



End of the Civil War (April 9, 1965). Lee surrenders to Grant, and Johnsons plan for reconstruction beggins.

Thirteenth
Amendment
was approved
in January.
Ratified in
December.
Abolished
slavery in the
United States.

We the People
*insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence
and our Liberties, all which are secured and established by the*

Amendment XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This picture shows a black man laying down while all the white people are working for him. In this picture the black man is saying "Why work with all this assistance?" While another black man is in the white house with rays shining off of him.



Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau in March to provide assistance to the emancipated slaves.



Lincoln, the president of the United States was assassinated on April 15, 1865 at the theater.

After the Assassination of President Lincoln on April 15, Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes president.



President Andrew Johnson

- Vice-President Andrew Johnson became President after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Pres. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan:



I. The *majority* of voters in each Southern state must pledge their loyalty to the U.S....

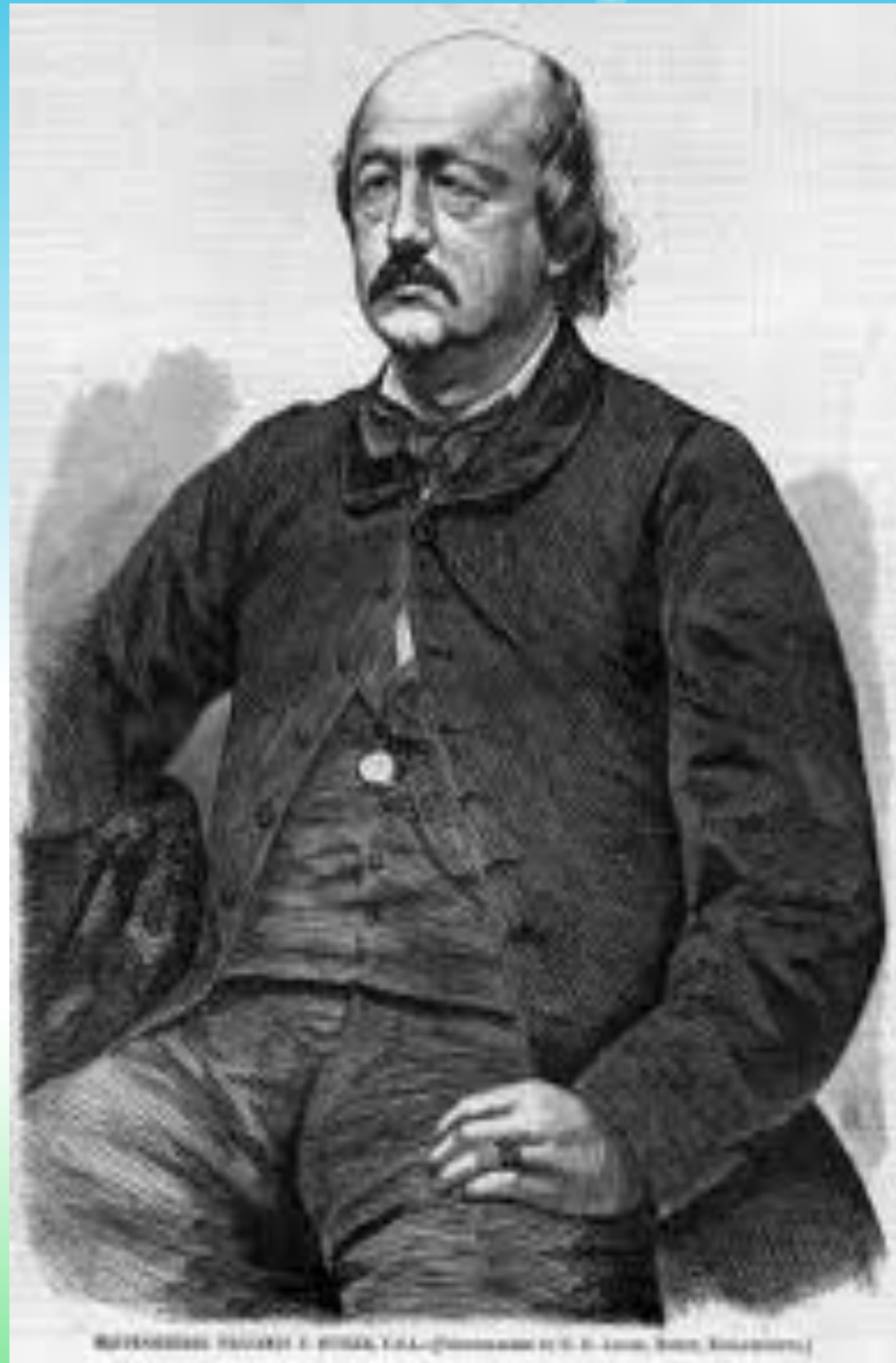


II. ...and each state *must ratify (approve)* the **Thirteenth Amendment**.

- The **Thirteenth Amendment**, which banned slavery, was ratified on Dec.6, 1865

Johnson's plans for reconstruction

Benjamin Butler, notorious Union General in the Civil War and advocate of rights for African Americans, elected to Congress as a radical member of the Republican party.



The black Americans had many rules. These rules were set up to get almost every freed black American arrested for something and put in jail. If they ended up in jail, which it was almost impossible for them not to, they would have to work free. And they would pretty much be slaves all over them. Black men had many limitations. They had to watch every move they made so stay out of trouble. But that was almost impossible.



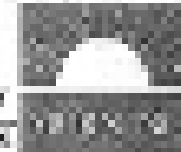
Black Americans were denied access to many public places.

Almost all white Americans were in the kkk. For example: The police officers would dress up in white and go to the black Americans house. If they tried to run away, they would take their white off and arrest them for being out too late. If they did not run, they would not take off their white and hang the black American in his own front yard.



LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
Subscription Office: 1001 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas 79401



President Signs Rights Bill

Senate Cuts Justices' Pay Hike

Racial Justice Urged By LBJ

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—President Lyndon B. Johnson today signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most sweeping anti-discrimination legislation since Reconstruction.

