

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!

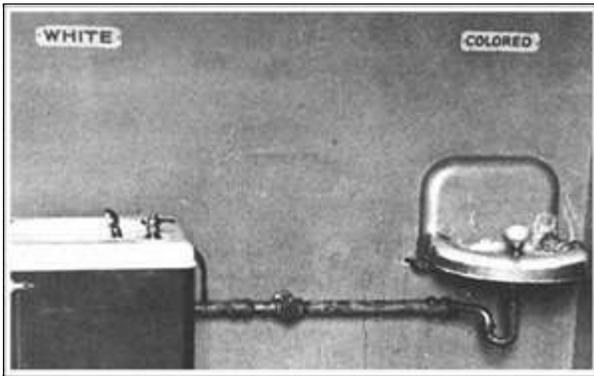
the **unfair treatment** of people **because of their race, gender or beliefs**

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

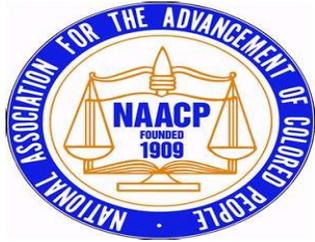
Collis P. Huntington



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)