

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What was Reconstruction?

Describe Lincoln's plan.

What was the 13th Amendment?

Why did the Freedmen's Bureau prioritize education?

Why did Vice President Andrew Johnson become President?

What were some restrictions imposed by the Black Codes?

How else did Southern laws suppress African American voting?

How did the Radical Republicans feel about the Clack Code?

Focus Question: What were the immediate and long-term effects of Reconstruction?

Ch2.4 Reconstruction Zoom-In

The South is destroyed

- The Civil War ended April 9,
- Most of the land in the South was destroyed by the Civil War. The South would need to be rebuilt.
- This of the South was called Reconstruction.

Reconstruction Plan

- President Lincoln wanted to reunite the nation as quickly as possible.
- Any southern state with at least % of its voters making a pledge to be loyal to the U.S. could be readmitted to the Union.
- The South also had to accept a ban on

The Slaves Are Free

- With the ending of the war, the slaves were now free.
- The th Amendment to the Constitution was passed.
- The 13th Amendment made slavery forever in the United States.

The Freedmen's Bureau

- The Freedmen's Bureau was established to help poor blacks and whites in the South.
- The Freedmen's Bureau established in the South.
- Laws against slaves during the Civil War meant that most ex-slaves did not know how to read and write.

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- On March 4, 1865, President Lincoln laid out his approach to Reconstruction in his inaugural address.
- He hoped to reunite the nation and its people.

Lincoln is assassinated

- Just six days after the war ended, on April 15, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while watching a
- Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a Southerner who was angry at Lincoln.
- Vice-President Andrew became president.

The Black Codes

- The Black Codes were passed by Southern states that limited the new-found freedom of African Americans.
- Black Codes forced African Americans to work on or as servants. They also prevented African Americans from owning guns, holding public meetings, or renting property in cities.

Voting Rights

- Other laws were passed to keep blacks from
- One law said former slaves had to pay a tax to vote. It was called a tax.
- Another law was passed that said a person could only vote if their grandfather had voted. These laws were called the Clause.

Radical Republicans

- The Black Codes many Republicans in Congress who felt the South was returning to its old ways.
- The Radical Republicans wanted the South to change more before they could be to the Union.

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What was the 14th Amendment?

What was the main aim of the KKK?

What was the 15th Amendment?

What were Jim Crow laws?

What do you think about “separate but equal”???

The 14th Amendment

- The 14th Amendment guaranteed to all people born or naturalized within the U.S. - except for the Native Americans.

Johnson and the Radical Republicans

- Congress was angry at President Johnson for not going along with their Reconstruction policies.
- As a result, Congress Johnson.

Ku Klux Klan

- In a group of white southerners created the Ku Klux Klan.
- The KKK was a secret society opposed to African Americans obtaining rights, particularly the right to vote.
- The KKK used and intimidation to frighten blacks.
- Klan members wore white robes and hoods to hide their identities.
- The Klan was known to have murdered many people.

15th Amendment

- In the 15th Amendment became law.
- The 15th Amendment gave African American men the right to
- Women’s rights activists were angry because the amendment did not also grant women the right to vote.

Segregation and Jim Crow Laws

- Starting in 1881, blacks had to stay in separate hotels, sit in separate parts of theaters, ride in separate rail cars, and have separate schools, libraries, and parks. This is known as segregation.
- Segregation - the legal separation of blacks and whites in places
- Jim Crow Laws - laws that segregation

Plessy v. Ferguson

- The Supreme Court ruled segregation was in Plessy v. Ferguson.
- They said that segregation was fair as long as “separate-but-equal” facilities were provided for African Americans.
- In practice, the African American facilities were usually “separate-and-”
- It would take until the, 100 years after the Civil War ended, for Jim Crow laws to be outlawed and African Americans to finally realize legal equality in America.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
