

Post-Reconstruction References

(United States, 1877–1900)

A curated bibliography of foundational, public-facing, and contemporary scholarship on the post-Reconstruction era, designed for integration into the QNR Library.

Core Scholarly Works

- **Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877*** — Definitive synthesis of Reconstruction with implications for its aftermath.
- **W.E.B. Du Bois, *Black Reconstruction in America, 1860–1880*** — Groundbreaking analysis centering Black labor, democracy, and the collapse of Reconstruction.
- **John Hope Franklin, *Reconstruction after the Civil War*** — A concise, authoritative overview of Reconstruction's trajectory and decline.
- **Allen C. Guelzo, *Reconstruction: A Concise History*** — A modern, accessible synthesis with attention to political and constitutional developments.

Post-Reconstruction & Gilded Age Context

- **Richard White, *The Republic for Which It Stands: The United States during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865–1896*** — A sweeping narrative connecting Reconstruction's end to the rise of corporate capitalism and modern inequality.
- **Thomas J. Brown (ed.), *Reconstructions: New Perspectives on Postbellum America*** — Essays reframing the period through culture, memory, and political transformation.

Institutional & Public History Resources

- **National Park Service, *The Era of Reconstruction, 1861–1900*** — A landmark theme study linking Reconstruction and its aftermath to national memory and historic sites.
- **Library of Congress, *After Reconstruction*** — Primary sources documenting Black life, political exclusion, and resistance after 1877.

Documentary & Memorial Resources

- **PBS Documentary: *Reconstruction: America After the Civil War*** — Hosted by Henry Louis Gates Jr., this four-hour documentary traces the collapse of Reconstruction, the rise of Jim Crow, and the long arc of Black resistance.
- **Bryan Stevenson's National Memorial for Peace and Justice** — Located in Montgomery, Alabama, this memorial documents racial terror lynching (1877–1950), providing a direct public-memory bridge from the end of Reconstruction to the era of Jim Crow.