

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## RECONSTRUCTION AND THE CHANGING SOUTH (1863 - 1896) – LESSON 1

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

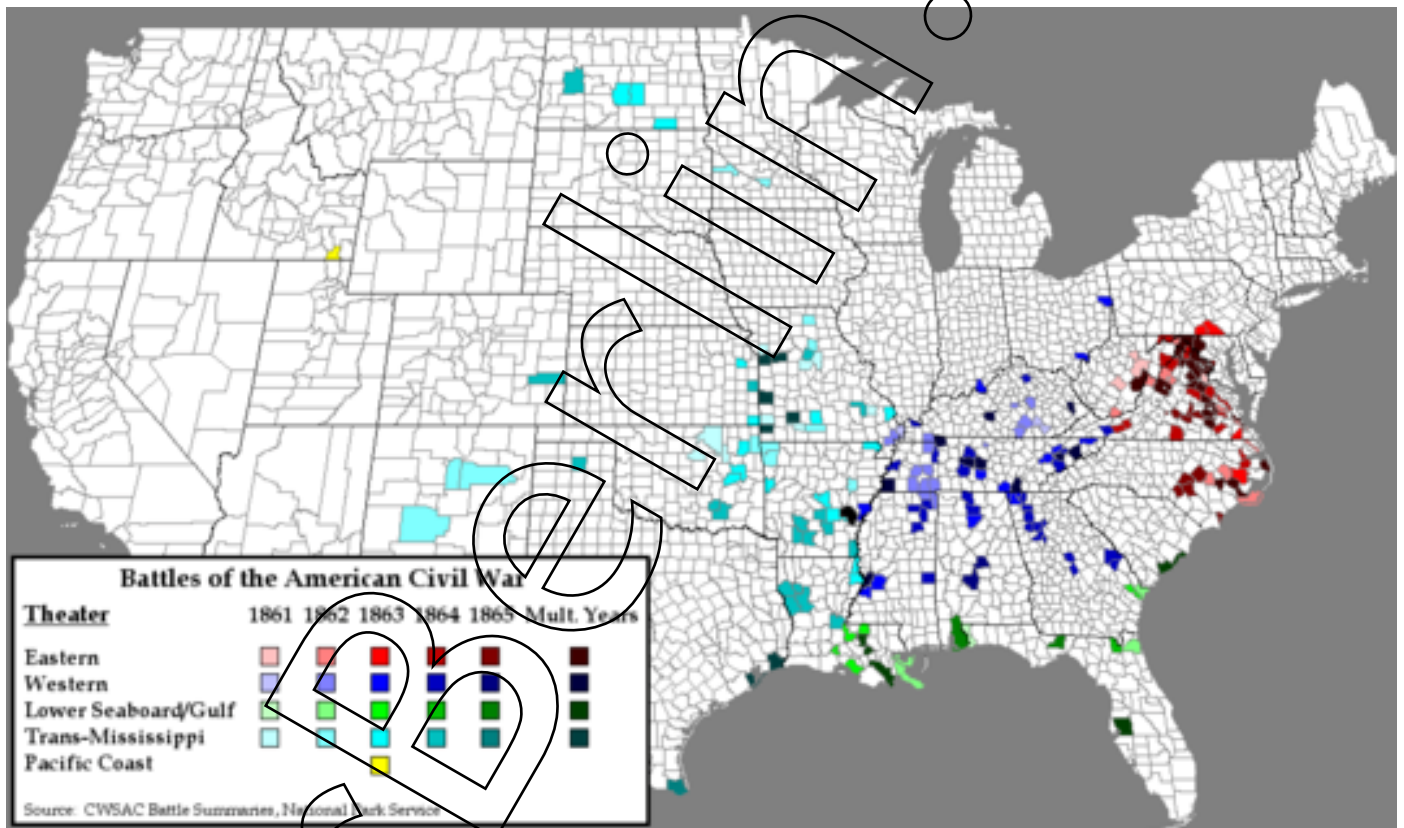
**Do Now:** Use the glossary in your textbook to define the following terms.

