

The Reconstruction Era Primary Documents On Events From 1865 To 1877 Debating Historical Issues In

The Diary of Nannie Haskins Williams
 A Massively Collaborative Open U.S. History Textbook, Vol. 1: To 1877
 Reclaiming Reconstruction and Its Legacies
 Reconstruction Era
 African Americans Talk About Their Personal Experiences of Slavery and Emancipation
 The American Civil War and Reconstruction
 Reconstruction
 An Essay Toward a History of the Part which Black Folk Played in the Attempt to Reconstruct Democracy in America, 1860-1880
 A Brief History with Documents
 Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867 2 Volume Set: Volume 1, The Black Military Experience
 A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863-1890
 The Untold Story of Black Power, White Terror, and the Death of Reconstruction
 Make Good the Promises
 American Jewish History
 People and Politics After the Civil War
 The Civil War Era
 Remembering Slavery
 Sex among the Rabble
 Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant
 The Essential Documents, Volume 1
 A Brief History with Documents
 The Reconstruction Era and the Fragility of Democracy
 The Confederate and Neo-Confederate Reader
 The Second Founding: How the Civil War and Reconstruction Remade the Constitution
 African American Schools in the Urban South, 1865-1890
 The Civil War and Reconstruction
 Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1877).
 (1865-1877)
 The Colfax Massacre
 Educational Reconstruction
 Radical Reconstruction
 People, Politics, and Power
 The "Great Truth" about the "Lost Cause"
 the American Nation
 The Dred Scott Case
 The Destruction of Slavery
 Reconstruction Era
 Reconstruction Violence and the Ku Klux Klan Hearings
 An Anthology of Sources
 Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion

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MELINA ROY

The Diary of Nannie Haskins Williams Brandeis University Press

An ample, wide-ranging collection of primary sources, *The Civil War and Reconstruction: A Documentary Collection*, opens a window onto the political, social, cultural, economic, and military history from 1830 to 1877.

A Massively Collaborative Open U.S. History Textbook, Vol. 1: To 1877 Facing History & Ourselves National Foundation, Incorporated

Explore the important role Radical Republicans played during Reconstruction in an easily digestible style with *Radical Reconstruction*.

Reclaiming Reconstruction and Its Legacies University of Chicago Press

The groundbreaking, bestselling history of slavery, with a new foreword by Pulitzer Prize-winning

historian Annette Gordon-Reed With the publication of the 1619 Project and the national reckoning over racial inequality, the story of slavery has gripped America's imagination—and conscience—once again. No group of people better understood the power of slavery's legacies than the last generation of American people who had lived as slaves. Little-known before the first publication of *Remembering Slavery* over two decades ago, their memories were recorded on paper, and in some cases on primitive recording devices, by WPA workers in the 1930s. A major publishing event, *Remembering Slavery* captured these extraordinary voices in a single volume for the first time, presenting them as an unprecedented, first-person history of slavery in America. *Remembering Slavery* received the kind of commercial attention seldom accorded projects of this nature—nationwide reviews as well as extensive coverage on prime-time television, including *Good Morning America*, *Nightline*, *CBS Sunday Morning*, and *CNN*. Reviewers called the book “chilling . . . [and] riveting” (*Publishers Weekly*) and “something, truly, truly new” (*The Village Voice*). With a new foreword by Pulitzer Prize-winning scholar Annette Gordon-Reed, this new edition of *Remembering Slavery* is an essential text for anyone seeking to understand one of the most basic

and essential chapters in our collective history.

Reconstruction Era New Press, The

This book tells the story of the Reconstruction era in the words of the people who lived and shaped it and the laws that contributed to it.

