

Reconstruction

(1865–1877)

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863 but did not go into effect in Texas until after the Civil War.



Senator George T. Ruby and other African Americans served in the Texas legislature during Reconstruction.



1865 The Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect in Texas, freeing the state's slaves.

1868 African American George T. Ruby is elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

1869 Republican Edmund J. Davis is elected governor.

1865

1867

1869

U.S. and WORLD



1865 The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, is put into effect.

1867 The U.S. Congress takes control of Reconstruction away from the president.

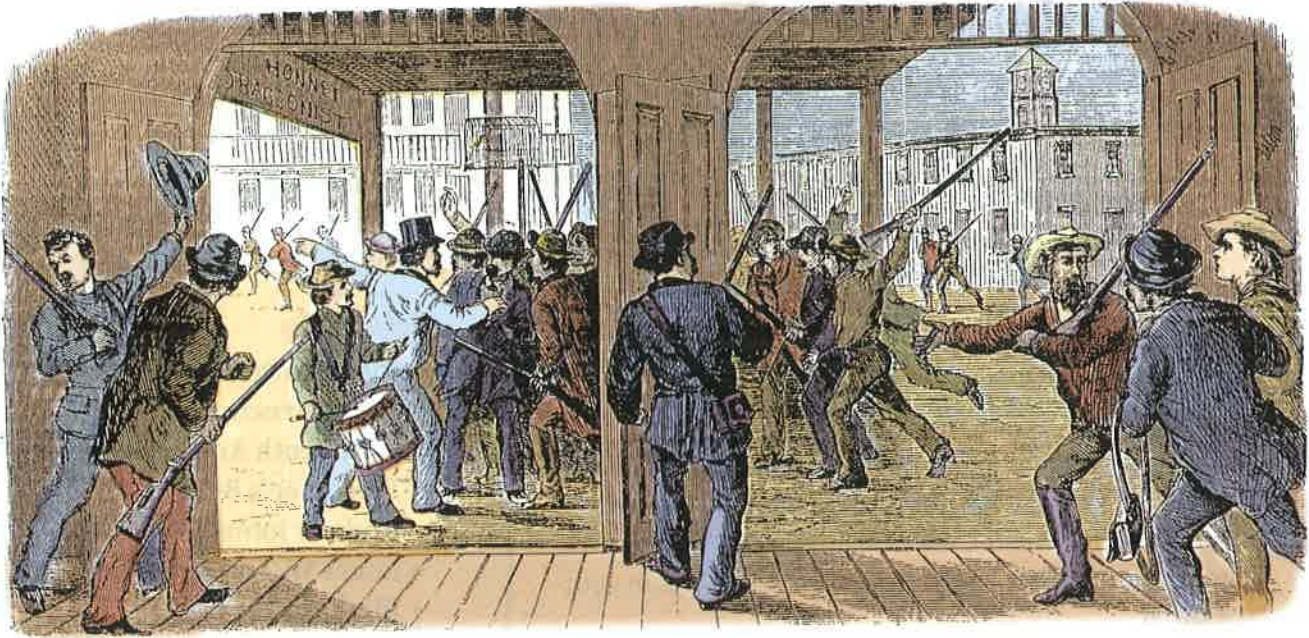
1868 Ulysses S. Grant is elected president.
1870 The Fifteenth Amendment gives African American men the right to vote.

African Americans celebrated the passage of constitutional amendments that ensured their rights, including the Fifteenth Amendment, which gave African American men the right to vote.



Build on What You Know

The Civil War had divided the country and badly damaged the South. The country needed to reunite and to help the millions of newly freed African Americans adjust to life after slavery. Leaders from the North and the South worked to rebuild the nation.



The 1873 election led to conflict between Republicans and Democrats, in which armed supporters took over parts of the state capitol.

1871 A public school system is created in Texas.

1874 The Democratic Party regains full control of state government.

1876 Texas adopts a new constitution.

1871

1873

1875

1877

1872 The General Amnesty Act allows most former Confederates to once again hold public office.

1874 Republicans lose control of the U.S. House of Representatives.

1877 The Compromise of 1877 ends Reconstruction throughout the South.



Republican Rutherford B. Hayes won a close presidential election in 1876 after he promised Democrats that he would end Reconstruction.

If you were there . . .

How would you restore the Union?

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Government** People who participate in a rebellion should be harshly punished.
- **Citizenship** People who have been on different sides in a war can work together to rebuild a country.
- **Economics** War always leads to dramatic changes in a nation's economy.



Presidential Reconstruction

Read to Discover

1. How did former slaves react to freedom, and how did the federal government help them?
2. What did Texas have to do to rejoin the Union?
3. How were the lives of freedpeople in Texas restricted after the Civil War?

Why It Matters Today

The federal government helped former slaves after the Civil War. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn more about a government program that helps citizens today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- freedpeople
- suffrage
- civil rights

Identify

- Juneteenth
- Reconstruction
- Thirteenth Amendment
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Andrew Johnson
- James W. Throckmorton
- Black Codes



The Emancipation Proclamation was drafted on this table, which was located in the cabinet room of the White House.

The Story Continues

One day after the Civil War ended, Tempie Cummins's mother was eavesdropping on their slaveholder. She heard him say that slaves in Texas had been freed. He also vowed to keep his slaves until "he had made another crop or two." Tempie's mother immediately told the other slaves that they were free and that they should quit working. The slaveholder chased her and shot at her, but she escaped with Tempie.

★ Emancipation

U.S. troops took control of Texas at the end of the Civil War. When Union general Gordon Granger landed at Galveston in 1865, he issued a proclamation freeing Texas slaves. That day, June 19, is celebrated as **Juneteenth**. One former slave remembered hearing the news.

Texas Voices

"We were working one day when somebody . . . came by and told us we were free, and we stopped working. . . . The boss man came up, and he said he was going to knock us off the fence if we didn't go back to work. . . . He called for his carriage, and said he was going to town to see what the government was going to do. Next day he came back and said, 'Well, you're just as free as I am.'"

—Anonymous, quoted in *Black Texas Women: A Sourcebook*, by Ruthe Winegarten

As the news of emancipation spread, many **freedpeople**, or former slaves, left the plantations. For many it was the first time they had the freedom to travel. During the summer and fall of 1865, Texas roads were crowded with former slaves loaded down with their possessions. Many freedpeople rushed to courthouses to legalize their informal slave marriages. Others searched for family members from whom they had been separated. Some gathered at military posts and towns, hoping to find paying jobs and military protection. Many who had been sent to Texas during the war returned to their prewar homes.

