

What Happened to Harbison Agricultural? The Case of the Missing Freedman College

Historical Background

“The Bureau of Refuges, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, known as the Freedman’s Bureau, was established by Congress prior to the end of the Civil War. The Bureau was the first line of assistance to everyone affected by the war, including whites, as well as destitute freedmen. Northern philanthropists also contributed to the education of the freedman. The Northern Aid Society created the Penn School in Beaufort. Religious denominations and Northern philanthropists also provided support for the establishment of colleges for African Americans in South Carolina. [The Harbison Agricultural College established in 1885 in Abbeville, SC was one of these schools.] Both men and women traveled to the South to serve as teachers at schools established by philanthropists or the Freedman’s Bureau. African Americans flocked to the privately supported freedom schools and the new public schools, anxious for the opportunity to learn to read and write denied them during slavery. Most freedmen, young and old, desperately wanted to learn. Prior to the end of slavery, some blacks had established schools.”

South Carolina Social Studies Support Document, Grade 8, 2008 http://ed.sc.gov/agency/Standards-and-Learning/Academic-Standards/old/cso/social_studies/social.html

South Carolina Standards

8-4.4 Explain how events during Reconstruction improved opportunities for African Americans but created a backlash that, by the end of Reconstruction, negated the gains African Americans had made, including the philanthropy of northern aid societies, the assistance provided by the federal government such as the Freedmen’s Bureau, and their advancement in politics and education.

Objectives

- Students will use primary and secondary evidence to solve the case of the Missing Freedman College (Harbison Agricultural College)

Time Required

2 class periods

Recommended Grade Level

Middle/High

Lesson Materials

- The Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection
- Contentdm PowerPoint Instructions
- Industrial history of Harbison Agricultural College from webpage
- Reconstruction timeline

Lesson Preparation

1. Visit the Harbison Agricultural College Collection via USC’s Digital Collection Library site <http://sc.edu/library/digital/collections/harbison.html>
2. Navigate the site to become more familiar. Click the “About the Collection” button to learn the history of the school. Click “Browse All” to view the photographs included in the collection

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3. Clicking on each photograph will take you to the Collection home where you can save to “My Favorites” and create a PowerPoint presentation.
4. Open the Contentdm PowerPoint instructions handout. Use these instructions to create a PowerPoint presentation of some of the photographs from the Harbison Agricultural College Collection.
5. Develop a list of information that is important for students to understand about the relationship between the Freedman’s Bureau and Black colleges like the Harbison Agricultural College in the South. (Refer to the background passage above)
6. Print the paragraphs provided in the “Industrial History” section of the collection individually (see attached). Divide students into pairs so that each has a paragraph of information to work with.
7. Print and provide students with a timeline of Reconstruction in the South.

Lesson Procedure

1. Explain to students that establishing colleges to educate freedmen was one of the efforts of Reconstruction by northern philanthropists. Then explain that students will learn about a freedman college that was established but no longer exist and it is up to the class to find out why?
2. Begin by showing students the images from the collection via the PowerPoint presentation you created during the lesson preparation phase.
3. As the teacher displays each image, she/he helps students observe, reflect and make inferences about each. Students should make brief notes of their analysis so they will have more evidence to solve the mystery.
4. Distribute the paragraphs to each pair. With each paragraph, students should:
 - a. Note the date or time period.
 - b. Find the facts. Determine what happened.
 - c. Determine the parties. Who was involved?
 - d. Examine the place. Where did the action take place?
 - e. Consider the time period. What else was happening during this time period? (Use the timeline provided to determine if other events may have had an impact on the disappearance of this freedman college.)
5. Reconvene to collect information from the class. Allow each pair to give feedback on their findings. Post feedback in the classroom for all to see. (You may want to have students record their findings on large chart paper so that you can easily display the information.)
6. Allow students time to look over all of the information and ponder the evidence.
7. Have students draw conclusions to determine what really happened to the Harbison Agricultural College?
8. Collect student work then explain the reason for the decline of Harbison Agricultural College.

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Assessment

Have students write out their solution to the mystery and provide evidence from their analysis and other students' analyses to support their claims.

