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**Day 11 Packet**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Do Now**

Take a stand. For each position below, state your belief! Then pick one to craft a CAR claim about! Try to develop at least two reasons for your claim.	<b>Agree or Disagree?</b>
A hotdog is a sandwich.	
Pineapple belongs on pizza.	
It's okay to pee in the shower.	
In person school is better than virtual.	
Social media is bad for our society.	
Leftover pizza should be eaten cold.	
Tiktok is better than instagram.	

## Vocabulary Review

Practice writing the definitions of each word below! Quiz your partner! Use the words in a sentence!

**Precarious**

**Futile**

**Incessant**

**Furnish**

**Desert**

**Gregarious**

**Succumb**

**Malignant**

**Vapid**

**Disingenuous**

### After the Quiz:

How did the quiz go for you? What went well? What could have gone better?

### Recall From Yesterday

What are the big ideas from yesterday? (bullet-point note-form is fine!)

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*Essential Question: How successful was the Freedmen's Bureau in helping African Americans realize their aspirations?*

Make a prediction: What do you think the answer to this question will be?

# Freedmen's Bureau Inquiry

## Document 1: Sick From Freedom

<b>Publication</b> (type of source, date of source)	<b>Point of View</b> (who is the author, and what is their perspective?)
<b>Intended Audience</b>	<b>Predicted Purpose</b> (what is doc's purpose?)

Based on a careful analysis of a broad range of sources from government documents to newspaper reports to medical records, this book reveals that tens of thousands of freed slaves became sick and died due to the unexpected problems caused by the exigencies [*urgent needs*] of war and the massive dislocation triggered by emancipation. The distress and medical crises that freed slaves experienced were a hidden cost of war and an unintended outcome of emancipation. While sickness and epidemics certainly existed in the South before, the Civil War, like many major wars throughout the nineteenth century, gave rise to explosive epidemic outbreaks and inordinate [*excessive*] mortality [*death*] and suffering...

The federal government's initial lack of interest and often unclear plans on how to rebuild the South, left former slaves without an institutional structure to help them survive the biological crises that the war generated. The ending of slavery led to the abrupt dismantling of pre-War systems of medical care (both those organized by enslaved people and by individual slaveholders on local plantations), and it exhausted the networks of support provided by municipal almshouses [*free housing*] and state hospitals.

**Source:** Downs, Jim. *Sick from Freedom: African-American Illness and Suffering during the Civil War and Reconstruction*, 2012 (book).

Describe the medical condition of the newly freed African American population after the Civil War.	What caused the urgent medical situation of the freed black population?

## Document 2: W.E.B. DuBois Article

<b>Publication</b> (type of source, date of source)	<b>Point of View</b> (who is the author, and what is their perspective?)
<b>Intended Audience</b>	<b>Predicted Purpose</b> (what is doc's purpose?)

*W.E.B. DuBois was an African American historian, civil rights activist, and writer who was born in 1868. He was a lifelong anti-racist and advocate for the rights of people of color.*

“Here, then, was the field of work for the Freedmen’s Bureau; and since, with some hesitation, it was continued by the act of 1868 till 1869, let us look upon four years of its work as a whole. There were, in 1868, 900 Bureau officials scattered from Washington to Texas, ruling, directly and indirectly, many millions of men. And the deeds of these rulers fall mainly under seven heads, — the relief of physical suffering, the overseeing of the beginnings of free labor, the buying and selling of land, the establishment of schools, the paying of bounties, the administration of justice, and the financiering of all these activities. Up to June, 1869, over half a million patients had been treated by Bureau physicians and surgeons, and sixty hospitals and asylums had been in operation. In fifty months of work 21,000,000 free rations were distributed at a cost of over \$4,000,000, — beginning at the rate of 30,000 rations a day in 1865, and discontinuing in 1869.

**Source:** DuBois, W.E.B. “[The Freedmen’s Bureau](#)”, *The Atlantic*, 1901 (academic journal).

What does this source suggest about the success of the Freedmen’s Bureau?	According to DuBois, what needs were the Freedmen’s Bureau meeting?
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### Document 3: Excerpt from U.S. Senate History of the Freedmen’s Bureau Acts

<b>Publication</b> (type of source, date of source)	<b>Point of View</b> (who is the author, and what is their perspective?)
<b>Intended Audience</b>	<b>Predicted Purpose</b> (what is doc’s purpose?)