★ Reading Check Summarizing How did the end of the Civil War affect Texas slaves?

★ The Freedmen's Bureau

The U.S. government wanted to help freedpeople and bring the southern states back into the Union. **Reconstruction**—the process of reuniting the nation and rebuilding the southern states—lasted from 1865 to 1877. In February 1865 the U.S. Congress had proposed the **Thirteenth Amendment**, which abolished slavery. In March, Congress created the **Freedmen's Bureau** to provide help and legal aid to freedpeople. Because they had no land and few job opportunities, many freedpeople returned to their old plantations for work. Bureau agents tried to regulate freedpeople's employment contracts with landowners.

In addition, the bureau and churches helped African Americans open many schools in Texas. By 1870 more than 9,000 African Americans were enrolled in 150 schools. As a result, illiteracy—or the inability to read or write—among African Americans dropped from 95 percent in 1865 to 75 percent in 1880. A reporter toured one school.

Texas Voices

“We saw fathers and mothers . . . with their grown up children, all anxiously engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. . . . We are informed that their progress is rapid, and from what we saw, the pupils are deeply interested in learning to read.”

—*Flake's Bulletin*, quoted in *Republicanism in Reconstruction Texas*, by Carl H. Moneyhon

However, with only a few dozen agents assigned to Texas at any one time, bureau agents were limited in what they could achieve. There was also a limited number of federal troops assigned to support the agents' activities. Many Texans opposed the bureau's efforts to help freedpeople. One agent noted that former Confederates “seem to take every opportunity to vent [release] their rage and hatred upon the blacks. They are frequently beaten unmercifully.” Bureau agents tried to protect freedpeople from such violence and to help them adjust to freedom.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information Why might new educational opportunities for African Americans be considered an important social effect of Reconstruction in Texas?



Juneteenth

In 1863 the Emancipation Proclamation had declared all slaves in the rebelling states free. Because Union forces did not control Texas at that time, the Proclamation technically had no effect in the state. It took effect when General Gordon Granger read his order in Galveston.

Since 1865, June 19 has been celebrated in Texas as a day of freedom. Juneteenth is a state holiday marked by picnics, parades, and family gatherings. **How do African Americans celebrate Juneteenth?**



Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Why were adult African Americans in school alongside their children?



★ President Johnson's Plan

While the bureau was helping freedpeople, leaders in the federal government were debating how Reconstruction should proceed. Some people wanted to punish the South. Others, like President Abraham Lincoln, did not want to increase feelings of bitterness. Before the war ended he proposed a plan to reunite the country quickly. After Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865, **Andrew Johnson** became the new president.

Johnson also wanted Reconstruction to proceed quickly. Under his plan, voters in the former Confederate states had to take an oath of loyalty to the United States. High-ranking Confederate officials and wealthy property owners needed to apply for a presidential pardon. Afterward, they could take part in government once again. Before a state could rejoin the Union, it had to create a provisional, or temporary, government. The state had to write a new constitution that declared secession illegal and abolished slavery. Finally, the state had to agree not to pay any outstanding Confederate debts. After ratifying the new constitution, voters would elect a governor and legislature. The legislature then had to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment. Once a state's representatives had been seated in the U.S. Congress, the state would be fully restored to the Union. Johnson's Reconstruction plan was acceptable to many Texans.

Johnson appointed Unionist Andrew J. Hamilton as provisional governor of Texas in June 1865. Hamilton had previously represented Texas in the U.S. Congress from 1859 to 1861. When war broke out, he had gone north and become a general in the Union army. Nonetheless, many Texans welcomed him back to Austin in August 1865. Governor Hamilton soon appointed government officials, selecting Unionists as well as some former Confederates. In November he called an election to select delegates to a constitutional convention. Former Confederates, but not African Americans, could vote in the election.

The convention assembled in Austin on February 7, 1866. The delegates completed their work in two months. They declared secession illegal, recognized the end of slavery, and canceled the Confederate war debt. The remainder of the constitution was similar to the 1845 constitution. Debate was heated, however, over the status of freedpeople. The delegates failed to give African Americans equal rights. For example, black Texans could not testify in court cases involving white Texans or hold office. Nor were they granted **suffrage**, or voting rights. In June 1866, Texas voters approved the new constitution and elected government officials. **James W. Throckmorton** won the governor's race over Elisha M. Pease, a former governor. Former secessionists easily won control of the legislature. When it met on August 6, 1866, the legislature refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** Why did Governor Hamilton call a constitutional convention?

Daily Life

African American Schools

Reconstruction schools offered the first chance for freedpeople to get an education. But schools faced many challenges. The Freedmen's Bureau had difficulty recruiting teachers, and schools were often short of supplies. In September 1865 a Galveston teacher complained that he had 250 students but no books. Some schools were held in local churches. A teacher in Chambers County taught school in a grove of trees.

What challenges did black schools face during Reconstruction? ★ **TEKS**



★ The Black Codes

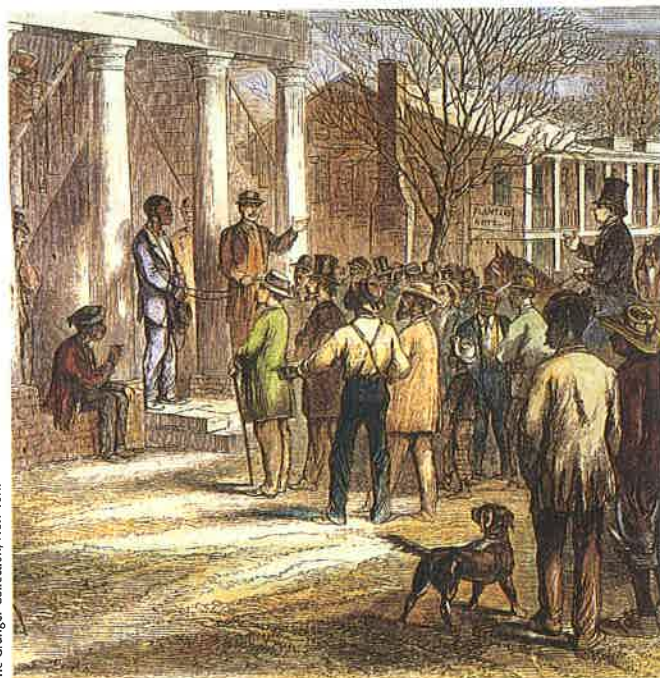
The Texas legislature, like others in the South, passed **Black Codes**. These laws denied African Americans' **civil rights**, or the individual rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Many Black Codes related to freedom of movement and work. For example, African Americans had to sign labor contracts that strongly favored their employers. African Americans could be jailed simply for not having jobs. Large landowners argued that such laws were needed to ensure that enough workers were available to harvest the state's crops.