Lesson Extension Options

- Take students to computer lab. Allow them to create their own PowerPoint presentations.
- Have students research the history of other colleges and schools that were created for freedmen during Reconstruction (examples: Allen, Benedict, Claflin, South Carolina State University)

Digital Collections Information

This lesson plan is based on images and/or documents derived from the Harbison Agricultural College photograph collection available from the University of South Carolina's Digital Collections Library. To see more from this collection please visit the following link.

<http://sc.edu/library/digital/collections/harbison.html>

To see other collections that may be helpful to your search, visit the Digital Collections homepage by clicking here <http://sc.edu/library/digital/index.php> or visit SCDL's collections by clicking here <http://www.scmemory.org/index.php>.

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 1

“Harbison Agricultural College began in 1885 when the Rev. Emory W. Williams of Washington, D.C. founded a school to educate young African Americans in Abbeville, S.C. It was named Ferguson Academy in honor of one of its benefactors, Rev. James H. Ferguson of the Presbyterian Church in Hanover, N.J. The Academy drew the attention of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the United Presbyterian Church, an organization whose purpose was to “equip and maintain training schools and to train leaders most efficiently for the Negro community.” The Board assumed the debt and acquired legal title to the Academy in 1891 after one of the buildings burned before it could be completed. Rev. Williams left his position as president of the Academy in 1893, and in his place, the Board appointed Rev. Thomas A. Amos. When the school building was deemed unsafe in 1899, Samuel Harbison of Pennsylvania and a Board member, donated 20 acres of land outside of town. The school relocated to the expanded 87 acres in 1901 and was renamed Harbison College in his honor. Among the donors to the new school were Henry Phipps of Abbeville who donated money for a boys dormitory, the Women’s Missionary Societies of New Jersey who furnished the dormitory, and Mrs. Ira Condit who donated 500 books for the library. Mr. Harbison continued his financial support by purchasing an additional 200 acres of land for the college in 1903 and financed the building of Harbison Hall which would serve as the chapel and classroom building.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 2

“President Amos’ tenure at the school was difficult. Racial tension among African Americans and whites in Abbeville, as well as some rivalry with the Williams-Ferguson Academy which continued in Abbeville under the leadership of Rev. Williams, eventually caused Amos to resign in 1906. Rev. Calvin M. Young, a native of Due West, S.C. and then Pastor of Herman Presbyterian Church in Rock Hill, S.C., replaced Amos as President. Young closed the school briefly to assess the situation. In January 1907 the second of a series of fires struck the school, destroying the women’s dormitory (Ferguson Hall), one of four campus buildings. The school reopened with much smaller enrollment in February 1907.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 3

“On March 17, 1910 the third fire struck the school, when Harbison Hall was doused in kerosene and set ablaze. Three students were killed and another four or five were injured. In view of the uncertain and unhappy situation in Abbeville, the Board decided to relocate the school and settled on Irmo, S.C. for its new location. Mr. Harbison advanced \$10,000 for the purchase of 445 acres of land. Several changes were affected by this move. First, the school went from being a co-educational institution to an all male school. Second, the name of the school was changed to Harbison Agricultural College, indicating the emphasis of the curriculum. In addition to agriculture, areas of instruction included literary, religion, and music.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 4

“Between 1913 and 1929 the College expanded through land purchases and donations. The school also purchased a church building once belonging to the Negro Baptists of Irmo and founded the Irmo Presbyterian Church. One of the other missions of the College was to promote the building of a Presbyterian Community. This was done through the “Farm Home Community” project. Parcels of land were sold off in small tracts of 25 acres or single acres for homes. In addition, the presence of the Irmo Parochial School, also led by the Presbyterian Mission attracted Presbyterians to the area. The college also owned the Harbison Farm where students could work to finance their education.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 5

“In 1929, the school changed its name to Harbison Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Unfortunately, the lack of equipment made it difficult for the school to offer full trade courses. Many students, however, were seeking curriculum which would allow for continuing higher education and the enrollment at the school began to decline.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 6

“Rev. Young resigned in 1919. He was replaced by Rev. James L. Hollowell, who died unexpectedly in October of that year. Rev. Young died shortly after Rev. Hollowell. Dean R. W. Boulware replaced Hollowell as interim president. In 1930, Rev. John G. Porter was appointed President by the Board. Due to the decreasing enrollment, Harbison Agricultural and Industrial Institute became a co-educational institution once again in 1933. The Irmo Parochial School, also maintained by the Board and residing on the HAI campus, was merged with the college.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 7

