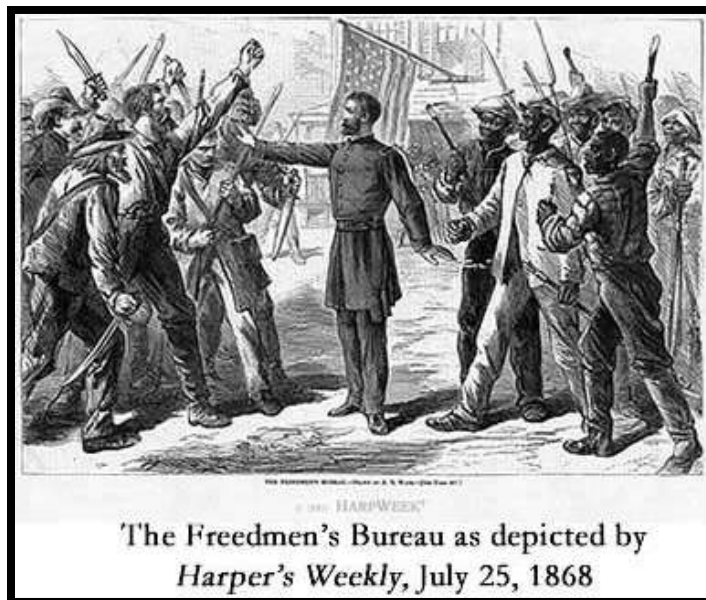


Reconstruction

1860-1864

After the Civil War, many of our nation's leaders attempted to determine the best way of reunifying our country. As the south began to rebuild after the devastation it suffered during the war, leaders in Washington established a plan for admitting the previously separated states back into the union.

A horizontal timeline with a red background and white text. It features several key events with small images and icons. The events are: 1865: Abraham Lincoln is assassinated (with a portrait of Lincoln); 1865: Black Jamaicans rebel against the wealthy planter class (with a globe icon); 1866: President Andrew Johnson is impeached and almost removed from office (with a portrait of Johnson); 1868: The Meiji dynasty returns to power in Japan (with a portrait of a Japanese figure); 1869: The Suez Canal opens, linking the Mediterranean and Red seas (with an image of a ship); 1870: Hiram Revels becomes the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate (with a portrait of Revels); 1877: The Compromise of 1877 ends Reconstruction (with a portrait of a man). The timeline is labeled '1865', '1870', '1875', and '1880'. At the bottom right, it says 'RECONSTRUCTION 549'.



Focus on Themes In this chapter you will read about the time immediately after the Civil War. You will see how the government tried to rebuild the South and will learn about how life changed for African Americans after slavery was declared illegal.

You will read about the **political** conflicts that emerged as southern leadership worked to gain control of Reconstruction efforts. Throughout the chapter, you will read how the **culture** of the South changed after the War.

Rebuilding the South

Chapter 17 Section 1 Page 552

Reconstruction Begins:

1. Define "Reconstruction:

Damaged South:

2. List 2 problems the south had after the civil war:

a. -

b. -

Main Ideas

1. President Lincoln and Congress differed in their views as Reconstruction began.
2. The end of the Civil War meant freedom for African Americans in the South.
3. President Johnson's plan began the process of Reconstruction.