The law bans discrimination in hiring, firing, promotion, and other employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It also prohibits discrimination in public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, and theaters.

State Ruling Blocks
Up County Auditors
LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—A federal court today blocked the state of Texas from appointing auditors to investigate the financial affairs of the city of Lubbock.

The court's decision came in response to a lawsuit filed by the city of Lubbock, which claimed that the state's appointment of auditors violated its constitutional rights.

Other U.S.
Presumptive
Gov. Ruled
WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court today ruled that a state's presumptive governor is not entitled to the same level of protection as a sitting governor.

The court's decision was based on the fact that the presumptive governor is not yet officially sworn into office and therefore does not have the same legal status as a sitting governor.

The ruling was a significant victory for the state of Texas, which had argued that its presumptive governor should be treated the same as a sitting governor.

The court's decision was based on the fact that the presumptive governor is not yet officially sworn into office and therefore does not have the same legal status as a sitting governor.



President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964, surrounded by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and other officials.

THE NEWS
Thelma in
Parade in
City Hall
LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—Thelma Houston, the popular singer, was the guest of honor in a parade held in Lubbock today to celebrate the city's 100th anniversary.

ALL FLIGHTS BY
Alaska Landed Here
By Landing Storm
ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—All flights from Anchorage to other parts of the state were canceled today due to a severe storm that hit the area.

From Radio News Following: Johnson, the President, Signs Law

The law is the most sweeping anti-discrimination legislation since Reconstruction. It bans discrimination in hiring, firing, promotion, and other employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

The law also prohibits discrimination in public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, and theaters.

14 Teams
Yell 'No'
LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—Fourteen teams of students from Lubbock and surrounding areas participated in a "No Nukes" rally held in the city today.

The rally was held to express opposition to the use of nuclear power and to support the "No Nukes" movement.


The rally was a success, with many people attending and expressing their opposition to nuclear power.

The rally was held in the city of Lubbock, Texas, and was attended by many people from the area.

The rally was a success, with many people attending and expressing their opposition to nuclear power.

The rally was held in the city of Lubbock, Texas, and was attended by many people from the area.

The provisions of this civil rights act forbade discrimination on the basis of sex as well as race in hiring, promoting, and firing.