“On March 18, 1941 fire destroyed the main building of the college. The school closed during the 1941-1942 school year for rebuilding. When the school reopened in September 1943, it was for boarding students only. Rev. Porter as replaced by Dr. T. B. Jones as President. His wife, Vivian Young Jones, was the daughter of Rev. Calvin M. Young. Once again, primarily through donations and sales of land, the school began to expand. A new administration building was erected in 1944 and a new church in 1949.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 8

“In 1946 the school changed its name for the last time to Harbison Junior College. In 1952, the new church burned under unknown circumstances. In 1953 the Women’s dormitory building also burned. Once again the college had to rebuild.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Harbison Agricultural College Photograph Collection

Industrial history

Paragraph 9

“The buildings of the former College were leased for a time by the South Carolina Department of Corrections. In 1970, the Board of the National Missions of the Presbyterian Church decided to use the land for socially relevant purposes. To that end, 19.5 acres of land and the remaining college buildings were donated to Midlands Technical College – Harbison Center in 1978.”

Sources:

[a] Helsely, Alexia Jones. “Harbison College: Metamorphosis of a Dream,” Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1988, p. 14-26. Includes a bibliography.

[b] Souvenir program, the Harbison reunion, August 30-31, 1980 (South Carolina: s.n., 1980)

[c] Harbison Agricultural College. Thirty-fourth annual session of Harbison Agricultural College, Irmo, South Carolina: A Presbyterian institution for colored youth (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1917)

[d] Parker, Inez Moore. The rise and decline of the program of education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1865-1970 (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, c. 1977)

Using Contentdm to Create PowerPoint

If your computer is not yet running the .NET Framework version 2.0 or later, you will need to install it before installing the plug-in.

To install the PowerPoint Plug-in:

1. Close Microsoft PowerPoint, if it is open.
2. Download the executable file onto your computer from here:
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm4/cdmppt/Cdmppt2009Setup.msi>
3. Double-click the executable file to install CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in 2009.
4. Follow the installation directions.

Note: If you have a previous version of the CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in installed on your computer, we recommend that you uninstall it using the Windows Control Panel Add or Remove Programs before installing the CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in 2009. However, removing the previous version is not required.

Importing Items from My Favorites

To import My Favorites into PowerPoint, you must first create a collection of Favorites.

Note: To save a selected CONTENTdm item to My Favorites, your Web browser privacy settings must allow cookies, and you must use Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or later, or Firefox 2.0 or later to save My Favorites.

To add an item to My Favorites in CONTENTdm:

1. Search or browse a CONTENTdm collection. When you open an item to view it, links to add items to My Favorites appear in the upper- and lower-left corners of the display pages.



Figure 12: This example shows **Add to Favorites** in the lower left corner.

2. Click **Add to Favorites**. The image and its metadata are added to My Favorites.
3. When viewing documents, add whole documents by clicking **Add Document to Favorites** or add single pages by clicking **Add Page to Favorites**.



Figure 13: The whole-document and single-page My Favorites options appear in the upper-left corner.

4. Click **Back to Results** to return to browsing or searching for more items to add.

To add multiple items to My Favorites:

1. From the browse or search-results view, place a check in the boxes to the left of the desired items or click **Select All**. The **Select All** link is in the upper- and lower-left corners of the display page.

