

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 500–503

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

KEY TERMS

Reconstruction	The period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War and the various plans for accomplishing the rebuilding (page 501)
amnesty	A pardon (page 501)
radical	Extreme (page 501)
freedmen	Former enslaved persons (page 502)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever forgiven someone for doing something that hurt you? Was it hard to forgive them? Did you feel better afterwards?

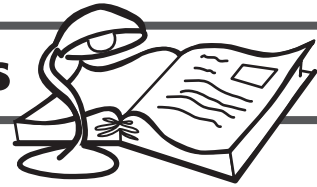
This section focuses on three different plans for rebuilding the economy and institutions of the South.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about who supported the various plans for Reconstruction.

Plan	Supported by
Ten Percent Plan	
Wade-Davis Bill	
Reconstruction	

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Chapter 17, Section 1 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• Reconstruction Debate (pages 500–502)

Reuniting the Union after the Civil War was not easy. Cities, towns, plantations, roads, bridges, and railroads in the South had been destroyed during the war. A quarter of a million Confederate soldiers were dead and thousands more were injured or ill. Families had few resources and few men to help them rebuild their lives. People throughout the Union agreed that the South needed help rebuilding. There were very different opinions about how the **Reconstruction**, or process of rebuilding and the plans for rebuilding, should be done.

President Lincoln announced the Ten Percent Plan in December, 1863. Under the terms of his plan, a state could form a new government and adopt a new constitution banning slavery once ten percent of the voters of the state took an oath of loyalty to the Union. White Southerners, except for Confederate leaders, who were willing to swear loyalty to the Union were offered **amnesty**, or a pardon. Lincoln did not force states in the South to give African Americans the same rights as white Americans. He did support granting educated African Americans, and those who had served in the Union army, the right to vote. Three states formed governments under the Ten Percent Plan. They were Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Congress refused to recognize the representatives from these states.

A group of Republicans in Congress supported a harsher plan. Radical Republicans who supported a more **radical**, or extreme, plan, believed that Congress should decide the Reconstruction policy. They did not want the president to have that right. They voted to deny states admittance to the Union under the Ten Percent Plan. Congress established the Wade-Davis Plan in July, 1864. The plan required a majority of all white males to swear loyalty to the Union. Only white males who had never fought for the South during the Civil War could vote for delegates to the state constitutional convention. Former Confederates were prohibited from holding public office. New state constitutions were required to abolish slavery. After these conditions had been met, the state could be readmitted to the Union. Lincoln refused to sign this bill into law.

Congress and the president formed the **Freedmen's Bureau**, an agency to help former enslaved persons, in March, 1865. The Bureau helped many African Americans make the transition from slavery to freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, and medical services, formed schools, and assisted African American colleges and universities, such as Atlanta University, Howard University, and Fisk University. It also helped people buy land. It offered free transportation to the countryside for jobs.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.C.2.3.1:
Understands the history of the rights, liberties, and obligations of citizenship in the United States.

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Chapter 17, Section 1 (continued)

1. How did the Radical Republicans' Wade-Davis Bill for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan?

- **Lincoln Assassinated!** (pages 502–503)

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot and killed while he was attending a play at the Ford Theater in Washington, D.C. John Wilkes Booth assassinated, or killed, the president. Booth escaped to Virginia on horseback. He was tracked down and shot to death by Union troops. Other members of his group were plotting to kill other important members of the United States government. Eight people were convicted for their role in the plot by a military court. Four were hanged and four were sent to prison for the rest of their lives.

Vice President Andrew Johnson became the president after Lincoln was assassinated. He had been a Democratic senator from Tennessee. He was the only Southern senator who supported the Union during the Civil War. Johnson wanted to punish slaveholders in the South. He supported states' control over many decisions. He did not wish to help African Americans. Johnson's plan for Reconstruction, called "Restoration," was announced in the summer of 1865. Under his plan, Southerners had to swear loyalty to the Union in order to be pardoned, or granted amnesty. High-ranking Confederate officials and wealthy landowners had to apply personally to the president. Johnson believed that wealthy landowners and Confederate officials had tricked average Southerners into seceding from the Union.

