

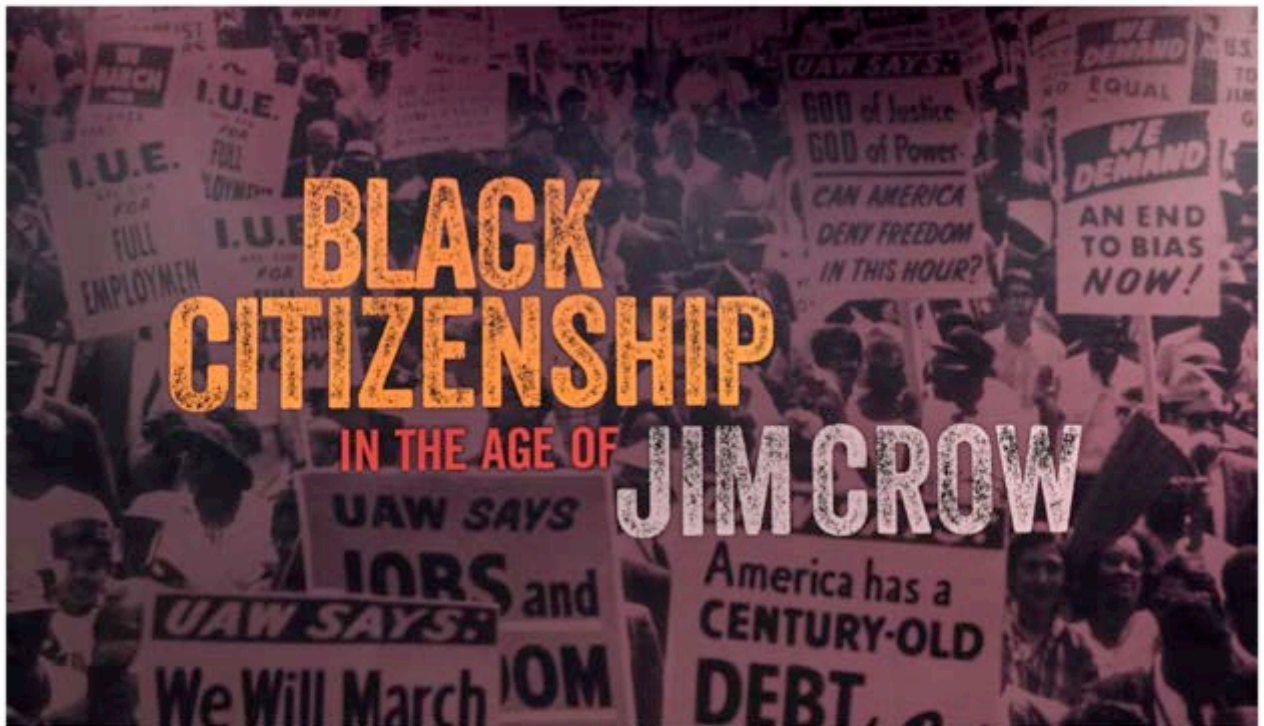
Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View

You can explore this virtual exhibit in two different ways: [360 View](#) and [Object View](#).

To walk through the exhibit in the [360 View](#), click on the panoramic images of the galleries. To use the [Object View](#), scroll down to explore the displays section-by-section. Switch between the 360 View and Object View at any point. All the images are clickable.

Return to this How To at any time by clicking on “How To” in the Menu in the upper right corner.



Welcome to *Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow*. This virtual tour of New-York Historical Society's 2018 traveling exhibit recounts the dramatic, national story of the struggle for Black equality after the end of slavery.

Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: [Object View](#)

To use the Object View, simply scroll down. Or skip to a specific section of the exhibit by using the Menu at the top right hand corner of the page to select a section.

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BLACK
CITIZENSHIP
IN THE AGE OF
JIM CROW

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Reconstructing Citizenship, 1865–1877



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Reconstructing Citizenship, 1865–1877

Reconstruction began with the Confederate surrender that ended the Civil War. America needed to reunite, heal, and change. Just at this crucial moment, a Southern sympathizer killed President Lincoln. Vice President Andrew Johnson took over.

A burning question faced the nation during Reconstruction. Would black people now be accepted as equals? The country was deeply divided. Some envisioned a radically new interracial democracy. Others wanted the old America, with strict racial lines intact and whites in control. President Johnson agreed with the latter. He brought his support for white supremacy to the helm of government. An urgent contest for power erupted in Washington and throughout the country.