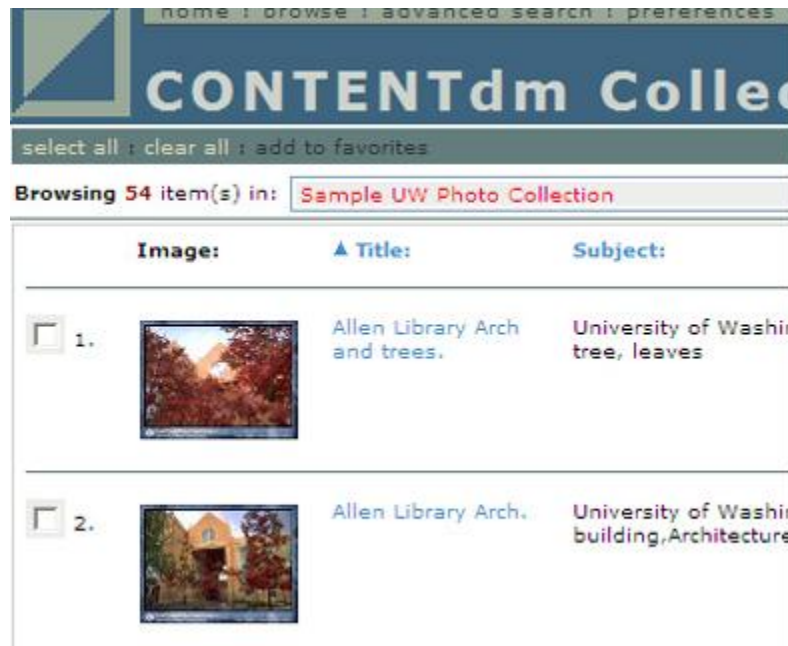


Figure 14: This example shows **Select All** in the upper-left corner.

2. Click **Add to Favorites**.

Note: Only items on the current Web page can be added to My Favorites. In other words, you cannot select items on one results page, and then move to another page to select

Getting Started

After you have installed the PowerPoint Plug-in and saved images to My Favorites, you are ready to create your presentation. This section covers opening the plug-in, selecting a Web site, and importing My Favorites.

Opening the PowerPoint Plug-in

To open the CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in:

1. Start Microsoft PowerPoint, and then open an existing or new PowerPoint presentation.
2. Open the CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in by clicking the **CONTENTdm** button on the PowerPoint toolbar, usually located in the upper-left corner, under other toolbars.

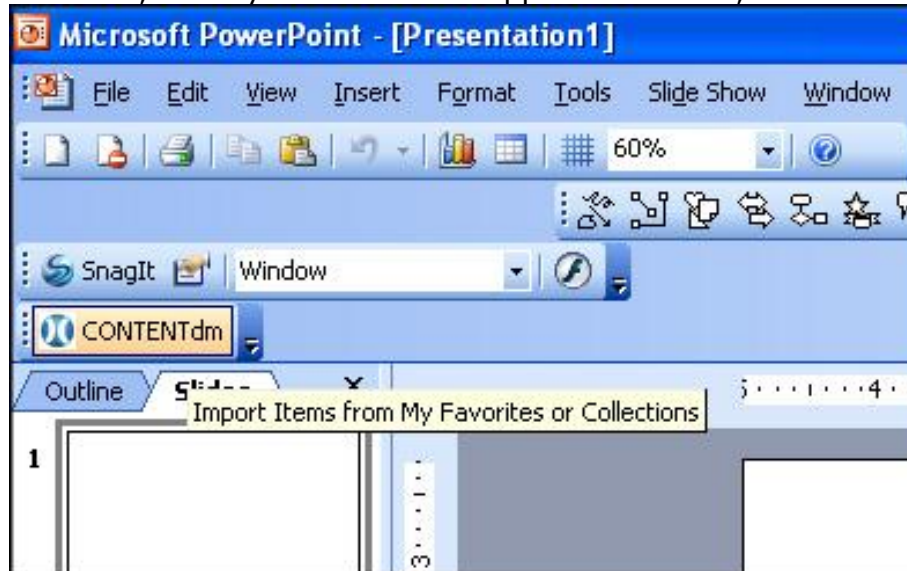


Figure 1: The CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in button usually appears in the upper-left of the screen.