African Americans Talk About Their Personal Experiences of Slavery and Emancipation Chicago U.P

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to

be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The American Civil War and Reconstruction Salem Press

Ratified in the years immediately following the American Civil War, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution—together known as the Reconstruction Amendments—abolished slavery, safeguarded a set of basic national liberties, and expanded the right to vote, respectively. This two-volume work presents the key speeches, debates, and public dialogues that surrounded the adoption of the three amendments, allowing us to more fully experience how they reshaped the nature of American life and freedom. Volume 1 outlines a broad historical context for the Reconstruction Amendments and contains materials related to the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, while Volume 2 covers the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments on the rights of citizenship and enfranchisement. The documents in this collection encompass a sweeping range of primary sources, from congressional debates to court cases, public speeches to newspaper articles. As a whole, the volumes meticulously depict a significant period of legal change even as they illuminate the ways in which people across the land grappled with the process of constitutional reconstruction. Filling a major gap in the literature on the era, *The Reconstruction Amendments* will be indispensable for readers in politics, history, and law, as well as anyone seeking a better understanding of the post-Civil War basis of American constitutional democracy.

Reconstruction HarperCollins

Placing sexual culture at the center of power relations in Revolutionary-era Philadelphia, Clare A. Lyons uncovers a world where runaway wives challenged their husbands' patriarchal rights and where serial and casual sexual relationships were commonplace. By reading popular representations of sex against actual behavior, Lyons reveals the clash of meanings given to sex and illuminates struggles to recast sexuality in order to eliminate its subversive potential. Sexuality became the vehicle for exploring currents of liberty, freedom, and individualism in the politics of everyday life among groups of early Americans typically excluded from formal systems of governance—women, African Americans, and poor classes of whites. Lyons shows that men and women created a vibrant urban pleasure culture, including the eroticization of print culture, as eighteenth-century readers became fascinated with stories of bastardy, prostitution, seduction, and adultery. In the post-Revolutionary reaction, white middle-class men asserted their authority, Lyons argues, by creating a gender system that simultaneously allowed them the liberty of their passions, constrained middle-class women with virtue, and projected licentiousness onto lower-class whites and African Americans. Lyons's analysis shows how class and racial divisions fostered new constructions of sexuality that served as a foundation for gender. This gendering of sexuality in the new nation was integral to reconstituting social hierarchies and subordinating women and African Americans in the wake of the Revolution.

An Essay Toward a History of the Part which Black Folk Played in the Attempt to Reconstruct Democracy in America, 1860-1880 W. W. Norton & Company

Daily Life of African Americans in Primary Documents takes readers on an insightful journey through the life experiences of African Americans over the centuries, capturing African American experiences, challenges, accomplishments, and daily lives, often in their own words. This two-volume set provides readers with a balanced collection of materials that captures the wide-ranging experiences of African American people over the history of America. Volume 1 begins with the enslavement and transportation of slaves to North America and ends with the Civil War; Volume 2 continues with the beginning of Reconstruction through the election of Barack Obama to the American presidency. Each volume provides a chronology of major events, a historic overview, and sections devoted to domestic, material, economic, intellectual, political, leisure, and religious life of African Americans for the respective time spans. Volume 1 covers a wide variety of topics from a multitude of perspectives in such areas as enslavement, life during the Civil War, common foods, housing, clothing, political opinions, and similar topics. Volume 2 addresses the civil rights movement, court cases, life under Jim Crow, Reconstruction, busing, housing segregation, and more. Each volume includes 100-110 primary sources with suggested readings from government publications, court testimony, census data, interviews, newspaper accounts, period appropriate letters, Works Progress Administration interviews, sermons, laws, diaries, and reports. Includes more than 200 primary sources unchanged from the originals and accompanied by introductions that inform readers of the significance of the primary source Incorporates the perspectives of

former enslaved African Americans through Works Progress Administration interviews Identifies some of the challenges of being black in American society Provides readers with a sense of the contexts in which African Americans have lived in America Highlights some of the success stories involving African Americans and some of their contributions to the advancement of American society Provides broad sweeping historic overviews for each volume as well as chronologies of significant events in African American history that shaped everyday life

A Brief History with Documents John Wiley & Sons

The Reconstruction Era and The Fragility of Democracy uses our pedagogical approach to help students examine how a society rebuilds after extraordinary division and trauma, when the ideals of democracy are most vulnerable. The unit presents educators with materials they need to engage students in a deep study of the pivotal era of American history that followed the Civil War. It provides history teachers with dozens of primary and secondary source documents, close reading exercises, lesson plans, and activity suggestions that will push students both to build a complex understanding of the dilemmas and conflicts Americans faced during Reconstruction and to identify the legacies of this history that extended through the 20th century to the present day. These materials will help students examine closely themes such as historical memory, justice, and civic participation in a democracy. The unit includes a variety of interdisciplinary teaching strategies that reinforce historical and literacy skills."

Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867 2 Volume Set: Volume 1, The Black Military Experience W. W. Norton

Defining Documents in American History: The Reconstruction Era offers in-depth critical analysis of 20 primary source documents. Articles begin by introducing readers to the documents historical context, followed by a description of the authors life and

A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863-1890 Sagwan Press

Most Americans hold basic misconceptions about the Confederacy, the Civil War, and the actions of subsequent neo-Confederates. For example, two thirds of Americans—including most history teachers—think the Confederate States seceded for “states’ rights.” This error persists because most have never read the key documents about the Confederacy. These documents have always been there. When South Carolina seceded, it published “Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union.” The document actually opposes states’ rights. Its authors argue that Northern states were ignoring the rights of slave owners as identified by Congress and in the Constitution. Similarly, Mississippi’s “Declaration of the Immediate Causes ...” says, “Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery—the greatest material interest of the world.” Later documents in this collection show how neo-Confederates obfuscated this truth, starting around 1890. The evidence also points to the centrality of race in neo-Confederate thought even today and to the continuing importance of neo-Confederate ideas in American political life. The 150th anniversary of secession and civil war provides a moment for all Americans to read these documents, properly set in context by award-winning sociologist and historian James W. Loewen and co-editor, Edward H. Sebesta, to put in perspective the mythology of the Old South.

The Untold Story of Black Power, White Terror, and the Death of Reconstruction Univ. Press of Mississippi

Offers more than 260 alphabetically arranged articles on the period of Reconstruction in American history, covering persons, concepts, institutions, laws, elections, organizations, and each Southern state.

Make Good the Promises LSU Press

John Adams (October 30 1735 - July 4, 1826) was the second president of the United States (1797-1801), having earlier served as the first vice president of the United States (1789-1797). An American Founding Father, Adams was a statesman, diplomat, and a leading advocate of American independence from Great Britain. Well educated, he was an Enlightenment political theorist who promoted republicanism, as well as a strong central government, and wrote prolifically about his often seminal ideas-both in published works and in letters to his wife and key adviser Abigail Adams. Adams was a lifelong opponent of slavery, having never bought a slave. In 1770 he provided a principled, controversial, and successful legal defense to the British soldiers accused in the Boston Massacre, because he believed in the right to counsel and the "protect[ion] of innocence." Adams came to prominence in the early stages of the American Revolution. A lawyer and public figure in Boston, as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, he played a leading role in persuading Congress to declare independence. He assisted Thomas

Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was its primary advocate in the Congress. Later, as a diplomat in Europe, he helped negotiate the eventual peace treaty with Great Britain, and was responsible for obtaining vital governmental loans from Amsterdam bankers. A political theorist and historian, Adams largely wrote the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780, which together with his earlier *Thoughts on Government*, influenced American political thought. One of his greatest roles was as a judge of character: in 1775, he nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief, and 25 years later nominated John Marshall to be Chief Justice of the United States. Adams' revolutionary credentials secured him two terms as George Washington's vice president and his own election in 1796 as the second president. During his one term as president, he encountered ferocious attacks by the Jeffersonian Republicans, as well as the dominant faction in his own Federalist Party led by his bitter enemy Alexander Hamilton. Adams signed the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, and built up the army and navy especially in the face of an undeclared naval war (called the "Quasi-War") with France, 1798-1800. The major accomplishment of his presidency was his peaceful resolution of the conflict in the face of Hamilton's opposition. In 1800, Adams was defeated for re-election by Thomas Jefferson and retired to Massachusetts. He later resumed his friendship with Jefferson. He and his wife founded an accomplished family line of politicians, diplomats, and historians now referred to as the Adams political family. Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States. His achievements have received greater recognition in modern times, though his contributions were not initially as celebrated as those of other Founders. Adams was the first U.S. president to reside in the executive mansion that eventually became known as the White House.

