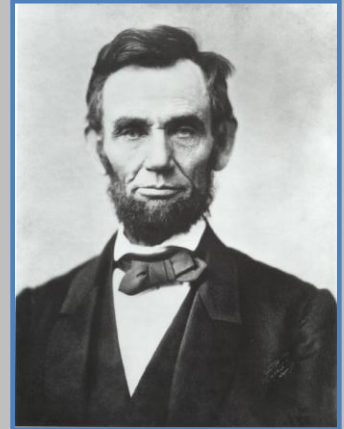


## REVIEW: Reconstruction (Chapter 16)

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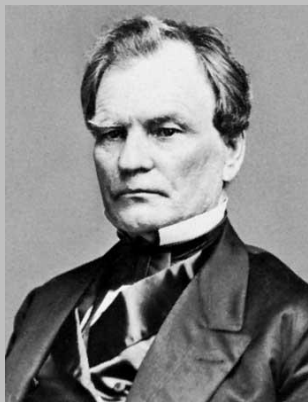
### Lincoln's Plan = Ten Percent Plan

10% of a state's voters had to take oath of loyalty to the U.S

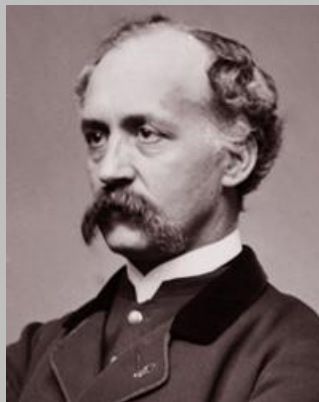


### Wade-Davis Bill

- Very strict
- 50% of a state's voters had to take oath of loyalty to the U.S



*Senator Benjamin Wade*



*Representative Henry Davis*

Radical Republicans were supporters of a strict plan

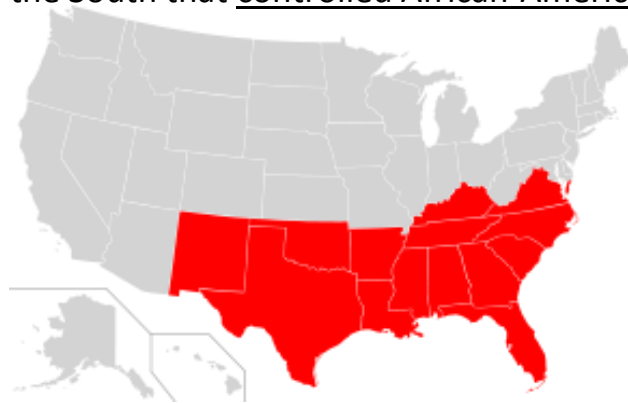
## Freedman's Bureau

- Set-up schools to help freed slaves get an education.



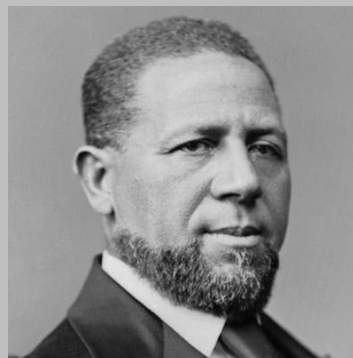
## Black Codes

- New laws in the South that controlled African-Americans.



## Hiram Revels

First African-American senator in 1870.



### Scalawags

*Southern whites* who were against secession

### Carpetbaggers

*Northerners* who went South for business or politics

### Civil War Amendments



13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: abolished slavery.



14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: granted citizenship to African-Americans.



15<sup>th</sup> Amendment: granted African-American men the right to vote.



