

## 17-3 Reconstruction in the South

### The Big Idea

As Reconstruction ended, African Americans faced new hurdles and the South attempted to rebuild.

### Main Ideas

- Reconstruction governments helped reform the South.
- The Ku Klux Klan was organized as African Americans moved into positions of power.
- As Reconstruction ended, the rights of African Americans were restricted.
- Southern business leaders relied on industry to rebuild the South.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



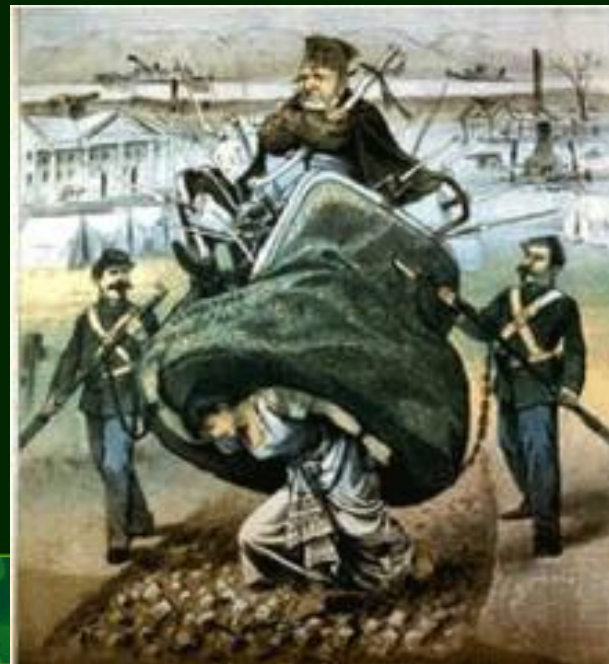
Exit

# Main Idea 1: Reconstruction governments helped reform the South.

- Republicans controlled most southern governments but were unpopular with white southerners.
  - Northern-born Republicans who moved south after the war were called **carpetbaggers**.
  - White southern Republicans were called **scalawags**.



Carpetbaggers



Scalawags

# Main Idea 1:

## Reconstruction governments helped reform the South.

- African Americans: largest group of southern Republican voters
  - **Hiram Revels** was first African American in U.S. Senate.
  - **Blanche Bruce** was first African American elected to a full six year term in U.S. Senate.



Blanche  
Bruce



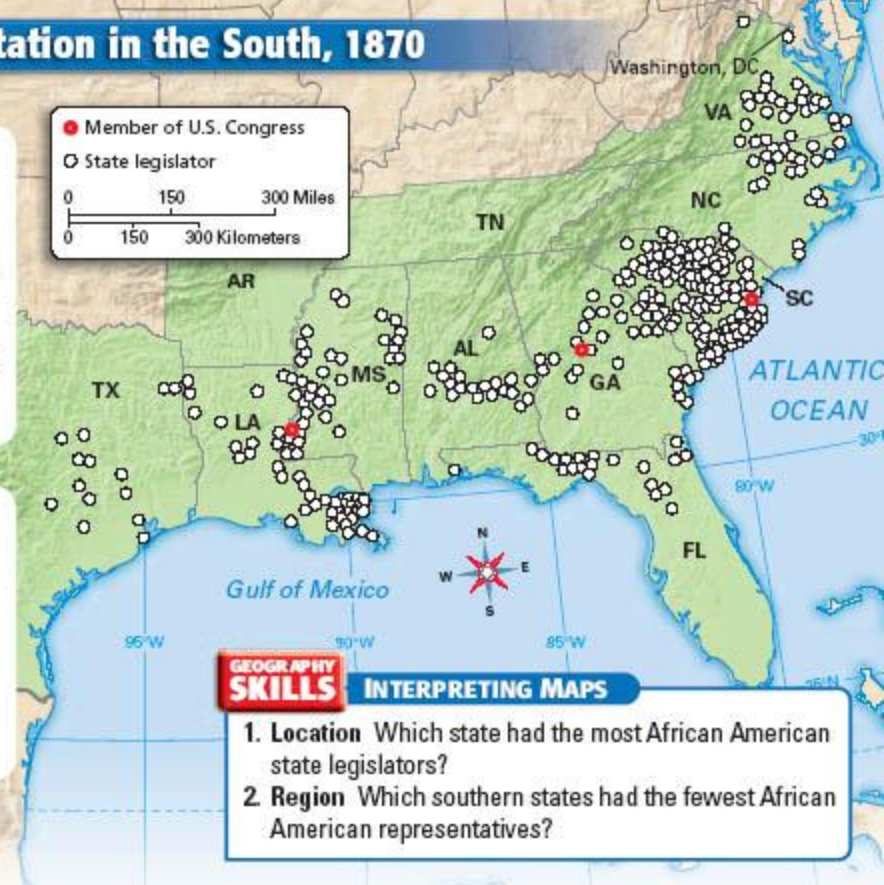
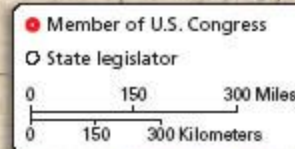
## African American Representation in the South, 1870