American Jewish History Fordham Univ Press

One of the most misunderstood periods in American history, Reconstruction remains relevant today because its central issue -- the role of the federal government in protecting citizens' rights and promoting economic and racial justice in a heterogeneous society -- is still unresolved. America's Reconstruction examines the origins of this crucial time, explores how black and white Southerners responded to the abolition of slavery, traces the political disputes between Congress and President Andrew Johnson, and analyzes the policies of the Reconstruction governments and the reasons for their demise. America's Reconstruction was published in conjunction with a major exhibition on the era produced by the Valentine Museum in Richmond, Virginia, and the Virginia Historical Society. The exhibit included a remarkable collection of engravings from Harper's Weekly, lithographs, and political cartoons, as well as objects such as sculptures, rifles, flags, quilts, and other artifacts. An important tool for deepening the experience of those who visited the exhibit, America's Reconstruction also makes this rich assemblage of information and period art available to the wider audience of people unable to see the exhibit in its host cities. A work that stands along as well as in proud accompaniment to the temporary collection, it will appeal to general readers and assist instructors of both new and seasoned students of the Civil War and its tumultuous aftermath.

People and Politics After the Civil War CUP Archive

By providing detailed analyses of Civil War primary sources, this book will help readers to understand the history of the bloodiest of all American conflicts. • Provides in-depth documentary coverage of all key aspects of the American Civil War, providing students with a foundation for understanding its continued significance to the United States • Features primary sources from the most significant battles and leaders of the conflict • Demonstrates the impact of the war upon civilians on both the home front and the battlefields where civilians were confronted by invasion and siege • Examines the impact of the war upon society as a whole, especially through the Emancipation Proclamation

The Civil War Era UNC Press Books

Presents an overview of the Civil War, including its underlying causes, decisive battles, famous personalities, and Reconstruction.

Remembering Slavery ABC-CLIO

From the “preeminent historian of Reconstruction” (New York Times Book Review), an updated abridged edition of *Reconstruction*, the prize-winning classic work on the post-Civil War period which shaped modern America. *Reconstruction* chronicles the way in which Americans—black and white—responded to the unprecedented changes unleashed by the war and the end of slavery. It addresses the quest of emancipated slaves’ searching for economic autonomy and equal citizenship, and describes the remodeling of Southern society; the evolution of racial attitudes and patterns of race relations; and the emergence of a national state possessing vastly expanded

authority and one committed, for a time, to the principle of equal rights for all Americans. This “masterful treatment of one of the most complex periods of American history” (New Republic) remains the standard work on the wrenching post-Civil War period—an era whose legacy still reverberates in the United States today.

Sex among the Rabble Macmillan Higher Education

The Civil War not only brought freedom to slaves, but it also brought military duty for many American blacks at the front lines of the warring armies. The drama of the military involvement of black soldiers comes to life in this volume. The extraordinary and virtually unknown documents in this book - written by slaves and masters, blacks and whites, soldiers and citizens - make vivid the

monumental struggles of the 1860s. Drawn from the extensive records of the National Archives, this unprecedented written record came about through the intense involvement of Union and Confederate military officers and policy makers in the process of emancipation. The documents, together with the interpretive essays, offer a panoramic view of a central event in American history, as well as a unique look at revolutionary change in the day-to-day lives of men and women who experienced it.

Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant CreateSpace

There is an extraordinary range of material in this anthology, from Lincoln’s Gettysburg address to a contemporary account of a visit from the Ku Klux Klan. The primary sources reproduced are both visual and written, and the secondary materials present a remarkable breadth and quality of

relevant scholarship. Contains an extensive selection of writings and illustrations on the American Civil War Reflects society and culture as well as the politics and key battles of the Civil War Reproduces and links primary and secondary sources to encourage exploration of the material Includes editorial introductions and study questions to aid understanding

The Essential Documents, Volume 1 Oxford University Press

Drawing on a large body of documents, including eyewitness accounts and evidence from the site itself, Keith explores the racial tensions that led to the Colfax massacre - during which surrendering blacks were mercilessly slaughtered - and the reverberations this message of terror sent throughout the South.