

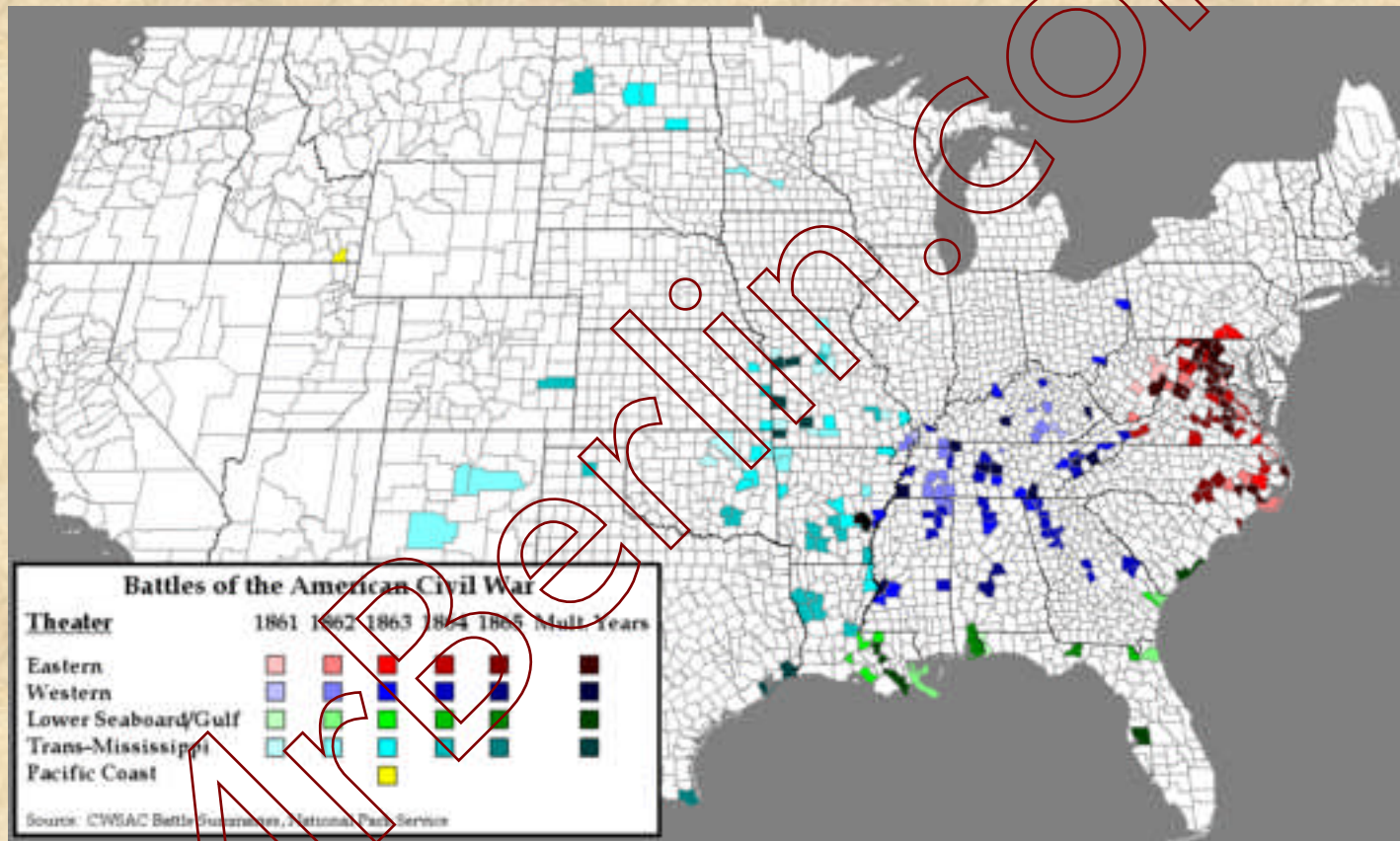
Objective: To analyze the government's plan for the South after the Civil War.

Do Now: Use the glossary in your textbook to define the following terms.

- **freedmen** - Men and women who had been slaves.
- **Reconstruction** - rebuilding of the South after the Civil War

# The Defeated South

Q: Based upon your observations of the map below, how were the North and the South affected differently as a result of the Civil War?