*In order for a bill to become law, the majority of Congress (the Senate and the House) have to vote for it, AND the president has to sign it. If the president rejects (vetoes) the bill, then it is sent back to Congress. Congress would need a 2/3 majority vote to pass it. Andrew Johnson became president after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.*

On January 5, 1866, Illinois senator Lyman Trumbull introduced a bill to extend the Freedmen’s Bureau Act by removing an expiration date and including freedmen and refugees everywhere in the United States—not just in the ex-Confederate states. His bill also expanded the power of military governors to enforce rules to protect African Americans. For nearly three weeks the Senate debated the bill and on January 25, approved it by a vote of 37 to 10. After House approval, the bill went to the president’s desk on February 13.

Supporters of the legislation, including Lyman Trumbull, believed President Andrew Johnson would sign the bill, so they were shocked when he sent the bill back to the Senate on February 19 with a veto message. Johnson’s stated reasons for opposing the legislation were similar to the arguments made by the bill’s opponents in the House and Senate—it was unnecessary to extend the original legislation, it infringed on [violated] states’ rights, it gave the federal government an unprecedented role in providing aid to a specific group of people at the exclusion of others, and it was expensive.

Johnson had resisted all congressionally driven reconstruction programs and denounced [criticized] those who stood “opposed to the restoration of the Union.” He viewed the Southern states as fully restored and thus “entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.” Democrats and moderate Republicans supported the president’s position, and a vote to override the veto the next day failed to gain the necessary two-thirds vote.

Source: “[The Freedmen’s Bureau](#) Acts of 1865 and 1866,” The United States Senate, 2021 (website).

What does this source suggest about the success of the Freedmen’s Bureau?	Why did Johnson oppose the Freedmen’s Bureau? Provide at least three reasons.

#### Document 4: History.com Article

<b>Publication</b> (type of source, date of source)	<b>Point of View</b> (who is the author, and what is their perspective?)
<b>Intended Audience</b>	<b>Predicted Purpose</b> (what is doc's purpose?)

The Freedmen's Bureau was organized into districts covering the 11 former rebel states, the border states of Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia and Washington, D.C. Each district was headed by an assistant commissioner. The bureau's achievements varied from one location to another and from one agent to the next. Over its course of existence, the bureau was underfunded and understaffed, with just 900 agents at its peak.

Bureau agents, who acted essentially as social workers and were frequently the only federal representatives in Southern communities, were subjected to ridicule and violence from whites (including terrorist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan), who viewed the agents as interfering in local affairs by trying to assist blacks. While some agents were corrupt or incompetent, others were hardworking and brave people who made significant contributions.

During its years of operation, the Freedmen's Bureau fed millions of people, built hospitals and provided medical aid, negotiated labor contracts for ex-slaves and settled labor disputes. It also helped former slaves legalize marriages and locate lost relatives, and assisted black veterans. The bureau also was instrumental in building thousands of schools for blacks, and helped to found such colleges as Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Additionally, the bureau tried, with little success, to promote land redistribution. However, most of the confiscated or abandoned Confederate land was eventually restored to the original owners, so there was little opportunity for black land ownership, which was seen as a means to success in society.

**Source:** "Freedmen's Bureau" History.com, 3 Oct 2018. [Link](#).

What does this source suggest about the success of the Freedmen's Bureau?	What limited the Bureau from being more successful?



## Document 6: DuBois on What Could Have Been

<b>Publication</b> (type of source, date of source)	<b>Point of View</b> (who is the author, and what is their perspective?)
<b>Intended Audience</b>	<b>Predicted Purpose</b> (what is doc's purpose?)

The most bitter attacks on the Freedmen's Bureau were aimed not so much at its conduct or policy under the law as at the necessity for any such organization at all. Such attacks came naturally from the border states and the South, and they were summed up by Senator Davis, of Kentucky, when he moved to entitle the act of 1866 a bill "to promote strife and conflict between the white and black races ... by a grant of unconstitutional [*illegal*] power." ...Had the opposition to government protection of Negroes been less bitter, and the attachment to the slave system less strong, the observer [*the reader*] can well imagine a far better policy: a permanent Freedmen's Bureau, with a national system of Negro schools; a carefully supervised employment and labor office; a system of impartial [*fair*] protection before the regular courts; and such institutions for social betterment as savings banks, land and building associations, and social settlements. All this vast expenditure [*spending*] of money and brains might have formed a great school of prospective [*future*] citizenship, and solved in a way we have not yet solved the most perplexing and persistent of the Negro problems.

**Source:** DuBois, W.E.B. "[The Freedmen's Bureau](#)", *The Atlantic*, 1901 (academic journal).

What argument is DuBois making?	What does this source suggest about the success of the Freedmen's Bureau?



## Discussion Prep

Complete the organizer below to prepare for tomorrow's discussion!

<b>Successes of Freedmen's Bureau</b> (include evidence)	<b>Failures of Freedmen's Bureau</b> (include evidence)

**CAR CLAIM:** Overall, do you think the Freedmen's Bureau was successful in helping African Americans realize their aspirations?

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