African Americans also had to deal with threats and violence. Between 1865 and 1868, 468 freedpeople in Texas were murdered—90 percent of them by white men. Bringing the murderers to justice was difficult, as one Texas judge noted.

Texas Voices

“I regard it as almost an impossibility under existing arrangements to convict a white man of any crime . . . where the proof . . . depends upon the testimony of a black man, or where the violence has been against a black man. . . . I can suggest no means by which I think the civil courts can remedy the evil without a change in the public sentiment of the country.”

—James J. Thornton, quoted in *Reconstruction in Texas*, by Charles William Ramsdell



The Granger Collection, New York

Even after the Civil War, freedpeople who fell into debt could be auctioned as servants to pay off the debt.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

What did the judge think needed to happen before black Texans could receive justice in the courts?



★ **Reading Check** Comparing and Contrasting How was life similar and different for African Americans under the Black Codes and slavery?



Section 1 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP19

1 Define and explain:

- freedpeople
- suffrage
- civil rights

2 Identify and explain:

- Juneteenth
- Reconstruction
- Thirteenth Amendment
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Andrew Johnson
- James W. Throckmorton
- Black Codes

3 Sequencing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show, in order, the steps Texas had to take to be readmitted to the Union under President Johnson's plan.

Readmission
to the Union



4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Freedmen's Bureau assist freedpeople in Texas?
- In what ways were African Americans in Texas denied their civil rights after the Civil War?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Analyzing Information Imagine that you are living in Texas when General Granger announces the Emancipation Proclamation. Write a letter describing freedpeople's response.

Consider the following:

- activity at military posts and courthouses
- activity on the state's roads

Congressional Reconstruction

Read to Discover

1. Why did Congress take control of Reconstruction?
2. What did Congress require Texas to do to be readmitted to the Union?
3. How did Congressional Reconstruction affect Texans?

Why It Matters Today

Congress and the president disagreed about how Reconstruction should be handled. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about an issue that Congress and the president are debating today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- impeach

Identify

- Radical Republicans
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Fourteenth Amendment
- Reconstruction Acts
- Philip Sheridan
- Edmund J. Davis
- George T. Ruby
- Union League
- Fifteenth Amendment



Although James W. Thockmorton had voted against secession, he had served as a Confederate officer. He was elected governor in 1866.

The Story Continues

Allen Manning was frustrated. He and other African Americans had finally won their freedom. But many of the same people who controlled Texas before the war were regaining power. He wondered if life would truly become better for black Texans. To Manning, it seemed that many white Texans could not “get over us being free.”

★ Radical Republicans React

The Black Codes raised new concerns in the U.S. Congress about President Johnson’s Reconstruction plan. In addition, southern states had elected many of the people who had led the rebellion. For example, U.S. senator Oran M. Roberts had served as president of the Texas Secession Convention in 1861. As large-scale landowners took control of the South’s politics, they passed laws that suited them economically and politically. Not only were African Americans denied equal rights but violence against them was occurring throughout the South.

Many **Radical Republicans** believed the U.S. Congress needed to take a greater role in Reconstruction. They thought that loyal southern state governments could be created only with the participation of Unionists and African Americans. As Radical Republicans gained power and influence, they passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**. This act gave citizenship to

African Americans and guaranteed them basic rights. President Johnson vetoed the act, arguing that it gave too much power to the federal government. He also rejected the principle of equal rights for African Americans. Congress overrode Johnson's veto. This marked a serious split between Congress and the president. Congress took an additional step to ensure that the act would not be overturned by a later Congress. In the summer of 1866, Republicans proposed the **Fourteenth Amendment** to guarantee citizenship and equal rights to African Americans. The Texas legislature and most other southern states refused to ratify it.

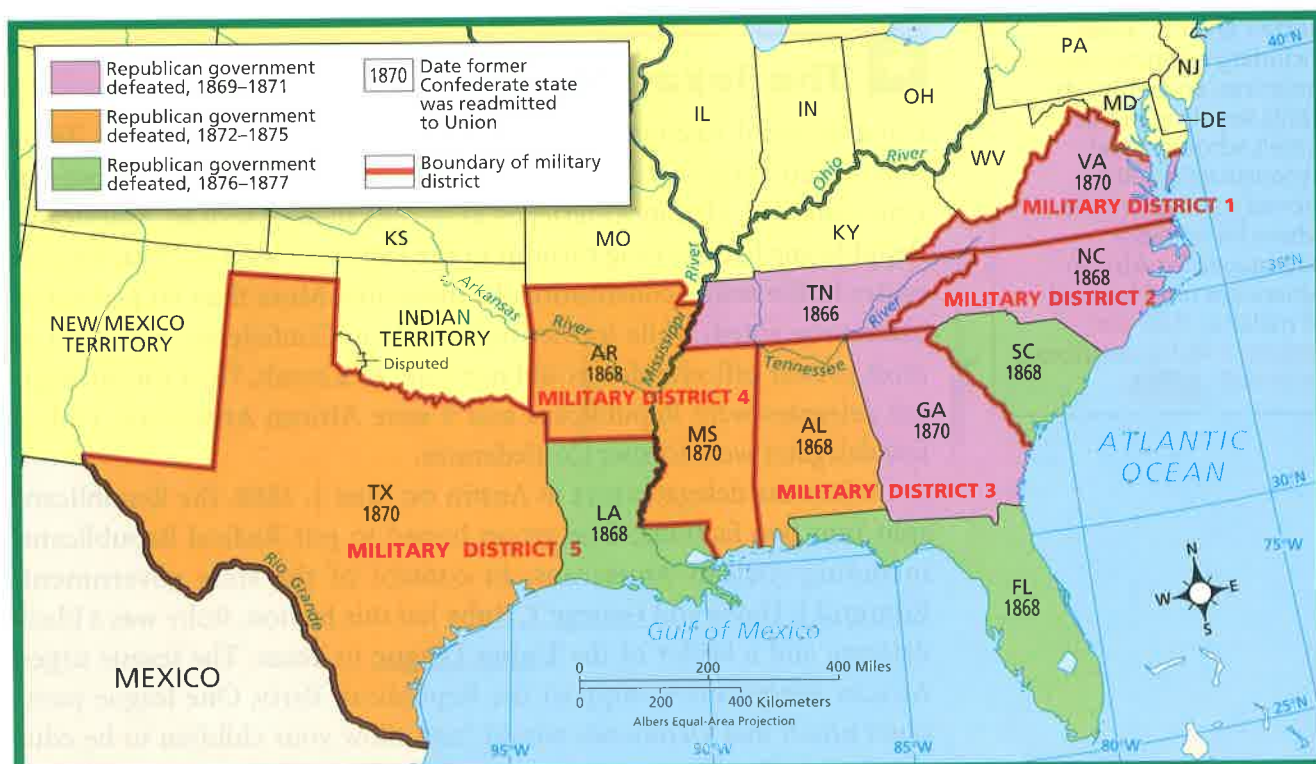
★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect Who returned to power in the South, and how did this affect the actions of the U.S. Congress?

