

## Reconstruction



the **period after the Civil War** in which Congress **passed laws** designed to **rebuild the country** and bring states back into the Union

## Freedmen's Bureau



an **office set up** after the Civil War to **help former slaves start new lives**.

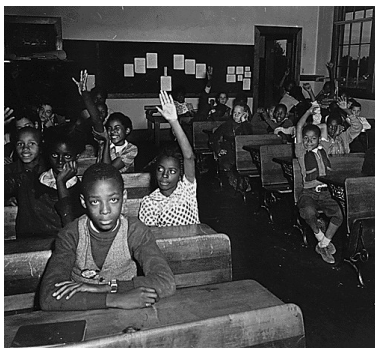
It built more than 200 schools, helped over 50,000 African Americans learn to read and write, provided them with medical care

## sharecropping



**farming land** for a property owner in **return for part of the crop**  
**landowners** sometimes **made unfair deals** with the sharecroppers **forcing them into debt** to the landowner trapping them into a lifetime of poverty

## segregation



to separate different races, classes or ethnic groups

Examples: **different schools, water fountains, restaurants, parks and cemeteries**

discrimination



No apples allowed!

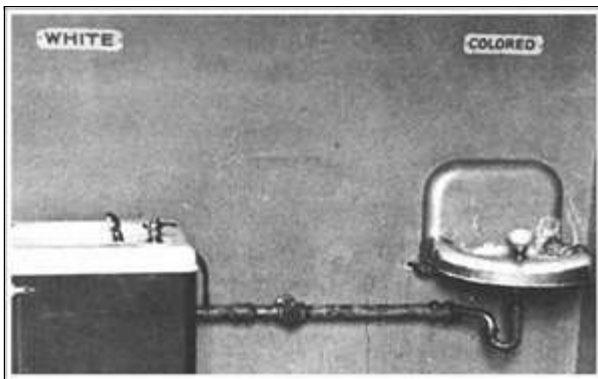
the **unfair treatment** of people **because of their race, gender or beliefs**

Black Codes



**laws** that were passed to limit the rights of free **African Americans**

"Jim Crow" Laws



name given to a **system of laws** and rules **designed to separate African Americans and white people**  
these included:  
poll tax and voting tests,  
difficulty voting or holding public office  
separate schools, water fountains,  
restrooms, restaurants, streetcars

suffrage



the **right to vote**

poll tax



a **fee** a person had to pay  
**to be able to vote**  
unfair to African Americans and  
poor whites because they didn't have  
money or jobs

Maggie Lena Walker



The first  
African American **bank**  
**president**

Blanche K. Bruce



escaped slavery and  
became a **politician** who  
worked to help people

Giles B. Jackson



Giles B. Jackson

**lawyer** who fought  
against  
Jim Crow laws

Virginia Randolph



worked to improve  
Virginia's African  
American schools

John Mercer Langston



first African American  
from Virginia elected to  
serve in the  
United States Congress

John Mitchell, Jr.



editor of Richmond  
newspaper who reported  
on the poor treatment  
of  
African Americans

Collis P. Huntington



developer of  
railroads

# NAACP

National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People



Formed in 1909, mainly  
worked in courts to end  
racial discrimination

## Virginia's problems during Reconstruction



- freed African Americans needed housing, education, clothing, food, and jobs
- Money had no value
- Banks were closed
- Railroads, bridges, plantations and crops were destroyed

## During Reconstruction African Americans



began to have power in  
government and all men  
could vote

## After Reconstruction African American



rights were lost when "Jim  
Crow" laws were passed in  
Southern States



## Railroads



Major factor in Virginia's growth after Reconstruction helped create cities, jobs, factories and industries

## Virginia began to grow



- Cities grew with people, businesses, and factories
- Coal deposits found in Tazewell County
- Luray Caverns was discovered, increased tourism
- Tobacco farming and products became important industries

## Carpetbagger



nickname given to Northerners who went to the south to take advantage of the Southerners  
(the name made fun of the bags they carried)