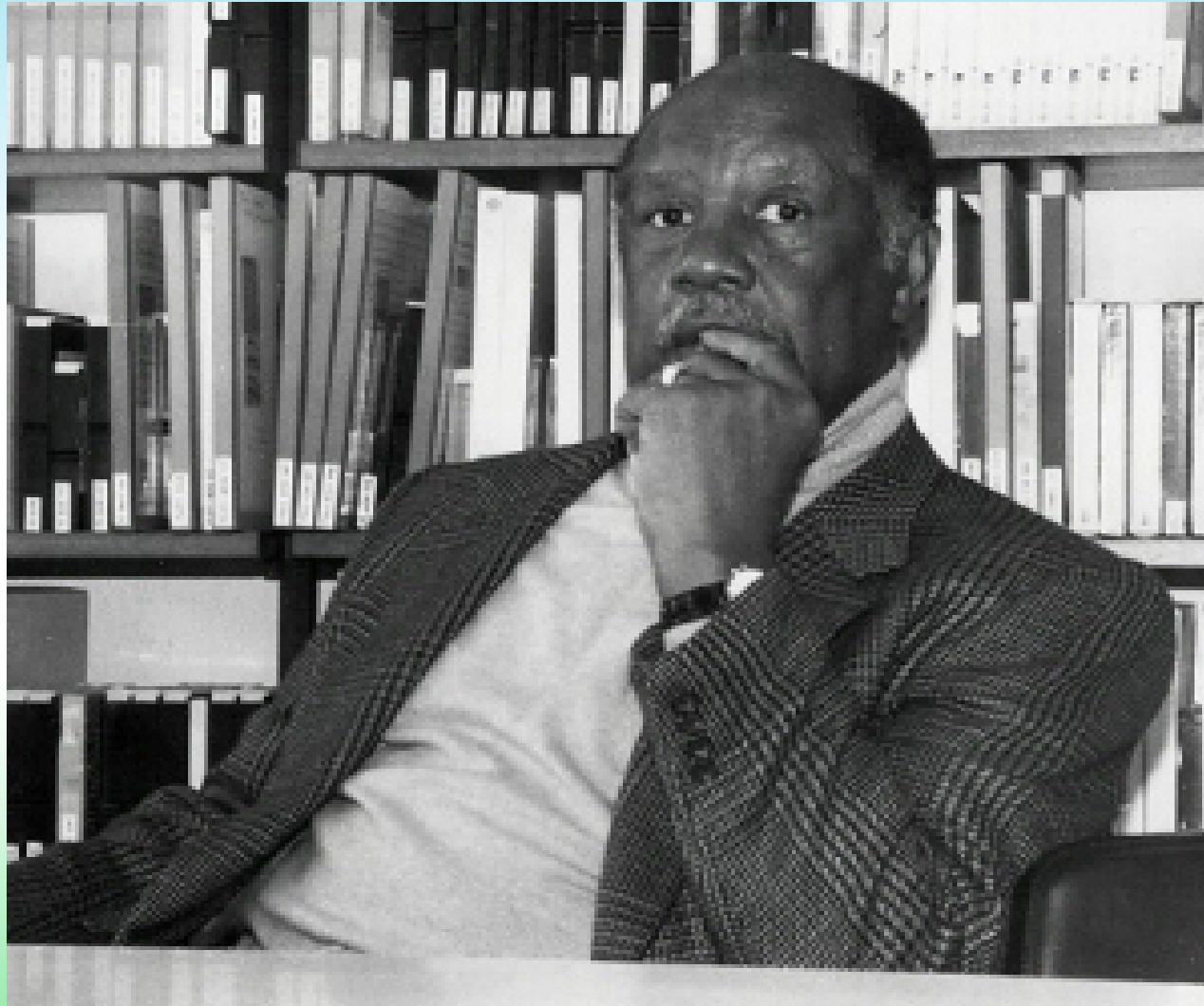


The 14th Amendment to the constitution approved by congress in 1866. Ratified in 1868: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



