

Name _____

Date _____

Chapter 18 Topics to Review

- Condition of South after the Civil War
- 10% Plan, Wade Davis Bill, Johnson's Plan
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Lincoln's Assassination – John Wilks Booth
- Black Codes
- Sharecropping, Cycle of Poverty
- Radical Republicans – goals, Reconstruction Act
- 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
- Carpetbaggers, Scalawags
- KKK
- Increased Taxes, Corruption, Amnesty Act
- Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather Clause
- Election of 1876 – Hayes & Tilden – Compromise
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*, Jim Crow Laws



Study Vocabulary



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Destruction in the South

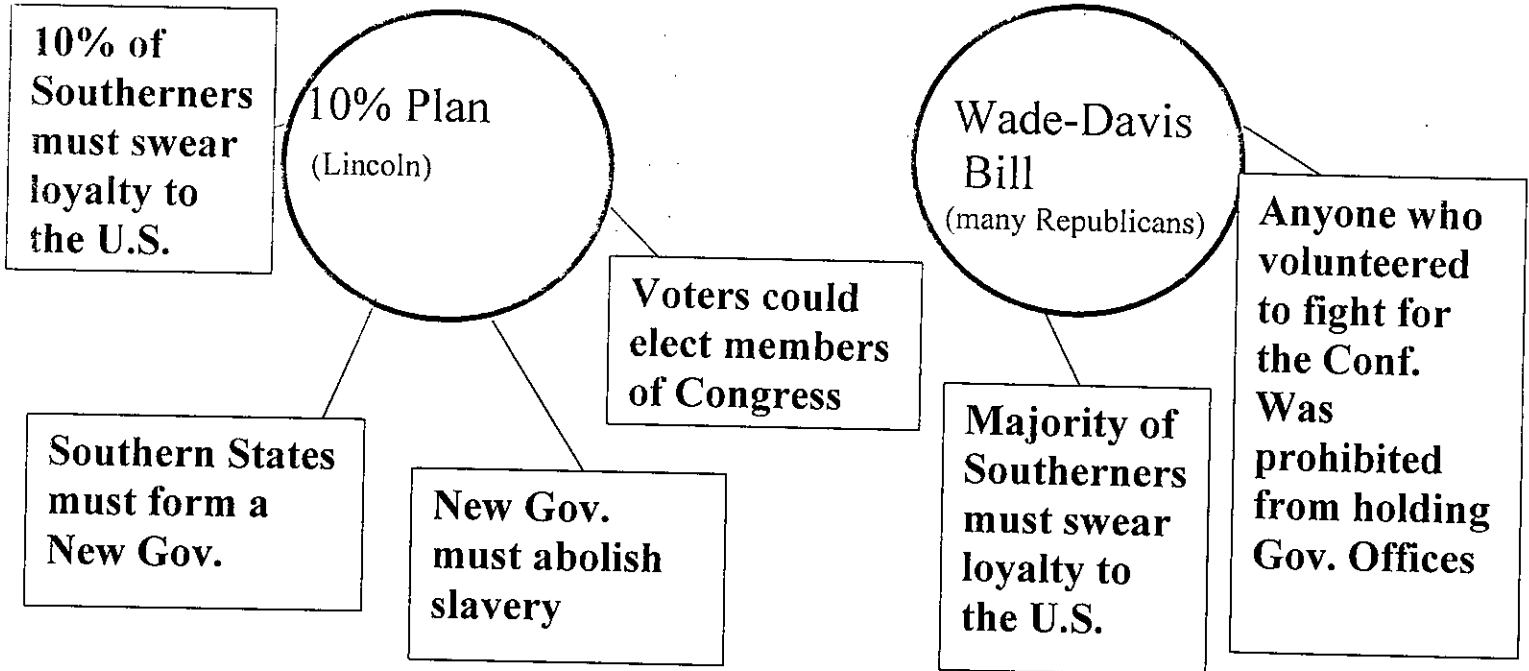


- **Plantations Destroyed**
- **Mills, Bridges, Factories - Destroyed**
- **2/3 of South's RR's Destroyed**
- **Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, & Richmond - Destroyed**
- **¼ Million Confederates Dead, Many wounded**
- **Confederate \$ = Worthless (inflation)**
- **4 Million Freedmen – No Land, No Jobs, No Education**