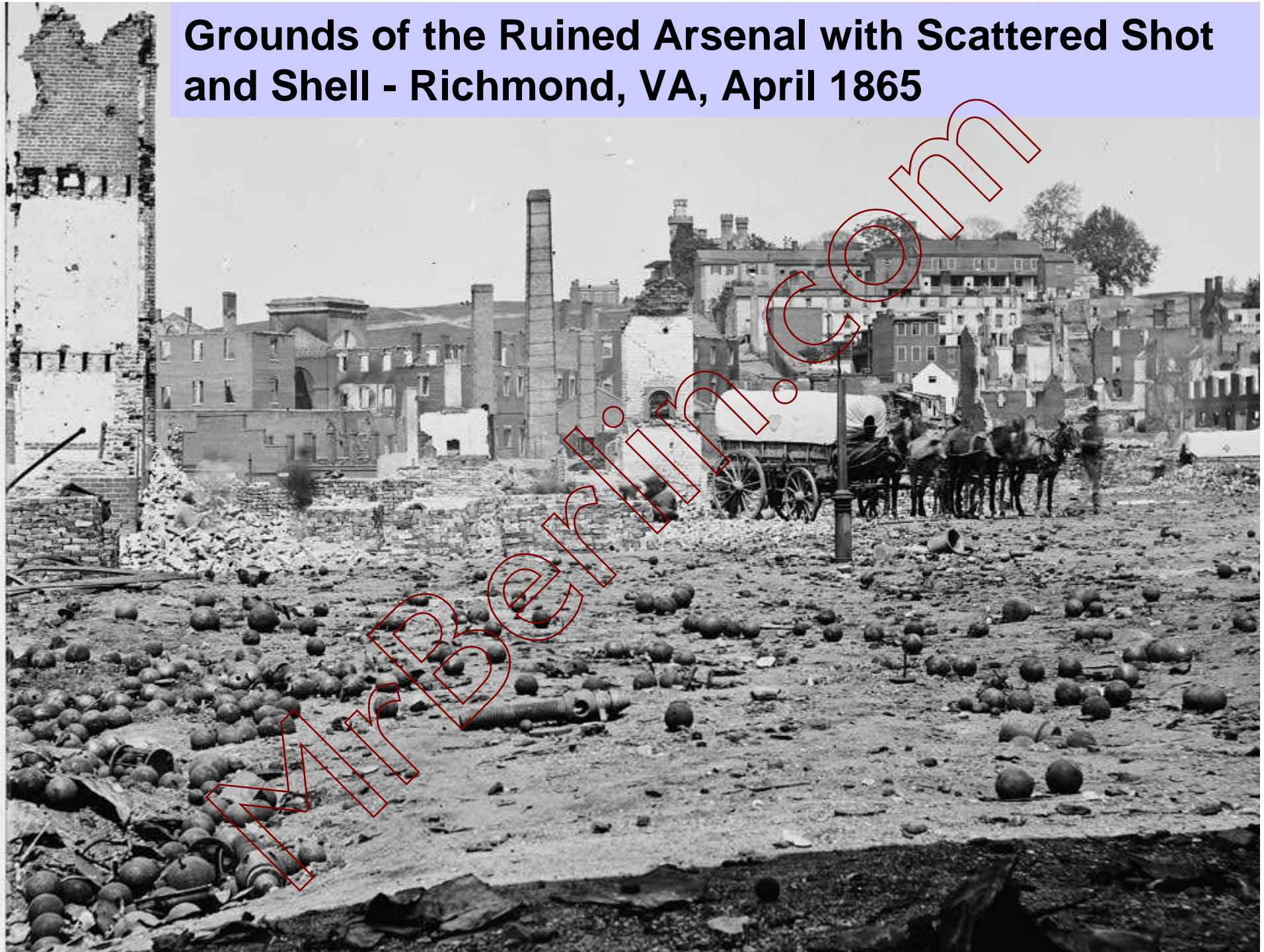


A: Since most of battles took place in the South, many Southern houses, farms, bridges, and railroads were destroyed.

