

## Reconstruction Lecture

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of Reconstruction: \_\_\_\_\_

Per. \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Row \_\_\_\_

### A. Effects of the Civil War

1. Political – The country was \_\_\_\_\_; The \_\_\_\_\_ had goal of making the South comply with its will; The South wanted things to be the \_\_\_\_\_ as before. There was political \_\_\_\_\_ (hatred) on both sides. Issue of \_\_\_\_\_ vs. Federal authority would not end with the war. \_\_\_\_\_ would keep the issue alive.
2. Economic – the North's economy was \_\_\_\_\_ – it was a time of growing \_\_\_\_\_ the South's economy was in \_\_\_\_\_. The economic gap between North and South \_\_\_\_\_
3. Social – So many had died; there was massive grieving – and \_\_\_\_\_ – on both sides. There were \_\_\_\_\_ all over the South – both black and white.

### B. Politics of Reconstruction

4. Definition of Reconstruction – The \_\_\_\_\_ and reestablishment of the \_\_\_\_\_ states after the Civil War
5. Congress – Radical Republicans – The South \_\_\_\_\_ some of the same leaders who had led the South before and during the war. The Radical Republicans wanted to keep the leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_ out of power and make the Republican Party strong in the \_\_\_\_\_. To do this, they pressed for African Americans \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Reconstruction Amendments:
  - A. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: 1865 – \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: 1868 – gave \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the former slaves and all people \_\_\_\_\_ or naturalized in the US. “\_\_\_\_\_ protection under the law” – IMPORTANT to later civil rights \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ groups.
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment: 1870 – the right \_\_\_\_\_ could not be denied based on \_\_\_\_\_ (but it said nothing about gender – \_\_\_\_\_ have to wait until later).
7. African Americans in Politics – African Americans \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the local, state, and \_\_\_\_\_ levels of government. Federal \_\_\_\_\_ stationed in the South protected \_\_\_\_\_ and voting rights.

### C. Lives of Former Slaves:

8. Most former slaves had little education or training except \_\_\_\_\_ work and housework. Some had been \_\_\_\_\_ by the war. They needed homes, \_\_\_\_\_, education
9. Freedmen's Bureau – Organization formed to help \_\_\_\_\_ of the war, both black and white. Gave food, \_\_\_\_\_, shelter, (and some \_\_\_\_\_ to former slaves). \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans across the South.
10. Tenant farming – Some former slaves could \_\_\_\_\_ land to farm. They would have a \_\_\_\_\_ rental fee to pay in exchange for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the land. Had a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ lives.
11. Sharecropping – Farmers worked the land in exchange for a \_\_\_\_\_ of their crop (1/2 to 2/3 for the landowner). Workers often became \_\_\_\_\_ in a cycle of \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Ku Klux Klan – secret society of former confederates, \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans and \_\_\_\_\_ of Radical Reconstruction in the South

#### D. Collapse of Reconstruction –

13. Election of 1876/Compromise of 1877 – A tied election; a political \_\_\_\_\_ was made in which Democrats would support the \_\_\_\_\_ candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, if the federal \_\_\_\_\_ were pulled out of the South.

#### E. Post Reconstruction

14. Voting restrictions – enacted throughout the South by 1900 to \_\_\_\_\_ blacks from voting. Restrictions included: \_\_\_\_\_ (taxes to vote), literacy \_\_\_\_\_ (can't vote if you can't read), \_\_\_\_\_ clauses (you can vote if your grandfather could vote). Supreme Court refused to rule them \_\_\_\_\_ (voting provisions are handled by the states)

15. Segregation (“Jim Crow Laws”) – enforced \_\_\_\_\_ of different racial groups in a country, \_\_\_\_\_, or establishment; every \_\_\_\_\_ of society was segregated ( \_\_\_\_\_, waiting rooms, train cars (later \_\_\_\_\_), hotels, restaurants, theaters, parks, swimming pools, \_\_\_\_\_, drinking fountains, etc...)

16. *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* – court case which \_\_\_\_\_ segregation (train cars case); Supreme Court ruled that “ \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ facilities” was \_\_\_\_\_ (as long as blacks had access to services, there was no violation of the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment). Formal discriminatory laws \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the South.

17. Racial Etiquette – informal, but serious \_\_\_\_\_ of society (giving way to a white person on a \_\_\_\_\_, calling white people “sir” or “ma’am”, keeping your \_\_\_\_\_ down when talking to a white person, especially a black \_\_\_\_\_ to a white \_\_\_\_\_).

18. Lynching – illegal \_\_\_\_\_, without \_\_\_\_\_, usually by hanging, usually by a \_\_\_\_\_ (“vigilante justice”); no punishment for perpetrators; targeted economically \_\_\_\_\_ blacks; those who seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ whites, or those who challenged \_\_\_\_\_. Continued well into the \_\_\_\_\_ without serious prosecution.

19. Ida B. Wells – Memphis journalist who campaigned against \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ lynchings from all over the country; pressed for a \_\_\_\_\_ “Anti-lynching law,” co-founded the National Association for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 along with W.E.B. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### F. Legacy of Reconstruction

20. Successes – Reconstruction amendments were \_\_\_\_\_; African Americans \_\_\_\_\_ in education, \_\_\_\_\_, and society; it was the most \_\_\_\_\_ the South had been – for about \_\_\_\_\_ years.

21. Failures – the North was not \_\_\_\_\_ to Reconstruction or civil rights \_\_\_\_\_; a political deal was allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ the program; blacks were disenfranchised ( \_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote) and \_\_\_\_\_ their civil rights.

22. Discrimination in the West – Mexicans and Chinese in the \_\_\_\_\_ faced segregation, job discrimination, and \_\_\_\_\_.