, Executive Director, Historic Chattahoochee Commission
*"Fear Was Depicted on Every Face": General Benjamin H. Grierson's Raid
from Mobile to Esfala*

OCTOBER 29**- Stacy E. Kirkland, Curator of History, History Museum of Mobile
City of Light: Rodrick D. MacKenzie in Romeau, Eska's Most Holy City

NOVEMBER 12*- Amy Raby, Historian, Mobile Public Library
Agatha Evans Wilson, Mobile's Noted Authoress: The Sentimentality of a Rebel Heart

DECEMBER 10- Frya Gallard, Writer-in-Residence, University of South Alabama
War, Memory, and a Southern Family's Civil War Letters

*A "BEHIND THE SCENES" LECTURE, CELEBRATING OVER 50 YEARS FEATURED
IN THE HISTORY MUSEUM'S NEW PORTRAIT GALLERY, *FACES OF AMBILE*.

**A SPECIAL LEARNING LUNCH HELD IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE OPENING OF *THE EMBROIDERED
ARC OF INDIA: AN ALABAMA ARTIST EXPLORES SOUTHERN ASIA*.

Jan. 28 – Article 1 Approved

Feb. 4 – Article 1 Due

Feb. 11 – EXAM ONE

**Feb. 12 – Learning Lunch –
Broken Columns, Pointed
Arches and Baroque Bordellos:**



Chapter 15 – Reconstruction 1865-77

Setting the Stage for Reconstruction

The South in Shambles

25% of white males are war dead

wealth destroyed

“Save your Confederate Money”

half of southern “wealth” was value of slaves



Infrastructure worn out or destroyed

The Making of Radical Reconstruction

Presidential Reconstruction

Based on the Lincoln's outline for restoring southern states

10% Plan: State reintegrated into the Union when 10% of the 1860 vote count from that state had taken an oath of allegiance and pledged to abide by emancipation (*LA, TN, AR in 1864*)

Wade-Davis Bill (pocket vetoed by Lincoln) required 50% to take “ironclad oath.”

never voluntarily borne arms against the United States;
voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto;
have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office;
that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto.
And support and defend the Constitution of the United States...

The Making of Radical Reconstruction

Mid-Term Election of 1866

View of Johnson as “too friendly” to Southern Democrats/Confederates

Radical Republicans gain 2/3+ veto-proof majorities in House and Senate.

Congress divides south into 5 military districts.

Department of War administers Freedmen’s Bureau

A loyal negro is more worthy than a disloyal white man

Northern Vengeance & Southern fears

Black Codes

Greatly restricts freedoms of African-Americans

Similar to restrictions on pre-war free black men

Generates significant Radical Republican back-lash

Voided by Civil Rights Act of 1866

Resolved by passage of 14th Amendment (ratified 1868)

Citizenship Clause provides a broad definition of citizenship that overruled *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)

Due Process Clause prohibits state and local governments from depriving persons of life, liberty, or property without certain steps being taken to ensure fairness.

Equal Protection Clause requires each state to provide equal protection under the law to all people within its jurisdiction. This clause was the basis for *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954).

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Military occupation by 20,000 soldiers

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The Making of Radical Reconstruction

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

Feb 1868 (election year)

**Violation Tenure of Office Act (1867-1887)
(law was referred to as unconstitutional in 1926)**

Johnson wanted fast reconstruction but blocked by Congress

Johnson could check Reconstruction Act through use of Dept. of War

Sec. of War Edwin Stanton was Radical Republican so Pres. Johnson removes him from office

Impeachment vote was 1 vote short of 2/3rds

The Ending of Reconstruction

Election of U. S. Grant

Readmit: VA, MS, TX in 1869

Creates Department of Justice and Solicitor General (represents Federal Government before the U. S. Supreme Court)

15th Amendment

Force Act of 1871 (the KKK Act)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Ending of Reconstruction

Panic of 1873

Lasts 5 years

Wages depressed by 25%

Unemployment rises to 14%

Republicans blamed for Panic.

This along with variety of corruption scandals swings support to Democrats

Rutherford B. Hayes losses popular vote but wins the Electoral College 185-184, but 20+ votes are highly disputed

Compromise (Bargain) of 1877 results in Democrats not protesting election and Federal Troops being withdrawn from the former Confederate States.