

RAINBOW NOTES:

I. New Forces in Southern Politics

- A. Before the Civil War, southern _____ was dominated by wealthy plantation owners. Following the Civil War this changed as new groups began to replace these people. These people were the (1) scalawags, (2) carpetbaggers, and the (3) African Americans.
- B. _____ were _____ southerners who opposed the secession movement in 1860 and supported the new _____ governments. Many were business owners who wanted to forget the war and move on. Many southerners felt these people were _____ to the culture of the South.
- C. Another political force that entered southern politics were the _____. Carpetbaggers were _____ who moved to the South after the war ended. To Southerners, these people were people trying to _____ on the South's misfortunes.

Name: _____

Period: _____

"WHOLE-BRAIN" CONNECTORS:

Using the proper format, create **ONE** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each Roman Numeral section of the notes using magazines or clip art.

Reasons carpetbaggers came to the South included:

1. Some northerners did hope to _____ from rebuilding the South.
2. Some former Union soldiers went to the South because they had come to love the rich _____ during the war.
3. Some northerners went South to help the _____.
- D. The third major new political group in southern politics were the _____.

During Reconstruction, African Americans _____ in large numbers. They also ran for and were elected to _____ office. Two African Americans, _____ and _____, both from Mississippi, served in the Senate.

II. Resistance by Conservatives

- A. _____ were _____ southerners, mostly _____, who had held power before the Civil War and who resisted Reconstruction; they wanted the South to change as little as possible. Conservatives did not want _____ to hold high public offices and wanted real _____ to remain in the hands of _____.

B. A few wealthy _____ tried to force African Americans back onto _____. Many small farmers and laborers wanted the government to take action against _____ to stop them from competing for _____ and _____.

C. In order to help whites regain power, _____ societies were formed to scare and intimidate freedmen. The most dangerous was the _____ or _____. They conducted a campaign of _____ and _____ to keep African Americans and white Republicans out of office.

D. In order to protect freedmen from violent acts of the KKK, Congress passed a law making it _____ to use _____ to keep people from voting. This law did reduce the actions of the Klan, but still created enough _____ that several African Americans refused to vote.

III. The Challenges of Rebuilding

A. Despite their problems, Reconstruction governments tried to _____ the South. They built public _____ for both black and white children, gave women the right to own _____, and rebuilt _____, _____ lines, _____, and _____.

- B. In rebuilding the South, Reconstruction governments met several challenges.
1. To pay for rebuilding, Reconstruction governments raised _____ sharply. This created discontent among southern whites.
 2. Some Reconstruction officials were _____, which angered southerners.

IV. Freedmen – Stuck in Poverty

- A. After the end of the Civil War, many freedmen left the _____ where they had lived and worked. However, these people quickly found few _____.
- B. Some _____ Republicans talked about giving each freedman “40 acres and a mule” to help them get started, but that never happened. In the end, freedmen received nothing but _____. Most ended up returning to where they had lived in _____.
- C. After the end of _____, plantation owners faced a problem. The end of slavery left them without _____ to work the land. To solve this problem, many freedmen and poor whites went to work on large plantations. These _____ rented and farmed a plot of land.

D. The planters provided _____,
_____, and _____
in return for a share of the crop.

E. Even _____ farmers, and the
few freedmen that were able to own
some land, faced difficult times.
Most small landowners bought
supplies on _____ in the
spring. In the fall, they had to
_____ what they had
borrowed. If the harvest did not
cover what they owed, they sank
deeper into _____.