*Ruins in Front of the Capitol – Richmond, VA, 1865*



**Grounds of the Ruined Arsenal with Scattered Shot and Shell - Richmond, VA, April 1865**

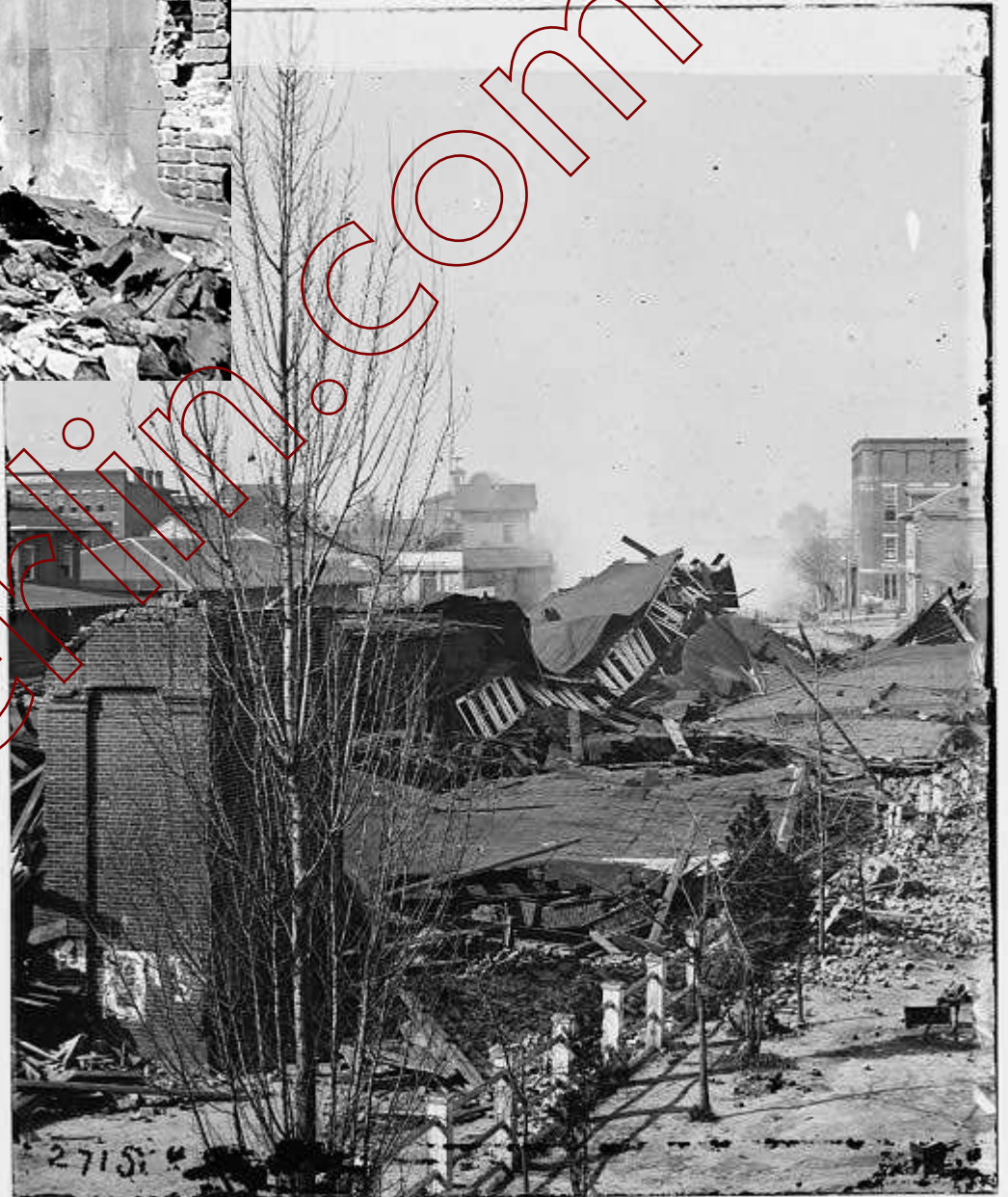




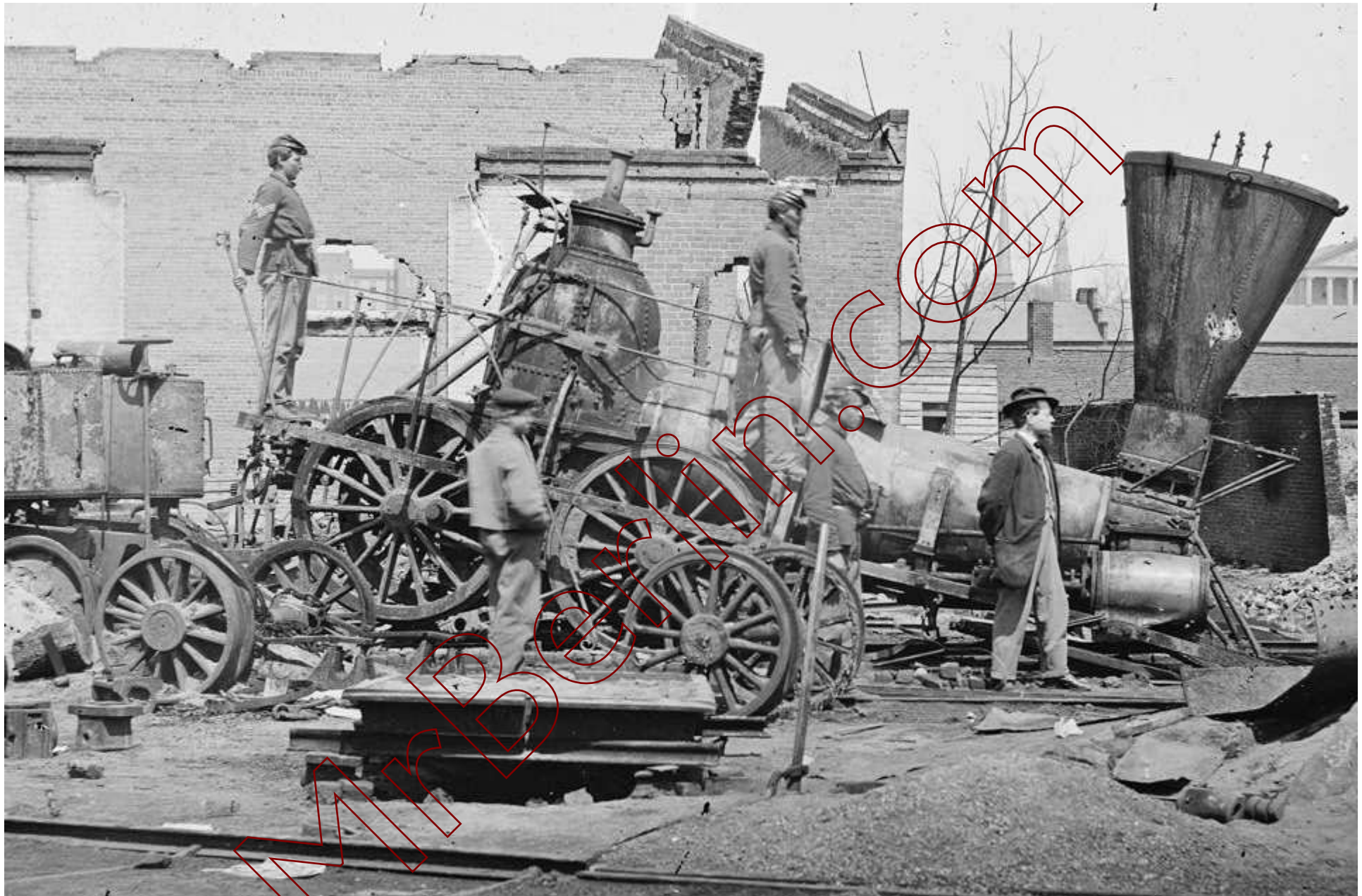
**Guns and Ruined Buildings Near the Tredegar Iron Works -  
Richmond, VA, April 1865**