RECONSTRUCTING CITIZENSHIP 1865–1877

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The struggle for black freedom and equality during Reconstruction produced long strides forward and lasting setbacks. Progress was both made and hindered. But those who press changed the meaning of citizenship, democracy, for black people and for all Americans.

WHY WAS IT CALLED
RECONSTRUCTION?



<https://blackcitizenship.nyhistory.org/reconstructing-citizenship-1865-1877/#1> and equality during

Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: [Object View](#)

Click on the images and labels to enlarge them.

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WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Children in the North and South were taught very different lessons about slavery.

The Gospel of Slavery: A Primer of Freedom portrayed the agonies of slavery in the moral and religious language favored by Northern abolitionists. North Carolina's *First Dixie Reader* instead described warm feelings between owners and slaves. In the *Reader's* pages, Uncle Ned runs away from slavery, but feeling mistreated in the North, he returns by choice to his master.

Both books were published in 1864, three years into the war.

Iron Gray, *The Gospel of Slavery: A Primer of Freedom*, 1864. Reproduction. New-York Historical Society Library

Marinda Moore, *The First Dixie Reader*, 1864. Reproduction. New-York Historical Society Library



Forever Free

African Americans immediately volunteered to join the Union's fight against the breakaway Confederacy. But they were not accepted into the military until midway through the war. The change came after the



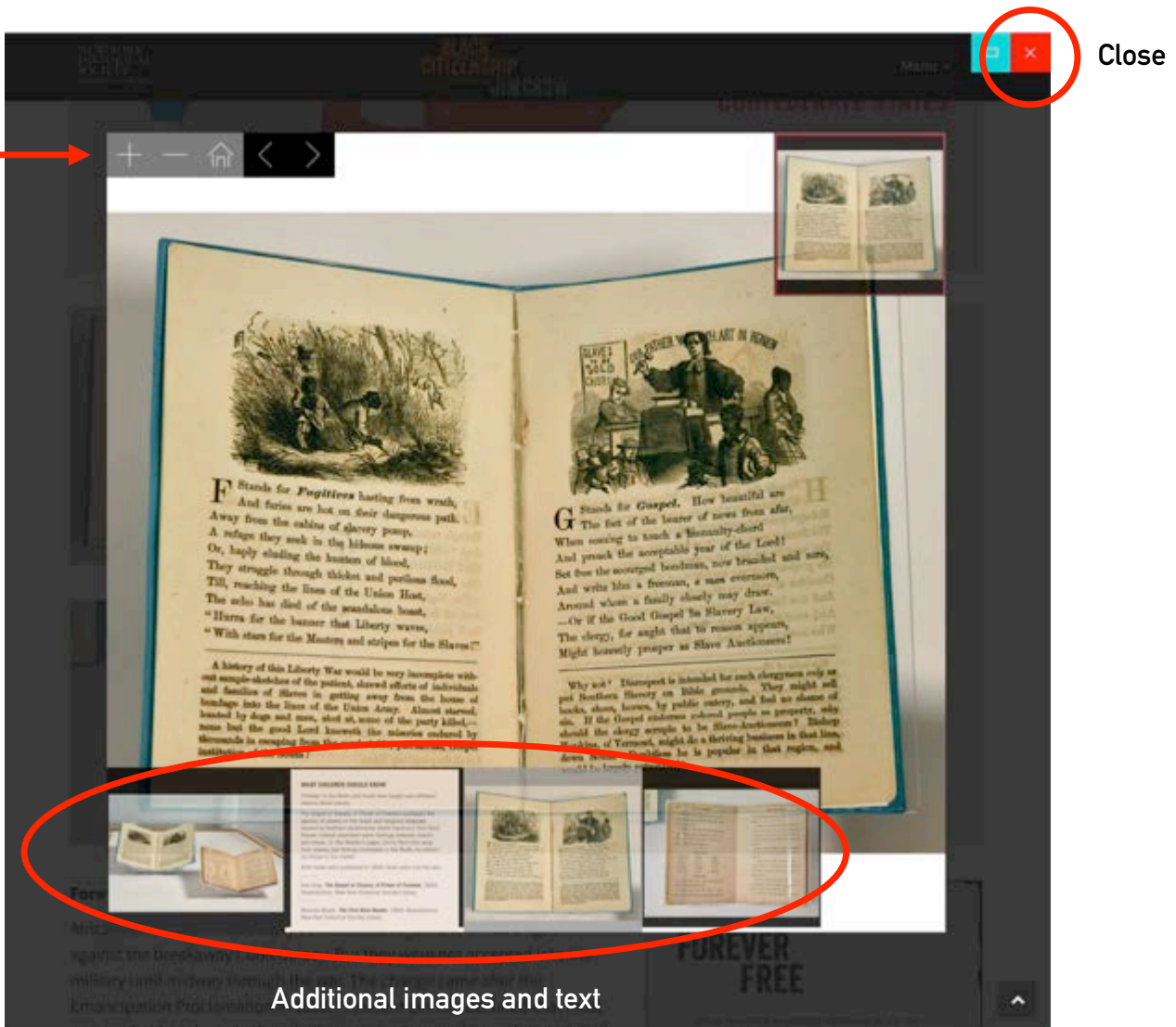
Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: Object View

