Reconstruction and the New South
(1863-1896)

Chapter 16
Interactive Reading Study Guide and Review sheet

History 8
Mr. Merkt

NAME: ________________________________
Warm-up:

Explain Lincoln's **Ten Percent Plan**?

What is **Amnesty**?

What was the **Wade-Davis Bill**?

Why did Congress want a strict plan?

What was Lincoln’s goal of a “soft” plan?

What was the **Freedman’s Bureau** and what did it do?

Describe Lincoln’s assassination.

Who replaced Lincoln and what did Congress think of him?
Chapter 16
Reconstruction and the New South
(1863–1896)

What You Will Learn
As the Civil War ended, disagreements over Reconstruction led to conflict, and African Americans lost many of the rights they had gained.

Chapter 16 Focus Question
As you read through this chapter, keep this question in mind: What were the short-term and long-term effects of the Civil War?

Section 1
Rebuilding the Nation

Section 1 Focus Question
How did the government try to solve key problems facing the nation after the Civil War? To begin answering this question,
• Explore the challenges of preparing for reunion.
• Learn about the services of the Freedmen’s Bureau.
• Find out about Abraham Lincoln’s assassination and its aftermath.

Summary
As the Civil War ended, the country faced the challenge of reuniting the nation. With President Lincoln’s assassination, hopes of a lenient Reconstruction policy faded away.

Preparing for Reunion
As the Civil War came to a close, much of the South lay in ruins, the homeless needed food and shelter, and many in the North and the South had hard feelings toward each other. The process of bringing the North and the South back together again, known as Reconstruction, would occupy the nation for years to come.

Abraham Lincoln and some fellow Republicans thought a lenient Reconstruction policy would strengthen the Republican Party in the South. The Radical Republicans
disagreed and claimed only a “hard,” or strict, Reconstruction policy would keep the South from rising again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenient</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lincoln: Ten Percent Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- loyalty oath from 10% of state's voters needed to create new state government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- abolition of slavery by state government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- former Confederates who swear loyalty pardoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strict</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radical Republicans: Wade-Davis Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- loyalty oath from 50% of state's voters needed before reentering Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- abolition of slavery by state government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Confederate volunteers barred from voting and holding office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Freedmen's Bureau**

Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau to help freedmen, or enslaved people who had been freed by the war, as well as other war refugees. The bureau's first duty was to provide emergency relief to people displaced by war. It also set up schools for African Americans, helped freedmen find jobs, and settled disputes between blacks and whites. ✓

**Lincoln Is Murdered**

As the war drew to a close, President Lincoln hoped for a peaceful Reconstruction. But Lincoln had no chance to put his plans into practice. He was shot on April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer. Lincoln died hours later.

Lincoln's successor was Andrew Johnson from Tennessee. A southern Democrat who had remained loyal to the Union, Johnson had expressed bitterness toward the Confederates, and many expected him to take a hard line on Reconstruction. ✓

**Check Your Progress**

1. What was one major difference between the Ten Percent Plan and the Wade-Davis Bill?

2. How did the Freedmen's Bureau help former states?
Warm-up:

What were Black Codes?

How did Congress react to Black Codes?

Who were Radical Republicans?

How did the Radical Republicans gain power?

What did the 14th Amendment do?

What was Radical Reconstruction?

Why was Andrew Johnson impeached?

What were the 3 Civil War Amendments and what did each do?
Section 2

The Battle Over Reconstruction

Section 2 Focus Question
How did disagreements over Reconstruction lead to conflict in government and in the South? To begin to answer this question,
- Learn how conflict grew between the President and Congress during Reconstruction.
- Discover the significance of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- Understand the policies of Radical Reconstruction.

Summary
During the Johnson presidency, there were many clashes over Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans took hold of Congress, and African Americans made strides into politics for the first time.

A Growing Conflict
Like President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson wanted to restore the Union quickly and easily, so he proposed a lenient plan for Reconstruction. Johnson’s plan required southern states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, which banned slavery and forced labor. His plan also offered amnesty to most Confederates and allowed southern states to form new governments and to elect representatives to Congress.