U.S. Army wagons appeared throughout Texas during Reconstruction.



★ The Reconstruction Acts

The 1866 elections gave the Republicans strong majorities in both houses of the U.S. Congress. Republicans now had enough votes to override any presidential veto. Congress passed a series of **Reconstruction Acts** beginning in March 1867. These acts marked the beginning of Congressional Reconstruction. The new southern state governments were once again declared provisional. Congress divided the South into



Reconstruction in the South

Interpreting Maps The Reconstruction Acts established five separate military districts to control the South.


TAKS Skills *Places and Regions* In which military district was Texas located? **★ TEKS**

Biography



George T. Ruby


(1841–1882)

A native of New York, George T. Ruby moved to Texas in 1866 as an educator with the Freedmen's Bureau. He soon became involved in politics. In 1868 Ruby won election to the constitutional convention, where he pushed for equal rights for African Americans. In 1869, Texans elected Ruby to the state senate, where he served on several important committees. There he supported several causes, including bringing African American and white students together in the state's schools. After Reconstruction, Ruby moved to New Orleans, where he edited a newspaper for African Americans until he died of malaria. **How did George T. Ruby contribute to Texas?** 

five military districts, with each placed under the command of an army officer. Southern states would have to do more than Johnson's plan had required to rejoin the Union. The states had to write new constitutions guaranteeing rights for African Americans, including suffrage for black men. The states also had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

Texas and Louisiana made up the Fifth Military District, commanded by General **Philip Sheridan**. In July 1867 Congress gave military commanders wide authority to remove uncooperative southern leaders from office. That month Sheridan removed Governor Throckmorton, calling him "an impediment [obstacle] to Reconstruction." Sheridan appointed Elisha M. Pease to replace Throckmorton. Pease, a former two-term governor, was respected by most Texans. Over the next few months the military removed hundreds of other state and local officials.

President Johnson tried to block Congressional Reconstruction, prompting the House to **impeach** him. To impeach is to bring charges of wrongdoing against a public official. Johnson avoided being removed from office by one vote in the Senate, but his power had been broken. Ulysses S. Grant, who was more supportive of Congressional Reconstruction, won the 1868 presidential election.


 **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What was the significance for Texas of the Republicans' success in the 1866 elections?



The Texas Republican Party

Congressional Reconstruction led to the development of the Texas Republican Party in 1867. In general, the party was made up mostly of Unionists and African Americans as well as many Mexican Americans. Republicans had a strong turnout in the February 1868 election for delegates to the state's constitutional convention. More than 80 percent of black men voted, while former high-ranking Confederate officials and most prewar officeholders could not vote. As a result, 78 of the 90 original delegates were Republicans and 9 were African Americans. Only a few delegates were former Confederates.

When the delegates met in Austin on June 1, 1868, the Republicans split into two factions. One group hoped to put Radical Republicans, including African Americans, in control of the state government. **Edmund J. Davis** and **George T. Ruby** led this faction. Ruby was a black delegate and a leader of the **Union League** in Texas. The league urged African Americans to support the Republican Party. One league pamphlet noted that Democrats would "not allow your children to be educated nor [allow] you to discuss your rights." Former governor Andrew J. Hamilton led the second faction. These moderate Republicans favored few changes from the past.

 **Reading Check Identifying Points of View** Why did African American leaders in Texas try to rally support for the Republican Party?

★ The Constitution of 1869

The Constitutional Convention of 1868–69 was controlled largely by Radical Republicans. The delegates finished their work on the constitution in February 1869. The new Texas constitution gave equal rights to African Americans, including the right to vote. That same year the U.S. Congress proposed the **Fifteenth Amendment**, which gave suffrage to African American men.

In contrast to past constitutions, the new constitution gave the governor the power to appoint many state officials and judges. The governor's term of office was lengthened from two to four years, and the legislature was to meet every year. The constitution also made important changes in public education. The sale of public lands and a tax of one dollar per voter was to fund schools. In addition, one fourth of state revenue was to be set aside for schools. For the first time, attendance at school was required by law.

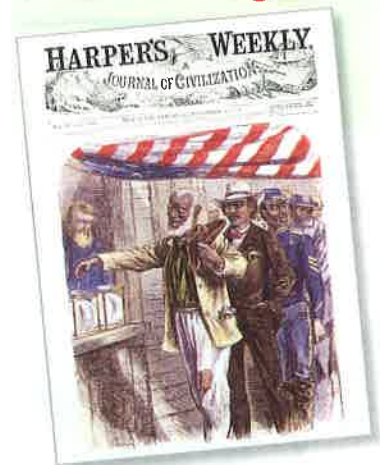
Texans voted in favor of the constitution by a wide margin. In the same election, Edmund J. Davis defeated Andrew J. Hamilton in a close race for governor. The Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress now had a supporter in the Texas governor's office. Republicans also controlled the newly elected Texas legislature, which quickly ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. This paved the way for Texas to be restored to the Union. In March 1870 President Grant signed an act of Congress admitting Texas senators and representatives. The next month, control of Texas was returned to the state government.

★ **Reading Check Contrasting** How did the rights of African Americans differ under the Texas constitutions of 1866 and 1869?

Citizenship and You

Your Vote Counts

Black Texans first registered to vote in 1867. About 98 percent of black men registered to vote that year. Later amendments to the U.S. Constitution gave the right to vote to women and younger people. More Texans have the power to vote today than at any time in the state's history. **What was one way African Americans fulfilled their civic responsibilities?** ★ TEKS



★ Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP19

1 Define and explain:

- impeach

2 Identify and explain:

- Radical Republicans
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Fourteenth Amendment
- Reconstruction Acts
- Philip Sheridan
- Edmund J. Davis
- George T. Ruby
- Union League
- Fifteenth Amendment

3 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list four major provisions of the Constitution of 1869.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- Why did the Radical Republicans take control of Reconstruction away from President Johnson?
- What did southern states have to do to be readmitted to the Union under Congressional Reconstruction?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Making Generalizations and Predictions

Imagine that you are a newspaper editor in 1869. Write an editorial discussing how the new constitution and military control of the state will affect Texans. Consider the following:

- who had the right to vote
- the military's role in Texas

The Davis Administration

Read to Discover

1. What were the major accomplishments and criticisms of the Davis administration?
2. What caused the end of Reconstruction in Texas?