Freedmen's Bureau:

- Food & Clothing to former slaves
- Find Jobs
- Helped poor whites
- Provided Medical Care
- Set up schools in the South

Plans for Reconstruction



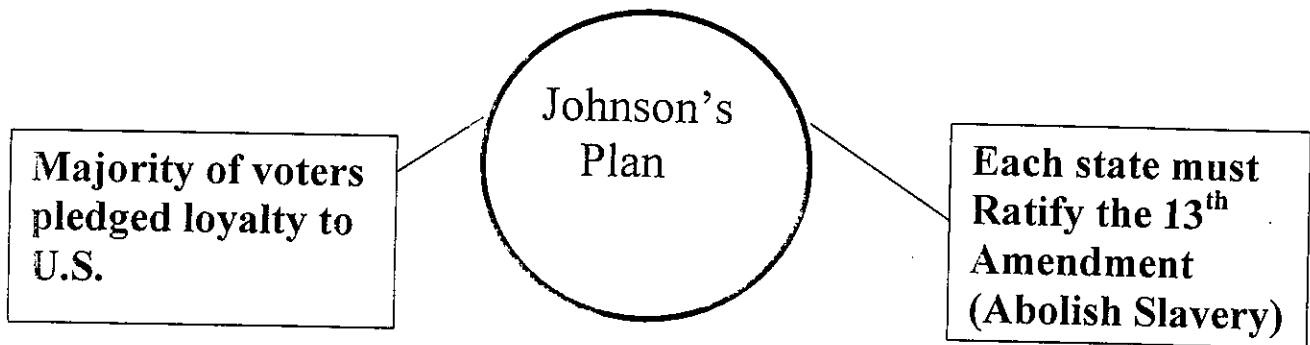
Plan's Problem:

Too Generous

Plan's Problem:

