

RACE MATTERS

1865-1904

OUTCOMES OF CIVIL WAR (1861-65)

- loss: lives (600,000) and dollars (8 billion)
- loss: family farms, private businesses, nomadic lifestyles
- gain: transportation, communication
- gain: frontiers expanded outside borders
- loss & gain: mining, large-scale industry, & agriculture

WAR TIME (1861-65)

- 1861: war begins, fugitive slaves cross battle lines
- 1862: 2nd Confiscation & Militia Act
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863: Congress calls on Negro soldiers
- 1861-63: fifty or so Freemen Aid societies form
- 1862: Pierce's Port Royal plan
- 1863-64: Treasure department briefly responsible for freedmen, then army required to take over again

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU (1865-69)

- 1865: act establishes “Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands”
- 1866: bill to expand Bureau passes over Pres. Johnson’s veto
- 1868-69: 900 Bureau officials directing millions of freedmen from Washington to Texas
- Bureau’s greatest success: creating free elementary schools for Negroes and all socioeconomic classes in the South
- Bureau’s greatest failure: biased court system
- 1874: Freedmen’s Bank crashes

RIGHTS & PRIVILEGES

- Sept. 22, 1862: Emancipation Proclamation #1
- Jan. 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation #2
- Jan. 16, 1865: Special Field Orders, No. 15 by maj. Gen. William T. Sherman: land grant of one square mile
- Dec. 6, 1865: 13th Amendment (slavery)
- July 9, 1868: 14th Amendment (citizenship)
- Feb. 3, 1870: 15 Amendment (voting)



- 1876: Hayes-Tilden compromise
- political aspirations replaced by vision of higher education
- self-awareness grows: analysis of poverty, ignorance, and “red stain of bastardy”