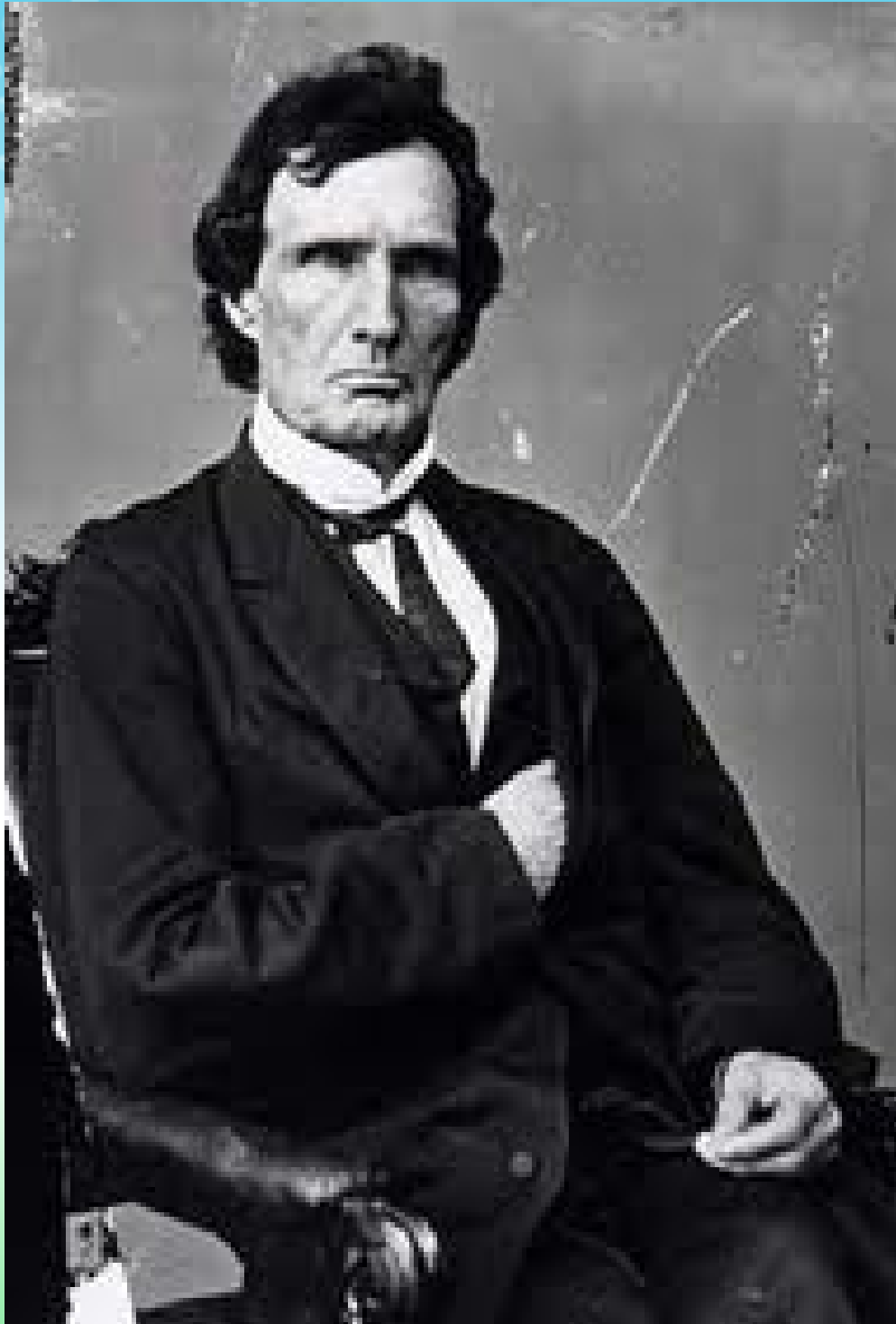
Whites were not happy that the blacks are going to be treated the same as them. Parents wouldn't allow their kids to go to school with black kids. They were starting fires and destroying everything because of thier anger.

Former slave, Oscar J.
Dunn, elected
lieutenant governor of
Louisiana.