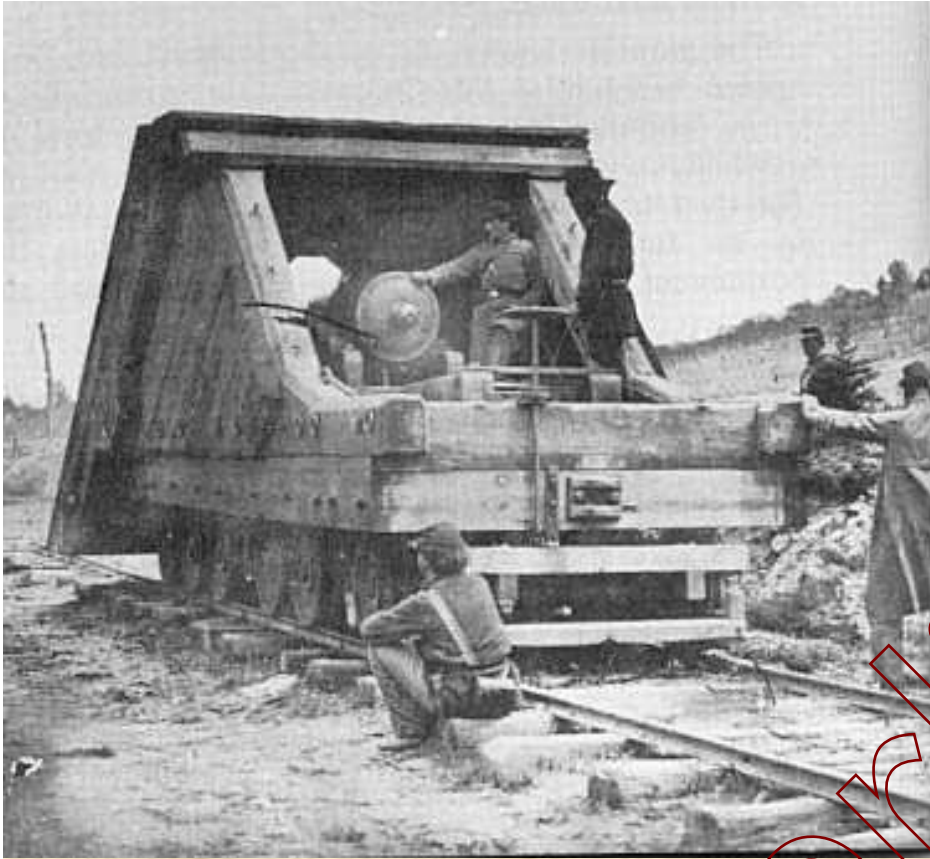
***Above: Charleston, South Carolina***



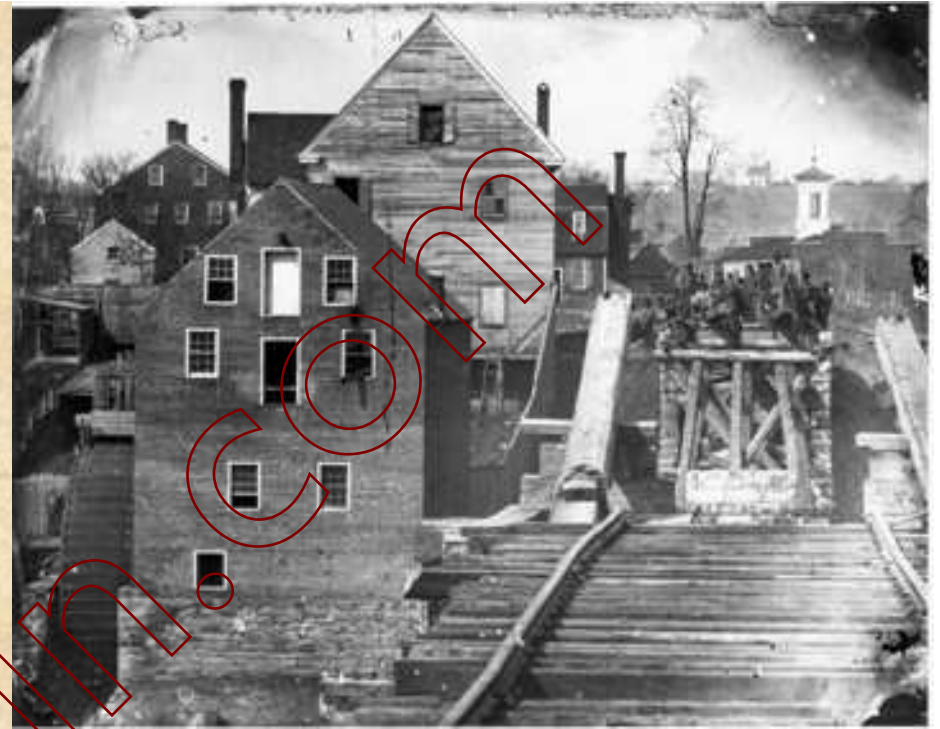
***Right: Atlanta, Georgia***



**Crippled Locomotive, Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Depot  