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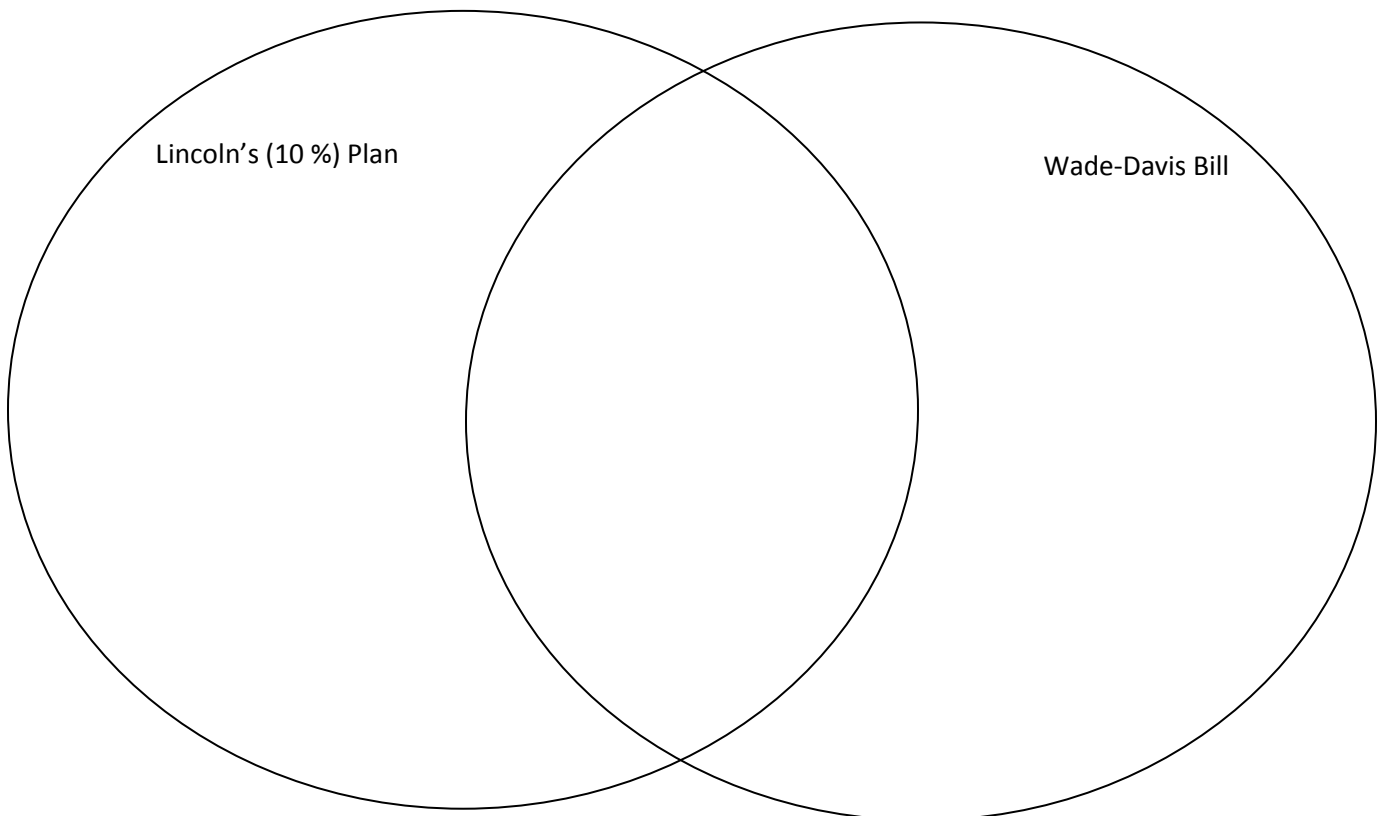
The Big Idea

The nation faced many problems in rebuilding the Union.

Key Terms and People

Reconstruction, p. 552
Ten Percent Plan, p. 553
Thirteenth Amendment, p. 554
Freedmen's Bureau, p. 556
Andrew Johnson, p. 557

Lincoln's Plan/ Wade-Davis Bill:



Slavery Ends:

3. What did the 13th amendment do?

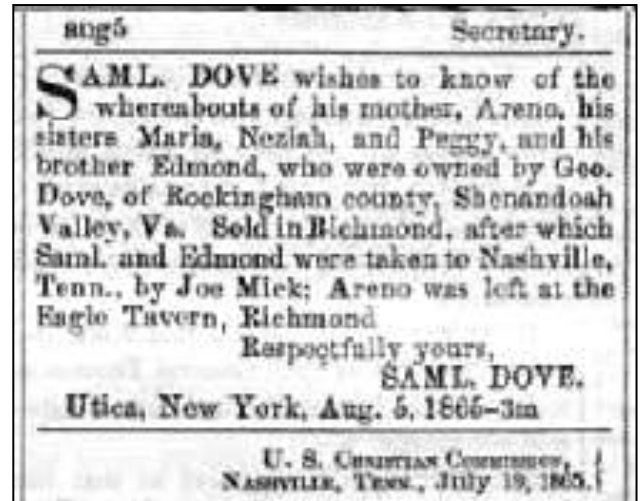
4. What did freed African Americans do?

a. -

b. -

c. -

d. -



Forty Acres to Farm?:

5. Explain in your own words the controversy over the idea of “Forty acres and a farm”:

Freedmen’s Bureau:

6. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau?

7. What did they do for the education of the African Americans?

A New President:

8. Describe the events surrounding the assassination of Abraham Lincoln:

New State Governments:

9. Describe Johnson:

- First, he appointed a temporary governor for each state.
- Then he required that the states revise their constitutions.
- Next, voters elected state and federal representatives.
- The state had to declare that secession was illegal.
- Ratify the Thirteenth Amendment
- Refuse to pay Confederate debts

10. What program is outlined above?

11. Where did newly elected representatives come from?

12. Why did republicans complain?

13. How did congress react?

The Fight over Reconstruction

Chapter 17 Section 2 Page 558

Black Codes:

1. Define "black codes":
2. What are the things they did?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

Radical Republicans:

3. How were the radical republicans different from moderate republicans?
4. What did **Thaddeus Stevens** believe?

Johnson versus Congress:

5. What did Johnson think about the freedman's bureau?
6. How did the republicans respond?

Main Ideas

1. Black Codes led to opposition to President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction.
2. The Fourteenth Amendment ensured citizenship for African Americans.
3. Radical Republicans in Congress took charge of Reconstruction.
4. The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote.

The Big Idea

The return to power of the pre-war southern leadership led Republicans in Congress to take control of Reconstruction.

Key Terms and People

Black Codes, p. 558

Radical Republicans, p. 559

Civil Rights Act of 1866, p. 560

Fourteenth Amendment, p. 561

Reconstruction Acts, p. 561

impeachment, p. 562

Fifteenth Amendment, p. 563

Primary Source

POINTS OF VIEW

Johnson vs. Stevens

President Andrew Johnson argued that the South should not be placed under military control.