Governors were appointed by Johnson to Southern states. They were required to hold elections for state constitutional conventions. Only white Southerners who had been pardoned or granted amnesty could vote. Johnson opposed equal rights, including the right to vote, for 911 freed African Americans. He believed that white men should manage the South. He also believed that Southern states should decide what to do about freed African Americans. Southern states were required to abolish slavery and denounce secession at their constitutional conventions before they were admitted into the Union. They also had to approve, or ratify, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery in the United States. All former Confederate states, except Texas, formed new governments under Johnson's plan by the end of 1865. Johnson thought that "Restoration" was almost complete.

2. What provisions were included in Johnson's "Restoration" plan?

<p>Sunshine State Standards</p> <p>SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.</p> <p>SS.C.2.3.1: Understands the history of the rights, liberties, and obligations of citizenship in the United States.</p> <p>SS.C.2.3.4: Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.</p>
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Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 504–508

RADICALS IN CONTROL

KEY TERMS

black codes	A series of laws aimed to control freed men and women and enable plantation owners to exploit African American workers (page 505)
override	To defeat (page 505)
impeach	To formally charge with wrongdoing (page 507)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What are your rights as a citizen of the United States? How are these rights protected?

In the last section, you read about plans to rebuild the economy and institutions of the South. This section focuses on how the Southern states created new governments and elected new representatives.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.B.1.3.3:
Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the Radical Republicans were able to put their version of Reconstruction into action.

Radical Republicans and Reconstruction	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **African Americans' Rights** (pages 504–507)

Voters of Southern states established new governments and elected new representatives under Johnson's plan during the fall of 1865. The group of more than 12 representatives included former Confederate leaders, including the vice president of the former Confederacy. Congress refused to recognize the newly elected members of Congress from the Southern states. Many Republicans in Congress rejected Johnson's plan and refused to readmit the Southern states to the Union. They believed the terms of Johnson's plan were not strict enough. They felt they were being robbed of their hard-won victory. They also wanted the Southern states to improve their treatment of African Americans.

A series of laws called *black codes* that allowed plantation owners to exploit African Americans, or treat them unethically, were passed in 1865 and 1866. Important parts of these laws were designed to control freed African American men and women. These laws violated the rights of African Americans. Local officials were permitted to arrest and fine unemployed African Americans. The laws forced them to work for white employers to pay off their fines. African Americans were prohibited from owning or renting farms. Orphaned African American children were used as unpaid apprentices by whites. The black codes re-created a new form of slavery.

The Freedmen's Bureau was extended and given new powers by Congress in early 1866. Special courts were established to prosecute people who were charged with violating the rights of African Americans. African Americans were permitted to serve on juries. Under the terms of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, African Americans were given full citizenship. The federal government was granted power over the states to protect the rights of African Americans. This law did away with the black codes. It also overturned the 1857 *Dred Scott* decision, in which the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not United States citizens. Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights Act. Congress had enough votes to defeat, or *override*, Johnson's vetoes. They became laws. The differences between Congress and President Johnson grew. The Radical Republicans in Congress created their own plan for Reconstruction.

Congress wanted to make certain that rights granted to African Americans under the Civil Rights Act were never overturned in court. They passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1866. The Fourteenth Amendment granted full citizenship to all people born in the United States. The amendment stated that a person could not lose life, liberty, or property "without due process of law." Furthermore, it stated that all citizens were guaranteed "equal protection of the laws." States would lose their representation in Congress if they prevented any white adult male citizen from voting. The amendment prohibited former Confederates from holding national or state office unless two-thirds of Congress granted them amnesty. African Americans

Sunshine State Standards

SS.B.1.3.3:
Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

SS.C.2.3.4:
Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)

were not granted voting rights under the amendment, however. In order to be readmitted into the Union, Southern States had to approve the Fourteenth Amendment. Tennessee was the only state out of eleven Southern states to do so. The Fourteenth Amendment was eventually adopted in 1868.