- Richmond, VA, 1865**

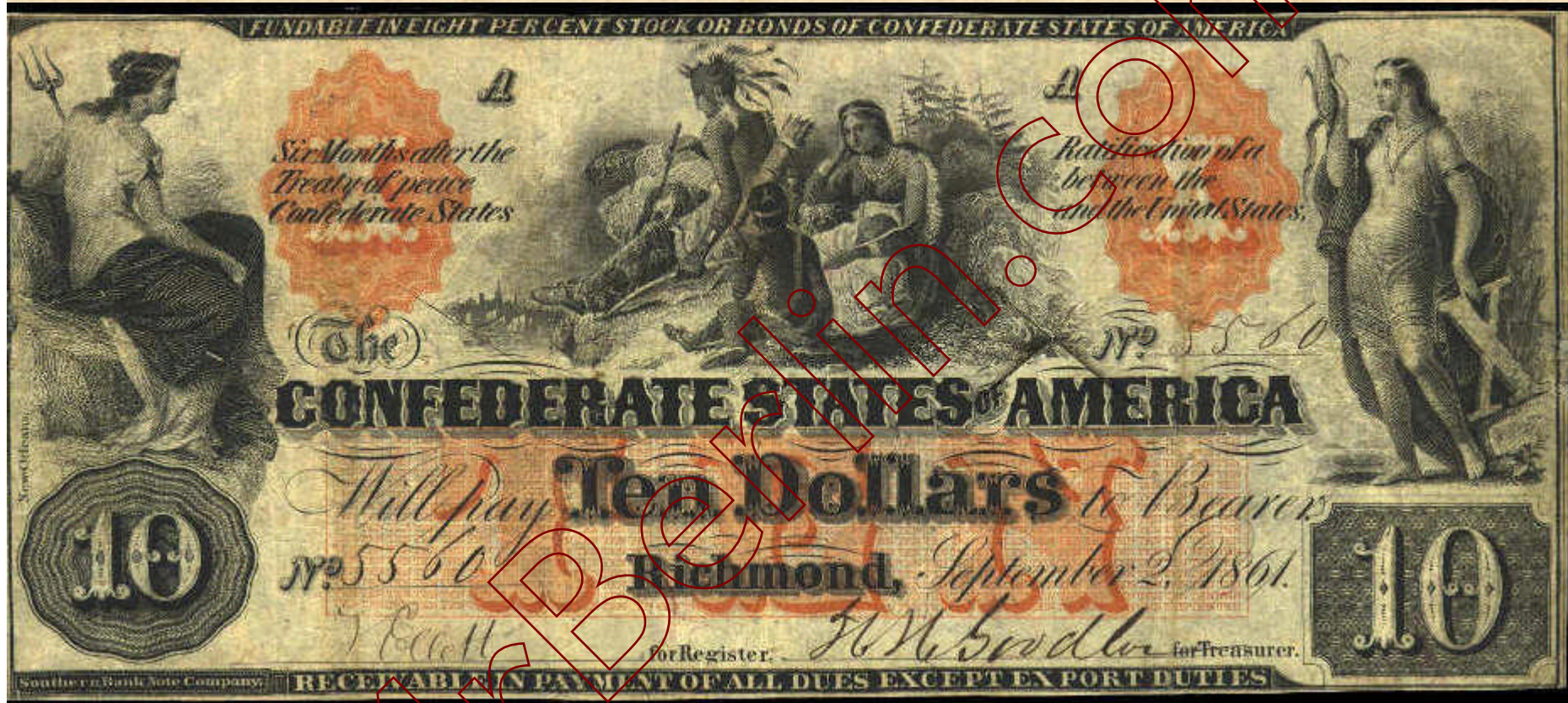


*A Southern armored railroad gun has gone as far as it can on these rails, typifying Civil War destruction of Southern railroad tracks. (Virginia)*



