

Structured Notes-Reconstruction-The New South

Please study your Class notes or slides
Mr. Zindman's Class

RECONSTRUCTION– *The Nation Heals its Wounds*

- **Total War** is the idea of destroying your enemy's economy by destroying all of their food and equipment
- Following the Civil War the South was destroyed both physically and economically
- **Reconstruction** was the period in which the South was rebuilt, and restored to the Union
- **Ten Percent Plan** said a southern state can form a new government after 10% of its voters swore a oath of loyalty to the United States.
- **Wade-Davis Bill** required a majority of white men in each southern state to swear loyalty to the United States.
- **Freedmen's Bureau** was established to help former slaves by providing food, job training, and an education
- **Charlotte Forten** a black teacher from the North, volunteered to educate Freedmen in the southern states. Forten was an **abolitionist**, dedicated to improving the quality of life for African Americans.
- **John Wilkes Booth** assassinated President Lincoln at the Ford Theater. Andrew Johnson became the 17th President when Lincoln died.
- A positive effect of Reconstruction was that new constitutional amendments expanded the political and civil rights of African-Americans
- **Suffrage** is the right to vote.
- The **13th Amendment** ended slavery in America.
- **Black Codes**, in southern states, denied African-Americans their political and civil rights. The Black Codes banned voting, guns, and serving on juries for African Americans.
- **Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather Clauses, and Jim Crow Laws** were all tools used by Southern governments following Reconstruction to deny rights to African-Americans.
- **Radical Republicans** were angry at President Johnson's ignorance of the Black Codes.
- The **14th Amendment** granted citizenship to African Americans.
- **Impeachment** is when a public official is accused of committing a crime or some other wrongdoing.
- **Hiram Revels** the nation's first African American senator.
- **Blanche K. Bruce** was the first African American to serve a full term in the Senate.
- **Scalawags** were southerners who supported the **Radical Republicans** who were viewed as traitors by fellow southerners.
- **Carpetbaggers** were northerners who moved south during Reconstruction to gain wealth or power.
- **Ulysses S. Grant** is elected the 18th President of the United States.
- The **15th Amendment** says a citizen cannot be denied the right to vote based on that citizen's race.
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- **The Ku Klux Klan** was a group, which terrorized African-Americans in the South and attempted to maintain segregation in the South, as well as preventing African-Americans from exercising their right to vote.
- **Segregation** is the process of separating the races in society (keeping whites and blacks separated)
- **Frederick Douglass** spoke at the 1876 centennial celebration. Douglass was an abolitionist.
- **Rutherford Hayes** was elected the 19th President of the United States. Hayes tightened the rights of African Americans. Hays allowed restrictions for African Americans.
- **Polling taxes, Literacy Tests,** and the **Grandfather Clause** were methods used to keep African Americans from voting exercised by the southern states.
- **Jim Crow Laws** were passed to keep African Americans separated from whites in schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.
- The **Plessy vs. Ferguson** decision, which stated that segregation was legal if “**separate but equal**” facilities were provided to both whites and blacks. The facilities were **rarely** if ever “equal.”
- African-Americans in the South (**freedmen**) were extremely poor following the war, and many became **sharecroppers**
- **Sharecropping** was virtually a new form of slavery where freedmen were taken advantage of by rich landowners
- The modernization and rebuilding of the South became termed as the “**New South.**”