Why It Matters Today

Texans during Reconstruction struggled to pay for Governor Edmund J. Davis's programs. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about how citizens pay for government programs today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- bonds
- scalawags
- carpetbaggers

Identify

- Matthew Gaines
- Ku Klux Klan
- Obnoxious Acts
- Richard Coke

The Story Continues



Before the Civil War, Edmund J. Davis had served as a state district judge in Brownsville.

The First Texas Cavalry of the Union army was together again. This time they had gathered to celebrate, not to fight. The men, thrilled at their former leader Edmund J. Davis's victory in the governor's race, threw him a barbecue. Many Texans were there—"all the world hereabouts," according to the *Galveston News*. The time for celebration was short, however, as the Republicans turned to the business of rebuilding the state.



The Davis Administration's Policies

Governor Edmund J. Davis had the support of the legislature that assembled in April 1870. It was dominated by Republicans, 11 of whom were African American. Senators **Matthew Gaines** and George T. Ruby led the legislative effort to stop the widespread crime in the state, particularly the actions of the **Ku Klux Klan**. This secret society had been threatening and murdering African Americans to keep them from expressing their political views. The legislature created a state militia and police force, which soon took action. As the police made arrests, crime dropped, and the influence of the Ku Klux Klan lessened.

The Republicans also tackled an important social issue—education. Davis wanted African Americans to be treated equally by the law. "I do

not want to see white or black named in any law whatsoever.” The legislature created free public schools for all the state’s children. Money from public land sales and state and local taxes helped pay for school expenses. A state board of education and a superintendent of education oversaw the state’s schools. Schools had a common course of study, teacher certification, and a central administration. Enrollment grew rapidly, with almost 130,000 students in the public schools during the 1872–73 school year.

The legislature also tried to help Texas recover economically after the war. To improve the state’s transportation system, the legislature set aside money for roads and bridges. The state also issued **bonds** to help pay for railroad lines. Bonds are certificates that represent money the government has borrowed. The administration raised taxes to pay for schools, roads, and the larger central government.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How did Reconstruction affect the state socially and economically?

That's Interesting!

Historically Black Colleges

Two of the oldest historically black colleges in the nation are in Texas. Wiley College in Marshall, founded in 1873, is the oldest historically black college west of the Mississippi River. Paul Quinn College, founded in Austin and now in Dallas, was also established during Reconstruction.



★ Opposition to Reconstruction

Many Texans opposed these policies. They referred to Texans who supported the Republicans as “**scalawags**,” or “mean fellows.” The few northerners who had come to Texas after the war were sometimes called “**carpetbaggers**” because some carried all they owned in bags made of carpet. An Illinois man explained why he moved to Texas. “I am going to introduce new ideas here in the farming line, and show the beauties of free over slave labor.”

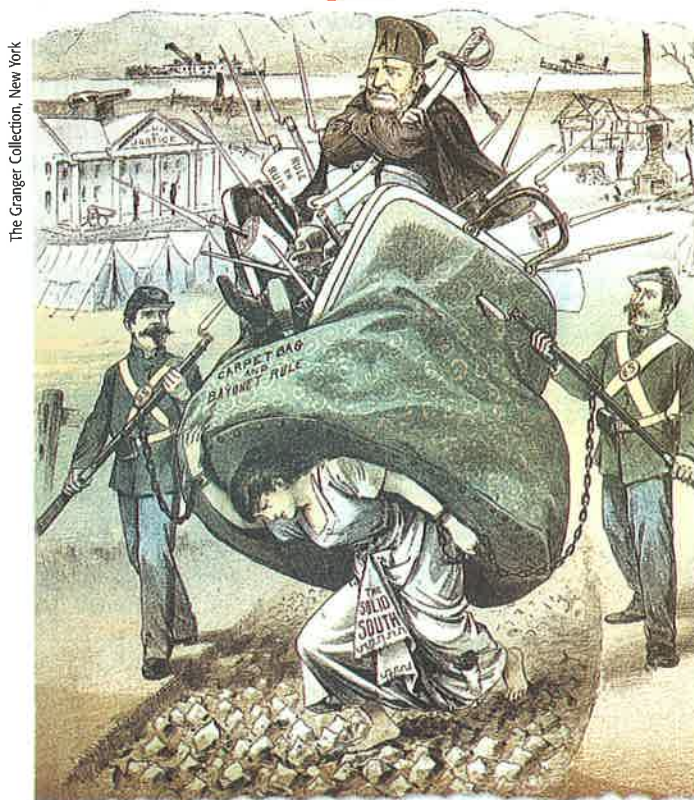
In the political arena, Democrats opposed Edmund J. Davis and the Radical Republicans at every opportunity. They clashed over the state police, the militia, and taxes. Democrats called many of the new laws **Obnoxious Acts**—obnoxious means very unpleasant. When Democrats complained of the rising state debt, Davis defended the spending. “If you have no government it will cost you nothing. If you have public schools and law and order, you must pay for it.” Democrats also accused the Davis administration of taking money by fraud.

Democrats were also angered when Davis used the state police to guard voters in the 1872 elections. Davis’s opponents claimed he was trying to frighten Democratic voters. In this election the Democrats regained control of the legislature.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How did the policies of Davis’s administration affect the state’s economy?

Interpreting Political Cartoons

Reconstruction. In this political cartoon, the South is shown carrying President Grant, who rides in a heavy carpetbag. How does this political cartoon reflect the southern point of view? **★ TEKS**



**LINKING
PAST to
PRESENT**

Party Politics

Before the Civil War, the Democratic Party dominated Texas politics. This ended when Radical Republicans rose to power. Supported overwhelmingly by freed-people, the Republicans in Texas brought a temporary halt to the Democrats' control. With the end of Reconstruction, the Democratic Party regained control of Texas politics. Not until the 1980s did the Republican Party play a major role in Texas politics. Both parties are now well represented in state government.

How did Reconstruction affect Texas politics?



A campaign pin for Bill Clements, the first Republican governor since Reconstruction.