Johnson pressured Northern and Southern states to reject the Fourteenth Amendment. He also campaigned heavily against Republican candidates in the congressional elections of 1866. Johnson's nasty campaign upset many Northerners. Northerners also worried about further violence between whites and African Americans. Violent riots between the two groups had occurred in Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana. The Republicans were victorious. They increased their majorities in Congress and controlled the governments in every Northern state. Congress had the power to follow its own plan for Reconstruction.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.B.1.3.3: Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

1. How did African Americans suffer under reconstructed governments?

- **Radical Reconstruction** (pages 506–508)

Congress had the power to override, or defeat, Johnson's vetoes. There was nothing Johnson could do. Congress passed a number of laws that began the period known as Radical Reconstruction. The First Reconstruction Act, passed in March 1867, created new governments in the ten Southern states that had not approved the Fourteenth Amendment. Tennessee was readmitted into the Union because it had approved the amendment. The ten Southern states were divided into five military districts under the authority of a military commander until they formed new governments. The act allowed African American males to vote in state elections. It prohibited former Confederate officials from holding public office. States had to approve the Fourteenth Amendment and submit new state constitutions to Congress for approval before they could be readmitted into the Union. Military commanders were required to register voters and organize new state constitutional conventions under the terms of the Second Reconstruction Act.

Thousands of African American voters took part in the elections for constitutional conventions and state governments. Many whites refused to take part. Republicans took control of Southern state governments. Seven Southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina—established new governments and were readmitted into the Union in 1868.

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Chapter 17, Section 2 (continued)


Congress passed laws limiting the powers of the president. Johnson, as commander in chief of the military, controlled the actions of the military governors. He was strongly opposed to Radical Reconstruction. The Tenure of Office Act of March 1867 prohibited the president from removing government officials without Senate approval. The president no longer controlled his own cabinet.

Johnson responded by suspending his Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, without Senate approval. He purposefully violated the Tenure of Office Act and appointed military commanders the Republicans opposed as commanders of military districts in the South. Johnson was formally charged with wrongdoing, or *impeached*, by the House of Representatives. The case went on trial before the Senate and lasted almost three months. The result fell one vote short of convicting the president. Johnson finished out his term of office.

The Republicans chose the Civil War hero, Ulysses S. Grant, as their candidate in the election of 1868. Most Southern states were readmitted to the Union by this time. The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour, a former governor of New York. Grant won the election.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which became law in February 1870, granted African American males the right to vote. State and federal governments could no longer deny any male citizen the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

2. Why did Congress pass the Tenure of Office Act in 1867?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.
SS.C.2.3.4: Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 509–512

THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION

KEY TERMS

scalawag	Scoundrel or worthless rascal (page 510)
carpetbagger	Northern whites who moved to the South after the war and served as Republican leaders (page 510)
corruption	Dishonest or illegal actions (page 510)
integrate	To include whites and African Americans (page 512)
sharecropping	Farming a piece of rented land and sharing a percentage of the crop with the landowner (page 512)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever heard someone called a scalawag or a carpetbagger? What is meant by these two words?

