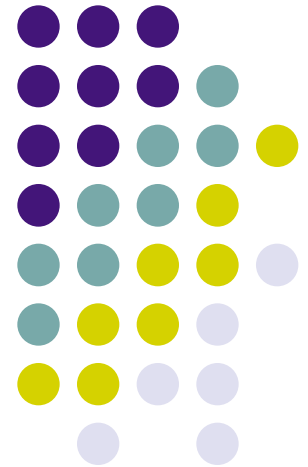


Purpose was to reunite the North and South

Reconstruction: The Nation Reunited

SS5H2 The student will analyze the effects of Reconstruction on American life.

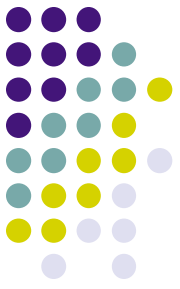




Reconstruction

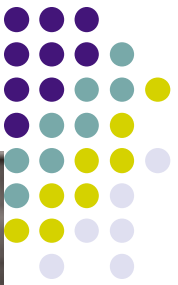
- Reconstruction refers to the 12 years following the end of the Civil War.
- Reconstruction means rebuilding –
 - Americans tried to rebuild the South and the governments of the Southern states.
 - Americans also tried to rebuild the nation.

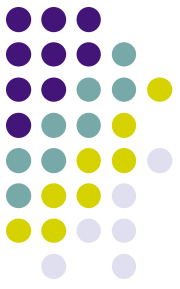




Assassination of Lincoln

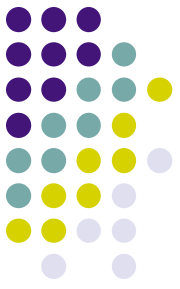
- Five days after the surrender at Appomattox Court House, Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.
- Twelve days after shooting Lincoln, Booth was killed while trying to hide in a barn in Virginia.





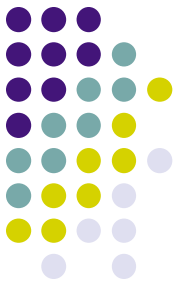
Freed Slaves

- 4 million slaves were freed after the Civil War. They **did not** have the same rights as white people.
- Freed slaves were called freedmen.
- Freedmen were unprepared for their new lives. They had to find:
 - jobs
 - homes
 - food
 - clothing

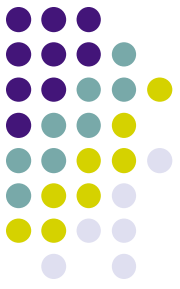


Freedman's Bureau

- The Freedman's Bureau was formed to help poor whites and newly freed slaves.
- The bureau helped by:
 - Setting up schools
 - Giving out medical care
 - Providing shelter in refugee camps
 - Reuniting former slaves with family members

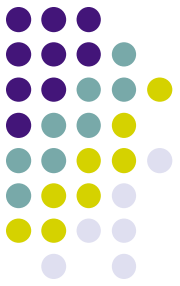


- The Freedman's Bureau created a new economy based on employers and employees, or free labor. African Americans could leave a job if they did not like it.
- The Freedman's Bureau created contracts, which are written, legal agreements between parties. Former slaves now got paid to work.

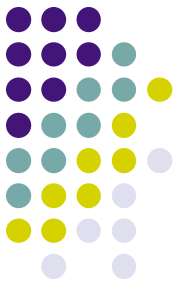


School in the South

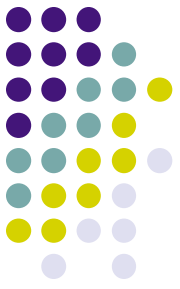
- After the war, the Freedman's Bureau established schools in the South.
- They brought in teachers from the North.
- African Americans crowded schools because they were eager to learn.
- Southern white people tried to use violence to shut down schools.



Sharecropping

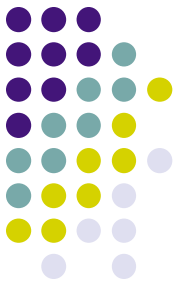


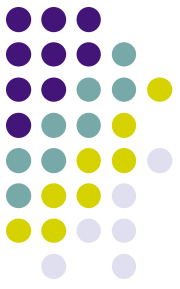
- After the war, freed slaves could own land, but most of them could not afford to buy land.
- Plantation owners had a lot of land, but no money to pay workers to work on it.
- This lead to **sharecropping**.



Sharecropping

- Under sharecropping, the owner lent the sharecropper a place to live, seeds, farm equipment, and other tools needed.
- When the crop was harvested and sold, the landowner gave part of the profit to the sharecropper.
- After all of the living and farming expenses were taken out of the profit, often there was no money left over to pay the sharecropper.
- Unable to pay their debts, many sharecroppers remained forced to provide labor for white landowners.