**Hiram Revels** was the son of former slaves and helped organize African American regiments in the Civil War. Revels was selected to fill the U.S. Senate seat formerly held by Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.



**Blanche K. Bruce** escaped from slavery and began a school for African Americans before the Civil War. Bruce was the first African American elected to a full six-year term in the U.S. Senate.



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLS**

### INTERPRETING MAPS

1. **Location** Which state had the most African American state legislators?
2. **Region** Which southern states had the fewest African American representatives?



# **Main Idea 1:**

## **Reconstruction governments helped reform the South.**

- Reconstruction state governments provided money for many new programs.
  - Helped establish public schools; built hospitals; passed laws against discrimination; constructed railroads and bridges.
  - Raise Taxes and issue bonds to pay for projects



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

What is a carpetbagger ?

Northerner who moved to the South

What is a Scalawag ?

Southerners who supported reconstruction gov't

How did African Americans participate in gov't during Reconstruction?

Voted, served as representatives and held local offices.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# Progress in the South





## Progress in the South

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=25832F53-4D5F-44E9-AC38-C1CC5E0C4892&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

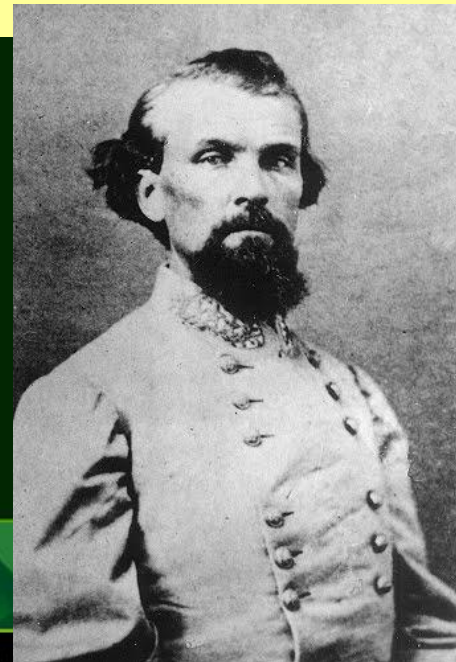


## **Main Idea 2:**

# **The Ku Klux Klan was organized as African Americans moved into positions of power.**

## **Ku Klux Klan**

- Created by group of white southerners in Tennessee in 1866
- Secret society opposed to civil rights, particularly suffrage, for African Americans



Nathanial  
Bedford  
Forrest



## **Main Idea 2:**

# **The Ku Klux Klan was organized as African Americans moved into positions of power.**

### **Ku Klux Klan**

- Used violence and terror against African Americans
- Local governments did little to stop the violence, so Congress passed laws that made it a federal crime to interfere with elections or to deny citizens equal protection under the law.