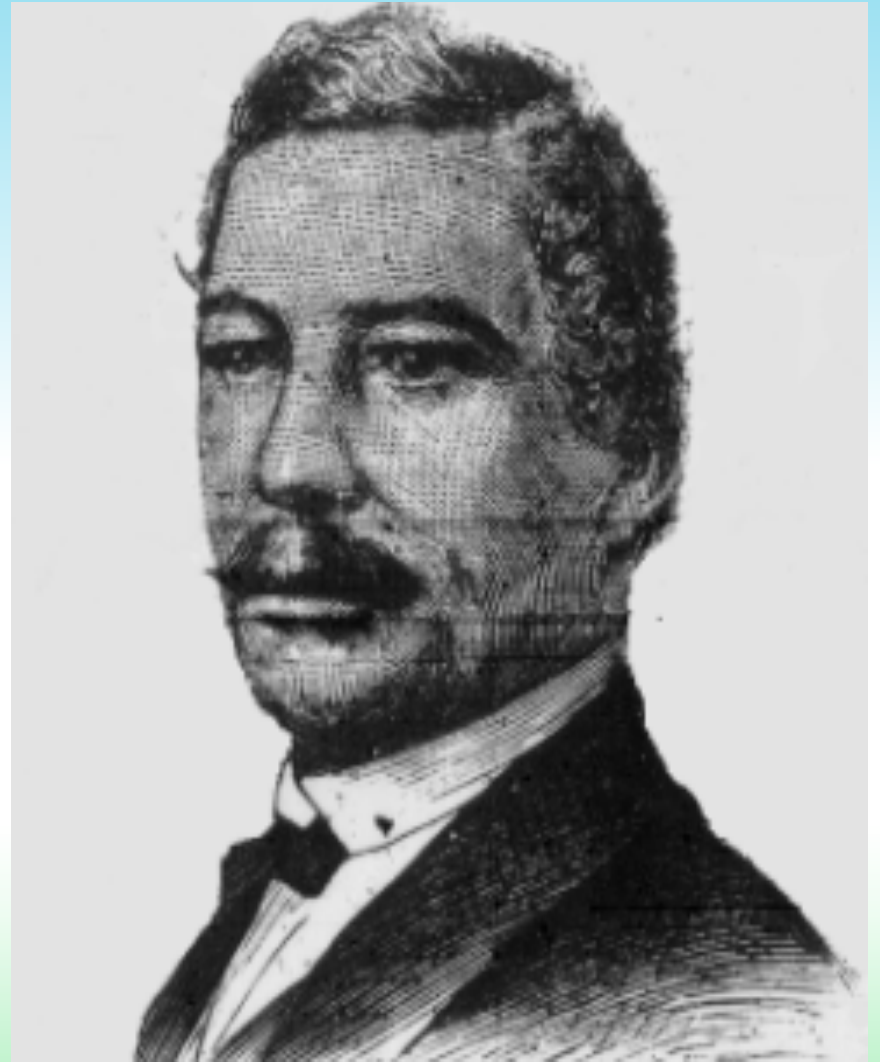
**Francis L. Cardozo elected
secretary of state in South
Carolina. Holds office from
1868 to 1872.**





Thaddeus Stevens,
radical republican
and supporter of
land for Freedmen,
dies

John W. Menard of Louisiana elected to the United States Congress. Menard is barred from his seat by white members of Congress. When Menard pleaded his case to be seated, he became the first Black representative to speak on the floor of the House.