★ The End of Reconstruction

In the 1873 election for governor Edmund J. Davis had the support of Radical Republicans. Most white Texans supported Democrat **Richard Coke**, a former Confederate officer. Coke won in a landslide—receiving 85,549 votes to 42,663 for Davis. Democrats also won the legislature. Some Republicans argued that the polls had closed too early. They brought the issue to the Texas Supreme Court, which ruled that the election was unconstitutional. Nonetheless, Democrats demanded control of the government. Davis was unsure what to do. He had been ready to turn the office over to Coke, but he did not want to ignore the court's ruling. Coke, meanwhile, “intended to become governor . . . no matter what it cost him or the state,” according to one observer.

Davis allowed the legislature to meet, but he feared that the Democrats might take the governor's office by force. So he called in armed supporters to guard the first floor of the Capitol. Democratic leaders then brought in armed supporters to guard the legislative chambers on the second floor. When Davis learned that the federal government would not help, he stepped down. He turned the office over to Coke on January 19, 1874. This marked the end of Reconstruction in Texas.

Reconstruction was ending in other parts of the South as Radical Republican power faded. The party was hurt by scandals in President Grant's administration and a financial panic in 1873. In the 1876 presidential election, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes ran a close race against Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. Each candidate claimed to have won. In the Compromise of 1877, Democrats agreed to accept Hayes. In exchange for the Democrats' support, Hayes ended the involvement of federal troops in the South's political affairs. Reconstruction was over.

★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect What happened in the election of 1876, and how did it affect Reconstruction in Texas?

★ Section 3 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP19

1 Define and explain:

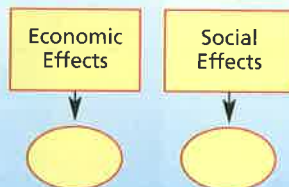
- bonds
- scalawags
- carpetbaggers

2 Identify and explain:

- Matthew Gaines
- Ku Klux Klan
- Obnoxious Acts
- Richard Coke

3 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show the economic and social effects of Reconstruction in Texas.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What were the major policies and criticisms of the Davis administration?
- What brought about the end of Reconstruction in Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Write a short speech for Governor Davis that strongly defends his policies.

Consider the following:

- crime in Texas
- internal improvements in Texas

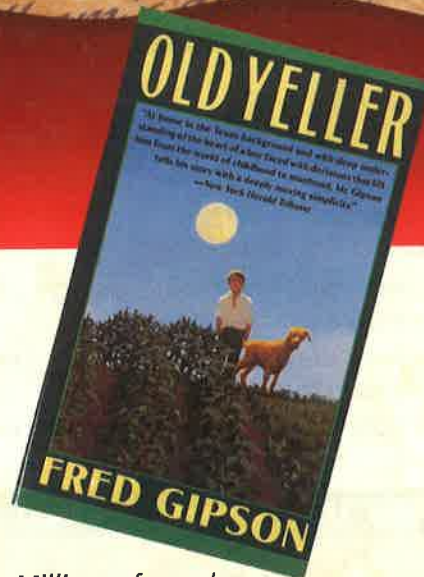


Connecting To Literature

Old Yeller

Fred Gipson

Fred Gipson grew up in the Hill Country near Mason. His novel Old Yeller tells the story of 14-year-old Travis, who protects the family while his father is away in the late 1860s. Settlers on the Texas frontier faced many day-to-day challenges as the state went through Reconstruction. Old Yeller is a stray dog taken in by Travis. In this excerpt, a bear is chasing Travis's younger brother Arliss, who somehow managed to grab onto the bear's cub.



Millions of people have read about the adventures of Travis and Old Yeller.

Then, from way off to one side came a sound that I would have recognized anywhere. It was the coughing roar of a charging bear. . . . My heart went to pushing up into my throat, nearly choking off my wind. . . . I raced out into the open where I could see ahead. And what I saw sent a chill clear through to the marrow of my bones.

There was Little Arliss . . . holding onto the hind leg of a little black bear cub no bigger than a small coon. . . . Little Arliss was holding on for all he was worth, scared now and screaming his head off. Too scared to let go. . . .

Now the she bear was charging across the shallows in the creek. She was knocking sheets of water high in the bright sun, charging with her fur up and her long teeth bared, filling the canyon with that awful coughing roar. And no matter how fast Mama ran or how fast I ran, the she bear was going to get there first! . . .

Then, just as the bear went lunging up the creek bank toward Little Arliss and her cub, a flash of yellow came streaking out of the brush.

It was that big yeller dog. He was roaring like a mad bull. He wasn't one-third as big and heavy as the she bear, but when he piled into her from one side, he rolled her clear off her feet. They went down in a

wild, roaring tangle of twisting bodies and scrambling feet and slashing fangs. . . .

I didn't wait to see more. Without ever checking my stride, I ran in and jerked Little Arliss loose from the cub. I grabbed him by the wrist and yanked him up out of that water and slung him toward Mama like he was a half-empty sack of corn. I screamed at Mama. "Grab him, Mama! Grab him and run!" Then I swung my chopping axe high and wheeled, aiming to cave in the she bear's head with the first lick.

But I never did strike. I didn't need to. Old Yeller hadn't let the bear get close enough. . . . The minute Old Yeller saw we were all in the clear and out of danger, he . . . lit out for the house. The bear chased him for a little piece, but at the rate Old Yeller was leaving her behind, Mama said it looked like the bear was backing up.

Understanding What You Read

- Literature and History** What does the fact that Old Yeller saved Arliss's life tell you about life in Texas at that time?
- Literature and You** Do you think Gipson included this passage to suggest that the Texas frontier was too dangerous for families like the one portrayed in *Old Yeller*? Explain your answer.

Texas after Reconstruction

Read to Discover

1. How did Texas politics change with the Constitution of 1876 and one-party rule?
2. How were African Americans denied equal rights after Reconstruction?
3. How did Reconstruction affect Texas farmers?

Why It Matters Today

Texans wrote a new constitution in 1876. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about how laws are made in Texas today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- segregation
- tenant farmers
- sharecroppers

Identify

- Norris Wright Cuney
- Redeemers
- Jim Crow laws



The Constitutional Convention of 1876 was celebrated with this poster honoring the delegates.

The Story Continues

The Democratic delegates to the constitutional convention were determined to cut costs. They refused even to keep a journal of the convention proceedings, convinced that doing so would be a waste of money. Many delegates argued that state officials earned too much. But they could not agree on what the governor's salary should be. Was \$5,000 a year, as provided in the Constitution of 1869, too high? Delegate J. L. German, a teacher, thought so. "The position should not be one that men would aspire to [desire] for the sake of money," he argued. "But rather for the honor attached to it."