**Too Harsh,
Vetoed by Lincoln**

Lincoln Assassinated
Unable to carry out 10% Plan



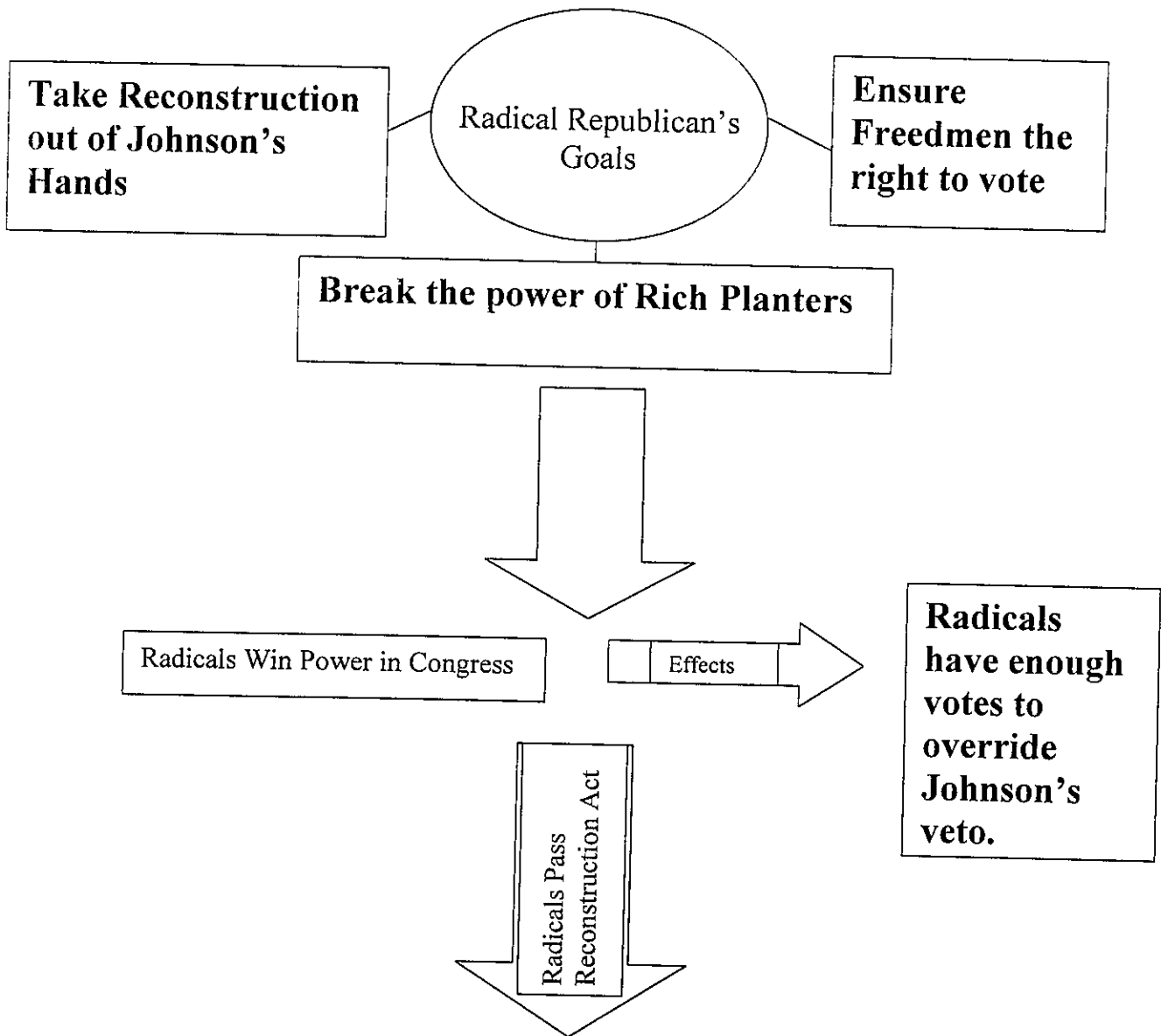
Problems:

**Republicans Angered:
Disapproved of former Conf. Joining Congress.
Blacks – Not allowed to vote**

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Radical Reconstruction



- 1) Threw out Southern State Gov. that refused to ratify the 14th Amend.
- 2) South Divided into 5 Military Districts
- 3) Former Confederate States had to write new State Constitutions
- 4) Required new state Governments to ratify the 14th Amendment
- 5) African Americans must be allowed to vote.

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Amendments

13th Amendment

Section 1:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist

Impact:

Abolished Slavery in the U.S., 4 Million Freedmen in the South

14th Amendment

Section 1:

All people born in the U.S. are Citizens, Cannot Deprive any person of Life, Liberty, or Property w/out Due Process, Equal Protection under the Law.

Impact:

Freedmen = Citizens = Have Rights

Section 2:

All male citizens over age 21 have the right to vote

Impact:

Freedmen have the right to vote & must be allowed to vote.

Section 3:

Former members of Conf. Army & Gov. cannot hold office in Gov.

Impact:

Republicans have control of Southern Gov.

Section 4:

No Debts of the Conf. Shall be paid

Impact:

Anyone who loaned \$ to the Conf. Won't be paid back.

15th Amendment

Section 1:

Right to vote can't be denied based on race, color, or previous cond. Of servitude.

