16-1 Reconstruction and Redemption

Boundaries of the five military districts established in 1867
Date of readmission to the Union
Date of re-establishment of Democratic Party control
The price of cotton fell sharply and almost continuously between 1864 and 1879. But this masks the fact that the purchasing power of a pound of cotton was about the same in the 1870s and 1880s as it had been in the boom years of the 1850s.

## Reconstruction Amendments, 1865–1870

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Main Provisions</th>
<th>Congressional Passage (2/3 majority in each house required)</th>
<th>Ratification Process (3/4 of all states including ex-Confederate states required)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Slavery prohibited in United States</td>
<td>January 1865</td>
<td>December 1865 (twenty-seven states, including eight southern states)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 14        | 1. National citizenship  
2. State representation in Congress reduced proportionally to number of voters disfranchised  
3. Former Confederates denied right to hold office  
4. Confederate debt repudiated | June 1866                                                   | Rejected by twelve southern and border states, February 1867  
Radicals make readmission of southern states hinge on ratification  
Ratified July 1868                                                    |
| 15        | Denial of franchise because of race, color, or past servitude explicitly prohibited | February 1869                                              | Ratification required for readmission of Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia  
Ratified March 1870                                                   |
16-1 Occupations of African-American Officeholders During Reconstruction

- Professional, white collar: 34%
- Artisans and skilled workers: 24%
- Business: 19%
- Labor, service, misc.: 13%
- Agriculture: 9%
16-3 Effect of Sharecropping in the South: The Barrow Plantation in Oglethorpe County, Georgia

[Map showing the Barrow Plantation in 1860 and 1881, with labeled locations such as Wright's Branch, Syll's Fork, Little River, and major figures including Lem Barrow, Omy Barrow, Peter Barrow, Cane Pope, and others, with a timeline and data points for gin houses, schools, and church.]
16-4 The Presidential Election, 1876

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (Republican) 165 (47) 185 (50) 4,034,311 (48)

Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) 184 (53) 184 (50) 4,288,546 (51)

Peter Cooper (Greenback) – – 75,973 (1)

Disputed