The Texas Constitution of 1876

Democrats soon called for another constitutional convention, and in 1875 delegates met to write a new constitution. Of the 90 delegates, 15 were Republicans. Six of the Republicans were African American. Under the new constitution, the governor's term again became two years rather than four. The governor's power to appoint officials was reduced, and the legislature was again scheduled to meet once every two years instead of every year.

To limit government spending, the constitution did not let the legislature go into debt for more than \$200,000. Many spending proposals

had to be approved by Texas voters. The issue of education prompted considerable debate. Delegate Richard Sansom called for reduced support for public schools because Texans had complained about taxes. Most delegates agreed, and the new constitution dramatically cut back public school funding. Texas voters approved the constitution in February 1876. The Constitution of 1876 is still the state's basic law.

In addition to writing a new constitution, the Democrats immediately began to reverse the policies of the Davis administration. They removed Republican officials and cut government spending. Richard Coke's victory marked the beginning of 100 years of Democratic control in Texas. During this period of one-party rule, Democrats in Texas won nearly all state and local offices. Democrats continued to limit taxes and government spending, including education spending. School attendance was no longer required, and local authorities were allowed to take control of schools.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What was the Democrats' goal in writing the Constitution of 1876?

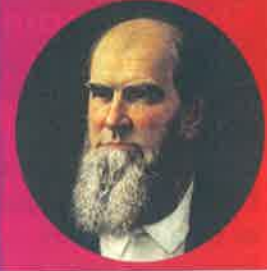
★ Segregation and Jim Crow

African Americans' political power, which had peaked during the years of Radical control, fell along with the influence of the Republican Party in Texas. Nonetheless, African Americans remained active in the Republican Party throughout the late 1800s. In counties with large numbers of African Americans, local offices were sometimes won by black Republicans. At least one African American served in every Texas legislature except one before 1897. During these years, African American **Norris Wright Cuney** led the Republican Party in Texas. He was a delegate to every Republican national convention between 1872 and 1892.

As African Americans' political power declined, they once again lost many of their civil rights. After Reconstruction ended, many Texas and other southern leaders—mostly Democrats—tried to “redeem,” or restore, the South to its prewar days. These “**Redeemers**” limited the size of state government and cut back on political participation by African Americans.

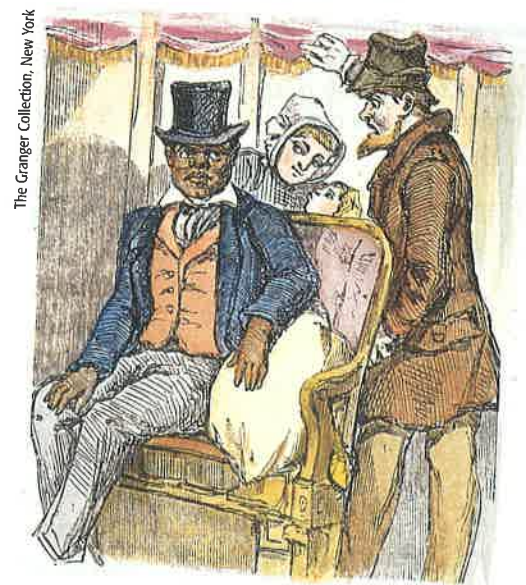
They also supported social separation of the races. At first this separation was customary and informal. But then **segregation**—the forced separation of people of different races in public—was written into the law. The Democrats passed what were called **Jim Crow laws** to enforce segregation. It became illegal for African Americans—and in some cases Mexican Americans—to eat in the same restaurants as white Texans. Nor could

Biography



Richard Coke (1829–1897)

A native of Virginia, Richard Coke moved to Waco in 1850. Coke attended the Secession Convention and fought for the Confederacy. After the war he served on the Texas Supreme Court. He was removed from office by federal military authorities in 1867. As governor he reversed many policies put in place by the Radical Republicans. Coke was re-elected governor in 1876 but resigned that year to take a seat in the U.S. Senate. **What positions did Richard Coke hold in Texas government?** ★ TEKS




Jim Crow laws spread across the South as African Americans' political power declined.

The Sharecropping Cycle

Many Texans who could not afford land became sharecroppers or tenant farmers. Because of debt, it was hard to get out of the sharecropping cycle.

Visualizing History

- 1. Geography and Economics** How do you think geographic factors influenced the sharecropping system? 
- 2. Connecting to Today** How do you think debt and geographic factors affect farmers today?



The landowner provides land and tools to the sharecropper in exchange for part of the crop.



The sharecropper borrows goods from merchants on credit during the growing season.



The cycle begins again.



Low crop prices or a poor harvest—caused by poor weather, crop disease, or other factors—often leaves the sharecropper in debt or with little to show for the work.

they stay in the same hotels, attend the same schools, or ride in first-class railcars. One white southerner described segregated areas as “in every instance . . . the most uncomfortable, uncleanest, and unsafest place[s].” Norris Wright Cuney’s daughter Maud remembered when her mother tried to take a seat in a first-class railcar.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Why did the conductor believe it necessary to lock the door?

Texas Voices

“My uncle Joseph had gone to the depot with mother to see her off to Houston. . . . The conductor of the first-class coach saw them coming, and, . . . he quickly locked the door of the coach, as he knew from experience that no argument or force could compel [force] mother to enter a second-class car. . . . Mother looked around and then innocently turning to Uncle Joseph, said: ‘Well Joe . . . I see but one means of entrance and that is the window, so give me your hand. . . .’ She got in the window and took her seat.”

—Maud Cuney Hare, *Norris Wright Cuney: A Tribune of the Black People*

The Jim Crow laws did far more than keep the races separate. They denied African Americans equal rights, equal opportunity, and equal protection under the law. African Americans challenged these laws in court. In 1883, however, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment applied only to the actions of state governments. This allowed private businesses and individuals to continue practicing discrimination and segregation.



Reading Check Summarizing How did the end of Reconstruction affect African Americans in Texas?

★ The Growth of Tenant Farming

With Reconstruction over, large landowners once again returned to political power. Agriculture continued to be the most important part of the economy. But many Texans—particularly freedpeople—could not afford land. Many of them became **tenant farmers**, or people who rent land to grow crops. A landowner would usually receive a part of a tenant farmer's crop as payment for using the land.

Farmers who lacked land and necessary supplies, such as mules, plows, and seed, promised a larger part of the crop in return for these items. These farmers were called **sharecroppers**. To make a profit, landowners usually made tenant farmers grow the most valuable cash crop—cotton. A tenant farmer who was unable to grow enough cotton to cover the land rental would have to take out more loans. Another bad crop would force the farmer to borrow even more money. As long as they owed money, tenant farmers and their children could not leave the land. This system gave landowners a great deal of control over tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

Many Texans worked as tenant farmers during Reconstruction. The highest numbers of tenant farmers were in counties where slavery had flourished before the Civil War. For example, about three fourths of farmers worked as tenant farmers in Fort Bend County. Both white and black Texans were tenant farmers, but a far greater percentage of African Americans survived by tenant farming. By 1880 about 40 percent of all Texas farmers worked as tenant farmers.