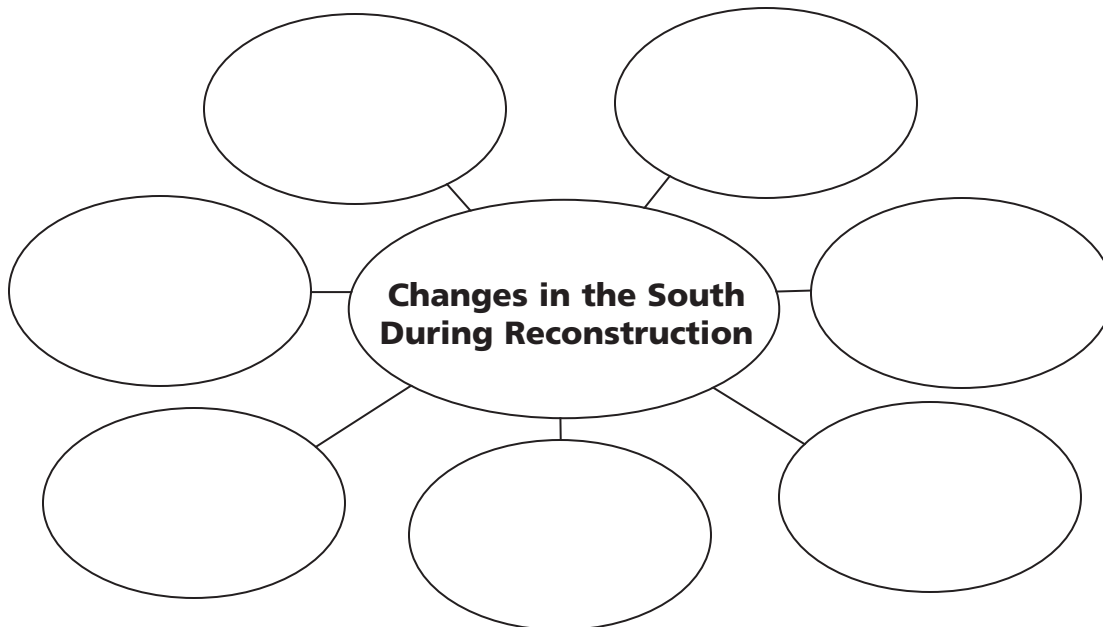
In the last section, you read about the disagreement between Johnson and the Radical Republicans over Reconstruction plans. This section focuses on how the Republican Party dominated Southern politics during Reconstruction.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.A.4.3.3:
Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about life in the South during Reconstruction.



Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 3 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• New Groups Take Charge (pages 509–511)

The Republican Party controlled politics in the South during Reconstruction. African Americans, white Republicans from the South, and white settlers from the North controlled state constitutional conventions and state legislatures. African Americans contributed as voters and elected officials. They contributed to Republican victories. Some African Americans held important positions. They briefly controlled the majority in the lower house of the South Carolina legislature. Between 1869 and 1880, 16 African Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate at the federal level. Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce were two African American senators from the South.

Some Republican Southern whites were nonslaveholding farmers or business leaders. They had opposed secession during the Civil War. Confederates called them *scalawags*, meaning scoundrels or worthless rascals. Other Republican leaders in the South were Northern whites who moved to the South after the war. They were often called *carpetbaggers*, because they moved South with cheap suitcases made of carpet fabric. Most carpetbaggers were former Union soldiers or members of the Freedmen's Bureau who wished to settle in the South. Some greedy Northern whites did take advantage of the situation in the South. Many were reformers, however, who wanted to help rebuild the South.

Reconstruction governments were accused of dishonest, illegal activities and financial mismanagement, called *corruption*, by some critics. There was more corruption in the North, however.

Most white Southerners were against increasing the rights of African Americans. Life was difficult for free African Americans in the South. Some plantation owners told former enslaved workers that they could not leave. Others refused to rent them land. Employers refused to hire them. Fear and force were used to keep African Americans in line. They were unable to find work or obtain credit.

Secret societies, such as the Ku Klux Klan, were organized to oppose African Americans' rights. They believe whites should have all the power. The Ku Klux Klan organized many violent rampages against African Americans. Wearing white sheets and hoods to conceal their identity, members of the Ku Klux Klan burned African Americans' homes, schools, and churches in the middle of the night. They murdered many African Americans and tried to scare them before elections so they would not vote. Many Southerners supported these violent actions. They justified violent actions as a defense against Republican rule. They wanted life in the South to remain the same. Congress passed laws to stop the terrorism. The laws were not successful because most white Southerners would not testify against the attackers.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.A.4.3.3:
Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 3 (continued)


1. Why did terrorist groups form in the South during Reconstruction?

• **Some Improvements** (pages 511–512)

Education went through important changes in the South during Reconstruction. African Americans and whites benefited from the improvements in education. More than 4,000 schools were established by 1870, through the efforts of the Freedmen’s Bureau and private charities. Many free African Americans and Northern whites served as teachers in the new schools. Reconstruction governments began establishing public schools for African Americans and whites in the 1870s. Before the war, there were no public schools for both races in the South. Academies for advanced learning became colleges and universities for African Americans, established by Northern missionary societies. Most Southern states had separate schools for the races. Schools in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida were *integrated*, or included both whites and blacks together, by law. The laws were not enforced, however.