Once you've clicked on an image, you can zoom in even further using your mouse wheel, trackpad, or the + and - buttons in the upper left hand corner. Click the house icon to return to the full image. Zoom

You may also see additional or related images arranged in thumbnails along the bottom. Select by clicking or tapping on them. Or use the < and > buttons in the upper left hand corner.

To close the viewer, click the red "x" in the upper right hand corner.



Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: 360° View

To explore the exhibit in the 360° viewer, click on one the panoramic images.

Reconstructing Citizenship, 1865–1877



Reconstructing Citizenship, 1865–1877

Reconstruction began with the Confederate surrender that ended the Civil War. America needed to reunite, heal, and change. Just at this crucial moment, a Southern sympathizer killed President Lincoln. Vice President Andrew Johnson took over.



This will open the 360° viewer, allowing you to explore the exhibit as if you were standing in the museum.



Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: [360° View](#)



As you move your cursor, objects and displays will become highlighted. Click on these to open and view images and text.

Zoom in and out by using your mouse wheel or trackpad, or the + and - in the upper left hand corner.

Many objects and displays include multiple images arranged in thumbnails along the bottom. Select by clicking or tapping them. Or use the < and > buttons in the upper left hand corner.

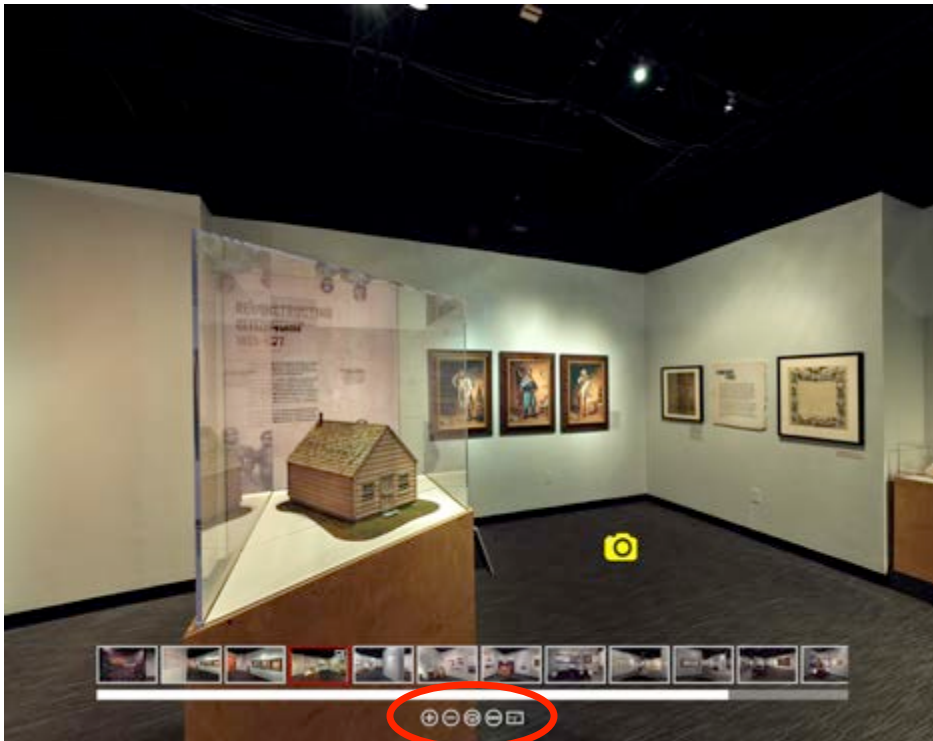
To exit, click the white "x" in the upper right hand corner.



Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: 360° View

Click and drag the screen to move around the gallery. Scrolling your mouse wheel or trackpad allows you to zoom in and out. You can also use the controls along the bottom.



Zoom In

Zoom Out

Start and Stop Auto-Rotating

Hide and Show Thumbnails

Enter and Exit Full Screen

Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: 360° View

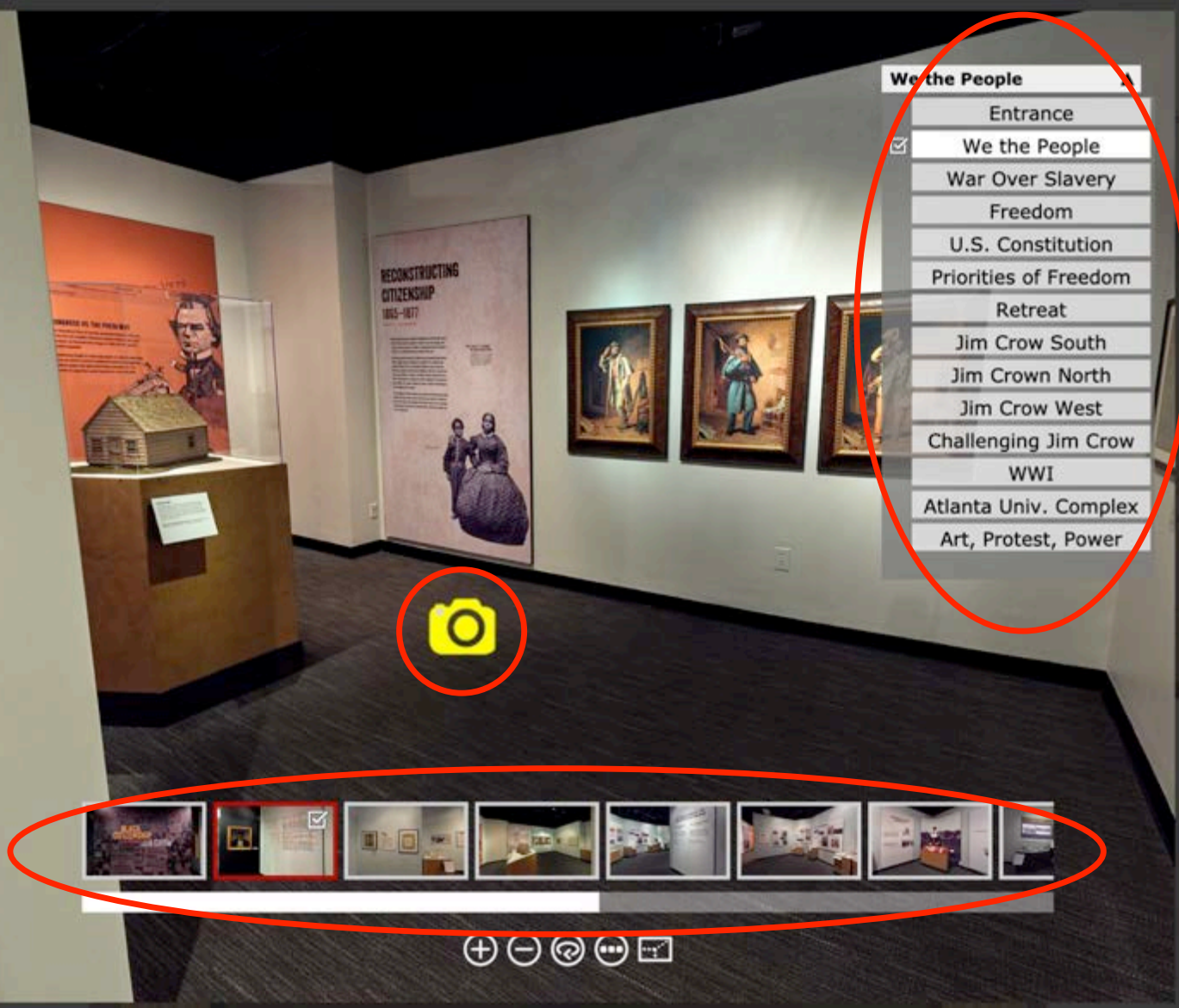
Move to the next scene by clicking on the yellow camera icon.



Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: 360° View

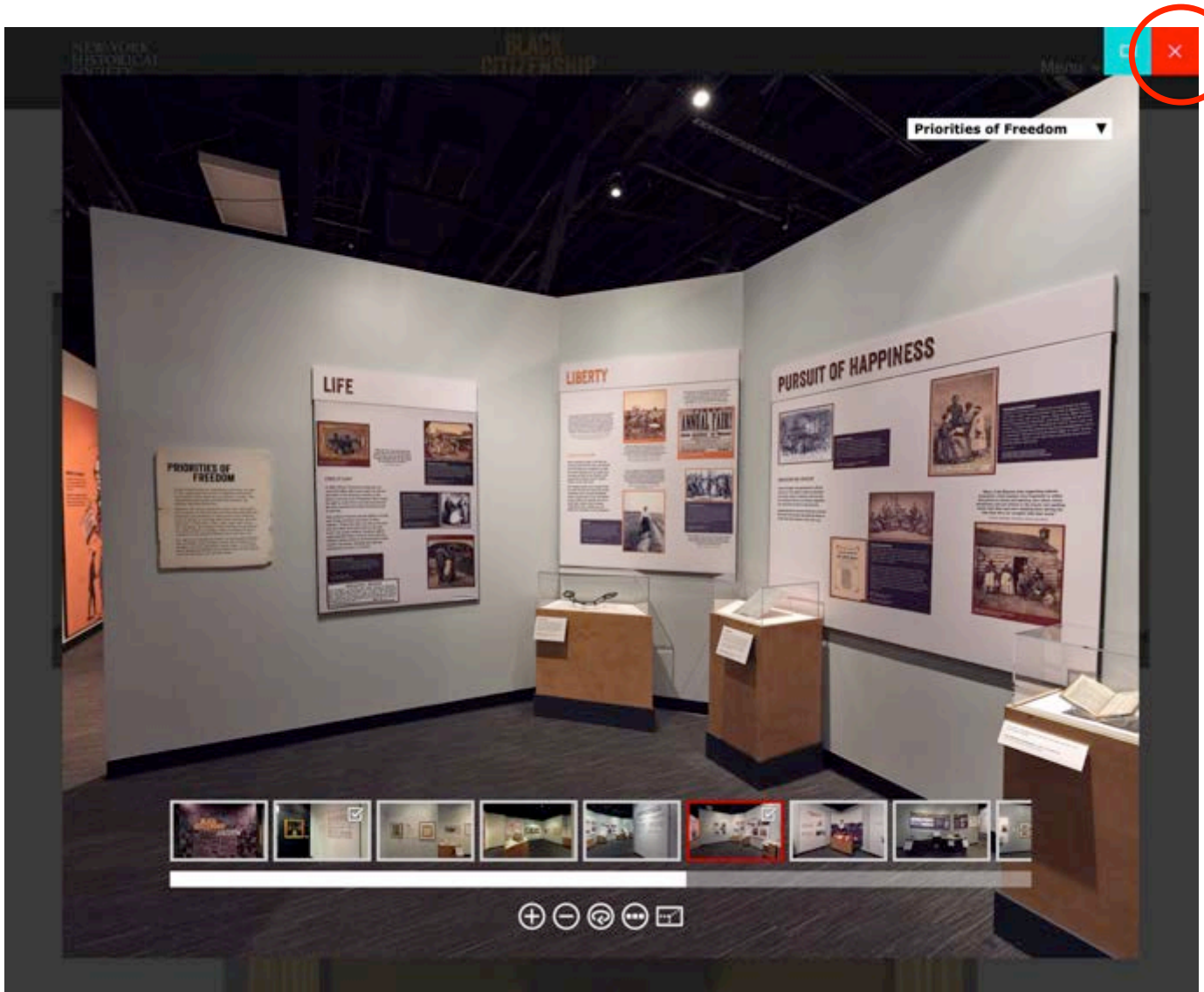
In addition to using the yellow camera icon, the thumbnails on the bottom bar and the menu in the upper right can be used to move between scenes.



Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow

How To View: 360° View

To return to the Object View of the exhibit, click the red "x" in the upper right corner.



Enjoy!