Sharecroppers worked long hours with plows and other equipment to grow crops.

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What were the economic effects of Reconstruction on farming?

TEKS



Section 4 Review

★ TEKS

Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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Homework
Practice
Online

keyword: ST3 HP19

1 Define and explain:

- segregation
- tenant farmers
- sharecroppers

2 Identify and explain:

- Norris Wright Cuney
- Redeemers
- Jim Crow laws

3 Comparing and Contrasting

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show the differences between the 1869 and 1876 constitutions.

	1869	1876
1. Public schools		
2. Governor's term		
3. Legislature's term		
4. Debt		

4 Finding the Main Idea

- Explain how the Constitution of 1876 and one-party rule changed Texas politics.
- How did Jim Crow laws affect the rights of black Texans?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

TAKS

Analyzing Information Imagine that you are a tenant farmer in Texas in the 1870s. Write a letter to a friend describing some of the challenges you face.

Consider the following:

- why you grow cotton
- how you obtained the tools and supplies you need

CHAPTER 19 REVIEW

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to prepare an oral presentation on Reconstruction in Texas. **★TEKS**

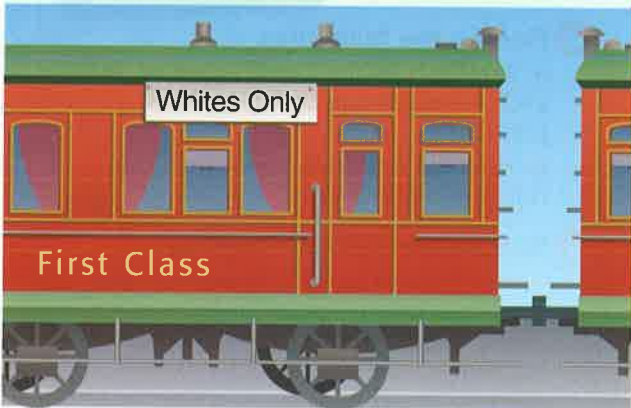
Reuniting the Nation



With the end of the Civil War, slaves were emancipated in Texas. African Americans received new rights including suffrage and citizenship. However, many of these rights were not enforced.



The Reconstruction Acts placed Texas in a military district. Texans elected pro-Union Republicans such as Edmund J. Davis. Eventually, Democrats returned to power, and Texas became a one-party state.



The Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction. Segregation was enforced in Texas and the South through Jim Crow laws.

Identifying People and Ideas **★TEKS**

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. Juneteenth
2. freedpeople
3. Freedmen's Bureau
4. Black Codes
5. Radical Republicans
6. Reconstruction Acts
7. Richard Coke
8. Norris Wright Cuney
9. Jim Crow laws
10. segregation

Understanding Main Ideas **★TEKS**

Section 1 (pp. 396–399)

1. In what ways did the Freedmen's Bureau help African Americans in Texas?
2. How did the Black Codes restrict the rights of freedpeople?

Section 2 (pp. 400–403)

3. What were the major provisions of the Texas Constitution of 1869?
4. What did Texas have to do under Congressional Reconstruction to be readmitted to the Union?

Section 3 (pp. 404–406)

5. What were the Republicans' major actions during Edmund J. Davis's administration?
6. What brought Reconstruction in Texas to a close?

Section 4 (pp. 408–411)

7. How did Jim Crow laws affect African Americans in Texas?

You Be the Historian **★TEKS**

Reviewing Themes

1. **Government** In what ways was Congressional Reconstruction more demanding of southern states than Presidential Reconstruction?
2. **Citizenship** What role did Texas leaders who had supported or opposed secession play during Reconstruction?
3. **Economics** How did Reconstruction affect Texas economically?



Practice: Thinking Critically **★TEKS**

1. **Identifying Points of View** What were the positions of the Texas Republican and Democratic Parties on suffrage for African Americans?
2. **Summarizing** What were the major political and social effects of Reconstruction in Texas?
3. **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** What were the defining characteristics of the Reconstruction era in Texas?

Interpreting Political Cartoons ★TEKS

Study the political cartoon below. Then use the information in the cartoon to help you answer the questions.



1. Which sentence best explains why the knife has the words "For Reconstruction" on it?
 - a. Texans wanted to undo Reconstruction policies.
 - b. Texans supported Reconstruction policies.
 - c. Texans sold many weapons.
 - d. Texans liked to hunt.

2. What bias did the artist have that may have influenced this cartoon?

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Read the following quote by former slave Felix Haywood about when he was freed. Then answer the questions.

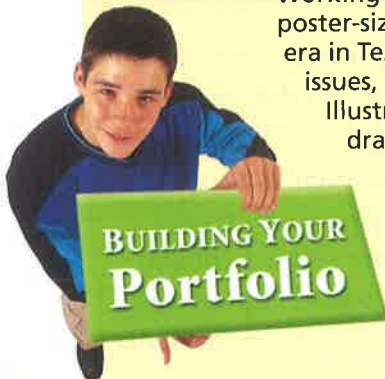
"Everybody went wild. We all felt like heroes, and nobody had made us that way but ourselves. . . . We thought we were going to get rich like the white folks, because we were stronger and knew how to work . . . and we didn't have to work for them any more. But it didn't turn out that way. We soon found out that freedom could make folks proud but it didn't make them rich."

3. Which of the following statements best describes the author's point of view?
 - a. He was pleased that many freedpeople were able to earn a good living.
 - b. He was proud that African Americans won their freedom but disappointed in their economic opportunities.
 - c. He expected white Texans to help freedpeople.
 - d. He believed freedpeople would succeed because of their work experience.
4. What do you think Haywood meant when he said freedpeople "felt like heroes"?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning ★TEKS

Working with a partner, create a large poster-size time line of the Reconstruction era in Texas. Include as many major events, issues, and people of the era as possible. Illustrate your time line with colorful drawings of people and symbols to better explain the era. Write captions to help describe the events and people that you have included on your time line. Be sure to use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.



Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: ST3 TX19 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to analyze some of the political, economic, and social effects of Reconstruction in Texas. Then write an editorial in which you support the election of either Edmund J. Davis or Richard Coke. Be sure to support your answer. Identify any bias you discover in the sources used for your editorial.