The Freedmen’s Bank, established in 1865, helped some African Americans buy their own land. Most African Americans were unable to afford to buy their own land, however, so they worked as *sharecroppers*. In return for a percentage of the crops, a sharecropper rented a plot of land, seeds, tools, a small shack in which to live, and sometimes a mule. They had almost nothing left over after paying the landowner. They often had barely enough to feed their families. Sharecropping was not much different from slavery.

2. In what ways did life in the South improve?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 513–520

CHANGE IN THE SOUTH

KEY TERMS

reconciliation	Coming together again (page 514)
commission	Group or committee (page 516)
cash crop	A crop that is sold for money (page 518)
poll tax	Fee people paid before voting (page 519)
literacy test	A test that required a person to read and explain difficult parts of a state constitution or the federal Constitution (page 519)
grandfather clause	Laws that allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction (page 519)
segregation	The separation of people according to race (page 519)
lynching	When an angry mob illegally kills a person, usually by hanging (page 520)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been treated unfairly? How did you feel? Were you eventually able to get fair treatment?

In the last section, you read about life in the South during Reconstruction. This section focuses on the end of Reconstruction as the Democratic Party began to control Southern politics.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the causes and effects of decreased support for Reconstruction policies in the South.

Factors That Contributed to Democratic Control of Southern Politics
1.
2.
3.
4.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 4 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• Reconstruction Declines (pages 513–515)


As Southern Democrats regained political and economic control in the South by 1876, Northern support for Reconstruction decreased. Many Northerners thought it was time for the South to take care of its own problems. Many believed Reconstruction was preventing the Southern economy from growing. Northerners were worried about the racial tension in the South. Grant used federal troops to enforce the law and stop the violence in the South only when necessary. He wanted to avoid conflicts in the South. Many conservative Republicans still felt that states' rights were being violated.

Grant had other matters to worry about during his presidency. Some Republicans, called Liberal Republicans, broke away from the party in the early 1870s because they opposed the corruption in the government and Reconstruction. They believed in restoring the relationship, or a *reconciliation*, with Southern whites. Liberal Republicans and Democrats supported Horace Greeley of New York in the 1872 presidential election. Democrats thought Greeley would beat the Republicans. Grant survived the split in the Republican party and was reelected.

The Amnesty Act, supported by Liberal Republicans, was passed by Congress in May 1872. Under this law, most former Confederates were pardoned. They were able to vote and hold office again. Most of those pardoned supported the Democratic Party. In Southern states where most voters were white, Democratic control of state governments replaced Republican control. In states where African American and white populations were almost equal, the Ku Klux Klan, other violent secret societies, and Democrats frightened African Americans from voting. White Republicans were also threatened. These actions helped Democrats win seats in the government previously held by Republicans. Only three Southern states held a Republican majority in Congress by 1876—Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

Some Republicans also shared the blame for Republican losses. Scandals involving top government officials including the vice president and secretary of war were uncovered. Scandals, combined with an economic depression, damaged the Republican Party.

1. How did the Republican Party begin to lose its power in the South?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.C.2.3.4: Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 17, Section 4 (continued)

• The End of Reconstruction (pages 515–517)

In the election of 1876, Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president. They hoped to win back the Liberal Republicans by choosing a candidate with a reputation for honesty and moderate beliefs about Reconstruction. New York governor Samuel Tilden was the Democratic candidate. He had a reputation for fighting corruption in New York City. Tilden won the popular vote, or vote of the people. He narrowly lost the electoral vote after a disputed election.

Hayes was granted 20 disputed electoral votes after an investigation by a *commission* created by Congress. The commission was made up of a group of seven Republicans, seven Democrats, and one independent. A Republican replaced the independent after his resignation. Hayes won the commission's vote, 8 to 7, which followed party lines. Instead of fighting the outcome of the election, Democrats in Congress agreed to support Hayes under certain conditions. The Compromise of 1877 stated that all federal troops would be removed from the South. The South would receive more federal aid. In return Democrats agreed to maintain African Americans' rights and support Hayes for president. The compromise restored states' rights. Reconstruction ended.

