

The Beginning of Reconstruction

Reconstruction – the period of time after the _____ when the nation was _____ and the _____ was rebuilt

Big questions in April 1865:

- What to do with **freedmen** – former _____?
- How should former _____ be treated?
- How would the southern states be _____ to the Union?

Problems Arise

- Lincoln favored an “_____” Reconstruction. He wanted to get the nation back together as _____ as possible.
- Following Lincoln’s death, _____ continued with many of Lincoln’s ideas
- _____ in Congress disagreed with both Lincoln and Johnson.
 - They wanted a _____ Reconstruction.
 - They felt that the southern states and former Confederates should be _____ for causing the Civil War.
- In the end, the _____ got their way.

The End of Reconstruction

New Forces in Southern Politics

- _____
- _____
- _____

White southern Republicans

- Some whites _____ the new Republican governments. They wanted to get on with _____ the South.

- Many _____ southerners felt that any southerner who helped the Republicans was a _____. They called the white southern Republicans _____.

Northerners

- White southerners accused northerners who came to the South of hoping to get _____ from the South's misery.
- The southerners called these northerners _____.
- Some northerners did hope to _____ from rebuilding the South.
- Some northerners went South to help the _____.

African Americans

- During Reconstruction, African Americans _____ in large numbers.
- They also ran for and were _____ to _____.
- Two African Americans served in the _____.
_____ in the South
- _____ southerners who had held power _____ the Civil War and who _____ Reconstruction
- they wanted the South to change as _____ as possible.
_____ in the South
- Some white southerners formed _____ _____ to help them regain _____.
- The most dangerous was the _____ _____ _____, or KKK.
 - It used _____ and _____ to keep _____ _____ and white _____ out of office.

Successes of Reconstruction

- Reconstruction governments _____ to _____ the South.
- They built public _____ for both black and white children, gave _____ the right to own property, and rebuilt _____, _____ lines, _____, and _____.

Sharecroppers

- Many freedmen and poor whites went to work on large _____. These _____ rented and farmed a plot of land.

- The _____ provided seed, fertilizer, and tools in return for a _____ of the crop.
- Most sharecroppers and small landowners bought supplies on _____ in the spring.
- In the fall, they had to _____ what they had borrowed.
- If the harvest did not cover what they _____, they sank deeper into _____.

Republicans Lose Power

- By 1870, _____ Republicans were losing power.
- Northerners were _____ of trying to reform the South.
- Disclosure of widespread _____ turned people against the Republican party.

Amnesty Act

- In 1872, Congress passed the _____ Act.
- It restored the right to _____ to nearly all _____ southerners.
- They voted solidly _____ and kept many _____ Americans from voting.

Election of 1876

- The election of _____ ended Reconstruction.
- After a dispute in the _____ College, a special commission set up by Congress settled the election.
- The commission awarded the election to Rutherford B. _____.
- Hayes agreed to end _____ once in office.

The End of Reconstruction

- Shortly after taking office in _____, President Hayes ordered the last _____ to leave the South.
- Reconstruction was _____.
- _____ southerners quickly began to regain _____ of their _____ and _____ governments.

Voting restrictions

- Many southern states passed _____ taxes, requiring voters to pay a _____ to vote.

- Poor _____ could rarely afford to vote.
- States also passed _____ tests that required voters to _____ and _____ part of the Constitution.
 - Since most freedmen had little _____, such tests kept them from voting.
- Many poor whites could not pass literacy tests, so states passed _____.
 - These laws stated that if a voter's _____ or _____ could vote on January 1, 1867, then the voter did not have to take a _____ test.
 - _____ African Americans could vote before 1868!

Segregation

- _____ - legal separation of _____
- In southern states, _____ laws separated blacks and whites in _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and even _____.
- In the case of _____ v. _____, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was _____ so long as facilities for blacks and whites were _____.
- In fact, facilities were _____ equal.