Previous



Next



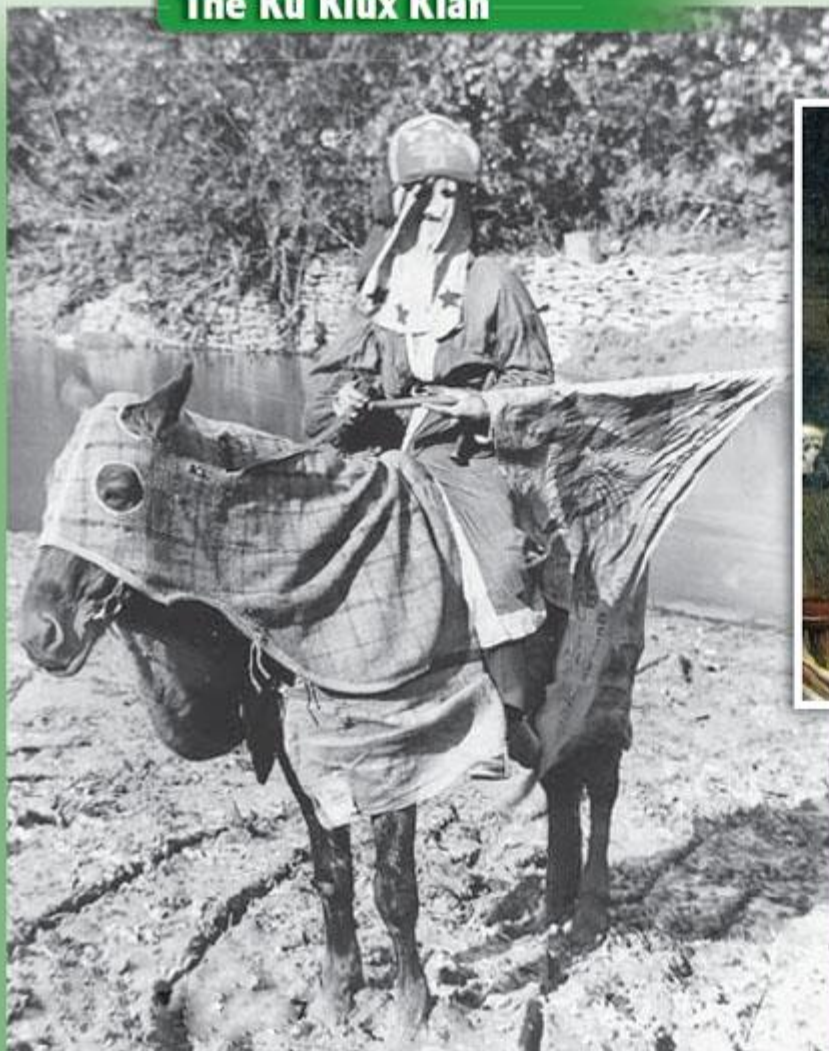
Chapter  
Menu



Exit



## The Ku Klux Klan



Members of the Ku Klux Klan often attacked under cover of darkness to hide their identities. This klansman from Tennessee, shown on the left, even disguised his horse.

*Why do you think Klan members disguised themselves?*





## Why did resistance to Reconstruction increase?

Some southerners claimed the new gov't were corrupt, illegal and unjust. Disapproved African Americans officeholders, and disliked having federal troops in their states.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

## **Main Idea 3:**

### **As Reconstruction ended, the rights of African Americans were restricted.**

Republicans were losing power in southern states and in the North, and they were being blamed for the severe economic downturn called the Panic of 1873.

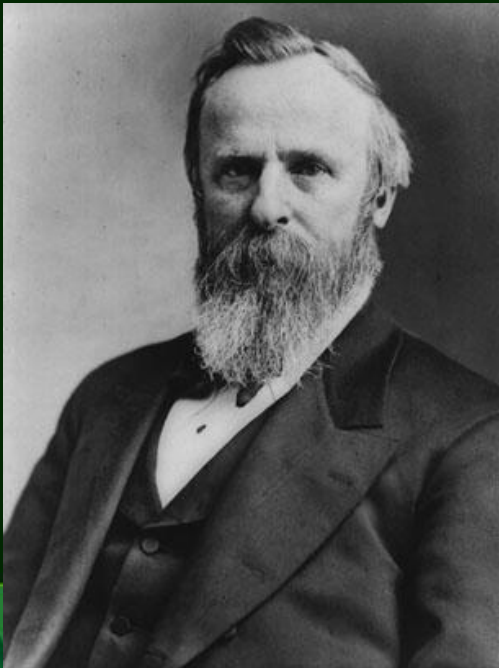
18,000 businesses declared bankruptcy, and unemployment rose, leading to protest.



