

CHAPTER
5
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide
RIVAL PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Focus Question: How did the Radical Republicans' plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln's and Johnson's?

Use the chart below to record main ideas about Reconstruction.

Plans for Reconstruction		
Lincoln	Johnson	Congress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Would pardon former Confederates and compensate them for lost property • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Would allow states to limit freedoms of former slaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must guarantee African Americans equality (Fourteenth Amendment) • •

CHAPTER
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SECTION 1

Section Summary

RIVAL PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

During the era of **Reconstruction** (1865–1877), the federal government struggled with how to return the southern states to the Union, rebuild the South’s ruined economy, and promote the rights of former slaves. Some argued that states should be allowed to rejoin the Union quickly and easily. But many claimed that the defeated states should first satisfy certain stipulations, such as swearing loyalty to the federal government.

Lincoln wanted to readmit southern states as soon as ten percent of a state’s voters promised to be loyal to the Union. “**Radical Republicans**” in Congress opposed this plan. Congress passed the **Wade-Davis Bill** in 1864. It required a majority of a state’s prewar voters to swear loyalty before the state could be readmitted. It also demanded full equality for African Americans. Lincoln killed the bill. However, he supported the **Freedmen’s Bureau**. Its goal was to provide food, clothing, healthcare, and education for both black and white refugees in the South.

Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865. Vice President **Andrew Johnson** became President. Johnson had little sympathy for the plight of African Americans. All the southern states passed **black codes**. These were laws that limited African Americans’ rights. Congress tried to overturn them with the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**, but Johnson vetoed it.

Violence against African Americans in the South increased. Congress passed the **Fourteenth Amendment**. It guarantees equality under the law for all citizens. The Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 divided the South into five military districts. A power struggle between Congress and the President continued. The House of Representatives voted to **impeach** Johnson in 1868. He escaped being removed from office by one vote. In 1869, the **Fifteenth Amendment** was passed. It forbids any state from denying suffrage on the grounds of race or color.

Review Questions

1. What were the main goals of the Reconstruction of the South?

2. How did Congress try to win its power struggle with President Johnson?

READING CHECK

What was the goal of the Freedmen’s Bureau?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *stipulations* in the underlined sentence. What do you think it means? Circle the word below that is a synonym for *stipulations*.