3. The CONTENTdm PowerPoint Plug-in **Welcome** screen displays. Click **Next** to continue.

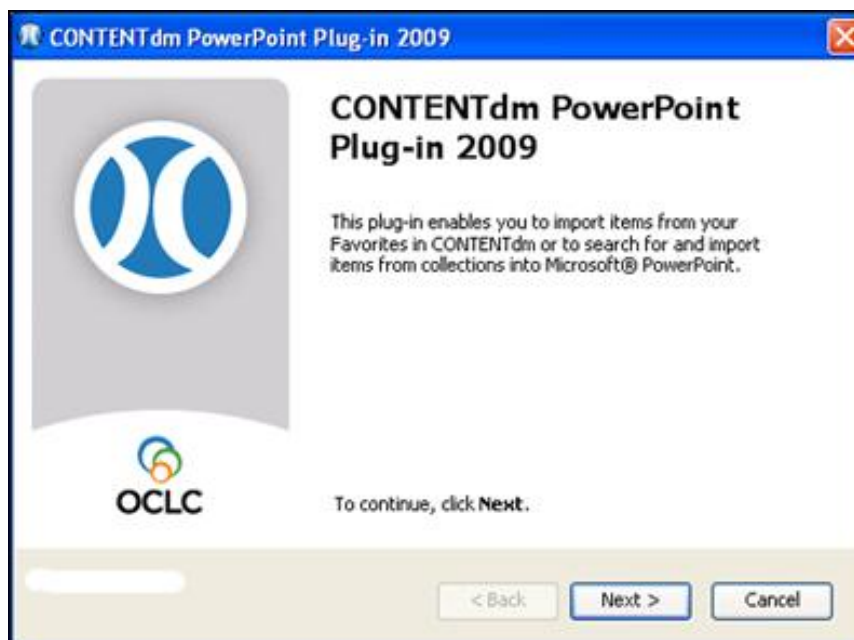


Figure 2: The **Welcome** screen.

Selecting a Web Site

After advancing from the **Welcome** screen, you can specify a CONTENTdm Web site address.

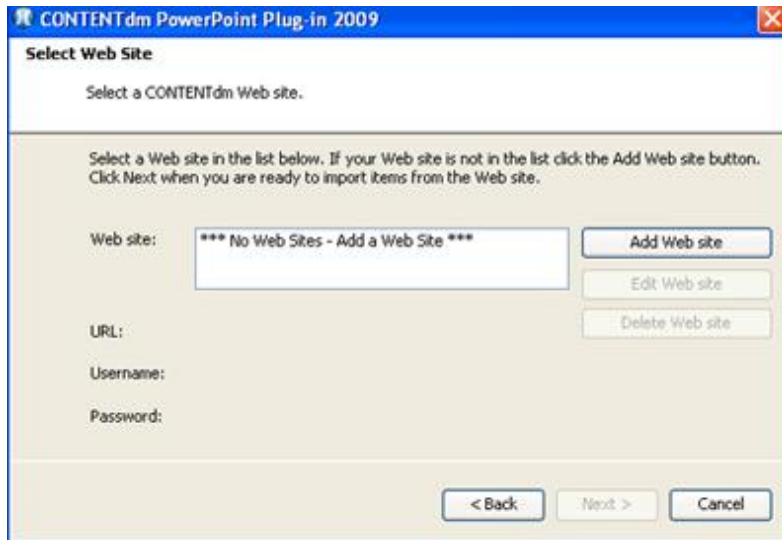


Figure 3: Selecting the CONTENTdm Web site.

To select a Web site:

Select a site from the list box and then click **Next**.

To add a Web site:

1. Click **Add Web Site**. The Web Site Settings dialog displays.

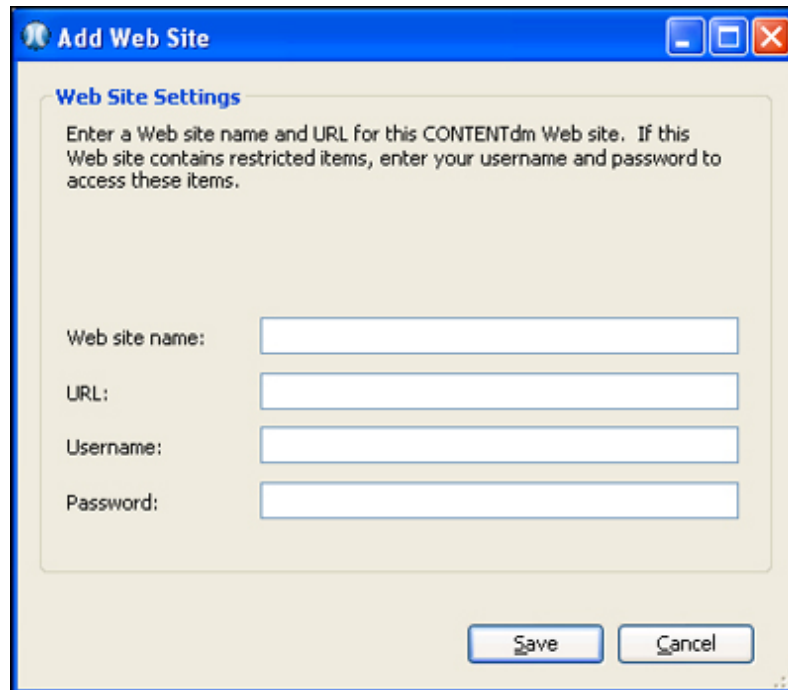


Figure 4: Adding a Web site.