## **Main Idea 3:**

### **As Reconstruction ended, the rights of African Americans were restricted.**

The close election of 1876 appeared to have been won by Democrat Samuel Tilden but was challenged by supporters of Republican Rutherford B. Hayes.



Rutherford  
B. Hayes



Samuel  
Tilden





How was the United States affected by the Panic of 1873?

People blamed the Republicans for the Panic, almost 18,000 businesses declared bankruptcy, and unemployment rose, leading to protests.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu

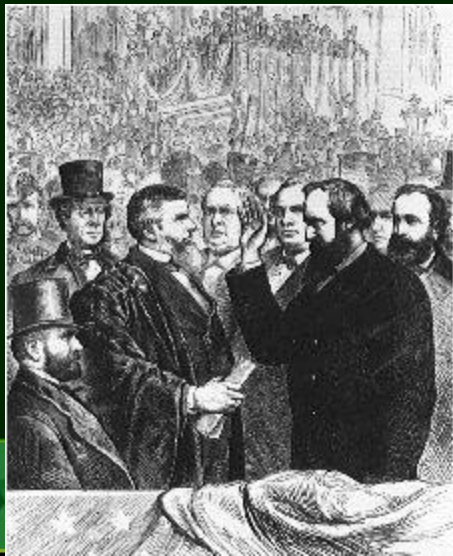


Exit

## Main Idea 3: As Reconstruction ended, the rights of African Americans were restricted.

The **Compromise of 1877** gave the election to Hayes, while agreeing to Democrats' request to remove federal troops from the South.

Democrats then regained control of governments in the South, and were called Redeemers by southerners.



# End of Reconstruction





## End of Reconstruction

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=25832F53-4D5F-44E9-AC38-C1CC5E0C4892&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu

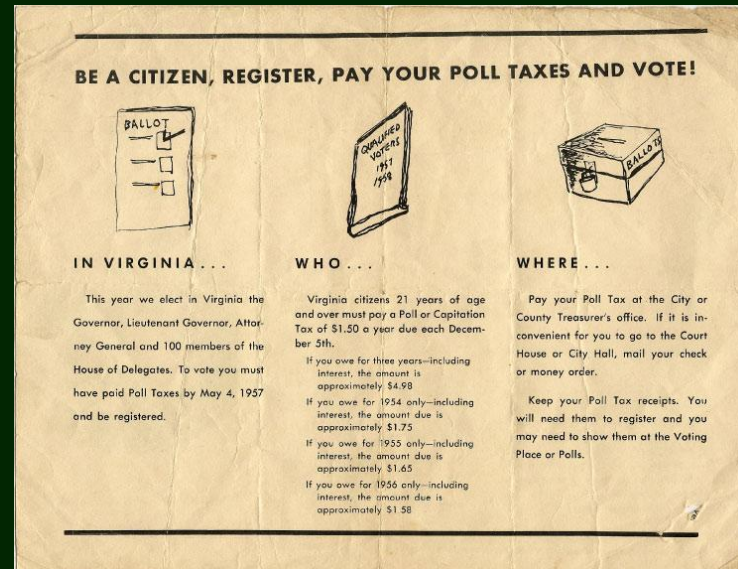


Exit

# Rights of African Americans were restricted.

## Redeemer Governments

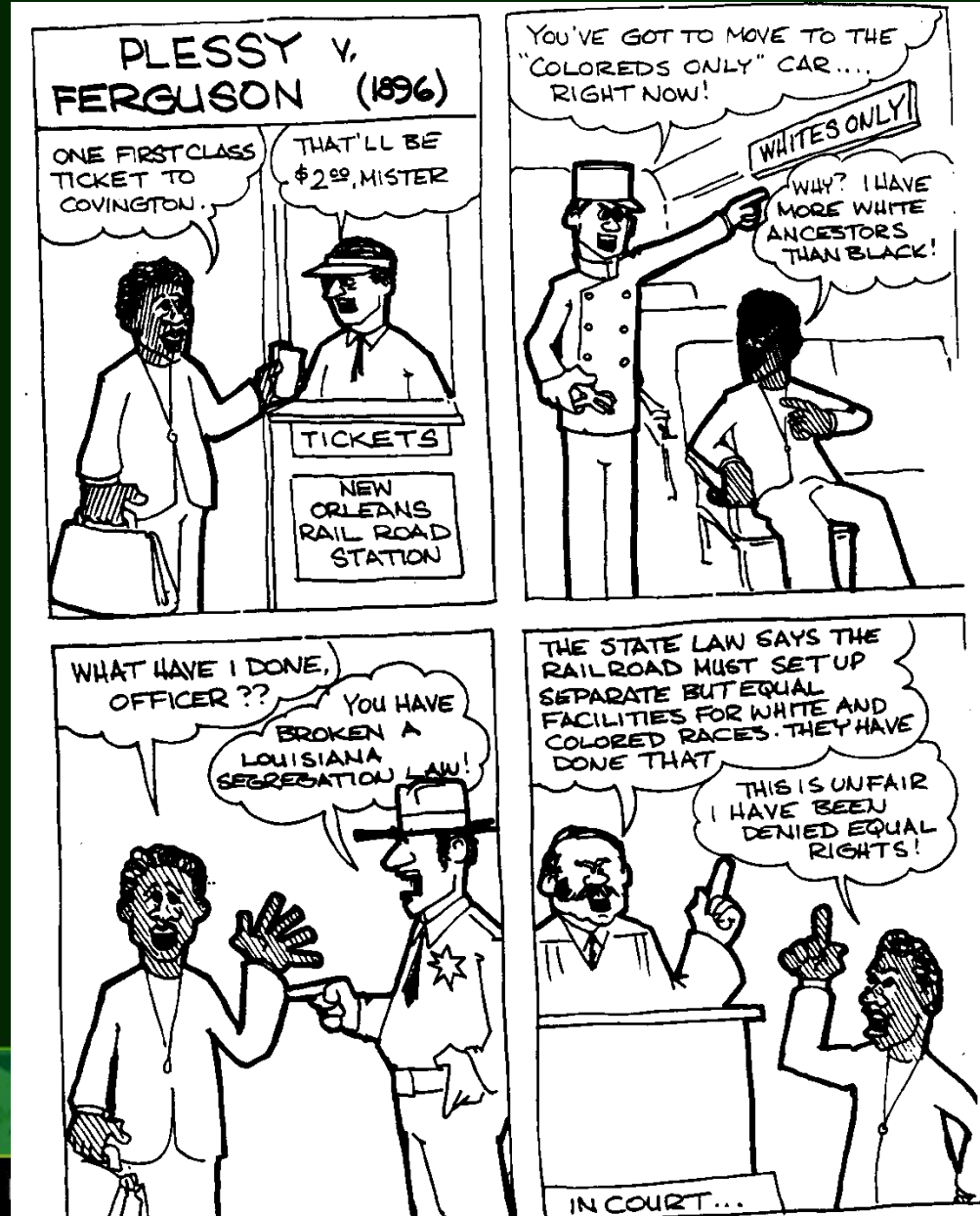
- Set up **poll tax, literacy test and grandfather clause** to deny African Americans the vote
- Introduced legal **segregation**, the forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places, through **Jim Crow laws**



# Rights of African Americans were restricted.

## Supreme Court

- Ruled that Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional
- **Plessy v. Ferguson** ruled that segregation was allowed if "separate-but-equal" facilities were provided.





## Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

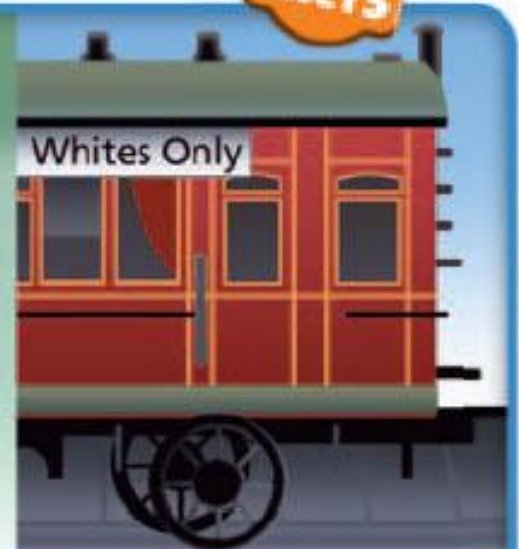
QUICK  
FACTS



**Reform** During Reconstruction, the Freedmen's Bureau opened schools for former slaves and performed other services to help the poorest southerners.