- requirements
- tests

READING SKILL

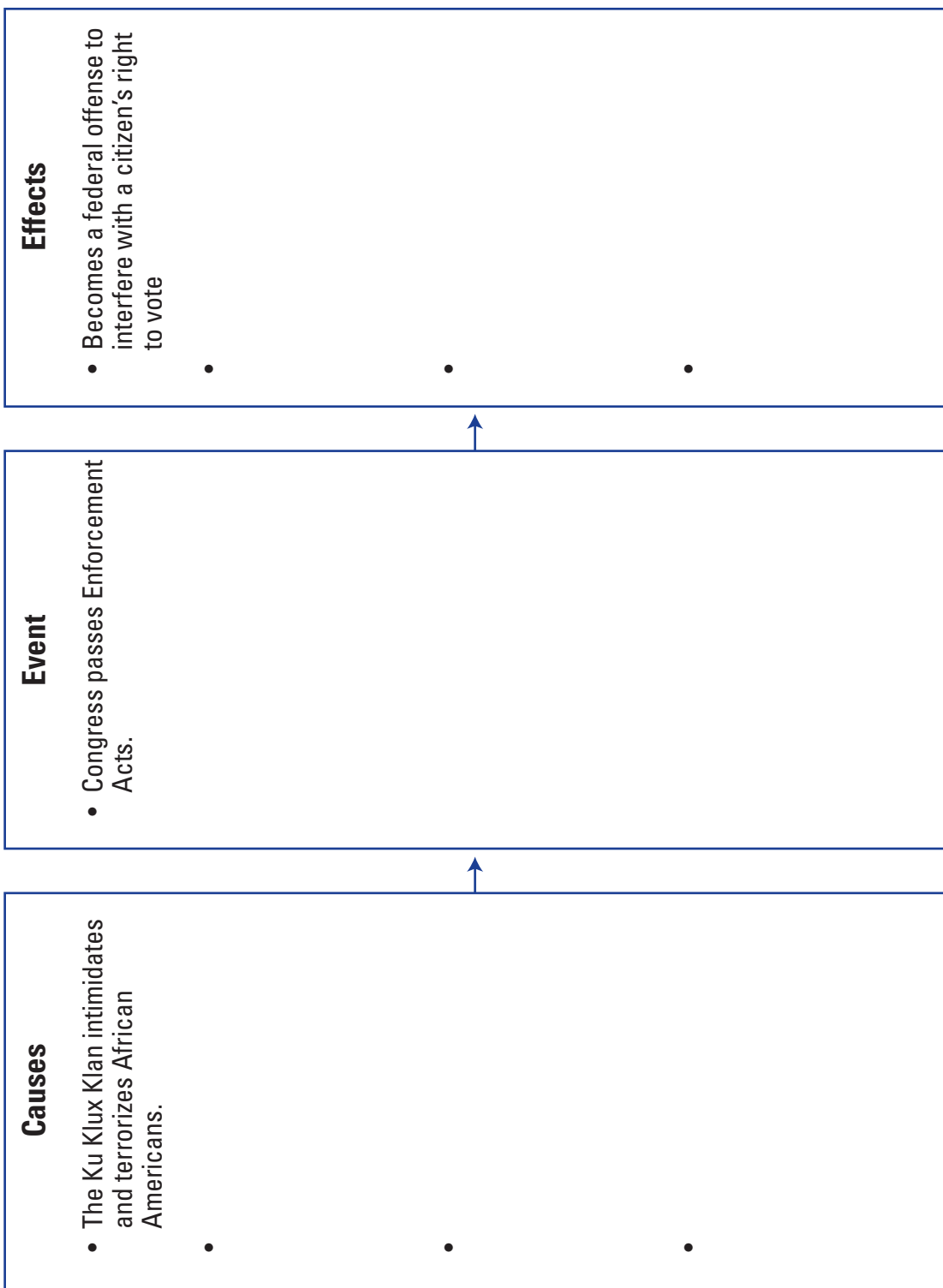
Identify Main Ideas What did Congress do to protect the rights of African Americans?

CHAPTER
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SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide
RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

Focus Question: What were the immediate effects of Reconstruction?

B. Use the chart below to summarize the causes and effects of the Enforcement Acts.



CHAPTER
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SECTION 2

Section Summary

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

READING CHECK

Which system allowed landowners to dictate what crop was planted?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *nevertheless* in the underlined sentence. *Regardless* is a synonym for *nevertheless*. Use the meaning of *regardless* to figure out the meaning of *nevertheless*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas How did African Americans' lives change during Reconstruction?

Many African Americans served as elected officials in the South. The Republican Party attracted African Americans as well as others. **Scalawags** were white men who had been locked out of pre-Civil War politics by their wealthier neighbors. They allied themselves with "**carpetbaggers**." These were northern white or black men who relocated to the South.

Northern women had more opportunities in the Reconstruction South than at home. They helped shape the new public school system. Southerners opted for **segregation**, or separation of the races, in their school system. **Integration**—combining the schools—only appealed to radical white Republicans. Nevertheless, the beginning of a tax-supported public school system was a major Reconstruction success.

Many of the South's problems resulted from uneven land distribution. Wealth was defined by landownership. Even owners of large tracts of land had no money. Many southerners adopted one of three arrangements. One was **sharecropping**. Under this system, a landowner dictated the crop and provided the sharecropper with a place to live and supplies in return for a "share" of the harvested crop. Another was **share-tenancy**. Under this system, the farmworker chose what crop to plant and bought supplies. He then gave a share of the crop to the landowner. The most independent system was **tenant farming**. Under this system, the tenant paid cash rent and was free to choose his own crop and where to live.

Dozens of loosely organized groups of white southerners emerged to terrorize African Americans. The best known of these was the **Ku Klux Klan**. Racial violence increased after the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed all American men the right to vote. Congress passed **Enforcement Acts** in 1870 and 1871. These acts made it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen's right to vote.

