

RAINBOW NOTES:

I. Radicals Lose Power

- A. In 1876, millions of Americans were celebrating _____ years of American _____. Americans believed it was time to _____ the Civil War and lost interest in Reconstruction. It was time for the country to look to the _____.
- B. By 1870, Radical Republicans were losing _____. Northerners were growing tired of trying to _____ the South. In addition, disclosure of widespread _____ turned people against the _____ party.
- C. In 1872, Congress passed the _____. It restored the right to _____ to nearly all _____ southerners. They voted solidly Democratic and kept many African Americans from voting.
- D. The election of 1876 brought an end to _____. After a dispute in the Electoral College, a special commission set up by Congress settled the election. The commission awarded the election to _____.
_____.
Although he was a Republican, he had privately agreed to end

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.

Reconstruction. Once in office he removed all _____ troops from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida.

II. End of Reconstruction Brings Tragic Consequences for African Americans

- A. With Reconstruction over, Conservatives gradually _____ control of southern governments. By 1876, Republicans only controlled three southern states. With white Conservatives in power, southern states once again began to _____ African Americans from exercising their rights.
- B. New Restrictions on Voting:
1. Many southern states passed _____, requiring voters to pay a _____ to vote. Poor freedmen could rarely afford to vote.
 2. States also passed _____ that required voters to read and explain part of the Constitution. Since most freedmen had little _____, such tests kept them from voting.
 3. Many poor whites could not pass literacy tests, so states passed _____. These laws stated that if a voter's father or grandfather could vote on January 1, 1867, then the voter did

not have to take a literacy test. (No African Americans could vote before 1868.)

C. Racial Segregation:

1. _____ is the legal separation of the races that was used in public places in the South.
2. In southern states, _____ separated blacks and whites in schools, restaurants, theaters, trains, streetcars, playgrounds, hospitals, and even cemeteries.
3. In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal so long as facilities for blacks and whites were _____. In fact, facilities were rarely equal.

III. A Summary of Reconstruction

1. Was a time of hardship for citizens of the South-both _____ and _____
2. Africans Americans gained _____ and the right to _____
3. African Americans would see their rights eroded by actions of _____ leaders
4. Time period would become the basis for the _____ of the 20th Century