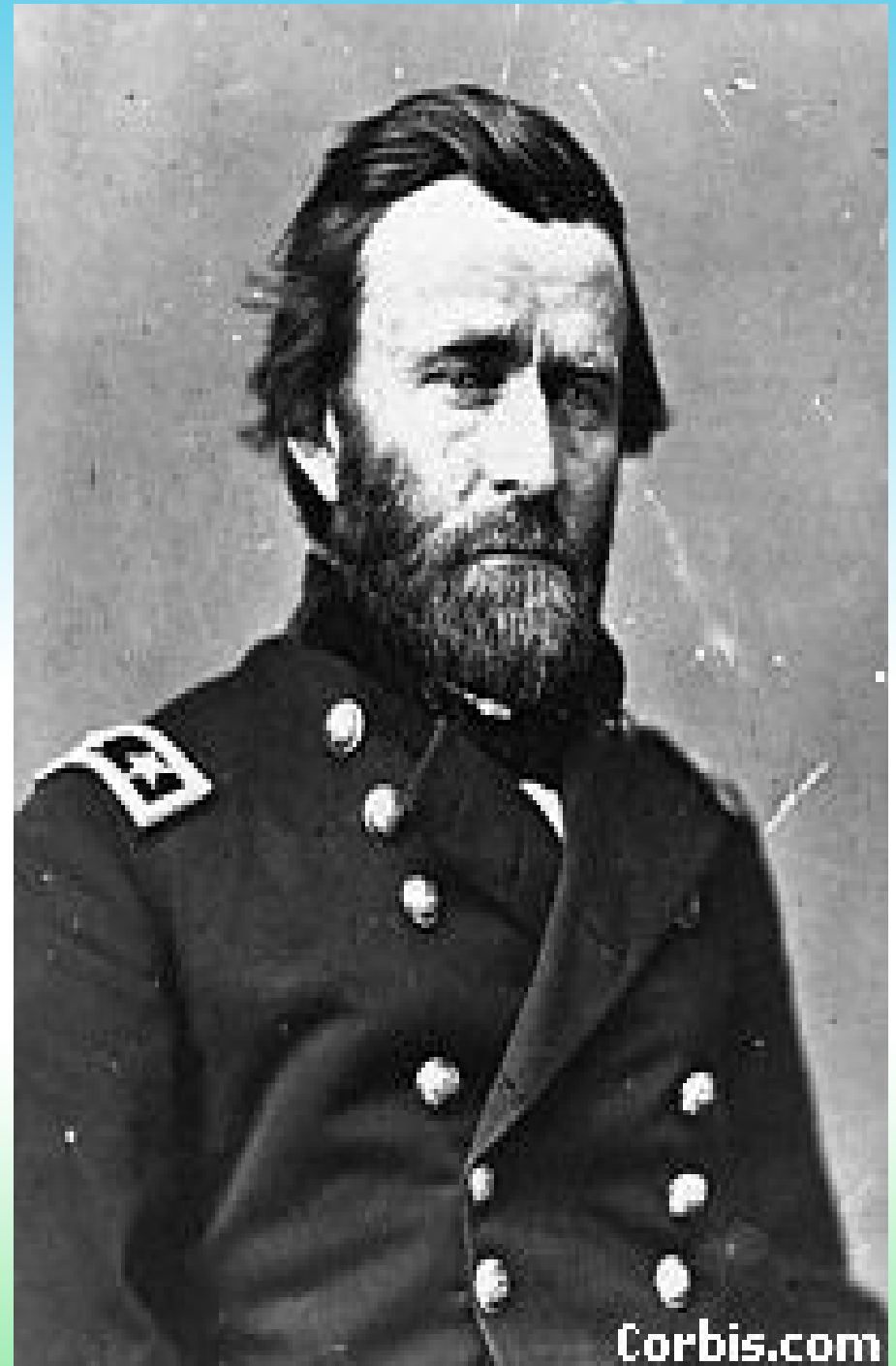
James J. Harris and P.B.S. Pinchback are the first African American delegates to a Republican convention. They support the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for president.

P. B. S. Pinchback, acting governor of Louisiana from December 9, 1872 to January 13, 1873. Pinchback, a black politician, was the first black to serve as a state governor, although due to white resistance, his tenure is extremely short.



P.B.S. Pinchback

Former Union General Ulysses S. Grant becomes president. Although allied with the Radical Republicans in Congress he does not provide strong leadership for Reconstruction.



Hiram Revels elected to U. S.
Senate as the first black senator.





Jasper J. Wright
elected to South
Carolina Supreme
court.

Fifteenth Amendment ratified. The Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave the vote to all male citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.





Joseph H. Rainey, first black member sworn in as member of U. S. House of Representatives. December 12, 1870.

Blanche K. Bruce elected to U. S. Senate.