Impact:

Former Slaves can vote = more support for Republicans

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Small farmers take out loans or buy supplies on credit

Harvest – Farmers have to pay back their loans

Farmers did not make enough \$ to pay their debt

Spring – Farmers take out more loans – go deeper & deeper into debt

Farmers can't pay loans, lose farm, become Sharecroppers

Cycle of Poverty

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Life During Reconstruction

Grant's Presidency / Corruption

- Used Gov. \$ for gambling & other luxuries
- Angered Southern Whites
- Grant was not corrupt but most of his advisors and gov. officials were

Segregation & Discrimination

- Discrimination: Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather Clause
- Segregation: Jim Crow Laws – separated blacks & whites in public places
- Plessy v. Ferguson*: Supreme Court Case – segregation is legal as long as facilities are equal

Reconstruction

Ku Klux Klan

- Secret Society to help white southerners gain power
- Keep blacks & white republicans out of office
- Would dress in white robes & masks, threatened people, burned crosses, murdered hundreds of Af. Amer., left mini coffins on doorsteps

Sharecropping / Cycle of Poverty

- Freedmen & poor whites work on rich landowners land. They use the landowners materials (seeds, fertilizer, & tools) & give the landowner a share of the crops to pay for the use of land & materials.
- Many farmers couldn't pay their debts & became sharecroppers

Student Name: _____
Chapter 18 Vocabulary

Mr. Ryan

Vocabulary

- freedmen :** Men and women who had been slaves.
- Reconstruction Period:** Rebuilding the South after the Civil War.
- Ten Percent Plan:** A southern state could form a new government after 10 percent of voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States.
- Amnesty:** official pardon
- Wade-Davis Bill:** A majority of white men in each southern state had to swear loyalty to the Union. Anyone who had volunteered to fight for the Confederacy would be denied the right to vote or hold office.
- Freedmen's Bureau:** A government agency to help former slaves.
Gave food and clothing to former slaves.
Tried to find jobs for freedmen. Provided medical care.
Set up schools.
- Thirteenth Amendment:** This banned slavery throughout the nation.
- Black codes:** Laws passed by southern states that severely limited the rights of freedmen
- Radical Republicans:** Break the power of wealthy planters who had long ruled the South. Ensure that freedmen received the right to vote.
- Fourteenth Amendment:** Grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States. It guaranteed citizens "equal protection of the laws" and said that no state could "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."
- Radical Reconstruction:** The period that followed the election is often called Radical Reconstruction. Congress passed the first Reconstruction Act in March 1867. It threw out state governments that had refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
- Impeach:** To prosecute an elected official.
- Fifteenth Amendment:** Forbids any state to deny any citizens the right to vote because of race.
- Scalawag:** any southerner who helped the Republicans was a traitor

Carpetbaggers: An uncomplimentary nickname for a northerner who went to the South after the Civil War

Conservative: Someone who would like things to remain the way they were in the past

Ku Klux Klan: Some white southerners formed secret societies to help them regain power. They conducted a campaign of terror and violence to keep African Americans and white Republicans out of office.

Sharecroppers: rented and farmed a plot of land. The planters provided seed, fertilizer, and tools in return for a share of the crop. Most sharecroppers and small landowners bought supplies on credit in the spring. In the fall, they had to repay what they had borrowed. If the harvest did not cover what they owed, they sank deeper into debt.

Poll Taxes: Required voters to pay a fee to vote. Poor freedmen could rarely afford to vote.

Literacy Tests: Required voters to read and explain part of the Constitution. Since most freedmen had little education, such tests kept them from voting.

Grandfather Clauses: Many poor whites could not pass literacy tests, so states passed grandfather clauses. These laws stated that if a voter's father or grandfather could vote on January 1, 1867, then the voter did not have to take a literacy test.

Segregation: Legal separation of races

Jim Crow Laws: Separated blacks and whites in schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, streetcars, playgrounds, hospitals, and even cemeteries.

Plessy v. Ferguson: The Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal so long as facilities for blacks and whites were equal. In fact, facilities were rarely equal.