Congress rejected Johnson’s plan and appointed a committee to form a new plan for the South. The committee learned that some southern states passed black codes, or laws to control African Americans. In response, Congress adopted a harder line against the South. The Radical Republicans took the hardest stance. They wanted to prevent former Confederates from regaining control of southern politics and to make sure freedmen had the right to vote.

The Fourteenth Amendment
The struggle for Reconstruction continued in 1866. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. President Johnson vetoed it and another bill extending the Freedmen’s Bureau. Congress then voted to overturn the vetoes.

Congress also drew up the Fourteenth Amendment. It declared all people born or naturalized in the United States to be citizens. It also barred the states from passing laws to take away a citizen’s rights. The Fourteenth Amendment

Key Events

1863: President Lincoln proposes a mild Reconstruction plan.

1867: Radical Reconstruction begins.

1870: The 15th Amendment is ratified by the states.

1896: Supreme Court rules to permit separate facilities for blacks and whites.

Checkpoint
List two goals of the Radical Republicans.

______________________________

______________________________

______________________________
also stopped states from taking away property or liberty “without due process of law.” Despite opposition from President Johnson, the amendment was ratified in 1868.

**Radical Reconstruction**

Violence directed at African Americans pushed Congress to adopt a stricter form of Reconstruction called Radical Reconstruction. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 threw out the governments of all states that refused to adopt the Fourteenth Amendment, and it imposed military rule on these states. By June of 1868, all of these states had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment and written new constitutions.

For the first time, African Americans in the South played an important role in politics. Some other accomplishments of Radical Reconstruction included public schools in southern states, even taxation, and property rights for women.

Meanwhile, the Radical Republicans tried to remove President Johnson from office by impeachment. Impeachment means formally bringing charges against a public official. Johnson escaped removal by one vote in the Senate.

Ulysses S. Grant won the presidential election for the Republicans in 1868. Grant was a war hero and a moderate with support from many northern business owners. Radicals then began to lose their grip on the Republican Party.

Over Democratic opposition, Congress approved the Fifteenth Amendment in 1869. It barred all states from denying the right to vote “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

Angry at being shut out of power, some whites resorted to violence against African Americans and their white allies. The most feared secret society was the Ku Klux Klan. In the face of terrorism from the Klan and other groups, voting by African Americans declined. The stage was set for the end of Reconstruction.

**Check Your Progress**

1. What were the main features of Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction?

2. List three accomplishments of Reconstruction.
Warm-up:

Who were Scalawags and Carpetbaggers?

How did Southerners resist Reconstruction?

Describe who the Ku Klux Klan was and what they did?

What challenges did Reconstruction Governments face?

Explain the cycle of poverty Freedmen found themselves in.

How did Reconstruction end?

How were African Americans rights restricted in the South?

Describe the "New South?"
Section 3 Focus Question
What were the effects of Reconstruction? To begin to answer this question,
- Understand Reconstruction’s conclusion.
- Learn how African Americans lost many rights with the end of Reconstruction.
- Discover how many freedmen and whites became locked in a cycle of poverty.
- Understand how the end of Reconstruction marked a time of industrial growth in the South.

Summary
Support for Radical Republicans declined. Reconstruction came to a halt with the election of 1876. Southern African Americans gradually lost their rights and fell into a cycle of poverty. Meanwhile, the South’s economy flourished.

Reconstruction’s Conclusion
Support for Radical Republicans declined as many northerners lost faith in the Republicans and their policies. The Grant presidency suffered from controversy and corruption. Meanwhile, many northerners and southerners alike were calling for the withdrawal of federal troops and amnesty for former Confederates. Beginning in 1869, Democrats regained power in the South state by state.

The end of Reconstruction was finalized with the election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. Although he was a Republican, Hayes vowed to end Reconstruction. He removed all federal troops from the South.