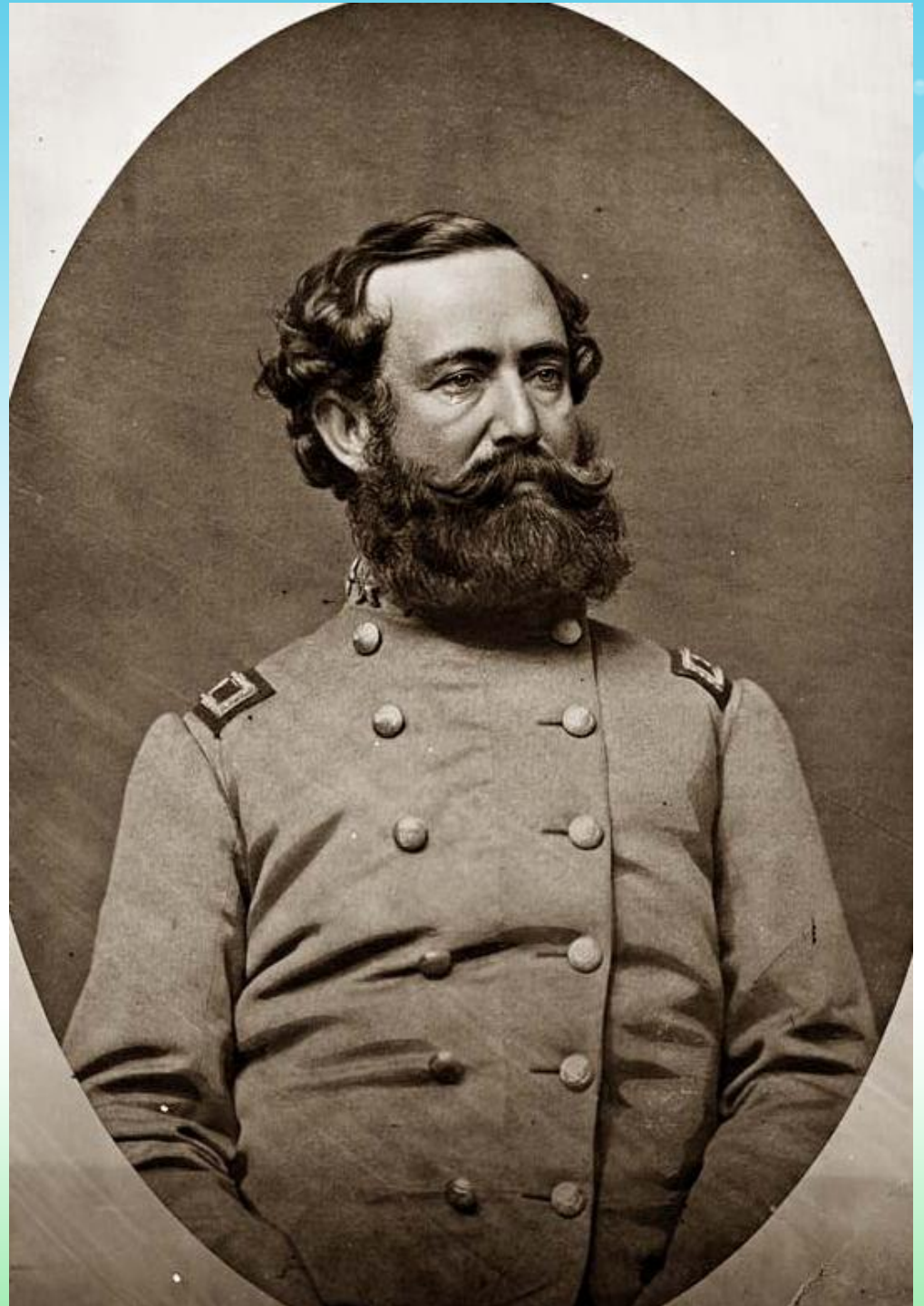


Robert Smalls, black hero of the Civil War, elected to Congress as representative of South Carolina.