2. How did the Republicans win the election of 1876?

• Change in the South (pages 517–518)

Democrats returned to power in the South after the end of Reconstruction. Democrats who called themselves “Redeemers” for saving the South from Republican rule controlled Southern governments. These conservatives supported economic development, lower taxes, less public spending, and reduced government services. They opposed interference from the North. These conservative Democrats controlled Southern politics into the 1900s.

After the Civil War, the South continued to have a poor, rural economy. An attempt was made to increase industry and manufacturing in the South and build a “New South.” Many resources, including coal, iron, tobacco, cotton, and lumber, were available in the South. After Reconstruction, the textile industry grew in the South. Many Northern textile mills moved to the South. Lumbering and tobacco processing grew. James Duke of North Carolina owned the American Tobacco Company, which controlled almost all tobacco manufacturing in the country. Southern mills produced 20 percent of the nation's iron and steel.

Sunshine State Standards
<p>SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.</p>
<p>SS.D.2.3.2: Analyzes the impact of economic decisions in the United States.</p>
<p>SS.A.4.3.1: Understands factors involved in the development of cities and industries in the United States.</p>

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Chapter 17, Section 4 (continued)

African American families worked long hours for little pay in Southern mills and factories. Industry in the South grew as a result of the available workforce. The Southern railroad was rebuilt by 1870. The miles of track more than doubled by 1890. Even with its industrial growth, the Southern economy continued to lag behind the Northern economy.

In an effort to change agriculture in the South, many large landowners broke up their properties, renting to sharecroppers and tenant farmers. These practices did not make much money. Poor farmers went into debt. Farmers began to grow crops for profit, called *cash crops*, in order to pay back the money they owed. They grew more and more cotton because it was the biggest cash crop. The oversupply of cotton caused the prices to fall. Then farmers had to sell even more cotton to get the same prices. The rural economy fell deeper into debt and poverty.

3. Why did Southerners focus on increasing industry and manufacturing in the South?

Sunshine State Standards

SS.D.2.3.2:
Analyzes the impact of economic decisions in the United States.

SS.B.1.3.3:
Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

• A Divided Society (pages 519–520)

After Reconstruction, racism increased. African Americans did not experience the justice they had hoped for. They were denied their basic rights. African Americans and poor whites were prevented from voting due to newly adopted voting requirements in the South. Many states made voters pay a fee called a *poll tax* to vote. Many African Americans and poor whites could not afford to vote. Some states required voters to pass a *literacy test* in order to vote. People with limited schooling could not read and explain the difficult parts of a state constitution or the federal Constitution required to vote. A grandfather clause was added to permit whites who could not pass the test the right to vote. The *grandfather clause* allowed people whose fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction to vote. This still excluded African Americans from voting, since their fathers and grandfathers were not permitted by law to vote before Reconstruction.

Southern states continued to divide, or segregate, the South by race with the passage of a set of laws known as Jim Crow laws. These laws required whites and African Americans to be separated in every public place. The Supreme Court, in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, ruled that *segregation* laws were constitutional as long as public facilities and accommodations for African Americans and whites were equal. Segregation, or the separation of African Americans and whites, in public places lasted for more than 50 years. The facilities and accommodations for the two races were never equal.

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Chapter 17, Section 4 (continued)

Violence against African Americans in the South increased. Angry mobs killed African Americans who were suspected of committing crimes by *lynching*, or hanging. African American dreams of justice were lost in the deeply segregated South that followed Reconstruction. Reconstruction helped the South rebuild after the Civil War, but the promise of real freedom for African Americans was never realized. The poor, rural Southern economy continued, despite advances in industry, manufacturing, and agriculture.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.D.2.3.2: Analyzes the impact of economic decisions in the United States.

4. What happened to African Americans after Reconstruction?