African Americans Lose Rights
With the end of Reconstruction, African Americans began losing their remaining political and civil rights in the South. Southern whites passed a number of laws to prevent blacks from voting without technically violating the Fifteenth Amendment. A poll tax, or a tax to be paid before voting, kept many blacks and poor whites from voting. Another law required voters to pass a literacy test, or a test to see if a person could read or write, before voting. Most southern blacks had not been educated and could not pass the test.
Southern states created laws, known as Jim Crow laws, requiring segregation, or enforced separation of races. In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case, the Supreme Court ruled that law could require “separate” facilities as long as they were “equal.” The “separate but equal” rule was in effect until the 1950s. However, the facilities for African Americans were rarely equal. ✓

**A Cycle of Poverty**

At emancipation, most freedmen were very poor. Most in rural areas became sharecroppers. A sharecropper is a farmer who rents land and pays a share of each year’s crop as rent. Sharecroppers hoped to save money and eventually buy land of their own. But weather conditions and the ups and downs of crop prices often caused sharecroppers to lose money and become locked in a cycle of debt. They would then become poorer and poorer each year. Opportunities also dwindled for African Americans in southern cities and towns. Most urban African Americans had to take whatever menial jobs they could find. ✓

**Industrial Growth**

During Reconstruction, the South’s economy slowly began to recover. By the 1880s, new industries appeared. Agriculture was the first industry to recover, with cotton production setting new records by 1875.

Industries that turn raw materials into finished products, such as the textile industry, came to play an important role in the South’s economy. New mills and factories also grew to use the South’s natural resources such as iron, timber, and oil. By 1900, the South was no longer dependent on “King Cotton.” A “New South” based on manufacturing was emerging. ✓

**Check Your Progress**

1. How did the rights of African Americans change after the end of Radical Reconstruction?

2. What led to southern industrial growth in the 1880s?
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ten Percent Plan—Lincoln’s plan to restore the Union as quickly and easily as possible; required 10% of southern voters to swear an oath of loyalty before they could return to the Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wade-Davis Bill—Required 50% of southern voters to swear an oath of loyalty before a state could return to the Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Freedmen—Former slaves now free; lacked education and money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>John Wilkes Booth—assassinated Abraham Lincoln and ended hopes of a “soft” plan for Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>13th Amendment—Abolished (ended) slavery; criminals can be forced to work; included states and territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>14th Amendment—made anyone born in the United States citizens (applied to all slaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>15th Amendment—gave Blacks the right to vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ku Klux Klan—Used violence and terror to keep Blacks from voting and entering political office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Grandfather Clause—Helped allow only white men to vote; if your father or grandfather could vote before 1868 then you could; whites did not have to take a literacy test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><em>Plessy v. Ferguson</em>—established legal segregation in the South as long as the facilities were “separate but equal”; they were rarely equal; denied African Americans their full Civil Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>“New South”—Term refers to the development of Southern industry to make them more self-sufficient; they wanted to depend less on the North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Radical Reconstruction—Name given to Congressional Reconstruction; very harsh (hard) on the South; Imposed military rule in the South; threw out Governments who refused to ratify the 15th Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Johnson’s Plan—50% of voters had to swear an oath of loyalty and states had to ratify the 13th Amendment; states could then organize new governments and elect representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>“Jim Crow” legislation—Laws that segregated Blacks and Whites; they were segregated in restaurants, schools, cars on railroads, bathrooms, and many other public facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. End of Reconstruction—As reconstruction became unpopular it came to an end; African Americans lost most of their civil and political rights at this time.

16. Impeachment—Congress and President Johnson disagreed over how to deal with the South and who should determine the plan for Reconstruction; this disagreement later led to Johnson’s impeachment.

17. Freedmen’s Bureau—helped provide relief to Blacks and Whites displaced by the war; gave them food, shelter, clothing, etc.; started schools and helped former slaves find work.

18. Ku Klux Klan—organized by Whites angry about their loss of power; used terror and violence to keep Blacks out of power and deny them rights such as voting.

19. Carpetbaggers—Name given to whites who went south to start businesses or pursue careers in politics.

20. Amnesty—Pardon for a group of people.