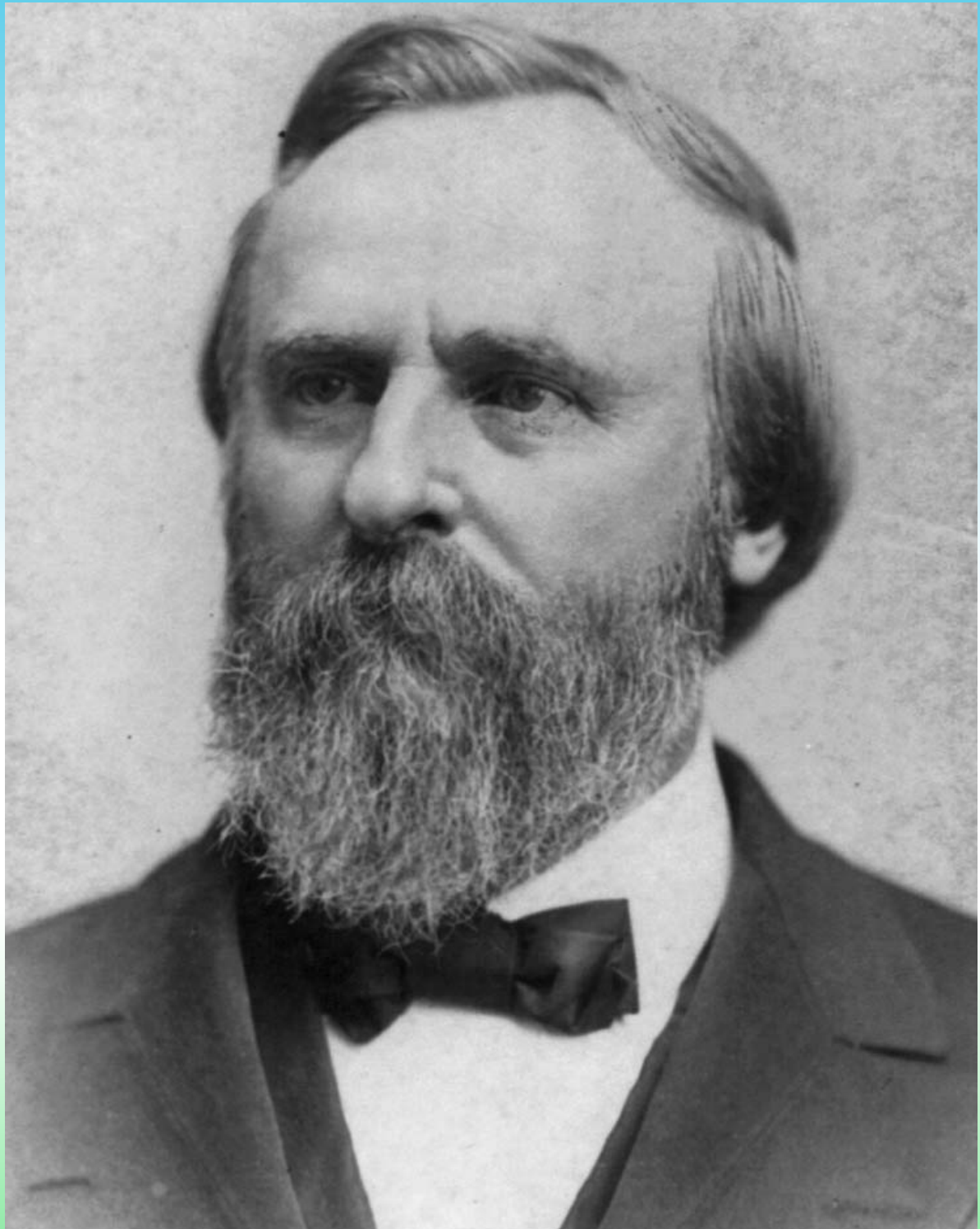
Blanche Kelso elected as Senator of Mississippi. He is the first African-American Senator to serve a complete six year term.



Wade Hampton inaugurated as governor of South Carolina. The election of Hampton, a leader in the Confederacy, confirms fears that the South is not committed to Reconstruction.



**Rutherford
B. Hayes
inaugurate
d President
of the
United
States.**



Robert Brown Elliott yields
office of attorney general of
South Carolina.

