

Reconstruction**Section 3****Key Terms and People**

Hiram Revels first African American senator

Ku Klux Klan secret society that used violence to oppress African Americans

Compromise of 1877 agreement in which Democrats accepted Hayes's election to the presidency in exchange for removing federal troops from the South

poll tax special tax people had to pay before they could vote

segregation forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places

Jim Crow laws laws that enforced segregation

Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court ruling that upheld segregation

sharecropping system in which farm laborers kept some of the crop

Section Summary**RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENTS**

After the Civil War, some northern Republicans moved to the South. They were not trusted by southerners who thought the Republicans had come to profit from Reconstruction. African Americans used their new right to vote to elect more than 600 African Americans, including the first black senator, **Hiram Revels**. Together they worked to rebuild the war-damaged South.

KU KLUX KLAN

Many southerners opposed Reconstruction. In 1866 a group of them created the secret and violent **Ku Klux Klan**. Its targets were African Americans, Republicans, and public officials. The Klan spread throughout the South until the federal government stepped in and passed laws that made Klan activities illegal. Violence, however, continued.

RECONSTRUCTION ENDS

The General Amnesty Act of 1872 allowed most former Confederates to serve in public office. Soon many Democratic ex-Confederates were elected. Republicans also lost power as a consequence of Grant's problem-plagued presidency and the Panic of 1873. In 1876 the Hayes-Tilden presidential race was so close it took the **Compromise of 1877** to make sure Democrats would accept Hayes's election.

Southern Democrats, called Redeemers, worked to limit African American rights. The methods they used included **poll taxes**, legal **segregation**, and **Jim Crow laws**. They even got help from the Supreme Court, which ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that segregation was legal.

African Americans found their rights restricted in other ways, too. Most African Americans could not afford to buy land, so many began **sharecropping**, or sharing the crop with landowners. Often only the landowner profited, while sharecroppers lived in debt.

REBUILDING SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

The South's economy depended on cotton profits, which went up and down. In the "New South" movement, southern leaders turned to industry to strengthen the economy. Mills and factories were built. The new industries thrived and helped the southern economy grow stronger.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**Critical Thinking: Write to Put in Sequence**

Write a paragraph explaining how the General Amnesty Act eventually led to the Compromise of 1877.

Section 3, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. A special tax that people had to pay before they could vote was called a _____.
2. _____ was a system in which the landowners provided the land, tools, and supplies and workers provided the labor.
3. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court allowed segregation if “separate-but-equal” facilities were provided.
4. _____ was the first African American in the U.S. Senate.
5. The removal of remaining troops from the South, funding for internal improvements, and the appointment of a southern Democrat to the president’s cabinet were part of the _____.
6. The forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places is called _____.
7. The _____ was a secret society that opposed civil rights for African Americans, and used violence and terror against African Americans.
8. _____ were common in southern states in the 1880s and enforced segregation.