**Freedmen** - - Men and women who had been slaves.

**Reconstruction** - - rebuilding of the South after the Civil War

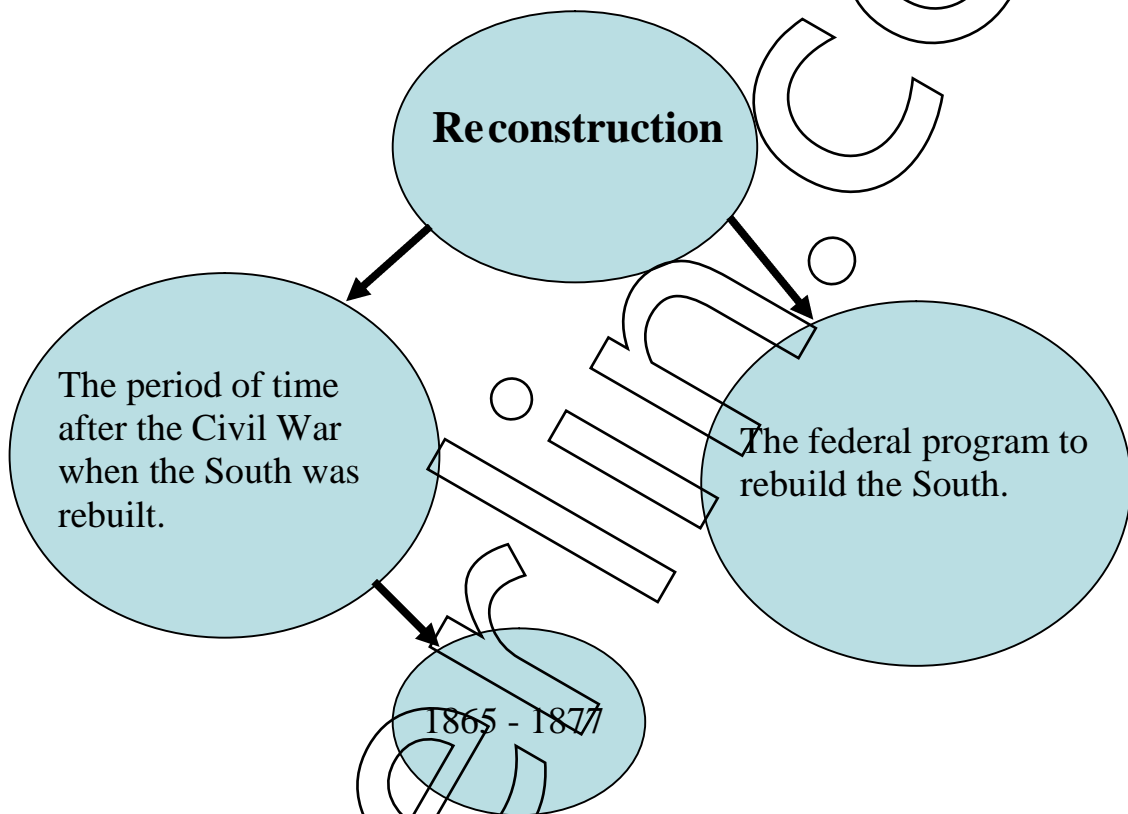
### The Defeated South

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



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

- Confederate money became worthless, and banks closed.
- Newly freed slaves, or freedmen, had no land, jobs, or education.



### Competing Reconstruction Plans

**Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan:**

● 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.

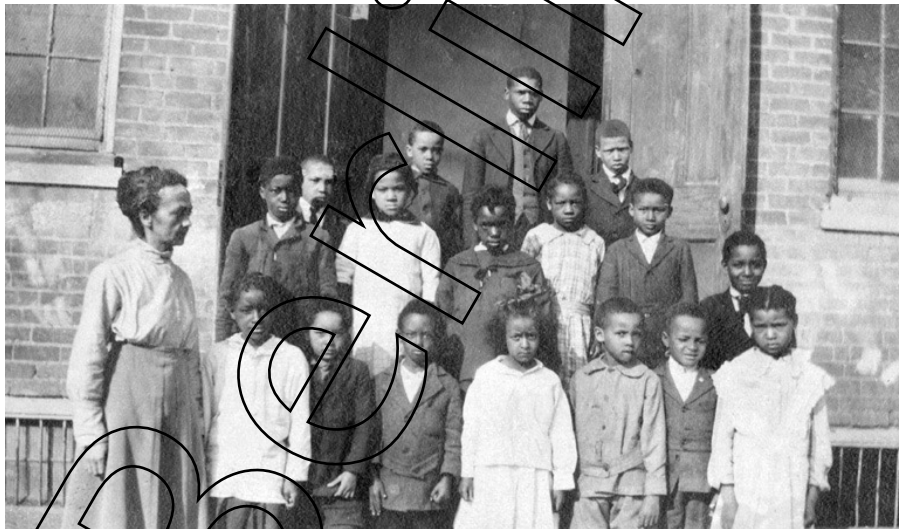
## Congress' Wade-Davis Bill:

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)*