Review Questions

1. Which group was attracted to the Republican Party in the South?

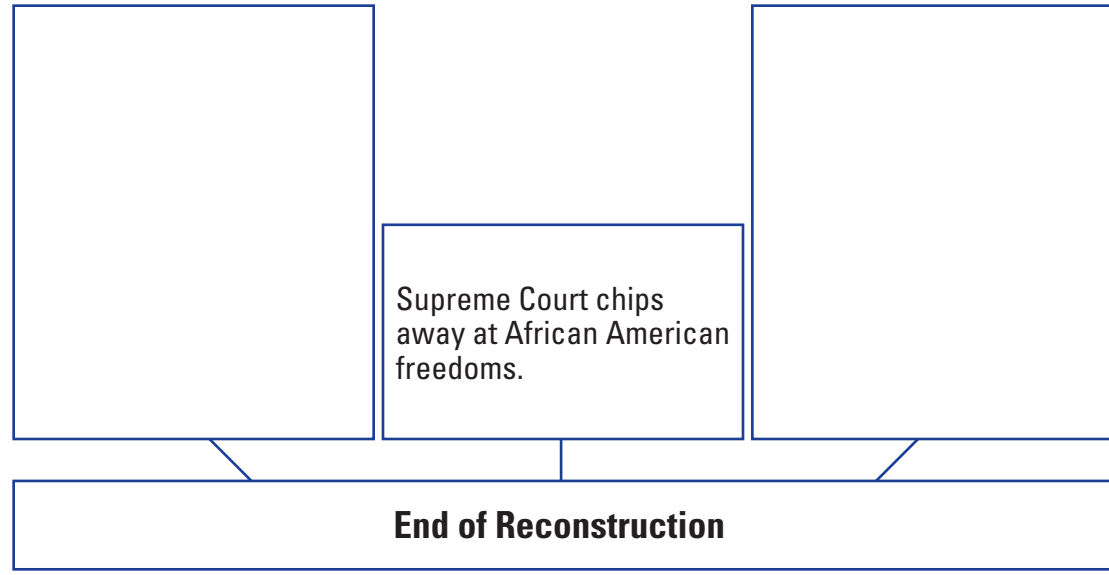
2. How did Congress try to deal with racial violence?

CHAPTER
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SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide
THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

Focus Question: How and why did Reconstruction end?

A. Use the chart below to record main ideas about the factors that led to the end of Reconstruction.



B. Fill in the chart below with information about the effects of Reconstruction.

Effects of Reconstruction		
African Americans	Women's Suffrage	State and National Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some southern black Americans owned their own farms. • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Woman Suffrage Association was formed. • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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READING CHECK

Who was "Boss" Tweed?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *transition* in the underlined sentence. What does *transition* mean? It is related to the word *transit*, which means "passage through or across" or "change." Use the meanings of *transit* to help you figure out the meaning of *transition*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas Why did many people in the North stop supporting Reconstruction?

Ulysses S. Grant was a popular war hero but a disappointing President. His administration was marred by scandals. Across the nation, local scandals also came to light. The most notorious involved a band of New York City Democratic politicians. They were led by state senator William "Boss" Tweed. The public's confidence in its leaders was at low ebb. In 1873, one of the nation's most influential banks failed, and panic led to a depression. The uncertain economy preoccupied northerners. They lost the stamina necessary to keep pressure on the South.

The cost of military operations in the South worried many people. Beginning in 1871, troops were withdrawn from the South. In 1872, the Freedmen's Bureau was dissolved. The death of a Radical Republican leader in 1874 marked an important transition. A generation of white reformers had passed away. Without such leaders, northern racial prejudice reemerged. In the 1870s, the Supreme Court chipped away at African American freedoms. A group of southern Democrats put together a coalition to return the South to the rule of white men. They focused on finding common issues that would unite white southerners. Their goal was to regain power in Congress. They have become known as **Redeemers**.

In the 1876 presidential election, the Democratic candidate received 51 percent of the popular vote. In a recount, the Republicans found enough mistakes to swing the election. **Rutherford B. Hayes** won by one electoral vote in what became known as the **Compromise of 1877**. In return for the election, the remaining federal troops were withdrawn from the South and southern states were guaranteed federal subsidies to build railroads and improve their ports. Reconstruction was over. Although it fell short of its goals, Reconstruction opened new opportunities for black Americans. Constitutional amendments provided hope for full inclusion in American society. However, it would take generations to use them to gain racial equality.

Review Questions

1. What kind of President was Ulysses S. Grant?

2. In what way was Reconstruction successful?