*This famous photo was taken looking across the ruins of the railroad bridge in Fredericksburg, Virginia*

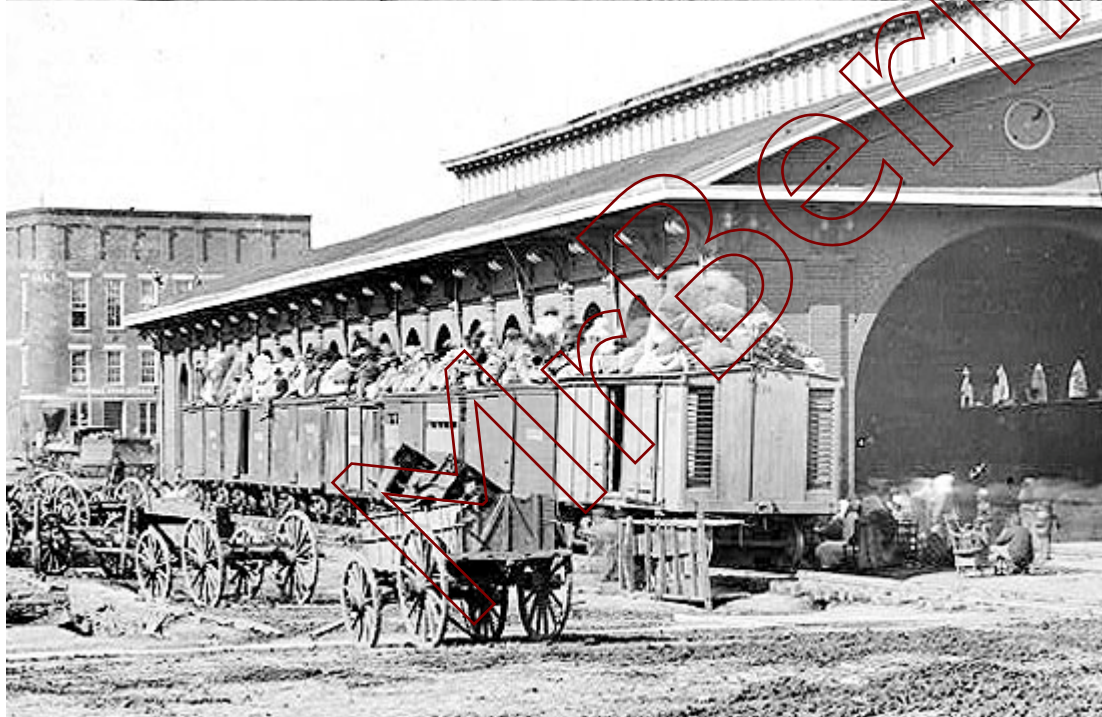
- Confederate money became worthless, and banks closed.



- Newly freed slaves, freedmen, had no land, jobs, or education.



*Left and  
right:  
post-Civil  
War Ohio*



*Atlanta, GA*

# Re construction

The period of time after the Civil War when the South was rebuilt.

The federal program to rebuild the South.

1865 - 1877

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# Competing Reconstruction Plans

## Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan:

I. Once 10% of the state's voters swore loyalty to the U.S....

II. ...Southern states could rejoin the national government *after* they abolished slavery.

## Congress' Wade-Davis Bill:

I. It required that a *majority* of Southern white men swear loyalty to the U.S....

II. ...*and* denied former Confederate soldiers the right to vote or hold political office.

## Freedmen's Bureau

- The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, jobs, medical care, and education for millions of former slaves and poor whites.



*A teacher and elementary school students posing on the steps of the Hill School, ca. late 19th Century. The school was a part of the Christiansburg Institute, which was first opened by the U. S. Freedmen's Bureau in 1866. (Montgomery County, VA)*