"Military governments . . . established for an indefinite period, would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished, and would have erwenomed [made poisonous] hatred rather than have restored affection."

—Andrew Johnson

Thaddeus Stevens believed that Congress had the power to treat the South as conquered territory.

"The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new states or remain as conquered provinces. Congress . . . is the only power that can act in the matter."

—Thaddeus Stevens

ANALYSIS SKILL

IDENTIFYING POINTS OF VIEW

How did Johnson's and Stevens's views on the South differ?

Fourteenth Amendment:

1. It defined all people born or naturalized within the United States, except Native Americans, as citizens.
2. It guaranteed citizens the equal protection of the laws.
3. It said that states could not "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."
4. It banned many former Confederate officials from holding state or federal offices.
5. It made state laws subject to federal court review.
6. It gave Congress the power to pass any laws needed to enforce it.

1866 Elections:

7. Who opposed the 14th amendment?
8. What became the key issue of the elections?

Reconstruction Acts:

9. What did the Reconstruction Acts do?

President on Trial:

10. What did Johnson think of these acts?

11. How did he oppose them?

12. What is **impeachment**?

Election of 1868:

13. Who ran for president in this election?

Fifteenth Amendment:

14. What did the 15th amendment do?



Reconstruction in the South

Chapter 17 Section 3 Page 564

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags:

1. What is a carpetbagger?
2. How did they get their name?
3. What is a scallywag?
4. How did they get their name?

Main Ideas

1. Reconstruction governments helped reform the South.
2. The Ku Klux Klan was organized as African Americans moved into positions of power.
3. As Reconstruction ended, the rights of African Americans were restricted.
4. Southern business leaders relied on industry to rebuild the South.

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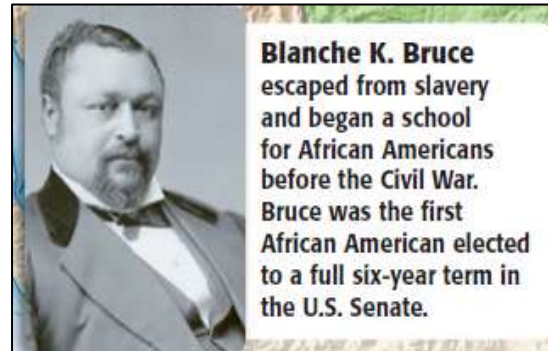
The Big Idea

As Reconstruction ended, African Americans faced new hurdles and the South attempted to rebuild.

Key Terms and People

Hiram Revels, p. 565
Ku Klux Klan, p. 566
Compromise of 1877, p. 567
poll tax, p. 568
segregation, p. 568
Jim Crow laws, p. 568
Plessy v. Ferguson, p. 569
sharecropping, p. 569

African American Leaders:



State Governments Change Direction:

5. What are three things that money was used for in the south?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

Ku Klux Klan:

6. What was the Ku Klux Klan?
7. Why were they established?
8. How did congress respond to this?

Panic of 1873:

9. What was the Whiskey Ring scandal?
10. What was the Jay Cooke and Company?
11. What happened to them?
12. What did this do to the stock market?

Election of 1876:

13. Define "Civil Rights Act of 1875"
14. Who ran for president in this election?

Compromise of 1877:

15. In your own words, describe the Compromise of 1877:

Redeemers:

16. Who were the Redeemers?

17. What did they do?

African Americans' Rights Restricted:

18. Define:

- a. Poll tax-

- b. Segregation-

- c. Jim Crow Laws-

Plessy v. Ferguson:

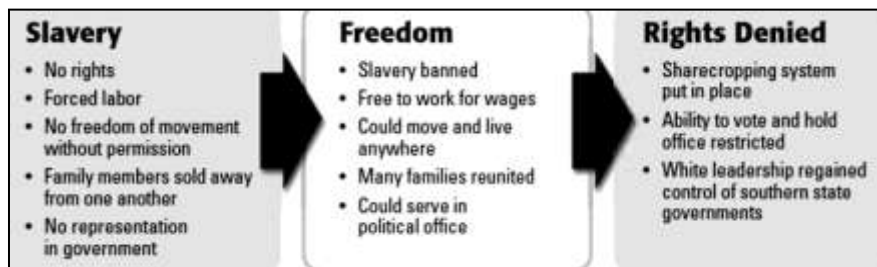
19. What was the main issue in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson?

20. Do you agree with the ruling? Why or why not?

Farming in the South:

21. What was sharecropping?

22. Why were freed African Americans using it?




Rebuilding Southern Industry:

23. What did people begin building in the south?

24. Who was not allowed to work there?

Southern Mill Life:

25. What was life like for people working in southern cotton mills? Page 571



Reform During Reconstruction, the Freedmen's Bureau opened schools for former slaves and performed other services to help the poorest southerners.

Dispute Differing ideas about how to govern the South led to conflicts between African Americans and white southerners, as well as between Republicans and Democrats.

Division After the Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction, segregation laws were enacted by southern governments and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.