*African-Americans begin to lose their rights.....*

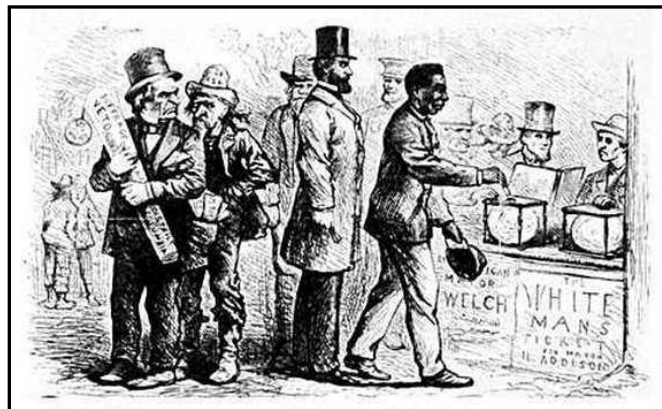
### Poll tax

Pay a fee in order to vote



### Literacy Test

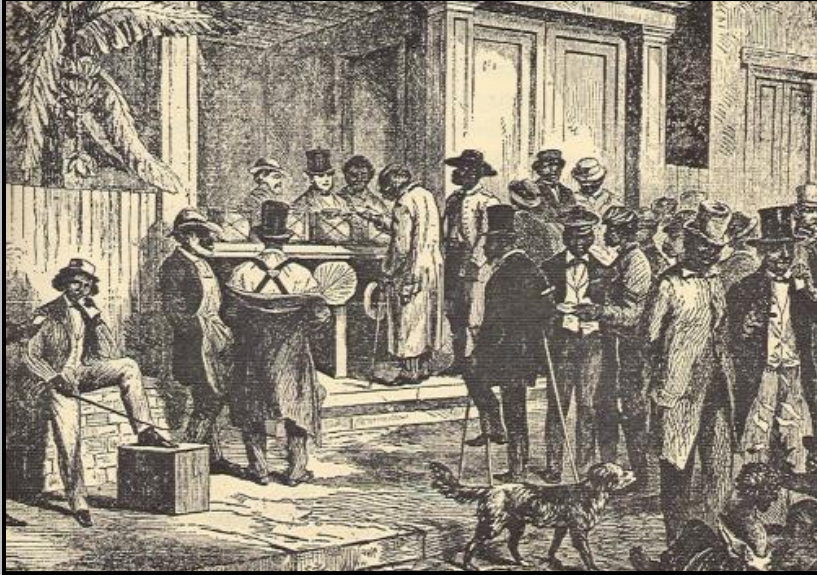
Prove you can read & write  
in order to vote





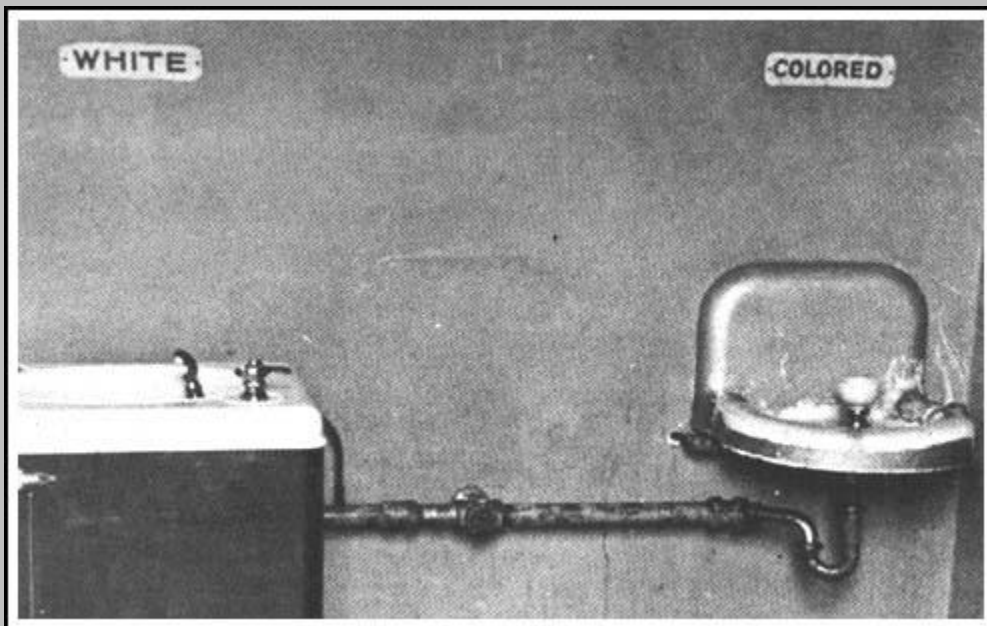
### Grandfather Clause

You could vote if your father or grandfather could vote on January 1, 1867.



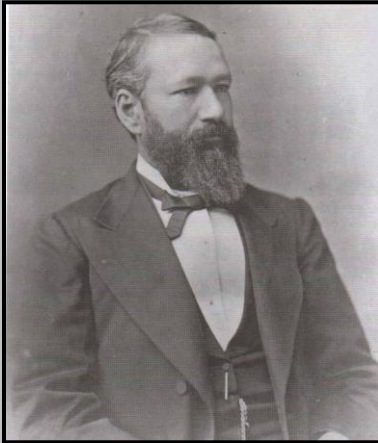
### Segregation

Enforced separation of the races

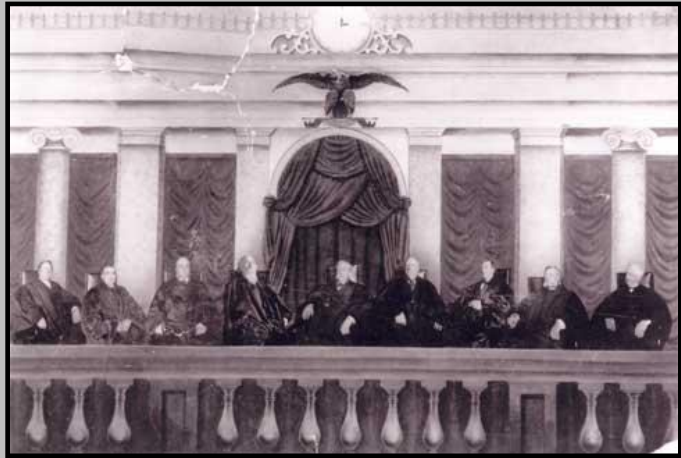


Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896)

- African-American man boards a “whites-only” railroad car and is arrested.
- The Supreme Court rules that “*separate but equal*” is constitutional.



*Homer Plessy*



*Supreme Court Justices, 1896*