**Dispute** Differing ideas about how to govern the South led to conflicts between African Americans and white southerners, as well as between Republicans and Democrats.



**Division** After the Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction, segregation laws were enacted by southern governments and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.





## Plessy v. Ferguson



## Plessy and Era of Jim Crow

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=0395F01A-F50B-4AD7-B0AC-4D53B8D64209&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next

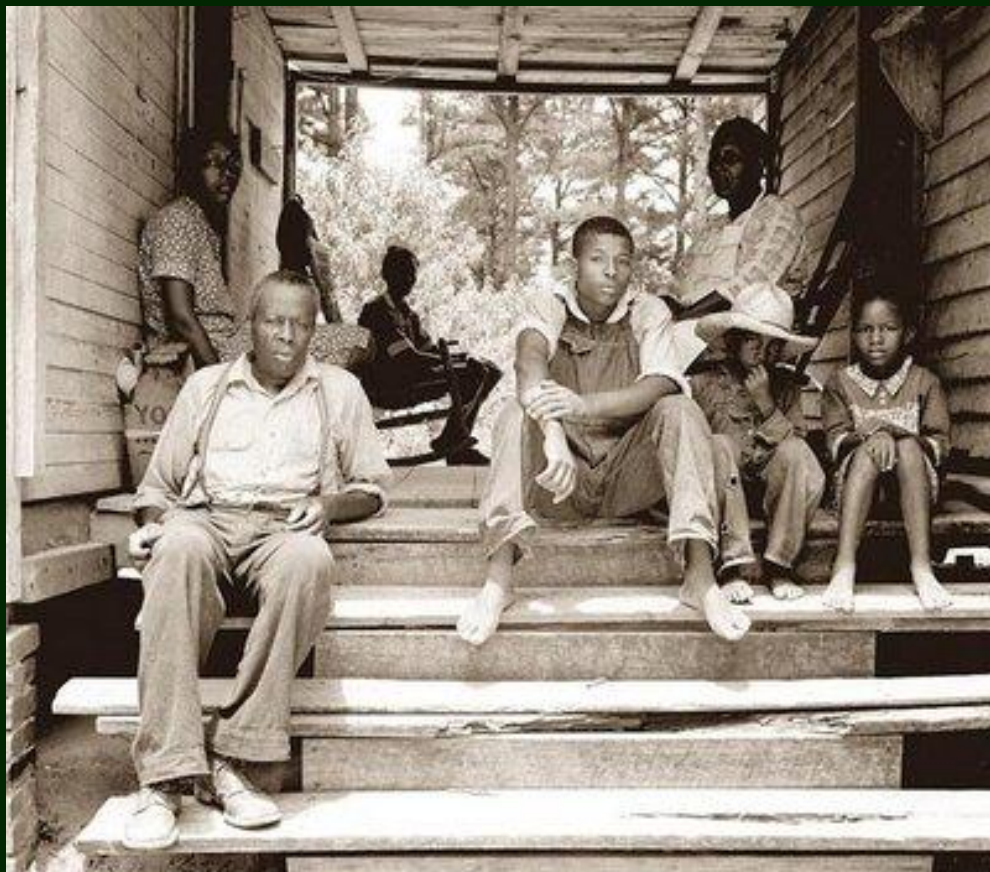


Chapter  
Menu



Exit

# Rights of African Americans were restricted.



## Sharecropping

- Few African Americans could afford to buy or rent farms.
- Became part of ***sharecropping*** system, providing labor to land-owners and sharing their crops with them
- Sharecroppers faced debt.
- Most grew cotton





## Hopes Raised and Denied

QUICK  
FACTS

### Slavery

- No rights
- Forced labor
- No freedom of movement without permission
- Family members sold away from one another
- No representation in government

### Freedom

- Slavery banned
- Free to work for wages
- Could move and live anywhere
- Many families reunited
- Could serve in political office

### Rights Denied

- Sharecropping system put in place
- Ability to vote and hold office restricted
- White leadership regained control of southern state governments