2. Enter a name the site. This is just for your reference. It could be something like USC Digital Collections.
3. Enter the URL , <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu>, for the USC Digital Collections web site.
4. Click **Save** to close the dialog and save the Web site. The Select Web site screen displays, with the site that you added available to select.

Importing Items

After you have selected the CONTENTdm Web site address, you are ready to select your import method and then begin finding and importing items.

To select your import method:

1. From the **Select Import Method** screen, select **Import My Favorites**.
2. Click **Next** to continue.



Figure 7: **Select Import Method** screen.

1. After you have selected **Import My Favorites** on the **Select Import Method** screen, your Favorites are downloaded to the plug-in and displayed on the **Choose Items from My Favorites** screen.

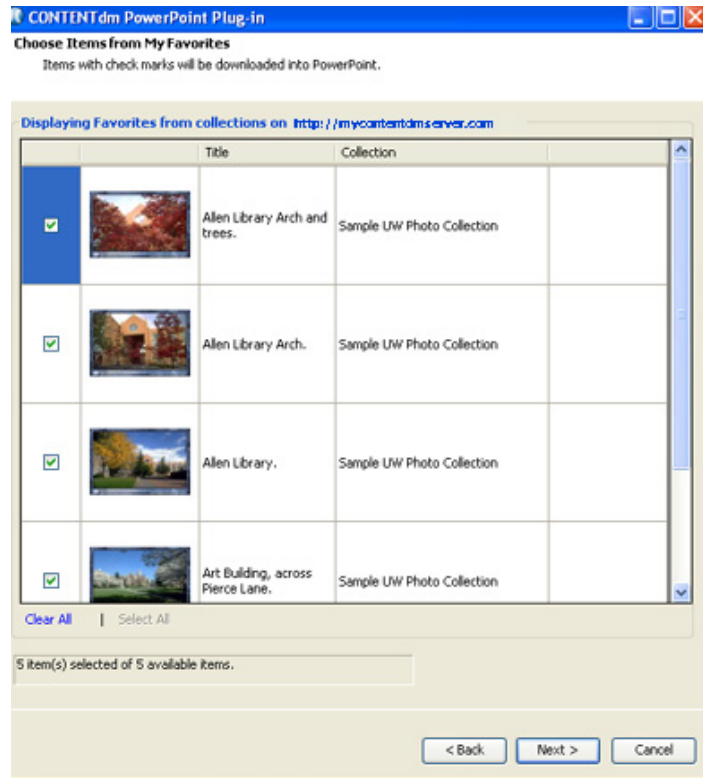


Figure 15: Favorites are displayed for selection.

2. All results are selected by default. Deselect any items you do not want to download to PowerPoint.

Note: Your Favorites may include restricted items or compound objects. For more information about working with those types of items, see the previous section.

3. Click **Next** to select your slide layout and metadata.

After you have selected the items you want to download into your presentation, choose your slide layout and specify which metadata to include.

Selecting Slide Layout

On the **Select Layout** screen, first choose the number of images to include on each slide. (Images are automatically sized smaller when you choose to include more than one on each slide.) Then specify the metadata you want to include for each item.



Figure 16: Images are automatically sized smaller when layout is defined as more than one image per slide.

1. On the **Select Layout** screen, click **Download** to download your selected items and associated metadata to PowerPoint.

Note: Depending on the number and types of items you selected, downloading may take a few minutes. The **Downloading Options** screen displays a progress bar (you can stop downloading by clicking **Cancel**).

2. The **Item Download Complete** screen confirms the number of items downloaded.



Figure 18: The number of items downloaded successfully is displayed.