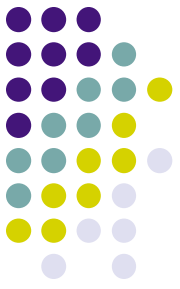
A New President

- After President Lincoln was killed, the Vice President, Andrew Johnson, became the new president.
- Johnson continued with Lincoln's plan to abolish slavery.
- During this time, President Johnson and members of Congress passed 3 new Amendments to the Constitution.

State Government



- Many leaders of Congress were alarmed about the way former slaves in some states were being treated. They thought President Johnson's plan was not working, so they voted to make their own plan.
- Under Congress's plan, the Southern states were under the Army's rule.
- Before each state could reestablish its government, it had to write a new constitution giving all men the right to vote and citizenship to everyone born in the United States, even former slaves.



13th Amendment

- The 13th Amendment ended slavery. Slaves were now free, but they did not have the same rights as all Americans.

14th Amendment

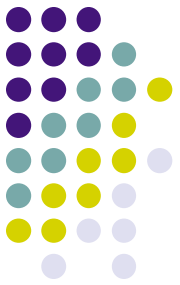


- The 14th Amendment gave citizenship to all people born in the United States, including former slaves.

15th Amendment

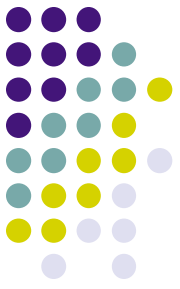


- The 15th Amendment gave African American men over 21 the right to vote.
- **Now African American men were able to run for political offices.



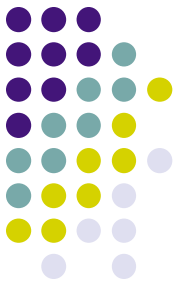
Amendment Process

- Congress proposes a new amendment.
- 2/3 of the House of Representatives and Congress must accept the amendment.
- Proposed amendment is sent to states.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states must accept the amendment for it to be added to the Constitution.



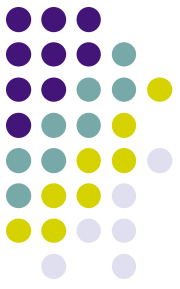
New State Governments

- The newly formed state governments made important changes. They passed the 15th Amendment, built hospitals and schools, repaired roads, bridges, and railroads.
- Because it was expensive to rebuild the South, state leaders put taxes on land.
- These taxes hurt landowners, who were trying to get their farms and plantations working again.



New State Governments

- Some Southerners were forced to sell their land because they could not afford the taxes.
- This made white Southerners angry with state leaders.
- Southerners called fellow southerners who supported the government scalawags.
- Southerners also did not like being told what to do by Northerners.



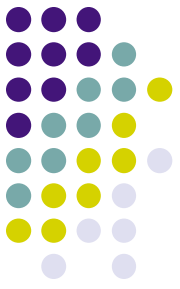
Northerners in the South

- During this time, Northern soldiers guarded the streets in the South.
- Other Northerners moved to the South to try and help with Reconstruction or to make money buying land or opening businesses.
- Southerners called these Northerners carpetbaggers.

Segregation

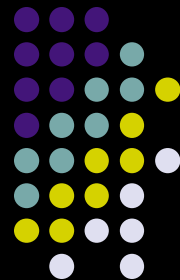


- During this time, many laws were passed that made it very difficult for African Americans to vote.
- Southern lawmakers found creative ways for black people not to be able to vote.
- For example:
 - Poll taxes – paying to vote
 - Literacy tests – proving that you could read and write
 - Grandfather clauses – men whose ancestors had served in the Confederate military could vote without having to pay a poll tax or pass a literacy test.

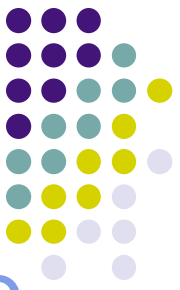


Jim Crowe Laws

- Jim Crowe laws legalized segregation, requiring whites and blacks to be separate at all times.
- Blacks and whites **could not...**
 - Attend the same schools or churches
 - Sit in the same railroad car
 - Be in public together
 - Have the same drinking fountains, telephone booths, restrooms, hospitals, hotels, and parks.



Letter to Abraham Lincoln



Write a letter to Abe explaining how the 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments and the Freedmen's Bureau changed life for everyone after the Civil War.

Remember: Pgs 182-189 will help you with info.

The US was divided into two nations: North with Pres. Abe Lincoln and no slavery and the South with Pres. Jefferson Davis who supported slavery.

People on both sides were affected by the war. Houses and businesses were destroyed, land was taken away, and people's way of life was completely changed (both