## Memories of Sharecropping

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=46FE3311-C3ED-48F9-BD3D-9C0B4ED9224E&bInFromSearch=1&productcode=US>



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu

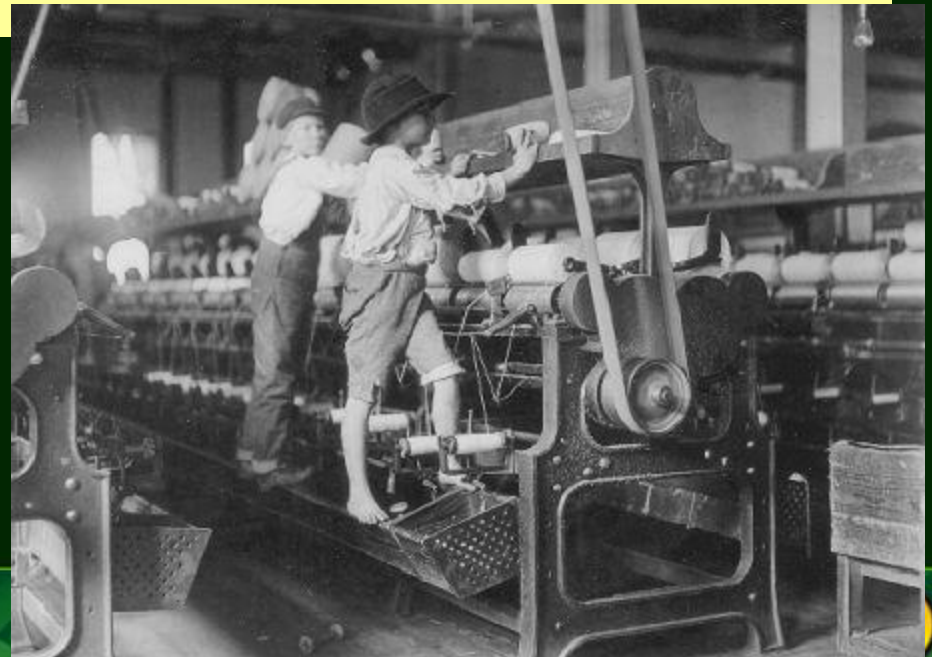


Exit

## **Main Idea 4:**

### **Southern business leaders relied on industry to rebuild the South.**

- The southern economy suffered cycles of good and bad years, as cotton prices went up and down.
- Business leaders hoped industry would strengthen the southern economy and create a New South.



## **Main Idea 4:**

### **Southern business leaders relied on industry to rebuild the South.**

- The most successful industrial development was textile mills.
  - Work appealed to rural families.
  - African Americans not allowed to work in mills.
  - Long hours 12 hour days, six days a week.
  - Dangerous working conditions (Asthma, brown-lung disease, fast moving machinery caused injury or death).
  - Wages remained low.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit

Why did many African Americans stay on plantations?

Too costly to buy or rent farms or to move West

What was the main crop grown in sharecropping?

Cotton

What was the most successful industrial development in the South after Reconstruction?

textile production



Previous



Next

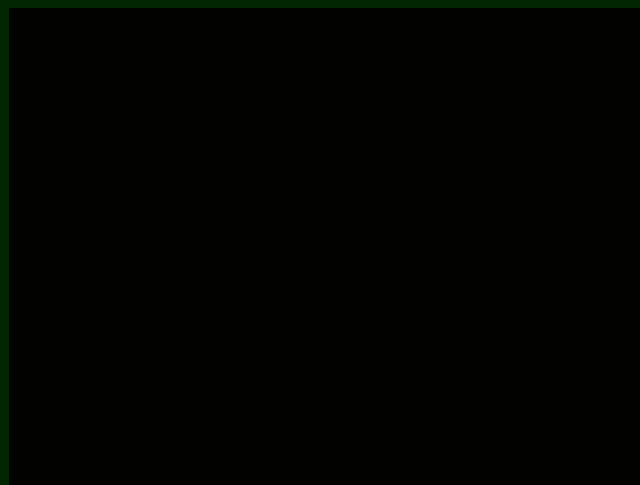


Chapter  
Menu



Exit





Click window above to start playing.



Previous



Next



Chapter  
Menu



Exit