3. Click **Finish** on the **Item Download Complete** screen to close the plug-in and review your presentation.

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Reconstruction Timeline

1865	February 1, Congress proposes the 13th Amendment, outlawing slavery and involuntary servitude everywhere in the United States.
1865	March 3, Freedmen's Bureau is founded to aid former slaves
1865	March 4, Lincoln is inaugurated for his second term with Andrew Johnson as vice-president, pledging "malice toward none, and charity for all."
1865	April 8, Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia.
1865	April 14, Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth.
1865	April 18, Johnston surrender to Sherman in North Carolina, effectively ending the Civil War.
1865	Johnson moves to Reconstruct the South on his own initiative - He prefers to call the process "restoration", emphasizing his leniency towards the rebelling Southern states. Former Confederate military leaders and patricians with taxable property over \$20,000 are disenfranchised until further notice; only 10% of enfranchised Southern population needs to take an oath of loyalty before readmission.
1865	Southern states begin to pass "Black Codes" - these laws subject former slaves to a variety of restrictions on their freedom: they forbid blacks to testify against whites; they establish vagrancy and apprenticeship laws; blacks cannot serve on juries, bear arms, or hold large meetings.
1865	The Thirty-ninth Congress convenes - It is the first session since Lincoln's death. All Confederate states, with the exception of Mississippi have formally accepted presidential requirements for readmission to the Union and representation in Congress. Led by radical Thaddeus Stevens, the House simply omits the southerners from roll call, effectively denying them admittance. It then proceeds to discuss punishment for the rebellious South which according to Radical Republican Charles Sumner has committed "state suicide".
1865	The Ku Klux Klan is formed in Tennessee - it is one of the many secret societies set up to terrorize blacks. Its methods become ever more vicious as whites become more certain that their old way of life is being threatened.
1866	Johnson vetoes Freedmen's Bureau bill and Civil Rights Act of 1866; a modified version of the Freedmen's Bureau bill later passes, and Congress overrides Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Act.
1866	14th Amendment passed by Congress - grants full citizenship to blacks, gives the Federal government the responsibility to protect equal rights under the law to all American citizens.
1866	Bloody race riots erupt in Memphis and New Orleans.
1866	In Congressional elections of 1866, Republicans increase their majority in Congress, forming solid anti-Johnson majorities in both houses.
1867	First Reconstruction Act - passes over Johnson's veto. Temporarily places the South under military rule; states may be readmitted if their new state constitutions provide for black suffrage.
1868	Impeachment Crisis - Congress impeaches Johnson but he avoids conviction by one vote.
1868	Georgia expels blacks from its legislature. Military rule is instantly reimposed on the

	state and earlier readmission to representation in Congress is revoked. Ratification of the 14th amendment is now made obligatory before representation in Congress will be allowed.
1868	14th Amendment ratified.
1868	Grant is elected President.
1869	15th Amendment passed by Congress - prohibits any state from denying a citizen the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
1869	The first rail line to cross the continent is completed - The Union Pacific is joined with the Central Pacific; the news is flashed by telegraph and the nation celebrates from coast to coast. This railroad network will be the single most influential factor in the emergence of a new industrial age.
1870	15th Amendment ratified.
1870	Force Acts (KKK Acts) passed by Congress - seek to enforce 15th Amendment by giving Federal protection for black suffrage, and authorize the use of Federal troops against the KKK. These acts are declared unconstitutional in <i>Cruikshank v. U.S.</i> in the 1880s.
1872	Grant wins a second term as President, defeating Horace Greeley.
1873	Panic of 1873 plunges the nation into a depression.
1874	Grant uses force for the last time to subvert the White League's attempt to overthrow a Republican government accused of stealing an election.
1875	"Whiskey ring" scandal exposed.
1875	Civil Rights Act of 1875 - states that no citizen can be denied the equal use of public facilities such as inns, restaurants, etc. on the basis of color.
1876-7	Disputed election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden - resolved in favor of Republican Hayes.
1877	Compromise of 1877 - results in end to military intervention in the South and the fall of the last radical governments; restores "home rule" in the South
1883	Civil Rights Cases - strike down the Civil Rights Act of 1875. Congress may not legislate on civil rights unless a state passes a discriminatory law; Court declares the 14th Amendment silent on racial discrimination by private citizens.
1896	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> - upholds Louisiana statute requiring "separate but equal" accommodations on railroads. Court declares that segregation is not necessarily discrimination. Justice Harlan's dissent argues that segregation is inherently discrimination; this argument will be used to support the majority opinion in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> in 1954.
1898	<i>Williams v. Mississippi</i> - upholds a state law requiring a literacy test to qualify for voting.

<http://www.pinzler.com/ushistory/timeline6.html>